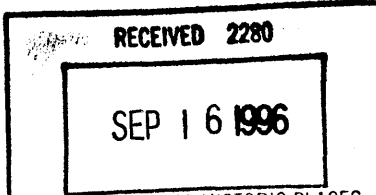


1148

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" on the appropriate line 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 BAILEY, WILLIAM H. AND ALICE, HOUSE
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1810 6th Avenue N/A not for publication
city or town Des Moines N/A vicinity
state Iowa code IA county Polk code 153 zip code 50314

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.)
Laticia Oberlin DSHP 9-12-96
Signature of certifying official/Title 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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is :
 entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register.
 Other, (Explain) _____

Edson A. Beall 10-25-96
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

William H. and Alice Bailey House
Name of Property

Polk County, Iowa
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many lines as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one line)

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

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

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

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

Towards a Greater Des Moines

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Wood
roof Asphalt
other Glass

Narrative Description

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

William H. and Alice Bailey House
Name of Property

Polk County, Iowa
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" on all the lines that apply)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

Circa 1889-circa 1910

Significant Dates

Circa 1889-circa 1910

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

9. Major Bibliography References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository

William H. and Alice Bailey House
Name of Property

Polk County, Iowa
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 15 | 447915 | 4606700 |

Zone Easting Northing

2 | | | |

Zone Easting Northing

3 | | | |

Zone Easting Northing

4 | | | |

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 William C. Page, Public Historian

organization River Bend Neighborhood Association date March 31, 1995

street & number 520 East Sheridan Avenue telephone 515-243-5740; FAX 515-243-7285

city or town Des Moines state Iowa zip code 50313

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 Carolyn V. Johnson

street & number 1810 6th Avenue telephone 515-244-5187

city or town Des Moines state Iowa zip code 50314

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

CFN-259-1116

William H. and Alice Bailey House, Polk County, Iowa.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This is a 2-story single-family dwelling of balloon frame construction. Built circa 1889, this building features a gable-end facade, 2-story bay window on the south, and steeply pitched roof.

The integrity of this building is sufficient for Criterion A.

HOUSE

The main portion of this house measures approximately 24' x 29' (width by depth). A replacement front porch, covered with a gable-end roof, measures 9' x 7'. A second porch with a hip roof stands at the northwest corner of the building.

The building rests on a brick foundation. Of balloon frame construction, the building is clad with clapboard, now covered over with aluminum siding. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Most windows feature double hung sash with 1/1 configurations. A large-pane window is situated on the first floor of the facade. A replacement window is situated in the gable end of the facade. Until recently, a door in this opening provided an entrance to an apartment on the attic floor. A wooden flight of steps accessed this entrance. The removal of these steps made a big improvement to the appearance of the building.

The roof of the Bailey House is a dominant architectural element of the building because the front gable roof, which covers the main block of the building, is quite steeply pitched. Two additional gables intersecting the main roof at lower levels. Each of the two gables cover wings to the main block of the building. The wing on the south features canted corners. A third intersecting gable roof covers another wing of the building at the rear. Each of the roofs have moderately wide eaves.

On the interior, the first and second floors feature hardwood floors and plaster walls surfaces. Five rooms are on the first floor and six rooms on the second. A half-basement is situated under the house and features a poured concrete floor. The building also possesses an attic. It contains one room and is finished with a tile floor and wood panel wall surfaces.

A full-width front porch was originally situated on the facade (see Continuation Sheet 7-4). This appears to have been expanded between 1901 and 1920 into a wrap-around front porch (see Continuation Sheet 7-5). This porch was removed some years ago and replaced with the porch mentioned above.

SITE

The William H. and Alice Bailey House is situated on Lot 5 and the north one-half of Lot 6 in Block 6 of Polk County Homestead & Trust Company's Addition to the City of Des Moines (also known as

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 2

CFN-259-1116

William H. and Alice Bailey House, Polk County, Iowa.

Corrected Prospect Park 2nd Plat). This parcel measures 75' x 128' (width by depth). The house stands on the west side of 6th Avenue and faces east.

An automobile garage is also situated on this parcel. Constructed circa 1960, it stands at the rear of the property adjacent to an alley, which runs north-to-south. The garage is of balloon frame construction, clad with wood siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. The roof is low pitched.

The immediate site of this property is generally level in topography. Within one block to the north, 6th Avenue slopes steeply into the Des Moines River valley. The feeling of this area is that of an area densely built. Several multi-story apartment buildings stand nearby on the east side of 6th Avenue, and a large apartment complex of seven buildings is situated one block north on the west side. Although many single-family dwellings occupied this portion of 6th Avenue in the Nineteenth and early Twentieth Centuries, only a few remain. Most city lots have been redeveloped for commercial or multi-family purposes. As an artery into Des Moines' central business district from the north, 6th Avenue carries heavy traffic flow. Land use to the west of the site remains residential.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

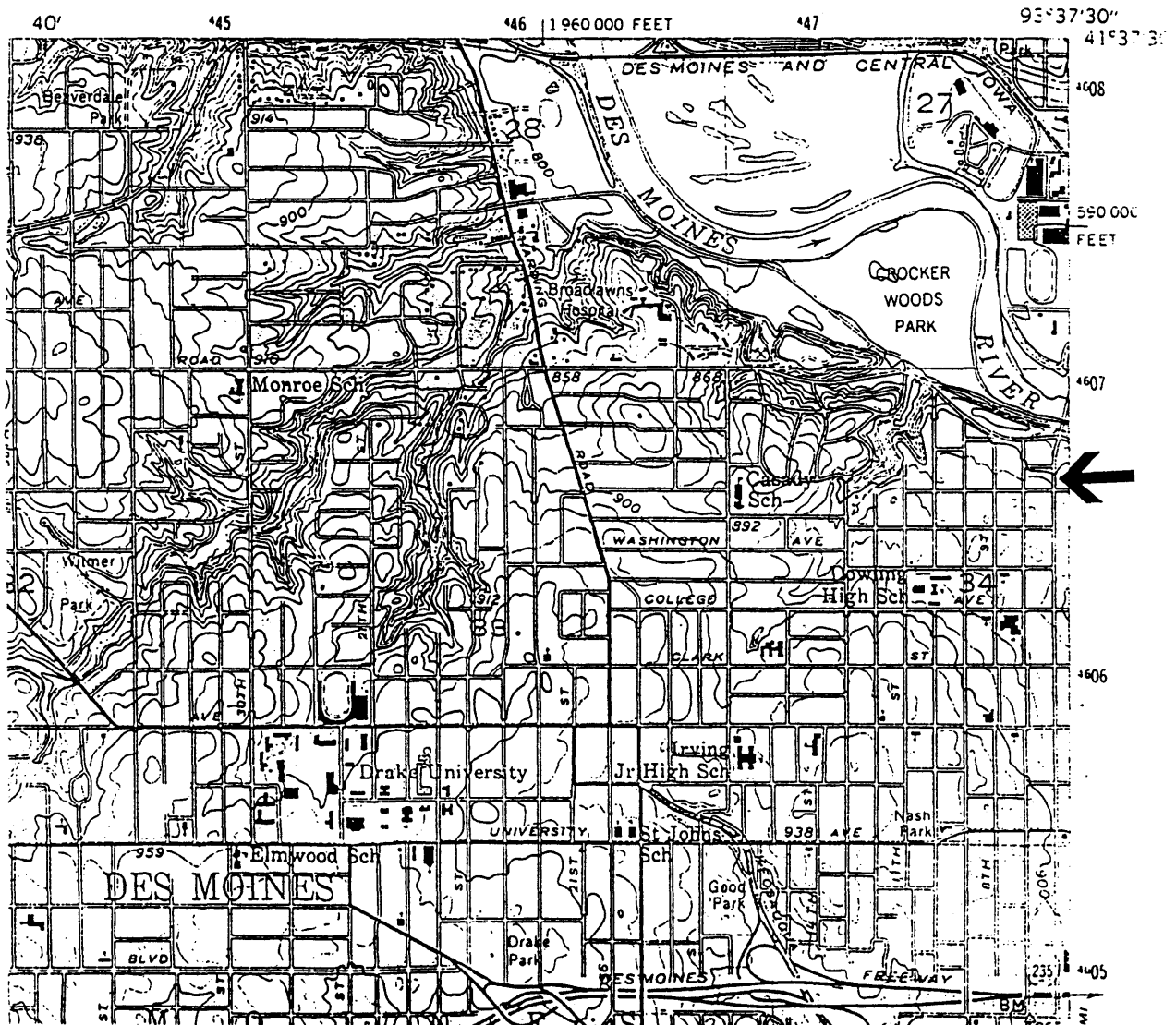
Section number 7 Page 3

CFN-259-1116

William H. and Alice Bailey House, Polk County, Iowa.

SITE MAP

ARROW LOCATES PROPERTY



Source: U.S.G.S. Map (7.5 Minute Series), Des Moines SW Quadrangle, 1956, Photorevised 1976.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

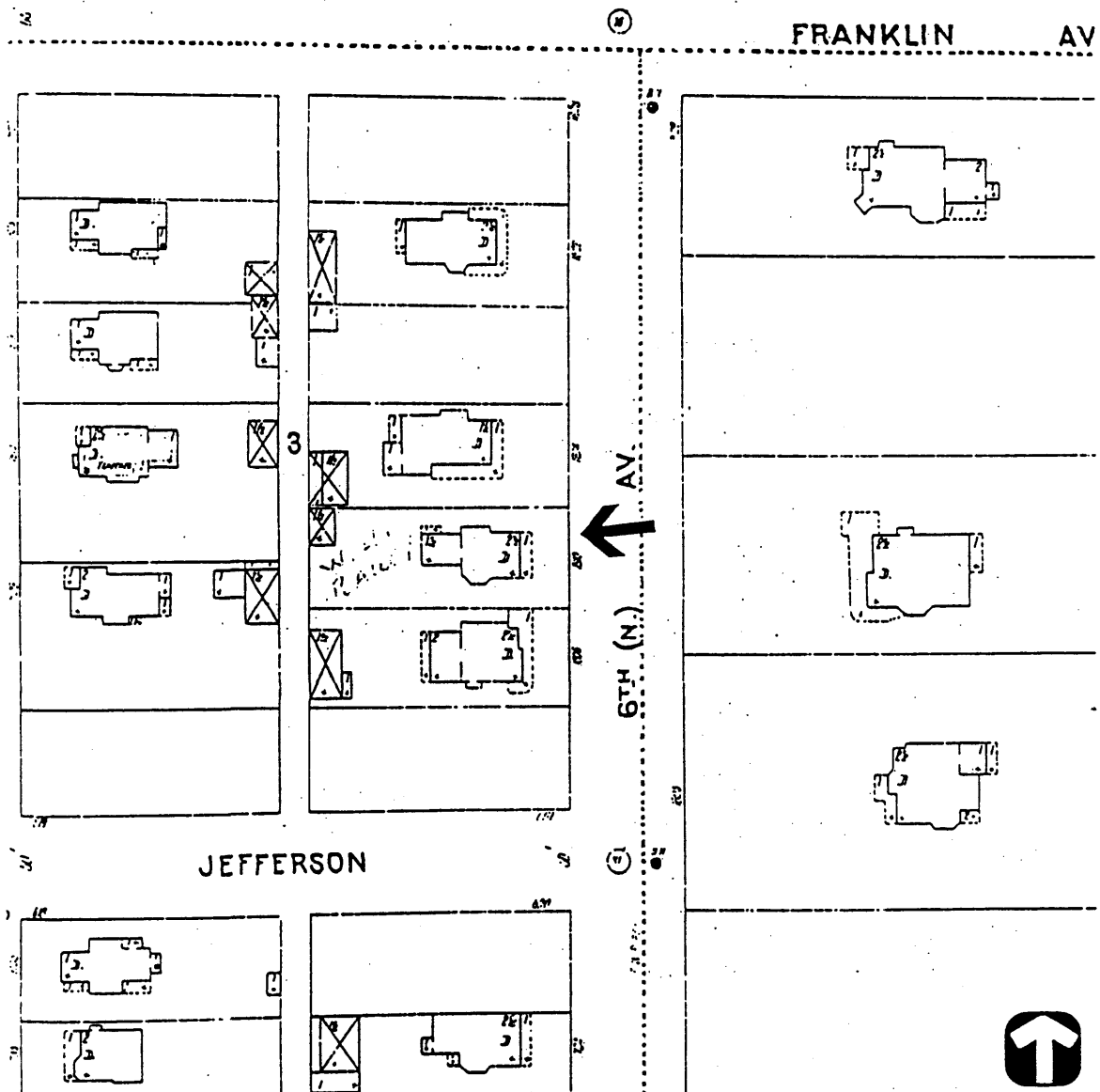
Page 4

CFN-259-1116

William H. and Alice Bailey House, Polk County, Iowa.

1901 PLAT MAP

ARROW LOCATES PROPERTY



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

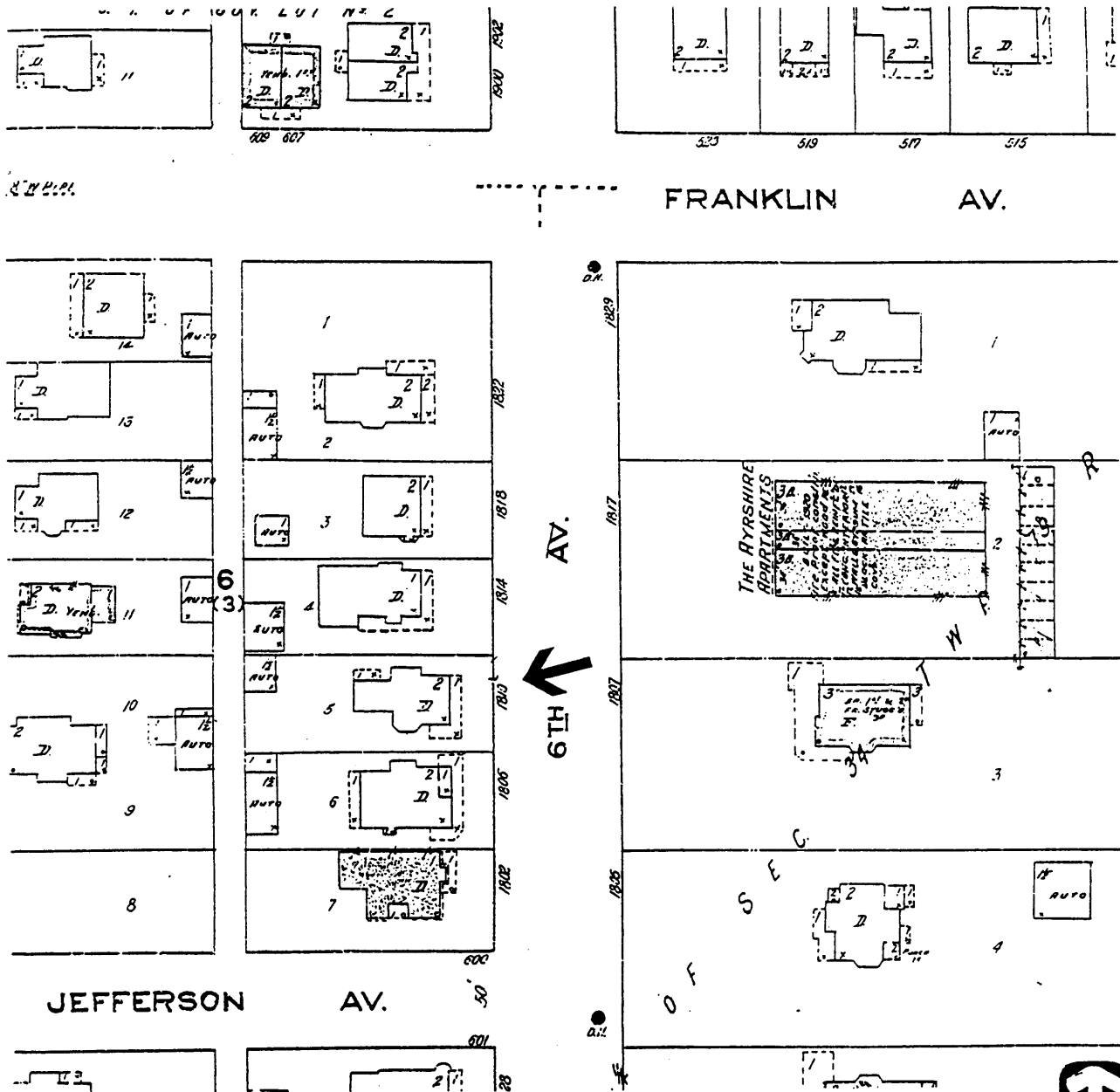
Page 5

CFN-259-1116

William H. and Alice Bailey House, Polk County, Iowa.

1920 PLAT MAP

ARROW LOCATES PROPERTY



Source: Sanborn Map Company, Des Moines, 1920, p. 340.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 6

CFN-259-1116

William H. and Alice Bailey House, Polk County, Iowa.

W. H. BAILEY

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT



W. H. BAILY

The source for this portrait, cited below, consistently spells W. H. Bailey's last name as a variant.

Source: Brigham, *Des Moines [and] History of Polk County, Iowa*; Volume II, p. 481.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 7

CFN-259-1116

William H. and Alice Bailey House, Polk County, Iowa.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

Built circa 1889 as a single-family dwelling, the William H. and Alice Bailey House possesses a twofold historic significance, under National Register Criterion A. As the home of lawyer William H. Bailey, city attorney for the City of North Des Moines and, later, Des Moines, it calls attention to his civic service as a Progressive reformer. This service included leadership within Des Moines' Annexation Movement during the late 1880s, agitation for municipal reform, which led to adoption of the Des Moines Plan in 1907, and membership on the School Commission in 1907 to improve public education in Iowa. The Bailey House is additionally significant historically for women's history in Des Moines and in Iowa as the home of Alice Bailey. An early social reformer, Alice Bailey pioneered Progressive reforms to promote public health, education, municipal beautification, as well as care for the aged, children, and young women in need. She spearheaded, for example, the introduction of child labor legislation into the Iowa General Assembly in 1904 and 1905. She was also responsible for the establishment of institutions in Des Moines to provide care for the aged and infirm. The Bailey House may also be eligible, under National Register Criterion B, with more research regarding Alice and William.

The period of significance for this house is circa 1889 through circa 1910, the period of time it was occupied by the Baileys and their productive work was accomplished.

The property contains two resources for this nomination--the house, which is contributing, and a garage, which is noncontributing.

WILLIAM H. BAILEY

William H. Bailey, an attorney by profession, championed many reforms during the Progressive Era in Des Moines and in Iowa. Although now remembered primarily for his political activism, Bailey's concerns also embraced educational and social issues.

Bailey was born in Clayton County Iowa in 1850, the son of a state representative. A biographical sketch in Johnson Brigham's History of Polk County, Iowa, outlines his career (Brigham II:480-484). Bailey received a Ph. B. from the University of Wisconsin in 1873 and entered a law office. Bailey continued his education at the law school of the University of Iowa, graduating with a LL. B. degree in 1875. Bailey then settled in Independence, Iowa, where he formed a law firm with Frank D. Jackson, later governor of Iowa. This partnership was brief. Bailey subsequently relocated to Spirit Lake, Iowa, where he practiced for several years.

In 1888, Bailey relocated to Des Moines where he established a law practice. He was soon appointed solicitor for the City of North Des Moines. When the annexation of this and other surrounding suburbs into Des Moines occurred in 1890, Bailey became assistant city solicitor for the expanded city. Bailey quickly became associated with matters of local government, which formed much of the focus for his ensuing career. In 1892, for example, Bailey presented the city council an opinion on its right to regulate public utilities.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 8

CFN-259-1116

William H. and Alice Bailey House, Polk County, Iowa.

This opinion, which asserted the right of the city to regulate, notwithstanding supposed contracts, was followed by the council and ordinances were passed regulating, first, the gas rates in March, 1892, and second, the water rates in January, 1893. These regulations were bitterly received but Mr. Bailey's opinion has been vindicated and rates both for water and gas have been reduced some thirty-three per cent with a saving of about one hundred thousand dollars a year to the city and its inhabitants. (Brigham II:483)

Bailey's interests in regulating public facilities also included litigation concerning the Des Moines Water Works and the Des Moines City Railway Company.

In addition to his municipal positions, Bailey worked with a series of law partners, including E. S. Wishard in the law firm Wishard and Bailey (City Directory 1889); Bailey, Ball, Reich, & Preston; and Bailey & Stipp. Bailey's former law partner, Frank D. Jackson, became a neighbor, when he purchased a home at 1618 Oakland Avenue.

Bailey made substantial contributions to the Annexation Movement of 1890 in the Des Moines metropolitan area. This movement is extensively discussed in Chapter III and specifically between pages E53 and E56 of the cover document for this nomination.

Bailey also actively supported a series of progressive reforms in the Des Moines metropolitan area. Perhaps best remembered is his advocacy of municipal reform leading to the adoption of the Des Moines Plan. This is extensively discussed in Chapter IV and specifically on pages E60 and E61 of the cover document for this nomination. In 1906 a group of Des Moines citizens appointed a committee, consisting of John Berryhill, William H. Bailey, and John Read, to draft a legislative proposal in favor of a commission form of government based on the Galveston, Texas, model. Although endorsed by the Commercial Club of Des Moines, the Iowa General Assembly killed the measure (Brigham I:393). This plan was endorsed again on January 31, 1907, at a public meeting in the city. Another committee was appointed to draft legislation expressing the sentiments of the meeting. It included Berryhill, Bailey, and Read, and added I. M. Earle and S. B. Allen, the vice-president of the Commercial Club. They eventually submitted a proposal to the legislature that came to be known as the "Des Moines Plan." This plan borrowed from the Galveston Plan, but also the Chicago and Indianapolis models, the latter receiving the important endorsement of Bailey. After several compromise changes to local opponents of the plan, the Iowa General Assembly passed enabling legislation in 1907. A public referendum, which followed in June, 1907, approved the "Des Moines Plan."

Bailey's concern for educational reform--as well as his stature in Iowa--is reflected in his appointment to serve on the three member School Commission of 1907. This commission had been mandated by the Iowa General Assembly "to arrange, revise, and codify the existing laws relating to the public schools and to recommend additional needed legislation" (Street:445). Bailey was appointed by the governor of Iowa to serve on this commission. At the completion of their work, the School Commission submitted an entirely new code, incorporating much of existing law, as well as a series of educational reforms, including the election of the superintendent of public instruction, whose qualifications were to be extended to either sex. The School Commission Report of 1907 met strong

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 9

CFN-259-1116

William H. and Alice Bailey House, Polk County, Iowa.

opposition in the General Assembly and was read before neither house (*Ibid.*:446). It should be noted that the superintendent of public instruction as an elective or appointed office remained a political issue in Iowa with legislation shifting back and forth (*Ibid.*:447). The outspoken advocacy of educational reform, as shown in the School Commission Report of 1907, illustrates W. H. Bailey's willingness to embrace controversial issues and advocate legislation to address them.

In addition to political and educational reform, William H. Bailey worked with Alice Bailey, his wife, in advocating social reform. In the first decade of the Twentieth Century, for example, they served on the Iowa Child Labor Committee. This service is discussed below.

William H. Bailey and Alice A. Crawford married in 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey had three children. Only their youngest child, Robert William Bailey, survived into adulthood, twin sons having lived only briefly.

ALICE BAILEY

Alice Bailey (b. 1854) pioneered programs of social reform in Des Moines. Her public service provides a fine example of a woman working within the context of the Progressive Movement in the United States to improve social welfare, health, education, and family life during the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth Centuries. Her concerns were broad and included child labor and care for the aged and infirm. Although now remembered primarily for her work on the local level, she also sought to affect reforms on a state-wide basis.

Alice Bailey agitated for the establishment of the Home for the Aged and Infirm, a benevolent institution for the elderly. This was first proposed at a women's meeting on February 11, 1896, when Mrs. Preston B. Durley presided while Bailey served as secretary during these discussions (Brigham:I-339). Both women were prominent residents of North Des Moines. Later in 1896, Judge James Callanan donated the Callanan College Building to the group for use as a temporary Home for the Aged (*Ibid.*:341). In 1898 the institution was moved to the former Samuel D. Philbrick home at 2833 University Avenue. Located two blocks west of Drake University, this property contained a tract of ten acres. A new facility (nonextant) was then erected on the site. The Home for the Aged and Infirm continued as an institution for more than fifty years. Founded and administered by women, this institution illustrates the social commitment, business sense, drive, and public respect of its founders. The ability to agitate for the care of the elderly, obtain significant philanthropic contributions, and implement a vision of social reform illustrate the talent, skill, and commitment of public spirited women such as Alice Bailey.

The movement in Iowa to regulate child labor statewide provides another example of Alice Bailey's social activism. Influenced by the work of Florence Kelly in Illinois, the Des Moines Women's Clubs, of which Bailey was a member, discussed this issue within its Social Economic Department. At a general meeting of the DMWC in November, 1903, the club resolved:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 10

CFN-259-1116

William H. and Alice Bailey House, Polk County, Iowa.

That members of the D.M.W.C. having strongly at heart the condition of the dependent children of the state of Iowa, and particularly in Des Moines, and believing that a juvenile court law similar to that of Illinois, and a law regulating child labor are essential to the best care and training of such children do hereby pledge themselves to assist by their sympathy and influence the passage of such laws by the next General Assembly of Iowa. (Minutes of the Des Moines Women's Club.)

Alice Bailey put this resolution into action. During the 1904-1905 Iowa General Assembly, Bailey spearheaded the drive to obtain child labor legislation. Working within an outline provided by the National Consumers' League, a social reform organization, Bailey sought enactment of limitations and restrictions upon the employment of child labor in Iowa. Isaac A. Loos, chairman of Iowa Child Labor Executive Committee and member of the University of Iowa faculty, noted in 1905 that:

The movement for the regulation of child labor made itself felt in our Commonwealth during the session of the last General Assembly, when under the leadership of Mrs. W. H. Bailey, of Des Moines, and Mrs. H. E. Deemer, of Red Oak, representing the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs, the cause of child labor regulation received consideration, taking form in the passage of a bill by the Senate, though the bill failed in the House. (Loos:564)

Alice Bailey continued to work to these ends, as evidenced by her service on the Iowa Child Labor Committee (*Ibid.*:578).

Between 1901-1902, Bailey served as president of the Iowa Federation of Women's Club. Previous to that time, she had served as recording secretary (1895-1897) and corresponding secretary (1896-1898) of the institution (Brigham II:484). Further research concerning this institution and Bailey's participation in it is recommended. It is thought that she played an important role in setting the club's agenda, significant for the history of Iowa because of its advocacy of social reforms.

Alice Bailey deserves the title "social reform pioneer" because numerous other benevolent institutions, also sponsored by women, followed in Bailey's steps in North Des Moines. For example, Arlington Hall, which began life in the first decade of the Twentieth Century, was founded by a group of Des Moines women. Their goal was to found a private hospital for women and children and to this end an organization was established, known as the Des Moines Women's and Children's Hospital Association. Following World War I, these efforts refocused on neglected boys.

REPRESENTATION IN OTHER CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYS

The William H. and Alice Bailey House was identified as historically significant and found National Register eligible under Criterion A by Barbara Beving Long as part of the CIRALG reconnaissance survey during the 1980s. This house was also surveyed in 1994 as part of the "Towards a Greater

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 11

CFN-259-1116

William H. and Alice Bailey House, Polk County, Iowa.

Des Moines" reconnaissance survey of Des Moines' Victorian suburbs. As one resource within the intensive survey of the River Bend neighborhood, (another part of this project), this house was evaluated as individually eligible, under Criterion A, for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The State Historical Society of Iowa concurred in this determination.

POTENTIAL FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Although the site's potential for archaeological research is, as yet, unevaluated, a modest potential exists. The site of a nonextant barn, located at the northwest corner of Lot 5 and shown in the 1901 Sanborn fire insurance map, might yield data, as well as a privy or privies, whose locations are presently unknown.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 12

CFN-259-1116

William H. and Alice Bailey House, Polk County, Iowa.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Please refer to Section I of the Multiple Property Documentation Form for complete bibliography.

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Des Moines Women's Club, *Minutes*; November 18, 1903. Courtesy Anna Belle Wonders, Executive Director.

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Page, William C., and Joanne R. Walroth; *Towards a Greater Des Moines: Early Suburbanization and Development, circa 1880-circa 1920*; Intensive cultural resources report prepared for and on file at the Des Moines Historic District Commission and State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines; 1992.

Street, John Purcell; "Iowa Department of Public Instruction: Its Origin and Development"; *Annals of Iowa*; Vol. XXX, No. 6; October 1950; p. 445.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 13

CFN-259-1116

William H. and Alice Bailey House, Polk County, Iowa.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

All of Lot 5 in the Official Plat of the Southwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of Section 34, Township 79, Range 24, in the City of Des Moines, Iowa. Also described as all of Lot 5 in Block 6 of Polk County Homestead & Trust Company's Addition to the City of Des Moines, Iowa.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Contains all land associated historically with the resource.

The north one-half of Lot 6, which is presently contained in the title for this property, is excluded from this nomination because it is not historically associated with the William H. and Alice Bailey House.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 14

CFN-259-1116

William H. and Alice Bailey House, Polk County, Iowa.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. William H. and Alice Bailey House
1810 6th Avenue
Des Moines, IA 50314
Looking northwest
William C. Page, Photographer
November 23, 1995

2. William H. and Alice Bailey House
1810 6th Avenue
Des Moines, IA 50314
Looking northeast
William C. Page, Photographer
November 30, 1995