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United States Department of 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

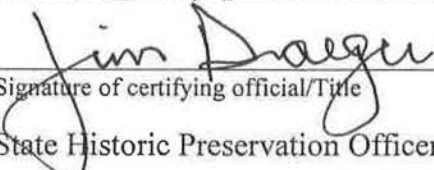
historic name Webb, Robert B. and Estelle J., House
other names/site number Judge, William and Margaret, House

2. Location

street & number 200 Central Avenue N/A not for publication
city or town Town of Florence N/A vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county Florence code 037 zip code 54121

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.)

 Date 3/11/14
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State Historic Preservation Officer - Wisconsin

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 commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Webb, Robert B. and Estelle J., House

Florence

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the 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.
- See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain):

Edson K. Beall

5-5-14

Signature of the Keeper

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
- structure
- site
- object

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

contributing	noncontributing
1	buildings
	sites
	1 structures
	objects
1	1 total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Stone

walls Weatherboard

roof Asphalt

other Wood

Narrative Description

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

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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 the 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 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1883

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

- 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 #___

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.18 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>403460</u>	<u>5085980</u>	3	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone Easting Northing
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		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	Timothy F. Heggland	date	July 18, 2013
organization		telephone	608-795-2650
street & number	6391 Hillsandwood Rd.	zip code	53560
city or town	Mazomanie	state	WI

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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/title	date
organization	telephone
Street & number	zip code
city or town	state

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 Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Webb, Robert B. and Estelle J., House
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Description:

The one-and-one-half-story-tall, L-plan Robert B. and Estelle J. Webb house is a very fine, free-standing, clapboard and wood shingle-clad Queen Anne style single family residence that is set on a two-lot corner parcel in the unincorporated town of Florence at the east end of Central Avenue.¹ The house was built in 1883 for Robert W. Webb who was the owner of a hardware store in Florence, and was one of the largest and most elaborate houses in the town when it was built. Webb and his family lived there only until 1887 and then sold it to A. R. Early. Early sold the house two years later to Nelson Norton in 1889. Ten years later Norton sold the house to William Judge, a prominent local lumberman, and Judge and his wife Margaret lived there until their deaths, in 1942 and 1954, respectively. The house then passed through several hands, was used as a beauty salon from 1958 until 1978, and sold to the current owners in 2000. By that time the house had been vacant for several years and though in deteriorated condition, fortunately had not been altered. The current owners then began an extensive restoration of the house with the intent of returning it to its original condition. Unfortunately, just as the restoration was nearing completion, a fire in February of 2001 severely damaged much of the second story, and water and smoke damage affected the first story. Fortunately, much of the original wood trim had been removed from the house for refinishing before the fire; therefore, all of the first story's original doors, the staircase balustrade, and other important interior features were spared. Consequently, a second restoration was undertaken and was completed to an equally high standard. As a result, the Webb house is still highly intact and its architectural significance has been preserved by the high standard of maintenance that it receives. The current owners now operate the house as an annex to an inn that they own, which is located on the opposite side of Central Avenue directly across from the house.

The Webb house's nearly square two-lot parcel consists of the southeast corner of a city block bounded on the south by Central Avenue, on the west by Vulcan Street, on the north by Florence Avenue, and on the east by Furnace Street. The parcel is located at the extreme east end of Central Avenue (USH 2) which is the principal east-west thoroughfare in the town. Most of the length of Central Avenue comprises the historic commercial core of Florence with both sides lined with nineteenth and twentieth century commercial buildings. The easternmost two blocks of Central Avenue consist of a late nineteenth-early twentieth century residential neighborhood. The Webb house occupies the easternmost parcel on the north side of Central Avenue in this neighborhood. The front of this parcel faces south onto Central Avenue, the west side of the parcel faces two vacant lots that are now used as a parking lot for the inn across the street, the parcel's north side faces onto an alleyway, and its east

¹ The population of the Town of Florence was 2002 in 2010. The population of Florence County in 2010 was 4423.

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side fronts on Furnace Street, which is also a part of USH 2. Both the south and east sides of the Webb house's parcel are edged with concrete sidewalks and gutters, and grass-covered terraces. The parcel itself is flat and is now given over to beautifully landscaped grounds that feature shrubs, mature trees and lawn. The entire parcel is enclosed by a decorative metal fence that is a modern equivalent (but not a copy) of an earlier metal fence that historic photos show once encircled the parcel. In addition, there is a modern, non-contributing gazebo located behind the house, to which it is connected by a raised wooden walkway.

Exterior:

The Webb house is asymmetrical in appearance, has an L-plan, is one-and-one-half-stories-tall, and its design is an excellent early example of the "spindlework: cross-gabled roof" subtype of the Queen Anne style as recorded by Virginia and Lee McAlester.² The Webb house measures 50.5-feet-deep by 41.0-feet-wide and its main facade faces south onto Central Avenue. The main block of the house measures 22.5-feet-wide by 29.5-feet-deep, its roof has a ridgeline that runs north-south, and its first story contains the house's stair hall, front parlor, dining room, and library/office. This block intersects at right-angles with the rear ell of the house, which measures 18.5-feet-wide by 21-feet-deep, has a ridgeline that runs east-west, and a first story that contains the house's kitchen and pantry. A full basement underlies the rear ell of the house and it has a poured concrete floor and fieldstone foundation walls, while a crawlspace underlies the front block.

A broad wooden watertable encircles the house just above the foundation walls and all the exterior walls are clad in narrow painted clapboards. These walls are enframed with corner boards and the three gable ends are clad in variegated wood shingles. The walls are sheltered by the overhanging eaves of the house's pitched intersecting gable roofs, the slopes of which are clad in asphalt shingles and the soffits of which are covered in narrow beaded boards. All the window openings throughout the house are rectangular (as are the door openings) with the exception of the bull's eye windows that are placed in the apex of the three gable ends. Some of the first story windows are original and have wood sash, but most of the house's windows are new replacements matching the configuration of the originals.

² McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1984, pp. 263-264, 274.

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Main Facade

The asymmetrical south-facing façade of the Webb house consists of the main block and the south-facing facade of the rear ell. The 22.5-foot-wide façade of the front block is slightly asymmetrical in design and two-bays-wide. Its first story consists of the main entrance door of the house to the left and a very large one-light plate glass window to the right that admits light to the front parlor inside. Both the entrance door and this window are sheltered by a full-width, one-story-tall open front porch that is sheltered by the overhanging eaves of the porch's hip roof. This elaborate wood porch is reached by ascending a broad flight of five steps flanked by elaborate wood balustrades that feature reeded newel posts, scroll-sawn balusters, a spindled integral spandrel, and intricately molded hand rails. This same balustrade system is then extended around the perimeter of the porch. The roof of the porch is supported by four elaborately turned spiral pattern wood posts and two identical engaged pilasters. Placed between the tops of these posts and acting as an encircling frieze is an equally elaborate bracketed and spindled spandrel consisting of two patterns of spandrels that are placed between scroll sawn medallions. The porch's floor consists of painted hardwood tongue-and-groove boards, its ceiling consists of painted beaded boards, and the soffits of the overhanging eaves of the porch's hipped roof are also clad in beaded boards and feature scroll sawn brackets.³

The second story of the south elevation of the main block of the house has a pair of one-over-one light double hung windows centered on it and these windows are enframed with an eared and pedimented wooden surround that features scroll sawn ornamentation. The elaborate gable end above is clad in alternating courses of lozenge and cove-shaped wood shingles and it has a bull's eye window centered that is also enframed by a wide incised wood surround. The wall surface of the uppermost portion of the gable end is partially concealed from view by an intricate scroll sawn gable ornament that is original to the house. The edges of the eaves of the roof are decorated with molded raking cornices.

The south-facing elevation of the rear ell is 18.5-feet-wide and it too is two-bays-wide and asymmetrical in design. The first story has a centered entrance door that opens into the kitchen. This door is enframed by an eared surround whose pediment is ornamented with scroll sawn ornament. Placed immediately adjacent (east) of this door is a single window that provides light to the kitchen. This window also features an eared and pedimented surround decorated with scroll sawn work. Both the entrance door and this window are sheltered by a one-story-tall, open, L-plan veranda that spans both the full width of this elevation and also a portion of the west-facing elevation of the front block of the house. This highly elaborate wood porch is sheltered by the porch's hip roof and it is reached by

³ This porch is an exact copy of the badly deteriorated original, which was replaced as part of the recent restoration of the house.

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ascending a broad flight of five steps flanked by an elaborate wood balustrade that features a turned newel post, spindled balusters, a scroll sawn integral spandrel, and an elaborately molded hand rail. This same balustrade system extends around the perimeter of the porch, and the roof of the porch is supported by four elaborately turned, tapered wood posts and two identical engaged pilasters. Placed between the tops of these posts and acting as an encircling frieze is a bracketed and spindled spandrel. The porch's floor consists of painted hardwood tongue-and-groove boards, its ceiling consists of painted beaded boards, and the soffits of the overhanging eaves of the porch's hipped roof are also clad in beaded boards.⁴

The second story of the south-facing elevation of the rear ell contains a single gable-roofed wall dormer placed off center to the left. This dormer contains a pair of one-over-one-light windows that provide light for one of the second story bedrooms. The dormer features an eared, surround whose pediment is decorated with scroll sawn ornament, and its gable end is clad in alternating courses of lozenge and cove-shaped wood shingles.⁵

West-Facing Side Elevation

The west-facing elevation of the house consists of two parts, the side of the main block of the house and the narrower side of the rear ell. The 29.5-foot-wide elevation of the front block is asymmetrical in design and contains only a single opening. This opening consists of a bay window that is positioned at the extreme left (north) end and contains two, one-over-one-light double-hung windows on its west-facing side and one on its angled south side. The windows have surrounds whose pediments are ornamented with scroll sawn decoration. This bay window provides light to the first story's library/office and it is sheltered by an extension of the same veranda that spans the width of the south-facing first story of the rear ell described above. There is also a small gable-roofed dormer placed on the roof above this bay window. This dormer contains a pair of small one-over-one-light windows and they are enframed with a pedimented surround and the small gable end above them is clad in lozenge shape wood shingles.

The west-facing side elevation of the rear ell measures 21-feet-wide, is two bays-wide and symmetrical in design. The first story contains two, one-over-one-light double hung windows, both of

⁴ This porch is also an exact copy of the badly deteriorated original, which was replaced as part of the recent restoration of the house.

⁵ This dormer is modern and was added as part of the second restoration of the house after the second story of the rear portion of the house was destroyed by fire. Although there was no dormer here originally, the new one is an exact match for original dormers that are found elsewhere on the house and it was added to give the bedroom inside a view of Lake Fisher.

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which have eared surrounds that feature scroll sawn ornament in their pediments. Placed in between these windows at the second story is a pair of windows that ornamented identically with those below. The spandrel panel between these windows has a wall surface that is clad with alternating courses of lozenge and cove-shaped wood shingles. The gable end of this elevation is identical to the one at the front-facing south elevation of the main block that was described earlier. It too is clad in alternating courses of lozenge and cove-shaped wood shingles and has a bull's eye window with a wide, incised wood surround. The wall surface of the uppermost portion of this gable end is concealed from view by an elaborately scroll-sawn gable ornament that is original to the house. The edges of the eaves of the roof are decorated with molded raking cornices.

Rear Elevation

The rear of the house faces north. This 41-foot-wide elevation is asymmetrical in design; at the extreme left-hand (east) side is the end of the side porch that faces east onto Furnace Street. This porch is inset and will be described more fully in the discussion of the east-facing side elevation of the house.

The remainder of this elevation is three-bays-wide; these three bays are centered on the elevation. The first story of the left-hand of these three bays contains a single one-over-one-light double hung window that has an eared and pedimented surround. A scroll sawn ornament decorates this window's pediment and a second window of identical design is placed to the right of it in the right-hand (west) bay. Both of these windows provide light for the kitchen. There is a door to the kitchen placed immediately to the right (west) of the right-hand window. The door opening is enframed with an eared and pedimented surround. This one-light over two-panel oak door is original, is accessed by a flight of five wooden steps that open onto a large flat deck encircled by a modern balustrade having turned balusters.⁶ Also intersecting at an angle with this deck is a long modern raised wooden walkway that is a handicap ramp for the house. This walkway connects the house to a modern octagonal gazebo behind the house and then reaches ground level at the edge of the alleyway.

In the second story of the middle bay is a wall dormer that contains a single, original, one-light-over-four-panel wood entrance door that opens onto a small wooden balcony, upheld by twin wood braces and whose flat platform is encircled by a turned wooden balustrade. This door opens onto the balcony from the north end of the second story hallway and like the windows, it features an eared, surround

⁶ There is also a storm door opening set into the foundation wall just to the right of the first story door opening.

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whose pediment is decorated by scroll sawn ornament. The gable end above is clad in alternating courses of lozenge and cove-shaped wood shingles.

East-Facing Side Elevation

The 50.5-foot-wide east-facing side of the house consists of the sides of both the front block and rear ell portions of the house and is asymmetrical in design.

The 20-foot-wide side elevation of the rear ell is symmetrical in design and three-bays-wide. The center bay of the first story contains an entrance door opening while single windows are placed to the left and to the right of it. All three of these openings serve the kitchen space inside the house and all three are enframed with the same eared and pedimented surrounds that have been described earlier. Both this entrance door and the two windows that flank it are sheltered by a full-width, one-story-tall open porch. The porch is inset 5.5-feet and the porch's ceiling is actually the bottom of the second story above. This elaborate wood porch is reached by ascending a broad flight of four steps, flanked on both sides by elaborate wood balustrades that feature paneled newel posts, turned balusters, and molded hand rails. This same balustrade system is then extended around the perimeter of the porch and the porch roof is supported by three large reeded and turned wood posts and two identical engaged pilasters. Placed between the tops of these posts and acting as an encircling frieze is an equally elaborate bracketed and spindled spandrel. The porch's floor consists of painted hardwood tongue-and-groove boards and its ceiling consists of painted beaded boards.

The second story of the side elevation of the rear ell is one bay wide and a pair of one-over-one-light double hung windows is centered on this story. This pair of windows is enframed by the same eared and pedimented surround described earlier and a spandrel placed just below these two windows has a wall surface clad with alternating courses of lozenge and cove-shaped wood shingles. The gable end is identical to the one at the front-facing south elevation that was described earlier. It too is clad in alternating courses of lozenge and cove-shaped wood shingles. A centered, bull's eye window is enframed by a wide incised wood surround. The wall surface of the uppermost portion of this gable end is concealed from view by an elaborate scroll sawn gable ornament that is original to the house. The edges of the eaves of the roof are decorated with molded raking cornices.

The 30.5-foot-wide side elevation of the front block is asymmetrical and two-bays-wide. The left-hand bay contains a single very large one-light plate glass window that provides light to the front parlor; this window is enframed with an eared and pedimented surround. The right-hand (north) bay consists of a polygonal three-sided bay window that provides light to the dining room. Each of these three sides is

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equal in width and contains a single one-over-one-light plate glass window that is still protected by its original one-over-one-light storm window. Placed just below each of these windows is a spandrel filled with either vertical (the center window) or angled (the side windows) tongue-and-groove boards; the entire bay is covered by a hipped metal roof.

In addition, there is a small gable-roofed dormer placed on the main roof above the bay window. This dormer contains a pair of small one-over-one-light windows that are enframed with a pedimented surround; the small gable end above is clad in lozenge shaped wood shingles.

Interior:

The house possesses an excellent, recently restored, and highly intact interior. The home's first story contains a stair hall, a front parlor, a dining room, a library/office, and the kitchen, which also has an adjacent dining area of its own, and an adjacent pantry. The second story contains three bedrooms and three bathrooms. The house's impressive Queen Anne interior makes good use of elaborately fashioned wood products that are typical of the style. For instance, all the floors in the main rooms of the first story of the house consist of narrow varnished hardwood boards, and all of this story's elaborate door and window casings and its baseboards and crown moldings are still intact. In addition, all of the doors and their hardware are original and some of the original first story windows are also intact.

Water and smoke damage from the 2001 fire, however, made it necessary to strip the damaged plaster off the walls and ceilings throughout the house and this has now been replaced with drywall. In addition, the second story floor boards were beyond saving and have been replaced with a modern narrow board hardwood floor.

First Story:

One passes from the front entrance porch through the heavy one-light-over-two-panel oak main entrance door into a stair hall that is floored in narrow, varnished hardwood boards. The very fine original oak door is noteworthy because it retains its original brass door handle, name plate and bell pull. The door's large single plate glass light is decorated with a fine sand blasted design that features a central oval element that depicts a rustic rural scene. In addition, the two panels below the single light are decorated with a raised sunburst pattern and a scroll sawn wooden swag ornament is placed just above the light.

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The stair hall is 6-feet-wide by 17-feet-deep and a broad rectangular opening that is located in the east wall of the hall close to the entrance door gives access to the front parlor, while a smaller opening that is located further down the east wall of the hall opens into a short hallway that leads to the dining room.⁷ The open main staircase of the house is fashioned out of walnut and it ascends along the west wall of the hall, curves and turns 90-degrees and continues up the north wall of the hall to the second story. The stair case has a turned and tapered newel post, turned balusters, and a molded hand rail and it has a continuous open stringer and a wall stringer as well. All of the window and door trim sets in the stair hall and elsewhere in the house consist of molded base blocks, reeded casings, and head blocks ornamented with a radiating sunburst-like pattern. In addition, the bases of the walls in the hall and in all of the house's other rooms are decorated with a tall, three part molded baseboard.

To the right of the entrance hall is the 15-foot-wide by 12.5-foot-deep front parlor, which occupies the south half of the front portion of this story. One enters the parlor from the entrance hall via the broad 6-foot-wide opening just described that is placed in the parlor's west wall and a second equally wide original opening is located on the room's north wall and opens into the dining room. Natural light enters the front parlor from very large single light fixed windows that are centered on the room's south and east walls. These single lights are original and consist of single sheets of beveled plate glass.

The dining room is located to the north of the front parlor and it is 12-feet-wide by 15-feet-deep and it occupies a portion of the north half of the front portion of the first story of the house. One enters the dining room from the front parlor via the broad 6-foot-wide opening just described that is placed in the dining room's south wall and a second smaller door opening is located on the room's north wall and opens into the kitchen. In addition, there is a small door opening placed at the extreme left (south) end of this room's west wall and this opens into the short hallway that leads to the stair hall while another larger door opening is placed 2.75-feet further to the right on the west wall and it opens into the library/office. Natural light enters the dining room from a large, polygonal, three-sided bay window that is centered in an alcove on its east wall and the three large double hung windows that this bay contains retain their original beveled plate glass lights. The arched opening of this alcove is enframed by tall wood trim of the same design as the room's door and window trim sets and this trim acts as oversized corner beads that both accentuate and protect the edges of the alcove.

The 11.75-foot-wide by 11.75-foot deep office/library is placed to the west of the dining room and it is accessed through the right-hand door opening on the dining room's west wall. This opening contains its original two-panel-over-two-panel wood door, which, like the house's other doors, retains its

⁷ This 6-foot-wide opening was created after the 2001 fire and is identical to the original 6-foot-wide opening located between the front parlor and the dining room. The original opening in this position was smaller.

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original hardware. A second door of identical design is set into this room's south wall and opens into a closet, while natural light enters the room through three large double hung windows that are set into a bay window that has just a single slanted side. This bay window comprises almost all of this room's west wall and its three windows retain their original beveled plate glass lights.

Because of the damage caused by the 2001 fire, the Webb house's kitchen now measures 28.6-foot-wide by 19.5-foot-deep, occupies most of the rear portion of the first story of the house, and is now the most altered part of the house. As currently configured, the kitchen is now a single undivided space that has dry wall walls and a ceiling that is now covered in modern decorative pressed metal. It is accessed from the dining room through a door opening in its south wall. Before the fire, what is now the kitchen was actually two rooms: the kitchen itself to the left (west), and a second almost equally large space to the right (east) that was used as a summer dining room and an informal meeting room when William Judge owned the house and was the chairman of the Town of Florence. Although the wall that once separated these two rooms is now gone, the space that the summer dining room occupied can still be clearly discerned because its original parquet floor is extant and was beautifully restored following the fire. This floor is made out of narrow tongue and groove hardwood maple boards and its design has a wide rectangular border that is comprised of alternating light and dark-stained boards, while the field consists of angled alternating light and dark boards. Natural light enters this former dining room space from a window opening placed in the north wall and from two window openings and an entrance door opening that are located on its east wall. All three of these windows are double hung and the entrance door is original, is made of oak, and has a large single light that has four panels below it and three small panels above.⁸

Because the original kitchen space was directly below the fire, it suffered the worst damage. The owners therefore decided against recreating its original appearance and elected to remodel it using complimentary but modern cabinetry and appliances. As a result, this space now has a tile floor, a pressed metal ceiling and walls of dry wall. This space is lit by two double hung windows that are located in its north and south walls and additional light enters this space from large single lights that are located in the two doors that open into this space. These doors are located on the space's north and south walls and are both original and of oak. The door on the south wall has a single large light and there are two fielded panels placed above it and five below. It is ornamented with wooden elements placed above and below the light, while the door on the north wall has two large fielded panels that are placed below its large single light.

⁸ As was noted earlier, the easternmost 5.5-feet of this portion of the house consists of the inset east-facing side porch and the two windows and the centered door on the former dining room's east wall look out onto this porch.

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In addition to the kitchen there are two smaller rooms located to the west of the kitchen space. These are each accessed from separate door openings set into the kitchen's west wall. Natural light enters these rooms from a single double hung window located on each of their west walls. These rooms each measure about 9-feet wide by 6-feet-deep and the southern room has now been reconfigured as a bathroom. The northern room was the original kitchen pantry and it retains original cabinetry that survived the fire. In addition, a door in this room's south wall opens onto steps that lead to the basement.

Second Story:

The main staircase ascends to a second story hall that receives natural light from the house's west-facing dormer window. The first of this story's three bedrooms is located to the right (south) of this hall and it occupies the front (south) portion of the floor. Natural light enters the room from a pair of windows that face onto Central Avenue. A small hallway leads north from the hall to the rear of the house and to a door that is set into the north wall of the house and which opens onto a small balcony. Located off this hallway are two more bedrooms, one to the right (east) and one opposite to the left (west). Both of these bedrooms also receive natural light from pairs of windows that are set into their east and west walls, respectively. The western bedroom also now receives natural light from a new dormer that is set into its south wall and which provides a view out over Central Avenue to Lake Fisher. In addition, all three of these bedrooms now have attached bathrooms that were added as part of the recent restoration effort.

Gazebo: (N/C)

There is a small, octagonal plan, one-story-tall gazebo located behind the house next to the alleyway. This gazebo has a design that is appropriate to the house, was built between 2000 and 2012 and is used as a focal point for a long, modern, handicap ramp that leads to the rear door of the house from the alleyway. It is a non-contributing structure.

Integrity

As noted earlier, the Webb house had not been altered but was in deteriorated condition when the current owners purchased it in 2000. Their intent was to restore the house to its original appearance. This effort was nearly complete when in February of 2001, a fire severely damaged much of the second story above the kitchen in the rear ell. As a result, the second story over the kitchen was rebuilt with new rafters put in place where necessary along with new roof decking and shingles. The second

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story's bedroom configurations were left largely unchanged but were each reduced in size somewhat in order to make it possible to add new bathrooms.

The first story, although structurally undamaged, had been damaged by fire and smoke so the owners decided to strip the original plaster walls and ceiling back to the studs and replace it with dry wall. While the studs were exposed by this process, it was also decided to take advantage of the situation to install new wiring, plumbing and heating systems. Fortunately, much of the original interior woodwork had been removed for refinishing before the fire and it was therefore reinstalled in its original position on the rebuilt walls. The original trim pieces also served as templates for new trim that was fabricated to replace those elements that had been damaged or destroyed by the fire.

Exterior wall surfaces such as clapboards and wood shingles were replaced as necessary using the same materials and designs as the originals. Fortunately, much of the house retains its original siding.

The second restoration brought the Webb house back to its original appearance and despite the repairs that were necessary, it is believed that the Webb house retains sufficient integrity to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

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Webb, Robert B. and Estelle J., House
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Significance:

The Robert B. and Estelle J. Webb house was built in 1883 and is the town of Florence's finest, most intact, and elaborate example of the Queen Anne style. The house is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for its local significance under National Register (NR) criterion C. The period of significance is 1883 and corresponds to the date of construction. Specifically, the Webb house is being nominated for its association in the area of Architecture; a theme which is also identified in the State of Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP). Research was undertaken to assess the NRHP potential of the Webb house utilizing the Queen Anne style subsection of the Architectural Styles study unit of the CRMP.⁹ The results of this research are detailed below and confirm that the Webb house is locally significant under NR criterion C as a fine and highly intact example of a single family residence designed in the Queen Anne style, the significance of which is further enhanced by the house's very fine interior and by its highly intact and well maintained state of preservation.

Robert Bradley Webb was one of six children of Ira and Sarah Webb, born in Antioch, Illinois in October of 1851. After graduating from school, Webb clerked in a dry goods store in Waukegan, Illinois and in 1877 he married Estelle Janette Todd. Webb was apparently successful in the retail business in Waukegan because in January of 1883 he purchased a hardware business in the town of Florence, Wisconsin, and soon thereafter moved his wife and children there. Webb's success continued in Florence and just two months later, in March of 1883, he purchased two lots in Florence at the east end of Central Avenue. These lots were the site of a new house that he planned to build for himself and his family. Work on the house began in June and the Webbs moved into their new house in September of 1883. They continued to occupy the house for four more years. In 1887, Webb sold the house to A. R. and May Early and not long afterwards Webb moved his family a few miles north to Crystal Falls, Michigan, where he had started a branch of his hardware business. The Earlys lived in the house just until 1889, when they sold it to Nelson and Annie Norton before moving to Marinette, Michigan. Nelson was an official of the Chicago & NorthWestern Railroad Co. in Florence and he and his wife lived in the house for several more years before selling it to William Judge, a successful Florence area saw mill owner, in 1899. William and Margaret Judge continued to live in the house until Mrs. Judge's death in 1954 and it is their long tenure that is best remembered in Florence today. By 2000 though, the Webb house had seriously deteriorated and had been vacant for a number of years. Fortunately, the current owners purchased it in 2000 and embarked upon a full restoration. The

⁹ Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.) *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, Vol. 2, pp. 2-15 (Architecture).

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house is now used as an annex to the owner's Maxsell's Restaurant and Suites, which is located directly across Central Avenue from the Webb house.

History

The centennial publication *Heritage of Iron & Timber: 1880-1980*, published in 1980, contains a good general history of Florence County and of the town of Florence.¹⁰ Consequently, the historic context that follows, deals just with the relevant portions of that publication that pertain to the history of the home.

The north edge of today's Florence County borders the south edge of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, from which it is separated by the Menominee River. It was originally part of Brown County in 1851, then became part of Oconto County when that county was split off from Brown County in 1861, and in 1879 it became a part of Marinette County when that county was split off from Oconto County.

Florence County remained a region of hunting and trapping until 1877, when iron ore was discovered therein. The iron mines on the Michigan side of the Menominee River were discovered in 1873 by Dr. N. P. Hulst and other mining engineers. In 1876 the Menominee Mining Company was organized and the Chicago & Northwestern officials began the building of the Menominee River Railway, which in 1877, was extended to the Vulcan mine. The Florence mine was discovered in October, 1874, by Hiram D. Fisher. Work there was begun in the winter of 1879-80, when 30,000 tons of ore were taken out. The summer of 1880 the railroad reached the Florence mine. ... The Florence mine was named by Mr. Fisher for Mrs. N. P. Hulst.¹¹

What is today the Town of Florence owes its existence to the Florence iron mine that was first established at this site in 1874. After a railroad was built to this mine site in 1879, the population in the area grew rapidly and in 1880 a town site was platted by H. D. Fisher on the north shore of Fisher's Lake, which lake was completely surrounded by land owned by the Florence mining company, and this settlement was named Florence. Subsequently, in 1882, what is now Florence County was split off from Marinette County. Both the township surrounding the settlement and the county itself were named Florence. The town of Florence was designated as the county seat and is the county seat today.

¹⁰ The Florence County Centennial Committee. *Heritage of Iron & Timber: 1880-1980*. Florence, WI: 1980.

¹¹ "Early History of Florence County." *The Florence Mining News*, May 14, 1938, p. 1.

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The history of the town is essentially the story of the boom and bust cycles that attended the fortunes of the mining industry in the area and of the lumber industry that also developed in the area at this time in order to harvest the huge stands of timber that still covered most of the county.

Because of the mine people rushed into the region and by 1880 Mr. Fisher laid out the townsite, putting a number of lots upon the market. He said he would put the lots in at government prices selling the ordinary lots for \$100.00 while the corners sold for \$150.00. In sixty days Mr. Fisher sold \$60,000 worth of realty. The population at this time was 50 people. In a short time a blast furnace was put up as was a foundry, five coal kilns, a large sawmill and a cheese factory.

Through donations on the part of Mr. Fisher, "a progressive promoter," fifty town lots were given as church sites, school and other humanitarian purposes. News of the rise of the mining town was spread throughout the land.¹²

Once the railroad to Florence was completed, the population in the town boomed. This growth was accelerated by the development of both the mining and logging industries in the area. Among those who were attracted to the business opportunities that this newly opened region offered was Robert B. Webb. Robert Bradley Webb was born in Antioch, Illinois in October of 1851, the son of Ira R. Webb (1823-1902) and Sarah Jane Potter (1823-1911). Both of Webb's parents were natives of New York state where they had been married in 1844, just a year before moving to Antioch in 1845. Robert B. Webb was the fourth of six children born to this couple and he attended the local schools in Antioch. After graduation, Webb was employed as a clerk in an Antioch dry goods store and the retail trade subsequently became his life's profession. In 1877, Webb married Estelle Janette Todd (1856-1950), another native of New York state, and a year later saw the birth of their first child, Robert Bradley Webb, Jr. By this time the couple was living in Waukegan, Illinois, where Webb was involved in the hardware business. News of the newly opened mines in the Florence area apparently struck Webb as a good business opportunity because in 1882 he went into the hardware business in Florence with a partner named Travis. The firm was short-lived though, because by early January of 1883 Webb had apparently bought out his partner and was going it alone.

R. B. Webb, hardware merchant, successor to Travis and Webb, went to Waukegan, Ill. on Sunday last. He will bring his family with him when he returns.¹³

¹² The Florence County Centennial Committee. Op. Cit., p. 10.

¹³ *Florence Mining News*. January 6, 1883, p. 8.

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Webb was apparently successful from the start and his firm was prominently featured in a listing of Florence businesses published in the local newspaper little more than a month later.

R. B. Webb. Mr. Webb's hardware and furniture store are heavily stocked and are doing a most prosperous business at present. Everything in the respective lines are carried, from heavy and light hardware and plain and elegant furniture. Undertaking goods are also kept in stock. Mr. Webb possesses commendable enterprise and though comparatively a stranger in these parts, is bringing himself into prominence.¹⁴

By March of that same year, Webb felt confident enough in his business success and his future in Florence to purchase two lots at the east end of Central Avenue as the site for a new residence for himself and his growing family.¹⁵ By June of 1883, just three months later, Webb was ready to build his new house and the following announcement appeared in the local newspaper.

The contract for erecting R. B. Webb's new residence will soon be let and active operations commenced, so as to complete the building this season. Mr. Webb has two delightfully situated lots, facing the park on the east and Lake Fisher on the south. His intentions are to erect a neat, cosy [sic] cottage of no small pretensions, and when completed he will have a home that any man might envy. The house will be built with double fronts and bay windows on both the east and south sides. The east and north sides of Lake Fisher, which abound in beautiful residence spots, commanding from their prominence an excellent view, will, ere long, be strewn with handsome edifices, which will enhance the appearance of Florence wonderfully.¹⁶

Unfortunately, no mention of the name of either the designer of Webb's new house or of its builders has been found. Work moved along quickly because the house was ready for occupancy by late September.

R. B. Webb has moved into his new residence on Lake Heights, at the east end of Central Avenue.¹⁷

¹⁴ Ibid. "Our Merchant Princes and Princesses." February 14, 1883, p. 1.

¹⁵ Abstract of Title for Lots 19 and 20, Block 11, Plat of the Village of Florence.

¹⁶ *Florence Mining News*. June 16, 1883, p. 1

¹⁷ *Florence Mining News*. September 22, 1883, p. 1.

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Webb's business continued to prosper during the next four years and he even opened a branch store in nearby Crystal Falls, Michigan. In addition, Webb served as the treasurer of the Town of Florence during this period, but early in 1887 changes in the Webb family's living situation resulted in the sale of their Central Avenue home.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Webb and family left for Milwaukee on Thursday, where Mrs. Webb and family will make their future home. Mr. Webb will continue in business in Florence. The trains run so that he can spend every Sunday at his Milwaukee home and the "Cream City" is a delightful place to live.¹⁸

A week later the local newspaper noted that Webb's house had been sold to A. R. Early.

The sale of R. B. Webb's handsome residence property, near the park, to A. R. Early, is reported. The papers had not been filed and the trade has not been finally consummated on Thursday.¹⁹

Ironically, R. B. Webb's family moved back to Florence just a few months later and moved into another house located on the west bank of Lake Fisher.²⁰

Nothing is currently known about second owner A. R. Early's early history or his profession, but he and his wife, May Early, moved into the Webb house shortly after they purchased it.²¹ Just two years later, the Earlys sold the Webb house to Nelson Norton and moved to Marinette, Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Early and children removed to their future home in Marinette, Wednesday. In parting with "Ab," Florence loses a most exemplary and respected citizen and Marinette gains one.²²

By this time, the town of Florence was estimated to have had a population of about 3,000 people and had become one of the principal commercial centers of the mining district that straddled the Wisconsin/Michigan border at this location. These people, combined with the workers in the area

¹⁸ Ibid, February 12, 1887, p. 5.

¹⁹ Ibid, February 26, 1887, p. 5.

²⁰ Ibid, March 12, 1887, p. 5; June 23, 1887, p. 5; July 30, 1887, p. 5. Webb and his family subsequently moved to Crystal Falls, Michigan and R. B. Webb and his wife were still living there in 1930, at which time Webb was the owner of a garage.

²¹ Ibid, March 12, 1887, p. 5.

²² *Florence Mining News*. November 16, 1889, p. 5.

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Webb, Robert B. and Estelle J., House
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logging camps and other nearby settlements gave the area surrounding the town a total population of nearly 5000. One result was that the original haphazard "boom town" appearance of Florence began to change and gradually assumed a more settled appearance.

In 1889, the court house was built, Florence had five hotels, seven two-story boarding houses, 47 saloons and an estimated annual trade of almost \$1,000,000.00.²³

All of this economic activity also resulted in Florence becoming, for a time, a regional headquarters of the Chicago & NorthWestern Railroad. The next purchaser of the Webb house, Nelson Norton, was the roadmaster of the Menominee range division of this railroad. Norton was born in Sweden in 1830, he had been working for the railroad since 1873, and he and his wife, Annie, had six children at the time that they moved to Florence from Marinette, Wisconsin.²⁴ Besides his important position with the railroad, Norton also found time to be a member of the Town of Florence School Board during his years in Florence. He had already moved back to Marinette several years before 1899, the year that he sold his Central Avenue house to William Judge.

William Judge (1857-1942) was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin on December 23, 1857, and was the son of Dennis and Margaret (Dawson) Judge. The Judges left Milwaukee in 1859 and subsequently operated a farm in the town of Franklin, in Manitowoc County. William Judge was educated in the schools of the town of Franklin and while in his teens assisted in logging the right-of-way of the Chicago & NorthWestern Railroad between Menominee and Escanaba, Michigan.²⁵ He subsequently moved to Florence, Wisconsin, and continued to reside there until his death in 1942.

He [William Judge] came to Florence in 1879 before the townsite was laid out. His first job was that of a driver of a stagecoach that ran between Quinnesec and Florence before the railroad reached here in 1881, following this Mr. Judge worked as a lumberjack and river driver and was considered one of the best in those lines. Later Mr. Judge operated his own [logging] camps and saw mill.²⁶

²³ The Florence County Centennial Committee. Op. Cit., p. 12. The Florence County Court House and its adjacent jail building were both built in 1889; they are both extant and listed in the NRHP (12/2/1985).

²⁴ *Florence Mining News*. "Nelson Norton Injured." April 19, 1890, p. 5.

²⁵ *Commemorative Biographical Record Of The West Shore Of Green Bay, Wisconsin*. Chicago: J. H. Beers, 1896, p. 624.

²⁶ *Florence Mining News*. "William Judge, Pioneer, Dies." June 6, 1942, p. 1. Obituary of William Judge. These additional parcels are excluded from the nominated boundary.

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Besides his varied business interests, Judge also served as the sheriff of Florence County from 1890 to 1892, and in 1893, Judge married Margaret Sullivan, a widow with two children, Willie and Anna. In October of 1899, Judge purchased the R. B. Webb house from Nelson Norton and soon thereafter set about enlarging his new property.

William Judge, who recently bought the Norton place, now occupied by C. S. Hopkins and family, this week purchased the adjoining property, two lots and small cottage, from Fred N. Smith, for \$400. Mr. Judge will either move or tear down the house and use the lots for connecting with his handsome property on the corner. This will give him a frontage on Central Avenue of 120 feet.²⁷

A month later and just two weeks before Christmas, the Judges moved into their Central Avenue home.

William Judge has taken possession of the house which Mr. Hopkins has occupied for several years, and which he (Mr. Judge) recently purchased from Nelson Norton of Marinette.²⁸

Two years later the local newspaper also noted that "William Judge is making a number of important interior improvements at his beautiful home on upper Central Avenue," although the nature of these improvements was unspecified.²⁹

The Judges were to remain in their new house for the rest of their lives, William Judge until 1942, and Margaret (Maggie) Judge until 1954. During their long tenure, William Judge continued to occupy himself with his many business interests. In addition he served from 1903 to 1915 as the chairman of the Town Board of Florence and was a member of the Florence County Board of Supervisors.

After the death of Margaret Judge, the Webb house passed to other owners and it housed Olga's beauty salon from 1958 until 1978. By the time its present owners purchased it in 2000, the house had been vacant for several years and though in deteriorated condition, fortunately had not been altered. The current owners embarked on an extensive restoration of the house and its grounds that had to be repeated just a year later after a fire caused serious damage to the second story of the nearly completed project. Fortunately, the second restoration concluded without incident and the Webb house is once again one of Florence's finest historic houses. It is used as an annex for the year-round inn located

²⁷ Ibid, November 4, 1899, p. 1.

²⁸ Ibid, December 16, 1899, p. 1.

²⁹ Ibid, April 19, 1902, p. 4.

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directly across Central Avenue called Maxsell's Restaurant and Suites, which is also owned by the same owners.

Architecture

The Robert B. and Estelle J. Webb house is eligible for listing in the NRHP because it is an excellent representative example of the middle-sized Queen Anne style residences that between 1880 and 1910 formed a major portion of the middle class building stock in communities such as Florence. The Webb house has a high degree of integrity and is by far the finest of the few Queen Anne style houses that were built in the town of Florence during the nineteenth century.

The designer and the builder of this house are unknown but the house's design makes good use of the "irregularity of plan and massing" and the "asymmetrical facade" compositions which are hallmarks of the Queen Anne style that are specifically mentioned in the Queen Anne style subsection of the Architectural Styles study unit of the CRMP.³⁰ The design of the Webb house also makes use of such typically Queen Anne style elements as variegated exterior surface materials, wall projections, steeply pitched roofs, cutaway bay windows, and a dominant front-facing gable, all of which are mentioned as specific attributes of the Queen Anne style in the CRMP.

The Webb house is also a fine example of the "spindlework: cross-gabled roof" subtype of the Queen Anne style as recorded by Virginia and Lee McAlester in their important work *A Field Guide to American Houses*.³¹ Such houses combine the cross-gabled shape with spindlework decorative detailing and were described as follows.

About 20 percent of Queen Anne houses have simple cross-gabled roofs without a central, hipped unit. These are normally of L-shaped plan; a tower, when present, is usually embraced within the L. About 50 percent of Queen Anne houses have delicate turned porch supports and spindlework ornamentation, which most commonly occurs in porch balustrades or as a frieze suspended from the porch ceiling. Spindlework detailing is also used in gables and under the wall overhangs left by cutaway bay windows. Lacy, decorative spandrels and knob-like beads are also common ornamental elements of this subtype.³²

³⁰ Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, 1986. Vol. 2, 2-15 (Architecture).

³¹ McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *Op. Cit.*, pp. 263-265.

³² McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *Op. Cit.*, pp. 263-264, 274.

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Almost all of these characteristics are present in the Webb house, which features no less than three spindlework porches as well as spindlework and scroll sawn gable ornament.

From its founding in 1879 until the end of the mining era in 1925, Florence was a classic boom town whose fortunes were tied to industries that extracted resources from the area such as iron ore and lumber, and, as is so often the case in such communities, the persons who owned the industries that the community depended upon, lived elsewhere. Consequently, almost all of the houses that were built in Florence during this period were relatively small vernacular buildings that had no stylistic pretensions. The few nineteenth century houses built in Florence that did exhibit a defined architectural style were all of the Queen Anne style. These, like the Webb house, were built for persons who either owned local businesses or were members of the professions. A windshield survey of Florence conducted for this nomination found that the Webb house is the most elaborate and the most intact of the few existing Florence examples of this style.

The Robert B. and Estelle J. Webb house is thus locally significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent, highly intact, and representative early example of the type of Queen Anne style house that was especially associated with the middle class of its day. The Webb house meets the test of Criterion C, which asks that a nominated property exhibit "Distinctive design or physical characteristics." The building has almost all of the typical features of a Queen Anne style house of its time including an irregular plan, a mix of siding materials such as clapboard and decorative wood shingles, a cutaway bay window, and three elaborate porches decorated with spindlework. In addition, the house has an elegant, largely original, and quite intact interior that adds considerably to the overall significance of the house, which has now been beautifully restored and is in excellent condition.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

Block 11, Lots 19 and 20, of the Plat of the Village of Florence

Boundary Justification:

The parcel described above contains all the land that has historically been associated with the Webb house. The current owners also own adjacent lots 17 and 18. The nominated boundary excludes lots 17 and 18 because they were purchased by William Judge in 1899 and were not originally associated with the Webb House.

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Items (a)-(d) are the same for photos 1 - 20.

Photo 1

- a) Webb, Robert B. and Estelle J., House
- b) Florence, Florence County, WI
- c) Timothy F. Heggland, November 12, 2012
- d) Wisconsin Historical Society
- e) General View, View looking NE
- f) Photo 1 of 20

Photo 2

- e) East Side Elevation, View looking W
- f) Photo 2 of 20

Photo 3

- e) East Side Porch, View looking WSW
- f) Photo 3 of 20

Photo 4

- e) General View, View looking SW
- f) Photo 4 of 20

Photo 5

- e) Rear Elevation, View looking S
- f) Photo 5 of 20

Photo 6

- e) General View, View looking SE
- f) Photo 6 of 20

Photo 7

- e) West Elevation, View looking E
- f) Photo 7 of 20

Photo 8

- e) West Side Porch, View looking NE
- f) Photo 8 of 20

Photo 9

- e) Front Porch Detail, View looking ENE
- f) Photo 9 of 20

Photo 10

- e) Main Facade, View looking N
- f) Photo 10 of 20

Photo 11

- e) Stair Hall, View looking S
- f) Photo 11 of 20

Photo 12

- e) Stair Hall, View looking N
- f) Photo 12 of 20

Photo 13

- e) Stair Hall Seen From Front Parlor, View looking W
- f) Photo 13 of 20

Photo 14

- e) Front Parlor, View looking SW
- f) Photo 14 of 20

Photo 15

- e) Dining Room, View looking SW
- f) Photo 15 of 20

Photo 16

- e) Dining Room, View looking N from Front Parlor
- f) Photo 16 of 20

Photo 17

- e) Dining Room, View looking N
- f) Photo 17 of 20

Photo 18

- e) Dining Room Bay Window, View looking E
- f) Photo 18 of 20

Photo 19

- e) Kitchen Dining Area, View looking SE
- f) Photo 19 of 20

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Webb, Robert B. and Estelle J., House
Town of Florence, Florence County, Wisconsin

Photo 20

e) West Bedroom Detail, View looking W

f) Photo 20 of 20

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Exhibits Page 1

Webb, Robert B. and Estelle J., House
Town of Florence, Florence County, Wisconsin

1. Historic Photograph, date unknown, View looking NE

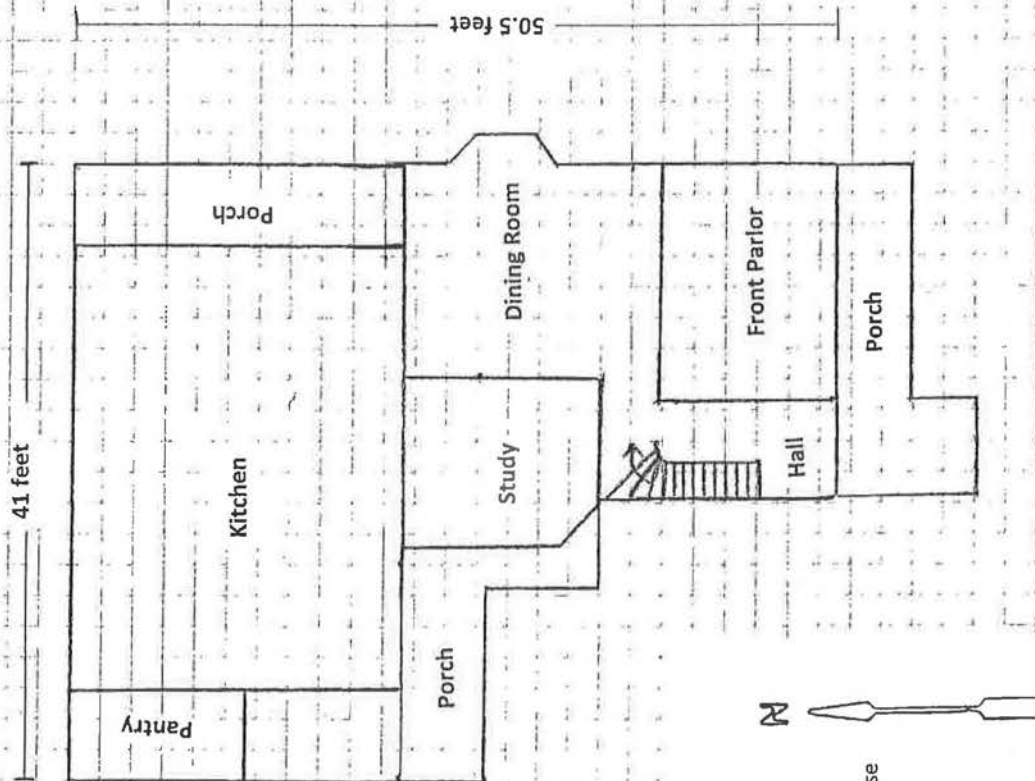


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Exhibits Page 2

Webb, Robert B. and Estelle J., House
Town of Florence, Florence County, Wisconsin



Robert B. and Estelle J. Webb House
Florence, Florence County, WI

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

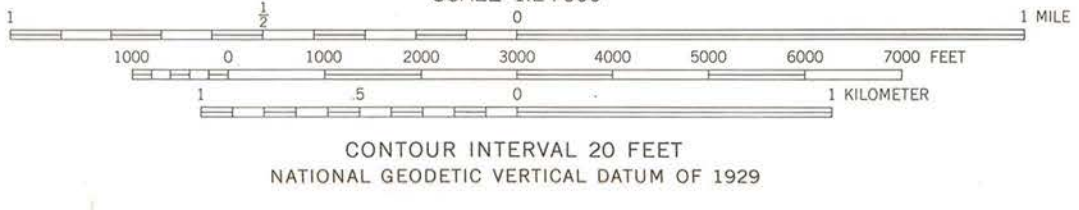
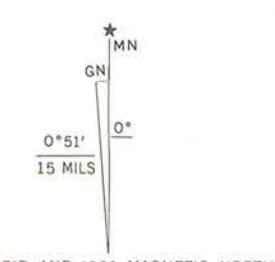
FLORENCE EAST QUADRANGLE
WISCONSIN - MICHIGAN
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Webb, Robert B. and
Estelle J. House
Town of
Florence, Florence Co., WI

UTM Co-ordinates
Z E N
16 403460 5085980

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Planimetry of Michigan area by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1958. Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1943. Field checked 1948. Revised 1962
Topography of Wisconsin area by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1958. Field checked 1962
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Wisconsin coordinate system, north zone and Michigan coordinate system, west zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route	State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

FLORENCE EAST, WIS. - MICH.
N4552.5 - W8807.5/7.5
1962
AMS 3375 1 NW - SERIES V861



WELCOME
Florence













Decorative gable ornamentation and a circular window in the gable.

Large double-hung window with decorative lintel.

Two smaller double-hung windows on the first floor.

Wrap-around porch with decorative white railings and columns.

Front porch with a white railing and an American flag.

Decorative sign on the porch.











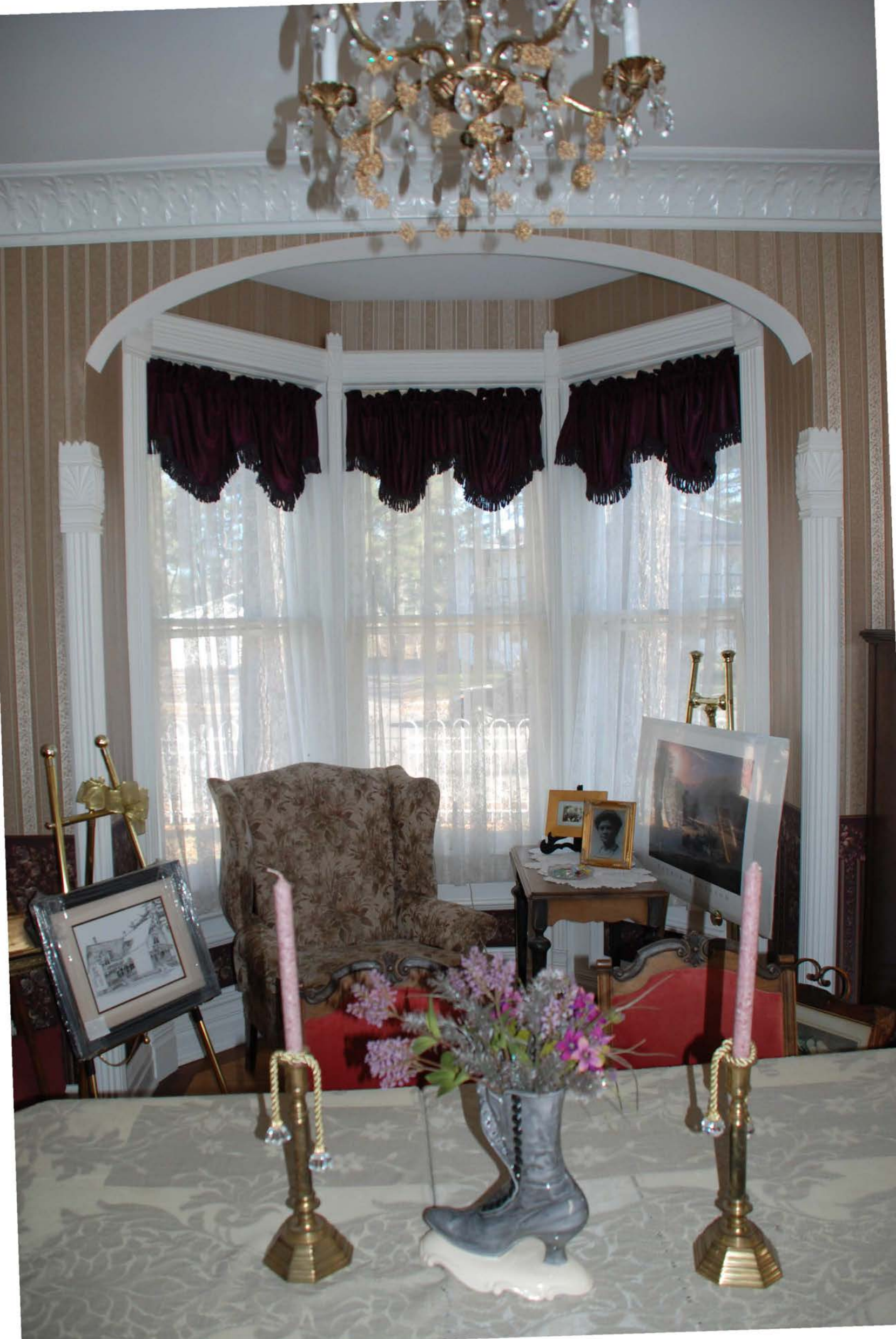














CAFE & TOUR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Webb, Robert B. and Estelle J., House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WISCONSIN, Florence

DATE RECEIVED: 3/18/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/11/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/28/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/04/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000197

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 5-5-14 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.



TOM TIFFANY

STATE SENATOR • 12TH SENATE DISTRICT

August 21, 2013

Wisconsin Historic Preservation Review Board
c/o Daina Penkiunas
Wisconsin Historical Society
816 State Street
Madison, WI 53706

Dear Wisconsin Historic Preservation Review Board:

I am writing today in support of the Webb House, the Florence Town Hall, and the Fulmer House in the town of Florence, WI in their bid for recognition on the Wisconsin State Register of Historic Places and National Register of Historic Places. These three locations in Florence have served the community in various forms during the last century and deserve to be considered for such a prestigious honor.

I have had the fortune of individually visiting these historic buildings and have even attended events in the Webb House. The timeless architecture of each of these structures is a testament to the hard work and forethought that went into their construction. Through such an honorable designation, the proud heritage of Florence will be further preserved.

As you evaluate these historic structures, please note that they have played important roles in the development of Florence and life in this small, northern Wisconsin town. They are deserving of your consideration and I would once again like to express my support for their addition to the Wisconsin State and National Registers of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Tom Tiffany".

TOM TIFFANY
State Senator
12th Senate District



TO: Keeper
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Daina Penkiunas

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this 11th day of March 2014,
for nomination of the Webb, Robert B. and Estelle J., House to the National
Register of Historic Places:

1 Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form

Multiple Property Nomination form

1 CD with electronic images

20 Photograph(s)

1 Original USGS/NOAA map(s)

2 Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)

1 Piece(s) of correspondence

Other _____

COMMENTS:

_____ Please insure that this nomination is reviewed

_____ This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67

_____ The enclosed owner objection(s) do _____ do not _____
constitute a majority of property owners.

_____ Other: _____