

PH0098914

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Kansas	
COUNTY: Miami	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 713.20.0020	DATE 3/24/71

1. NAME			
COMMON: (John) Brown Cabin			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Samuel Adair Cabin			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: John Brown Memorial Park			
CITY OR TOWN: Osawatomie			
STATE Kansas	CODE 66064	COUNTY: Miami	CODE 121



3. CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY	
OWNER'S NAME: State of Kansas	
STREET AND NUMBER: State Capitol	
CITY OR TOWN: Topeka	STATE: Kansas
	CODE 66612

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Register of Deeds	
STREET AND NUMBER: Miami County Courthouse	
CITY OR TOWN: Paola	STATE: Kansas
	CODE 66071

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS	
TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Buildings Survey	
DATE OF SURVEY: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress	
STREET AND NUMBER: 10 First St., S. E.	
CITY OR TOWN: Washington	STATE: District of Columbia
	CODE 01

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: **Kansas**
COUNTY: **Miami**

FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
713.20.0020
DATE
3/24/71

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)

☒ Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐ Ruins ☐ Unexposed

(Check One)

☐ Altered ☒ Unaltered

(Check One)

☒ Moved ☐ Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The "John Brown Cabin" was built in 1854[✓] by Samuel Glenn[✓], who sold it for \$200 to Rev. Samuel Adair, the brother-in-law of John Brown.

The log cabin originally stood about a mile west of Osawatimie. In 1912[✓] it was dismantled, moved to the park location, and reassembled. In 1928 the state legislature appropriated funds to construct a pergola to shelter the cabin.

The cabin consists of a large living room, a kitchen, and a loft. The interior of the cabin remains today much as it was when John Brown was a frequent visitor. Many pieces of original furniture are in the living room.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Kansas	
COUNTY Miami	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 713.20.0020	DATE 3/24/71

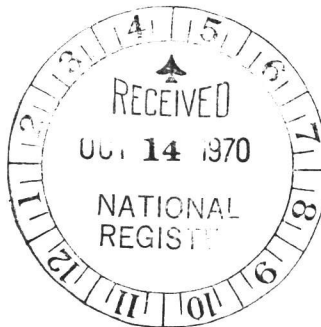
(Number all entries)

6. Survey of Historic Sites and Structures in Kansas (state)
1957
Kansas State Historical Society
120 West 10th St.
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Code: **26**

Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration (federal)
1939

Records destroyed. A guidebook, Kansas, was published in 1939.



SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

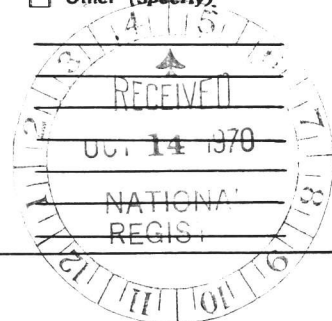
- ☐ Pre-Columbian | ☐ 16th Century | ☐ 18th Century | ☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century | ☐ 17th Century | ☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

1854-1858

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

✓
 John Brown came to Osawatimie in October, 1855, after five of his sons, who had come in the spring, had appealed to him for help against harassment by Proslavery elements. While in Kansas, he was involved in a number of incidents that kept feelings stirred up in the eastern Kansas counties in the so-called "Bleeding Kansas" era. The "battle" of Osawatimie on August 30, 1856, was one such skirmish.

Although he lived in Kansas for only about 20 months during his entire life, John Brown's activities have been closely associated with the state.

The Samuel Adair Cabin, usually called the "John Brown Cabin," was frequently visited by Brown and occasionally served as his headquarters.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Blackmar, Frank W., Kansas, A Cyclopedia of State History (Chicago, Standard Publishing Co., 1912).

Johnson, Allen, editor, Dictionary of American Biography, v. 3 (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1929), pp. 131-134.

Kansas State Historical Society, "John Brown Museum" (Topeka, State Printer, n. d.).

Wilson, Hill P., A Biographical History of Eminent Men of the State of Kansas (Topeka, The Hall Lithographing Co., 1901), pp. 545-547.

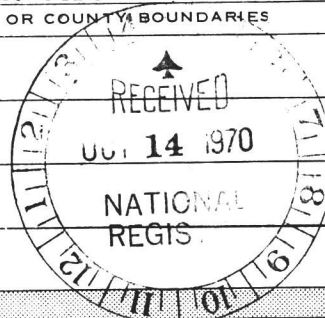
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	0	'	"	0	'	"	38	29	56
NE	0	'	"	0	'	"	94	57	34
SE	0	'	"	0	'	"			
SW	0	'	"	0	'	"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **Less than one acre**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Richard D. Pankratz, Planner		
ORGANIZATION: Kansas State Historical Society	DATE: Aug. 21, 1970	
STREET AND NUMBER: 120 West 10th St.		
CITY OR TOWN: Topeka	STATE: Kansas 66612	CODE: 20

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☒ State ☒ Local ☐

Name

Nyle H. Miller

Title **Executive Secretary, Kansas State Historical Society**

Date **October 12, 1970**

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Ernest A. Connolly
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

MAR 24 1971

Date

ATTEST:

William J. Montoya
Keeper of The National Register

Date

FEB 22 1971

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM WHEN THE PROPERTY IS RETURNED. DATE

11/16/90

NAME OF PROPERTY John Brown Cabin

SIGNATURE S. Harrison

The attached National Register Inventory-Nomination form(s) is(are) being returned to your office because the information checked below is lacking or has been incorrectly supplied.

☐ Insufficient locational information.

Comments: _____

☐ Geographical location codes missing or incorrect.

☐ Classification (Item #3) incomplete.

Comments: _____

☐ Owner of property/location of legal description necessary.

Comments: _____

☐ No Bibliography.

☐ Acreage of nomination is not given.

Comments: _____

☐ Longitude and latitude coordinates lacking, incorrect, or in wrong place.

☐ Form is not signed by the State Liaison Officer (Item #12).

☐ Photograph/map form(s) (10-301) required for each photograph/map.

☒ Insufficient map coverage of property.

Comments: _____

☐ Description (Item #7).

Comments: _____

☐ Statement of Significance (Item #8).

Comments: _____

☐ Xerox forms unacceptable.

Comments: _____

☒ Other

Comments: Please send a larger photograph of the cabin itself as 4"x5" is the maximum size of photographs ever acceptable.
Thank you.



The inadequacies noted above must be rectified prior to the initiation of our professional review process. Correction of these technical errors does not necessarily indicate that the nomination will then meet all other National Register criteria.

Miami
71000319

John Brown Cabin Kansas
71.3.20.0020 3/24/71

10/14/70

4/8/71

✓
✓
✓
✓
2✓
1

12/3/70 10/15/70

Can this be called "John Brown Cabin" as he
wasn't even in Kansas 30 months? OK an
architect. & as his headquarters.

Qualifies on the narrow ground that it was occasionally J.B.'s headquarters.

5 Harwin
2/16/71

Levy
Bk 2/17/71

Ok Chambers
2-18-71

Ok Wm
2/22/71

ok GUC
3-24-71

5/4/71

HAB5

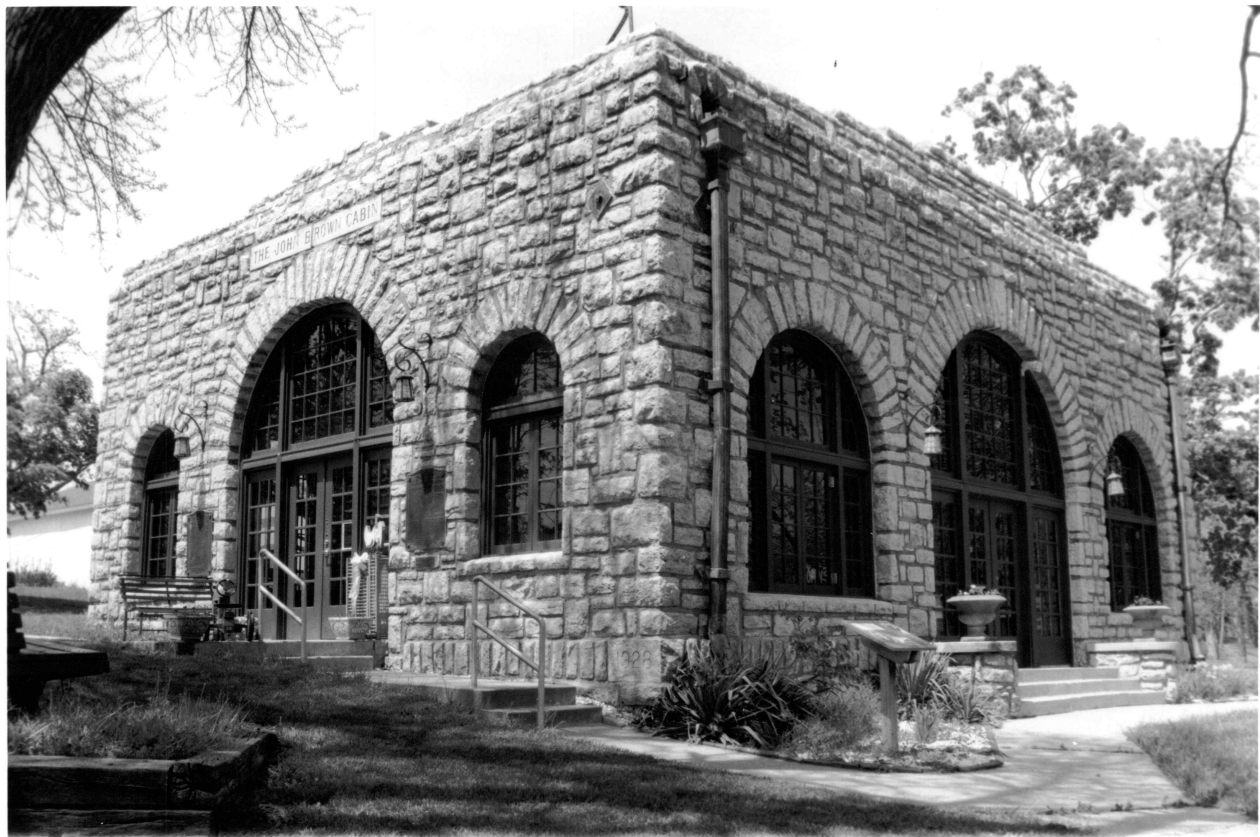
3/24/71
3/24/71

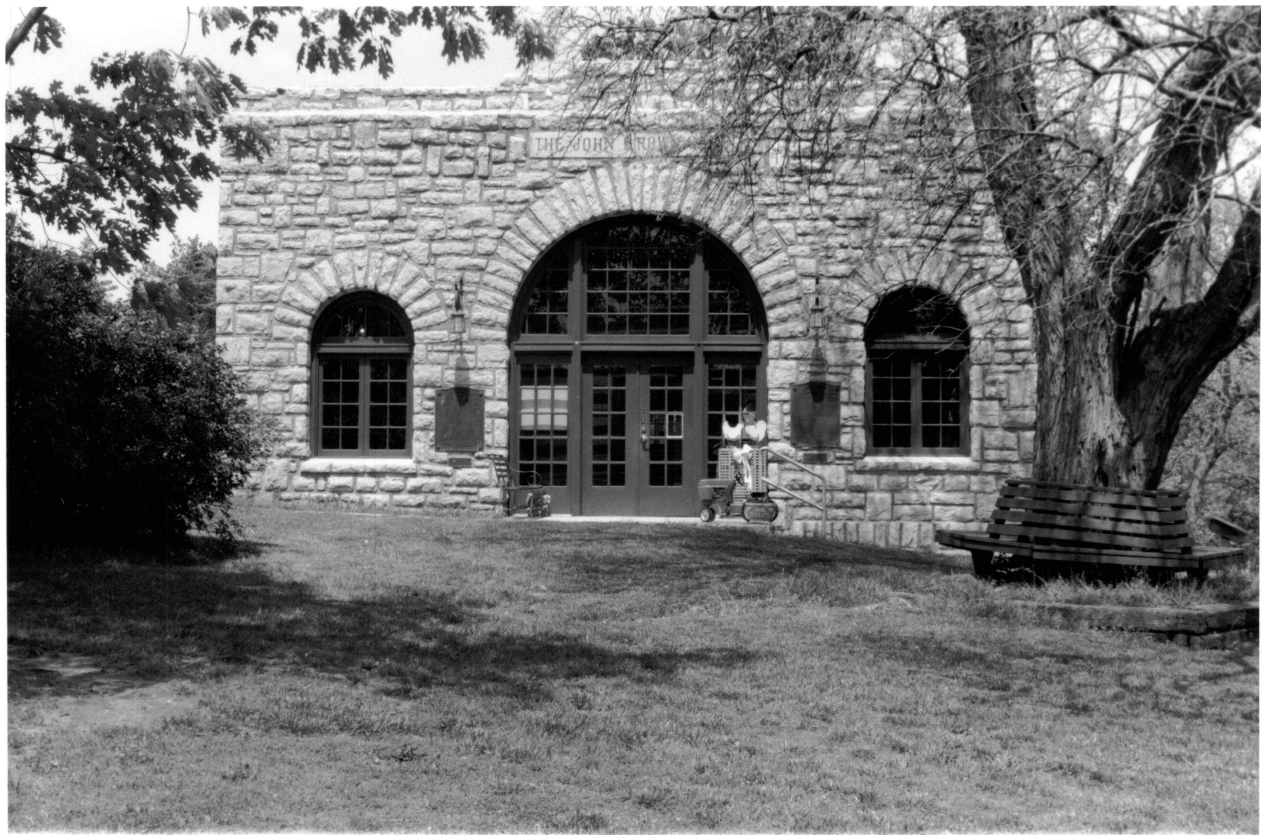
10.15.70.14

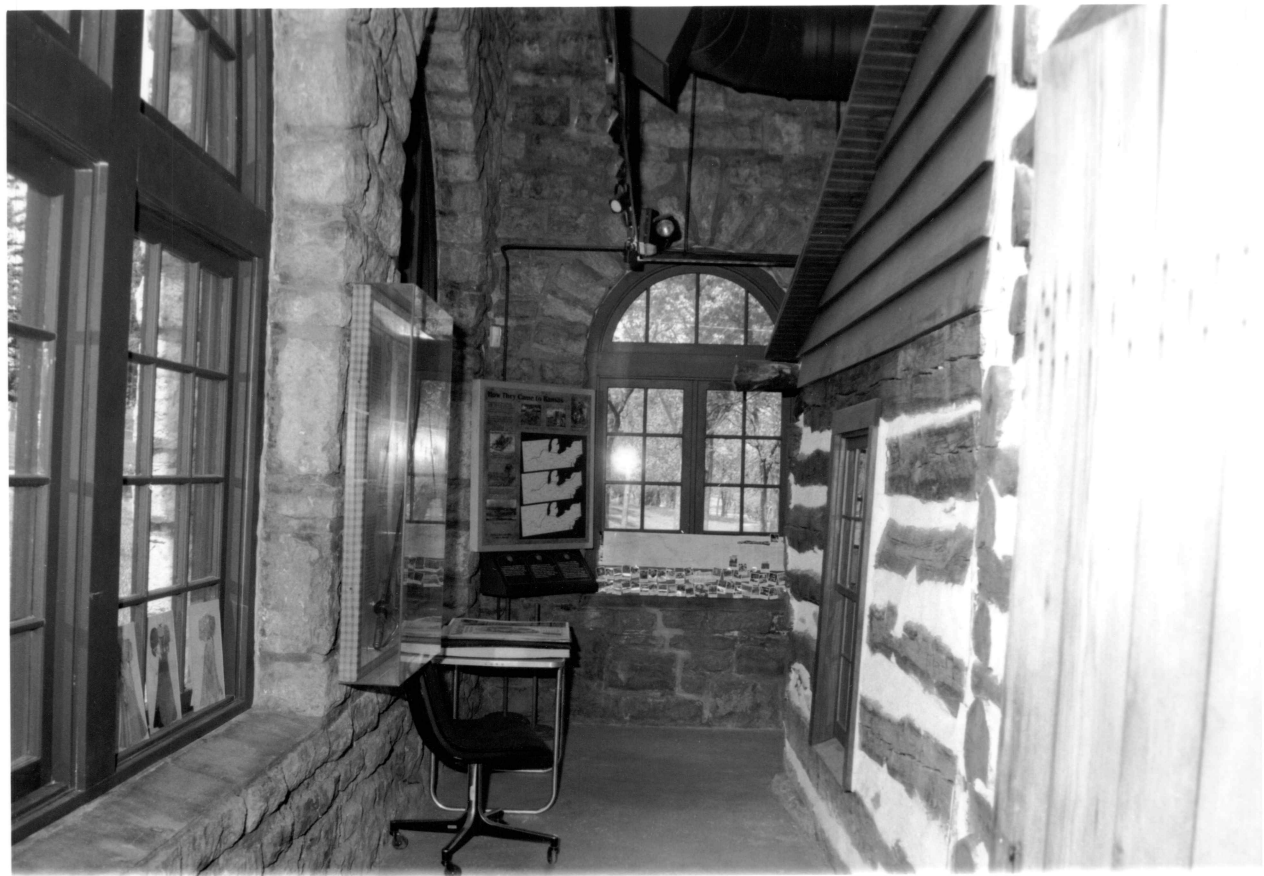
Returned 11/16/70: 3.M.
-photo too small

OK with me on basis
of Ben's statement.
3.M. 2/22/71

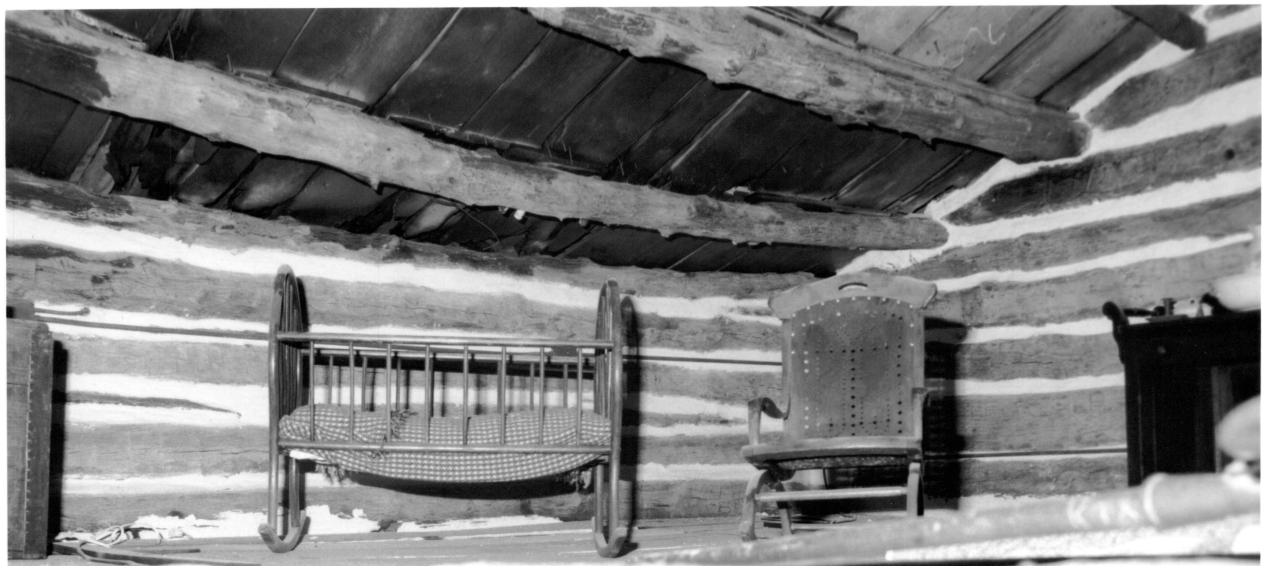






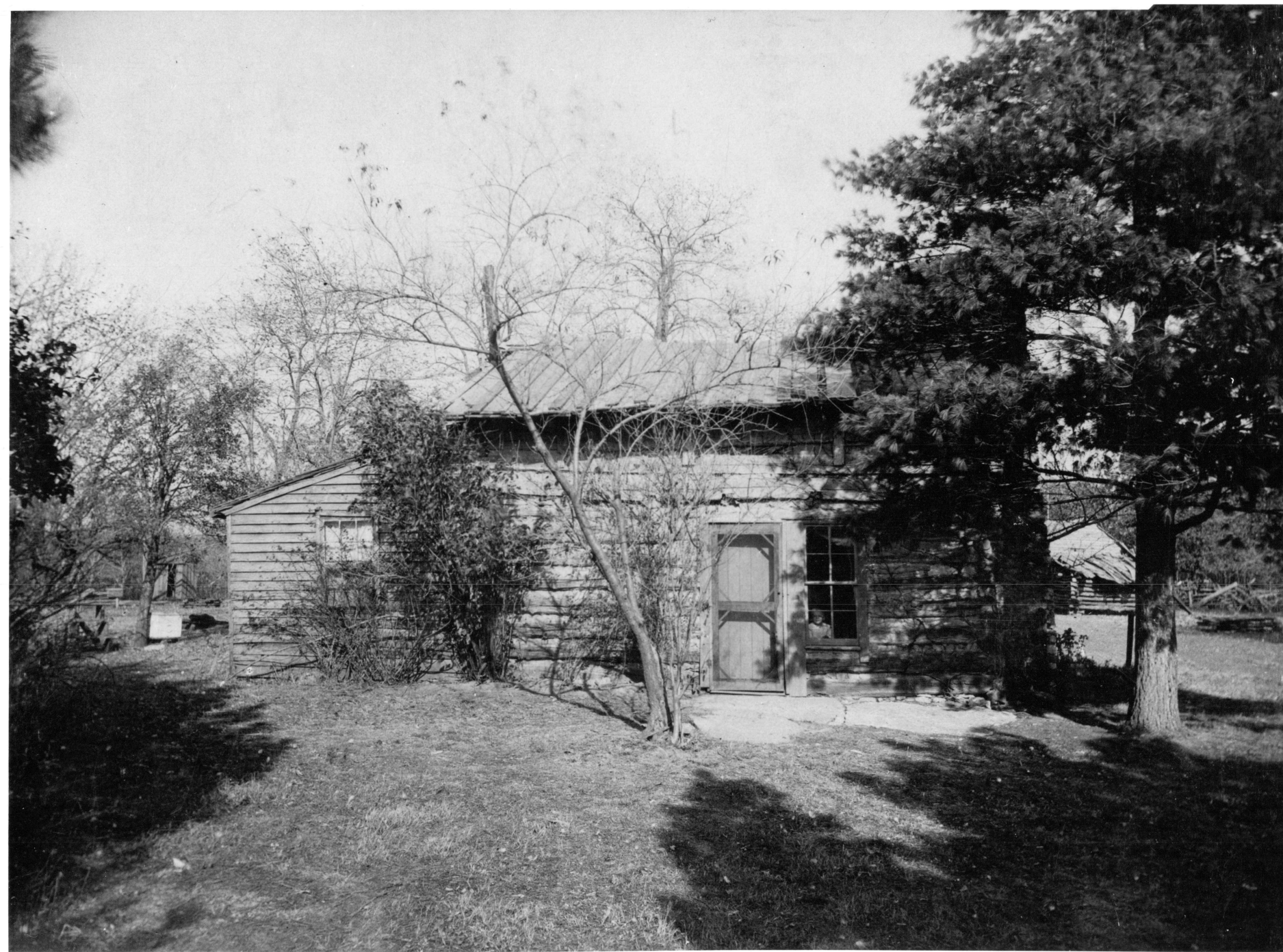












328

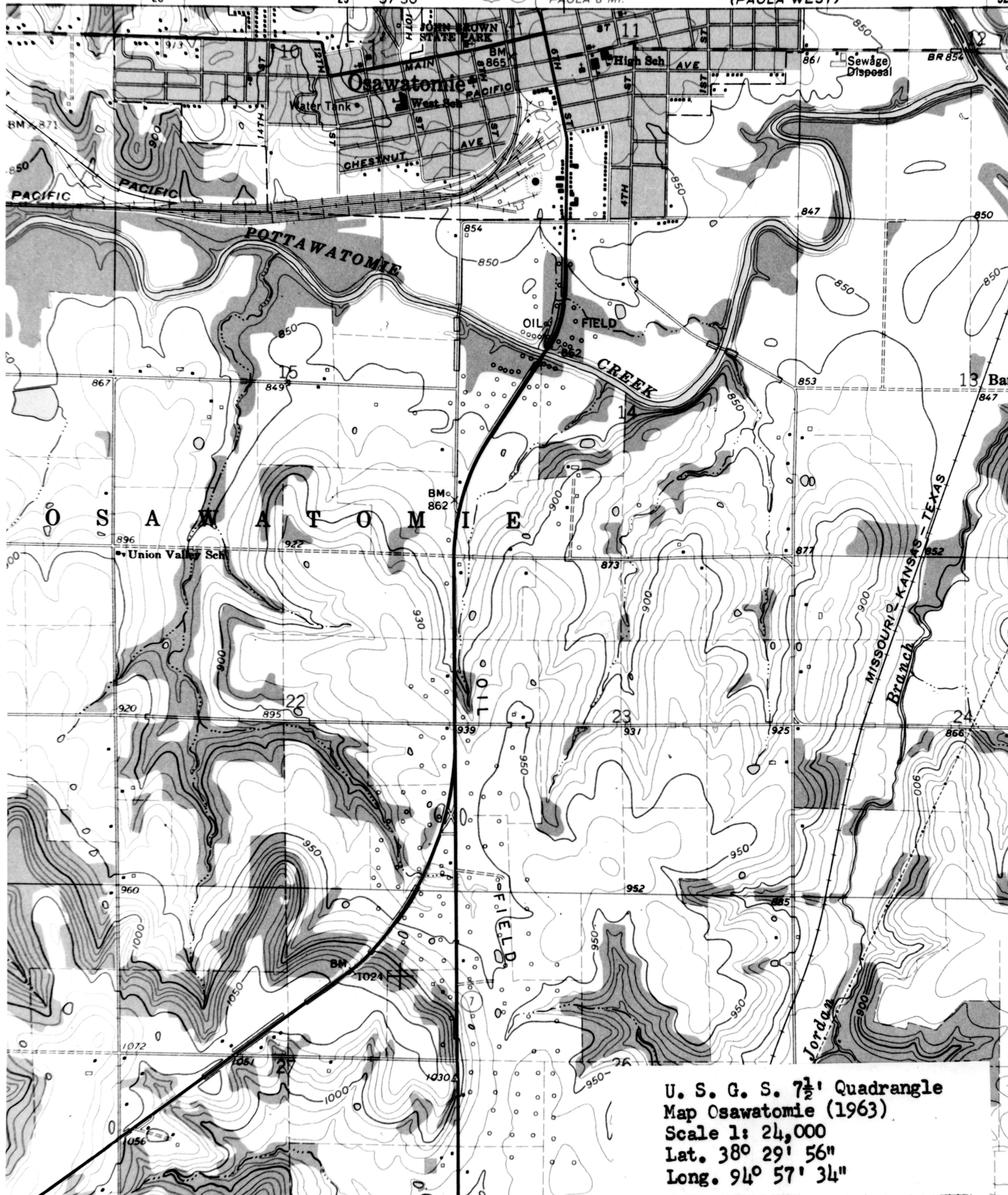
329

57°30"

169 7

KANSAS CITY 51 MI.
PAOLA 8 MI.7061 III SW
(PAOLA WEST)

332



U. S. G. S. 7 1/2' Quadrangle
Map Osawatomie (1963)
Scale 1: 24,000
Lat. 38° 29' 56"
Long. 94° 57' 34"

Missing Core Documentation

Property Name

Brown, John, Cabin

County, State

Miami, KS

Reference Number

71000319

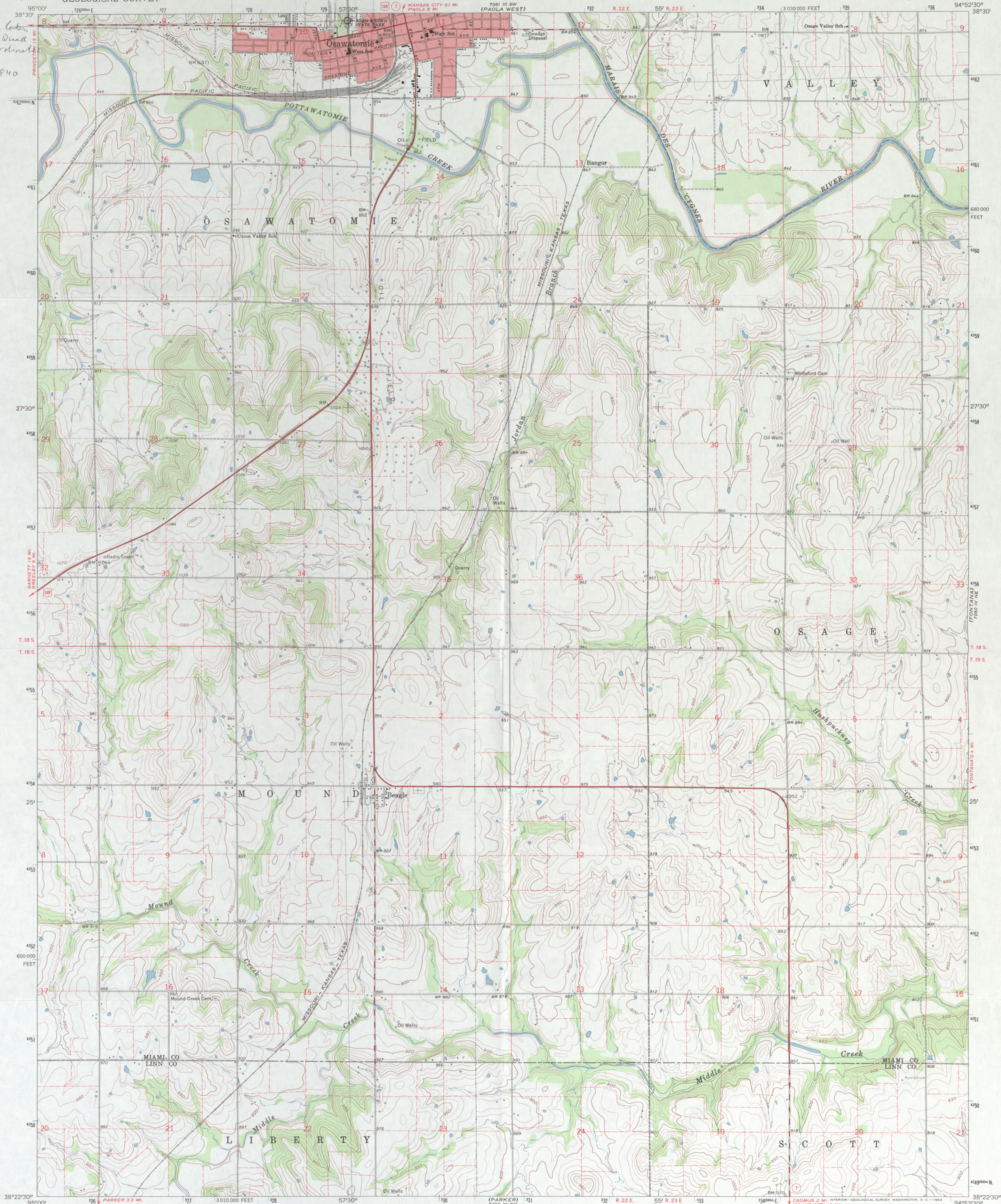
The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

☐ Nomination Form

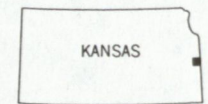
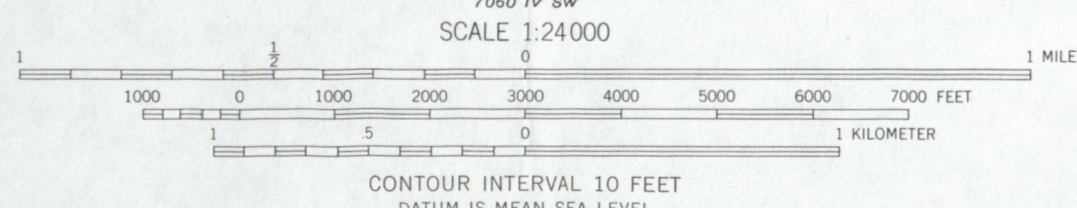
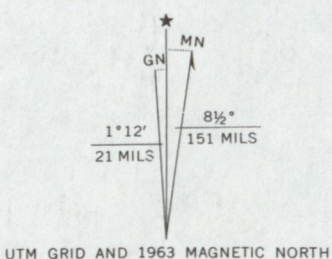
☒ Photographs (missing #3)

☐ USGS Map

John Brown Center
Oswatimie Quad
UTM Coordinate
15 329200
4262840



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1959. Field checked 1963
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Kansas coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 15, shown in blue
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
U.S. Route ——— State Route ———

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER 25, COLORADO OR WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
AND BY THE STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LAWRENCE, KANSAS
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

OSAWATOMIE, KANS.
N3822.5-W9452.5/7.5

1963

AMS 7060 IV NW—SERIES V878

1:4 CYCLES
1:4 CYCLES



5
MAR 24 1971

H30-HR

Mr. Nyle H. Miller
Secretary
Kansas State Historical Society
120 West 10th Street
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Mr. Miller:

We are pleased to inform you that the historic properties listed on the enclosure have been placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Senators James B. Pearson and Robert J. Dole and the appropriate Representatives are being informed. A leaflet explaining the National Register is enclosed for each of the property owners. Please withhold any publicity on this until you have received a carbon copy of the Congressional correspondence.

Sincerely yours,

Signed: _____

Director

Enclosures

MAR 24 1971

Entered in the National Register _____

HR

PDHerrick:mmm

3/22/71

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HR

Properties added to the National Register of Historic Places

KANSAS

Old Kaw Mission

John Brown Cabin

Lane University

Infinity Archeological Site

14MY305

Carry Nation Home

Lansing Man Archeological Site

14IV315

Morris County, Kansas

Miami County, Kansas

Douglas County, Kansas

Montgomery County, Kansas

Barber County, Kansas

Leavenworth County, Kansas

MAR 24 1971

H30-HR

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HR

Hon. James B. Pearson
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Pearson:

We are pleased to inform you that the historic properties listed on the enclosure have been nominated by the State Liaison Officer appointed by the Governor for the implementation of the National Historic Preservation Program in Kansas and have been entered into the National Register of Historic Places. Senator Robert J. Dole and the appropriate Representatives have also been provided with this information. By copy of this letter, the State Liaison Officer, Mr. Nyle H. Miller, Secretary, Kansas State Historical Society, 120 West 10th Street, Topeka, Kansas 66612, has likewise been notified. A leaflet explaining the National Register is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

Director

Enclosures

Entered in the National Register

MAR 24 1971

cc: Mr. Nyle H. Miller, Secretary, Kansas State Historical Society, 120 West 10th Street, Topeka, Kansas 66612

Also notified: Hon. Robert J. Dole
United States Senate

House of Representatives
Hon. William R. Roy
Hon. Larry Winn, Jr.
Hon. Joe Skubitz

cc: Director, Midwest Region

3/22/71

HR

PDHerrick:mm

Properties added to the National Register of Historic Places

KANSAS

Old Kaw Mission

John Brown Cabin

Lane University

Infinity Archeological Site

14WY305

Carry Nation Home

Lansing Man Archeological Site

14LV315

Morris County, Kansas

Miami County, Kansas

Douglas County, Kansas .

Montgomery County, Kansas

Barber County, Kansas

Leavenworth County, Kansas



NYLE H. MILLER Executive Director
EDGAR LANGSDORF Deputy Director and Treasurer
MRS. GEORGE T. HAWLEY Librarian
ROBERT W. RICHMOND State Archivist
STANLEY D. SOHL Museum Director
THOMAS A. WITTY Archeologist
JOSEPH W. SHELL Curator, Manuscript Division
FORREST R. BLACKBURN Curator, Newspaper-Census Division
RICHARD D. PANKRATZ Historic Sites Survey
BLANCHE E. TAYLOR Office Manager

September 17, 1973

Mr. Ron Greenberg
Publications Supervisor
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
18th and C Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20240

612 (6)

Dear Mr. Greenberg:

We would like to offer the following textual corrections and additions for Kansas entries in the 1972 edition of the National Register of Historic Places:

- ✓ Old Lawrence City Hall, Douglas county: No longer owned by the city, now the property of the Douglas County Historical Society, an organization which receives tax funds.
- ✓ Warkentin House, Harvey county: No longer privately owned, now the property of the city of Newton and maintained as a public museum.
- ✓ John Brown Cabin, Miami county: On May 23, 1856, John Brown and his men set out for the nearby Pottawatomie creek area, not for Potawatomi Indian country.
- ✓ William Young Archeological Site, Morris county: The most significant artifacts found were two small fired clay ceramic effigy heads.
- ✓ Pawnee Indian Village Site, Republic county: The last phrase describing it as "the only such site in Kansas to have been excavated" should be omitted. Archeologists have subsequently worked at another Pawnee site.
- ✓ Goodnow House, Riley county: Only one wooden addition was made to the house, in 1876. Other additions were of stone. Goodnow was elected superintendent of public instruction in 1862 and 1864, serving from 1863 to 1867.
- ✓ Old Sedgwick County Courthouse, Sedgwick county: The architect was W. R. McPherson.

Author: Barry Mackintosh
Date: 1/22/97 3:48 PM
Priority: Normal
TO: Linda McClelland
Subject: Re: John Brown Memorial Park

----- Message Contents -----

Barry-- I'm drafting a response to a letter concerning the status of the John Brown Memorial Park and Samuel Adair Cabin, in Osawatomie, Kansas (Miami County). The cabin was listed in the National Register in 1971, but not the entire park. A local interpretive brochure claims: "The 89th Congress named John Brown Memorial Park as a National Historical Site." Is this true and what does it mean? I checked with the NHL staff, and it is not an NHL. Apparently T. Roosevelt was present at the park's dedication in 1910 and here delivered his "New Nationalism" speech. I'd appreciate any insight you might have on this site and in general on the designation of national historic sites that are neither NHLs or national park units. Let me know if you'd like to see the letter or brochure. Thank you, Linda Mc

Linda--

There are a few national historic sites so designated by secretaries of the interior under authority of the 1935 Historic Sites Act that are not administered by the NPS and are now classed as "affiliated areas." This designation authority has rarely been used since NHL designation commenced in 1960. The John Brown Memorial Park is not a national historic (or historical) site. I assume the writer of the interpretive brochure wrongly inferred this designation from the cabin's listing in the National Register of Historic Places, which in its present form was authorized by the 89th Congress (Public Law 89-665, Oct. 15, 1966).

H32(2280) FEB 11 1997

Ms. Lisa B. Hogan, Esq.
P.O. Box 530933
Miami, Florida 33153

OK 2/6/97
Jm 2/7/97

Dear Ms. Hogan:

Thank you for your recent inquiry concerning the Adair Cabin and John Brown Memorial Park in Osawatomie, Miami County, Kansas. The John Brown Cabin (also known as the Samuel Adair Cabin) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on March 24, 1971. The listed property consists of the cabin and the pavilion enclosing it, and is located on a less-than-one-acre site within John Brown Memorial Park. I have enclosed a copy of the National Register nomination for your records.

Concerning your question about the property's designation as a national historic site, Barry Mackintosh, the agency historian of the National Park Service, informed me that neither the park nor the cabin had been designated as a national historic site under the Historic Sites Act of 1935, and, as such, they were not considered affiliated areas of the National Park Service. The reference to the 89th Congress in the brochure of the local historical society most likely relates to the cabin's listing in the National Register of Historic Places, which was established by the 89th Congress under the National Historic Preservation Act (Public Law 89-665, October 15, 1966).

National Historic Landmarks (NHL) are designated by the Secretary of the Interior and recognized as being nationally significant properties that illustrate or commemorate the history and prehistory of the United States. Although recognized for their national importance, Landmarks remain in the possession of their owners and designation does not imply Federal acquisition or administration. The John Brown Cabin was considered as part of a survey of properties for an Underground Railroad National Historic Landmarks Theme Study. The property, however, was not on the final list of properties to be proposed for a Landmark study because the high integrity required for a Landmark was not present due to the relocation of the structure from its original site and damage by fire in 1995. The Kennedy Farm in Washington County, Maryland, where Brown lived and planned the Harpers Ferry raid, has already been designated an NHL for John Brown and is considered to be more directly associated with Brown's activities. In addition, the Underground Railroad Study also identified John Brown's farm in North Elba, New York as a potential NHL for John Brown, and a study on that property is being prepared for consideration. I am enclosing a copy of the National Historic Landmarks regulations for your information. If you have any questions about the NHL Underground Railroad Theme Study, please contact Patty Henry of the National Historic Landmarks Survey staff at (202) 343-8163.

We appreciate your interest in the John Brown Cabin. If you are interested in amending the National Register listing to increase the boundaries and document the significance of the memorial park, please contact the Kansas State Historic Preservation Officer, Dr. Ramon S. Powers, in writing at the Kansas State Historical Society, 6425 S.W. 6th Avenue, Topeka, Kansas 66615-1099 or by telephone at (913) 272-8681.

Sincerely,

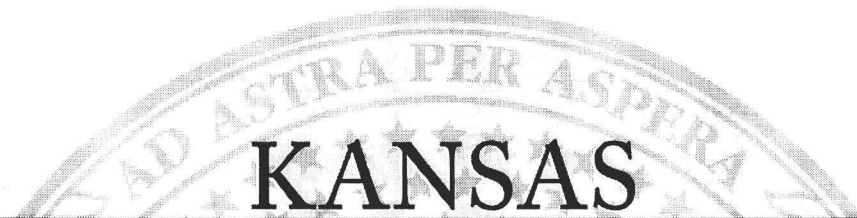
~~(Sgd) Carol D. Shull~~

Carol D. Shull
Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
National Register, History and Education

cc: Patty Henry, National Historic Landmarks Survey

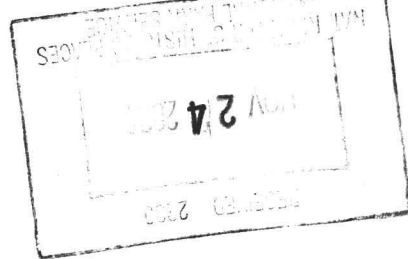
bcc: 0001-Kennedy
2200-Stevenson
2250-Greenberg

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN 2280
FNP:LMcCLELLAND:NLC:02\06\97:343-9500:F\NR\LTR-JBC



Kansas State Historical Society
Cultural Resources Division

KATHLEEN SEBELIUS, GOVERNOR



November 21, 2004

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, N. W.
8th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed is the National Register amendment for the John Brown Cabin (NR 1971) located in Osawatomie, Miami County, KS.

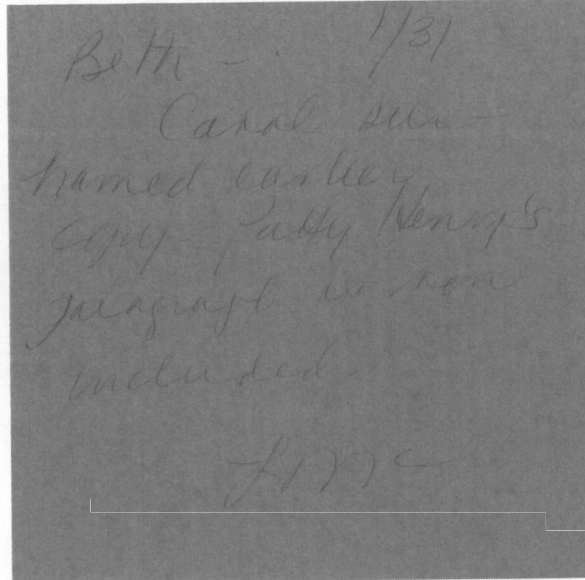
Sincerely yours,

Richard Pankratz
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Z: / NR / LTr - JBC

lmc 1/31/97

Boland
2/4/97



Ms. Lisa B. Hogan, Esq.
Post Office Box 530933
Miami, Florida 33153

Dear Ms. Hogan:

Thank you for your recent inquiry concerning the Adair Cabin and John Brown Memorial Park in Osawatomie, Miami County, Kansas. The John Brown Cabin (also known as the Samuel Adair Cabin) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on March 24, 1971. The listed property consists of the cabin and the pavilion enclosing it, and is located on a less-than-one-acre site within John Brown Memorial Park. I have enclosed a copy of the National Register nomination for your records.

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National Historic Landmarks (NHL) are designated by the Secretary of the Interior and recognized as being nationally significant properties that illustrate or commemorate the history and prehistory of the United States. Although recognized for their national importance, Landmarks remain in the possession of their owners and designation does not imply Federal acquisition or administration. The John Brown Cabin was considered as part of a survey of properties for an Underground Railroad National Historic Landmarks Theme Study. The property, however, was not on the final list of properties to be proposed for a Landmark study because the high integrity required for a Landmark was not present due to the relocation of the structure from its original site and damage by fire in 1995. The Kennedy Farm in Washington County, Maryland, where Brown lived and planned the Harpers Ferry raid, has already been designated an NHL for John Brown and is considered to be more directly associated with Brown's activities. In addition, the Underground Railroad Study also identified John Brown's farm in North Elba, New York as a potential NHL for John Brown, and a study on that property is being prepared for consideration. I am enclosing a copy of the National Historic Landmarks regulations for your information. If you have any questions about the NHL Underground Railroad Theme Study, please contact Patty Henry of the National Historic Landmarks Survey staff at 202-343-8163.

We appreciate your interest in the John Brown Cabin. If you are interested in amending the National Register listing to increase the boundaries and document the significance of the memorial park, please contact the Kansas State Historic Preservation Officer, Dr. Ramon S. Powers, in writing at the

Z: / NR / LTr - JBC

Jmc 1/31/97

Boland
2/4/97

Ms. Lisa B. Hogan, Esq.
Post Office Box 530933
Miami, Florida 33153

Dear Ms. Hogan:

Thank you for your recent inquiry concerning the Adair Cabin and John Brown Memorial Park in Osawatomie, Miami County, Kansas. The John Brown Cabin (also known as the Samuel Adair Cabin) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on March 24, 1971. The listed property consists of the cabin and the pavilion enclosing it, and is located on a less-than-one-acre site within John Brown Memorial Park. I have enclosed a copy of the National Register nomination for your records.

Concerning your question about the property's designation as a national historic site, Barry Mackintosh, the agency historian of the National Park Service, informed me that neither the park nor the cabin had been designated as a national historic site under the Historic Sites Act of 1935, and, as such, they were not considered affiliated areas of the National Park Service. The reference to the 89th Congress in the brochure of the local historical society most likely relates to the cabin's listing in the National Register of Historic Places, which was established by the 89th Congress under the National Historic Preservation Act (Public Law 89-665, October 15, 1966).

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Z:NR/1tr-JBC

1/30/97

PH.

This was on my desk
this morning, when
Linda mentioned this a
week ago. I suggested she
not send it out without your
review of Underground RR portion.

pmc
Shu

Liter, please
go get
Robie &
Jim & L
go ahead &
get this
out

1/31/97

Robie - Could you
have Patty insert
something about
NHL's and return
to me or Norris.
Thanks Linda mc

Carol -

Robie said
he'd have Patty
add a sentence
or two about
NHL's ~~state~~
eligibility.

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Linda

P.S. I've had three
conversations with
this person and
she still insists
on a letter -

1 the Underground Railroad Theme study)

ng to increase the boundaries and
tact the Kansas State Historic Preservation
ite Historical Society, 6425 S.W. 6th
(3) 272-8681.

Carol D. Shull
Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Register, History and Education

Z:NR/1tr-JBC

1/30/97

Shane

Ms. Lisa B. Hogan, Esq.
Post Office Box 530933
Miami, Florida 33153

Dear Ms. Hogan:

Thank you for your recent inquiry concerning the Adair Cabin and John Brown Memorial Park in Osawatomie, Miami County, Kansas. The John Brown Cabin (also known as the Samuel Adair Cabin) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on March 24, 1971. The listed property consists of the cabin and the pavilion enclosing it, and is located on a less-than-one-acre site within John Brown Memorial Park. I have enclosed a copy of the National Register nomination for your records.

Concerning your question about the property's designation as a national historic site, Barry Mackintosh, the agency historian of the National Park Service, informed me that neither the park nor the cabin had been designated as a national historic site under the Historic Sites Act of 1935, and, as such, they were not considered affiliated areas of the National Park Service. The reference to the 89th Congress in the brochure of the local historical society most likely relates to the cabin's listing in the National Register of Historic Places, which was established by the 89th Congress under the National Historic Preservation Act (Public Law 89-665, October 15, 1966).

(Insert short paragraph about qualifying for NHL status and the Underground Railroad Theme study)

If you are interested in amending the National Register listing to increase the boundaries and document the significance of the memorial park, please contact the Kansas State Historic Preservation Officer, Dr. Ramon S. Powers, in writing at the Kansas State Historical Society, 6425 S.W. 6th Avenue, Topeka, Kansas 66615-1099 or by telephone at (913) 272-8681.

Sincerely,

Carol D. Shull
Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Register, History and Education

Kansas State Historical Society, 6425 S.W. 6th Avenue, Topeka, Kansas 66615-1099 or by telephone at (913) 272-8681.

Sincerely,

Carol D. Shull
Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Register, History and Education

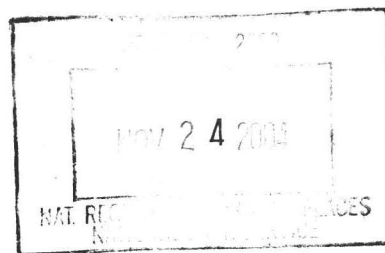
The John Brown Cabin was considered as part of a survey of properties for an Underground Railroad National Historic Landmarks Theme Study. National Historic Landmarks (NHL) are designated by the Secretary of the Interior and recognized as being nationally significant properties that illustrate or commemorate the history and prehistory of the United States. However, National Historic Landmarks remain in the possession of their owners and designation does not imply Federal acquisition or administration. The John Brown Cabin was not on the final list of properties to be proposed for a Landmark study because it was felt that the high integrity required for a Landmark was not present (due both to the fact that the structure has been moved from its original site and the fire that damaged the property in 1995). There is already a designated NHL for John Brown which the National Park Service felt was more appropriate, the Kennedy Farm in Washington County, Maryland (the farm where he lived and planned the Harpers Ferry raid.) In addition, the Underground Railroad Study also identified John Brown's farm in North Elba, New York as a potential NHL for John Brown and a study on that property is being prepared for consideration. I am enclosing a copy of the National Historic Landmarks regulations for your information. If you have any questions about the NHL Underground Railroad Theme Study please contact Patty Henry of the National Historic Landmarks Survey staff at 202-343-8163.

Norris. —

cc: Patty Henry

send a copy of incoming also.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

The National Register nomination for John Brown Cabin (c. 1854, c. 1912, c. 1928, c. 1995) in the John Brown Memorial Park in Osawatomie, Kansas is being amended to clarify the boundaries of the nominated property. Additional descriptive and contextual information is also being provided.

The cabin, the stone pavilion that houses the cabin, and a small perimeter of land around the structure are listed on the National Register. The boundaries encompass one acre and stand on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 10- T. 18S- R. 22E. The UTM coordinates are 15/ 329200/ 4262840.

The property stands on a rise and is part of a 22-acre parcel owned by the State of Kansas. With the exception of the cabin and the acre it stands on, the State leases the land to the City of Osawatomie under a 99-year lease that expires in 2064. The land is utilized as a public park.

Built about a mile west of Osawatomie, the log cabin was dismantled and reassembled in its present location, John Brown Memorial Park, in 1912. A stone pavilion was constructed around the cabin in 1928. The property is operated as a historic site by the State of Kansas.

In 1995 a fire damaged the cabin and the stone pavilion. Restoration work took several years. The site reopened on August 30, 1998, the anniversary date of the Battle of Osawatomie.

The rustic 18 by 20 feet log cabin was described by Samuel Adair this way:

A chimney built with sticks and mud- jambs and backwall and hearth of stone, two doors- half a floor that made of puncheons-that is, timber split and hewed. The house is chinked in the cracks, partly dabbled with mud on the outside. It has no windows, but in lieu of them the cracks between the logs in the gable end towards the east are left open for the light to shine through. (McFarland, p. 145)

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Section number 7 **Page** 2

Built in 1854, the cabin contains a living room, kitchen, and loft. These rooms were whitewashed during the Samuel Adair residency, although probably not until after the Civil War. (McFarland, p. 197) A dry-laid, stone chimney rises from the cabin's eastern wall. The cabin was occupied as a private residence until 1904.

The *Historic Souvenir of Osawatimie and Environs* Souvenir Program, published in 1910, contains a picture of the cabin with a lean-to addition to the rear, covered by a raised, standing seam metal roof. A one-and-a-half story, frame house stands in front of or attached to the cabin. A limited number of double hung sash light the cabin. These windows were added after the Bleeding Kansas era.

The side-gable roofed structure is encased inside a stone pavilion. The pavilion is rectangular, surmounted by a gently sloped hipped roof. Rusticated stone blocks of various sizes are laid in a semi-random pattern to comprise the pavilion walls. Two large, tripartite, arched windows fenestrate each elevation. Multi-paned, fixed and casement windows are utilized in each opening. These windows flank larger tripartite center doors on all elevations but the rear, where a window is used instead. The fenestration treatment for the doors and larger window is also multi-paned. Double, multi-paned doors provide access into the pavilion. The arched openings are accentuated by rusticated stone voussoirs and keystones.

Both the pavilion and the cabin maintain a southern façade orientation. A walkway of approximately ten feet runs between the cabin and pavilion wall.

The present interior wall treatments reveal bare logs and chinking. The two-room log cabin is airy and well-lit due to the indirect light from the pavilion windows. A low, rustic beamed ceiling defines the main room, which contains the fireplace and hearth. The loft is very dark and cramped, perhaps providing a more authentic feel of the Bleeding Kansas era.

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Section number 8 **Page** 1

The John Brown Cabin (c. 1854, c. 1912, c. 1928, c. 1995) recognizes the history of Bleeding Kansas. The cabin was the territorial home of Rev. Samuel L. Adair (1811-1898) and his wife Florella Brown Adair (1816-1865). Through its association with the Battle of Osawatomie (August 30, 1856) and abolitionist John Brown (1800- 1859), the cabin gained notoriety in the events of the Bleeding Kansas era.

The John Brown Cabin National Register nomination is being amended to clarify the boundaries of the nominated property. Additional descriptive and contextual information is also being provided.

Congregationalist minister Samuel L. Adair lived in the cabin from 1855 until his death in 1898. In 1912 the cabin was dismantled and moved to the site of the Battle of Osawatomie, about a mile east of its original location. The battle site had been acquired by the State of Kansas in 1910 and commemorated as the John Brown Memorial Park. The state maintains ownership of the cabin and park to this day, operating the cabin as a historic site and leasing the remainder of the land to the City of Osawatomie for use as a park.

With financial backing from the New York based American Missionary Association (AMA), Osawatomie was settled by a small party of free-state families in October 1854. Ohioan Adair and his family traveled with this group, founding the Osawatomie Congregational Church. Oberlin College-educated Adair was commissioned by the AMA as a Congregationalist pastor in 1851. His dream to serve as a missionary was realized when the AMA approved his application in August 1854 to settle in Kansas Territory. (McFarland, p. 140)

The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in May 1854 opened the Kansas territory for settlement. Determined to reserve the territory as a free-state, Northern abolitionists financed the emigration of anti-slavery settlers from New England and other free-states. Sponsored by the New England Emigrant Aid Company, the first such free-state settlement occurred in Lawrence in August 1854. The New England Emigrant Aid

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Company based its financial sponsorship on the investments of wealthy abolitionists who sought to earn dividends on the organized emigration of free labor into Kansas, in addition to securing free-state status for the territory. Well-heeled groups like the New England Emigrant Aid Company provided financial backing to religious groups like the AMA, whose missionary cause involved the abolition of slavery and adoption of racial justice.

In March 1855, Adair and his family moved into a crude log house about a mile west of Osawatomie. Built the year before by squatter Samuel Glenn, it had no windows and a chimney made of sticks and mud. The small cabin with two rooms and a loft, sheltered Adair, his wife Florella and their children as well as many relatives, friends, and fugitive slaves in the years before the Civil War. Its association with John Brown may not have been as distinctly recognized and later commemorated if it had not been for Brown's relationship with Florella Adair, who was Brown's half-sister.

Correspondence in 1854 and 1855 between the Adairs and their family in Ohio talks of the beautiful land and opportunity the Kansas Territory offered. (SenGupta, pp. 65- 66). Attracted by the free-state cause and very likely the opportunity to begin again, John Brown followed his sons to Kansas in October 1855. Connecticut-born Brown had worked as a farmer, wool merchant, land surveyor and tanner, living in Hudson, Ohio and Richmond, Pennsylvania before moving to a freedmen's settlement in North Elba, New York. Brown settled his family on donated land in the black community in 1849.

Raised in a deeply religious household that opposed slavery, Brown's family moved to Ohio when he was five. Brown originally intended to become a Congregationalist minister and through the years developed a strong belief in the merits of the anti-slavery cause. Following the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act in 1850, Brown helped to found and actively recruited members in the League of Gileadites, an organization that worked to bring fugitive slaves to freedom.

By early 1856 Kansas had two territorial governments, the free-state faction and the proslavery faction. Each government's claim to legitimacy sparked the bitter conflict that

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 **Page** 3

is called Bleeding Kansas. The first territorial election was held in October 1855. Three thousand registered voters, mostly northern, free-state emigrants, cast their ballots in favor of a state based on abolitionist principles. However, an equal number of proslavery ballots were cast illegally by Missourians crossing the border. Subsequently, the proslavery legislature passed a series of laws designed to drive free-staters out of the territory. While Brown did not vote in the first territorial election, he did attend the April 1856 meeting in Osawatomie where free-staters condemned the actions of the proslavery faction, and is viewed as igniting the violence between the two factions that erupted in May 1856. (Etcheson, p. 108, 111)

On May 21, 1856 a band of proslavery guerillas sacked the free-state stronghold of Lawrence, killing no one but destroying much property. Brown was "incensed" by the attack on Lawrence and "furious at failure of free-state resistance." (Sen Gupta, 1996, p. 112; McFarland, p. 149) Leading a party of six, including three of his sons, Brown attacked a proslavery settlement along Pottawatomie Creek on May 24- 25, 1856 hacking five men to death. The free-state settlers of Osawatomie were not happy about Brown's role in the Pottawatomie Massacre. Writing to the AMA, Samuel Adair condemned the attack as a "base, barbarous, and horrible murder." (McFarland, p. 150)

In early June 1856 proslavery sympathizers burned Brownsville, where Brown and his sons lived, and looted and drove off livestock in Osawatomie. These events were followed by the Battle of Blackjack on June 2, 1856 where Brown led a company against the proslavery forces of Henry Pate, and won the engagement.

Open warfare escalated at the Battle of Osawatomie on August 30, 1856. Under the command of John W. Reid, four hundred proslavery troops engaged a small, unprepared group of free-state supporters, leaving several dead, including Brown's son Frederick. The forces burned the town of Osawatomie with its thirty some buildings. Samuel and Florella Adair's cabin was spared, although it was approached by troops looking for Brown.

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After the battle, federal troops were sent into the territory in an effort to control the explosive violence. While the conflicts gradually subsided, the tension over the slavery question intensified.

In the two-and-a-half years following the Battle of Osawatomie, Brown led numerous raids into Missouri to free slaves, leading them into Kansas for their first days of freedom. One famous account tells of Brown arriving at the Adair's cabin on Christmas night, 1858, with eleven fugitive slaves that he had rescued from Missouri. (SenGupta, 1993, p. 200; 1996, p. 66) The slaves were hidden for the night in the small cabin, and the next morning moved north towards Lawrence.

Between 1855 and 1859, over three hundred escaped slaves traveled the underground railroad route through Lawrence, into Iowa and eventually into Canada. (SenGupta, 1996, pp. 65- 66) While the AMA directed its ministers to avoid political activity, documentation suggests that Christian abolitionists like Samuel Adair sheltered and aided the safe transport of fugitive slaves. (SenGupta, 1993, p. 209)

Samuel Adair became the military chaplain at Ft. Leavenworth during the Civil War. Florella stayed at the cabin until her ill-health caused her to join Samuel in Leavenworth, where she died in 1865. Adair returned to Osawatomie and helped establish the first insane asylum in the state (later known as Osawatomie State Hospital). He died in 1898, leaving the cabin to his son Charles Adair.

John Brown worked toward the anti-slavery cause until his execution at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia on December 2, 1859. Brown traveled the country, fund-raising, recruiting, freeing slaves, and making occasional visits to his family in North Elba. Historians have written that Brown was mentally unstable, and his condition contributed to his extremely strong commitment to the abolitionist cause, which he pursued with a sense of religious fervor. (SenGupta, 1996, pp. 111- 112)

On August 30, 1910, former President Theodore Roosevelt gave the keynote address at the celebration marking the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Osawatomie and the formal dedication of the battlefield as a permanent park. Two years later the Adair cabin

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Section number 8 **Page** 5

was dismantled and removed to the John Brown Memorial Park, where it is known as the John Brown Cabin.

The *Kansas City Star* noted that each piece “is [was] numbered as it is [was] removed so that no alteration will be [was] made when the cabin is reconstructed in the park. The puncheons in the floors, the stout oaken logs and the roof are still in an excellent state of preservation.” (*Kansas City Star*, September 8, 1912). However, in 1928 the State of Kansas appropriated \$6,000 for the erection of “a stone pergola over the John Brown Cabin which was rapidly rotting away.” (January, Miami County Clippings, p. 201).

The property stands on a rise and is part of a 22-acre parcel owned by the State of Kansas. The State leases the land to the City of Osawatomie under a 99-year lease that expires in 2064. The land is utilized as a public park. In 1995 a fire damaged the cabin and the stone pavilion. Restoration work took several years, and the site reopened on August 30, 1998, the anniversary date of the Battle of Osawatomie.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 1

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Section number 9, 10 **Page** 2, 1

SenGupta, Gunja. "Servants for Freedom: Christian Abolitionists in Territorial Kansas, 1854- 1858." *Kansas History: A Journal of the Central Plains*. Vol. 16, No. 3 Autumn 1993. (200- 213).

Territorial Kansas Heritage Alliance. *John Brown & Bleeding Kansas: Prelude to the Civil War*. A Territorial Kansas Heritage Alliance Guide. 2000.

Verbal Boundary Description

The cabin, the stone pavilion that houses the cabin and a small perimeter of land around the structure are listed on the National Register. The boundaries encompass one-acre and stand on the SE ¼ WS ¼ SE ¼ NE ¼ S. 10- T. 18S- R. 22E. The property stands on a rise and is part of a 22-acre parcel owned by the State of Kansas.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property stands in a memorial park that contains many resources. The structure was moved to this location in 1912 and enclosed in a stone pavilion in 1928.

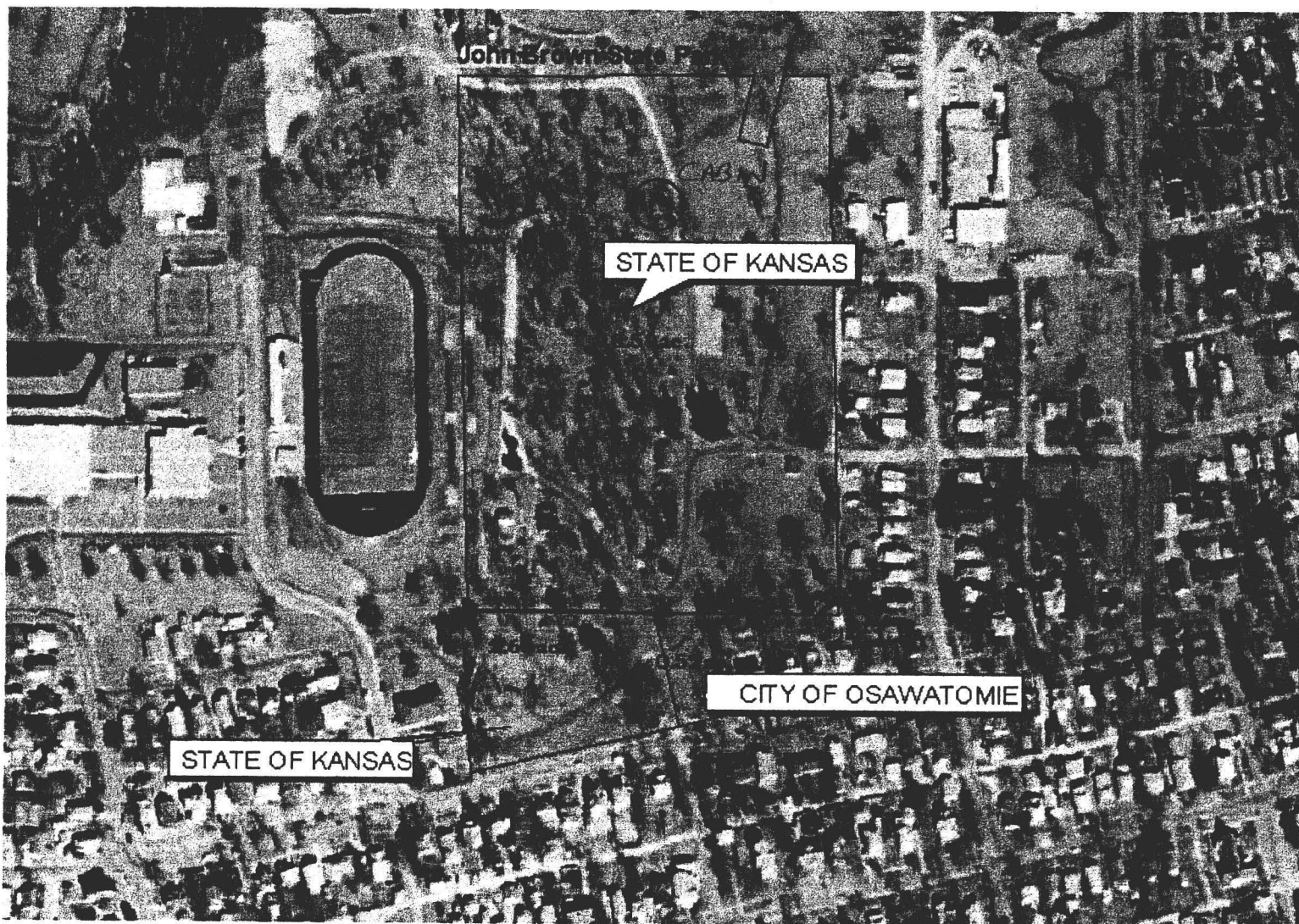
UTM Coordinates

15/ 329200/ 4262840.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 2



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY Brown, John, Cabin
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KANSAS, Miami

DATE RECEIVED: 11/24/04 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/07/05
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 71000319

NOMINATOR: STATE

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: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 1.7.05 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept

REVIEWER Q Beall

DISCIPLINE Risk

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 1.7.05

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.