

**Site Inventory Form**  
**State Historical Society of Iowa**  
 (December 1, 1999)

State Inventory No. 70-00201  New  Supplemental  
 Part of a district with known boundaries (enter inventory no.) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Relationship:  Contributing  Noncontributing  
 Contributes to a potential district with yet unknown boundaries  
 National Register Status: (any that apply)  Listed  De-listed  NHL  DOE  
 Review & Compliance No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Non-Extant (enter year) May 9, 2005

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Dr. D.P. Johnson House  
 other names/site number Field Site #: FS-036

**2. Location**

street & number 126 W. 3<sup>rd</sup> Street  
 city or town Muscatine  vicinity, county Muscatine  
 Legal Description: (If Rural) Township Name \_\_\_\_\_ Township No. \_\_\_\_\_ Range No. \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_ Quarter of Quarter \_\_\_\_\_  
 (If Urban) Subdivision Original Town Block(s) 34 Lot(s): N 1/2 Lot 10

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification [Skip this Section]**

**4. National Park Service Certification [Skip this Section]**

**5. Classification**

Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property	
	If Non-Eligible Property Enter number of:	If Eligible Property, enter number of: Contributing    Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	_____ buildings	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> district	_____ sites	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____ structures	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____ objects	_____ objects
<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____ Total	<u>1</u> Total

Name of related project report or multiple property study (Enter "N/A" if the property is not part of a multiple property examination).  
 Title \_\_\_\_\_ Historical Architectural Data Base Number \_\_\_\_\_

Historical and Architectural Survey and Evaluation of the Downtown Commercial District 70-013

**6. Function or Use**

<b>Historic Functions</b> (Enter categories from instructions)	<b>Current Functions</b> (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>11D03: Health Care / medical business/office/doctor</u>	<u>01B02: Domestic / multiple dwelling/apartment bldg</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

**7. Description**

<b>Architectural Classification</b> (Enter categories from instructions)	<b>Materials</b> (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>99: Mixed</u>	foundation <u>03: Brick</u>
_____	walls <u>02A: Weatherboard</u>
_____	roof <u>08A: Asphalt Shingle</u>
_____	other _____

**Narrative Description** ( SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED)

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria** (Mark "x" representing your opinion of eligibility after applying relevant National Register criteria)

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> More Research Recommended	A	Property is associated with significant events.
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> More Research Recommended	B	Property is associated with the lives of significant persons.
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> More Research Recommended	C	Property has distinctive architectural characteristics.
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> More Research Recommended	D	Property yields significant information in archaeology or history.

County Muscatine Address 126 W. 3<sup>rd</sup> Street Site Number 70-00201  
City Muscatine District Number \_\_\_\_\_

**Criteria Considerations**

- 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)

05: Commerce  
29: Social History

**Significant Dates**

Construction date 1843  check if circa or estimated date  
Other dates 1850s

**Significant Person**

(Complete if National Register Criterion B is marked above)  
D.P. Johnson, Sr.

**Architect/Builder**

Architect \_\_\_\_\_  
Builder Edward Ballard

**Narrative Statement of Significance**  SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Bibliography  See continuation sheet for citations of the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form

**10. Geographic Data**

**UTM References (OPTIONAL)**

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	_____	_____	2	_____	_____
3	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

See continuation sheet for additional UTM references or comments

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Jim Rudisill, Planning & Community Development Coordinator (R.L.McCarley, Consultant)  
organization Muscatine Historic Preservation Commission date February 2, 2005 (May)  
street & number 215 Sycamore telephone 563-264-1554  
city or town Muscatine state Iowa zip code 52761

**ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION (Submit the following items with the completed form)**

**FOR ALL PROPERTIES**

- Map:** showing the property's location in a town/city or township.
- Site plan:** showing position of buildings and structures on the site in relation to public road(s).
- Photographs:** representative black and white photos. If the photos are taken as part of a survey for which the Society is to be curator of the negatives or color slides, a photo/catalog sheet needs to be included with the negatives/slides and the following needs to be provided below on this particular inventory site:

Roll/slide sheet # \_\_\_\_\_ Frame/slot # \_\_\_\_\_ Date Taken \_\_\_\_\_  
Roll/slide sheet # \_\_\_\_\_ Frame/slot # \_\_\_\_\_ Date Taken \_\_\_\_\_  
Roll/slide sheet # \_\_\_\_\_ Frame/slot # \_\_\_\_\_ Date Taken \_\_\_\_\_

- See continuation sheet or attached **photo & slide catalog sheet** for list of photo roll or slide entries.
- Photos/illustrations without negatives are also in this site inventory file.

**FOR CERTAIN KINDS OF PROPERTIES, INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING AS WELL**

- Farmstead & District:** (List of structures and buildings, known or estimated year built, and contributing or non-contributing status)
- Barn:**
  - A sketch of the frame/truss configuration in the form of drawing a typical middle bent of the barn.
  - A photograph of the loft showing the frame configuration along one side.
  - A sketch floor plan of the interior space arrangements along with the barn's exterior dimensions in feet.

**State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Use Only Below This Line**

Concur with above survey opinion on National Register eligibility:  Yes  No  More Research Recommended  
 This is a locally designated property or part of a locally designated district.

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

Evaluated by (name/title): \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Narrative Description

The Dr. D.P. Johnson House was torn down on May 9, 2005 after more than a year of debate over the future of the house. The following description was written prior to the demolition.

The D.P. Johnson house is a two-story, side-gable, frame structure that appears to have been constructed c.1843 in the utilitarian style popular in Muscatine during the early settlement of the community (Shank 2003). The building measures about 29 feet wide and 19 feet deep, without the rear ell and additions. At the back, a one-story, gable-roofed ell, offset from either side of the main block with a roof ridge perpendicular to the main block, extends back about 16 feet and is about 14 feet wide. The ell probably housed the kitchen. The two-story main block with a one-story ell was a common plan for city houses and farmhouses of the time. Construction was wood frame on a low brick foundation. There is also some stone foundation under the original block. There is a cellar under the house. At the back wall of the ell, the spaces between the wood studs are filled with brickwork, called noggin. This was often used as thermal insulation during the mid-1800s. It is likely that the exterior walls of the main block of the house are insulated this way too. On the earliest Sanborn map of Muscatine, 1883, the plan of the house shows a two-story addition next to the east wall of the original ell with three small one-story additions behind it. There is a porch across the front of the house and a porch at the west side of the original ell (Shank 2003).

A July 1 bond and August 17 deed that was recorded in the abstract of title for the property indicates Edward Ballard, one of two original owners of the lot, built the house for Robert M. Clark and Stephen Foss (Shank 2003). Foss was mayor of Bloomington, as Muscatine was then called, in 1844 and 1846. Dr. David P. Johnson purchased the property in 1857. Dr. Johnson apparently rented the building before purchasing it, since the 1856 Muscatine City Directory lists his residence and office at the site. This is not unusual since doctors in the 19<sup>th</sup> century often had their offices in their homes. Dr. Johnson apparently used the ell as the waiting room of his office, the kitchen having been moved elsewhere. This room had its own entrance on Chestnut Street, as indicated by the 1856 directory. The adjoining room to the east, added to the original house by this time, would have served as the doctor's office proper. Distinct from the doctor's office, the address of his residence is given as West 3<sup>rd</sup> Street. The room arrangement, the waiting room with its office next to it at the east, follows the typical 19<sup>th</sup> century arrangement for a doctor's office and waiting room (Shank, 2003).

The fenestration on the façade is not symmetrically placed, and the second floor and attic windows are off center on the side elevations. This irregular placement of openings shows that the in subdividing the house into rooms, their sizes and shapes were determined by utilitarian needs rather than any architectural concerns for symmetry and balance. In contrasts, the centered bay window at the west side of the house, which was added later; and the centered symmetrical front porch, which was added later yet, are efforts to add architectural order to a utilitarian building.

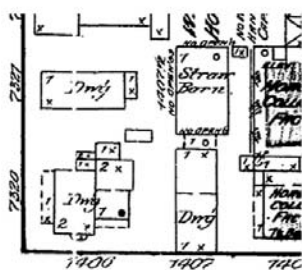
Several changes were made to the house prior to 1900. Probably when the doctor bought the house in 1857, he installed the bay window at the west end of the main block and a tall window on each side of the front door, replacing earlier smaller windows. The present paired front doors date to this period as well. Bay

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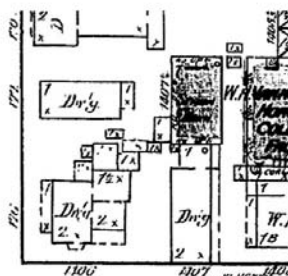
windows, windows and doors that are tall and narrow, and paired entry doors with arched glass are characteristic of the Italianate architectural style that prevailed from 1850 to 1880 in the Midwest (Shank, 2003).



(1883)

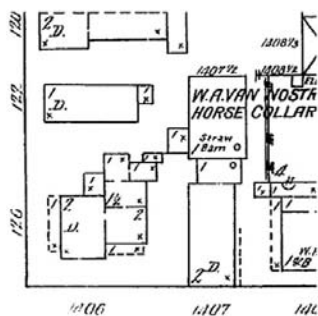
C1

1883 Sanborn map, p.5

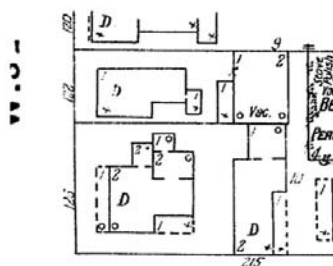


(1888)

1888 Sanborn map, p.5



1892 Sanborn map, p.5



1899 Sanborn map, p.9

The 1883 Sanborn map shows the layout of the house at this time, including the bay window on the west elevation (Chestnut St) and porch on the front elevation (3<sup>rd</sup> St). The main two-story block has the rear one-story ell extending roughly off the center of the rear of the house. Additionally, this ell has a two-story addition on the east side. This addition appears to continue to exist as well; a shed-roof two-story addition is located along this side of the ell currently. By the 1888 map, the rear ell has been expanded into a two-story section. The side two-story addition has lower roofline, perhaps leading it to be noted as 1½ story on the 1888 and 1892 maps. This addition extends beyond the side of the main block. Two small one-story additions are found on this side addition, including one in front of the addition on the side of the main house. A third one-story addition on this side of the house was constructed by 1888.

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Dr. Johnson retired about 1889, according to the city directory listing for him. He sold the house in 1889 to George B. Jackson, holding a five-year mortgage of \$2500. The amount of the mortgage indicates that the sale price of the house was at least double the amount of the mortgage. Jackson was responsible for a second group of changes in the 1890s and early 1900s. The present front porch was built, replacing an earlier one, and the present window to the right of the front door replaced the tall window. The small one-story addition in the corner of the main block and rear/side addition was also expanded to two stories by 1899. On the west side of the ell, which had housed the doctor's office, the porch was enclosed and a gently curved wall was built with a wide group of three windows in it. This change occurred between the 1899 and 1905 Sanborn maps. The shapes of these windows, their detailing, and the decorative work of the front porch follow the Queen Anne architectural style that prevailed from around 1880-1910 (Shank 2003).

A second story was added to the west side of the rear ell, above the porch enclosed around 1900, between 1919 and 1928 according to the Sanborn maps. This second-story addition has five windows along the west elevation and is in poor condition.

At this time, most of the windows throughout the house have historic one-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes. A couple windows appear to be newer. A central chimney in the main block of the house has been covered in stucco. The main block of the house and most of the additions are clad in weatherboards. A small one-story addition on the east side of the house is stucco. It appears that this addition is the small addition off the east side of the two-story rear addition on the 1883 map, but this has not been confirmed. Overall, the house retains its basic utilitarian appearance with the juxtaposition of rear additions seen as early as 1883.

The property appears to have been used as a rental property since Johnson sold it in 1889. Initially, it was likely rented as a house, and later broken into apartments, likely by the 1940s. It has continued to be used for a various number of apartments through the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This has led to interior alterations as owners have attempted to maximize the number of apartments in the building. New walls have been added, doorways closed off and new entrances created in exterior walls. However, most interior wood trim, flooring, several doors and other original features still remain. The steps of an original stairway remain, but the balustrade was removed during a transfer of the property in 2003.

## 8. Narrative Statement of Significance

Due to the demolition, the Dr. D.P. Johnson is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, or C. Previously, the Dr. D.P. Johnson House was closed researched and examined, and it appeared to be individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B for its association with Dr. David P. Johnson, Sr., and Criterion C as an early utilitarian house and doctor's office in Muscatine. In March 2005, the State Historic Preservation Office reviewed this final information on the house, and they concurred that the Dr. D.P. Johnson House was eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria B and C.

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The D.P. Johnson house represented the oldest surviving example in Muscatine of an early settlement structure that was used as a doctor's office and residence. This building type was not uncommon in the early settlement period of Iowa, and as communities developed more fully the functions were typically separated into distinct structures. Of the eight physicians listed in the 1859 city directory, five operated from a combined residence and office. Four of these structures were later demolished, which left only the D.P. Johnson House standing. Many of the current additions to the structure dated to the period that Johnson lived in the house. The overall plan of the office in the rear section facing Chestnut and the residence in the front part facing 3<sup>rd</sup> Street remained clear, even with the enclosure of the side porch and construction of a second story. Additionally, both of these features could have easily been removed, returning the house to its 19<sup>th</sup> century appearance. Likewise, though the interior had been broken down into apartments, most of the historic features remain intact, and it seemed possible to restore the early layout. Thus, the Dr. D.P. Johnson House appeared eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C prior to its demolition.

Dr. David P. Johnson House also was an excellent example of an early house of utilitarian design that was modified by its owners' changing needs during the nineteenth century. One of these needs was for a suggestion of architectural character in the house to reflect their social status in the community. The exterior appeared to be little changed since about 1900, when the last of these architectural modifications were made. With the removal of the more recent second-floor enclosed porch, it could readily have been returned to its exterior appearance of 1900 (Shank 2003). Muscatine does retain other more stylistic early houses, but the number of intact utilitarian buildings is less.

Finally, Dr. David P. Johnson, Sr. was a significant local resident. He was one of the earliest physicians in Muscatine, as well as Iowa as a whole. For over three decades, he practiced medicine at this location at 3<sup>rd</sup> and Chestnut. In addition to his practice, he also served as city assessor for a period of time. As a well-known figure in the community, Dr. Johnson attracted attention everywhere he went, even during his daily rides throughout the city. The high respect the community held for him was apparent with the front page announcement of his death and obituary the Muscatine Journal ran on February 14, 1900. When Dr. Johnson died in 1900, the Muscatine community recognized it not only lost an early pioneer of the city, but also, in the words of the Journal, a "valued resident" (Journal 1900). Thus, the Dr. D.P. Johnson House appeared eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B as well prior to its demolition.

A July 1 bond and August 17 deed that was recorded in the abstract of title for the property indicates Edward Ballard, one of two original owners of the lot, likely built the house (or portion thereof) prior to selling the property to Stephen L. Foss and Joseph Bennett on August 17, 1843. The deed mentions buildings and improvements. Bennett sold his half interest in the property to George Foss in 1848. On April 23, 1857, George Foss and Stephen and Sarah Foss sold the property to D.P. Johnson with a mortgage for \$500 (Abstract).

In 1890, Peter Jackson wrote his description of Muscatine's residences and other buildings as they appeared in 1845. In that description, he wrote that "On the corner of Chestnut and Third, on the high

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ground, was a small one-story frame, where Mr. (Stephen) Foss lived, ... east of which Peter Jackson lived in a house which he built in 1839..." Jackson used a painting and lithograph made by J.G. Wild, a traveling artist, to assist in developing his description. Even without the visual aid, however, it is unlikely his recollection would have been in error since he only lived two doors down from Foss.

Stephen Foss was the fifth president (mayor) of Bloomington (prior name of Muscatine) and served in 1844 and 1846. Based on Jackson's account, Foss was living in this house in 1845 and it would seem reasonable to assume he was living there during the time he served as president. During such an early period of Muscatine's existence, it is likely the early city officials conducted city business from their home. From Jackson's description of the community in 1845, it appears the properties belonging to at least two of Foss' presidential predecessors (John A. Parvin and John Lilley) during their terms in office are no longer extant. Based on Jackson's report and an examination of the abstract, the structure at 126 E. Third is clearly the property where Stephen Foss was living in 1845.

Jackson's description indicates that a one-story frame house sat on the corner of Chestnut and Third in 1845. It is believed that this 1843 house is actually the one-story ell seen on the 1883 Sanborn map, facing Chestnut Street. It is unclear when the two-story house facing 3<sup>rd</sup> Street was built, though it was likely before Dr. David P. Johnson purchased the property in 1857. Dr. Johnson apparently rented the building before purchasing it, since the 1856 Muscatine City Directory lists his residence and office at the site, not unusual since doctors in the 19<sup>th</sup> century often had their offices in their homes. The dual use of the structure by this period suggests that the building consist of the two-story section with the rear ell by this period, perhaps even with the addition to the rear ell to the east. Additionally, the 1856 city directory lists two addresses for this property: the address of the residence on 3<sup>rd</sup> Street and the address of the office on Chestnut Street. This indicates that the rear ell (likely the 1843 section) was used as the office. Dr. Johnson may have used the ell as the waiting room of his office. The adjoining room to the east, if added to the original house by this time, would have served as the doctor's office proper. The room arrangement, the waiting room with its office next to it at the east, follows the typical 19<sup>th</sup> century arrangement for a doctor's office and waiting room (Shank 2003). An address on Chestnut as well as W. 3<sup>rd</sup> Street continued to be indicated on the Sanborn maps through 1892.

As one of the community's early pioneer physicians, Dr. D.P. Johnson made significant contributions to the local history. Dr. Johnson came to Muscatine and began practicing medicine in 1848. Though not the first physician in town, he was among the first few (Richman 1911: 354-55). He is listed in the 1850 census in Muscatine as a 36-year-old white physician born in Ohio. Born in Steubenville, Ohio in 1813, Dr. Johnson was a graduate of the Cincinnati Medical School and had practical experience with a doctor who happened to be the father of Abraham Lincoln's Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton. He came to Iowa with his wife, Mary Ann Scott Johnson and their two sons, Augustus H. and Jesse M. Johnson. The 1850 census lists Mary as 26, born in Pennsylvania; August at age 7, born in Virginia; and Jesse at age 5, born in Maryland. In 1857, the same year that he bought the house at 126 West 3<sup>rd</sup> Street, his wife died. Two years later he married Sarah Melissa Bumgardner, born in Virginia in 1841. Her family, strongly opposed to slavery, left Virginia and moved to Ohio in 1849. They came to Muscatine about two years later. The couple adopted a daughter, Vivian. An infant son of theirs died in 1865, the same year in which their son, David Powell Johnson, Jr., was born (Shank 2003).

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Dr. Johnson was of genial disposition and keenly interested in civic affairs. He is listed as one of eight physicians in Muscatine in the 1859 *Business Mirror*. He was supportive of and apparently active in abolition efforts. He served with distinguished service as an assistant surgeon for Company S, 11<sup>th</sup> Iowa Infantry Regiment during the Civil War in 1862. After serving, Dr. Johnson returned to Muscatine, resumed his practice and continued to serve the medical needs of Muscatine residents for another 30 years. The city directory of 1876-1877 lists him as holding the office of City Assessor. His office and residence is also still at this address in 1879. The 1883-86 directory however lists his office as “over the P.O. (assumed to mean post office), while his residence is at 126 W. Third. In the 1886-87 directory, he is still listed as a physician, but no office location is provided. His residence continues to be listed at 126 W. Third. Dr. D.P. Johnson is listed as retired in the 1889-92 directory, but his residence remains at 126 W. Third. At the time that he retired in 1889, he was one of the oldest practitioners in Iowa (“Death Dr. Johnson” 1900: 1; City Directories).

His obituary later noted that “his genial disposition and kindly personality...made him a favorite among all classes.” As long as his health permitted it, he took “a daily ride to all the four corners of Muscatine, never failing to find friends to visit with on the cars enroute. Every man, woman, and child in the city knew the venerable doctor, and his familiar figure will be greatly missed...Dr. Johnson was an honored citizen, a man of exceptional worth and intelligence, and one of whose life, work, and daily acts only words of praise will be spoken” (“Death Dr. Johnson” 1900: 1). Though he appears to have lived a somewhat quiet life, he was associated with the familiar group of prominent residents in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1899, he was photographed at the home of William Hoopes during a birthday celebration with Lindley Hoopes, Mrs. Lindley Hoopes, Andrew Davidson, Joseph Bridgman, Joseph Bennett, Peter Jackson, Alex Jackson, and S. Sinnett, among other early residents (“Well-known Muscatine residents in 1899”).

Despite his prominence in the community, Dr. Johnson apparently shunned much of the social publicity other well-known local residents attracted. He is not listed in Richman's 1911 biographical histories and few other public reports have been found about him. The few glimpses into his life reveal an image of a caring individual who not only treated the ill and injured in the Muscatine area for over 50 years, but volunteered to serve as an assistant surgeon during the Civil War. That caring extended to his personal life, where he raised two families, including one in which he and his second wife Sarah adopted a young girl. When he died, he left a substantial bequest to her, an act his wife repeated 20 years later. When Dr. Johnson died in 1900, the Muscatine community recognized it not only lost an early pioneer of the city, but also, in the words of the Journal, a “valued resident” (“Death Dr. Johnson” 1900: 1).

On August 31, 1889, David P. and Sarah M. Johnson sold the house to George B. Jackson with a mortgage for \$2,500. The mortgage was released on December 1, 1891. At this time, Dr. Johnson retired from active practice. He and Sarah moved into their new two-story brick house at 216 West 3<sup>rd</sup> Street, with their son D. Powell Johnson, who was a loan broker. Dr. Johnson died there in 1900, his widow surviving him until 1920. D. Powell Johnson later became a doctor, having studied in Vienna and practiced in Chicago, where he died in 1956. Augustus H. Johnson, one of the sons of the first marriage of Dr. Johnson, Sr. died in 1882. The second son of Powell's first marriage, Jesse M. Johnson, was living



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in Kansas City in 1900. On February 14, 1900, Dr. Johnson died in his new house, and his front page obituary recognized him as an early settler of Muscatine, a Civil War veteran, and a past city official (Journal 1900, page 1).

George B. Jackson continued to own the house at 126 W. 3<sup>rd</sup> Street through his death in 1926. Jackson apparently did not live in this property after he purchased it. The 1889-92 Muscatine City Directory lists his residence as 508 W. Fourth, while earlier directories identify him living at 513 and 78 W. Third. He was the son of one of the pioneer residents of Muscatine, Peter Jackson, and grew up next door to this house. He was born in Muscatine in 1851, educated in the public school system. After working as a clerk, he established a dry goods store in 1881. Jackson successfully ran the store until 1901, when he briefly retired. He became interested in the automobile business in 1905, and in 1909 he built the fine garage at the corner of Iowa and Fourth. The Jackson Motor Car Company was listed among six businesses under "automobiles" in the 1910-11 city directory. They handled some of the standard machines as well as having a storage and repair department. Richman noted in 1911 that "his worth is well known and his fellow townsmen esteem him highly for in all of his business career he has closely adhered to strict commercial ethics, winning his success by honorable and persistent purpose" (Richman 1911: 107).

After George's death in 1926, the property passed to family members before being sold to a single woman, Agnes L. Baker. In the 1923 directory she is listed as boarding at 621 Climer Street, but no job description is provided. In the 1927 directory she is Mrs. Agnes Baker (no husband identified). She is listed as working as a bookkeeper at Universal Crushed Shell Company with her house at 128 W. Third. By 1929, her address is back at 621 Climer, indicating she using the Third Street property as a rental. In 1942, she sold the property to Joe and Minnie Deen, who sold it in 1944 to brothers Donald and Louis Cohn. After Louis died in 1958, Donald gained his interest. He and his wife Charlotte owned until 1976. It appears to have been used as a rental property through this period. The 1976 deed indicates that the furniture of the rental apartments was included in the sale.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Abstract of Title for 126 West 3<sup>rd</sup> St., Muscatine, Iowa.

"Death Dr. Johnson," David Power Johnson [Sr.] obituary, *Muscatine Journal*, February 14, 1900, p.1.

Greenwood Cemetery, Muscatine, Johnson family plot.

Haber, Samuel. *The Quest for Authority and Honor in the American Professions, 1750-1900*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1991.

Historical Data Systems. *Military Records of Individual Civil War Soldiers*. Provo, Utah, accessed on-line at <http://www.ancestry.com>

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McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester: *A Field Guide to American Homes*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998.

Obituary, David Power Johnson [Jr.], *Muscatine Journal*, October 3, 1956.

Obituary, Sara Bumgardner Johnson, *Muscatine Journal and News-Tribune*, February 17, 1920.

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## Location Map



# Iowa Site Inventory Form Continuation Sheet

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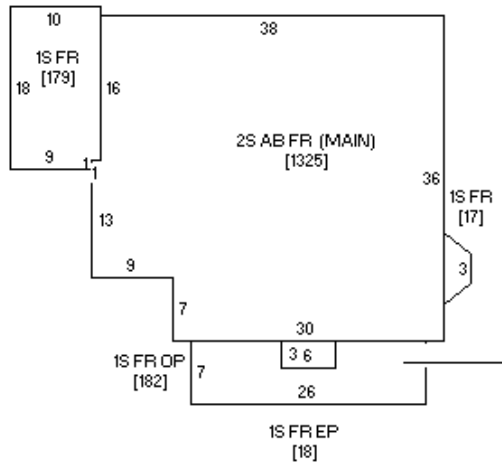
Dr. D.P. Johnson House  
Name of Property

Muscatine  
County

126 W. 3<sup>rd</sup> Street  
Address

Muscatine  
City

### Plan (from assessor's office)



(front – W. 3<sup>rd</sup> St)

### Photograph of building (digital image)

