

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Wallace, Henry, House

other names/site number "Uncle Henry" Wallace House

2. Location

street & number 756 16th Street not for publication

city or town Des Moines 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.)

David L. ... 3/17/93
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historical Society of Iowa
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- 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:)

Signature of the Keeper

~~Entered in the~~
National Register

Date of Action

Delores Byers 5/14/93

Wallace House
Name of Property

Polk County, Iowa
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic - Single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture - Museum
Commerce/Trade - Business
Social - Meeting hall
Civic

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
walls wood
roof wood shingles
other asphalt
rubber

Narrative Description

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

Please see continuation sheets 1 - 3.

Wallace House
Name of Property

Polk County, Iowa
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture
Conservation
Communications

Period of Significance

1892 - 1916

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Henry Wallace

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical 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):

- 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:

Wallace House
Name of Property

Polk County, Iowa
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	5
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3

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kent D. Newman

organization Wallace House Foundation date 12/11/92

street & number 756 16th Street telephone 515-243-7063

city or town Des Moines state Iowa zip code 50314

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 Wallace House Foundation

street & number 756 16th Street telephone 515-243-7063

city or town Des Moines, Iowa 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

Wallace House
Polk County, Iowa

Summary

The Wallace House is approximately 32 by 52 feet in size, situated on the southwest corner of 16th and Center Streets. The house is Late Victorian/Pre-Queen Anne, and is one of the oldest properties in the Sherman Hill National Historic District, a residential area about ten blocks from downtown Des Moines. The house is a balloon frame two and one-half story structure, with doors and windows "stacked" in alignment. The house has a hybrid Mansard/hip roof, with a flat top and perimeter. There are ornate Italianate brackets beneath the soffits on the north, east, and south sides of the house. There are stacked bay windows and double doors, with a second story balcony, on the south side. The original summer kitchen, on the west side of the house, has a pitched roof. The front of the house (east, facing 16th Street) has a Classical style wrap-around front porch with Ionic Roman columns. The porch utilizes pre-cast concrete blocks faced with rose-colored aggregate to imitate stone.

Historic Condition

The Abstract of Title indicates that the property at 756 16th Street was purchased in 1881 by William M. Kaeiser, and mortgaged to the Marble Savings Bank on 3/28/1884. Thus the house was probably built for William and Sallie Kaeiser sometime between 1881 and 1884.

The builder probably used pre-cut lumber stock and standard windows, doors, hardware, and light fixtures which the owners picked out of architectural pattern books and catalogs of the period. The house was built with typical Victorian interior features: high ceilings (11 feet first floor, 10 feet second floor); two-piece painted moulding; transoms above doors; picture moulding; and closets with doors. The structural lumber is full dimensioned, and the nails are machine cut. The windows are two over two double hung, and the interior doors are four panel. The doors and mouldings are made of white pine.

Henry and Nancy Wallace purchased the property in 1892, and around 1900 the third floor was altered from attic space to a full story with the addition of a gambrel roof and dormer windows, adding two bedrooms. Photographs of the house around 1915 show a fenced back yard west and north-west of the house, as well as a small barn west of the house along the southern border. Josephine Wallace (daughter) lived in the house until 1923, and the house was in the Wallace estate until 1940.

In the early 1950's the house was partitioned into 11 apartments. The fireplaces, walnut stair railing, and original light fixtures were removed. The front porch was enclosed to make living and dining rooms for an apartment, a room was added to the second floor above the front porch roof, and exterior stairways were constructed.

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Wallace House
Polk County, Iowa

Description (continued)

The house was last inhabited in the late 1960's. Research and restoration were initiated by the owner of the house in 1980. The roof was rebuilt to original style, the front porch was reopened and salvaged columns installed, fireplaces were installed, and the house was painted.

During the years the house was vacant, environmental exposure took its toll, causing extensive damage to plaster walls, ceilings, and structural wood due to water infiltration. Termites had damaged the structural wood on the north and south sides of the house. The first story floors were sagging and buckling due to damage and failure of supporting structural members. The foundation under the south bay had collapsed, and needed rebuilding in other areas as well.

Current Condition

The Wallace House Foundation was organized and incorporated in 1988 to purchase and restore the only existing Des Moines home of the first Henry Wallace. The Foundation purchased the house in December, 1988. Extensive research was done by Iowa historic preservation architect William Wagner in early 1989 to determine original materials, construction techniques, floor plan, and alterations.

Members of the Wallace family who spent time in the house were interviewed to incorporate their memories of the floor plan. A set of photographs taken of nearly every room in the house when the Wallaces lived here (~1915) was discovered, corroborating the structural research and guiding the restoration. A project architect completed a set of construction plans to guide the restoration.

Structural repair and rebuilding began in June, 1989. The Foundation received the first grant from the Historic Resource Development Program (State Historical Society of Iowa) initiative in September, 1989, for emergency renovation. Under this grant a restoration plan was developed to maximize utilization of existing historic materials in combination with new materials to maintain or recreate the integrity of the original building. The major structural repairs were accomplished with the assistance of this grant.

The interior was in such poor condition that it was gutted. The foundation was repaired, and all floors and interior walls were rebuilt. New wiring, plumbing, and HVAC were installed, with nearly \$30,000 in labor contributed by the apprenticeship training programs of local building trades. All existing wood trim, doors, and windows were stripped and reused. Some trim pieces were missing, and new wood was milled to match the original.

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Continuation SheetSection number 7,8 Page 3Wallace House
Polk County, Iowa

Description (continued)

The house interior was reconstructed to the original floor plan, except bathroom/kitchenettes were included on each floor to accommodate present use of the house as office space, museum, and meeting facility. The rear staircase was reoriented to accommodate second floor office access. All rooms included in the multi-use space that comprises the museum, and which is also available for meetings, seminars, and receptions appear as they did when the Wallaces lived here. The period photographs have been displayed in each room to show what the rooms looked like.

Period wallcoverings were chosen, and period furniture and rugs were donated, including many pieces from the Wallace family. Period light fixtures were chosen to match originals as shown in the photographs. The Sherman Hill Association and the Wallace House Foundation have had offices in the house since March, 1990. The first floor public space was opened in September, 1990. The second floor restoration was completed in May, 1991, providing office space for the Junior League of Des Moines, and a handicapped-accessible parking area and entrance were completed in September, 1991.

In 1992 the garden fence was rebuilt according to photographs showing "Uncle Henry" in the garden. The sun dial which was originally in the garden was still in the family, and has been donated to be placed once again in the garden. 110 years and numerous layers of paint were stripped, and damaged siding replaced. Soffits and fascia were repaired and the house was repainted. The only remaining projects are repairing the front porch roof, installing gutters and downspouts, and installing roof flashing. These projects should be completed in late 1992 - early 1993.

Statement of Significance

The Wallace House is significant under National Register Criterion B for its association with Henry Wallace and his accomplishments and leadership in the areas of agriculture, journalism, and soil conservation. He served as editor of the Iowa Homestead from 1885 - 1895, then co-founded Wallaces' Farmer in 1895 and served as editor until his death in 1916. He was an advocate of scientific and progressive farming practices, and was instrumental in making Iowa State College a premier agricultural research institution. He was also a leader in making research information available to farmers via agricultural extension programs, farmers' institutes, education trains, and Wallaces' Farmer. As a journalist and public speaker he was an advocate for not only farmers, but also farm families and the improvement of rural society. He served on the Country Life Commission in 1908 and as President of the National Conservation Congress in 1910.

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4Wallace House
Polk County, Iowa

Historical Context

Henry Wallace was born on March 19, 1836, on a farmstead near West Newton, Pennsylvania. He was the eldest of seven children born to John and Martha Wallace. He obtained a degree at Jefferson College in Ohio, taught for a year at Columbia College in Kentucky, and then attended United Presbyterian seminaries in Kentucky and Illinois. He came to Iowa in 1862 to serve two churches in Monroe County near the end of his seminary training. He married Nancy Cantwell of Ohio in 1863 and returned to live in Rock Island, Illinois, where he served congregations on both sides of the river. He served as a chaplain at the end of the Civil War in 1865 in Virginia.

The family later lived in Davenport, and then Morning Sun from 1871 - 1877. During these years Henry bought and sold land in Scott, Louisa, Madison, and Adair Counties. He accepted a pastorate in Winterset in 1877 in order to be near his land in Adair County. Wallace had tuberculosis, and on the advice of his physician he resigned from the ministry and began farming full time. Henry believed that living in the country and drinking plenty of fresh milk were beneficial to his condition, and these practices may have helped him. All six of his siblings died by the age of 30, but he lived to the age of 79.

As his health improved, Wallace began to take an occasional speaking engagement. He made a controversial speech entitled "The Perils of the Republic" on the Fourth of July, 1878, in Winterset, promoting education, and criticizing "machine" politics and blind loyalty to political parties and factions. The editor of the Winterset *Madisonian* defended him and offered him a part-time job as farm editor. Wallace turned out his column, called "The Farm and Stock Yard", in addition to farming and occasional preaching and speaking. Eventually the *Madisonian* merged with the Winterset *Chronicle*, and Henry bought the controlling interest.

It was in his work on the Adair County farm that the background for his agricultural journalism was laid. He experimented with clovers, and convinced folks that clover could be grown in that region of Iowa. (He later wrote a book entitled Clover Farming in 1900). He built one of the first creameries in that part of Iowa, investing in the latest equipment, including butterfat content analysis. He later championed cooperative creameries located near rail lines for easy transportation.

He founded one of the first herds of Poland China hogs in that area, started a herd of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle, and bought a Percheron stallion and mares. He realized the need for good livestock, and the importance that livestock manure played in maintaining the fertility of soil. He realized the importance of crop rotation, and out of his abundant practical experience came his message to folks who were interested in farming.

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Wallace House
Polk County, Iowa

Statement of Significance (continued)

Henry Wallace incorporated an objective approach to farming in his writing. He applied science to farm practices, translating agricultural research into plain English for farmers who did not have the benefit of extended education. He was not afraid to question the old methods of agriculture when he thought there was a better way, and exhorted his readers to do the same. He promoted diversified farming, crop rotation, improved livestock, and better farm living. Wallace believed in the value of farm life and the importance of land stewardship to American society. He rightly looked upon his farm subscribers as an even larger audience than his congregations, and carried the same zeal and spirit of service to his writing that distinguished him as a preacher.

Around 1880, Wallace was a co-founder of the Agricultural Editors' Association of Iowa, as well as the Farmers' Protective Association, which immediately fought the Eastern manufacturers' barbed-wire monopoly and achieved a price reduction on the product.

In 1883 Henry began writing for the Iowa Homestead, a paper which had started in 1862 in Des Moines. The Homestead had a state and regional circulation, which expanded Wallace's audience, further developing his reputation as a proponent of scientific farming methods as well as an advocate for farm life and farm issues. The Wallaces moved from Winterset to Des Moines in 1892. (The house where Henry Wallace lived in Winterset was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on January 3, 1985.)

Henry served as editor of the Homestead from 1885 - 1895, but resigned when the business manager and majority owner, J.M. Pierce, censored his editorial attacking the railroad monopoly on shipping rates. Wallace then joined with his sons Henry C., and John to buy a biweekly paper they worked on in Ames, Iowa, called The Farm and Dairy, renaming it Wallaces' Farm and Dairy (later Wallaces' Farmer). At the age of 60, when most men begin to slow down, Henry Wallace embarked on his most ambitious project - the launching of a new farm journal.

He used Wallaces' Farmer as a forum for his views on progressive agriculture and the promotion and maintenance of a healthy, productive rural society. It was during Henry Wallace's tenure as editor of Wallaces' Farmer from 1895 - 1916 that he became beloved by generations of Iowa and midwestern farm families. He published a book called Letters to the Farm Boy in 1897, in which he called himself "Uncle Henry", to enable him to place himself between fathers and sons, and guide the latter in ways their fathers might not choose, or be able to. From that time until his death he used the "Uncle Henry" appellation in Wallaces' Farmer, and people have referred to him as "Uncle Henry Wallace" ever since.

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6

Wallace House
Polk County, Iowa

Statement of Significance (continued)

Wallace had no desire for political office, but he influenced legislation and public policy through his many warm and gracious friendships with appointed and elected officials, professors, and other agriculture and conservation leaders.

In 1897, as a well-known journalist and farm spokesman, he was consulted by Des Moines lawyer A.B. Cummins about the merits of President McKinley's choice for Secretary of Agriculture, "Tama" Jim Wilson, Henry's friend and head of the Agriculture College and Experiment Station at Iowa State College.

Wallace wrote Wilson, asking him to come to Des Moines, and after a long day of persuasion, Wilson consented and became the first Ag. Secretary from Iowa. He held the office 16 years, through three Presidents.

In 1897 Wallaces' Farmer organized the first "Dairy Train", educating farmers and organizing creameries on rail lines to consolidate shipments, creating better profit margins for producers. Wallaces' Farmer later conducted the first "Seed Corn Train" (1904) and "Good Roads Train" (1905), holding classes for area farmers in each town along the route.

In 1908 Wallace was consulted by President Taft concerning agricultural policy and whether to retain Secretary Wilson. Wallace immediately sent wires back to his own and other papers in the Midwest to stir up a "Keep Wilson" agitation. Consequently, Taft appointed an entirely new cabinet but retained Wilson, who served through 1912.

Uncle Henry was appointed to President Roosevelt's Country Life Commission in 1908, charged with analyzing the entire "farm problem", from soil waste to spiritual waste. Henry served with other major figures of the day, including Gifford Pinchot and Liberty Hyde Bailey. The Commission held thirty hearings throughout the country, and issued a report in 1909.

Wallace was nominated President of the Third National Conservation Congress, and presided over the three-day meeting in Kansas City, Missouri in September, 1911. He delivered the keynote address, focusing on the following issues: renewing and maintaining soil fertility; promoting a satisfying rural society to keep experienced people on farms; regulating railroad shipping rates (one of the major mark-ups on agricultural commodities); increasing crop and stock yields through "smarter" farming; and preserving wilderness areas and "national heirlooms" for the benefit of all Americans, rather than private ownership. Wallace addressed these issues throughout his career, in editorials as well as in speeches at conventions and farmers' institutes.

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Wallace House
Polk County, Iowa

Statement of Significance (continued)

Wallace made five trips to Europe, visiting relatives in Ireland and Scotland as well as investigating agricultural conditions and methods. On his last trip, with former Agriculture Secretary James Wilson in 1913, he was charged by Iowa Governor Clarke with making a study of agricultural conditions in Great Britain, and reporting anything that would have applications in Iowa.

In October, 1915, near the end of his life, Henry Wallace met with President Wilson in Washington. Wallace expressed his opinion that maintaining freedom of the seas would help maintain lasting peace, and that an international fleet could police the waters to preserve free trade.

Summary

Henry Wallace purchased the property at 756 16th Street in Des Moines in 1892, and lived there until his death in 1916. It was during this period that "Uncle Henry" achieved prominence as founder and editor of *Wallaces' Farmer*, crusading for "Good Farming, Clear Thinking, and Right Living" and contributing to the Progressive Movement of the early twentieth century. He provided leadership for the rural component, the Country Life Movement, and influenced generations of farmers and farm families by advocating and promoting the following issues:

- * Progressive farming incorporating Agriculture Experiment Station Research, Agricultural Extension Service programs, and farmers' meetings;
- * Fighting the railroads and big business, and promoting the co-op movement to give farmers cheaper costs and better profits;
- * The "sacred trust" implicit in farming, land and animal stewardship;
- * The importance of rural society for the nation, and promoting education and social activities for farm families.
- * The importance of citizen participation in the democratic process; the ability of people to share information, learn about issues, and make informed choices.

Wallace's influence did not end with his death in 1916. Robert K. Buck, a farmer who grew up on a southern Iowa farm during the twenties and thirties, wrote in an issue of *The Annals of Iowa* devoted to the Wallaces, "As a youngster, I remember my uncles reporting on trips to Des Moines which included visits with 'Uncle Henry' and Henry C. Wallace. My grandfather, my father, and my uncles considered these earlier Wallaces as 'giants'. Uncle Henry's framed picture hung on the wall of my father's bedroom for as long as I can remember."

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Wallace House
Polk County, Iowa

Statement of Significance (continued)

Much of Wallace's writing, as well as contests in Wallaces' Farmer, had been directed to farm boys, and it enabled him to influence many of the agricultural scientists and educators, government officials, managers of industries that manufactured and sold new agricultural technologies, and farmers who participated in the agricultural revolution of the mid-twentieth century.

Those he influenced included Henry C. Taylor, the first chief of the USDA Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and M.L. Wilson, a major contributor to the New Deal agricultural programs. The list also included Wallace's oldest son, Henry C., the Secretary of Agriculture from 1921 to 1924, and Henry C.'s oldest son, Henry A. Wallace, a leader in the development and marketing of hybrid corn, the Secretary of Agriculture from 1933 to 1940, Vice-President from 1941 to 1944, and Secretary of Commerce from 1945 through 1946.

Wallaces' Farmer received so many written tributes to Henry Wallace after his death that a collection was published in a 229 - page book entitled Tributes to Henry Wallace.

Photocopies of Historic Photographs (#1 - #3)

Bibliography

- 1) The Winterset Madisonian, 1878 - 1880 (microfilm, archives, State Historical Society of Iowa)
- 2) The Iowa Homestead, 1882 - 1895 (microfilm, archives, State Historical Society of Iowa)
- 3) Wallaces' Farm and Dairy, 3/1/1895 - 12/27/1895
- 4) Wallaces' Farmer and Dairyman, 1/10/1896 - 12/30/1898
- 5) Wallaces' Farmer, 1/6/1899 - 2/28/1916
- 6) Wallace, Henry, Uncle Henry's Letters to the Farm Boy (Des Moines: Wallace Publishing Company, 1897)
- 7) Wallace, Henry, The Skim Milk Calf (Des Moines: Wallace Publishing Company, 1900)

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 9

Wallace House
Polk County, Iowa

Bibliography (continued)

- 8) Wallace, Henry, Clover Farming (Des Moines: Wallace Publishing Company, 1900)
- 9) Wallace, Henry, Trusts and How to Deal With Them (Des Moines: Wallace Publishing Company, 1900)
- 10) Country Life Commission (Henry Wallace, member) "Report of the Commission on Country Life" (Senate Document #705, 60th Congress, 1909. Also published in New York: Sturgis and Walton Company, 1911)
- 11) National Conservation Congress (Henry Wallace, President) "Addresses and Proceedings of the Third National Conservation Congress" (Kansas City, Missouri, September 25 - 27, 1911)
- 12) Wallace, Henry, Letters to the Farm Folk (Des Moines: Wallace Publishing Company, 1915)
- 13) Wallace, Henry, Uncle Henry's Own Story, (Des Moines: Wallace Publishing Company, 1917)
- 14) Tributes to Henry Wallace, (Des Moines: Wallace Publishing Company, 1919)
- 15) Lord, Russell, The Wallaces of Iowa (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1947)
- 16) Sage, Leland, A History of Iowa (Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1974)
- 17) Harlan, Edgar Rubey, A Narrative History of the People of Iowa (Chicago and New York: The American Historical Society, 1931)
- 18) Morgan, Barton, A History of Extension Work in Iowa (Ames: Collegiate Press, 1934)
- 19) Bliss, Ralph K., History of Cooperative Agriculture and Home Economics Extension in Iowa - The First Fifty Years (Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1960)
- 20) Dailey, Christie, Editor, The Annals of Iowa, Volume 47, No. 2, Fall 1983
- 21) Kirkendall, Richard S., Uncle Henry: A Documentary Profile of the First Henry Wallace, final draft manuscript for book to be published in 1993 (Ames: Iowa State University Press)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 10

Wallace House
Polk County, Iowa

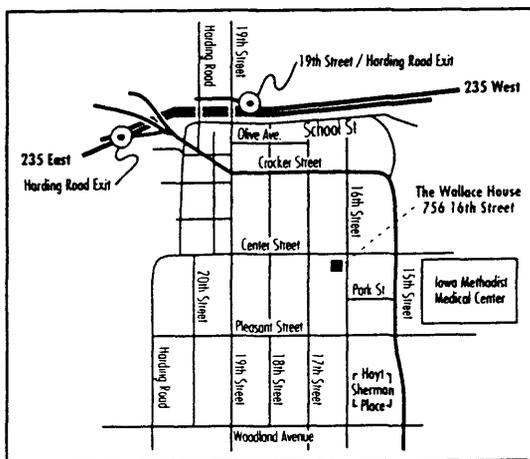
Verbal Boundary Description

Lot 1 and 3 feet of north side, Lot 2, T.E. Brown's Addition, on the southwest corner of 16th and Center Streets, Des Moines.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries include the property historically associated with the house.

Sketch Map



Photocopies of recent historical photos (pre-restoration)

- Photographer unknown ~ 1978, top to bottom: NE, #4
- WNW, #5
- SE, #6

Recent post-restoration photographs

All made 12/8/92 by Kent Newman, original negatives stored at Wallace House.

- NE, #7
- WNW, #8
- SE, #9
- W, #10

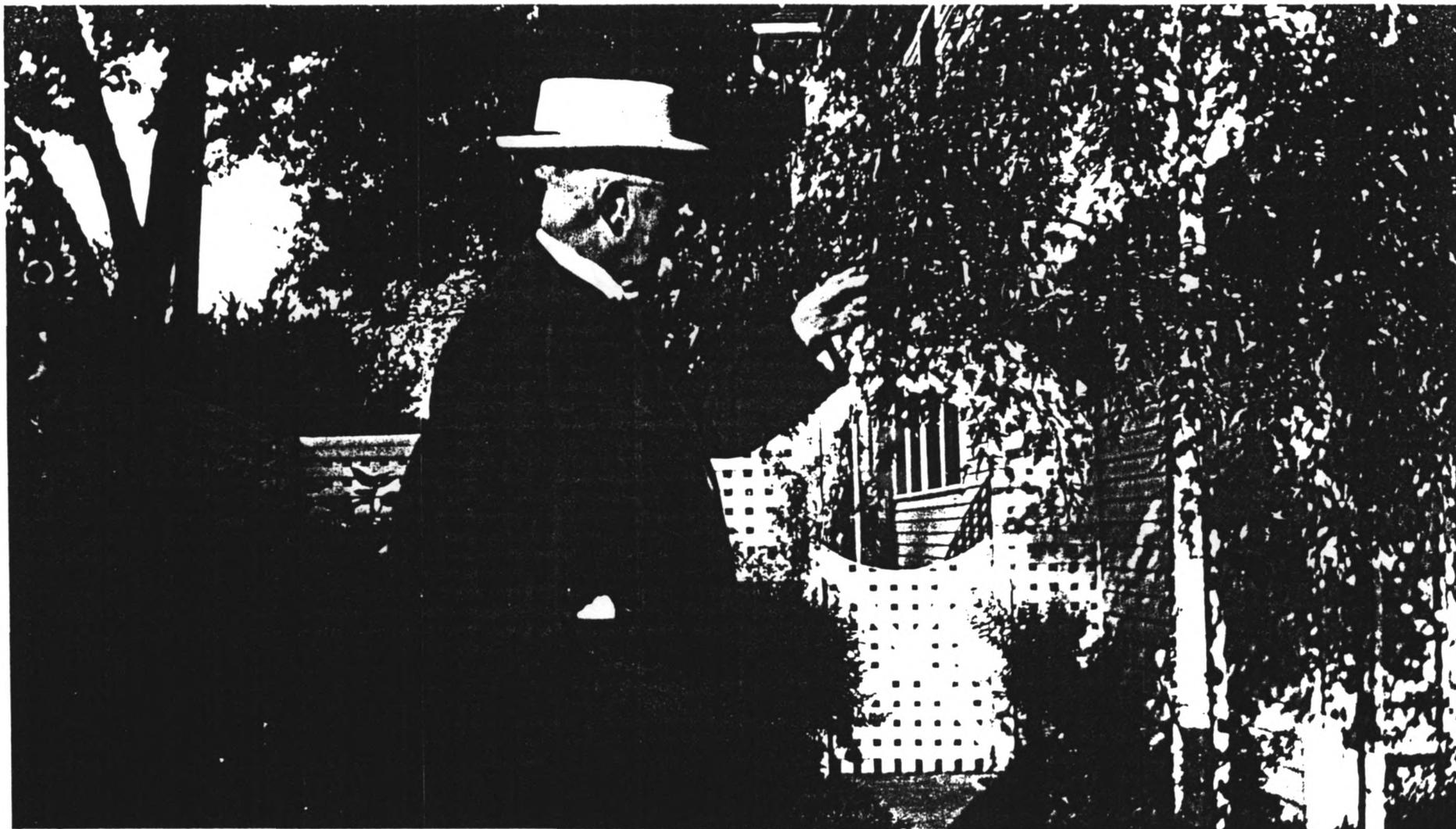


1. Wallace House
2. Polk County, Iowa
3. Unknown
4. 1890
5. Copy photo at Wallace House
6. WNW
7. #1



1. Wallace House
2. Polk County, Iowa
3. Unknown
4. 1910

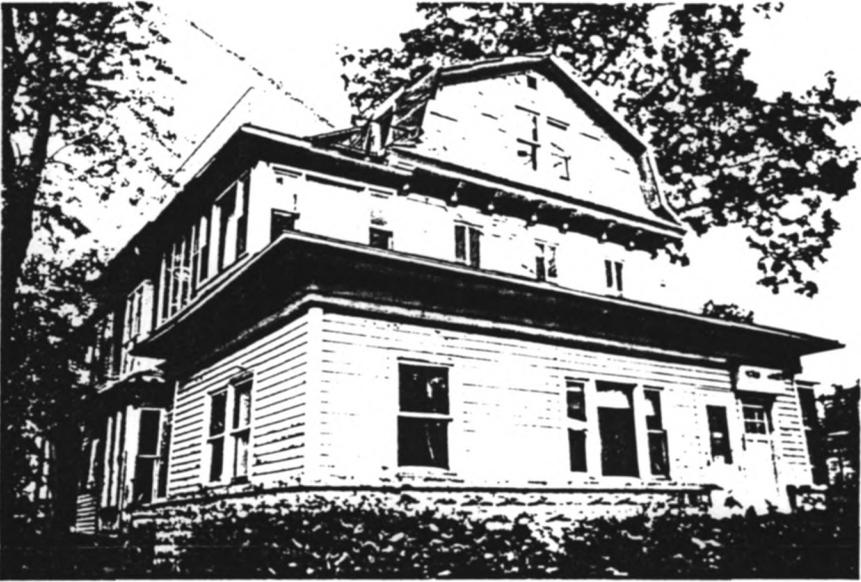
5. Original photo at Wallace House
6. WSW
7. #2



1. Wallace House (Henry Wallace in garden)
2. Polk County, Iowa
3. Unknown
4. 1915
5. Wallace House
6. E
7. #3



44



45



46