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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 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.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Webb, John and Maria, House
Other names/site number: _____
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 121 Main Street
City or town: Bridgton State: Maine County: Cumberland
Not For Publication: n/a Vicinity: n/a

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this x 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 x 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 x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_____ A _____ B X C _____ D

	8/14/13
Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>SHPO</u>	Date
MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION	
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

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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:)

John Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

10-16-13
Date of Action

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



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

October 24, 2013

Notice to file:

This property has been automatically entered in the National Register of Historic Places on October 16, 2013

This is due to the fact that there was a lapse in appropriations by Congress and our offices were closed from October 1-16, 2013. "Nominations will be included in the National Register within 45 days of receipt by the Keeper or designee unless the Keeper disapproves a nomination" (30CFR60.(r). If the 45th day falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the property will be automatically listed the next business day.

The documentation is technically sufficient, professionally correct and meets the National Register criteria for evaluation. Thus, this property is automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/Single dwelling

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Vacant/Not in use

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Mid-19th Century/Federal
Mid-19th Century/Greek Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: granite

Walls: wood/ weatherboard

Roof: asphalt shingle

Other: brick chimneys

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The John and Maria Webb House at 121 Main Street in Bridgton, Maine is a timber-framed, residential structure consisting of a two-story, five-bay side-gable main house with a one-story, perpendicular ell. The Webb ouse is in the village center of Bridgton, surrounded by a mix of residential and commercial structures; most of the residential structures now contain businesses. The front faces roughly north towards Main Street and the west elevation parallels Church Street. To the east, the site slopes down towards Stevens Brook. The site is grassy, with a few mature trees at the rear of the property. The main house measures approximately 34' – 6" wide and 22'- 4" deep and the existing ell is 16'- 5" wide and 34'- 8" long. The walls are finished with painted wooden clapboards and the gable roofs are finished with asphalt shingles. Foundations are granite and the chimneys are brick. Beyond the ell is a one-and-a-half story addition constructed in the mid-twentieth century that contains a garage on the first floor and an apartment above. The date of construction for the house and the ell are not clear, but the building appears to have obtained its current form by the early 1840s. Stylistically, the form and center chimney plan are Federal style while the exterior and interior features are a mix of

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Federal and Greek Revival styles. The exterior of the main house and ell retain a high level of historic integrity; while modern features such as storm windows and vinyl shutters have been added, little has been removed. The interior retains many original features and finishes including wood floors and plaster walls and ceilings. Most rooms in the main house retain their ca. 1842 millwork including baseboards, doors, casings, and mantels.

Narrative Description

Exterior

The front (north) facade is five bays wide. It is sheathed in wood clapboards and the corners are finished with plain, narrow corner boards. The clapboards are typically 4' long and have skived joints. At the top of the wall, a simple projecting cornice runs along the eaves, turns the corners and terminates in short returns on the secondary elevations. The cornice conceals a built-in gutter; metal inlets at each corner indicate the location of since-removed leaders. At the base of the wall is a plain water table board. All of these wood elements are painted white. The foundation is a single course of large granite blocks and is largely obscured by the grade. The three-tab, asphalt roof shingles extend over the built-in gutters. The existing, brick chimney is smaller than the original chimney mass; it is shown in a 1913 photograph of the Web House indicating it was rebuilt prior to that date.¹

The front facade is symmetrical, with a pair of windows on either side of the recessed center entrance at the first floor. The center entrance has a pair of five-light sidelights and retains a mid-nineteenth century, five-panel, rail-and-stile door; the recessed panels on the door have applied moldings. At the second floor there is a center window opening flanked by windows that align with those on the first floor. All of the window and door openings are finished with molded casings and corner blocks; the moldings at the windows are a scaled-down version of the door casings. The moldings have two flutes and the corner blocks have bull's-eye moldings. The window openings retain late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century, two-over-two sash; the sash are painted dark green. The green vinyl shutters and aluminum storm windows installed at each window opening are late-twentieth century additions; pintels indicate the former locations of the shutters. A 1938 tax photograph indicates the window openings had louvered shutters historically.²

The west elevation of the main house is two bays wide and is also symmetrical. It is finished with clapboards and trim matching that on the front facade. Above the foundation there is a plain water table and at the gable ends there are tapered rake boards with a beaded lower edge and a cove molding above. The first and second floors each have two window openings with two-over-two sash. The window openings have the same moldings, bull's eyes corner blocks, vinyl shutters and aluminum storm windows as the front facade. A fifth window opening centered in the gable end retains six-over-six sash. At the foundation level a pair of window openings align with those at the first and second floors; the north opening retains a four-light sash and the south opening has been filled in with a board. At grade, modern wood bulkhead doors lead to the cellar.

The east elevation is identical to the west elevation with one exception. The south window opening at the first floor level was relocated slightly to the north of its original location and a door opening was inserted south of the relocated window. A circa 1911 photograph shows a door with two, tall lights of glass over two recessed panels in this location.³ The lower portion of the door opening has been filled in with a wood panel and the upper portion is now a window with a single light of glass.

¹ Photograph is owned by the Bridgton Historical Society, Bridgton, Maine

² Town of Bridgton Maine, "1938-39 Assessors Cards," Bridgton Historical Society.

³ "Bridgton, Maine Clipping Scrapbooks," Collection 3501, Maine Historical Society, Portland, Maine.

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Plain door casings remain on either side of the widow. Neither the date of the door insertion nor the date the door was altered to a window is known.

The south elevation is largely obscured by the rear ell. The ell is placed off-center, with only 2'-9" of the main house left exposed at its east end. The south facade of the main house has a cornice, clapboards, corner boards and water table that match those on the front (north) facade. West of the ell the south elevation has three window openings — two at the second floor, and one at the first — that are placed irregularly. The window casings on this facade have no corner blocks and are finished with molded trim more typical of the Federal era.

A one-story ell is attached to the rear, or south, side of the main house. Its ridge runs north-to-south, perpendicular to that of the main section. Exterior finishes on the ell match those used on the main house: the walls are sheathed in wood clapboards and the roof is finished in asphalt shingles. The ell has no gutters. While the house stands on a full cellar, the ell is on a crawlspace. The 1938 Assessors' card recorded the ell was then 28' long suggesting the southernmost end of the extant ell likely dates to the construction of the present garage in the late 1940s or 1950s.⁴

Fenestration on the ell is irregular. At the north end of the west elevation, two windows with two-over-two sash flank an entrance door. The entrance door has a gabled-roofed porch supported by brackets. Although the window openings have similar trim to that used on the main house, the molding profiles are not an exact match and the window openings are larger than those on the main house. At the center of the west elevation are two openings with paired windows; these openings appear to have been placed higher in the wall to accommodate the kitchen counters on the interior. They are likely a mid-twentieth century alteration or addition.

Openings on the east elevation are also irregularly placed. At the north end are two windows similar in size to, and finished with, moldings matching those on the west facade. These openings have two-over-two sash. A door opening is placed slightly off-center. It retains a four panel, rail-and-stile door. The door has a four-light transom over it and the jambs are finished with fluted moldings similar to those on the adjacent window openings. The muntin profile of the transom matches that found on two of the sash in the attic of the main house and a sash found in the cellar. The moldings extend to the underside of the cornice and there are no corner blocks. South of the door are three windows finished with plain board casings. All of these openings also have two-over-two sash. The ell has no north or south facade due to the adjacent buildings.

Beyond the ell is a modern garage addition. Its exact construction date is unknown. A barn which once stood in the footprint of the present garage is shown on the 1938 Assessors' card and the 1942 Sanborn Map of the site, suggesting the earliest construction date for the apartment/garage is likely the late 1940s or early 1950s. The garage does not have any historic significance due to its age and lack of architectural distinction.

Interior of Main House -- First Floor

The first floor of the main house is divided into five rooms that are arranged around a central chimney mass. On the front a center entrance hall is flanked by two large rooms. The east room extends nearly the full depth of the main house; along the rear or south wall of this room an enclosed stair leads to the cellar below. The west side is divided roughly into thirds, with the front or north two-thirds containing a large room and the south third containing a smaller chamber most recently used as a bathroom. The remaining small space behind the chimney mass contains a fifth small room and

⁴ Town of Bridgton Maine, "1938-39 Assessors Cards," Bridgton Historical Society.

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attached closet. The first floor rooms typically have floors of painted, random width boards that run north-to-south. Walls and ceilings are plaster, and millwork is painted.

The entrance hall is a small space centered on the north wall. The plaster walls have wood baseboards embellished with molded top caps; the caps have an ogee profile. The ceiling is painted gypsum wallboard. The hall is dominated by a staircase that starts along the west wall and then winds up the south and east walls. There is a landing at each turn. The painted wood balusters are round and plain and support a stained and varnished wood handrail; Federal-style, decorative newels remain at each turn in the stair run. The newels are also stained and varnished. The baseboard at the treads and landings is a plain board (no molding).

The north wall of the entrance hall contains the front door and doors in the east and west walls lead to the primary interior rooms. The doorways in the hall are all finished with mid-nineteenth century, Greek Revival-style casings that have a shallow ogee molding flanked by a fillet molding on either side and plain corner blocks. Each opening retains a five panel, rail-and-stile door. The recessed panels in the doors have applied ogee moldings.

A nearly-square room that likely was a parlor occupies the northwest corner. Walls and ceilings are plain (flat) plaster on split lath. All of the window and door openings are finished with the same molded casings and plain corner blocks found in the adjacent entrance hall. There are two door openings in this room: one in the east wall leads to the entrance hall, and a second on the south wall leads to the back center room. Both openings retain five panel, rail-and-stile doors.

In this room, the window casings continue below the window stools and terminate at plinth blocks that project slightly from the baseboard. The wall space between the window opening and the baseboard contains a rail-and-stile frame around a nearly square, raised panel. The panel is embellished with ogee moldings. On the east wall is a painted wood mantel comprised of a pair of pilasters that support an entablature with a flat plaque, or tablet, at its center. The pilasters stand on plinth blocks that are the same height as the adjacent baseboard, and project out from it. Above the plain mantelshelf is a flat board shaped to form a pediment. The fire box is filled in.

The southwest corner room contains twentieth-century bathroom fixtures. The interior finishes including a ceiling of panels with applied batten strips, gypsum wallboard and sheet vinyl flooring also all date to the mid-twentieth century.

Behind the center chimney is a small room that retains its mid-nineteenth century finishes. On the north wall a door opening leads to the northwest parlor. This opening retains its mid-nineteenth century casings and door. The window opening in the south wall and the door opening to the current bathroom in the west wall have plain board casings of an unknown date; the rail-and-stile door has six panels and its provenance is also unclear. The baseboard in this room is plain, and taller than other baseboards found throughout the first floor. On the north wall is a mantelpiece with a hybrid of a Federal and Greek Revival elements; whether it was built this way or altered is not known. The elongated, vertical proportions, the thin, deeply overhanging mantelshelf and the delicate moldings below that shelf appear to be Federal, but the bevel-profile moldings applied to the pilasters and pediment-shaped board above the shelf are Greek Revival style. The plinth blocks do not align with the baseboard (the baseboard is taller). The firebox is filled in with boards. Behind the mantelpiece is a closet. This space was once occupied by a larger chimney, and as such, there is no firebox or flue for the former fireplace in the middle back room. The closet walls are finished with horizontal, beaded-edge boards that are typical of the late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century.

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On the east side of the first floor is a large room that retains original split lath on the ceiling (the plaster has been removed). The walls are plaster above the chair rail and a paper-based wall board below. Much of the millwork including window and door trim, a wood chair rail, baseboards, and the tongue-and-groove flooring appear to be twentieth-century replacements. A door opening in the west wall leads to the stair hall and retains a mid-nineteenth century, five-panel, rail-and-stile door; the casings are plain boards. The room is illuminated by five window openings, four of which retain two-over-two sash. The two window openings in the north wall and one opening in the east wall are in their original locations; one of the south window openings in the east wall has been relocated and the other is a twentieth-century addition. All the window openings also have plain board casings. The provenance of the mantelpiece on the west wall is unclear. The mantel shelf and possibly the entablature below it appear to date to the early- or mid-nineteenth century, as does the pediment above the shelf. The trim is plain, flat strips of wood applied with wire nails that dates to the twentieth century. The plinth blocks are shorter than others in the house and do not align with the adjacent baseboard. This mantelpiece has a reconstructed, open firebox of modern brick and mortar. South of the mantelpiece is a wood panel. It appears to be wainscot but is actually a panel that slides up to provide access to the closet behind it.

At the south end of this room, an enclosed stair descends to the cellar below. A door in the south wall leads to the north room of the ell; the door casings have applied moldings and match those found in the ell. The south end of this room may have once been a separate room; the ceiling in this area retains sawn lath, while the rest of the room has split lath, indicating it was replaced.

Interior of Main House -- Second Floor

The plan of the second floor of the main house is similar to that of the first floor. The second floor is divided into four rooms arranged around the center chimney mass, with the front or north rooms approximately twice as deep as the rear rooms. Across the north side, two large chambers flank the stair hall. Across the rear or south side are two smaller rooms. The second floor chambers typically possess high levels of historic integrity and retain all of their historic millwork including doors, mantels, baseboards, and casings. Walls and ceilings are plaster on lath and the floors are painted, random-width wood boards running east-to-west.

The center hall is at the top of the front stair. The floorboards in this room do not match those found throughout the rest of the second floor; they are of a consistent width, have gaps between them, and are installed with visible screws. The ceiling is finished with applied batten strips. Door and window casings in this room use the same ogee-and-fillet moldings found in the hall below and in an adjacent chamber.

The northeast chamber retains its original, nearly-square footprint and many original or early features including plaster, window and door casings, molded baseboards, and a wood mantelpiece on the west wall. The plaster walls are papered and the plaster ceiling painted. Two window openings in the north wall and a third in the east wall retain mid-nineteenth century, molded casings and plain corner blocks; these moldings match the ogee-and-fillet moldings found in the entrance hall on the first floor. The two-over-two sash in both openings likely date to the late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century. A door opening in the west wall leads to the stair hall and a second door opening in the south wall leads to a rear chamber. Both of these openings retain mid-nineteenth center door casings and five-panel, rail-and-stile doors.

The same ogee molding profile also appears in the vertical and horizontal elements of the mantelpiece, which meet at plain corner blocks. The vertical piece stands on a plinth block which projects slightly from the adjacent baseboard. Above, the mantelshelf has a molded edge. The firebox

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is filled in with plaster on sawn lath and retains a metal thimble indicating where a stove was once connected to the flue behind.

The northwest chamber also retains its original, nearly-square footprint and all of its nineteenth-century millwork including molded casings and baseboards. Casings in this room have a partial ellipse flanked by a square fillet on either side of it; this is the only room where this molding was found. A door opening in the east wall leads to the stair hall and a second in the south wall leads to the rear chamber. Both openings retain their mid-nineteenth century casings, corner blocks and five panel, rail-and-stile doors. Window openings – two in the north wall, one in the west – also retain molded casings and corner blocks.

A closet in the northwest corner of the room appears to be a later insertion. Although the door has five panels, it is thicker than the other five-panel doors in the house, the opening is finished with plain board casings that do not match those on the other doors in this room, and its hardware is more recent. The closet walls are vertical wood boards and lack the baseboards found elsewhere in the room.

A mantelpiece on the east wall incorporates the same moldings used to finish the door and window openings. The mantelpiece has a single vertical leg supporting the cornice (there is no north leg) which stands on a plain plinth block that projects from the baseboard. There is a plain corner block where the vertical and horizontal members meet. Above the cornice is a plain mantelshelf. The firebox is filled in and above the mantel shelf a patch in the wall indicates the former location of a thimble for a stovepipe.

The southwest corner room is roughly L-shaped in plan. Two window openings in the south wall and one in the west wall retain two-over-two sash. The opening in the west wall and the western opening in the south wall retain molded casings with a beveled profile flanked by fillets and plain corner blocks. The east window opening in the south wall has plain board casings and no corner blocks. Door openings in the east and north walls have plain casings and retain five-panel, rail-and-stile doors. A closet occupies the southeast corner of this room; sawn lath indicates it is a later, nineteenth-century insertion. This room was once divided into two rooms, similar to the arrangement on the first floor; patches in the floorboards and a change in the direction of the flooring indicate the locations of a since-removed partition and a door.

The southeast corner of the second floor of the main house is a hall that contains the rear stair to the first floor. This stair begins at a door opening in the north wall of the rear ell, then turns at a landing and runs up the south wall of the main house. The top of the stair opening is enclosed with a modern balustrade. A separate, narrow, enclosed stair then ascends to the attic above. The east end of this room has been partitioned off to accommodate a small bathroom with a toilet and lavatory on the east wall. The walls are finished with a board wainscot scored to look like tile and gypsum wallboard on the upper wall. The plumbing fixtures and finishes appear to date to the early-twentieth century.

The attic of the main house is unfinished. The floor is unpainted boards and gable end walls are bare studs. Sheathing boards are visible between the studs. The rafters are sawn, common rafters.

Interior of the Ell

The first floor of the ell is divided into two rooms. The north room of the ell has plaster walls finished with a chair rail that runs under the windowsills and the floor is finished with tongue and groove flooring. The ceiling is painted gypsum wallboard. The chair rail appears to be a more recent feature. A modern, wood cornice molding has been added at the ceiling.

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On the north wall, two door openings lead to the main house and between them a third door, set one riser above the floor, provides access to the rear stair to the second floor. The west opening and the door to the stair retain four-panel, rail-and-stile doors. The east and west walls each have two window openings, irregularly spaced on their respective walls. All four window openings have plain board casings with simple moldings and retain two-over-two sash. A door opening in the west wall leads to the exterior. The door is a modern replacement.

A tall, wood mantelpiece dominates the south wall; the size of the former firebox opening suggests this was once a cooking fireplace. A large, granite hearthstone continues beyond the west end of the mantelpiece, indicating there was once a larger fireplace or perhaps a bake oven here. Set into the former firebox is a cast iron fireplace insert. The ionic columns and bull's eye corner blocks suggest this also dates to the mid-nineteenth century. The cast-iron insert is also placed off center, suggesting an earlier opening was reused. A pair of door openings flanks this wall. The east opening retains a four-panel, rail-and-stile door and leads to an entrance vestibule with an exterior door. The west opening leads to the kitchen.

The entrance vestibule is a small room east of the chimney mass. The floor in this space is identical to that in the adjacent room; walls are papered and the ceiling is finished with mid-20th century acoustic tiles. A door in the east wall leads to the exterior. The opening retains a four panel, stile-and-rail door and above it is a four-light transom. The muntins in the transom sash match those on six-light sash found in the attic and a four-light sash in the cellar of the main house; these sash appear to be the oldest surviving sash in the house.

At the rear, or south end of the ell, is a large kitchen fitted with cabinets and counters that appear to date to the 1950s. The footprint of the room is irregular due to the chimney mass and entrance vestibule on the north wall. The walls are painted gypsum wallboard, as is the ceiling. The lower portion of the wall is finished with a board product scored to mimic tile. The floor is covered with sheet vinyl flooring. The west wall is lined with built-in, wood kitchen cabinets with a plastic laminate counter. Four window openings with one-over-one sash are set high in the wall, above the backsplash of the counter. Two window openings in the east wall have two-over-two sash.

The attic over the ell is unfinished. At the north end the roof is framed with widely-spaced rafters and purlins and at the south end sawn rafters mark the location of the mid-twentieth century extension of the ell. The joists are covered by blown-in insulation.

Evolution of the Webb House

The initial construction and evolution of the Webb House remain unclear. Construction techniques suggest the ell is likely older than the main house. The south wall of the main house has a finished foundation where it abuts the ell, indicating the ell may have been moved to its present location after the main house was completed. Local history has always held that John Webb built the residence at 121 Main Street but recent comparison of deeds and assessors' records suggests otherwise.⁵

Tax records from 1830 show the value of the property, then owned by Jonathan Seavey, was \$800.00 and the property continued to be assessed at that value until 1840. This suggests there was already a house present when Webb acquired the property from Seavey. An 1826 deed recording the sale of the lot from Rufus Chase to Jonathan Seavey refers to "...the house now occupied by Aaron

⁵ Michael T., Corrigan, Editor, *Bridgton, Maine 1768-1994: An updated bicentennial history* (Camden, Maine: Picton Press, 1993), p. 58.

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Littlefield", again indicating there was a house on the lot prior to Webb's purchase.⁶ If the house was the present-day Webb House or some other structure is not known; assessors' records for 1826 have not survived.

The value of the Webb House increased significantly from \$720. to \$1,050. between 1841 and 1842 suggesting a likely date for the Greek Revival updates to the structure.⁷ The value of a neighboring house owned by Royal Senter did not change during those years, indicating this was not a revaluation by the Assessor or reflective of a larger financial situation such as inflation or a currency fluctuation. This date coincides with the building of many Greek Revival residences in Bridgton, indicating the style was locally popular at the time. The high-style Littlefield House, built up the hill from the Webb House in 1842, incorporates bull's eye corner blocks into door and window casings that are similar to those found on the Webb House. Bull's eye corner blocks are also used on the door surround on the rear ell at present day 67 North High Street; the ell is believed to date to 1840 when that structure was relocated to Highland Lake.

The Beers' atlas records the property had a house and ell in 1871 however, that atlas did not record outbuildings.⁸ A Sanborn map shows that by 1892 the Webb House had evolved to the "big house, little house, back house, barn" arrangement of a connected dwelling.⁹ A 1902 photograph shows the barn was a carriage house with side gable roof and a large door centered on its north facade.¹⁰ A 1911 photograph clearly shows a door had been added to the east elevation of the main house. Comparison of maps and the 1938 assessor's sketch indicate the garage and approximately the southernmost 6' of the ell were constructed sometime after 1942¹¹.

Less is known about the interior changes such as the apparent modification of the chimney or the insertion or alteration of the rear stair. Two dates are likely for the reconstruction of the chimney. If the replacement of mantelpieces in 1842 coincided with enclosing fireboxes and installing stoves for heating, the chimney might have been altered then. Alternately, at an unknown date in the late-nineteenth or early twentieth century radiators were installed throughout the house. In the south center room of the first floor in the main house, the radiator was placed directly in front of the fireplace. This fireplace also has no flue behind it and thus is non-functional; removing flues would be a logical time to reconstruct the chimney above.

⁶ Book 103, p. 502, Registry of Deeds, Cumberland County, Portland, Maine.

⁷ Town of Bridgton Maine, "Assessors' Valuation Book 1830-1844," Bridgton Historical Society.

⁸ Frederick W. Beers, *Atlas of Cumberland County, Maine* (New York: F.W. Beers & Co, 1871).

⁹ *Bridgton, Maine* (Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, 1892), Maine Historical Society.

¹⁰ "Bridgton, Maine Clipping Scrapbooks," Collection 3501, Maine Historical Society.

¹¹ Town of Bridgton Maine, "Assessors' Valuation Book 1830-1844," and *Bridgton, Maine* (Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, 1942), Maine Historical Society.

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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.

Criteria Considerations

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

- 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

WEBB, JOHN AND MARIA, HOUSE
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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1842

Significant Dates

ca. 1842

Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

WEBB, JOHN AND MARIA, HOUSE

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.) (Refer to photographs)

The John and Maria Webb House is significant as an intact example of a stylistically-transitional residential building that incorporates both Federal- and Greek Revival-style elements and also as a rare surviving domestic building on Bridgton's Main Street (Photograph 1). Located in western Cumberland County, in the southwesterly corner of the state, the house is a well-preserved, vernacular interpretation of two of Maine's most popular nineteenth-century architectural styles, the Federal and the Greek Revival. While Bridgton's Main Street once had numerous other houses from this era, the Webb House is one of the last to have escaped alteration, relocation or demolition. It is also a rarity among the residences on Main Street in that it has not been converted to retail or service use. It is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion C as a good example of domestic architecture that illustrates the transition between two stylistic periods.

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

Characteristics of the Federal Style

The Federal Style developed in the United States after the Revolutionary War, although it had a slightly later arrival, around 1800, in rural western Maine¹². Federal-style houses typically have a rectangular footprint, with either a center chimney or center hall plan, and the roof is a shallow-pitched, gable form. The facades are symmetrical, with a center entrance, and fenestration is regular. Decorative elements incorporate classical motifs including slender pilasters and lightly-scaled moldings. It was spread through the popular pattern books of Asher Benjamin and others including Benjamin's *The Country Builder's Assistant* of 1797 and *The American Builder's Companion* of 1806. Some of the earliest, and best pattern book influenced- or architect designed -Federal style houses are located in coastal Maine towns, including Kennebunk, Wiscasset and Castine. However, in rural areas of the state, including southwestern Maine, most of the Federal-style houses are simplified or vernacular interpretations of those more high-style residences found along the coast. For example, the main entrance surround may be capped by a wide, elliptical opening that has a louvered fan infill rather than the leaded glazing found on more high style examples.¹³

Only a few Federal style buildings survive in Bridgton. The Benjamin Cleaves House (1828, NR: 88000390) possesses the most historic integrity of the group and retains its original siding, including tapered rake boards, nine-over-six windows, and louvered fan in the elliptical opening over its entrance door. The one-and-a-half story McGee Gardner House (1835) is a smaller example of a Federal style residence. Although altered with a metal roof and replacement windows it also retains a louvered fan over its entrance. The Farnsworth House (1825, NR: 80000229) in nearby North Bridgton is a larger example with a high degree of historic integrity. Two stories high and three bays deep, the center hall plan house retains original twelve-over-twelve sash, clapboard siding, and exterior millwork including corner boards, molded cornice, and louvered shutters.

¹² Randall H. Benett, *Oxford County, Maine: A Guide to Its Historic Architecture* (Bethel, ME: Oxford County Historic Resource, 1987), p. xv.

¹³ Bennet, p. xv.

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Characteristics of the Greek Revival Style

The Greek Revival Style began to appear in the 1820s and was in widespread use in rural Maine between 1835 and 1850. It remained popular in Maine and in use in rural areas as late as 1860.¹⁴ In Bridgton, as in other Maine towns, this style yielded a new plan in which houses were oriented with their gable ends facing the street, often with a cornice across this facade to create a pediment. The facade had an odd number of bays, typically three or five, and the entrance door was placed to one side to create a side-hall plan on the interior. Many examples of this form and plan survive in Bridgton, including 58 South High Street (n.d.), the Merrill House (1840),¹⁵ and the five houses on Mechanic Street (n.d.).

A second plan popular on Greek Revival-style residences in Bridgton utilized the gable front and pediment form on a street side, but placed the entrance on the side or eave facade. This arrangement survives at the 1841 addition to 93 South High Street, the George Taylor residence¹⁶ (n.d.), and the brick Andrews Mansion (1845).¹⁷ An early example of this form and plan is the Dixey-Stone House (1823).¹⁸ But most often in the region, Greek Revival elements, including prominent pilasters, friezes, and recessed entries were applied to one or two-story side-gabled houses with symmetrical facades and roofs pitched more steeply than those designed in the Federal style.

Greek Revival decorative elements are also based on classical precedents but are typically heavier and bolder than their Federal predecessors. Cornices are molded, but are larger-scaled and have a deeper overhang. Instead of narrow corner boards, Greek Revival houses are finished with wide pilasters at their corners. Water table boards are taller. Window and door openings are often trimmed with millwork that mimics pilasters at the jambs and an entablature at the headers.

The Webb House

The Webb House exhibits features of both of these styles. The center-chimney plan is more typical of early Federal-era residences built in rural Maine in the 1790s and very early nineteenth century, although later examples (such as the ca. 1820-1824 Nevers-Bennett House in nearby Sweden) demonstrate the center-chimney plan remained in use later inland than it did along the coast. The Webb House's low pitch, gable roof with its shallow overhang, lightly scaled cornice, and tapered rake boards are also typical of the Federal style as are the narrow corner boards and lightly-scaled water table board. These elements show the Webb House's similarity to other early nineteenth-century, Federal-style residences in the area such as the previously mentioned Benjamin Cleaves House on South High Street, the McGee Gardner House (1835), and the more-high styled Farnsworth-Decker House (1825, NR: 80000229).¹⁹

The Webb House exterior also has many Greek Revival details. The center entrance is recessed into the facade, a Greek Revival devise which mimics the recession of Grecian temple in antis. The door surround is embellished with fluted moldings (referencing fluting on columns) and bull's eye corner blocks. This arrangement was shown by Asher Benjamin in his *The Architect or Practical House*

¹⁴ Joyce Bibber, *A Home for Everyman: The Greek Revival and Domestic Architecture* (Lanham, Md.: AASLH Library, 1989), p. 3 and Bennet, p. vvi.

¹⁵ 35 North High Street, Bridgton.

¹⁶ 428 Main Street, Bridgton.

¹⁷ 66 South High Street, Bridgton.

¹⁸ 71 South High Street, Bridgton.

¹⁹ North High Street, Bridgton.

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Carpenter of 1830 although his example had a divided-light sash over the door rather than the sidelights found on all the Bridgton examples.²⁰

At least five other entry door surrounds in Bridgton survive with this arrangement: 16 South High Street (n.d.), the Littlefield House (1842), the Harmon-McKinney House (1833), the ell on the red house at 67 North High Street (ca. 1840), and 109 Main Street (n.d.).²¹ The Harmon-McKinney House, 16 South High Street and 109 Main Street incorporate fluted moldings and bull's eye corner blocks similar to those used on the Webb House. However, these three examples have a tablet worked in at the center of the header casing while the entrances at the Webb and Littlefield omit this detail. The existence of so many similar doorways in Bridgton demonstrates the popularity of this entrance design in the early 1840s. While other examples of this entrance have survived, one has been relocated and three of the buildings have been heavily altered. The Webb House is unusual both for its high degree of architectural integrity and as a building that exhibits two distinct styles.

The Webb House also retains its five-panel, rail-and-stile door that mimics two of the doors shown by Asher Benjamin in his *The Architect or Practical House Carpenter* of 1830.²² The entrance door at the 1842 Littlefield House is likely an altered version of a similar five-panel door; there, the upper panels have been replaced by a single pane of glass.

Based on current observation, it appears the corner blocks and fluted casings at the exterior window openings are not typical of the area; most of the Greek Revival buildings surviving in Bridgton have molded (typically an ogee profile, although some are fluted) casings at the jambs and an entablature at the header. Window casings with corner blocks are found on the nearby Littlefield House (1842), and on a secondary facade of the George Taylor House (n.d.).²³ Window openings on the primary facades of the latter have the more common entablature at their headers.

Although the Webb House shares some plan, massing and stylistic details with other houses in Bridgton, it is the most intact example of a vernacular building displaying a mix of Federal and Greek Revival elements. Other examples have been heavily altered. For example, on the other side of the Bridgton Public Library (1913, NR: 88003020), 109 Main Street retains its Greek Revival gable front from, deep, overhanging cornice, and cornice returns. The previously-mentioned door surround with sidelights, fluted casings and corner blocks are also typical Greek Revival details. Window casings are trimmed with applied moldings that are more typical of Federal-era buildings than Greek Revival. However, this building it has single-light replacement sash, a porch obscures the entrance door, and its side porch has been enclosed.

The interior of the Webb House also incorporates a mix of Federal and Greek Revival-style elements. The front stair is a Federal design while the other millwork (door, baseboards, casings) in that room is Greek Revival. On the first floor, the mantel in the northwest parlor is purely Greek Revival style while the mantel in the south center room combines a mix of Federal proportions, mantelshelf and moldings and applied Greek Revival moldings on the pilasters. Millwork on the second floor is Greek Revival.

²⁰ Asher Benjamin, *The Architect or Practical House Carpenter* Reproduction of the 1844 and 1850 editions (Mineola, NY: 1988), Plate XXVII.

²¹ The Littlefield House is at 7 South High Street, Bridgton and the Harmon-McKinney House is at 20 North High Street, Bridgton.

²² Asher Benjamin, *The Architect or Practical House Carpenter* Reproduction of the 1844 and 1850 editions (Mineola, NY: 1988), Plate XXXIX and Plate XXVII.

²³ 428 Main Street, Bridgton.

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The Webb House's incorporation of multiple styles represents the reality of vernacular architecture. It reminds the observer that while hindsight makes it convenient to group and label houses according to their architectural styles, in practice, architectural styles and trends overlapped one another and as a result houses are not always pure examples of a single style. Buildings also represent individual tastes, and reflect the owner's available finances. While John and Maria Webb chose an up-to-date style – the Greek Revival – for their house in 1842, they were satisfied to apply it to an earlier and familiar form, the Federal. Architectural styles are also impacted by and reflect available materials and local and regional trends. Houses such as the Webb House remind the viewer to study and understand the individuality of a building as a representation of evolving styles, individual and local tastes, and building trends.

Setting

Bridgton's Main Street has evolved from a mix of industrial, commercial and residential uses in the nineteenth century to its current composition of mostly service and retail uses with only a few residences. Maps and photographs record the mix of buildings and uses that comprised Main Street in the 1870s and 1880s. Beers' 1871 *Atlas of Cumberland County*²⁴ recorded The Cumberland Hotel, a church, two blacksmith shops and at least a dozen residences west of the Stevens Brook. East of the Stevens Brook was a tannery owned by A. Fogg & Co., F. Hamblin's store, a corn factory, saw and grist mills. Although there were more residences on the east side of the brook, they were fewer in number. An 1888 birds' eye view of Bridgton printed by Burleigh records a similar mix of building types and occupants.²⁵ The tannery and corn cannery remained in operation and across Main Street from the Webb House the Bridgton News had opened its office. In between these various businesses at least a dozen residential buildings are shown.

Today Main Street is largely commercial, with retail and service businesses replacing the manufacturing enterprises of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Very few of the buildings remain residentially occupied. The properties immediately adjacent to the Webb House were once residential; a cape once stood on the lot to the east or stream side of the Webb House but was demolished at an unknown date. The house that stood across Church Street to the west was relocated to allow for the construction of the Dalton Holmes Davis Library, which remains to the present as the Bridgton Public Library. Further to the west, former residences at 103 and 109 Main Street have been converted to commercial (retail) use, and remodeling work have removed or concealed most of their historic features. Tax photos from 1938 in the collections of the Bridgton Historical Society record their early appearance and residential use.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (If appropriate.)

John Webb was a blacksmith in Bridgton, Maine for over 35 years; he owned and likely operated his shop from 1833 to 1869.²⁶ His blacksmith shop was across Main Street from the Webb House. Webb acquired the property at 121 Main Street from Jonathan Seavey on November 23, 1833;²⁷

²⁴ Frederick W. Beers, *Atlas of Cumberland County, Maine* (New York: F.W. Beers & Co, 1871).

²⁵ Lucien P. Burleigh, *Bird's eye view of Bridgton, Maine, United States, in 1888* (Troy, N.Y.: Burleigh Lithographing Company, 1888).

²⁶ Book 136, p. 211 and Book 368, p. 192, Registry of Deeds, Cumberland County, Maine.

²⁷ Book 136, p. 211, Registry of Deeds, Cumberland County, Maine.

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prior to that purchase he owned and lived on a thirty-five acre parcel of land outside of the village.²⁸ After John Webb's death in late 1874 the house passed to his wife, Maria, who was sharing the house with a second, unrelated family in 1880.²⁹ Maria in turn sold it to her daughter-in-law Lucy Barker Davis Webb Libby in 1881 via a conditional deed in which Lucy agreed to care for Maria until her death.³⁰ It remained in the Libby family until 1925.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Ancestry.com. 1860, 1870, 1880 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010.

Beers, Frederick W. *Atlas of Cumberland County, Maine*. New York, N.Y.: F.W. Beers & Co, 1871.

Benjamin, Asher. *The Architect, or Practical House Carpenter (1830)*. Reproduction of the 1844 and 1850 editions. Mineola, NY: Dover, 1988.

Benjamin, Asher. *The American Builder's Companion*. Reproduction of the 1827 edition. Mineola, NY: Dover, 1969.

Bennet, Randall H. *Oxford County, Maine: A Guide to Its Historic Architecture*. Bethel, Me.: Oxford County Historic Resource, 1987.

Bibber, Joyce. *A Home for Everyman: The Greek Revival and Domestic Architecture*. Lanham, Md.: AASLH Library, 1989.

"Bridgton, Maine Clipping Scrapbooks." Maine Historical Society, Collection 3501.

Burleigh, Lucien P. *Bird's eye view of Bridgton, Maine, United States, in 1888*. Troy, N.Y.: Burleigh Lithographing Company, 1888.

Cram, Marshall. *An Address at the Dedication of the Town House in Bridgton January 8, 1852*. Portland: Brown, Thurston, 1852.

Corrigan, Michael T., Editor. *Bridgton, Maine 1768-1994: An updated bicentennial history*. Camden, Maine: Picton Press, 1993.

Davis, Blynn. The Michael Webb Family in Bridgeton [sic.], Maine. G W381.7 Unpublished manuscript in the Collections of the Maine Historical Society

Deeds. Cumberland County Registry of Deeds. Portland, Maine.

²⁸ Town of Bridgton Maine, "Assessors' Valuation Book 1830-1844," Bridgton Historical Society.

²⁹ Ancestry.com, *United States Federal Census for 1870* [database on-line] (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010).

³⁰ Book 483, p. 34, Registry of Deeds, Cumberland County, Maine.

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Garvin, James L. *Building History of Northern New England*. Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 2001.

Hubka, Thomas. *Big House, Little House, Back House, Barn*. Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1984.

Sanborn Map Company. *Atlas of Bridgton Maine*. Digital database collection at Maine Historical Society.

Town of Bridgton Maine Assessors' Department. "1938-39 Assessment Cards." Bridgton Historical Society.

Town of Bridgton Maine. "Assessors' Valuation Book, 1830-1844." Bridgton Historical Society.

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: Bridgton Historical Society, Cumberland County Registry of Deeds

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .8 +/-

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

WEBB, JOHN AND MARIA, HOUSE

Name of Property

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

Datum if other than WGS84:
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

- NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|--------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Zone: 19T | Easting: 363076.00 m E | Northing: 4879318.00 m N |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

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

The boundaries are Main Street to the north, Church Street to the west, the property line to the south, and the former property line to the east. Although this property now extends eastward all the way to the Stevens Brook, until 1911 and thus during the period of significance this property was two separate lots. See "John and Maria Webb House Boundary Sketch" for approximate location of the line separating the Webb House on the west from the neighboring property to the east.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is roughly the size of the original lot on which the house was constructed. Land not associated with the house during the period of significance has been omitted.

WEBB, JOHN AND MARIA, HOUSE

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Margaret Gaernter
organization: M. Gaertner, Historic Building Consultant
street & number: 11 Stevens Avenue
city or town: Portland state: ME zip code: 04102
e-mail: margaret.gaertner@gmail.com
telephone: 917-476-8156
date: April 30, 2013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: John and Maria Webb House

City or Vicinity: Bridgton, Maine

County: Cumberland State: Maine

WEBB, JOHN AND MARIA, HOUSE

Name of Property

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

Photographer: Margaret Gaertner

Date Photographed: January 10, February 21, and April 24, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 18. MAINE_CUMBERLAND COUNTY_WEBB HOUSE_0001.TIF
The John and Maria Webb House in its setting on Main Street, Bridgton, Maine. The bridge over the Stevens Brook is visible in the foreground. To the right of the Webb House is the Bridgton Public Library (NR 88003020). Photograph taken facing west/southwest.
- 2 of 18. MAINE_CUMBERLAND COUNTY_WEBB HOUSE_0002.TIF
Webb House, overall. Photograph taken facing southwest.
- 3 of 18. MAINE_CUMBERLAND COUNTY_WEBB HOUSE_0003.TIF
Main House, primary or north facade. Photograph taken facing south.
- 4 of 18. MAINE_CUMBERLAND COUNTY_WEBB HOUSE_0004.TIF
Main House, south facade, and west facade of ell. Photograph taken facing northeast.
- 5 of 18. MAINE_CUMBERLAND COUNTY_WEBB HOUSE_0005.TIF
Ell, west facade. Photograph taken facing east.
- 6 of 18. MAINE_CUMBERLAND COUNTY_WEBB HOUSE_0006.TIF
Ell, east facade. Photograph taken facing west.
- 7 of 18. MAINE_CUMBERLAND COUNTY_WEBB HOUSE_0007.TIF
Main House, east facade. Photograph taken facing west.
- 8 of 18. MAINE_CUMBERLAND COUNTY_WEBB HOUSE_0008.TIF
Main House, north facade, detail showing primary entrance, with sidelights, fluted moldings and corner blocks Photograph taken facing south.
- 9 of 18. MAINE_CUMBERLAND COUNTY_WEBB HOUSE_0009.TIF
Main House, north facade, detail showing typical window surround with fluted moldings and bull's eye corner blocks. Photograph taken facing south.
- 10 of 18. MAINE_CUMBERLAND COUNTY_WEBB HOUSE_0010.TIF
Main House, center hall, first floor. Detail showing stair with newels and balustrade. Photograph taken facing southeast.
- 11 of 18. MAINE_CUMBERLAND COUNTY_WEBB HOUSE_0011.TIF

WEBB, JOHN AND MARIA, HOUSE

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Main House, first floor, northwest parlor. West wall showing mid-nineteenth century baseboards, plinth blocks, recessed panel, casings, and corner blocks. Photograph taken facing west.

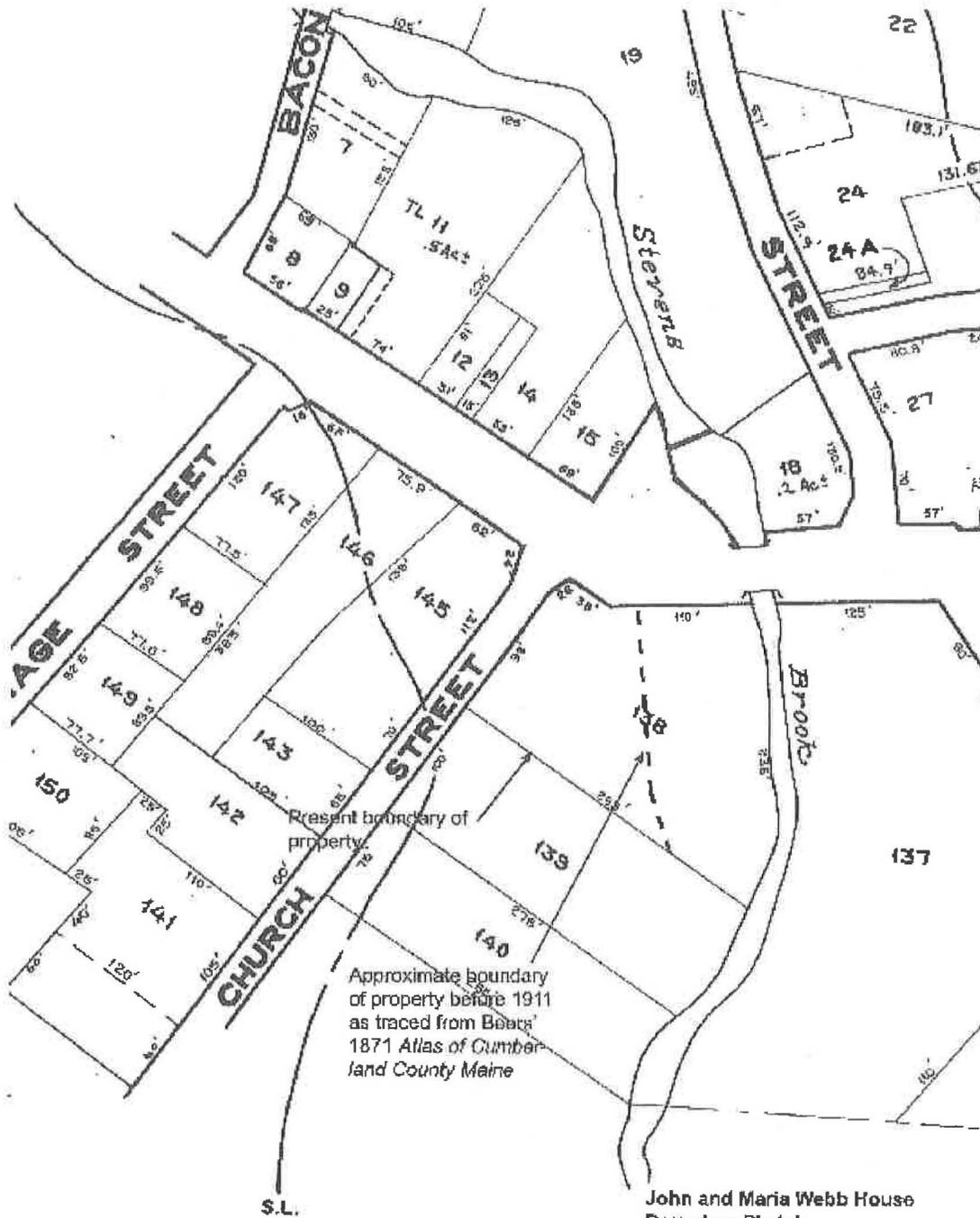
- 12 of 18. MAINE_CUMBERLAND COUNTY_WEBB HOUSE_0012.TIF
Main House, first floor, northwest parlor. Mid-nineteenth mantelpiece and baseboards on east wall. Photograph taken while facing east.
- 13 of 18. MAINE_CUMBERLAND COUNTY_WEBB HOUSE_0013.TIF
Main House, first floor, large room on east side. West wall with mantelpiece. Photograph taken facing west.
- 14 of 18. MAINE_CUMBERLAND COUNTY_WEBB HOUSE_0014.TIF
Main House, first floor, small room south of chimney mass. North wall with mid-nineteenth century mantelpiece. Photograph taken facing north.
- 15 of 18. MAINE_CUMBERLAND COUNTY_WEBB HOUSE_0015.TIF
Ell, first floor, north room. North wall with door openings; the center opening leads to the rear stair. Photograph taken facing north.
- 16 of 18. MAINE_CUMBERLAND COUNTY_WEBB HOUSE_0016.TIF
Ell, first floor, north room. South wall with door openings and large mantelpiece. Photograph taken facing south.
- 17 of 18. MAINE_CUMBERLAND COUNTY_WEBB HOUSE_0017.TIF
Main House, second floor, northeast chamber. West wall showing mid-nineteenth century baseboards, mantel, casings, and door leaf. Photograph taken facing west.
- 18 of 18. MAINE_CUMBERLAND COUNTY_WEBB HOUSE_0018.TIF
Main House, second floor, northeast chamber. East wall showing mid-nineteenth century baseboards, mantel, casings, and door leaf. Photograph taken facing west.

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

WEBB, JOHN AND MARIA, HOUSE
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**John and Maria Webb House
Boundary Sketch**
Source: Bridgton 2012 Tax Map 023
Town of Bridgton, Maine

WEBB, JOHN AND MARIA, HOUSE

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Wess
House
Circa 1830































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Webb, John and Maria, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MAINE, Cumberland

DATE RECEIVED: 8/30/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/23/13
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/08/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/16/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000834

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 10-16-13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
the National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
55 CAPITOL STREET
65 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE
04333



26 August 2013

Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW,
Washington D.C. 20005

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed please find four (4) new National Register nominations for individual properties in the State of Maine:

William M. Shaw Residence, Greenville, Piscataquis County
Edgecliff, Southwest Harbor, Hancock County
Jean-Baptiste Daigle House, Fort Kent, Aroostook County
John and Maria Webb House, Bridgton, Cumberland County

Please note, the photographs for Edgecliff were printed from film; thus there are no digital images to submit on CD.

If you have any questions relating to these nominations, please do not hesitate to contact me at (207) 287-2132 x 2.

Sincerely,

Christi A. Mitchell
Architectural Historian

Enc.