

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



1082

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Paine College Historic District

other names/site number Paine Institute

2. Location

street & number 1235 Fifteenth Street

not for publication

city or town Augusta

vicinity

state Georgia code GA county Richmond code 245 zip code 30901

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

[Signature] Signature of certifying official/Title: Dr. David C. Crass/Historic Preservation Division Director/Deputy SHPO Date 2 Nov. '12

Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

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

other (explain:)

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper 12/24/12 Date of Action

Paine College Historic District
 Name of Property

Richmond Co., Georgia
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
14	4	buildings
1	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
16	4	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: college

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: college

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Colonial Revival
Classical Revival
MODERN MOVEMENT: International Style

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Brick; concrete
 walls: Brick; glass; stucco

 roof: asphalt
 other: _____

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Paine College Historic District is located in Augusta southwest of the central business district. Augusta is located in the eastern part of Georgia across the Savannah River from South Carolina. The Paine College Historic District is the central core of a campus that extends on both sides of Druid Park Avenue. The college is a historically African-American school that has been associated with the Methodist church since its inception. The street divides the campus into east and west segments. There are 14 contributing buildings dating from 1925 to 1971 and one contributing structure, Lion Field, an athletic field that dates to 1919. The historic Lion Field, formerly a football field and today a baseball field, occupies the prominent corner at Druid Park and Central avenues. The east segment of the campus includes the oldest extant buildings: Epworth Hall, a dormitory (1925), and Mary Helm Hall, the home economics building (1926). The Warren A. Candler Library (1947) and Walker Science Hall, a classroom building (1956), are located beside each other facing a central, east-west, open quadrangle. On an adjoining north-south quadrangle is a cluster of dormitories that includes, in addition to Epworth Hall, Gray Hall (1962), Belle-Bennett Hall (1962), Hollis Hall (1967), and Graham Hall (1971). Buildings sited close to Druid Park Avenue on the east campus include Ervin Hall, a dormitory (1967), and the Peters Campus Center (1969). Across Druid Park Avenue on the west campus are the Randall Carter Gymnasium (1952), the Gilbert-Lambuth Memorial Chapel (1968), and two houses, the Dean of Students' Residence (1965), and Paine House, the home of the college president (1968). Most of the buildings are clad in brick and designed in the Colonial Revival style, which creates uniformity to the campus. The Randall Carter Gymnasium, Graham Hall, and the Peters Campus Center are the only International Style buildings on the campus. Noncontributing buildings include four buildings constructed after 1971: Haygood-Holsey Hall (1977), Berry-Gomillion Hall (1987), Campus Security Building (2002), and Sankofa Hall (2006). The two quadrangles on the east campus are characterized by large expanses of lawn, mature trees, and sidewalks.

Narrative Description

The following description was written by Erick Montgomery, Historic Augusta, Inc. and edited by Lynn Speno, Historic Preservation Division. The November 30, 2010 "Paine College Historic District" Historic Property Information Form is on file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Paine College is located on the edge of downtown Augusta, southwest of the central business district. Augusta is located in Richmond County in the eastern part of the state. The college is a historically African-American school that has been associated with the Methodist church since its inception. Originally part of a 19th-century suburban development known as Woodlawn, the campus is one of the last, large, open spaces in the downtown area. The property is bounded by Fifteenth Street on the east, Central Avenue on the south, Beman Street on the west, and Mulherin Street on the north. It is bisected by Druid Park Avenue and in recent years has acquired additional parcels to the north, along Laney-Walker Boulevard, and to the south, along Central Avenue. These acquired parcels are located outside of the district boundary.

Purchased in 1886, the original Paine Institute (later College) campus consisted of a 9.9-acre tract of land on the west side of 15th Street in the Woodlawn section of Augusta's suburban west side. Located on the property at the time of purchase was a c.1850 Gothic Revival-style house. Renamed Holsey Hall, the house was used for a variety of activities by the college. In 1899 Haygood Hall, a three-story, brick building, was constructed as the main academic and administration building. Additional buildings during the early period of the school included the President's House (1899); two frame classroom buildings (1902); a brick, three-story women's dormitory (1913); four one-story cottages for men (1905); and several staff cottages (all of these are no longer extant). In 1968 Haygood Hall was destroyed by fire, precipitating the later loss of the adjacent Holsey Hall and the President's House.

The 37-acre Paine College Historic District is comprised of academic, administrative, residential, and support buildings that range in date from the 1925 Epworth Hall through the 2006 Sankofa Hall. Buildings constructed after 1971 are noncontributing to the district. The district also includes two irregular-shaped quadrangles and Lion Field, the historic athletic field.

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EAST-WEST QUADRANGLE

Facing the east-west quadrangle are the following contributing buildings:

Located behind Haygood-Holsey Hall is the **Walker Science Hall**, a brick building constructed in 1956 for classroom space (photograph 3). Designed with elements of the Colonial Revival style, this two-story building has a hipped roof and a shallow, pedimented, center pavilion with a recessed, paneled entrance that is framed by pilasters. The entrance doors are paired with a stylized transom above. The center pediment is accented by dentils. Both floors have horizontal bands of windows giving light to classrooms and offices inside. The original windows have been replaced with anodized aluminum-frame, tinted, thermal windows. Walker Science Hall was designed by the architectural firm of Kuhlke and Wade of Augusta, and Cooper Construction Company was the general contractor. The Capital Funds Program of the United Negro College Fund, Inc. provided \$300,000 of the funds for constructing the building. The building was named in honor of George Williams Walker, one of Paine's founders and school president from 1884-1911.

The **Warren A. Candler Memorial Library** was completed in 1947 as the first freestanding library building on the campus (photograph 4). The library is located between Mary Helm Hall and Walker Science Hall, facing south onto the quadrangle. Previously, the library had been housed in Haygood Hall, the main administrative and academic building (burned 1968, razed 1975). The two-story library building is Classical Revival in style with the first floor serving as offices and support space, while the second floor held the stacks and reading and study rooms. The exterior materials consist of Flemish-bond brick on the second floor and the first floor is finished in smooth stucco. A prominent feature is the central portico with four Ionic columns on the second floor, atop a first-floor entrance arcade. The entrance door on the second floor is framed by a finely carved, hooded, transom window and brackets. Recessed arched openings are located on either side of this entrance. Windows are multi-light sash windows. Lintels have a Greek fret motif, and window sills are cast concrete. A cast-concrete stringcourse separates the upper and lower floors. The library was designed by William N. Parsons, architect of Augusta, Georgia, and constructed by Coe Construction Company of Charlotte, North Carolina. The library was named in honor of Warren A. Candler, a Methodist Episcopal Church, South bishop and co-founder of Paine.¹

A new library, the Collins-Calloway Library (noncontributing and outside of the district boundary), was completed in 1991.

Mary Helm Hall was built as a home economics building in 1926 and is the second oldest extant building on campus (photograph 5). The building faces south onto the quadrangle. The brick building is Colonial Revival in style and has a rectangular plan with two full stories over a raised basement. There is a central block with side projecting pavilions. The central block includes a portico with two fluted columns *in-antis* between square engaged columns. A wide set of concrete steps leads up to the portico floor from ground level. This portico shelters a central entrance with a stylized broken pediment supported by brackets. The nonhistoric windows are 8/8 multi-light. Other features of the front facade include a water table between the raised basement and the first floor, a stringcourse above the windows on the top floor, and a cornice. The window openings are single, arched openings on the first floor in the side pavilions. The building was designed by the architectural firm of Tisdale, Stone and Pinson of Nashville, Tennessee. The building was largely funded by the Women's Domestic Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South and named in honor of Miss Mary Helm.

Ervin Hall, completed in 1967, is a two-story brick dormitory with a flat roof (photograph 14). The exterior has simple lines including a rectangular plan, vertical aluminum-frame windows, and one small entrance door on either end of the building. Ervin Hall was a design-build project of the C.I.T. Corporation, which also financed the project. The building was named for Wheeler C. Ervin. Ervin was the business manager for Paine College and Richmond County's first African-American elected official since Reconstruction. He was elected in 1953 to represent the Third Ward seat on the Richmond County Board of Education, serving until 1956.

¹ The Methodist Episcopal Church, South was established in 1844 when it split with the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was opposed to any of its clergy owning slaves. The new denomination was often referred to as the M.E. Church, South, or MEC-S. The split remained until 1939 when most of its affiliated congregations reunited with their Northern brethren, and another similar denomination to become The Methodist Church. A final merger in 1968 formed the United Methodist Church as it exists today.

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The **Peters Campus Center** is an International Style building completed in 1969 (photograph 13). The building has a structural steel frame with walls clad in large expanses of tinted glass. The roof is flat. It has a concrete apron and brick wall. A separate, but attached block, houses the cafeteria, on the east side of the building. This block also has exterior walls of glass. The Peters Campus Center was designed by Edmund H. Kuhlke of Kuhlke, Wade, Gauger and Slaton of Augusta. The building was named for Edmund and Ethel Peters. Edmund Peters was the president of Paine College from 1929-1956. Ethel Peters, his wife, was the college physician.

Noncontributing buildings on this quadrangle include **Haygood-Holsey Hall** (1977), **Sankofa Hall** (2006) and the **Campus Security Building** (2002). All were constructed after the end of the period of significance.

NORTH-SOUTH QUADRANGLE

Facing the north-south quadrangle are the following contributing buildings:

The oldest existing building on campus is **Epworth Hall**, a two-story, brick, Colonial Revival-style dormitory, constructed in 1925 (photographs 8 and 10). The brick building has a side-gable roof and parapet gable ends. The windows on both floors are paired 6/6 sash windows. The second floor windows are set in arched openings. The attic has dormer windows, some with pediments. Most of the windows are replacement windows. The main architectural feature is a central monumental portico supported with six square columns and pilasters. A segmentally arched and bracketed hood further shelters the front entrance under the portico. The building was designed by the architectural firm of Tisdale, Stone and Pinson of Nashville, Tennessee. The contractor was C. H. Van Ormer of Augusta, Georgia. E. J. Erbeling of Augusta was the plumbing and heating contractor, and J. A. Young of Augusta was the electric wiring contractor. The building cost \$55,000 which was provided by the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Gray Hall is a two-story, brick dormitory completed in 1962 (photograph 9). It is located next to Epworth Hall. The restrained Colonial Revival-style building has a gable roof and parapets at the gable ends. The only ornamentation is a concrete stringcourse forming the lintels of the second-floor windows. All window sills are also concrete. Replacement windows are 1/1 sash windows with aluminum frames, some paired and others single. The front porch has a concrete floor, a shed roof, and decorative, iron porch posts. Gray Hall was designed by the Augusta architectural firm of Kuhlke and Wade, and the contractor was R. B. Wright Construction Company of Augusta. The total cost of constructing the building was \$153,577.73, of which the Division of National Ministries, Board of Missions of The Methodist Church provided \$20,000 and the Women's Division of Christian Service of The Methodist Church provided \$40,000. The balance came from a loan from the Georgia Railroad Bank. The building was named in honor of Emma C. W. Gray.

Belle Bennett Hall is identical in design to Gray Hall (photograph 12). It was constructed in 1962, facing Gray Hall. Belle Bennett Hall was designed by Kuhlke and Wade, architects of Augusta and was constructed by R. B. Wright Construction Company, also of Augusta. The cost was \$145,000, of which \$25,000 came from the Division of National Ministries, Board of Missions of The Methodist Church, and the balance of \$120,000 came from the Gwinnett Street Branch of the Georgia Railroad Bank. It was named for Miss Belle Bennett.

Hollis Hall was constructed as a dormitory in 1967 (photograph 11). It is located adjacent to Belle Bennett Hall. It is a rectangular, two-story, brick building with parapet gable ends. Its unornamented exterior features 1/1 aluminum-frame windows with individual air conditioning units under each window. Single, unadorned entrance doors are on three sides of the building. Hollis Hall was a design-build project by C.I.T. Corporation, which also financed the project. The project architect was V. M. Piland of Tulsa, Oklahoma, of ebco (Educational Building Consultants). Hollis Hall was named for Mrs. Rossie T. Hollis.

Graham Hall was built as a dormitory between 1969 and 1971 (photograph 7). This two-story, International Style building has an L-shaped plan, with a connecting one-story entrance and lobby area. The building has a steel frame and brick walls with steel-framed, glass, window panels. Graham Hall was designed by Kuhlke, Wade, Gauger and Slaton of Augusta, Georgia. Funds were provided by the Women's Division of the United Methodist Church. It was named for Dr. William L. Graham. Dr. Graham was professor of English, the first African-American vice-president of Paine College, and a church lay leader.

The only noncontributing building on this quadrangle is **Berry Gomillion Hall**, which was constructed in 1987.

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WEST CAMPUS

All of the buildings located on the west campus are contributing buildings:

The **Randall A. Carter Auditorium and Physical Education Building** was completed in 1952 as the first building on the new part of the campus, located on the west side of Druid Park Avenue (photograph 18). Known as the Carter Gym, the early International Style brick building has a steel frame with steel trusses to span the gymnasium and auditorium area. Although the roof appears flat from the street, in fact it has an arched roof that also forms the ceiling over the gymnasium. The main entrance facing Druid Park Avenue is a recessed area under a concrete canopy where three sets of double doors provide access to the facility. Ticket office windows are located at either end of the entrance area. Bands of horizontal windows accent the main facade. The gym was designed by the architectural firm of Kuhlke and Wade of Augusta, Georgia, and was constructed by the Fabrication Company. Appropriations from the United Negro College Fund paid for part of the construction costs. It was named in honor of Randall A. Carter, the first college graduate of Paine and later bishop of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

The **Gilbert-Lambuth Memorial Chapel and Music Building** (1968) is the iconic centerpiece of the Paine College campus, particularly for its main facade along Druid Park Avenue, which it faces (photograph 19). The brick Colonial Revival-style building features a cruciform plan, gable roof, and projecting central tower that supports a tall steeple. The central tower has a pedimented portico on three sides with eight Ionic columns. The portico shelters pairs of paneled doors framed by fluted pilasters with broken scroll pediments and pineapple motifs. Large windows give light to the auditorium (nave) and feature flat sills and lintels with keystones incorporated into the design. Gilbert-Lambuth Memorial Chapel and Music Building was designed by Edmund H. Kuhlke of Kuhlke, Wade and Gauger of Augusta, Georgia. The contractor was H. W. Duffie of Duffie Construction Company. Structural steel was provided by Macuch Steel of Augusta. It was named in honor of Dr. John Wesley Gilbert and Bishop Walter Russell Lambuth. A Biblical scholar, Dr. Gilbert was a member of the first graduating class of Paine College in 1886 and its first African-American faculty member. Bishop was a physician, theologian, missionary statesman, and trustee of Paine College.

Paine House was built in 1968 as the college president's home (photograph 22). Facing Beman Street, the two-story, hipped roof, Colonial Revival-style house has a one-story, central, pedimented portico with six Tuscan columns (three clustered in each front corner) and pilasters framing the pair of paneled front doors. There is a large concrete parking area, garage, and rear patio. A lawn, mature trees, and shrubs surround the house. The house and landscape are defined by a pierced brick wall on all four sides of the property. Paine House was designed by Edmund H. Kuhlke of Kuhlke, Wade and Gauger of Augusta in coordination with Frank Delley who was employed as the Paine College staff engineer. The president's residence was officially named "Paine House" on February 8, 1969.

The **Dean of Students' Residence** was constructed in 1965 as a home for the dean and his or her family (photograph 23). It is a one-story, brick, Ranch House built on the western edge of the campus facing Beman Street. The exterior plan is essentially square with a shallow gable roof of asphalt shingles. The central front porch is covered by a shallow gable roof with two, simple, Tuscan columns. The yard for the house is partially defined by a low, pierced, brick wall. There is a carport attached to the back beside the kitchen entrance to the house. The Dean of Students' Residence was designed by Frank T. Delley, Paine College architect and engineer who worked for the Plant Development Office. Delley was an African-American architect. The cost was specified to not exceed \$30,000.

Lion Field (1919) contains two concrete-block dugouts and metal bleachers with wood seats. The field, formerly a football field and today a baseball field, occupies the prominent corner at Druid Park and Central avenues. It is a contributing structure and is the oldest resource on the campus.

There is a 1967 Georgia Historical Commission historic marker, located on Druid Park Avenue. The marker is inscribed with the history of the college.

Large expanses of lawn throughout the campus on the two quadrangles and on the west campus contain sidewalks and mature trees. Trees include dogwood, oak, tulip popular, magnolias, pines, and crepe myrtles. The historic campus plan is counted as a contributing site with its quadrangles and planned landscaping including the sidewalks connecting the buildings and the quadrangles. Parking areas are relegated to the north and south edges of the campus with access limited to points on Druid Park Avenue, where the security gate is located, and from Emmett and Oak streets, which dead-end on the south side of the campus from Central Avenue. Although there are two gated entrances on Fifteenth Street, which is the actual address of the campus, those gates remained locked most of the time.

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Noncontributing buildings within the boundary of the district include Haygood-Holsey Hall, the administration and academic building completed in 1977 (photograph 1); a dormitory, Berry-Gomillion Hall completed in 1987; the Campus Security Building built in 2002; and Sankofa Hall, a dormitory (formerly plant operations), built in 2006 (photograph 15).

There are additional buildings that are owned by Paine College that are located outside of the boundary of this nomination. While some of these buildings may be over 50 years of age, they were recently purchased by the college, were not built for the college, and are not considered part of the historic campus. Other buildings, such as the 1991 library, were constructed by the college but are outside of the boundary of this nomination.

Paine College is located in an urban residential neighborhood that, in more recent years, has had significant commercial encroachment along Laney-Walker Boulevard on its northern edge and to a lesser degree along Central Avenue on its southern edge. The houses in the surrounding neighborhood primarily date from the early 20th century, with the commercial buildings that have encroached along Laney-Walker Boulevard dating from the mid- to late 20th century. Paine College has purchased most of the now-vacant lots between its historic campus and the respective streets that surround it.

Across Fifteenth Street on the east side of Paine College is the campus of the Medical College of Georgia, with large academic buildings dating primarily from the post-World War II era. Public housing in the area was recently demolished and is being replaced by new academic buildings for the Medical College.

The western edge of the district, along Beman Street, is lined with a row of brick Ranch Houses constructed following World War II. This development was known as Oglethorpe Homes. Several of these houses are currently owned by Paine College.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

ETHNIC HERITAGE: BLACK

Period of Significance

1919-1971

Significant Dates

1919-athletic field

1971-Graham Hall completed

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Kuhlke and Wade - architects

Kuhlke, Wade, Gauger and Slaton - architects

Delley, Frank T. - architect

Parsons, William N. - architect

Piland, V.M. - architect

Tisdale, Stone And Pinson - architects

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1919 when the athletic field was laid out and ends in 1971 with the completion of Graham Hall, the last campus building constructed during the historic period. The athletic field, Lion Field, along with the 1925 Epworth Hall and 1926 Mary Helm Hall represent the earliest surviving resources associated with the development of Paine College due to the loss of the original 19th century buildings in 1968. The period of significance includes a decade of intense campus construction under the leadership of President E. Clayton Calhoun (1956-1970), which included eight

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buildings completed between 1961 and 1969 and a ninth building started in 1969 and completed 1971 under the leadership of the college's first African-American president, Dr. Lucius Holsey Pitts, who took office that year. These buildings represent a coherent campaign to expand and upgrade the school's physical facilities.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

The Paine College Historic District meets National Register Criterion Consideration G because the end of the period of significance is 1971, the year that the last building was completed under President E. Clayton Calhoun, which culminated a period of growth for the college that had begun in 1946 in a time of postwar expansion under the leadership of President Edmund Clarke Peters (1929-1956). With the Class A accreditation of the college in 1945 by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and the postwar economic prosperity of Georgia, the college was poised to begin a two-decade expansion of its campus, resulting in the completion of 12 campus buildings from 1946-1971. The college remained in continuous use as a school for African Americans during a time of racial segregation in Georgia.

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

The district is significant at the **state** level in education and ethnic heritage: black under Criterion A because Paine College represents one of only a few institutions of higher education created by a biracial board of trustees in Georgia for African-American students. Trustees from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church established this institution to educate African-American youth. Founded in 1882 as a coeducational school, it continues to serve its original purpose of providing quality education and remains associated with the successor denominations of these churches. The district is significant at the **local** level under Criterion C in architecture because the majority of the buildings are good examples of campus buildings that reflect the traditions of institutional architecture as it evolved from classicism to modernism. The 1920s buildings were designed by Tisdale, Stone and Pinson architects of Nashville, Tennessee, and are good examples of the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival style of college architecture. The majority of the rest of the buildings were designed by Kuhlke and Wade architects of Augusta. These buildings are good examples of the use of the Colonial Revival style for a college campus, with the use of brick, stone, and cast concrete elements of the style. The Randall Carter Gymnasium, Graham Hall, and the Peters Campus Center are the only International Style buildings on the campus and are good examples of modern architecture in Georgia.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The district is significant at the state level in education and ethnic heritage: black because Paine College represents one of only a few institutions of higher education created by a biracial board of trustees in Georgia for African-American students. Trustees from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church established this institution to educate African-American youth. Founded in 1882 as a coeducational school, it continues to serve its original purpose of providing quality education and remains associated with the successor denominations of these churches.

With federal monetary assistance to African-American education through the Freedmen's Bureau ending in 1870, the primary financial support of these schools fell to missionary societies of white religious organizations. The Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Congregationalists all had societies that helped support this work. African-American churches also contributed to private education in Georgia.

The community of Springfield in Augusta was the center of educational activities for Augusta's African-American citizens. The Augusta Baptist Institute was founded in 1867 in Augusta's Springfield Baptist Church. The institute later moved to Atlanta to become Morehouse College.

Other African-American educational institutions established in Augusta after the Civil War include Ware High School. Ware was the first public high school for African-Americans in Georgia and was one of only five in the South while it was in operation. Founded in 1880, it was named for Edmund Asa Ware, Freedman's Bureau officer and president of Atlanta University. The Richmond County Board of Education closed the school in 1897 arguing that it could educate more African-American children on the primary level with the funds available. The school was later the subject of a 1899 U.S.

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Supreme Court case, *Cumming v. Richmond County Board of Education* (175 U.S. 528), that legalized the practice of segregated education.

Paine Institute (later Paine College) was the first of three well-known, private, African-American schools founded in Augusta. Influential educator Lucy Craft Laney chartered the second school, Haines Normal and Industrial Institute, in 1886. The school grew to include a kindergarten to junior college curriculum, a nursing school, and a teacher-training program. The school served as a community center before its replacement in 1949 with the present Laney High School. The Cauley-Wheeler Building (1924), located in the center of campus, housed the primary school and was named for philanthropist Alice Wheeler of New York and her nurse Mary Cauley, a Lamar graduate. It is the last remaining building from the original Haines Campus. The third school was the Walker Baptist Institute founded by Dr. Charles T. Walker, a Georgia-born, African-American Baptist pastor. Originally located in Waynesboro, Georgia, the high and normal school was relocated to Augusta in 1891 through Dr. Walker's efforts.

By the end of the first quarter of the 20th century, there were 13 schools offering college courses for African-Americans in Georgia. Nine of these schools were private institutions and most were founded by religious organizations before 1885. Paine College is one of the nine private educational institutions for African-American students founded in the 19th century in Georgia. The other private schools are Atlanta University, Gammon Theological Seminary, and Clark, Morehouse, Morris Brown, Spelman, and Central City colleges. Only Paine College in Augusta and Central City College (closed 1956) in Macon were located outside of Atlanta. The four state higher educational institutions for African-American students included Georgia State Industrial College (now Savannah State University), Fort Valley State College (now University), Albany State College (now University), and the State Teachers and Agricultural College in Forsyth (later merged with Fort Valley State College).

From the beginning, Paine College was intended to offer a general education to students of both sexes from elementary grades through college and not limit itself to ministerial candidates. The initial classes numbered about 30 students, and by the second term in the fall of 1884, the space was crowded with about 70 students. Originally called Paine Institute, the name was changed to Paine College by the school trustees in 1903 when the school's charter was renewed.

Paine College is significant at the local level in architecture because the majority of the buildings are good examples of campus buildings that reflect the traditions of institutional architecture as it evolved from classicism to Modernism. The 1920s buildings were designed by Tisdale, Stone and Pinson Architects of Nashville, Tennessee, and reflect the Colonial Revival style. Eli M. Tisdale (1893-1965) and Fred C. Stone (1896-post 1965) formed an architectural partnership in 1924. Natives of Tennessee, they practiced primarily in Nashville. Although the firm apparently grew in 1926 with the addition of Pinson, it was short-lived, as Stone left Nashville for Texas in 1929. Among the firm's Nashville work were several residences, and numerous educational buildings in Tennessee, including a couple of buildings at Tennessee A&I, an elementary school in Gallatin, and the Lincoln County High School, as well as those at Paine College.

The majority of the rest of the buildings were designed by Kuhlke and Wade architects of Augusta. Edmund Hill Kuhlke (1906-1989), a native of Augusta, was a 1928 Georgia Institute of Technology architecture graduate. Kuhlke spent his first three years in practice in New York City before returning to Augusta. He joined Edwin Jerome Wade (1907-1996) in 1943 to form Kuhlke and Wade. Wade, also a native of Augusta, received his architectural degree from Yale University in 1931. Some of the other Augusta commissions by them included Bush Field Municipal Airport, St. Joseph's Hospital, and Lucy Laney High School. The Paine College buildings are good examples of the use of the Colonial Revival style for a college campus. The use of the same style for the majority of buildings resulted in a visually unified campus. The buildings are centered around two broad quadrangles, reminiscent of the quadrangles found on many college campuses. Kuhlke and Wade designed Randall Carter Gymnasium (1952), Walker Science Hall (1956), Gray Hall (1962), Belle-Bennett Hall (1962), Gilbert-Lambuth Memorial Chapel (1968), Paine House (1968), Peters Campus Center (1969), and Graham Hall (1971). Randall Carter Gymnasium, Graham Hall, and the Peters Campus Center are the only International Style buildings on the campus and reflect the national interest in modern architecture in the 1950s and 1960s in Augusta.

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The following historic context was written by Erick Montgomery, Historic Augusta, Inc. and edited by Lynn Speno, Historic Preservation Division. "Paine College," Historic Property Information Form November 30, 2010. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Paine College is unique in the history of African-American education as one of the first schools that was established jointly by black and white Southern institutions in the 19th century. Paine College was founded by trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church who together believed that education was a means of advancement for the freed African-American people.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South was established in 1844 when it split with the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was opposed to any of its clergy owning slaves. The new denomination was often referred to as the M.E. Church, South, or MEC-S. The split remained until 1939 when most of its affiliated congregations reunited with their Northern brethren, and another similar denomination, to become The Methodist Church. A final merger in 1968 formed the United Methodist Church as it exists today.

Interest in the religious welfare and education of African-American Methodists in the South, particularly for the purpose of preparing young men for the ministry, was something that was discussed by the M.E. Church, South as early as 1866, soon after the emancipation of slaves in the United States. A committee was formed "on the religious interests of the Colored People," which was chaired by the Rev. James Ezekiel Evans, a well-known Methodist minister in Georgia. Evans had long ties to Augusta. His grandfather, Ezekiel Harris, had established the village of Harrisburg just west of Augusta in the late 18th century.

In 1870 the Methodist Episcopal Church, South allowed its African-American members to create a parallel segregated denomination of their own, which was named the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America (often known as the CME Church or CMEC). This denomination was initially made up of existing African-American members and clergy of Methodist churches located in the South. In Augusta, Trinity Church, one of the oldest separate African-American Methodist congregations in the South, became affiliated with the CME Church. The congregation had been formed in 1840 by the African-American members of St. John Methodist Episcopal Church, the mother church of Augusta Methodism. By 1874 the CME Church had held five annual conferences and formed itself into 45 districts with circuits and stations located where affiliated African-American Methodist congregations met. The geographic area included Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, South Carolina, and Florida.

By 1878 interest in the education of African Americans was again brought to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South by some of the delegates, and plans began for the establishment of a college. This came to fruition during the May 1882 General Conference of the MEC-S, held in Nashville, Tennessee, when Bishop Lucius Holsey of the CME Church was authorized to present the idea to the delegates. Bishop Holsey had laid the groundwork that led up to this juncture. Bishop Atticus Greene Haygood of the MEC-S had also been instrumental in promoting the idea with his book, *Our Brother in Black*, that was presented during the same conference. The book had been published in 1881 by the Southern Methodist Publishing House in Nashville, Tennessee.

In response, the General Conference authorized the bishops of the MEC-S to consult with the bishops of the CME Church and appoint a commissioner of education whose duty would be to raise money for an educational fund "for the benefit of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America." The establishment of a board of trustees, consisting of three members of the MEC-S, three members of the CME Church, and the commissioner of education was authorized.

With this beginning, the initial meeting of the board of trustees, called by Bishop George F. Pierce of the MEC-S, was held on November 1, 1882 in Augusta. The trustees included W. P. Patillo of Atlanta, W. B. Hill of Macon, and W. A. Candler of Sparta, all from the MEC-S. J. S. Harper of Augusta, R. A. Maxey of Barnesville, and L.H. Holsey of Augusta were appointed from the CME Church. James E. Evans was appointed as superintendent. W. H. LaPrade replaced W.B. Hill when he resigned. Evans was elected president, LaPrade treasurer, and Harper the first secretary of the Board of Trustees.

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A committee was appointed to select a temporary location for the school. A decision was made to name the school Paine Institute in honor of Bishop Robert Paine (1799-1882) of the MEC-S, a long-time supporter of the establishment of such a school. Bishop Paine had died less than two weeks before the initial meeting of the original trustees.

One month later, the trustees met again in LaGrange, Georgia, during the General Conference of the MEC-S, and elected the Rev. Morgan Calloway, D.D., as the first president of Paine Institute. The first money for the benefit of Paine came from the Virginia Conference of the CME Church in the amount of \$7.15, and from the South Georgia Conference of the CME Church in the amount of \$8.85. The school was incorporated in Richmond County, Georgia, on June 19, 1883. In July 1883, the Rev. George W. Walker was selected as the first teacher for the school, and actually put it into operation, while Rev. Calloway, the president, was engaged in fundraising activities for the school.

Classes began January 2, 1884 in rented quarters in the back upstairs room above Claussen's Bakery on the southwest corner of Broad and Cumming (10th) streets, now 1002 Broad Street. [Some school catalogues state that classes started in October 1883]. The school continued holding classes in the Broad Street building until 1886. From the beginning, the school was intended to offer a general education to students of both sexes from elementary grades through college and not limit itself to ministerial candidates. The initial classes numbered about 30 students, and by the second term in the fall of 1884, the space was crowded with about 70 students. Miss Sallie Davis was employed as the first woman teacher at Paine in November 1884. At the end of 1884, Calloway resigned as president, and Walker was selected to succeed him.

In 1885 a gift of \$25,000, to be used as an endowment, was received by Paine Institute from a Methodist pastor in Missouri named Rev. Moses U. Payne. There was apparently no connection between Bishop Robert Paine, for whom the school was named, and Rev. Moses Payne, its benefactor. The gift made it possible for the administrators to feel more secure about the future, and a permanent site was purchased on January 14, 1886. The tract consisted of 9.9 acres on the west side of Carnes Road, also named Woodlawn Avenue and now known as Fifteenth Street, in the Woodlawn section of Augusta's suburban west side. The land was purchased from Robert Douglass through his trustee, Frank H. Miller; the land had been the property of his father, Robert Douglass, Sr. Located on the property facing Carnes Road was a c.1850 Gothic Revival-style frame house. This house survived until 1976 when it was demolished to make way for the present Haygood-Holsey Hall.

Paine Institute held the first commencement exercises in May 1885, but there were no graduates. The following spring, six students graduated from its high school. The first college graduate was Randall A. Carter in 1891, for whom the Carter Gymnasium was later named.

In 1888 the trustees authorized the employment of the first African-American teacher for the college. President Walker offered John Wesley Gilbert, an 1886 Paine graduate, the teaching position. Gilbert had gone from Paine to Brown University in Rhode Island, where he received his bachelor's degree in 1888 before returning to Augusta. While at Brown, Gilbert received a scholarship to the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece. His studies there included participating in archaeological excavations with his professor, John Pickard. While a student at the American School, he won top honors in Greek and graduated 12th in a class of 60. He is considered the first African-American archaeologist and the foremost African-American linguist in the country during his lifetime. Gilbert returned to Brown and became the first African American to earn a master's degree from that institution, which was conferred in 1891. Gilbert returned to teach Greek and English at Paine for the rest of his life, except for one year, 1913-1914, when he served as president of Miles College in Fairfield, Alabama. He died in Augusta in 1923.

In 1894 the MEC-S established a General Board of Education, and the management of its African-American colleges was placed under its direction. This oversight included Paine College, as well as Lane College in Jackson, Tennessee. Unfortunately, adequate monetary support lagged from both the MEC-S and the CME Church and the colleges continued to raise funds for their own respective institutions to stay afloat.

There was a desire at Paine to construct a permanent main academic building that would be a symbol of the vision of the college. By 1898 plans came to fruition with \$10,399 in hand, and additional subscriptions pledged, to erect Haygood Hall to be named in honor and memory of Bishop Atticus Greene Haygood (1839-1896). Bishop Haygood had been a staunch

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supporter of higher education for African-American Methodists throughout his tenure as bishop. The building was completed in 1899 and stood until destroyed by fire in 1968.

The original charter for Paine Institute was scheduled to expire 20 years after its date of incorporation. In 1901 Bishop Lucius Henry Holsey of the CMEC made a motion in a meeting of the Board of Trustees to change the name from Paine Institute to Paine College. This was officially accomplished when the charter was renewed in 1903.

Dr. George Williams Walker served as president of the college from 1884 until his death in 1910. During his tenure, the first four-year degrees were conferred in 1901. Numerous buildings were completed including Haygood Hall (1899); a President's House (c.1900) next to Haygood Hall; two women's industrial cottages (1902); and four men's dormitory cottages (1905) to the west of Haygood Hall. None of these buildings are extant today.

Dr. N. L. Campbell served as acting president from 1910 to 1911 until the election of the Rev. John D. Hammond as president of Paine College in June 1911. Rev. Hammond served four years, when he tendered his resignation. During his tenure, Bennett Hall was built as a women's dormitory, completed in 1913. Its name was changed to Laurence R. Harper Hall in 1962 when it became a men's dormitory, and it was razed in 1977. In September 1915, Rev. D. E. Atkins was elected fourth president of the college.

Additional land for the college was purchased from 1902 to 1926. This land had been platted in 1890 for Druid Park, a residential neighborhood. The Woman's Home Missionary Society (after 1910, Woman's Missionary Council) of the MEC-S purchased 17 of the lots located between Druid Park Avenue and Emmett Street, approximately three- and-a-half acres referred to as Paine Annex, in 1902. The woman's society also funded several buildings on the campus. They built a cottage for deaconesses who were assigned to the staff of Paine College. Two other buildings, built in 1902, served as combination teaching facilities and dormitories for women. Another was the dormitory, Bennett Hall, completed in 1913, which also contained the food service for the entire college. A three-bedroom cottage was completed in 1925 for the workers appointed to the college by the society. Mary Helm Hall was completed in 1926, serving as the home economics building for the college, and containing an auditorium used by the college and the community. Mary Helm Hall is the only one of these buildings that is extant.

Additional acreage continued to be purchased through 1926 on land that was originally platted for housing. The last of what is known as the Druid Park Tract was purchased in 1926. All of this land is located either west or south of the original Douglass tract. The former Augusta Exposition land, located west of Druid Park Avenue, was purchased in 1919. This parcel is referred to today as the west campus.

Prior to the election of President D. E. Atkins, the Board of Trustees changed their policy on employment of faculty, giving the authority solely to the president, subject to confirmation of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees. Rev. Atkins' tenure was short. He resigned in January 1917, less than two years after his appointment.

The next president was the Rev. Albert Deems Betts who was elected by the Board of Trustees in 1917. He held the position for five years, resigning in 1922. In 1919 Mrs. J. W. Downs was elected the first woman president of the Board of Trustees. In 1920 Betts called for making the college "wholly an institution of higher learning," referring to the fact that Paine offered elementary and high school classes, as well as college level classes. The elementary classes were discontinued almost immediately, while the high school continued until 1944.

Upon Rev. Betts resignation, the Rev. Ray S. Tomlin was appointed acting president in 1922 and then officially elected president in 1923. During President Tomlin's tenure, two impressive buildings were added to the campus: Epworth Hall in 1925, funded by the Epworth Leaguers of the MEC-S; and Mary Helm Hall, erected in 1926, a gift of the Woman's Missionary Council of the MEC-S.

When Epworth Hall was first proposed in 1924, the white community raised concerns about the location of a boy's dormitory down the street (Druid Park Avenue) from Tubman High School, an all-white girl's school. The mayor of Augusta expressed the city council's objection to the construction of the dormitory, and suggested moving the entire Paine College campus to a more suburban location outside the city limits. The objections were overcome, however, and the trustees appointed a building committee to proceed with the plans for the building, which was completed in 1925.

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Rev. Tomlin resigned in 1929. The next president was Edmund Clarke Peters who began his term in 1929 and remained at the college for 27 years. The Burrville, Tennessee native held B.A. and B.S.A. degrees from the University of Tennessee and an M.A. degree from the University of Chicago. His previous accomplishments included: principal for several high schools; director at Louisiana State Normal College; director of educational work for the YMCA in Siberia; missionary in China; and principal for the second Middle School at Soochow University in China. Peters oversaw many significant improvements to Paine College and the campus. His many accomplishments include: accreditation as a "B" class institution in 1931 by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools; acceptance as a member of the Association of American Colleges in 1932; reduction of the bonded indebtedness of the college from \$35,000 to \$10,000 by 1938; accreditation as a "A" class institution in 1945 by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools; erection of the Warren A. Candler Memorial Library in 1946-1947; erection of the Randall A. Carter Gymnasium and Auditorium in 1951-1952; and erection of the Walker Science Hall in 1956. Financial aid also increased during President Peters' tenure from both the CMEC and the MEC-S.

In 1939 Dr. Peters made the following statement with regard to race relations and Paine College. "For a period of fifty-five years now the [MEC-S] has continued its interest in this institution, giving it some of its best men and women in its leadership and providing almost all of the funds necessary for its maintenance. It was the only institution then - it is the only institution now - in which the trustees and faculty are made up of Southern white and Southern colored people. It has had a large part in the formation of centers of good will between the two races in the South." This unique relationship between the races became particularly important beginning in 1939 when the MEC-S merged with two other white branches of Methodism to form The Methodist Church. Having wider support from throughout the United States allowed funding to increase, leading to the expansion of the facilities at Paine College. Paine College gained membership in the United Negro College Fund in 1943. After a period of unprecedented growth, Dr. Peters resigned in 1956. He and his wife, Ethel, were later remembered by naming the Peters Campus Center in their honor.

In 1956 Dr. E. Clayton Calhoun (1912-2009) was named the eighth president of Paine College, a position he held for 14 years. In 1959 Paine was approved by the University Senate of The Methodist Church, making it eligible for funding appropriated by the Board of Education. In 1961 the college was admitted to full membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, giving evidence of the quality of instruction, faculty, and the adequacy of the physical plant of the campus. This also opened the way for more favorable consideration by foundation and corporate support. In 1966 Paine was admitted to membership in the College Entrance Examination Board.

During President Calhoun's tenure, nine buildings were added to the campus. These include the Emma C. W. Gray Hall, a dormitory for women in 1961; Belle-Bennett Hall, women's dormitory in 1962; the Dean's Residence in 1965; Hollis Hall, a dormitory for women in 1967; Ervin Hall, a dormitory for men in 1967; Gilbert- Lambuth Memorial Chapel and Music Building in 1968; Paine House in 1968; and the Edmund and Ethel Peters Campus Center in 1969. Construction of Graham Hall also began under his administration in 1969, but was not completed until 1971. All of the buildings are extant.

The year 1968 marked two significant developments in the history of Paine College. In April 1968 the United Methodist Church was created by the merger of the Evangelical United Brethren Church and The Methodist Church, thus enlarging Paine's influence throughout the United States. The second event in 1968 was the destruction by fire of Haygood Hall on August 3. This removed the historic symbol of the college linking the campus to the 19th century.

The Civil Rights Movement gave rise to a concern from students and faculty that Paine College had never had an African American president. The Paine College Board of Trustees had been biracial from its inception and is regarded as one of the oldest integrated bodies in this country. President Calhoun, a white man, was widely considered an outstanding administrator, but the time had come for change and the president's chair to be occupied by someone of the same race as the vast majority of its students. Accordingly President Calhoun announced his resignation in April 1970, making him the last white president of Paine College and the last white president of an historically black college or university in the United States.

For a year after Dr. Calhoun's resignation, Paine College did not have a president, but instead was governed by an Interim Committee. Even so, construction moved forward for Graham Hall, a residence hall for women, which opened in 1971. In

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1971 the Board of Trustees elected Dr. Lucius Holsey Pitts (1915-1974), president of Miles Memorial College in Alabama, as the first African-American president of Paine College. He initiated the "Build it Back" campaign in 1972 to replace Haygood Hall, the administration building lost to fire. The African-American community raised \$100,000 and a campaign to raise \$500,000 in the white community was launched in order to qualify for a loan of \$1.5 million. Unfortunately, Dr. Pitts died from a heart attack on February 25, 1974 before realizing the goal of rebuilding Haygood Hall. He is buried on campus next to Gilbert-Lambuth Memorial Chapel.

Dr. Pitts was succeeded by Dr. Julius S. Scott, Jr., who served until 1982. Under his tenure the new main administration building, Haygood-Holsey Hall, was completed in 1978. The original farmhouse, named Holsey Hall, which had been located on the property when Paine Institute acquired it in 1886, was razed in 1976 to make room for the new administration building. Holsey Hall had been located on the north side of Haygood Hall, and the original President's House, on the south side of Haygood Hall, was also razed.

Dr. William H. Harris served as president from 1982 to 1988. During his tenure, Berry-Gomillion Hall was constructed in 1987 as a dormitory. Dr. Harris was the first president of Paine College who was not a member of the Methodist clergy.

Dr. Julius S. Scott, Jr. returned as president, 1988-1994. During his second term Collins-Calloway Library was constructed, and opened in 1991, replacing Warren A. Candler Memorial Library.

Dr. Shirley A. R. Lewis served as president from 1994 to 2007. She was the first woman to be elected as president of the college. During her tenure, an iron and brick fence was erected in 1996 along Druid Park Avenue; Candler Library was renovated in 2001; the Campus Security Building was constructed in 2002; and Sankofa Hall was erected for plant operations in 2006, and has since been converted into a dormitory.

Dr. George C. Bradley was inaugurated as president in January 2008. During his tenure the campus expanded toward both Laney-Walker Boulevard on its north side, and toward Central Avenue on its south. A new campus master plan was adopted in 2010, which is currently being implemented.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 37 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>17</u> Zone	<u>407221</u> Easting	<u>3704039</u> Northing	3	<u>17</u> Zone	<u>407696</u> Easting	<u>3703527</u> Northing
2	<u>17</u> Zone	<u>407809</u> Easting	<u>3703798</u> Northing	4	<u>17</u> Zone	<u>407192</u> Easting	<u>3703660</u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The National Register boundary is indicated with a heavy black line on the attached National Register map, drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is the core of the historic campus on either side of Druid Park Avenue as it had developed by 1971. The boundary is identified with a heavy black line on the attached National Register map, which is drawn to scale.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lynn Speno, National Register Specialist

organization Historic Preservation Division, GA Dept. of Natural Resources date October 2012

street & number 254 Washington Street, Ground Level telephone (404) 656-2840

city or town Atlanta state GA zip code 30334

e-mail _____

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: Paine College Historic District

City or Vicinity: Augusta

County: Richmond

State: Georgia

Photographer: Charlie Miller, Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources

Date Photographed: September 1, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1. Haygood-Holsey Hall. Photographer facing west.
2. East-west quadrangle. Photographer facing west.
3. Walker Science Hall. Photographer facing northwest.
4. Candler Library. Photographer facing northwest.
5. Mary Helm Hall. Photographer facing north.
6. East-west quadrangle. Photographer facing west.
7. Graham Hall. Photographer facing southwest.
8. Epworth Hall. Photographer facing east.
9. Emma Gray Hall. Photographer facing east.
10. Emma Gray Hall and Epworth Hall. Photographer facing northeast.
11. Berry Gomillion, Hollis, and Belle Bennett halls. Photographer facing southwest.
12. Belle Bennett and Graham halls. Photographer facing northwest.

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13. Peters Campus Center. Photographer facing west.
14. Ervin Hall. Photographer facing northwest.
15. Sankofa Hall. Photographer facing southwest.
16. East-west quadrangle. Photographer facing east.
17. Historical marker. Photographer facing north.
18. Randall A. Carter Auditorium and Physical Education Building. Photographer facing west.
19. Gilbert-Lambuth Memorial Chapel and Music Building. Photographer facing west.
20. Lion Field. Photographer facing northwest.
21. Lion Field. Photographer facing southwest.
22. President's House. Photographer facing east.
23. Dean's Residence. Photographer facing east.



Paine College Historic District
Richmond County, *Georgia*
Photograph 1 of 23



Paine College Historic District
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Photograph 2 of 23



Paine College Historic District
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Photograph 3 of 23



Paine College Historic District
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Paine College Historic District
Richmond County, Georgia
Photograph 5 of 23



Paine College Historic District
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Paine College Historic District
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Paine College Historic District
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Paine College Historic District
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Paine College Historic District
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Paine College Historic District
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Paine College Historic District
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Paine College Historic District
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Paine College Historic District
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Paine College Historic District
Richmond County, *Georgia*
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WALKER SCIENCE HALL



CANDLER MEMORIAL LIBRARY BUILDING



MARY HELM HALL







EPWORTH HALL

OLIVE HALL



GRAY HALL

















PAINE COLLEGE

Paine Institute, rechartered as Paine College in 1903, was founded Nov. 1, 1882, by the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at the urgent request of Bishop Lucius Holsey of the C. M. E. Church. The first educational institution for Negroes to be sponsored in the South by Southern churchmen of both races. Paine Institute was named for the Reverend Robert Paine, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The Reverend Morgan Calloway, vice-president of Emory College, was elected president of the Institute. In 1884 Dr. George Williams Walker became president and served until his death in 1911.

Paine's first classes were held in rented rooms on Broad Street in January, 1884. In 1885 the Reverend Moses U. Payne of Missouri offered an endowment of \$25,000.00 and in 1886 the Institute purchased and moved to a ten acre site on 15th Street. Two years later a four year college course was begun. John Wesley Gilbert, first graduate of Paine, became the first Negro member of the faculty, following further study at Brown University and at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, Greece.

Fully accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, the College has progressed with the support of The Christian Methodist Episcopal Church and The Methodist Church, counterparts of the founding churches.

GEORGIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

1967

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