United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Nan	1e				
historic (Alic	ce Brown House				
and/or common					
2. Loca	ation				
street & number	r Chestnut Street				$\frac{n/a}{a}$ not for publication
city, town Sas	sakwa	vi	cinity of	congressional district	003
state Oklahom	na cod e	40	county	Seminole	code 133
3. Clas	sification				
Category district _X_ building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition n/a in process being considered	Accessible X yes: re	upied n progress le	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation X other: Unoccupied
name Franc street & number	es Brown Bennett 10509 N. McKinley	,			
city, town 0k1	ahoma City	vi	cinity of	state	0klahoma
5. Loca	ation of Lega	al Des	criptic	on	
courthouse. regi	istry of deeds, etc. Semir	nole Count	v Courtho		
	Wewoka Street	iore count	y courtino	use	
city, town Wew				state	Oklahoma
6. Rep	resentation	IN EXI	sting	Surveys	
title 0k1aho	ma Comprehensive Sur	·vey	has this pro	perty been determined	elegible? yes _X_ no
date 1980				federal _X_ st	ate county local
depository for s	urvey records Preserv	ation Off	ice, Okla	noma Historical So	ciety
city, town 0k	lahoma City			state	0k1ahoma

				
Condition excellent good	deteriorated ruins	Check one unaltered X altered	Check one X original site moved date	
X fair	unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

7. Description

In 1901 Governor John F. Brown built a frame house for his daughter Alice. The house is a two-story four bedroom square plan, three bays wide, with symmetrical hip roof of Italianate derivative design (See Photos #1 and #2). The house contained a single-story front porch (now screened) and a single-story rear addition with a steeply hipped roof (See Photo #3). The ground floor level is comprised of a kitchen, dining room separated from the library/living room by French doors, a front bedroom, central bath and a rear bedroom. The second floor is comprised of a south and a north bedroom and a large walk-in closet on the west and surrounded by an attic area. There are two chimneys, one for the stove flu on the north wall servicing the front downstairs bedroom and the upstairs north bedroom, and one for a fireplace in the library/living room. When the house was first built there was no gas or electricity and kerosene lamps and wood and coal heating were used. When gas came into the area gas lights were added in the late 1920s. Running water and plumbing were added in the early 1930s. The bathroom was added at that time and the walkin pantry next to it. The stairway is original. The second story porch on the front originally had a railing around it A cistern was added after the original building was completed to collect water which ran off the roof.

The exterior of the house has been changed very little: the railing around the second story porch is gone and the porch is now screened. The exterior also shows the effects of weathering. The house has been unoccupied since 1970 but is in fair condition.

8. Significance

1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agriculture architecture art commerce communications		landscape architecture law literature military music t philosophy politics/government	science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportationX other (specify)
Specific dates	1901	Builder/Architect		Tribal History

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Alice Brown House is significant because it is the only remaining structure which is associated with the Seminole Governor John F. Brown. Governor Brown built the house for his daughter, Alice, in 1901. Although Governor Brown did not actually live in the house, he spent a lot of time there and when the weather was too bad for him to return from his Sasakwa mercantile store to his own mansion two miles west of there, he would remain overnight at the house on Chestnut Street. Alice Brown lived in the house until 1925 when it was rented for two years. In 1929 Golda Brown, a daughter-in-law married to Governor Brown's son Tobb Brown, moved into the house with her family. She lived in the house until 1970 when she moved next door to another house.

Governor John F. Brown was the son of Dr. John F. Brown, a native of Scotland, who was detailed by the U. S. Government as a physician to accompany a band of Seminoles from Florida to Indian Territory. There Dr. Brown met Lucy Redbird, a Seminole woman. The law prevented them from marrying because a man employed by the government could not marry an Indian. The Seminoles were also against Indian-white marriages. After Dr. Brown was released from his position as physician to the tribe, he took Lucy to what is now Kansas and they were married there. John F. Brown, son of Lucy and Dr. Brown, became chief of the Seminole Nation in 1877 when John Jumper resigned the office. Governor Brown served as principal chief from that time until 1907 when the Nation's government was dissolved, except for a two-year period from 1902-1904 when Hulputta Micco was the principal chief. Governor Brown also succeeded John Jumper as pastor of the Spring Baptist Church in 1894 and served until his death in 1919.

Governor Brown began a trading post at the original site of Sasakwa where he eventually built a 16-room mansion. Although he continued to live at the mansion he moved his trading post east two miles to the later site of Sasakwa and subsequently became a member of the Wewoka Trading Company in Wewoka. The Trading Co. was one of the largest commercial firms in the Southwest, once rated by Dunn and Bradstreet in the million-dollar class. The interest and welfare and education of the Seminoles were the main objectives of Brown's thirty-year service as the principal chief of the Seminole Nation.

Major Bibliographical References Brown, Golda, Interview with, Chestnut Street, Sasakwa, OK, May 28, 1980, October 9, 1980 Elkins, Marvin, Interview with, Sasakwa, OK, May 28, 1980, October 9, 1980 Town Charter 1900, Original Sasakwa Town Charter Book, pp. 35-37 Wright, Muriel, Indian Tribes of Oklahoma, 1951 Norman: OU Press. p. 235 **Geographical Data** UTM NOT VERIFIED) ACKEAGE NUT VERILICA Acreage of nominated property Less than one acre Quadrangle name Sasakwa Quadrangle scale 7.5 minutes **UMT References** Zone Verbal boundary description and justification Lots 6, 7 and 8 in Block 16, Sasakwa Townsite List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries state code county code state county code Form Prepared By name/title Marjorie M. Schweitzer organization Oklahoma Historic Preservation Survey date 1980, December Oklahoma State University (405) 624-5678 street & number telephone state Oklahoma Stillwater city or town State Historic Preservation Officer Certification The evaluated significance of this property within the state is: national local As the designated State Historic Preservation 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service. State Historic Preservation Officer signature title date I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Registe