NPS Form 10-900
Oct. 1990

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTED

APR 08 2009

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A) Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Thornburg Barn

Other name/site number 135-53

2. Location

Street & number County Road A, 1/2m west of D Road ☐ not for publication

City or town Utica ☐ vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Ness Code 135 Zip code 67584

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patrick Zollner DSHPO 2-13-09

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Kansas State Historical Society

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of commenting official /Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I herby certify that the property is — Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other, (explain:)

Thornburg Barn
Name of Property

Ness County, Kansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
Historic Agriculture -Related Resources of Kansas

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter Categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural Outbuilding and Animal Facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural Outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Gambrel-Roof Barn and Mail-Order/Kit Barn

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Concrete
Walls: Concrete and Wood
Roof: Metal
Other

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

Thornburg Barn
Name of Property

Ness County, Kansas
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register

☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D Property has yielded, or likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ B removed from it original location.

☐ C a birthplace or grave.

☐ D a cemetery.

☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ F a commemorative property.

☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1929-1958

Significant Dates

1929

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Thornburg, Wallie O. Builder

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ Previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering record #

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository:

Kansas State Historical Society

Thornburg Barn
Name of Property

Ness County, Kansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	14	397130	4283480
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Brenda R. Spencer

Organization Preservation Planning & Design Date 25 May, 2008

Street & number 10150 Onaga Road Telephone 785-456-9857

City or town Wamego State KS Zip code 66547

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Name Roy and Roxie Thornburg

Street & number RR 1 Box 95 Telephone 785-391-2261

City or town Utica State KS Zip code 67584

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16) U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

7. Narrative Description

The Thornburg Barn is a two-story gambrel-roof barn with a central metal cupola. The barn is distinguished not only by its roof form but also by the techniques used in its construction. The foundation was built of rusticated concrete blocks, individually hand-formed on-site. The gambrel roof is corrugated metal and features a gabled hay hood and hay doors on the north. The barn is a frame structure with horizontal drop siding, built from a pre-cut kit that was mail-ordered from the Sears Roebuck Company.

Four and one-half miles northwest of Utica, the Thornburg farm lies in the northwest corner of Ness County, on the south side of the Ness-Gove county line. The farmstead is located in the northeast quarter of the section that was purchased by the current owner's grandfather in 1898.

The farmstead is comprised of multiple historic and modern, farm and domestic buildings. Remnants of buildings that made up the original farmstead are extant but near ruins. A second farmhouse, with farm and domestic out buildings, stands north of the original farmstead; these buildings are in fair to poor condition and no longer in use. The barn is located west of the groupings of early buildings and dates to the period of the second farmstead. A frame calf-shed, adjacent to the barn, is the only building in close proximity to the barn. A modern house and machine shop are located north of the barn. The barn is the dominant historic building on the farmstead.

The barn faces north and is built into a hill with only the upper facade above grade on the north side. The grade slopes sharply to the south with the full two-stories exposed above grade on the east, west, and south sides. A retaining wall made of historic concrete blocks extends to the west, from the northwest corner of the barn. Corrals are located east, west, and south sides of the barn and a one-story calf-shed stands west of the barn. The barn retains a high degree of historic integrity, closely resembling its original appearance. The only major alteration is the addition of a one-story gable-roof loafing shed off the north half of the east facade. This addition dates to the 1950s.

The barn is rectangular in form with a concrete block foundation and wood-frame upper story. The gambrel roof is distinguished by brackets, flared eaves, and a metal cupola. The rafter tails are exposed and the fascia is notched at the flared eaves. Constructed in 1929, the barn originally had a corrugated metal roof. The original roof was damaged by a tornado in the 1930s and a new corrugated roof was installed (the metal roof was replaced again in 1964). The barn was built from a Sears mail-order kit, upon a block foundation. The concrete block foundation is a defining feature of the barn. The blocks have a rusticated stone face and were hand-formed on-site. The barn retains its original horizontal drop siding which is in fair condition. Some deterioration of the wood and voids are visible from the barn's interior and the exterior is in need of paint. The barn retains original features including wood doors and operable hopper windows. Some of the trim and decorative features such as the eave brackets have been formerly replaced and some components are missing in isolated locations. The barn is generally in fair to good condition but in need of basic maintenance including minor repairs and paint.

Due to the slope of the ground, only the upper facade is visible on the front, north facade. This facade is distinguished by the gabled hay hood and massive split hay doors that open on a track that follows the slope of the roof. A second, small hay door is located near the floor-level of the haymow, slightly above grade. Because the upper level is not accessible at grade, the barn is classified by its roof form rather than as a bank barn, even though the barn is built into a bank. The north facade has two six-light windows flanking the small door that provide light into the haymow and two four-light windows on the ground floor.

The east and west sides of the barn have a row of small four-light windows. The west facade has a central Dutch-door flanked by three windows on each side. The loafing shed addition extends from the north half of the east facade; there are seven windows on the east facade, three of which are located within the loafing shed. The windows are operable, tilting in on a track to provide ventilation inside the barn. Hinged wood-frame screen panels are extant on some windows.

The south facade features a number of door and window openings. Three Dutch-doors provide access into the center aisle and east and west corners of the barn with four-light windows between the doors. Six-light windows provide light and ventilation into the haymow. Two windows flank a small door at the floor-level of the haymow and one window is located in the peak of the gambrel-end.

The plan configuration is unique in that the center aisle was not designed for drive-in access. All of the original door openings are single, pedestrian/animal doors. In addition to a central north/south aisle, a central east/west aisle divides the barn's interior into quarters (on the ground floor). A row of milking stanchions is located in the southwest quarter. A granary and small tack room are enclosed in the southeast corner with a horse stall located to the north. A box-stall or stallion pen is located in the northeast corner, with additional horse stalls on the south side of the pen. The stallion pen and horse stalls retain their original mangers. The northwest quarter of the ground floor is an open holding pen and the stairway to the haymow is located near the center of the north end. The haymow extends the full length of the upper level. The structure is a free-span balloon-frame system with no interior supports.

The plan configuration reflects the standard practice of a farmer customizing a barn to meet his or her specific needs. The Sears catalog of barns lists all of the above features as optional features in most of their barn plans. The barn structure provides clear evidence of its construction from a Sears' kit. Several structural components retain a single capital letter followed by a three-digit number stenciled in black on the ends of framing members. This numbering system is identified in the 1919 reprint of the Sears Book of Barns. The interior of the barn has experienced little alteration. The interior and exterior of the barn maintain a high degree of historic integrity, clearly portraying their original design and use.

8. Statement of Significance

The Thornburg Barn in Ness County, Kansas is being nominated to the National Register under the Multiple Property Submission-*Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas* (Davis and Spencer, 2008). The barn is significant under Criteria A and C in the areas of Agriculture and Architecture. It is significant as an outstanding example of the "Gambrel-Roof Barn" property type and reflects the traditional role a barn serves as the centerpiece of a Kansas farmstead. The barn is also significant for its construction techniques, as a late example of a mail order/kit barn and the use of hand-formed concrete blocks for the barn's foundation.

Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas MPS

Characterized by its roof form, the Thornburg Barn is an excellent example of the Gambrel-Roof Barn property type as identified in the *Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas* Multiple Property Nomination. The property type is distinguished simply by the roof form. Gambrel-roof barns are generally 1-1/2 or 2-1/2 stories high with concrete or masonry foundations and wood-frame upper stories with vertical or horizontal wood siding. Like gable-roof barns, gambrel-roof barns usually feature a center aisle flanked by stalls, stanchions, and/or granaries on the first floor and a haymow above. Hay hoods and hay doors are often character-defining features of barns in this property type.[1]

Gambrel-roof barns were built in Kansas from the 1880s until around 1950 with the methods of construction evolving throughout this period. The style gained favor in the agricultural boom years during and immediately following World War I. Gambrel roofs surpassed gable roofs in popularity in the 1920s as farmers placed a premium on hay storage. By this time, most gambrel-roof barns were balloon-framed construction utilizing a truss roof system that maximized the volume of the haymow and thus, maximized hay storage. High-style examples featured flared eaves with exposed rafter tails. Gambrel-roof barns were available from catalog companies including Sears Roebuck and Company, Montgomery Ward and Company, and the Gordon-Van Tine Company.[2]

The Thornburg Barn is an excellent representative of the property type, embodying the primary characteristics of the style as well as secondary traits also common to the property type. The barn is characterized by its gambrel roof and rusticated concrete-block foundation. It is distinguished by detailing that includes the hay hood and hay door, operable windows, and special features such as the flared eaves and eave brackets. The plan configuration portrays the barn's original multi-use with horse stalls, milking stanchions, a holding pen, and granary arranged in quarters around a "t" shaped central corridor, and the haymow on the upper level. The Thornburg Barn is also significant as a representative of a kit/mail-order barn ordered from Sears Roebuck Company in 1929.

A Sears Barn with hand-formed concrete block foundation

Although classified by its exterior (roof) form, the construction techniques represented by the Thornburg Barn are significant as secondary stylistic classifications. As noted in the MPS, Gambrel-Roof Barns were available from several catalog companies and local lumber companies. Kit barns are typically identified by stenciled numbers on framing members, company labels, or metal tags. Barns, like farmhouses, and other farm buildings, could be ordered from catalog companies such as Sears, Montgomery Wards, Louden, and Alladdin

[1] Christy Davis and Brenda Spencer, *Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of* Kansas Multiple Property Nomination to the National Register, 2008. p.52-55.
[2] Ibid.

in pre-cut kits, or built from standard plans (with materials lists) available from lumber companies. Kit barns are more commonly found in the later-settled regions of the state.[3]

The Thornburg Barn was constructed from a pre-cut kit that was ordered from the Sears Roebuck Company in 1929. Framing members bear a black stenciled letter/number visible in numerous locations inside of the barn. A reprint of the 1919 *Sears Roebuck Book of Barns* includes models similar to the Thornburg Barn, namely the "County Gentleman Modern Barn" that was designed "to be erected on a foundation of concrete or masonry" and shown with special features such as the flared eaves and eave brackets.[4] Although the catalog reprint pre-dates the Thornburg Barn by ten years, the style of available barns did not vary widely from year to year. The pre-cut barns offered a variety of floor plan options that allowed customizing for an individual farmer's needs and the kits included doors, windows, and dormers, as well as functional equipment like stanchions and hay tracks. The illustration of the "Country Gentleman" model shows a rusticated concrete block foundation which may have influenced the Thornburgs choice of a block foundation. The Sears catalog even provided the recipe for concrete foundations and floors.

Concrete had emerged as a popular construction material on farms by the late 1910s and 1920s. By 1920, poured-in-place concrete, as well as formed blocks, were commonly used as foundations for farm buildings. The Thornburgs still have the concrete-block machine that their grandfather used to hand form each block for the barn's foundation. As was common, the machine had an interchangeable face plate to accommodate different styles of finishes on the exposed face of each block. The Thornburgs used a rusticated finish that resembles the natural face of stone. Each block was formed by placing a concrete mixture into the machine and allowing it to harden sufficiently to retain its form. That block was then removed and set aside to fully dry/ cure and the next block poured into the machine.

The Thornburg's block machine retains a manufacturing plate that indicates it came from Geo. C. Christopher and Son in Wichita, the "Eclipse" model. George C. Christopher came to Wichita in 1900 and entered the steel fabrication business in 1905 when he purchased the Wichita Bridge and Iron Company at a bankruptcy auction. With his son, Frank, he established George C. Christopher and Son and opened a new foundry at Ohio and Blaine in 1909. George died in 1948 and Frank served as president of the company until his death in 1967.[5]

Due in large part to the coinciding popularity of concrete and gambrel roofs, a majority of concrete or part-concrete barns has gambrel roofs.[6] The Thornburg Barn is significant for is construction techniques including hand-formed concrete blocks and the mail-order kit from Sears.

The Thornburgs of Ness County

The histories of the Killingbeck and Thornburg families are linked to the early settlement of the area. Members of these families have lived in the Utica area since 1878, prior to the founding of the town. John and Mary Killingbeck, along with their son, Wilson and his family, homestead land where the town of Utica is now located, in 1878. John and Wilson were prominent local settlers, serving as postmaster generals in 1881 and 1883, respectively. In 1885, Wallie Orlando Thornburg came to Ness County to hunt buffalo bones and liked the area. He had come to Leavenworth, Kansas from Beaver County, Pennsylvania with his mother, Nancy

[3] Ibid.
[4] Rebecca Hunter and Dale Patrick Wolicki, *Sears, Roebuck Book of Barns: A Reprint of the 1919 Catalog*, (Perfect Paperback: 2005), 6.
[5] *Wichita Eagle* references for Geo. C. Christopher (March 26, 1905; March 17, 1915, October 8, 1948, and November 19, 1967).
[6] MPS, 53.

Thornburg. After returning from his hunting trip, Wallie and his mother came to the area the following spring to homestead. His mother's claim was across the line in Gove County and Wallie's was northwest of what later became the town of Utica.[7]

Wallie O. Thornburg later married Kitty Killingbeck, daughter of Wilson and Catherine Killingeck. Wallie expanded his land holdings to adjoining sections, purchasing the quarter-section where the Thornburg Barn stands in 1898 and the quarter-section on which the modern house is located in 1901. The first house, a small two-room frame structure was completed in 1903. Remnants of the original farmstead, comprised of the house, a granary/buggy shed, and a horse stable, are extant but in deteriorated condition. A second frame farmhouse and the existing barn were constructed later. The second farmhouse is located north of the original farmstead, and stands today along with secondary structures including a chicken house, tank house, and garage. Wallie and Kitty had three sons: Bruce, (John) Francis, and Howard. Francis Thornburg was born in 1911 on this farm. Francis and Howard were seniors in high school when their dad built the barn (1929). They recall him ordering the barn from Sears, and helping their dad make the concrete blocks for the foundation. The loafing shed on the east was added in the 1950s. Wallie's wife Kitty died in 1941. Wallie and his son, Howard, continued to live on the farm until Wallie's death in 1960. Howard remained on the farm, living in the farmhouse until he got married in 1976 at the age of 63.[8]

Francis Thornburg married Bertha Daniels in 1934. After they were married, they lived in a stone house ½ mile northeast of this farm. In 1947, they moved to the farm across the road, where Nancy Thornburg had homesteaded in 1886. Francis and Bertha had two sons: Roy and Wallie A. Both Thornburg farms remain in the family, now with the third generation. Wallie A., lives on his parents farm (in Gove County), across the road from his grandfather's farm where the barn is located. Roy graduated from college in 1961 and built the basement of the existing modern home on his grandfather's farm in 1964. He added the ground floor to the house in 1973. Roy and his wife Roxie still live in the modern home at his grandfather's farm. Roy has spent his entire life, except for his time in college, on this farm.[9] The Thornburg farm has evolved since Wallie O. purchased the original quarter-section in 1898. It has been home to three houses and two barns (the early barn was a horse stable), and numerous out buildings include a modern machine shed constructed in the 1980s. The 1929 Sears Barn stands as a legacy to Roy's grandfather Wallie O., who had-formed the concrete blocks for the barn's foundation, and remains the prominent building on the farm.

Summary

The Thornburg Barn is significant as an outstanding example of the Gambrel-Roof Barn property type distinguished not only by its exterior form but also by its construction, craftsmanship and detailing. The barn reflects construction techniques of the period, including a hand-formed concrete block foundation, and a pre-cut kit barn, mail-ordered from the Sears Roebuck Company. Constructed in 1929, the barn was designed for the multi-purpose of milking cattle, sheltering horses, and storing grain and hay (replacing the former singular-use stable). The third-generation of Thornburgs resides on the farm. The barn stands as a symbol of the essential and prominent role that barns played on Kansas farms and a legacy of the Thornburgs who were among the earliest settlers to the area that would become the town of Utica. The Thornburg Barn is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under the Multiple Property Nomination, *Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas* as an example of the "Gambrel-Roof Barn" property type.

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[7] "Early Utica Area Pioneers," *The Ness County News*, (March 1, 1990), 3.
[8] Thornburg Family History and recollections of the farm provided by current owner Roy and Roxie Thornburg, during personal interview with author, May 15, 2008.
[9] Ibid.

9. Bibliography

Dr. Edward N. Tihen's Notes from Wichita Newspapers. Wichita State University Libraries: Special Collections and University Archives.

Davis, Christy and Brenda Spencer. "Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas," Multiple Property Nomination to the National Register, 2008.

Gantz, Jan. "Early Utica Area Pioneers," The Ness County News. Thursday, March 1, 1990.

Historic Photographs provided by Roy and Roxie Thornburg and scanned by author 25 May, 2008.

Hunter, Rebecca and Dole Wolicki. Sears, Roebuck Book of Barns: A Reprint of the 919 Catalog. Perfect Paperback, 2005.

Spencer, Brenda. *Kansas Historic Properties Survey Form* for Thornburg Barn, 18 August, 2007.

Thornburg family history provided by current owners during personal interview with author 15 May, 2008.

The Wichita Eagle.

10. Geographic Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The nomination is for the Thornburg Barn constructed in 1929, and includes a perimeter of 20 feet of land surrounding the barn. The barn is located on the Thornburg farmstead; a site comprised of approximately ten acres on the northwest corner of the quarter-section (Northeast quarter of Section 3, Township 16 South, Range 26 West, in Ness County, Kansas). The farmstead is on the northern border of the farm, accessed off County Road A (the Ness-Gove County line), one-half mile west of D Road.

Boundary Justification

The Thornburg farm includes the original quarter-section (160 acres) purchased by Wallie O. Thornburg in 1898. The farmstead is comprised of multiple domestic and farm buildings. A majority of the historic buildings are in deteriorated condition, some near ruins. The barn is the prominent historic building on the farm and stands away from the groups of the two historic farmsteads. The farmstead includes a modern house and machine shed, also removed from the immediate site of the barn. The nomination is for the barn alone, and includes a 20' perimeter around the barn.

Additional Documentation

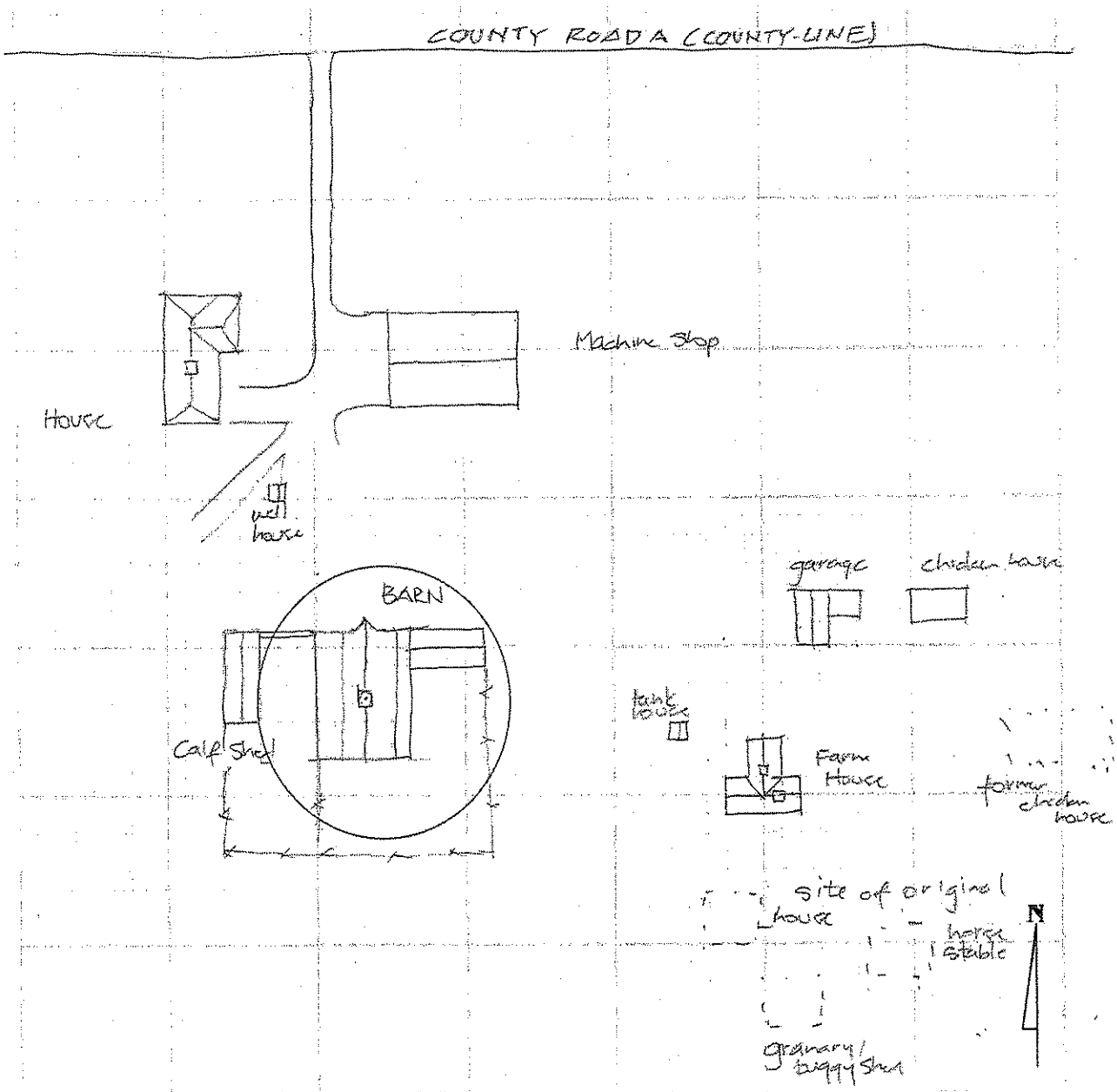
Photographs
Photographer: Brenda R. Spencer
Date: August 2007 and May 2008
Original Files: Kansas State Historic Preservation Office and author hold original digital image files

Photo #	Camera Direction	Description
1	SW	North facade of barn
2	W	East facade/roof of barn and loafing shed
3	NW	Barn from southeast
4	NW	South and east facades of barn
5	NE	South and west facades of barn with corral in foreground
6	E	West facade with detail of concrete blocks, window and door
7	NE	Detail of eave and bracket at southwest corner of barn
8	S	Center aisle of barn, looking south
9	SW	Enclosed granary and tack room in southeast corner of barn
10	N	Stallion pen in northeast corner of barn
11	NW	Holding pen in northwest corner of barn
12	SW	Detail of milking stanchion in southwest corner of barn
13	NE	Detail of window on east facade, from interior
14	N	Haymow, looking north
15	NW	Detail of framing components with stenciled numbers indicating "kit" barn
16	S	Concrete block machine extant on farmstead, used to form blocks used in construction of barn in 1929
17	S	"Plate" on concrete block machine, inscribed "Trademark, Eclipse, Geo. C. Christopher and Son, Manufacturers, Wichita Kansas, U.S.A"

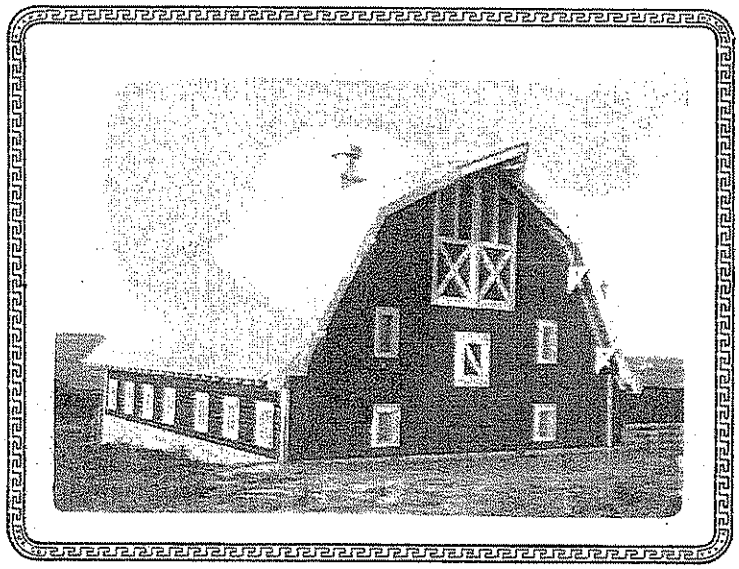
Additional Documentation

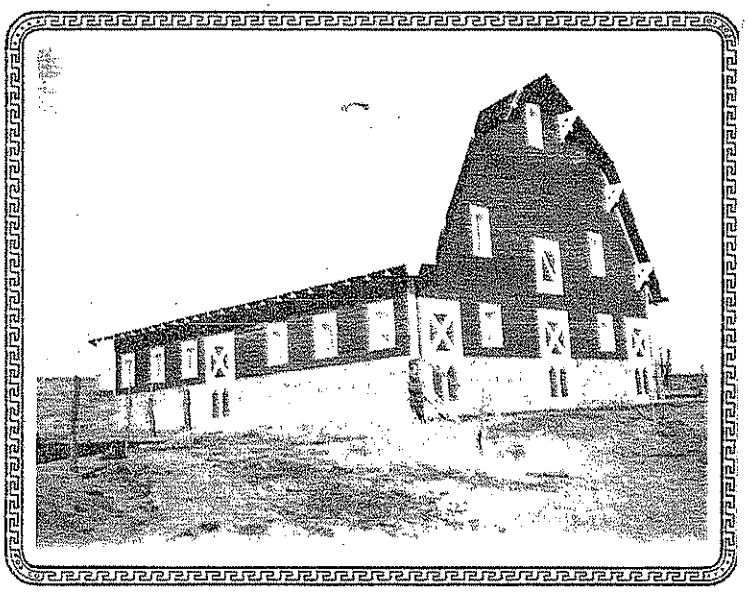
Other

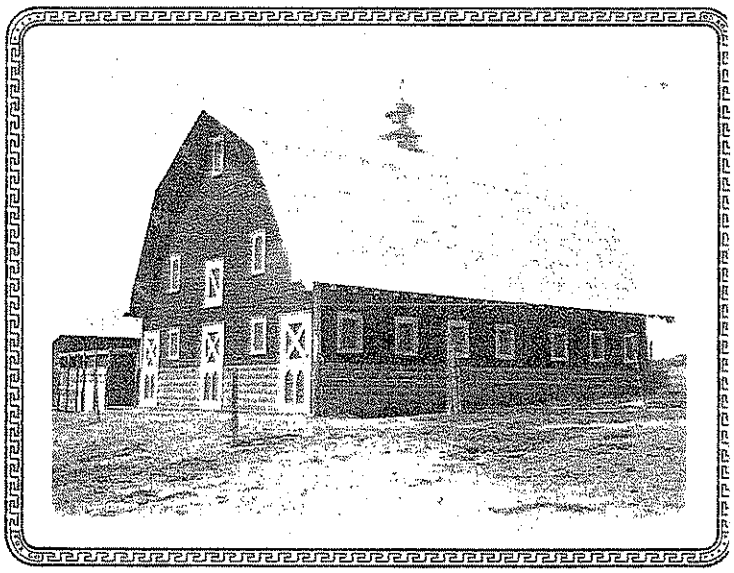
USGS Map Attached
Sketch of Site Plan by Spencer, August 2007.
Photocopies of historic images of barn provided by owner, photos were dated October, 1930.



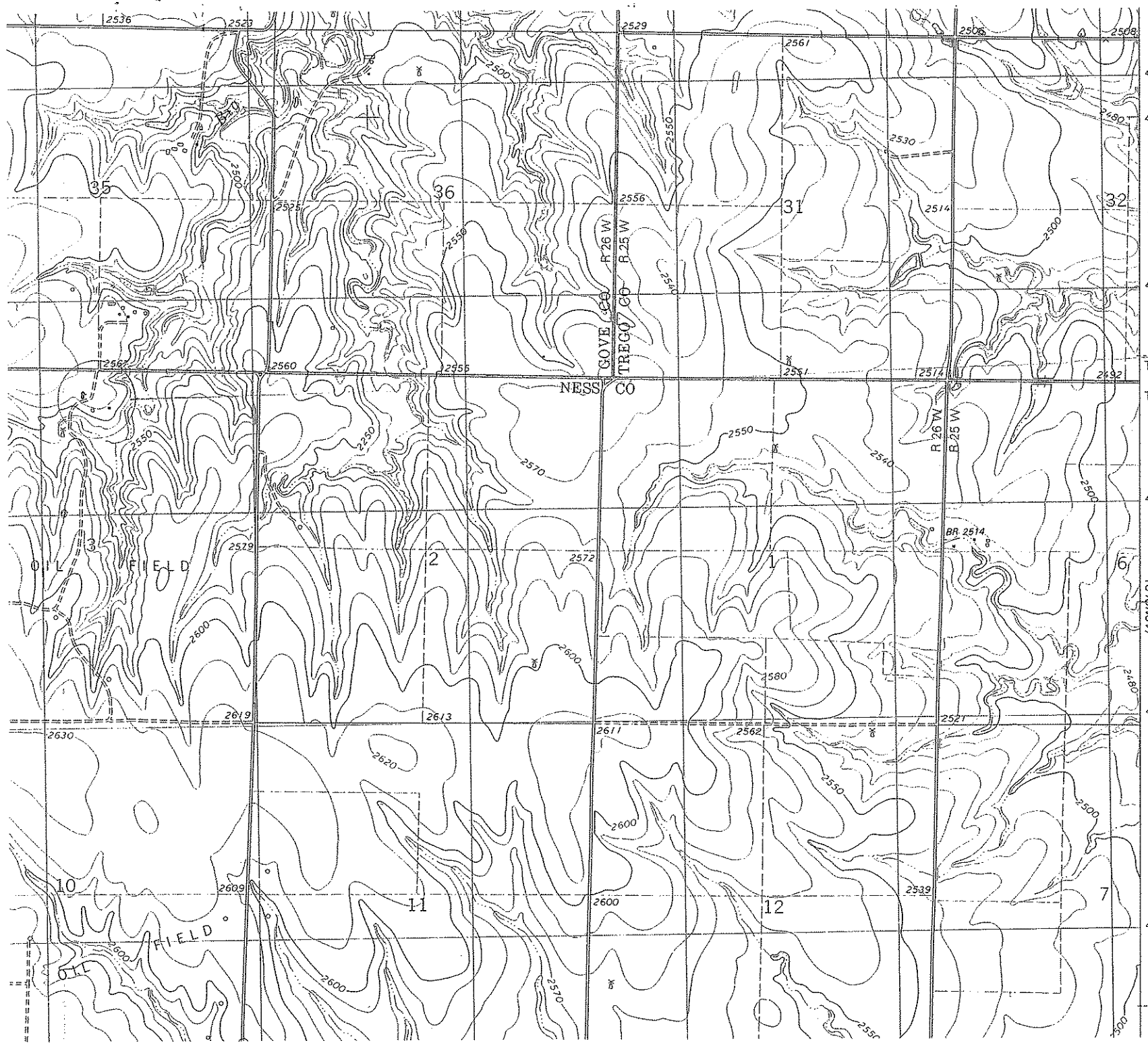
Sketch of Site Plan-Spencer, August 2007







Historic Images of Thornburg Barn, October 1930 (provided by Roy and Roxie Thornburg, current owners)



THORNBURG BARN
NESS COUNTY
KANSAS
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