

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

For NPS use only

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

received DEC 6 1984

date entered JAN 3 1985

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

1. Name

historic Henry C. Wallace House

and or common

2. Location

street & number 422 West Jefferson not for publication

city, town Winterset vicinity of

state Iowa code 019 county Madison code 121

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Michael and Gail Pace

street & number 422 W. Jefferson

city, town Winterset vicinity of state Iowa 50273

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Clerk's Office

street & number Madison County Courthouse

city, town Winterset state Iowa 50273

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Henry Wallace House in Winterset (c. 1872), is significant for its association with Henry Wallace Sr. (1836-1916) at a time when Wallace became involved with agricultural journalism, and the promotion of clover crops arising from his nearby farm experiments. Two properties, this house, or the Wallace farm, could represent this pivotal career transition, however the farm in Adair County no longer possesses representative and intact buildings.

The house combines vernacular and Italianate components. The vernacular elements consist of the asymmetrical fenestration and the placement of the broad side of its central rectangular mass toward the front of the plan. Italianate features include the overall massing with truncated hip roof, and the bracketted eaves.

A broad rectangle on plan (30' by 52') this two story frame house with truncated hip roof is one of three examples of this version of the Italianate style in Winterset. The Keith Ferguson house at 211 West 2nd has symmetrical fenestration, a corner front entrance, and fronts its narrow side to the street. A rear kitchen addition has been lost and the building was moved. The Miller House, 411 Court, has sparse though symmetrical fenestration, originally presented its narrow front to the street, but also has gained a two story side addition. Its kitchen wing originally was along its side. Thus the Wallace house, with its kitchen wing to the rear, its broad facade to the street, and its asymmetrical fenestration, remains as the best, although an unusual example of this type. The Miller house is across the alley to the south of the Wallace house, the Ferguson house is three blocks to the southeast.

The Wallace house exemplifies the two story plain Italianate house. It stands out in Winterset due to its broad front and the survival of its rear wing. The house has a limestone foundation. Its wall masses are defined by a water table, corner boards, and a plain frieze. Six curved brackets support the eaves on the front and rear, five on each side wall. The main facade has an off center entrance with unevenly distributed side windows. Three identical windows (12/12 sash) on the second floor are aligned vertically with the openings below (this is the case on all faces except the rear and east sides). A portico of recent date with decorative cresting, and framed post supports is the present entrance point. On the west wall two windows on each floor are placed somewhat to the front, and are spaced unevenly. A later date side door adjoins the rearmost first floor window. The east side wall has two second floor windows. A first floor chamfered bay is not aligned with the window above. A full width single story rear addition has apparently allowed for the relocation of the rear ground level window to the side of that addition. A long gabled kitchen wing projects with its west wall nearly in alignment with that of the house. Fenestration on this wing is irregular and evidences much change. Three windows are on the front half of the west wall, two 9/9 narrow windows on the south (one of which was recently moved from the east wall), and a window and door are on the east wall. The gable roof junction with the rear of the house allows for two small windows which flank the peak. A double door bay window is found in the rear of the main house mass.

The house has a central brick chimney and a flat roof deck with iron cresting. The presence of the same cresting on the recently added front portico hints that the cresting all dates from this work. A modern garage on the rear of the property is excluded from this nomination.

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Continuation sheet Physical Description

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The assymetry of the main facade fenestration reflects the interior plan. The first floor is evenly split into two large rooms by a centered north-south interior wall. The main entrance provides access to the east room. The full width rear addition, located between main house and kitchen wing, now contains the staircase which rises to the rear of the second floor to an open hall area, which is fronted on by four upstairs rooms. A first floor fireplace with wood front, appears to date from c. 1910-5.

The house is located in an older residential neighborhood, four blocks west of the county courthouse square. The Adair county farmland site, where Henry Wallace conducted his farm experiments, consisted initially of some 135 acres of land (west one half and southeast one fourth of the northeast one fourth of Section One, Township 74 North, Range 31 West) which Henry Wallace acquired in 1881. The only surviving farm building on this site is a tri-gabled ell farmhouse with two story main mass and single story side wing. The house is well preserved in terms of its lines but is sided with recent date cladding. The farm contains a 1976 marker commemorating the work of son Henry A. Wallace (1888-1965).

Alterations: Sanborn Fire Maps indicate considerable porch and entrance alterations since 1916. In that year the house had a full width front single story porch with wrap around which reached to the side bay. The rear wing and broader rear extension was extant by 1916, and a side porch in the rear of the east side was present. The rear wing and porch roofs were covered with metal roofs. By 1926 the front porch no longer wrapped around, and instead projected somewhat beyond the northeast corner. A short porch was on the rear of the west side of the rear wing. The house and rear wing were wood shingled by this time. The updated 1926 Sanborn map showed the removal of all porches, and the use of the rear wing as a garage.

Little is known about modifications to the house. The present owner since 1981 eliminated the garage and garage door in the rear wing, replaced the clapboarding where that garage door had been, moved an east wall window to the south wall, added a bath, put a den where the garage had been, refurbished the interior, and added a new two door garage at the rear of the property.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	XX agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	___ architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	humanitarian
XX 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ theater
___ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ transportation
		___ invention		___ other (specify)

Specific dates 1881–91 Builder/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Henry Wallace House in Winterset (c. 1872), is significant for its association with Henry Wallace Sr. (1836-1916) at a time when Wallace became involved with agricultural journalism, and the promotion of clover crops arising from his nearby farm experiments. Two properties, this house, or the Wallace farm, could represent this pivotal career transition, however the farm in Adair County no longer possesses representative and intact buildings.

Henry C. Wallace (1836-1916) moved to Winterset from Morning Sun, Iowa as a part time United Presbyterian minister. He is listed there in 1885 and his occupation still lists him as a minister. Poor health had forced him from the active ministry. He had previously bought farmland in Adair County in 1881 some twenty miles east of Winterset, but settled in Winterset, the nearest large town in order to provide the cultural and educational environment which he desired for his children and family.

"Having got settled in the new home, H. C. Wallace threw himself with great enthusiasm into the development of the Adair County farms. He was brought up on a farm, and had a natural love for the things of the farm. Within a comparatively short time he sold all but three of the pieces of land he owned in Adair county, making a fair profit on them, and began the development of the three farms, one as a steer feeding farm, the second as a dairy farm, and the third as a hog farm. H. C. Wallace was one of the first men to breed purebred cattle and hogs in Adair County, and I think he took into that county the first imported fench draft horse. He developed one of the best herds of Poland Chinas in the State. It was his practice to drive over to Adair County sometime on Monday of each week...and to come back about Friday. He spent time between these three farms....He built a creamery on one of these farms and undertook to make strictly fancy butter....I think H. C. Wallace was the pioneer apostly of clover growing in Madison and Adair Counties. Others had grown clover there more or less successfully; but he both grew it and preached its value to farmers generally...and he became the leading clover authority in the United States."¹

More notable from the standpoint of historical significance, Wallace began to write agricultural articles for the local papers. He purchased the Winterset Chronicle, edited it between 1880 and 1881, edited the Winterset Madisionian as well in 1881 and owned the latter from 1883 until 1888. In 1883 he first became involved with the Iowa Homestead magazine of Des Moines, and purchased stock in that publication. He became its editor in 1885. Ten years later he was forced from that position by the magazine's owner. Wallace was not one to allow others to limit his editorial freedom, and this principle was to result in a good deal of employment "mobility" on Henry Wallace's part early in his writing career. In February 1895, Henry and sons Henry C. and John P. Wallace joined to transform the Ames Farm and Dairy magazine into what became Wallace's Farmer. The publication, largely due to Henry's public posture on agricultural matters, was very successful and in 1896 was relocated to Des Moines.

"...at the time of his death the paper had achieved a position of commanding influence as one of the leading agricultural papers of the entire United States...His was the most potent voice in preaching diversified farming, rotation of crops, better livestock and better farming."²

9. Major Bibliographical References

Refer to Continuation Sheet 9-2

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Omaha NK Series

Quadrangle scale 1/250,000

UTM References

A

1	5	4	1	4	3	0	0	4	5	7	6	0	0	0
Zone			Easting					Northing						

B

Zone			Easting					Northing						

C

Zone			Easting					Northing						

D

Zone			Easting					Northing						

E

Zone			Easting					Northing						

F

Zone			Easting					Northing						

G

Zone			Easting					Northing						

H

Zone			Easting					Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification

Lot 4 except for the southernmost forty feet, Block 3, West Addition to the City of Winterset. This excludes the modern garage and includes only the house.

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

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title James E. Jacobsen, National Register Coordinator

organization Iowa SHPO date 15 November 1984

street & number E. 12th & Grand Ave. telephone 515-281-4137

city or town Des Moines, state Iowa 50319

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Adrian A. Anderson

title Executive Director Iowa State Historical Department date 11/19/84

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

John A. Alvarez Byers
Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the National Register date 1-3-85

Attest: Chief of Registration date

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Continuation sheet Significance

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The Winterset residency, 1877 through 1896, was therefore a pivotal transition period in the developing agricultural career of Henry C. Wallace, the founder of the Wallace dynasty which was to come. His association with the subject property, dates from 1882, and lasted until 1891. The date of construction and builder of this house can be generally surmised. The two lots were first in joint ownership effective September 30, 1870 when L. M. Morton, a local lumber yard dealer. The railroad was then approaching the town and probably caused a local building boom. Morton expanded his yard in August 1871 and also built himself a new brick house that same year.⁴ It is unlikely that Morton would have built two houses in the same year. H. C. Price purchased the property on 26 June 1872 and owned it until 27 March 1882 when the Wallaces bought the house. The value of the lots was \$900. in 1872, and jumped to \$2,500. ten years later. Price is the probable builder of the house and the increase in value appears to support this hypothesis. Henry and Nanie Cantwell Wallace occupied the house for nine years, selling it in late March of 1891. The 1885 Iowa State census lists them as living on Jefferson Street.

Henry Wallace's ministerial stance in Winterset propelled him into local politics. His debut was a stirring anti-monopoly Fourth of July address in 1878. His early prominence was later boosted by his successful opposition to the barb wire monopoly. Wallace's local newspaper involvements, and his outspoken nature, placed him in the eye of the local journalistic hurricane. Winterset had three papers, and Wallace was able to offend each editor in turn.

"At that time" his son later recalled, "there were no agricultural papers of any consequence, and Father's writings on agriculture attracted the attention of other county papers, and were quite generally reproduced."⁴

The social high point of the Winterset residency was the marriage in this house of his daughter, Hattie Wallace to N. D. Ashby in 1888. Henry Wallace officiated at the ceremony. Wallace in his later years did not forget Winterset, as is shown by this tribute to him at the time of his death in 1916;

"For one advanced in years, his life was remarkable for its activity and usefulness. Only a few months ago, he came to Winterset to participate in the semi-centennial anniversary of the United Presbyterian Church. A few days ago, the writer of this article conversed with him in Des Moines, and his kindly interest in Winterset and her people was most evident."⁵

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FOOTNOTES:

¹Henry Wallace II, "H. C. Wallace Launched Editorial Career Here."
Winterset Madisonian, 13 July 1949.

²ibid.

³Winterset Madisonian, 27 June, 24 August 1871.

⁴Henry Wallace, op.cit.

⁵Tributes to Henry Wallace, (Des Moines: The Wallace Publishing Company,
1919, p. 142)

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Lord, Russell. Wallaces of Iowa. Boston: Riverside Press, 1947.

Wise, James Watermann. Meet Henry Wallace. New York: Boni and Gaer, 1948.

Tributes to Henry Wallace. Des Moines, The Wallace Publishing Company, 1919.

"Henry Wallace Dies Suddenly At Church; Funeral To Be Friday." Des Moines Capital, 23 February 1916.

Wallace, Henry, II. "H. C. Wallace Launched Editorial Career Here." Winterset Madisonian, 13 July 1949.

Winterset Madisonian, 27 June, 24 August 1871, 28 May 1888.

1885 Iowa State Census, Winterset, Madison County, p. 28.