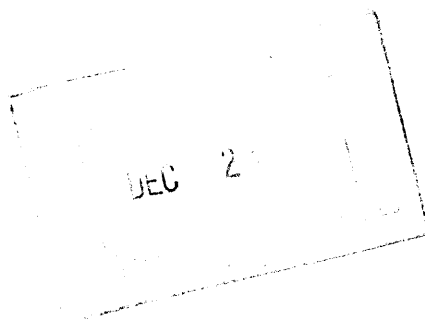


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Col. Charles and Mary Ann Jarvis Homestead

other names/site number Hannibal Hamlin House

### 2. Location

street & number 10 Surry Road N/A not for publication

city or town Ellsworth N/A vicinity

state Maine code ME county Hancock code 009 zip code 04605

### 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  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Earl S. Johnson  
Signature of certifying official/Title

11/26/03  
Date

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

[Handwritten Signature]

1-15-04

5. Classification

Ownership of Property  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property  
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

NONE

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / Single dwelling

AGRICULTURE / SUBSISTENCE / Animal facility

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Current Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / Single dwelling

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC / Federal

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS / Colonial Revival

\_\_\_\_\_

Materials  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Granite , Brick, Concrete

walls Weatherboard

\_\_\_\_\_

roof Asphalt

other \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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COL. CHARLES AND MARY ANN JARVIS HOMESTEAD

HANCOCK CO., MAINE

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### DESCRIPTION

The Col. Charles and Mary Ann Jarvis Homestead is a stately residence set in an historic neighborhood in Ellsworth, Maine. Built in 1828 by David Dyer, a builder from Castine, the Homestead's design reflects a transition from the Federal era of the earlier decades to a emerging Greek Revival aesthetic. On one hand, the design of the house was on the cutting-edge of style in Ellsworth, while on the other hand it was subsumed by the architecturally superior Black Mansion just up the road. Both structures draw on Plate LIV in Asher Benjamin's, The American Builder's Companion, although Benjamin's plans were only partially adopted by the Jarvis's

The Jarvis Homestead is a two-story, hipped-roof, clapboarded house that faces southwest. (For ease of description the facade will be referred to as the 'south' side of the house.) The west side of the house parallels the east side of Surry road. A long, two-story gable roofed ell extends off the east side of the building, before changing to a single-story hipped-roof ell with a basement garage. A small enclosed sun porch is affixed to the north side of the main house. The building stands on granite, brick and concrete foundations, and is roofed in asphalt shingles. A single hipped roof dormer is positioned on the south and north sides of the steeply pitched main roof, which has flat top and once may have sported a balustrade. Three chimneys pierce the main roof, one each on the exterior walls of the south facade and north elevation and the third on the north end of the east elevation. A open porch, supported by Tuscan columns rising from paneled wooden plinths, envelops the western elevation and portions of the north elevation and southern facade. The cornice of both the porch and the house is supported by modillions underlain with guttae. This same trim work ornaments the roof line of the two story ell and the sun porch as well.

The south, or front facade is four bays wide and consists of two six-over-six double-hung sash to the west of the door, and one window on its east. The main entry has a six-panel wooden door, flanked on either side by three-quarter length side lights decorated with leaded mullions in an alternating oval and half circle pattern. Spanning the top of the door and side lights is a flat arched transom window, which features a glass pattern of rays and intersecting arches (spider webbed), again created by lead mullions. On the second floor are five six-over-six windows, the eastern-most two of which are adjacent to each other. All of the second floor windows on the main house and ell are tucked tightly under the eaves. The west elevation of the building contains four evenly spaced six-over-six windows on both floors, while on the north elevation only two bays of the original fenestration remain unconcealed by the sun porch. The ell emerges from center of the east elevation, eliminating the two center bays of windows on this side of the main house. The south and north sides of the ell are each four bays wide and contain of six-over-six windows on both floors, either paired or single, as well as an entry on each side with hipped Italianate hoods. Each side of the ell also contains a hipped roofed dormer, and a single chimney breaks the roof at the exterior wall on the north side. The final leg of the building is a newer one story addition with two, smaller six-over-six windows on each exposed elevation, below which is a garage and workshop area situated at a lower grade than the rest of the house.

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The interior of the Jarvis Homestead is divided into formal spaces in the main house, work spaces and quarters for employees in the ell, and bedrooms on the second floors. The most prominent feature on first floor of the main house is the double parlor situated to the west of the entrance hall and spanning the length of the house. This design element is very similar to that which Asher Benjamin draw in Plate LIV . The well-lit rooms can be separated by closing the sliding doors in the center partition wall. Each end of the room features matching black marble fireplaces. Decorative wooden panels are positioned under each of the windows; however, the original windows reached to the floor and the panels were added when the windows were replaced. These two rooms are clad with plain, wide board wainscot below plaster walls. Surrounding the doors and windows is a fluted trim which intersects with bulls-eye blocks at the corners. Although smaller, the diningroom, to the east of the hall is more richly detailed: cove cornice molding decorates the top of the walls, while the ceiling contains a plaster medallion. In this room the wainscotting is higher than that in the parlors, and features flat rectangular panels. The north end of the room has a built in a buffet nook in the center of the wall. Directly behind the dining room, a hall leads to the kitchen, and across the hall is a small sitting room, which contains the only Federal style fire place surround in the house. The sun porch, added between 1914 and 1929, and finished with stained tongue-and-grove boarding on the walls and ceiling, is accessed through the back sitting room. The second floor of the main house contains four bedrooms, three of which contain fireplaces with Greek Revival fire place surrounds.

The kitchen is located on the first floor of the ell, off the dining room. Stylistically and functionally the kitchen is younger than the main part of the structure; it is finished with bead board wainscot, and un-molded trim around the Victorian four-panel doors. The kitchen area contains a servant's call bell and dumb waiter. Adjacent to the kitchen is a small butler's pantry entirely filled with late 19<sup>th</sup> century cabinets. A German silver sink, with the characteristic "s" curved separation, is also located in the pantry. Beyond the pantry, the ell contains a set of back stairs and two additional entrances to the house. The farthest end of the ell has a small, modern apartment over the garage. In the basement of the ell are several living rooms with late 19<sup>th</sup> century trim, as well as a soap stone sink and rustic shower. These rooms were utilized by the household employees, both as work spaces and possibly living quarters. The small bedrooms in the second floor of the ell may have also been used by the staff.

Behind the Jarvis Homestead stands a one-and-a- half story, hipped-roof carriage house with hanging dormers and a center cupola. This turn of the century-era building currently has four entrances on its west facade to accommodate pedestrians, horses and automobiles, and six windows on each of the south and north ends. Clad in painted clapboards, the carriage house was built utilizing a suspension system which allows for large expanses of open floor space on each level. Three horse stalls are located in the northern half of the first floor, while the remainder of the space was used for vehicle storage.

The Jarvis homestead has undergone several changes in its form over the years. It was built initially with a one and one-half story kitchen ell (height indicated on the 1914 Sanborn Map). A circa 1880

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stereo view of the Homestead shows an English style barn at the end of the ell, and a New England barn, positioned with its roof line running east-west, where the carriage house is now. At the time of the 1914 map, the porch fully surrounded the entire building. Between then and the creation of the 1929 Sanborn map the sun porch was added to the north side, and the first part of the ell was raised to a full two stories. Prior to 1914, the old New England Barn was removed and the carriage house built; between 1914 and 1919 the carriage house was repositioned by 90 degrees. The modillions and guttae that decorate the soffit of the sun porch and the second story of the ell are Colonial Revival additions: these portions of the house did not exist when it was originally built, however close examination of the stereo view indicates those details were present on the main house at that time. This view also depicts a balustrade above the cornice of the main house, and full length windows on the first floor. Despite these changes the main house retains its original design, while the ells and carriage house each carry the distinct mark of the Jarvis, Greely and Hamlin families that occupied the building during its first 120 years.

**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.

**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 a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Politics / Government

Architecture

Military

Commerce

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

C. 1828 - C. 1940

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

C. 1828-1940

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Charles Jarvis, 1788 - 1865; Ann Jarvis Greely, 1831 - 1914

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Dyer, David; builder 1806 - 1873, Castine, Maine

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

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### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Col. Charles and Mary Ann Jarvis Homestead is a stately, late-Federal era residence associated with one of the most influential families in the Ellsworth Maine region during the mid-nineteenth century. The large home is located in an historic neighborhood on the west side of the Union River, across the street from the town green and the Old Hancock County Buildings of 1834 and 1848, (NR 77000161), and just down the road from the Col. Black Mansion, of 1824-28 (NR: 69000026). The house is architecturally significant for its early utilization of the double-parlor plan, (which, like the Black Mansion, may have been inspired by Asher Benjamin), as well as its later Colonial Revival detailing and late 19<sup>th</sup> century carriage house. However, it is the structure's association with Col. Charles Jarvis, and his family which lends texture to the political, economic, religious and military history of Ellsworth. The Col. Charles and Mary Ann Jarvis Homestead is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B for its association with Col. Charles Jarvis, a local politician, farmer and land agent, and his daughter, Ann F. Jarvis Greely, businesswoman and doctor. The Homestead is also nominated under Criterion C in recognition of its architectural significance as an example of a transitional Federal style residence built by a prominent local family and at least partially influenced by the work of Asher Benjamin.

Charles Jarvis was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1788, and in childhood relocated with his family to Castine and Surry Maine. His father, Leonard Jarvis Jr., had bought vast tracks of land in the Penobscot, Surry and Ellsworth areas at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and the family prospered in the lumber and milling businesses. In 1801 Leonard Jarvis Jr. mortgaged a large portion of land to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. After his death the state seized the land and resold lots. Prior to 1818 little is known about Charles, but in 1819 he gave a deposition, along with his brother Leonard Jarvis III, regarding the transfer of this property to the state. An 1819 survey map of the above mentioned property indicates that Charles had 370 acres of this land under contract from the state, and also owned a house and saw mill on a piece of the property on Branch Pond. In 1818 Jarvis was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, representing Surry, in the District of Maine.

In 1820 Charles Jarvis married Mary Ann Black, the daughter of Col. John Black, and granddaughter of General David Cobb. This union was not without repercussions. Col. John Black was an up and coming land agent for William Bingham of Philadelphia, the principal proprietor of the large Bingham Purchase in Maine. Black had become the local agent in Ellsworth in 1810 and the general agent for Maine in 1820. According to a biography of Black, he brought great skill and success to the post. "Colonel Black became the general agent in Maine for the Bingham lands in 1820. For some time, he had been the de facto agent for the Penobscot Tract while General Cobb devoted his energies to Massachusetts politics. With Black's succession to the agency, the Bingham lands finally became a profitable venture. Cobb's attempts to promote agriculture in the region never met with success. Consequently, Black abandoned that program and focused, instead, on the lumbering potential of the lands." (Robbins, [p. 9-10]). While both Black and Jarvis were heavily involved with lumbering they were rivals rather than associates, and both were men with aspirations. When Black moved to Ellsworth in 1809 or 1810 he settled on the west side of the Union River, where he opened a shop near the wharfs. Some time prior to 1820 Jarvis also moved to Ellsworth,

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on the west shore of the Union River, and established a residence in the house of a Dr. Moses Adams, a physician accused of murdering his wife in 1815, who had temporarily left the area. While technically the west side of the Union River was part of Ellsworth at this time, this had not always been the case; it had been divided from Surry and annexed to the town in c. 1803. By 1820, Ellsworth was blossoming as a market center, and Jarvis, the State Representative from Surry moved to the western shore of the Union River to be closer to the growing town. Shortly there after, and as a result of Jarvis's influence, the boundaries of Surry were redefined and included all the land on the western side of the Union River. While this helped expand Jarvis's power base, it was not good for Black, who had been appointed Justice of the Peace in Ellsworth in 1816, and where his commercial interests were located. While Black did not have overt political ambitions, such as Jarvis held, he had been slowly gaining wealth and power in the region. As attested to in a pleading letter from Mary Ann to her father, Black initially opposed his oldest daughter's proposed marriage to his rival and nemesis, but he eventually consented to the marriage. The rivalry continued however, as did the issue of the town boundary. Finally, in 1829, through the influence of Colone Black, the boundary of Ellsworth was again restored to its 1803 position. Ironically, this happened one year after Charles and Mary Ann had built their house, which was subsequently located in Ellsworth (and still is!) (Davis, pp. 67-75, Robbins, p. 7, 12).

The construction of the Jarvis Homestead is tentatively dated to 1828; it was finished and occupied by the 1830 census. The house was located at the end of the road the led to Surry, (West Main Street) and very close to the bridge that led to the center of Ellsworth. Very little is known about David Dyer, the builder to whom the house is attributed, other than that he came from a family of mariners from nearby Castine, and that he married Col. Black's daughter Ellizabeth in 1829. It is tempting to assert a direct link between the style and plan of Colonel Black's house, built just up the street between 1824 and 1828, with the Jarvis Homestead; but other than the coincidence of dates, and a similarity in basic style, any other comparison would be speculation, as the builder of the Black Mansion is unknown. The Jarvis Homestead utilizes the exterior vocabulary of the Federal period on a scale commensurate with Charles' success, but it certainly was never intended to be the mansion that Black commissioned. Nonetheless, the interior of Jarvis Homestead featured fashionable marble fireplace surrounds, Greek Revival trim and paneling, spacious rooms, accommodations for servants, and a pleasant stair hall behind an exquisite Federal leaded glass door surround and fan light. However, instead of constructing his house in the more common 2 story, 5 bay double-pile Federal style with center door and central hall, the Jarvis home was positioned at right angles to the street, and the entrance was placed on the narrower four-bay end wall, near the western side chimney. As a result, the structure has two back-to-back parlors on the street side of the house, each with their own fireplace on the end walls. The parlors could be joined by opening the sliding doors between. Although the remainder of the floor plan differs substantially from the plan of the Black Mansion, the double parlor was also used in that property, which was based heavily on Plate LIV of Asher Benjamin's American Builder's Companion. From the street, each house presents a four bay rectilinear block with end chimneys, however the Black Mansion contains wings to either side of the central mass, while the Jarvis homestead has an ell in back and wraparound portico on the front three sides. Either Dyer was familiar with Benjamin's work, or more likely, the inspiration for the overall form and the double parlor came via Colonel Black's new



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residence.

Within a few years of building the house, Charles Jarvis re-entered politics, this time representing both a new community (Ellsworth) and new state (Maine). He was elected to the Maine House of Representative for four consecutive terms between 1832 and 1835, and in 1836 he was a member of the Maine Senate, and again was elected to the House in 1844. In the late 1830s Jarvis took a break from his direct political activities and became involved with the Aroostook territory.

At the end of the decade both Canada and the United States were contesting the position of the international boundary between Maine and New Brunswick. Houlton Maine was a nascent, but militarily important settlement in southern Aroostook County that became important touchstone of the US presence in the area. Because Houlton was exceedingly isolated, it became militarily necessary to quickly construct a road through the woods between Mattawamkeag and Houlton. Historian Davis asserts that Jarvis "built a famous military road for the State, about one hundred miles through the wilderness between Mattawamkeag and Houlton" (p. 27), although his name is not mentioned in other accounts of the proceedings. However, in February of 1839, Jarvis became involved with what was later termed the Aroostook War. On the 5<sup>th</sup> of that month, land agent Rufus McIntyre and two associates were arrested by a provincial force from New Brunswick; at the same time British troops were massing near the border. Gov. Fairfield of Maine called for a volunteer militia to be mustered and stationed on the Maine side of the border. "As soon as Governor Fairfield heard of the capture of the land agent, he appointed Col. Jarvis of Ellsworth, provisional land agent. Colonel Jarvis immediately proceeded to the Aroostook River, arriving there February 23<sup>rd</sup>..." (Sprague p. 140). Jarvis immediately appointed Joseph Parker to be the Colonel of volunteers under his direction. The men were stationed on the border, where they practiced their drills and provided a counter presence to the British troops. In early March negotiations between the two countries relaxed the tensions, and on March 19<sup>th</sup> the volunteers under Jarvis's command were sent home; having not fired a shot, but having defended the border nonetheless. At this point Jarvis's association with the Aroostook lands again becomes unclear, but ongoing research conducted by two Ellsworth historians indicates that Jarvis remained involved with the military. He ran a small military academy on another farm he owned in the north part of Ellsworth, which he placed under the command of his cousin, Leonard Jarvis Whiting, a West Point Graduate. Additional research is necessary to determine the duration and extent of this endeavor.

In 1854, Jarvis's power and influence again was called upon to quell a disturbance, this time involving a local priest, Father Bapst, who was assaulted by a crowd of Know Nothings in Ellsworth.

" In Ellsworth there had been serious difficulty over the use of the bible in the schools. The Catholics objected to their children being obliged to read the Protestant version, and the Catholic priest, Father Bapst protested to the school committee in language which to one who honored the Protestant Bible must have been extremely offensive....[Father Bapst sued the town, and subsequently was moved to Bangor]. ...An Ellsworth town meeting passed

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resolutions abusing Bapst and threatening him with being tarred and feathered and ridden on a rail should he show himself in Ellsworth. He did so, and on the night of Saturday, October 13, 1854,, a number of men went to the house where he was staying, took him out in a pouring rain, rode him on a rail, tarred and feathered him, meanwhile addressing him in taunting and indecent language....Some cried out to hang him, but the leader interfered, saying repeatedly not to hurt him.

On the next day, Sunday, he twice celebrated Mass. He was threatened with death, and his parishioners, armed with pitchforks and other rude weapons, gathered to protect him. A prominent Democratic politician, Mr. Charles Jarvis, induced them to disperse, taking the priest into his own house and promising to defend him with his life. The next morning father Bapst again celebrated Mass, and returned to Bangor." (Hatch, p. 304).

This ugly episode in Ellsworth's history continues to be tempered only by the compassion of the Jarvis family, and to date, the Jarvis House is identified as the priests only refuge in the town.

In the Federal Census records for the years 1840 and 1860, Charles Jarvis was listed not as a politician, or land agent but as a farmer, his day to day occupation. The extent of his agricultural pursuits are not precisely known, but in 1840, seventeen people were present in his household, of whom two were servants, two may have been boarders or hired hands and six were engaged in agricultural pursuits. A circa 1880 historic stereo view of the property indicates that an English-style barn was attached to the far end of the ell, and a larger New England style barn was set at right angles to it, forming a north-east facing dooryard. Both Mary Ann and Charles died in 1865 and Mary Ann's estate was probated the following year. Among her personal estate were 38 sheep, 28 lambs, four tons of hay, a one-team wagon and a set of sleds. Her real estate was valued at \$5000 for the homestead lot and \$7000 interest in her father's estate, and among her credits were a number of mortgages she held, including one from her husband. This indicates that the Jarvis property may have either always been in Mary Ann's name, or that at some point in his career Charles transferred the real estate to her.<sup>1</sup>

After Mary Ann's death, the entire estate went to her three unmarried daughters, Elizabeth, Caroline and Sarah. For the next 40 years Everard H. Greely, the husband of the Jarvis' daughter Ann Francis Jarvis Greely, administered the estate for the three women. In addition, the Greely's occupied the house with the sisters, until they had all passed away, in c. 1905. EH Greely was involved in real estate and horse breeding and racing. As described by historian Davis, Ann F. Greely was one of the town's most successful women:

"Mrs. Greely was born here October 15, 1831, a daughter of Charles Jarvis, and was

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<sup>1</sup>The probate docket of Mary Ann Jarvis also includes a room by room inventory of her possessions, including all of the furniture of the parlor, nursery, hall, closet, and two chambers.

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married to E. H. Greely, July 16, 1853. As a young girl she taught school. At the age of twenty years she bought the store and dry goods business of Thomas White, becoming Ellsworth's pioneer business woman, and one of the first women in Maine to engage in business. She continued in business thirty-eight years, selling out in 1888. Mrs. Greely studied medicine, and in 1895 received a certificate to practice under a special act of the legislature. She was the first suffragist at Ellsworth, and a well known temperance leader. She died Oct. 22, 1914." (Davis, p. 192-3).

Although much less is known at this time about the contributions of Ann Greely, it is clear that she was also a significant figure in the history of Ellsworth. It was during Ann Greely's tenure in the house that several updates were made, including the installation of the German silver sink, the butler's pantry, servant call system and the dumb waiter. The carriage house dates stylistically to between 1890 and 1900, although its orientation was altered between 1914 and 1929, its construction is associated with the horses kept by Everard Greely.

After the death of Elizabeth Jarvis in c. 1905, the property was purchased from her estate by Mary Ann Greely, the daughter of E. H. and Ann Greely, who had grown up in the house. Mary Ann, who was described as "an authority on the history of Ellsworth" (Stanwood, p. 2) continued to occupy the house until 1926 when she sold it to Hon. Hannibal H. Hamlin. Hamlin was the son of the Vice-President of the United States under Lincoln, Hannibal Hamlin, and an accomplished lawyer, judge, and Member of the Maine Senate and House of Representatives. Hamlin also served as the Attorney General for Maine between 1905 and 1908, but by the time he purchased the property in 1926 he was essentially retired. Nonetheless, Hamlin apparently engaged in remodeling the rear of the house almost immediately, for by the time of the 1929 Sanborn map the western part of the ell had been raised to a full two stories, and the far eastern section of the ell entirely rebuilt in order to accommodate his automobile and to provide a basement apartment for his chauffeur.

Since its construction in 1828, the Jarvis Homestead has been the residence of individuals who have steered the course of state and local history. Charles Jarvis was active in establishing the boundaries of the town and the nation; while his daughter Ann pushed the boundaries of acceptable roles for women in the communities of business and medicine. No telling of the history of Ellsworth can deny the role of the Jarvis family's connections and activities in the community; and no view of the town can exempt the Col. Charles and Mary Ann Jarvis homestead from its presence during that history.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

COL. CHARLES AND MARY ANN JARVIS HOMESTEAD

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United States Department of the Interior  
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .86 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 1 9 5 4 5 3 2 8 4 9 3 1 6 2 0  
Zone Easting Northing

3 1 9  
Zone Easting Northing

2 1 9  
Zone Easting Northing

4 1 9  
Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title CHRISTI A. MITCHELL, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN  
organization MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION date 11 July 2003  
street & number 55 CAPITOL STREET, STATION 65 telephone (207) 287-2132  
city or town AUGUSTA state ME zip code 04333 -0065

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name  
street & number telephone  
city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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

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### **VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The nominated property is fully described by City of Ellsworth tax map number 134, lot 226.

### **BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The nominated boundary is the only portion of the original Jarvis estate that is currently associated with the homestead of Charles and Mary Ann Jarvis, c. 1828.

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

# **National Register of Historic Places**

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**HANCOCK CO., MAINE**

**Section number**                      **Page**

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### **PHOTOGRAPHS**

Photograph 1 of 7  
Christi A. Mitchell  
Maine Historic Preservation Commission  
1 August 2003  
East elevation; facing southwest.

Photograph 7 of 7  
Christi A. Mitchell  
Maine Historic Preservation Commission  
1 August 2003  
Double parlor; facing east.

Photograph 2 of 7  
Christi A. Mitchell  
Maine Historic Preservation Commission  
1 August 2003  
South facade; facing northwest.

Photograph 3 of 7  
Christi A. Mitchell  
Maine Historic Preservation Commission  
1 August 2003  
East elevation of house and ells; facing southwest.

Photograph 4 of 7  
Christi A. Mitchell  
Maine Historic Preservation Commission  
1 August 2003  
Carriage house: south facade; facing north.

Photograph 5 of 7  
Christi A. Mitchell  
Maine Historic Preservation Commission  
1 August 2003  
Dining room; facing east.

Photograph 6 of 7  
Christi A. Mitchell  
Maine Historic Preservation Commission  
1 August 2003  
Entrance hall; facing east.