

Virginia Department of Historic Resources PIF Resource Information Sheet

This information sheet is designed to provide the Virginia Department of Historic Resources with the necessary data to be able to evaluate the significance of the property for possible listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. This is not a formal nomination, but a necessary step in determining whether or not the property could be considered eligible for listing. Please take the time to fill in as many fields as possible. A greater number of completed fields will result in a more timely and accurate assessment. Staff assistance is available to answer any questions you have in regards to this form.

| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| General Property Information | For Staff Use Only DHR ID #: |
| Property Name(s): <u>Thomasson Barn</u> | |
| Property Date(s): <u>1929</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Circa <input type="checkbox"/> Pre <input type="checkbox"/> Post Open to Public? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Limited <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | |
| Property Address: <u>9935 Discovery Blvd</u> City: <u>Manassas</u> Zip: <u>20109</u> | |
| County or Ind. City: <u>Prince William</u> USGS Quad(s): | |

| |
|--|
| Physical Character of General Surroundings |
| Acreage: <u>6+</u> Setting (choose one): <input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/> Town <input type="checkbox"/> Village <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suburban <input type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation Corridor |
| Site Description Notes/Notable Landscape Features: The barn is located at the northwest corner of the intersection of two major highways, Routes 234 and 28. The land surface is generally flat, rising approx. 5' from the southeast boundary to the northwest corner. The barn is situated in a featureless field with high grass to the east and south, with scattered bushes. A window of small trees and dense understory borders an unpaved lane from Route 28 at the west side of the site that once led to the center of a group of now vanished buildings and structures located to the northwest of the extant barn. A few specimen trees are located to the north and west of these former building sites. |
| Secondary Resource Description (Briefly describe any other structures (or archaeological sites) that may contribute to the significance of the property: There are no other extant structures and it is not known if any tangible vestiges of the former buildings are in place. Likewise the presence of archaeological resources remains indeterminate. |
| Ownership Category: <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-Local <input type="checkbox"/> Public-State <input type="checkbox"/> Public-Federal |

| |
|---|
| Individual Resource Information |
| What was the historical use of this resource? Examples include: Dwelling, Grist Mill, Bridge, Store, Tobacco Barn, etc... <u>Dairy Barn</u> |
| What is the current use? (if other than the historical use) <u>Empty</u> |
| Architectural style or elements of styles: <u>Star Braced Rafter Barn</u> |
| Architect, builder, or original owner: <u>Unknown</u> |
| # of stories <u>2</u> Condition: <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Rebuilt <input type="checkbox"/> Renovated |
| Are there any known threats to this property? <u>n/a</u> |

Resource Component Information

Please answer the following questions regarding the individual components of the resource. If the component does not exist, answer “n/a.” If you feel uncomfortable in answering the question, please leave the space blank. Photographs of the features can also help our staff identify specific feature components. Usually, priority is given to describing features on the primary (front) facade of the structure.

Foundation: Describe the foundation that supports the structure. Examples include piers, continuous brick, poured concrete.
Poured Concrete

Structure: Describe the primary structural component of the resource. Include primary material used. Examples include log, frame (sawn lumber), and brick. Also include the treatment, such as a particular brick bond or type of framing, if known.
Frame and Terra Cotta Blocks.

Walls: Describe the exterior wall covering such as beaded weatherboard or asbestos shingles.
Textile hollow tile terra cotta blocks

Windows: Describe the number, material, and form of the primary windows. This includes the number of panes per sash, what the sashes are made of, and how the sashes operate (are they hinged or do they slide vertically) Have the windows been replaced?
Unknown, Covered in Plywood.

Porch: Briefly describe the primary (front) porch. List the primary material, shape of the porch roof, and other defining details.
N/A

Roof: Describe the roof, listing the shape and the covering material.
Metal Roof, Gothic Arch Roof

Chimney(s): List the number of chimneys and the materials used. Include the brick bond pattern if possible.
N/A

Architectural Description of Individual Resource: *(Please describe architectural patterns, types, features, additions, remodelings, or other alterations. A sketch of the current floor plan would be appreciated.)*

The building is a large scale, strongly expressed version of the industrialized prototype of barn which became available in the first quarter of the 20th century. The design was modeled upon standard plans similar to those published in trade journals of the day. As was typical, the local builder evidently introduced some site specific variations.

The building consists of four principal elements. These are the main block, measuring 100'-4" x 38' -5", the recessed hyphen at 34'-5" x 10' x 5", the pair of silos at the east end and the concrete ramp on the north side, with concrete sidewalks.

The first level at grade was the milking area. The cast in place concrete floor is configured to facilitate service, feeding and cleanup. The center aisle is flanked by shallow drain troughs for waste water. The milking stall floor is raised slightly above the center aisle and is bounded on rails set into the floor. The outer perimeter was elevated about 18" above the aisle to provide access for supplying the mangers. This configuration was similar to standard plans propagated by industrial publications at the time. With the exception of a small framed enclosure roughly 7'x11', in the southeast corner, the space is entirely open.

The hyphen at the north end has a small room on each side at the base of the silos for direct access to the manger service aisles. Large double doors at the north and south open to the barn yard. The silos are linked to the hyphen by smaller hyphens that contain ladders to the top, and terminate in the rectangular dormers noted previously.

The second level of the main block served as the hay loft and is completely open in plan. The hyphen is a unit space as well, with openings to the silo access shaft. Service access to this level is obtained by means of

the concrete ramp on the west side. Although the form and structure of the arch over this entry is similar to that of the main structure, suggesting the possibility that it was conceived to have been built as a modified bank barn, it is clear that the ramp structure extant today is a later modification. It may have replaced an earlier structure. The overall craftsmanship and character of the ramp is not consistent with that of the building and it abuts the wall somewhat crudely. The sidewalls are unfinished concrete, with concrete struts on either side, and the concrete deck on grade is open at the bay nearest the building. The approach apron is earthen.

The foundation consists of cast in place concrete stem walls that rise to approx. 18" above grade on the south elevation. The first floor slab on grade with its stepped levels appears to be integral with the stem walls. Spread footing exists. The interior posts bear upon individual concrete pad footings. The northern silo appears to bear directly on a thick concrete slab on grade, while the southern silo bears on an elevated stem wall.

The internal structure of the barn consists of the floor of the hayloft and the roof framing. The loft floor consists of 2 x 10" joists at 16" o.c. that bear upon 112" girders that run the length of the building. The girders bear upon 4" diameter steel posts set at 10'-6" o.c.

The roof framing is made up of three part composite ribs of 2" x lumber segments. The ribs are spaced at 2'-6" o.c. and are framed to create a clear span circular arch of intersecting segments approx. 38' in diameter. There are four deep transverses stiffening trusses built within the roof system. They are spaced at 10, o.c. from the east and north end walls of the main barn block respectively and are marked with 1" x 6" sheathing throughout. The circular walls of the silos are built entirely of glazed terra cotta masonry units normally 12"x12".

There are eleven window openings in the east and west walls of the main barn block, one each in the north and south walls of the hyphen, and two in the west wall of the main block. The rough openings in the main block measure 58" x 36" but have not intact sash in place. All openings are currently covered with plywood. Fragmentary remnants of the wood sash, possibly casements, were found outside of the building.

The roof form created by the large radius of the circular arch of the main block is the predominant character defining element in this building. The surface is clad with standing seam galvanized metal pans that conform to the arch profile and that terminate in a slight flare at the eaves to push the drip line away from the base of the wall. The east side of the main roof is punctuated by four large dormers that mirror the circular arch form of the roof. Paired window openings in each probably contained casement sash windows originally. The dormers are covered in metal as well. There are four large gravity ventilators spaced at the ridge of the main block. The transverse arch north side is similarly clad.

The Silos are capped with conical roof forms, punctuated on the east-west axis by gabled dormers. Vestiges of a lightning protection system remain in place throughout. The hyphen roof form is a slightly smaller version of the main roof.

Significance Statement: Briefly note any significant events, personages, and/or families associated with the property. (Detailed family genealogies are not necessary.) Please list all sources of information. It is not necessary to attach lengthy articles or genealogies to this form. Normally, only information contained on this form will be posted for consideration by the State Review Board.

Period of Significance: 1920-40

The Innovation Barn is significant in three principal areas: Architecture, Commerce and Community Planning.

The barn was constructed in 1929 and is representative of a distinctive barn building type which was promoted and flourished in a brief period of the 20th century, roughly 1920-1940. This type is identified by its principal exterior wall material, the “hollow tile” type. Hollow clay tile glazed masonry unit construction was promoted in the 1st part of the century for several reasons, primarily in the economics of production, shipping and installation, as well as their light weight, which reduced foundation structure. In the case of dairy farm use, the glazed tile unites offered an additional advantage of surfaces that could easily be cleaned, an important factor as the industry raised its operative standards for hygiene in all phases of dairy production.

The variety and vividness of the colors employed in the glazed tiles became another of the barn’s distinguishing characteristics, enlivening and enriching the palette of utilitarian architecture usually limited to red, white, or weathered bare wood or unpainted masonry. Low maintenance was also an attraction to use this material as well.

By the post WWII period, unfinished concrete masonry production increased and became a less expensive material for basic shell construction. It began to overtake and supplant the glazed tile.

The diameter circular segmental roof structure represented another distinctive feature of the Innovation Barn. It created a clear span space for the unimpeded storage of the inherently bulky hale bales, and no doubt facilitated the use of mechanized equipment in its handling and initial placement, an advantage not generally possible with more traditional post and beam timber framing in barns.

Although the window of opportunity for construction for this type of building was limited, some barns were still an identifiable feature in the rapidly suburbanizing landscape of Northern Virginia well into the second half of the 20th century. The loss of farmsteads and the gradual but inexorable erosion of the vernacular landscape that had characterized much of the land in this area of Prince William and adjoining Fairfax Counties has increased to the point where the survival and retention of any such building should be recognized as a priority.

The building retains as strong sense of integrity with regard to its site, although the larger site itself has lost virtually all of the cultural artifacts and attribute which defined it as a farm. The barn itself retains a very high degree of integrity in terms of form, materials, plan, craftsmanship. The most significant alteration was the construction of the concrete ramp to the second level hayloft, unfortunately of lesser quality craftsmanship than the original building.

The preserved barn, in its altered but distinctive setting, which is the area partially enclosed by an off-ramp from an adjacent highway’s overpass, stands as a formidable piece of sculpture which expresses an number of visual and historic messages few buildings are able to do so strongly. It is a relatively unique sub-type barn, the once ubiquitous features of a vanishing American landscape. It is a large scale boldly modeled composition of functional components which illustrate the sometimes over-intellectualized dictum of “form follows function”, it is a testament to craftsmanship in its well-executed and enduring use of the three principal materials, clay, metal, and wood .

The barn is also being considered for eligibility under Criterion A, Commerce. The changing landscape of sub-urbanization and increasingly the urbanization of much of Northern Virginia is well documented, as is the radical transformation and ultimate demise of the network of small local dairies which served the Washington region through the middle part of the 20th c. The innovation barn is emblematic of the economic phenomenon and may be one of the last of its type in this place.

Legal Owner(s) of the Property (For more than one owner, please use a separate sheet.)

Mr. Mrs. Dr.
 Miss Ms. Hon. Marcus Silva Silva Holdings Co.
(Name) (Firm)

P.O. Box 79 Clifton VA 20124
(Address) (City) (State) (Zip Code)

info@silvaholdingsco.com 703-930-1580
(Email Address) (Daytime telephone including area code)

Owner's Signature: [Signature] Date: 06-20-16
 •• Signature required for processing all applications. ••

In the event of corporate ownership you must provide the name and title of the appropriate contact person.

Contact person: _____

Daytime Telephone: () _____

Applicant Information (Individual completing form if other than legal owner of property)

Mr. Mrs. Dr.
 Miss Ms. Hon. Brigitte Flower Reilly Construction
(Name) (Firm)

3931 Avon Park Ct. Ste. C108 Chantilly VA 20151
(Address) (City) (State) (Zip Code)

BFLOWER@REILLYCONSTRUCTION.COM 571-612-2521
(Email Address) (Daytime telephone including area code)

Applicant's Signature: Brigitte Flower Date: 6/23/16

Notification

In some circumstances, it may be necessary for DHR to confer with or notify local officials of proposed listings of properties within their jurisdiction. In the following space, please provide the contact information for the local County Administrator or City Manager.

Mr. Mrs. Dr.
 Miss Ms. Hon. _____
(Name) (Position)

(Locality) (Address)

(City) (State) (Zip Code) (Daytime telephone including area code)

Please use the following space to explain why you are seeking an evaluation of this property.

We want to preserve the property to share the community as a social space/restaurant.

Would you be interested in the State and/or the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits? Yes No
 Would you be interested in the easement program? Yes No

Thomasson Barn at Innovation Park

History

By Debbie Robison
Shaffer, Wilson, Sarver & Gray, PC
December 2003
http://www.novahistory.org/Innovation_Barn.htm

Location

Innovation Barn is located on a parcel at the northwest quadrant of the intersection of Route 234-bypass and Route 28.

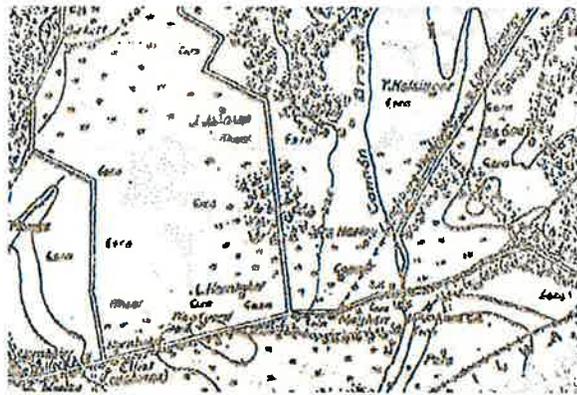
Site History

Around the turn of the 20th century, the land on which the Innovation Barn would be built was cultivated with corn by the farm's owner, L.J. Hornbaker.¹ He subsequently sold a small portion of his farm, consisting of 39 ½ acres, to

William T. Thomasson on 29 September 1905.² (See Appendix a for Chain of Title.)

Upon first working the land, Thomasson, known as W.T., was a subsistence farmer growing wheat and corn. After several years, he saved enough money to purchase a Holstein bull and begin dairy farming. Profit from the operation was reinvested in the infrastructure of the dairy farm to allow for additional growth; however, the early dairy barn had poor ventilation, low lighting, and was difficult to keep clean.³ Therefore, ca. 1929, Thomasson built an improved milking barn that corrected these deficiencies.

The assessed value of buildings increased from \$2,200 to \$6,700 in 1929 when land tax records note the reason for an increase due to improvements.⁴ (See Appendix b for land tax assessments.) Local man, Will Kerlin installed the barn roof. Typically, local professional builders built this type of barn.⁵ Mr. Farquhar of



*Area of Innovation Barn Prior to
Thomasson Ownership
Maneuver Grounds Map June-July 1904*



*1937 Aerial Map of Thomasson Dairy Barn
Prince William Co. Library Relic Collection*

Thomasson Barn at Innovation Park

Manassas, who built a similar barn in western Fairfax County, may have built the barn.⁶ The oak floor planking was obtained from friends in Washington, D.C.⁷

The milking barn was constructed using Textile hollow-tile terra cotta blocks, which could be purchased from local farm supply stores. The face of the block was finished with a rough surface to resemble brick. Several manufacturers produced hollow-tile terra cotta blocks including The Hollow Tile Building Association of Chicago, which made the MasTerTile brand, Unidilla Silo of Pennsylvania, and the Northwestern Terra Cotta Company of Louisville. Hollow-tile



Innovation Barn Today

terra cotta blocks were being manufactured in quantity by 1913 but declined in use during the 1940s when they were replaced by cinder block. Dairymen learned of the advantages of terra cotta through promotional materials, salesmen from tile manufacturing companies who marketed their products in the area, and neighboring farmers.⁸

Thomasson's two-story barn utilized the first floor for milking cows and the second floor for hay storage. Two silos stored feed grain. The barn design is typical of plans for milking barns seen in agricultural publications. Hunt, Helm, Ferris and Company designed The Starr Line, available from their catalog. The plans closely resemble the design of Thomasson's barn, though the Thomasson barn was constructed with a round roof rather than a gambrel roof. (See Appendix c.) Like the gambrel roof, the round-roof configuration utilized sawn lumber and eliminated the need for supporting joists, thus increasing the hayloft capacity.⁹

Thomasson, like his neighbors, sold his milk to suppliers in Washington, D.C. causing a milk scarcity in Manassas in 1919. Although dairy-farming operations surrounded Manassas, the region's consumers were concerned that they would be forced to purchase condensed milk.¹⁰

In support of his dairy farming, Thomasson grew corn and wheat; surplus hay was sold by the carload. He studied farming and dairy techniques in order to use the most advanced production methods. Record keeping was a business tool he used to make management decisions in an effort to optimize production. His four daughters assisted with milking the cows. Daughter Agnes recalled milking 60 cows per day and being able to milk faster than a milking machine.¹¹ Through the years, Thomasson acquired additional land, increasing his holdings to 452 acres.

Thomasson Barn at Innovation Park

After Thomasson's death on March 29 1950, his daughters, Elizabeth Kline, Agnes Huffman, Claudia Compton, and Sallie Ball, sold the farm, livestock, and equipment to George Dickerson. An inventory of personal property sold highlights the types of livestock and equipment used to operate the farm. Both motorized and horse drawn farm equipment reflects industrial advances during the period he operated the farm. (See Appendix d.) The Dickerson family held the farm for ten years before selling the land to development in 1960.¹² The barn has remained vacant since. Except for the barn, all other buildings and structures on the site have been demolished.

The Rise and Decline of the Dairy Industry in Prince William County, Virginia

The first quarter of the 20th century saw an increase in the number of dairy operations in Prince William County as farmers converted their farms to produce dairy products. The Manassas area, where the Innovation Barn is located, was surrounded by dairy farms that supplied milk to the Washington, D.C. market.¹³ Over time, the nationwide dairy industry has seen significant consolidations due to low milk production, low sales relative to investment, poor business knowledge, labor inefficiency, and low quality milk.¹⁴ From 1964 to 1997, the total number of farms with milk cows in Virginia decreased 95%.¹⁵

In Prince William County, the dairy industry was further reduced as a result of speculative land development acquisitions. As a result, from 1950 to 1997, the number of milk cows decreased 79%.¹⁶ In 1997, the most recently published census of agriculture, Prince William County had only eleven farms with milk cows remaining, down from fourteen farms in 1992.¹⁷ Only seven farms produced dairy products with sales of \$10,000 or more.¹⁸

¹ "Maneuver Grounds Prince William and Fairfax Counties Surveyed Under the Direction of Maj. Edward Burr, Corp. of Engineers," June-July 1904, Prince William County Public Library, Relic Room, Map drawer, Manassas, VA.

² Prince William County Deed Book 54, page 266, Prince William County Circuit Court Copy Room, Manassas, VA.

³ Helen Graves, "Old Barn is Testament to One Man's Commitment to Education for His Four Girls," *The Bull Run Observer*, April 19, 2000, p. 3, Prince William County Public Library, Relic Collection, Diaring folder, Manassas, VA.

⁴ Prince William County Land Tax Assessments, Prince William County Circuit Court Copy Room, microfilm, years 1928 and 1929.

⁵ Adena Landry and John Vlach, "Terra Cotta Dairy Barns of Western Fairfax County, Virginia," Office of Comprehensive Planning, Fairfax, Virginia, December 2, 1985, p. 20.

⁶ *Ibid.* pp. 10, 20.

⁷ Graves, p.3.

⁸ Landry and Vlach.

⁹ *Ibid.*

Thomasson Barn at Innovation Park

¹⁰ "Milk Scarcity," *The Manassas Journal*, March 21, 1919, p. 1, microfilm, Prince William County Public Library, Relic Collection.

¹¹ Graves p. 3

¹² Prince William County Deed Book 257, page 479, Prince William County Circuit Court Copy Room, Manassas, VA.

¹³ "Milk Scarcity," *The Manassas Journal*, March 21, 1919, p. 1, microfilm, Prince William County Public Library, Relic Collection.

¹⁴ Ken Bailey, "Opportunities for Success on Small Dairy Farms Revisited," paper presented at the 35th Annual Conference of the American Association of Bovine Practitioners, Penn State University, September 26-28, 2002.

¹⁵ USDA, "1997 Census of Agriculture – State Data, Table 1. Historical Highlights: 1997 and Earlier Census Years," National Agricultural Statistics Service.

¹⁶ Steven Manheimer, "Prince William County U.S. Census of Agriculture," Virginia Agricultural Statistics Service, Richmond, VA, Rev. 1999.

¹⁷ USDA, "1997 Census of Agriculture – Virginia County Data, Table 14, Cattle and Calves – Inventory and Sales: 1997 and 1992," National Agricultural Statistics Service.

¹⁸ USDA, "1997 Census of Agriculture – Virginia County Data, Table 12, Farms With Sales of \$10,000 or More: 1997 and 1992," National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Thomasson Barn at Innovation Park

Chain of Title

| | <u>Instrument</u> | <u>Description</u> |
|-------------|-------------------|---|
| 27 Mar 1997 | DB 2428:219 | TMB Service Corp. to Prince William County Board of Supervisors |
| 26 Nov 1996 | DB 2395:568 | Sherman W. Everlof, Jr. (substitute trustee) to TMB Service Corp. |
| 1 July 1991 | DB 1818:1739 | Consolidated Deed of Trust of Security Agreement Manassas, West, LP; 660 East Assoc.; 660 West Assoc. to Alexander Title Agency Inc. for benefit of Mission Bank. |
| 9 June 1960 | DB 257:479 | W. Logan Dickerson & wife Ann, Lena M. Dickerson, widow, and Altoona Central Bank and Trust, co-executors & co-trustees of William P. Dickerson, dec'd. to Irving Eisner, Harry Rod, and George J. Klein, trustees. |
| 12 Dec 1953 | DB 172:78 | George C. Dickerson and Lacy Virginia Dickerson to W.P. Dickerson and W. Logan Dickerson |
| 31 Oct 1950 | DB 148:55 | Elizabeth T. Kline (Lizzie) & husband, Leslie; Agnes T. Huffman, Executrix of W. T. Thomasson & husband David Clark Huffman; Claudia T. Compton & husband C. Lacey Compton; Sallie T. Ball & husband Clay W. Ball; to George C. Dickerson |

Thomasson Barn at Innovation Park

(Note: Elizabeth, Agnes, Claudia,
and Sallie are daughters of
W. T. Thomasson)

4 Apl 1950

WB 10:101

Will of W. T. Thomasson
(Note: Thomasson wrote his will
on 27 Jan 1950 and died on
29 Mar 1950.

29 Sept 1905

DB 54:266

L.J. Hornbaker and Martha M.
Hornbaker to
W. T. Thomasson

Thomasson Barn at Innovation Park

Land Tax

| <u>Year</u> | <u># Acres</u> | <u>\$ Value of Buildings</u> | <u>Notations</u> |
|--------------|----------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1906 | 16 | 0 | From L J Hornbaker |
| 1907 | (Missing) | | |
| 1908 | 39 1/2 | 800 | |
| 1911 | 39 1/2 | 900 | |
| | 57 | 114 | |
| Total | 96 1/2 | 1,014 | |
| 1919 | 39 1/2 | 1,000 | |
| | 3 | 0 | |
| | 70 | 0 | |
| | 57 | 0 | |
| Total | 169 1/2 | 1,000 | |
| 1920 | 39 1/2 | 1,500 | |
| | 3 | 0 | |
| | 93 1/2 | 900 | Bettie E. Birkert |
| | 1 | 90 | same |
| | 70 | 0 | |
| | 172 | 1,050 | P.J. Weyland |
| | 57 | 0 | |
| Total | 436 | 3,540 | |
| 1921 | 39 1/2 | 2,200 | |
| | 172 | 1,000 | |
| | 3 | 0 | |
| | 70 | 0 | |
| | 14 1/2 | 350 | Gray Buck |
| | 57 | 0 | |
| | 16 | 0 | |
| Total | 372 | 3,550 | |
| 1922 | 39 1/2 | 2,200 | |

Thomasson Barn at Innovation Park

Land Tax

| <u>Year</u> | <u># Acres</u> | <u>\$ Value of Buildings</u> | <u>Notations</u> |
|--------------|----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 172 | 1,000 | |
| | 3 | 0 | |
| | 70 | 0 | |
| | 14 1/2 | 350 | |
| | 57 | 0 | |
| Total | 356 | 3,550 | |
| 1923 | 39 1/2 | 2,200 | |
| | 172 | 1,000 | |
| | 70 | 0 | |
| | 14 1/2 | 350 | |
| | 57 | 0 | |
| Total | 353 | 3,550 | |
| 1927 | 39 1/2 | 2,200 | |
| | 168 | 800 | |
| | 70 | 0 | |
| | 14 1/2 | 350 | |
| | 57 | 0 | |
| | 3 | 0 | |
| | 100 | 900 | formerly name Rose Standich |
| Total | 452 | 4,250 | |
| 1928 | 100 | 900 | |
| | 39 1/2 | 2,200 | |
| | 168 | 800 | |
| | 70 | 0 | |
| | 14 1/2 | 350 | |
| | 57 | 0 | |
| | 3 | 0 | |
| Total | 452 | 4,250 | |

Thomasson Barn at Innovation Park

Land Tax

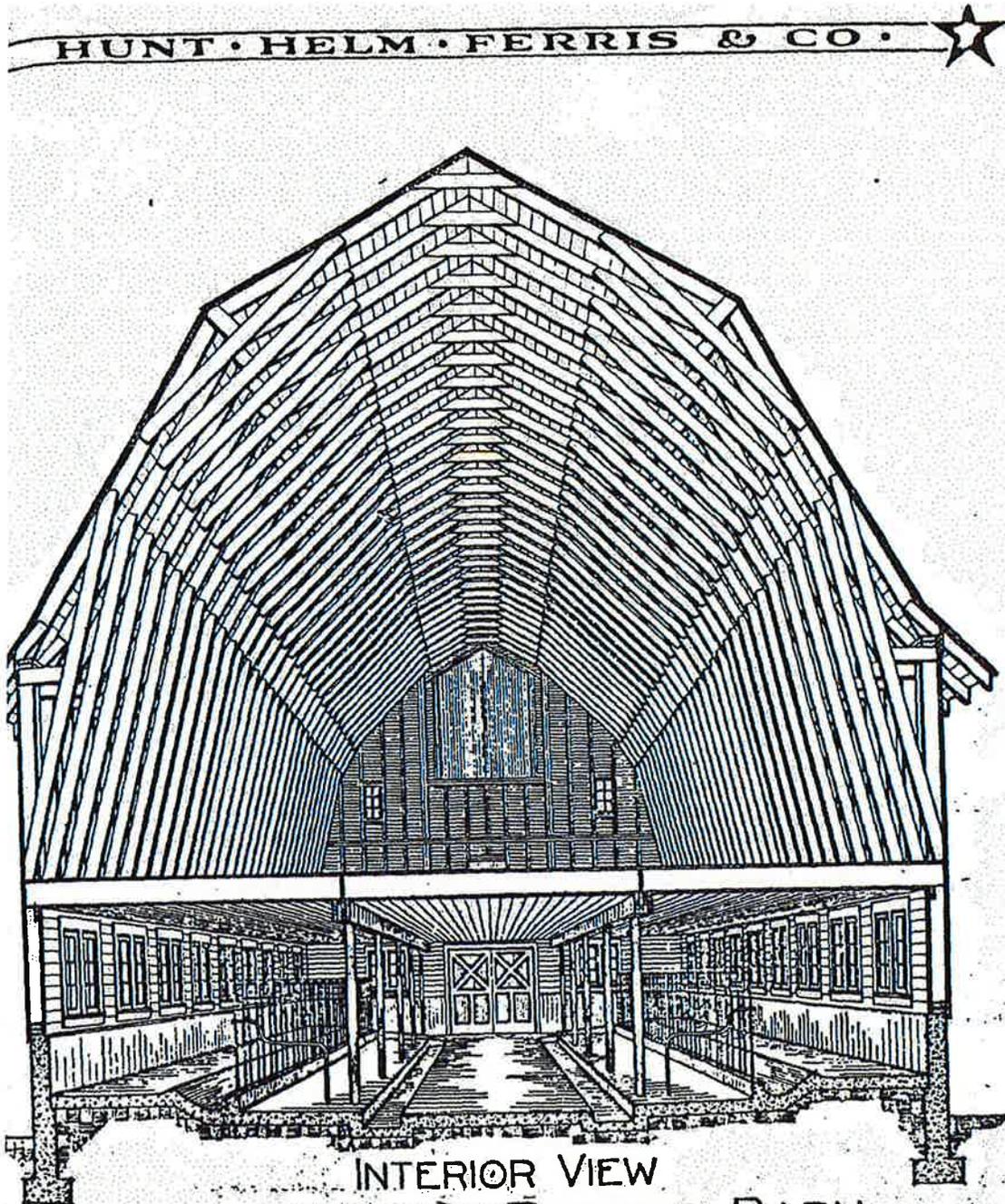
| | <u># Acres</u> | <u>\$ Value of Buildings</u> | <u>Notations</u> |
|-------|----------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| 1929 | 100 | 900 | |
| | 39 1/2 | 6,700 * | Improvements |
| | 168 | 800 | |
| | 70 | 0 | |
| | 14 1/2 | 350 | |
| | 57 | 0 | |
| | 3 | 0 | |
| Total | 452 | 8,750 | |

* Note: Building value of 9,200 crossed out and 6,700 written on form.
1929 Inventory taken 19 August 1929.

| | | | |
|---------|--------|-------|--|
| 1930, | 100 | 900 | |
| 1933, | 39 1/2 | 6,700 | |
| 1934, & | 168 | 800 | |
| 1936 | 70 | 0 | |
| | 14 1/2 | 350 | |
| | 57 | 0 | |
| | 3 | 0 | |
| Total | 452 | 8,750 | |

Thomasson Barn at Innovation Park

Manufacturer Catalog



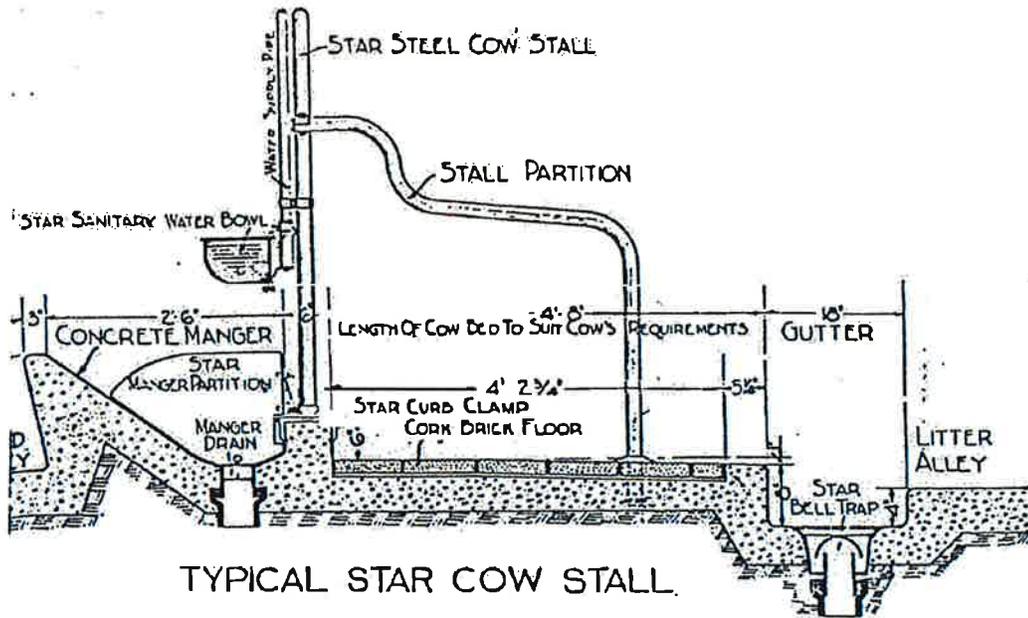
INTERIOR VIEW
STAR BRACED RAFTER BARN
PLANK FRAME CONSTRUCTION

One Hundred Fifty-two

From *Terra Cotta Dairy Barns of Western Fairfax County, Virginia*, by Adena Landry & John Vlach, Fairfax County Office of Comprehensive Planning, December 2, 1985.

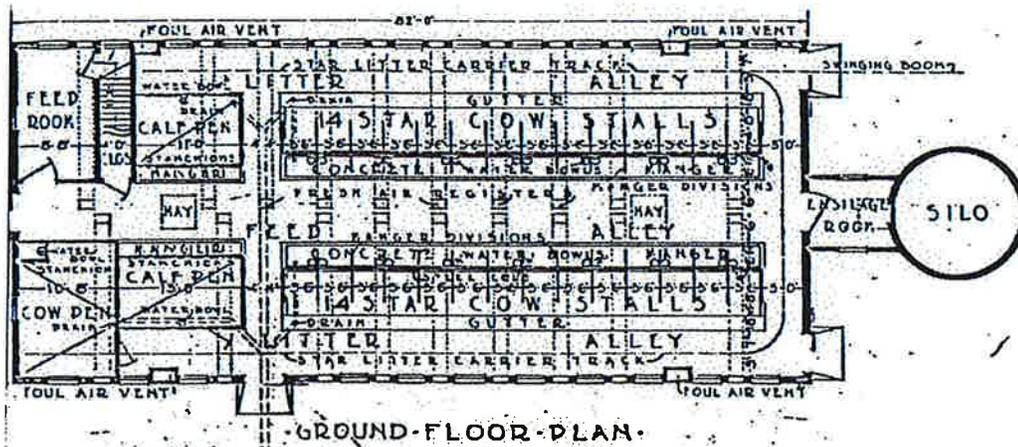
Thomasson Barn at Innovation Park

Manufacturer Catalog



TYPICAL STAR COW STALL.

Figure 2a: Example of stall or stanchion. From Hunt, Helm, Ferris and Company, *The Starr Line*, Catalog 75. (Albany, New York and Harvard, Illinois, p. 139.



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From *Terra Cotta Dairy Barns of Western Fairfax County, Virginia*, by Adena Landry & John Vlach, Fairfax County Office of Comprehensive Planning, December 2, 1985.

Thomasson Barn at Innovation Park

W.T. Thomasson Inventory of Property Sold by Heirs October 31, 1950

Livestock

16 black and white Holstein heifers, age 18 to 24 months
29 black and white Holstein heifers, age 8 to 15 months
48 Holstein dairy cows
21 Holstein heifers and springing cows
1 large white Holstein bull
1 large black with some white Holstein bull
1 small Holstein bull purchased from General Mills Corporation
15 Holstein calves

Equipment

1 1-1/2 ton Chevrolet truck
1 Chevrolet pick-up truck
1 John Deere corn sheller
1 stationery hay baler
1 hay loader
1 side delivery rake
2 electric motors
1 old horse drawn double disc
1 John Deere manure spreader
1 McCormick-Deering Pick up baler
1 John Deere tractor corn planter
1 horse drawn mower
1 John Deere 8 foot binder
1 Oliver Tractor corn plow
1 John Deere tractor cultivator
1 John Deere tractor mower
1 2-16" bottom tractor plow
1 Oliver 80 row crop tractor
1 eight-foot McCormick-Deering tractor double disc
2 horse drawn John Deere cultivators
1 horse dump rake
1 Maytag washer in dairy
1 sterilizer
1 wash-up tub
1 electric water heater

Thomasson Barn at Innovation Park

32 ten-gallon milk cans
1 milk coller, storage cooler, and compressor
1 large galvanized pressure tank
2 electric cow clippers
2 feed carts
1 papec hammer mill
1 seven-inch belt
1 platform scale
1 bag truck
1 grain cleaner
7 hay slings
1 wagon grain body
1 Oliver Hart-Parr tractor Ro-crop
1 three-horse Syracuse plow
1 two-horse Syracuse plow
1 two-bottom John Deere Tractor plow
1 wagon
2 crosscut saws
1 Syracuse chilled plow
1 ensilage cutter (Papec) and four sets of knives and pipe
1 Hart-Carter Thresher
1 John Deere Tractor (Model M)
1 cultipacker
1 McCormick Deering corn harvester
1 double gang spring tooth harrow (horse drawn)
coal
small tools such as shovels, files, digging irons, sledges, wrenches, etc.

Crops

straw
hay
ensilage
(excludes fertilizers and grain)

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1 3D View Existing Barn
CS-4 SCALE: 1:0.86



3 3D View1 Proposed Barn18
CS-4 SCALE: 1:0.86



4 3D View Existing Barn fram
CS-4 SCALE: 1:0.86



2 3D View Interior Barn2
CS-4 SCALE: 1:0.86

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SILVA
holdings co

BARN - 9935 Discovery Boulevard, Manassas, VA 20109

| Revision Date: | Rev. No. | Description |
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Drawing Title:
3D Views Barn Existing and New

Drawing Issue:
**Permit Set
Phase 1
04-17-16**

| | |
|----------------|-------------|
| Date: 04-17-16 | Sheet |
| Scale: | CS-4 |
| Drawn: | |
| Chk: | |
| Project No.: | |