

FINAL

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Nomination 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 Seybold, George, House

other names/site number Kelley, Fred W., House

2. Location

street & number 111 E. Main St. not for publication

city or town Waveland vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Montgomery code 107 zip code 47989

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.)

[Signature] Date 8-12-02

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State of Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)	_____	_____

Seybold, George, House
Name of Property

Montgomery County, Indiana
County and State

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
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/ Stick

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK; CONCRETE
walls WOOD: weatherboard; shingle

roof ASPHALT; METAL: tin
other _____

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property 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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1886

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined to be 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
 - X Other
- Name of repository:
Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 496200 4413760
Zone Easting Northing

3 Zone Easting Northing

2 Zone Easting Northing

4 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 Tommy Kleckner, Program Assistant
organization Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, Western Regional Office date 12-01-2001
street & number 643 Wabash Avenue telephone 812/ 232-4534
city or town Terre Haute state IN zip code 47807

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 Fred Kelley
street & number 111 East Main Street telephone 765/ 435-3002
city or town Waveland state IN zip code 47989

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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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Seybold, George, House Montgomery County, IN

Description:

The George Seybold House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria C for its distinctive architectural design. The house is located at 111 East Main Street in the City of Waveland, Indiana. It should be noted that historical records identify the address of the property as 101 East Main Street. Situated in the southeast quadrant of the intersection of Main and Cross Streets, the primary façade of the house faces north (Photo 1). It is surrounded by a grass lawn, which slopes gradually to the southern end of the property. Several mature maple and spruce trees are situated east of the house and an aspen tree is located to the northwest of the house. Foundation plantings of coniferous and deciduous shrubbery are found along the north and west facades. Concrete sidewalks run along the west and north sides of the property with grass-filled tree rows separating the street from the sidewalks. A gravel drive, located on the southern end of the property and accessible from South Cross Street, leads to a modern, two-car garage. The nominated property is located at the northern edge of a residential neighborhood with residential properties abutting to the east and south. The residential neighborhood continues on the west side of Cross Street. Directly north of the nominated property, across Main Street, is the downtown commercial district of Waveland.

Constructed in 1886, the wood frame structure was designed with elements from the late Stick style period. The asymmetrical plan of the house can be divided into two sections: the main three-story section with a cross gable extension on the west side and the 1 ½-story rear wing. The main section has a full basement with the foundation constructed of soft red brick. The rear wing has a crawl space only with a foundation of red brick and concrete. The house is clad in wood clapboard siding with wood shingle siding located in the upper portion of the gable ends of the main roof. The house also features baseboards, corner boards and distinctive Stick-style horizontal and vertical bands. The wood sidings are painted peach and tan with trim elements painted white. Common fenestration consists of double-hung, 1-over-1 windows. Modern vinyl-replacement windows have been inserted in several original window openings. All windows on the main section of the house feature wide casings and decorative drip caps. All original wood windows feature exterior aluminum storm windows. Modern metal-framed storm doors have been installed on all exterior doorways. These storm doors feature upper and lower glazed panels with vertical, metal security bars and small, decorative metal grillwork centered in both panels.

Roof shapes consist mainly of gabled, shed and flat. All gable ends on the main section of the house, including the projecting gabled roof on the front porch, are embellished with decorative verge boards with incised geometric shapes, decorative king's post trusses and large, decorative brackets (Photo 2). These brackets, which extend slightly down the corner boards on the main section of the house, feature incised patterns on the flat, vertical surfaces and hollow chamfers on the broad curved portions. The main section and front porch of the house feature decorative scroll-cut rafter tails. A brick chimney is located in the center of the main section and another is located south-of-center on the rear section. A metal ventilation pipe projects from the lower end of the eastern slope of the main section of the house.

The primary elevation of the building is the north façade, which faces East Main Street (Photo 3). The asymmetrical, gable-front façade features two common windows and front doorway evenly spaced on the first floor, three common windows evenly spaced on the second floor, and paired common windows centered on the third floor. The first-story windows are vinyl-replacements. The front doorway with transom features the modern storm door and an original wood-paneled door. The north gable end features the decorative verge board, king's post truss, and brackets. An attic vent is located in the upper, wood shingled portion of the gable end.

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Seybold, George, House Montgomery County, IN

Description (continued)

Dominating the first-story of the asymmetrical façade is a highly decorative L-shaped, wood porch. Extending along the north façade, the porch wraps around the northwest corner of the house and abuts the north wall of the extension of the west elevation. The foundation of the porch is red brick covered with parge coat. Decorative metal ventilation grills are spaced along the front foundation wall. The porch has wood board decking and a plaster ceiling. The shed roof of the porch features scroll-cut rafter tails. Square, fluted posts with decorative carvings support the front porch. These posts are paired on the east side of the front steps. Pilasters matching the appearance of the porch posts are found on the east

and west ends of the porch where the porch meets the house. Flanking the tops of the porch posts are small, decorative brackets, which help support the rafter plate of the porch roof. Detailing the exterior vertical surface of the rafter plate is a decorative wood band in a simplified "egg-and-dart" pattern.

A small, gabled roof projects from the front porch roof over the front steps (Photo 4). The triangular flat surface of the gable end features vertical tongue-and-groove siding above a decorative wood band identical to that found on the rafter plate of the main porch roof. The gable end of the projecting roof features the decorative verge board, king's post truss and brackets common to the house. The brackets extend slightly down the front of the porch posts that flank the front steps (Photo 5).

Horizontal bands extend across all three stories of the primary façade. These bands are located at window sill and window head levels on the first story but only at window head level on the second and third stories. Vertical bead board siding is found in the area between the bottom horizontal band and the porch decking. This feature is found on all three exterior walls that are sheltered by the front porch.

The west facade of the house is dominated by the three-story, cross-gabled extension (Photo 6). The interior stairway connecting all floors is located in this extension. This extension is located slightly north-of-center of the main body of the house and features the decorative verge board, king's post truss, and brackets. Flush with the west wall of the cross-gabled extension is an L-shaped section of the first story. Extending from the main body of the house, this L-shaped section wraps around the southwest corner of the house and intersects with the 1 ½-story rear wing. A common window is located in the northern end of the first story, in the area sheltered by the front porch. Three common windows are also located in the L-shaped, first-story extension. A common window is centered in the southern end of the second story of the main body of the house. The sill of this window is located just above the top of the shed roof of the first-story L-shaped section. The cross-gabled extension features paired common windows located between the first and second stories and a common window centered in the third story. No windows are found on the north and south walls of the cross-gabled extension. All first-story windows and the paired windows in the cross-gabled extension are vinyl-replacements.

Horizontal bands located at window sill and window head level extend along the northern end of the first story. These bands wrap around the north wall of the cross-gabled extension and continue along the west wall to the southern end of the L-shaped section. The sill of the paired windows in the cross-gabled extension are set at the same level as the top horizontal band of the first story. A second horizontal band is located at window head level of the paired windows. Horizontal bands are also located at window sill and window head level of the third-story window in the cross-gabled extension. The horizontal band at window sill level wraps around the south wall of the cross-gabled extension and continues to the southern end of the main body of the house at window head level of the

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Seybold, George, House Montgomery County, IN

Description (continued)

second-story window. The southwest corner board of the cross-gabled section extends from the upper stories to the baseboard, creating a vertical band. Similarly, a vertical band located on the first-story L-shaped section aligns with the southwest corner board of the main body of the house. Vertical bands are also found extending from the window sills to the base board in the L-shape section, aligning with the side casings of the windows.

A small flat-roofed side porch extends from the south wall of the first-story L-shaped section along the west wall of the rear wing (Photo 7). The porch has a concrete foundation with wood board decking and concrete steps off the west side. A porch post supports the southwest corner and pilasters are found where the porch intersects the house walls. The corner post and pilasters match the appearance of those on the front porch. Similarly, small, decorative brackets located at the top of the corner post and pilasters help support the rafter plate. A larger, unique scrolled bracket extends from the upper west face of the corner post to the soffit of the flat roof. The rafter plate of this porch features vertical siding in an inverted picket-fence pattern.

The 1 ½-story rear wing extends from the south façade of the main body of the house, leaving only portions of the south façade visible. These portions include the south wall of the first-story, L-shaped section, part of the second story and the third-story gable end (Photos 8 & 9). An exterior doorway with transom is located in the south wall of the L-shaped section. This doorway features the modern storm door and an original wood-paneled door. A common window is located on the eastern side of the second story. A double-hung window, much shorter than the common window, is located in the third story of the gable end. A horizontal band extends across the south elevation at the window head level of both the second- and third-story windows. The decorative verge board, king post's truss and brackets common to the house are found on the south gable end.

The east façade of the main body of the house features two widely spaced windows on the first story with a second set similarly spaced on the second story (Photo 10). The first-story windows are vinyl-replacements. Horizontal bands extend across the first and second stories of this façade at window sill and window head levels. Vertical bands, aligned with the side casings, extend from the sill of the second-story windows to the heads of the first-story windows and then again from the sill of the first-story windows to the base board.

The rear wing can best be described separately from the main section of the house. The roof of the wing features metal roofing panels with stamped patterns and a decorative metal ridge cap with a perforated circular design. The west elevation of the rear wing features two windows and banding (see photo 8). A double-hung window, shorter than the common window, is located towards the northern end of the west wall. This window is sheltered by the side porch. A common window is located towards the southern end of the west wall. The sill and head of this window is the level at which the horizontal bands of this wall are located. Vertical bands, aligned with the side casings, extend from the sill of this window to the baseboard.

The south elevation of the rear wing features a common window towards the apex of the gable end (see photo 8). Horizontal bands extend across the elevation at the same level as that of the west elevation. Vertical bands, aligned with the side casings, extend from the sill of the window to just below the top horizontal band. A second set of vertical bands extend from roughly the mid-portion of the south wall past the base board and foundation to grade. With the southern end of the rear wing once used as a carriage house, these vertical bands demarcate the location

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Description (continued)

of the carriage entry. Concrete encloses the foundation of this space.

An unusual feature of the east elevation of the rear wing is the extension of the northern half of the east slope of the roof (see photo 9). This portion extends slightly past the east wall of the main section of the house, covering an enclosed porch to the north and sheltering an exterior side porch to the south. A common window is centered in the southern half of the east elevation. A doorway with transom and a common window are located under the extension of the roof slope. The doorway features the modern storm door and an original wood-paneled door. A doorway with similar features is located in the south wall of the enclosed porch. The east wall of the enclosed porch features a tripartite window unit with the center window slightly wider than the side windows. This window unit extends from the roof soffit to approximately the base board. Horizontal bands are located at window sill and window head levels extend across the east elevation. Vertical bands, aligned with the side casings, extend from the window sills of both common windows to the base board.

The southeast side porch features a concrete foundation and a wood decking. Concrete steps are found on the south side of the porch. A series of stone steps with a wooden railing connect the side porch with the gravel drive to the south. A stone patio is situated just east of the side porch. This patio is screened on the north by a wood fence.

The interior ceilings and walls of the house are plaster. Common throughout the house is original stained woodwork. The window and door trim in the first-floor formal spaces and the second-floor spaces is more decorative. The wood trim surrounding the windows and doorways in the front entry hall and first-floor parlors overlaps at the top corners with wood blocks applied at the corners. Similar blocks are located on the vertical trim elements approximately three feet up from the floor. The carved blocks feature three distinct designs: bullseye, rosettes, and a simple, incised design. Wide, wood baseboards are found throughout the house. Located below the windows throughout the house are decorative wood panels (Photo 11). The rectangular panels consist of detailed wood trim applied around the perimeter with carved corner blocks in a bullseye pattern.

The formal entrance to the house is accessed through the first-story entryway on the north façade. The front wood door is original and features glazing on the upper two-thirds with a lower wood panel. Highly decorative, woodcarvings in an Eastlake motif are applied to the door (Photo 12). The front entry hall features an exposed wood floor, decorative wood trim with blocks in a bullseye design, and wide baseboards. Through the large doorway to the left is the formal front parlor. A doorway in the south wall leads to a small hallway with the dining room beyond (Photo 13). The stairway to the second floor is found at the southern end of the west wall. A small door located between the stairway and the south wall provides access to a small storage area. A window is located in the west wall between the stairway and the north wall.

The formal front parlor features an exposed wood floor, decorative wood trim, and wide baseboards. A rosette design is found in the upper corner blocks of the trim with a bullseye design in the lower blocks. Two windows are found in the north wall and one window in the east wall. A diagonal wall in the southwest corner of the parlor features a period fireplace with an ornate slate surround and tile hearth (Photo 14). The slate surround has a two-tiered mantel and a raised cartouche centered above the firebox. The front parlor also has a central ceiling light fixture in a turn-of-the-century period style.

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Description (continued):

In the south wall of the front parlor is a large doorway, which provides access to the rear parlor. This doorway features original wood-paneled pocket doors. The rear parlor features decorative wood trim with blocks in a bullseye design and wide baseboards. A window is located in the east wall and two doorways with transoms are located in the south wall of the rear parlor. The eastern most doorway leads to the enclosed porch and features a solid, wood-paneled door. The other doorway featuring a similar door leads to a small bathroom with modern fixtures. The rear parlor has a central ceiling light fixture similar in design to the fixture in the front parlor.

A large doorway in the west wall of the rear parlor leads to the dining room (Photo 15). The dining room features simplified wood trim around the doors and windows. Located unusually low around the perimeter of the room is tongue-and-groove wainscoting with chair rail. Three windows are found in the west wall and two doorways in both the north and south walls. The western most doorway on the north wall provides access to a closet. The other doorway with transom leads to the small hallway between the dining room and the front entry hall. Both doorways feature solid, wood-paneled doors. The western most doorway on the south wall leads to the southwest side porch. This doorway with transom features a wood-paneled door with single-lite glazing on the upper half. The eastern most doorway on the south wall leads to the kitchen.

The simple woodwork of the kitchen is painted. A corner cabinet located in the northeast corner appears to be original to the space. A window is located on the west wall. Another window is located on the northern end of the east wall. An exterior doorway is centered in the east wall. This doorway features a wood-paneled door with single-lite glazing in the upper half. A doorway on the western end of the south wall leads to a rear bedroom. The wood trim in this bedroom is not original but is of a similar period and design as that in the rest of the house. A window is centered in the east and west walls.

The small hallway between the front entry hall and the dining room features a doorway in the west wall that leads to a stairway that accesses the basement. The doorway has a solid, wood-paneled door.

Winding steeply counter clockwise, the stairway to the second floor features tongue-and-groove wainscoting (Photo 16). At the top of the stair is a central hall space. Decorative wood trim is found around all doorways in the central hall (Photo 17). This trim features blocks with a bullseye design and a dart pattern. Directly to the right of the stairway is a diagonal wall with a doorway that leads to a storage closet. The doorway on the south wall of the central hall leads to the second floor bathroom. This bathroom features modern fixtures of period design including twin pedestal sinks. An antique claw foot tub has also been installed. A window is located in the west wall of the bathroom and a small doorway in the south wall provides access to the attic of the rear wing.

In the east end of the central hall is a doorway leading to one of two second-floor bedrooms. This bedroom features decorative wood trim and solid, wood-paneled doors. A doorway towards the eastern end of the north wall provides access to a closet. A window is centered on the east and south walls. The second bedroom is accessed through a doorway in the central hall across from the stairway. This bedroom also features decorative wood trim. A doorway towards the western end of the south wall leads to a closet. A window is centered on the east wall with two windows located in the north wall.

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Seybold, George, House Montgomery County, IN

Description (continued):

To the left of the stairway in the central hall is a doorway that provides access to the stairway that leads to the third floor. Similar to the stairway below, this stairway winds steeply counter clockwise. It enters a room, which is currently used as a study (Photo 18). The room features simple, painted wood trim and wide plank flooring. A sloped section of ceiling is found on the east and west walls, reflecting the pitch of the gabled roof. Paired windows are located on the north wall and provide a panoramic view of downtown Waveland. A rectangular projection from the south wall encloses the central chimney. A doorway towards the eastern end of the south wall leads to a third-floor bedroom. Similar to the front room, this bedroom features the sloped ceiling on the east and west walls, painted wood trim, and wide plank flooring. A shorter, double-hung window is centered in the south wall.

Statement of Significance

The George Seybold House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria C for its distinctive architectural design. Constructed in 1886, the house is an outstanding local example of Stick style architecture. The building has served its original residential use continuously since its construction and remains virtually unchanged from its late nineteenth century appearance. Listed as an outstanding-rated Queen Anne structure in the Montgomery County Historic Sites and Structures Survey, the house possesses various defining elements of the Stick style and would thus more appropriately be identified as such.

Located in the far southwest corner of Montgomery County, Waveland is the oldest town in Brown Township. As early as the 1820s, travelers on the road from Terre Haute to Lafayette were stopping to drink from the fresh springs located in the area. Around 1830, a small settlement had been established complete with trading post and post office. Platted in 1835 by John Milligan, Waveland was not officially incorporated until 1866. By this time, Waveland was a thriving community, home to numerous successful businesses, prominent businessmen, and a prestigious educational institution, the Waveland Collegiate Institute, which was established in 1848. Contributing to the continued growth of Waveland through the nineteenth century was the arrival of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern (Vandalia) Railroad in the 1870s followed by the Anderson, Lebanon and St. Louis (Midland) Railroad in 1890.

It was during this period of growth from the 1870s through the 1890s that many of the prominent residences that remain in Waveland were constructed, including that of George Seybold. Seybold was born in 1851 on the farm of his parents, James and Annie Seybold, located approximately four miles southwest of Waveland in Parke County. His grandfather had settled in Parke County earlier in the 19th century. Schooled locally, George Seybold engaged himself in the hardware business at the age of twenty-three. In addition to his role as a prominent merchant, he was involved with the Dell Mineral Springs Company to which he served as a treasurer and a director. Seybold also helped organize the Waveland Building and Loan Association in 1884. George Seybold eventually partnered with James McCormick in the hardware business though it was not determined when this partnership began. He constructed his house in 1886 but by 1890 had sold it to William McClain. Seybold moved his family to the town of Darlington, also in Montgomery County, and established a hardware business there. It was in the second floor of his hardware store that George Seybold hung himself in 1901.

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Seybold, George, House Montgomery County, IN

Statement of Significance (continued)

After William McClain, George Slavens and his wife, Stella, owned the property at 111 East Main Street. An interesting event still associated with the house during the Slavens' ownership is that of an attempted heist of the State Bank of Waveland in 1932. Several historical accounts recognize George Slavens's efforts to thwart the heist by firing his army rifle at the robbers from a third floor window of his house. After George Slavens death in 1952, Stella retained ownership of the property until her death in 1958. The property then passed through several owners before it was purchased by the current owner, Fred W. Kelley, in 1989.

The first account of any building being constructed on the southeast corner of Main and Cross Streets was that of a hotel. Constructed by an early entrepreneur by the name of Jack Collier, this hotel burned down and the lot was left vacant for several years before George Seybold constructed his house on the site in 1886.

George Seybold's decision to construct the house in the Stick style may have been influenced by architectural pattern books, which were popular at the time. Supporting this is the fact that the house was constructed towards the end of the 1860-1890 period in which the Stick style predominantly appeared in residential architecture. The Stick style is considered a transitional stylistic period, influenced by the preceding Gothic Revival style and proceeding Queen Anne style. The most significant feature borrowed from the Gothic Revival style is the steeply-pitched gable roof.

It is in decorative treatment that the Stick style deviates, treating the wall surface as a decorative element itself by the use of varying cladding materials and the application of horizontal, vertical, and diagonal wood banding. The Seybold House serves as an excellent example of this use of decoration. Vertical and horizontal banding is found on almost all elevations of the Seybold House. The stickwork banding of the style was believed to mimic the half-timbered houses of Medieval England. Contemporary architectural historians support the idea that the wood banding of the Stick style was also intended to reflect the new construction method of the time – balloon framing.

An element of the Queen Anne architectural style often seen in the Stick style is the use of varying wall textures. Examples of this element as seen on the Seybold House include the horizontal clapboard siding, the wood shingles in the gable ends, and vertical tongue-and-groove siding along the lower exterior walls of the front porch.

In addition to the stickwork banding and varying wall textures, the Seybold House possesses other defining elements of the Stick style, including decorative gable trusses, verge boards, and brackets on the main section of the house. As mentioned previously, the steeply pitched roofs with exposed rafter tails are also features of the style. The Seybold House possesses both of these features. Another common characteristic of the Stick style is an emphasis on verticality and this can be seen in the tall, narrow appearance of the primary façade and west cross-gabled extension. The corner boards also contribute to this vertical emphasis.

Although the Seybold House is one of two historic houses in Waveland that display Stick style features – the other being located at 501 East Green Street – it remains as the best local example of the style. Both the exterior and interior of the Seybold House possess a high degree of integrity in terms of both stylistic form and elements.

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Seybold, George, House
Montgomery County, IN

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Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 49 & 94 in Milligan's 2nd Eastern Addition to the Town of Waveland, Montgomery County, Indiana.

Boundary Justification

These city lots retain their original property lines.

