

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED APR 18 1978
DATE ENTERED OCT 4 1978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Quincy Building
(L.C. Bates Museum)
AND/OR COMMON

OK state 4.21.78

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 5 of Hinckley
CITY, TOWN Hinckley Me. VICINITY OF Fairfield 2nd
STATE Maine CODE 23 COUNTY Somerset CODE 025 ✓

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Good Will Home Association

STREET & NUMBER
CITY, TOWN Hinckley VICINITY OF STATE Maine

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Somerset County Registry of Deeds.

STREET & NUMBER
CITY, TOWN Skowhegan STATE Maine

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
DATE
—FEDERAL —STATE —COUNTY —LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
CITY, TOWN STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Bates Museum in Hinckley, Town of Fairfield, was originally the Quincy Manual Training School for Boys on Goodwill Farm. The building was designed in the Romanesque Revival style by William R. Miller of Lewiston and constructed in 1903 by Horace Purinton and Company of Waterville.

In plan this large building is rectangular, measuring 110 feet by 98. Its fabric is brick with trim in pink granite. The roof is hipped with a slight projection from the center of the east side, which is the facade. Three brick chimneys are present, two large ones straddling the ridge, with a smaller one on the east side of the roof. Three sets of skylights straddle the ridge.

The building contains 1½ stories with a full basement.

The facade of the building faces east and features a central entrance above a graceful flight of granite steps. The entrance is surmounted by a semi-circular brick arch; the recessed doorway consists of panelled double doors containing tall, narrow windows. On each side of the entrance is a set of three arched 1/1 windows; above each set are 3 medallions in brick. Flanking the entrance and the arched windows to either side are large projecting semi-circular bays. At the first-floor level each of these contain three large arched 1/1 windows with additional single-sashed and single-panel lights above.

The other three sides of the building at the first-story level contain the last-mentioned rectangular windows. The ends of the building are seven bays wide.

The facade of the half story features three dormers, each containing a 8/8 window. The ends of the half story each contain two dormers. The basement level, divided from the first floor by a granite string course, contains 4/4 windows.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1903 ~~1900~~/ARCHITECT William R. Miller

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The L.C. Bates Museum at the Hinckley Home-School-Farm derives significance not only from its architectural and educational value but far beyond this as an important building on the campus of a highly unusual institution whose origins lie in the vision of an extraordinary educator and altruist, George Walter Hinckley.

Born in Guilford, Connecticut in 1853, G.W. Hinckley spent his school days at Guilford Institute where he developed a resolve to enter the ministry. Temporarily embittered by financial inability to attend Yale College and Divinity School, he became for a time a store clerk and spent a year at the State Normal School. The urge to preach and serve in a pastoral capacity finally won out however, and interspersed with his teaching were frequent appearances as a lay minister leading eventually to ordination and pastorates in Bloomfield and West Hartford.

As a boy, Hinckley had offered to share his home with an orphaned friend to which his parents acquiesced. As a young minister he again took in a homeless lad and began to gather round him other ^{under}privileged boys whom he took on camping trips which provided them both recreation and wholly new learning experiences.

Out of this grew the larger idea of establishing what he called the Boys Fund to broaden the work already begun. With a natural gift for appealing to public generosity and raising funds he was able to accumulate sufficient capital to purchase the 125 acre Chase Farm near Fairfield, Maine in 1889. (This land was originally the property of the grandfather of well known Senator Margaret Chase Smith.)

On this site Hinckley's great dream finally emerged with the development of the Good Will Home and School and the Good Will Association. Beginning with three boys in residence the school opened its doors in September of 1889 and quickly grew achieving a wide spread reputation as a home for boys with no other. The combination of a friendly domestic atmosphere, strong educational emphasis and work on a large producing farm proved highly successful and attracted national attention.

As director of the Association Hinckley travelled widely speaking to large audiences and engineering generous donations from a great variety of sources. The names of the many cottages and academic buildings now on the campus pay tribute to just a few of those who gave so generously. Andrew Carnegie, for example, donated a library building (possibly the only one he gave to a secondary

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Hinckley, G.W., The Story of Good Will Farm, 3rd ed. 1909
 Hinckley, G.W., The Man of Whom I Write. Fairfield, 1954
 Hinckley School Catalogue, 1964

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1

UTM REFERENCES

A	1 9	4 5 1 0	2 4 1 0	4 9 4 5 4 9 5 4 4 3 1 0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	
C					D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Frank A. Beard, Historian

ORGANIZATION

Robert L. Bradley, Architectural Historian

DATE

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

January, 1978

STREET & NUMBER

242 State Street

TELEPHONE

(207)-289-2133

CITY OR TOWN

Augusta

STATE

Maine

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Earle S. Feltkewitz

TITLE

S.H.P.O.

DATE

4/7/78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

William Lebonich

DATE

10/4/78

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

William Lebonich

DATE

Sept 28, 1978

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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school) and another endowment enabled Good Will to purchase books to fill it. A Girls Fund was initiated within a few years and the institution became coeducational.

By the time of Hinckley's death in 1950 the school property had grown from 125 to 3000 acres including some 45 buildings, and it had already served more than 3000 homeless and underprivileged young people.

In the years following, financial concerns altered for a time the thrust of the institution and at first accepting a few tuition paying students it became in 1962 a college preparatory facility known as the Hinckley School. Recently the Trustees of the Association have adopted policies returning the school to a philosophy and function similar to those intended by the founder so that the Hinckley Home-School-Farm, as it now known, is again in the service of youth in need.

In 1903 the building now known as the Bates Museum was built and dedicated as the Quincy Building after Mr. George Henry Quincy of Boston who had been a major benefactor in its construction. For several years it was used as a Manual Training School and classes were held in carpentry, iron working, mechanical drawing, basketry and other arts. With the advent of World War I its use as a Manual Training school ended because of lack of needed funds and because there was question at that time as to the need of the program in the form then in effect.

Aside from one room in which there were a few cases devoted to natural history specimens and the laundry and bath area located in the basement the building was unused for several years. Meanwhile, there was a pressing need for a place to house the natural history collection which had been growing over the years and which had been housed piecemeal in a variety of places. This problem was solved when Mr. L.C. Bates of South Paris, Maine offered \$5,000 to be used in changing the Quincy Building into a museum. His offer was accepted and the L.C. Bates Museum came into being at its formal dedication on July 27, 1923. For over fifty years its outstanding exhibits have provided pleasure not only for the Good Will/Hinckley people but for the youngsters and adults of the surrounding countryside and out-of-state visitors as well. In addition to the outstanding collections the background paintings in the ornithology room as well as the backgrounds for the wild life in the lower center room are of extremely fine quality depicting actual scenes native to this area. These were done by Charles D. Hubbard, the outstanding artist from Guilford, Connecticut, who from the time he was commissioned to do the Good Will Roundel in 1915 until his death in 1951 made many artistic contributions to the institution

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As a remarkable facility of its kind and as a part of this innovative and commendable educational development, the L.C.Bates Museum is a building of unusual interest and significance.