

**Building 204 – Meat Laboratory
USDA
Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
Beltsville, Prince George’s County, Maryland
1924**

Building 204 was constructed in 1924 and used as a meat laboratory 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 204 is an “L”-shaped building and faces west towards an Animal Husbandry Road on its west side with a winding unnamed access road to its east. The two-story building with a raised basement is oriented on a north-south axis. Building 204 is 62’ long and 39’ wide (excluding the addition) and is constructed of bricks (1:5 American brick bond pattern) and poured concrete. The exterior of the raised basement is covered with stucco. The building has concrete windowsills and lintels. The north elevation is 10 bays long with recessed and protruding bays. Moving from east to west, the fenestration on the first-floor is a double-leaf iron door with a cattle/pig chute, followed by four bays of double windows (the last has since been boarded up); projecting to the north are another two bays without any openings and the addition projecting again to the north, with double-leaf doors centered on the addition. The east elevation is four bays wide measuring 18’ wide. From south to north on for the first story is wall without an opening, a window, a window opening with a vent followed by another windowless/doorless portion of wall. On the south elevation, the building is 10 bays long. The first story has a single window, a double window opening filled with glass blocks, two bays with a double window, followed by a bay without an opening, and final five bays each have a double window. The second story follows the same pattern except all the windows are single windows. One of the window openings is filled with glass blocks. The west elevation (including the addition) is seven bays wide. The first story, from north to south, has a single leaf metal door, single window, a prefabricated metal bay addition with a door, a single leaf door, and a window. Building 204 is still in use and is in fair condition.

Building 204 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 204 is not individually significant, it contributes to the overall significance of BARC. Building 204 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 204: Meat Laboratory Inventory Number: PG:62-85

Address: 10300 Baltimore Avenue Building 204, Central Farm, Beltsville
Agricultural Research Center 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: Christina Sabol 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 204 as 10300 Baltimore Avenue, Building 204, Central Farm. Building 204 is located 35' east of Animal Husbandry Road and 1,000' 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 204 (Photo 1-5) was built as a meat laboratory. Building 204 is an "L"-shaped building and faces west towards an Animal Husbandry Road on its west side with a winding unnamed access road to its east. The two-story building with a raised basement is oriented on a north-south axis. Building 204 is 62’ long and 39’ wide (excluding the addition) and is constructed of bricks (1:5 American brick bond pattern) and poured concrete. The exterior of the raised basement is covered with stucco. The building has concrete windowsills and lintels. The north elevation is 10 bays long with recessed and protruding bays. Moving from east to west, the fenestration on the first-floor is a double-leaf iron door with a cattle/pig chute, followed by four bays of double windows (the last has since been boarded up); projecting to the north are another two bays without any openings and the addition projecting again to the north, with double-leaf doors centered on the addition. The east elevation is four bays wide measuring 18’ wide. From south to north on for the first story is wall without an opening, a window, a window opening with a vent followed by another windowless/doorless portion of wall. On the south elevation, the building is 10 bays long. The first story has a single window, a double window opening filled with glass blocks, two bays with a double window, followed by a bay without an opening, and final five bays each have a double window. The second story follows the same pattern except all the windows are single windows. One of the window openings is filled with glass blocks. The west elevation (including the addition) is seven bays wide. The first story, from north to south, has a single leaf metal door, single window, a prefabricated metal bay addition with a door, a single leaf door, and a window. Building 204 is still in use and is in fair condition.

HISTORY OF PROPERTY

Central Farm

Building 204, constructed in 1924, 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 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

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

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), 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.

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

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 Meat Laboratory, Building 204

One set of original design drawings, (no date), exists for Building 204 (Figure 10). They were drawn by the USDA Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, Division of Plans and Service. According to BARC records, Building 204 was constructed in 1924. According to the original plans the hogs would have been held in a holding pen built of corrugated iron. When it was time for their demise, they would be loaded into the chute, which would shuffle them into the hog cooler (capable of holding 200 live hogs). The last step would be to bring them into the slaughterhouse, housed in the next room. The slaughterhouse also had a holding capacity for 200 live hogs. The first floor also housed a small office in the southwest corner of the building. The basement housed work rooms and a bathroom. Both the basement and first floor had a smokehouse and tank house room. The second floor housed the storeroom.

A November 1967 plan sheet (Figure 7) from The Cincinnati Butcher's Supply Company depicts some of the machinery installed for the slaughter of the hogs (Cincinnati ... 1967). The September 1970 plan sheet (Figure 8) shows the layout as it exists today with the incinerators and the post-mortem examination addition. This plan sheet also shows how the chute was changed and the hogs were shuffled through the tank house and smoke house to the slaughterhouse. In 1976 another topographic drawing (Figure 9) was produced, depicting landscape features.

According to a publication titled: History of Human Nutrition Research in the U.S. Department of Agriculture by the USDA, "the meat industry is one of the food purveyors that have worked closely with USDA's food composition scientist over the years. As early as 1975, representatives at the National Livestock and Meat Board collaborated with food composition scientists and other scientist at the Meat Laboratory at BARC to plan a large beef study with the purpose of generating new data on the nutrient content of raw and cooked retail cuts. Samples from this study were among the first analyses conducted by scientists at the newly

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

formed Nutrient Composition Laboratory. Soon, a large collaborative pork study was conducted to update data on the composition of pork cuts. As fat, especially animal fat, in the diet became more important from a health perspective, the meat industry continued to decrease the fat of its products (USDA 2017).”

Building 204 is still in use and it is in fair condition.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

In 1997, BARC, a 6,582-acre federal agricultural research facility, 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. Building 204 was not described in the 1997 report. This evaluation finds that while Building 204 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 204 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 204 was specifically designed and operated as a meat laboratory within the BAI’s 200 Area Cluster. BARC scientists and researchers made valuable scientific contributions, both in foundational and applicable science.

BARC and Building 204 have not been determined significant under Criterion B for its association with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Under Criterion C, Building 204 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 204, while relatively modest in design, represents an example of the experimental and purpose-driven agricultural architecture trends for which BARC is significant, and contributes to the overall landscape.

Neither BARC nor Building 204 specifically has been evaluated under Criterion D for its yielding, or likelihood to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Building 204 retains its original location and setting within an agricultural research complex. Building 204 is specifically linked in its design and operation as a meat laboratory and its ties to the BAI’s 200 Area Cluster research buildings. The feeling of, and association with, an agricultural research center is intact. Building 204 maintains key elements of its original design including

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

massing, fenestration, roofing pattern, cladding, and internal layouts, the small changes made for the installation of the incinerators and post-mortem room circa 1960 are still significant and contribute to the material integrity. Building 204 retains its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Building 204 is in fair condition.

Although Building 204 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

Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company
 1967 General Installation Layout USDA Research Center, Beltsville, MD. Drawing No. 1351 V; Drawer D1. Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, Division of Plans and Service. On file, Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 204, BARC.

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
 n.d. Meat Laboratory, Serial No. 400-406, Subject No. 11-796, File 531, Beltsville, MD. Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, Division of Plans and Service. On file, Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 204, BARC.








1970 ARCO - Animal Husbandry Div. Topo & Utility Site Plan for Proposed Incinerator & Postmortem Building. Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, Division of Plans and Service. On file, Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 204, BARC.

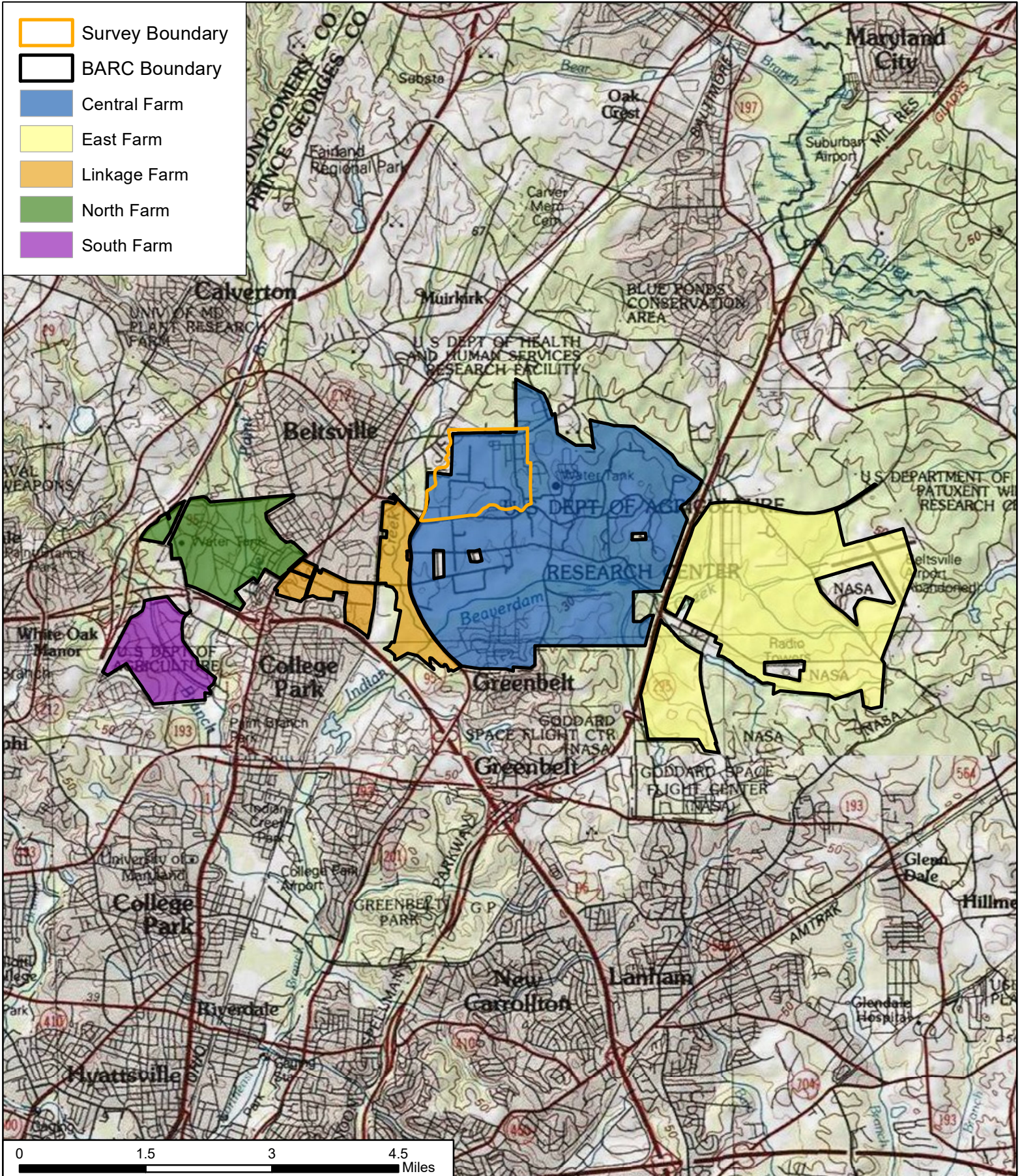
1976 BARC - East, Animal Husbandry Area Topo Plan South of Building #204. Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, Division of Plans and Service. On file, Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 204, BARC.

2017 History of Human Nutrition Research in the U.S Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service: People, Events, and Accomplishments. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. https://books.google.com/books?id=algT-6f3Y3wC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false (accessed June 2020).

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

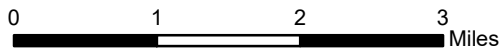
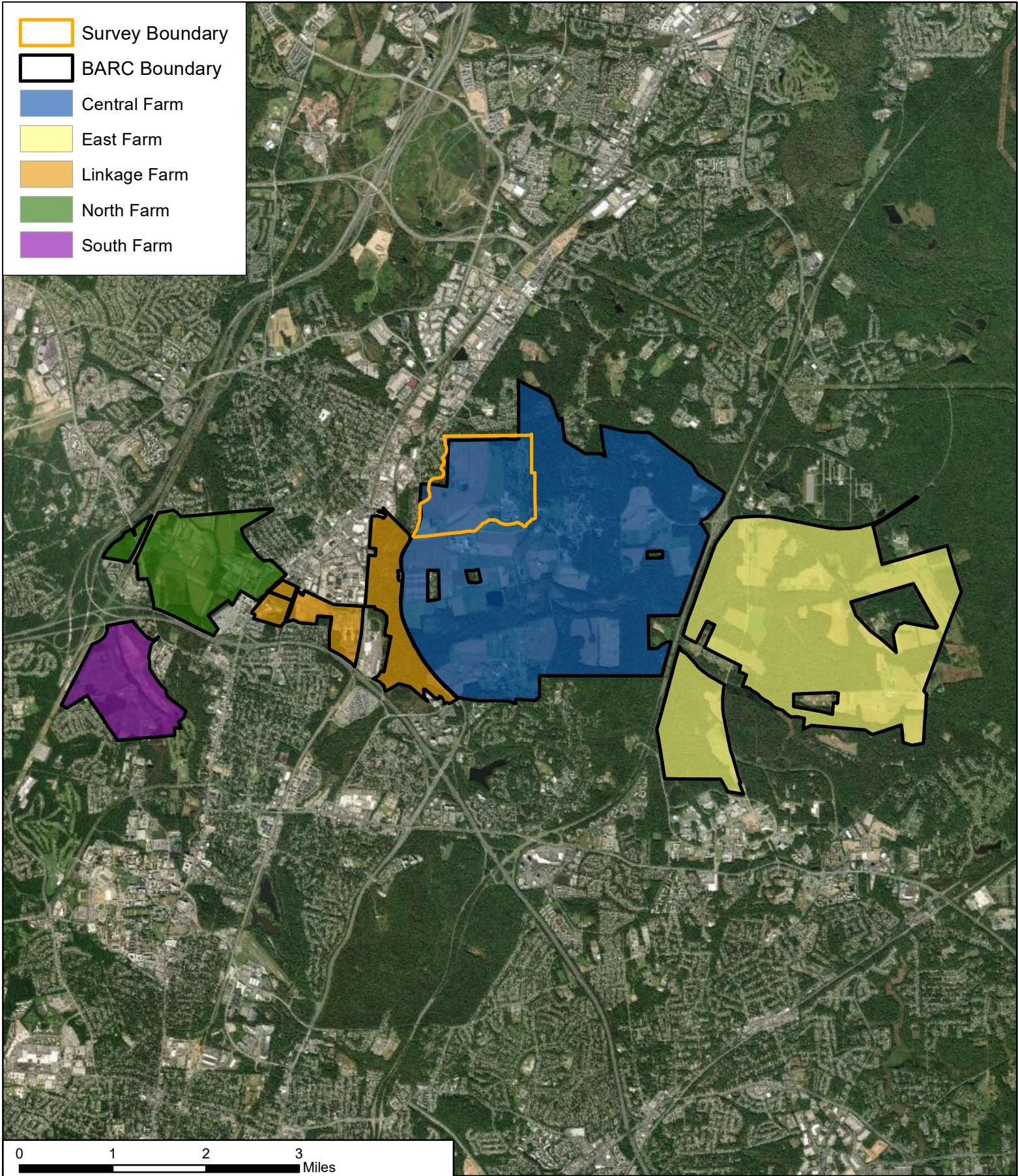


CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
SCALE	1:85,000
SOURCE	USGS 7.5' Beltsville, MD Quad, 1979
\\URSGermantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENVI\AP\CRM\USDA - BARC CRM study, Phase 1\900-GIS and Graphics\920 GIS\ArchHist\Fig1B264	



TITLE	Beltsville Agricultural Research Center Overview Map Building 204 (PG: 62-85)	
	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



CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
SCALE	1:85,000
SOURCE	ESRI 2019

\\URSGermantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENVI\AP\CRM\USDA - BARC CRM study, Phase 1\900-GIS and Graphics\920 GIS\ArchHist\Fig1B264







TITLE Beltsville Agricultural Research Center Overview Map Building 204 (PG: 62-85)

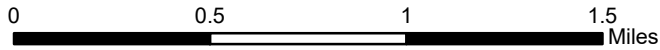
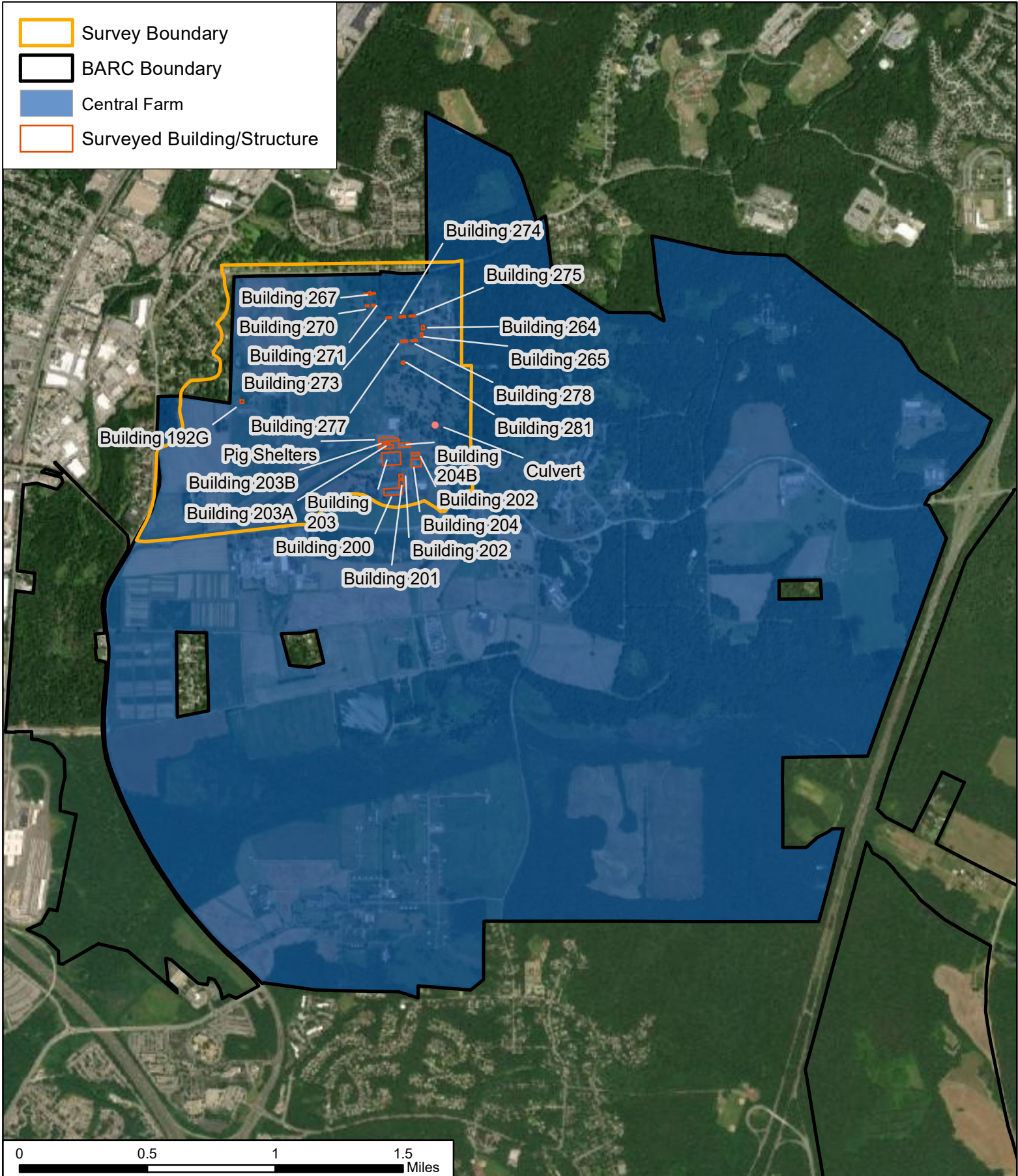


12420 Milestone Center Dr.
Germantown, MD 20876

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

\\URSGermantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENVI\AP\CRM\USDA - BARC CRM study, Phase 1\900-GIS and Graphics\920 GIS\ArchHist\Fig1B264

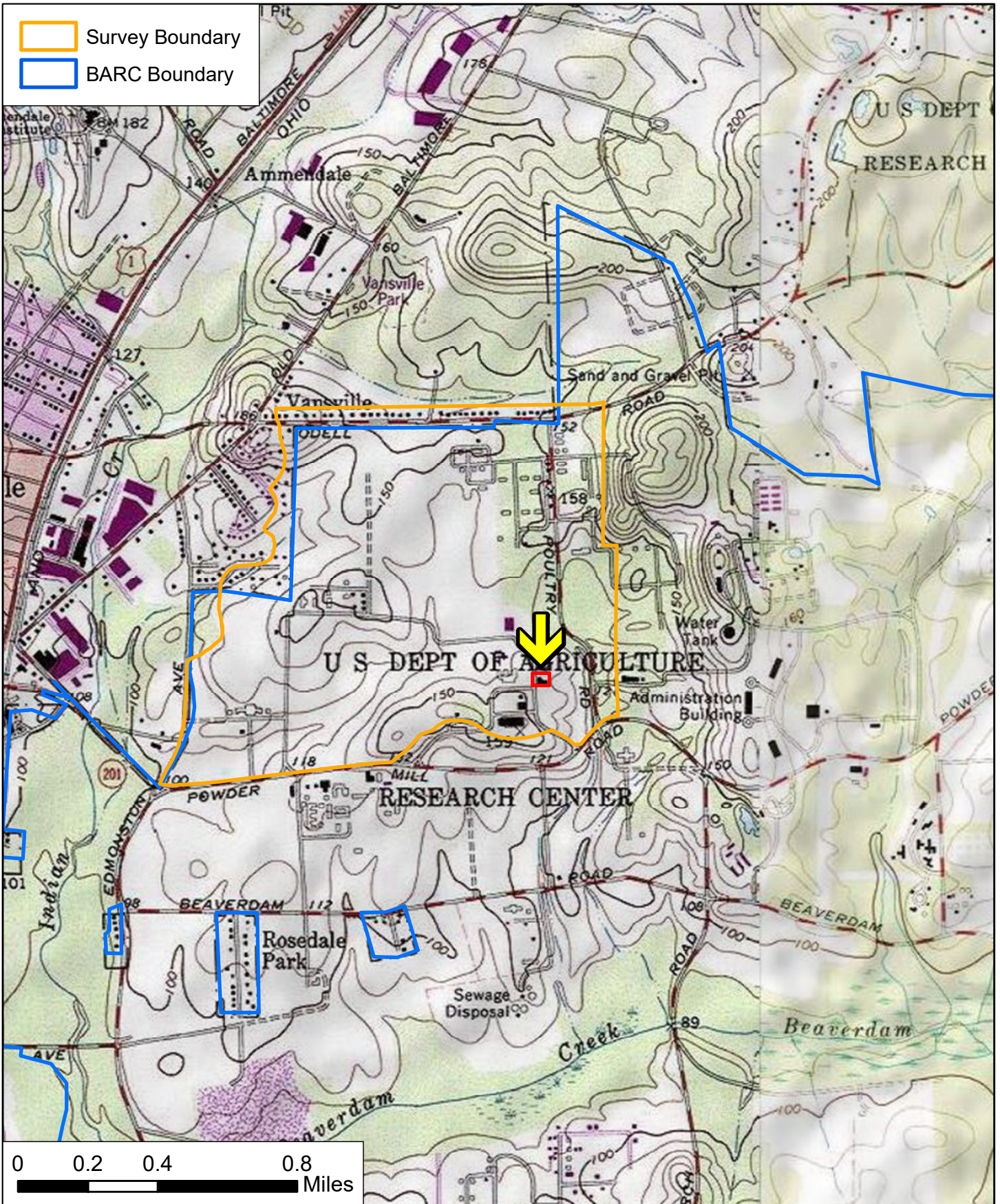


TITLE Beltsville Agricultural Research Center Central Farm
Building 204 (PG: 62-85)

AECOM
12420 Milestone Center Dr.
Germantown, MD 20876

PROJ NO 60613151

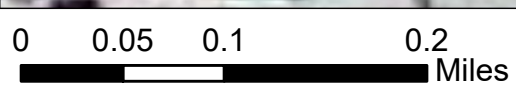
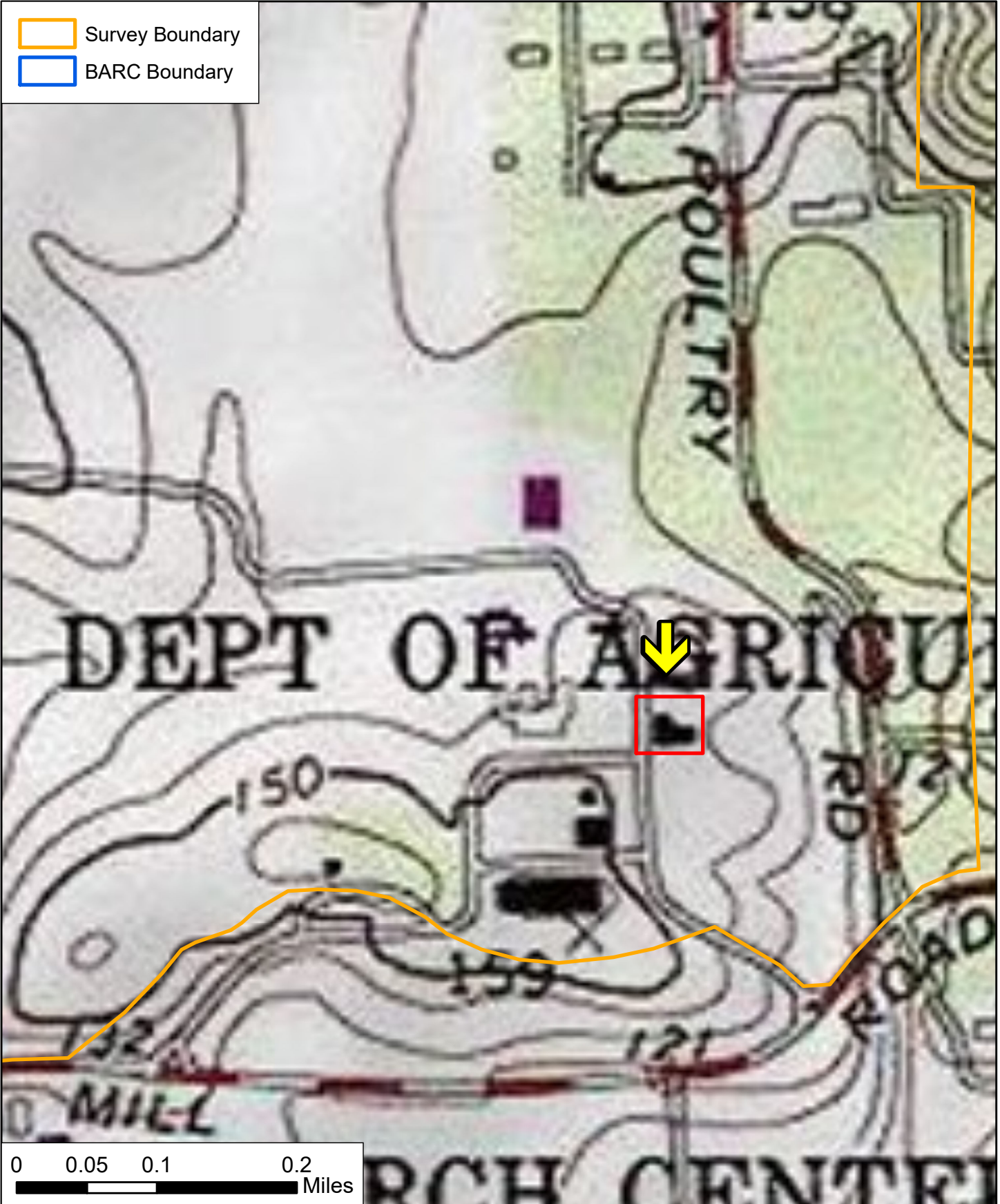
FIGURE 3



CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
SCALE	1:24,000
SOURCE	USGS 7.5' Beltsville, MD Quad, 1979
Q:\Projects\ENVI\APICRM\USACE Baltimore District\Bureau of Engraving & Printing, EIS, at USDA BARC\900-GIS and Graphics\920	



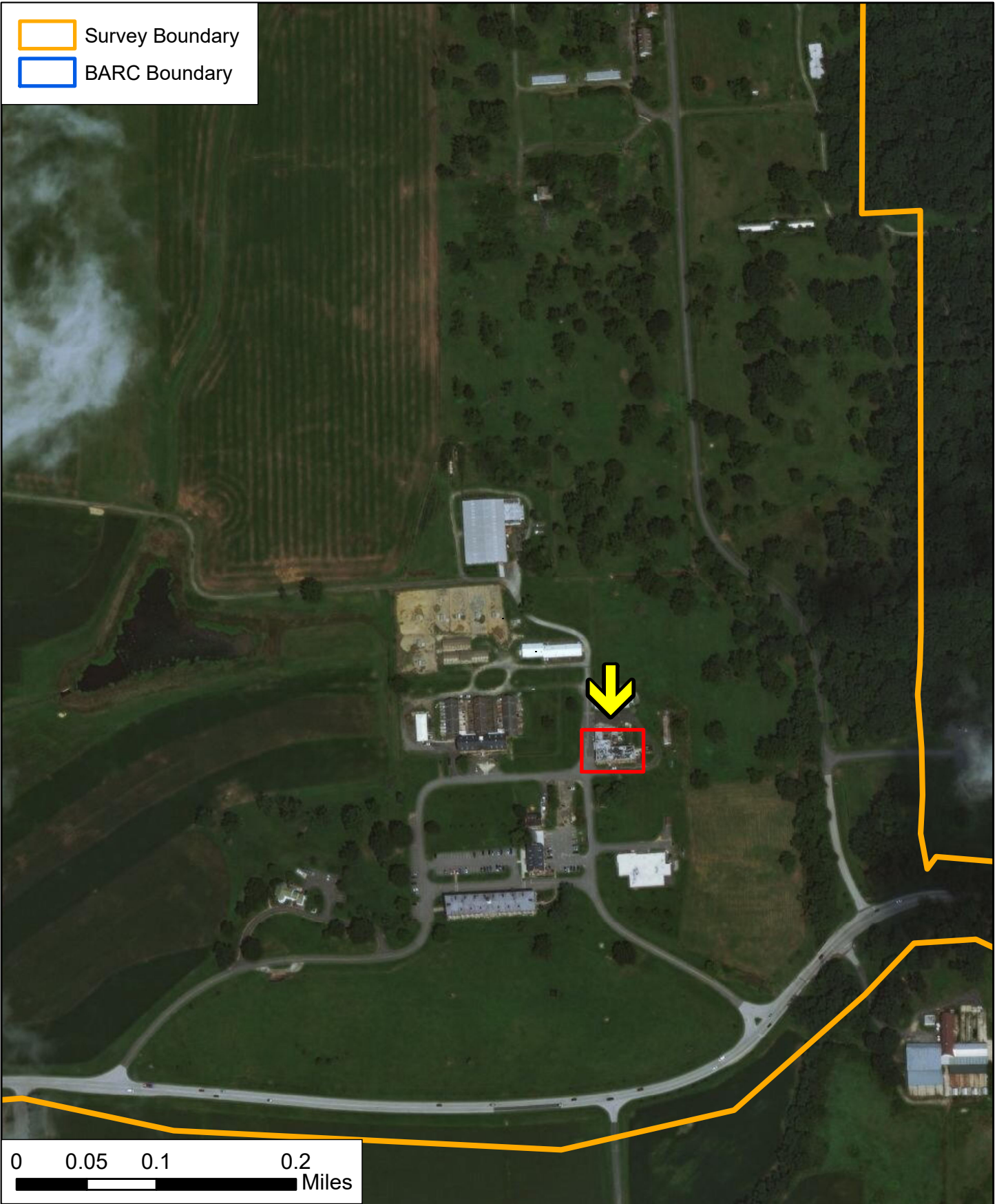
TITLE	Beltsville Agricultural Research Center Central Farm Building 204 (PG: 62-85)
AECOM 12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876	
PROJ NO	60613151
FIGURE	4



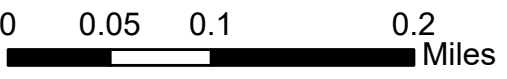
CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
SCALE	1:6,000
SOURCE	USGS 7.5' Beltsville, MD Quad, 1979
Q:\Projects\ENVI\AP\CRM\USACE Baltimore District\Bureau of Engraving & Printing, EIS, at USDA BARC\900-GIS and Graphics\920	



TITLE		Beltsville Agricultural Research Center Central Farm Building 204 (PG: 62-85)	
		PROJ NO	60613151
		FIGURE	5



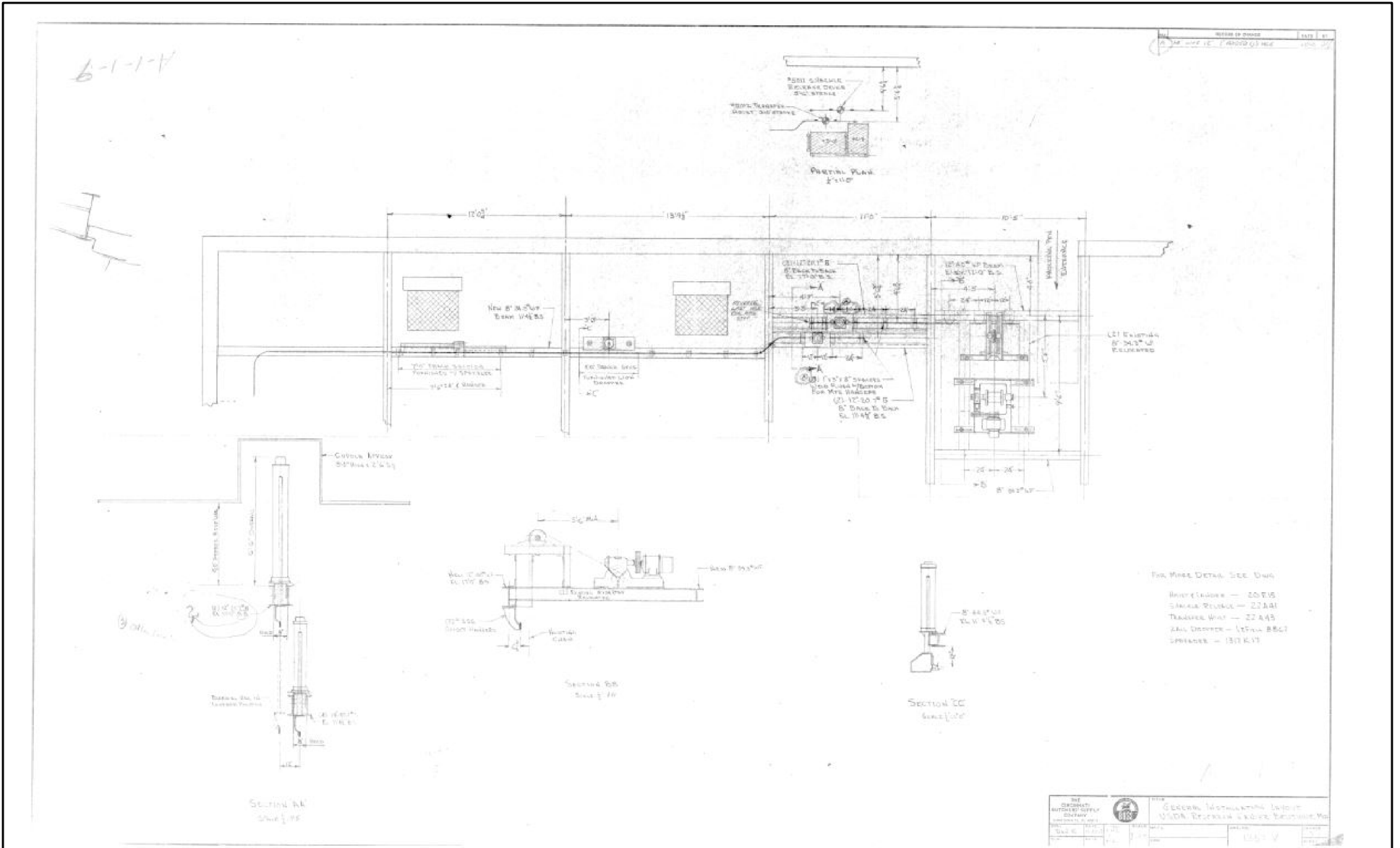
Survey Boundary
 BARC Boundary



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	

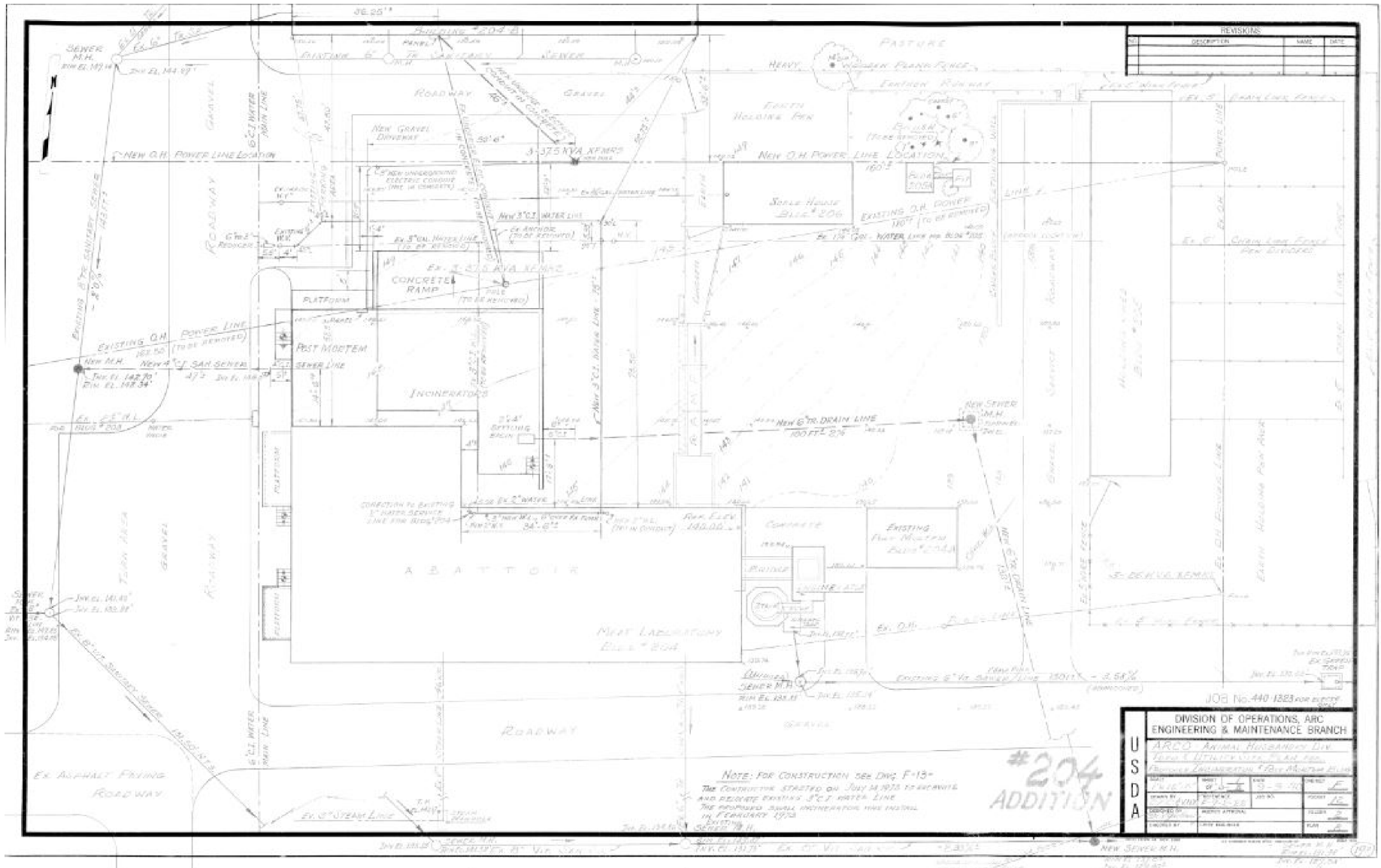


TITLE		Beltsville Agricultural Research Center Central Farm Building 204 (PG: 62-85)	
AECOM	12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876		PROJ NO 60613151
			FIGURE 6



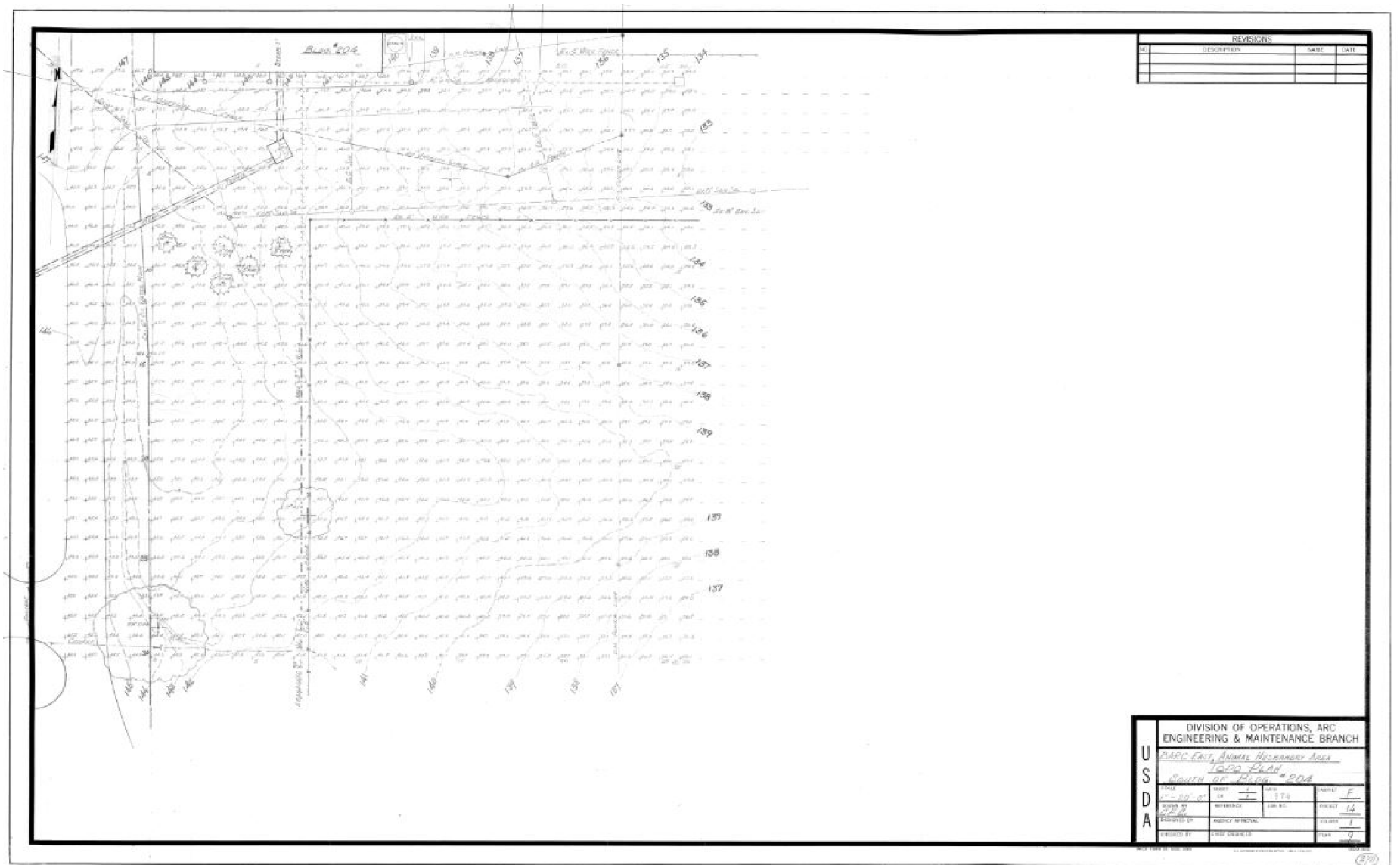
CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
SCALE	
SOURCE	AECOM
Q:\Projects\ENVI\AP\CRM\USACE Baltimore District\Bureau of Engraving & Printing EIS, at USDA BARC\400-Technical\430 Reports\432 Draft Deliverables\DOEs\Building	

TITLE	Historic Drawing: General Installation Layout
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: Topo & Utility Site Plan
PROJ NO	
FIGURE	8

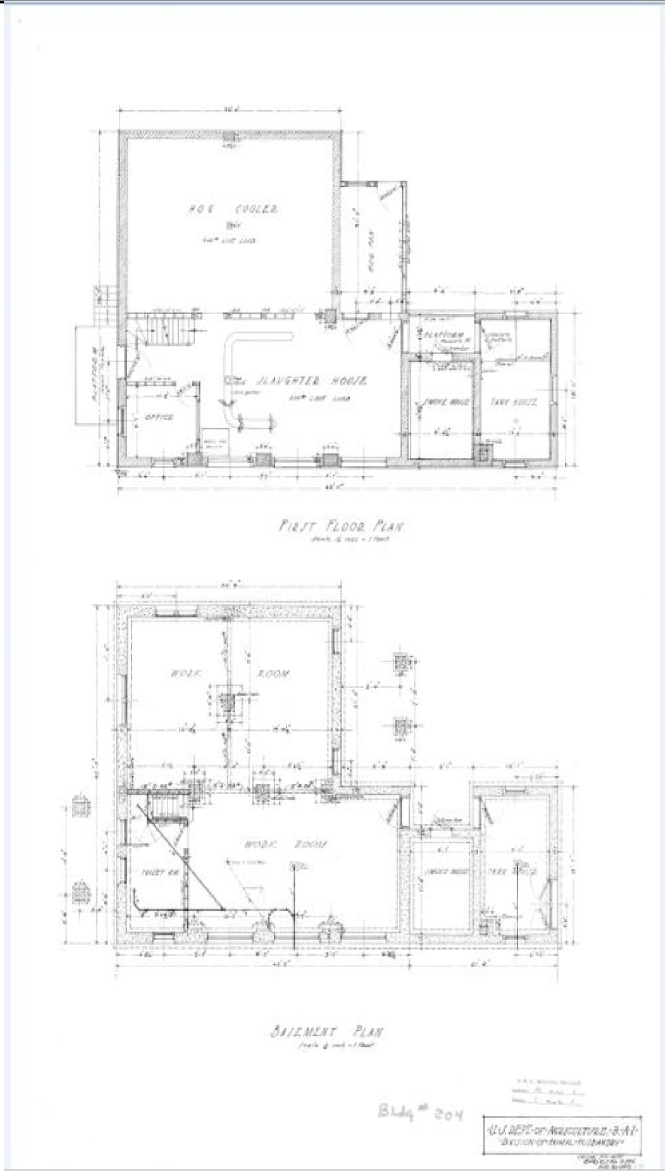


REVISIONS			
NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY

USDA	DIVISION OF OPERATIONS, ARC ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE BRANCH			
	PACIFIC EAST, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AREA			
	IGAD PLAN			
	SOUTH OF FLAG # 204			
DATE	DRAWN BY	DATE	CHECKED BY	
11-20-07		11/24	F	
DESIGNED BY	ENGINEER	SCALE	FIGURE	
		1:1	12	

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: Topo Plan
PROJ NO	
FIGURE	9



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: Floor Plan	
PROJ NO	
FIGURE	10

Building 200: Main Laboratory Building

USDA

Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS

10300 Baltimore Avenue, Central Farm

Prince George's County, MD

Photographer: Christina Sabol, Architectural Historian

June 2, 2020

MD SHPO

1. PG:62-85_2020_06_02_01.tif, Building 204, Meat Laboratory, Central Farm, View of South and East Elevations, Looking NW
2. PG:62-85_2020_06_02_02.tif, Building 204, Meat Laboratory, Central Farm, View of South and West Elevations, Looking NE
3. PG:62-85_2020_06_02_03.tif, Building 204, Meat Laboratory, Central Farm, View of East Elevation, Looking West
4. PG:62-85_2020_06_02_04.tif, Building 204, Meat Laboratory, Central Farm, View of North Elevation, Looking South
5. PG:62-85_2020_06_02_05.tif, Building 204, Meat Laboratory, Central Farm, View of North and West Elevations, Looking SE



Photo 1 - Building 204, Meat Laboratory, Central Farm, View of South and East Elevations, Looking Northwest



Photo 2 - Building 204, Meat Laboratory, Central Farm, View of South and West Elevations, Looking Northeast


CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District	TITLE	Photographs
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS		Building 204: Meat Laboratory (PG: 62-85)
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 203B\Photos		FIGURE	



Photo 3 - Building 204, Meat Laboratory, Central Farm, View of East Elevation, Looking West



Photo 4 - Building 204, Building 204, Meat Laboratory, Central Farm, View of North Elevation, Looking South

CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
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 203B\Photos

TITLE	Photographs Building 204: Meat Laboratory (PG: 62-85)
AECOM 12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876	PROJ NO 60485181
	FIGURE




Photo 5 - Building 204, Meat Laboratory, Central Farm, View of North and West Elevations, Looking Southeast

CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
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 203B\Photos

TITLE	Photographs Building 204: Meat Laboratory (PG: 62-85)
-------	--

 12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876	PROJ NO	60485181
	FIGURE	