

**Building 203 – Large Animal Building
USDA
Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
Beltsville, Prince George’s County, Maryland
1940**

Building 203 was designed in 1938 and constructed by 1940 and used as a Large Animal Building 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 203 is a one- and two-story symmetric building comprised of a central two-story building oriented on an east-west axis with three, one-story subordinate stable wings oriented on a north-south axis to create an overall W-shaped plan. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation that supports basement level walls clad in smooth concrete and upper floors clad in common bond brick for the central building and common-bond brick walls on the northern stable wings. The central section spans an approximately 8’ grade separation. However, the west side of the basement level is fully exposed. Exterior ornamentation throughout includes: fascia boards, wall vent grilles, circular attic windows, an arched brick surround about the main south entry, splayed brick lintels, brick window sills and a brick band between the lintels and fascia board on the north and south sides. Some of the brick work appears to be a historic or sympathetic non-historic replacement to correct water damage about the window and door openings since the brick in these areas is of a lighter color.

Building 203 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 was 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 203 is not individually significant and it contributes to the overall significance of BARC. Building 203 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 203: Large Animal Building Inventory Number: PG:62-82
Address: 10300 Baltimore Avenue Building 203, Central Farm, Beltsville Historic district: yes no
Agricultural Research Center
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: Kisa Hooks 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 203 as 10300 Baltimore Avenue, Building 203, Central Farm. Building 203 is located on Animal Husbandry Road, approximately 1,162 feet north-northwest of its eastern intersection with Powder Mill Road.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW
Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended
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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 203 (Photo 1) was built as a large animal husbandry building. Building 203 is a one- and two-story building that faces south towards Animal Husbandry Road. Building 203 is symmetrical, with a central two-story block oriented on an east-west axis with three, one-story subordinate stable wings oriented on a north-south axis to create an overall W-shaped plan (Figures 7 through 9). The building rests on a concrete slab foundation that supports basement level walls clad in smooth concrete and upper floors clad in common bond brick for the central building and common-bond brick walls on the northern stable wings. Building 203 is in good condition.

Central Section

The two-story central section spans an approximately 8’ grade separation. However, the west side of the basement level is fully exposed (Photos 2 through 4; Figure 7). The rectangular plan building is 140’ long and 40’ wide and its cross-gabled roof is covered by slate tiles. There are three equidistant, center ridge metal roof ventilators and six arched dormers on both sides of the roof. The dormers have a six-pane steel sash awning window with a decorative fanlight and metal roofs.

A projecting front-gabled entry with loading zone articulates the south façade (Photo 1; Figures 10 and 11). The entry has a pair of wooden doors with six-lites and a six-pane transom. Concrete steps with galvanized iron railing and concrete ramps provide access to the loading platform and entry. Fenestration includes six groupings of two-lite stacked three-pane steel sash awning windows on either side of the entry. According to historic plans, fenestration at the basement level were shorter or slimmer versions of those on the first floor; most were obscured from view but the two westernmost two-lite stacked three-pane steel sash awnings were visible. Exterior ornamentation includes fascia boards, wall vent grilles, a circular attic window above the entry, an arched brick surround about the entry, splayed brick lintels, brick window sills and a brick band between the lintels and fascia board. Some of the brick work may be a historic or sympathetic non-historic replacement to correct water damage about the window and door openings since the brick in these areas is of a lighter color.

The west façade has a centered pair of hollow metal doors at the basement level flanked by a two-lite stacked three-pane steel sash awning window (Photo 2; Figures 10 and 11). There are three, two-lite stacked three-pane steel sash awning windows on the first floor. A secured pair of paneled wooden doors with six-lite panes centered exist at the attic level. Exterior ornamentation includes fascia boards, splayed brick lintels, and brick window sills. The corners, window, and door openings exhibit a different colored brick that suggests repairs to correct a water infiltration issue.

The east façade historically had three, three-pane steel sash awning windows at the basement level which now have non-historic replacements of unknown type as they obscured by the chain link fence and HVAC equipment (Photos 3 and 4; Figures 10 and 11). There are three, two-lite stacked three-pane steel sash awning windows on the first floor. An enclosed window exists at the attic level. Exterior ornamentation includes fascia boards, splayed brick lintels and brick window sills. The corners, window and door openings exhibit a different colored brick that suggests repairs to correct a water infiltration issue.

The north façade is not visible from the right-of-way for a description. Historic plans of the north elevation show a symmetric facade (Figure 11).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ **Eligibility not recommended** _____

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

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Northern Stable Wings

Each of the three northern stable wings are side-gabled structures that are 112' long and 36' wide. The side-gabled roofs of the northern wings are covered with non-historic composition shingle and they have three, front-gabled dormers on both sides of the roof as well as three equidistant, center ridge metal roof ventilators. The visible dormers on Wings #1 and #3 have been retrofit with vents of various types.

Wing #1 was only partially visible; neither the east nor north façades were visible. The south façade of Wing #1 has a centered, oversized barn door flanked by original three-over-three, double-hung wooden sash windows. Exterior ornamentation includes a circular vent with decorative brick surround, splayed brick lintels and brick sills. The only visible portion of the west façade is the roof which shows the three, front-gabled dormers retrofit with non-historic vents/louvers. The paddocks are now overgrown and used to store equipment.

Wing #2 was not visible. Aerial photographs show no additions and confirms the historic plans (Google 2019; Figure 7).

Wing #3 was only partially visible; neither the west nor north façades were visible. The south façade of Wing #3 has a centered door with lites flanked by a three-pane wooden sash hopper atop a six-pane, fixed wooden sash window. Exterior ornamentation includes a circular vent with decorative brick surround, splayed brick lintels and brick sills. Windows in the two southernmost stalls have been enclosed to accommodate an air-conditioning unit or a vent. The paddocks are now used to store equipment. Concrete stairs with galvanized iron railing connects the east side of the service alley and Wing #3 with the concrete sidewalk that traverses the west yard adjacent to the central section.

HISTORY OF PROPERTY

Central Farm

Building 203, designed in 1938 and constructed by 1940, 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, 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

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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 - Poultry Research Division), 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).

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.

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Reviewer, National Register Program	Date

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 Large Animal Building, Building 203

One set of original design drawings, dated December 1938, exists for Building 203. They were drawn by the USDA Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, Division of Plans and Service for the BAI. The timeline and construction methodology for Building 203 is consistent with the New Deal development of BARC, prioritizing simple utilitarian design elements including symmetry, strong central entrances, concrete and brick construction, and balancing fireproof materials and construction techniques with the buildings' individual designs and programs. The construction and simple design elements of Building 203 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).

According to the as-built condition, the December 1938 plans were implemented in full and post construction modifications were maintenance-related. The Building List, Central Farm table of the BARC Master Plan update states a 1940 date of construction for Building 203 and its 27,400 gross square footage but no other building-specific information (Young 1996). Based on the historic December 1938 plans, it is plausible that the construction of Building 203 was completed in 1940.

Review of Building 203's historic plans revealed a diverse programmatic use for the Central Section (Figure 9) and the North Wings (Figure 7) (USDA 1938). First floor interior programming of the Central Section was organized about a hallway and elevator aligned on the center axis of the building. West of the center axis was an office, laboratory, grain storage and small animal room. East of the center axis were the stairs, two adjacent metabolism rooms for horses and cows and a gas analysis room. The basement interior programming was also diverse and organized about the stair hall, elevator, refrigerator and transformer aligned on the center axis of the building. West of the center axis were the compressor room, feed weighing room, feed grinding room, dark room, operating room and hospital box stalls. East of the center axis were the stairs, men and ladies' restrooms, a colored

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toilet, feces collection room and machine room. There are five paired door entry points along the north façade to the service alley that connects the central building to the three northern stable wings. And the attic interior programming included a feed storage room that had an open floor plan supported by square wood columns. The elevator extended to attic level and there were also feed bins and chutes that connected to lower levels.

The interior programmatic descriptions for Wings #1, #2 and #3 derive from historic plans (Figure 7) (USDA 1938). Each wing has a central 9 wide concrete slab alley flanked by exposed steel columns that support the roof and provide lateral bracing for the stalls and a hay storage loft incorporated into the attic plan (Figure 8). According to historic plans the western Wing #1 housed cow and horse stalls; the central Wing #2 housed cow pens; and the eastern Wing #3 housed an array of small animal pens. There are paddocks 19' deep on both sides of each wing; their configuration is different for each wing. A 10'-0" driveway with concrete gutters separates Wing #2 from Wings #1 and #3.

Building 203 is in good condition.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

Building 203 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 203 to be eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing property within BARC. This evaluation concurs that while Building 203 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 203 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 203 was specifically designed and operated as an animal husbandry structure that housed sheep, cows and horses within the BAI's 200 Area Cluster - Animal Husbandry Research Division. BARC scientists and researchers made valuable scientific contributions, both in foundational and applicable science.

BARC and Building 203 have not been determined significant under Criterion B for its association with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Under Criterion C, Building 203 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 203, while relatively modest in design, represents an example of the experimental and purpose-driven

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

Neither BARC nor Building 203 specifically has been evaluated under Criterion D for its yielding, or likelihood to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Building 203 retains its original location and setting within an agricultural research complex. Building 203 is specifically linked in its design and operation as an animal husbandry facility and its ties to the BAI's 200 Area Cluster (Animal Husbandry Research Division) research buildings. The feeling of, and association with, an agricultural research center is intact. Building 203 maintains key elements of its original design including massing, fenestration, roofing pattern, cladding, internal layouts, and has no visible compromising additions. Building 203 retains its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Building 203 is in good condition.

Although Building 203 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

Google Earth

2019 Aerial Photographs of BARC Central Farm, Beltsville, MD 20705. October 18. Available on Google Earth.

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

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United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

1938 Large Animal Building, National Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, MD. Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, Division of Plans and Service. On file, Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 203, BARC

Wiser, Vivian and Wayne D. Rasmussen

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

Bernard Johnson Young Inc. (BJY)

1996 Beltsville Agricultural Research Center 1996 Master Plan Update, Master Plan Report. September. On file, Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, Information Repository, Document Accession Number: F-01-0001.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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Eligibility not recommended _____

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








MHT Comments:

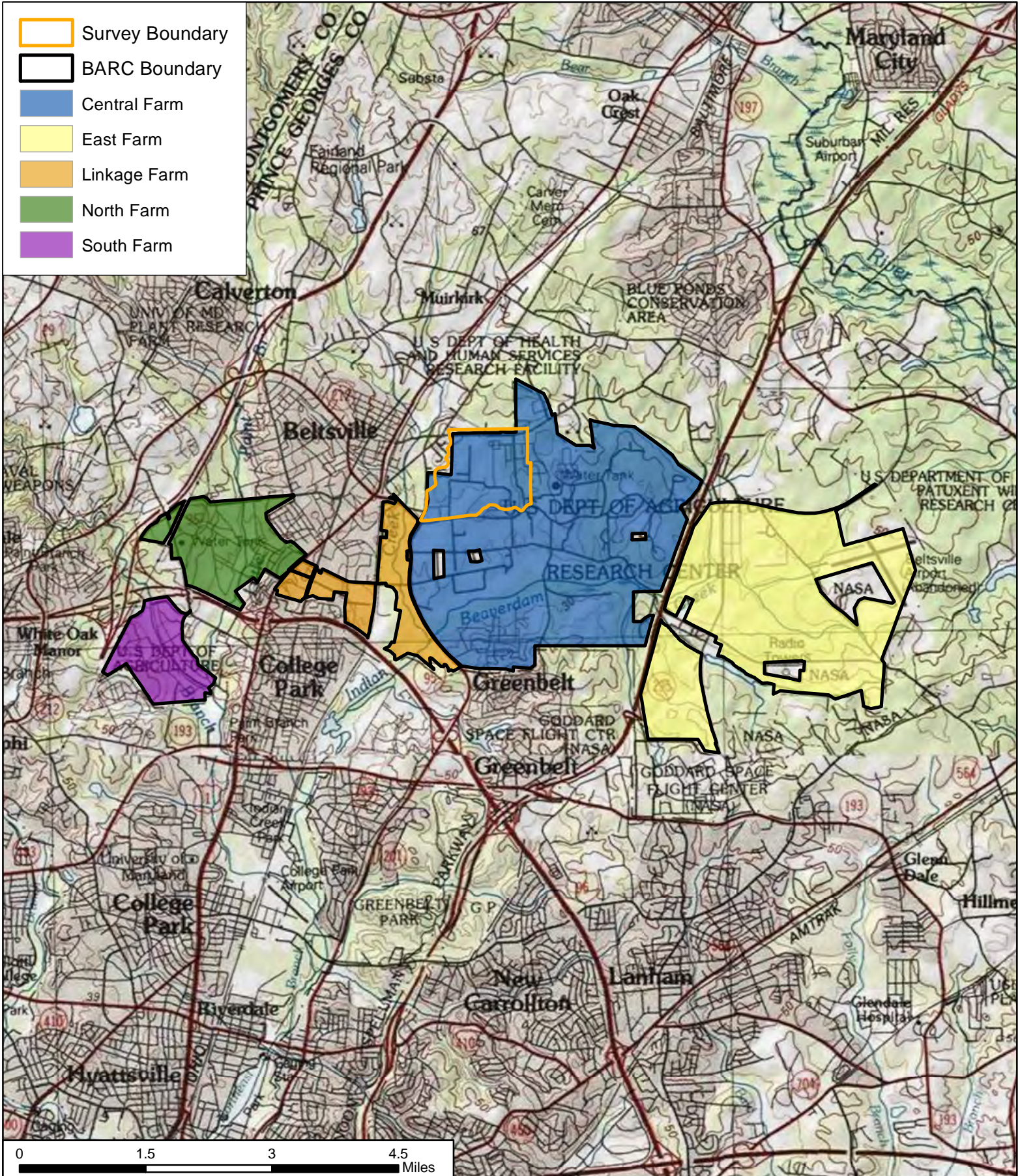
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date








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

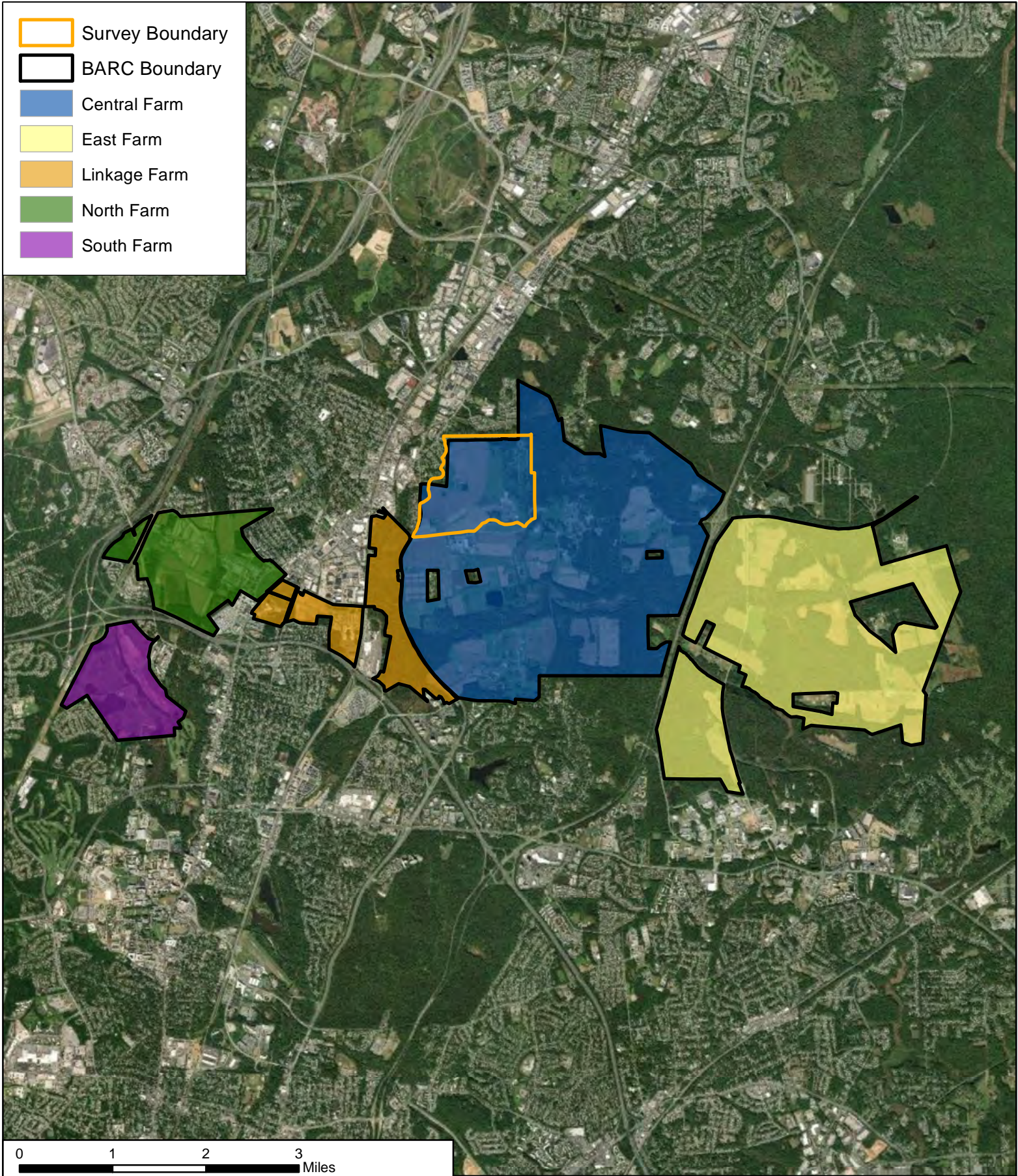


CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
SCALE	1:85,000
SOURCE	USGS 7.5' Beltsville, MD Quad, 1979
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TITLE	Beltsville Agricultural Research Center Overview Map Building 203 - Large Animal Building (PG:62-82)	
AECOM	PROJ NO	60613151
	FIGURE	1
12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876		

-  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 203 - Large Animal Building (PG:62-82)

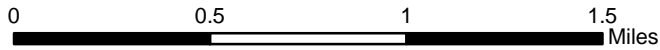
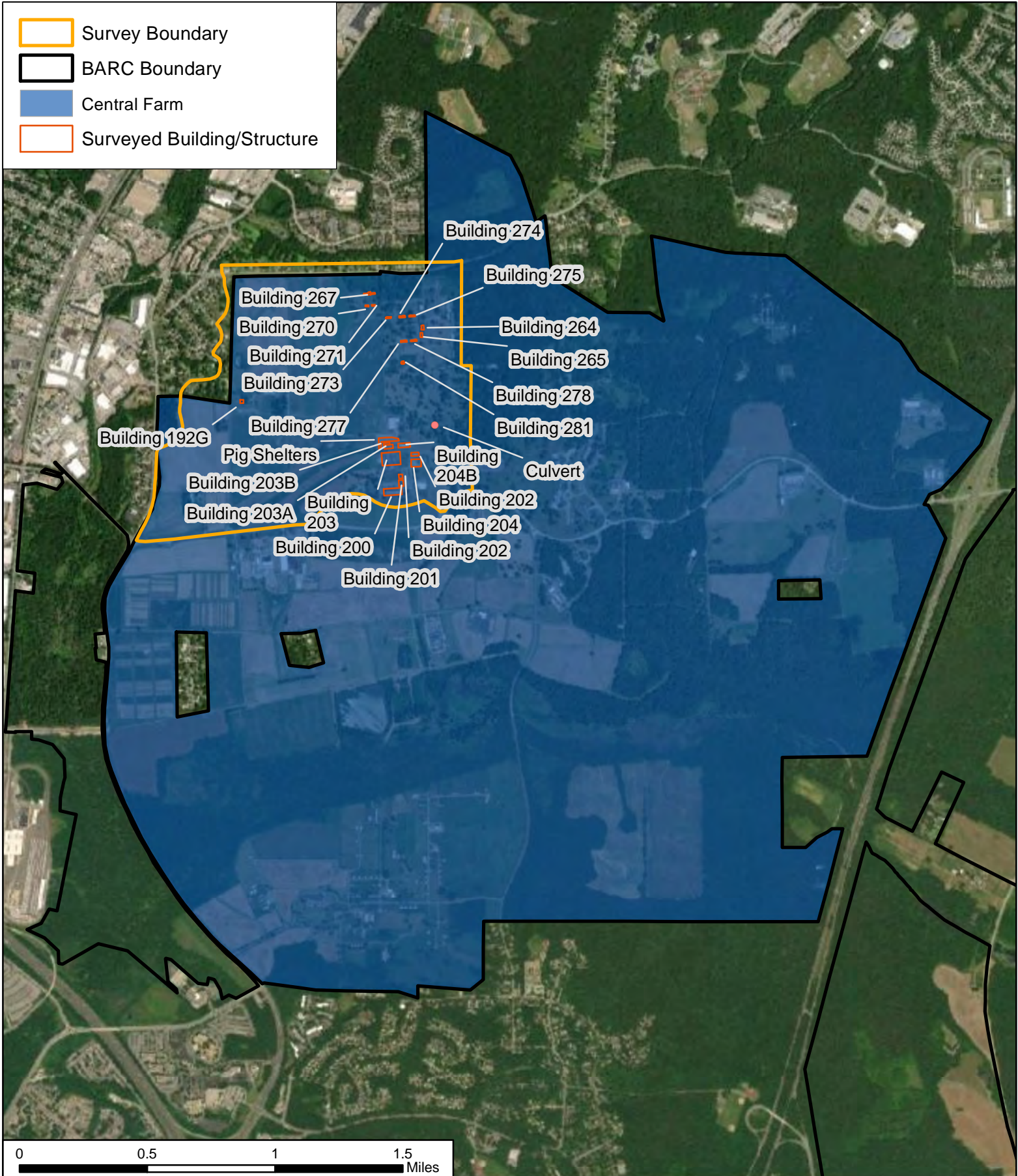


12420 Milestone Center Dr.
Germantown, MD 20876

PROJ NO 60613151

FIGURE 2

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



CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
SCALE	1:31,000
SOURCE	ESRI 2019

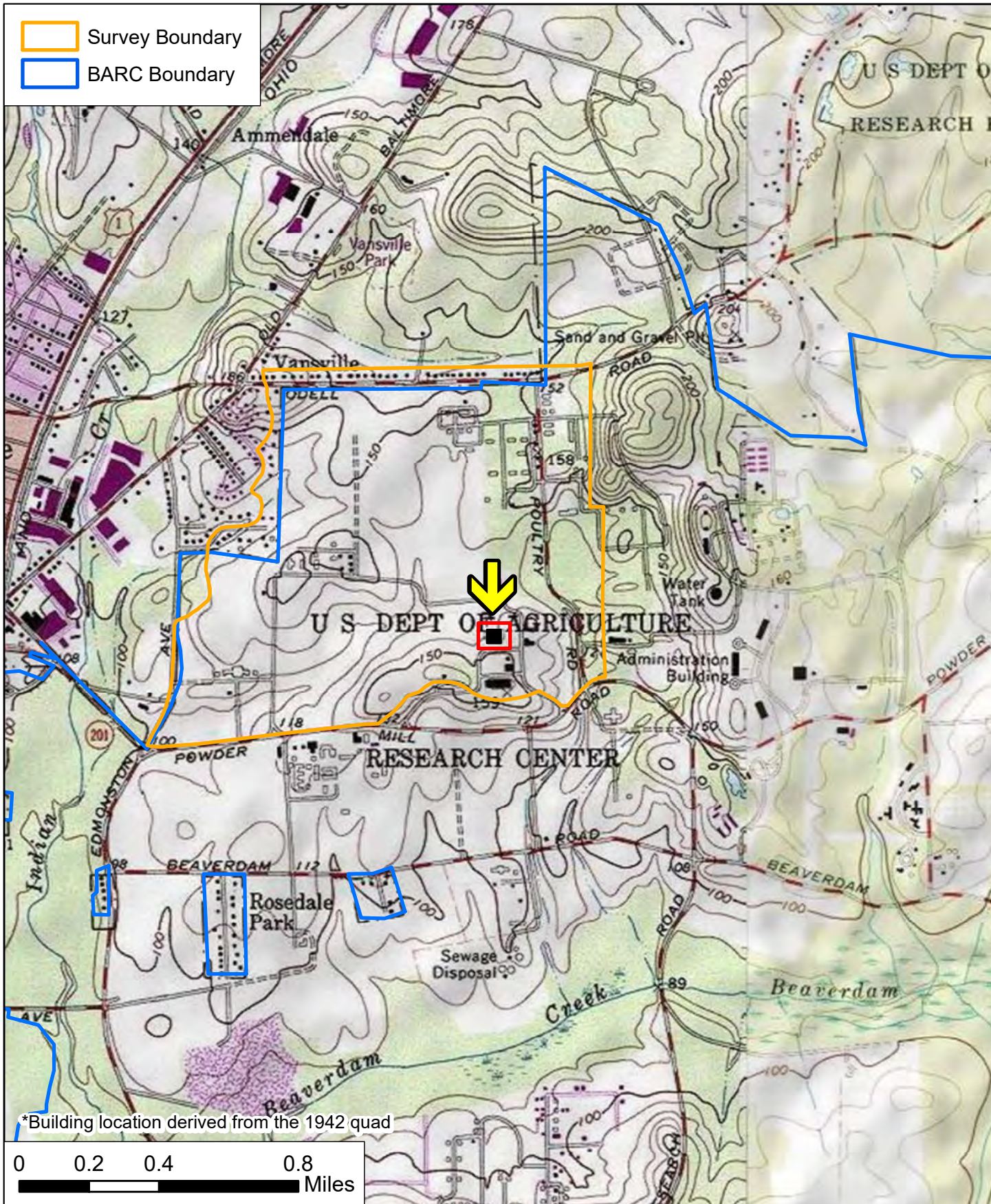
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TITLE Beltsville Agricultural Research Center Central Farm
Building 203 - Large Animal Building (PG:62-82)

AECOM
12420 Milestone Center Dr.
Germantown, MD 20876

PROJ NO	60613151
FIGURE	3



*Building location derived from the 1942 quad



CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
SCALE	1:24,000
SOURCE	USGS 7.5' Beltsville, MD Quad, 1979
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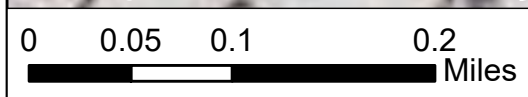


TITLE	Beltsville Agricultural Research Center Building 203 - Large Animal Building (PG:62-82)
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AECOM	12420 Milestone Center Dr.	PROJ NO	60613151
		FIGURE	4



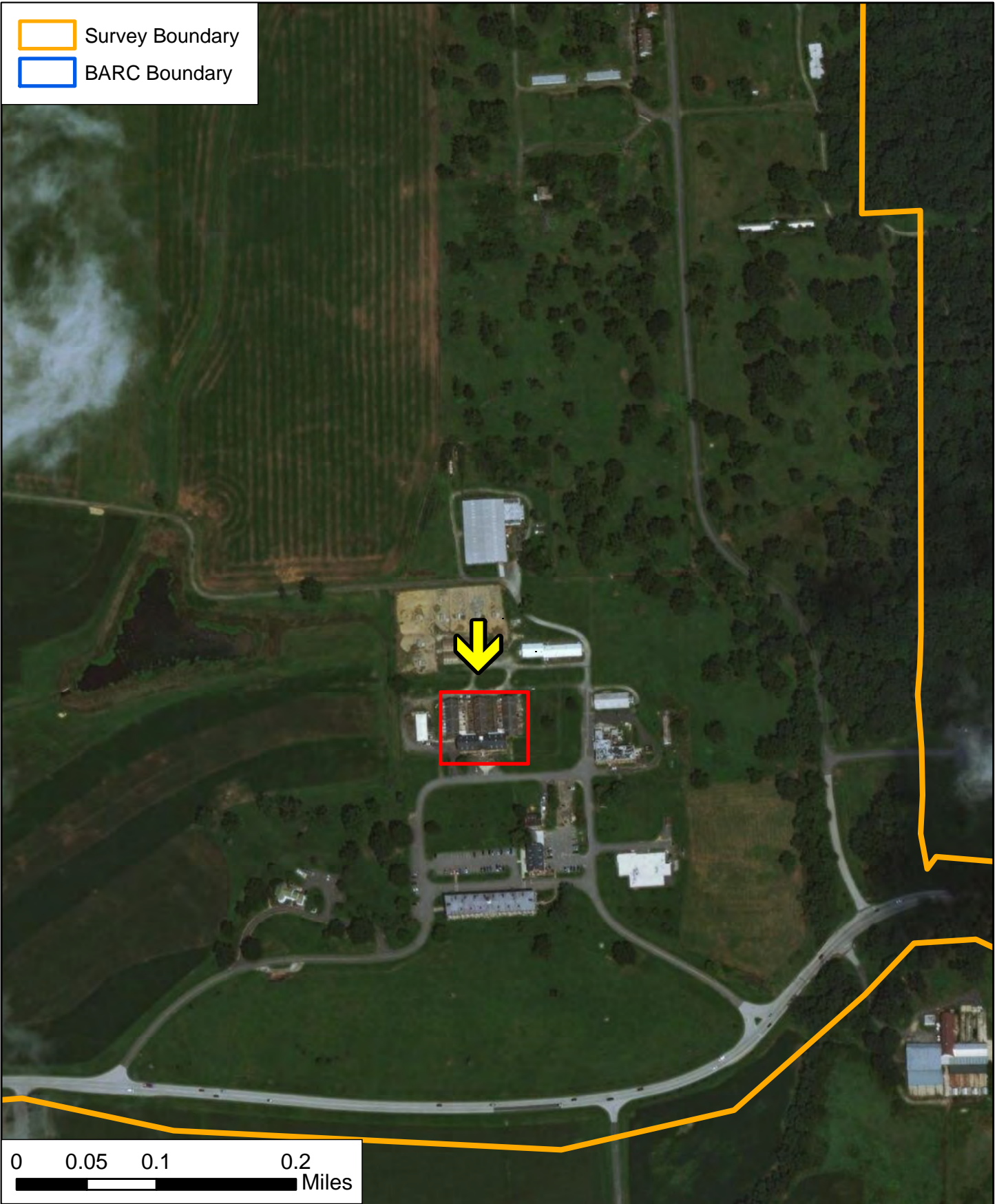
*Building location derived from the 1942 quad



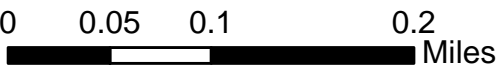
CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
SCALE	1:6,000
SOURCE	USGS 7.5' Beltsville, MD Quad, 1979
Q:\Projects\ENVI\AP\CRM\USACE Baltimore District\Bureau of Engraving & Printing, EIS, at USDA BARC\900-GIS and Graphics\920	



TITLE		Beltsville Agricultural Research Center Building 203 - Large Animal Building (PG:62-82)	
AECOM		12420 Milestone Center Dr.	PROJ NO 60613151
			FIGURE 5



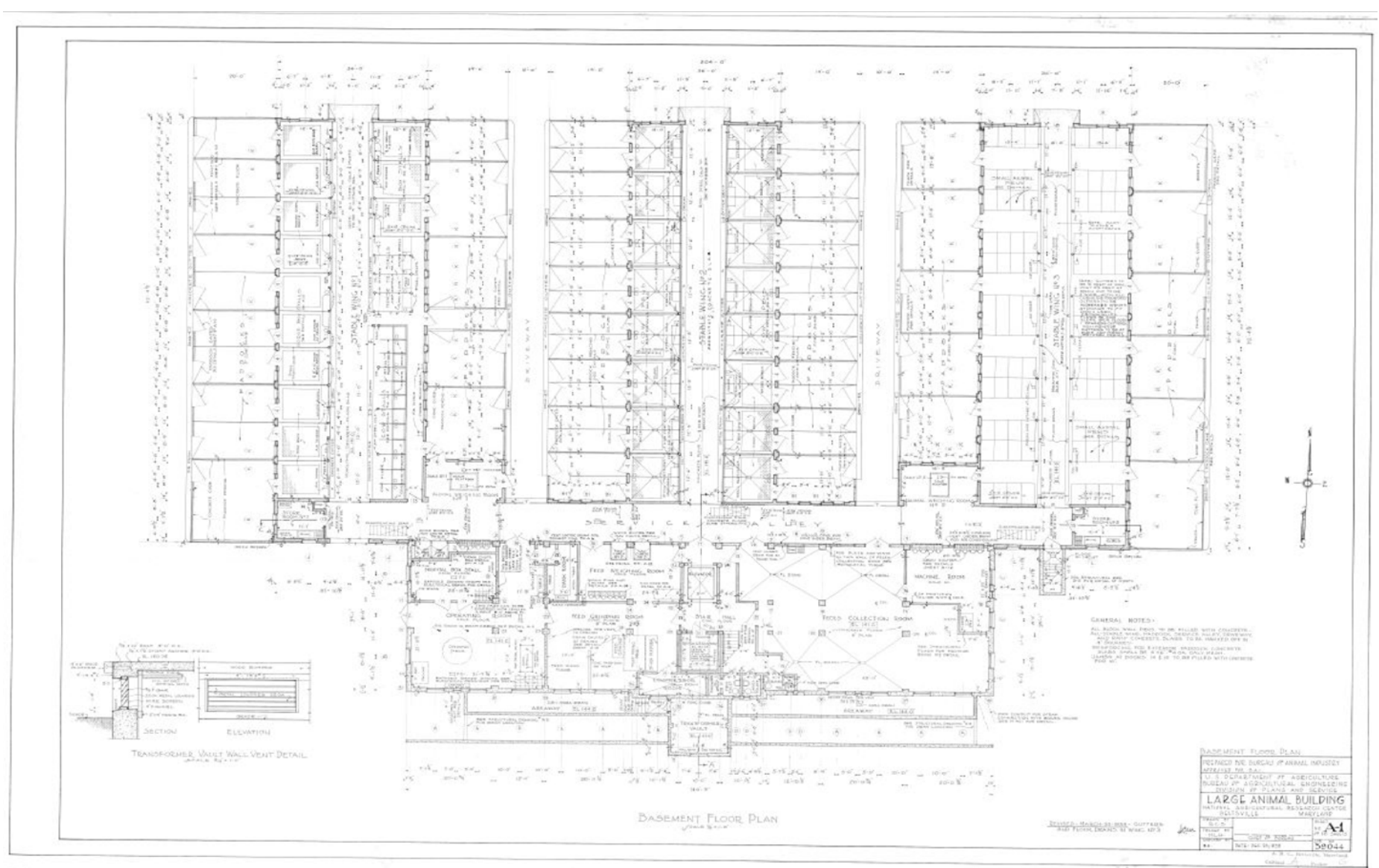
Survey Boundary
 BARC Boundary



CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
SCALE	1:6,000
SOURCE	ESRI DigitalGlobe Imagery
Q:\Projects\ENVI\AP\CRM\USACE Baltimore District\Bureau of Engraving & Printing, EIS, at USDA BARC\900-GIS and Graphics\920	

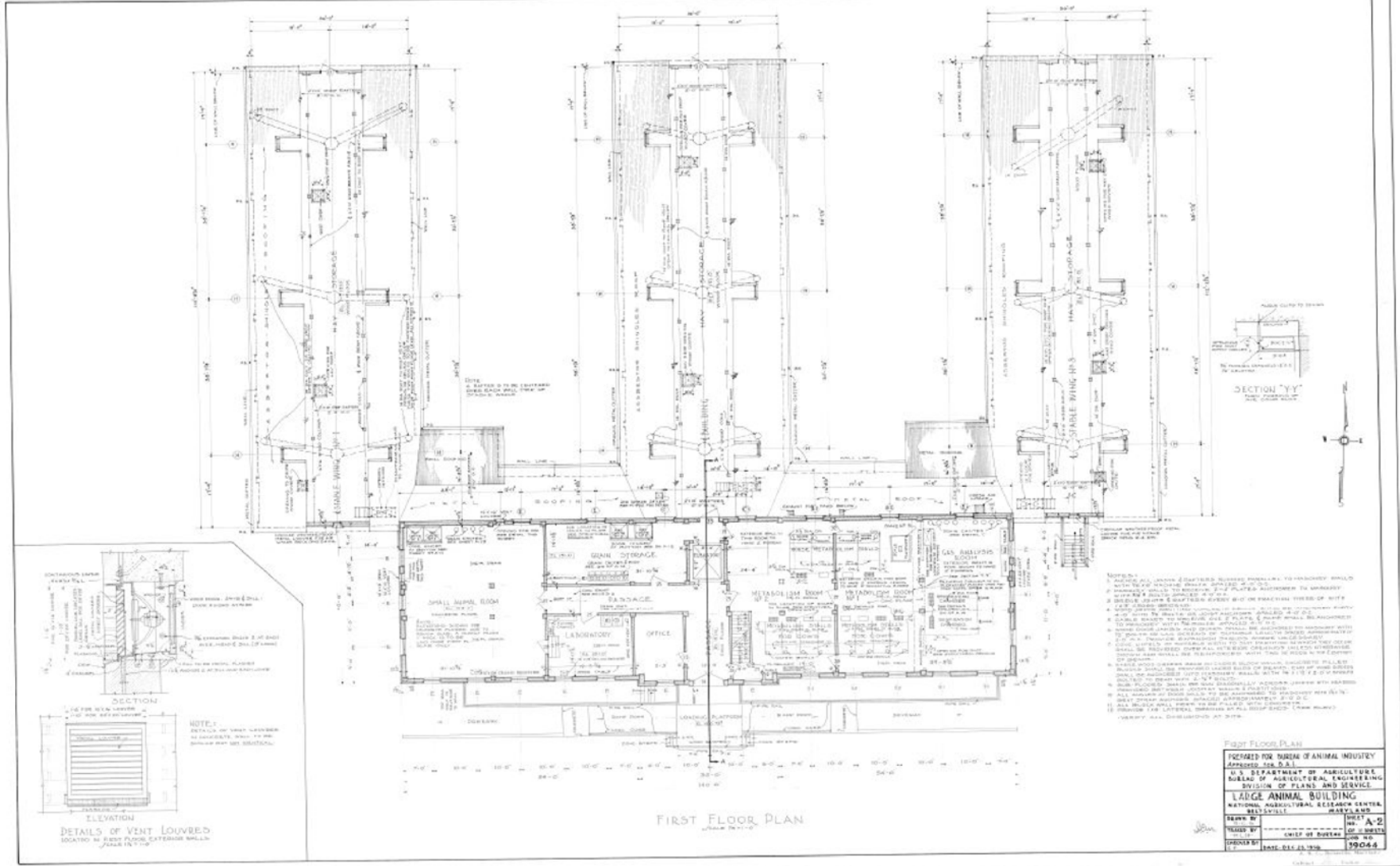


TITLE		Beltsville Agricultural Research Center Building 203 - Large Animal Building (PG:62-82)	
AECOM	12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876	PROJ NO	60613151
		FIGURE	6



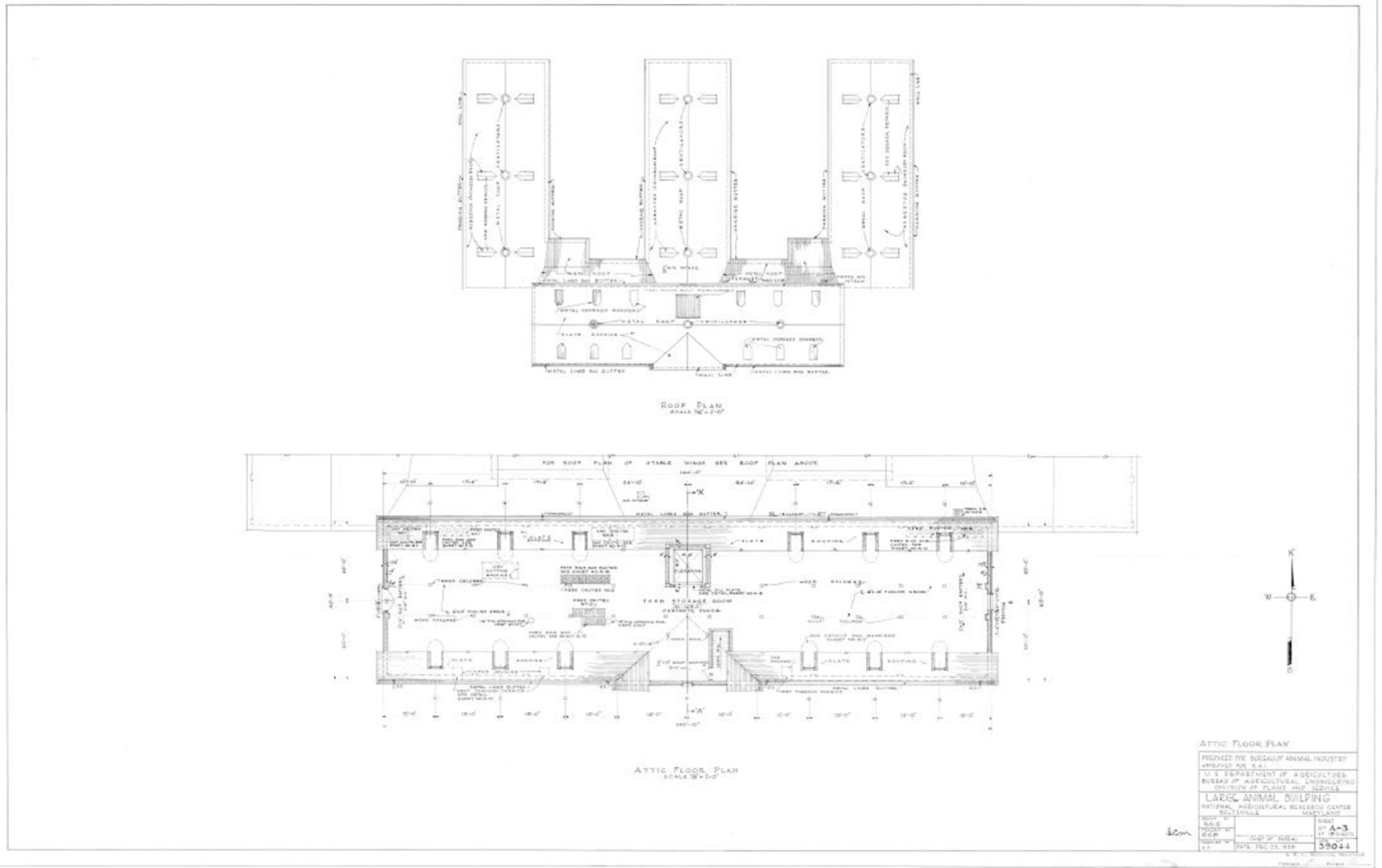
CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
SCALE	
SOURCE	AECOM
Q:\Projects\ENVI\AP\CRM\USACE Baltimore District\Bureau of Engraving & Printing, EIS, at USDA BARC\400-Technical\430 Reports\432 Draft Deliverables\DOEs\Building	

TITLE	Historic Drawing: Basement Floor Plan
PROJ NO	
FIGURE	7



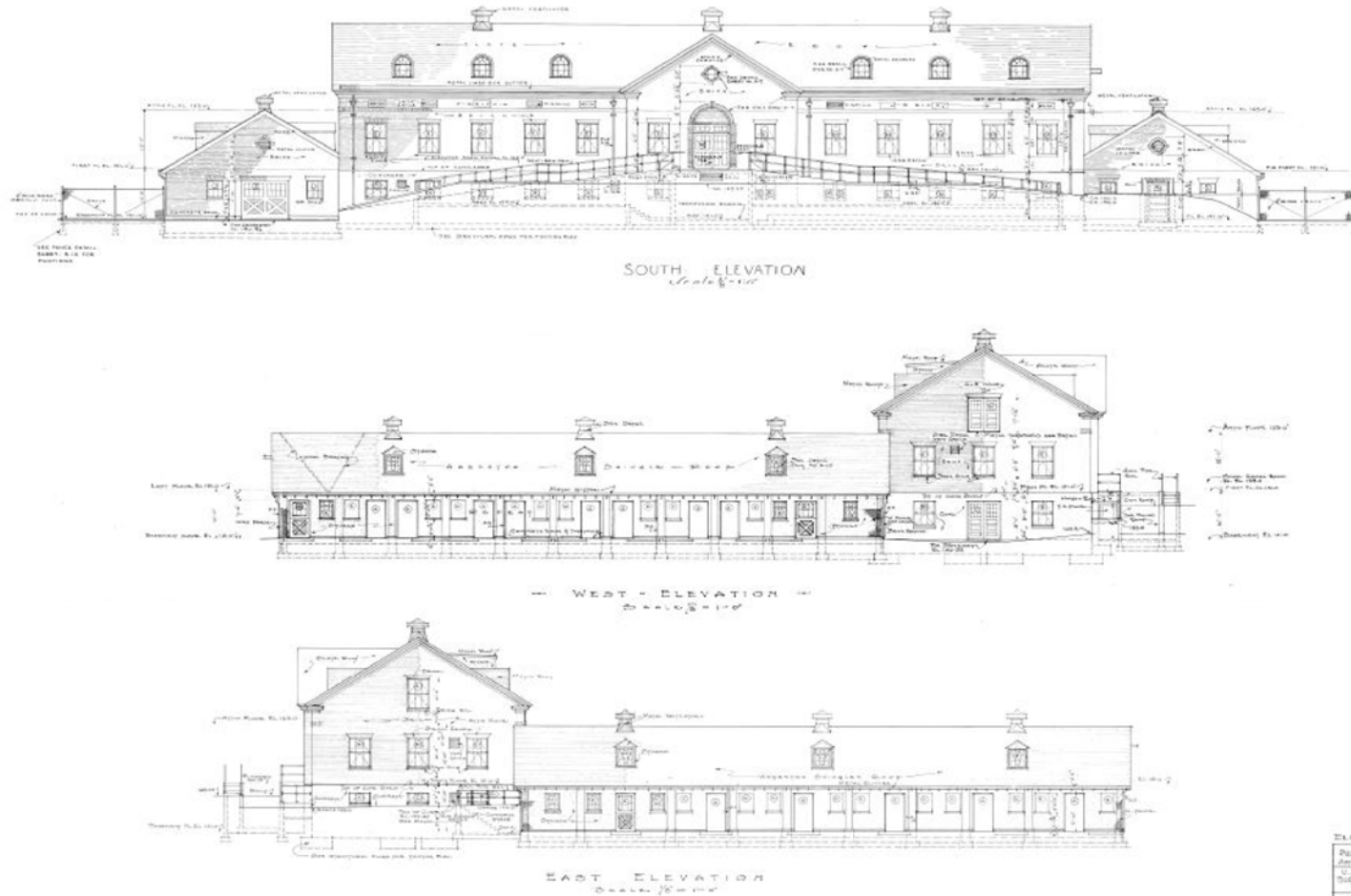
CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
SCALE	
SOURCE	AECOM
Q:\Projects\ENVI\AP\CRM\USACE Baltimore District\Bureau of Engraving & Printing, EIS, at USDA BARC\400-Technical\430 Reports\432 Draft Deliverables\DOEs\Building	

TITLE	Historic Drawing: First Floor Plan
PROJ NO	
FIGURE	8



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

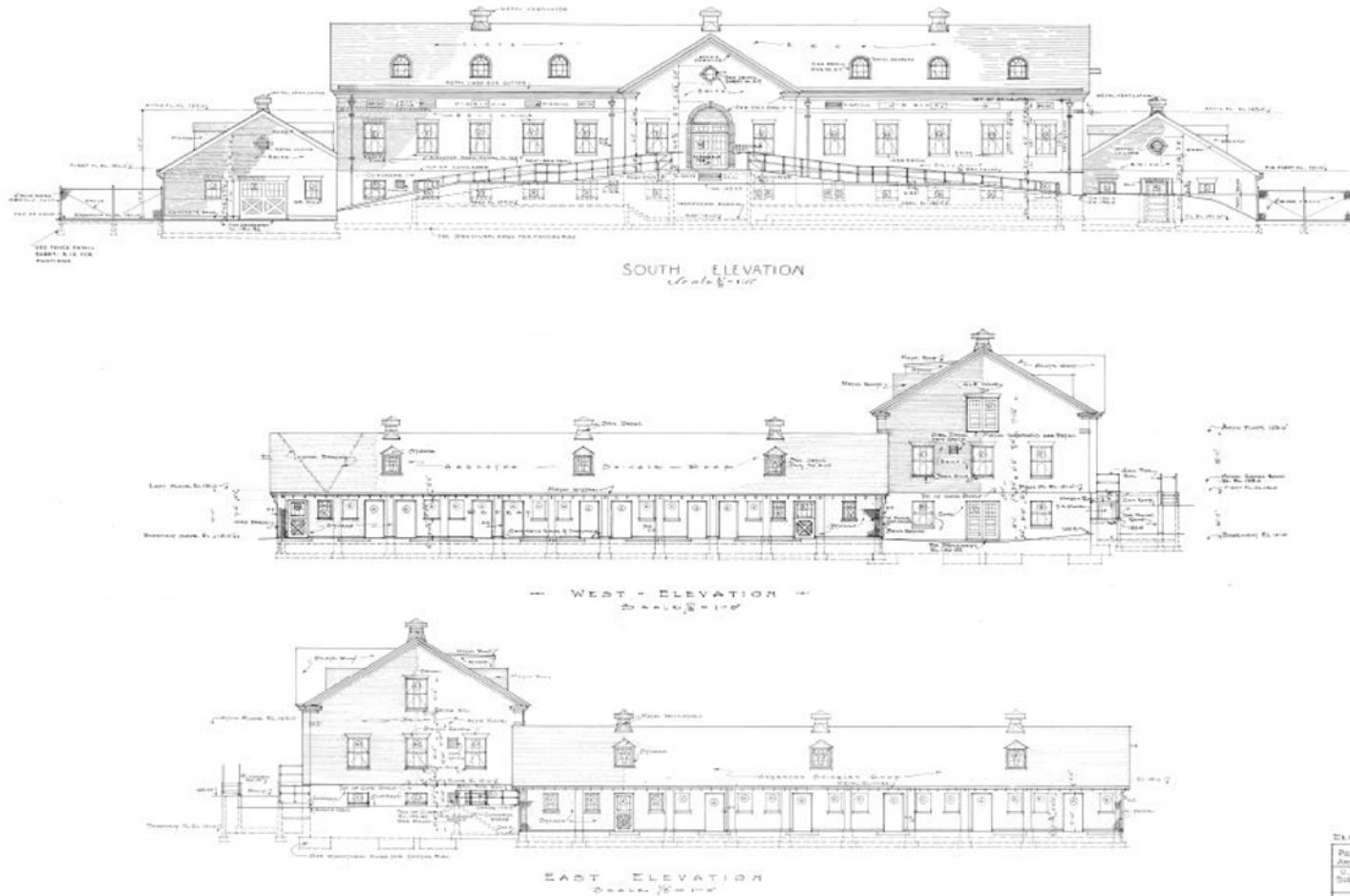
TITLE	Historic Drawing: Roof & Attic Plans
PROJ NO	
FIGURE	9



ELEVATIONS
 PREPARED FOR BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY
 (DIVISION OF D.A.I.)
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY
 DIVISION OF PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS
LARGE ANIMAL BUILDING
 NATIONAL ANIMAL INDUSTRY CENTER
 WASHINGTON, D.C.
 DRAWN BY: [Name] SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
 CHECKED BY: [Name] DATE: [Date]
 DESIGNED BY: [Name] NO. 33014

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

TITLE	Historic Drawing: South, West and East Elevations
PROJ NO	
FIGURE	10



ELEVATIONS
 PREPARED FOR BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY
 (ARCHITECT FOR D.A.I.)
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY
 DIVISION OF PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS
LARGE ANIMAL BUILDING
 NATIONAL ANIMAL INDUSTRY CENTER
 WASHINGTON, D.C.
 DRAWN BY: [Name] SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
 CHECKED BY: [Name] DATE: [Date]
 DESIGNED BY: [Name] NO. 33014

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

TITLE Historic Drawing: Rear, East (Wing No.1), East (Wing No.2) and West (Wing No. 3) Elevations

PROJ NO
 FIGURE

USDA

Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS

Building 203: Large Animal Building

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:62-82_2020-06-02_001.tif, Building 203, Large Animal Building, Central Farm, View of South Elevation, Looking North
2. PG:62-82_2020-06-02_002.tif, Building 203, Large Animal Building, Central Farm, Oblique view of South Elevation, Looking Northeast
3. PG:62-82_2020-06-02_003.tif, Building 203, Large Animal Building, Central Farm, Oblique view of South Elevation, Looking Northwest
4. PG:62-82_2020-06-02_004.tif, Building 203, Large Animal Building, Central Farm, View of East Elevation, Looking West



Photo 1 - Building 03, Large Animal Building, Central Farm, View of South Elevation, Looking North



Photo 2 - Building 203, Large Animal Building, Central Farm, Oblique view of South Elevation, Looking Northeast



CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District	TITLE	Photographs
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS		Building 203: Large Animal Building (PG:62-82)
SCALE	-		 12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876
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 203\Photos		FIGURE	



Photo 3 - Building 203, Large Animal Building, Central Farm, Oblique view of South Elevation, Looking Northwest



Photo 4 - Building 203, Large Animal Building, Central Farm, View of East Elevation, Looking West

CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District	TITLE	Photographs
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS		Building 203: Large Animal Building (PG:62-82)
SCALE	-		 12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876
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 203\Photos		FIGURE	