

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 98000929

Property Name: Bailey, George A. and Mary Tinkel, House

County: Woodbury State: IOWA

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Sinda McClelland
Signature of the Keeper

August 5, 1998
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 10. Geographical Data. The UTM reference point is, hereby, given as:

Zone 12, Easting 271160, Northing 4706760

Beth Foster of the Iowa Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

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DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10A900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Bailey, George A. and Mary Tinkel, House

other names/site number The Bailey Mansion

2. Location

street & number 423 10th St. not for publication N/A
city or town Correctionville vicinity N/A
state Iowa code IA county Woodbury code 193 zip code 51016

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patricia Owen King
Signature of certifying official

6-23-98
Date

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

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 or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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4. National Park Service Certification

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I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register Linda McCullard 8/5/98
 ___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined eligible for the _____
 National Register
 ___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined not eligible for the _____
 National Register
___ removed from the National Register _____
___ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

=====

5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 1 </u> buildings
<u> 1 </u>	sites
<u> 1 </u>	structures
<u> 1 </u>	objects
<u> 3 </u>	<u> 1 </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

 N/A

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6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

Work in progress

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian/Queen Anne

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

roof Asphalt

walls Wood - Weatherboard

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
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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

___ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

X **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

___ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

___ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

___ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

___ **B** removed from its original location.

___ **C** a birthplace or a grave.

___ **D** a cemetery.

___ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

___ **F** a commemorative property.

___ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce
Social History

Period of Significance 1883 - 1928

Significant Dates 1883

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
Bailey, George A.

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Weiner and Estes

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property less than one

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	___	_____	_____	3	___	_____
2	___	_____	_____	4	___	_____
	___	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.)

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Mary J. Smith (co-owner)
organization N/A date 7/1/97
street & number 423 10th St. telephone 712.372.4223
city or town Correctionville state IA zip code 51016-1043
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Additional Documentation
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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)

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Property Owner
=====

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

name Smith, Bradley E. & Mary J.
street & number 423 10th St. telephone 712.372.4223
city or town Correctionville state IA zip code 51016-1043
=====

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 the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

George A. Bailey House
Woodbury County, Iowa

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Located in the upper Northern half of Correctionville one block south of Iowa Highway 20 and one block east of Highway 31, the George A. Bailey house is a fine example of the late Victorian house, exhibiting the influence of the Late Victorian/Stick/Eastlake and Queen Anne styles. The house, constructed in 1883 is what Bailey wanted in his home. It expressed what Bailey had admired in architecture back East.

The Bailey house is a large two story wood frame edifice which rests on a foundation made from red bricks manufactured at the brick and tiles works in Correctionville, in operation from 1870's to early 1890's. The red bricks with mortar compose the front one/half of the basement, with cement block added in 1960 to the back half of the foundation. The multi-gabled hip roof has Yankee gutters and a decorative flashing ridge. The remnant of a tower is at the right side of the facade. A bead trim is used under the wide eaves, but no brackets. Two brick corbeled chimneys rose from central portion of the house. The house by newspaper accounts has always been painted in drab taupe tone. Additional visual interest comes from the porch at the main level with turned posts with knobs, spindle and spool-like balusters rising from the porch, and spindles along the porch frieze. Scroll Eastlake brackets form at the top of the posts. Eastlake lattice-like porch bases are used. A sill runs along the base of the bay window above the brick foundation. Pieces of the original porch (brackets) have been found and reconstruction of the porch is planned using these materials and duplicating all other items which are missing.

The front elevation features a one story three-sided bay window topped with cast iron roof cresting. The minute sloping roof and wide eaves are accentuated with paneled aprons and medium-sized paired brackets. The windows of the bay and first floor are 1/1 paned rolled glass, tall and narrow, 84" long. They feature a cornice window head and molded window sill on the first floor. The bay windows are accented with wooden scroll cut moldings which are attached to the wide front and corner boards. The gable features turned ball and spindle construction with carved rosettes. This will be reconstructed as true to scale based on photographic detail using a magnifying glass.

The east elevation of the house originally featured a three story square Italianate tower with a pyramidal shaped roof with shakes and fish scale shingles. The bottom edge of the tower roof is accentuated with a large crown molding below which are carved panels and a type of triangular pedimented window head with low relief sculptures in the jutting gables. Under the eaves there are massive double brackets and panels. The third story of the tower featured small 1/1 windows. The second story of the tower featured two 1/1 windows with consistent features to the east, and a large stained glass wheel window on the front elevation.

The foundation is faced with a stucco over pressed red brick with very fine mortar joints. The remaining back of the house is cement block with mortar joints. Above the foundation, the water table is constructed of a beaded under sill wood molding. This represents the first floor of the house. The home is sheathed in wood weatherboard which unifies the many styles used in the house. The house's greatest width is 34'9" and its greatest length is 39'9".

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 2

George A. Bailey House
Woodbury County, Iowa

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On the south and east sides of the Bailey house is the original pressed pattern sidewalk.

Inside, the Bailey house consists of a foyer, parlor, sitting room, dining room, bath, kitchen, and pantry on the first floor. The second floor consists of a hallway, three bedrooms, bath/laundry, and a Maid's bedroom. There are two staircases: a curved master off the foyer, and a back servants. The house still retains its original American hot water gravity heat coal furnace and radiators, with the boiler converted to propane.

Alterations to the house occurred in the period of 1958 to 1972. The tower was topped off above the eaves and the stained glass wheel window discarded. The window has been redone and will soon be in place in the second story. The 1901 wrap/around porch was taken off and a small porch entry was made. Plans are to rebuild the tower and the porch, replicating all parts. The second floor still retains its integrity having never been modernized; except for an extension off the northwest bedroom, in which a bath was added in 1905. Downstairs, the house was slightly modernized with doors and their surround trim, and baseboards being removed during the alteration years. The trim and baseboard were replaced but the original pieces were saved. What little is missing can be replicated exactly with special made-to-specs router bits and tools. The original carriage house was replaced with a cement block type two car garage during the 1960's. The Bailey house was always used as a family dwelling with the present owner being the fourth.

Restoration work began in 1992 with replacement of some of the deteriorating cornice window heads. At this point all of the objectionable siding covering the moldings and panels, and all deteriorating window pieces have been taken off and/or repaired. Other restoration work will be roofing the house with wood shakes like the original. The chimney will be repaired along with constructing a duplicate false chimney to make the matched pair. The exterior had been heat stripped in the 1960's and has now been repainted with Benjamin Moore paints computer matched to the original pieces of the house found in storage and by scrapings in areas not stripped. The interior plaster has been salvaged, and as far as is done is repapered and painted in Victorian detail. The interior woodwork was deeply routed, and was originally painted, and still will retain that. The pressed pattern sidewalk original to the house is still in place; as well as the cast iron urn planter, both of which are seen in turn of the century pictures of the house.

The George A. Bailey house remains as a great historical pillar in Correctionville. The people view it almost as their own. It retains a great degree of its integrity with all being now extant. With the reconstruction of its tower and porch it will again be the home of which George A. Bailey knew.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 3

George A. Bailey House
Woodbury County, Iowa

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The Bailey House is historically significant for its long-standing association with the town of Correctionville. The commerce of the town was affected since the building of the house in 1883, and continues today as a place which draws the people to its historical sense of significance. The Bailey House, along with its original owner, George A. Bailey, set the theme for what is now Correctionville.

Located in the northwest section of Correctionville, the George A. Bailey house is a studied example of mixtures of Victorian architecture; the basic being Late Victorian/Queen Anne with Late Victorian/Stick/Eastlake variants. The house was commissioned by prominent Correctionville businessman and banker, George A. Bailey. Filing of the plat was July 13, 1883; purchase of the property July 30, 1883; with construction started on the house the week of August 23, 1883 with ground being broken. On September 20, 1883, the frame of the house was up and it was announced that the work was being done by Weiners and Estes.

The Bailey House was built in an attempt to change the development of the town of Correctionville. It almost succeeded in moving the town to the north, out of the flood-prone, poor southern area of Correctionville, and is still very historically significant and memorable to the town today. The Bailey House seems to be owned by the people of Correctionville, who have shown great interest in the home as it progresses. The Bailey House did succeed in giving the town its pride, and helped in developing it from a small settlement of only 86 people in 1883 (the year it was built); to a population of 869 in 1887. People, when arriving by either the Illinois Central or Northwestern Railroads, saw the home and the businesses built or owned by George A. Bailey, and stayed - most to prosper.

George A. Bailey was a native of Litchfield County, Connecticut, and was a grandson of Levi Bailey, of old Connecticut and English descent. Mr. Bailey was in the banking business from 1867 until his death in 1928. Mrs. Bailey was the center of all social life and activity in Correctionville for many years. She was instrumental in Chapter Cp, P.E.O. and Stella Chapter, O.E.S. No. 17. Mr. Bailey saw a bright future for Correctionville and eastern Woodbury County as an agricultural community, and was determined to establish a bank in town. He moved to Correctionville in 1882 and was instrumental in founding the Sioux Valley State Bank, which eventually, in 1902, as the articles of incorporation expired, was renamed as the Bailey State Bank under its new charter.

Mr. Bailey, was one of the best known and best loved men of Correctionville. He lived here for many years, and many people can testify to acts of kindness that he had done and the helping hand he had extended to them, or their forebears. As a professional banker, his interests ranged greatly, with being a civic minded individual being uppermost. He was a member of the many lodges in town (being the past master of the Burning Bush Lodge, No. 474, A.F. & A.M.), a school board member and president for many years, and even known for his vast charity work; as in shipping rail cars of corn to India in 1897 to help the starving. He pushed for electricity, being instrumental in 1898 for developing the first electric plant and lights built by Masters & Baldwin - the Union Light and Power Co. The Bailey House had the reputed honor of being the first house in Correctionville hooked up to the new technology. Mr. Bailey was also partly responsible for the town water being established - 1898.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 4

George A. Bailey House
Woodbury County, Iowa

Two new brick blocks were built by Mr. Bailey; who also had part in building the Cherry Red Pressed Brick Co., Sioux Valley Milling Co., and the like.

George A. Bailey was one of the founders of the first bank in Correctionville - The Sioux Valley State Bank, established in August of 1882, with a capital of \$50,000. On December 25 of 1882, the year of Correctionville's incorporation, the population consisted on only 86 people and eight businesses. Due to the railroads coming to town (Chicago and Northwestern in 1883 and Illinois Central in 1887), the town's population increased to 869. Mr. Bailey was instrumental in building and moving the bank to the first brick block he built in 1889. The bank was an integral part of the growth of the community of Correctionville. The bank is still in existence today and is now known as Union National Bank.

Mr. Bailey remained the cashier until 1902 when the articles of incorporation ran out for the Sioux Valley State Bank, (one of the oldest and most successful business institutions in Woodbury County). The bank was renamed The Bailey State Bank, and new articles of incorporation were filed August 20, 1902 as shown by the office of the county recorder of Woodbury County. Mr. Bailey was named president and his son, Edgar, was named cashier. That the bank should be named for George A. Bailey was indeed fitting, for during its entire career he had been the chief spirit in its management, and it was due largely to his ability and energy that the institution had been brought so auspiciously to the twentieth anniversary of its existence. It was declared that few banks in the state of Iowa have withstood the various periods of the county's adversity as well as this one. Its losses had been small and its profits had been comparatively large. It along with George A. Bailey, enjoyed the fullest confidence of the people of this community. Sioux Valley News August 1902.

"Due to several disastrous floods that devastated the main part of Correctionville, Mr. Bailey attempted to move the town to the north on higher ground and built a magnificent home and fine brick block (Union Block) to the north", this taken from the Correctionville, All About Our Town history book, 1976. (This book features a picture of the Bailey house photographed shortly after its construction.) Thus Mr. Bailey built his home on a block of land near where Hwy. 20 is today. According to Evolution of a Western Town, A Social Study of Correctionville, Iowa, 1896, another reason was given for the home's construction. As Mr. Bailey dwelt in land, and also knew that the railroads were coming, he was involved in moving the town to the north. "There was an immediate quickening of the town, and what the people called a boom was soon on. There was a rapid influx of settlers both to the town and to the surrounding country." (Another early photograph of the house is included in this book, 1896.)

The railroad station had been built one-fourth of a mile north of the business center, and two blocks south of the Bailey House. In time this became an occasion for the first sharp contention among the people. Some of the new arrivals in town had made large purchases of lots in the vicinity of the station and they (including Mr. Bailey), were eager that the town should expand in that direction. To induce such a growth they (Mr. Bailey) put in near the depot a fine brick block - Union Block - by far surpassing anything the town as yet had. (The Union Block was destroyed during the 1960's.) Naturally also the businessmen and property holders farther south were hostile to such an attempt. The climax in the struggle came several years later, when the new school was to be built, and the southern end of town was chosen.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 5

George A. Bailey House
Woodbury County, Iowa

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In the newspaper, The Sioux Valley News dated Jan. 31, 1884, a list of businesses and homes were given as well as their costs to construct during the year of 1883. It was a massive growth spurt for Correctionville. Quoted from the paper: "Last year there were twice as many buildings put up as there has been this year. Yet the amount of money invested in them was considerable less. Those were the houses of the laborer, and were cheap houses. This year the building has been done by business men. Stores have been enlarged and new ones built, offices have been put up, a most needed hall erected, and good residences finished." The list contained dozens of homes with a cost of \$200, \$250, and one for \$650. The Bailey House by contrast cost \$2,500. It would have been a fine home when built.

Mr. Bailey continued to invest in his home as shown by an article from The Sioux Valley News March 12, 1885 - "Christy, the Onawa painter, who made those tasty signs that mark the offices of Drs. Miller & McQuitty, Dr. Thornton, and Lawyer Kiggins, has just completed the painting and papering the residence of Geo. A. Bailey. A glance through the rooms shows the good taste of the artist everywhere displayed. The ceilings of the parlor and dining room are decorated with borders of different designs and finished with a nicely executed centerpiece. Over the recess of the bay window is a landscape which shows excellent conception and execution. It consists of a promontory under the misty lee of which is a few sail boats, beyond, a glimpse of bright sunny sea cut off by nearer foliage. All is done with taste and Mr. Bailey is well pleased with Mr. Christie's work. He is here to do all kinds of sign and ornamental painting and guarantees his work." The mural over the bay window has been uncovered and is shown. Recovery of the ceiling art is now being done. More work was done than was originally reported as murals are being uncovered in the sitting room as well as the foyer.

The house could tell stories that would enthrall anyone who is interested in history and past times. The Bailey's were at the height of social fashion and acceptance in the late 1800's and early 1900's; what is known now as the Victorian Period. Many a grand party was held in the home. Several of these are documented in the newspaper.

At one such event in October of 1898, the prominent business people met for a night of fun at the Bailey home. Upon entering the home, the guests were given a placard with the name of a poem on it. In order to find where they would sit at the table, they had to find the matching card with the author's name on it at the place setting. After the maid had served the meal, all retreated to the parlor to enjoy games and discussion. The first order of this night was parlor games. Boxes of millinery items and hats were given to the unsuspecting men, along with a needle and thread. They were to make a fine hat for their lady. Several beautiful and resplendent hats emerged that afternoon!

The ladies came up next, and their task was to saw a piece of pine scantling in record time. The wood was placed on sawhorses in the center of the parlor and the ladies vied for first place. Winning in six seconds, was, (wouldn't you guess!) Mrs. Woodruff, the hardware store owner's wife. The gentlemen doubted they could have done as well or as fast a cut as their wives did, and conceded. As the evening drew to a close, the gentlemen were handed pencil and paper and told to write from memory their favorite recipe. Earl Edmunds, the lawyer, won by a landslide as he had thought of more things to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 6

George A. Bailey House
Woodbury County, Iowa

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go into a custard pie than anyone had ever imagined to put into any other dish known to mankind! Sioux Valley News October 27, 1898.

George Bailey was a staunch Republican, being a delegate for the state of Iowa for years. Reported from the Sioux Valley News October 22, 1896, "George A. Bailey and family left for Des Moines Tuesday to attend the Rep. State Convention". On one later trip to the convention, a wayfaring burglar decided to enter the home via a sitting room window. (The sitting room still has a broken window lock.) "Somewhat strangely nothing was taken or disturbed. This may be accounted for from the fact that they keep a parrot which is talkative and always has a word of greeting for all who enter the room. It is thought that when the would be burglar entered, the friendly parrot said something and the housebreaker mistaking it for a person made his exit in the quickest possible time. The only evidence of the intruder was a window left raised and the piece of iron."

In February of 1897, this escapade was the grounds for one of the parties at the home, whereby a judge, jury, lawyers, and burglar, who consisted of the prominent business people of Correctionville, went through a mock legal trial. The burglar was charged with stealing a W. J. Bryan campaign badge, a Waterbury watch, and other property, and while in the house, of disposing of three pies and a chicken. A jury was sworn in and the witnesses solemnly pledged to the judge that they would tell nothing but what was untrue and wholly untrue and the legal battle began and waged fiercely for a couple of hours. Notwithstanding the able defense made for the prisoner, the jury only took a minute to find that he was guilty as charged. The stern judge adjusted his glasses, and after giving the prisoner a chance to say why sentence should not be pronounced, proceeded to inflict the full penalty of the law, made and provided for such heinous crimes, which was that the prisoner should without delay purchase one pound of candy and present it to the ladies composing the jury. George Bailey was the attorney for the defense with his wife, Mary on the jury box. Sioux Valley News February 2, 1897.

William Jennings Bryan, a great orator and politician, who ran on the Democratic ticket, stayed in the Bailey home on August 21, 1911 during his Chautauqua stint here in Correctionville. According to the Sioux Valley News of that date, Bryan was also a guest for a sit-down benefit dinner with the area businessmen of Correctionville. Bryan has the distinction of running for president and losing more times than anyone else in history. Can't you just imagine all that was said and argued that night.

Known as the "Bailey Mansion" in its early years, the house still features a cherry curved staircase with an 1870's Italianate style cherry and bird's eye maple newel post in the foyer, and a servants stair off the kitchen. (One of the live-in maids was Brad's grandmother, Amie Casey of Correctionville, who lived there. Also Hilma Cobb and Bessie Hatfield of Correctionville, were live-in maids early on.) A lot of oral history was taken before they passed on. Hilma remembered the house as imposing, with dark walnut furniture, lots of book cases, and an office in the room in the tower. The Baileys were fine people who enjoyed life and loved their home. It was kept up and maintained. Mr. Bailey towards the end of his life was possibly afflicted with Alzheimer's and would take to a room in the basement, rarely being seen for days at a time. Another memory was when a huge cast iron tub was hoisted by a team of horses and pulleys unto the second floor, where a room was built around it after installation. So many memories from so many Correctionville people.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 7

George A. Bailey House
Woodbury County, Iowa

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The curved arch cherry stairway and the light fixtures came on the train from New York as the story goes and these Victorian fixtures are still in the home today. The light fixtures are truly extraordinary.

They were purported to have been purchased in 1898, arriving by train. The light fixtures are truly extraordinary. Some are approximately four feet tall and are made of solid brass with beautiful craftsmanship shown. The downstairs wall gas fixtures are gone. The dining room has an exquisite stained glass fixture with grapes and grape leaves, with the stained glass two feet across and 18" high. Several of the bedrooms retain their ornate brass gas fixtures, which were rewired early in the century. There were two in every room near the windows.

The house never used a fireplace to warm it. The Bailey's purchased an American cast iron hot water gravity furnace and radiators, that are still in use today, being converted to a propane boiler. The piping is visible in a corner of each main floor room. Also, the cavities in the exterior walls were filled with an extra layer of lath and plaster (back-plaster) to provide an additional dead air space and thus increased the thermal efficiency.

The wood floors of the home are of narrow oak, with maple used in the kitchen and the dining room, and with painted wide board pine being used in the upstairs bedrooms and hallway. The house being built in 1883, was in the prime of fashion, by having ornate woodwork surrounding doors and windows, that was never varnished; but painted in choice variations of drab. The colors have been computer matched and brightened a little to compensate for age, and each room shows its true colors. Tiny pieces of wallpaper were found, and complimentary patterns from Victorian Wallpapers are being used to redo the walls. The floors upstairs are being repainted in exact colors, and the house is slowly filling up with the walnut and mahogany furniture remembered by people.

Several phone calls and drop-in visits have occurred during the years we've owned the home. Surprisingly, all have been wonderful; as their parents, or grandparents have pieces of furniture and books which belonged to the Baileys. One family in the nearby town of Washta, Iowa, has one section of the three original library breakfronts, complete with the old leather bound books; marked inside: "property of G.A. Bailey". Many people in the town of Correctionville have pieces of the furniture, which was sold on an auction upon the Bailey's deaths; because there were no heirs, except E.C. Bailey, who never married. The house was sold in 1939 to banker, Harry N. McMaster and wife, Harriet McMaster, when upon his death in 1957, was sold to Guy O. Keller and wife Dora B. Keller. Bradley E. and Mary J. Smith purchased the Bailey House in February 15, 1993. The Smiths are the fourth owners.

The house had seen modernizations during the 1960's under the ownership of Guy Keller, but is in the progress of restoration. Just in the last several months, a specially manufactured tool was delivered which allows for a perfect replication of any missing original woodwork.

The home is a work in progress, with electrical, plumbing, and repair work being completed. Three of the five bedrooms are completely finished and are done in an 1880's style with an eclectic mix of Victorian era and older walnut and mahogany furniture.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 8

George A. Bailey House
Woodbury County, Iowa

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Work has started on the maid's bedroom upstairs, going next to the stairways and hallway upstairs. When the second story is finished, work will begin on the downstairs rooms.

The paint on the exterior was just recently finished, and is computer matched to the original colors of 1883. The cream trim was chosen to match shades as close as possible to original photos. The bay window was uncovered by removing the modern siding and restored to the original photos. The original decorative fretwork was revealed by burning off the paint to get a perfect pattern.

The Victorian cast iron urn in the front yard is shown in vintage photos and postcards of the Bailey House at the turn of the century. Continuing restoration will include reconstruction of the Italianate tower and wrap-around porch. Many of the original pieces were retained and have been in storage through the years. The gardens and plantings are also almost done as pictures have shown. We have several original pictures and postcards of the home. Sources are: a picture postcard book of highlights of Correctionville, M.L. Leonard's "Evolution of a Western Town", and Gladys McCormick's "Correctionville, All About Our Town". Several original pictures and postcards have been passed on to the Smith's by the previous owner's son, Don Keller.

In 1957, the Bailey House was sold to Guy and Dora Keller. When under the ownership of Guy Keller, several non-sympathetic changes were made. Upon Mrs. Keller entering a nursing home, the house sat empty for nearly nine years, until its purchase in 1993 by Bradley E. and Mary J. Smith. Monumental strides have been undertaken and will continue under the direction of the Smiths. Interior changes were for the most part confined to the wood trim, door, and kitchen areas of the downstairs area of the home. The original cupboards were in the basement, so will be saved and reconstructed as needed. The wood trim was found in the attic of the garage, as were the pieces of the gables, which will be reassembled.

Though there is some loss of exterior parts of the house, and minor loss of interior pieces, the Bailey House's integrity and historical context stands high.

The Bailey house was honored on December 1, 1996, by Siouxlandmark during their "Jewels of Siouxland" award ceremony. The Bailey House received from Siouxlandmark board president, Glenda Castleberry, the honorable mention award in the Residential Category. Only two awards were given. This certificate states it is awarded to Brad and Mary Smith of The Bailey House in appreciation for outstanding achievement in historic preservation and community betterment.

On May 14, 1998, in a ceremony at the Iowa governor, Terry E. Branstad's office, a plaque was presented to the Bailey House, for the Single Family Residential Honorable Mention award by the Iowa Historic Preservation Alliance for the 1998 Iowa's Best Preservation Awards for outstanding achievement in Historic Preservation.

When compared to all the other architecture in Correctionville, the George A. Bailey house represents the best interpretation of the Victorian style in the city. Its historical context reigns supreme.

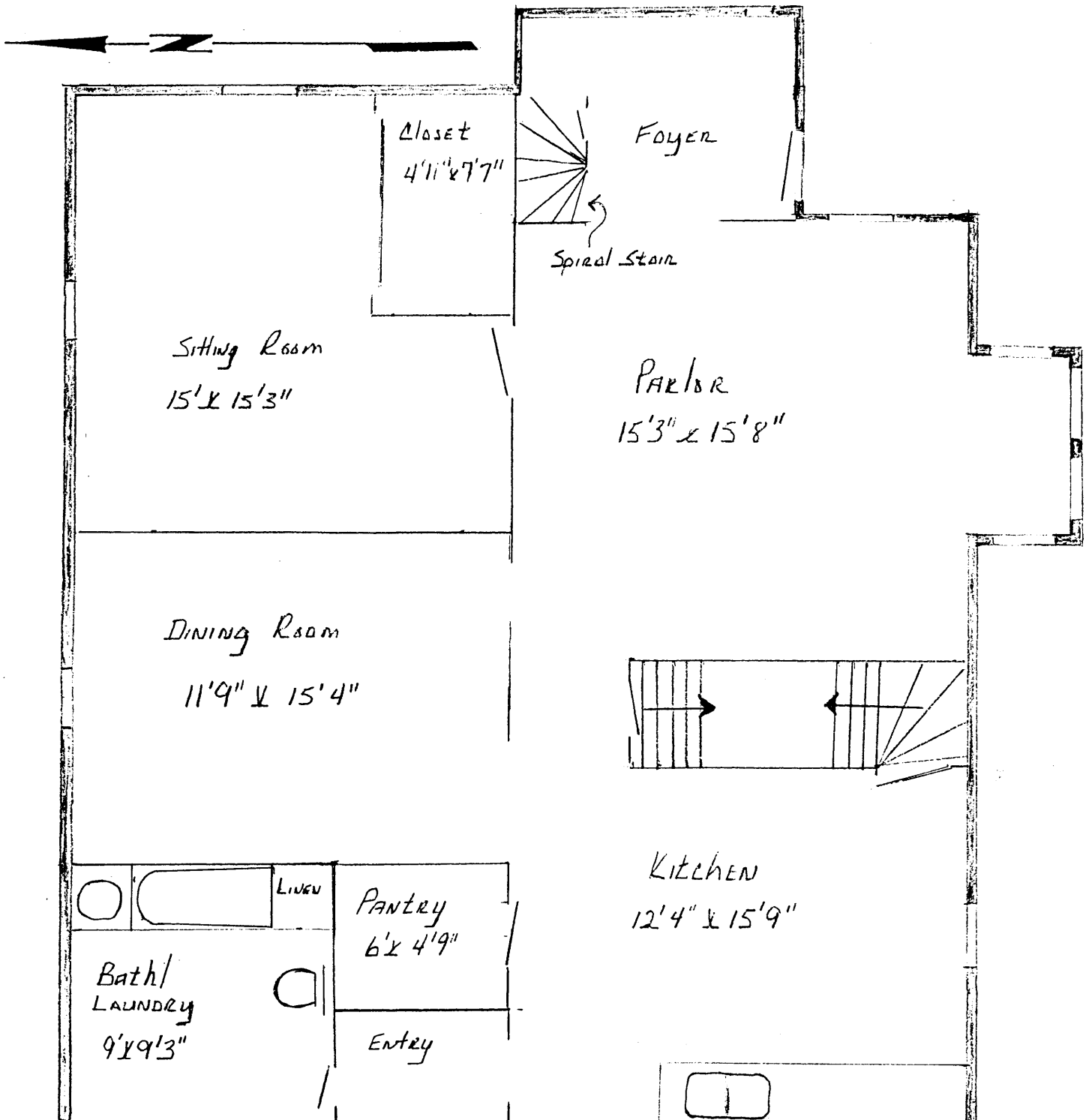
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 9

George A. Bailey House
Woodbury County, Iowa

Ground Floor Plan



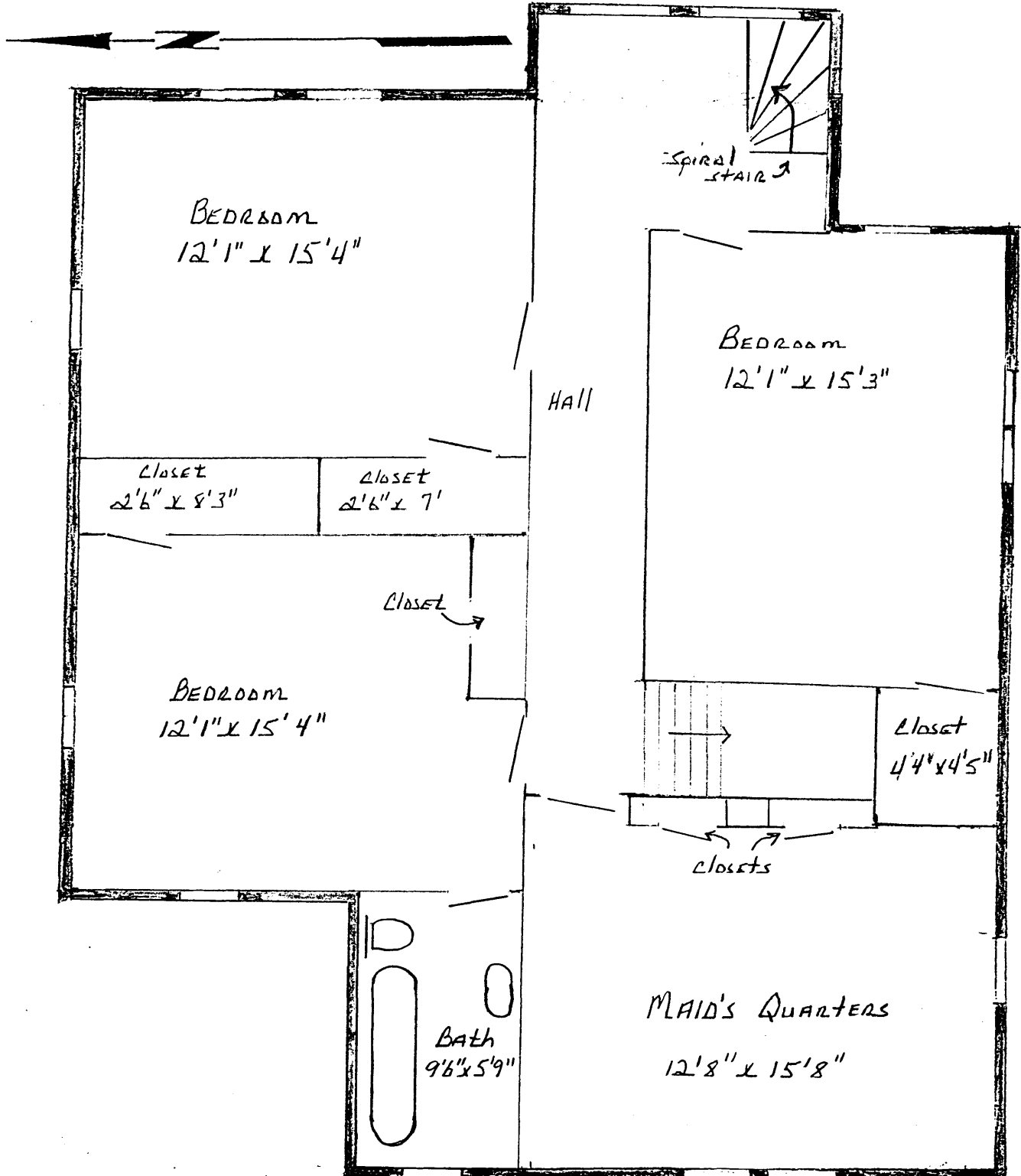
United States Department of the Interior
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 10

George A. Bailey House
Woodbury County, Iowa

Second Story Floor Plan



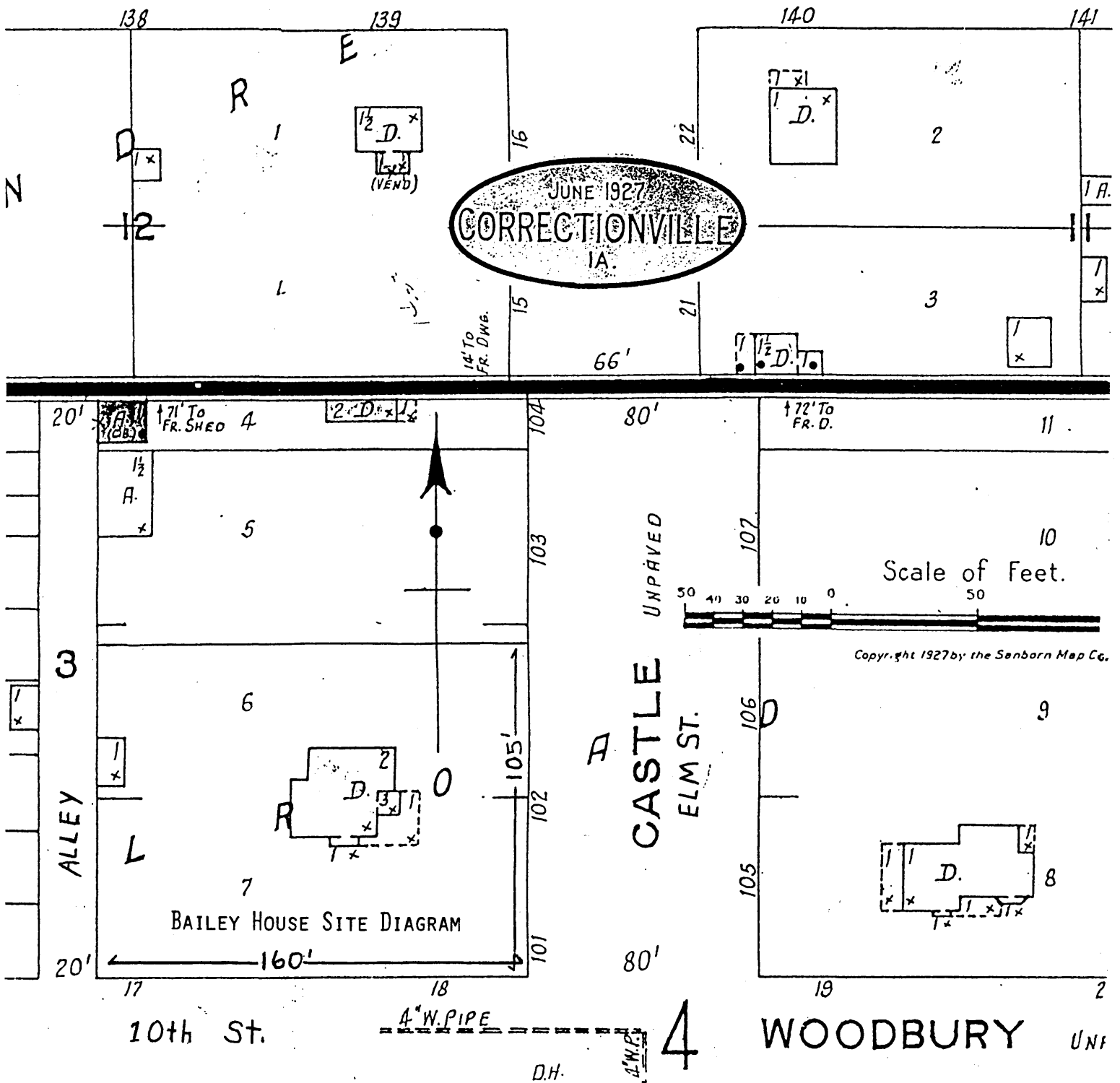
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 11

George A. Bailey House
Woodbury County, Iowa

Bailey House Site Diagram



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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 12

George A. Bailey House
Woodbury County, Iowa



BAILEY HOUSE
Section 3
Lots 6 & 7

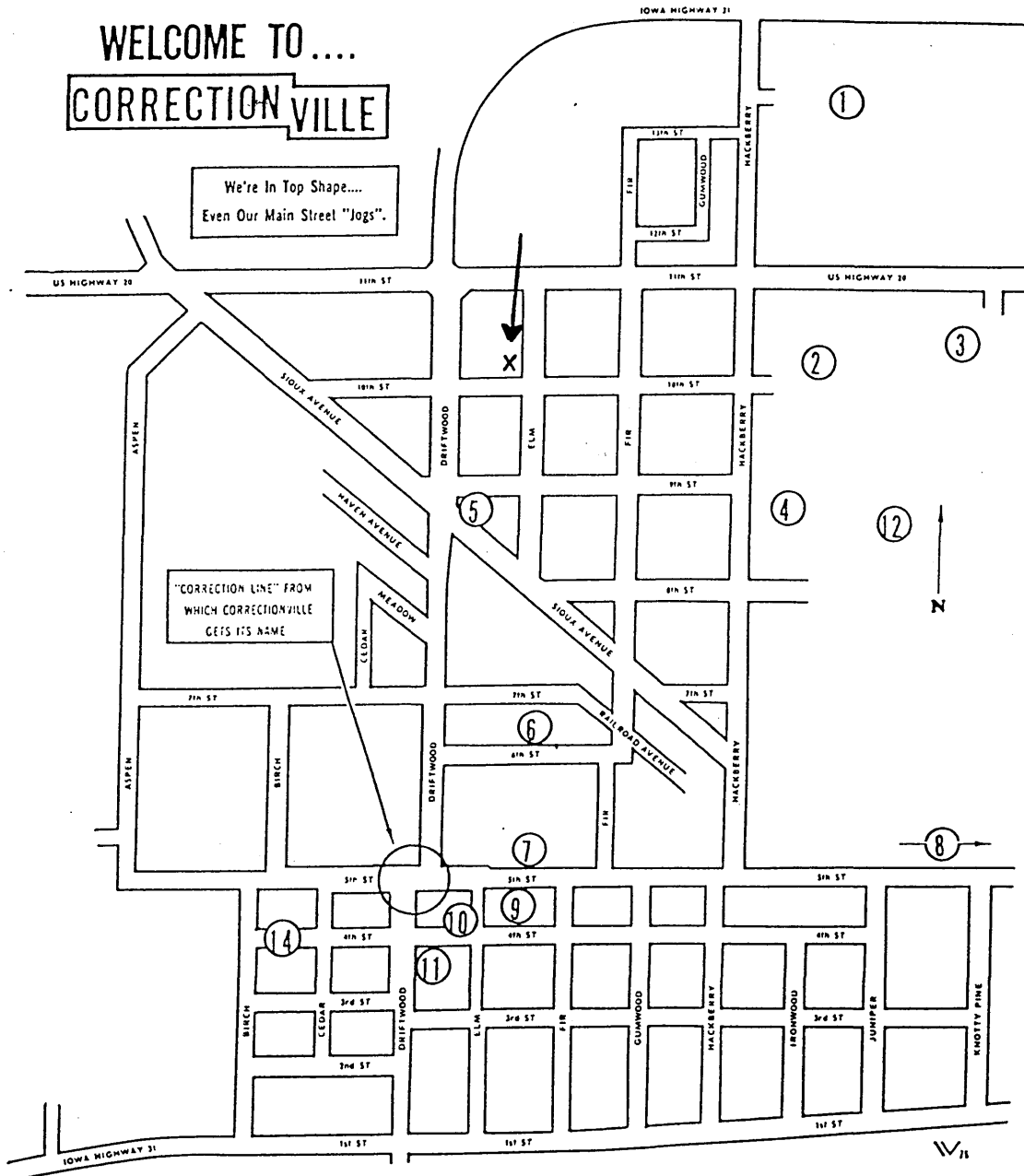
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 13

George A. Bailey House
Woodbury County, Iowa

**City Map - Correctionville
Chamber of Commerce - 1982
X = BAILEY HOUSE**



- 1 - Golf course (open to public)
- 2 - School athletic field
- 3 - Colonial Manor nursing home
- 4 - Tennis courts (open to public)
- 5 - Grace Lutheran Church
- 6 - Church of Christ
- 7 - United Methodist Church
- 8 - Cemetery (1/4 mile east)
- 9 - Eastwood Community School
- 10 - Assembly of God Church
- 11 - City Hall and Library
- 12 - New swimming pool
- 13 - Little Sioux Park (1 mile south)
- 14 - New Fire Department

MAP COURTESY OF

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section PHOTO **Page** 14

George A. Bailey House
Woodbury County, Iowa

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The following information is common to photographs 1 through 5.

Photographer - Mary J. Smith

Date - July 21, 1997

Original negatives in possession of Mary J. Smith

1. North side of house. Camera facing slightly southwest.
2. East side of house. Camera facing slightly northwest.
3. West side of house. Camera facing southeast.
4. South side of house. Camera facing north.
5. Southeast side of house showing cast iron urn planter and pressed pattern sidewalk. Camera facing northwest.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 15

George A. Bailey House
Woodbury County, Iowa

Original picture from book by Leonard. 1898
South and east sides of house.

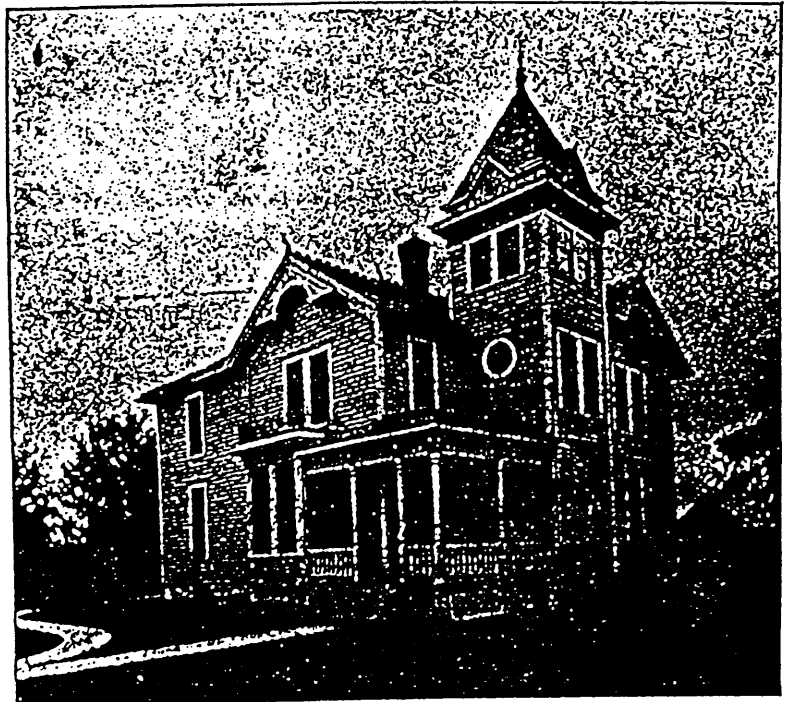
THE EVOLUTION

...OF...

A WESTERN TOWN

A Social Study of
Correctionville, Iowa.

BY W. E. LEONARD.



RESIDENCE OF GEO. A. BAILEY.

1898:
CORRECTIONVILLE, IOWA.
BERT. P. MILL.

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National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 16

George A. Bailey House
Woodbury County, Iowa

Photographer unknown. Date - circa 1885 to 1895
Negative location unknown
Original picture showing pressed pattern sidewalk in front of house.
In possession of Mary J. Smith and in book. McCormick, 1976
South and east facing sides of house.

Correctionville: All about Our Town

FIRST EDITION

1976

Edited and Published by

Gladys Van Houten McCormick

Printed by
HARRIS ENTERPRISES
Correctionville, Iowa



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 17

George A. Bailey House
Woodbury County, Iowa

Circa 1905-1910
South and east sides of house showing cast iron planter.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 18

George A. Bailey House
Woodbury County, Iowa

Circa 1905-1910

South and east sides of house showing George A. Bailey and cast iron planter.



United States Department of the Interior
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Section 9 Page 19

George A. Bailey House
Woodbury County, Iowa

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Evolution of a Western Town, A Social Study of Correctionville, Iowa. (by W.E. Leonard; published 1898: Correctionville, Iowa, Bert P. Mill)

Correctionville All About Our Town, (Edited and published by: Gladys Van Houten McCormick; First Edition-1976; Printed by Harris Enterprises, Correctionville, Iowa).

History of the Counties of Woodbury and Plymouth, Iowa. (A. Warner & Co., Publishers. 1890-91).

R.L. Polk & Co.'s (Inter-State) Directory of Woodbury and Plymouth Counties, Iowa; Dakota County, Nebraska, and Union County, South Dakota. (R.L. Polk & Co., publishers, Sioux City, Iowa. 1904).

The Correctionville News, (various issues from 1883 until 1997).

The Correctionville Argus, (1917).

Woodbury County Genealogical Society, (1984).

Interview with Mr. Orville Foster, of Correctionville, late 1992, before his death; verifying changes made in the house, (the upstairs bath put in). Notes in possession of Mary J. Smith.

Interview with Mrs. Hilma Cobb, live-in maid for Mr. and Mrs. Harry McMaster, during the 1940's; verifying how the house looked and any changes made during the Keller years. Notes in possession of Mary J. Smith.

Deed Records, Recorder's Office, Woodbury County Courthouse.

Various interviews with relatives of Mrs. Naemie Casey, who had worked as a maid for the Baileys for several years around 1905 to 1910. They are in possession of several momentos of the Bailey years. Notes are in possession of Mary J. Smith.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

George A. Bailey House
Woodbury County, Iowa

Section 10 Page 20

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Verbal boundary description

Lot Six (6), except the North 10 feet, and all of Lot Seven (7), in Block Three (3) of the Railroad Addition to Correctionville, Iowa. Woodbury County, Iowa.

Boundary Justification

When the house was constructed in 1883, it was constructed centrally in a plot of land that measured 150 feet East to West and 180 feet North to South. The property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Bailey House as noted above in Verbal boundary description, except the North Ten (10) feet of Lot 6 and all of lot 7 which was given to Don & Mona Keller in 1977. The boundary description above is the remaining portion of the original plot of land upon which the building is located.