

**Building 201 – Small Animal Building (East)
USDA
Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
Beltsville, Prince George’s County, Maryland
1934**

Building 201 was constructed in 1934 and used as a Small Animal Building (East) on the Central Farm within the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) Agricultural Research Service’s Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC). It was built in an area used by the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI). Building 201 is a rectangular plan (north-south axis), three-story, Georgian Revival-style building. The building, which is built into a hillside, rests on a concrete slab foundation that supports masonry walls clad in rusticated stone facing about the first-floor and Flemish bond brick on the upper floors. The side-gable roof with wood cornice is clad in slate shingles and three vented arch dormers with a decorative fanlight on the west slope; there are three dormers of the same type on the east slope. Projecting from the roof are double, interior-end brick chimneys laid in Flemish bond. Other roof elements include miscellaneous ventilators and snow guards. The primary (west) elevation, which displays seven bays, features a prominent central entrance with a replacement double-door and front-gabled surround with Doric column pilasters. The entrance is accessible by stone steps and two symmetrical ramps with iron railings. Next to this main entrance are the numbers “201.” Windows throughout this elevation are replacement paired one-over-one double-hung vinyl frame windows with decorative brick lintels, surround, and sills. The south elevation, which displays three bays, features a metal fire escape leading to the top window which is arched. Windows throughout this elevation are replacement paired one-over-one double-hung vinyl frame windows with decorative brick lintels, surround, and sills. The east elevation, which displays seven bays, features access to the basement floor through a replacement double-door with a decorative stone arch lintel. The basement floor is clad in rusticated stone with decorative stone lintels above the window openings. This elevation also displays the number “201.” At the north end of the elevation is another metal fire escape. Windows throughout this elevation are replacement, paired, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl frame windows with decorative brick lintels, surround, and sills. The north elevation, which displays three bays, features a single-story addition with a flat roof. Windows throughout this elevation are replacement, paired, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl frame windows with decorative brick lintels, surround, and sills. A circular vent is situated at the third story.

Building 201 is located on BARC’s 2,980-acre Central Farm, the largest and oldest of all of BARC’s farms. The USDA acquired the Central Farm in stages between 1910 and 1939; most of the buildings and landscape of the Central Farm were developed between 1911 and 1944. During the 1920s, the BAI’s Animal Husbandry Division led the continued development of the site and was the largest section (i.e., in terms of both areas occupied and staff) at BARC. The division’s research initially focused on the breeding of all domestic animals, except dairy (Robinson and Associates 1998). The BAI transferred other divisions to BARC during the late 1920s and early 1930s using New Deal funding sources at the Central and East Farms; the Swine Research unit was relocated from the Central Farm to the East Farm during the period between 1938 and 1942 (Robinson and Associates 1998). Over the years, the BAI’s Animal Husbandry Division undertook critical poultry and swine research that improved the size and health of the farm animals; the BAI’s researchers conducted important research at BARC that led to major improvements in eradicating and treating contagious diseases in farm animals, reducing parasite infestations, and improving nutrition.

In 1997, BARC determined eligible for individual listing in the National Register for Historic Places (NRHP) as the largest national research facility for the USDA and for its role as the most diversified

agricultural research complex in the world. The evaluation finds that while Building 201 is not individually significant, it contributes to the overall significance of BARC. Building 201 is a contributing property within BARC under Criterion A at the national level for its historical association with agricultural experimentation and under Criterion C as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of experimental agricultural architecture.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Building 201: Small Animal Building (East) Inventory Number: PG:62-80

Address: 10300 Baltimore Avenue Building 201, Central Farm, Beltsville
Agricultural Research Center (BARC) Historic district: yes no

City: Beltsville Zip Code: 20705 County: Prince Georges

USGS Quadrangle(s): Beltsville

Property Owner: U.S.A. - U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Tax Account ID Number: 01-0070151

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 0143 Tax Map Number: 0019

Project: Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS Agency: USACE-Baltimore District

Agency Prepared By: AECOM

Preparer's Name: Rebecca McGovern Date Prepared: 7/15/2020

Documentation is presented in: MIHP Form, PG:62-14

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: Beltsville Agricultural Research Center

Inventory Number: PG:62-14 Eligible: yes Listed: yes

Site visit by MHT Staff yes no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Agricultural Research Service's (ARS) Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC) was one of the largest agricultural research facilities in the United States (Figures 1 and 2). Owned by the USDA, the facility was established in Beltsville in 1910 and significantly expanded in the 1930s and 1940s. In the 1960s, the USDA's research program began evolving from an internationally recognized research center to a decentralized model. In 1984, BARC was re-designated as a regional center. BARC's period of significance ranges from its inception in 1910 to its reclassification as a regional center in 1984.

BUILDING LOCATION

BARC identifies the address of Building 201 as 10300 Baltimore Avenue, Building 201, Central Farm. Building 201 is located 70' north of Animal Husbandry Road and 750' north of Powder Mill Road.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

BUILDING DESCRIPTION

Located in the USDA ARS BARC's Central Farm (Figures 3 through 6), Building 201 (Photos 1-4) was built as a small animal building (east). Building 201 is a rectangular plan (north-south axis), three-story, Georgian Revival-style building. The building, which is built into a hillside, rests on a concrete slab foundation that supports masonry walls clad in rusticated stone facing about the first-floor and Flemish bond brick on the upper floors. The side-gable roof with wood cornice is clad in slate shingles and three vented arch dormers with a decorative fanlight on the west slope; there are three dormers of the same type on the east slope. Projecting from the roof are double, interior-end brick chimneys laid in Flemish bond. Other roof elements include miscellaneous ventilators and snow guards.

The primary (west) elevation, which displays seven bays, features a prominent central entrance with a replacement double-door and front-gabled surround with Doric column pilasters. The entrance is accessible by stone steps and two symmetrical ramps with iron railings (Photo 1). Next to this main entrance are the numbers "201." Windows throughout this elevation are replacement paired one-over-one double-hung vinyl frame windows with decorative brick lintels, surround, and sills.

The south elevation, which displays three bays, features a metal fire escape leading to the top window which is arched (Photo 2). Windows throughout this elevation are replacement paired one-over-one double-hung vinyl frame windows with decorative brick lintels, surround, and sills.

The east elevation, which displays seven bays, features access to the basement floor through a replacement double-door with a decorative stone arch lintel (Photo 3). The basement floor is clad in rusticated stone with decorative stone lintels above the window openings. This elevation also displays the number "201." At the north end of the elevation is another metal fire escape. Windows throughout this elevation are replacement, paired, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl frame windows with decorative brick lintels, surround, and sills.

The north elevation, which displays three bays, features a single-story addition with a flat roof (Photo 4). Windows throughout this elevation are replacement, paired, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl frame windows with decorative brick lintels, surround, and sills. A circular vent is situated at the third story. Building 201, which is still in use, is in good condition.

Historic plans of the Building 201 depict a diverse interior program to include storage, machinery, laboratories and administrative offices related to animal husbandry (Figures 7 through 8).

HISTORY OF PROPERTY

Central Farm

Building 201, constructed in 1934, is located on the 2,980-acre Central Farm. The largest and oldest of all of BARC's farms, the USDA acquired the Central Farm in stages between 1910 and 1939; most of the buildings and landscape of the Central Farm were developed between 1911 and 1944. The Central Farm is located at the center of BARC and is adjacent to BARC's Linkage Farm to the west, single-family homes along Odell Road to the north, facilities associated with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and U.S. Department of State (DOS) to the northeast, the Baltimore-Washington Parkway to the east, and the City of Greenbelt to the south. The Central Farm has approximately 12 clusters of buildings situated on approximately 336 acres (of the 2,980-acre total), as well as pastures, wetlands, and forested areas used for animal husbandry, production crops,

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animal and plant research, and wildlife management. The USDA’s Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI) has historically been the Central Farm’s main user (Robinson and Associates 1998).

The USDA acquired the first portion of the Central Farm in 1910 when it purchased 475 acres of the Hall Farm for the Farm Dairy and Animal Husbandry Divisions of the BAI to establish an experimental farm. To accommodate the experimental farm’s many research tasks during BARC’s early period (i.e., 1910-1933), the USDA constructed laboratories, farm buildings, pastures, and staff housing. In addition, the BAI added laboratories for its Pathology and Zoological Divisions.

In the 1920s, the Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI) began to operate at BARC on approximately 425 acres of leased land that was subsequently purchased with Public Works Administration (PWA) funds in the 1930s, expanding the Central Farm (Wiser and Rasmussen 1966; USDA c. 1937). In 1924, the Farm Dairy and Animal Husbandry Divisions separated into the Bureau of Dairy Industry (BDI) and the BAI. The BDI used 190 acres for continued experiments on dairy cattle breeding, forage crop, silage, and milk research, and the BAI kept 285 acres for its animal research. By 1925, the USDA owned 1,062 acres of the Central Farm and leased about 1,000 more acres (Wiser and Rasmussen 1966). By 1933, four land purchases totaling an additional 1,381 acres further increased the Central Farm’s size (USDA c. 1937, Robinson and Associates 1998).

The majority of the Central Farm was acquired under New Deal policies and funding of the 1930s, when the USDA transformed BARC into a model experiment station. A series of land acquisitions during the 1930s grew BARC to more than 12,000 acres. With this expansion, many of the Bureaus either established, enlarged, or constructed new research facilities on the Central Farm. These included the BAI’s pathology, zoology, and insecticide divisions, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, the Bureau of Cultural and Industrial Chemistry, and the Food and Drug Administration (Robinson and Associates 1998).

The expansion of BARC required major infrastructure improvements that were undertaken with PWA funding and oversight, and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) assistance and labor. A CCC camp was established on the north end of the Central Farm in 1933; eventually, four CCC camps were established at BARC, although their exact locations are not known. The CCC workers cleared and drained land, built fences and roads, and constructed small sheds and structures. The overall design of the Central Farm in the 1930s was guided by a master plan that was the work of A.D. Taylor and Delos Smith; H.F. Seahorn of the Public Buildings Administration; Robert T. Walker, CCC landscape architect; and Hugh H. Bennet of the Soil Conservation Service (Robinson and Associates 1998). The Central Farm’s character-defining landscape features include:

- Topographical and anthropogenically altered features, such as major paved roads, minor service and field roads, drainage systems, Beaver Dam Creek, and graded fields;
- Vegetation features, such as field and research crops, pastures, Beltsville Seasonal Ponds, Beltsville Bottomland Forest, and meadows;
- Circulation features, such as Dairy Farm, Powder Mill, Entomology, Research, BioControl, Poultry, and Beaver Dam Roads, as well as secondary and service roads;
- Five main clusters of development, including the 100 Area Cluster (BDI), 200 Area Cluster (BAI - Animal Husbandry and Poultry Research Divisions), 300 Area Cluster (BAI - Parasitological Laboratory of the Zoological Division), 400 Area Cluster (Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine [BEPQ] - Entomology Research Division), and 1000 Area Cluster (Animal Disease Station); and
- Small-scale features, such as fencing, culverts, an amphitheater, and a cemetery (Robinson and Associates 1998).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

Bureau of Animal Industry

The USDA's BAI, the earliest of the USDA's research bureaus at BARC, came to the Central Farm in 1910 when its Dairy and Animal Husbandry Divisions established an experimental farm within BARC's initial 475 acres. When the USDA reorganized the Dairy Division into a separate BDI, the BAI retained 285 acres of the Central Farm for its Animal Husbandry Division. During the 1920s, the BAI's Animal Husbandry Division led the continued development of the site and was the largest section (i.e., in terms of both areas occupied and staff) at BARC. The division's research initially focused on the breeding of all domestic animals, except dairy (Robinson and Associates 1998).

By the early 1930s, the BAI's Animal Husbandry Division's needs far exceeded its facilities. To address these needs, the PWA allotted over \$1 million for a major construction program at BARC that included laboratories, an abattoir (slaughterhouse), and animal buildings. These facilities were constructed at BARC with the assistance of CCC workers, with funding and oversight provided by the PWA and the Civil Works Administration. A new Main Laboratory (i.e., Building 200), constructed under this program, was the showpiece of the new animal husbandry area.

As a result of the expansion, by the mid-1930s, the BAI's Animal Husbandry Division was the largest experimental farm in the country and the center of nation's research on animal husbandry (Robinson and Associates 1998). In addition to animal husbandry, the BAI transferred other divisions to BARC during the late 1920s and early 1930s using New Deal funding sources at the Central and East Farms. The BAI's Zoological Division moved its experimental headquarters to, and the BAI's Animal Disease Station was established at BARC's Central Farm in 1929 and expanded in 1935 (Robinson and Associates 1998).

In 1953, the USDA undertook a major reorganization and decentralization of the USDA's agricultural research program that continued through the 1970s (Office of Technology Assessment [OTA] 1981). The decentralization had long-lasting consequences for BARC. The department's scientific bureaus, including the BAI, were discontinued and the department's research functions were centralized under the new Agricultural Research Administration (now the ARS) (OTA 1981). The USDA again reorganized in 1972 with administrative decentralization as its goal (OTA 1981). Through this process, operating responsibility was delegated to four regions, which were then subdivided into research area centers. BARC's scientists and facilities thus became a regional research facility, rather than a national one (OTA 1981). By 1980, the USDA's research program was highly decentralized, with research undertaken at 148 locations, including the much diminished 450-scientist facility at BARC (OTA 1981).

Over the years, the BAI's researchers conducted important research at BARC that has led to major improvements in eradicating and treating contagious diseases in farm animals, reducing parasite infestations, and improving nutrition. The BAI's Animal Husbandry Division undertook critical poultry and swine research that improved the size and health of the farm animals. The BAI's Zoology Division's parasite research brought innovative new approaches to treating infestations. The BAI's Animal Disease Station developed vaccines to prevent Bang's disease and developed sterilization methods for contaminated hides (Robinson and Associates 1998).

History of the Small Animal Building (East), Building 201

The Small Animal Building (East) (Building 201) was completed by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture at a total cost of \$1,712,270. The project also included the main laboratory building, a boiler house, water system, power lines, bridges, and some minor buildings. The laboratory buildings provide facilities for genetic, chemical, nutritional,

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Date

physiological, histological, physical, and other forms of biological research that are involved in the studies of breeding and feeding of livestock. The small animal building is three stories in height and features space which is used for offices, general laboratory work, and research. All of the laboratory work of this division of the Bureau, except the work in poultry investigation, is carried on here (USDA 1934, The Living New Deal n.d.).

Original design drawings, dated June 1934, exists for Building 201 (Figures 7 through 8). They were drawn by the USDA Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, Division of Plans and Service. The timeline and construction methodology for Building 201 is consistent with the New Deal development of BARC, prioritizing simple utilitarian design elements with Georgian Revival-style characteristics including symmetry, strong central entrances, concrete, stone and brick construction, and balancing fireproof materials and construction techniques with the buildings' individual designs and programs. The construction and design elements of Building 201 were conscious and informed decisions by the architects for the purposes of aesthetic consistency as well as the promotion of fire safety among livestock and experimental/laboratory buildings (Robinson and Associates 1998).

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

Building 201 was evaluated in 1997 to determine the building's individual significance or status as a contributing or non-contributing property at BARC, a 6,582-acre federal agricultural research facility. BARC was determined eligible in its entirety for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as the largest national research facility for the USDA and for its role as the most diversified agricultural research complex in the world. That evaluation determined Building 201 to be eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing property within BARC. This evaluation concurs that while Building 201 is not individually significant, it contributes to the overall significance of BARC. The history and development of the agricultural research facility also reflects New Deal policies and programs, and contains notable landscape architecture, Georgian Revival architecture, and experimental agricultural architecture. The criteria applied to evaluate properties for the NRHP are presented below.

Under Criterion A, Building 201 is a contributing property within BARC, which is significant at the national level for its association with events that have made significant contributions to the broad pattern of our history with agricultural experimentation. Many aspects of twentieth century living for the farmer and consumer were influenced by the scientific research conducted at BARC. BARC is a prominent example of the federal role in agricultural research, scientific agricultural research in general, and New Deal policies and programs, such as the 1930s agricultural policies and funding, the PWA, and the CCC, which all played important roles in shaping the experimental farm. BARC's scientists and researchers have made major contributions toward scientific knowledge that have resulted in incredible advances in crop production, plant and animal disease control, and pest control. Building 201 was specifically designed and operated as a small animal building (east) within the BAI's 200 Area Cluster – Animal Husbandry Division. BARC scientists and researchers made valuable scientific contributions, both in foundational and applicable science.

BARC and Building 201 have not been determined significant under Criterion B for its association with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Under Criterion C, Building 201 is a contributing property within BARC, as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The physical appearance of BARC was strongly influenced in the 1930s by the planning team of A.D. Taylor, landscape architect, and Delos Smith, architect. The majority of BARC's buildings share a Georgian Revival style and/or display the characteristics of experimental agricultural architecture. BARC's landscape includes major paved roads, minor service roads, field and research crops, pasture lands, seasonal ponds, forests, sustainable meadows, and other landscape features and buildings. Building 201, while relatively modest in design, represents an example of the experimental and purpose-driven

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
_____	_____
Reviewer, National Register Program	Date

agricultural architecture trends for which BARC is significant, and contributes to the overall landscape.

Neither BARC nor Building 201 specifically has been evaluated under Criterion D for its yielding, or likelihood to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Building 201 retains its original location and setting within an agricultural research complex. Building 201 is specifically linked in its design and operation as a small animal building (east) and its ties to the BAI's 200 Area Cluster (Animal Husbandry Division) research buildings. The feeling of, and association with, an agricultural research center is intact. Building 201 maintains key elements of its original design including massing, fenestration, roofing pattern, cladding, and internal layouts. Building 201 retains its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Building 201, which is still in use, is in good condition.

Although Building 201 does not reach the level of significance necessary for individual listing on the NRHP, it maintains its significance within BARC under Criteria A and C.

REFERENCES

The Living New Deal

n.d. "HENRY A. WALLACE BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER - BELTSVILLE MD." <https://livingnewdeal.org/projects/henry-a-wallace-beltsville-agricultural-research-center-beltsville-md/> (accessed June 2020).

Office of Technology Assessment (OTA), U.S. Food and Agricultural Research Advisory Panel

1981 An Assessment of the United States Food and Agricultural Research System. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=0Muy9v0PQckC&lpg=PA29&dq=The%20Role%20and%20Development%20of%20Public%20Agricultural%20Research&pg=PA29#v=onepage&q&f=false> (accessed June 2020).

Robinson and Associates

1998 Historic Site Survey, Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland. On file at the Maryland Historical Trust.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

1934 Small Animal Building (East), F.P. 72, Beltsville, MD. Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, Division of Plans and Service. On file, Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 261, BARC.

c. 1937 The National Agricultural Research Center of the Department of Agriculture. USDA Library, Special Collections 360.

Wiser, Vivian and Wayne D. Rasmussen

1966 "Background for Plenty: A National Center for Agricultural Research." Maryland Historical Magazine 61:4, December 1966

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ **Eligibility not recommended** _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D **Considerations:** ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G








MHT Comments:

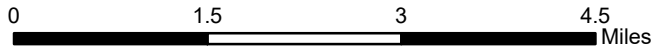
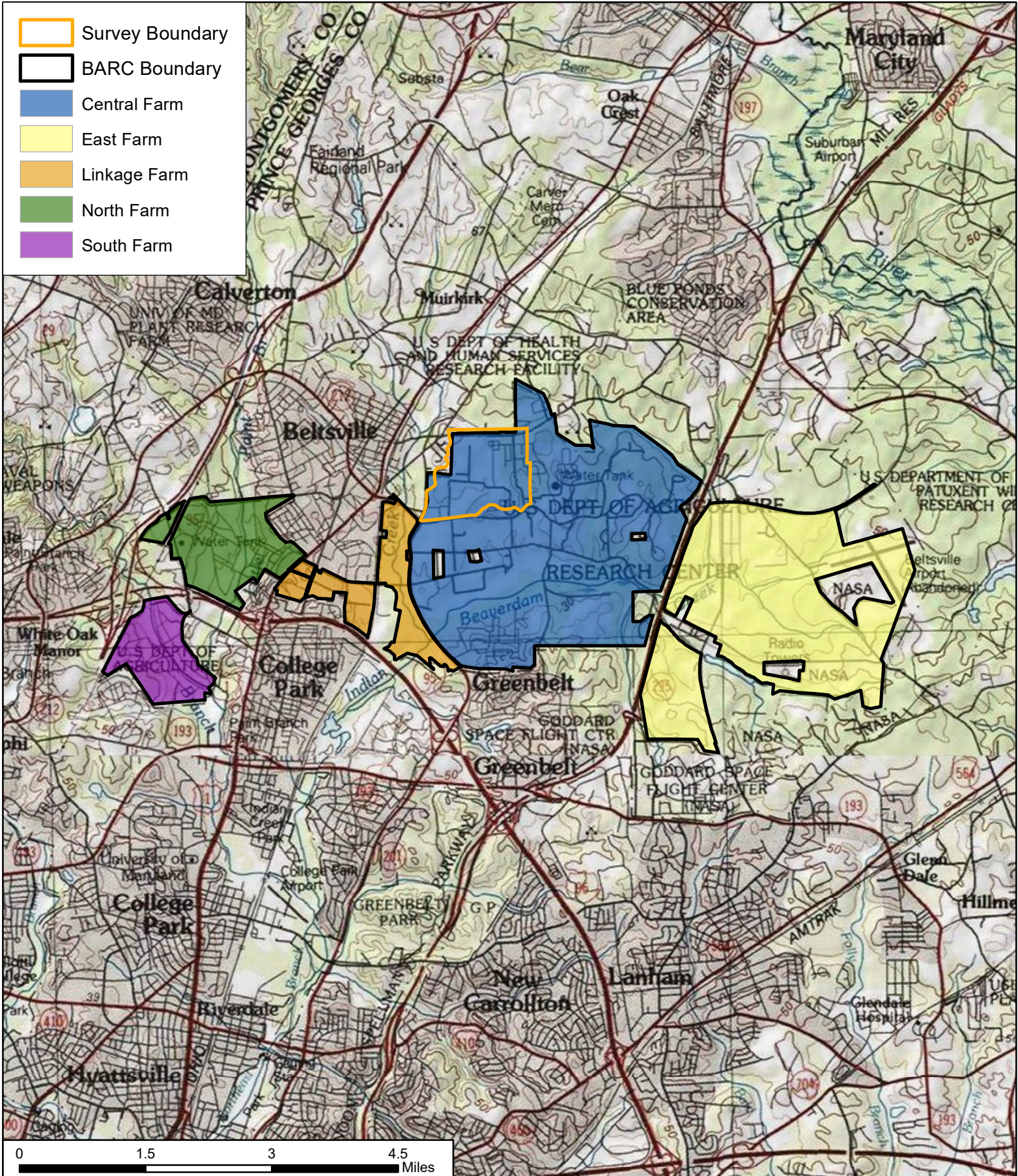
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

-  Survey Boundary
-  BARC Boundary
-  Central Farm
-  East Farm
-  Linkage Farm
-  North Farm
-  South Farm



CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
SCALE	1:85,000
SOURCE	USGS 7.5' Beltsville, MD Quad, 1979
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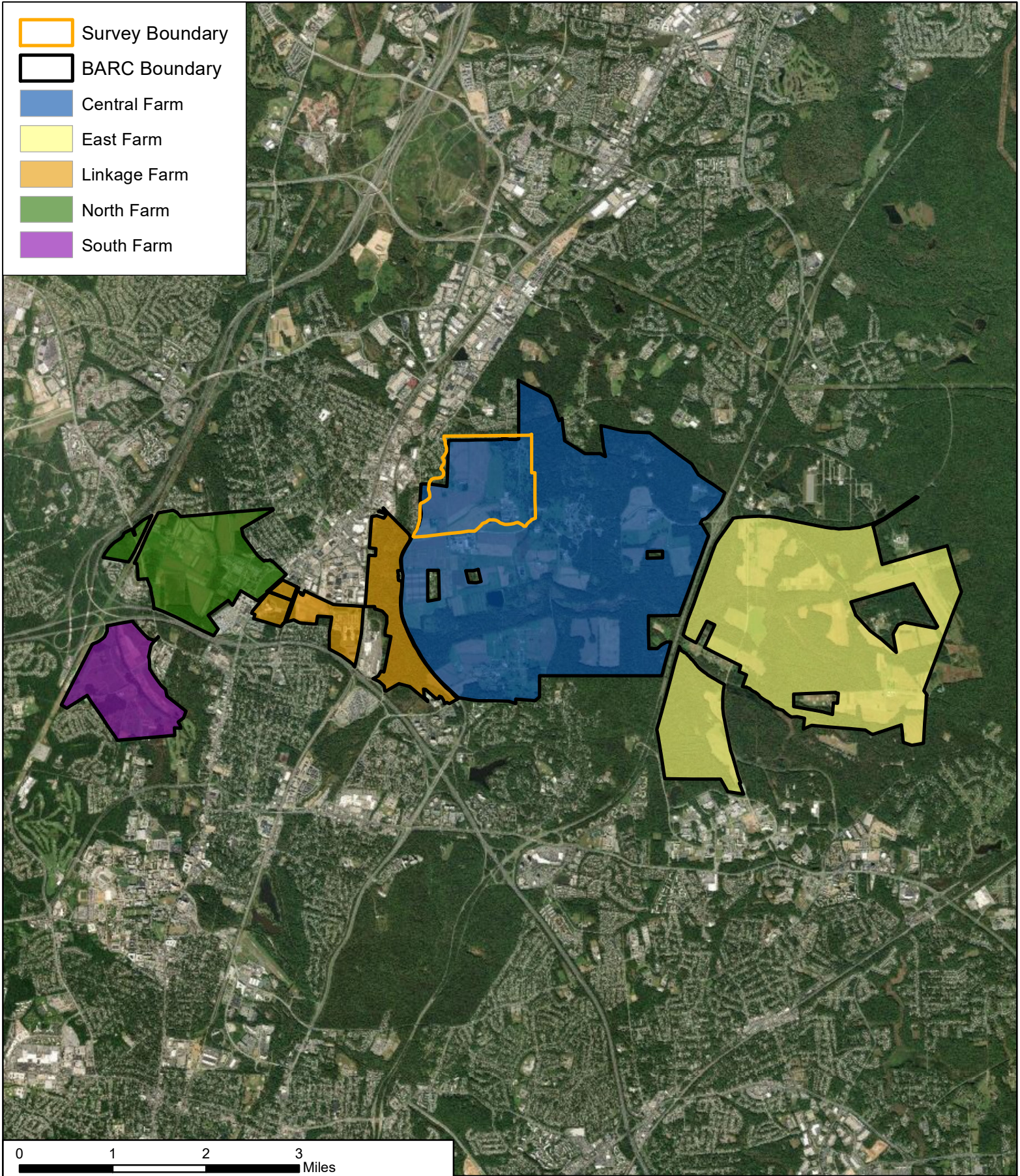
TITLE Beltsville Agricultural Research Center Overview Map
Building 201 - Small Animal Building (East) (PG:62-80)

AECOM
12420 Milestone Center Dr.
Germantown, MD 20876

PROJ NO 60613151

FIGURE 1

-  Survey Boundary
-  BARC Boundary
-  Central Farm
-  East Farm
-  Linkage Farm
-  North Farm
-  South Farm



0 1 2 3 Miles

CLIENT USACE - Baltimore District

PROJ Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS

SCALE 1:85,000

SOURCE ESRI 2019

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TITLE Beltsville Agricultural Research Center Overview Map
Building 201 - Small Animal Building (East) (PG:62-80)







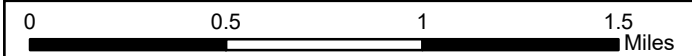
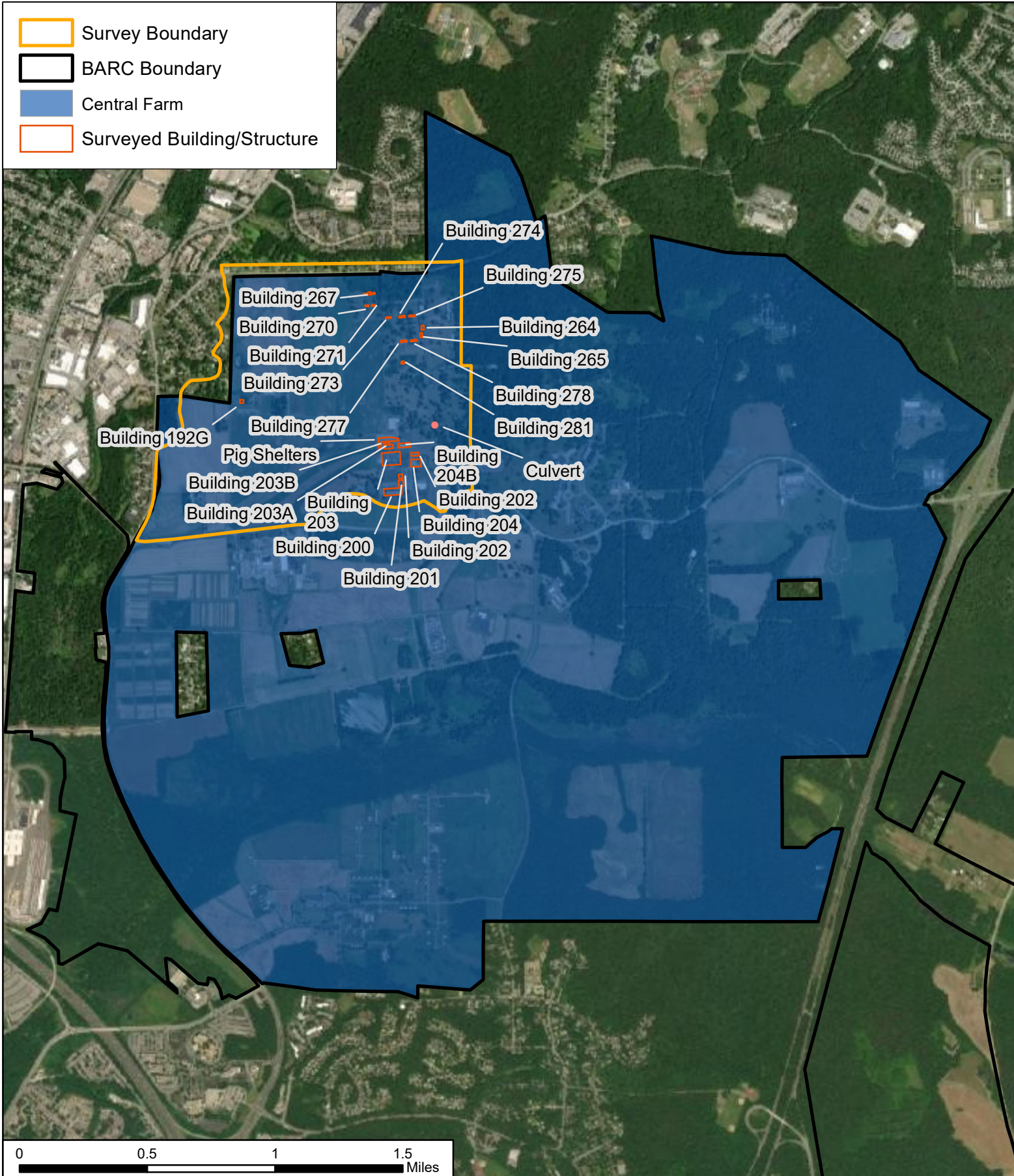
12420 Milestone Center Dr.
Germantown, MD 20876

PROJ NO 60613151

FIGURE

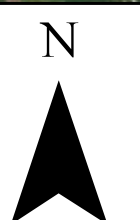
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-  Survey Boundary
-  BARC Boundary
-  Central Farm
-  Surveyed Building/Structure




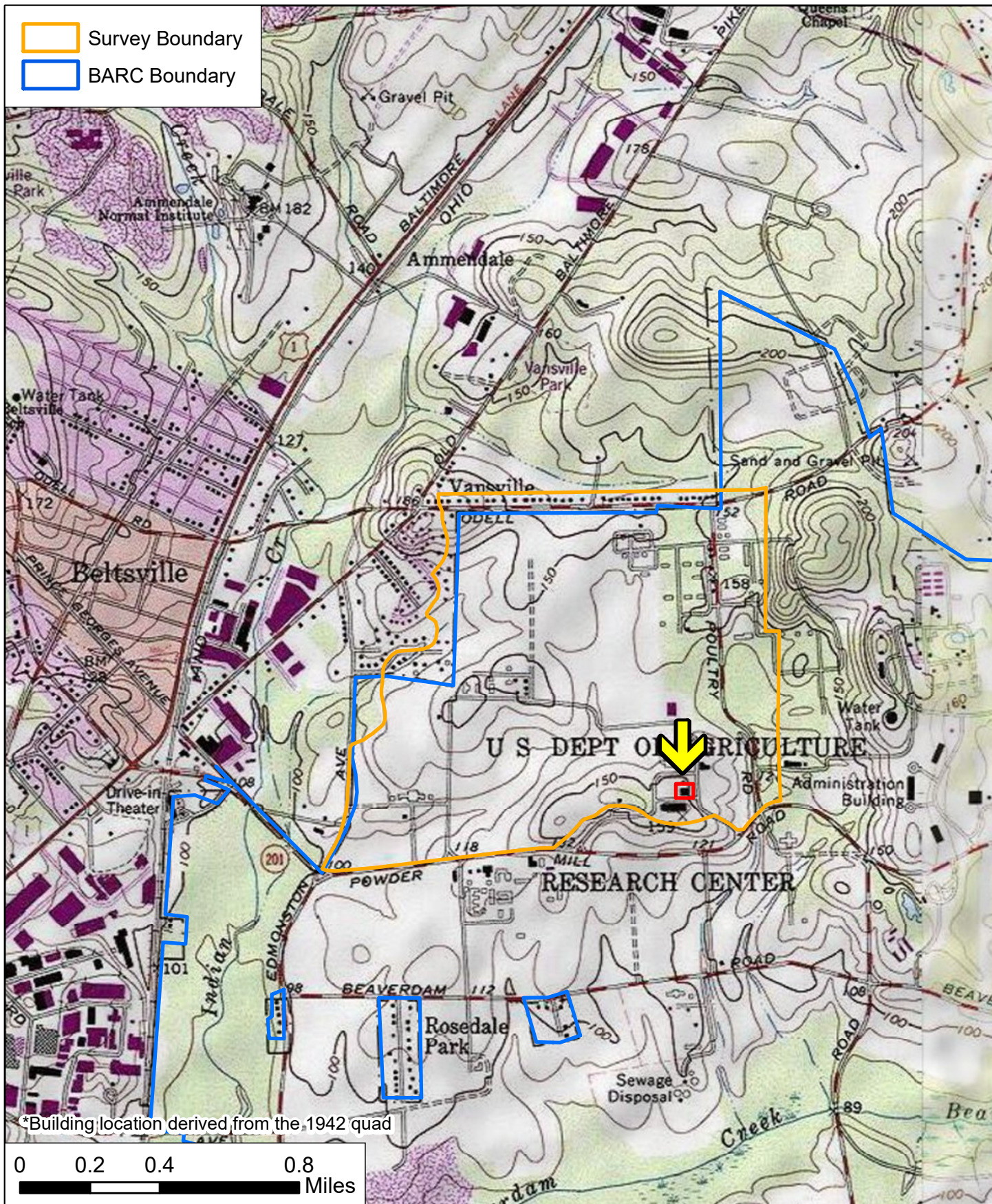
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SOURCE	ESRI 2019

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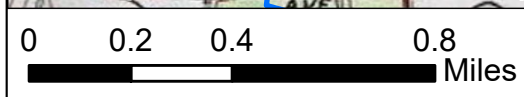


TITLE Beltsville Agricultural Research Center Central Farm
Building 201 - Small Animal Building (East) (PG:62-80)

 12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876	PROJ NO	60613151
	FIGURE	3



*Building location derived from the 1942 quad



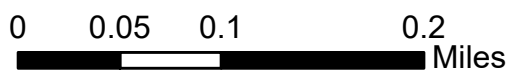
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TITLE	Beltsville Agricultural Research Center Building 201 - Small Animal Building (East) (PG:62-80)	
AECOM	12420 Milestone Center Dr.	PROJ NO 60613151
		FIGURE 4



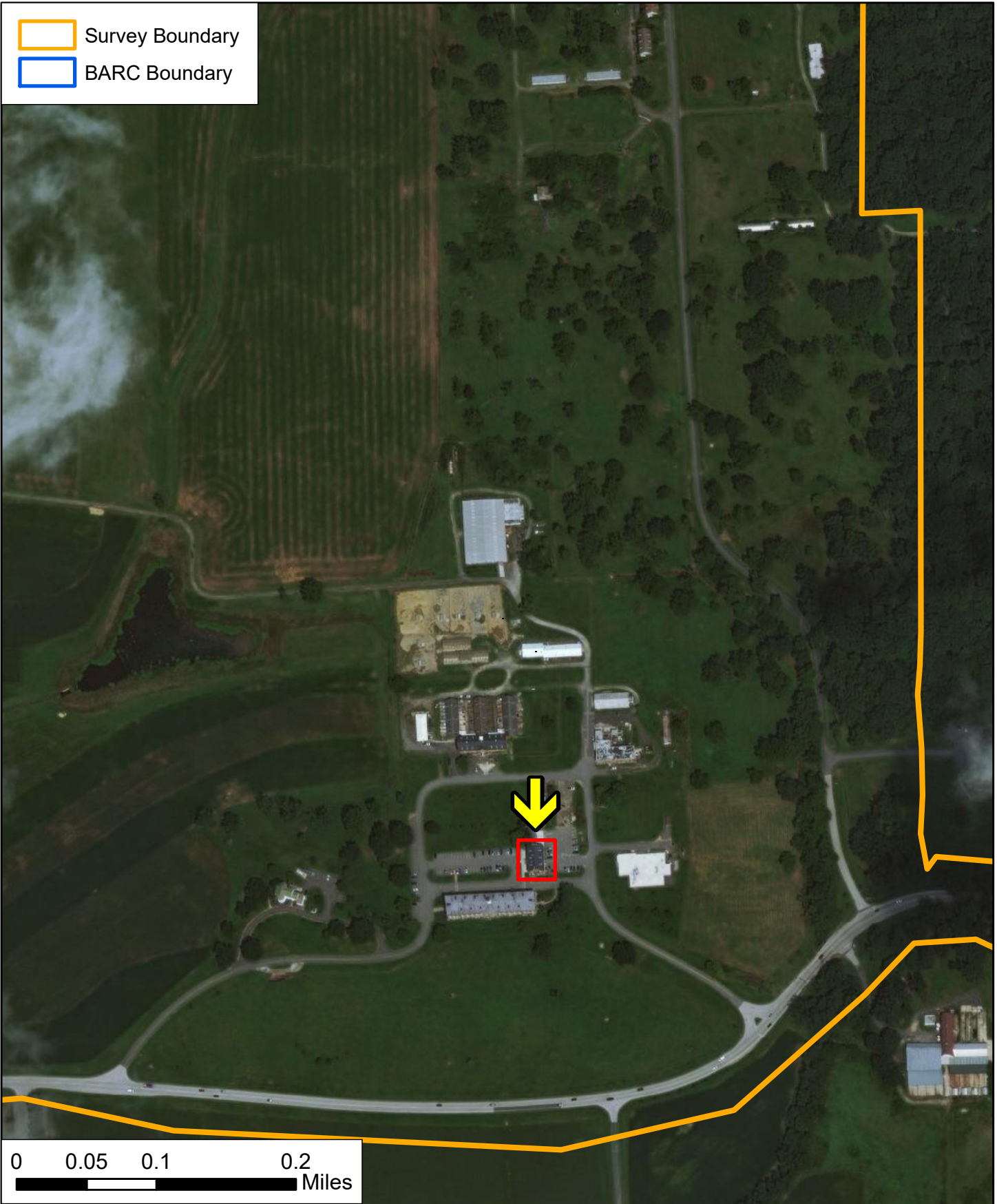
*Building location derived from the 1942 quad



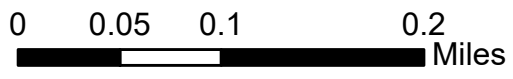
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TITLE	Beltsville Agricultural Research Center Building 201 - Small Animal Building (East) (PG:62-80)	
	12420 Milestone Center Dr.	PROJ NO 60613151
		FIGURE 5



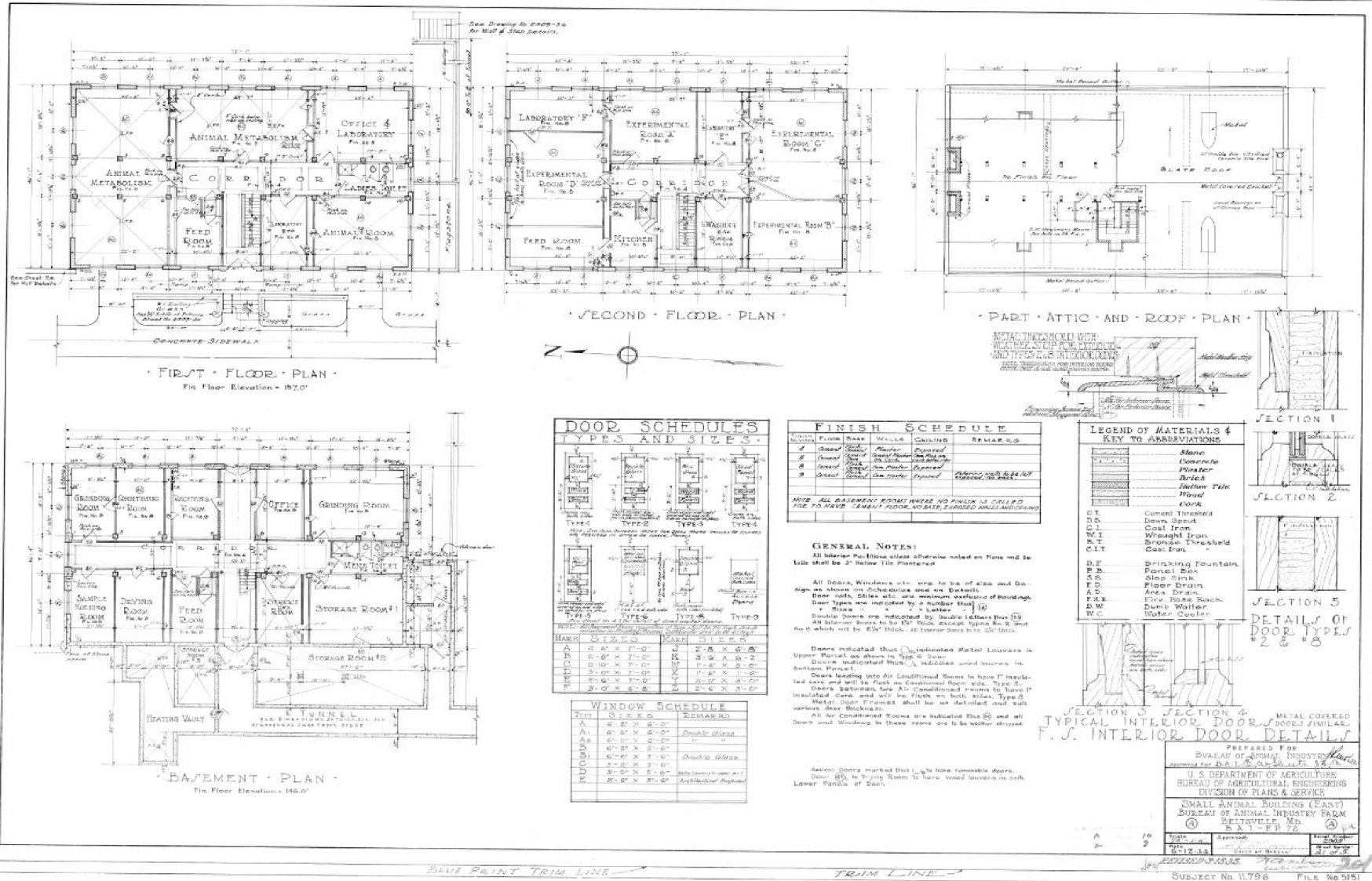
Survey Boundary
 BARC Boundary



CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
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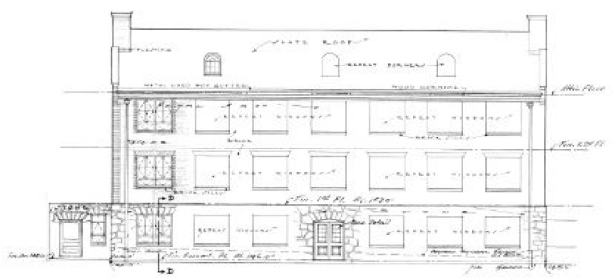
TITLE		Beltsville Agricultural Research Center Building 201 - Small Animal Building (East) (PG:62-80)	
		12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876	
		PROJ NO	60613151
		FIGURE	6



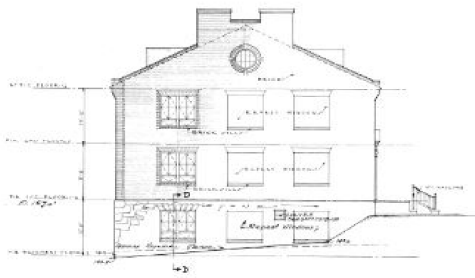
CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
SCALE	
SOURCE	AECOM
Q:\Projects\ENVI\AP\CRMI\USACE Baltimore District\Bureau of Engraving & Printing, EIS, at USDA BARC\400-Technical\430 Reports\432 Draft Deliverables\DOEs\Building	

TITLE	Historic Drawing: Basement, First Floor, Second Floor, and Attic Plans
	Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC), Small Animal Building (East), Building 201
PROJ NO	
FIGURE	

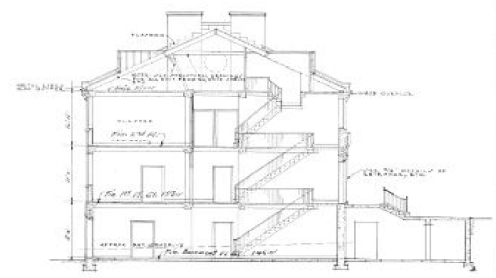
Blue Print Trim



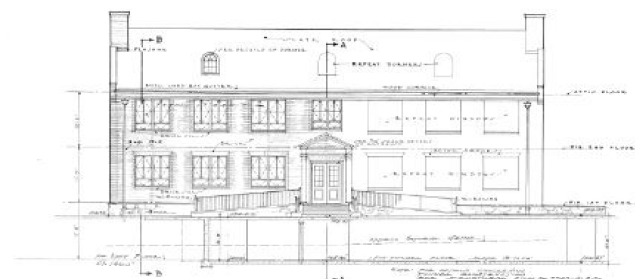
EAST (REAR) ELEVATION



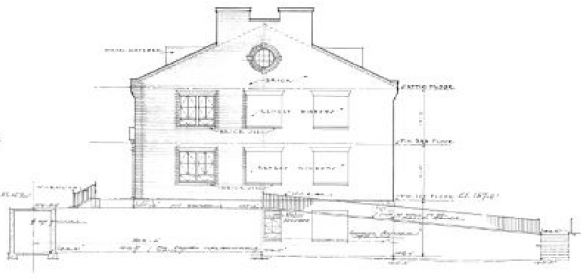
NORTH (END) ELEVATION



CROSS SECTION



WEST (FRONT) ELEVATION



SOUTH (END) ELEVATION

NOTE:
For size and location of Plotings see
see Structural Drawings No. 2309-D, 23, 24
For details indicated by Section Lines
A, B & D, see Detail Sheet

PREPARED FOR		
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY		
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING		
DIVISION OF PLANS & SERVICE		
SMALL ANIMAL BUILDING (EAST)		
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY FARM		
BELTSVILLE, MD.		
U. S. D. P. 72		
Scale	Approved	Checked
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"	Checked: [Signature]	Checked: [Signature]
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"	Checked: [Signature]	Checked: [Signature]

REVISIONS: [Table with 3 columns: No., Description, Date]
SUBJECT No. H.756 FILE No. 5151

Blue Print Trim Line

Blue Print Trim Line

601

CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
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SCALE	
SOURCE	AECOM
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TITLE	
Historic Drawing: North, East, West, and South Elevations	
PROJ NO	
FIGURE	8
Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC), Small Animal Building (East), Building 201	

USDA

Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS

Building 201: Small Animal Building (East)

10300 Baltimore Avenue, Central Farm

Prince George's County, MD

Photographer: Christina Sabol, Architectural Historian

June 2, 2020

MD SHPO

Archival Black and White Photographs and Digital Photographs for the Maryland Historical Trust.

1. PG:62-80_2020_06_02_01.tif, Building 201, Small Animal Building (East), Central Farm, View of West Elevation, Looking East
2. PG:62-80_2020_06_02_02.tif, Building 201, Small Animal Building (East), Central Farm, View of Southeast Oblique, Looking Northwest
3. PG:62-80_2020_06_02_03.tif, Building 201, Small Animal Building (East), Central Farm, View of East Elevation, Looking West
4. PG:62-80_2020_06_02_04.tif, Building 201, Small Animal Building (East), Central Farm, View of Northeast Oblique, Looking Southwest



Photo 1 - Building 201, Small Animal Building (East), Central Farm, View of West Elevation, Looking East



Photo 2 - Building 201, Small Animal Building (East), Central Farm, View of Southeast Oblique, Looking Northwest



CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District	TITLE	Building 201: Small Animal Building (East) Property Photographs	
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS		 12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876	PROJ NO
SCALE	-	FIGURE		
SOURCE	AECOM	Q:\Projects\ENV\IAP\CRM\USACE Baltimore District\ Bureau of Engraving & Printing, EIS, at USDA BARC\400-Technical\430 Reports\ 432 Draft Deliverables\DOEs\Building 201\Photos		



Photo 3 - Building 201, Small Animal Building (East), Central Farm, View of East Elevation, Looking West



Photo 4 - Building 201, Small Animal Building (East), Central Farm, View of Northeast Oblique, Looking Southwest

CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District	TITLE	Building 201: Small Animal Building (East) Property Photographs		
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS		 12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876	PROJ NO	60485181
SCALE	-	SOURCE		AECOM	
Q:\Projects\ENV\IAP\CRM\USACE Baltimore District\ Bureau of Engraving & Printing, EIS, at USDA BARC\400-Technical\430 Reports\ 432 Draft Deliverables\DOEs\Building 201\Photos			FIGURE		