

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received NOV 25 1986

date entered JAN 9 1987

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Hinckley Good Will Home Historic District

and or common Hinckley Home-School-Farm

2. Location

street & number U. S. Route 201

N/A not for publication

city, town Hinckley, N/A vicinity of

state Maine code 23 county Somerset code 025

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Good Will Home Association, Lyford P. Beverage, Administrator

street & number

city, town Hinckley, N/A vicinity of state Maine 04944

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 N/A has this property been determined eligible? N/A yes ___ no

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Hinckley Home-School-Farm consists of a group of thirty-three primary structures scattered over approximately 525 acres of rolling farmland and wood lots bordering the west side of State Highway 201. Opposite the school on the east side of the road are railroad tracks and the Kennebec River. To the west, north and south of the nominated property are scattered residences and farms. Only the original historic core of the Hinckley Home-School-farm has been included in the nomination.

The property is divided into two sections by Martin Stream, which forms a large pond near the Kennebec River and Route 201. The main section of the school, which includes the original cottages for boys, is south of Martin Stream. What was historically the girls' campus is on the north side. Both sections have winding roads which generally conform to the landscape.

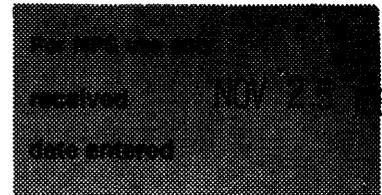
The boundaries of the district were established to include all of the historic buildings. Because the buildings are scattered over a relatively large area, including the original farm, these boundaries automatically provide a large portion of the landscape which is historically and visually an integral part of the district.

The following buildings contribute to this nomination:

1. Charles E. Moody School, 1905-06
William R. Miller of Lewiston, Architect
Renaissance Style, 2 stories with hipped roof, brick construction, central pavilion with arcaded recessed entry, square-headed and round-arched windows.
2. L. C. Bates Museum, 1903 (N.R.)
William R. Miller of Lewiston, Architect
Romanesque Style, 2½ story brick building with hipped roof, dormers, recessed round-arched entry, symmetrical round stairwell towers on principal (east) elevation.
3. Fogg Cottage, 1893
Colonial Revival Style, 2½ story wood frame building with clapboard siding, hipped roof and pedimented porch supported on Tuscan columns.
4. Goodwill Cottage, mid-19th century
Greek Revival Style, wood frame L-shaped building with clapboard siding, gable roofs, corner pilasters and cornice returns, porch with square posts, rear wing added in 1890.
5. Golden Rule Cottage, 1891
Henry Dexter of Dexter, Architect
Queen Anne Style, 2½ story wood frame house with clapboard siding, gable roof, veranda, and rear porch with fan-shaped brackets.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



HINCKLEY HOME-SCHOOL-FARM
Continuation sheet

Item number 7

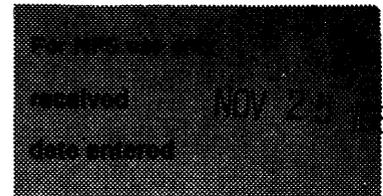
Page 2

6. Carnegie Library, 1906-07
Albert Randolph Ross of New York, Architect
Renaissance Style, 1 story brick building with central rotunda, classical portico and flanking wings. Classical details include heavy entablature, Tuscan columns in antis and pediment.
7. Prescott Memorial Administration Building, 1916, 1921-22
Edgar A. Josselyn of New York, Architect
Georgian Revival Style, 2 story brick building with gable roof and symmetrical end chimnies. Two story brick tower with wood belfry and clock in center of east elevation.
8. Kent Woodworking Shop, 1919
Edgar A. Josselyn of New York, Architect
Georgian Revival Style, 1 story brick building with hipped roof, entry with pilasters and entablature.
9. Pike Cottage, 1935
Colonial Revival Style, 2½ story wood frame building with clapboard siding, gable roof, veranda on principal (east) facade.
10. Bancroft-Foote Cottage, 1904
William R. Miller of Lewiston, Architect
Colonial Revival Style, 3 story wood frame building with clapboard siding, gambrel roof, pedimented dormers, dentils and porch supported by Tuscan columns.
11. Hall Cottage, 1895
Elmer I. Thomas of Lewiston, Architect
Shingle Style, 2½ story wood frame building with shingle siding, combination gable, hipped and gambrel roofs, octagonal two story bay windows, porch across east facade.
12. Whitney Cottage, 1908-09
Miller & Mayo of Lewiston, Architects
Colonial Revival, 2½ story wood frame building with clapboard siding, hipped roof, quoins, porch with Tuscan columns on south side. Original gambrel roof replaced, early 20th century.
13. Winthrop Cottage, 1911
Colonial Revival Style, 2½ story wood frame house with clapboard siding, gambrel roof, veranda with square posts.
14. Keyes Cottage, 1919-20
George I. Mansur of Bangor, Architect
Colonial Revival Style, 2½ story wood frame building with gable roof, clapboard siding, veranda on east facade.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HINCKLEY HOME-SCHOOL-FARM



Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

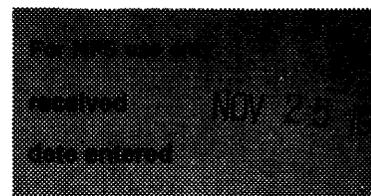
3

15. Guilford Cottage, 1914
Wilfred E. Mansur of Bangor, Architect
Colonial Revival Style, 2½ story wood frame house with shingle siding, jerkin head roof, veranda.
16. Easler Farm, late 19th century
Complex of five wooden frame buildings with gable roofs and clapboard siding. Includes two wooden barns with gable roofs and clapboard siding, one small wooden garage with gable roof and clapboard siding, one animal barn of wood frame with metal siding.
17. Easler Cottage, c. 1900
Queen Anne Style, 2½ story wood frame house with vinyl siding, gable roof and pedimented veranda supported on turned posts with corner brackets and spindle work. One-and-one-half story barn with clapboard siding and gable roof and cupola.
18. Gifford House, "Teachers' Row", c. 1904
Queen Anne Style house, 2½ stories, wood frame, clapboard siding, gable roof, shingled stick-work in gable end, pedimented portico over entrance.
19. Hinckley House, "Teachers' Row", c. 1904
Queen Anne Style house, 2½ stories, wood frame, clapboard siding, gable roof, shingled stick-work in gable end, pedimented portico over entrance.
20. Price House, "Teachers' Row", c. 1904
Queen Anne Style, 2½ stories, wood frame, clapboard siding, gable roof, shingled stick-work in gable end, pedimented portico over entrance.
21. Averill School, 1930
Corwell & Lancaster of Bangor, Architects
Georgian Revival Style, 2 story brick building with gable roof, end chimnies, wooden cupola, stone entry surround with pilasters and broken pediment, round-arched and square-headed windows.
22. Moody Memorial Chapel, 1897, enlarged 1927
Wilfred E. Mansur of Bangor, Architect
Romanesque Style, stone building with gable roof, corner tower, recessed round-arched windows and doors, hipped roof on bell tower.
23. Martenbank House, c. 1920s
Colonial Revival, 2½ story wood frame house with vinyl siding, hipped roof, portico on east facade.
24. House, mid-19th century
Vernacular, 1½ stories, wood frame with vinyl siding, gable roof.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HINCKLEY HOME-SCHOOL-FARM



Continuation sheet

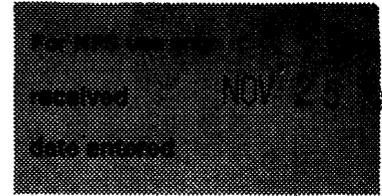
Item number 7

Page 4

25. Smith Cottage, 1895
G. Inglee of Stamford, Connecticut, Architect
Colonial Revival Style, 2½ stories, wood frame with shingle siding, hipped roof, 1 story veranda and central 3 story tower.
26. Grange Cottage, 1897, burned and rebuilt in 1913
Charles Fletcher of Augusta, Architect
Vernacular, 2½ story wood frame building with gable roof, porch with turned posts on principal facade.
27. Emily Ryerson Memorial Building, 1927
Williams & Barrett of New York, Architects
Georgian Revival Style, 1 story brick building with hipped roof, entrance with pilasters and pediment, Palladian windows on north and south sides.
28. Willowood Cottage, c. 1920s
Colonial Revival Style, 2½ story wood frame house with clapboard siding, hipped roof, portico with Tuscan columns.
29. Anthony Cottage, 1930
Colonial Revival Style, 2½ story, wood frame with clapboard siding, jerkin head roof, veranda with square posts.
30. Edwin Gould School, 1926-27
Miller, Mayo & Beal of Portland, Architects
Georgian Revival Style, brick building with gable roof, end chimnies, cupola, paired entries, sheltered by Doric porticos.
31. Redinton-Gilman Cottage, 1915
Wilfred E. Mansur of Bangor, Architect
Colonial Revival Style, 2½ story wood frame house with shingle siding, hipped roof, porch with Tuscan columns and balustrade.
32. Averill Cottage, 1927
Colonial Revival Style, 2½ story wood frame house with gable roof and large veranda supported on square posts.
33. White House, early 19th century
Vernacular, 1½ story wood cottage with clapboard siding, large hipped roof, dormers added c. 1898.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



HINCKLEY HOME-SCHOOL-FARM
Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 5

The following buildings are non-contributing to this nomination:

34. Nutter Field House, 1965
Dean M. Woodward of Auburn, Architect
Rectangular building, steel frame construction with gable roof, metal siding and attached concrete block office.
35. Swasey Building, 1965
Dean M. Woodward of Auburn, Architect
Two story brick building with gable roof.
36. Vickers Dormitory, 1968
Dean M. Woodward of Auburn, Architect
Two story brick building with gable roof.

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 type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1889–1930 **Builder/Architect** Various (See No. 7)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Hinckley Good Will Home is significant as an important early home for indigent and homeless children. This benevolent institution provided education, training and religious instruction to disadvantaged children who resided in small groups in the numerous cottages. Founded by George W. Hinckley, the school prospered entirely due to private contributions and may be one of the first of its kind in the country. The Good Will Home is architecturally significant as well, for the school includes a large percentage of the original buildings that were designed over a forty year period by a variety of architects. The period of significance, from the purchase of the "Good Will Cottage" in 1889, to the construction of the Averill School in 1930, coincides with the formative years of development for this institution.

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.

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. The combination of a friendly atmosphere, strong educational emphasis and work on a large producing farm proved highly successful and attracted national attention.

9. Major Bibliographical References

The Good Will Record (Fairfield, Maine), 1890-1930.

"Hinckley Home-School-Farm" by Douglas Fernald, Mainely Local, September-October, 1984, pp.26-31.
Bangor Courier, March 25, 1939.

Hinckley, G. W., The Good Will Idea, Hinckley, Maine, 1922.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 525

Quadrangle name Hinckley

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A	1 9	4 4 9 8 1 0	4 9 4 7 4 8 1 0	B	1 9	4 4 9 9 5 0	4 9 4 6 2 8 1 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1 9	4 5 0 3 9 0	4 9 4 5 3 1 5	D	1 9	4 4 9 8 7 5	4 9 4 5 1 5 5
E	1 9	4 4 9 4 0 0	4 9 4 5 5 5 0	F	1 9	4 4 9 6 8 0	4 9 4 7 4 3 0
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries of the Hinckley Good Will Home Historic District include the entire property owned by the Association as delineated on the enclosed map.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Frank A. Beard, Historian

organization Maine Historic Preservation Commission date January, 1986

street & number 55 Capitol Street, Station #65 telephone 207/289-2132

city or town Augusta, state Maine 04333

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 *Frank A. Beard*

title S.H.P.O.

date 11/17/86

For NPS use only

hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Patrick Andrews

date 1/9/87

for Keeper of the National Register

Attest: *Ruth Savage*

date 1-8-87

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HINCKLEY HOME-SCHOOL-FARM
Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

2



A school newspaper, The Good Will Record, documented the growth of the school from its inception.

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 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 co-educational.

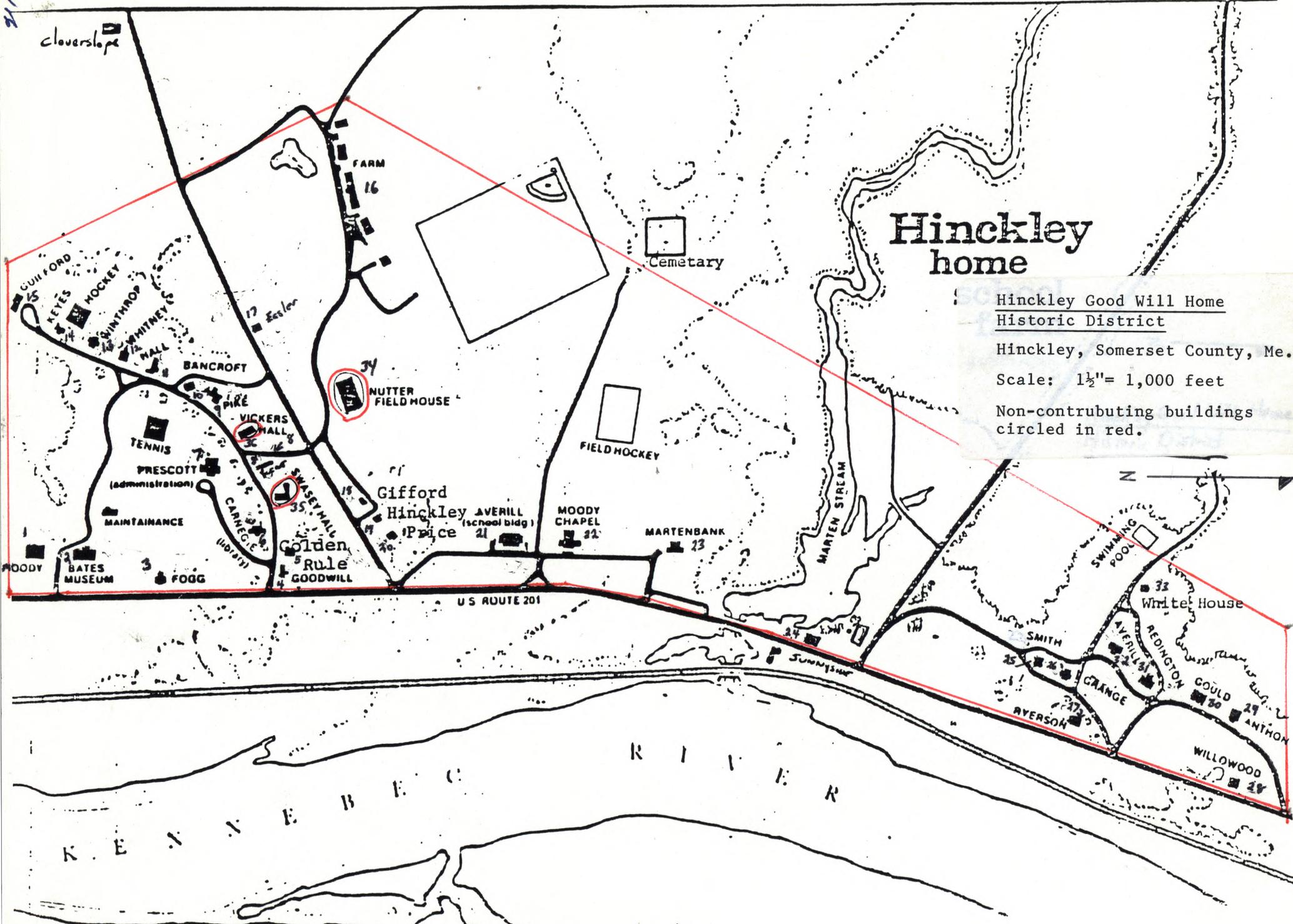
By the time of Hinckley's death in 1950 the school property had grown from 125 to 3,000 acres including some 45 buildings, and it had already served more than 3,000 homeless and underprivileged young people.

In the years following, financial concerns altered for a time the thrust of the institution. At first accepting a few tuition paying students, it became a college preparatory facility known as the Hinckley School in 1962. 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 is now known, is again in the service of youth in need.

The school is also significant architecturally for the large variety of unaltered buildings which are scattered over the rural landscape. These structures predominantly date from the first 35 years of the Good Will Home and were designed by a number of different firms. Although many are not outstanding in their own right, they represent an important concentration of period buildings. A few were designed by distinguished architects and are important as individual structures. These include the Moody School and the Bates Museum, both by William R. Miller of Lewiston; the Moody Memorial Chapel by Wilfred Mansur of Bangor; and the Carnegie Library by Albert R. Ross of New York. The Bates Museum is already listed in the National Register. In addition, the landscaping of the school, which includes winding roads which conform to the natural grading of the terrain, may be important as the work of Carl Russ Parker in 1915-1916, Maine's foremost native landscape architect. No precise documentation has yet turned up on the extent of Parker's contribution, however. The school newspaper, The good Will Record, provided much of the information on construction dates, architects and benefactors.

2/16

claverslope



Hinckley home

Hinckley Good Will Home
Historic District

Hinckley, Somerset County, Me.

Scale: 1 1/2" = 1,000 feet

Non-contributing buildings
circled in red.

