

**Building 267 – Turkey Brooder and Feed House
USDA – Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC)
Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
Beltsville, Prince George’s County, Maryland
Ca. 1936**

Building 267 was constructed ca. 1936 and functioned as a turkey brooder and feed 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 267 is a one-to-two-story, wood frame building built on a concrete foundation, has a rectangular footprint, and is oriented on an east-west axis, with a south-facing primary façade. The building consists of a central, two-story section, with symmetrical one-story wings extending to the east and west. The wood stud walls, which are unfinished on the inside, are clad in wood lap siding. The cross-gable roof is covered in a non-historic elastomeric roof coating which has replaced the original composition shingles at an unknown date. There is a single brick interior chimney situated on the west roof slope of the central section, and four evenly spaced metal vents projecting from the roof ridge of the east and west wings. The central section of the building, where the main entrance is located, is two stories tall and features a hayloft on the second story. A single wood door, which may have been replaced at some point, with six lights is centered on the façade with original fixed six- and nine-light wood sash windows flanking each side. The hayloft double doors, located on the second story above, may also have been replaced. A louvered vent is in the gable end. Paired six light wood sash sliding windows covered with wire mesh are regularly spaced throughout the south elevation of the wings. Small square-sized doors for chickens are located along the base of the elevation. The east and west elevations feature original three light wood doors with an “X” design and louvered vents in the gable end. Large metal grain bins are situated adjacent to each end of the building. Windows along the north (rear) elevation of the wings are covered with plastic sheeting. The central section, which projects further at the rear, features double doors (possibly replacements) to a loading area and another set of possibly non-original hayloft doors. Windows are one-over-one double-hung wood sash that may have been replaced. Another louvered vent is situated in the gable end. According to original drawings, the interior plan of the central section of the building contained an office, coal bin, and feed mixing space with concrete floors. The wings each feature an alley on the north side that provided access to the brooder pens on the south side. A typical brooder pen consisted of hinged roosts, feeders, waterers and floors covered with wire panels.

Building 267 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 267 is not individually significant, it contributes to the overall significance of BARC. Building 267 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 267: Turkey Brooder and Feed House Inventory Number: PG:62-69
 Address: 10300 Baltimore Avenue Building 267, Central Farm, Beltsville Historic district: yes no
Agricultural Research Center (BARC)
 City: Beltsville Zip Code: 20705 County: Prince Georges
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Beltsville
 Property Owner: U.S.A. - U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Tax Account ID Number: 01-0070151
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 0143 Tax Map Number: 0019
 Project: Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS Agency: USACE-Baltimore District
 Agency Prepared By: AECOM
 Preparer's Name: Rebecca McGovern Date Prepared: 10/31/2019
 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 267 as 10300 Baltimore Avenue, Building 267, Central Farm. Building 267 is located 870' west of Poultry Road; 900' southwest of the intersection of Odell and Poultry Roads.

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Eligibility recommended <input type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> 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 267 (Photos 1 through 5) was built as a turkey brooder and feed house, ca. 1936 (Figure 7, USDA 1936). The one-to-two-story, wood frame building is built on a concrete foundation, has a rectangular footprint, and is oriented on an east-west axis, with a south-facing primary façade. The building (Photo 1) consists of a central, two-story section, with symmetrical one-story wings extending to the east and west. The wood stud walls, which are unfinished on the inside, are clad in wood lap siding. The cross-gable roof is covered in a non-historic elastomeric roof coating which has replaced the original composition shingles at an unknown date. There is a single brick interior chimney situated on the west roof slope of the central section, and four evenly spaced metal vents projecting from the roof ridge of the east and west wings.

The central section of the building (Photo 2), where the main entrance is located, is two stories tall and features a hayloft on the second story. A single wood door, which may have been replaced at some point, with six lights is centered on the façade with original fixed six- and nine-light wood sash windows flanking each side. The hayloft double doors, located on the second story above, may also have been replaced. A louvered vent is in the gable end. Paired six light wood sash sliding windows covered with wire mesh are regularly spaced throughout the south elevation of the wings. Small square-sized doors for chickens are located along the base of the elevation.

The east and west elevations (Photo 3) feature original three light wood doors with an “X” design and louvered vents in the gable end. Large metal grain bins are situated adjacent to each end of the building. Windows along the north (rear) elevation (Photo 4) of the wings are covered with plastic sheeting. The central section, which projects further at the rear, features double doors (possibly replacements) to a loading area and another set of possibly non-original hayloft doors. Windows are one-over-one double-hung wood sash that may have been replaced. Another louvered vent is situated in the gable end.

According to original drawings, the interior plan of the central portion of the building contained an office, coal bin, and feed mixing space with concrete floors. The wings each feature an alley (Photo 5) on the north side that provided access to the brooder pens on the south side. A typical brooder pen consisted of hinged roosts, feeders, waterers and floors covered with wire panels (Figure 7).

Building 267, which is currently vacant, is in fair condition.

HISTORY OF PROPERTY

Central Farm

Building 267, constructed ca. 1936, 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).

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

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 ca. 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 ca. 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

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Criteria:	___ A	___ B	___ C	___ D	Considerations:	___ A	___ B	___ C	___ D	___ E	___ F	___ G	
MHT Comments:													
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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services							Date						
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Reviewer, National Register Program							Date						

of both areas occupied and staff) at BARC. The division’s research initially focused on the breeding of all domestic animals, except dairy (Robinson and Associates 1998).

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

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

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

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

History of the Turkey Brooder and Feed House, Building 267

According to John R. Mohler’s publication Federal Poultry Research at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, MD from 1939, the poultry farm had been used for experimental work for more than 25 years. At this time, 177 acres of the area were devoted to yards, buildings, and other facilities used for poultry research. According to Mohler, in 1934, the farm was enlarged, and the poultry houses rebuilt. Thus, at the time of Mohler’s visit, all the poultry houses and other buildings used for poultry investigations, including Building 267, were practically new, with only one original building still standing (Mohler 1939).

Mohler describes the poultry farm as consisting of four laboratory buildings, a central heating plant, and more than 200 houses of various sizes for housing the experimental flocks and equipment. At this time, the poultry buildings had the capacity to house approximately 7,000 adult chickens, 1,500 turkeys, and 200 pigeons. Additionally, facilities for brooding 13,000 chicks and 2,500 poults during the normal brooding period (February 1-June 1) were available, with incubator capacity of about 150,000 eggs (Mohler 1939).

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						
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Reviewer, National Register Program							Date						

Mohler describes the brooder houses as having a service quarters in the center. Each of the ten sections (pens) in each wing was equipped with a concrete floor and a separate outdoor yard. Both the interior pens and yards were equipped with wire-floor sections to facilitate the control of parasites and disease. Wire fencing extends over the top of the outside yards to keep out sparrows and other flying birds. Electric brooders were used in each section and the building was supplied with supplementary steam heat. Building 267, which has drawings dated 1936 (Figure 7, USDA 1936), is consistent with this description of a brooder house and appears to have been used for this purpose since its construction (Mohler 1939).

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 267 was not described in the 1997 report. This evaluation finds that while Building 267 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 267 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 267 was specifically designed and operated as a turkey brooder and feed house 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 267 has not been determined significant under Criterion B for its association with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Under Criterion C, Building 267 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 267, 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 267 specifically has been evaluated under Criterion D for its yielding, or likelihood to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Building 267 retains its original location and setting within an agricultural research complex. Building 267 is specifically linked in its design and operation as a turkey brooder and feed house 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 267 maintains key

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW													
Eligibility recommended				Eligibility not recommended									
Criteria:	<u> </u> A	<u> </u> B	<u> </u> C	<u> </u> D	Considerations:	<u> </u> A	<u> </u> B	<u> </u> C	<u> </u> D	<u> </u> E	<u> </u> F	<u> </u> G	
MHT Comments:													
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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services							Date						
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Reviewer, National Register Program							Date						

elements of its original design including massing, fenestration, roofing pattern, cladding, and internal layouts, despite the minor alterations of windows, doors and roofing. Building 267 retains its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. The building is in fair condition.

Although Building 267 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

Mohler, John R.

1939 Federal Poultry Research at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, MD. United States Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 368. Pages 1-7.

<https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=s3iVjVr3lKYC&printsec=frontcover&pg=GBS.PP1> (accessed October 10, 2019).

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.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=0Muy9v0PQckC&lpq=PA29&dq=The%20Role%20and%20Development%20of%20Publ ic%20Agricultural%20Research&pg=PA29#v=onepage&q&f=false> (accessed October 10, 2019).

Robinson and Associates

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

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

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

1936 Preliminary Plan: Turkey Brooder & Feed House (#267). Drawn By: H.F.S. Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC) Archives.

Wiser, Vivian and Wayne D. Rasmussen

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

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

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








MHT Comments:

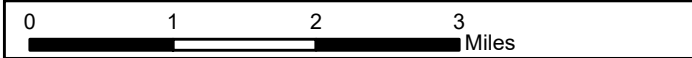
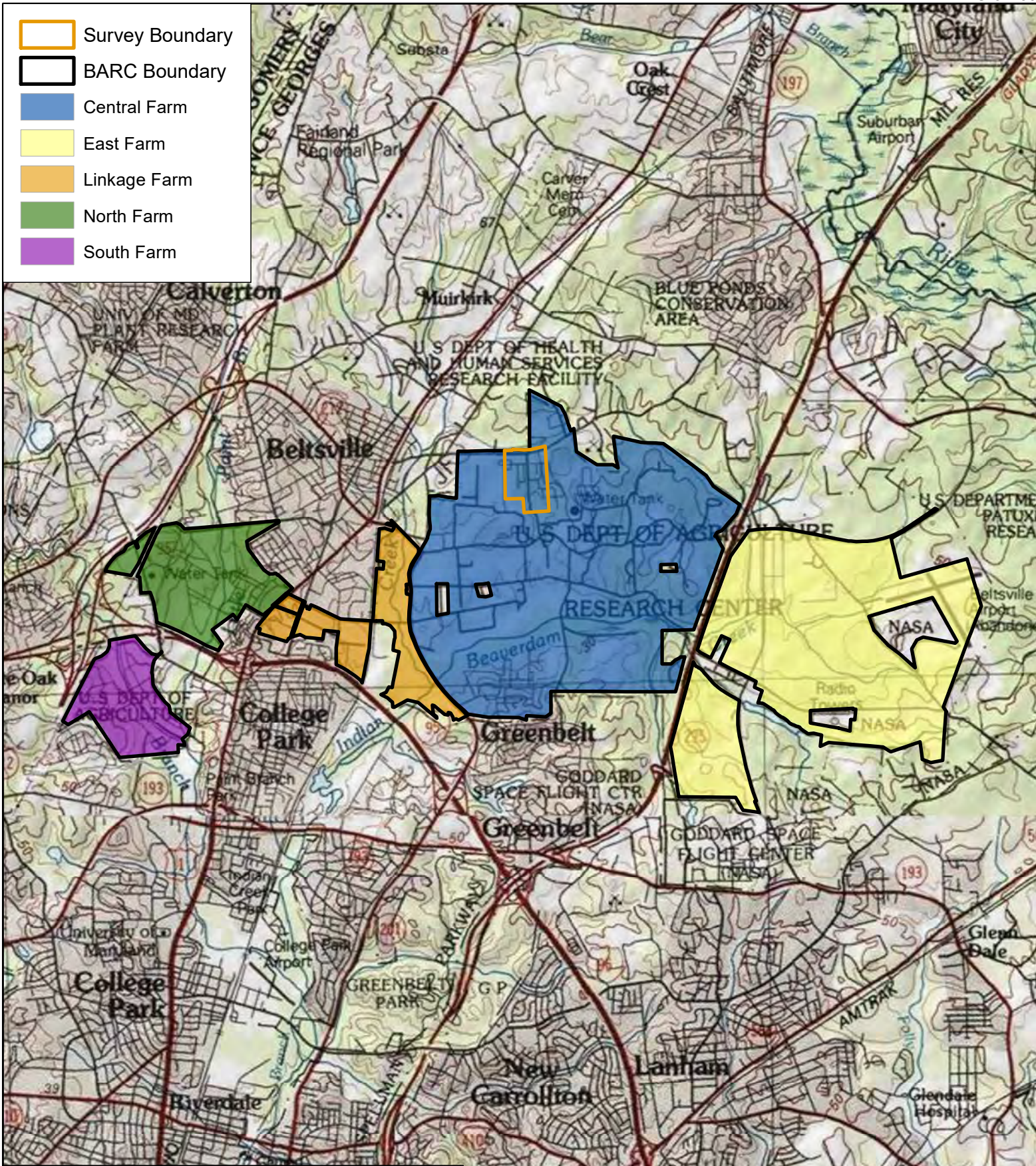
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

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










CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
SCALE	1:85,000
SOURCE	USGS 7.5' Beltsville, MD Quad, 1979

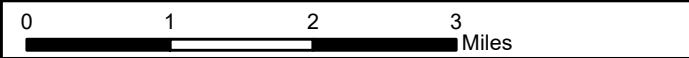
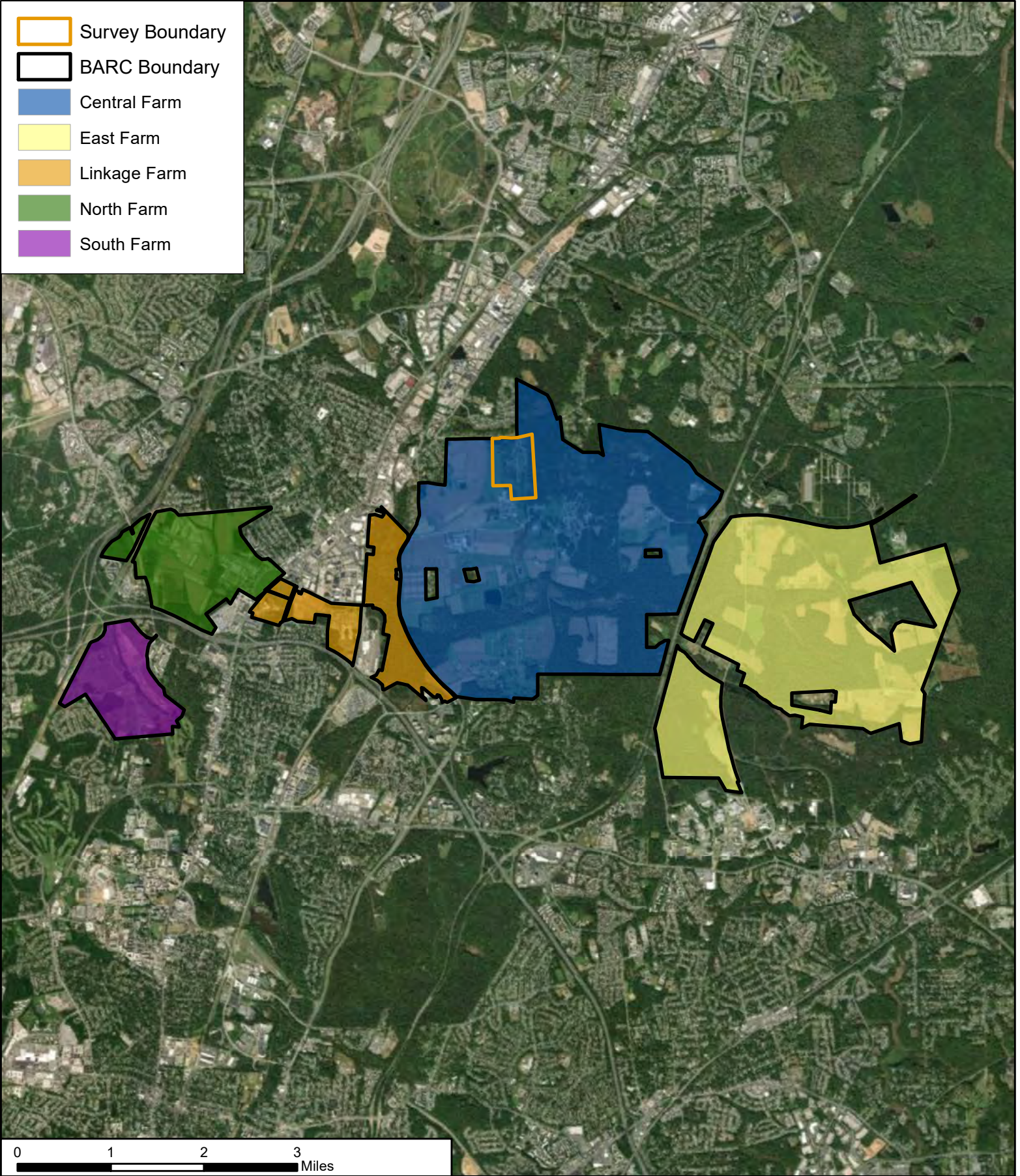
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TITLE Beltsville Agricultural Research Center Overview Map
Building 267 – Turkey Brooder and Feed House (PG:62-69)

PROJ NO	
FIGURE	1

-  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

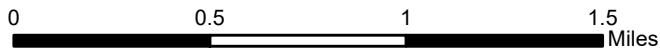
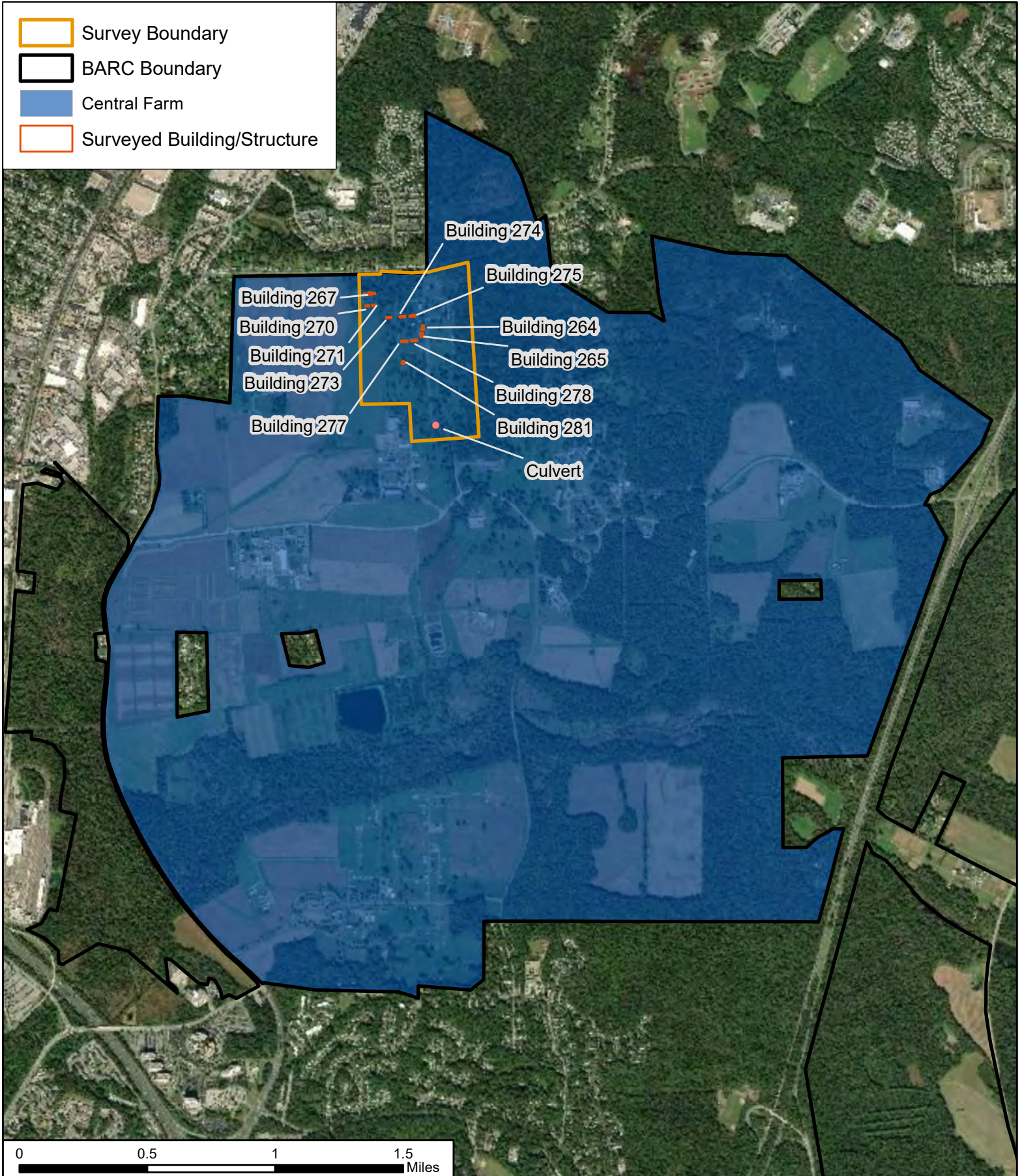
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TITLE Beltsville Agricultural Research Center Overview Map
Building 267 – Turkey Brooder and Feed House (PG:62-69)

PROJ NO
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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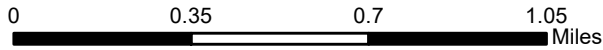
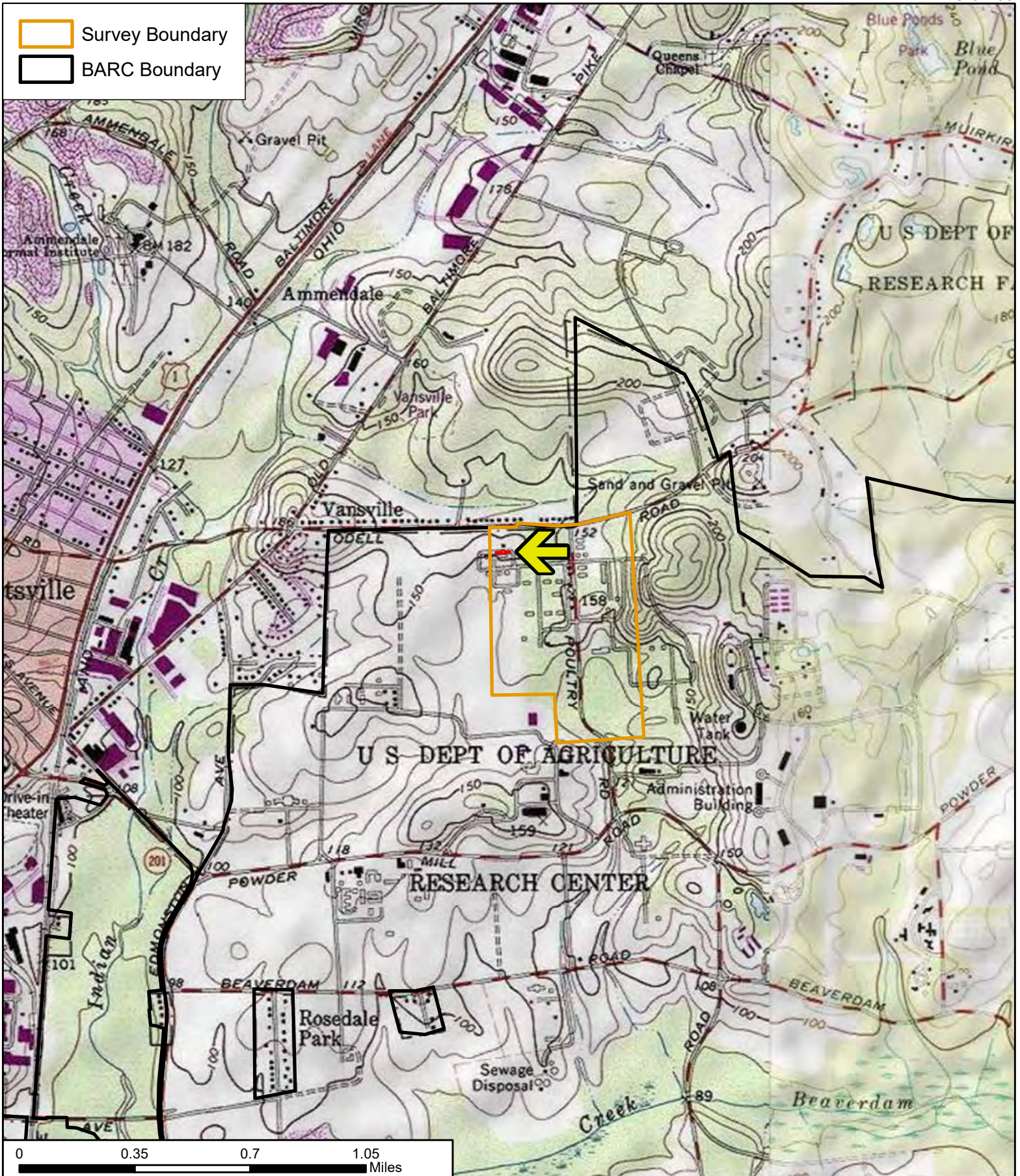


TITLE Beltsville Agricultural Research Center Central Farm
Building 267 – Turkey Brooder and Feed House (PG:62-69)

PROJ NO

FIGURE

Survey Boundary
 BARC Boundary





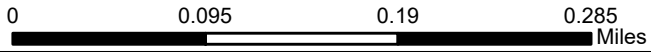
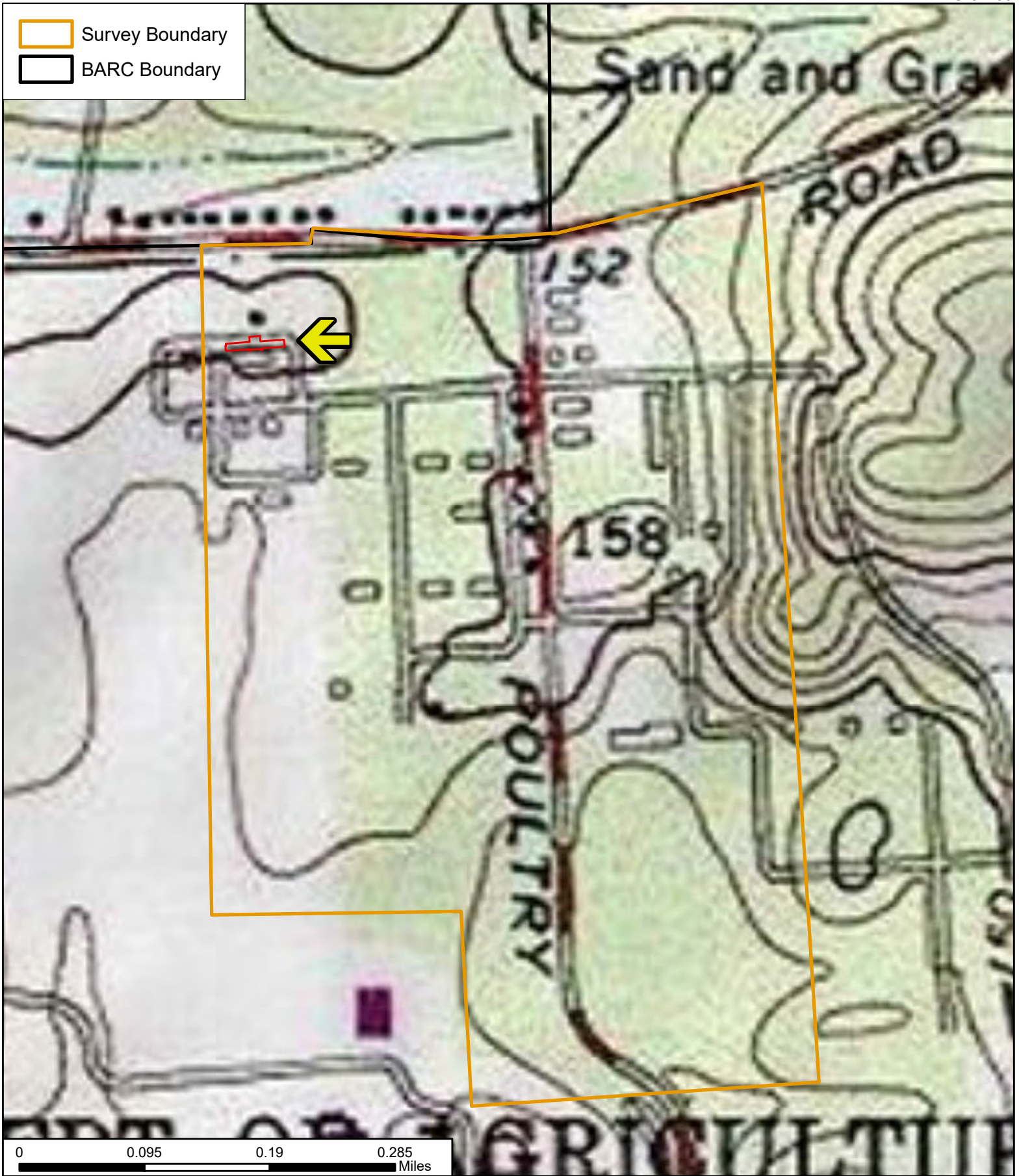
CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
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SCALE	1:24,000
SOURCE	USGS 7.5' Beltsville, MD Quad, 1979
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TITLE Beltsville Agricultural Research Center
Building 267 – Turkey Brooder and Feed House (PG:62-69)

PROJ NO
FIGURE



 Survey Boundary
 BARC Boundary

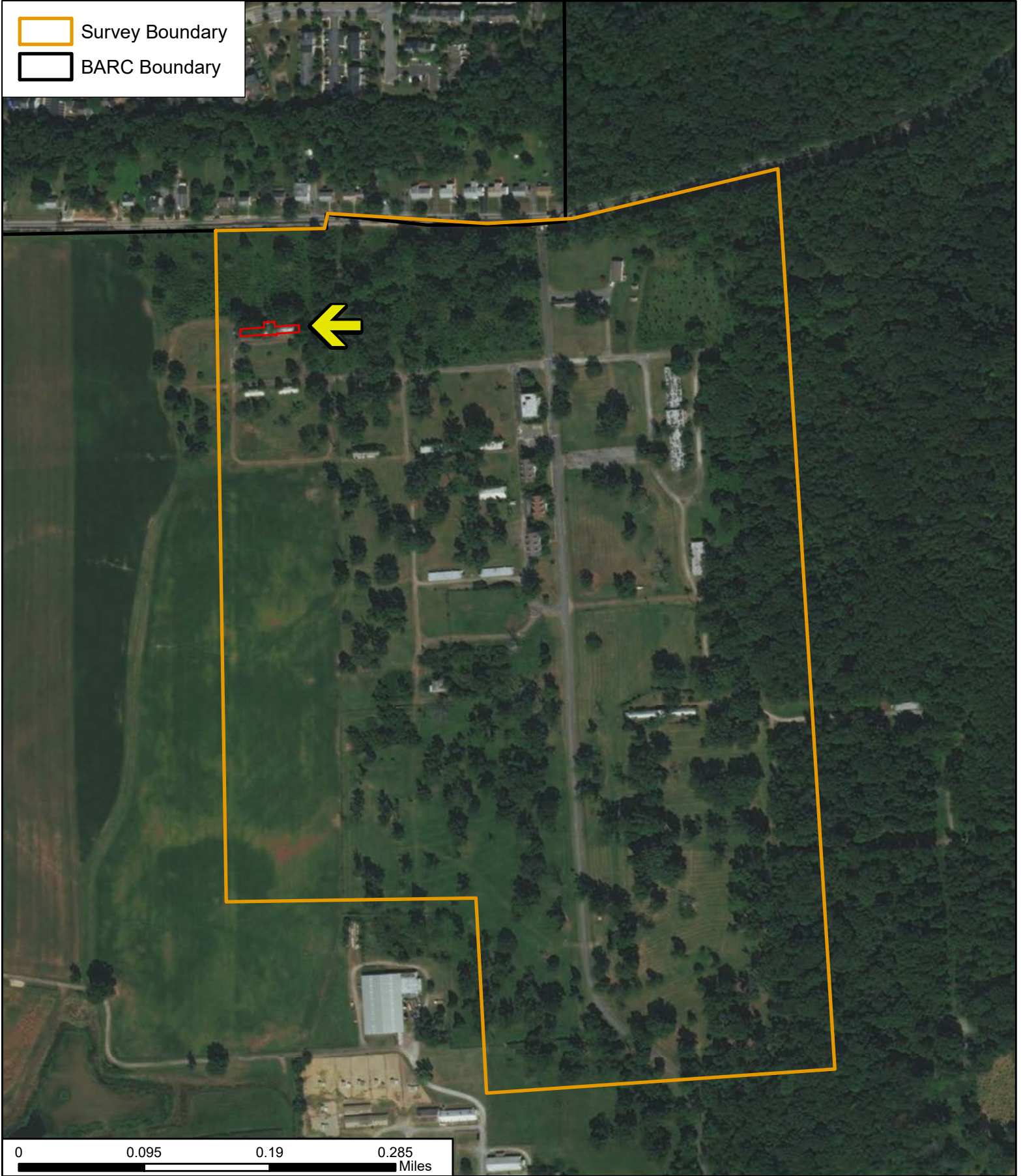


CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
SCALE	1:6,000
SOURCE	USGS 7.5' Beltsville, MD Quad, 1979
\\URSGermantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENVI\AP\CRM\USDA - BARC CRM study, Phase 1\900-GIS and Graphics\920 GIS\ArchHist\Fig5_264	



TITLE Beltsville Agricultural Research Center Building 267 – Turkey Brooder and Feed House (PG:62-69)	
PROJ NO	
FIGURE	5

 Survey Boundary
 BARC Boundary



0 0.095 0.19 0.285 Miles

CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
SCALE	1:6,000
SOURCE	ESRI 2019

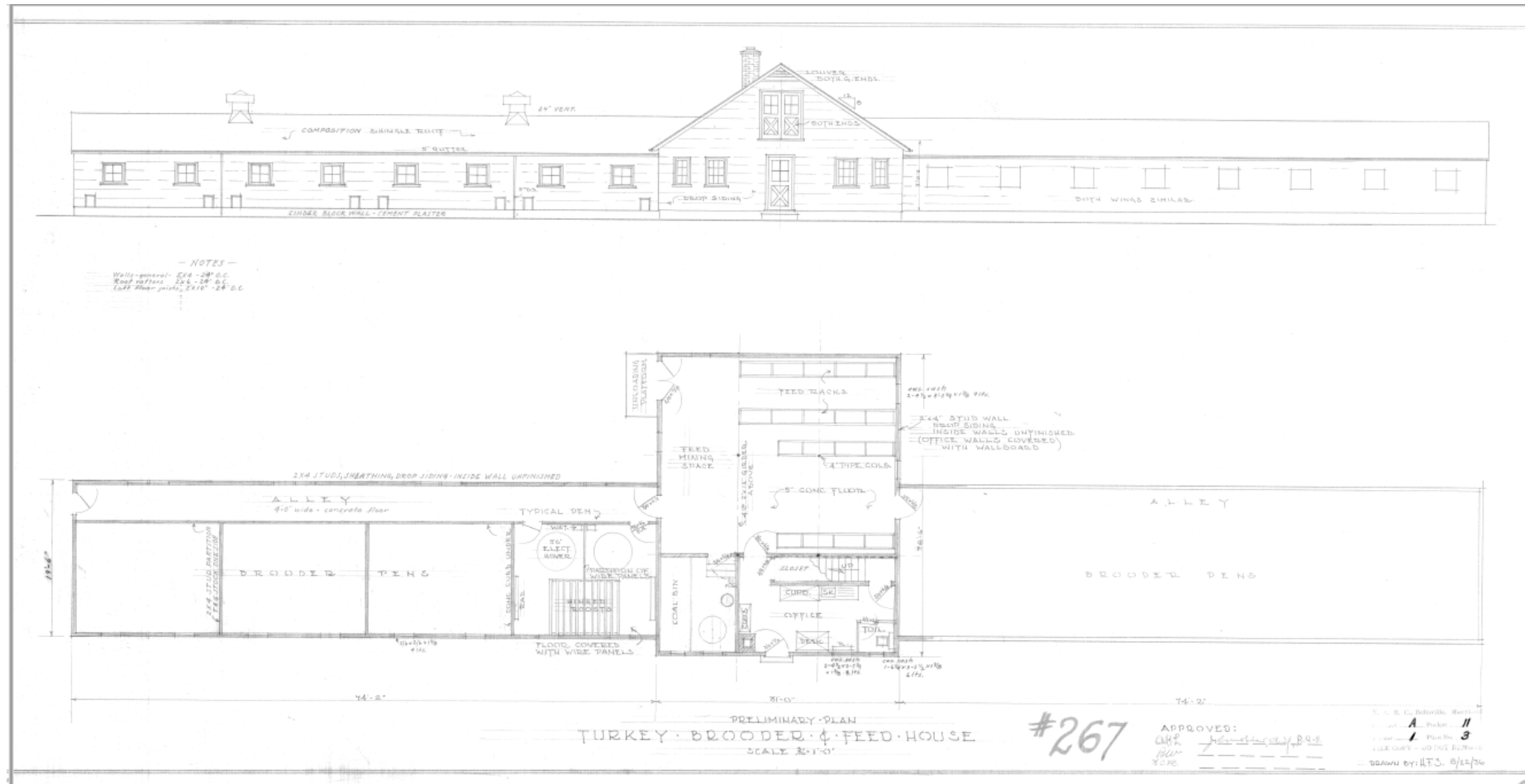


TITLE Beltsville Agricultural Research Center
Building 267 – Turkey Brooder and Feed House (PG:62-69)

PROJ NO

FIGURE

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



CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
SCALE	
SOURCE	AECOM
WURSGermantown.us.ie.urs[Germantown]Projects[ENVI\AP\CRM\USDA - BARC CRM study, Phase 1\900-GIS and Graphics\920 GIS\ArchHist\267\Fig7_HD267.mxd	

TITLE	Historic Drawing: Preliminary Plan and Front (South) Elevation	
PROJ NO		
FIGURE	7	

Building 267: Turkey Brooder and Feed House
USDA – Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC)
Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
10300 Baltimore Avenue, Central Farm
Prince George’s County, MD
Photographer: Rebecca McGovern, Architectural Historian
September 25, 2019
MD SHPO

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

1. PG:62-69_2019_09_25_01.tif, Building 267, Turkey Brooder and Feed House, Central Farm, View of South Elevation, Looking North
2. PG:62-69_2019_09_25_02.tif, Building 267, Turkey Brooder and Feed House, Central Farm, View of South Elevation, Looking North
3. PG:62-69_2019_09_25_03.tif, Building 267, Turkey Brooder and Feed House, Central Farm, View of West Elevation, Looking Southeast
4. PG:62-69_2019_09_25_04.tif, Building 267, Turkey Brooder and Feed House, Central Farm, View of North Elevation, Looking Southeast
5. PG:62-69_2019_09_25_05.tif, Building 267, Turkey Brooder and Feed House, Central Farm, View of East Wing Alley, Looking East



Photo 1 – Building 267, Turkey Brooder and Feed House, Central Farm, View of South Elevation, Looking North



Photo 2 – Building 267, Turkey Brooder and Feed House, Central Farm, View of South Elevation, Looking North

CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District	TITLE	Photographs
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS		Building 267 – Turkey Brooder and Feed House (PG:62-69)
SCALE	-		PROJ NO
SOURCE	AECOM		FIGURE
\\URSGermantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENV\IAP\CRM\USDA - BARC CRM study, Phase 1\900-GIS and Graphics\920 GIS\ArchHist\267\Fig_Photo2671.mxd			



Photo 3 – Building 267, Turkey Brooder and Feed House, Central Farm, View of West Elevation, Looking Southeast



Photo 4 – Building 267, Turkey Brooder and Feed House, Central Farm, View of North Elevation, Looking Southeast

CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District	TITLE	Photographs Building 267 – Turkey Brooder and Feed House (PG:62-69)
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS		
SCALE	-		
SOURCE	AECOM		
\\URSGermantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENV\IAP\CRM\USDA - BARC CRM study, Phase 11900-GIS and Graphics\920 GIS\ArchHist\267\Fig_Photo2672.mxd		PROJ NO	
		FIGURE	



Photo 5 – Building 267, Turkey Brooder and Feed House, Central Farm,
View of East Wing Alley, Looking East

CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District		TITLE	Photographs Building 267 – Turkey Brooder and Feed House (PG:62-69)
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS			PROJ NO
SCALE	-			FIGURE
SOURCE	AECOM			
\\URSGermantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENV\IAP\CRM\USDA - BARC CRM study, Phase 1\900-GIS and Graphics\920 GIS\ArchHist\267\Fig_Photo2673.mxd				