Capsule Summary PG:62-86

Building 204B USDA Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS Beltsville, Prince George's County, Maryland 1967

Building 204B was constructed in 1967 and used as a poultry house 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 204B is 100' long and 38' wide and is wood frame constructed. The building has a gable roof covered with metal. The building materials include cement-asbestos boards, concrete blocks and a poured concrete foundation/floor. The exterior of the building is covered in vinyl siding. On the north elevation there is no opening, on the east elevation there are two single-leaf metal doors. Between the doors is an intake plenum with three registers. On the south elevation there is a single-leaf metal door and a reliance fan. On the west elevation there is a central double-leaf metal door. Building 204B is in good condition.

Building 204B 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 204B is not individually significant, it contributes to the overall significance of BARC. Building 204B is a contributing property within BARC under Criterion A at the national level for its historical association with agricultural experimentation.

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| RMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM | no |
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| roperty Name: Building 204B | Inventory Number: PG:62-86 | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| ddress: 10300 Baltimore Avenue Building 204B, Central Farm, Beltsville Agricultural Research Center | Historic district: X yes no | | | | | | |
| ity: Beltsville Zip Code: 20705 | County: Prince Georges | | | | | | |
| SGS Quadrangle(s): Beltsville | | | | | | | |
| roperty Owner: U.S.A U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) | Tax Account ID Number: 01-0070151 | | | | | | |
| ax Map Parcel Number(s): 0143 Tax Map Num | ber:0019 | | | | | | |
| roject: Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS Agen | cy: USACE-Baltimore District | | | | | | |
| gency Prepared By: AECOM | | | | | | | |
| reparer's Name: Christina Sabol | Date Prepared: 7/15/2020 | | | | | | |
| ocumentation is presented in: MIHP Form, PG:62-14 | | | | | | | |
| reparer's Eligibility Recommendation: X Eligibility recommended | d Eligibility not recommended | | | | | | |
| riteria: X A B C D Considerations: A | _BCDEFG | | | | | | |
| Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property: Name of the District/Property: Inventory Number: PG:62-14 Eligible: X yes Listed: yes ite visit by MHT Staff yes X no Name: Date: | | | | | | | |
| <u> </u> | 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 204B as 10300 Baltimore Avenue, Building 204B, Central Farm. Building 204B is | | | | | | | |
| located 20' east of Animal Husbandry Road and 1,146' of Powder Mill Road. MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW | | | | | | | |
| Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended | _ | | | | | | |
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Reviewer, National Register Program

PG:62-86 Building 204B

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BUILDING DESCRIPTION

Located in the USDA ARS BARC's Central Farm (Figures 3 through 6), Building 204B (Photo 1-2) was built as a poultry raising facility. Building 204B is a rectangular building and faces west towards Animal Husbandry Road on its west side that parallels Poultry Road to its east. The single-story building is oriented on an east-west axis. Building 204B is 100' long and 38' wide and is wood frame construction. The building has a gable roof covered with metal sheets. The building materials include cement-asbestos boards for the walls, concrete blocks and a poured concrete foundation/floor. The exterior of the building is covered in vinyl siding. On the north elevation there is no opening, on the east elevation there are two single-leaf metal doors. Between the doors is an intake plenum with three registers. On the south elevation there is a single-leaf metal door and a reliance fan. On the west elevation there is a central double-leaf metal door. Building 204B is in use and is in good condition.

HISTORY OF PROPERTY

Central Farm

Building 204B, constructed in 1967, is located on the 2,980-acre Central Farm. The largest and oldest of all 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 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

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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.

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

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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 Building 204B

According to BARC, Building 204B was built in 1967 as poultry raising facility. A plan set dating from April 1968, shows an addition to house a feed, wash, storage, and an equipment room, as well as a laboratory and bathroom (Figure 7). This new addition was added to the west elevation of the building. By February 1969, another renovation plan set was drafted for increased lighting, utilities and air circulation for the west end of the building (Figure 8).

In May of 1995 a partial floor plan depicts where a new floor covering was to be installed. The new coverings would be installed in the feed and washrooms as well as the central hallway (Figure 9).

Building 204B is in good 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 204B was not described in the 1997 report. This evaluation finds that while Building 204B 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 204B 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

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<u>PG:62-86</u> <u>Building 204B</u>

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pest control. Building 204B was specifically designed and operated as a poultry raising facility within the BAI's 200 Area Cluster – Poultry Research Division. BARC scientists and researchers made valuable scientific contributions, both in foundational and applicable science.

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

Building 204B is not significant under Criterion C. 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. Buildings 204B's prefabricated industrial construction has no significant architectural design displaying the characteristics of experimental agricultural architecture. Furthermore, it was built outside of the main building campaign for BARC that featured the work of A.D. Taylor and Delos Smith in the Georgian Revival style.

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

Building 204B retains its original location and setting within an agricultural research complex. Building 204B is specifically linked in its design and operation as a poultry raising area and its ties to the BAI's 200 Area Cluster (Poultry Research Division) research buildings. The feeling of, and association with, an agricultural research center is intact. Building 204B maintains key elements of its original design including massing, fenestration, roofing pattern, cladding, and internal layouts, the addition in 1968, within the period of significance, to house a feed, wash, storage, and equipment rooms and a laboratory, does not negatively affect the building's integrity of material. Building 204B retains its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Building 204B is in good condition.

Although Building 204B does not reach the level of significance necessary for individual listing on the NRHP, it maintains its significance within BARC under Criterion A.

REFERENCES

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

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

United States Department of Agriculture

1968Renovation Bldg. 204-B. Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, Division of Plans and Service. On file, Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 204-B, BARC.

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<u>PG:62-86</u> <u>Building 204B</u>

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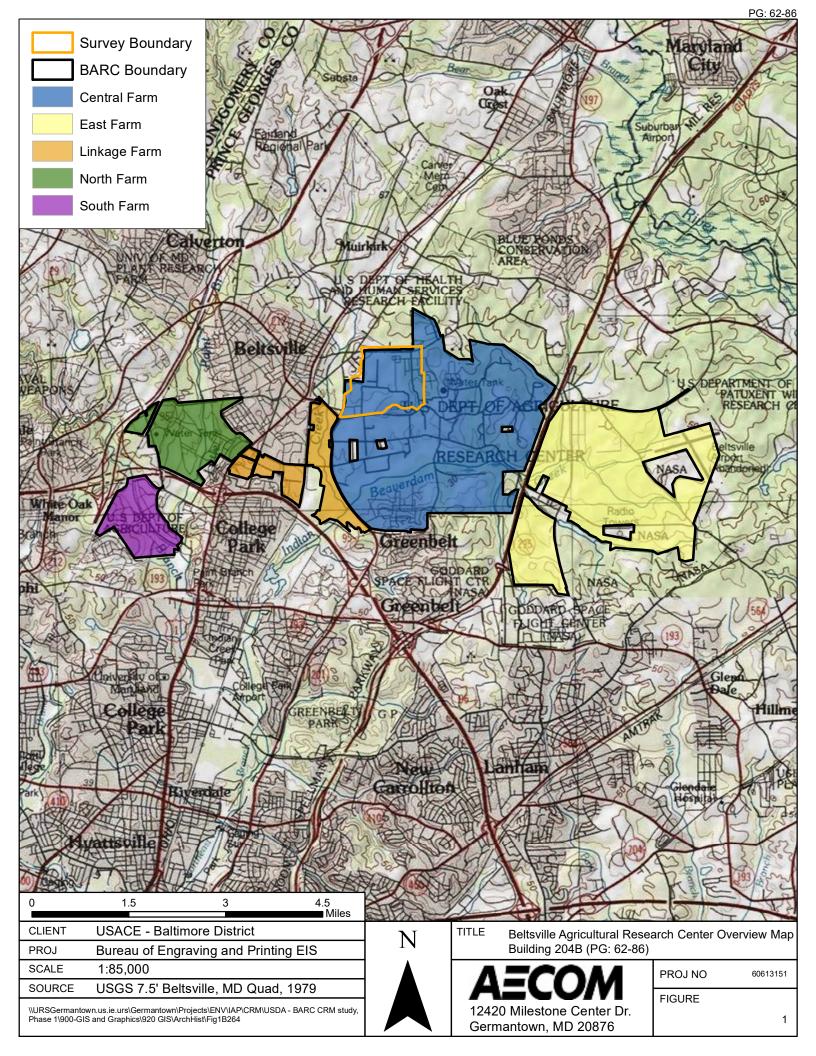
1969Maintenance & Repair Bldg. 204-B; Renovation West End. Job No. AH 1443. Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, Division of Plans and Service. On file, Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 204-B, BARC.

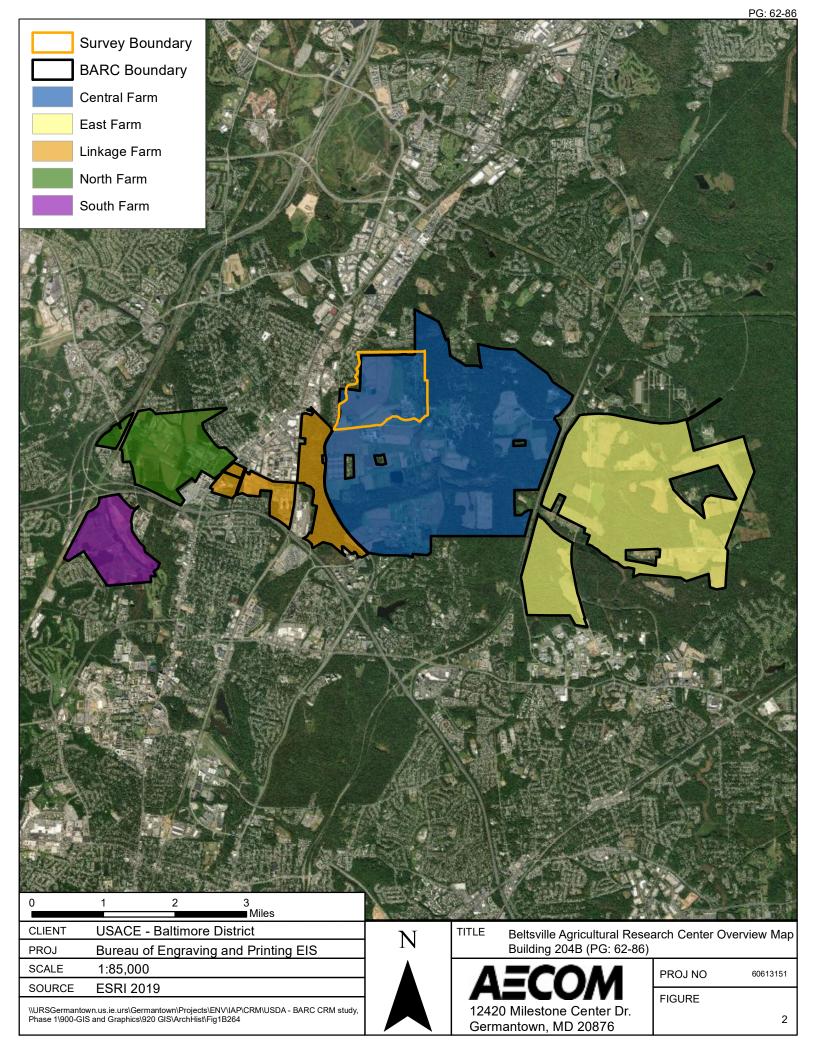
1995Install Floor Covering System at Building 204-B BARC-East. Project No. 15-5047. Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, Division of Plans and Service. On file, Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

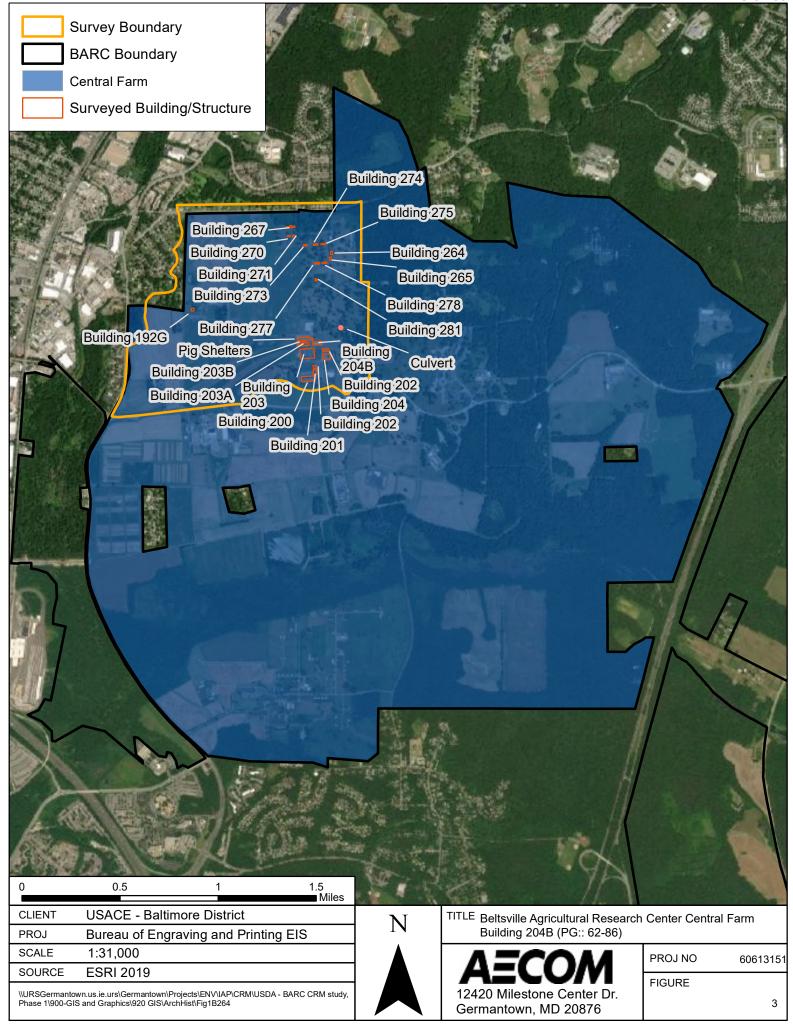
Wiser, Vivian and Wayne D. Rasmussen

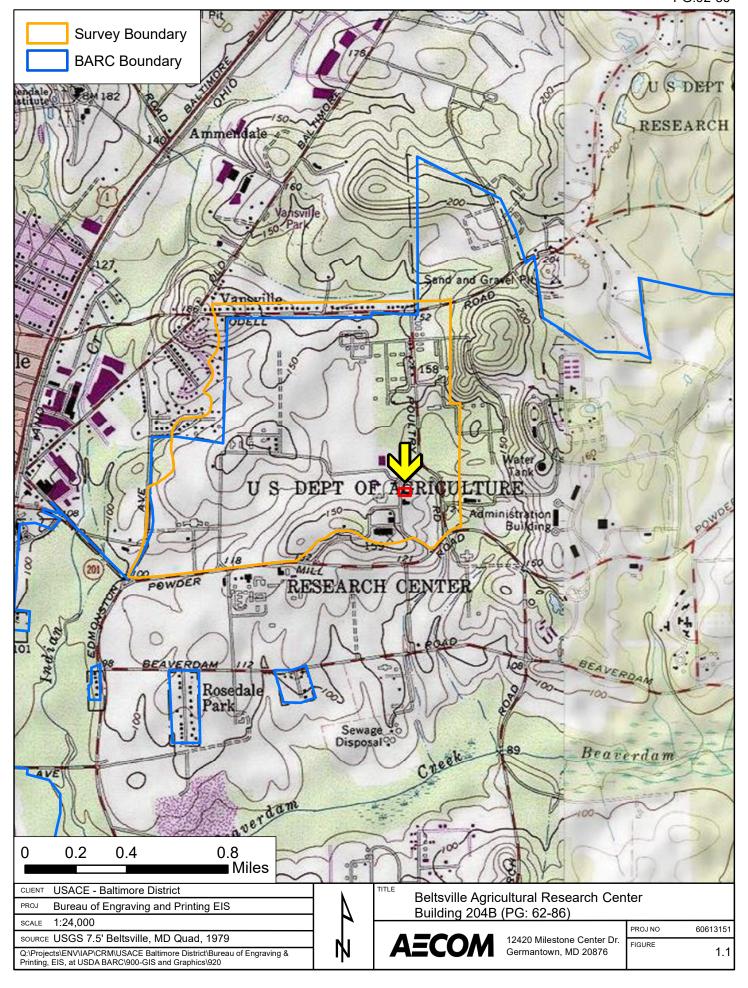
1966"Background for Plenty: A National Center for Agricultural Research." Maryland Historical Magazine 61:4, December 1966.

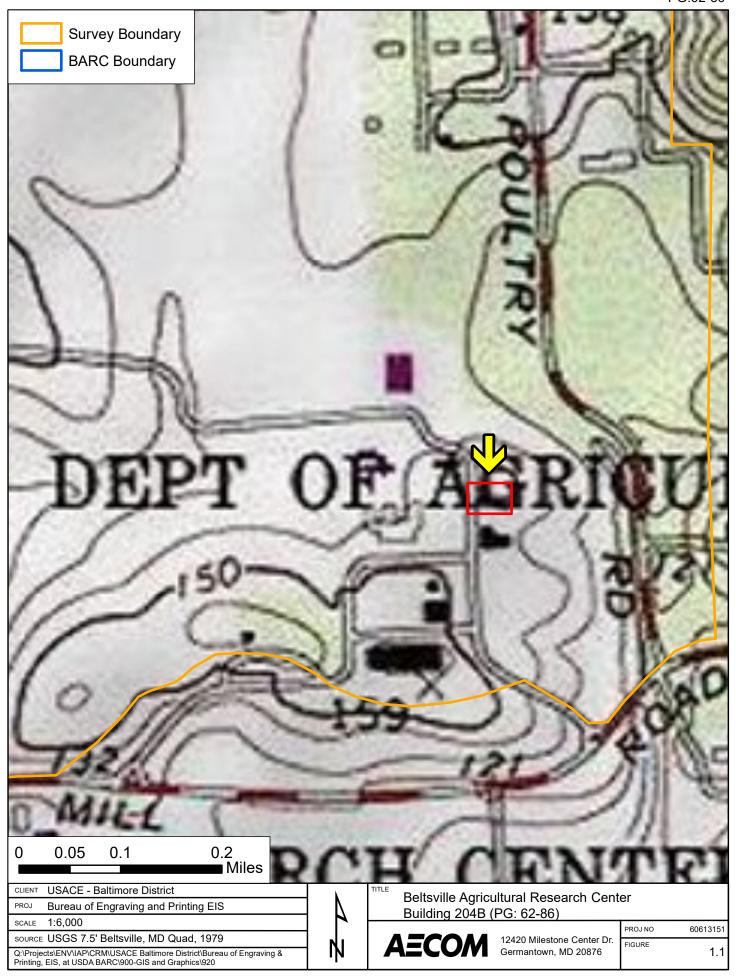
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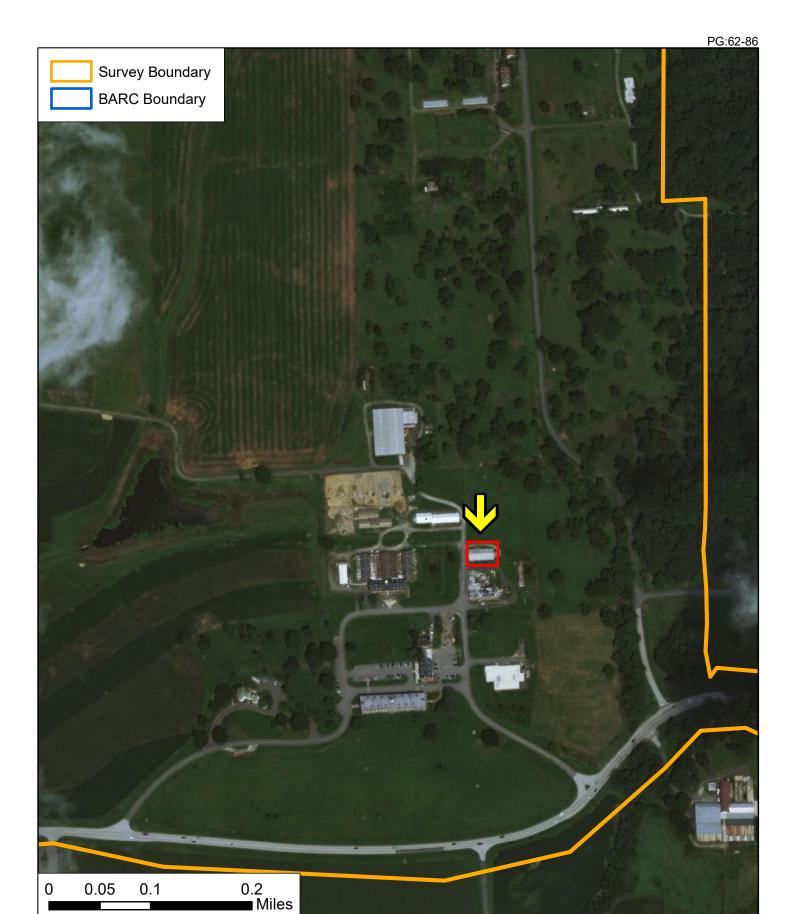












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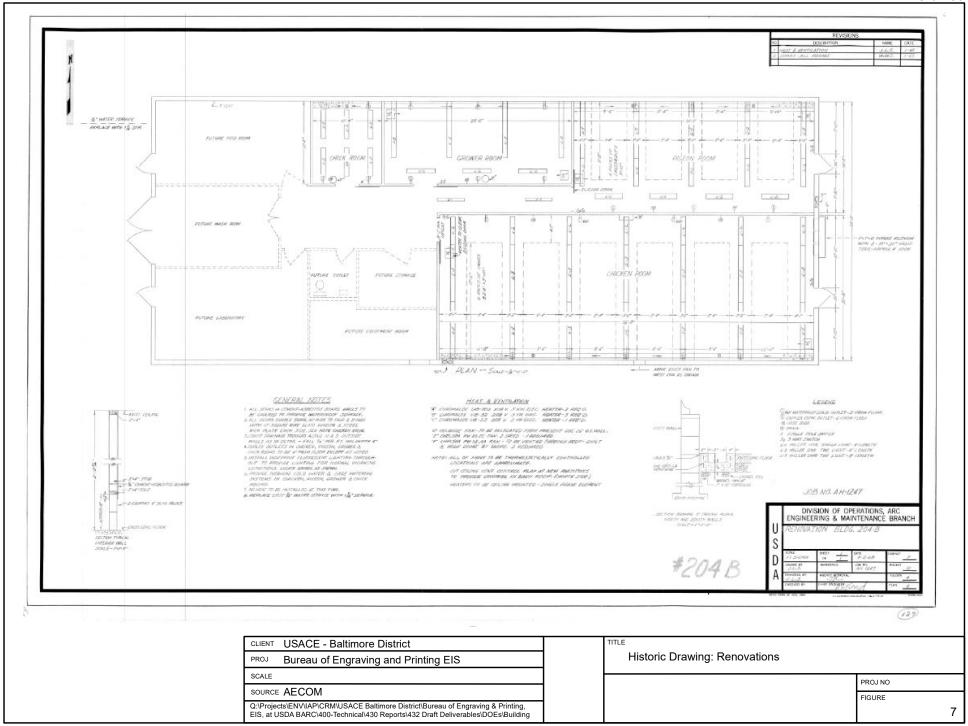
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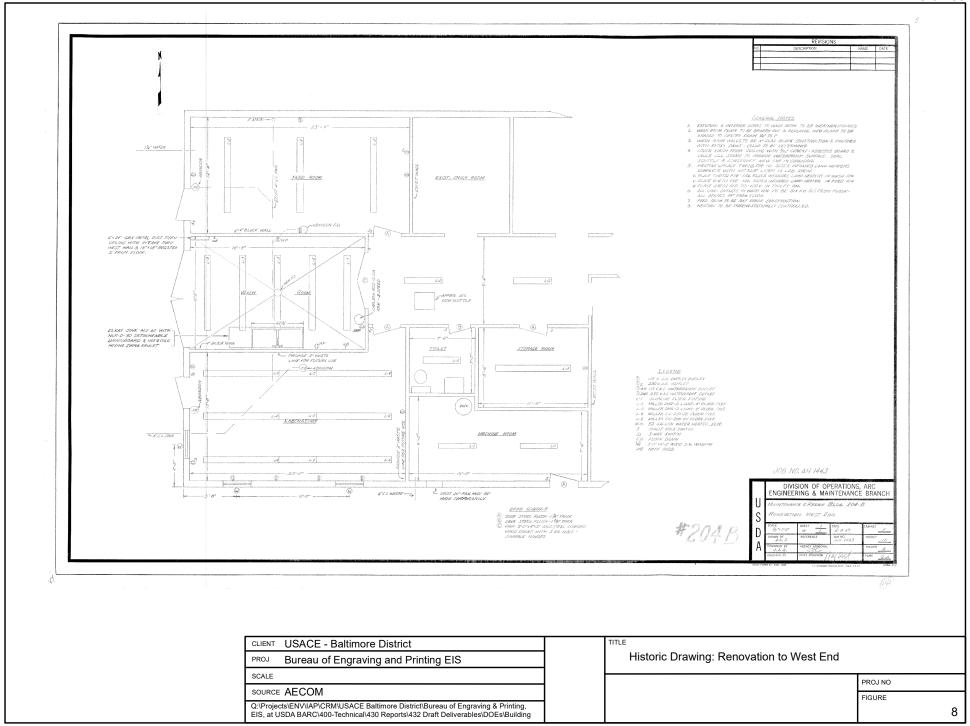
Beltsville Agricultural Research Center Building 204B (PG: 62-86)

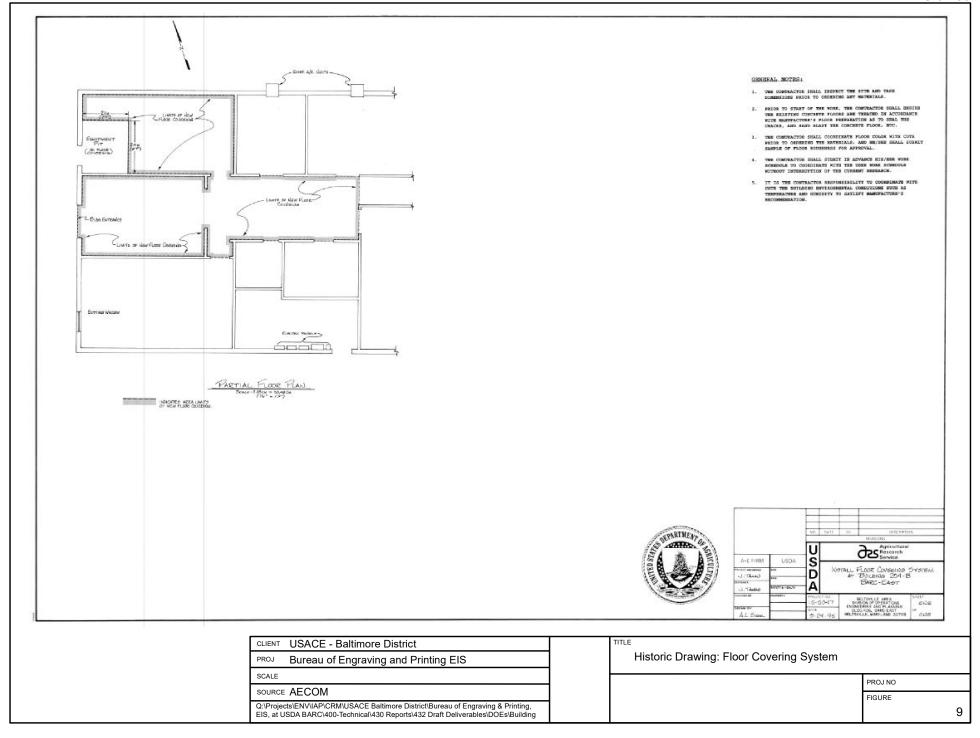
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Photograph Log PG: 62-86

Building 204B
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

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

- 1. PG62-86_2020-06-02_01.tif, Building 204B, Central Farm, View of West Elevation, Looking East
- 2. PG62-86_2020-06-02_02.tif, Building 204B, Central Farm, View of South Elevation, Looking Northeast



Photo 1 - Building 204B, Central Farm, View of West Elevation, Looking East



Photo 2 - Building 204B, Central Farm, View of South Elevation, Looking Northeast

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Building 204: Meat Laboratory (PG: 62-86)

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FIGURE