

**Building 281 – House for Poultryman  
USDA – Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC)  
Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS  
Beltsville, Prince George’s County, Maryland  
Ca. 1914**

Building 281 was constructed ca. 1914 and functioned as a house for poultryman 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 281 is a two-story, wood frame building with attic and basement, built on a concrete foundation, has a square footprint, and is oriented on a north-south axis, with a south-facing primary facade. The walls are clad in horizontal wood siding. The medium-pitched hipped roof with wide eaves, and intersecting cross hip and dormers, is covered in imbricated asbestos shingles. There is one central interior brick chimney projecting from the ridge of the roof, and an additional interior end brick chimney on the east elevation. The primary (south) elevation, which was originally two bays wide, is now three bays wide as a result of a later two-story addition off the east elevation. This facade features a one-story, partial-width screened-in porch elevated on concrete piers and is accessed by concrete steps. The porch’s hipped roof is covered in red asphalt shingles and is supported by Tuscan columns with concrete bases joined by a simple wood balustrade. Entrance to the porch is on the west side via a screen door. The porch shelters a single door and a pair of three one-over-one wood sash windows protected by vinyl storm windows with wood trim. This style of window is seen throughout the house, either single or paired. A centered, gabled-roof dormer with a paired window extends from the roof. The west elevation has a one-story, square addition with a shed roof. The addition is situated on a concrete foundation and is clad in horizontal wood siding. Windows along the first floor of this elevation are concealed by non-original awnings. The north (rear) elevation features a screened-in entry porch elevated on concrete piers accessed by wooden steps. The porch’s shed roof is covered in asphalt shingles and is supported by square wooden posts joined by a simple wood balustrade. Another centered, gabled-roof dormer with a paired window extends from the roof. The east elevation is completely obscured by mature trees and overgrown vines and shrubs. According to original drawings, the interior plan of the first floor consisted of a hall, living room, dining room, kitchen and pantry. The hall, which contains the stairs leading to the second floor, has wood floors and plaster walls. A non-original entryway on the north wall leads to the kitchen while the living room is accessed by a double entryway along the east wall. The living room, which also has wood floors and plaster walls, features a fireplace with a decorative wood surround and mantel that incorporates various patterns, with an elliptical design at the center. Recessed, built-in cabinets flank each side of the fireplace. These components were part of the later addition.

Building 281 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 281 is not individually significant, it contributes to the overall significance of BARC. Building 281 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 281: House for Poultryman Inventory Number: PG:62-27  
 Address: 10300 Baltimore Avenue Building 281, 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 281 as 10300 Baltimore Avenue, Building 281, Central Farm. Building 281 is located 395' west of Poultry Road; 1,475' southwest of the intersection of Odell and Poultry Roads.

<b>MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW</b>	
Eligibility recommended <input type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input checked="" 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
<b>MHT Comments:</b>	
_____	_____
<b>Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services</b>	<b>Date</b>
_____	_____
<b>Reviewer, National Register Program</b>	<b>Date</b>

**BUILDING DESCRIPTION**

Located in the USDA ARS BARC’s Central Farm (Figures 3 through 6), Building 281 (Photos 1 through 5) was built as a house for poultryman, ca. 1914 (Figures 7-10, USDA 1914). The two-story, wood frame building with attic and basement, is built on a concrete foundation, has a square footprint, and is oriented on a north-south axis, with a south-facing primary facade. The walls are clad in horizontal wood siding. The medium-pitched hipped roof with wide eaves, and intersecting cross hip and dormers, is covered in imbricated asbestos shingles. There is one central interior brick chimney projecting from the ridge of the roof, and an additional interior end brick chimney on the east elevation.

The primary (south) elevation (Photo 1), which was originally two bays wide, is now three bays wide as a result of a later two-story addition off the east elevation. This facade features a one-story, partial-width screened-in porch elevated on concrete piers and is accessed by concrete steps. The porch’s hipped roof is covered in red asphalt shingles and is supported by Tuscan columns with concrete bases joined by a simple wood balustrade. Entrance to the porch is on the west side via a screen door. The porch shelters a single door and a pair of three one-over-one wood sash windows protected by vinyl storm windows with wood trim. This style of window is seen throughout the house, either single or paired. A centered, gabled-roof dormer with a paired window extends from the roof.

The west elevation (Photo 2) has a one-story, square addition with a shed roof. The addition is situated on a concrete foundation and is clad in horizontal wood siding. Windows along the first floor of this elevation are concealed by non-original awnings. The north (rear) elevation features a screened-in entry porch elevated on concrete piers accessed by wooden steps. The porch’s shed roof is covered in asphalt shingles and is supported by square wooden posts joined by a simple wood balustrade. Another centered, gabled-roof dormer (Photo 3) with a paired window extends from the roof. The east elevation is completely obscured by mature trees and overgrown vines and shrubs.

According to original drawings, the interior plan of the first floor consisted of a hall (Photo 4), living room, dining room, kitchen and pantry (Figure 8). The hall, which contains the stairs leading to the second floor, has wood floors and plaster walls. A non-original entryway on the north wall leads to the kitchen while the living room is accessed by a double entryway along the east wall. The living room, which also has wood floors and plaster walls, features a fireplace (Photo 5) with a decorative wood surround and mantel that incorporates various patterns, with an elliptical design at the center. Recessed, built-in cabinets flank each side of the fireplace. These components were part of the later addition. An entryway along the north wall leads into the dining room and then into the kitchen, where there is tile flooring. The pantry has been converted into a bathroom. From the kitchen, there is access to the rear of the property.

Building 281, which is currently vacant, is in fair condition.

**HISTORY OF PROPERTY**

Central Farm

Building 281, constructed ca. 1914, 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

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

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 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).

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

Bureau of Animal Industry

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

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

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

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

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

History of the House for Poultryman, Building 281

Building 281 is one of the oldest surviving buildings on the poultry farm, dated ca. 1914. In 1917, an editor of Reliable Poultry Journal was invited to visit the Government Poultry Farm in Beltsville, which he documents and illustrates in his article "The United States Government Poultry Farm" (Reliable Poultry Journal 1917). At the time of his visit, the poultry department had recently acquired an additional sixty acres of land adjacent to the original "plant" that had been operating since ca. 1911. About \$18,000 was spent on new poultry buildings and yards, which included Building 281, also known as the "house for poultryman," according to original drawings (Figures 7-10, USDA 1914). In the article, the editor provided "sample views" of the new buildings.

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

Building 281 can be seen in the distance of one of these images and is described as a "residence of the farm superintendent, Mr. T. Davis" (Reliable Poultry Journal 1917). In 1920, an article titled, "Government Poultry Work and its Relation to A.P.A.," published in the California Poultry Journal describes the poultry farm as having "four buildings ranging from 100 to 150 feet long, a superintendent's house, an incubator laboratory, forty colony houses and between thirty and forty colony growing houses, as well as a dozen or fifteen colony brooder houses" (California Poultry Journal 1920). However, in 1939, a publication titled Federal Poultry Research at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, MD by John R. Mohler explains that the poultry farm was enlarged once again at this time and all the poultry houses rebuilt, with "only one of the original buildings" left standing (Mohler 1939). It is possible that he is referring to Building 281.

No further information could be found on Mr. Davis, the poultry superintendent in 1917; however, the name "Frank C. Hare" was identified on the original drawings from 1914 (Figures 7-10, USDA 1914). Frank C. Hare, who was known as an expert poultryman at the time, worked as a junior animal husbandman for the United States Bureau of Animal Husbandry in Washington, D.C. In 1914, Frank C. Hare was transferred to Clemson College in South Carolina where the Government had a local office (American Poultry Advocate 1914). That same year, Clemson College created a poultry husbandry branch of the division of animal husbandry and appointed Mr. Hare as the professor (American Poultry Journal 1914). He published many works including: "Profitable Poultry Farming" (date unknown), "Rearing Chickens for the Packing House" (ca. 1904), and "Secrets of Crate Feeding" (ca. 1923).

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

Building 281 was evaluated in 1997 to determine the building's individual significance or status as a contributing or non-contributing property at BARC, a 6,582-acre federal agricultural research facility. BARC was determined eligible in its entirety for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as the largest national research facility for the USDA and for its role as the most diversified agricultural research complex in the world. That evaluation determined Building 281 to be eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing property within BARC. This evaluation concurs that while Building 281 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 281 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 281 was specifically designed and operated as a house for poultryman 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 281 have not been determined significant under Criterion B for its association with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Under Criterion C, Building 281 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

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

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 281, 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 281 specifically has been evaluated under Criterion D for its yielding, or likelihood to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Building 281 retains its original location and setting within an agricultural research complex. Building 281 is specifically linked in its design and operation as a house for poultryman 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 281 maintains key elements of its original design including massing, fenestration, roofing pattern, cladding, and internal layouts, despite the minor addition that was completed at an unknown date. Building 281 retains its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. The building is in fair condition.

Although Building 281 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

American Poultry Advocate

1914 "Hatching Number." Publisher's Notes. Volume 22, Page 205.

https://books.google.com/books?id=USdJAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA205&lpg=PA205&dq=house+for+poultryman+frank+c+hare+1914&source=bl&ots=pMBzf5f6zN&sig=ACfU3U1vL\_87rGUoLld5jles2zQJGvhm7A&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj9zJOQwaHIAhVJba0KHetuAwsQ6AEwC3oECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=house%20for%20poultryman%20frank%20c%20hare%201914&f=false (accessed October 16, 2019).

American Poultry Journal

1914 "Current News of the Poultry World." Volume 45, Page 1346.

https://books.google.com/books?id=wCNJAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA1346&lpg=PA1346&dq=residence+for+a+poultryman+frank+c+hare&source=bl&ots=G2T3BWIV0X&sig=ACfU3U3-tzwm850ITdoCZTINioPSq9aobg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwin-LeYtqHIAhUBna0KHSmECzEQ6AEwCnoECAYQAQ#v=onepage&q=residence%20for%20a%20poultryman%20frank%20c%20hare&f=false (accessed October 16, 2019).

Mohler, John R.

1939 Federal Poultry Research at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, MD.

https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=s3iVjVr3IKYC&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&lpg=PA29&dq=The%20Role%20and%20Development%20of%20%20Public%20Agricultural%20Research&pg=PA29#v=onepage&q&f=false (accessed October 10, 2019).

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



Reliable Poultry Journal

1917 "The United States Government Poultry Farm." Volume XXIV, Number 10. Pages 842-845; 876-877.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=Ui06AQAAMAAJ&pg=PA844-IA8&lpg=PA844-IA8&dq=poultry+laboratory+building+beltsville+maryland&source=bl&ots=7LBN61Z8g8&sig=ACfU3U3vGMSZA2gQ8UHGGJQ9qnS9cVhW-w&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiO9MWH5aXlAhUIKwKHbaQCqs4ChDoATADegQICBAB#v=onepage&q=poultry%20laboratory%20building%20beltsville%20maryland&f=false> (accessed October 18, 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)








1914 House for Poultryman at U.S. Government Farm, Beltsville Maryland. Drawn By Frank C. Hare. Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC) Archives.

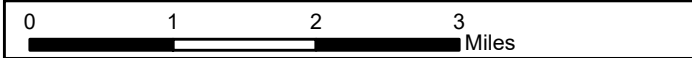
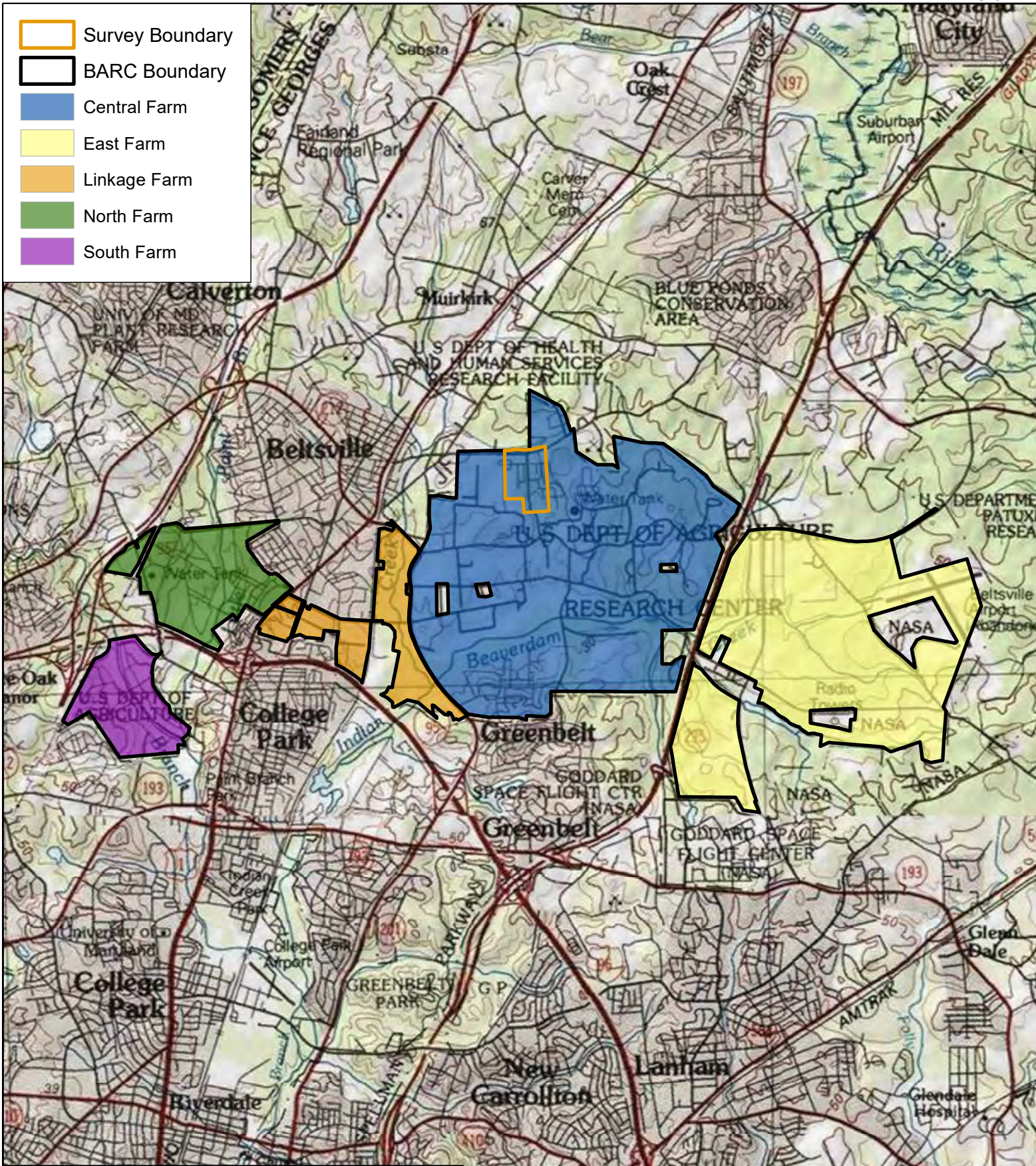
ca. 1937 The National Agricultural Research Center of the Department of Agriculture. USDA Library, Special Collections 360.

Wiser, Vivian and Wayne D. Rasmussen

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

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

-  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

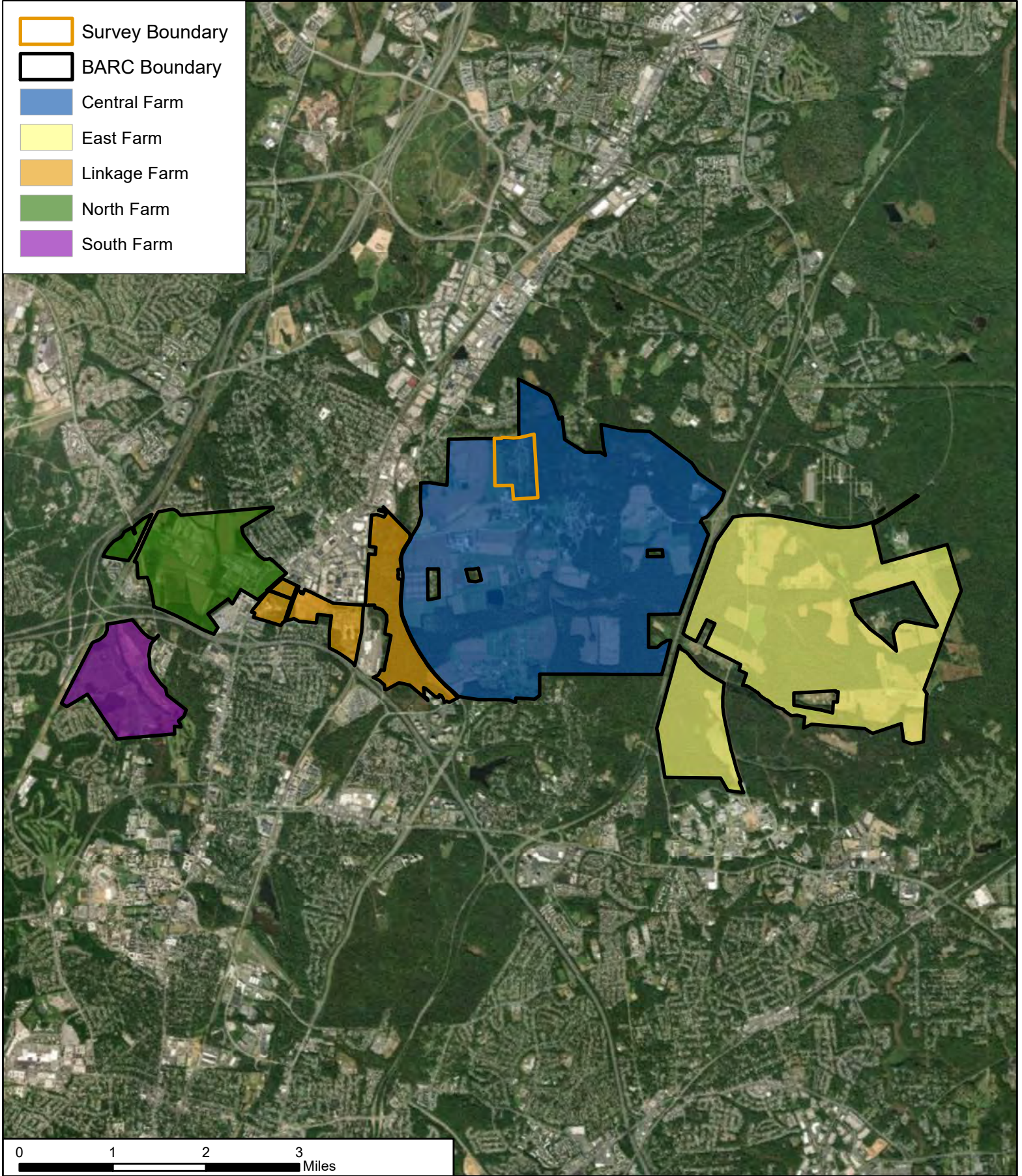
\\URSgermantown.us.ie.urs\germantown\Projects\ENVIAP\CRM\USDA - BARC CRM study, Phase 1\900-GIS and Graphics\920 GIS\ArchHist\Fig1B264



TITLE	Beltsville Agricultural Research Center Overview Map Building 281 – House for Poultryman (PG:62-27)
-------	--

PROJ NO	
FIGURE	1

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



0 1 2 3 Miles

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





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

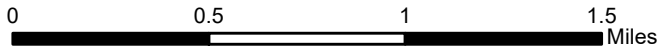
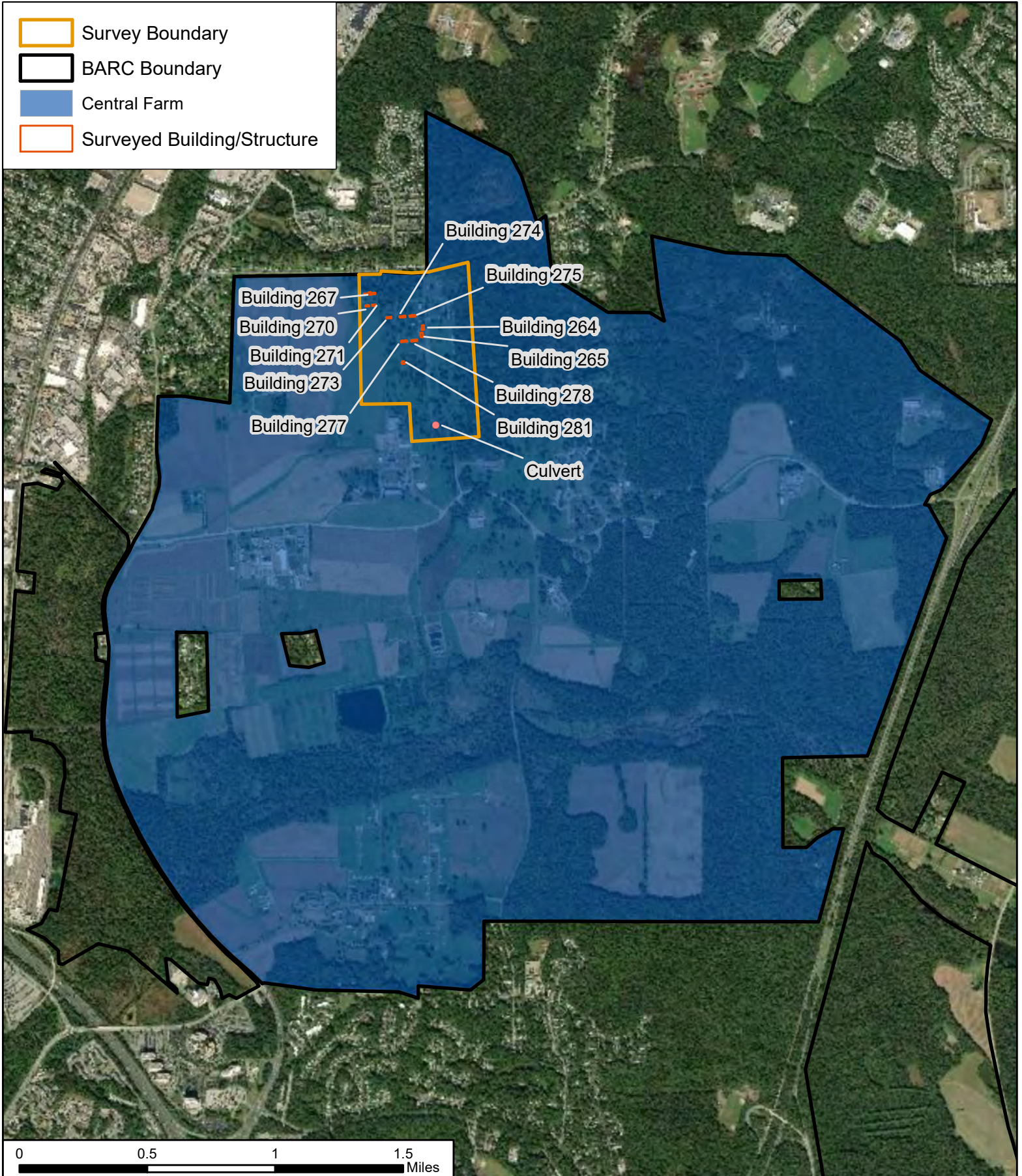


TITLE Beltsville Agricultural Research Center Overview Map  
Building 281 – House for Poultryman (PG:62-27)

PROJ NO

FIGURE

-  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





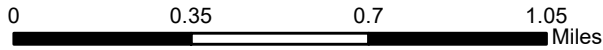
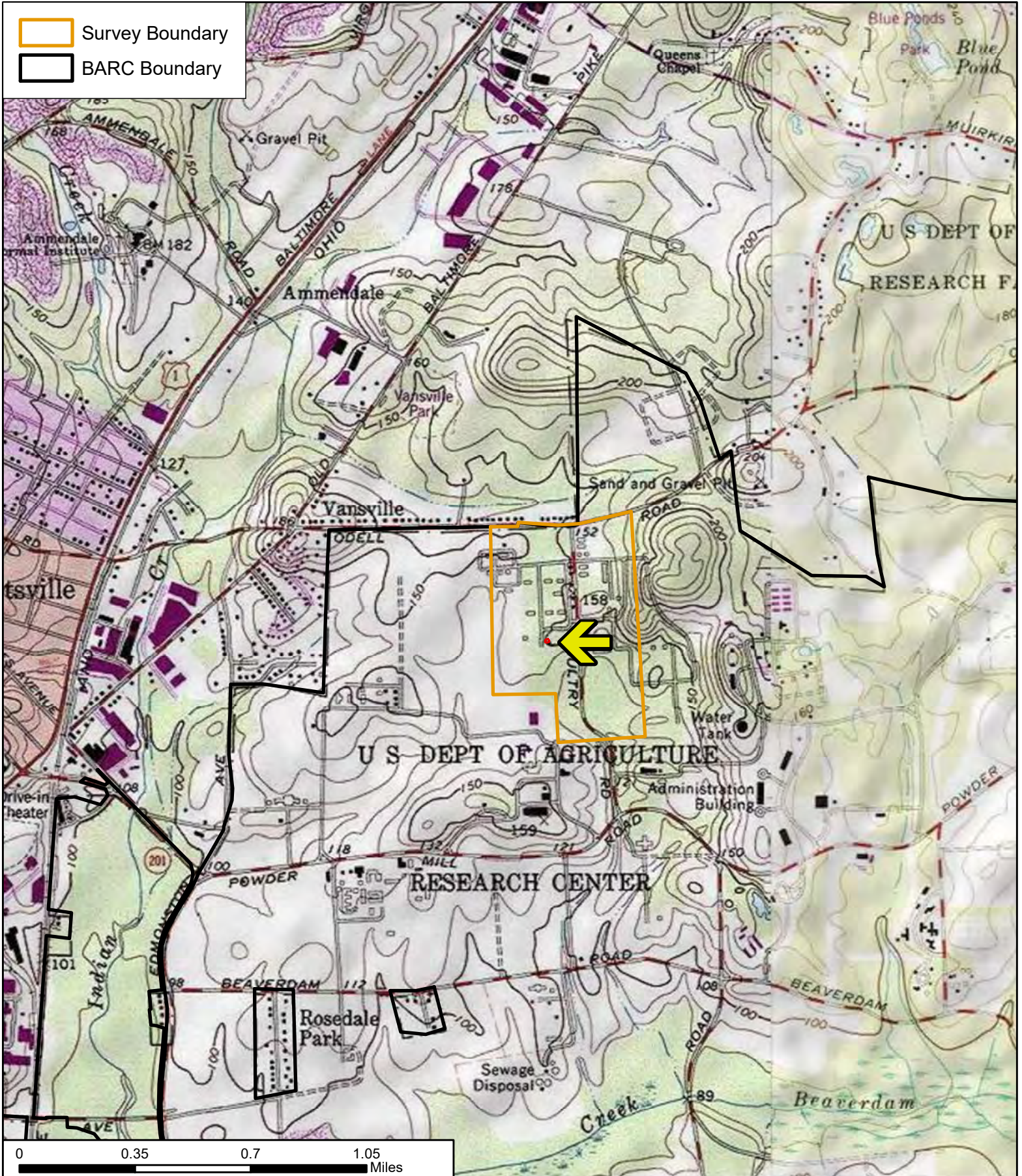
TITLE Beltsville Agricultural Research Center Central Farm  
Building 281 – House for Poultryman (PG:62-27)

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



 Survey Boundary  
 BARC Boundary

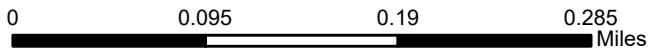
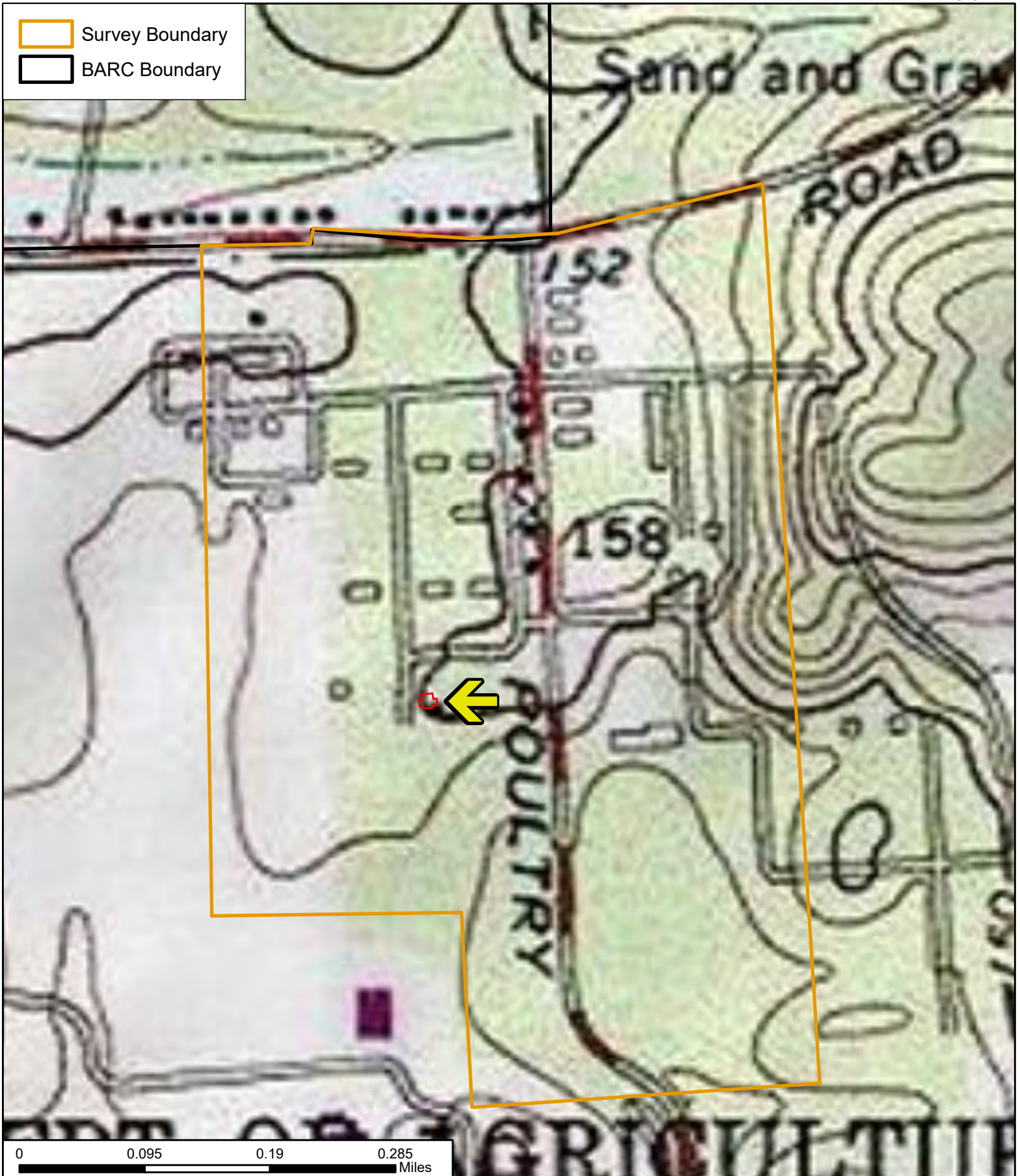


CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
SCALE	1:24,000
SOURCE	USGS 7.5' Beltsville, MD Quad, 1979
\\URSGermantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENVI\AP\CRM\USDA - BARC CRM study, Phase 1\900-GIS and Graphics\920 GIS\ArchHist\Fig4_281	



TITLE Beltsville Agricultural Research Center Building 281 – House for Poultryman (PG:62-27)	
PROJ NO	
FIGURE	
	4

 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\ENV\IAP\CRM\USDA - BARC CRM study, Phase 1\900-GIS and Graphics\920 GIS\ArchHist\Fig5\_281

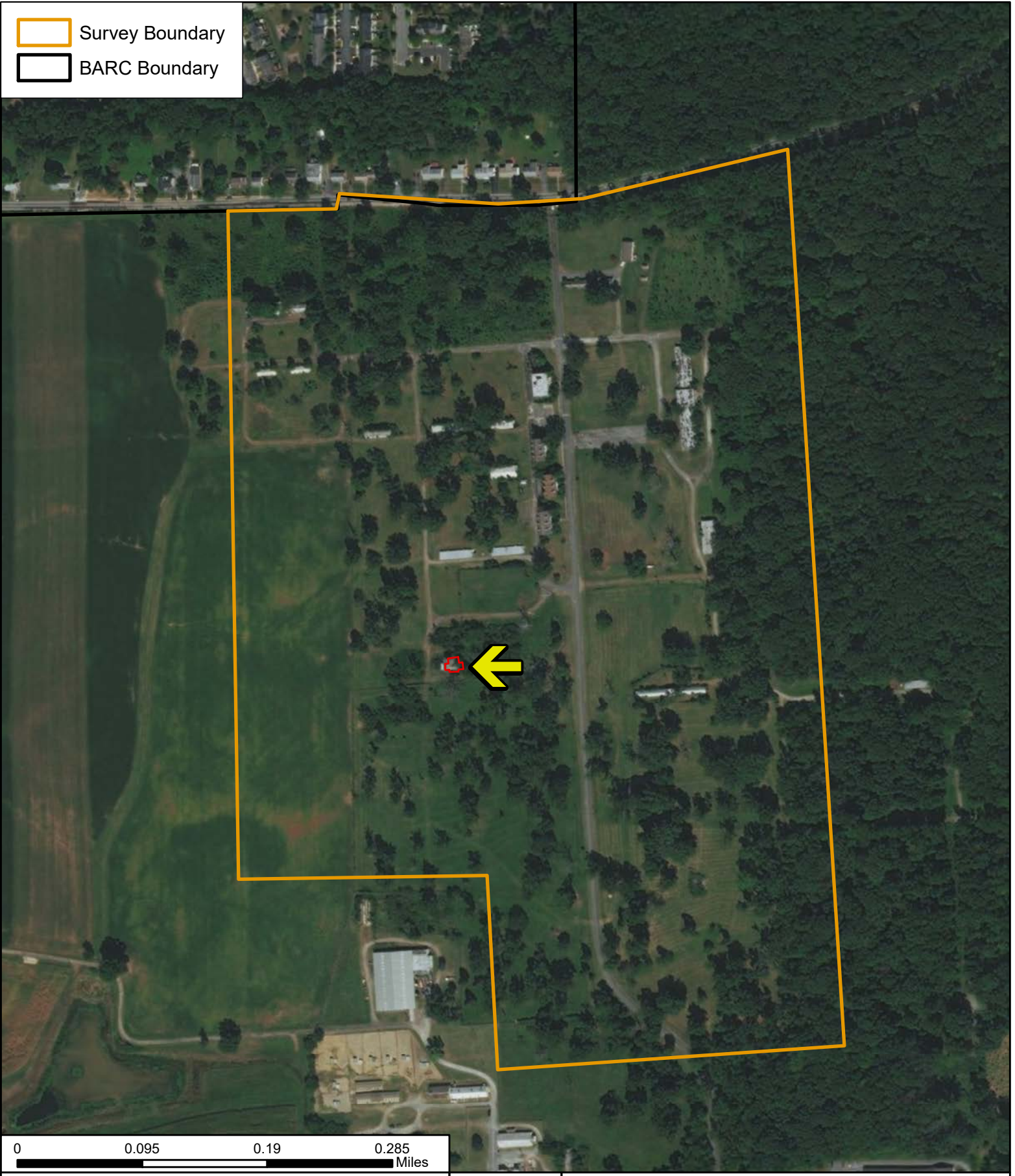


TITLE Beltsville Agricultural Research Center  
Building 281 – House for Poultryman (PG:62-27)

PROJ NO

FIGURE

 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

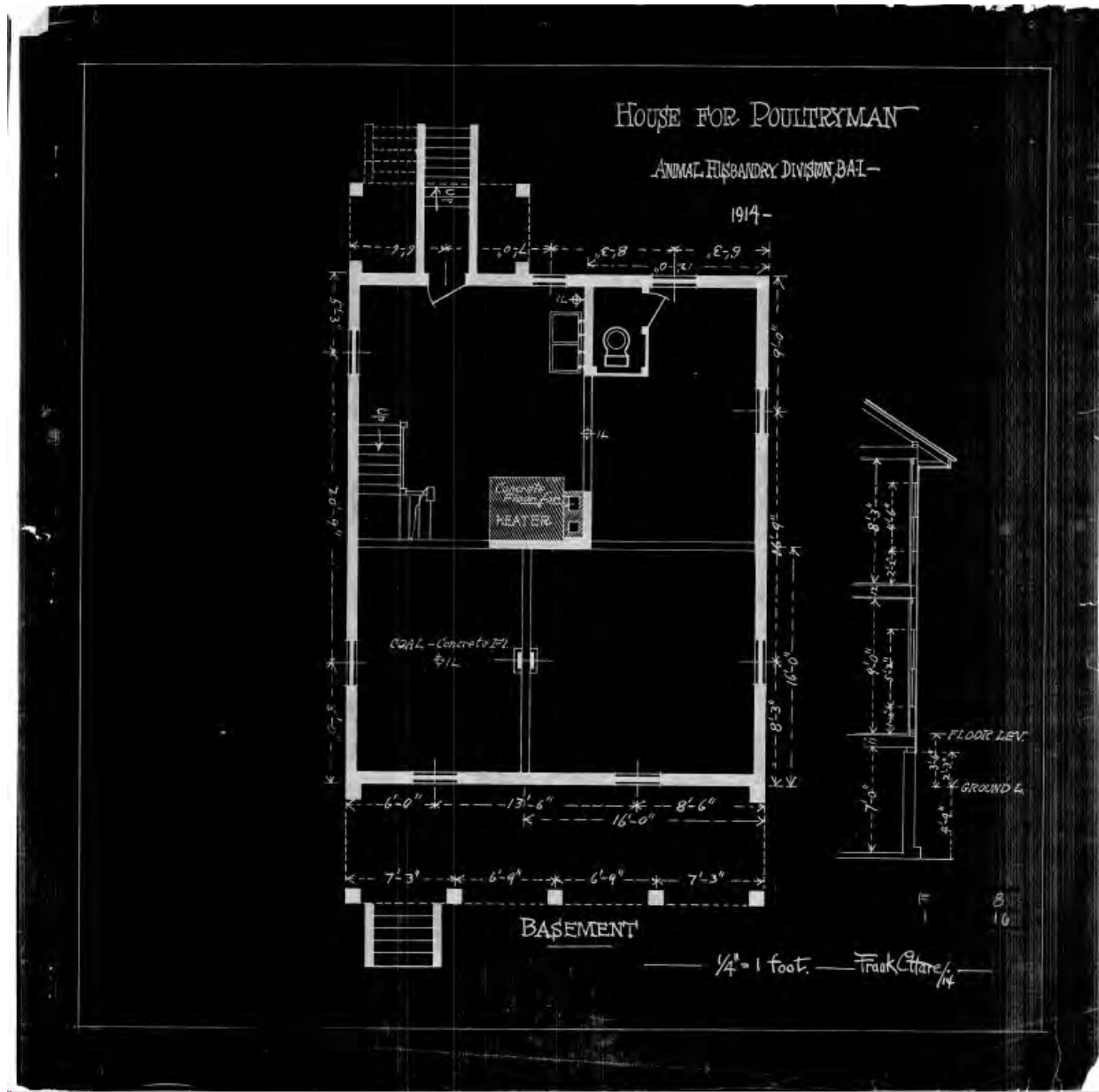


TITLE Beltsville Agricultural Research Center  
Building 281 – House for Poultryman (PG:62-27)

PROJ NO

FIGURE 6

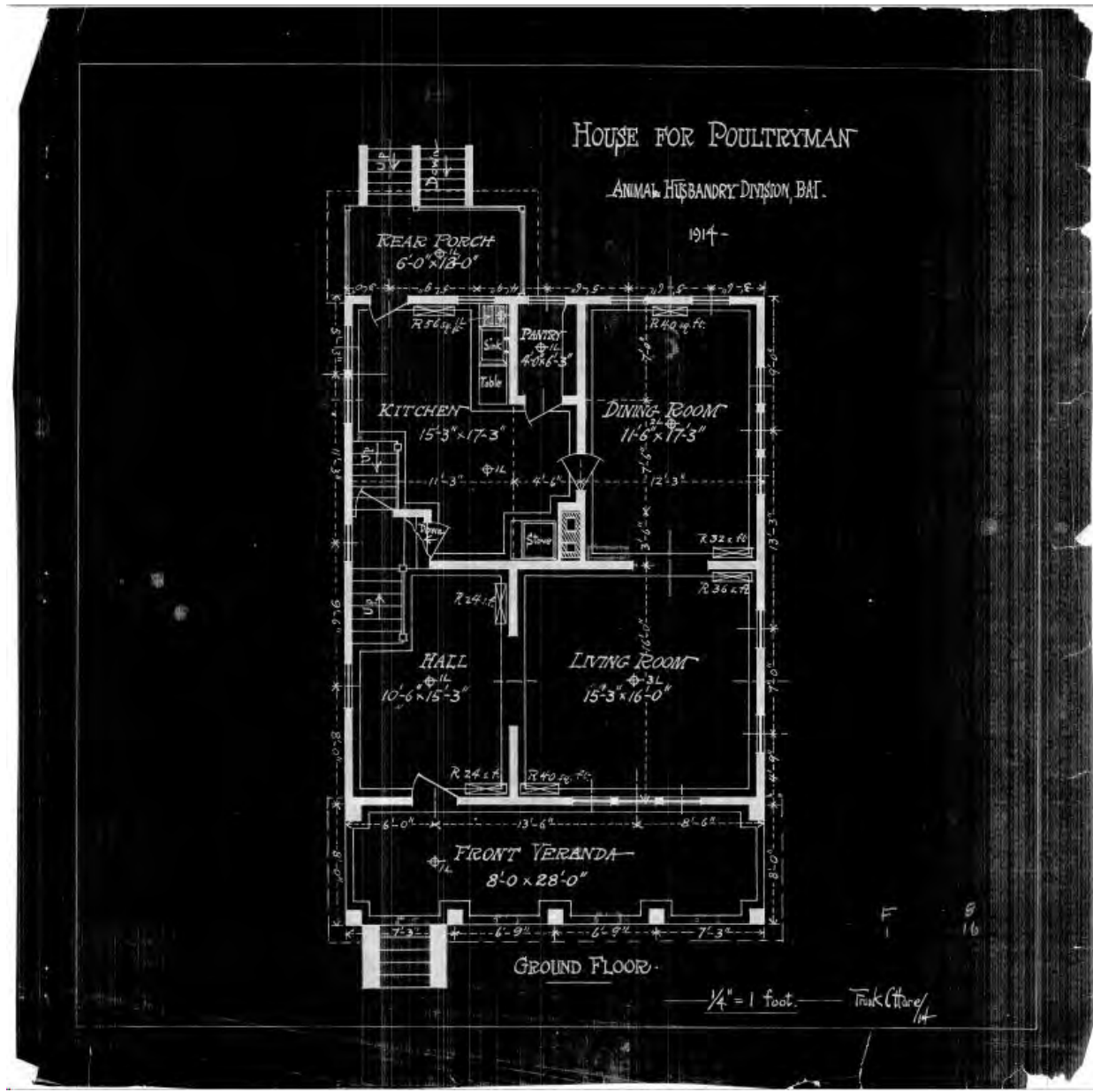
\\URSGermantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENVI\AP\CRM\USDA - BARC CRM study, Phase 1\900-GIS and Graphics\920 GIS\ArchHist\Fig1B264



CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
SCALE	
SOURCE	AECOM
W:\URS\Germantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENVI\AP\CRM\USDA - BARC CRM study, Phase 1\900-GIS and Graphics\920 GIS\ArchHist\281\Fig7_HD281.mxd	

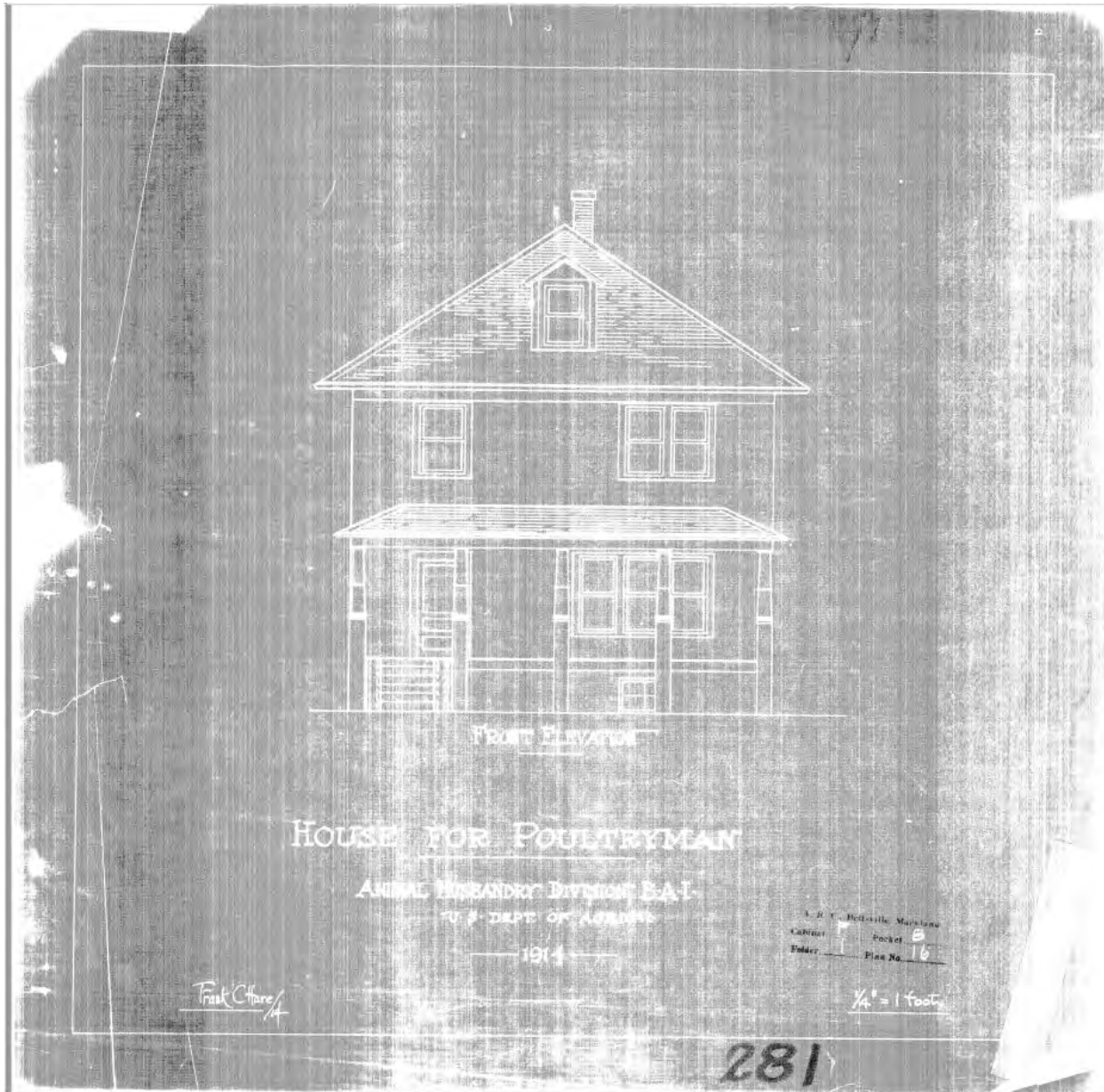
TITLE	Historic Drawing: Basement Plan
PROJ NO	
FIGURE	7





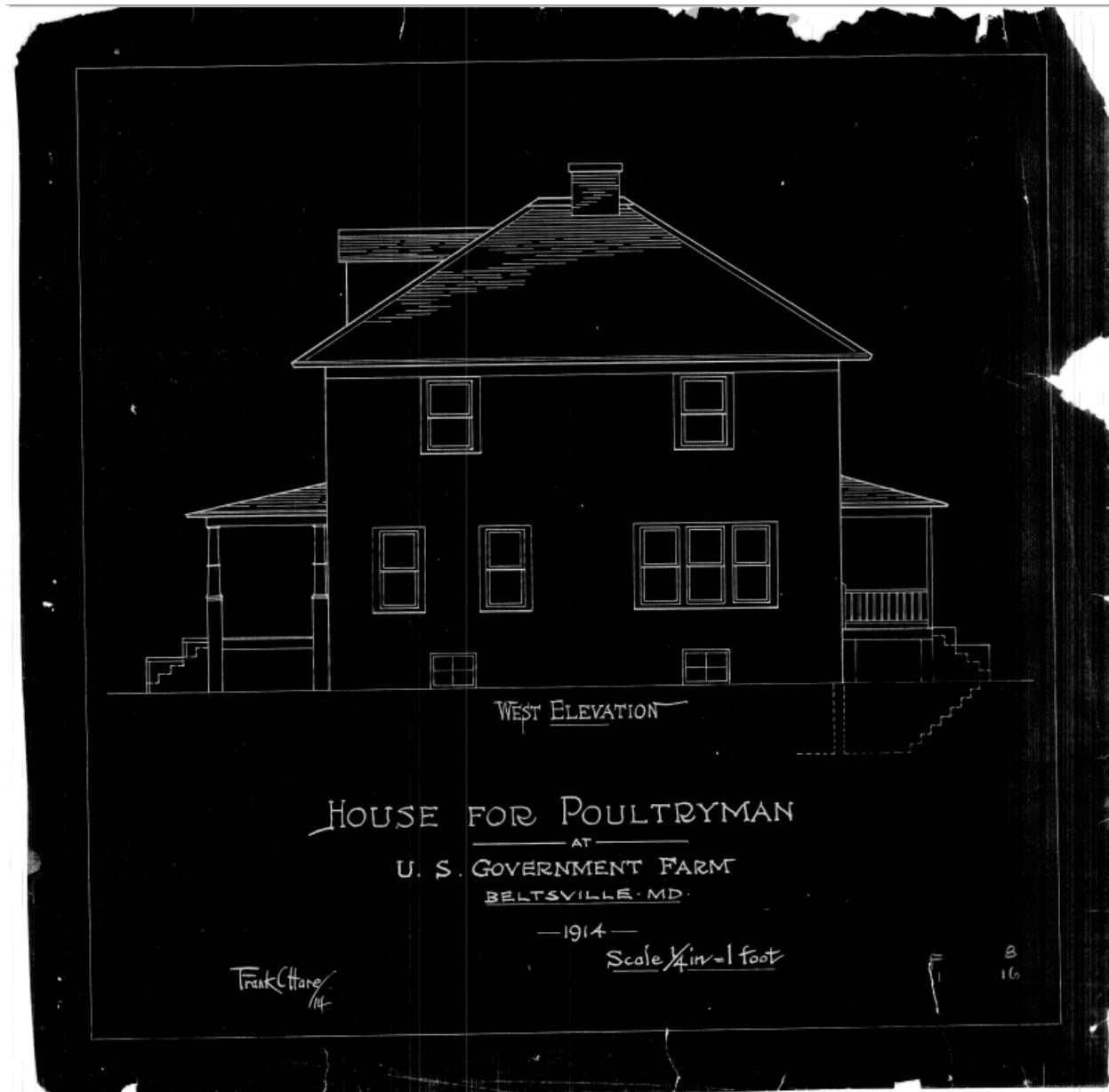
CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
SCALE	
SOURCE	AECOM
W:\RSGermantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENVI\AP\CRM\USDA - BARC CRM study, Phase 1\900-GIS and Graphics\920 GIS\ArchHist\281\Fig8_HD281.mxd	

TITLE	
Historic Drawing: Ground Floor Plan	
PROJ NO	
FIGURE	8



CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
SCALE	
SOURCE	AECOM
W:\RS\Germantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENVI\AP\CRM\USDA - BARC CRM study, Phase 1\900-GIS and Graphics\920 GIS\ArchHist\281\Fig9_HD281.mxd	

TITLE	
Historic Drawing: Front (North) Elevation	
PROJ NO	
FIGURE	9



CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
SCALE	
SOURCE	AECOM
W:\URS\Germantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENVI\AP\CRM\USDA - BARC CRM study, Phase 1\900-GIS and Graphics\920 GIS\ArchHist\281\Fig10_HD281.mxd	

TITLE	Historic Drawing: West Elevation
PROJ NO	
FIGURE	10

PROJ NO	
FIGURE	10

**Building 281: House for Poultryman  
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:62-27\_2019\_09\_25\_01.tif, Building 281, House for Poultryman, Central Farm, View of South Elevation, Looking Northwest
2. PG:62-27\_2019\_09\_25\_02.tif, Building 281, House for Poultryman, Central Farm, View of South and West Elevations, Looking Northeast
3. PG:62-27\_2019\_09\_25\_03.tif, Building 281, House for Poultryman, Central Farm, View of North Elevation Dormer, Looking Southeast
4. PG:62-27\_2019\_09\_25\_04.tif, Building 281, House for Poultryman, Central Farm, View of Hall, Looking Northeast
5. PG:62-27\_2019\_09\_25\_05.tif, Building 281, House for Poultryman, Central Farm, View of Living Room Fireplace, Looking East



Photo 1 – Building 281, House for Poultryman, Central Farm, View of South Elevation, Looking Northwest



Photo 2 – Building 281, House for Poultryman, Central Farm, View of South and West Elevations, Looking Northeast

CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District	TITLE	Photographs
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS		Building 281 – House for Poultryman (PG:62-27)
SCALE	-		PROJ NO
SOURCE	AECOM		FIGURE
\\URSGermantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENVI\AP\CRM\USDA - BARC CRM study, Phase 1\900-GIS and Graphics\920 GIS\ArchHist\281\Fig_Photo2811.mxd			7



Photo 3 – Building 281, House for Poultryman, Central Farm, View of North Elevation Dormer, Looking Southeast



Photo 4 – Building 281, House for Poultryman, Central Farm, View of Hall, Looking Northeast

CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District	TITLE	Photographs
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS		Building 281 – House for Poultryman (PG:62-27)
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\281\Fig_Photo2812.mxd			



Photo 5 – Building 281, House for Poultryman, Central Farm,  
View of Living Room Fireplace, Looking East

CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District		TITLE	Photographs Building 281 – House for Poultryman (PG:62-27)
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\281\Fig_Photo2813.mxd				