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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Nomination 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 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Cook-Johnson House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 3091 Franklin Avenue not for publication N/A
city or town Salem vicinity N/A
state Iowa code IA county Henry code 087 zip code 52649

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Barbara Mitchell DSHPO April 7 2010
Signature of certifying official 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

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this 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): _____

Love Signature of Keeper
Edson K Beall Date of Action
5-28-10

Cook-Johnson House
Name of Property

Henry 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 count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	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.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

AGRICULTURE / agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

AGRICULTURE / agricultural outbuilding

DOMESTIC / secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19th CENTURY / Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Brick

roof Metal

other

Narrative Description

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

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County and State Henry County, Iowa

7. Narrative Description

The Cook-Johnson House is located just north of Salem in east Salem Township, Henry County (Figure 1) (see Images section for all figures, starting on page 19). The surrounding land is agricultural, with the exception of the town of Salem to the south. This house has historically had this relationship and proximity with the community. The house sits on the north side of the intersection of Franklin Avenue (north to Mt. Pleasant) and Agency Road (northwest to Fairfield). The Cook-Johnson House is significant for its association with the early history and architecture of Salem Township, and the period of significance extends from circa 1850 to 1876. Several outbuildings constructed after the period of significance are located on the parcel currently associated with the house (Figure 2). The garage falls within the boundary for the nominated property, and it is considered non-contributing. The agricultural outbuildings grouped to the west are excluded from the boundary as they do not contribute to the significance of the property. The two-story, five-bay, brick house appears to have been built around 1850 by Jonathan Cook, though it is possible that it was built a few years later by Henry W. Johnson. The brick is currently painted yellow. The brick house sits on a rough stone foundation, and the roof is clad in non-historic standing-seam metal. The gable-roof house reflects the Greek Revival style, with a central entry with sidelights and transom window on the east and south elevations. The address currently is the road to the east, though the south appears to have historically been the primary entrance. The current owners undertook a significant remodel to repair and improve the property after their purchase in fall 2001, and several newer features date to this period.

The south elevation is divided into five bays with a central entry. The single-door entry has sidelights and a transom window, and it has a stone lintel. The windows also have stone lintels and sills. The four windows on the first story are balanced on the façade, with two on either side of the entry. Three-light basement wood windows are centered under each of the four first story windows. The five second story windows are directly above the five first story openings. The middle window was converted from a door leading to a flat-roof entry porch, which has been removed (Figure 8). The non-historic vinyl six-over-six-light double-hung windows reflect the historic style of windows on the house. The replacement windows throughout the house were part of the 2001-02 remodeling efforts. A wood frieze board extends under the eave.

The east elevation is divided into three bays with a central entry. The 1870 sketch of the property shows the south entry as the primary entry, emphasized by the porch. This east entry retains an entry porch with wood columns, though it does not have the flat roof shown in 1870. The single-door entry also has sidelights and a transom window, and it has a stone lintel. A window is found on either side of the entry on the first story, and three windows are located above the first story openings. The windows have stone sills, stone lintels, and non-historic six-over-six-light double-hung vinyl sashes. A three-light basement window is found under each of the two first story windows. The brick wall extending into the gable was reconfigured to increase the slope of the original low-pitched roof. The roof was built up over the connected two chimneys seen in 1870, and the chimney tops were removed. A similar reconfiguration occurred on the west elevation with the removal of the connected chimneys as well. A simple square exterior chimney was built on the center of this side. The windows appear to have been added on this wall on the first story at two different periods, based on the interior molding details. Both windows have stone lintels and sills. The south window has six-over-six-light double-hung vinyl sashes, and the north window has narrower, paired six-over-six-light double-hung vinyl sashes.

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The second story of the north (rear) elevation of the house has five windows with stone sills, stone lintels, and non-historic six-over-six-light double-hung vinyl sashes. The first story is covered by a one-story shed-roof addition, remodeled from an earlier open porch in the 1970s. A basement appears to have been poured under this portion in this period as well. The original brick exterior of the first story and placement of openings are visible on the interior in this rear room (kitchen, 1H). The frame addition is clad in wood siding, and the replacement windows match the windows on the main portion of the house with six-over-six-light double-hung vinyl sashes. Paired windows are found on the east side and east end of the north side. Sliding patio doors are found on the west end of the north side, leading out to a wood deck. A shed-roof addition on the middle of the first addition provides enclosure for the basement stairs, and it appears to have been added at the same time as the basement work under the kitchen addition. An exterior single-door entry is also found on the east side of this addition.

The interior is laid out into a standard double-pile plan with a central hall. New wood floors were installed throughout most of the first story in the 2001-02 remodel, laid on top of the original wide wood floors. The south entry leads into the main hall (1A). The stairs were rehabilitated with new wood treads and a salvaged banister (from another property) in the remodel as well. The north half of the hall (1B) has flat moldings around the door, in contrast with the profiled molding in the south half. The basement stairs had been previously relocated into this space, and it appears that the east wall may have been added. The basement stairs were removed from the back hall, and a closet added in the corner in 2001-02 as well. A Victorian door salvaged from another property was used for the closet door. The original rear entry with two-light transom window remains at the north end of the hall. The southeast room is currently used as a den (1C), with entry from the east side into this space. The windows and entry have moldings with the standard curved profile found throughout the house. The sides of the window openings are angled from the sash out to the interior wall. A fireplace is found on the west wall, and French doors lead to the hall on this wall as well. This opening was here by 2001. The living room (1D) is located in the southwest room, accessed with a single-door opening from the hall. The south windows have the standard curved molding profile, but the molding on the west windows has a later, historic, curved profile. The sides of the window openings are angled from the sash out to the interior wall. The north wall of this space, shared with the northwest room (1E), was taken out to open up the space prior to 2001. An engineered beam was added across the space as a header in 2001 to provide additional structural support. Mechanical and plumbing chases were added along either side of the remaining wall in 2001-02. The northwest room is used as a dining room, and the original exterior window on the north wall has been converted into a china cabinet. The west window on the north wall was converted to a door with transom window. The openings in this space have simple flat moldings. The paired windows and window seat on the west wall date to an earlier remodeling.

The northeast room on the first story was divided into two spaces in 2001-02, a bathroom (1F) and laundry room (1G). The south wall in the bathroom retains an original cabinet, likely in the kitchen originally. It has narrow, tall, two-panel wood doors. The south wall of the laundry room had a similar cabinet immediately to the east of this cabinet, removed during the remodeling. The bathroom has new fixtures, a tile floor, a salvaged Victorian door, and wainscoting on the lower portion of the walls. The laundry room retains an original two-panel wood door in the south opening, and this door and the east window have the original moldings with a curved profile. The sides of the window opening are angled from the sash out to the interior wall. A salvaged Victorian door

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was installed in the north opening (converted window), and it has flat wood trim. The rear room (1H) extends across the rear of the house in the earlier addition (enclosed porch), with the kitchen at the west end and a sitting area at the east end. The kitchen remodel dates to 2001-02. Salvaged Victorian moldings with bull's-eye corners have been installed on the openings in this space, and the rear entry has a salvaged Victorian door from the same property.

The second story follows the same basic four room layout, with the northeast room slightly altered through the 2001-02 remodeling. The second story hall (2A) retains the original wide wood floor. The southeast (2B) and northeast (2C) rooms are used as bedrooms. Both rooms have windows with the original curved profile moldings and have original two-panel wood doors. The sides of the window openings are angled from the sash out to the interior wall. Carpet is installed on top of the original wood floors in these spaces. The east end of the dividing wall was redesigned to remove an added closet covering the middle window on the east wall. The door connecting the rooms was also removed. The narrow attic stairs are found behind a two-panel wood door in the northeast room (2C). The southwest room (2D) is the master bedroom, and it likewise has a two-panel wood door from the hall. The moldings in this room are different, a two-step flat profile design. The sides of the window openings are angled from the sash out to the interior wall. A new wood floor was installed on the original wood floor in this room. A two-panel door with similar moldings is found on the north wall, now leading to the bathroom (2E). A closet door has been added to the right. The northwest room was previously remodeled to add a bathroom in the east third of the space. The small hall (2F) from the main hall to the northwest room had been created during this remodel. The northwest room was remodeled in 2001-02 into a bathroom (2E), with the old bathroom converted to the master bedroom (2D) closet. A wall was created at the north end and a door added at the south end. The east entry into the bathroom has a salvaged Victorian door. Likewise, the moldings throughout the bathroom are fluted with bull's-eye corners. The window in the small hall retains its original curved molding, and the sides of the window openings are angled from the sash out to the interior wall.

The attic is accessed from narrow, steep wood stairs in the northeast room (2C). The end brick walls in the attic show signs of the reworked brick walls to accommodate the steeper roof, as well as the original connected end chimneys. It appears that the roof reconstruction was done in the early 20th century.

The basement is now accessed by stairs enclosed in the small addition on the north side of the kitchen, as the interior stairs in the back hall were removed. The floor joists on the west half of the house have been reinforced with a stud wall, and a concrete floor has been added. The east half of the basement has a brick floor, and the joists show signs of removed lath and plaster. A small brick fireplace is located on the south half of the east wall. It has a segmental arch opening with soldier bricks. A room in the northeast corner is partitioned with brick walls, and the brick floor continues into this space.

There are five outbuildings on the current legal parcel associated with the house. All date to after the period of significance for the property, and only the garage falls within the boundary for this property. The 26 by 30 foot frame garage sits to the northeast of the house, and the assessor lists a construction date of 1974. It is considered a non-contributing building within the boundary for the property. The remaining outbuildings associated with the property to the west are excluded from the boundary. A large 18-foot diameter grain bin is found to the west of the house near Agency Road, and the assessor lists a date of 1985. A frame gable-roof

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barn, likely built in the 1890s or early 1900s, is located north of the grain bin. It measures 40'-2" by 44'-2" with a lean-to section on the north side, and it has posts that are unhewn tree trunks with sawn cross members and rafters. Salvaged elements have been added to the barn. A later 20th century gable-roof frame machine shed (c.1985, per assessor records), measuring 64'-4" by 24'-3", is located to the north of the barn. It does not appear on the 1957 aerial photograph (Figure 11). The east 16 feet is enclosed, and the remainder is open to the south. A gable-roof frame poultry house, reportedly dating to the 1920s, sits to the east of the machine shed. It measures 18 feet by 36 feet. It appears to have been remodeled and altered over the years.

The overall integrity of the Cook-Johnson House is good. It retains its integrity of location and setting, situated immediately north of Salem on a wedge-shaped piece of land created by the road north to Mt. Pleasant and the diagonal road northwest to Fairfield. The town of Salem has not grown out to surround the property, and thus it retains an immediate rural setting. The relationship to the town also remains distinct. The integrity of design, workmanship, and materials remains good. The overall design of the building is clearly visible, and many historic materials are intact. Replacement materials have generally been selected to complement the original design. Design changes such as the roof and chimneys, porches, and second story entry are not immediately discernible, unless comparing with a historic photograph. Even with these changes, the feeling of the home as a 150+ year-old house is strong, as well as its association to the early settlement period in Salem Township. The integrity is sufficient to convey its significance under Criterion A, though it is not as strong for a case for significance under Criterion C.

Cook-Johnson House
Name of Property

Henry 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 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.

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance

circa 1850 - 1876

Significant Dates

circa 1850

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

unknown

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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8. Narrative Statement of Significance

The Cook-Johnson House is locally significant for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its significance within and association with the early history of Salem Township, particularly the history associated with the settlement of the area by members of the Society of Friends. The period of significance spans from the construction around 1850 by Jonathan Cook to the sale of the property in 1876 by Henry W. Johnson. The significant date is the construction of the house around 1850.

The Cook-Johnson House is significant in the early history and settlement of Salem Township as it is directly associated with the settlement of the area by members of the Society of Friends and one of the most substantial homes constructed in this period. This land was purchased by Jonathan Cook in 1841. His move to this area is directly linked with the settlement of Salem and the surrounding rural area by members of the Society of Friends (Quakers). His parents and family were members of this religious group, all moving to this area from Preble County, Ohio in 1839. Jonathan Cook supported the anti-slavery efforts of some members, and he is associated with the formation of the Society of Anti-Slavery Friends in Salem in 1843. This large brick home was not likely the first house associated with this property, and it appears that it was built around 1850 by Jonathan and Emily Cook. However, they sold the property in 1851, and Henry W. Johnson bought the property in 1852. Johnson was considered to be wealthy and also the son of Quakers who moved to Salem Township during the early settlement in 1839. It is possible that Henry W. Johnson constructed this house in the 1850s after his purchase of the property. He continued to farm the land associated with this property and live here until 1876. The two-story, five bay, brick house is larger than many of the other early homes, and it included more refined Greek Revival details than most other homes. Its inclusion as one of three homes in Salem Township depicted in the 1870 atlas of Henry County demonstrates the local prominence of the house in this period. It retains several characteristic features of the Greek Revival style, including a symmetrical façade, two entries with sidelights and transom windows, and flat stone lintels and sills. With more research on the architecture and alterations, the house may demonstrate sufficient integrity for significance under Criterion C for architecture as well.

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Jonathan Cook and the early history of Salem Township

Located in southeast Iowa, this area in Henry County reflects some of the earliest history of the state of Iowa. The first official settler arrived in Henry County in spring 1834. Settlement began in Salem Township, about 22 miles northwest of Fort Madison on the Mississippi River, in 1835, and this community grew as the first Society of Friends (Quaker) settlement west of the Mississippi River. This early town led to significant settlement and cultivation of agricultural lands in Salem Township in the 1830s and 1840s. As Salem grew in the late 1830s, the Territory of Iowa was organized on June 12, 1838. By 1840, the population of the state reached 43,112, the population of Henry County reached 3,772, and the population of Salem was near 300. The location of Salem was selected as it was centered on a large prairie – flat, rolling land that was good for settlement and agriculture. While the Big Cedar Creek and Little Cedar Creek provided necessary water, the lands were hillier around the waterways, cutting through the west half of the township. Timber, stone, and clay were found in plentiful supply in these areas. The first homes in Salem Township were log cabins, with some more substantial homes of brick or stone also constructed (HCBC 1982: 13; Bowron 1859: 11; Jaynes 1976: 2, 4, 20).

Jonathan Cook was one of the early settlers of Salem Township. The Cook family was among the Society of Friends members in Preble County, Ohio. His father Nathan had two children from his first marriage to Deborah Comber (Jonathan, Martha), and twelve children from his second marriage to Sarah Denny (Elizabeth, William, Eli, Susannah, Isaac, Hannah, Charity, Amos, Henry, Obadiah, Louisa, Elihu). Nathan Cook bought land in the northeast quarter of Section 36 in 1839, and Nathan and Sarah Cook lived here until their respective deaths in the 1870s. In 1835, Jonathan Cook married Susannah Beeson, apparently without the prior approval of the Elk Monthly Meeting (Preble County, Ohio), as he was reprimanded. Susannah Cook was later also noted for a "marriage out of unity" in 1836. Jonathan and Susannah had two children in Ohio: Mary Ann, born January 27, 1836, and Isaac Newton, born December 26, 1837 (*Portrait and Biographical Album of Henry County 1888*: 616-617; Hinshaw, Vol. 5: 833, Vol. 7: 82).

In 1839 the Cook families moved to Henry County, Iowa. On June 15, 1839, Nathan, Sarah, and their children were granted a certificate to transfer membership from the Elk Monthly Meeting in Preble County, Ohio to the Salem Monthly Meeting in Henry County, Iowa. Then on September 21, 1839, Jonathan and wife Susannah and children Mary Ann and Isaac Newton were granted a certificate from the Elk Monthly Meeting to the Salem Monthly Meeting. The certificate was received in Salem on November 30, 1839. Lydia Ellen was born on September 18, 1839 in Henry County, Iowa, immediately upon their arrival. The 1840 census shows the household of Jonathan Cook including himself, a 20-30 year old female (Susannah), a male age 10-15 (unknown), a male under age 5 (Isaac Newton) and two females under age 5 (Mary Ann and Lydia Ellen). The family grew with the birth of Eliza Jane on December 9, 1841 and Perry on September 8, 1845 (Hinshaw, Vol. 5: 833; Vol 7: 81-84). On March 25, 1841, Jonathan Cook bought the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 14 for \$400 (Deed Book A: 495). Section 14 is located immediately north of the town of Salem, which was platted in the north halves of Sections 23 and 24. It is likely that a small home was originally built for the family, with this large brick house built at a later date.

The members of the Society of Friends at Salem were becoming known statewide in the 1840s for their anti-slavery views and belief in equal legal rights for all citizens, including blacks. By this period, the Indiana Yearly

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Meeting of the Society of Friends, to which the Salem Monthly Meeting belonged, was split over the degree of assistance that their members should offer as they advocated against slavery. While all Friends opposed slavery, the degree of direct involvement in and association with anti-slavery activities remained up for debate. By 1841, two groups were beginning to identify themselves in the Indiana Yearly Meeting – one of Friends active in the anti-slavery movement and one of the remainder of the membership, including the leadership, which supported anti-slavery efforts but remained less directly involved. At the Indiana Yearly Meeting on October 2, 1842, they cautioned their members again against “joining or participating in the excitement and over-active zeal of the Anti-Slavery Societies” as the activities and publications would “have the tendency to set one part of Society against another, to lessen the value of our religious testimonies in our estimation, or to make us set light by the restraints of the advices or discipline of our Society.” They recommended all to “seek quietness and retirement from these things before it be too late” (Edgerton 1856: 59). As a result, the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Anti-Slavery Friends organized on February 7, 1843, drawing from any members more active in anti-slavery activities from the district of the Indiana Yearly Meeting. They stressed they had the choice of either being scattered and alone or to form their own group, and they had chosen to do the latter (Edgerton 1856: 75).

Though perhaps meeting prior to this period, the Society of Anti-Slavery Friends was officially organized at Salem on July 22, 1843. Leadership included many prominent members of the community, including the two trustees appointed for taking and holding titles to the meeting house and burying ground lots: Isaac Pidgeon and Aaron Street, Jr. Other officers included Marmaduke Jay, Phebe Pidgeon, Elizabeth Street, John Lewelling, Elva Lewelling, Bulah Comer, and Cyrena Lewelling (Henry County Lands Book E: 25). Additional prominent community members included Thomas Frazier, Henderson Lewelling, James Comer, Eli Jessup, Nathan Hammer and Jonathan Cook (Jones 1914: 138). Similar to meetings in Indiana, the Salem Monthly Meeting of Friends responded to the formation by disowning several Friends in the next couple years, mostly for lack of attendance. Aaron Street, Jr. and Eli Jessup were disowned in 1843, followed by 15 additional men in 1844 (Jones 1914: 139; ASMM, Leeper 2007). While the Salem Monthly Minutes note actions related to anti-slavery activities more directly in other instances, the minutes note on March 25, 1843 that Jonathan Cook was condemned for not attending meetings and “detraction.” Detraction was later removed (Salem Monthly Minutes). However, Louis Jones writes:

In accordance with the strict orders of the Indiana Yearly Meeting concerning the Anti slavery Separatists, complaint against Jonathan Cook and Elwood Osborn was on March 25, 1843, laid before the Salem Monthly Meeting because of their “neglecting the attendance of our religious meetings and for detraction.” Care was extended to these two Friends, and after a period of several months Osborn was brought to retract his position, presenting to the meeting the following statement... (Jones 1914: 138)

From this time on, as the anti slavery feeling became more and more intense at Salem, scarcely a monthly meeting convened without one or more members being complained against for joining the “Separatists”. Jonathan Cook, refusing to acknowledge that he was sorry for the course he had taken, was disowned; and before the year 1845 had drawn to its close, no less than fifty of the most vigorous members of the Salem Monthly Meeting had been dealt with, most of them being disowned. (Jones 1914: 139)

The Anti-Slavery Friends in Salem would gradually rejoin the regular Monthly Meeting over the next decade. The first Friends were accepted back in 1848 and 1849 (ASMM, Leeper, 2007). This period found many Anti-Slavery Friends in Indiana returning to their regular meetings as well. In the 1850s, an increasing number of Indiana

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Friends returned to the main body, and many joined the new Republican party after the Free Soil party merged with it. By 1857, the reunion was complete in Indiana. As anti-slavery views became more widespread, the main body of Friends showed a greater willingness to tolerate more liberal views and actions (Jordan 2000: 22).

The precise date of the construction of this brick house remains somewhat ambiguous. It is unknown if Jonathan Cook lived here or in an earlier house during this period of anti-slavery activity. On July 9, 1847, Susannah Cook died in Salem at age 29. Jonathan Cook married Emily Ross in Salem on August 30, 1848. The 1850 federal census lists Jonathan Cook, a 35-year-old farmer born in Ohio, with wife Emily (23, born in Pennsylvania), Mary A., age 13; Lydia E, age 11; Eliza J., age 8; Perry, age 5; and Thomas, 9 months. The federal census, recorded in September 1850, lists the value of his real estate at \$2,000. This figure appears to indicate significant construction on his property. The taxable value in 1850 of these 80 acres in the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 14 was \$200, per county tax records. Jonathan Cook also owned 20 acres in the west half of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 23 (\$80), 20 acres in the east half of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter in Section 23 (\$80), and Lot 3 of Block 18 in Salem (\$18). Additionally, he had horses, six cows valued at \$60, 20 hogs valued at \$20, and eight sheep valued at \$8, with his total taxable value at \$546. By comparison, Henry and Elizabeth (Cook) Lamm's 80 acres in the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 36, likely with a two-story brick house, was valued at \$375 in the tax records, and he had real estate totaling \$1200 per the 1850 census. The 80 acres with Walter Crew's new house in 1850 were valued at \$400 and he had real estate totaling \$1500 per the 1850 census. Thus, Jonathan Cook's taxable value of this land at the start of 1850 appears low, while the real estate value in the census appears high. These numbers may relate to the construction of this house in 1850. Assuming that brother-in-law Henry Lamm's similar two-story brick home was built in 1849 after he gained title to that land, then 1850 is a logical date for the construction of Jonathan Cook's house as well.

On July 7, 1851, Jonathan and Emily Cook sold the 80 acres in the east half of the southeast quarter of Salem Township to Gabriel Nixon for \$1,850. This price also appears to indicate that this brick house was built by this date. On April 25, 1852, Jonathan Cook died in Salem. His second wife Emily appears to have later remarried. The 1850 census lists Gabriel Nixon (age 50, farmer, \$1,000 in real estate) with wife Mary (42), four children born in Indiana - Phineas (17), Daniel (14), Millicent (12), and Albert (10) - and two children born in Iowa - Arthur (5) and Levina (6 months). Little other information is known about Nixon. He owned this property only briefly, selling about 63.25 acres in the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 14 to Henry W. Johnson on May 31, 1852 for \$1,015. The area appears to be the land north of Agency Road, which runs diagonal to the northwest from Salem through this land. The decrease in value is likely partially due to the decreased amount of land.

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County and State Henry County, Iowa

History associated with Henry W. Johnson

Henry W. Johnson owned a 120-acre farm in Sections 1 and 12 of Salem Township when he purchased this property in Section 14 in 1852. Henry W. Johnson (who used the middle initial to distinguish himself from another Henry Johnson) was the son of John and Anna Johnson, born in Indiana on January 5, 1817. On June 7, 1837, he crossed the Mississippi River at Fort Madison, taking up a claim in Salem Township. The members of the Johnson family were also part of the Society of Friends. John, Anna, Henry W., Phebe, Reuben, Elijah, and William Johnson were in the first group of members transferring from the Vermillion Monthly Meeting in February 1839. However, Henry did not stay with the Society of Friends. On July 3, 1839, he was condemned for receiving counterfeit money and offering to sell it as such. He then was disowned on September 28, 1839 (Hinshaw, Vol. 7: 149). Henry W. Johnson married Catherine Bales in 1839, and she died in 1841. He then married Pernina Lyons in 1843. His obituary notes that "Mr. Johnson was a mechanic and carpenter by trade and built the first brick chimney and brick house erected in Salem, Iowa" ("H.W. Johnson," *The Daily Gate City*, Keokuk, Iowa, January 8, 1889). The location of this house is currently unknown. The 1850 census lists Henry (age 36) and Pernina (age 30) Johnson in Jackson Township, and they had no children listed. Henry was a farmer with \$1,500 in real estate. In 1850, he went to California and was "reasonably successful" at mining. He returned to his farm near Salem in 1851 ("H.W. Johnson," *The Daily Gate City*, Keokuk, Iowa, January 8, 1889). Thus, the purchase of this property followed shortly after his return to Henry County.

H.W. Johnson was a wealthy man per the tax records in 1853, as his real estate and personal property was taxed at a value of \$4,735. He owned a total of 280 acres in Salem Township, including the 80 acres in the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 14 (this property, with a house), the 40 acres in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 1 (shown with a house by 1859), the adjacent 80 acres in the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 12, and 80 acres of the timber land in the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 8. This land was valued at \$2,400. Additionally, he owned out lot 3 in Salem, valued at \$250. His personal property was valued at \$2,085. Thus, it is possible that this substantial brick home was not built until 1852 by Henry W. Johnson. The house appears in this location on the 1859 map of Salem (*Map of Henry County, Iowa* 1859). The property is shown on the map of Salem Township (Figure 5), and the house location is clearly visible on the map of Salem (Figure 6) (see Images section for all figures, starting on page 19). The directory associated with the map lists H.W. Johnson as a land agent. The 1859-60 county directory lists Henry W. Johnson in Salem Township (Bowron 1859: 114). He and Thomas Johnson are the only Johnsons remaining in the township.

Henry Johnson apparently continued to engage in counterfeiting activity, though details of his activities only emerged after his death. The counterfeiting activity received new attention in fall 1911 after the deathbed confession of Wallace Godfrey regarding the murder of Warner Davis. Wallace Godfrey was a relative of Henry Johnson's wife. The *Mt. Pleasant Free Press* reported "It is now definitely known that three men now deceased and by their own confession were implicated with the counterfeiting gang, namely Henry Johnson, Wallace Godfrey, and Clark Osborn, the first having a number of years ago acknowledged on his death bed that he was one of the band, also that he knew who killed Warner Davis but refusing to reveal this and the other two..." ("Other Incidents Concerning the Davis Murder Case," *Mt. Pleasant Free Press*, October 12, 1911). Upon his deathbed in Oregon in 1911, Wallace Godfrey confessed that Clark Osborn had killed Warner Davis in his

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smokehouse in September 1859, after he found their counterfeiting operations when looking for lost cows and was ready to report it to Joel Jones, member of the grand jury. This news traveled back to Salem in September 1911, and other information began to be revealed and recalled locally. H.M. Crosbie recalled that counterfeiter's tools had been found in the Osborn's barn when it was torn down, as well as in his father Stephen Osborn's old wagon shop. Rachel Kellum recalled an incident when her brothers were studying bookkeeping with Henry Johnson's children and were asked to bring in some paper money. They brought in perfect bills ready for a signature. The teacher threw them into the fire, but Rachel's sister pulled one out to save ("Horrible Murder," *Burlington Hawk-Eye*, November 14, 1859; "Dying Man Clears Old Crime Mystery," *Mt. Pleasant Weekly News*, September 13, 1911; "More News About the Davis Murder," *Mt. Pleasant Weekly News*, September 27, 1911; "Other Incidents Concerning the Davis Murder Case," *Mt. Pleasant Free Press*, October 12, 1911; "Early Salem History," *Mt. Pleasant Free Press*, October 19, 1911).

By 1860, Henry W. Johnson had sold his other properties. His only property listed in Salem Township is the 79.25 acres in the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 14, valued at \$1,914. This value is higher than the value of Henry Lamm's property in Section 36 (\$1,470), also with a two-story brick house. Johnson may have owned real estate elsewhere as well. The 1860 census lists H.W. Johnson, age 44, a farmer, with \$10,000 in real estate and \$3,000 in personal property. His household includes wife Pernina (age 42, born in North Carolina), son N.W. (age 18, born in Iowa), daughter Martha (age 6, born in Iowa), Mary Permill (age 74, born in North Carolina), and Rebecca Street (age 15, born in Iowa) working as a domestic servant. In 1864, he went with his son Nathan to occupy and till a farm on the Arkansas River in Colorado, returning to Salem in 1866. He was an experienced and expert hunter, known as "Buckskin." He ordered a custom-made steel trap from New York City and was the first man to catch a grizzly bear in the Rocky Mountains with a steel trap ("H.W. Johnson," *The Daily Gate City*, Keokuk, Iowa, January 8, 1889). The 1870 census lists Henry W. Johnson, age 53, with \$15,000 in real estate and \$2,145 in personal property. His household included wife Pernina (age 48) and daughter Mattie (age 15).

The 1870 map depicts the settlement and characteristics of Salem Township (Figure 7), with the flatter prairie land in the east half of the township that was good for crops and hillier timber land along the creeks in the west half of the township. Agricultural tracts range from around 80 to 160 acres in size on average. Small tracts of land continue to be found in the west half of the township, primarily in the timber land (Thompson and Everts 1870: 25). Henry W. Johnson had a farm that was smaller than average in this period based on this information. However, his property was one of three farmsteads in the township selected for depictions included in the 1870 atlas (Figure 8). His house, as well as the residence of Henry L. Lamm (Section 36, 1584 335th Street, State #44-01689), are brick houses. Houses depicted in other townships include more gable-front, side passage, frame houses, either one-and-one-half or two stories in height. By comparison, this house is more substantial than the "typical" home in the county. The house is shown as a large double-pile dwelling with a low-pitched roof and two interior end chimneys connected at each side. A rear ell extends behind the house, likely the kitchen. The property has a hedge fence along both streets and several small trees on the property. A barn appears located behind the trees to the west of the house (Thompson and Everts 1870: 26).

Henry W. Johnson continued to live here into the 1870s. His daughter, Martha, married A. E. Hollowell in Salem on February 5, 1871. On May 31, 1876, Henry W. Johnson sold this property to Amos McMillan for \$8,000 and

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moved to Keokuk. In the 1880s, his health began to fail, and he spent several winters in New Orleans. After leaving the Society of Friends, he did not ascribe to any denomination. He was one of the charter members of the Salem Lodge, No. 17, of the Masons. He died in Keokuk on January 7, 1889. His obituary notes that he was a "man of naturally strong physique and rugged character, the former being characteristic of the family" ("H.W. Johnson," *The Daily Gate City*, Keokuk, Iowa, January 8, 1889).

Later history of the property

The *Mt. Pleasant Journal* reported on May 11, 1876: "A. McMillan has bought H. Johnson's house and farm and will move into his new home to-morrow. H. Johnson's son-in-law will move into McMillan's house, and Mr. Johnson is at Keokuk intending to buy a new home." Amos McMillan was another of the first local settlers that belonged to the Society of Friends, with land bought for him by son Eli in nearby Lee County in 1837. The large family moved to Lee and Henry counties. Amos first married Hannah Armitage and had ten children, then married Sevilla Andrews and had ten more children, and then married widow Sylvia Garretson around 1872, who was the daughter of Abijah and Elizabeth Johnson of Osklaooosa. The 1870 census lists Amos McMillan, age 65, farmer, living in Franklin Township, Lee County, with wife Sarah (sic), age 44; son Charles, age 41; son Arthur, age 18; daughter Anna, age 15; daughter Hannah, age 13; daughter Minnie, age 12; and daughter Emily, age 10. The move to this property in Salem Township may have related to his third marriage. The county directory in the 1879 *History of Henry County* list Amos McMillan as living in Section 14 of Salem Township. Likewise, the 1880 census lists Amos, age 74, as a retired farmer, with wife Sylvia, age 49, in Salem Township. Upon his death in 1890, he was considered one of the wealthiest men in Salem Township. He was survived locally by sons, Charles, Jesse and Arthur, and daughters Mrs. Levi Gregory, Mrs. Albert Banta and Mrs. William Hagan (*Portrait and Biographical Album of Henry County 1888*: 571-572; *History of Henry County 1879*: 601; "The Reaper in Salem," *Mt. Pleasant Journal*, March 20, 1890).

Upon the death of Amos in 1890, the property transferred to his children, listed as "Charles McMillan et al" in local records and maps (Figure 9). Charles was already a large landowner by this period. In 1899, the property (61 acres north of Fairfield Road) transferred solely to the youngest daughter of Amos and Sevilla, Florence E. Banta. Florence E. McMillan married Albert A. Banta on September 8, 1880. The 1900 census listed Albert Banta (farmer, age 41), wife Florence E. (age 40), daughter Eunice R. (age 18) and son Merle (age 8) living in Salem Township. It appears that they may have lived here and farmed for a few years. They were also members of the Society of Friends. In May 1907, the *Salem News* reported that Albert A. Banta had returned last winter after several years in California. He bought the G.A.R. Hall and moved in, fixing up the front for a dwelling and the rear to manufacture pop and other soft drinks. He had learned the business in California. The Crown Soda Works in Salem would continue to operate until World War I ("A New Industry," *Salem Weekly News*, May 23, 1907; Jaynes 1976: 93, 97-98). However, though the Bantas continued to own the farm, they apparently lived in Salem in this period. The 1910 census confirms that they lived on S. Main Street (road along the south side of the town square).

In 1910, Florence E. Banta sold the property (61 acres north of Fairfield Road in east half of southeast quarter of Section 14) to Charles and Carrie Sheckler. The 1910 census lists Charles as a 54-year-old farmer with wife

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Carrie (age 51) and son Ralph J. (age 19, salesman in general store). They were members of the Congregational Church. The boundaries of the property in this period are depicted on the 1917 map (Figure 10). In 1920, they sold the property to Thomas E. and Rebecca White. Thomas was a 62-year-old retired farmer when he bought this property, married to Rebecca Frazier in 1881. He was a member of the Society of Friends by birthright but not active until 1897. When he died in 1924, he was a member of the board of appraisers for inheritance tax and also a member of the board of education in Salem. His surviving children included: Fred, Roy, George, Ralph, Darrel, Leota, Vera, Mrs. Earl Dillavou, Mrs. S. D. Garretson, Mrs. Max Spray, Mrs. J. A. Mills, and Mrs. Marion King ("Thomas Eli White," *Salem News*, January 24, 1924). The property transferred among Rebecca and various children over the next few years, with Darrel taking title to the property in 1931. Like many other farmers in the Great Depression experiencing foreclosure, he appears to have lost the farm to the Federal Land Bank of Omaha in 1935.

In September 1939, Roy and Ruth White bought the property (61 acres north of Salem-Fairfield Road) from the Federal Land Bank of Omaha. Roy was a 45-year-old farmer who was active in local government. In 1944, a referendum was held to establish a soil conservation district in Henry County. Roy White was selected as one of the first three commissioners for Henry County (Jaynes 1976: 143). He continued to serve in this position for several years. At the time of his death in 1961, he was mayor of Salem. He was also trustee of White Institute of Boys Home in Providence. He served in leadership positions in the Salem Monthly Meeting and Salem Quarterly Meeting of the Society of Friends ("Roy White," *Mt. Pleasant News*, April 10, 1961, 1). The development of the farm during the tenure of Roy White is depicted in a 1956 aerial (Figure 11). The photograph shows the house with a long sidewalk to the front door and a driveway to the east. Two barns, a grain bin, a poultry house, and two or three other small buildings are visible. Only one barn and the poultry house appear to be extant, with two later buildings constructed. Roy died on April 9, 1961, and the property transferred to his wife Ruth. She sold it to Wayne A. and Harriet S. Halliwill in 1971. The Halliwill family sold the house parcel in 2001 to Chad and Kelly Brousseau, retaining the agricultural land associated with the property.

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Section 9 Page 13 Property name Cook-Johnson House
County and State Henry County, Iowa

9. Major Bibliographical Sources

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Plat Book of Henry County, Iowa. Rockford, IL: W.W. Hixson & Co., 1930.

Portrait and Biographical Album of Henry County, Iowa. Chicago: Acme Publishing Co., 1888.

Salem History Book Committee (SHBC). *Place of Peace: Memories of Salem, Iowa, 1835-1996.* Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1996.

Salem Weekly News. Various articles. On microfilm at Crew Public Library (Salem) and Mt. Pleasant Public Library.

Tax Records, Henry County. Located in basement vault of Henry County Courthouse, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

Research assistance provided locally by Larry Cammack, Jean Leeper, Mary Savage, and Pam Schinstock.

Preparation of this nomination is supported financially in part by the State Historical Society of Iowa, Historical Resource Development Program (Resource Enhancement and Protection program).

Cook-Johnson House
Name of Property

Henry County, Iowa
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approximately 1.4 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>15</u>	<u>616088</u>	<u>4523962</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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 Rebecca Lawin McCarley, Architectural Historian

organization SPARK Consulting date March 31, 2010

street & number 17 Oak Lane telephone 563-324-9767

city or town Davenport state Iowa zip code 52803

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Chad and Kelly Brousseau

street & number 3091 Franklin Avenue telephone unavailable

city or town Salem state Iowa zip code 52649

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.

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal boundary description

The boundary for the property begins at the northeast corner of the current parcel associated with the house, extends roughly 175 west along the north parcel line, then south 320 feet to the parcel line along the northeast side of Agency Road, along this line southeast 120 feet, then northeast 110 feet along the gravel road cut-off, and then 310 feet north along the parcel line along Franklin Avenue to the point of beginning. The property includes roughly 1.4 acres. The boundary is depicted on Figure 2 (page 20).

Boundary justification

The boundary includes the land immediately around the Cook-Johnson House, including the yard immediately around the house and the important relationships to Agency Road and Franklin Avenue. It excludes outbuildings to the west that do not contribute to the significance of the property.

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Photographs

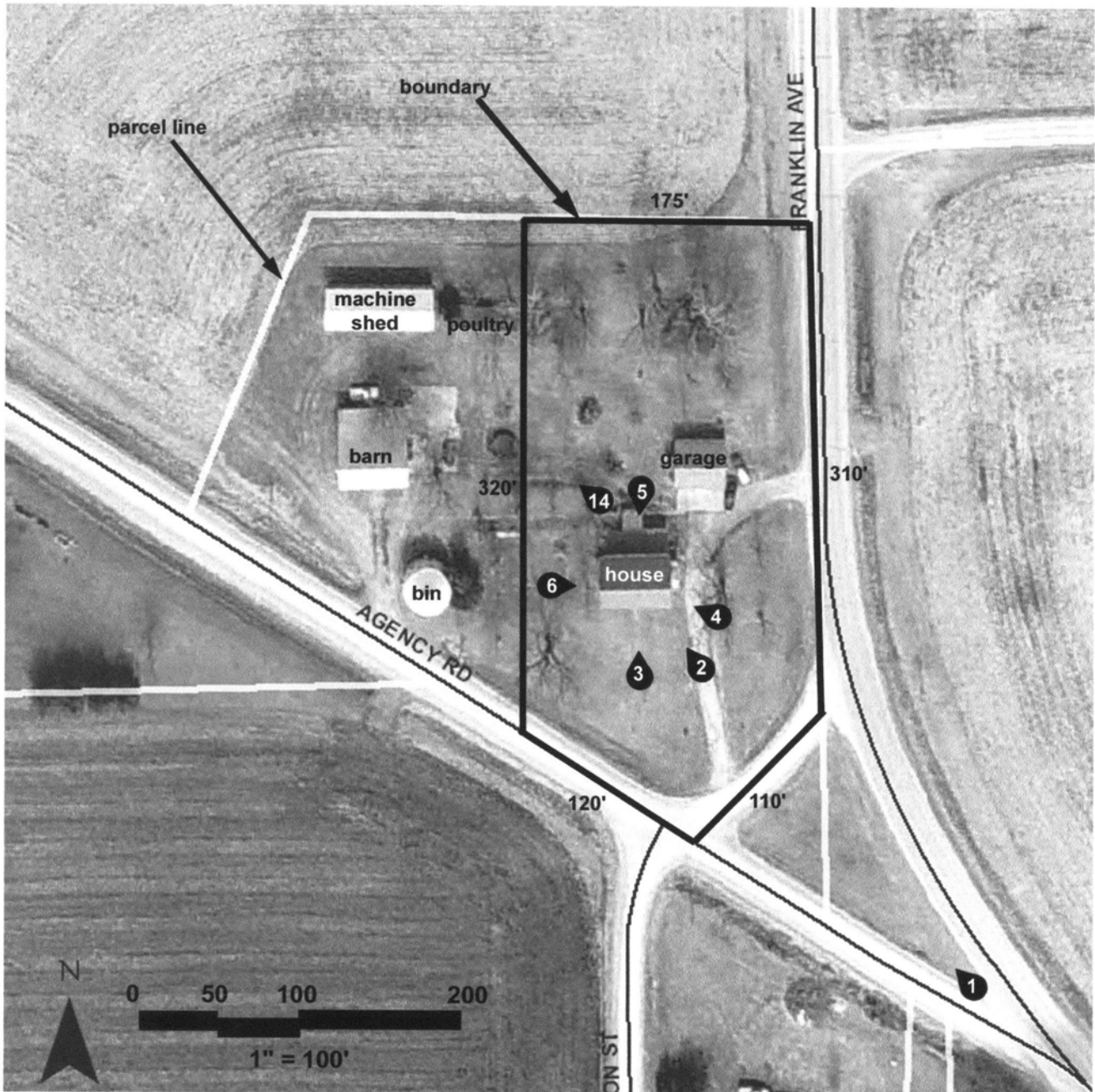
The photographs of the Cook-Johnson House in Salem, Henry County, Iowa, were taken by Rebecca Lawin McCarley, SPARK Consulting, on September 2, 3 and 14, 2009. The digital photographs were printed with HP 100 photo gray Vivera ink on HP Premium Plus Photo Paper (high gloss). The photographs were also submitted digitally, per current guidelines. Sketch maps depicting the location of the photographs are found on the following pages.

1. Setting of the Cook-Johnson House, looking northwest.
2. Cook-Johnson House, looking northwest.
3. South elevation of house, looking north.
4. East elevation of house, looking west.
5. North elevation of house, looking south.
6. West elevation of house, looking east.
7. Den (1C), looking northeast.
8. Living Room (1D), looking southeast.
9. Cabinet in bathroom (1F), looking south.
10. Hall (2A), looking south.
11. Bedroom (2D), looking southeast.
12. Attic, looking west.
13. Basement, looking east to fireplace.
14. Outbuildings associated with house, looking west.

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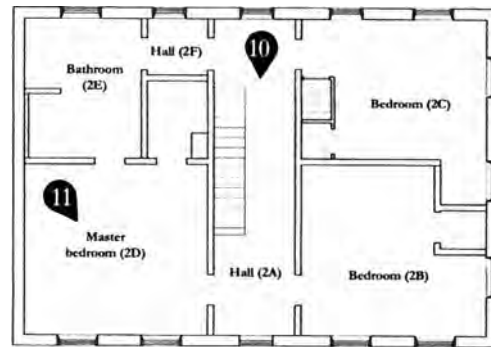
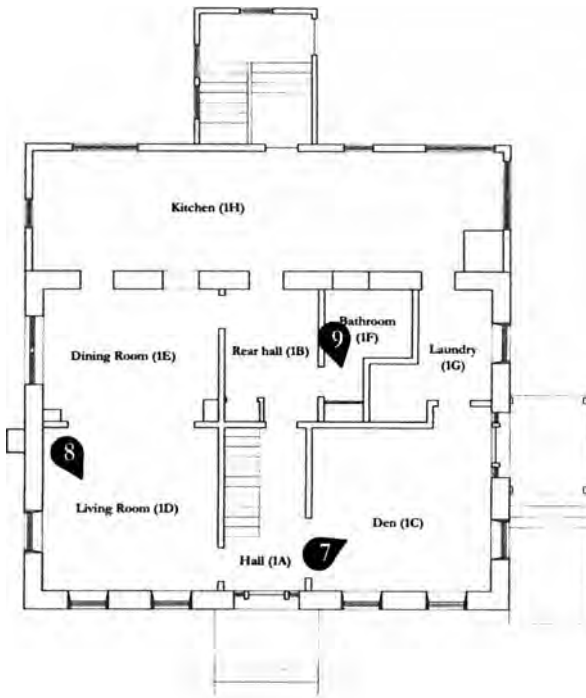


Photograph key – exterior
(2008 aerial photograph courtesy of Planning Department, Henry County, Iowa)

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Interior photograph key
Cook-Johnson House
September 2009

1/16" = 1' (general layout sketch)
R.L. McCarley, SPARK Consulting



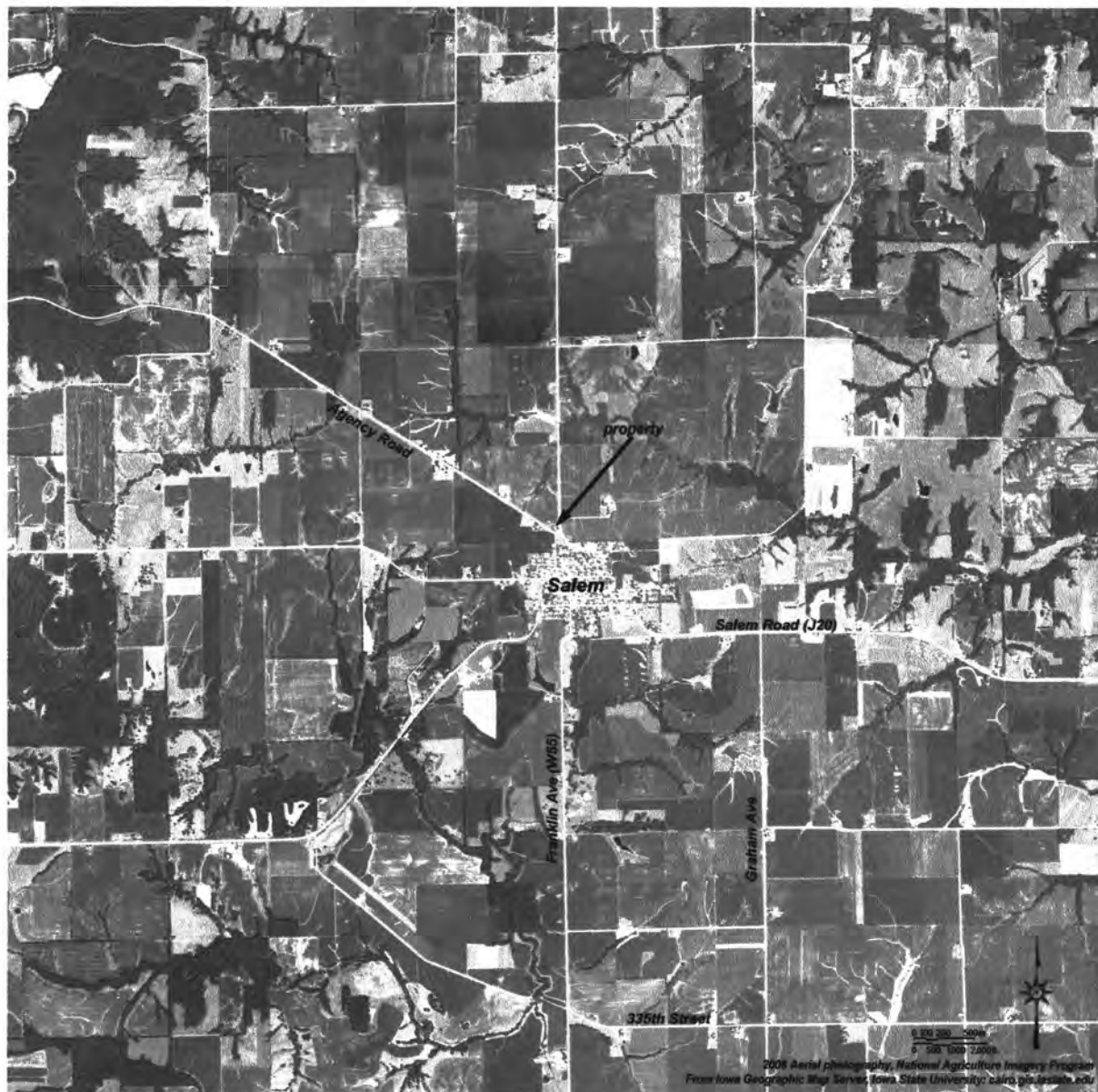
Photograph key – interior

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Location Map (Figure 1)

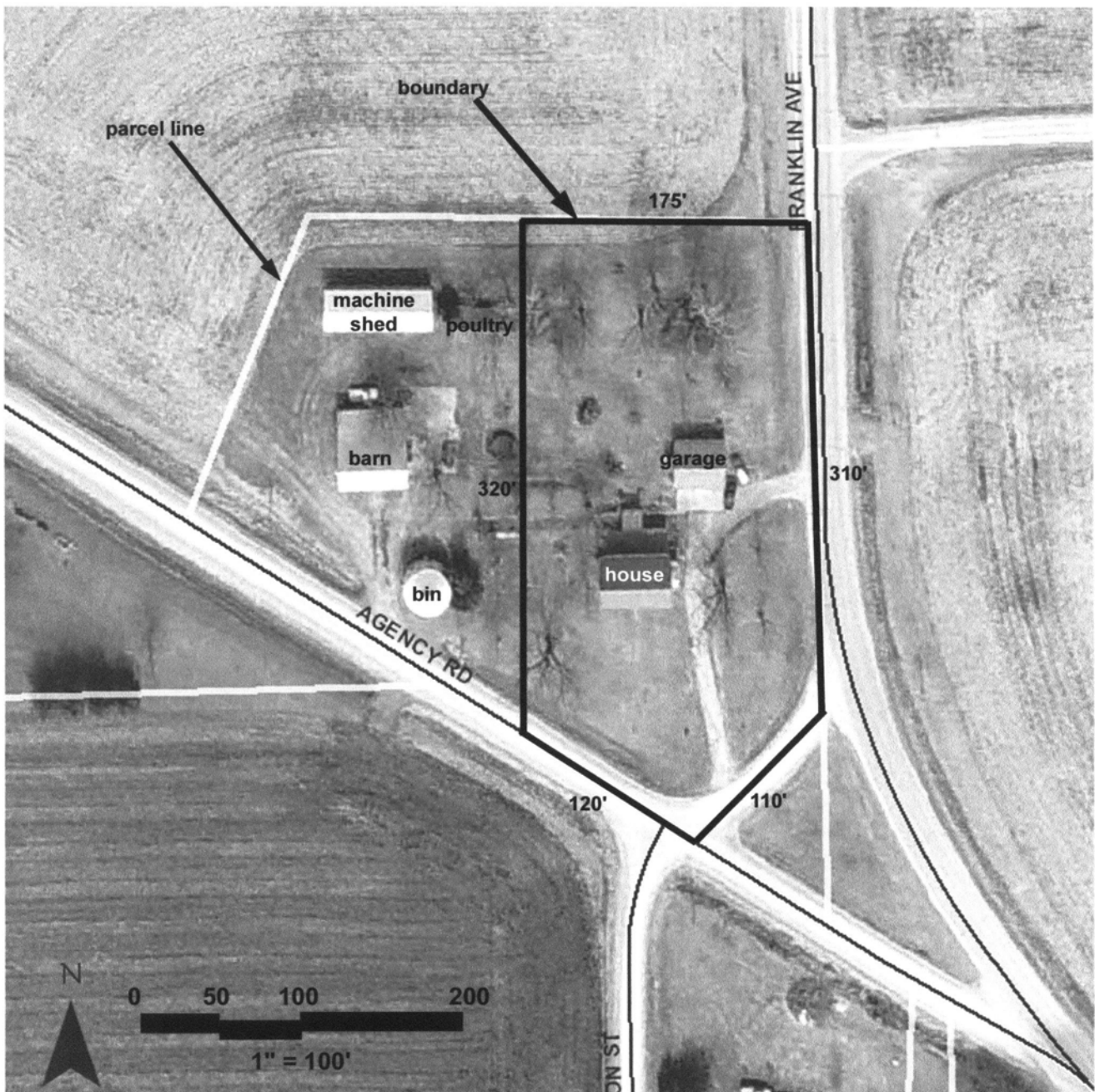


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Site plan (Figure 2)

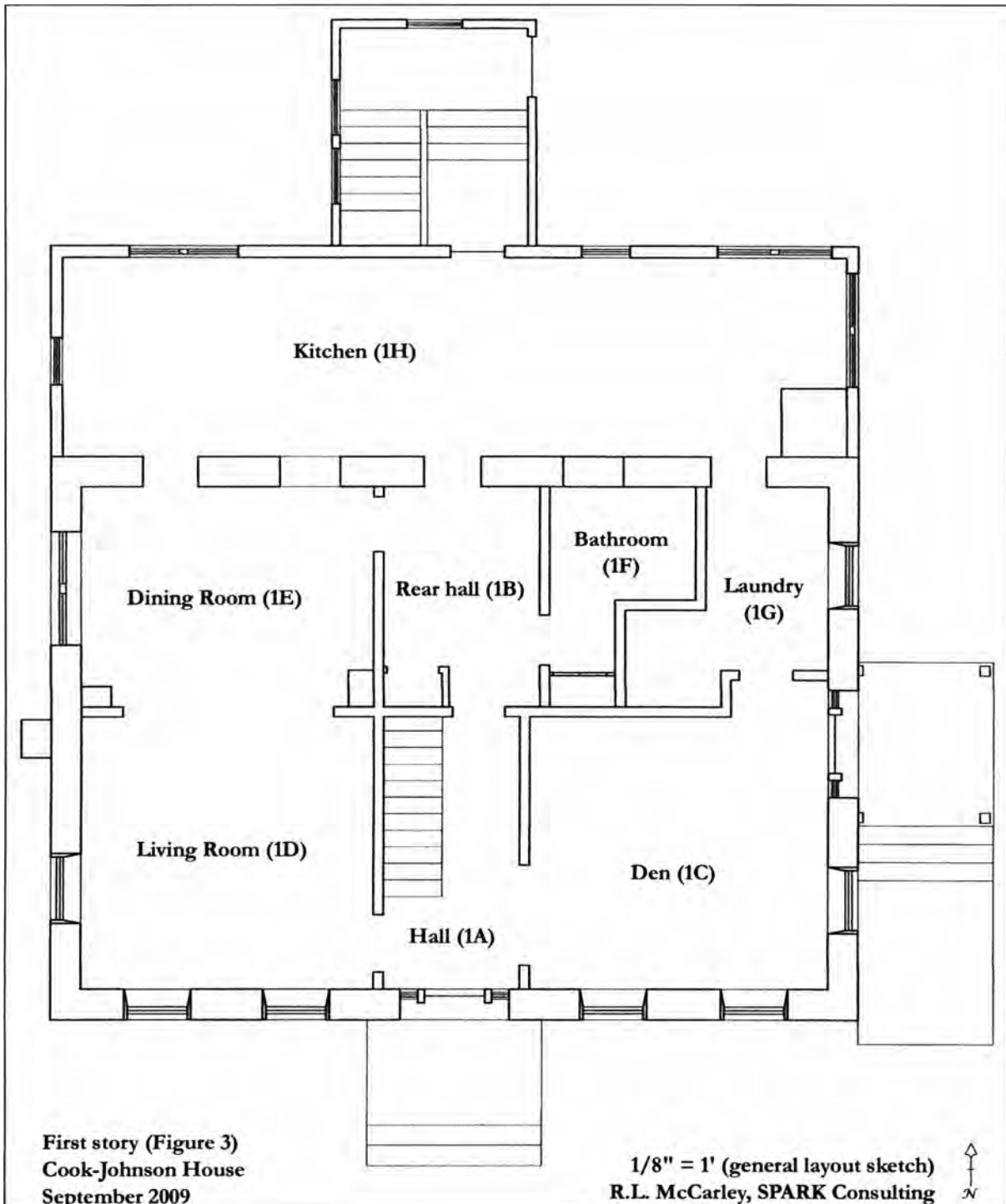


(2008 aerial photograph courtesy of Planning Department, Henry County, Iowa)

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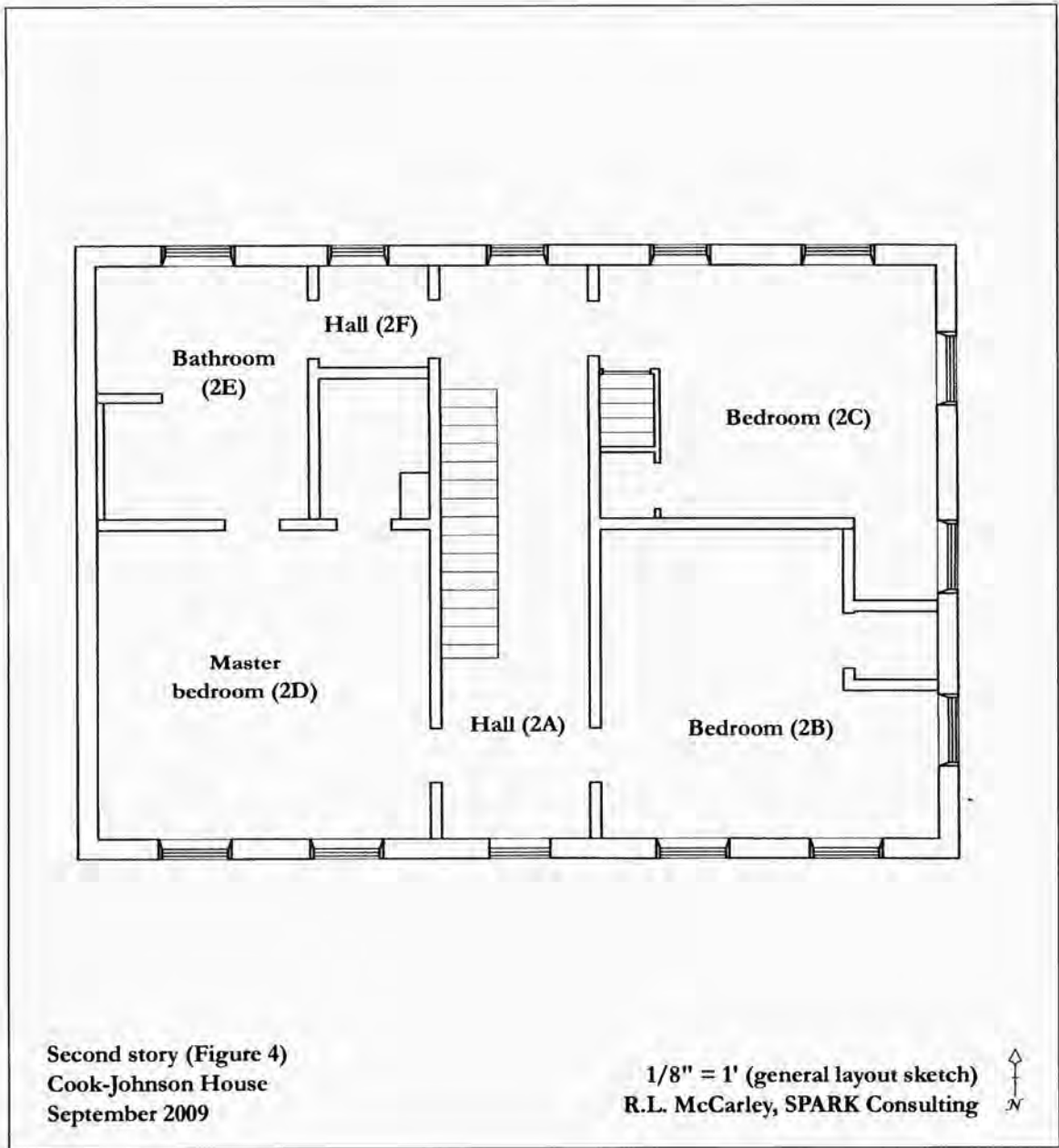
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Second story (Figure 4)
Cook-Johnson House
September 2009

1/8" = 1' (general layout sketch)
R.L. McCarley, SPARK Consulting

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Historic maps and photographs

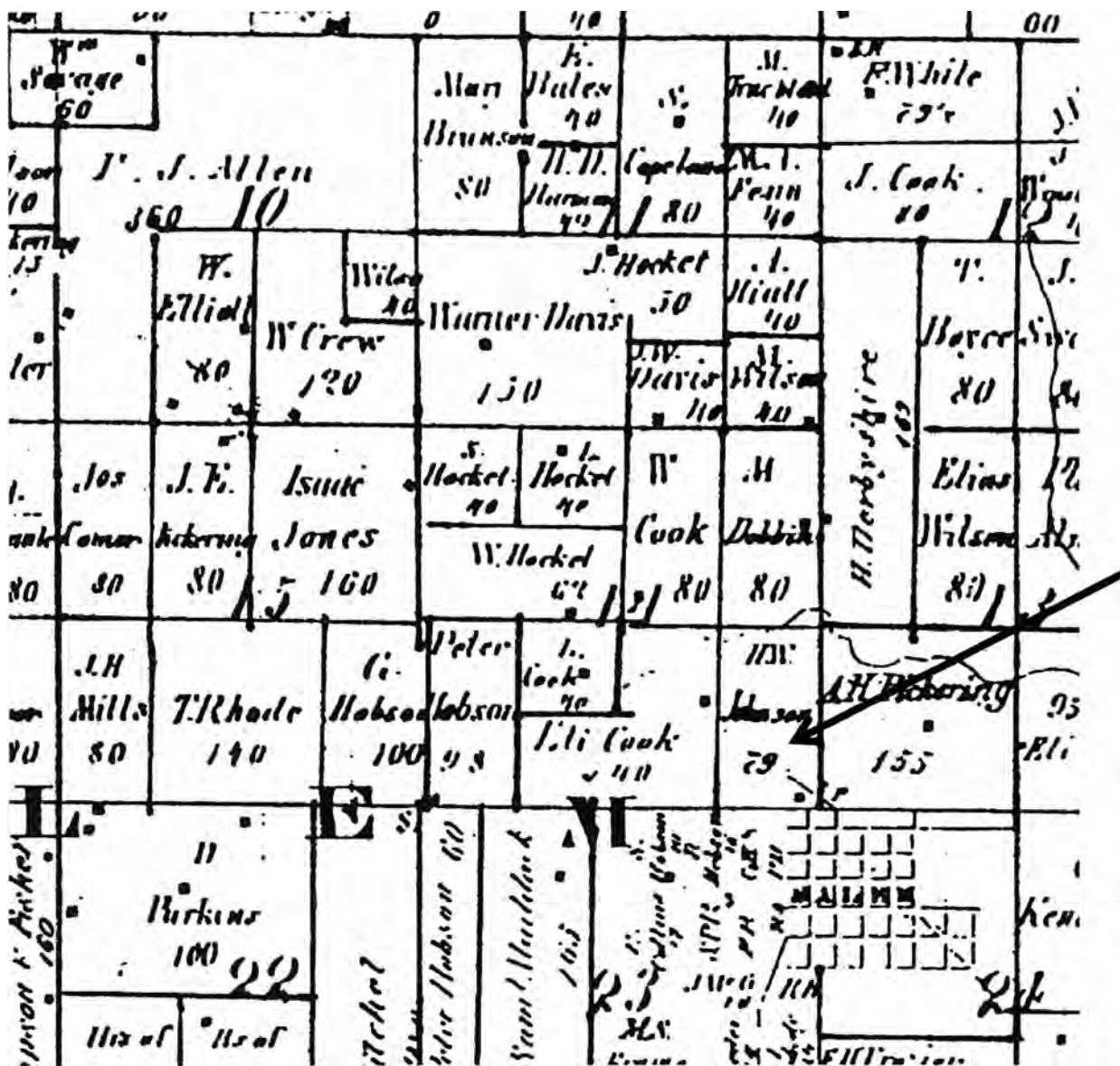


Figure 5. Salem Township in 1859 (Map of Henry County, Iowa 1859; also Cooper 1989: 14).

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Figure 6. Salem in 1859, with Johnson's house indicated (Map of Henry County, Iowa 1859; also Cooper 1989: 4).

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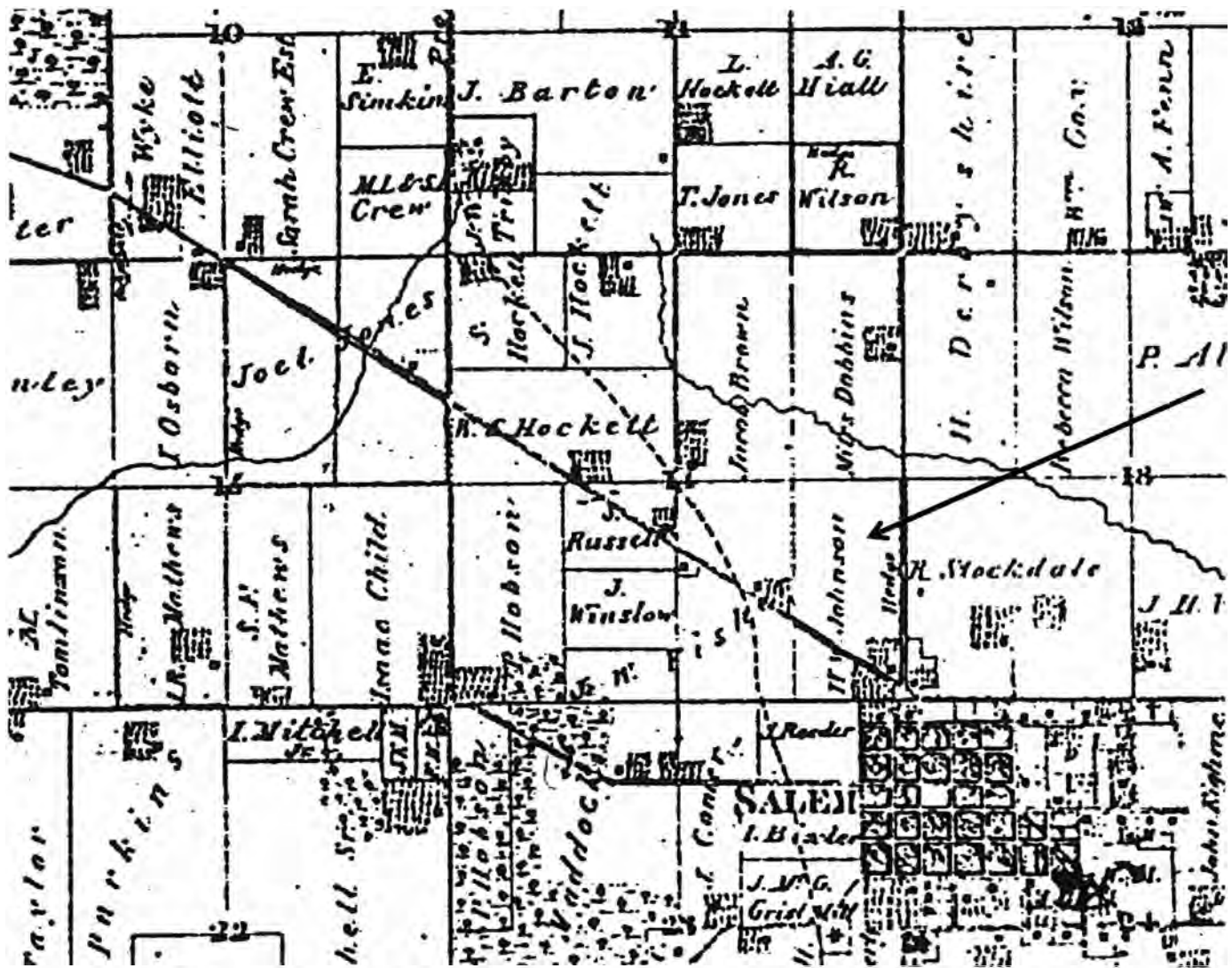


Figure 7. Salem Township in 1870, with property indicated (Thompson and Everts 1870: 25).

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Figure 8. Sketch of Henry W. Johnson House in 1870 (Thompson and Everts 1870: 26).

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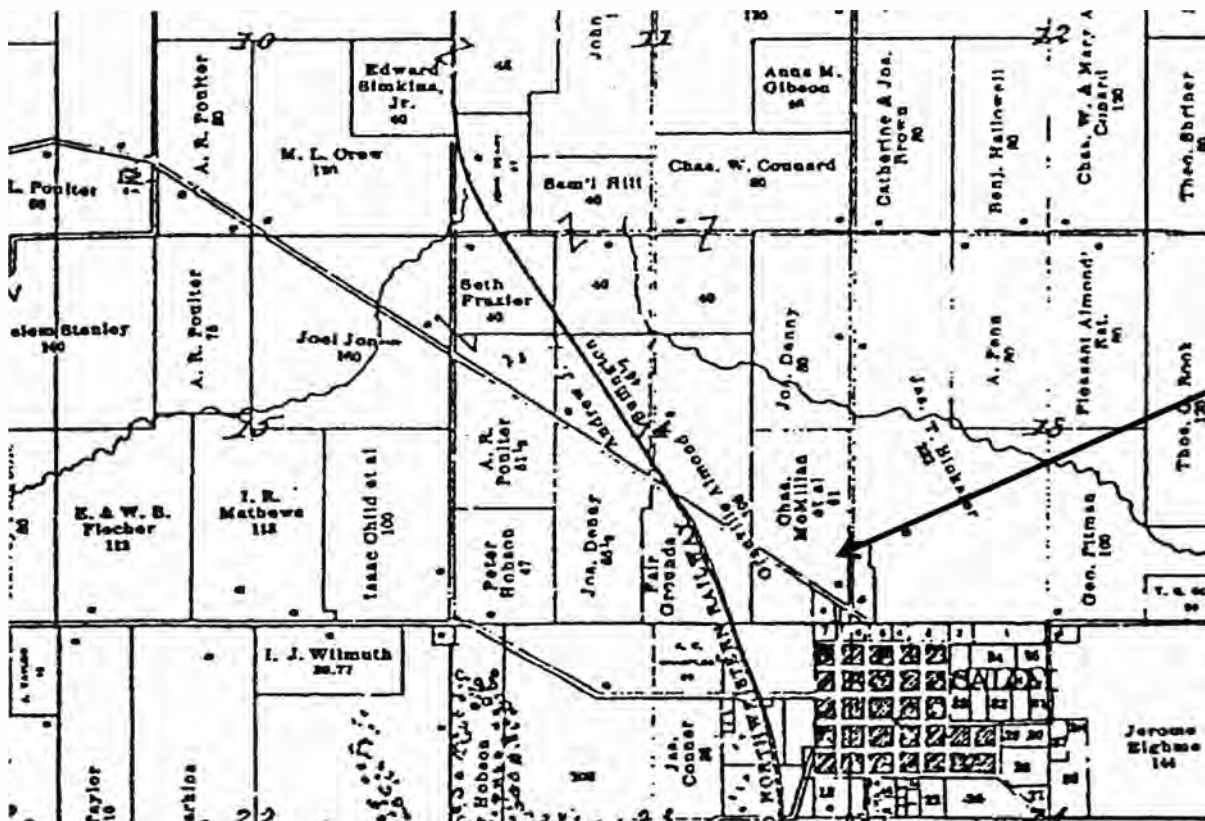


Figure 9. 1895 atlas of Salem Township, with property indicated (Brooks & Whiting 1895: 11).

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Figure 10. Map of Salem Township in 1917, with property indicated (Ogle 1917: 29).

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**WHITE, ROY A.
Salem**

**Rt. 1
65 acres**

Figure 11. Aerial photograph of the property in 1956 (Drury 1956: 197).

CLG NATIONAL REGISTER REVIEW

CLG Name Henry County Date of Public Meeting Jan 14-2010

Property Name Cook-Johnson House, 3091 Franklin Avenue, Salem, Henry County

1. For Historic Preservation Commission:

- Recommendation of National Register eligibility
- Recommendation of National Register ineligibility

Signature Donald E Young Date 1-14-10

Print Name Donald E Young

Title Chairman

Reason(s) for recommendation:

See applications

2. For Chief Elected Local Official:

- Recommendation of National Register eligibility
- Recommendation of National Register ineligibility

Signature [Signature] Date 1-14-2010

Print Name GARY K SEE

Title CHAIR, HENRY COUNTY B.O.S.

Reason(s) for recommendation:

concur with the recommending body that this proposal is appropriate for non-renomination.

3. Professional Evaluation:

- Recommendation of National Register eligibility
- Recommendation of National Register ineligibility

Signature [Signature] Date 1/26/10

Print Name RALPH J. CHRISTMAN

Title SHPO HISTORIAN

Reason(s) for recommendation:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Cook-Johnson House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: IOWA, Henry

DATE RECEIVED: 4/16/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/12/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/27/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/31/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000292

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5-28-10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Cook-Johnson House, Salem, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 1



Cook-Johnson House, Salem, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 2



Cook-Johnson House, Salem, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 3



Cook-Johnson House, Salem, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 4



Cook-Johnson House, Salem, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 5



Cook-Johnson House, Salem, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 6



Cook-Johnson House, Salem, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 7



Cook-Johnson House, Salem, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 8



Cook-Johnson House, Salem, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 9



Cook-Johnson House, Salem, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 10



Cook-Johnson House, Salem, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 11



Cook-Johnson House, Salem, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 12



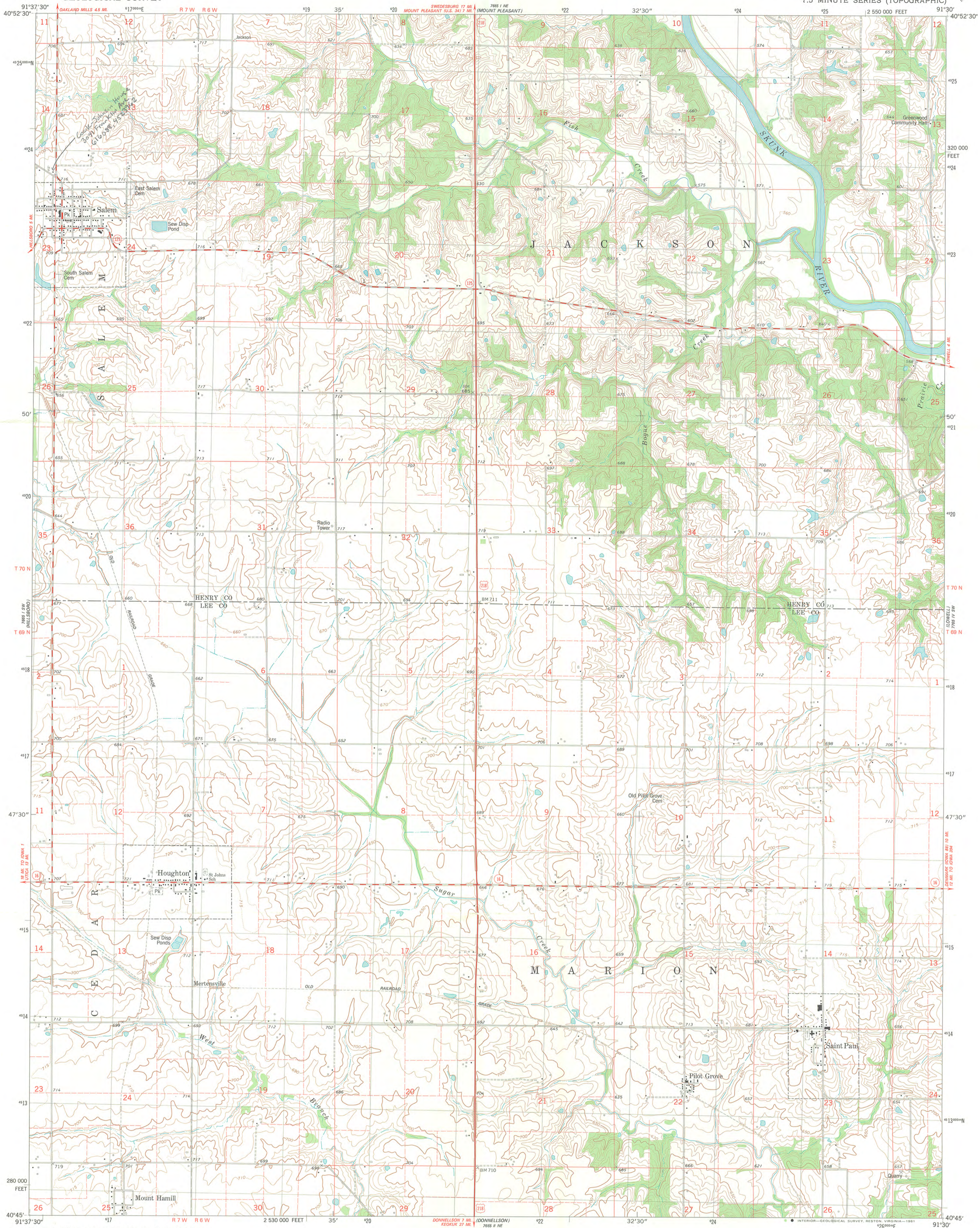
Cook-Johnson House, Salem, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 13



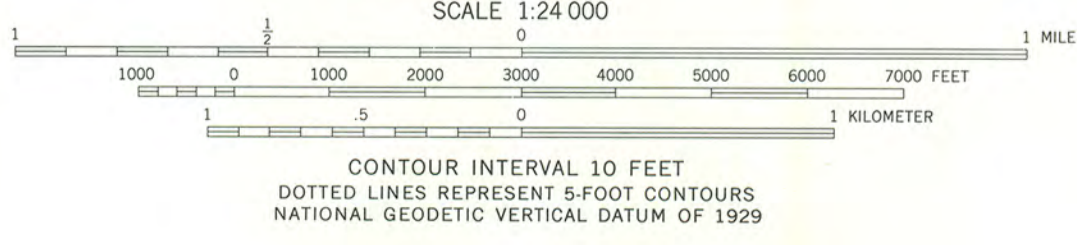
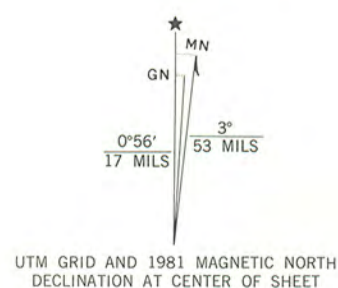
Cook-Johnson House, Salem, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 14

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SALEM QUADRANGLE
IOWA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1973. Field checked 1976. Map edited 1981
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Iowa coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 15
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 1 meter north and 13 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND BY THE IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

SALEM, IOWA
N4045-W9130/7.5
1981
DMA 7665 I SE--SERIES V876



April 7, 2010

Carol Shull, Chief
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, N.W.-- 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

The following National Register nomination(s) are enclosed for your review and listed if acceptable.

- Farmers Savings Bank, 101 S. Main Street, Salem, Henry County
- Bicksler Block, 101-103 W. Cherry Street, Salem, Henry County
- Cook-Johnson House, 3091 Franklin Avenue, Salem, Henry County
- Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead District, 1584 – 335th Street, Salem, Henry County
- Best, Louis P. and Clara K., Residence and Auto House, 627 Ripley Street, Davenport, Scott County
- Pleasant Grove Community Church and Cemetery, 56971 – 170th Street, Ames vicinity, Story County

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Elizabeth Foster Hill".

Elizabeth Foster Hill
Tax Incentive Programs Manager/
National Register Coordinator