



NATIONAL UNDERGROUND RAILROAD NETWORK TO FREEDOM APPLICATION



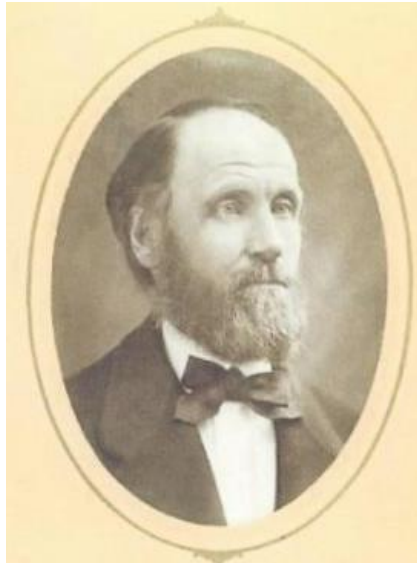
GENERAL INFORMATION				
Date Submitted: 1/15/2018	Resubmission: ☐ Yes ☒ No		Type (Pick One): ☒ Site ☐ Facility ☐ Program	
Name (Of What You Are Nominating): Grover Barn			Street Address: 2819 Stone Barn Terrace	
City: Lawrence	State: KS	Zip Code: 66047	County: Douglas	Congressional District: 2nd
Physical Boundaries of Site/Facility Lot 19 & 20, Blk 2, Springwood Heights Subdivision in the City of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas				☐ Address Not for Publication?
Is there a website? ☐ Yes ☒ No		Web Address:		
Is there a visitor phone number? ☐ Yes ☒ No		Phone Number:		
Summary: Tell us in 200 words or less what is being nominated and how it is connected to the Underground Railroad. Joel and Emily Grover Barn 2819 Stone Barn Terrace, Lawrence, KS 66047 Joel and Emily Grover sheltered freedom seekers in their 1858 stone barn on their farm near Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas Territory during the late 1850s. Elizabeth Abbott recalled that during that time her husband took "two mullattos" on the underground Railroad to the "next stopping place...I think it was Joel Grover's." Several sources tell of [eleven] "slaves" and a free-born baby who were hidden at the Grover barn in January 1859. The abolitionist, John Brown and his men had liberated them from slavery in Missouri the previous December in a highly publicized raid. After a brief stay at Grover's barn on his last trip to Kansas, Brown led the freedom seekers to Detroit, Michigan, seeing them cross over into Canada. From 1963-1976 the barn was used as an artist's studio and in 1980 the City of Lawrence acquired the building for use as a Fire Station through 2006. This structure is one of the best preserved Underground Railroad stations still standing in Lawrence and is nationally significant not only because of its connection to John Brown, but also because of the rich documentation that exists about the twelve freedom seekers and their route to Canada.				

FOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE USE ONLY	
I certify that this ☐ site ☐ facility ☐ program is included in the Network to Freedom.	
Signature of Certifying Official/Title	Date

Owner/Manager ☒ Applicant ☒ (Share Contact Information ☒ Yes ☐ No)				
Name: City of Lawrence c/o Lynne Braddock Zollner, AICP		Phone: 785-832-3151	Fax: 785-832-3160	Email: lzollner@lawrenceks.org
Street Address: 6 E 6 th St		City Lawrence	State: KS	Zip Code 66044
Owner/Manager ☐ Applicant ☒ (Share Contact Information ☒ Yes ☐ No)				
Name: Judy Sweets		Phone:	Fax:	Email: jmsweets@sunflower.com
Street Address:		City	State:	Zip Code
Owner/Manager ☒ Applicant ☐ (Share Contact Information ☐ Yes ☒ No)				
Name: City of Lawrence c/o Diane Stoddard		Phone: 785-832-3400	Fax:	Email: dstoddard@lawrenceks.org
Street Address: 6 E 6 th St		City Lawrence	State: KS	Zip Code 66044
Owner/Manager ☐ Applicant ☐ (Share Contact Information ☐ Yes ☐ No)				
Name:		Phone:	Fax:	Email:
Street Address:		City	State:	Zip Code
Owner/Manager ☐ Applicant ☐ (Share Contact Information ☐ Yes ☐ No)				
Name:		Phone:	Fax:	Email:
Street Address:		City	State:	Zip Code
SITES				
In addition to the responses to each question, applications must also include the following attachments:				
1) Letters of consent from all property owners for inclusion in the Network to Freedom (see sample in instructions) 2) Text and photographs of all site markers 3) Original photographs illustrating the current appearance and condition of the site being nominated 4) Maps showing the location of the site				
All attachments supplement, but do not replace the text.				
S1. Type:	☒ Building ☐ Object ☐ District (Neighborhood) ☐ Structure ☐ Landscape/Natural Feature ☐ Archeological Site ☐ Other (Describe):			
S2. Is the site listed in the National Register of Historic Places?	☐ Yes ☒ No If yes, what is the listing name?			
S3. Ownership of site:	☐ Private ☐ Private, Non-profit (501c3) ☒ Public - Local Government ☐ Public - State Government ☐ Public - Federal Government			
S4. Type(s) of Underground Railroad Association (select the one(s) that fit best):				
☒ Station ☐ Kidnapping ☐ Legal Challenge ☐ Association with Prominent Person ☐ Escape ☐ Rescue ☐ Maroon Community ☐ Historic District/Neighborhood ☐ Church ☐ Destination ☒ Transportation Route ☐ Commemorative Site/Monument ☐ Cemetery ☐ Military Site ☐ Archeological Site ☐ Other (Describe):				
S4a. Describe the site's association and significance to the Underground Railroad. Provide citations for sources used throughout the text. Timelines are encouraged.				
The Joel and Emily Grover barn is one of only two known structures still standing in Lawrence, Kansas that were connected with the Underground Railroad. The two-story, gable roof, cut limestone barn, was built by Joel Grover in 1858 on the NE ¼, Sec 11, T 13, R 19 E, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County, Kansas Territory (current address 2819 Stone Barn Terrace, Lawrence, Kansas 66047). (Grover)				

Lawrence was founded as a "Free state Town" and after the passage of the Kansas Nebraska Act many settlers from the New England states and Midwestern states came to Lawrence to help make Kansas a free state. Lawrence was precariously situated between two pro-slavery towns: Lecompton—about 15 miles to the west, and Franklin—about 4 miles to the southeast.

Joel Grover, born in New York in 1825, arrived in Lawrence in September 1854 as part of the second New England Emigrant Aid Company Party. He soon chose a 160 acre homestead about three miles southwest of downtown Lawrence in Wakarusa Township, Douglas County, K.T. (Kansas Territory). As an ardent abolitionist, "He participated in the Battle of Franklin, Fort Saunders, Fort Titus, and other Free-State engagements." "He was a man of decided opinions and had no patience with men who were more easily swayed." according to his obituary. (Obituary, Joel Grover, 1879) Held in high esteem by many Kansans, he was elected in 1867 to serve as a member of the Kansas House of Representatives.



Joel Grover

*Photo: Kansas Collection, Kenneth Spencer
Research Library, Lawrence Kansas*

Joel married Emily Hunt in 1857. She had arrived in Lawrence with Sarah and Charles Robinson, who later became Governor of Kansas. The Grovers eventually had a total of eight children. (Obituary, Joel Grover, 1879) In addition to running a traditional farm, Grover planted thousands of hardwood trees on his property as well as many varieties of fruit trees. After Joel Grover's death in 1879, his sons continued farming the property until their deaths in the 1950s.

During the late 1850s the Grover barn was used as an Underground Railroad station for freedom seekers according to several documented sources and oral histories.

Mrs. Elizabeth Abbott revealed in an oral interview in the 1890s that she and her husband James Abbott had sheltered "two mullattos"- aged about 14 and 17 in their home on Vermont Street in Lawrence [date unknown]. She indicated that the younger boy grew weary of being inside and insisted on going outside into the yard despite her protestations. Finally both boys went outside. Mrs. Abbott said that she and her husband were so concerned that someone might have seen them that night, Mr. Abbott took the two "on the Underground Railroad to the next stopping place. . . I think it was Joel Grover's." (Abbott)

The best documented proof that the Grover barn was used as an Underground Railroad Station relates to the group of eleven freedom seekers and a free-born baby who were sheltered in the barn in late January of 1859. This was the group that John Brown and his men liberated from three different plantations in Bates and Vernon Counties, Missouri in December 1858. The baby, son of Narcissa and Jim Daniels, was later born near Garnett, Kansas. He was named "John Brown Daniels" in honor of abolitionist John Brown. After a brief stay of 1 to 4 days [sources vary as to the exact dates of arrival and departure] at the Grover barn, the Underground Railroad caravan left the Grover's sometime between January 24th and January 28th headed to Topeka, Kansas. The group proceeded up the Lane Trail to Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Michigan before arriving in Detroit, Michigan. There John Brown saw the 12 freedom seekers cross over the river into Windsor, Canada on March 12, 1859.

In 1936 Dr. Edward Bumgardner of Lawrence, Kansas wrote a newspaper article telling of the 1859 Underground Railroad trip, led by Brown. He clearly indicated that the "slaves" stayed in a "stone building" at "Joel Grover's."

". . . Late in January, 1859, a long journey over the underground railroad was commenced. The first stop was made at the house of J.B. Abbott, three quarters of a mile south of the Blanton bridge over the Wakarusa. Here the white men of the party, George Gill, John Kagi and Aaron Stevens, were entertained while most of the slaves were billeted for several days at Joel Grover's, in a stone building still standing on the hill south of the No. 6 school house. . . " On the evening of January 27, 1859, John Brown left Lawrence for Topeka, traveling on the California road, or Oregon trail, now known as U.S. No. 40. . . "At daylight the fugitives arrived at Highland Park, near Topeka. After a day's rest, they followed the Lane trail to Holton without mishap. . . " (Bumgardner, 1936)

In a 1929 interview for the *Kansas City Star* newspaper, Mrs. S.B. Prentiss [Annie (Soule) Prentiss] recalled when John Brown brought the Missouri freedom seekers to her parent's [the Amasa Soule's] home one night and her brother, Silas Soule took them to the Joel Grover barn where they stayed "several days." (MacDonald, 1998)

" . . . My brother Silas [Soule] and [John] Brown were close friends. Silas was out on many a foray with him. I recall well when Brown came to our cabin one night with thirteen slaves, men, women and children. He had run them away from Missouri. Brown left them with us. Father would always take in all the Negroes he could. Silas took the whole thirteen from our home eight miles to Mr. [Joel] Grover's stone barn two miles west of where the Haskell Indian school is now. The Negroes stayed there, hidden in the barn for several days, when a chance offered and they were taken still further toward freedom by another agent of the Underground. The old Grover barn is yet standing. I saw it recently. . . " (MacDonald, 1998)

In the book "John Brown and His Men," by Samuel J. Hinton, the author wrote of the same Underground Railroad trip relying on papers and reminiscences written by George B. Gill who was a conductor on the 1858-1859 trip:

Hinton wrote: "...Mr. Gill then mentions Ottawa Jones, [John] Brown's Indian friend, Major [James B.] Abbott's, and a Mr. [Joel] Grover's, near Lawrence, as some of their stopping-places. From Grover's point John Brown visited Lawrence, sold the oxen. . . arranged his finances, mostly from the sale of cattle however . . . the colored folks cooked a supply of provisions, mostly obtained through the generosity of the Grovers and Abbotts. I remained with the colored folks while Brown attended to his business in town. We left Grover's on the evening of the 28th of January [1859], I still being guide and guard. . . " (Gill, 1998)

Historian, Oswald Garrison Villard wrote a book published in 1910 which tells of the liberation of the eleven freedom seekers from Missouri in December of 1858 and touches on their stay at the [James B.] Abbotts and [Joel] Grovers near Lawrence, K.T. in January 1859:

"[George] Gill and Brown resolutely drove the slow-going oxen-team, with its load of women and children. . . Gill's feet were frozen when they reached Major Abbott's on January 24,...It was while he was staying with Major Abbott, or a near-by neighbor, Mr. Grover, that Brown received a visit from Dr. John Doy. . . " "his [Brown's] wagons, when he drove away, were creaking with the weight of provisions contributed by Major Abbott and Mr. Grover. Leaving Lawrence on the evening of the 25th for Topeka, he [Brown] stopped at the residence of a Mr. Owen, two miles north of town. . . " (Villard, 1910)

Dr. John Doy, a Lawrence abolitionist who was taking his own group of thirteen freedom seekers on an Underground Railroad trip toward Holton, Kansas at nearly the same time, met with John Brown just prior to their respective trips in January 1859. The meeting was undoubtedly on the Grover farm.¹

Dr. Doy wrote in his book:

" . . . I cannot better close this work than by quoting as nearly as possible, some of the words of that kind-hearted old hero, John Brown, as we sat opposite to each other during the lengthened private conference, mentioned in Appendix C, which took place at a house about two miles from Lawrence, where he was stopping with his rescued slaves, on the evening of the 24th of January, 1859—the last time I saw him. . . " (Doy, 1860) It was also reported that Dr. Doy walked to his home to get milk for the Daniels baby.

Dr. John Doy indicated the date he left Lawrence, K.T. with his group of 13 freedom seekers headed north:

" . . . We started early in the morning of the 25th of January. . . (Doy, 1860)

A diary and letters of abolitionist Samuel Palmes Reed of New York, who was a close friend of Joel Grover, provides new source information (recently conveyed by Kerry Altenbernd of Lawrence, Kansas) that confirms John Brown was at the Grover's farmstead with the freedom seekers. Mr. Reed was living and working with the Grover family in Wakarusa Township from 1858-1859, and during that time he kept a diary and wrote letters that have survived. In the letters and diary he made references to seeing and speaking with John Brown and James Montgomery at the Grover farm on January 14, 1859. This will be compelling news to most Brown historians who assumed that John Brown remained south of Lawrence and brought the freedom seekers up to Lawrence about January 23th. This also raises some new questions about why Brown and Montgomery were at Grover's on the same day.

¹ Dr. Doy and his passengers were captured just 12 miles north of Lawrence, K.T. Doy was jailed in Platte City and St. Joseph, Missouri but later rescued from the St. Joseph jail by ten brave men from Lawrence—"The Immortal Ten."

Reed's diary also confirms the date that John Brown and the freedom seekers left the Grover barn as he wrote of shaking hands with John Brown as he was leaving Grover's "with the 12" on "January 24th." (Reed, 2014)

To quote from a four-page letter Reed wrote from Lawrence dated January 13, 1859

"... Old Captain John Brown is sitting near me reading the Lawrence Republican. . . . There is a young man with him. Both are armed to the 'teeth'. The old man says he was, and always, an abolitionist and if his sentiments concerning slavery have under gone any change in later years from what they were formerly it is only to hold it in greater abundance. I have listened with a good deal of pleasure to him as he has told of their troubles. One of the happier events of his life he says was the lib[erty] of those slaves a few days ago and he will readily tell it to a slaveholder as to a free statesman. . . ." (Reed, 2014)²

A twelve-page letter written by Samuel Reed from Lawrence [K.T.] to his sister Caroline on December 16, 1858 also mentions the freedom seekers and John Brown:

"The papers report troubles down Fort Scott way again, don't know what it will amount to, rather think the pro-slavery men will get more than they bargain for if they have kicked up a row with Montgomery and old John Brown. The old man's shadow is good for a decent sized company of greasers alone. . . . The principle topic was the running of negroes and Captain John Brown and Montgomery. Joel [Grover] is boiling over with abolitionism. Besides the 11 on the underground track to Canada secured by Capt. Brown I hear that from 20 to 25 are going to be put aboard from this vicinity and near there." (Reed, 2014)

At a later, unknown date, Reed wrote on an end paper of his diary:

"Captain John Brown on the evening of the 24th of January 1859, I gave him a good shake of the hand just as he left in the direction of the north with 12." (Reed, 2014)³.

² Since the new mother, Narcissa Daniels was not well after child birth, Brown insisted the group of 12 not move until she was sufficiently recovered to safely travel. Consequently the group stayed nearly a month at an abandoned cabin in Franklin County, K.T. and were not brought to the Grover farm until about January 23rd.

³ This entry appears to be in conflict with Gill's account that the group left Grovers on January 28th, Villard's account that the John Brown group left Lawrence on the 25th, and Bumgardner's account that they left Lawrence on the evening of January 27th.

S5. Provide a history of the site since its time of significance to the Underground Railroad, including physical changes, changes in boundaries over time, archeological work, or changes in ownership or use. Be sure to describe what is included in the present application and how that compares to what the site was historically.

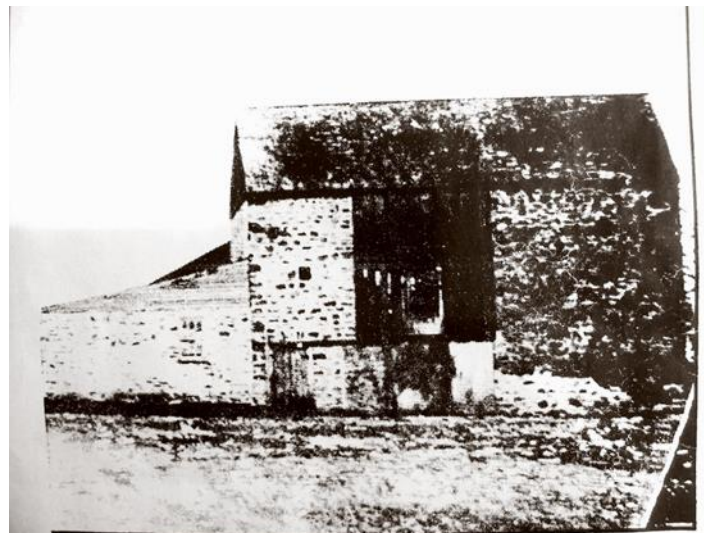
Joel Grover pre-empted his property on the NE ¼, Sec 11, T 13, R 19 E in Douglas County, K.T. soon after his arrival in Lawrence in 1854. [Source: Copy of U.S. Patent dated June 1, 1860-Bureau of Land Management] While looking for a suitable location to settle he was said to have noticed his cattle stopping at a spring not far from present-day Clinton Parkway. He therefore decided to settle on that quarter section. J. Grover's property appears on the 1857 Douglas County, K.T. map.



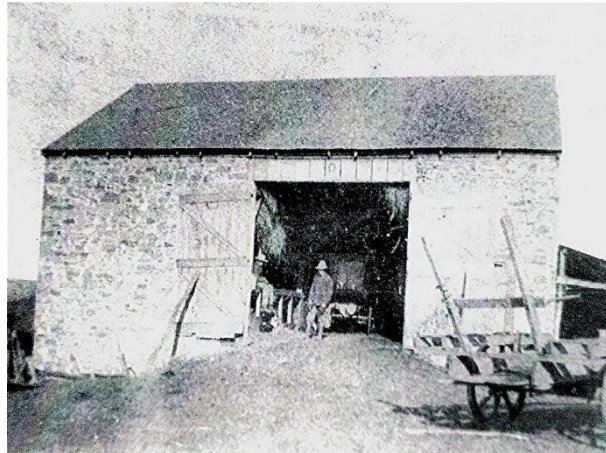
The construction of the barn began on January 20, 1858 "Grover started building his barn" [Joel Grover diary].

- April 19 Edward P. Fitch noted in a letter to his parents that he had spent that week helping his neighbor, Joel Grover build his barn. He wrote: "He is building a large stone barn (not very large either, 30 x 40 feet)." [Edward Fitch letters]
- October 23, Grover [with help from his neighbors] finished laying out the interior of the ground floor of the barn in time for winter. [Joel Grover diary]
- Joel Grover spent 10 months building his stone 2-story barn at his "Prairie Home" [name of his farm in Lawrence, K.T. [Samuel P. Reed diary]

Historic descriptions and photographs of the barn indicate its simple stone construction with a gable roof. The north and south elevations appear to have had large full height doors just off center. An addition, date unknown, was added to the east elevation. While the original structure may not have been a full bank barn, the south side of the barn was built into a hill and the historic photo gives the indication that there was enough change in grade to create a separate level in the structure. (North side of barn. Photo not dated. "The Grover Barn, A Proposal for Preservation" unpublished, Craig Crosswhite)



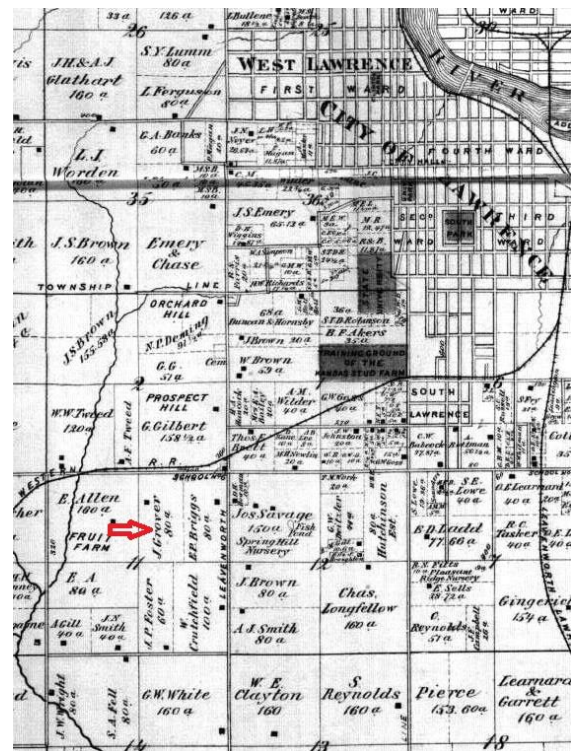
An additional historic photo, date unknown, shows the south side of the barn with what appears to be a lean-to addition on the east elevation. (Photo: Memorabilia folder City of Lawrence Fire Department)



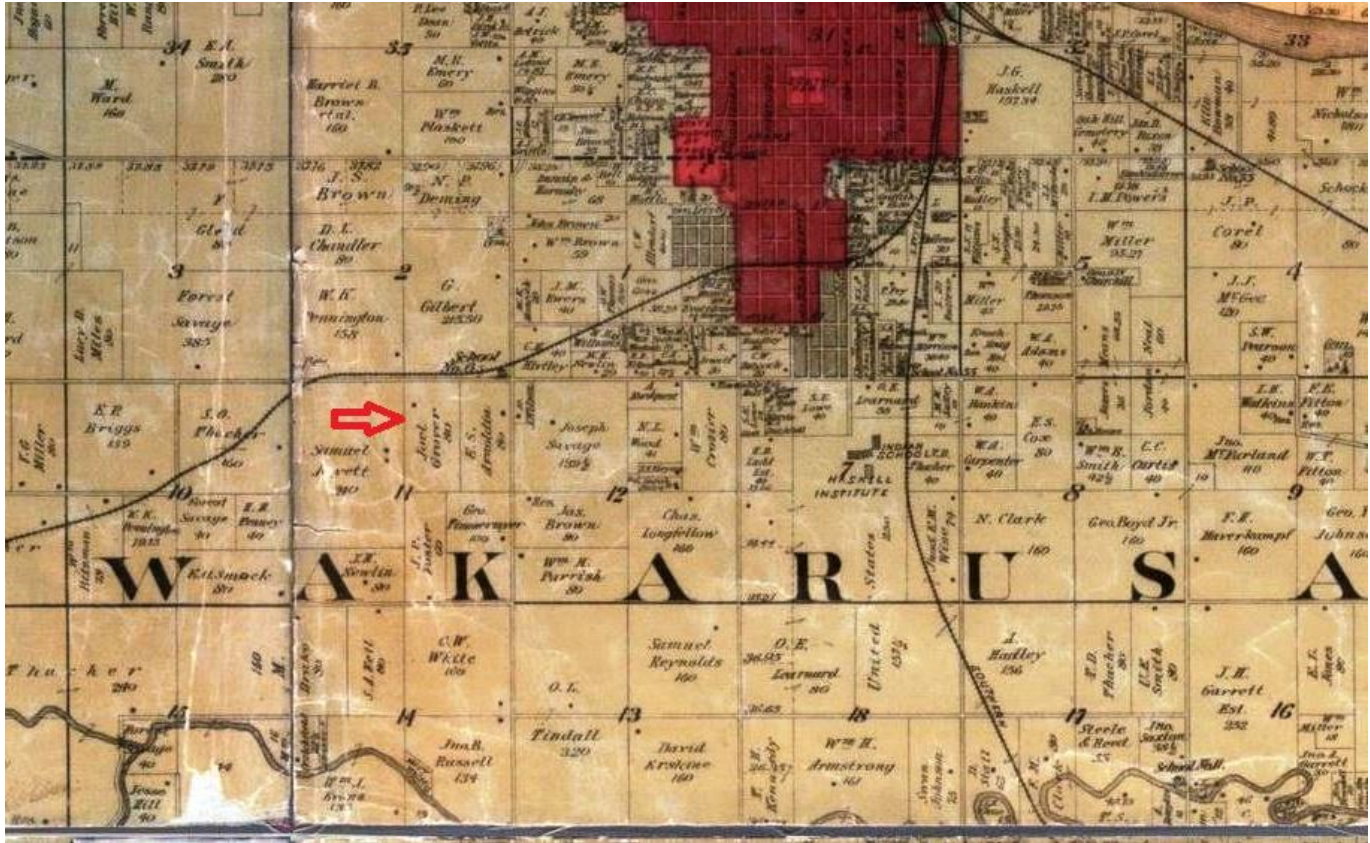
On June 1, 1860 a Land patent was issued to Joel Grover through Military warrant 72214 for 160 acres. [Copy of Land patent-Bureau of Land Management]

Grover barn survived Quantrill's Raid of Lawrence on August 21 1863 in which more than 150 men and boys were killed by William C. Quantrill and more than 300 men and much of downtown Lawrence was burned.

Prior to 1873 Grover sold the eastern half of his 160 acres but retained the property with the barn. [1873 Douglas County atlas]



Joel Grover died in 1879 but the family retained ownership of the land.



This 1887 Douglas County, Kansas map shows that the Grover's still owned 80 acres on the original homestead.
(1887 Edwards' Map of Douglas County, Kansas [portion] A map of Douglas County, Kansas, scaled at two inches to the mile and compiled by John P. Edwards. Creator: Edwards, John P., 1887)

This photograph, date unknown, shows that additional alterations were made to the barn. An addition with a stone foundation and wood upper story was added to the east elevation and the gable roof was extended to cover the addition. A pedestrian type door is also located on this addition. The photo also shows the continued grade change that allows the south side of the barn to be higher than the north side of the barn. (Photo: Memorabilia folder City of Lawrence Fire Department)

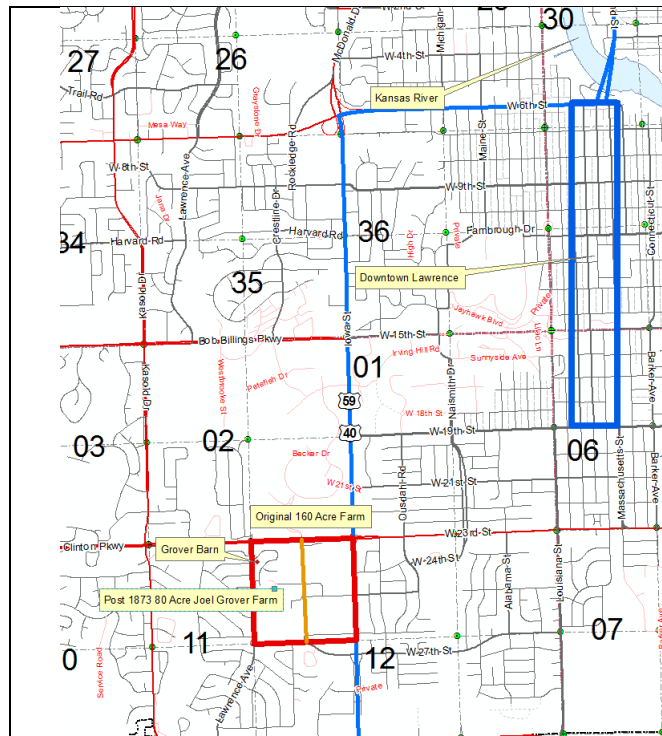


Grover Barn-south side-with addition on right (east) date unknown

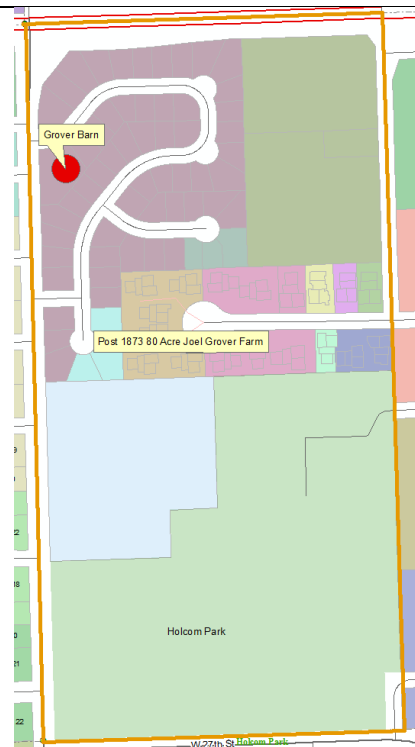
In 1959 the two Grover sons who had been farming the land died.

The area that encompassed the 80 acre farm property was subdivided into residential lots in 1967. (Subdivision plats, City of Lawrence)

In 1967, a large portion of the 80 acre property was donated to the City of Lawrence for a park, Holcom Park. (City Clerk, City of Lawrence)



Grover barn in Context with Modern Street System



Division of 80 Acre Farm with Colors Representing Separate Land Divisions

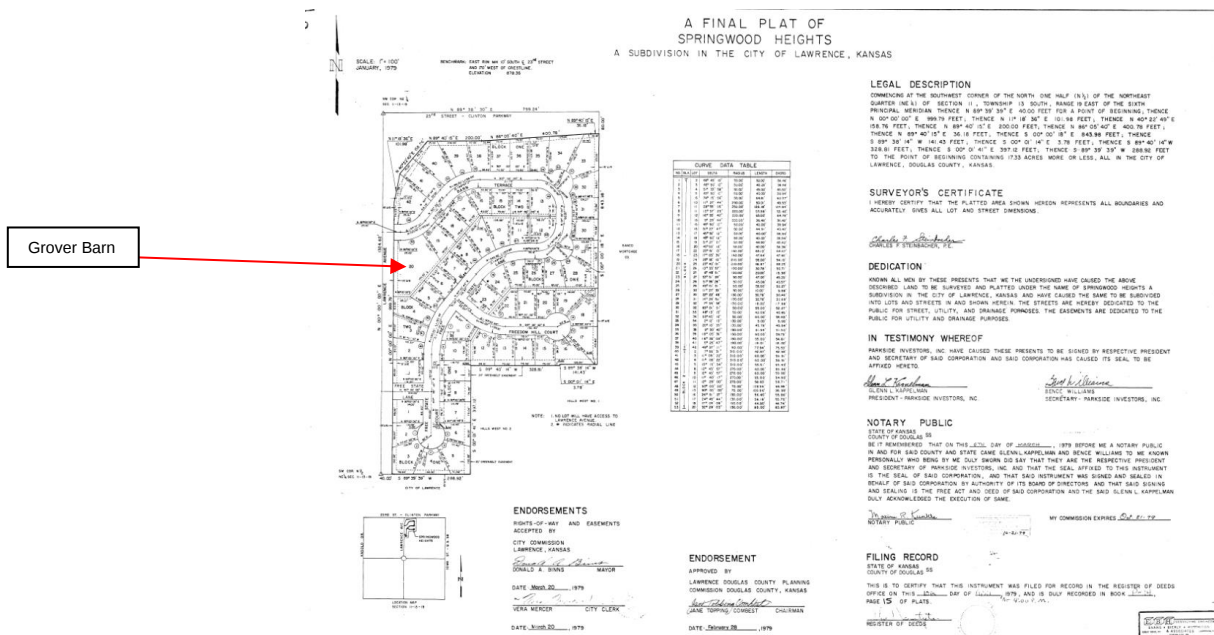
Bernard "Poco" Frazier, a sculptor, purchased the Grover barn in 1963 and used it as a studio until his death in 1976.



KU History

<http://kuhistory.com/timeline/from-gold-to-bronze/>
Jayhawker Yearbook

By 1976, Parkside Investors, Inc. owned the property on which the barn is located (Subdivision Plat, City of Lawrence). In 1979 they subdivided and platted the property into residential lots (Springwood Heights Subdivision to the City of Lawrence in Douglas County, Kansas). The subdivision included the barn property (Subdivision Plat, City of Lawrence).



The City of Lawrence acquired Lot 20 of Block 2 of Springwood Heights subdivision including the barn in 1980. (Corporation Deed (General Warranty)) and in 1981-1982 Grover barn was repurposed for use as a fire station for the City of Lawrence. The city acquired Lot 19 of Block 2, Springwood Heights subdivision the property to the northeast of the barn in 1984. (Douglas County Register of Deeds)

Significant alterations were made to Grover barn to adaptively reuse the structure as a fire station. The entire historic east addition was removed. A new addition was constructed on the south elevation of the barn and the large barn door opening on the north elevation was enclosed with a modern glazing system. The site was graded so that the new addition would be significantly lower than the previous ground level of the south elevation of the barn changing the bank barn type of structure to one that appears more

of a barn structure on level ground with some grade change downward. Only the embankment into which the new addition is adjacent indicates the change in grade that previously existed in the area.



Northeast Elevation of Grover Barn, 1981 (Photo by Clay Kappelman)



Northeast Elevation of Grover Barn, 2018



Grover Barn is on the Left of the Photo and the Fire Station Addition is on the Right, 2018



Embankment to the South of the Fire Station Addition
2018

Today Grover barn can be described as a vernacular historic structure with a modern addition. The existing historic structure is two stories of rough cut limestone likely quarried near the site. Fenestration patterns differ on each elevation with the dominate opening on the north elevation. This once barn door opening has been infilled with a large multi-pane metal glazing system that has a pedestrian door. The east elevation has had the openings infilled. The west elevation has two upper story windows and two larger ground story windows both of which have modern window infill. The stone barn has a gable asphalt shingle roof but the gable ends are modern standing seam metal.

The large addition to the stone barn is connected on the south elevation. From the west, it appears that the addition is only connected by a hyphen, but the interior shows that the addition runs the length of the south elevation. The addition, clad with metal,

stands proud of the stone barn on this west elevation. The addition is dominated by the fire bay doors that are metal divided glazing systems. The east and south side of the addition have no fenestration.

While the modern addition is large and alters some of the historic architecture and partial south setting of the barn, the north setting and the significant stone barn continues to be visible and distinguished.

In the rehabilitation of the structure, many of the original interior structural elements of the barn were left intact including some of the hand hewn structural beams with pegs. (Photo by Judy Sweets, 2006)



In 2005-2006 the City of Lawrence ceased using the building as a fire station as it needed a larger space and a specific location for a fire station. The city now uses the building for police equipment and vehicular storage.

S6. Include a bibliography or list of citations for sources used through the document. Discuss the reliability of historical sources of information and briefly discuss how you used them.

Bibliography

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- Villard, O. G. (1910). *John Brown 1800-1859: A Biography Fifty Years After*. Boston: Riverside Press.

Considering the number of documents/sources in the literature mentioning "slaves" being taken to the Grover barn [in Wakarusa Township, Douglas County, Kansas] and staying at the Grover barn, there is no doubt that the Grover barn was a major Underground Railroad station in Lawrence, Kansas during the late 1850s. There is also no doubt that the 11 freedom-seekers who were liberated in December 1858 in Missouri [by John Brown and his men] and a baby born in Kansas were sheltered at the Grover barn in January 1859.

What is not clear is exactly what date those freedom seekers arrived at the barn in January 1859 and how long they stayed at the barn. There are inconsistencies about the dates in the sources. It seems that they would have been at the barn at least two days and maybe up to four days in order for John Brown to go into Lawrence to sell cattle and do other business there.

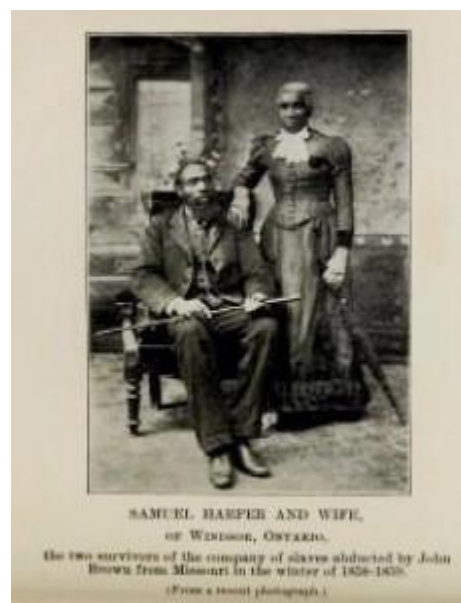
Another unknown is the total number of individual instances when "freedom seekers" were sheltered at the Grover barn. Because of the secretive nature of the Underground Railroad it was rare for even neighbors to know that their neighbors were sheltering freedom seekers.

What is unusual about the Missouri group of freedom seekers who were liberated by John Brown is that they had quite a bit of press coverage after they were liberated by John Brown and later along their journey through Nebraska and Iowa. Also remarkable is that many of the stopping places/stations on their route before and after they left Grover's are now known including stops at such places

as: Samuel Adair's near Osawatimie, K.T.; Native American, John "Tauy" Jones' place near Ottawa, K.T; Topeka, and Fullers' near Holton, K.T; Tabor, Grinnell, Springdale, and West Branch, Iowa; Chicago, Illinois and Detroit, Michigan, etc.

In addition, thanks to research in Ontario, Canada census records, the names of most of the former slaves who were "passengers" on the 1858-1859 trip have been discovered. Two of those freedom seekers, Sam and Jane Harper, were interviewed in Windsor, Canada in 1895 by Siebert (Siebert, 1898) and a photograph was taken of the Harper couple.

In 2013 submitter Judy Sweets was able to locate and contact descendants of Sam and Jane Harper living in Windsor, Ontario, Canada. Although they knew their ancestors had been born in the U.S. and probably came to Canada on the Underground Railroad, they had no idea that John Brown led their ancestors to freedom in Canada. (Photo: *The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom* by Wilbur H Siebert <https://archive.org/details/undergroundrail00sieb>)



S7. Describe current educational programs, tours, markers, signs, brochures, site bulletins, or plaques at the site. Include text and photographs of markers.

Grover Barn is not currently open to the public for tours. However, the city works with groups to make the barn accessible for special events such as Civil War on the Western Frontier, Juneteenth and Freedom's Frontier for educational purposes about the Underground Railroad and the history of the barn.



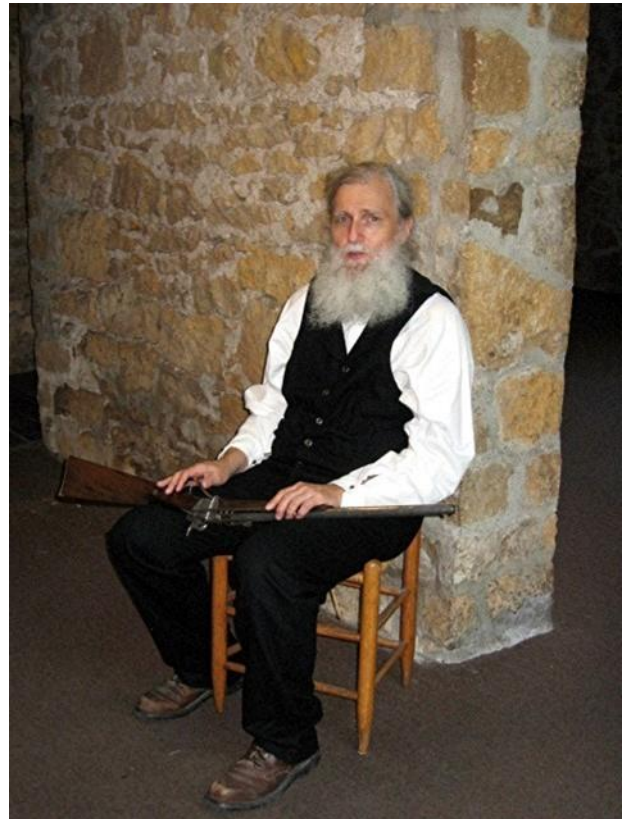
Tolly Wildcat and Judy Sweets gave a tour of Grover Barn in June 2005 (Photo by Wayne Wildcat)

Tony Cohen toured Grover Barn on a nationwide trip to Underground Railroad sites across America ca. 1997 (Photo by Tolly Wildcat)



Wayne Wildcat, artist, gave Dr. James Oliver Horton, historian, a tour of Grover Barn on August 20, 2006. (Photo by Tolly Wildcat)

Local reenactor, Kerry Altenbernd portrayed the abolitionist John Brown during a November 20, 2010 tour of Grover barn. Altenbernd often portrays Brown to help tours understand the events associated with the barn and the Underground Railroad in general.



S8. Describe any local, State, or Federal historic designation, records, signage, or plaques at the site.

Grover Barn is listed in the Lawrence Register of Historic Places. The Lawrence Register of Historic Places is the city's official list of properties that show the diversity and growth of Lawrence since its inception. The goal of the Lawrence Register of Historic Places is to represent all socioeconomic strata and a wide variety of historic properties which together present a visual history of Lawrence's past. Grover Barn was added to the Lawrence Register in 2006 for its association with the Underground Railroad, Joel Grover, and the growth and development of Lawrence.

S9a. Is the site open to the public? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Days and Hours of Operation: View from public right of way and special permission

S9b. If open, describe accessibility conditions under the Americans with Disabilities Act.

S10. Describe the nature and objectives of any partnerships that have contributed to the documentation, preservation, commemoration, or interpretation of the site.

While there is no formal 501(c)(3) organization of a friends group to support the site, there is a group of individuals that have been vigilant to preserve and promote the site and its importance to the City of Lawrence and the Underground Railroad. Much of the history of this document and the documentation available for the site is attributed to individuals associated with this group. Many of the individuals of this group are in the process of forming an official friends group to help promote the site.

S11. Additional data or comments. (Optional) These brochures and excerpts from sources do not replace the required narrative.

FACILITIES

In addition to the responses to each question, applications must also include a letter of consent for inclusion in the Network to Freedom from the facility owner or manager.

F1. Type: ☐ Archive ☐ Library ☐ Research Center ☐ Other (Describe):

F2. Provide a general description of the facility and its purpose or mission.

F3. Describe the holdings or collections and discuss their significance to the Underground Railroad.

F4. List the Underground Railroad or slavery-related items or materials in the facility.

F5. Describe the documents the facility has to verify the sources of its collections.

F6. Describe the indexes or finding aids that are available for the facility's collections.

F7. Describe the facility's management and staff, and levels of training or certifications.

F8. Describe the types of publications, reports, or services the facility performs or produces.
F9. Describe the conditions of public use at the facility, including accessibility under the Americans with Disabilities Act. Describe what personal assistance visiting researchers receive.
F10. Describe visitation workload at the facility.
F11. Describe the facility's traveling exhibit, interlibrary-loan, and photocopying or duplication policies and capabilities.
F12. Describe the nature and objectives of any partnerships that have contributed to the operation of the facility.
F13. Additional data or comments. (Optional)
EDUCATIONAL AND INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMS
In addition to each question, applications must also include the following attachments: 1) Letters from people consulted in the development of the interpretive program describing their input and participation in the process. 2) An example of an audience feedback card or questionnaire or other audience feedback mechanism. 3) A letter of consent for inclusion in the Network to Freedom from the owner or manager of the program. 4) A DVD or video of the program or a sample of the program for evaluation purposes. See instructions for use policy. (Optional but recommended.)
P1. Describe the program.

P1. Type:	☐ Public Program	☐ Tour	☐ Performance	☐ Living
	☐ Exhibit	☐ Website	☐ Curriculum-based Education	☐ Youth Program
	☐ Other (Describe):			
P2. What do you want your audience to know about the Underground Railroad, and how is it presented?				
P3. Describe what advice you sought in developing your program.				
P4. Identify historical sources of information and describe how they were used to develop the program. Include a bibliography.				
P5. Describe the educational objectives of the program, tour, or performance.				
P6. For whom is the program intended? Is the program fully accessible to all?				
P7. Describe where the program has been presented.				
P8. Describe how the program is evaluated and how you use the results to improve the program.				

P9. How long has the program existed and what are the future plans for the program.
P10. Describe the program's management and staff, and levels of training or certification.
P11. Describe the nature and objectives of any partnerships that have contributed to the program.
P12. Additional data or comments. (Optional)

NOTICES

Privacy Act Statement

General: This information is provided pursuant to Public Law 93-579 (Privacy Act of 1974), December 21, 1984, for individuals completing this form.

Authority: National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act (P.L. 105-203).

Purpose and Uses: The Network to Freedom was established, in part, to facilitate sharing of information among those interested in the Underground Railroad. Putting people in contact with others who are researching related topics, historic events, or individuals or who may have technical expertise or resources to assist with projects is one of the most effective means of advancing Underground Railroad commemoration and preservation. Privacy laws designed to protect individual contact information (i.e., home or personal addresses, telephone numbers, fax numbers, or e-mail addresses), may prevent NPS from making these connections. If you are willing to be contacted by others working on Underground Railroad activities and to receive mailings about Underground Railroad-related events, please add a statement to your letter of consent indicating what information you are willing to share. The DOI and NPS may use the information to meet reporting requirements, to generate budget estimates and track performance, and to assist park staff with visitors' education, fee collection, resource management and protection, recreational use planning, law enforcement and public safety personnel for such purposes as emergency contact and search and rescue efforts; to provide permit holders and participants with information about parks and their partners; and to provide reports of activities conducted under an issued permit.

Disclosure: Voluntary. However, failure to provide the requested information may impede our ability to process your application. It is in your best interest to answer all of the questions. The U.S. Criminal Code, Title 18 U.S.C. 1001, provides that knowingly falsifying or concealing a material fact is a felony that may result in fines of up to \$10,000 or 5 years in prison, or both. Deliberately and materially making false or fraudulent statements on this form will be grounds for not approving your application.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement

The authority to collect this information is the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act (P.L. 105-203). We will use this information to evaluate properties, facilities, and programs nominated for inclusion in the Network to Freedom. We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Your response is required to obtain or retain a benefit. OMB has approved this collection of information and assigned control number 1024-0232.

Estimated Burden Statement

Public reporting for this collection of information is estimated to average 40 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Information Collection Officer, National Park Service, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive (MS-242), Reston, VA 20192. Please do not send your completed application to this address.