BERNARD JOHNSON YOUNG INC.

FINAL SUBMITTAL

HISTORIC SITE SURVEY
BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER

BELTSVILLE, MARYLAND

PREPARED FOR:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
CONTRACT NO. 53-3K15-5-9071
TASK ORDER NUMBER 14

VOLUME IV
BUILDING FORMS

JUNE 1998

ROBINSON & ASSOCIATES, INC.
RHODESIDE & HARWELL, INC.

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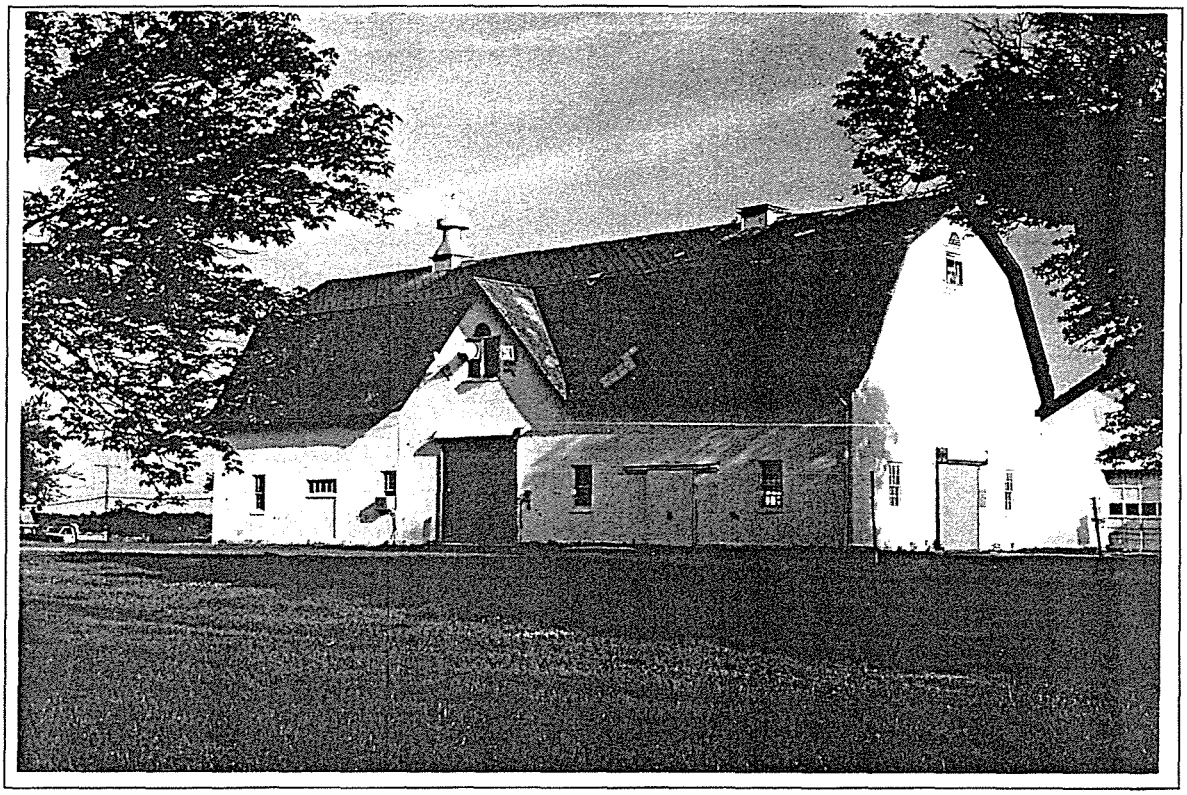
BERNARD JOHNSON YOUNG INC.
Architecture • Engineering • Planning • Systems

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER

BELTSVILLE, MARYLAND

STRUCTURE FORMS

VOLUME 4



Prepared for:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Prepared by:

ROBINSON & ASSOCIATES, INC.
&
RHODESIDE & HARWELL, INC.

In association with:

BERNARD JOHNSON YOUNG, INC.

FINAL SUBMISSION
JUNE 1998

FINAL SUBMISSION
JUNE 1998

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER
BELTSVILLE, MARYLAND

STRUCTURE FORMS (156-288)
VOLUME 4

Prepared for:
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 156	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: C-4
Building Name/Historic Name: Road Shelter and Comfort Station		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm/Dairy Area		
Date of Construction/Source: 1941/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Comfort Station		

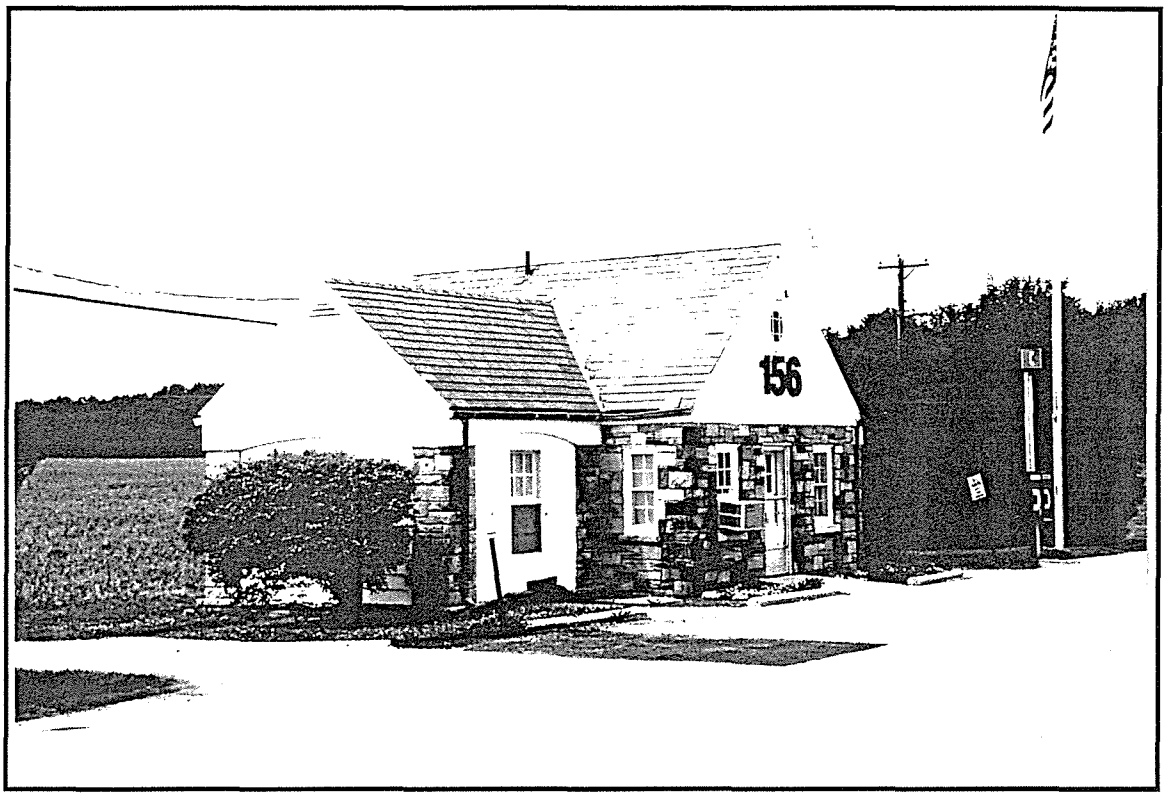


Photo ID: Building 156, North and East Facades, 6/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This is a small front-gable building with a side gable wing on either side. The north facade center portion of the building is stone masonry backed with four-inch cinder blocks. The central entryway contains a storm door. To the left of the door is a small six-pane window, and a larger six-over-six window is to the right of the door. The gable area is clapboard and a small multi-pane circular window is located at the apex. The wings have stone corners, with the center portions containing filled in clapboard sections. Double-hung multi-pane windows are featured on both wings, and there are vents in both gables. The roof is covered with slate.

The original drawings for this building indicate that it was constructed as a comfort station. The wings were originally porches on either side of the main building. They were filled in at a later, unknown date, leaving the original masonry piers at the corners of the wings. In 1957, the building was used by the Park Police, and was later occupied by the BARC security force until the unit relocated to Building 186.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes __ No __

Retains Integrity: Yes __ No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 17, 152, 310 and 54, Entry 135 D, Box 4; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: D. Bloom/S. Foell	**Affiliation:** R&A	**Date:** June 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 157	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: D-4
Building Name/Historic Name: Laboratory and Dairy Products Building		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm/Bureau of Dairy Industry/South Dairy Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Experimental Dairy Laboratory/Vacant		

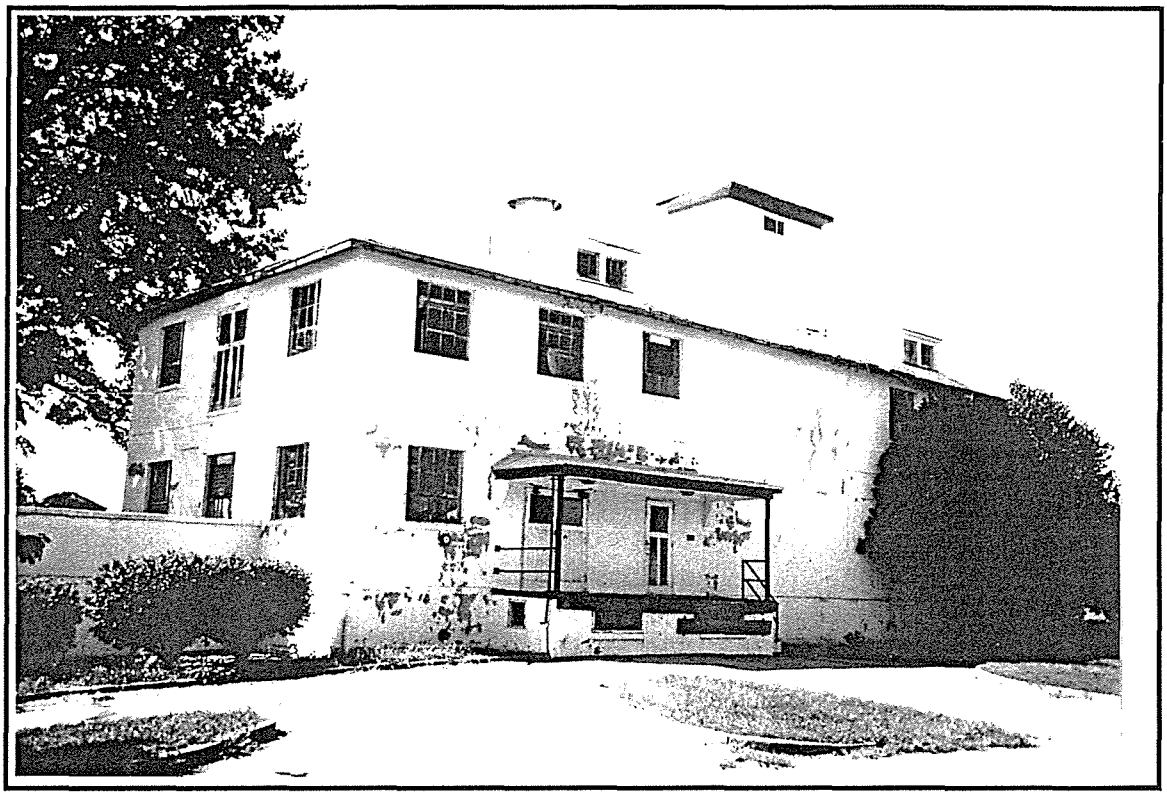


Photo ID: Building 157, East and South Facades, 4/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This is a two-story, poured concrete, rectangular laboratory building with a concrete foundation and raised basement. There are three bays on the north facade. Original twelve-pane windows with four central panes that pivot outward are on the first and second levels. There are metal replacement doors on the east elevation that open to a loading dock area on a raised platform. An elevator on the interior of the east elevation rises beyond the roofline and is capped by a hipped roof. Original wood double doors are located on the second level of the south elevation and have no exterior stairs or porch. Two hipped roof ventilator dormers are on both the east and west elevations. The hipped roof is covered foam insulation over the original asbestos shingles, and metal aerators are located on the ridgeline. There are exposed wooden rafters which are in poor condition. No gutter system is present. The building appears to have been added onto at the south end, although an attempt was made to remain true to the overall form of the building core. Although currently unoccupied, the building is in fair condition, although the roof is in poor condition. The building is located adjacent to Well #1, and there is evidence of planned foundation plantings.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes __ No __

Retains Integrity: Yes _X_ No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 17, 152, 310 and 54, Entry 135 D, Box 4; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

The portion of Building 157 that contains Well #1, was considered as part of a grouping of water supply-related buildings and structures, and determined not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. (MHT # PG 61-23)

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell	**Affiliation:** R&A	**Date:** January 1997

History and Significance

The Dairy Products Laboratory was constructed as part of FP 13 and funded with unspecified New Deal money. The floor plans specify a variety of uses in the building. In addition to offices and laboratory space, there was a cheddar cheese room, a Swiss cheese room, a market milk room, and seven curing rooms. A planting plan for this building exists. For more specific information on the landscape, see the Landscape forms for the Central Farm.

This building was constructed to expand the Bureau of Dairy Industry's research into the area of manufacturing . By 1936, there were more workers involved in manufacturing research than in actual production work at the Bureau of Dairy Industry. Then Chief of the Bureau, Oliver Reed, stated that he believed the manufacturing research yielded a higher economic return to the industry than the work on breeding and actual milk production. Some of the most productive experimental work involved investigations of sources of bacterial contamination, methods of sterilizing equipment, and shipping milk in frozen concentrated conditions. Studies were also conducted on evaporated milk, ice cream, cheese, and butter. These experiments were concerned primarily with preserving the flavor and appearance of products during transportation and storage. Ultimately, more products reached consumers without spoiling, thus decreasing waste and increasing profit for farmers and manufacturers.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 159	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: D-4
Building Name/Historic Name: Dairy Residence		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm/Bureau of Dairy Industry		
Date of Construction/Source: 1928/NARA		
Historic Use/Current Use: Residence/Vacant		

Photo ID: Building 159, North and East Facades, 4/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes __ No __

Retains Integrity: Yes __ No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 17, 152, 310 and 54, Entry 135 D, Box 4; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Building 159 has been determined not individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. (MHT # PG 67-26)

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell/C. Hooper	**Affiliation:** R&A	**Date:** April 1997

Description

Building 159 is a one-and-a-half-story, concrete-block bungalow with a prominent front-gabled entrance porch. A steeply pitched side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and wooden brackets is covered with diamond-shaped asbestos shingles. An off-center, interior, brick chimney protrudes from the roof on the south elevation. The rear yard is enclosed by a chain-link fence. The principal (north) facade, which fronts on Powder Mill Road, features an open, concrete-slab entrance porch covering two-thirds of the elevation. The entrance porch has Craftsman-style decorative brackets where the porch supports meet the roof. The front door is centered on this elevation, and is flanked by irregularly placed, one-over-one, double-hung windows. The front door is paneled and has a six-light window, and is obscured by a modern metal storm door. A flight of five concrete steps leads to the porch. The porch and stairs are enclosed by a metal railing. A wooden trellis covers the south porch opening. The east elevation is partially covered by a small wooden shed that appears to be of later vintage. There are four, one-over-one, double-hung windows on the first story. Two of the windows are placed singly, and the other two windows at the front of the house are paired. A single, one-over-one, double-hung window is centered in the gable on the second story. The south elevation has a single door topped with a small awning. There are two irregularly placed windows on the first story of this elevation; the eastern window is slightly smaller than the western window. There is one small single-paned window located in the building's foundation, directly under the larger western window. The west elevation contains a board and batten area within the gable. The area below the board and batten is poured concrete. A storm window is featured in the gable. Three other storm windows are located on the first level. The raised basement contains three small single pane windows. A vent is also located in the gable area. Building 159 fronts onto Powder Mill Road, a prominent curvilinear thoroughfare that runs east-west through this portion of BARC.

History and Significance

Building 159 was built in 1928 as part of the New Deal expansion effort at the Bureau of Dairy Industry. Designed by employees of the Bureau, the materials and overall design of Building 159 are similar to those used by the Bureau of Dairy Industry's engineers for barns, laboratories, and related buildings in the Dairy Area.

Building 159 is the older of two bungalows (Building 160 dates to c. 1933) constructed along Powder Mill Road by the Bureau of Dairy Industry. The housing at BARC was used to accommodate certain employees who, because of their duties, needed to live on site. Building 159 was occupied in the mid-1930s by Walter E. Becker, a mechanical superintendent at BARC. Approximately $300 per year was deducted from his annual salary of $2,500 dollars per year to cover the cost of rent, heat, and lighting. At the time, Building 159 was described as a "semi-bungalow-concrete" with seven rooms and a bath. Bungalows made excellent employee housing, as these typically small homes were economical to build and maintain. Today, the residence retains most of its original materials and features.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 160	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: D-4
Building Name/Historic Name: Residence		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm/Bureau of Dairy Industry		
Date of Construction/Source: c.1933/BDI		
Historic Use/Current Use: Residence/Vacant		

Photo ID: Building 160, North Facade, 2/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

Building 160 is located within the Dairy Area of the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC), one of the earliest areas developed by the Department of Agriculture at the site. The house was constructed by the Bureau of Dairy Industry (BDI) c. 1933 and is located on Powder Mill Road. Building 160 is adjacent to Building 159, another bungalow built by the Bureau of Dairy Industry. Both were constructed to house employees of the BDI. Building 160 is currently unoccupied.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 17, 152, 310 and 54, Entry 135 D, Box 4; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Building 160 has been determined not individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. (MHT # PG 67-27)

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell/C. Hooper	Affiliation: R&A	Date: January 1997

Description

Building 160 is a one-story, Craftsman-style, poured concrete bungalow with a low hipped roof with overhanging eaves. The exterior of the building has been covered with stucco. The roof, which is covered with composition roll material scored to look like shingles, is punctuated by two small triangular central dormers, one on the north elevation and one on the south. Each dormer has a three-light horizontal window. A stuccoed interior chimney protrudes from the roof on the east elevation. The principal (north) facade is three bays wide, each of which is delineated by four engaged piers. The upper half of each bay is highlighted by a tripartate fenestration pattern. Located in the center bay, the front door is paneled and has a six-light window. The original door is obscured by a modern metal storm door. An Arts and Crafts-style, vertical, four-light tympanum is placed over the door, and narrow ten-light vertical sidelights flank the door. The two outer bays each feature a large, central, one-over-one, double-hung window, again flanked by narrow ten-light vertical sidelights. A projecting beltcourse emphasizes the level of the raised basement, and aligns with the top step of a flight of five concrete stairs leading to the front door. The east elevation has three, one-over-one, double-hung windows with simple concrete sills. The south elevation has a small recessed entry porch at the rear door. A flight of five concrete steps leads to the porch, and the porch and stairs are enclosed by a metal railing. A pier supporting a corner of the hipped roof is located in the southwest corner of the building. Two, large, one-over-one, double-hung windows with simple concrete sills complete this elevation. The raised basement is punctuated by a small single-paned basement window, located adjacent to the rear flight of stairs. A wooden bulkhead door which leads to the basement is centered beneath the two larger windows. The west elevation has two, one-over-one, double-hung windows with simple concrete sills. The recessed rear entry porch and the pier supporting the roof are also visible from this elevation. The building is situated on Powder Mill Road, a prominent curvilinear road which runs east-west through BARC.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 160A	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: D-4
Building Name/Historic Name: Chemical Storage Vault		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm/Bureau of Dairy Industry/Powder Mill Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1933/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Storage		

Photo ID: Building 160A, South and West Facades, 1/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This is a one story poured concrete storage building with a stucco finish. The hipped roof is covered with diamond-pane shingles. Overhanging wood eaves with exposed rafters are present. The north facade contains double wooden doors at the west end with four-light windows at the upper half of the door. Two six-light, three-over-three, wooden sash windows are present. The west facade has a square wooden opening with a concrete sill. Above the opening is a two-light transom. The south facade has a single six-light window on the east side. There are serious cracks on both the south and north elevations. The east facade has a central wooden window with six lights and a concrete sill, above which is a two-light transom also with a concrete sill.

This small building was used to store chemicals used by the Bureau of Dairy Industry. Correspondence indicates that the materials stored here were used to sterilize the dairy barns.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes __ No __

Retains Integrity: Yes __ No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 17, 152, 310 and 54, Entry 135 D, Box 4; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: January 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 161, 161A	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: D-4
Building Name/Historic Name: U.S. Experimental Farm Nutrition Lab Building		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm/Bureau of Dairy Industry/Powder Mill Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1914;1931/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Farm Nutrition Lab Building/Offices		

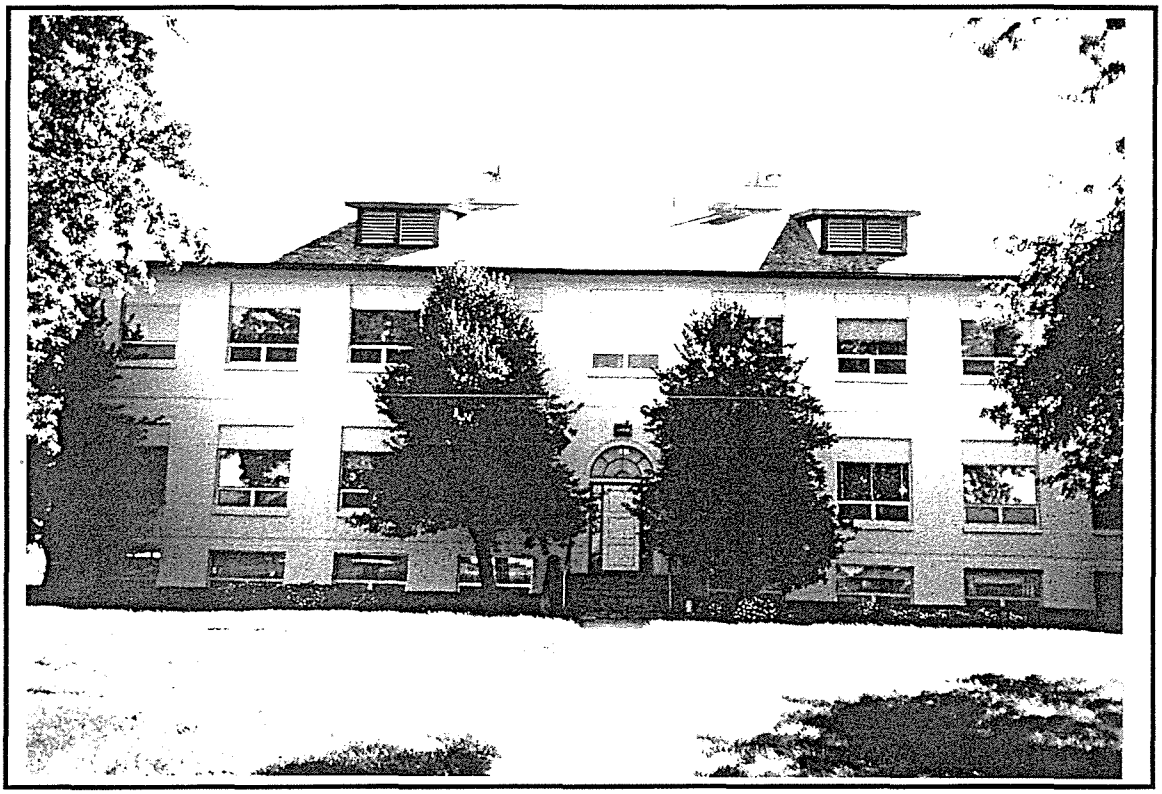


Photo ID: Building 161, North Facade, 1/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This large, three-story building faces north on Powder Mill Road. It is of poured-concrete construction atop a concrete foundation. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and there are two ventilators along the ridge line. The principal (north) facade is nine bays across, punctuated by large windows that have been filled in. There is a central entrance door with a fanlight and sidelights (later addition). Other facades feature smaller windows (on later portions of building). There are metal replacement doors throughout, and metal gutters are present. The adjacent laboratory (Building 161A) is located partially underground. Large ventilation tubing extrudes from west facade.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 17, 152, 310 and 54, Entry 135 D, Box 4; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: CEH	Affiliation: R&A	Date: January 1997

History and Significance

The original drawings of 1914 provided for an administration building with laboratories, and a veterinarian facility in the basement. The building was significantly altered in the 1930s with the money that came from public works funding. The Nutrition Laboratory Building as it was designed in the early 1930s features asbestos shingles, copper flashing and gutters, cement stucco on the cheeks of the dormer windows, galvanized iron ventilators on the roof. The interior plan accommodated animal rooms and cages on the basement level, a library and offices for the herdsman, superintendent and clerks at the west side of the first floor and a large assembly room on the east side; a library, office, and the cow records on the west side of the second floor, and labs, a wash room and a balance room on the east side. A dumbwaiter shaft ran through the center of the building. The first floor stairhall and entrance featured a cement plaster finish on the upper half of the walls and glazed wall tile on lower half, like wainscot. Soon after the 1931 construction was completed, the basement floor plan was rearranged with the removal of the vet facilities; the floor instead was occupied by a men's lounging room and locker room, a vault, and a receiving room. In 1936, new equipment was installed in the laboratory, engendering further renovations. A vacuum chamber was established to house a photo-cell and amplifier tube, and a spectro-photometer room. Additional alterations were made in 1941. The building was further altered in the 1960s and again in 1981.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 162	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: D-4
Building Name/Historic Name: Carpenter Shop		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm/Burea of Dairy Industry		
Date of Construction/Source: 1931/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Carpenter Shop/Energy Metabolism Unit		

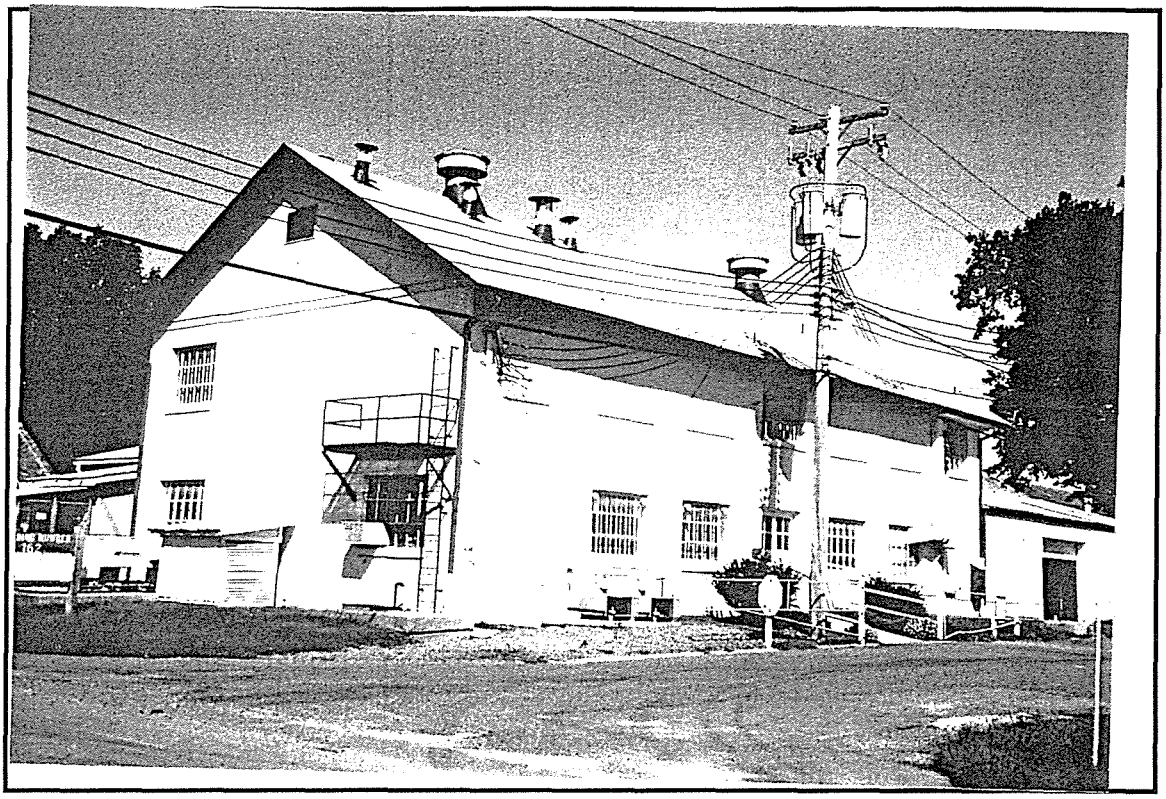


Photo ID: Building 162, West and South Facades, 1/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

Building 162 was constructed as part of the New Deal-era expansion of the existing Dairy Area. Little is known about the building. Correspondence of the Bureau of Dairy Industry indicates that it was an all-purpose type of shop that was central to the general maintenance of the Dairy Area.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 17, 152, 310 and 54, Entry 135 D, Box 4; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: HPE	Affiliation: R&A	Date: January 1997

Description

This rectangular two-story building has a side-gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and numerous galvanized iron ventilation pipes along the ridge line. The building is of concrete construction, finished with a smooth yellow plaster stucco. There are copper gutters. The windows of the building are all fixed, metal, casement windows, with 16 lights and an upper movable ventilating section. The north facade, which is six bays wide, features a first-floor, wood-frame addition with a corrugated steel roof and a concrete-block foundation (Building 162A). An exterior flight of stairs leads down to double metal doors at a basement level. At the rear, extending to the east is a large, one-story addition of cement block with a metal gable roof. The west gable-end elevation of the original main block reveals central double doors in the second story that have been closed up, as well as diamond-shaped shingles that have been stuccoed over. The south facade retains a single, central, upper-story window, with virtually all other windows blocked in. The first story has two casement windows on either side of central double doors. There are windows in the end bay at west end, blocked in. The addition is a one story with garage door on the south side with a metal strips roof. There are double doors at east end of the south facade. The east facade has three bays across casement windows. The first floor is obscured by an addition at the east end, which has four metal recessed casement windows. A ventilation panel is located in the apex of gable.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 163, 163A	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: D-4
Building Name/Historic Name: Maternity Barn/Calf Barn		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm/Bureau of Dairy Industry		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Maternity and Calf Barns		

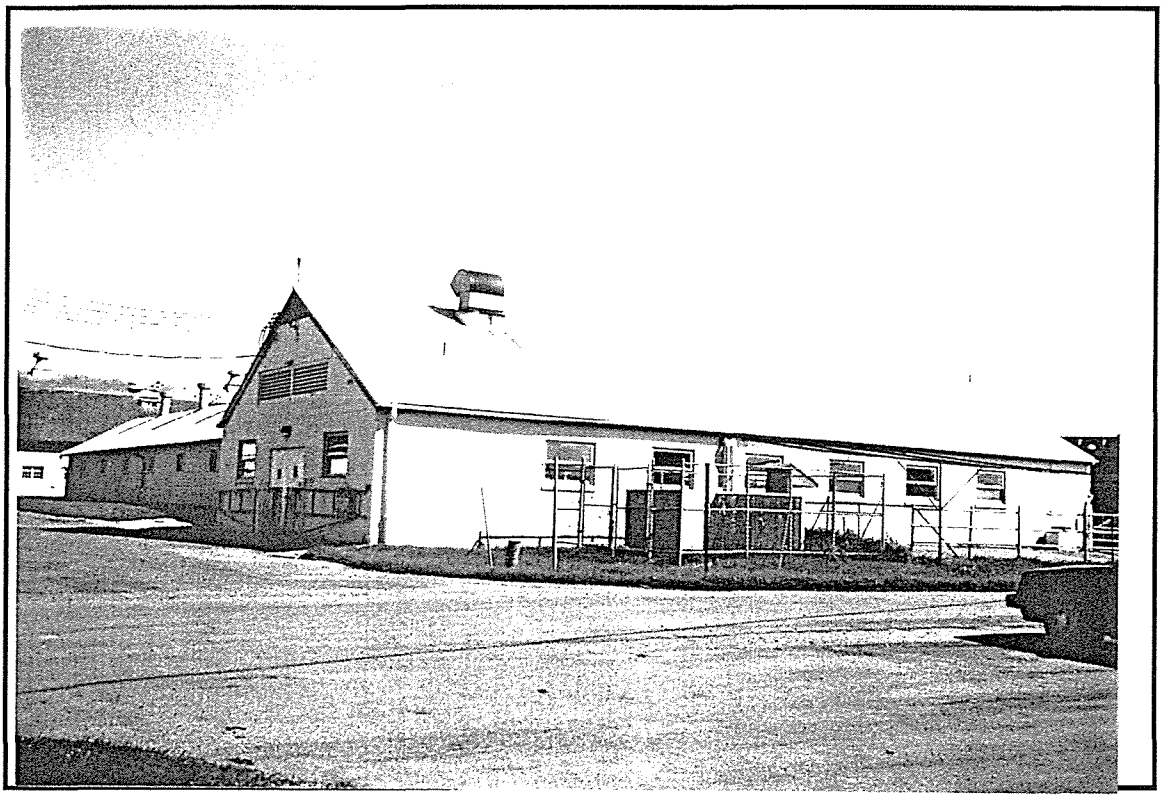


Photo ID: Building 163, Looking East, 1/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

These buildings were conceived as a unit and were constructed simultaneously. As part of the New Deal-era building campaign carried out in the Dairy Area during the 1930s, the buildings do not employ the typical materials of concrete walls with asbestos tile roof shingles. Constructed to give adjoining facilities to heifers and their calves, the building served as a type of support facility for the research of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, providing a place for the expansion of the experimental herd.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 17, 152, 310 and 54, Entry 135 D, Box 4; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell	Affiliation: R&A	Date: January 1997

Description

The maternity and calf barns are adjoining buildings which form an L-shape. Both are single-story frame barns with flushboard coverings, and both have gable roofs. The maternity barn (Building 163) lies on a north-south axis. The north facade features double metal replacement doors flanked by replacement one-over-one windows. A large metal gate covers the entire width of the facade. A louvered double vent is located in the gable area. The east facade contains the calf barn. The south facade has two off-center replacement doors, and a small, shed-roof entryway is also located off-center. Small vents are located in the gable. The west facade contains one-over-one replacement windows. The roof is covered with sheets of corrugated metal. The calf barn and the maternity barn connect at the northern end of the east facade. The calf barn (Building 163A) is situated on an east-west axis. The north facade is punctuated by a series of small, square windows, some of which are original, fixed, four-pane windows, while others have been replaced with single panes of glass. The east facade contains an off-center wood door with six panes of glass, and a small square window that has been filled. The south facade contains a series of windows and doorways which lead from the barn out to an enclosed pen. All openings contain screens. The west elevation is connected to Building 163. The gable roof is covered with sheets of corrugated metal, and ventilator shafts are present on the roof.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 163B	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: D-4
Building Name/Historic Name: Calf Barn #2		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm/Bureau of Dairy Industry		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Calf Barn		

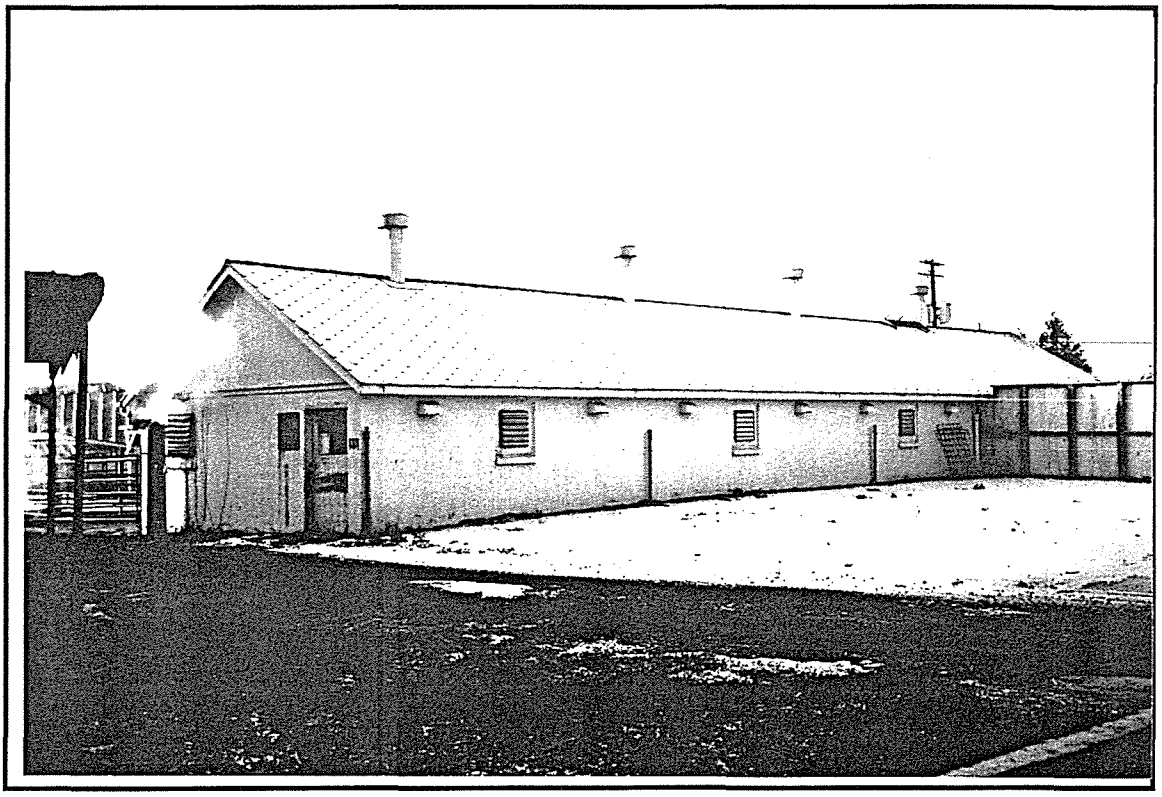


Photo ID: Building 163B, South and West Facades, 12/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This is a one-story, poured concrete barn with clapboard covering on the gable ends. The east facade contains an off-center, half-glazed metal door, and a louvered vent north is also present . The north and south facades each feature small windows, and small wood doorways lead to enclosed pens. The west facade features a single, small, fixed, square window, and a larger vent in the gable area. The gable roof is covered with red, asbestos, tile shingles. Various aerators are present on the roof.

Built at the same time as the main maternity and calf barns, Building 163B was constructed in anticipation of the growing experimental herd. Building 163B was originally connected to Building 163E, which was also constructed in 1934 and served as a calf barn/small animal building. Building 163E has since been demolished.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 17, 152, 310 and 54, Entry 135 D, Box 4; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: January 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 165	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: D-4
Building Name/Historic Name: Boiler House		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm/Bureau of Dairy Industry		
Date of Construction/Source: 1926/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Boiler House		

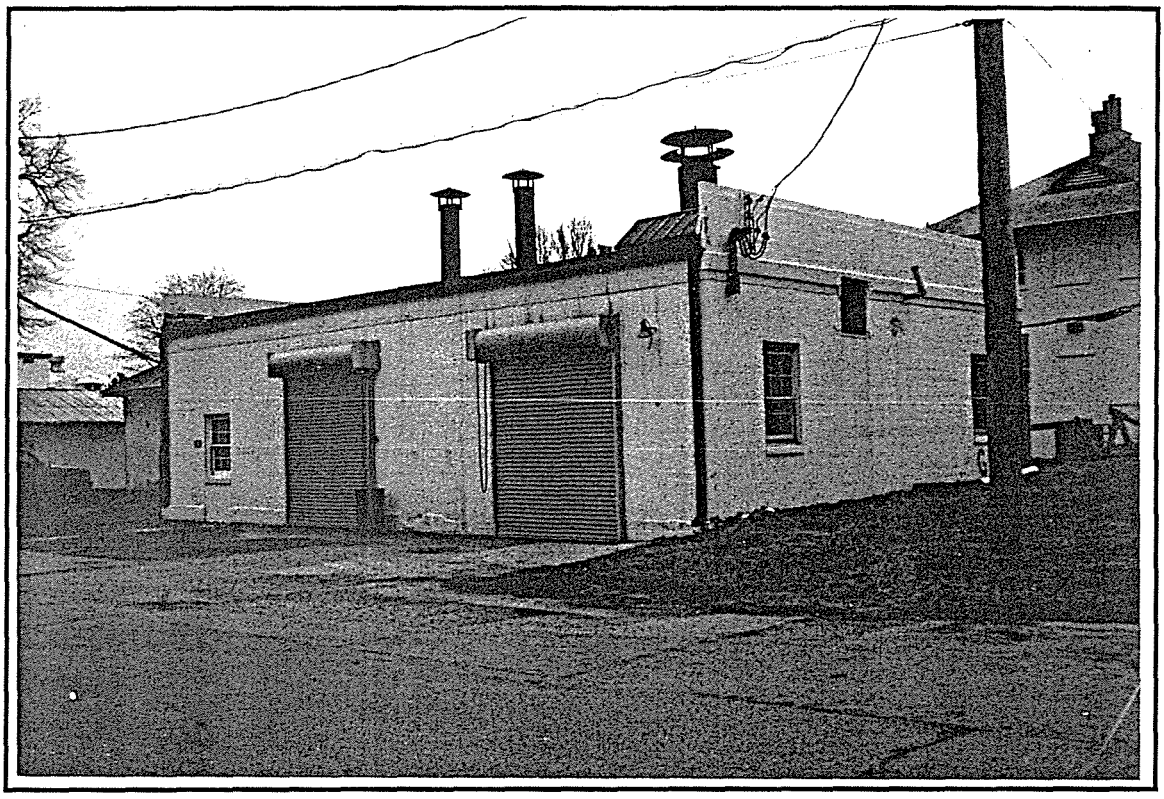


Photo ID: Building 165, South and East Facades, 1/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This one-story building is located in the center of the Dairy Area, oriented on an east-west axis south of the administration cluster along Powder Mill Road. It is of poured concrete construction atop a concrete foundation, with a flat roof. Three bays across, the building is characterized by double-hung, wood-sash windows, and copper gutters. A number of the doors have been replaced with metal roll doors.

Completed during the summer of 1926, this boiler house featured a steel coal chute and skylights. The building was divided into a boiler room on one half, and a coal room and machine room on the other half of the building. Cypress wood and common yellow pine were used for the framing of the doors and windows. The opening at the cornice level on the east facade was "located to suit the boiler breeching now in place." In 1933 new boilers were installed at the north end of the building.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 17, 152, 310 and 54, Entry 135 D, Box 4; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing/C. Hooper	Affiliation: R&A	Date: January 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 166	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: D-4
Building Name/Historic Name: Nutrition Barn		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm/Bureau of Dairy Industry		
Date of Construction/Source: 1923/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Nutrition Barn		

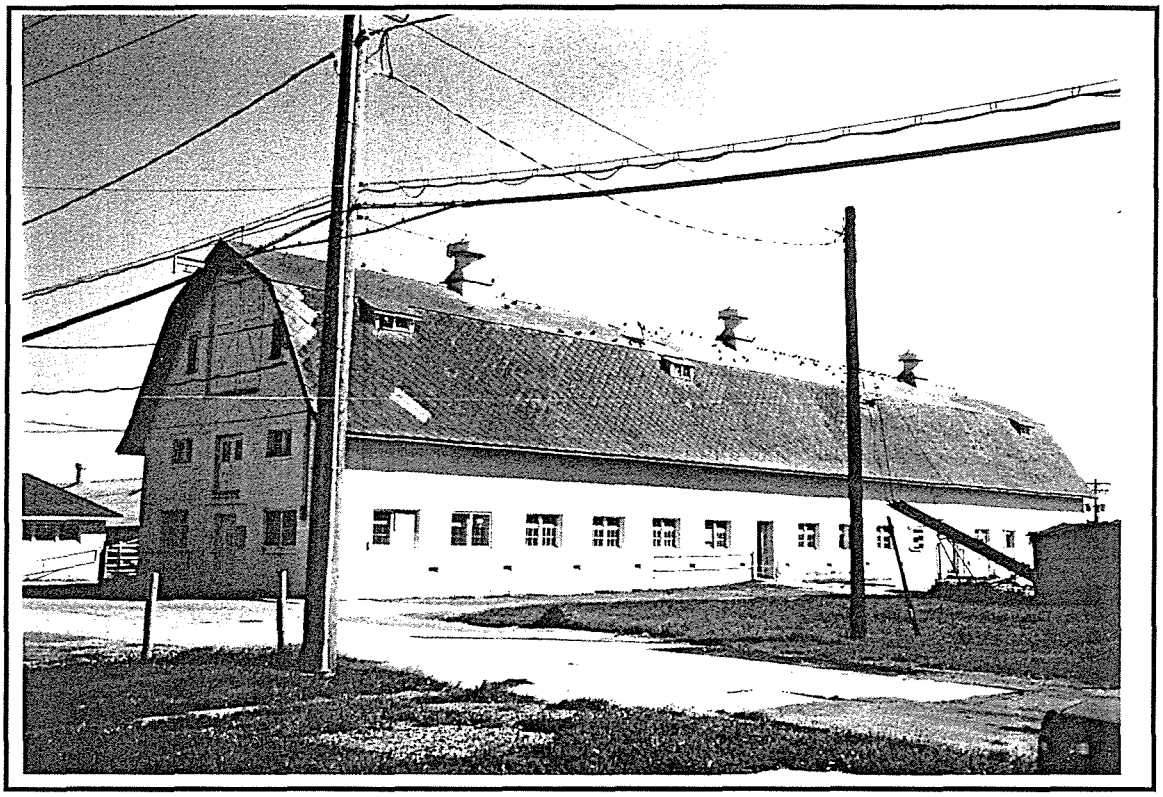


Photo ID: Building 166, North and West Facades, 1/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This rectangular barn has a gambrel roof and a raised concrete foundation. The roof has four shed-roof dormers spread along the ridge of the roof on both sides and three aluminum metal ventilation towers. The upper story of the north facade is covered with painted diamond shingles. There are also large wooden loading doors in the upper story, flanked by small narrow sidelight windows. A metal pulley system extends over the wooden doors. Below the shingled area is a smaller set of loading doors that are wooden with four lights in each door. They are flanked by a pair of square, double, four-light windows. The first floor has a central recessed door, flanked by double windows. There is a gabled projecting entrance, with a ramp for cows. The gambrel roof is covered with diamond-shaped, asbestos shingles. There is a concrete staircase to a wooden door with a three-light transom. The ground level recedes and at the basement level there is a similar wooden door. The south facade is identical to the north facade. The west facade has many windows, and two doors are located in center section of building.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes __ No __

Retains Integrity: Yes __ No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 17, 152, 310 and 54, Entry 135 D, Box 4; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: D. Bloom/H. Ewing/S. Foell	**Affiliation:** R&A	**Date:** January 1997

History and Significance

The Nutrition Barn was the site of most of the feeding research conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry. (Note its proximity to silos that are also part of the 166 series.) Experimental feeds, both dry grains and silage, were tested for their nutritional value to the herd. The results of these feeding experiments were disseminated to farmers and large-scale dairies in an attempt to assist farmers with the task of improving the health of their herds while saving money and increasing milk production. These experiments proved particularly valuable during the Depression era and the years encompassing World War II, when the nation's food supply and the nutrition of the population was particularly important.

The barn has been significantly altered over time. These alterations reflect the growth in knowledge in dairy husbandry. Fresh air inlet flues and the use of concrete and steel on interior stalls lessened the spread of disease and germs. Improving the overall health of the herd ultimately led to increased milk production and increased profits.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 166A	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: D-4
Building Name/Historic Name: Silo Shed		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm/Bureau of Dairy Industry		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Silo Shed		

Photo ID: Building 166A, North Facade, 1/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This one-story shed is located in the middle of the dairy area south of Powder Mill Road. The building is of concrete-block construction, atop a concrete foundation. It has a shed roof with exposed rafters, covered with aluminum. The north facade has four double-paned windows. The west elevation features a track sliding door. On the east facade, there is plywood covering the door area. The south elevation is connected directly to several silos.

This building served as a covered area where silage could be unloaded from the adjacent silos (also part of the 166 series of buildings). The building was a service building used in feeding cattle that were used in experiments, both feed-related and non-feed-related.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes __ No __

Retains Integrity: Yes __ No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 17, 152, 310 and 54, Entry 135 D, Box 4: Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell/C. Hooper	**Affiliation:** R&A	**Date:** January 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 167	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: D-, E-4
Building Name/Historic Name: Main Feed Barn		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm/Bureau of Dairy Industry/Powder Mill Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1911+/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Feed Barn/Dairy Barn		

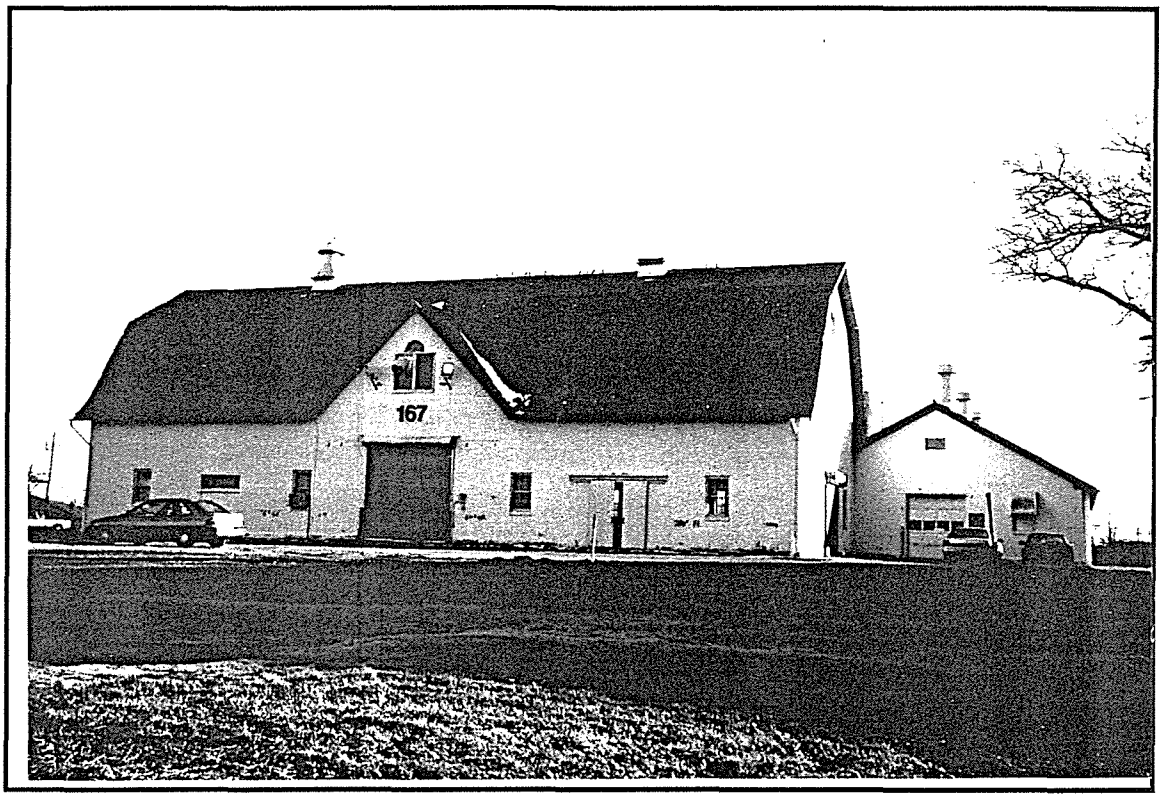


Photo ID: Building 167, North Facade, 1/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This is a two-story, poured-concrete, rectangular barn with east and west rectangular wings. Concrete foundations are found in the core building and the wings. The core building has seven bays on the north elevation (main facade) and three bays on the west (side) elevation. There are six-over-six, metal sash windows, and a metal roll door has replaced the original sliding door. The loft area on the second level has a loading door. The gambrel roof has a frontal cross gable and a vent located in the gable area. The roofing material, which was installed in 1997, is red tile with a diamond pattern, which imitates the red asbestos tile roofing found throughout BARC. There is a galvanized gutter and exposed wooden rafters. Aerators are located on the ridgeline. The interior is still used as a barn. The wings contain six-over-six, wood-sash windows. The south elevation of the east wing contains the original wood door. Metal hood awnings are located over some windows on the west wing. Aerators are also present on the ridgelines. No gutters are present on the west wing, but there are galvanized gutters on the east wing. While the core barn is in good condition, the exterior walls and the roofs of the wings are deteriorated. The building is located adjacent to poured-concrete silos with hemispherical domes.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes __ No __

Retains Integrity: Yes __ No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 17, 152, 310 and 54, Entry 135 D, Box 4; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell/H. Ewing	**Affiliation:** R&A	**Date:** January 1997

History and Significance

Building 167, designed originally in May 1911, was one of the first major buildings built in the Dairy Area and the first one to be erected using permanent materials (poured concrete). One open and one closed wing were added to the original barn in the 1930s; eventually, the open wing was also enclosed. As marked in the drawings, the west wing was to be of concrete-block construction, with asbestos shingle roofing, and the main section and east wing of the barn were to have wood siding. The east wing featured open stalls in the upper half, whereas the west wing was closed, punctuated only by six-over-six sash. The floor plans, as articulated on the 1912 plans, indicated that there was to be a feed alley around the perimeter of the building, encompassing a manger and stalls on either side of a central aisle with gutters on its edges. In the 1920s (February 1925 for west and July 1921 for east) plans were drawn up for extensions to the east and west wings, to accommodate a weigh room on the west, and other facilities on the east. The east wing was to have a cement stucco finish and white pine doors. The Feed Barn was altered again in 1929, with the floor plan divided into quadrants: two calf pen areas, one section of box stalls, and a feed room. In March 1931, a Granary was added, creating a whole grain bin in the loft area and a feed mixer in a shaft through the middle of the building.

This building is the earliest extant example of a barn at BARC, and its architectural vocabulary set the tone for the rest of the 1910s and 1930s construction in the Dairy Area. The open wing was constructed as a test area for the open-shed method of raising cattle. This research yielded the knowledge that cattle raised in a reasonably warm and dry open area fared no worse than cattle raised in a fully enclosed barn. The information yielded from this research allowed farmers either to enlarge existing herds or begin initial phases of dairy farming without the expense of constructing a large barn.

This and other information that resulted from dairy experiments proved to be particularly important during the Depression era and the World War II years. Farmers were able to increase their herds' milk yields, adding to the nation's food supply while increasing the profits of farmers and those in the manufacturing business.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 169	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: D-4
Building Name/Historic Name: Scale and Pump House		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm/Bureau of Dairy Industry		
Date of Construction/Source: 1939/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Scale and Pump House		

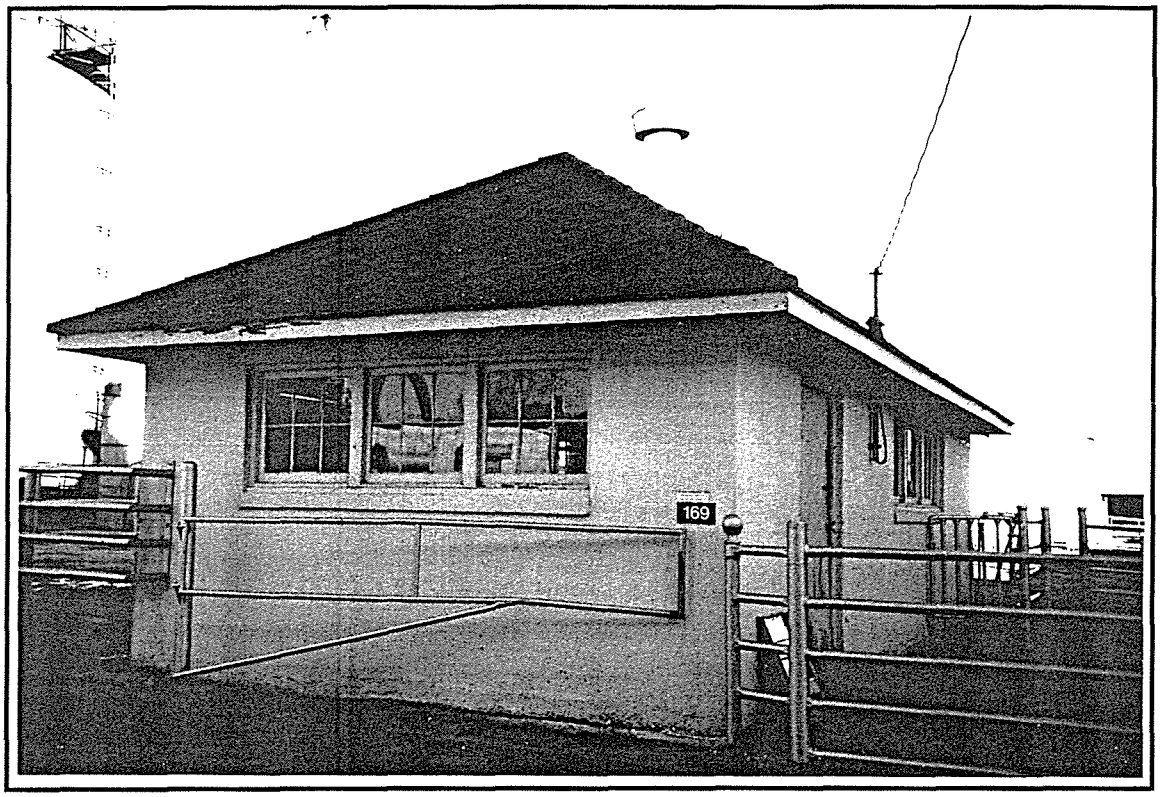


Photo ID: Building 169, West and South Facades, 1/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This small, one-story, square building is of cement-block construction with a smooth stucco finish. It has a hipped roof covered with diamond-shaped, asbestos shingles. There are no gutters, and a central stove ventilation pipe is located on the ridgeline. The windows of the building are grouped in sets of three; located on all four facades, they are large, recessed, three-over-three, wood-frame windows. The south and north elevations both feature off-center, sliding wood doors. The east facade opens onto an enclosed pen.

This building was used to weigh the dairy herd to monitor their growth and progress as a measure of success for various feeding experiments carried out in the Nutrition Barn (Building 166).

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 17, 152, 310 and 54, Entry 135 D, Box 4; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing	Affiliation: R&A	Date: January 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 170	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: D-, E-4
Building Name/Historic Name: Test Barn/Milk House		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm/Bureau of Dairy Industry		
Date of Construction/Source: 1914;1921;1930-34;1937-38/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Open Cow Shed/Milk House		

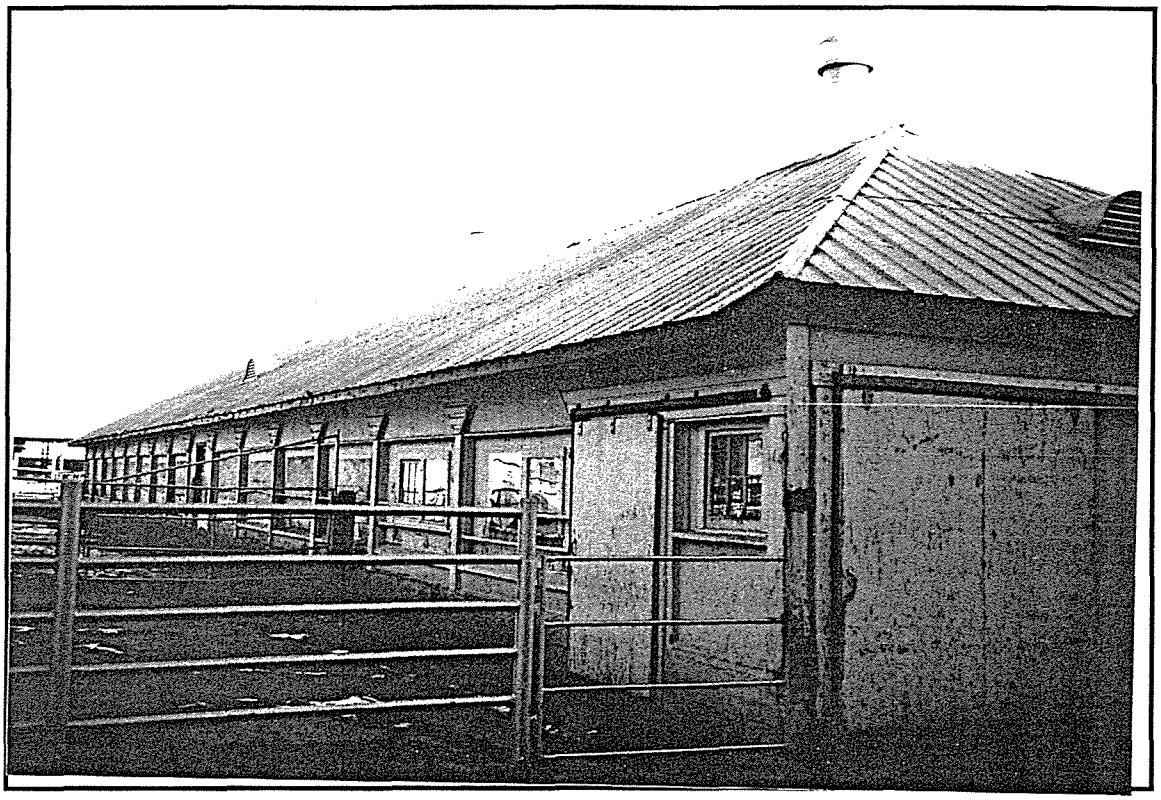


Photo ID: Building 170, North Facade, 1/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Building 170 has been altered and added to numerous times. The northernmost section is of concrete-block construction atop a raised concrete basement; the building has a metal-covered roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, and four ventilation caps along the ridge. The west facade features a wood sliding door at the north end and a garage door at the southern end. A connecting passageway added to the building continues the west facade south along an access road; the passageway, with copper gutters, metal casement windows and wood double doors, leads to a human scrub-down area. At the west end is a wood sliding door and a fixed three-over-three window to the west of the door. The south facade consists of a central wood door, flanked on the west by six bays, each characterized by vertical beadboard, metal tubular railing, and a paired window, and flanked on the east by eight bays, most of which have been boarded up. The east elevation is surrounded by an enclosed yard.

The earliest plan for this building, a Test Barn that was identified as Project No. 32T (indicating a temporary building), is not dated but is probably linked to the 1914 plan for an "Open Cow Shed, Beltsville Experiment Station." The 1914 plans indicated a rectangular building with open stalls separated by posts along the north elevation, three bays deep, with future wings planned extending to the south, the building to have an asbestos shingle roof. An addition was made in 1921, following the style of the original: a stuccoed exterior and asbestos-shingled roof. Additional alterations and expansion were undertaken in 1930-31. In February 1938, plans for a Milking Parlor for the Test Barn realized the long-planned, large projection to the south. Slanted hyphens were added connecting the north and south wings to the test barn; the north contained the implement room, and the south the pump room. Both hyphens were finished on the exterior with stucco, on the interior by tile block wainscot and steel sash windows.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 17, 152, 310 and 54, Entry 135 D, Box 4; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing/D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: January 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 171	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: D-4
Building Name/Historic Name: Hay Barn		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm/Bureau of Dairy Industry		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Storage		

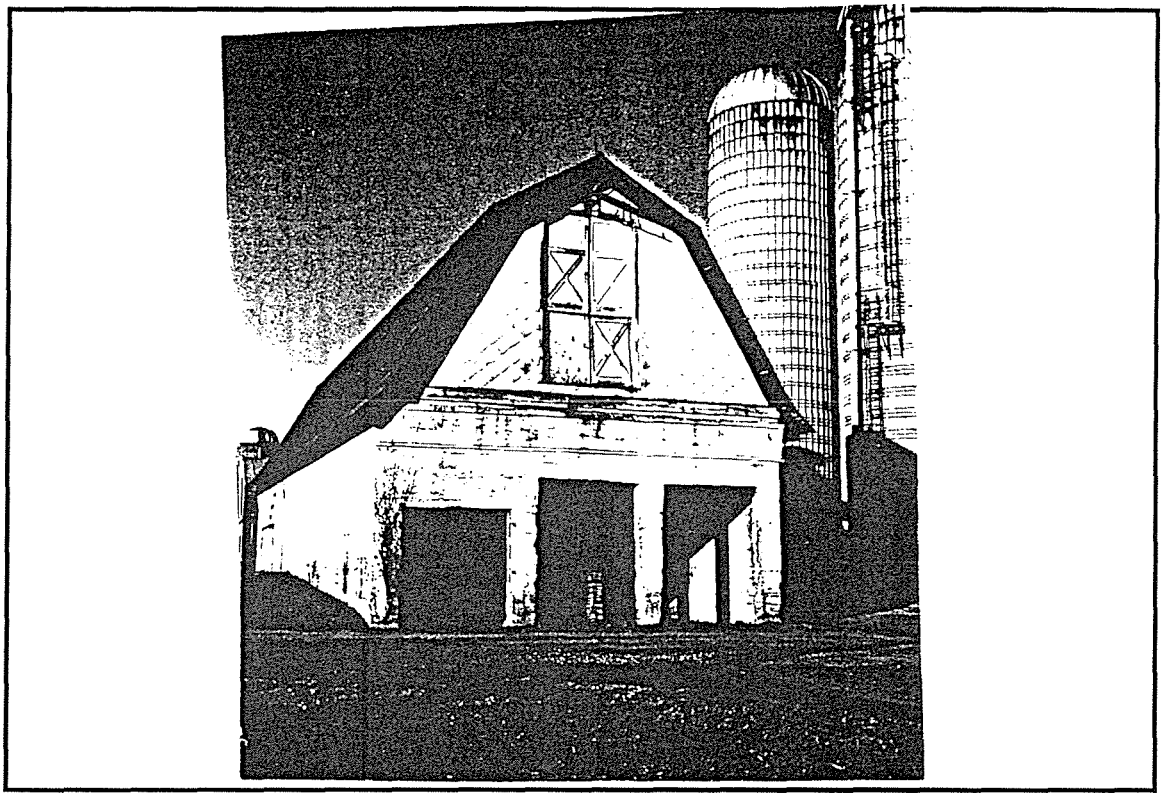


Photo ID: Building 171, South Facade, 1/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This barn is constructed of poured concrete. It has a wood frame gambrel roof with overhanging eaves and diamond-shaped, asbestos shingles. The west facade has no openings. The south facade has a set of wood double doors and an extending metal frame on the second story. The first story has three open door ways. The east facade originally had six openings, which have been filled in with concrete block. On the roof, there is a single shed roof dormer in the center. The north facade contains three opening which have been filled with concrete block. The second story is covered with diamond shingles, and there is a wood door and a two light transom.

This barn was used as a storage area for hay for the experimental dairy herd. Constructed during the wave of New Deal era construction, its materials and form mirror other barns constructed in the Dairy Area.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 17, 152, 310 and 54, Entry 135 D, Box 4; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: January 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 172	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: E-5
Building Name/Historic Name: Dry Cow Barn		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm/Bureau of Dairy Industry		
Date of Construction/Source: 1939/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Cattle Barn		

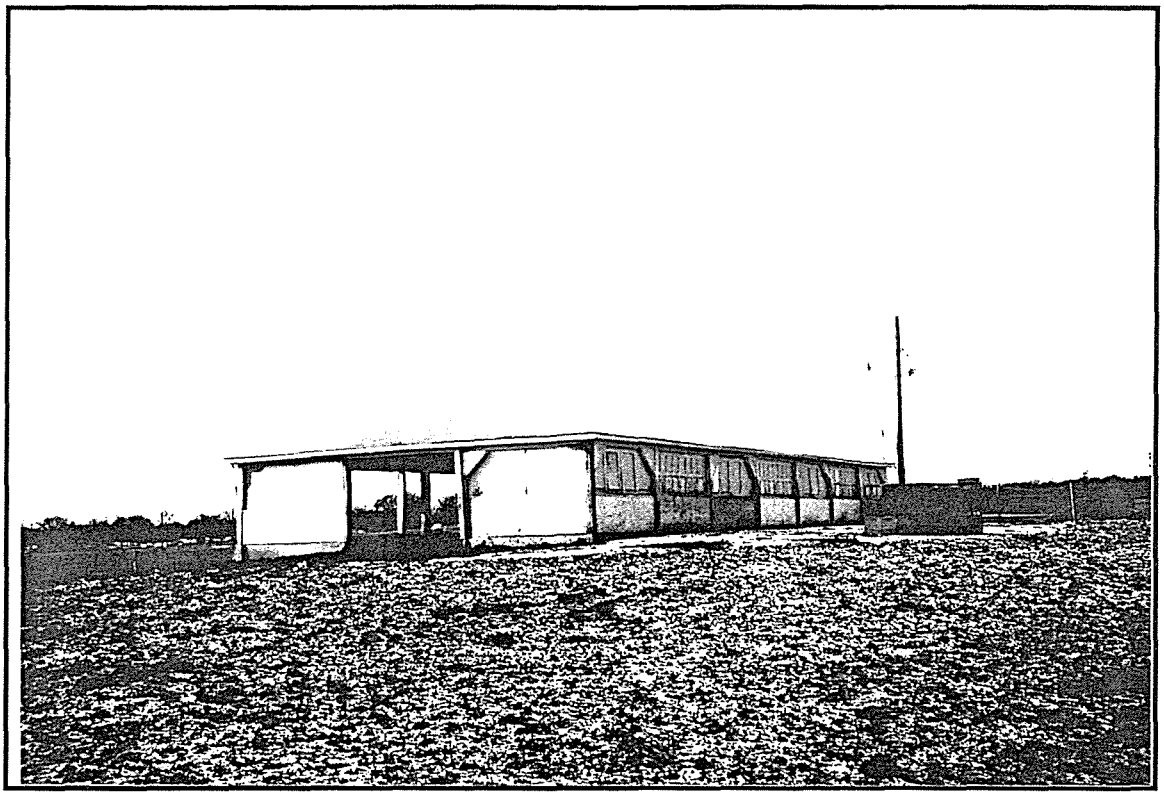


Photo ID: Building 172, North and East Facades, 12/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This is a one-story, rectangular, frame cattle shelter. The north facade contains a series of large, wood, sliding doors that open into an enclosed pen area. The east facade contains similar sliding wood doors, as does the west facade. The south facade is completely open, and features simple wood supports that are evenly spaced across the opening. The hipped roof is covered with sheets of corrugated metal.

This building was constructed as a shelter for cows in the experimental herd that were not giving milk. Because their milk-producing capacity was not a factor, there was no need for these cattle to be kept warm or dry, so minimal shelter was provided.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 17, 152, 310 and 54, Entry 135 D, Box 4; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell/D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: January 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 173	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: E-4
Building Name/Historic Name: Mess House/Physiological Laboratory Building		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm/Bureau of Dairy Industry/Powder Mill Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1916/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Mess House/Genetics and Management/Milk Secretion and Mastitis Lab		

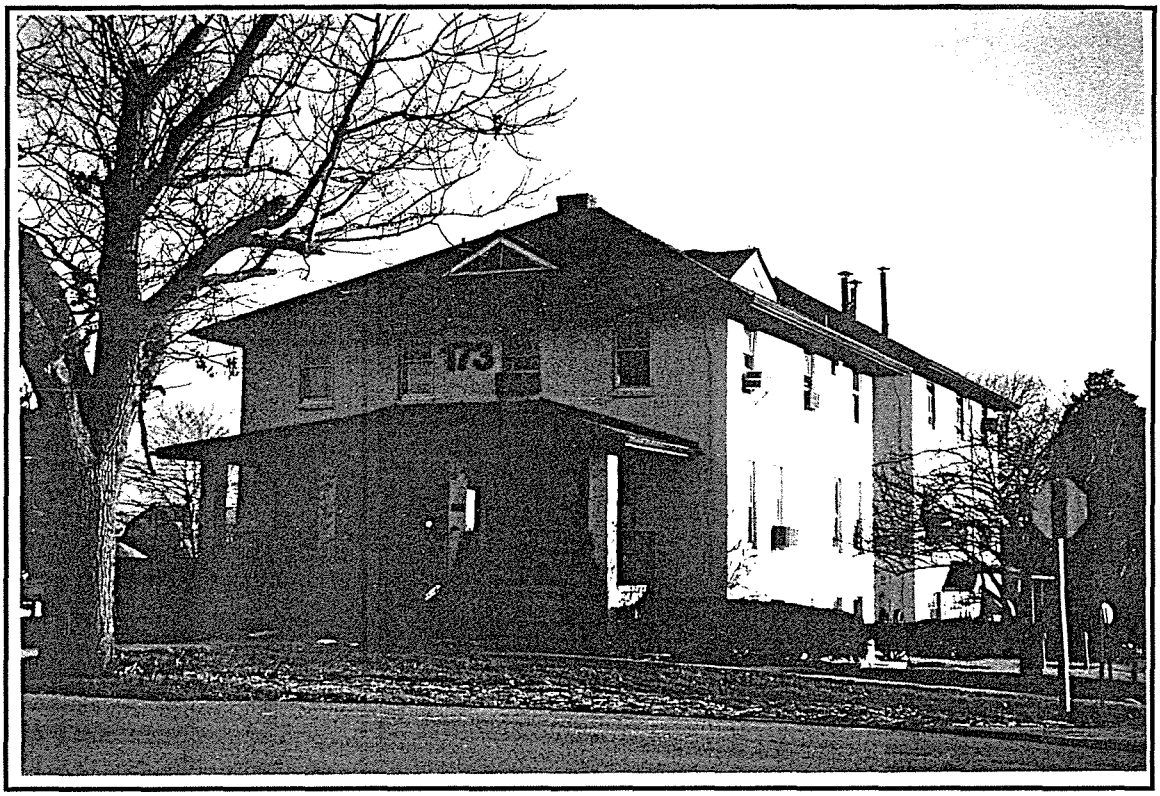


Photo ID: Building 173, North and West Facades, 1/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This is a tripart, two-story, multipurpose, poured-concrete building with hipped roofs, concrete foundation, and a raised basement. The building contains an original block, hyphen, and a later rear (south) addition. The original core building is two stories with three bays on the first level and four bays on the second level of the north facade. A hipped roof porch covers the first level of the north elevation. There is a wood door and one-over-one aluminum replacement windows on the north elevation. The core building features a hipped roof with asphalt shingles and gable eyebrow dormers, each with four lights, on the north, east, and west elevations. The east elevation is three bays deep. The hyphen is one bay deep. The rear addition is three bays deep and contains multiple bays on the south elevation. Windows on the addition have 18 panes, each with central pivoting panes, and some windows have awnings. There is a fire escape located on the east elevation of rear addition The south elevation of the addition contains a hipped roof with a shed-roof dormer. Multiple ventilators are located on the roof and replacement gutters are found on all three parts of the building. The building is currently occupied and is in good condition.

Building 173 is part of the initial 1910s wave of construction, and has served several purposes since its construction. Built as a dining facility for employees of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, the building uses materials that are found in other large buildings in the Dairy Area. In 1949, the building was adapted for use as a breeding and genetics laboratory, with the goal of breeding research being how to breed high milk producers. Later, milk secretion and mastitis became the focus of the research conducted in Building 173. The ultimate goal of the research of the Bureau of Dairy Industry was to increase milk production of the experimental herd. Findings were then passed on to farmers in the United States. Work conducted in this building during its years as a laboratory have greatly contributed to the body of knowledge which allows farmers to increase production and profits.

A later addition which is connected to the original building by a hyphen is approximately the same size as the original building. The addition mirrors the original building in scale, form, and materials.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes __ No __

Retains Integrity: Yes X No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 17, 152, 310 and 54, Entry 135 D, Box 4; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell/C. Hooper	Affiliation: R&A.	Date: January 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 174	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: E-4
Building Name/Historic Name: Small Animal House		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm/Bureau of Dairy Industry/Powder Mill Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Small Animal House		

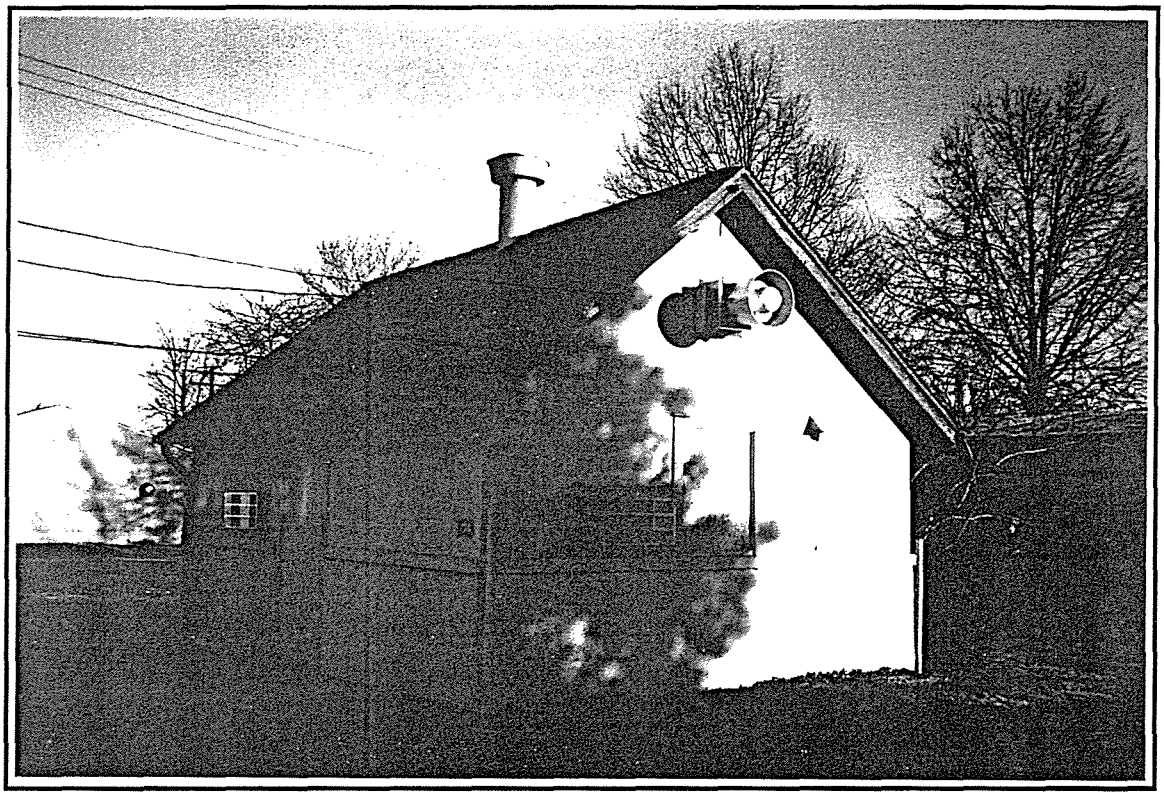


Photo ID: Building 174, North and East Facades, 1/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This is a small, rectangular, side-gable building. It is poured concrete construction with a stucco finish. A concrete foundation is present. Window openings on the north, east, and west elevations are boarded up. Twelve-pane windows are located on the south (main) elevation, as is a paneled door with six panes of glass. The roof is covered with red asbestos tile material with exposed rafters. There are galvanized gutters. The building is in fair condition.

Building 174 was constructed a part of FP 35. Like other buildings constructed during the New Deal era, it uses concrete as its main building material, and red asbestos tiles cover the roof. The building was used to house small animals, such as rats, mice, and guinea pigs, that were used in the early phases of research conducted by the Bureau of Dairy Industry.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 17, 152, 310 and 54, Entry 135 D, Box 4; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell/C. Hooper	Affiliation: R&A	Date: January 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 175	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: E-4
Building Name/Historic Name: Autopsy Room		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm/Bureau of Dairy Industry/Powder Mill Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1933/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Autopsy Room/Vacant		

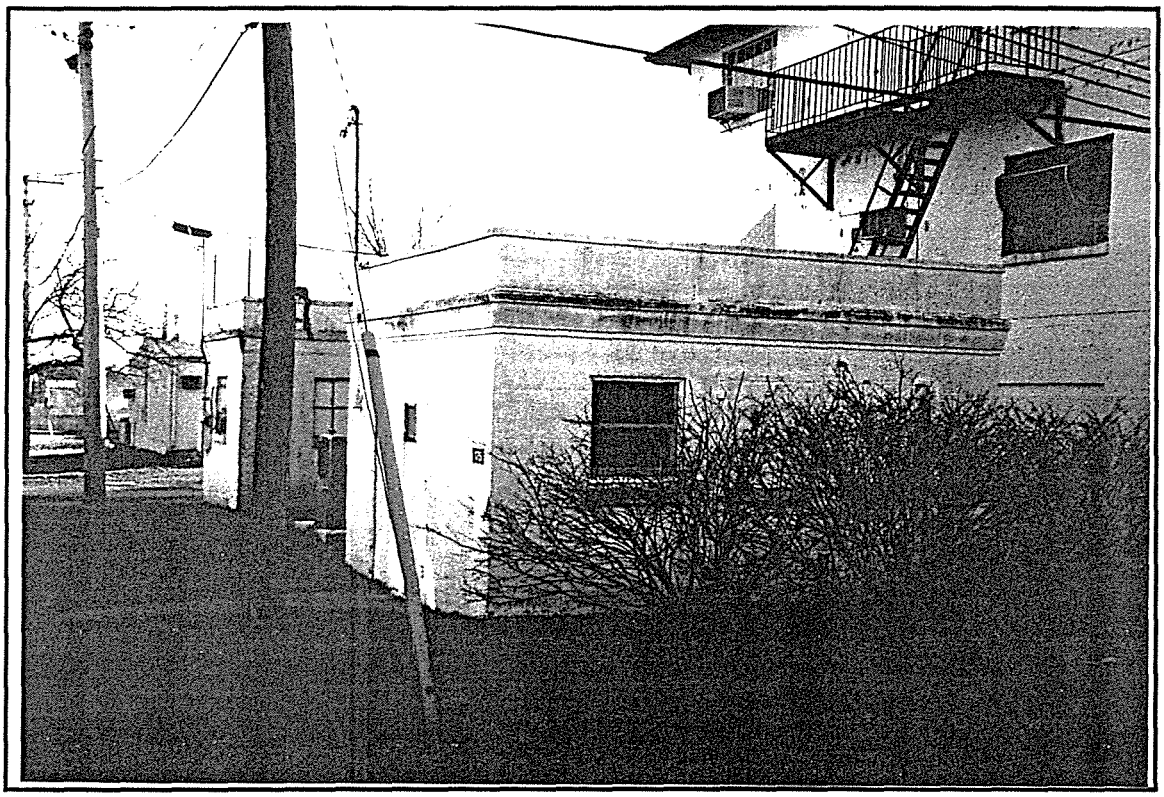


Photo ID: Building 175, North and East facades, 1/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This is a small, rectangular, poured-concrete building with a concrete foundation. There are three bays on the north facade, where a metal replacement door is located. The south elevation has remnants of a pedimented entryway and small single-pane windows located high on the exterior walls. The building features a parapet-like flat roof and there is no gutter system. The building is currently unoccupied and is in fair condition.

This building was constructed in 1933 as an autopsy room where scientists could conduct post-mortem examinations without fear of contaminating healthy cattle in the experimental herd. In the late 1930s, unhealthy cattle were transported to the quarantine area of the Animal Disease Station, and autopsies were conducted there. Once its use became obsolete, Building 175 was used as a storage facility.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 17, 152, 310 and 54, Entry 135 D, Box 4; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell/C. Hooper	Affiliation: R&A	Date: January 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 176	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: E-4
Building Name/Historic Name: Chemical Storage		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm/Bureau of Dairy Industry		
Date of Construction/Source: 1939/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Storage/Vacant		

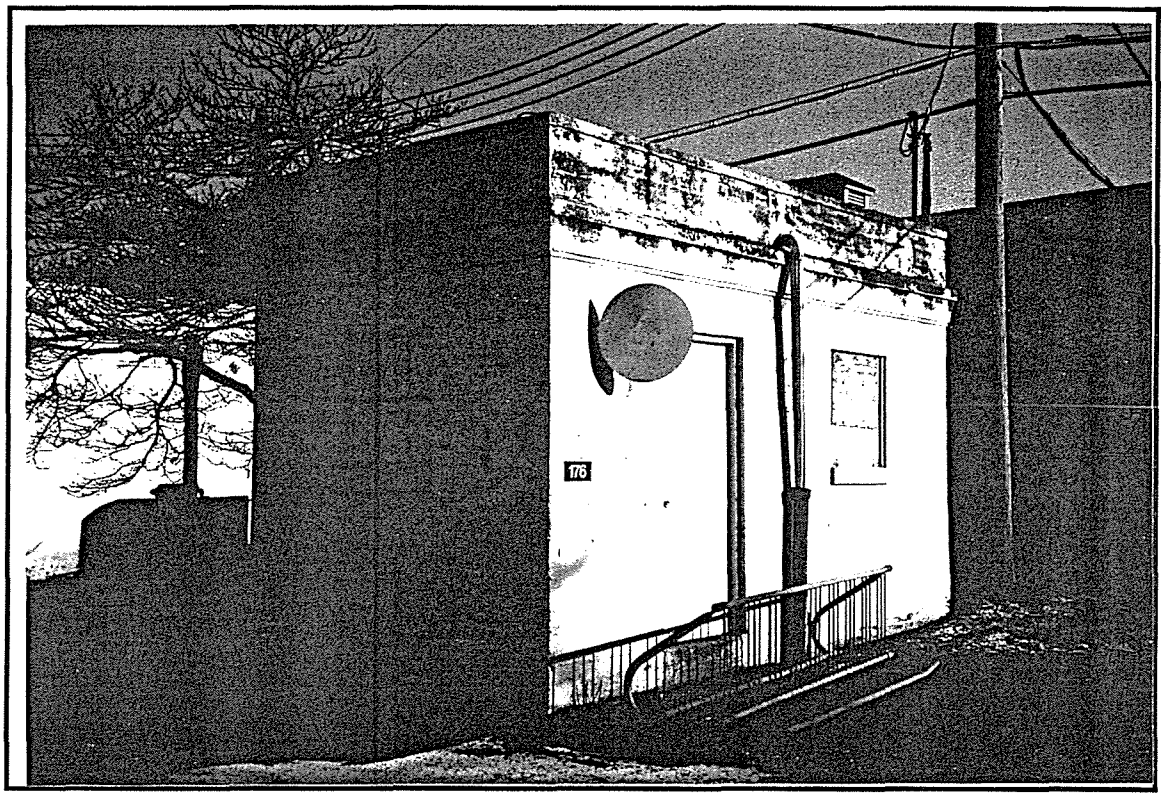


Photo ID: Building 176, South and West Facades, 12/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This building is a small, rectangular, one-story, poured-concrete storage building with a concrete foundation. The north elevation features an off-center metal screen door over a boarded-up doorway, and a window which has been obscured by an air-conditioning unit. The east elevation features a central, three-over-three, metal window. The south facade has no openings, and the west facade is identical to the east facade. There is a flat roof and no visible gutter system, although downspouts from the roof are present. No significant alterations are apparent. The building is currently vacant and is in good condition.

This building was constructed as a storage facility for chemicals used in the Bureau of Dairy Industry's research. In recent years, it has been used for general storage purposes.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 17, 152, 310 and 54, Entry 135 D, Box 4; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell/C. Hooper	Affiliation: R&A	Date: January 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 177	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: E-4
Building Name/Historic Name: Dairy Hospital Building		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm/Bureau of Dairy Industry/Powder Mill Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1938/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Dairy Hospital		

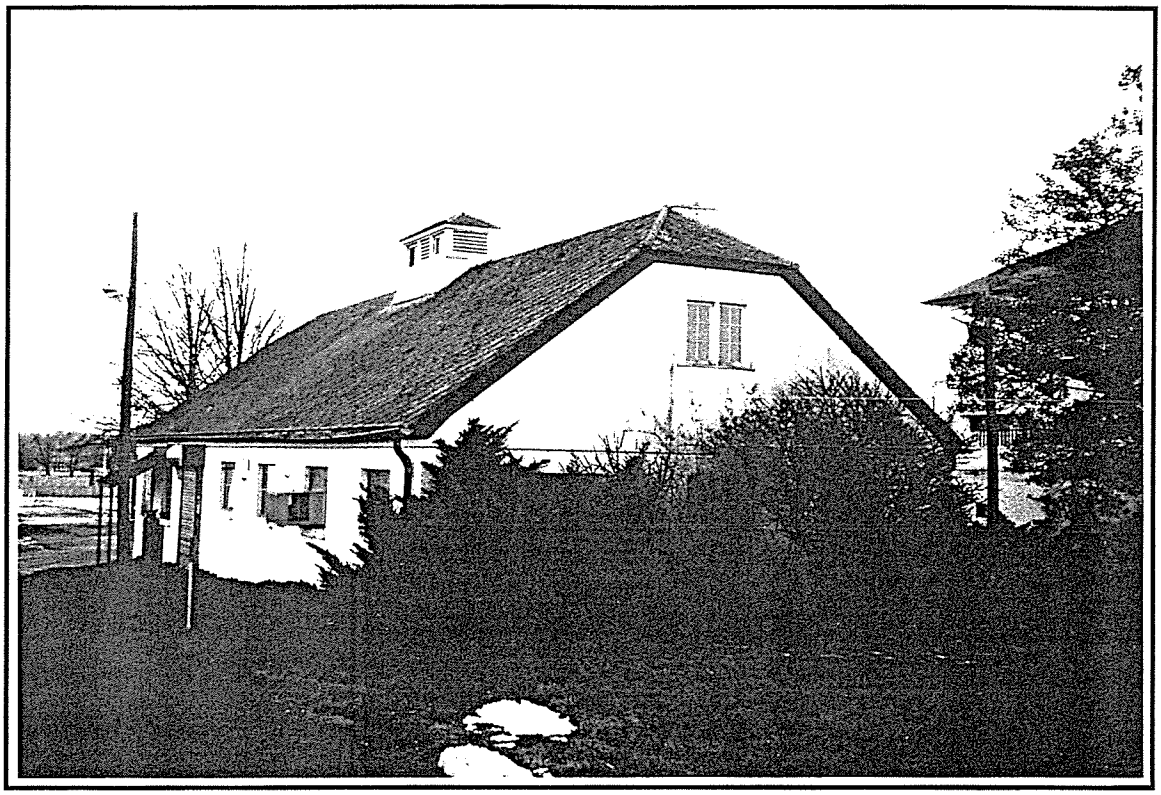


Photo ID: Building 177, North and East Facades, 1/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This is a rectangular building constructed of poured concrete with a stucco covering. There is a concrete foundation. Casement windows with upper central portion that pivots open are located on the north and east elevations. A replacement door is centrally located on the south elevation, which is the main entry facade. The south elevation also has a second-story door that indicates use as a loading point for hay. The north elevation is obscured by shrubs, but a set of six-pane casement windows is present on the second story. There is a shed roof extension on the east elevation. The west elevation has a central door with two small fixed windows with large concrete sills. The gable roof is covered with diamond-pattern, red, asbestos tiles. There is an Edwardian-style cupola with vents on the ridgeline and clipped gables on the north elevation. Original copper gutters are present.

This building was constructed as a hospital building for sick or injured cows. Caring for ill cattle was given a high priority by the dairy scientists because the death of cows in the experimental herd meant that the results of long-term feeding and breeding experiments were compromised. Building 177 was designed by Dairy Engineers and was constructed with PWA money. Although its roof shape and unusual cupola are unique in the Dairy Area, the building materials used are consistent with adjacent buildings.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 17, 152, 310 and 54, Entry 135 D, Box 4; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell	Affiliation: R&A	Date: January 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 179	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: E-4
Building Name/Historic Name: Bull Barn		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm/Bureau of Dairy Industry		
Date of Construction/Source: 1935/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Bull Barn		

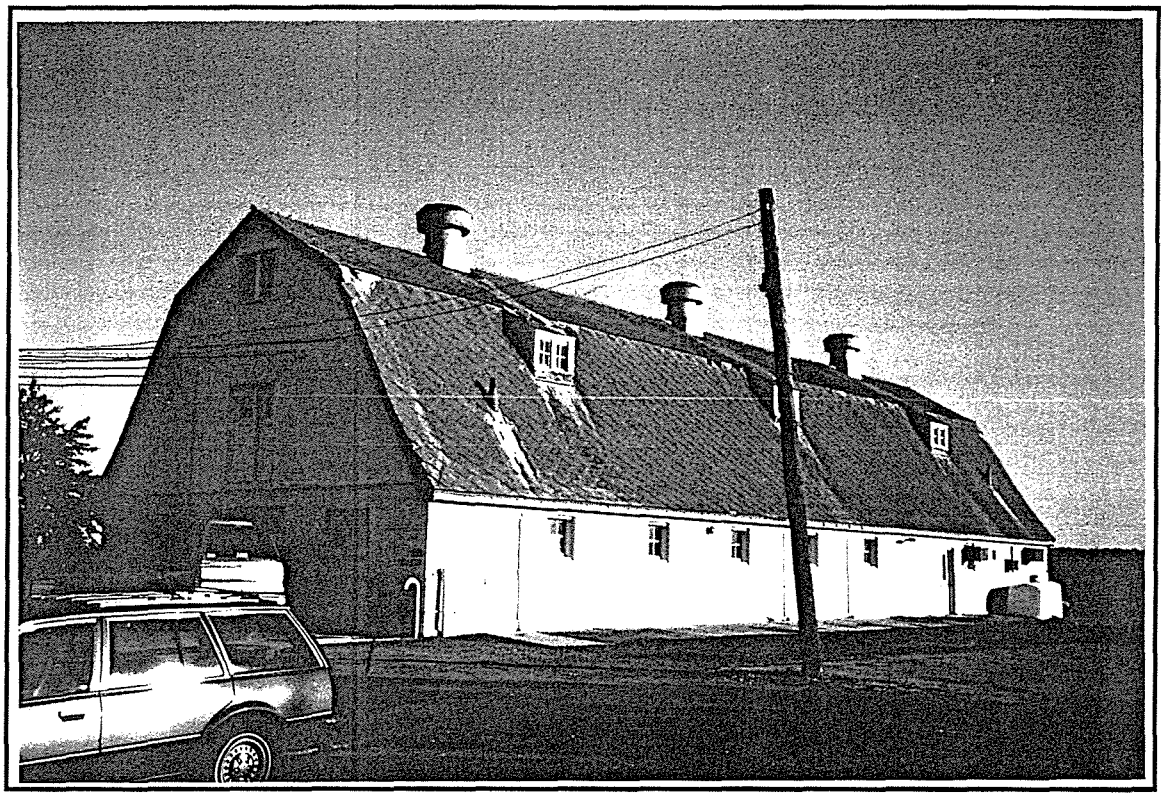


Photo ID: Building 179, North and West Facades, 1/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

This building was constructed to house bulls used for breeding purposes. Designed in late 1934 by the Dairy Engineers of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, it was constructed in early 1935 as part of FP 11 and was funded by New Deal monies. The building employs materials typically found in other New Deal-era buildings in the Dairy Area. Located in an adjacent yard was a steel bull exerciser, which was constructed c. 1936. Bulls were tethered to a large, circular apparatus, and were exercised for several hours each day, following each other in a large circle. Researchers believed that this exercise benefitted the health and temperament of the bulls.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 17, 152, 310 and 54, Entry 135 D, Box 4; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: D. Bloom/H. Ewing	Affiliation: R&A	Date: January 1997

Description

This barn is constructed of poured concrete with large stone aggregate, and has been covered with stucco in some portions. It has a wood-frame roof with diamond-shaped, asbestos shingles. There are three shed-roof dormers with double windows, four lights each, on the east and west facades. Three aluminum vent caps are located along the roof ridge. The west facade has eight pairs of a single wood door followed by a wood-sash window, which has six lights and a brick sill. At the south end there is a single door. The south gable end has poured-concrete attached piers on both sides. On the first story there is a large door partially filled with concrete block; within this opening is a wood door. There is a window on both sides of the door, with brick sills. Between the eaves is a trapezoidal double wood door. The south end has fence enclosures all around. On the east facade, there are four sets of one door with three windows, plus one extra door at the north end. Most of these are filled in, except the three most southern windows and the northern-most door. There is also exterior mechanical equipment with a concrete foundation. In the north gabled end, there is a center wood garage door, flanked on both sides by double four light windows with brick sills. The second story is stucco and the first story is poured concrete. At the apex of the gable is a pair of six-light recessed wood windows. At the center of the gable is a set of wood double door with four lights on each door.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 186	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: C-3
Building Name/Historic Name: Superintendent's House/BARC Police Headquarters		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm/Bureau of Dairy Industry		
Date of Construction/Source: 1925/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Superintendent's House/Security Administration Building		

Photo ID: Building 186, South and West Facades, 2/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This is a two-story wood, concrete, and stucco former residence which has been adapted for use as BARC security headquarters, although security vacated the building in February 1997. The building has undergone many alterations and additions since its construction in 1925. The original roof form was cross-gabled; however, alterations have obscured this form to a certain degree. The building has a brick foundation. The south elevation faces Powder Mill Road. The porch on this facade has been drastically altered, and an accessibility ramp has been added. The first story is recessed behind a porch. The porch has replacement posts. An off-center metal and glass replacement door and single-pane replacement windows are present. The east facade contains both original wood-sash replacement windows that are irregularly placed. A half-glazed wood door with a screen door is also located on this facade. There is also a small, shed-roof addition. The north facade features a gable addition. There are also original and replacement windows on this elevation. The west elevation contains wood sash, two-over,-two windows, and a vent is located in the gable area. The cross gable roof is covered with shingles, and two interior brick chimneys are present.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

This building was constructed for the Superintendent of the Beltsville Research Center in 1925. The building has been altered many times since its construction. Small additions, a new porch, and the addition of an accessability ramp have obscured the original fabric of the building. During the 1970s, the building served as a visitor center; the building was used as the headquarters for the BARC police until February 1997.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes ___ No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes ___ No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 17, 152, 310 and 54, Entry 135 D, Box 4; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell	**Affiliation:** R&A	**Date:** January 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 188	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: D-3
Building Name/Historic Name: Hay Barn		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm/Bureau of Dairy Industry		
Date of Construction/Source: 1933/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Hay Barn		

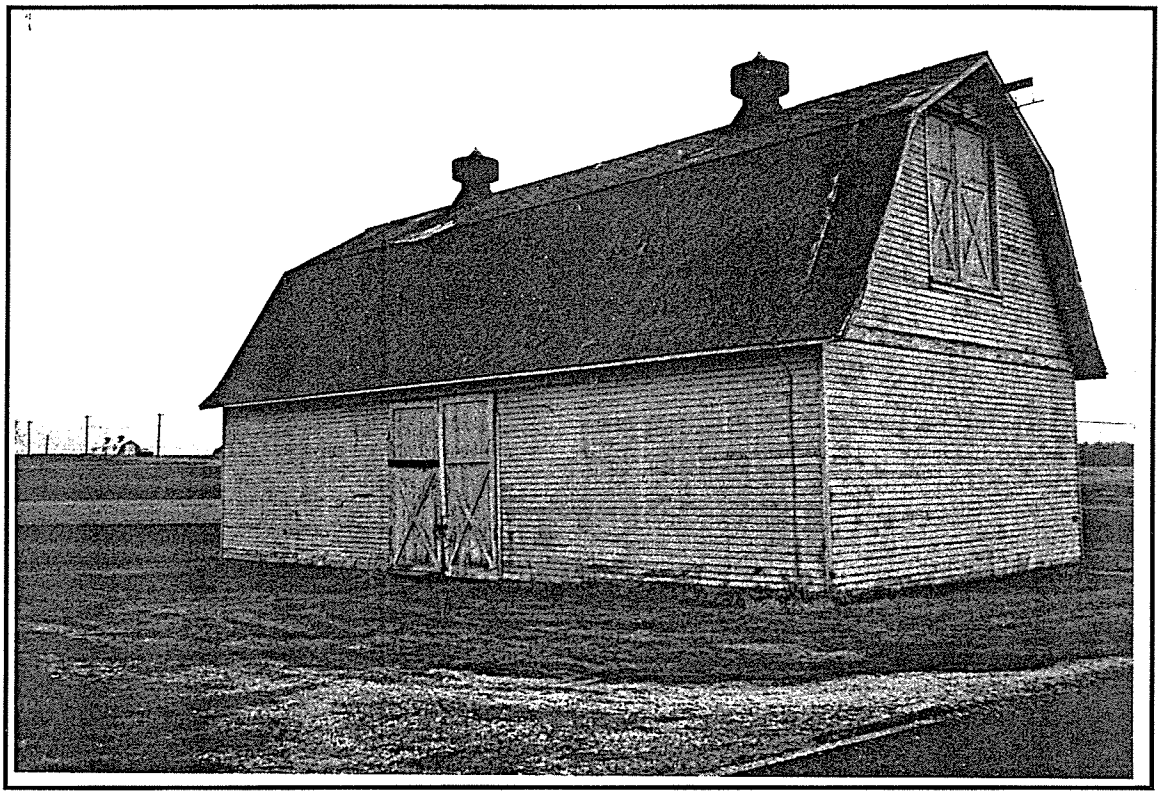


Photo ID: Building 188, West and South Facades, 2/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This is a large, rectangular, frame, two-story, gambrel-roof barn that is covered in flush board. It is located on a north-south axis. The north and south facades are identical. They have no openings on the first level; there is a set of double wood doors located in the loft areas of each facade. The east and west elevations are also identical; each elevation features a centrally located pair of double wood sliding doors. The gambrel roof is covered in red, diamond-shaped, asbestos tiles, and there are aerators located on the ridgeline.

This building was constructed in 1933 and served as a storage facility for hay used to feed the experimental dairy herd. Its size and design mirror other barns located in the dairy area, although it is of frame construction, instead of the more preferred concrete. The building was most likely located away from the central Dairy Area because of the associated risk of fire hazard. The double door design allowed wagons to be driven through the barn, and hay from the overhead loft could be easily dropped down into the wagons' beds. A hay barracks, dating from the same time period was located near the barn, and served as additional storage space for hay. The barracks burned in 1965.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No __

Retains Integrity: Yes X No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 17, 152, 310 and 54, Entry 135 D, Box 4; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell	Affiliation: R&A	Date: January 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 191	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: D-2
Building Name/Historic Name: Muller House		
Farm Area/Street Address: Bureau of Dairy Industry/North Dairy Road		
Date of Construction/Source: c. 1910/MHT		
Historic Use/Current Use: Residence/Vacant		

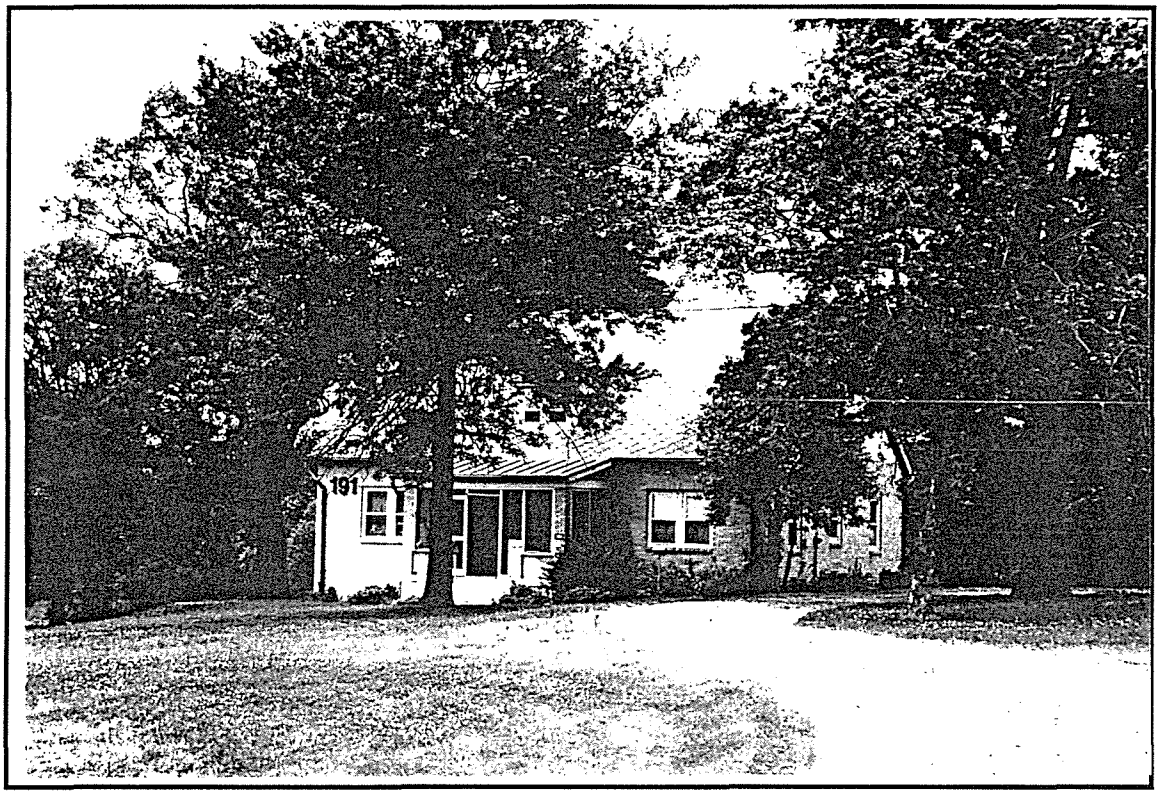


Photo ID: Building 191, West and South Facades, 2/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes ___ No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes ___ No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form, Building 191.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Building 191 has been determined not individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. (MHT # PG 62-26)

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

Description

Building 191 is a two-story yellow brick residence, with a steeply pitched (45 degree) side-gable roof that encloses the entire upper story. The roof is covered in diamond-shaped asbestos composition shingles, the same as those used on some of the barns and other structures of BARC erected during the 1930s. These shingles were placed on the building during the renovations that the U.S. Department of Agriculture undertook in 1936, after acquiring the building.

The principal (or south) facade is three bays across, with a projecting, shed-roof porch enclosing the entrance door in the center bay. In an early BARC photograph dated circa 1939, the porch has not yet been screened in. The entrance door visible in the 1939 photograph, a wooden door with sidelights, is still extant today. In the photograph, the porch's shed roof was covered in the same composition shingles as the main roof; these shed-roof shingles have since been replaced. On either side of the porch are paired one-over-one windows. These windows, like all those of the building, have brick flat-arch, vertical-joint lintels and slipsills of brick headers.

The north elevation is very similar in its composition to the principal facade. It features a central, projecting shed-roofed porch. Framed of the same brick as the main block of the building, the porch was not screened originally. It has a side entrance, accessed from the driveway by a concrete path; the main porch front features a row of tall casement windows; it is possible that these casement windows were installed later, when the porch was enclosed. On the roof there is a projecting shed-roof dormer with a paired window, and an interior chimney close to the ridge of the roof.

The side gables, forming the east and west facades, each feature a paired one-over-one window with simple wooden sash in the second story. Above this window, in the very apex of each gable, is a vertical vent. The gable areas are finished in stucco, which was applied as part of the renovations to the building in 1936. A course of vertical-joint bricks demarcates the line between the two stories. On the east elevation, three single one-over-one double-hung windows, with the center window slightly smaller than the two end windows, punctuate the first story. The west elevation features four single one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story level. During the 1938-39 renovations, the west elevation was changed fairly dramatically. The original cellar level was lowered to accommodate a garage in the basement underneath the dining room. The ground was excavated to expose the entire foundational level on this elevation. A pair of large wood paneled doors, each with six lights, provided access to the garage. At some later date, these wooden doors were replaced with a metal automatic garage door, which is still in place today. This basement level also contains two small cellar casement windows.

History and Significance

According to the 1935 map, *Relative Locations and Approximate Acreages of Properties, BARC*, the previous owners were listed as Muller-Fitzgerald. The plans for renovating the house drawn up by the Bureau of Dairy Industry called the residence the Mueller House. Neither a Mueller nor Muller family was counted in the 1920 Soundex Census in the Prince George's County area. There were some Fitzgeralds listed, but not in the correct geographical area of Prince George's County. It is possible that the residents from whom the U.S. Department of Agriculture purchased Building 191 did not move to the area until after 1920.

The Muller House (Building 191) at the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC) is one of a number of farmhouse residences acquired by the government in the mid-1930s during the expansion of the experimental farm operations. The house was acquired through condemnation from Made Muller along with nearly 20 acres of land. During 1936-39, the Bureau of Dairy Industry undertook significant

renovations on the wood-frame house, facing the building in a warm yellow brick, stuccoing the gabled areas, covering the roof with the characteristic red diamond-shaped asbestos shingles, and adding distinctive Craftsman-style front and back porches, as well as a basement garage. The house, which retains the appearance achieved during the late 1930s renovation, has been used as employee housing, although it is currently vacant. For further information, see the Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form for Building 191.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 192C	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: D-1
Building Name/Historic Name: Cow Barn		
Farm Area/Street Address: Bureau of Dairy Industry/North Dairy Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1938/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Cow Barn/Vacant		

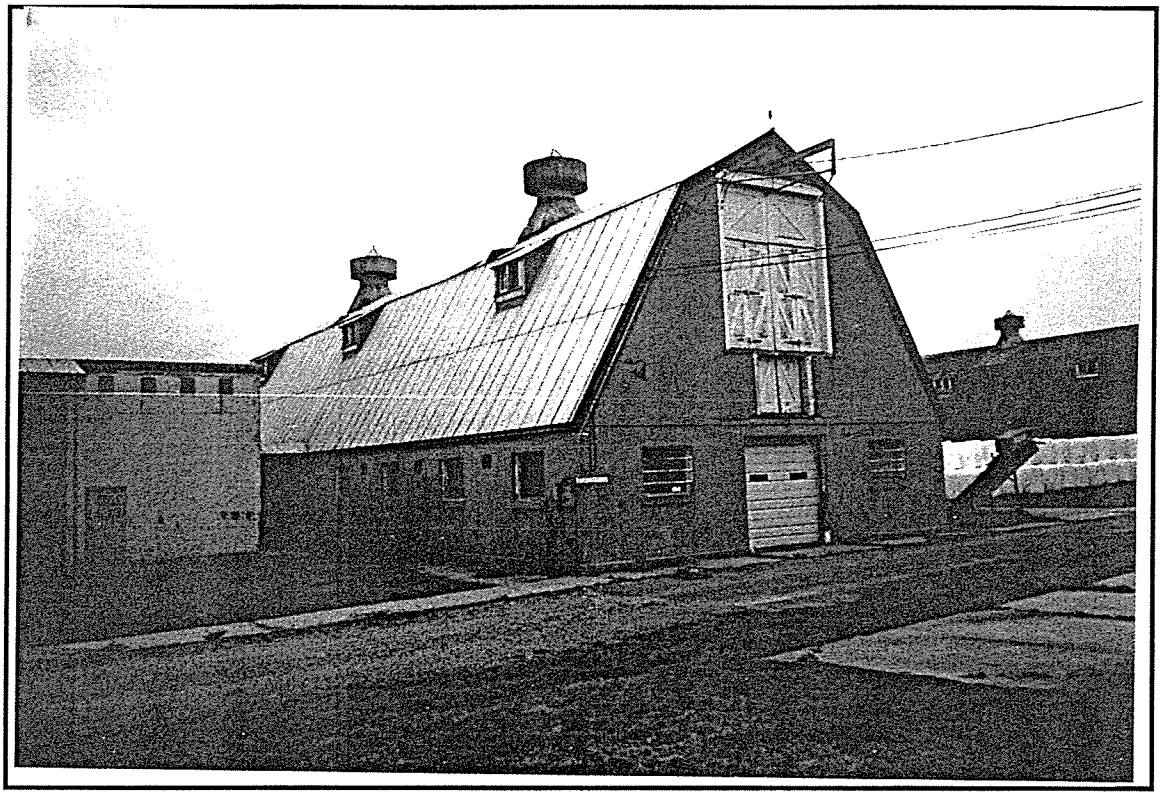


Photo ID: Building 192C, South and West Facades, 2/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This is a two-story, poured concrete barn with stucco covering the second level. The building has a concrete foundation and a low gambrel roof. An overhung, metal, roll door is centrally located on the south facade; it is flanked by large, single-pane, metal windows. There is a double wood door in the loft area on the second level. The west facade features evenly spaced, single-pane windows. A concrete-block wagon shed is attached to Building 192C by a cross hyphen. The north facade is identical to the south facade. The east facade is punctuated by evenly-spaced, single-pane windows. A small concrete addition with brick chimney and four- and six-pane metal windows extends from the east facade. The gambrel roof is covered with metal panels. Shed-roof dormers are present on the east and west sides of the building, and two-over-two, wood-sash windows are located in the dormers. Large aerators are located on the ridgeline. No gutter system is present.

This building was constructed to house cattle from the Bureau of Dairy Industry's herd. Little else is known about it, although correspondence of the Bureau indicates that the cattle housed here may have been quarantined because of infectious disease. Later, infected animals were moved to quarters owned by the Bureau of Dairy Industry, but located near the Animal Disease Station.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 17, 152, 310 and 54, Entry 135 D, Box 4; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell	Affiliation: R&A	Date: January 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 192D	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: D-1
Building Name/Historic Name: Young Stock Barn/Calf Barn		
Farm Area/Street Address: Bureau of Dairy Industry/North Dairy Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1938/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Dairy Barn/Vacant		

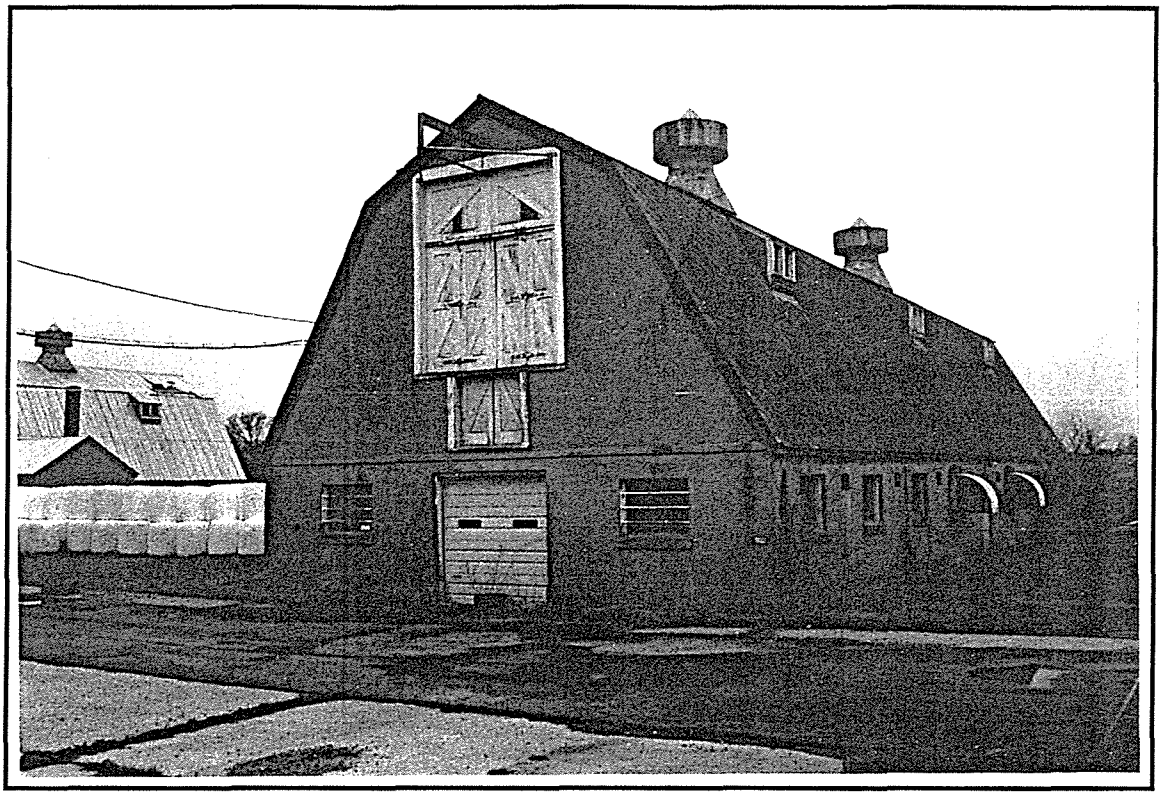


Photo ID: Building 192D, South and East Facades, 2/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This is a two-story, poured-concrete, rectangular, gambrel-roof barn with a concrete foundation. A metal roll overhung door is centrally located on the south elevation. Large, single-pane, metal windows flank the door. There is a double wood door in the loft area on the second level. The north facade is identical to the south facade. The east and west facades are identical; each is punctuated by a series of evenly-spaced, single-pane windows. The gambrel roof is covered with red, asbestos, diamond-pattern roofing material. Shed-roof dormers are present on the east and west sides of the building, and two-over-two, wood-sash windows are located in the dormers. Aerators are on the ridgeline. There is no evidence of a gutter system.

Little is known about Building 192D. While its historic names indicate that it was used for young stock or calves, it is unclear why the calf barns located in the original core Dairy Area on Powder Mill Road were insufficient. Because Building 192C (located directly west of Building 192D) was used to quarantine cattle, Building 192D may have also been a quarantine barn.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No __

Retains Integrity: Yes X No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 17, 152, 310 and 54, Entry 135 D, Box 4; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell	Affiliation: R&A	Date: January 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 192E	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: D-1
Building Name/Historic Name: Calf Barn		
Farm Area/Street Address: Bureau of Dairy Industry/North Dairy Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1938/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Calf Barn/Vacant		

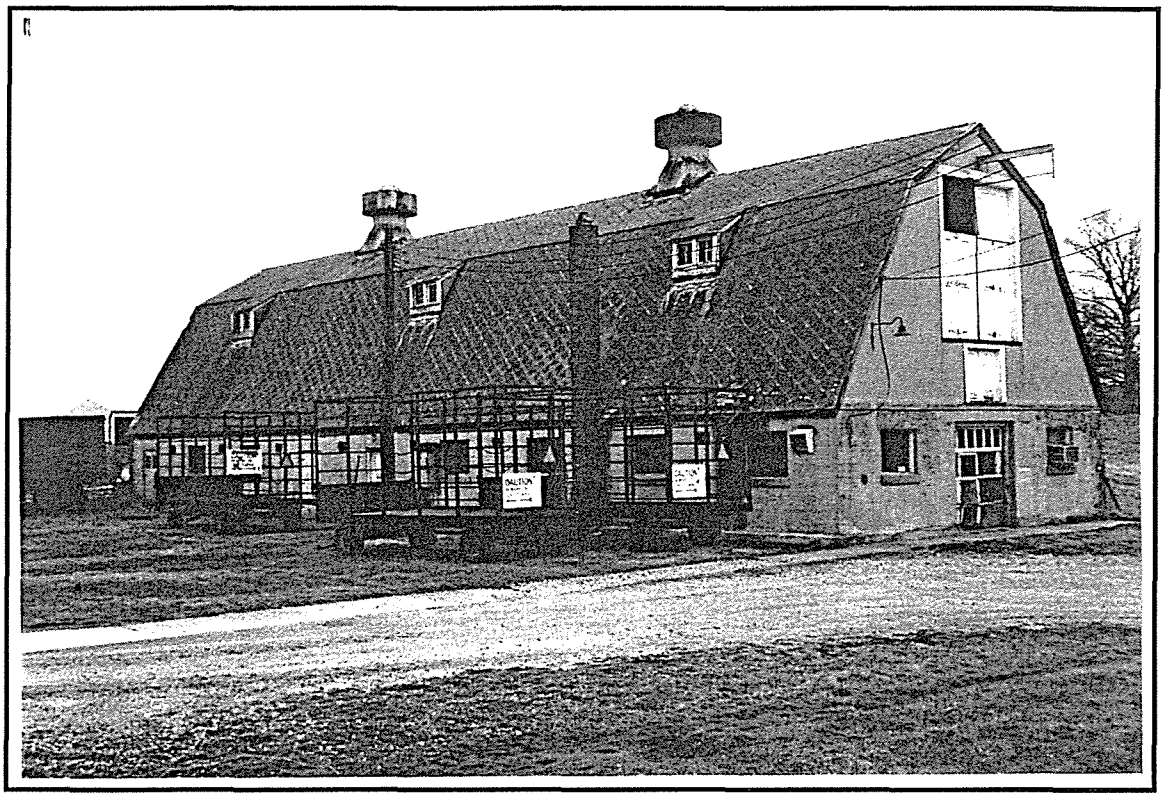


Photo ID: Building 192E, West and South Facades, 2/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This is a two-story, poured-concrete, rectangular, gambrel-roof barn with a concrete foundation. Large, single-pane, metal windows flank the door. There is a double wood door in the loft area on the second level. The north facade is identical to the south facade. The east and west facades are identical; each is punctuated by a series of evenly-spaced, single-pane windows. The gambrel roof is covered with red, asbestos, diamond-pattern shingles. Shed roof dormers are present on the east and west sides of the building, and two-over-two, wood-sash windows are located in the dormers. Aerators are on the ridgeline. There is no evidence of a gutter system.

Little is known about Building 192E. Its location, north of the original core Dairy Area on Powder Mill Road, may indicate that it was used as a quarantine area for cattle infected with contagious diseases.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes __ No __

Retains Integrity: Yes __ No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 17, 152, 310 and 54, Entry 135 D, Box 4; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 192G	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: D-1
Building Name/Historic Name: Stock Scales		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm/Bureau of Dairy Industry		
Date of Construction/Source: 1937/Beltsville Area Modernization Study		
Historic Use/Current Use: Cattle Weighing Station		

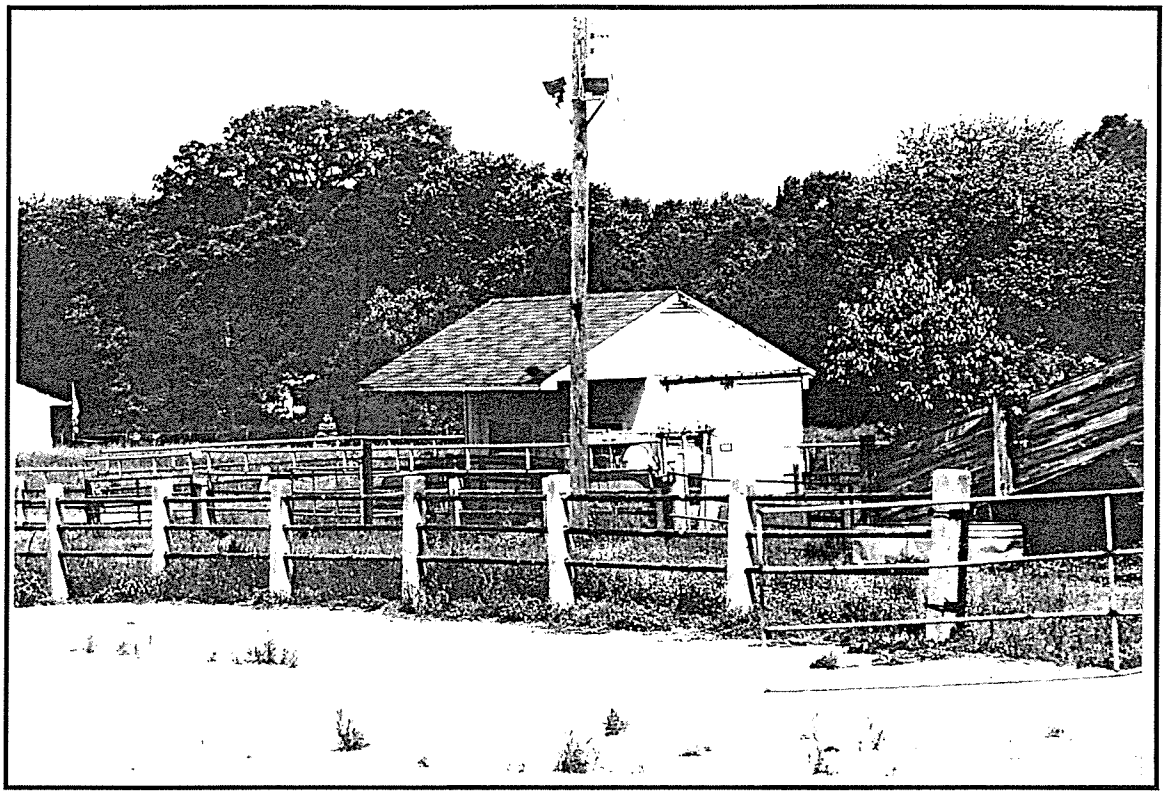


Photo ID: Building 192G, South and East Facades, 6/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This is a small, rectangular, frame building with a gable roof. Half of the roof forms an overhang over the weighing mechanism, and the actual building occupies only half of the roof area. The building is covered in flush board. The south elevation features this overhang, and two small double-pane windows are evenly spaced on this facade. The east and west facades each feature wood doors, and the north facade has no openings. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

This building was used as a weighing station for cattle in the experimental dairy herd.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes __ No __

Retains Integrity: Yes __ No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 17, 152, 310 and 54, Entry 135 D, Box 4; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 193B	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: E-1
Building Name/Historic Name: Expansible Farmhouse		
Farm Area/Street Address: Bureau of Dairy Industry/North Dairy Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1952/MHT Form		
Historic Use/Current Use: Residence		

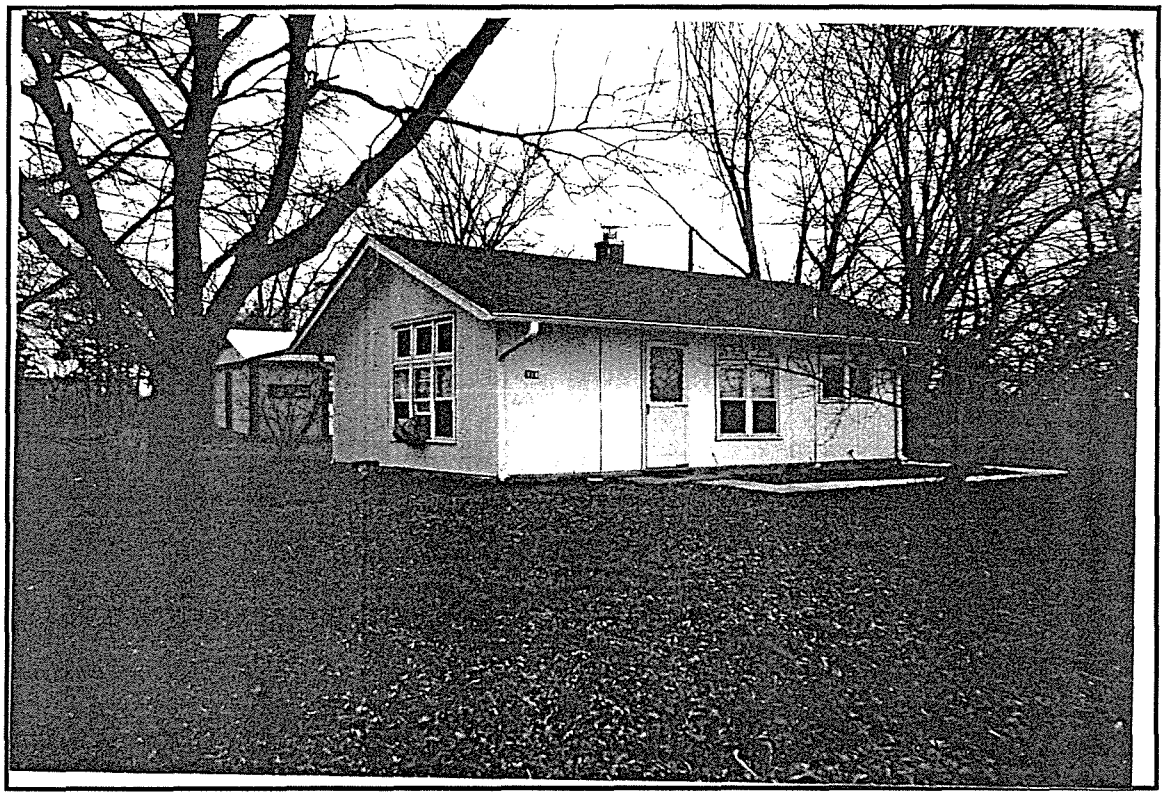


Photo ID: Building 193B, South and East Facades, 2/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes __ No X

Retains Integrity: Yes X No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form, Expansible Farmhouses Buildings 193A, 193B, and 193D P.G. #62-25

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Buildings 193B,D, and E have been determined not individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. (MHT # PG 62-25)

The buildings that make up the 193 series were less than fifty years old at the time of this survey, and have been determined noncontributing because of their age. However, they have been included because they may possess exceptional significance as representations of building forms that resulted from the combined research of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering and the Bureau of Home Economics. Knowledge gained from these buildings likely affected materials and designs of later USDA designs.

Name of Surveyor: C. Hooper	**Affiliation:** R&A	**Date:** February 1997

Description

Completed in the summer of 1952, Building 193B was one of two buildings with identical plans built on the site. (The other, Building 193C, was demolished.) The building's foundations consist of a six-inch reinforced-concrete beam laid on concrete posts set two feet below grade. It has a concrete slab-on-grade floor underlaid with roll roofing. The exterior walls of the building are composed of four-feet-by-eight-feet-wide vertical asbestos cement panels. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Windows are frameless (the wood studs are used as jambs). They consist of both fixed glass and double-hung sash.

The front (east) facade of the building is an asymmetrical, three-bay-wide composition. It features a simple entry located roughly in the center of the building and two window groupings on the north end of the facade. These include a large (six-foot wide) window grouping consisting of two one-over-one windows each topped by individual fixed windows and, on the north end of the building, a pair of one-over-one double-hung windows. The south facade of the building consists of a slightly off-center, nine-unit window consisting of three, single-pane, double-hung windows capped by single-pane fixed windows. Fenestration on the rear facade consists of two small single-pane windows on the east side and a single one-over-one window on the west side. The north facade of the building features a small ground-level porch with a shed roof. Alterations to the exterior of the building include the removal of a wood divider/grille that was located on the front facade. The divider, which ran perpendicular to the plan of the house articulated the entry area. Other alterations include changes to the windows. The hinged barn sash which swiveled open to provide ventilation has been replaced with one-over-one double-hung sash of the same dimensions.

History and Significance

The Expansible Farmhouses at Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC) were constructed as low-cost experimental structures and to house employees. The buildings were designed so as to be easily enlarged and were constructed using a variety of construction methods and materials, which were selected to test new and/or low-cost features. A number of articles discussing various aspects of the experimental houses were published by the USDA. The plans for all five buildings were also published and made available through state agricultural extension services.

There is little information available concerning the actual construction of the houses. The builder of the houses is unknown, although given their small size and simple plan, it is not impossible that they were built in-house by USDA workers. The basic unit of Building 193B was constructed in the summer of 1953 as were the basic units of 193A and 193C (both demolished). Bedroom additions to each of the latter two houses were also completed in the summer of 1952. Building 193, a brick split-level house which is no longer standing, was completed in the spring of 1954. The last of the expansible farmhouses, Building 193D was completed in the fall of 1954. It was constructed using exterior aluminum supplied by one of the major aluminum companies. The cost to build the houses, although estimated to be around $6,500 each, actually was far higher.

It seems likely that the information gained from the expansible farmhouses had significant influence on later USDA designs in terms of materials, methods of construction, and minimum standards. In terms of their use by the public, however, their influence is more difficult to judge. The plans for all five of the expansible farmhouses were eventually published in USDA pamphlets which were distributed through state extension services. For more information, see the Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form, Expansible Farmhouses, Buildings 193A, 193B, and 193D.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 193D	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: E-1
Building Name/Historic Name: Expansible Farmhouse		
Farm Area/Street Address: Bureau of Dairy Industry/North Dairy Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1954/MHT Form		
Historic Use/Current Use: Residence		

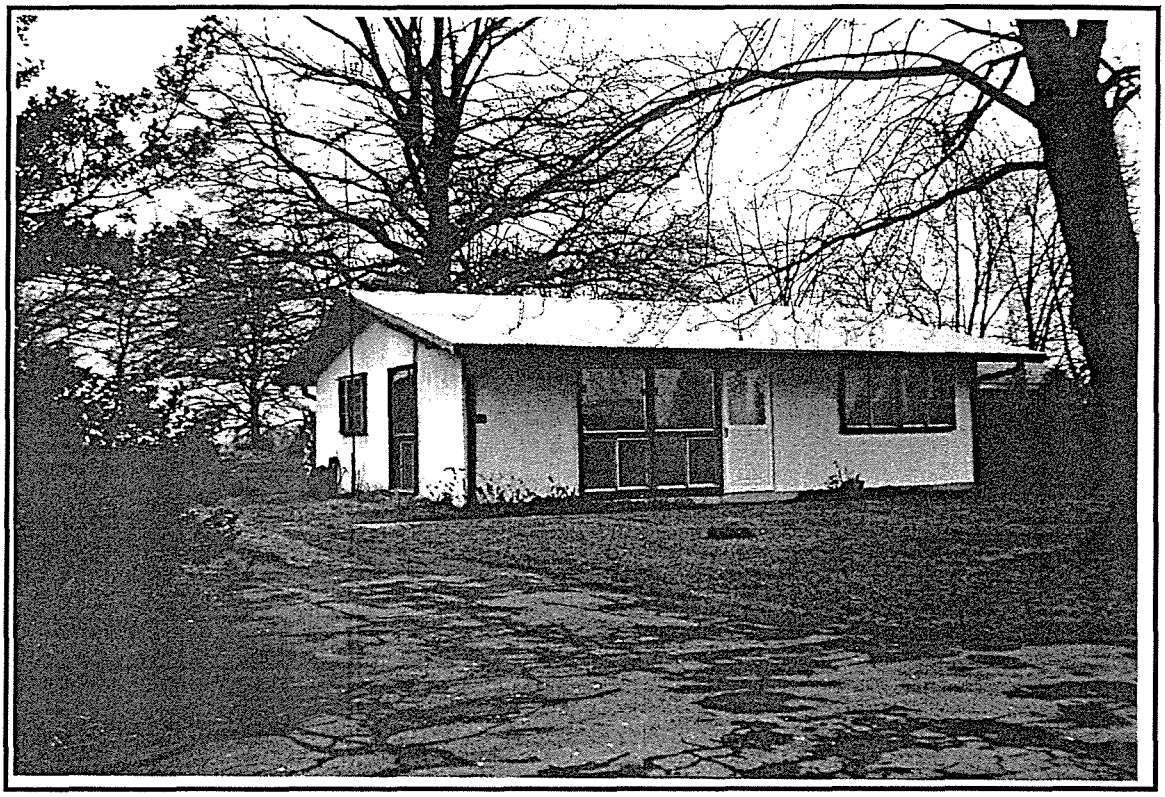


Photo ID: Building 193D, North and East Facades, 2/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes __ No _X_

Retains Integrity: Yes _X_ No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form, Expansible Farmhouses Buildings 193A, 193B, and 193D P.G. #62-25

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Buildings 193B,D, and E have been determined not individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. (MHT # PG 62-25)

The buildings that make up the 193 series were less than fifty years old at the time of this survey, and have been determined noncontributing because of their age. However, they have been included because they may possess exceptional significance as representations of building forms that resulted from the combined research of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering and the Bureau of Home Economics. Knowledge gained from these buildings likely affected materials and designs of later USDA designs.

Name of Surveyor: C. Hooper	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

Description

The most recent of the expansible farmhouses, Building 193D, was completed in the fall of 1954 and first occupied in November 1955. The foundations of the building are of six-inch-thick, reinforced concrete set ten inches below grade. The floor is a concrete slab laid over twelve beds of alternating gravel and earth (one-half of the slab was underlaid with a vapor barrier). The exterior walls of the building are of 1 1/4-inch corrugated aluminum. Some windows in the building are fixed sash and others are horizontal sliding aluminum sash.

The front (north) elevation, is an asymmetrical composition that has as its major feature paired full-length window units that consist of single, square, fixed-panes over double sliding panes. These two units are on the east side of the elevation and are immediately adjacent to the entry. To the west are paired windows with sliding sash. The west elevation of the building features a single, central, full-length window unit similar to that on the front elevation. Fenestration on the east elevation includes a single window unit similar to that on the east elevation and a casement window. The rear (south) elevation consists of paired, fixed, single-pane windows on the east side, a central boxed-in entrance and, on the west side, a sliding glass window.

History and Significance

The Expansible Farmhouses at Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC) were constructed as low-cost experimental structures and to house employees. The buildings were designed so as to be easily enlarged and were constructed using a variety of construction methods and materials, which were selected to test new and/or low-cost features. A number of articles discussing various aspects of the experimental houses were published by the USDA. The plans for all five buildings were also published and made available through state agricultural extension services.

There is little information available concerning the actual construction of the houses. The builder of the houses is unknown, although given their small size and simple plan, it is not impossible that they were built in-house by USDA workers. The basic unit of Building 193B was constructed in the summer of 1953 as were the basic units of 193A and 193C (both demolished). Bedroom additions to each of the latter two houses were also completed in the summer of 1952. Building 193, a brick split-level house which is no longer standing, was completed in the spring of 1954. The last of the expansible farmhouses, Building 193D was completed in the fall of 1954. It was constructed using exterior aluminum supplied by one of the major aluminum companies. The cost to build the houses, although estimated to be around $6,500 per house, actually was far higher.

It seems likely that the information gained from the expansible farmhouses had significant influence on later USDA designs in terms of materials, methods of construction, and minimum standards. In terms of their use by the public, however, their influence is more difficult to judge. The plans for all five of the expansible farmhouses were eventually published in USDA pamphlets which were distributed through state extension services. For more information, see the Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form, Expansible Farmhouses, Buildings 193A, 193B, and 193D.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 193E	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: E-1
Building Name/Historic Name: Expansible Farmhouse		
Farm Area/Street Address: Bureau of Dairy Industry/North Dairy Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1960/MHT Form		
Historic Use/Current Use: Garage/Storage		

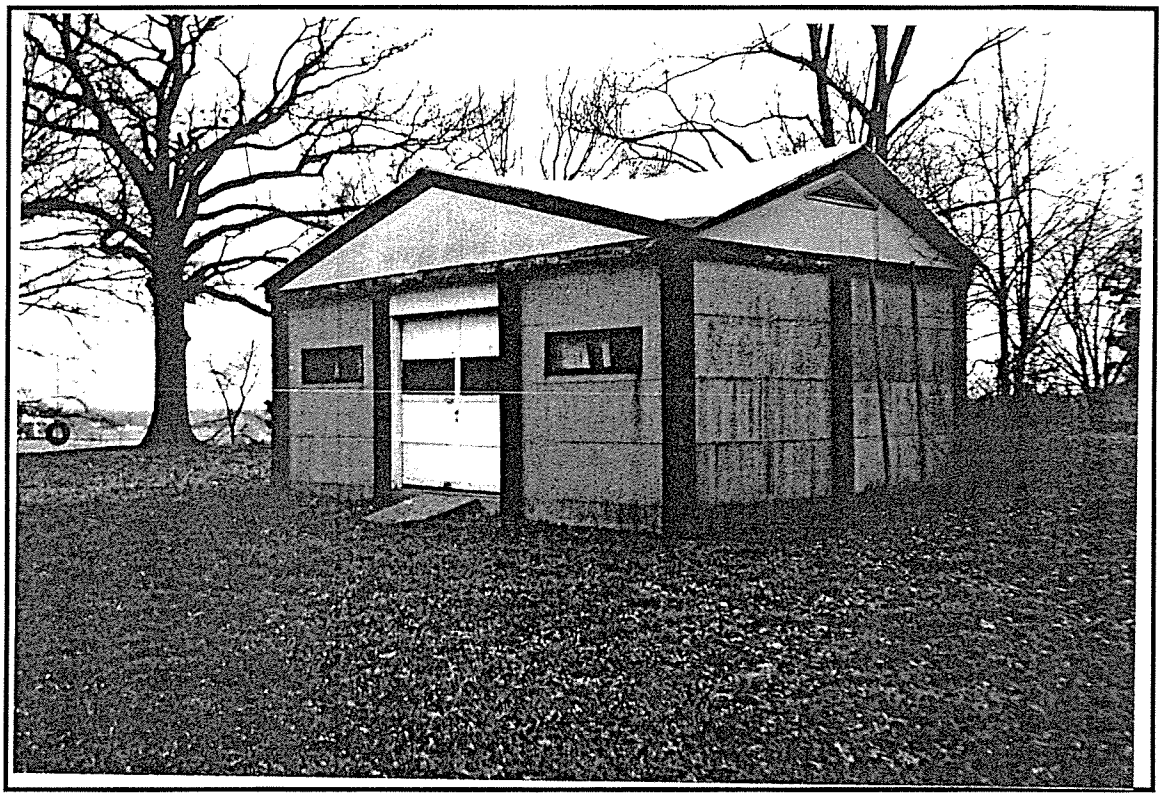


Photo ID: Building 193E, East and North Facades, 2/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Building 193E is a garage/storage building located in the center of the cluster of experimental houses. It was built around 1960 as a storage facility for the surrounding houses. The building is of frame construction, with exterior walls of asbestos-cement board panels. The building and its bays are outlined in decorative wood. The building has an intersecting gabled roof. The front (east) facade of the building is three bays wide. The north and south bays feature narrow fixed windows located at eye level. The center bay has a roll-type garage door.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes __ No _X_

Retains Integrity: Yes _X_ No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form, Expansible Farmhouses Buildings 193A, 193B, and 193D P.G. #62-25

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Buildings 193B,D, and E have been determined not individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. (MHT # PG 62-25)

The buildings that make up the 193 series were less than fifty years old at the time of this survey, and have been determined noncontributing because of their age. However, they have been included because they may possess exceptional significance as representations of building forms that resulted from the combined research of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering and the Bureau of Home Economics. Knowledge gained from these buildings likely affected materials and designs of later USDA designs.

Name of Surveyor: C. Hooper	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

History and Significance

The Expansible Farmhouses at Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC) were constructed as low-cost experimental structures and to house employees. The buildings were designed so as to be easily enlarged and were constructed using a variety of construction methods and materials, which were selected to test new and/or low-cost features. A number of articles discussing various aspects of the experimental houses were published by the USDA. The plans for all five buildings were also published and made available through state agricultural extension services.

There is little information available concerning the actual construction of the houses. The builder of the houses is unknown, although given their small size and simple plan, it is not impossible that they were built in-house by USDA workers. The basic unit of Building 193B was constructed in the summer of 1953 as were the basic units of 193A and 193C (both demolished). Bedroom additions to each of the latter two houses were also completed in the summer of 1952. Building 193, a brick split-level house which is no longer standing, was completed in the spring of 1954. The last of the expansible farmhouses, Building 193D was completed in the fall of 1954. It was constructed using exterior aluminum supplied by one of the major aluminum companies. The cost to build the houses, although estimated to be around $6,500 per house, actually was far higher.

It seems likely that the information gained from the expansible farmhouses had significant influence on later USDA designs in terms of materials, methods of construction and minimum standards. In terms of their use by the public, however, their influence is more difficult to judge. The plans for all five of the expansible farmhouses were eventually published in USDA pamphlets which were distributed through state extension services.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 200	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: F-, G-3
Building Name/Historic Name: Main Nutrition Laboratory		
Farm Area/Street Address: LPSI/Animal Husbandry Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934-35/Drawings, NARA		
Historic Use/Current Use: Laboratory, Offices		

Photo ID: Building 200, West and South Facades, 1/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.
Minutes of the Commission of Fine Arts, January 18-19, 1934; Records of the Commission of Fine Arts.
"Beltsville Farm to be Expanded: Station to Become National Laboratory for Live Stock Industry," *Sunday Star*, October 15, 1933; NARA, RG 66, Entry 17, Box 28.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing/D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

Description

This monumental Georgian-style administration building sits on a hill in the center of the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, facing south onto Powder Mill Road. It is a two-and-a-half-story, brick building with a raised basement faced in stone. It has a rectangular footprint and a hipped roof, and is oriented along an east-west axis. The roof is composed of slate shingles and has a boxed wood cornice. There are two brick chimneys on the ridge, one at either end of the roof, and there is a central wooden cupola with a copper roof. The detailing of the building is executed in a light-colored brick, distinct from the primary fabric of the building. All the first-floor and basement windows have light-colored brick headers, and there is light-colored brick quoining at the corners of the building.

Visible from a distance, the south facade of the Main Laboratory serves as the principal facade stylistically, even though it does not provide access to the building. The three-bay projecting pediment is the central decorative feature of the composition; it comprises three blind segmented arches at the basement level, three recessed blind arches at the first-floor level, and three recessed blind oculi at the second-floor level. In the recessed pediment, there is a semicircular window. On either side of the central section of the facade are eight bays, the inner five separated by projecting brick piers, and the outer three distinguished as unit -- a slightly projecting wing. Most of the windows in each of these bays have been replaced with paired one-over-one windows, the lower light approxiately half the size of the top light. There are two original metal-frame windows at the basement level; these paired four-light windows, which open like shutters and feature a long single light on the bottom, are located in the first bay from the center on the west and the fifth bay from the center on the east. Along the entire facade at the roof level are six round-headed copper dormers and numerous vent pipes.

The north facade is nineteen bays long. There is no central compositional element such as seen on the south facade. Each bay features a window, most are replacement windows, though on the lower levels some original windows are evident. The strongest features of this facade are the second, third, and fourth bays at either end; highlighted with light-brick detailing, these bays project slightly and feature large Palladian-style, metal-frame windows. At the basement level in these projecting wings are double metal doors with stone arched headers. At the roof level, like on the south facade, there are eight rounded copper dormers. There is mechanical equipment on the ground.

The east and west facades, which contain the principal entrances to the laboratory, are very similar. Five bays wide, each features a central flight of stone and slate stairs leading to the raised first-floor entrance (a replacement metal door which has a single-light transom). The entrance has a projecting brick pedimented surround and is flanked by two windows on either side, on both the basement and first floor levels. There is a single round-headed, copper-roofed dormer on the roof.

History and Significance

The Main Nutrition Laboratory (Building 200), when finally completed, served as the showpiece of the new Animal Husbandry area. It housed laboratories dedicated to animal nutrition, physiology and bacteriology, animal genetics, meat and wool investigations, and control work involving small animals. As highlighted in a newspaper piece in the *Sunday Star*, the building was "intended as a clearing house for the animal husbandry stations throughout the whole country. We expect to be equipped to handle any work sent to us from any part of the country and we hope to co-operate with all our present stations in the solution of any problems that may arise from time to time." Designed by Washington architect Delos H. Smith, the three-story laboratory building was identified as "the principal structure" in the new plan for the center. It was the first major laboratory building on the site, forming the southern perimeter of an impressive planned quadrangle. As the first monumental building of the New Deal era at BARC, the building set a stylistic precedent of brick construction with Colonial Revival-style detailing. This choice

of style suited the aesthetics of the Commission of Fine Arts, the regulatory body overseeing the design of the federal city; Delos Smith presented the building, which was heartily approved, to the Commission:

> It [Building 200] was designed in the Georgian style of architecture, thus conforming to the style of the interesting historical brick buildings in this part of the country. Furthermore, it is to establish the style of architecture for the buildings of the farm. ... Mr. Smith explained that the building will face south but there is no central portico as it is proposed to have the refrigerator at the center of the building, leaving the wings for laboratory uses. Mr. Smith said he wished to keep the front of the building quiet and free from traffic for it is to be a cloister of the "monks of science." The entrances will be at the ends of the wings.

The Main Nutrition Laboratory (Building 200) served as the center of the nation's fundamental research into animal husbandry, both in its facilities and in its architectural style. It formed the anchor of the new laboratory quadrangle of the Bureau, providing lab space for all of the different husbandry research arms at Beltsville, as did the other buildings in the grouping, especially the abattoir. In its design, it set the precedent for the research center, definitively establishing the Georgian Revival style as the appropriate medium for the nation's premier agricultural experimental farm.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 201	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: G-3
Building Name/Historic Name: East Small Animal Building		
Farm Area/Street Address: LPSI/Animal Husbandry Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934-35/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Animal Building		

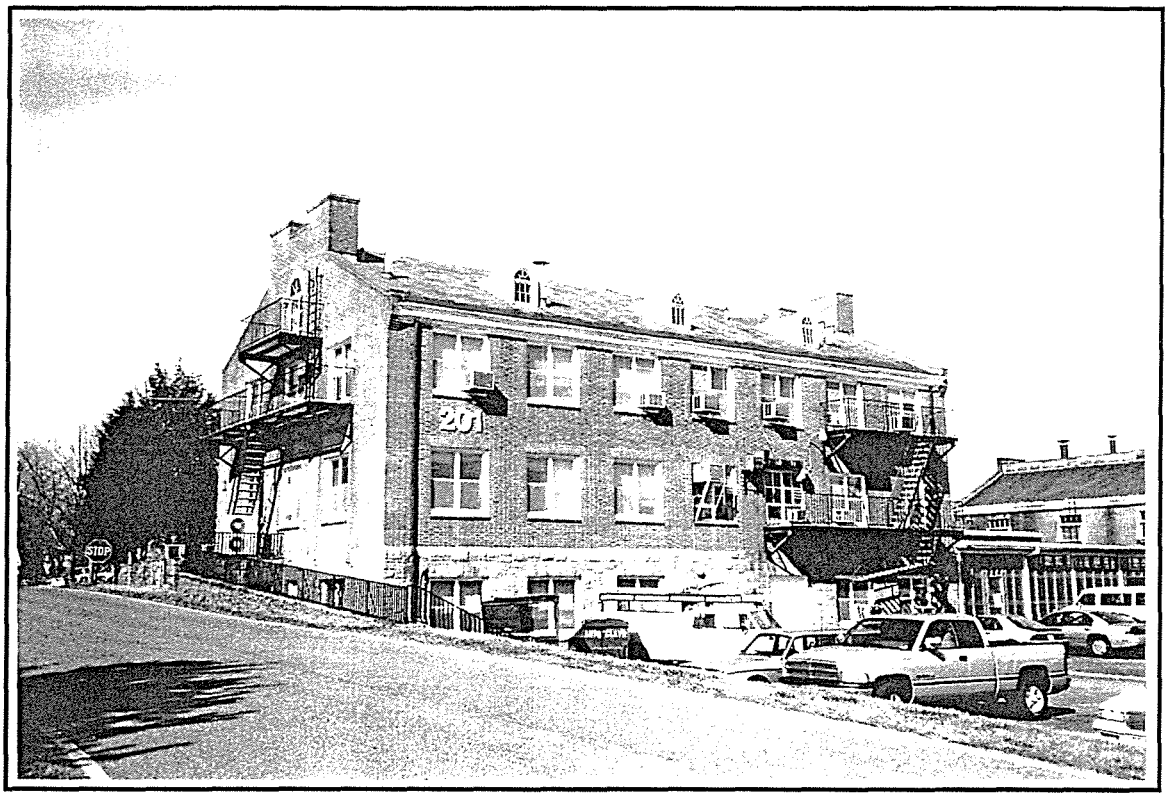


Photo ID: Building 201, South and East Facades, 2/26/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

Building 201, called "An East Animal Building" on the plans, was designed in June 1934 and revised in March 1935. It formed an essential part of Delos Smith's vision for the main Animal Husbandry quadrangle, of which the Main Laboratory served as the anchor. The building, with its brick detailing, slate roof, and stone-faced ground story, followed the same architectural language established by the Main Laboratory. Delos Smith planned for the East Animal Building to be mirrored by a sympathetic building across the central quadrangle on the other side of Building 200. As designed, Building 201 contained offices, laboratories, and an animal metabolism room on the first or main floor, rats, a feed storage room, and a kitchen on the second floor, and a grinding room, storage area, and additional feed rooms in the basement. Although rats are the only animals specified on the revised plans, earlier plans indicated that the building would also house other small animals such as rabbits and guinea pigs.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No __

Retains Integrity: Yes X No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing/D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

Description

Building 201 is a two-and-one-half-story, side-gabled building, which follows in its architectural style and form the precedent established by Building 200, the Main Laboratory. The building is brick, with a stone facing on the raised basement level. Oriented along a north-south axis, the building faces west onto a grassy quadrangle which is bounded by the principal buildings of the Animal Husbandry area. The building has replacement gutters and a boxed cornice on the east and west facades. Seven bays long, the building features on the main (west) facade a central entrance, double doors with eights lights each, set in a pedimented brick architectural surround with projecting piers. The windows are double, one-over-one aluminum frame, with those of the first story having brick jack headers. The east facade features seven windows across the first and second stories, three rounded, copper-roofed dormers, and an exterior fire escape at the northern end of the facade; the stone-faced exposed basement level features a central double door, with a stone segmental arch surround, flanked on either side by three windows. The three-bay, end-gable (north and south) facades are characterized by chimney-end projections at the roof line and fenestration patterns identical to the main facades on the two principal stories. The attic story of the south gable end features a large rounded-arch window; the north gable end features an oculus. There is an exterior fire escape on the south facade. There is a small, shed-like, wood-frame addition on the north facade.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 202	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: G-3
Building Name/Historic Name: Boiler House		
Farm Area/Street Address: LPSI/Animal Husbandry Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1935/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Boiler		

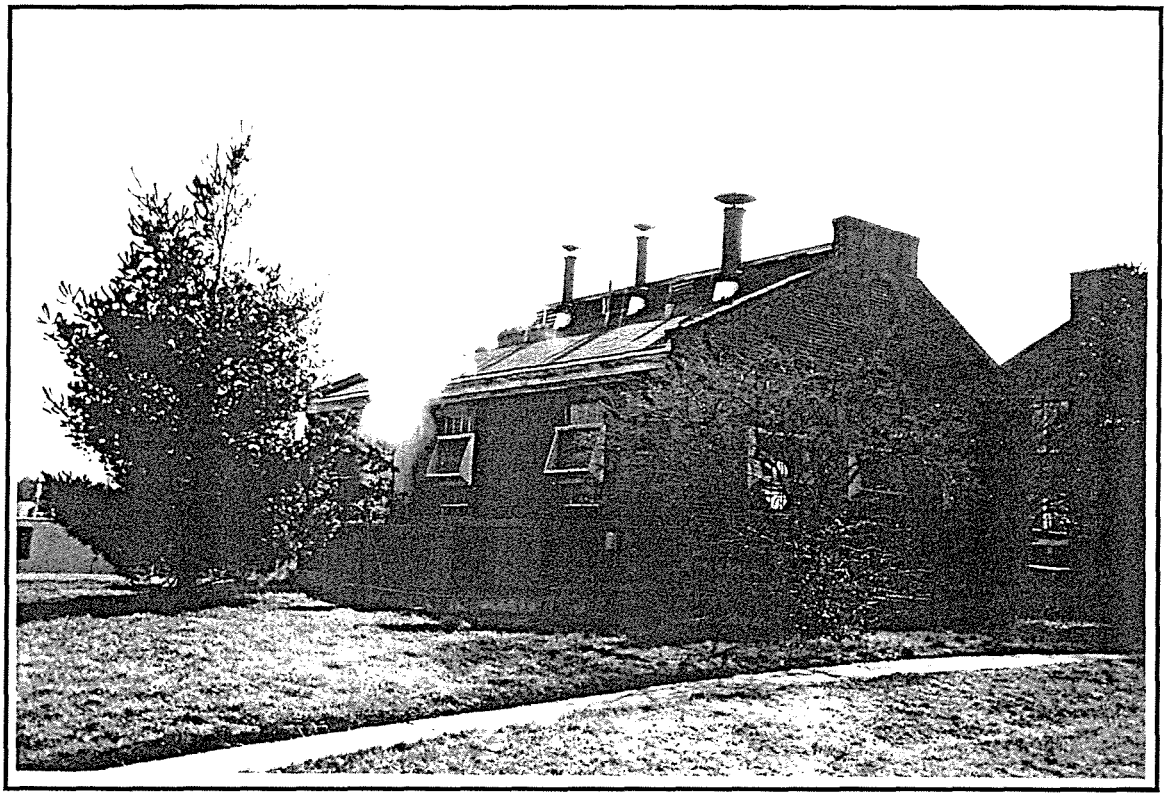


Photo ID: Building 202, North and West Facades, 1/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

Building 202, the Boiler House, was designed as part of the formal quadrangle of buildings in the Animal Husbandry area by architect Delos Smith. The original design of 1934 was radically revised in February of 1935, to produce the building more or less as it appears today. The original plan for the building featured a formal entrance on the west facade and a large cooling tower on top of the building. The 1935 plan retained the west facade as the principal elevation, but only in architectural design -- the west facade does not contain an actual entrance to the building; it only contributes a formal facade to the quadrangle of brick buildings. The interior contained the boiler room, machinery room, and transformer room. At the rear, at the apex of the gable, was a small breeching passage connecting the main building with a tall brick stack. The stack is no longer extant. The building provided facilities support to all the principal animal husbandry buildings in the area.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing/D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

Description

Building 202 faces west onto the central quadrangle formed by the 200 series administration buildings. It is a small, one-story rectanglar brick building with a slate-covered gabled roof and copper gutters. The roof ridge is characterized by a raised clerestory with louvered vent openings; the end bays are finished as chimney ends. There are three large circular vent pipes along the roof. Similar in style to Building 200, the principal building of the Animal Husbandry grouping, Building 202 features brick architectural detailing, such as quoining and window headers, distinguished from the fabric of the building by its lighter color. It has a raised basement faced in stone. The west or main facade features a central blind arch flanked by large, single, metal-frame, 16-light windows. In the apex of the gable, there is an blind oculus filled with decorative bricks set on end. The east facade has two metal-frame, 12-light windows on the first floor and on the exposed basement level. The top two rows of lights swing out. In the apex of the gable there is a bricked-in, door-size opening. The north facade has three, 16-light windows with headers; the middle two rows swing out. The south facade has three windows on the first floor. The stone-faced basement projects out on this facade and has a flat roof, creating a terrace-like area on the first floor. There are stairs along this facade that lead down to the basement level and expose the entire length of the basement facade. It has double wood doors each with a six-light window.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 203	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: G-3
Building Name/Historic Name: Large Animal Building		
Farm Area/Street Address: LPSI/Animal Husbandry Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1938/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Animal Building/Quarantine Area		

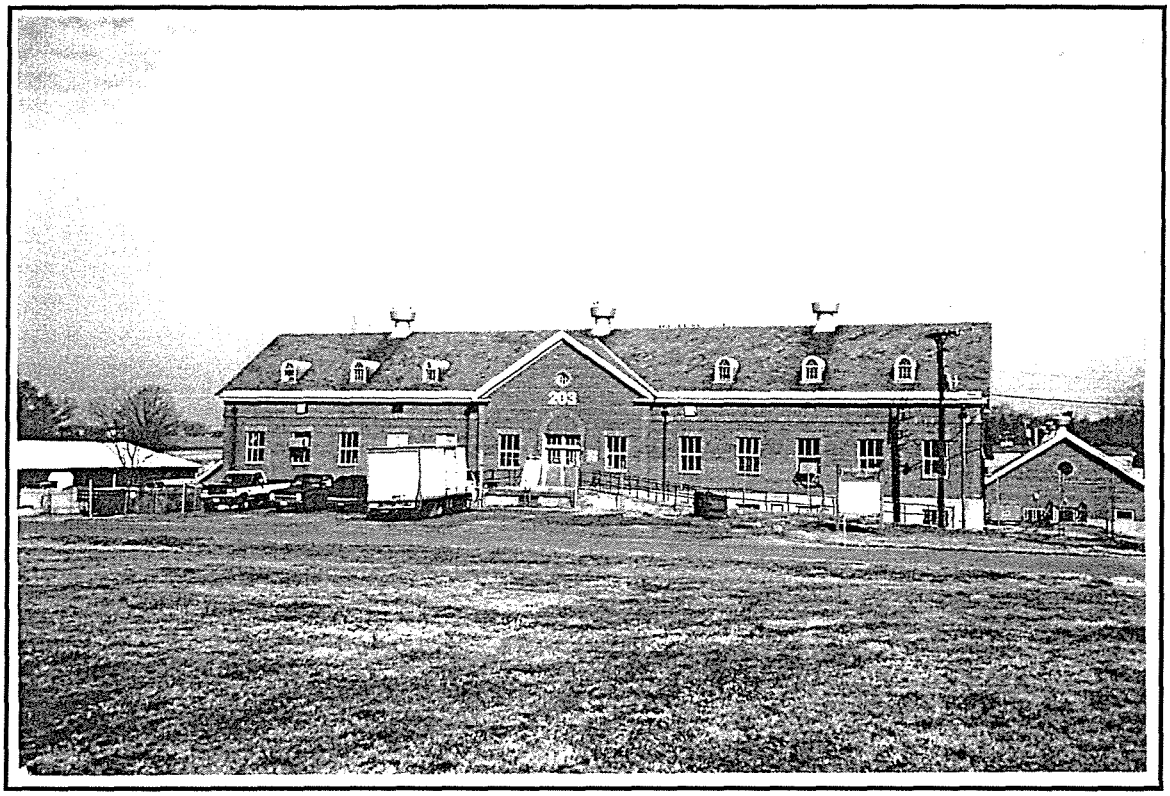


Photo ID: Building 203, South Facade, 2/26/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing/D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

Description

Building 203 is a one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, brick building with a raised stone-faced basement, which follows in its architectural style and form the precedent established by Building 200, the Main Laboratory. Oriented along an east-west axis, the building faces south across a grassy quadrangle from Building 200. The main entrance of the building is demarcated by a central cross gable. This central element features a set of double doors, with three-over-three lights in the upper half and a three-light transom, flanked on either side by a typical three-over-three, metal-frame, single-hung, ventilating window; in the center of the gable is an oculus window. Symmetrically arranged on both sides of this central entrance bay are five windows. At the roof level, three rounded, copper-roofed dormers extend on either side of the central gable. There are three aluminum vents along the ridge of the slate roof. The building has copper gutters, and a decorative beltcourse of vertical bricks running under the cornice. The end gables feature three windows on the first story and a single opening in the upper portion of the gable; at the east end this attic-story window has been filled in.

Extending off the rear of the building are three long wings. One story in height, these gabled buildings are finished with stucco. Originally they featured asbestos-shingle roofs, today these have been replaced. The northern elevation features the projecting gable ends of the three wings, joined by hyphens connecting them at the basement level of the main block. Each gable end features a central set of double barn doors with four-over-four lights in the upper half, and a single door in the attic gable. Framing the doors on either side is a single metal-frame window with a brick sill. These same windows punctuate the facade of the conncting hyphens, which also periodically feature a set of double barn doors.

History and Significance

Building 203 was designed in 1938 to fulfill the quadrangle plan established by Delos Smith during the first wave of New Deal funding in 1933-35. This building, called the Large Animal Building, was to complement the work being conducted in Buildings 201 and 200 especially. In its architectural style, the building represented a sophisticated synthesis of the design aesthetic that the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering had promulgated at BARC with the help of architects such as Smith. The building on its south facade, the formal elevation that faced onto the quadrangle, followed the language established by Building 200: the brick fabric, light brick detailing, stone facing on the ground story, slate roof, and copper dormers. The rear of the building, composed of three projecting wings, followed the precedent established in the Dairy Area and other more work-oriented (less administrative-oriented) areas of the farm: stucco finishing, asbestos-shingled roofs, and double barn doors. The asbestos shingles of the roofs of the wings have been replaced.

The interior of Building 203 featured in the main front section, on the first floor, a small animal room, laboratories, offices, a grain storage, a metabolism room with stalls for cows, and a gas analysis room. The basement level contained a hospital box stall adjacent to a small operating room, a feed grinding room, a feed weighing room, a feces collection room, and refrigeration equipment in the center. The wings off to the rear were access from this basement level. They contained the animal paddocks, cow stalls, small animal pens, horse box stalls, bull stalls, pig pens, and a manure pit and conveyor. The attic of the main block was used for feed storage.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 204	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: G-2
Building Name/Historic Name: Abattoir		
Farm Area/Street Address: LPSI		
Date of Construction/Source: c. 1924/NARA		
Historic Use/Current Use: Abattoir		

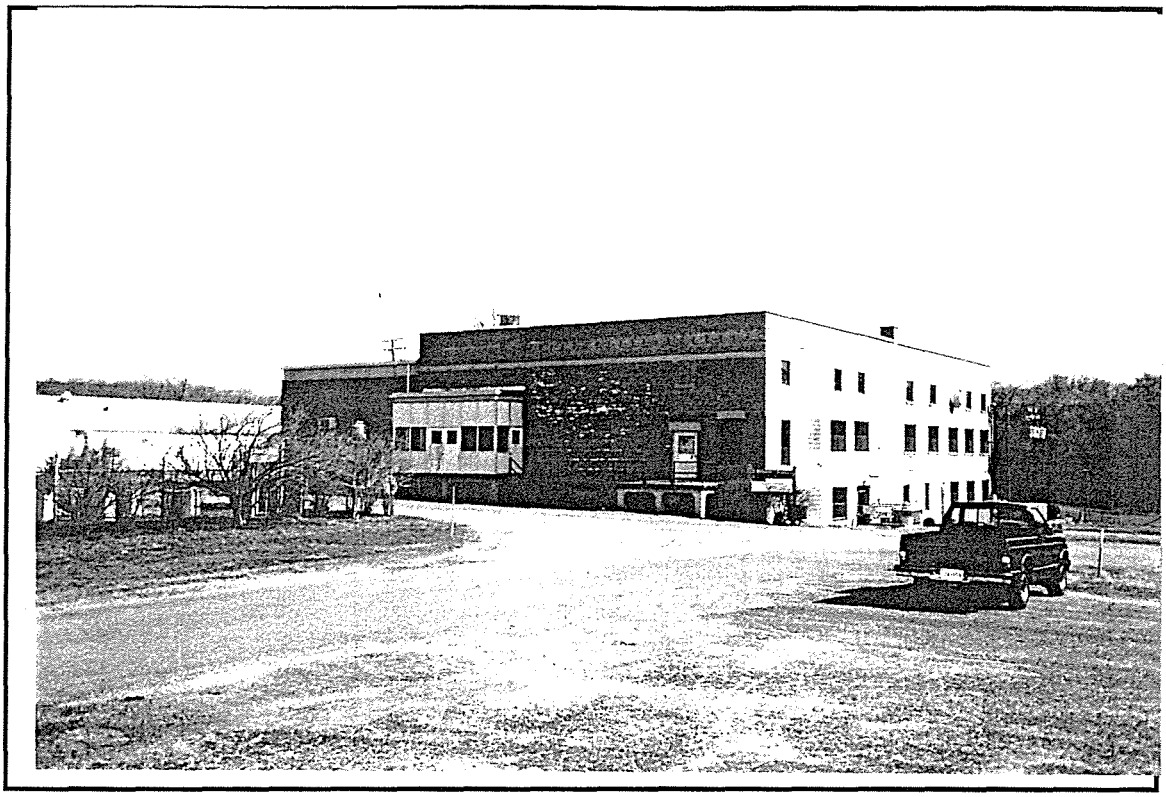


Photo ID: Building 204, West and South Facades, 2/26/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This two-story brick building is roughly in the shape of an L. It has a flat roof and a poured concrete raised basement. There is a concrete belt course above the second story, delineating the blind attic story. The windows have concrete sills and headers, the panes appear to have been replaced and are all tinted single sash or one-over-one. The south facade features a bay of three glass-block windows and a door to the basement. The west facade, which faces onto a plaza shared by other buildings in the complex, contains three entrances on raised concrete platforms. The east facade has double doors to the basement and large metal windows in the outer bays and smaller windows in the inner bays. There is mechanical equipment on the ground with a pair of large rectangular vents running vertically up the facade. The north facade has a large concrete ramp on the east end. The west end extends north. There is a pulley system constructed of metal beams and posts that continue into two large metal doors on the extension.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC. Bureau of Animal Industry, Brief Description of Meat Investigations, 1946; National Agricultural Library.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing/D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

History and Significance

The Abattoir (Building 204) was constructed around 1924, one of the first permanent buildings of the Animal Husbandry Experiment Farm. The original drawings are not dated. They indicate that the original building was constructed of hollow tile (and faced with brick?). The earliest dated plans are from March 1924, showing details of a brine tank and insulation. The building was extensively remodeled, with a new addition at the north end, between 1933 and 1935 -- probably by Delos Smith as part of his development of the Animal Husbandry quadrangle. The 1930s plan appears to follow a proposal for an addition made in 1928.

Building 204 was an instrumental facility in the development of meat investigations. The Abattoir contained equipment for slaughtering, chilling, cutting, curing, freezing, dehydrating, and other operations. The building also provided laboratories and apparatus for studying the various characteristics of meat, such as composition, tenderness, juiciness, and nutritive properties. Research conducted by the Animal Husbandry Division at the Abattoir measured the effects of various methods of livestock production on the quantity and quality of meat produced. One study, for example, explored the effect of freezer storage temperature on the development of rancidity in pork. Another found that freezing beef increased its tenderness, and that beef frozen at -10 degrees or -40 degrees was more tender than +20 degrees Fahrenheit. As one of the central facilities of the Animal Husbandry area, the Abattoir was available as needed to all of the research branches conducting animal husbandry work at Beltsville.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 204A	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: G-2
Building Name/Historic Name: Post Mortem Building		
Farm Area/Street Address: LPSI/Animal Husbandry Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1933/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Support Building		

Photo ID: Building 204A, West and South Facades, 2/26/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This small, one-story, flat-roofed building lies on an east-west axis to the east of Building 204. It is a brick building with a raised concrete basement and an attic plinth set apart by a projecting wood boxed cornice. There is a concrete belt course encircling the building above the windows. The building has copper gutters, although some have been replaced. The windows of the building are ventilating metal sash with brick sills. The main or south facade, three bays wide, features a large concrete area (originally a large door opening) with an inset 9-light window in the west end bay and two 12-light metal-sash windows adjacent. The north facade also had a large opening, but it has been bricked in (probably later than the closing of the one on the south facade); there are no other openings on the north. The west facade features a central door flanked by small six-light side windows. The east facade has no openings.

Building 204A was designed in December 1933, one of the first new buildings in the Animal Husbandry area. It was probably designed as a minor support building to the functions of the Abattoir (Building 204).

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing/D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 205	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: G-2
Building Name/Historic Name: Sheep Barn		
Farm Area/Street Address: LPSI/Animal Husbandry Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1945/BAMS		
Historic Use/Current Use: Sheep Barn/Cattle Barn		

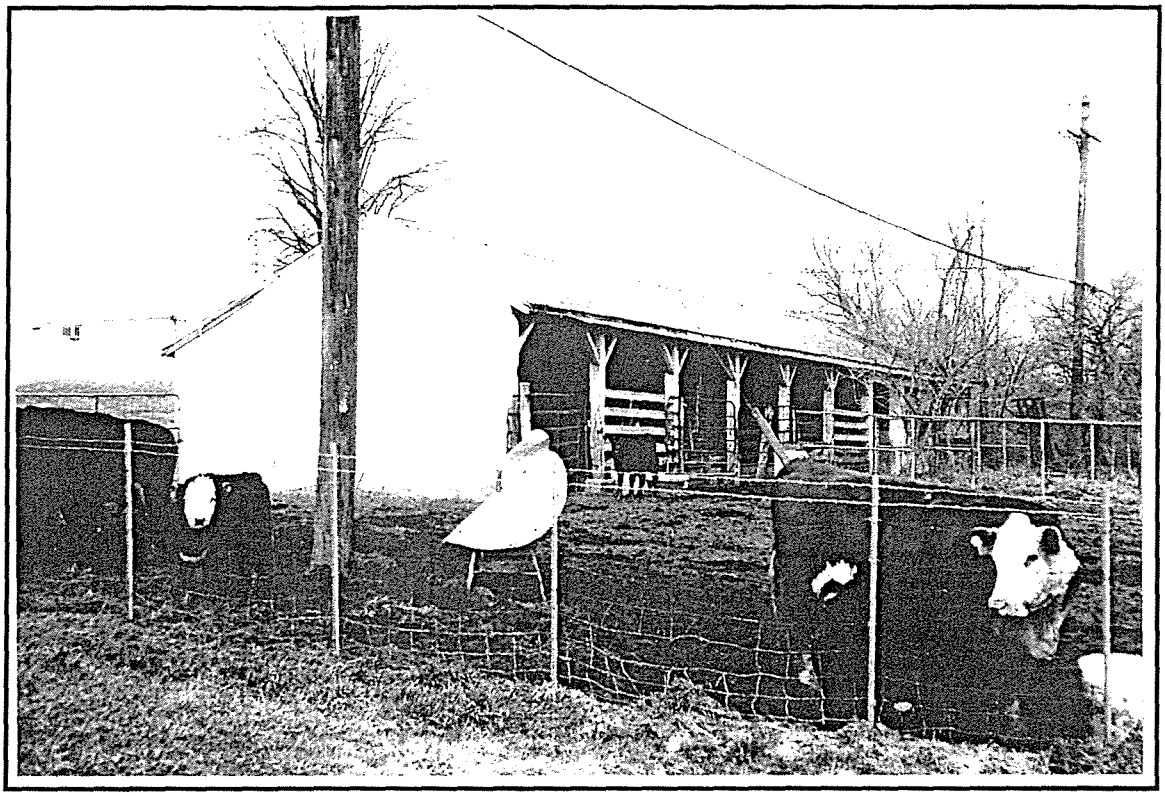


Photo ID: Building 205, South and East Facades, 2/26/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This simple one-story building lies on a north-south axis to the east of Building 204. It is of concrete construction with a stucco finish, and has a gabled wood-frame roof. The roof is covered with wood shingles; at the far north end the roof has asphalt shingles. The east facade, which opens onto cow pens, features six open stalls divided by wooden bracketed posts, and a separate three-bay area at the north end for a garage and enclosed storage area.. The west facade has five wood doors spaced along the facade. The north and south end facades have no openings.

Building 205, located near to the Abattoir (Building 204), was constructed as a support building, a shelter to house animals that were being studied and treated in the main Animal Husbandry area.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing/D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 208, 208G	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: G-2
Building Name/Historic Name: Swine Feed Barn		
Farm Area/Street Address: LPSI/Animal Husbandry Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1940/Phase III		
Historic Use/Current Use: Feed Barn		

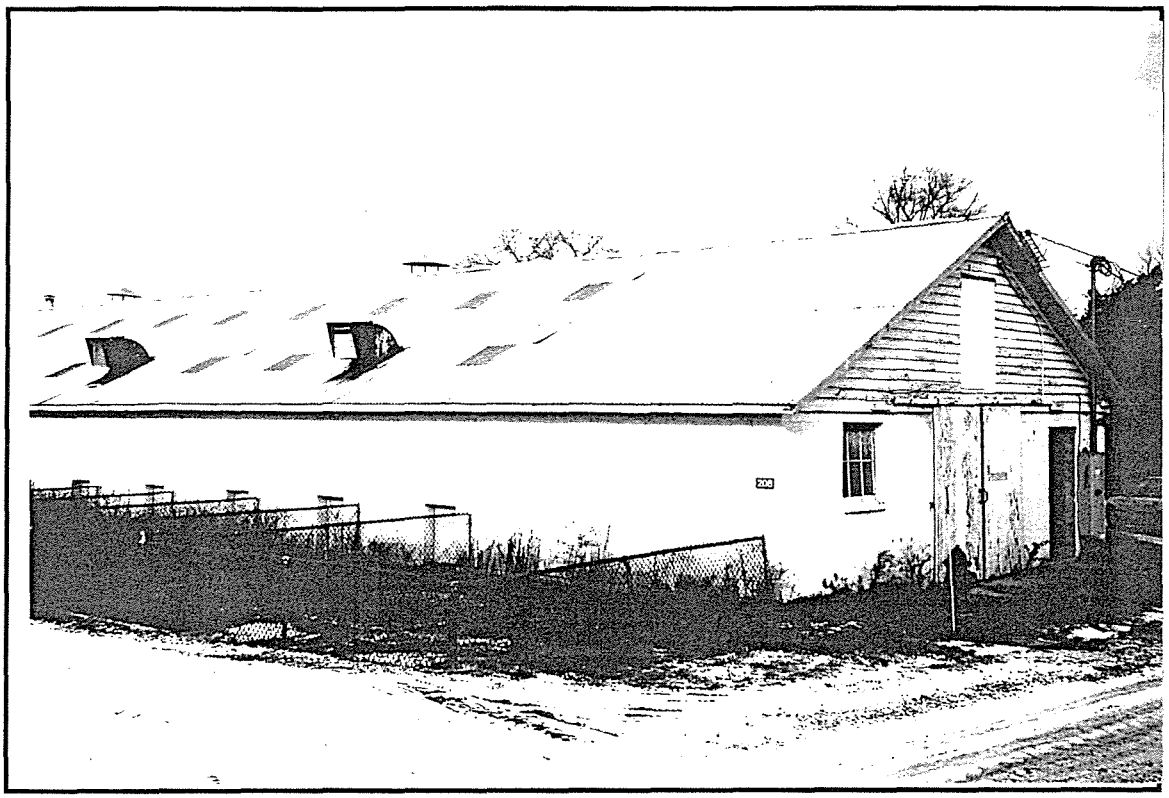


Photo ID: Building 208, South and East Facades, 12/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Building 208 and 208G are connected gable roof barns that are oriented on slightly different east-west axes. Constructed of concrete block, Building 208, the easternmost portion is the original 1940 barn. The east facade contains central double wood sliding doors, an off-center single door, and a six-pane steel sash window. The gable area has been sheathed in flushboard, and there is a central loft doorway located in this area. The north and south facades of Building 208 both contain a series of small doors for animals to enter and exit the barn. These doors open into individually fenced areas. The west facade of Building 208 connects with the east facade of Building 208G, which was constructed in 1950, also of concrete block. The north and south facades of Building 208G each contain two small louvered vents, located high on the exterior walls. The west facade consists on off-center overhung door, and several louvered vents. The gable area has been filled in with vinyl siding. The roof of Building 208 is covered with sheets of corrugated metal, while the roof of 208G is covered with asphalt shingles. Ventilators are present on the roofs of both buildings.

Buildings 208 and 208G are the result of the growth of the swine research conducted at BARC. As the experimental swine herd grew, the need for a separate feed facility, and later an enlarged facility, became apparent. The swine research of the Bureau of Animal Industry yielded important knowledge for both individual farmers and swine processing industries. By eliminating problems that had previously cost the swine industry millions of dollars of loss each year, farmers were able to raise healthier animals which yielded a higher profit.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 7.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing/S. Foell	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 208C	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: G-2
Building Name/Historic Name: Hog Shed		
Farm Area/Street Address: LPSI/Animal Husbandry Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1942/Master Plan		
Historic Use/Current Use: Hog Shed		

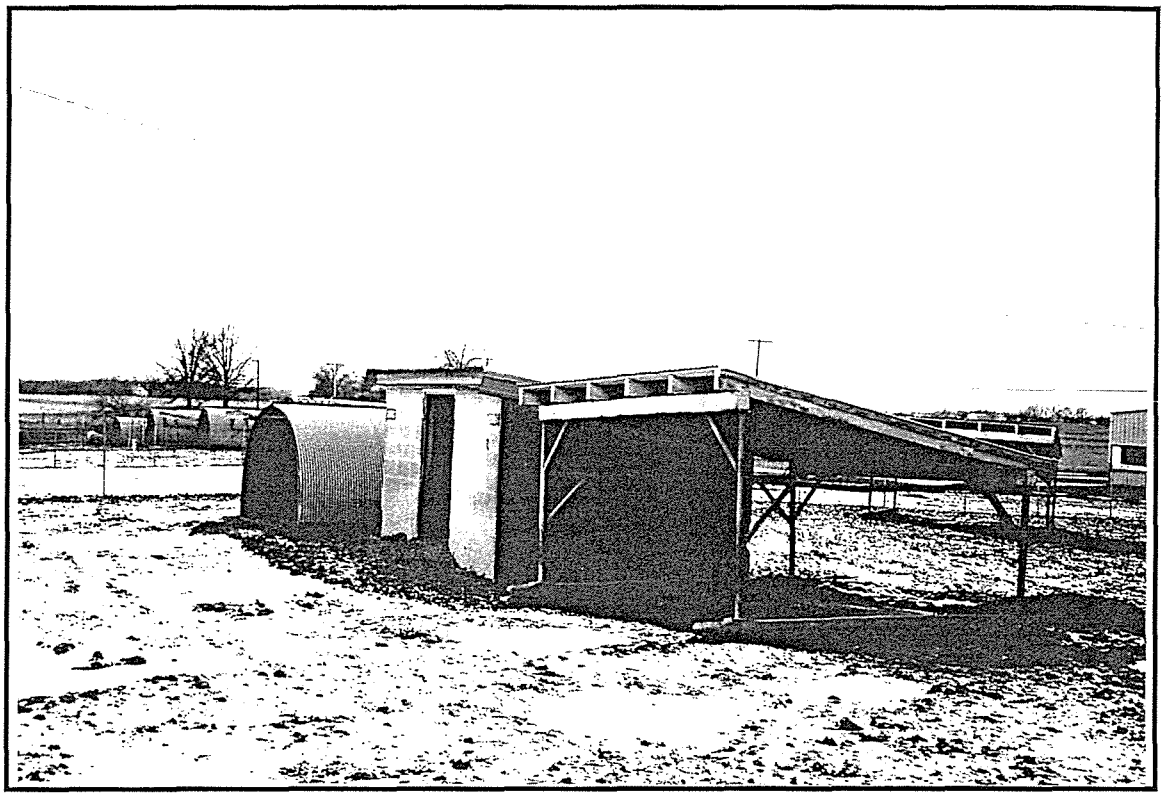


Photo ID: Building 208C, South and West Facades, 12/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Building 208C is a small hog shelter constructed of concrete blocks. It has a rectangular footprint and is located in an enclosed pen area. The west elevation has a single entryway, and the other three facades do not have any openings. It has a shed roof that is covered in corrugated metal.

Building 208 C was constructed in 1942 to serve as a shelter for experimental hogs in the Animal Husbandry Division. It continues to be used for the same purpose.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 7.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 209; 209B	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: F-3
Building Name/Historic Name: Walnut Grange		
Farm Area/Street Address: LPSI/Animal Husbandry Road		
Date of Construction/Source: c. 1805/tax records		
Historic Use/Current Use: Residence/Offices		

Photo ID: Building 209, South Facade, 2/26/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

MHT Form, P.G. #62-13 [Walnut Grange], Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, 1990.
Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.
Minutes of the Commission of Fine Arts, 1934.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

Description

Walnut Grange (Building 209) is a large, two-story brick plantation house built in 1805 with an unusual "butterfly" plan. After a fire in the mid-19th century, the residence lost the western three-part wing that formed one of the "butterfly wings," and the building retains today only the central oval-shaped section and the eastern three-part wing. It faces south on a prominent knoll in the center of the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center.

The center oval-shaped block features a shallow hipped roof of standing-seam metal. One course of corbelled brick forms a decorative cornice. There is a chimney, built during this century to replace two that were removed from the west wall, on the north side of the block. The windows of the main block are typically six-over-six, double-hung sash with flat-arch lintels. The windows that form the curving south facade have been replaced with five eight-over-eight, double-hung sash. The building is accessed by an entrance on the west facade, in the wall which once connected with the west wing and now is covered by a two-story wood porch.

To the east is the three-part wing extension, which is comprised of three gable-roofed, two-bay blocks, which step down in height as they move away from the central oval section. The windows of the wing are six-over-six, double-hung sash. The innermost block has a chimney at the east gable end and a one-story, shed-roof screened porch on the north elevation. The middle block features a door on the south elevation. The outermost block is a two-story garage wing, which features a large garage door on the north facade. According to the 1990 Maryland Historical Trust inventory form, this wing replaces an original gable-roof kitchen wing, which featured a large central fireplace.

When the house was remodeled in 1940, the west chimneys and fireplaces were removed, a new fireplace was installed in the north curve of the central oval block, the staircase was relocated, all interior moldings were replaced, and the Art Deco-style windows wrapping around the south front of the oval block were installed. The garage appears to have been already in place by the time of the 1940 renovations.

Slightly to the west of the main house is Building 209B, a small brick smokehouse and the only remaining outbuilding of the estate. It is a one-story building, square in plan, with a pyramidal roof covered in green asphalt shingle, and a batten door on the west elevation.

History and Significance

Walnut Grange (Building 209) is a Federal-style brick plantation house erected around 1805 and distinguished by its unique "butterfly" plan, which Susan Pearl of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission judges was almost certainly architect-designed. Located in the midst of the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center on a prominent knoll, it was once the centerpiece of the large estate known as Black Walnut Levels, owned by Mary Snowden Herbert, a daughter of the prominent Snowden family in Prince George's County. The house was built at the time of her marriage to John Carlyle Herbert, a U.S. Congressman. They had nine children, all of whom were raised at Walnut Grange. Shortly after John Herbert's death in 1846, the house lost one set of the three-part wings that flanked the central oval section; the exposed west facade now features a double porch and serves as a primary entrance to the building. After the fire, the house was repaired and a number of new outbuildings erected. Within two years after Mary Herbert's death in 1857, two of her sons acting as her executors had sold the estate to Richard D. Hall. At that time, the property was described as containing approximately 700 acres, a large orchard of choice fruit, an excellent garden, a Switzer barn, stable, carriage house, smoke house, ice house, dairy, kitchen, stable, servants' houses, and all other necessary

outhouses; Hall purchased 375 acres of the property. It remained in the Hall family until the government purchased the property in 1910 as the first of a series of parcels that would form the Beltsville Experiment Farm. At that time, slave quarters, the smokehouse, and a large brick barn still remained on the property. Today the smoke house (Building 209B) is the only remaining outbuilding.

Since its acquisition by the Department of Agriculture, the house served first as a residence for the Superintendent of the Experiment Farm and subsequently as offices. In 1934, Delos Smith presented a plan to the Commission of Fine Arts, which "heartily concurred," to restore Walnut Grange for use as a residence for the Secretary of Agriculture; this plan does not appear to have ever been carried out. During the mid-1930s, Smith was engaged in developing a Georgian Revival-style quadrangle of buildings adjacent to Building 209, housing the main administrative and laboratory quarters of the Animal Husbandry Division. The house was substantially altered in 1940, when the steel, wrap-around windows were installed on the south facade of the oval section, and the internal configuration of the oval section was redesigned with a new staircase and a new fireplace; a new entrance was designed for the second section of the east wing, a new porch was built on the west facade, and a new stone terrace was installed on the north of the house. Survey plans were drawn up at this time to document the original configuration of the mansion; these are located at BARC. In 1957, the house was still referred to as the Superintendent's House. Although the building has been substantially altered and remodeled, it stands as a reminder of the 18th-century plantations of Maryland's prominent families.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 215	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: F, G-6
Building Name/Historic Name: Sheep Barn		
Farm Area/Street Address: Sheep Area - Beaver Dam Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934/NARA		
Historic Use/Current Use: Sheep Barn/Vacant		

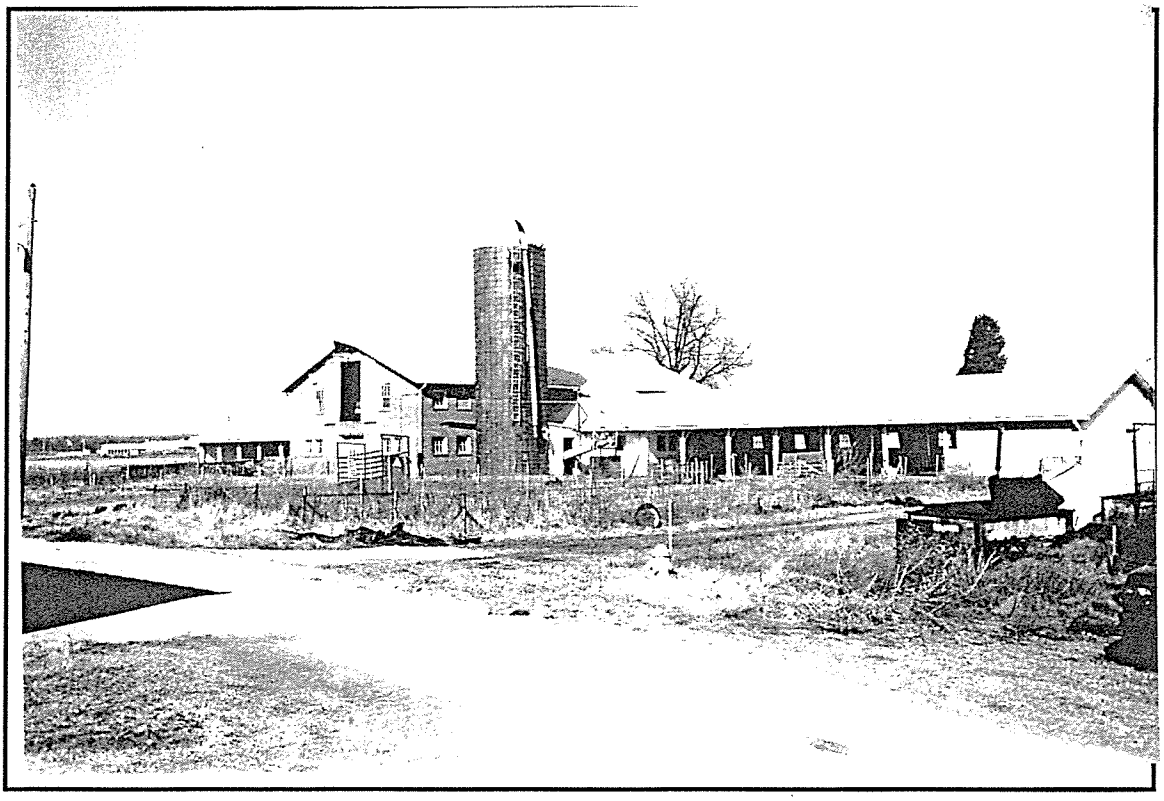


Photo ID: Building 215, South Facade, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 54, Entry 151A, Box 1; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing/D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

Description

This large barn faces north on Beaver Dam Road. It has a two-story central section of brick construction on a concrete foundation, and flanking wings, one-story in height, of concrete-block construction with a stucco finish on a concrete foundation. The central section, oriented along a north-south cross axis, has a front-gabled roof with overhanging projecting eaves. The north or principal gable-end facade features large wood doors on a metal sliding track in the upper story. The doors are surmounted by a metal pulley system for loading silage. They are framed by fixed, eight-light, vertical side windows. On the first floor is a garage door, framed on either side by wood-frame doors with three-light transoms. The south facade of this central section is virtually identical in its configuration, except that the first-floor garage door is flanked by paired, three-over-three, wood-frame windows. The second-story side (east and west) facades of the center section are punctuated by small, three-over-three windows. At the southern end of the central block's east facade is a metal silo (Building 215D) with a hemispherical dome. On either side of the central two-story block stretch long, single-story wings with side-gable, metal roofs. The north or principal facade facing Beaver Dam Road is punctuated by three-over-three, wood-frame windows with brick sills. The south or rear facade is open for stalls. The building is presently abandoned.

History and Significance

Sheep research, first started at the Bethesda station, had been an important part of the early animal husbandry research at Beltsville since its establishment in 1911. The first sheep barn, which housed a number of long-term breeding experiments with Karakul and Barbados sheep, was destroyed by fire in an event that had a lasting impact on the development of the fledgling station. New efforts towards fire-proof design were taken after the fire. This sheep barn is the third at BARC, the second having been built on the site of the first, in the vicinity of Building 200, in the original animal husbandry area. The 1930s were marked by an enormous expansion at BARC, supported by the public funds of the New Deal. The acquisition of property and the erection of new facilities enabled many of the individual research units of the Animal Husbandry Division to receive separate and dedicated areas of land at the research center. During the early 1930s, the sheep unit moved from the original animal husbandry area (around Building 200) to its present location, along Beaver Dam Road. The main sheep building (Building 215) was constructed in 1934, using $8,250 of public works monies. The focus of sheep investigations at BARC involved efforts to improve the quality and quantity of wood, fur, and meat produced by sheep. Both breeding and feeding investigations were undertaken. During World War II, the influences of dietary deficiencies on fertility in sheep were studied. In the mid-1960s, researchers developed a new strain of sheep called the "Morlam," which produced a litter of lambs every eight months instead of once a year.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 215F	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: G-6
Building Name/Historic Name: Sheep Storage		
Farm Area/Street Address: Sheep Area - Beaver Dam Road		
Date of Construction/Source: c. 1933		
Historic Use/Current Use: Storage/Vacant		

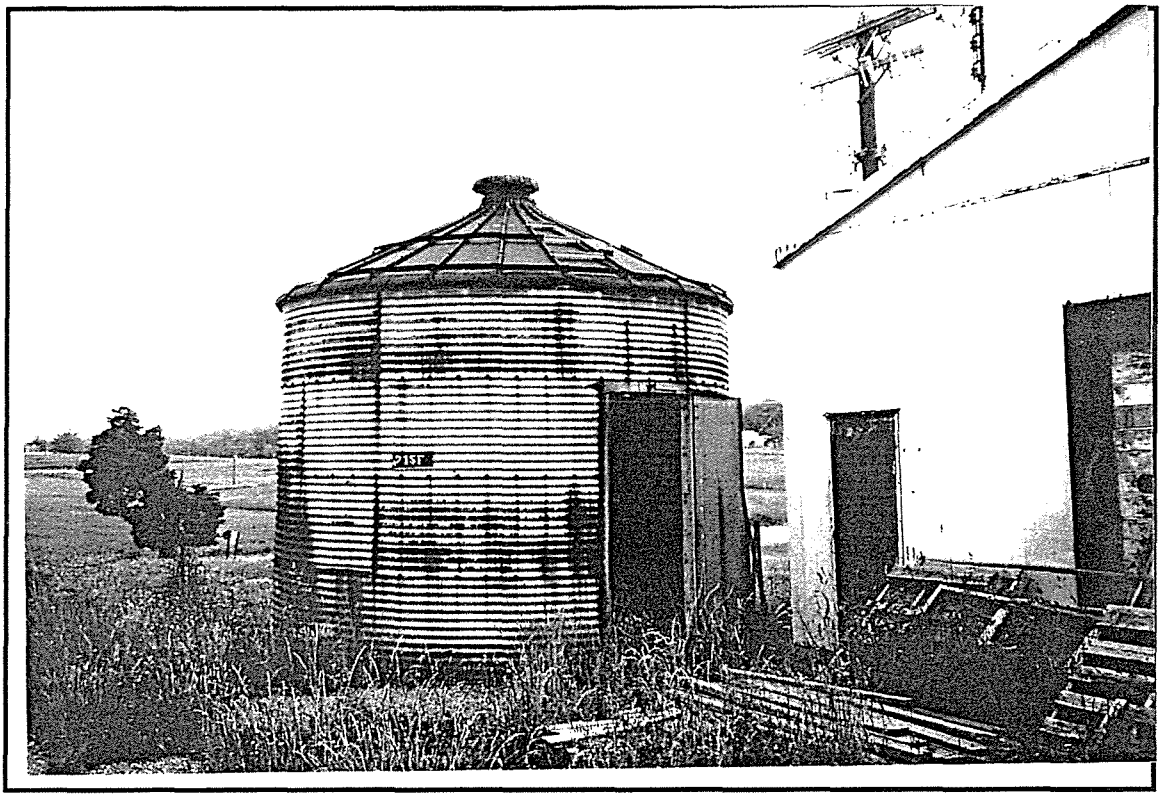


Photo ID: Building 215F, Looking North, 6/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This structure is a short, one-story cylinder, adjacent to the west of Building 215A. The building is sheathed in corrugated metal; it has a pyramidal cone metal roof, capped by a central ventilator stack. There is a single opening, a square-headed wood-frame door located on the south side of the structure.

This building served as a storage structure for the operations related to sheep research, carried out at this location beginning in the mid-1930s. Sheep research had formed a part of the Division of Animal Husbandry since early in the establishment of the experimental farm at Beltsville. With the influx of monies afforded by the New Deal, new acquisitions of land enabled individual units of the Animal Husbandry Division to establish a separate facility with more acreage. Building 215, the principal sheep building in this cluster, was built in 1933-34.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No __

Retains Integrity: Yes X No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing/D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 216	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: G-6
Building Name/Historic Name: William Shea House		
Farm Area/Street Address: Sheep Area - Beaver Dam Road		
Date of Construction/Source: ca. 1857/Tax Records		
Historic Use/Current Use: Residence		

Photo ID: Building 216, North and West Facades, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes __ No __

Retains Integrity: Yes _X_ No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Robinson & Associates and Determination of Eligibility Report, MHT Form, Building 216, P.G. #67-1, 1995; Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, 1985; NARA, RG 54, Entries 10 and 151A; RG 16, Entry 16, Box 2936.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Buildings 216 has been determined to be individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. (MHT # PG 67-1)

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing	**Affiliation:** R&A	**Date:** February 1997

Description

Building 216, the William Shea House, is a two-story, wood-frame farmhouse with a hipped roof built in the middle of the 19th century. It exhibits characteristics of the Greek Revival style popularized throughout the United States beginning in the 1830s. The house is T-shaped, with the main block of the building forming the top of the "T", and the rear kitchen wing comprising its leg. Built on an exposed brick foundation, the building is now sheathed with white aluminum siding, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house is oriented on a north-south axis, with the main facade facing west across fields. Although the house was originally accessed by a road from the west, it is now arrived at from a drive at the rear or east of the house. The west or principal elevation is three bays wide, with a one-story, hipped-roof porch which runs the length of the facade. The entrance, located in the center bay, features a double door with side lights and a transom surmounted by a dentilled entablature supported by console corner brackets. The door is flanked on either side by a single, tall, double-hung, wood-sash window, typical of the windows found throughout the main block of the building; the original windows have all been replaced, and these currently in the building are one-over-one sash that have been demarcated with plastic mullions to imitate the original six-over-six pane configuration. The north and south facades each feature a large exterior brick chimney. Extending east, perpendicular to the main block, there is a two-story, gabled-roof kitchen wing. The entrance is in the second bay of the south facade and is enclosed by a one-story, hipped-roof screen porch. There is an interior chimney at the ridge at the east gable end, and no windows on the rear facade. On the north side of the rear extension, attached to the main block of the house, is a small semi-hexagonal, one-story, shed-roofed projection containing the dining room alcove. The original copper gutters and downspouts have been replaced, and the boxed and dentilled cornice that encircled the building was removed sometime after the building was surveyed by the state in 1985.

History and Significance

The William Shea House (Building 216) was constructed in the middle of the 19th century by descendants of the prominent Maryland family, the Snowdens. When the property was acquired in 1939 by the Department of Agriculture, the house was used as a residence for employees, a function it continues today. The Shea house is located on part of a tract of land, known as Black Walnut Levels, that once was part of the colonial grant to the Snowden family. Edward Herbert, the son of Mary Snowden and John Herbert, received 220 acres as a gift in 1854, and probably constructed the residence sometime shortly after. He sold the farm after only a decade to a William Dulaney in 1866, who died two years later; the property was then sold in 1872 to William Shea, an Irish farmer whose family continued to farm the property until the government acquired it by eminent domain in 1939.

Beginning in the mid-1930s, the Animal Husbandry Division began constructing buildings devoted to research on farm sheep and fur sheep in the area surrounding the Shea House. New Deal monies afforded the research unit the opportunity to establish a new site for the sheep research on more acreage than had been originally allocated in the early Animal Husbandry area (around Building 200). Research on sheep at Beltsville included crossbreeding experiments to produce improved lambskins, higher yields and higher qualities of wool. (See MHT Form, Building 216, P.G. #67-1, 1995; Robinson & Associates.)

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 217	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: G-6
Building Name/Historic Name: Sheep Shed		
Farm Area/Street Address: Sheep Area - Beaver Dam Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1940/BAMS		
Historic Use/Current Use: Sheep Shed/Storage		

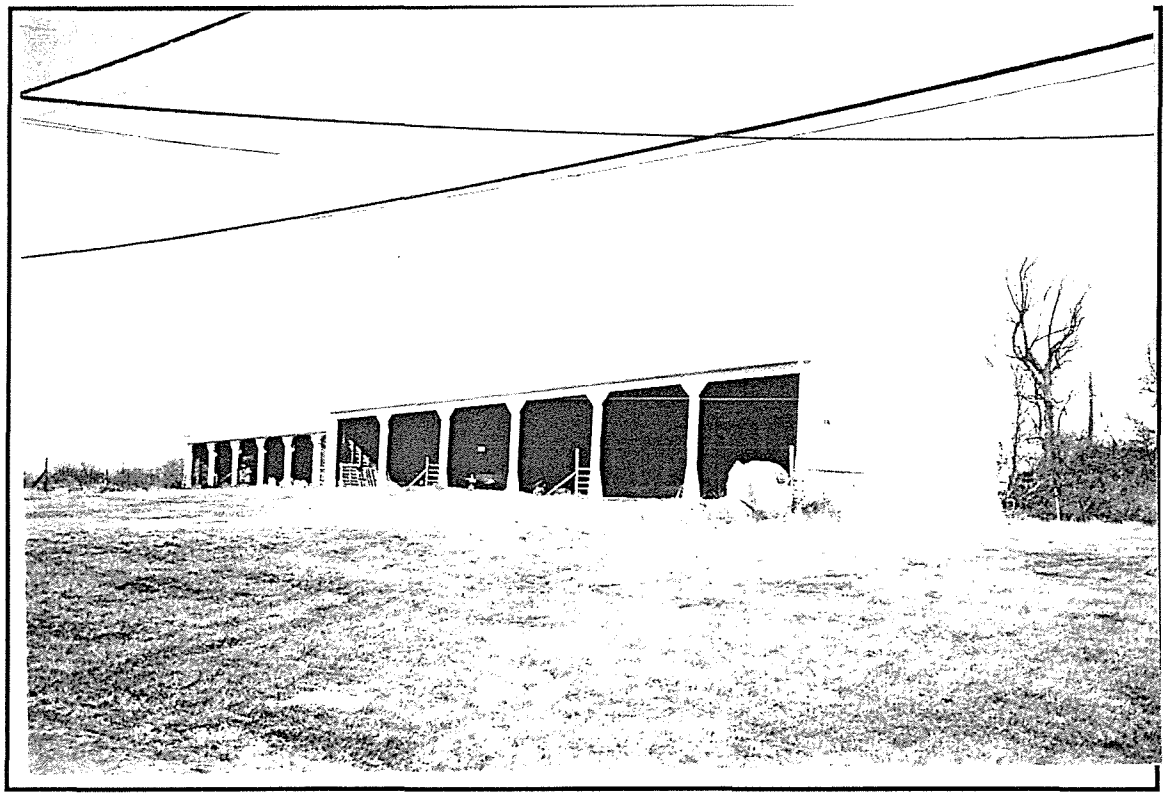


Photo ID: Building 217, South and East Facades, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This side-gabled, one-story building is of wood-frame construction on a concrete foundation. Aligned on an east-west axis, the building is composed of a six-bay main section and a smaller-scaled, six-bay extension to the west. The main building and the extension are both open on the south, each divided into a series of six stalls separated by bracketed posts. The building is covered in clapboards painted white; the roof has asphalt singles and no chimneys or vents. The north facade features a set of sliding wooden double doors on a metal-frame system. The east and west gable ends have no openings.

The 1930s were marked by an enormous expansion at BARC. The acquisition of property and the erection of new facilities afforded by the New Deal enabled many of the individual research units of the Animal Husbandry Division to receive separate and dedicated areas of land at the research center. During the early 1930s, the sheep unit moved from the original animal husbandry area (around Building 200) to its present location, along Beaver Dam Road. This building was one of a collection of support buildings erected to supplement the work carried out in Building 215, the main sheep barn.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing/D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 218	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: G-7
Building Name/Historic Name: Sewage Treatment Works Service Building		
Farm Area/Street Address: BARC-East Waste Water Treatment Plant		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Sewage Treatment/Vacant		

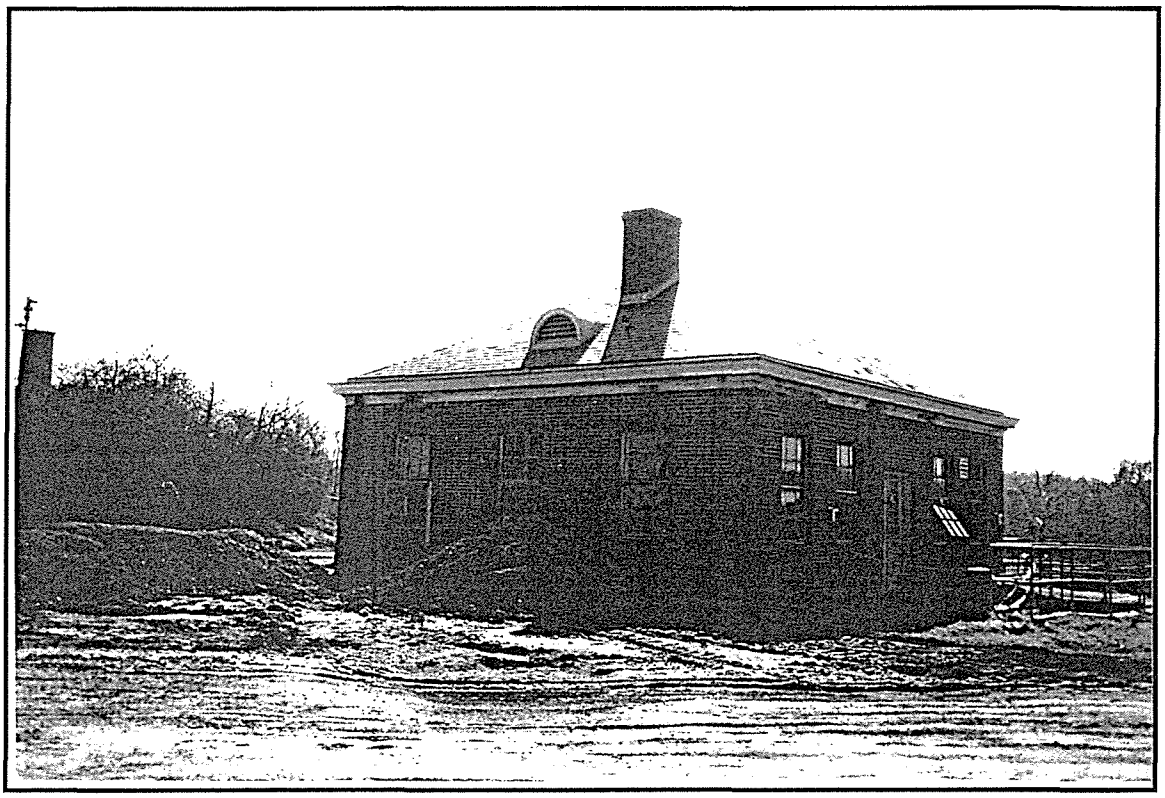


Photo ID: Building 218, North and West Facades, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This building, located in the center of the original Waste Water Treatment Plant area, is the principal structure in the cluster. Essentially square in plan, this one-story building is of brick construction on a poured-concrete foundation. It has a pyramidal-shaped slate shingle roof with a single central interior brick chimney. The building is three bays on the north and south facades and five bays on the east and west. Three of the building's elevations -- the east, south, and west -- feature in the central bay of the facade a set of wood, panelled, double doors with eight-light windows in the upper half. On the east and west, this central entrance is flanked on either side by two windows, typical of those found throughout the building. The windows are six-over-six, metal-frame sash; they are enhanced by brick splayed headers and brick quoining surrounds. The east facade also has steps leading down to a basement entrance. The north facade, the only facade without a door, features three windows. At the roof plane, on both the north and south elevations, there is a central rounded-arch dormer with louvered vent openings. The building has a projecting, boxed, beveled-edged, wood cornice, and copper gutters and flashing.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

History and Significance

Building 288 was originally constructed, according to a 1949 map, to serve as the administrative center of the Soil Conservation Service's hillculture research at Beltsville. In May of 1956, according to drawings, the building was altered to accommodate the Central Hydrologic Unit of the Engineering Division. In 1963, the Pesticide Regulation Division occupied the building, and by 1969, this building was identified as the Hydrology Building, part of the Soil Conservation Service's operations at Beltsville.

The work of the Soil Conservation Service carried out at Beltsville was dedicated primarily to testing and improving erosion-resistant plants, particularly those that could bring economic return when grown on hilly topography (the field of research called "hillculture"). The tract of land given to the Service in April 1937 was originally comprised of approximately 1,700 acres; it was bounded on the east and south by Good Hope and Branchville Roads. Propagation was begun right way on a limited number of improved varieties of black walnuts, wild plums, bush cherries, blueberries, hollies, and highbush cranberries. Studies and selection tests of different kinds of locusts were begun, as well as searches for erosion-control plants (other than locusts) that were worthy of field tests. Soil Conservation Service and its potential benefits for the improvement of agriculture and the lives of many individuals across the country made this work among the most important of the Department of Agriculture's initiatives.

BARC HISTORICAL SURVEY

BUILDING LOCATION MAPS

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No __

Retains Integrity: Yes X No _

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC; National Agricultural Research Center, U.S. Resettlement Administration, 1935.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing/D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

History and Significance

The building was designed by Agricultural Engineering in a formal Georgian style complementary to other areas of BARC. The general functional plan of the area was designed by the Public Health Service of the Treasury Department in conjunction with Agricultural Engineering.

With the tremendous growth in facilities at Beltsville, it became clear in the early 1930s that a sewage treatment facility would have to be constructed to dispose of the wastes from existing and planned laboratories, slaughterhouse, and offices. The system was funded under the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933. Funds in the amount of $147,000.00 (FP #17 at BRC) came through the appropriation for the Secretary of Agriculture's office. Although the buildings were incomplete as of May, 1935, it seems likely that they were completed shortly thereafter as the plant was in operation by August 1, 1935. The plant was operated for an experimental period, before it was turned over to the BRC Office of Operation January 1, 1936. From August 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936 the plant treated 30,944,000 gallons of sewage and produced 92,950 cubic feet of methane gas. During that period it produced a 90 percent reduction in Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) and 98 percent reduction in suspended solids.

As completed, the Sewage Disposal plant at Beltsville consisted of a number of component parts including the (glass covered) sludge beds (218A), the chlorination chamber, the service building (218) (containing the laboratory, lime room, chlorination room, and chemical and screen room), the mixing/settling/ tanks and siphon chamber, the trickling filters, the sludge digestion tanks, the pump house (218B), and the final tanks. The system was initially designed to handle as much sewage as would flow from a village of 2,350 people.

In the first step of the process, the raw sewage was chlorinated to get rid of the odor. It then went into the mixing tanks, where chemicals were added using mechanical paddles. The mixture then "rested" in settling tanks, while the liquid separated from the solid matter. At this point the heavy sludge from the bottom of the tanks went into digestion vats where it stayed for two to six months while microbes digested the material. As the material fermented, the gas generated by the process was collected and used for heating purposes. When the digestion process was complete, the sludge was transferred to the sludge drying beds -- large flats enclosed by a glass structure which look like an ordinary greenhouse. Once the material dried, it was either to spread on nearby fields, or -- if the material was too greasy to be used for fertilizer -- to a dump. Meanwhile, the liquid from the settling tanks was piped into large rotary distributors, which sent the water trickling over large 75 feet-wide filters packed with seven feet of crushed rock. Organisms in the rocks consumed the remaining germs in the fluid. The water was then collected, given a final chlorination and released into Beaver Dam Creek.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 218A	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: G-7
Building Name/Historic Name: Glass Covered Sludge Beds		
Farm Area/Street Address: BARC-East Waste Water Treatment Plant		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Sewage Treatment/Vacant		

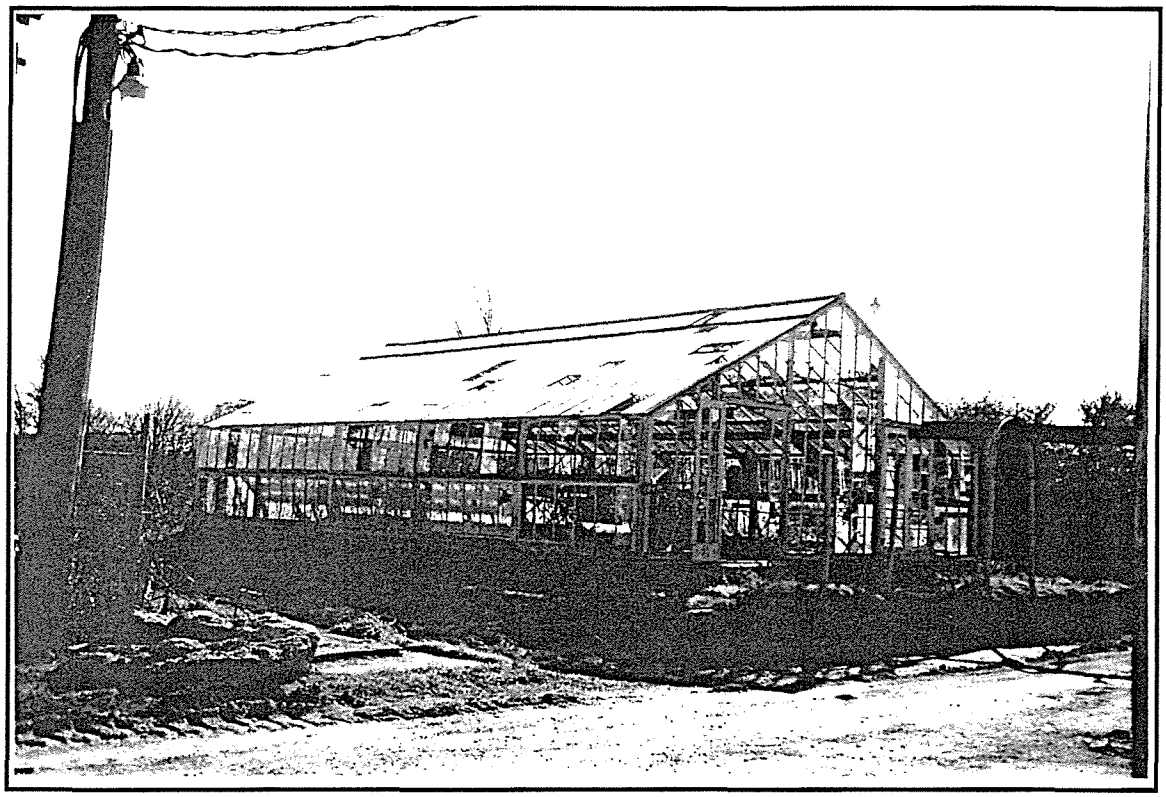


Photo ID: Building 218A, North and West Facades, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This totally dilapidated greenhouse, situated on a raised earthen ledge, is oriented on an east-west axis. It is a single-gable structure of cypress wood-frame construction and glass panes on a poured concrete foundation. The principal or west gable-end facade features the main entrances: two sets of double doors in the outer bays. A U-shaped metal beam, part of a pulley system that encircles the interior flats (or beds), enters one set of doors and exits out the other set of doors. On the east gable-end facade there is a small single door. The north and south facades feature movable ventilating glass panes.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes ___ No X

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC; National Agricultural Research Center, U.S. Resettlement Administration, 1935.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing/D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

History and Significance

This building formed a part of the general plan for sewage treatment at BARC designed by the Public Health Service of the Treasury Department in conjunction with Agricultural Engineering.

With the tremendous growth in facilities at Beltsville, it became clear in the early 1930s that a sewage treatment facility would have to be constructed to dispose of the wastes from existing and planned laboratories, slaughterhouse, and offices. The system was funded under the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933. Funds in the amount of $147,000.00 (FP #17 at BRC) came through the appropriation for the Secretary of Agriculture's office. Although the buildings were incomplete as of May, 1935, it seems likely that they were completed shortly thereafter as the plant was in operation by August 1, 1935. The plant was operated for an experimental period, before it was turned over to the BRC Office of Operation January 1, 1936. From August 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936 the plant treated 30,944,000 gallons of sewage and produced 92,950 cubic feet of methane gas. During that period it produced a 90 percent reduction in Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) and 98 percent reduction in suspended solids.

As completed, the Sewage Disposal plant at Beltsville consisted of a number of component parts including the (glass covered) sludge beds (218A), the chlorination chamber, the service building (218) (containing the laboratory, lime room, chlorination room, and chemical and screen room), the mixing/settling/ tanks and siphon chamber, the trickling filters, the sludge digestion tanks, the pump house (218B), and the final tanks. The system was initially designed to handle as much sewage as would flow from a village of 2,350 people.

In the first step of the process, the raw sewage was chlorinated to get rid of the odor. It then went into the mixing tanks, where chemicals were added using mechanical paddles. The mixture then "rested" in settling tanks, while the liquid separated from the solid matter. At this point the heavy sludge from the bottom of the tanks went into digestion vats where it stayed for two to six months while microbes digested the material. As the material fermented, the gas generated by the process was collected and used for heating purposes. When the digestion process was complete, the sludge was transferred to the sludge drying beds -- large flats enclosed by a glass structure which look like an ordinary greenhouse. Once the material dried, it was either to spread on nearby fields, or -- if the material was too greasy to be used for fertilizer -- to a dump. Meanwhile, the liquid from the settling tanks was piped into large rotary distributors, which sent the water trickling over large 75 feet-wide filters packed with seven feet of crushed rock. Organisms in the rocks consumed the remaining germs in the fluid. The water was then collected, given a final chlorination and released into Beaver Dam Creek.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 218B	Master Plan Page: P-5	Grid: G-7
Building Name/Historic Name: Pump House		
Farm Area/Street Address: BARC-East Waste Water Treatment Plant		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Sewage Treatment		

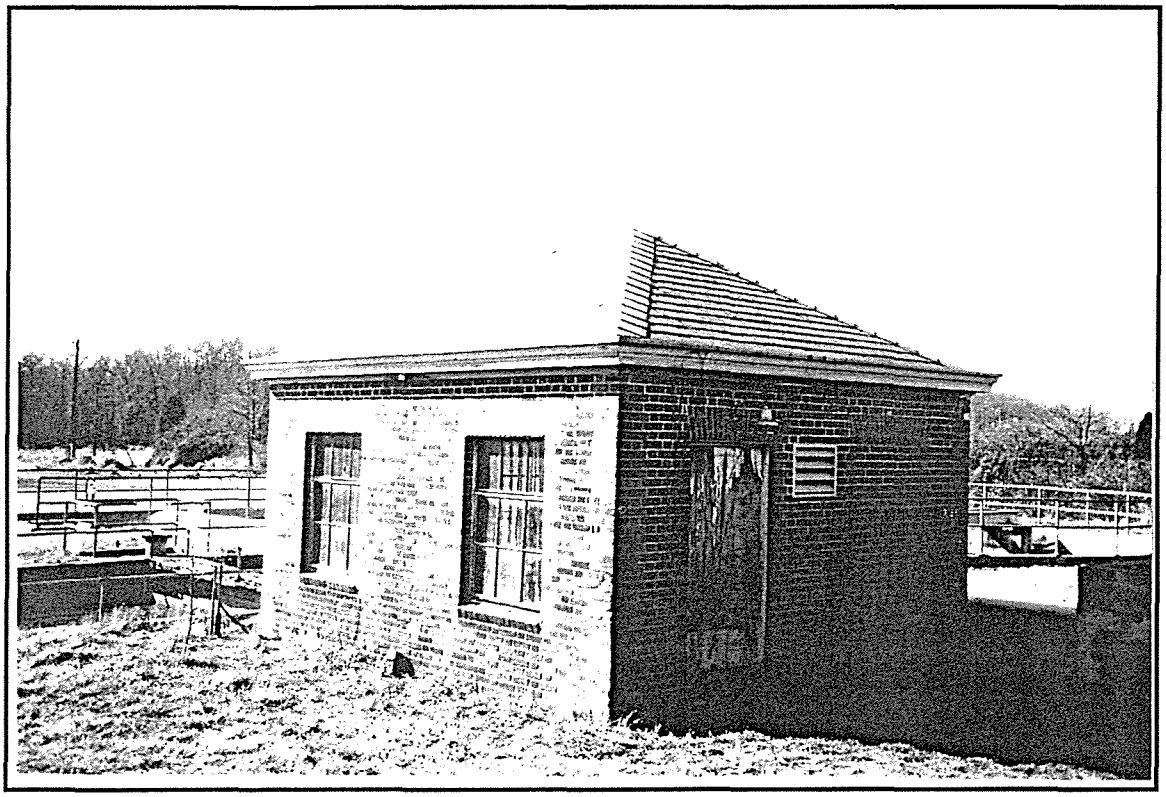


Photo ID: Building 218B, East and North Facades, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This one-story brick building has a square plan and a hipped pyramidal slate-shingle roof. It is similar in form to Building 218, the main building of this area. Building 218B shares the characteristic architectural features of this area: brick decorative detailing, copper flashing, slate shingles, and a boxed wood cornice. The principal or north facade has been altered; it originally had two large doors, each framed by brick splayed headers and brick quoining. There is only one door opening now, and the original door has been replaced. There is also a louvered vent opening between what would have been the two doors. The east and west facades each have two large nine-light metal casement windows, three-over-three fixed sash with a three-light movable transom. The windows are slightly recessed, with brick sills. There are bars on the exterior of the windows. The south facade features a central door flanked by single windows.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC; National Agricultural Research Center, U.S. Resettlement Administration, 1935.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing/D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

History and Significance

This building was designed by Agricultural Engineering in the formal Georgian style established elsewhere at BARC. The functional layout of the sewage treatment area was designed by the Public Health Service of the Treasury Department.

With the tremendous growth in facilities at Beltsville, it became clear in the early 1930s that a sewage treatment facility would have to be constructed to dispose of the wastes from existing and planned laboratories, slaughterhouse, and offices. The system was funded under the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933. Funds in the amount of $147,000.00 (FP #17 at BRC) came through the appropriation for the Secretary of Agriculture's office. Although the buildings were incomplete as of May, 1935, it seems likely that they were completed shortly thereafter as the plant was in operation by August 1, 1935. The plant was operated for an experimental period, before it was turned over to the BRC Office of Operation January 1, 1936. From August 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936 the plant treated 30,944,000 gallons of sewage and produced 92,950 cubic feet of methane gas. During that period it produced a 90 percent reduction in Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) and 98 percent reduction in suspended solids.

As completed, the Sewage Disposal plant at Beltsville consisted of a number of component parts including the (glass covered) sludge beds (218A), the chlorination chamber, the service building (218) (containing the laboratory, lime room, chlorination room, and chemical and screen room), the mixing/settling/ tanks and siphon chamber, the trickling filters, the sludge digestion tanks, the pump house (218B), and the final tanks. The system was initially designed to handle as much sewage as would flow from a village of 2,350 people.

In the first step of the process, the raw sewage was chlorinated to get rid of the odor. It then went into the mixing tanks, where chemicals were added using mechanical paddles. The mixture then "rested" in settling tanks, while the liquid separated from the solid matter. At this point the heavy sludge from the bottom of the tanks went into digestion vats where it stayed for two to six months while microbes digested the material. As the material fermented, the gas generated by the process was collected and used for heating purposes. When the digestion process was complete, the sludge was transferred to the sludge drying beds -- large flats enclosed by a glass structure which look like an ordinary greenhouse. Once the material dried, it was either to spread on nearby fields, or -- if the material was too greasy to be used for fertilizer -- to a dump. Meanwhile, the liquid from the settling tanks was piped into large rotary distributors, which sent the water trickling over large 75 feet-wide filters packed with seven feet of crushed rock. Organisms in the rocks consumed the remaining germs in the fluid. The water was then collected, given a final chlorination and released into Beaver Dam Creek.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 222	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: A-3
Building Name/Historic Name: Transformer/Meter House		
Farm Area/Street Address: Powder Mill Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1938/Phase III		
Historic Use/Current Use: Meter House/Vacant		

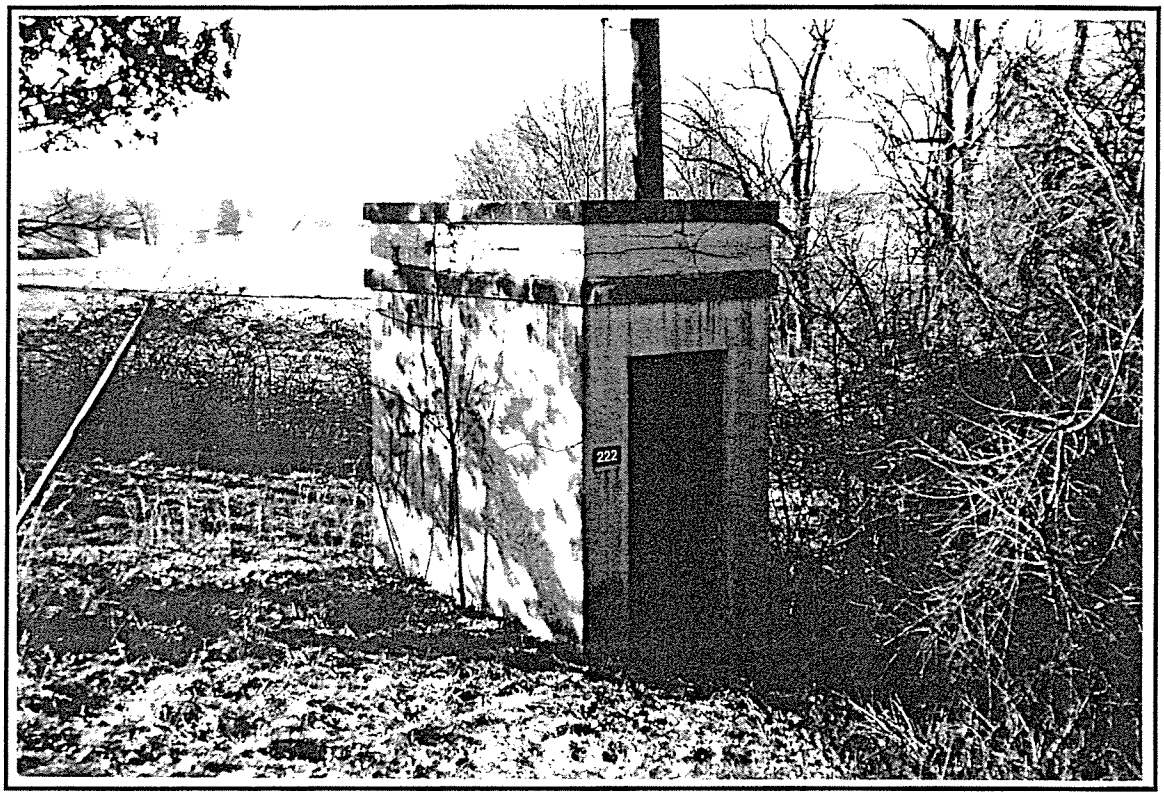


Photo ID: Building 222, North and East Facades, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This small one-story building has a rectangular footprint and a flat roof; it is of poured concrete construction with an earthen floor. It is set into the side of a hill to the west of the main Beef Cattle Barn area. The building is distinguished by a projecting concrete belt course above the door level and another at the cornice ridge level, creating a demarcated attic space. The north facade features a central, panelled, wood door painted green, with four large lights in the upper half and a concrete sill. There are no openings on the south, east or west facades. The interior contains only an electric panel along the south wall.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Photo: NARA, RG 16 PSC, Box 2; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing\D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 223	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: A-3
Building Name/Historic Name: Milk House		
Farm Area/Street Address: Beef Cattle Area/Powder Mill Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1929/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Beef Cattle		

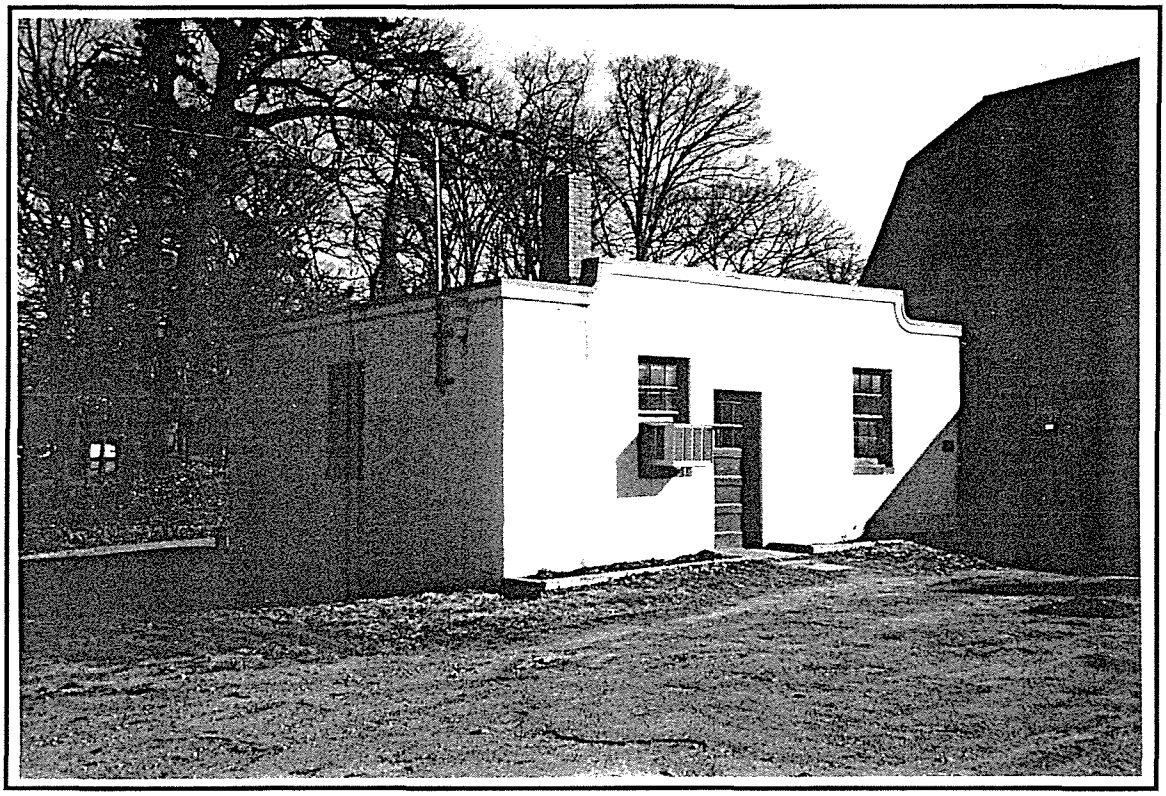


Photo ID: Building 223, South and West Facades, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This one-story building is of concrete construction with a stucco finish. It has a flat roof, hidden behind a baroque-style raised header cornice line, inspired by the entrance details of the main beef cattle barn (Building 224). The windows are the same throughout the building: double-hung, wood-sash, six-over-six windows. The west facade features a single window; the east facade has two adjacent wood doors, each with eight lights in the upper half. The north facade has a central door flanked on either side by a single window. There is a central interior brick chimney. The ventilator, located on the north side of the roof, has a small, decorative, star-shaped finial.

Building 223 is one of a small cluster of buildings devoted to nutrition studies on beef cattle, part of the Division of Animal Husbandry. It was designed by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, following the architectural model established by the main Beef Cattle Barn (Building 224). Beef-cattle research at Beltsville consisted of efforts to establish true breeding strains that would pass along inheritance of high fertility, feed experiments that would maximize the efficiency of feed for beef and milk production, management of pastures for beef production, and research to determine the values of new feeds in maintenance and fattening rations for the cattle.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing/D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 224	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: A-3
Building Name/Historic Name: Beef Cattle Barn		
Farm Area/Street Address: Powder Mill Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1928, 1935/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Beef Cattle		

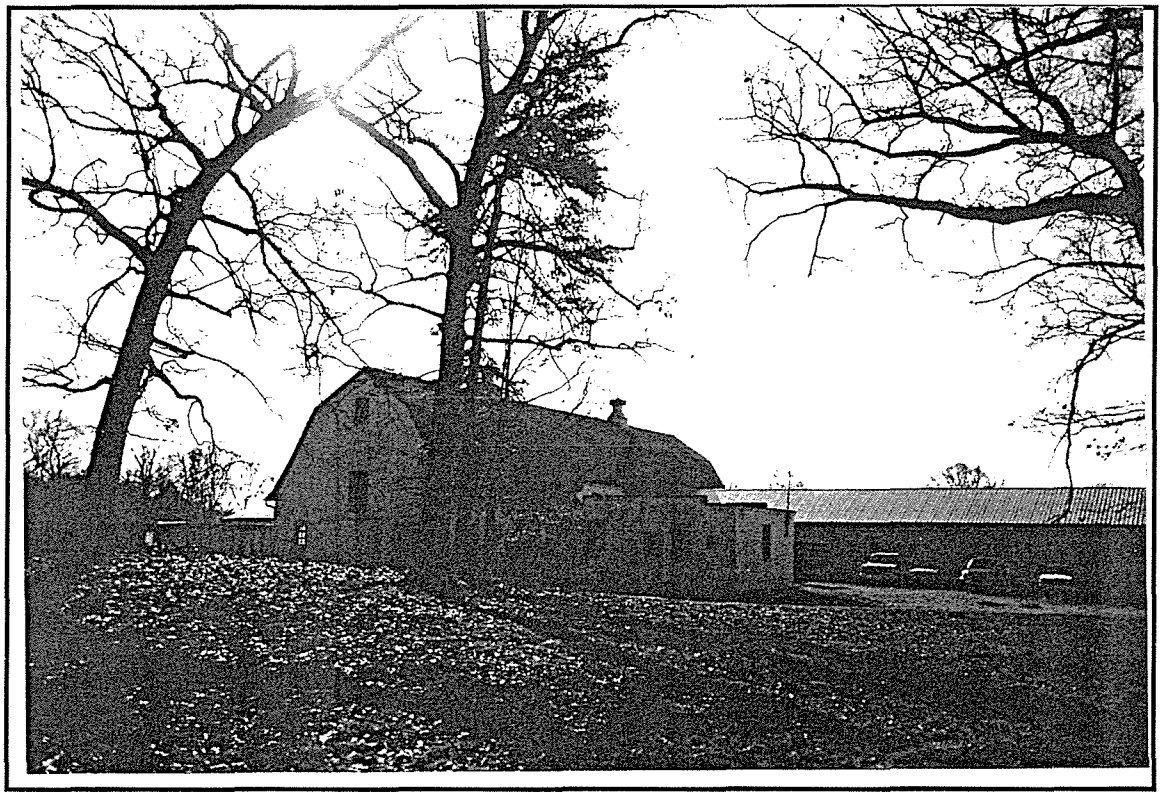


Photo ID: Building 224 (and Building 223), North Facade, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.
"Brief Description of Beef and Dual-Purpose Cattle Investigations," May 13, 1946. National Agricultural Library.
"Animal Husbandry Research Activities, Beltsville Research Center," no date. NARA, RG 16, Entry 32, Box 1.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

Description

This barn is "T"-shaped, with the two-story main section aligned along a north-south axis, and two one-story wings forming the top of the "T" at the south end of the main building. The building is of concrete-block construction with a stucco finish. It has a large, wood-frame gambrel roof covered with diamond-shaped asbestos shingles; the roof is capped by two metal ventilator caps along the ridge. Along the east and west faces of the roof there are four shed-roof dormers, each with three four-light windows, the trim painted green. The original gutters have been replaced. The windows of the main section of the barn, visible principally on the east facade, are three-over-three fixed sash with a three-light transom that opens inwards. The floor is concrete, and the ceiling is made of beadboard and is supported by metal poles and wood beams. The east and west facades of the main section have a central entrance articulated by a raised baroque-style header. The north facade features a set of central double doors at the first level and another pair of large doors on the second level.

The wings were designed for different functions. The east wing, which was designed as the Nutrition Barn, contained a number of stalls. It features windows on both the north and south facades. It opens to the south onto concrete yards for cattle; on the north are the concrete silage containers. The west wing, which consists of open stalls, and was originally designed as a Cattle Shed. It is of stucco-faced concrete-block construction, with a wood-frame roof. The north facade of the wing is punctuated by a single window per stall bay; the south facade is open, each stall separated by bracketed wooden posts. A new modern superstructure has been built over the original structure, however, and extends to the south. It has a fixed metal roof.

History and Significance

The building was designed by the Bureau of Public Roads, a division of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering (the first plans at BARC are dated 1928). The layout of stalls in the Nutrition Barn (the east wing) were revised in 1930. Other alterations were undertaken on the building again in 1935. The new addition south of the cattle sheds (the west wing) was constructed in 1994.

The interior of the building was divided into a number of different sections. The two-story main barn, located at the crossing of the "T," contained a hospital stall, calf pens, and stalls on the ground floor level. The upper level of the main barn, where the grain bins and the Herdsman Room were located, has been abandoned. The Milking Barn, the two-story area at the north end of the building, consisted of open stalls on the first story and the hay loft area above. The wings of the "T" were originally designated as the Cattle Shed on the west and the Nutrition Barn on the east. The Nutrition Barn contained open stalls and large box stalls; the Cattle Shed was mostly open.

Building 224 formed the central facility of a small cluster of buildings devoted to nutrition studies on beef cattle, part of the Division of Animal Husbandry. Beef-cattle research at Beltsville consisted of efforts to establish true breeding strains that would pass along inheritance of high fertility, feed experiments that would maximize the efficiency of feed for beef and milk production, management of pastures for beef production, and research to determine the values of new feeds in maintenance and fattening rations for the cattle. The principal beef-cattle experiment at Beltsville in the late 1920s consisted of a steer-grazing experiment, conducted over a six-year period, which was concluded in the fall of 1933. The conclusion of the experiments in 1933 coincided with the creation of new pasturage areas for the beef cattle, since the original area was planned for other use by the Beltsville Research Center; a new bull barn (Building 214B), no longer extant, was erected during this time at the end of the drive that lies to the south of this main barn, leading out to the fields.

In 1946, the herd at Beltsville numbered about 140 Shorthorns, and the Beef Cattle area encompassed about 350 acres. The division's investigations centered on records of performance, in which the merits of sires and dams were judged by the performance of their offspring and the ease with which they adapted to farm use. Beginning in 1950, nutrition experiments were undertaken to determine the effects of continuous versus interrupted growth on beef cattle. By using identical twin calves in the experiments, the scientists could project results comparable to that of a herd of 40.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 236	Master Plan Page: P-1	Grid: G-7
Building Name/Historic Name: PROP Brooder House		
Farm Area/Street Address: Poultry Area		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: PROP Brooder House/ ½ vacant, ½ Laying House		

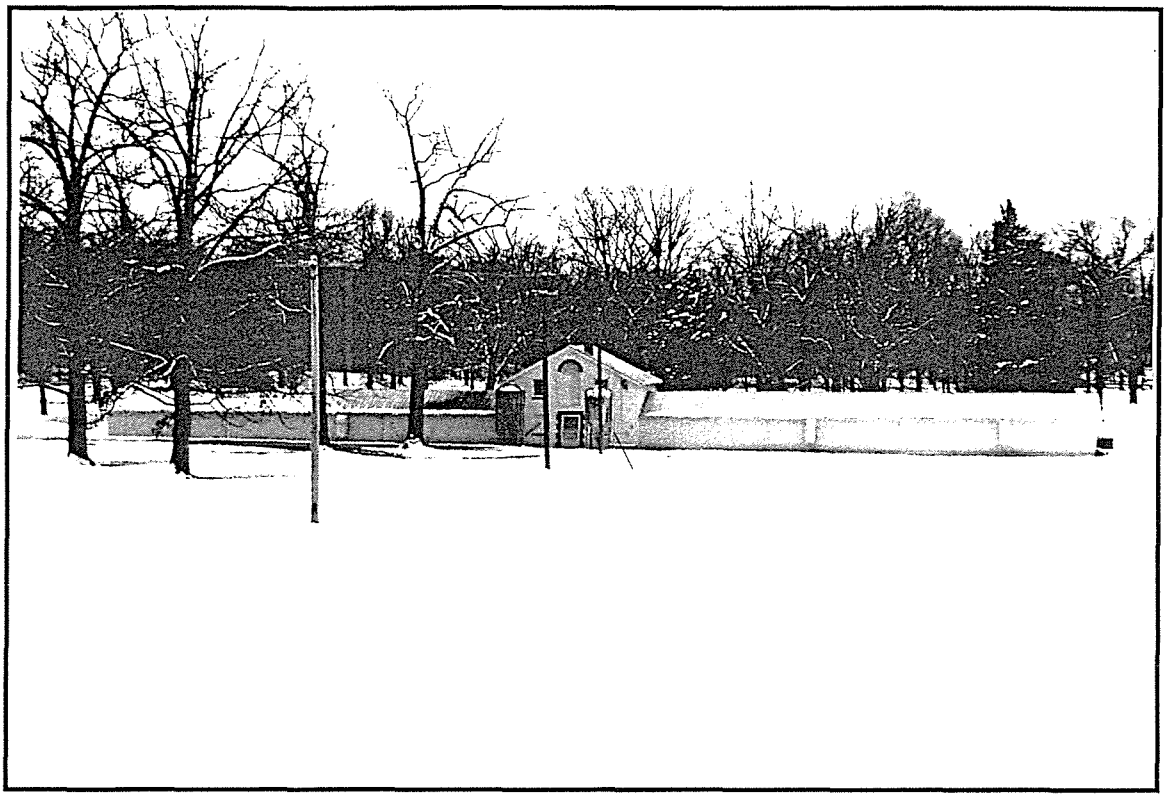


Photo ID: Building 236, North Facade, 2/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Building 236 is a wood-frame building with a two-story, cross-gabled central section flanked on either side by long, single-story, side-gabled wings. Oriented along an east-west axis, the building faces north towards the main cluster of buildings that comprise the Poultry Area; it is accessed by a small secondary road that culminates in a cul-de-sac in front of Building 236. The central two-story section contains the principal entrances to the building. The north facade features a central door with brick quoining. It is flanked on both sides by window openings that have been boarded up. The second story features a rounded brick arch header over a set of double doors, flanked by four-over-four, wood-frame windows. The south facade of the central section contains a door framed by brick quoins in the first story and a rounded window in the second story; in both stories, these central elements are flanked by multi-light, wood-sash windows. The clapboard-sided wings that project from the central section contain the partitioned areas for the hens. Many of the original openings along the north and south facades have been covered up or filled with vents. The east and west gable ends of the building each have two door openings and a vent in the apex of the gable; the roof is covered in metal.

Building 236, a brooder house, is one of four buildings associated with the Record of Performance (ROP) work of the Poultry Unit, although it does not resemble the other buildings. This research focused on studying the growth patterns, in particular weight gain, of the poultry for the breeding and feeding experiments. All four buildings were constructed during the redevelopment of the poultry area during the 1930s with the use of Public Works funds. Under Federal Project 74, $5,000 was allotted for the physical improvement of the ROP project. The buildings are located at the southeast corner of the poultry area. Other construction during the general redevelopment of the Poultry Area -- one of the original Animal Husbandry areas at Beltsville -- included four large laboratories, several laying and brooding houses, buildings for turkey research, and the development of a new circulation pattern.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes _X_ No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes _X_ No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 54, Entry 151A, Box 1; Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: HPE;DPB	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 237-39	Master Plan Page: P-2	Grid: A-7
Building Name/Historic Name: Poultry Laying Houses		
Farm Area/Street Address: Poultry Area		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Laying Houses/Vacant		

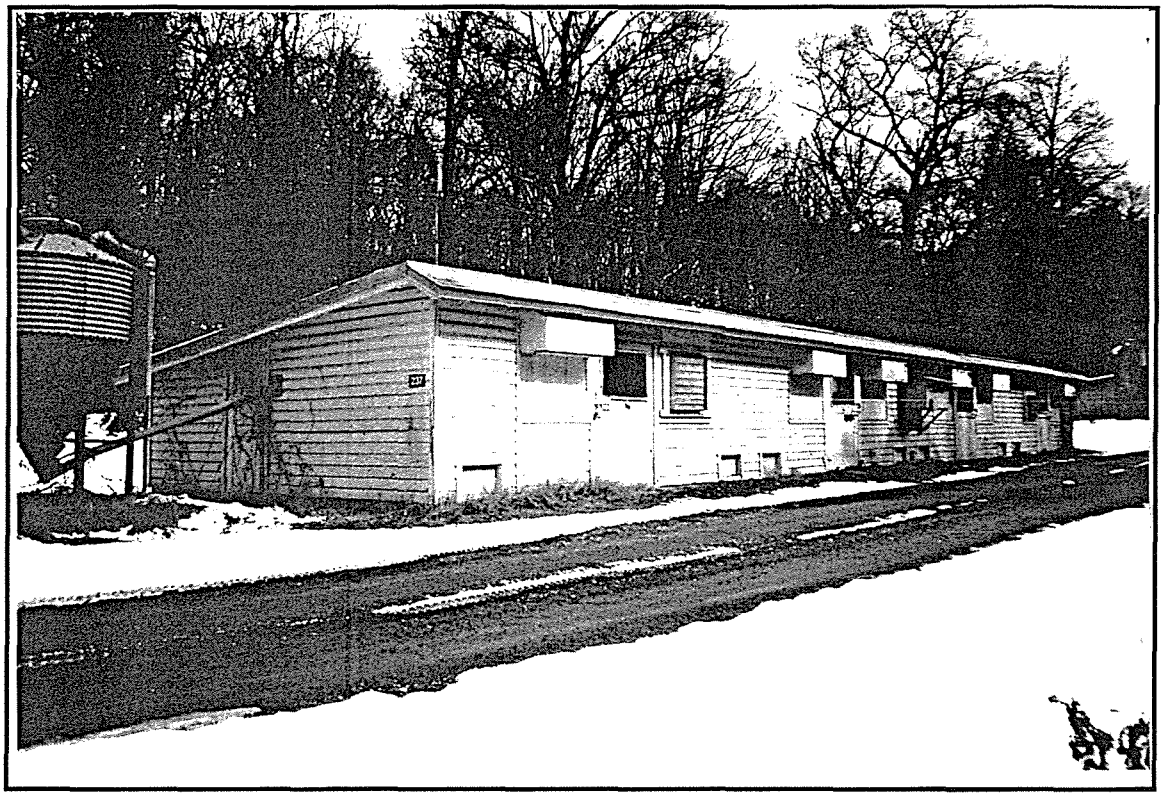


Photo ID: Building 237, South and West Facades, 2/11/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Buildings 237-239 are three identical poultry laying houses, located along a secondary (east-west) Poultry Area service road. Built on concrete foundations, the buildings are small, wood-framed, and faced with clapboard siding. They have slanted roofs that are higher at the south (the main facade) than at the north (rear). The roofs have an aluminum-frame rim or cheneau encircling them, and they have a bracketed overhanging eave on the south or front facade. The main facades are four bays wide, containing an entrance door flanked by windows that have been closed up. There are no windows on the east and west facades, only a single door opening on the east facades. Buildings 237 and 239 also have wood doors on their west facades. The rear or north facades feature a series of boxed projections under the eaves, and no windows.

Buildings 237-239 are identical poultry laying houses built in 1934 and have a very similar design as other laying houses in the area, Buildings 274-278. These buildings, in conjunction with Building 236, make up the four buildings associated with the Record of Performance (ROP) work of the poultry unit. They are located in the southeast corner of the Poultry Area. Originally there were several colony houses also associated with the ROP work, but these buildings are no longer extant. All four buildings were built during the 1930s as part of the redevelopment of the Poultry Area, financed by public works monies. Other aspects of the general redevelopment of the Poultry Area included the construction of new main laboratories, buildings for turkey research, and the creation of a new circulation pattern.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: HPE;DPB	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 240	Master Plan Page: P-2	Grid: A-7
Building Name/Historic Name: Fire Pump		
Farm Area/Street Address: Poultry Area		
Date of Construction/Source: 1911; 1977/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Fire Pump/Vacant		

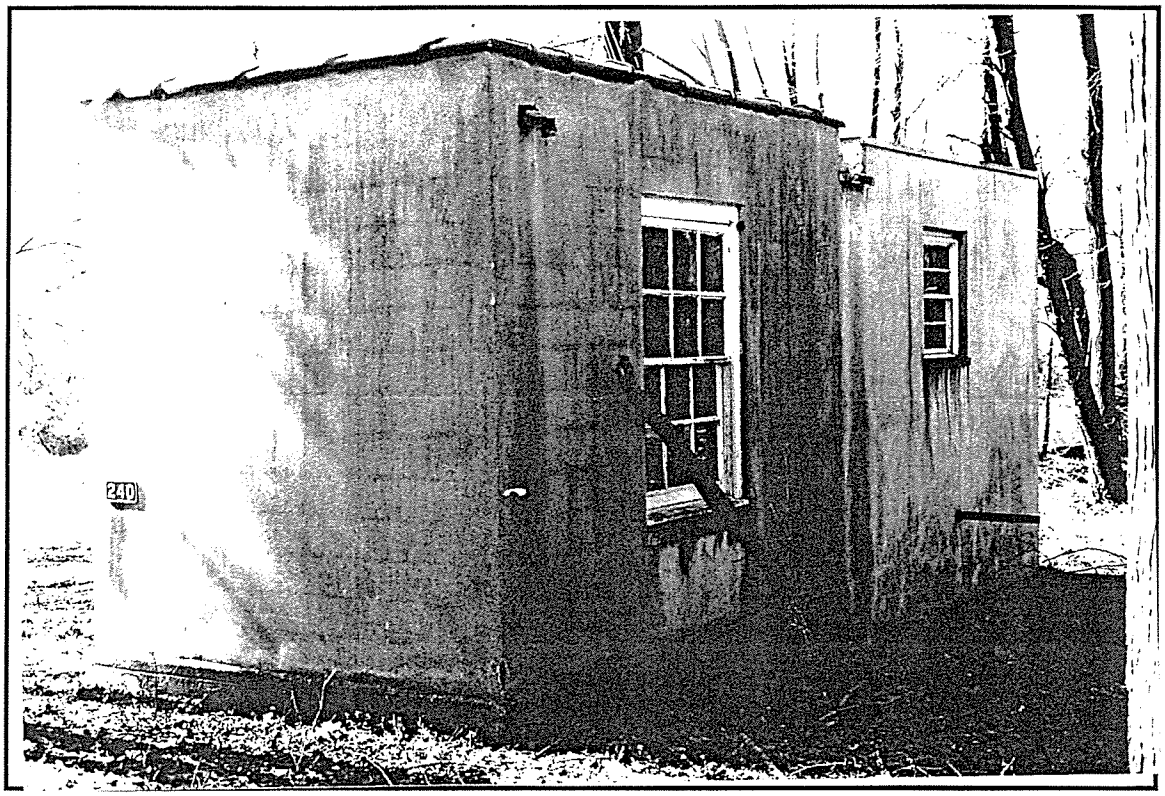


Photo ID: Building 240, Rear Elevation, 3/27/96

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Building 240, a large well house, is a flat-roofed, one-story building of concrete-block construction, with a large one-story addition at the west end of the building. The main or south facade of Building 240 is covered in a stucco finish. The south facade features a wooden door at the east end of the elevation; there are no other openings on this facade. On the east end of the north facade there is a six-over-six, double-hung, wood-frame window. The addition at the west end of the building, which dates to 1977, sits directly on the ground, with no apparent subfloor. This addition maintains the same roof line as the original structure on the front, but evinces a slight drop in the break between the two sections on the rear facade. The west end of the north facade (the addition) has a small, two-over-two, wood-frame window with a brick sill.

This pump house is only one of two remaining buildings in the poultry area that date back to the founding of the Animal Husbandry Experiment Station in 1911. According to drawings, an addition was built in 1977. The building functioned as part of the water system for the farm; today, however, the pump house is abandoned.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.
Robinson & Associates, Inc., Determination of Eligibility and MHT Form, BARC Water System (PG-61-23) 1996.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Building 240, as part of a grouping of water supply-related buildings and structures, has been determined not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. (MHT # PG 61-23)

Name of Surveyor: HPE;DPB; RLA	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 244	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: A-2
Building Name/Historic Name: Well House		
Farm Area/Street Address: Poultry Area		
Date of Construction/Source: 1940; 1974/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Well House		

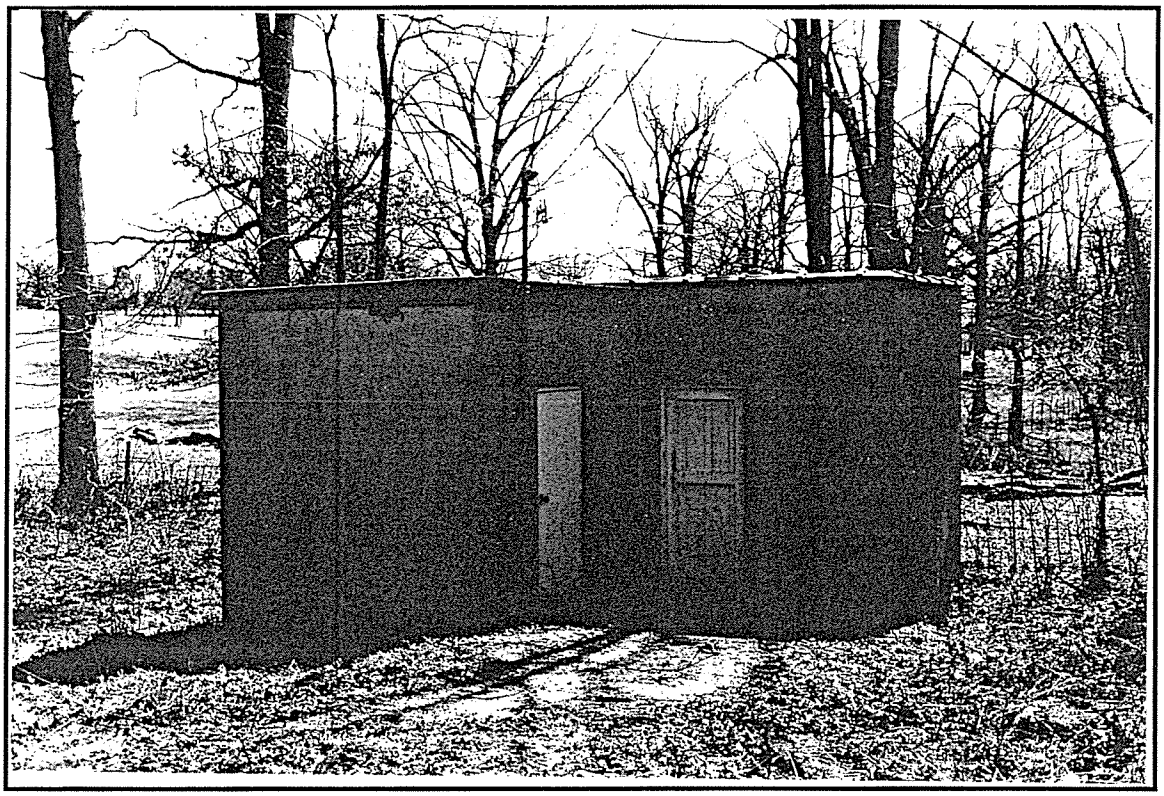


Photo ID: Building 244, Front and Side Elevation, 4/96

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Building 244, a well house, is a flat-roofed, one-story building, probably of concrete-block construction with a stucco finish. It is located at the end of a small service road that leads in a north-south direction from the Poultry Area. The building is slightly T-shaped in footprint. The original section is set on a brick foundation and features a small, wood-paneled door on the main (or north) facade and a window on the west facade. The addition is attached to the east facade of the original section and is much larger than the original building. While similar in appearance to the original section of the building, the addition is built on a concrete foundation, and its flat metal roof is raised on a wooden (2"x 4" board) cornice. There is a door to the addition on its west facade and a four-over-four, wood-frame window on its south facade. There are no other openings on the building.

This well house is a later addition to the BARC water system. The original section dates to 1940 and the addition was built in 1974.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.
Robinson & Associates, Inc., Determination of Eligibility and MHT Form, BARC Water System (PG 61-23) 1996.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Building 244, as part of a grouping of water supply-related buildings and structures, has been determined not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. (MHT # PG 61-23)

Name of Surveyor: DPB; HPE; RLA	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 246	Master Plan Page: P-1	Grid: G-7
Building Name/Historic Name: Subterranean Poultry House		
Farm Area/Street Address: Poultry Area		
Date of Construction/Source: 1944/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Poultry House/Vacant		

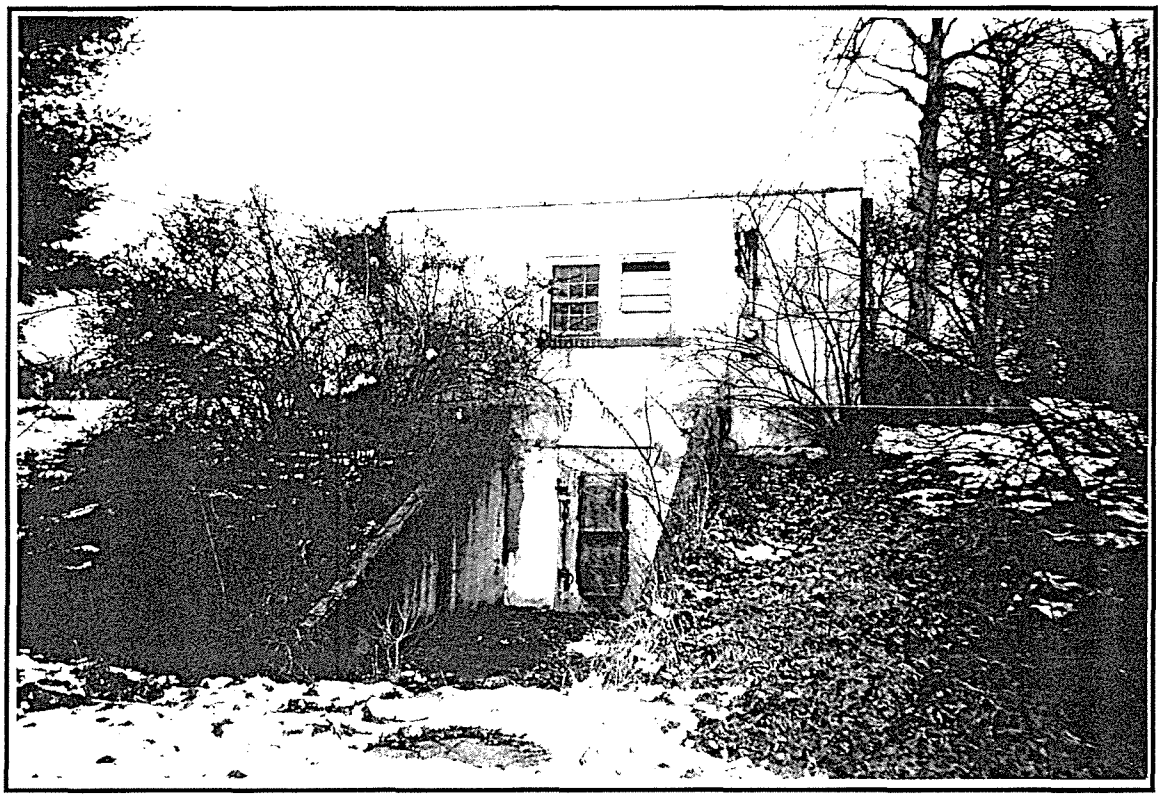


Photo ID: Building 246, South Facade, 2/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Building 246 is set into the south side of a hill. There are two levels, the main underground level and a small second level that is above ground. The building is of poured-concrete construction with a stucco finish. It has a flat roof. The south facade, which faces out onto a service road, is the principal elevation. At the first level, there is a large wood door with chicken-wire-covered openings, flanked by projecting concrete retaining walls. At the second level, there is a six-over-six window paired with a square vent; both share the same brick sill. A small flight of poured concrete steps is built into the side of the hill, leading to a door on the west facade of the second level. There are no other openings to the building.

Building 246 was constructed in 1944, the only building in the Poultry Area to be erected during that time. It is unusual as well for its role as the only subterranean poultry building. It seems likely that this building served as an experimental poultry house to determine the influence of subterranean living on poultry; the research work may have had connections to the concerns of World War II.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing/D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 252	Master Plan Page: P-1	Grid: G-6
Building Name/Historic Name: Carpenter Shop		
Farm Area/Street Address: Poultry Road, Poultry Area		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Carpenter Shop/90% Storage, 10% Animals		

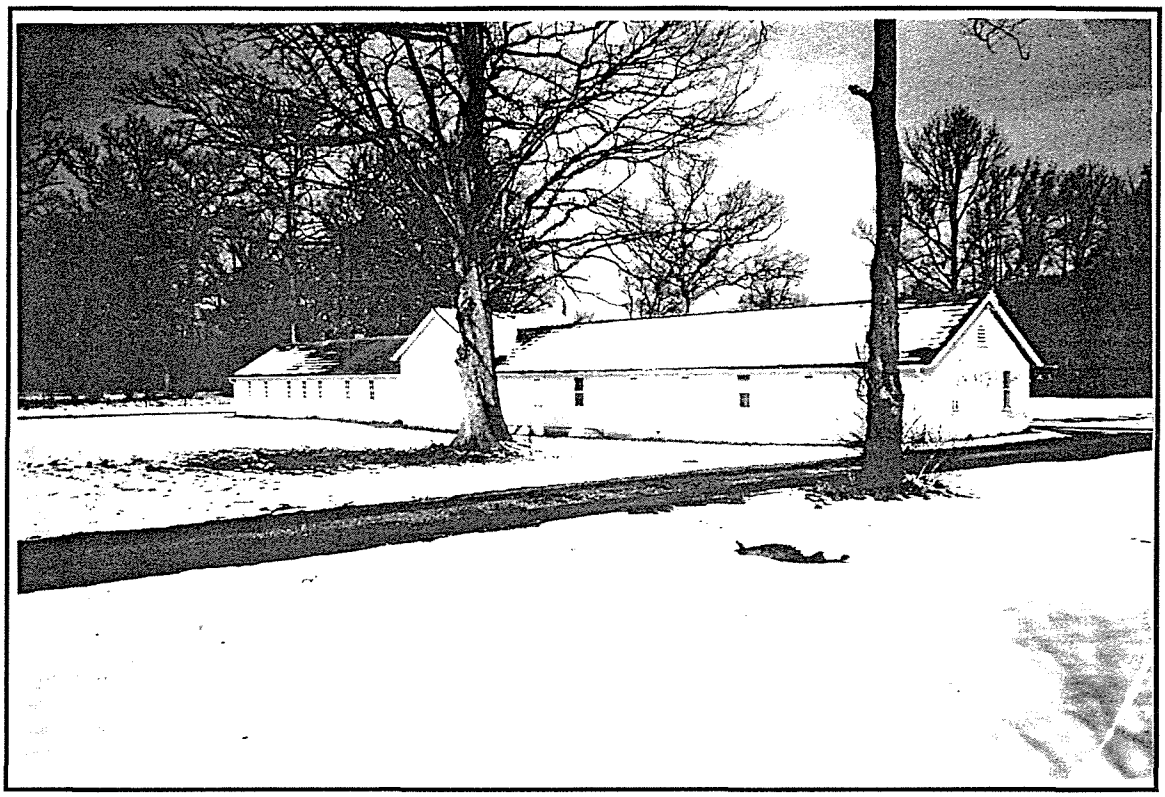


Photo ID: Building 252, South and East Facades, 2/11/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

The Carpenter Shop is a long, one-story, wood-frame building with clapboard siding and a shingled gabled roof. Oriented on an east-west axis, the structure is built on a raised concrete foundation. The center section of the building is articulated by a cross gable. There is a vent opening in the apex of the gable. The wings that extend from the central section consist of two sections of four bays each. On the south facade these bays are punctuated by double-hung, four-over-four, wood-frame windows. Some of the windows in the center section and elsewhere have been blocked up. On the north facade most of the openings are entrances, typically in the form of wood double doors. The central section on the north facade is characterized by a center door flanked by single windows that have been boarded up. There is a brick interior chimney at the west end of the building. The end gables are identical; two bays wide, they feature two single windows and a vented opening in the apex of the gable.

This building was constructed in 1934 as part of the massive redevelopment of the poultry area, funded with Public Works monies. Its main use was as a carpenters' shop, but it also had room for a stable, hay and oats storage, and a room for diseased chickens. Its present use is as a storage area. This building shared its general design with other buildings in the poultry area, notably Buildings 247 and 248, both of which have been demolished.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes _X_ No __

Retains Integrity: Yes _X_ No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: HPE;DPB	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 254	Master Plan Page: P-1	Grid: G-6
Building Name/Historic Name: Breeder House		
Farm Area/Street Address: Poultry Area		
Date of Construction/Source: 1957/Archives		
Historic Use/Current Use: Breeder House/Animal-Storage		

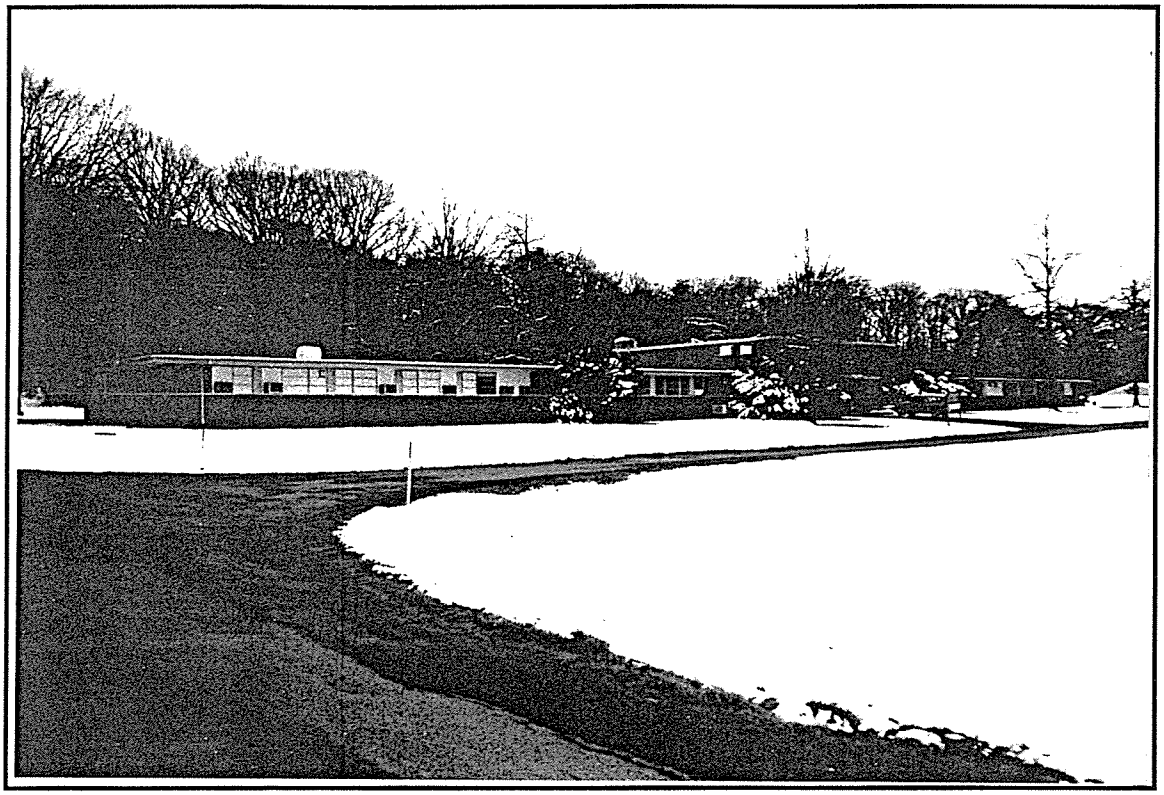


Photo ID: Building 254, North and West Facades, 2/11/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Building 254 is a large, brick, one-story building with a two-story central section. It is oriented on a north-south axis, facing the main laboratory buildings of the Poultry area. The building, set apart in a field with a road encircling it, resembles a public school building from the time period. It is a low-lying building with a flat roof, ornamented with an aluminum-edged rim or cheneau, and aluminum gutters. The windows are all aluminum-frame, International-Style, horizontal windows. The principal or west facade features an aluminum marquee over the concrete landing entrance. The second story of the entrance pavilion contains a set of three windows. The east facade of this central section has an aluminum marquee, less elaborate than that of the front facade, located over the double doors of the loading dock. The southern one-story wing has ventilators on the rear facade in the window openings.

This poultry building, a breeder house, was built during 1957-58, a late addition in the development of the poultry area. C.A. Logan wrote to the head of the Animal Husbandry Research Division upon the building's completion, that "I realize that the building does not fulfill your needs exactly but in my opinion it is a good building of a factory type and it does meet the specifications."

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archives, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 427, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: HPE	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 261	Master Plan Page: P-1	Grid: G-6
Building Name/Historic Name: Boiler House		
Farm Area/Street Address: Poultry Area - Poultry Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Boiler House		

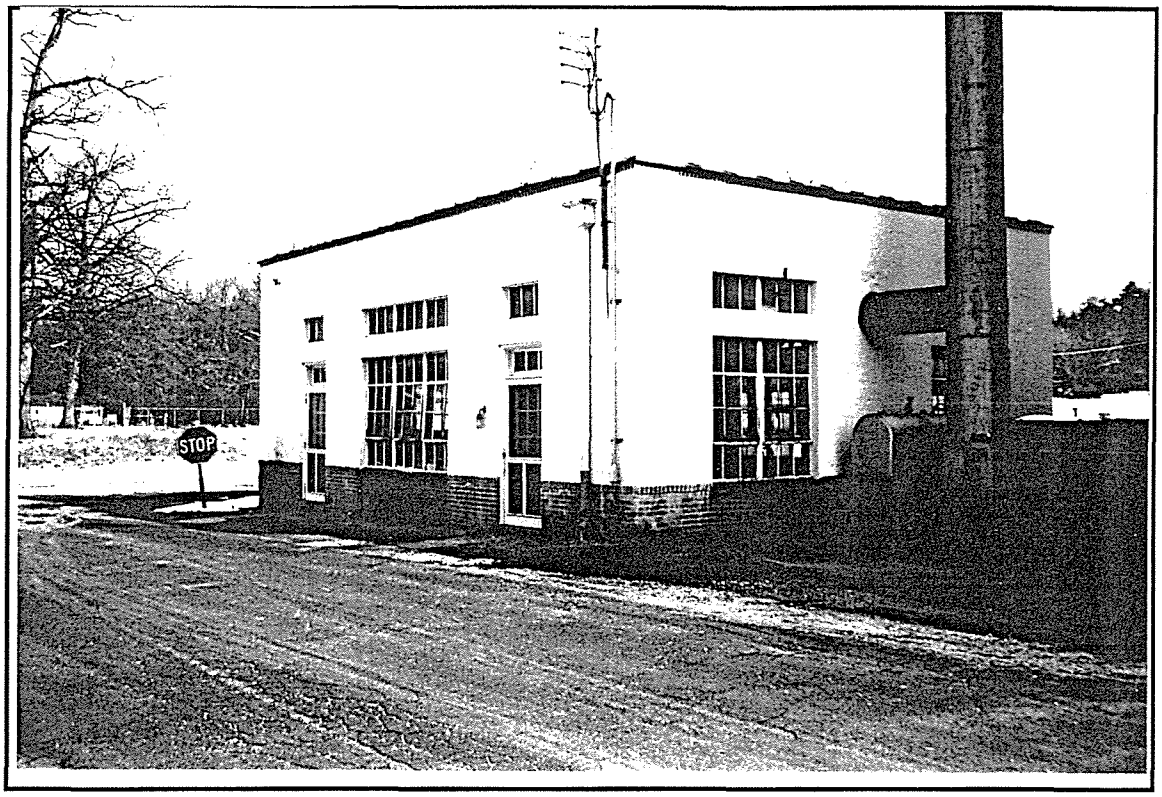


Photo ID: Building 261, South and West Facades, 2/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Building 261 is a tall, one-story building located at the northern end of the row of main laboratory buildings along Poultry Road. It is of concrete-block construction with a stucco finish on an exposed brick foundation. The building has an ornamental brick cornice and a flat gravel/tarpaper roof, enhanced by a decorative row of terra-cotta pipe tile around the perimeter. Each wall of the building consists principally of glass window openings. The windows of the structure are either single, double, or triple twelve-light, metal-sash windows and each twelve-light section has a three-light transom. The west facade has a triple central window flanked by identical, wood-frame, nine-light doors, with three-light transoms located above the doors. The east facade has three large window bays. The central bay window is a triple window and the two outer bays are double windows. The south facade has two double windows and features a central metal stack detached from the building. The north facade features a large central set of wood double doors with nine-lights each and a seven-light transom. The doors are flanked by single windows on both sides.

Building 261 is a boiler house built during the redevelopment of the Poultry Unit during the 1930s. It was designed to supply the Poultry Area with heat. Located just north of Building 262, it shares many of the same design elements as that neighboring building. Building 261 was part of Federal Projects 74 & 75 and construction began in 1934.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: HPE	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 262	Master Plan Page: P-1	Grid: G-6
Building Name/Historic Name: Poultry Fattening Laboratories		
Farm Area/Street Address: Poultry Area - Poultry Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1937/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Laboratories and Offices		

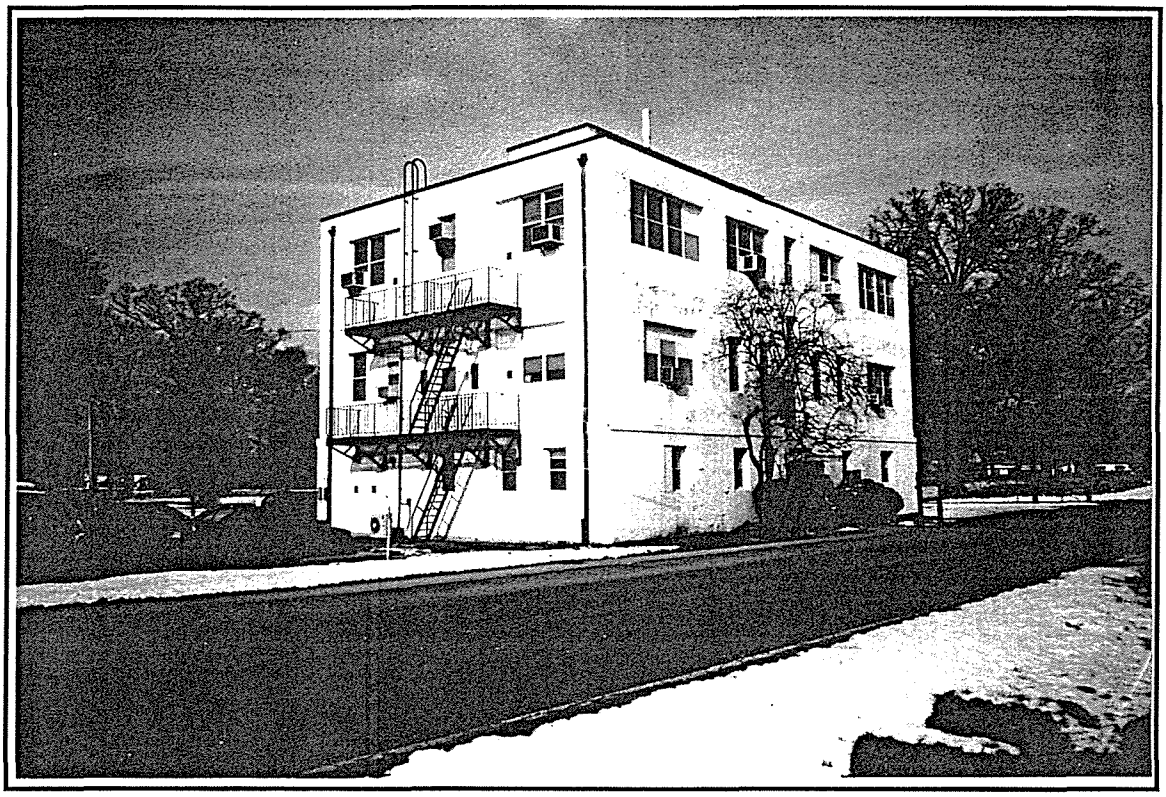


Photo ID: Building 262, South and East Facades, 2/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

The Poultry Fattening Laboratory, Building 262, is one of four main laboratories in the Poultry Area and aligned on a north-south axis along Poultry Road. These laboratories were built in the 1930s with Public Works monies. Plans for this building were devised by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, Division of Plans and Services in 1937; the interior was renovated in 1992. This building is unusual because it does not resemble the other main laboratories, which were specifically designed along a similar aesthetic. However, it does resemble Building 261, the Boiler House. The building was designed with space for a killing and plucking room, egg storage, a cooling room, several laboratories, genetic offices, a handling room, a fattening room, a brooder room and feed storage. The redevelopment of the area also involved developing a new circulation pattern, with the planned formal row of the main laboratories along the then new main street of the area, Poultry Road.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes ___ No X

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: HPE;DPB	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

Description

Building 262 is a large three-story laboratory building, located on a north-south axis with the other laboratory buildings along Poultry Road. The building is of concrete-block construction, with a stucco finish on an exposed concrete foundation. It has a flat roof. The windows, which feature no ornamental headers or sills, have all been replaced, and many of them have been either completely or partially filled in. This modernist building is characterized by its lack of color and ornamentation. The main or east facade contains the entrance in the central bay; it is a wood-frame, paneled door with nine-lights in the upper half, flanked by vertical four-light sidelights. The door is surmounted by a wooden marquee. The facade features a symmetrical window arrangement, with a different fenestration pattern on each floor. The top floor is characterized by large triple and quadruple paired windows. The second floor features a cluster of single windows in the center of the building and triple windows in the outer bays. The north facade has a large fire escape on its west side with landings and doors at each level. Most of the windows to the east of the fire escape have been filled in, except for those on the first story. The west facade has a single metal door in the center bay. The majority of windows have been completely filled in. There are single windows in the center bay at both the second and third stories. A large window remains on the northern side of the first story and a even larger window remains on the southern side of the second story. The south facade has a large central fire escape with landings and doors at each story. Most of the windows on this facade still exist but some have been partially filled in.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 263	Master Plan Page: P-1	Grid: G-6
Building Name/Historic Name: Fundamental Research Laboratory Building		
Farm Area/Street Address: Poultry Area - Poultry Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Laboratories and Offices		

Photo ID: Building 263, North and East Facades, 2/11/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

Building 263 is the Fundamental Research Laboratory. When public monies were allocated for the redevelopment of the Poultry Unit during the 1930s, several large laboratories were built, including this one, in a sympathetic architectural style. Plans were devised by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, Division of Plans and Services, in February 1934. These three laboratories formed the centerpiece of the new Poultry Area, aligned as a formal row in the new circulation pattern that defined the area in the mid-1930s. The inside of Building 263 was renovated in 1990. As originally designed, the ground story was used for storage; the first story had space for live birds, a holding room, a handling room and preparation room, an operating room, and offices. The second story had additional space for live birds and offices. The attic had a conference room and space for storage.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 191, Entry 17, Box 1761; Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

Description

Building 263 is one of the principal laboratory buildings of the Poultry Area. It is a three-and-a-half-story building. The first story is faced in brick and the second and third stories are covered in stucco. The building has a concrete foundation. The building is oriented on a north-south axis along Poultry Road. It has a shingled gable roof with three projecting gabled dormers on each facade, each dormer featuring a nine-light, metal-frame window. There are metal ventilators located along the ridge of the roof. The majority of the windows of the building are large, twelve-light, metal-frame windows. The east, or principal, facade, which looks onto the main north-south artery of the Area (Poultry Road) is nine bays wide and symmetrically organized around the center bay. In the center bay there are wood double doors with nine-lights and a classically-styled, wood, pedimented overhang. Above the doors in the center bay are single windows on the second and third stories. Two sets of paired windows flank the center bay on the all three levels. On the east facade at the basement level the windows have nine-lights. The north gable-end facade has a permanent fire stair that occupies the eastern side of the facade. There are landings at each floor accessed by large doors. At the attic level there is no door, only a window through which to access the fire escape. At the first story the door is at the west side of the facade and there are two windows. The second and third stories have paired windows on the west side of the facade and a single window to the east of the fire escape doors. There is a shingled projecting roof at the cornice level between the second story and the half story in the gable. The west is similar to the east facade. There is a center metal door. Above the door there is a small six-light window on the second story and a regular window on the third story. Two sets of paired windows flank the center bay on both sides and on all the stories. The south facade is similar to the north facade. A large fire escape occupies the western side of the facade with landings and doors at each level. At the attic level there is only a window. At the first, second, and third stories there is a set of paired windows on the east side and a single window to the west of the fire escape doors.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 264	Master Plan Page: P-1	Grid: G-7
Building Name/Historic Name: Poultry Laboratory Building		
Farm Area/Street Address: Poultry Area - Poultry Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1931/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Laboratories and Offices		

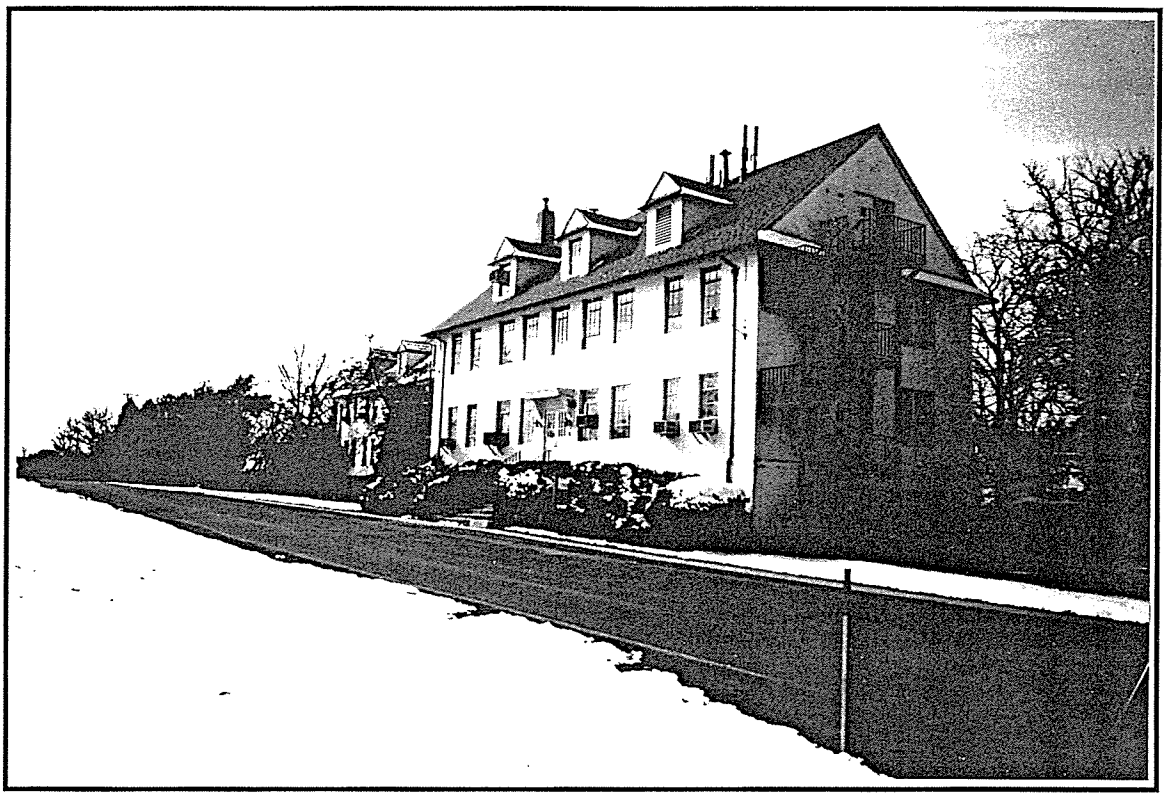


Photo ID: Building 264, North and East Facades, 2/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

Building 264, the Poultry Laboratory Building, was the first modern laboratory to be constructed in the Poultry area, one of the original sections of the Animal Husbandry Division. Plans were drawn up by the Bureau of Public Roads, Division of Agricultural Engineering, on January 1, 1931. During the mid-1930s, public works monies were allocated to redevelop the poultry unit at BARC. Building 264, as the first of the main laboratories to be built, established the design precedent for the other laboratory buildings, with the exception of the later Building 262, a more modernist variant. A variety of activities were performed in this building. As the building was first designed, it included space in the basement for an egg storage room, a cold room, a still room, an ether distillation room, an extraction room, and a small animal room. On the first story, there was a record and computing room, offices, a chemistry laboratory, an autopsy room, and a bacteriology room. The second story had more offices, another chemistry laboratory, and a weighting room. The third story had a library and storage space.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No __

Retains Integrity: Yes X No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 191, Entry 17, Box 1761; Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing/D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

Description

Building 264 is one of the main laboratory buildings of the Poultry Area. It is a two-and-a-half-story brick building with a prominent raised basement. The basement level of the building, unlike that of the other laboratory buildings, is covered in stucco. The building is oriented on a north-south axis along Poultry Road. It has a shingled gable roof with three projecting gabled dormers on each facade, each dormer featuring a nine-light, metal-frame window. An interior brick chimney is located on the ridge at the south end of the roof. The majority of the building's windows are large, twelve-light, metal-frame windows. The gutters have been replaced. The east, or principal, facade is nine bays wide and is symmetrically organized around the center bay. In the center bay there is a flight of concrete stairs and original wrought-iron railing, providing access to the high first story. The stairs culminate in a set of wooden double doors, ornamented by a classically-styled, bracketed, wood overhang. Above the center door at the second story is a 16-light, metal-frame window. The center bay is flanked by two sets of paired windows on the basement, first and second stories. The inner set of paired windows, at the first and second stories have 16 lights, the outer set have 12 lights. The south facade gable end has a substantial permanent fire stair, with landings at each floor accessed by large doors. This stair occupies the eastern side of the facade; the western side features paired windows. There is a shingled projecting roof at the cornice level between the second story and the half story in the gable. The north facade is similar to the south facade. There is a large fire escape at the eastern side with landings and doors at the first, second, and attic stories. There is also a shingled projecting roof at the cornice level between the second story and attic. The basement has two large, multi-pane, metal windows. The first and second stories have paired windows on their west sides and single windows to the east of the fire escape doors. The attic has a window to the west of the fire escape door. The west facade is similar to the east facade, except the basement is at entirely at ground level due to a grade shift. There are nine bays. In the center bay there are eight-light windows at the first and second stories. The center bay is flanked by two sets of paired windows on the basement, first and second stories.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 264B	Master Plan Page: P-1	Grid: G-7
Building Name/Historic Name: Supply Shed		
Farm Area/Street Address: Poultry Area		
Date of Construction/Source: 1936/Master Plan		
Historic Use/Current Use: Storage		

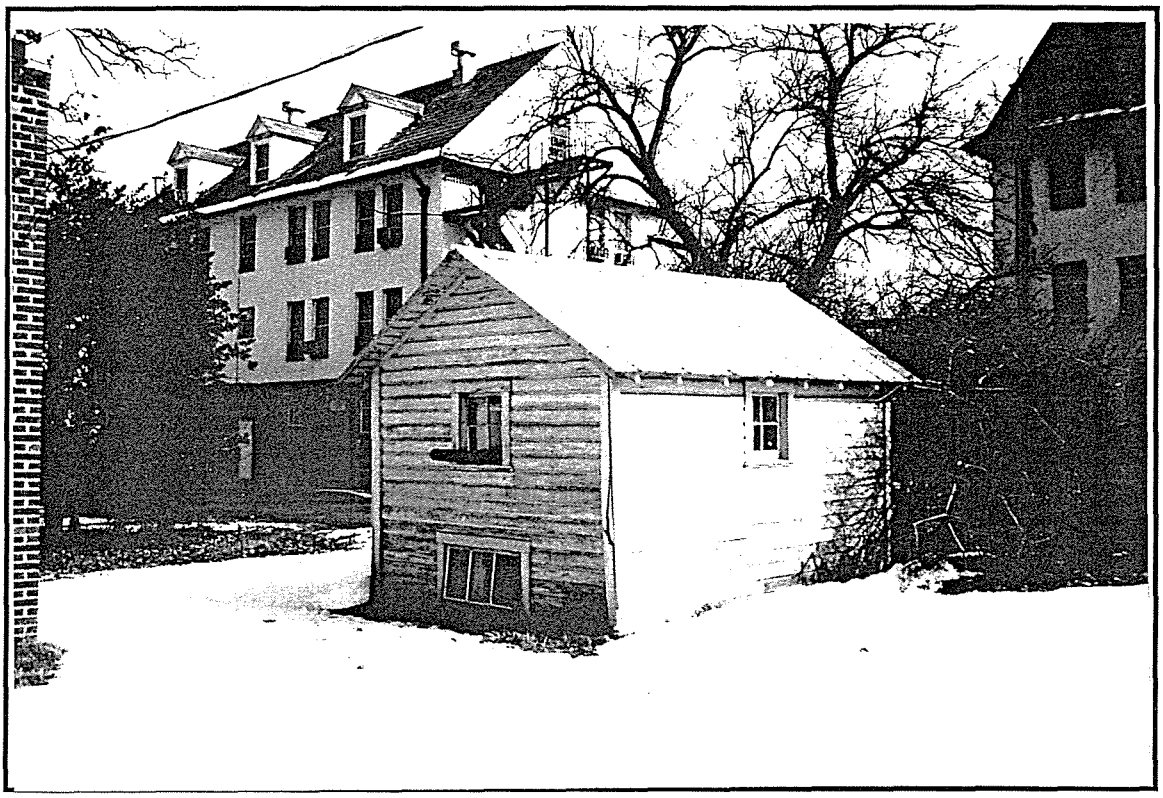


Photo ID: Building 264B, South and West Facades, 2/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Building 264B is oriented on an east-west axis, perpendicular and to the west (or rear) of the row of laboratory buildings along Poultry Road. It is a small, one-story, wood-frame building with clapboard siding and a gable roof. The roof overhangs on the north and south facades, with bracketed eaves. The one-room building is accessed by a door on the east gable end, which is framed by two large overgrown bushes. On the north facade, there are three, small, square, four-light windows under the eaves. The west facade features a single, central, square, four-light window, and a three-light, ventilating casement window at ground level. There is a single, four-light, square window in the center of the south facade.

Building 264B was constructed using Public Works monies during the redevelopment of the Poultry Area in the 1930s. Plans for the building were executed by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, Division of Plans and Services, on June 5, 1935, under Federal Project 74.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing/D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 264C	Master Plan Page: P-1	Grid: G-6
Building Name/Historic Name: Physiology Cage House		
Farm Area/Street Address: Poultry Area		
Date of Construction/Source: c.1950		
Historic Use/Current Use: Physiology Laboratory		

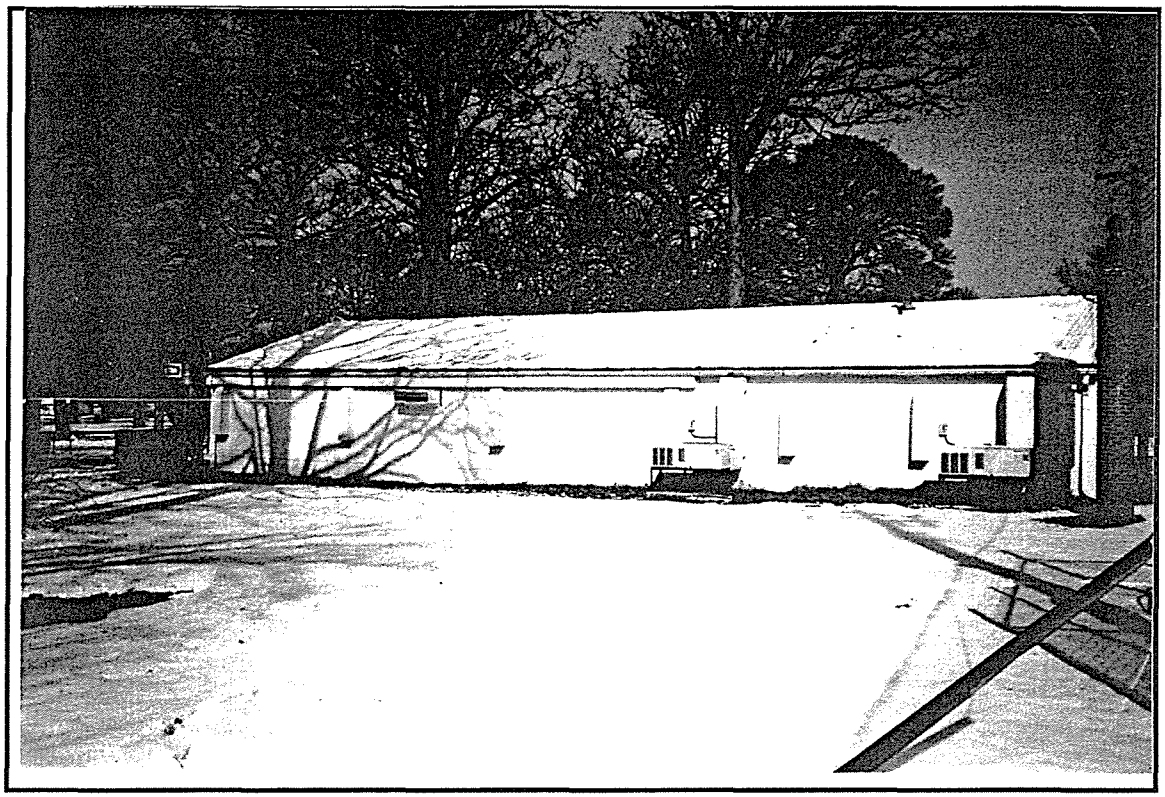


Photo ID: Building 264C, South Facade, 2/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Building 264C is a one-story building with a side-gable roof. It is oriented on an east-west axis, perpendicular and to the west (or rear) of the row of laboratory buildings along Poultry Road. It is sheathed with wood paneling on the exterior, atop a concrete block foundation. The building has no windows. Vent pipes are visible along the south facade. The east facade contains the principal entrance to the building in the center, with a vent in the apex of the gable. The north facade also contains an entrance to the buildings, as well as two large vents. The gutters appear to have been replaced.

The Bureau of Animal Industry's poultry work focused on two area: breeding and nutrition studies. Both lines of work were aimed at making chickens more economically productive for farmers and those in the poultry industries, whether the chickens were bred for meat or for egg-laying capacity. Work conducted in this laboratory focused on both of these areas.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 7.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 265	Master Plan Page: P-1	Grid: G-7
Building Name/Historic Name: Biological Poultry Laboratory Building		
Farm Area/Street Address: Poultry Area - Poultry Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Laboratories and Offices		

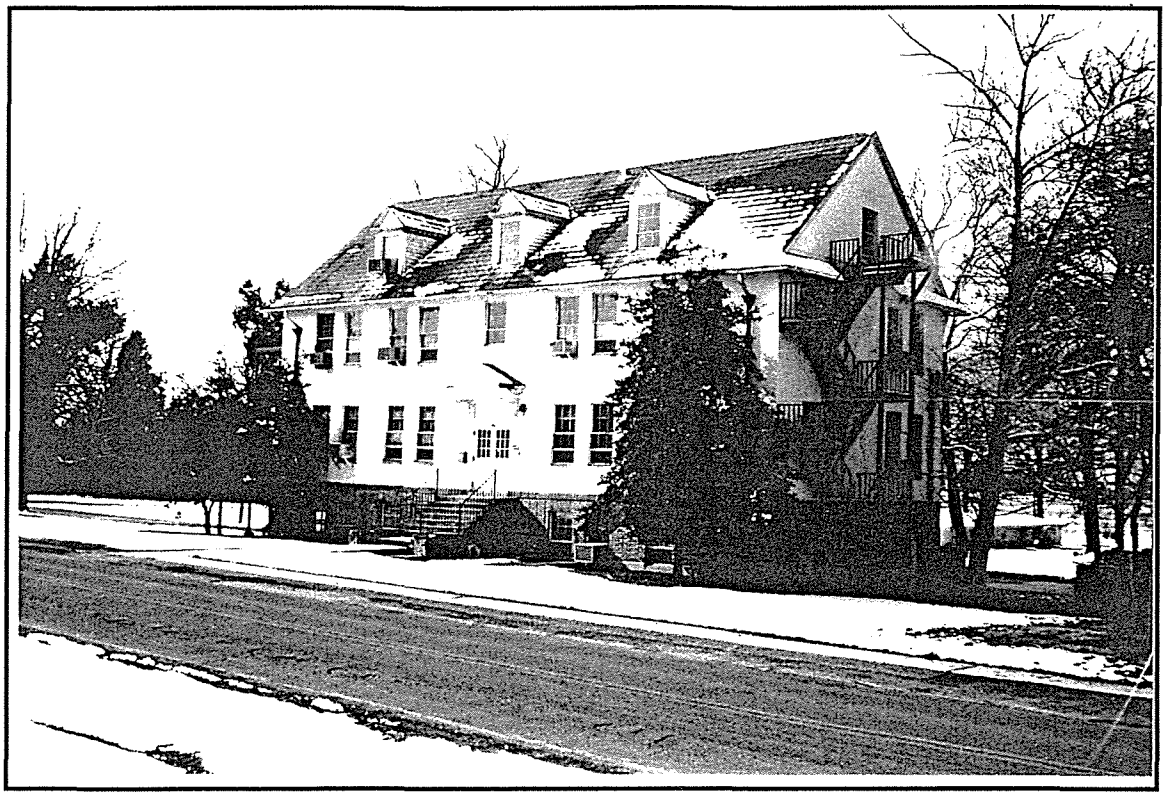


Photo ID: Building 265, North and East Facades, 2/11/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

The Biological Poultry Building (Building 265) is one of four main laboratories in the Poultry Area. It was built using Public Works monies during the redevelopment of the Poultry Area in the 1930s. Plans for the building were executed by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, Division of Plans and Services, on June 5, 1935, under Federal Project 74. This building was specifically designed to resemble Building 264, the first of the main laboratories to be built. As designed originally, the building housed a number of functions. In the basement there was space for an incubator unit, hatcheries, refrigerators, and offices. On the first floor there were offices, a physical and electrometrical laboratory, and a physiological laboratory. The second story housed offices, more laboratories, and a record room. The attic was used for storage and had a conference room.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 191, Entry 17, Box 1761; Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: HPE; DPB	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

Description

Building 265 is one of the principal laboratory buildings in the Poultry Area. Similar in design to Building 263, it is a two-and-a-half-story brick building with a prominent raised basement on a concrete foundation. The building is oriented on a north-south axis along Poultry Road. It has a composition-shingle gable roof with three projecting gabled dormers on each facade, each dormer featuring a nine-light, metal-frame window. There are metal ventilators located along the ridge of the roof. The majority of the windows of the building are large, 12-light, metal-frame windows. The east, or principal, facade is nine bays wide and is symmetrically organized around the center bay. This bay has a flight of concrete stairs and original wrought-iron railing, providing access to the high first story. The stairs surmount an arched brick underpass that shelters an entrance to the basement level of the building. The concrete stairs culminate in a set of wood double doors with nine lights in the upper half, ornamented by a classically-styled, wood pedimented overhang. Above the door in the second story is a nine-light, metal-frame window. Flanking the center bay on the basement, first, and second stories are two sets of paired windows on each side. The windows on the east facade at the basement level have nine lights. The north gable-end facade has a permanent fire stair that occupies the eastern side of the facade. There are landings at each floor accessed by large doors, at the attic level there is no door, only a window through which to access the fire escape. At the basement level there are two doors and two windows. The first and second stories have a set of paired windows at the western side of the facade and a single window to the east of the fire escape door. There is a shingled projecting roof at the cornice level between the second story and the attic. The west or rear facade is nine bays wide and is symmetrical around the center bay. The basement is at ground level due to a grade shift. At this level, there are central metal double doors. Above the center doors, on the first and second stories, are six-light metal windows. Flanking the center bay on the basement, first, and second stories are two sets of paired windows on each side. The south facade is similar to the north facade. Color is an important element of the building. The windows of the ground level (raised basement) have red brick sills and headers. The windows of the upper two levels have yellow brick sills. The overhanging eaves of the roof are supported by wood brackets that have been painted green. The copper gutters contribute a green color to the building as well.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 267	Master Plan Page: P-1	Grid: F-6
Building Name/Historic Name: Turkey Brooder and Feed House		
Farm Area/Street Address: Poultry Area		
Date of Construction/Source: 1936/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Turkey Brooding House		

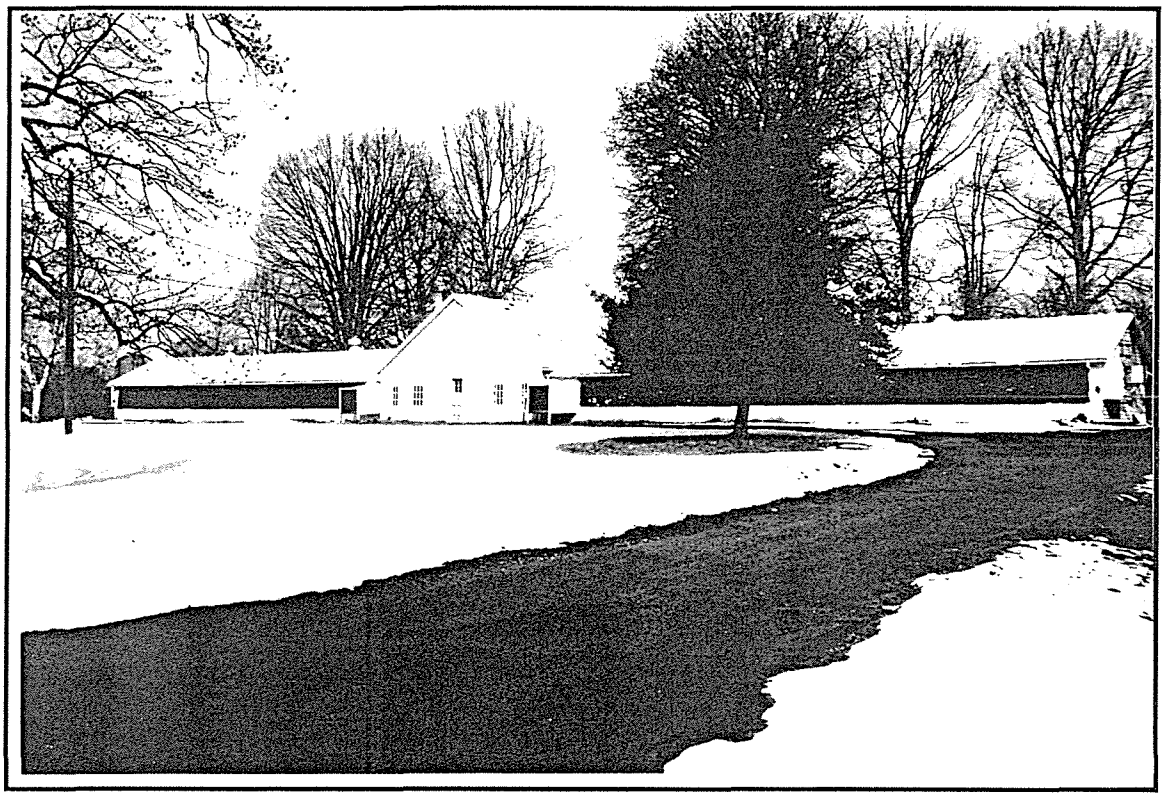


Photo ID: Building 267, South and East Facades, 2/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

Building 267 was built in 1936, as one of several new buildings designed to house turkey research, which was transferred to Beltsville at this time from the Miles City Station. The other significant turkey buildings built during this time were Building 269-271; Building 269, however, is no longer extant. These buildings were part of the massive public works-funded redevelopment of the entire poultry area during the 1930s. The buildings are located in the northwest corner of the Poultry Area, on land obtained from the Dairy Division around 1935. This building was used to conduct brooding research.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: HPE; DPB	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

Description

The Turkey Brooding House is a long, low, one-story, wood-frame building with clapboard siding and a gable roof, built on a concrete foundation. Oriented on an east-west axis, the building faces south. There is a large, central, two-story section and two long wings that form a prominent cross-gable roof. The building has metal gutters and there are two ventilator caps along the ridge of each wing's roof. On the south or principal facade, the central section has a pair of barn doors in the upper story. On the first story there is a central door flanked on both sides by a nine-light and a six-light fixed-sash, wood-framed window. On both sides of the center section are enclosed wood box structures. The one-story wings are characterized on the south facade and north facades by rows of windows under the eaves. The windows under the eaves are covered by a movable black tarp curtain. At the south facade there are openings at ground level that would have provided access to enclosures (extant only as poured concrete areas around the building). The east facade of the east wing has vents in all the openings. The west facade of the west wing has a wood door with three lights in the upper section of the door. There is a double door on the west face of the rear part of the central section. Around the exterior of the building, on the north and east sides of the building, there are large metal vats.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 270-71	Master Plan Page: P-1	Grid: F-6
Building Name/Historic Name: Turkey Mating and Breeding Houses		
Farm Area/Street Address: Poultry Area		
Date of Construction/Source: c. 1936/Phase III		
Historic Use/Current Use: Turkey Breeding Research/Vacant		

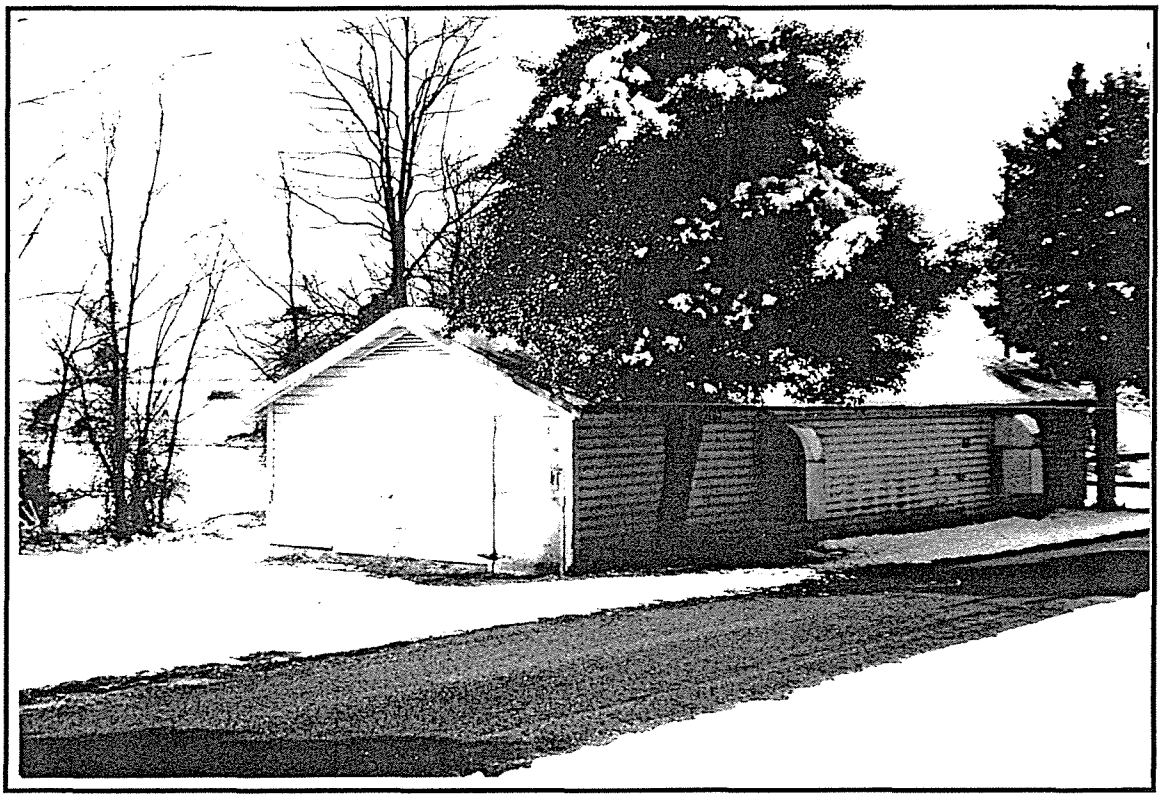


Photo ID: Building 270, North and East Facades, 2/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Building 270 and 271 are identical buildings located in a row just to the south of the Turkey Brooder and Feed House (Building 297), in the northwest corner of the Poultry Area. Originally there were three buildings in this row, but Building 269 is no longer extant. The two remaining buildings are one-story, wood-frame buildings with clapboard siding. They have metal gabled roofs oriented on an east-west axis, with no gutters, and they rest on concrete foundations. For each building, the south facade has four projecting box-like frames around the window openings. The north facades are characterized by two vent openings. The east facades provide access to the interior through a solid door at the northern end. There is also a triangular vent in the apex of the gable. The west facades have no openings except a triangular vent in the apex of the gable. The interiors of the buildings are divided lengthwise into two areas. The southern halves of the interiors are fenced in by a wood-frame, chicken-wire enclosure; the northern halves form a hallway that provides access to the enclosures.

Buildings 270 and 271 are the two remaining Turkey Mating and Breeding Houses, built between 1934 and 1937. Originally there were three, located in a row at the northwest corner of the Poultry Area. The only other significant turkey building still extant that was built during this time was Building 267, the Turkey Brooder House, which is directly north of these buildings. Turkey research was moved from the Miles City Station to Beltsville during the 1930s as part of the redevelopment of the entire poultry area. Land for this research was obtained from the Dairy Division around 1935.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes __ No __

Retains Integrity: Yes _X_ No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 17, Entry 3, Box 104.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: HPE; DPB	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 273-275,277-278	Master Plan Page: P-1	Grid: G-6
Building Name/Historic Name: Poultry Laying Houses		
Farm Area/Street Address: Poultry Area		
Date of Construction/Source: c. 1935/NARA		
Historic Use/Current Use: Laying House/Turkey House		

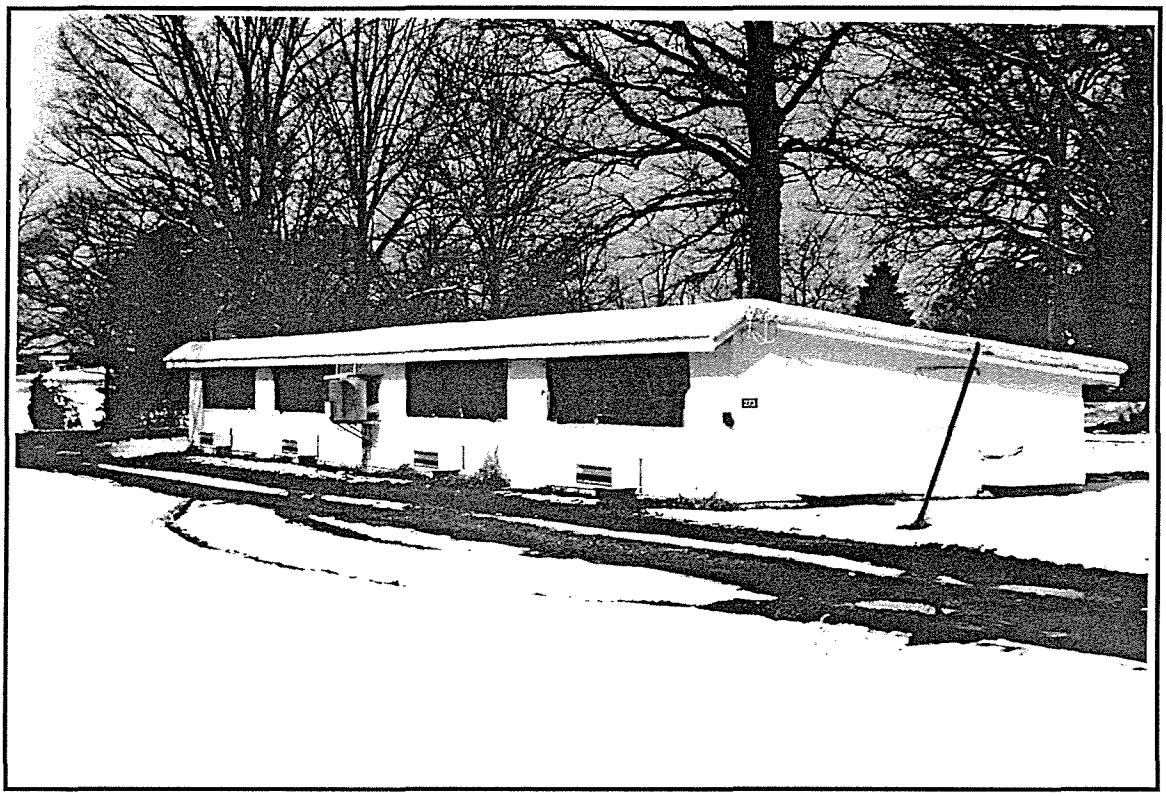


Photo ID: Building 273, South and West Facades, 2/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Buildings 273-278 (excluding Building 276, which is no longer extant) are identical Poultry Laying Houses. These buildings are located to the west of the main laboratory buildings. They are one-story, wood-frame buildings with vertical beadboard siding. The structures, rectangular in plan, rest on a concrete foundation. They all have shed roofs that are higher at the southern or principal facade and that slope down towards the north or rear facade. There are overhangs at the front of the buildings, beginning at the apex of the roof. The south facades have four large window openings in the upper half of the facade, covered by a movable black tarp curtain. The west facades have two small vents and a small door. The north facades have metal boxes on stilts located outside of the facade's openings. At ground level on the north facades are small casement windows that have been painted out. Each building's interior is divided into wood-frame enclosures.

Buildings 273-278 (excluding 276, which was demolished c. 1990) are identical laying houses. They were all designed by the USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Engineering and constructed c. 1935 with Public Works monies during the massive redevelopment of the entire poultry area. These buildings are located to the west of the main laboratories. Originally they were arranged in two rows of three; that pattern, however, was altered when Building 276 was razed. All the buildings face south, which might have to due with orienting the buildings to the sun. They were used as experimental laying houses for breeding. These buildings were just one part of the redevelopment that also included the construction of large laboratories, new turkey research buildings, new ROP buildings and a new circulation pattern.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No __

Retains Integrity: Yes X No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 54, Entry 151A, Box 1; Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC [no date on drawings].

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: HPE; DPB	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 281	Master Plan Page: P-1	Grid: G-7
Building Name/Historic Name: House for Poultry Man		
Farm Area/Street Address: Poultry Area		
Date of Construction/Source: 1914/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Residence		

Photo ID: Building 281, North and West Facades, 2/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

U.G. Houck, *The Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture: Its Establishment, Achievements, and Current Activities*, 1924.
Fred W. Powell, *The Bureau of Animal Industry: Its History, Activities, and Organization*, 1927.
NARA, RG 17, Entry 3, Box 54.
Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Buildings 281 has been determined not individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. (MHT # PG 61-21)

Name of Surveyor: HPE	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

Description

The House for Poultry Man (Building 281) was originally designed as a classic American Foursquare; additions on the east and west sides of the house have resulted in its current, more eclectic appearance. The east addition is a two-story addition, the west addition is a one-story addition with a hipped roof. The house is a two-and-a-half-story, wood-frame building, with white clapboard siding and a slightly raised foundation. The building is characterized by a hipped gable roof with overhanging eaves, covered in the diamond-shaped asbestos shingles common on many of the BARC farm buildings. On the south facade there is a porch supported by columns across the original section of the facade, enclosing the side-bay entrance as well as two windows. The second floor features a single window above the entrance and a paired window in the central bay. The south facade of the east addition has a single, one-over-one window at the first story and three one-over-one windows at the second story. The addition to the west has a set of paired one-over-one windows. The gabled dormer, located flush with the roofline, features a paired window. The north facade retains the symmetry of the house's original appearance. The gabled dormer is centered over two stories of four single windows. On the first floor, the westernmost bay contains the entrance, which is covered by a shed-roof porch, clad in diamond-pane asbestos shingles. The north facade of the west addition has a set of paired one-over-one windows. The west facade of the original building is two bays wide. The west addition extends from the southern bay. At the northern side of the first story is a large tripartite window grouping covered by a metal awning. The second floor features two single windows, with a small, square four-pane casement window in between, at the level of the interior stair landing. The east facade, which dates from the addition to the building, has no openings at the first floor level and a row of single casement windows at the second story level. There is an elongated exterior brick chimney with a hipped-shaped cap along the facade.

History and Significance

Building 281, the House for Poultry Man, was erected as part of the first building campaign that the Bureau of Animal Husbandry undertook after acquiring the Beltsville land in 1910. Plans for the house were drawn up in 1914 by Frank C. Hare of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering. The house was probably first occupied by Harry M. Lamon, the poultry husbandman for the Division of Animal Husbandry. Lamon was responsible for establishing the poultry at the new experimental station, since it was early determined that none of the birds was to be transferred from the original station in Bethesda. Lamon was responsible for developing a general-purpose breed, which was named the Lamona after him. At the time of the establishment of the Beltsville station, the poultry unit was the only area within Animal Husbandry to have its own husbandryman.

By 1928, the Poultry Area was a small, centralized working area containing some 15 buildings. Most of the buildings were modest and of wood-frame construction, erected to house animals. Building 281, the residence, was located in the center of the grouping. It was bordered on the north by chicken houses, on the east by the Nutrition Laboratory, on the south by a large chicken house and the main drive accessing the Poultry Area, and on the west by a cockerel (young rooster) house. This arrangement -- a small group of buildings clustered around Building 281 -- remained intact until the mid-1930s, when monies allotted by the Public Works Administration (PWA) enabled extensive construction, renovation, and/or removal of buildings in the Poultry Area. The PWA construction resulted in a number of large new laboratory buildings, many new laying houses, and a new circulation pattern -- one that bypassed the House for Poultry Man in favor of a new access road to the east of the residence. At the end of the 1930s, the Poultry Area had been dramatically transformed, and the House for Poultry Man remained as the only substantial building from the original Poultry Area.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 287	Master Plan Page: P-12	Grid: F-3
Building Name/Historic Name: Water Pump House		
Farm Area/Street Address: Soil Conservation Service - Beaver Dam Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1939/Phase III		
Historic Use/Current Use: Water System		

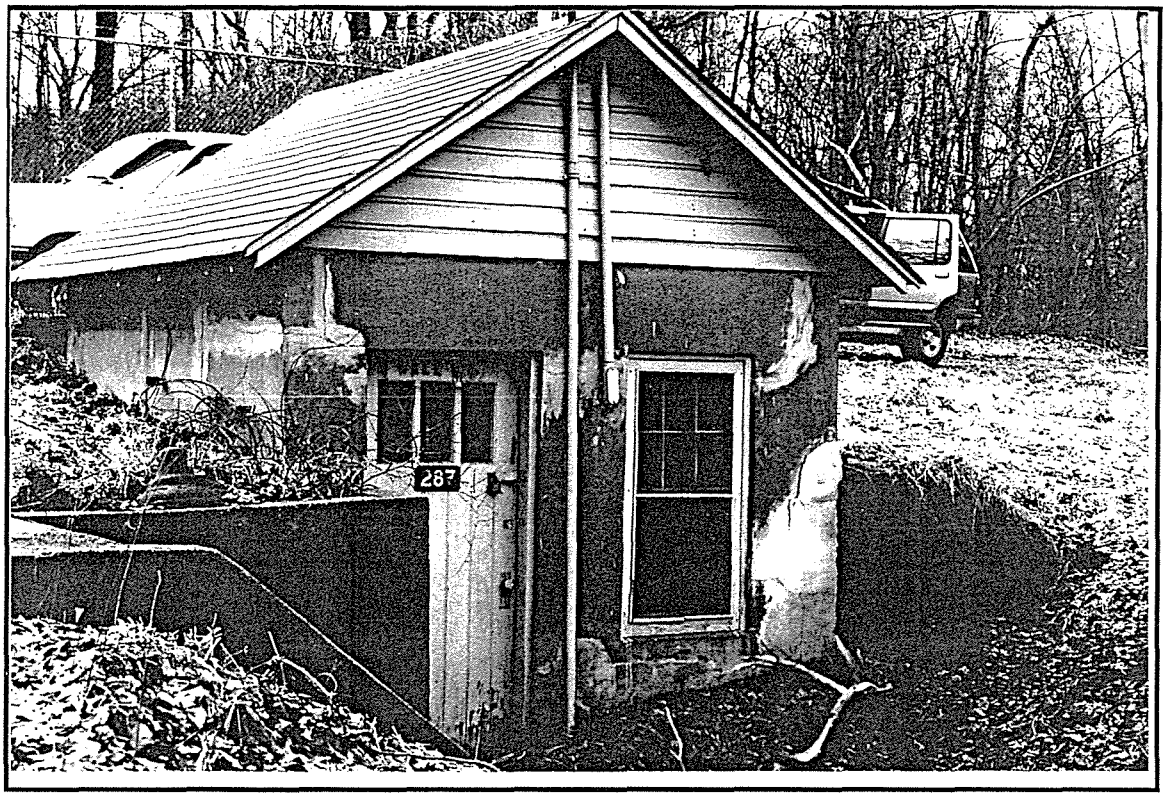


Photo ID: Building 287, Front Elevation, 4/96

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Building 287 is a small well house of poured-concrete construction, located partially underground adjacent to a water tower just to the north of a small cluster of Soil Conservation Service-related buildings. The building has a front-gable roof of moderate pitch with a slight eave overhang and asphalt shingles. There is a square 2' x 2' vent on the roof, which was once used to access the pumps inside. The front gable-end facade, the only fully exposed facade, features a small vertical-board wood door with three rectangular lights in the upper half. The wood-frame, six-over-one window next to the door is almost the same size as the door. The gable is covered in siding. From the rear elevation, the well house projects approximately three feet above grade.

This well house formed a part of the water system that serviced the Central (and East Farms) of the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes __ No __

Retains Integrity: Yes X No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.
Robinson & Associates, Inc., Determination of Eligibility and MHT Form, BARC Water System (PG-61-23) 1996.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Building 287, as part of a grouping of water supply-related buildings and structures, has been determined not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. (MHT # PG 61-23)

Name of Surveyor: RLA; HPE	Affiliation: R&A	Date: January 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 288	Master Plan Page: P-12	Grid: F-4
Building Name/Historic Name: Hillculture Office Building/Hydrology Building		
Farm Area/Street Address: SCS/BW Parkway		
Date of Construction/Source: 1938/Phase III		
Historic Use/Current Use: Hillculture/Hydrology/Vacant		

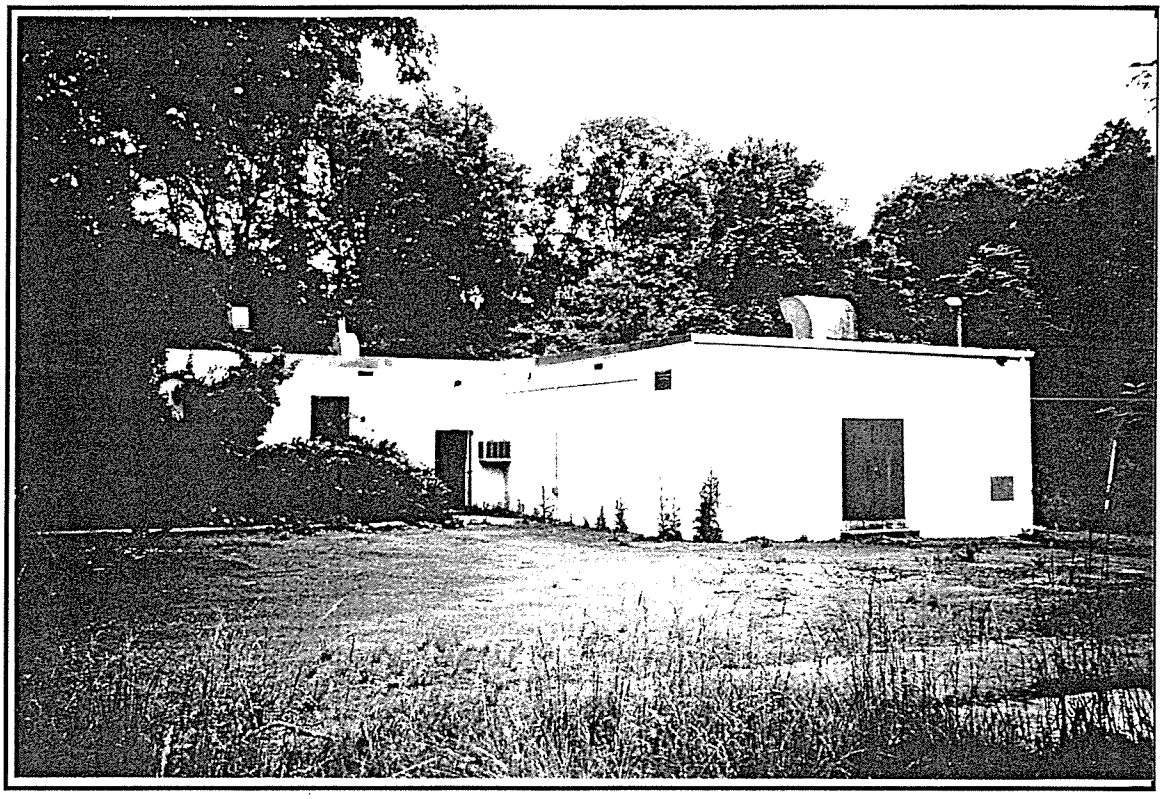
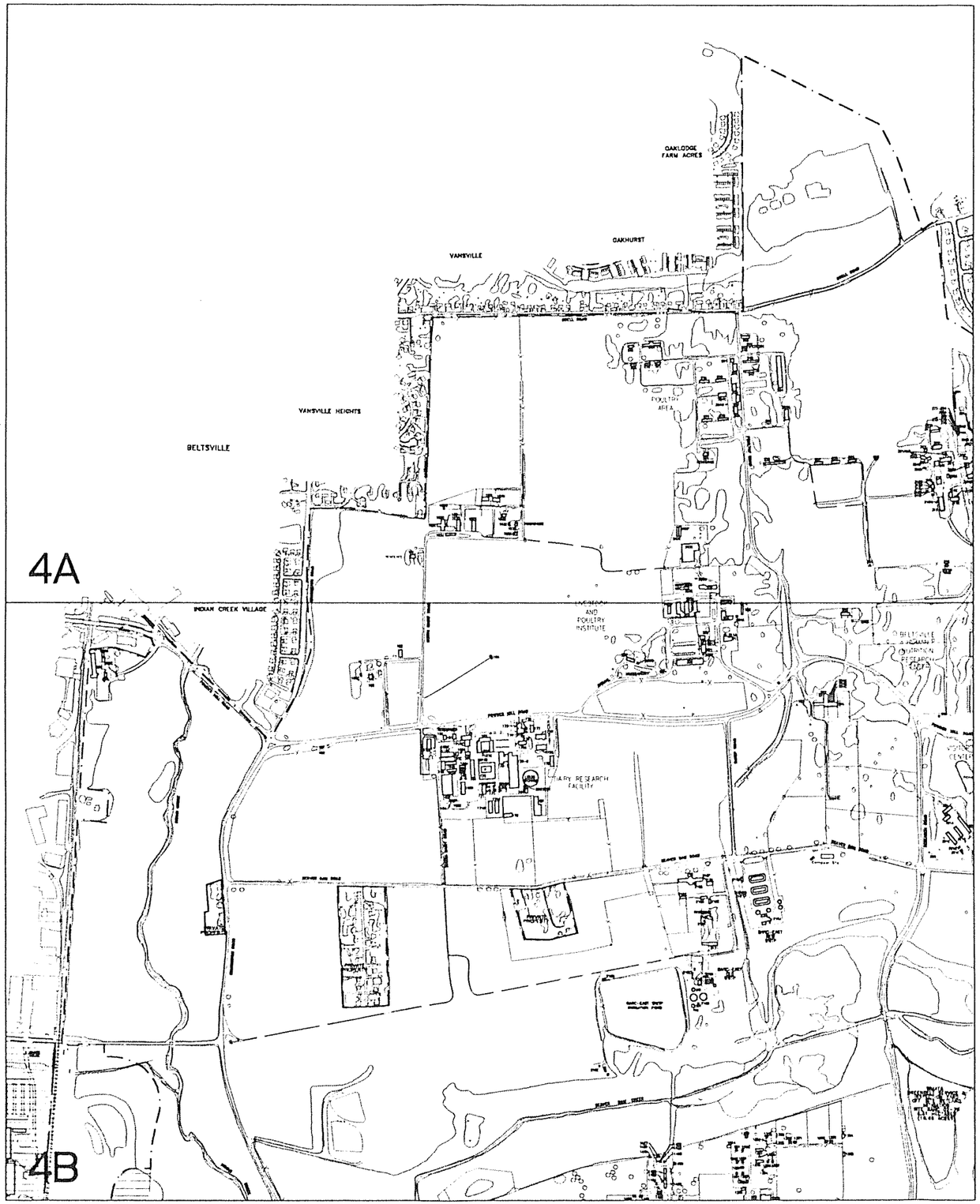
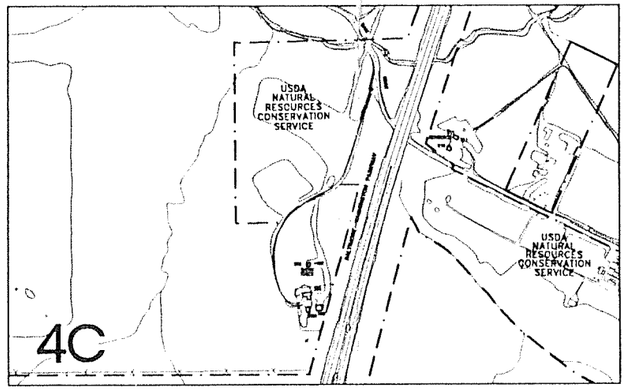


Photo ID: Building 288, South Facade, 6/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

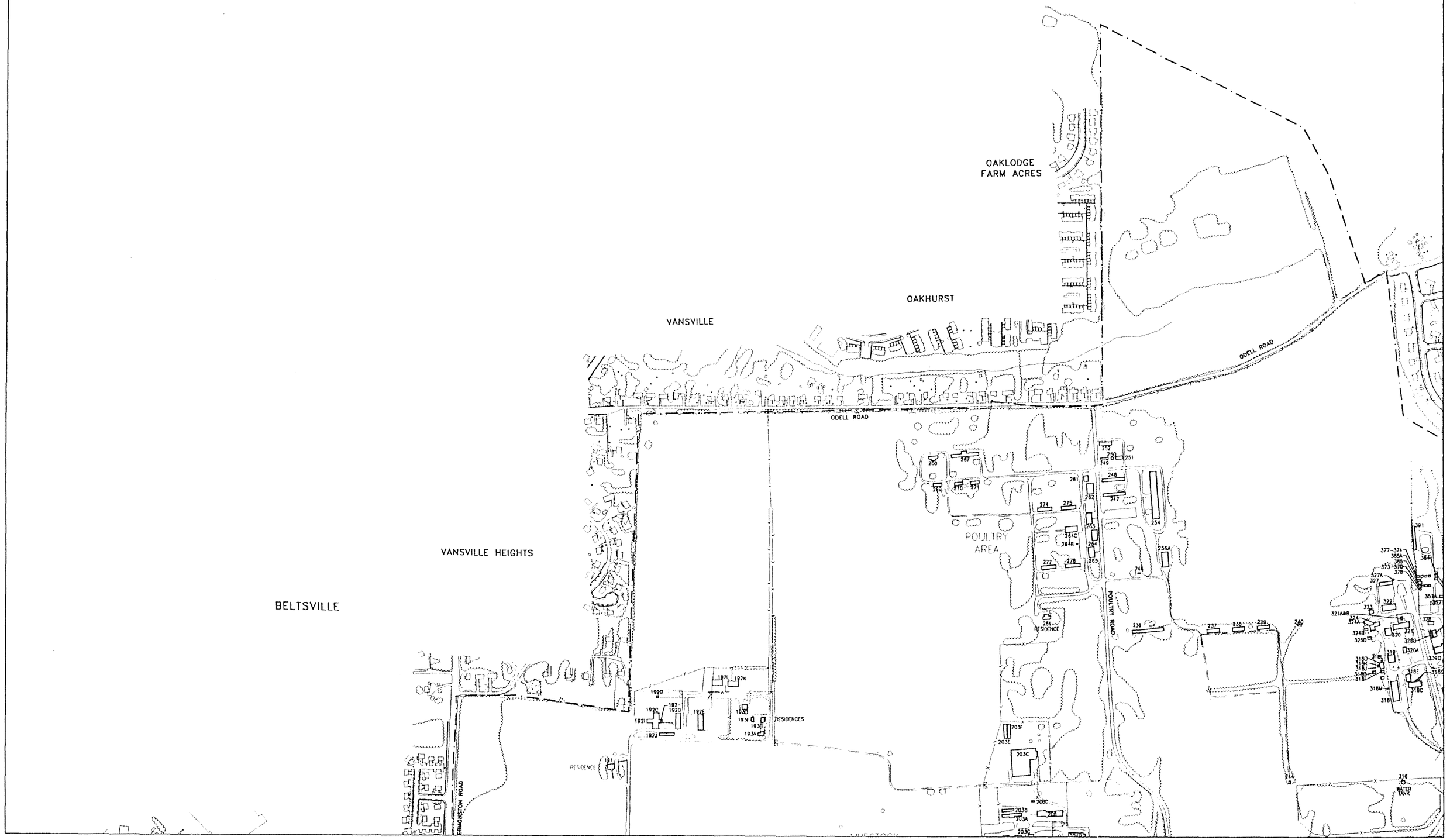
This one-story, flat-roofed, L-shaped service building is of concrete-block construction. It is located to the west of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway in an isolated grouping off Beaver Dam Road. The building has almost no openings.



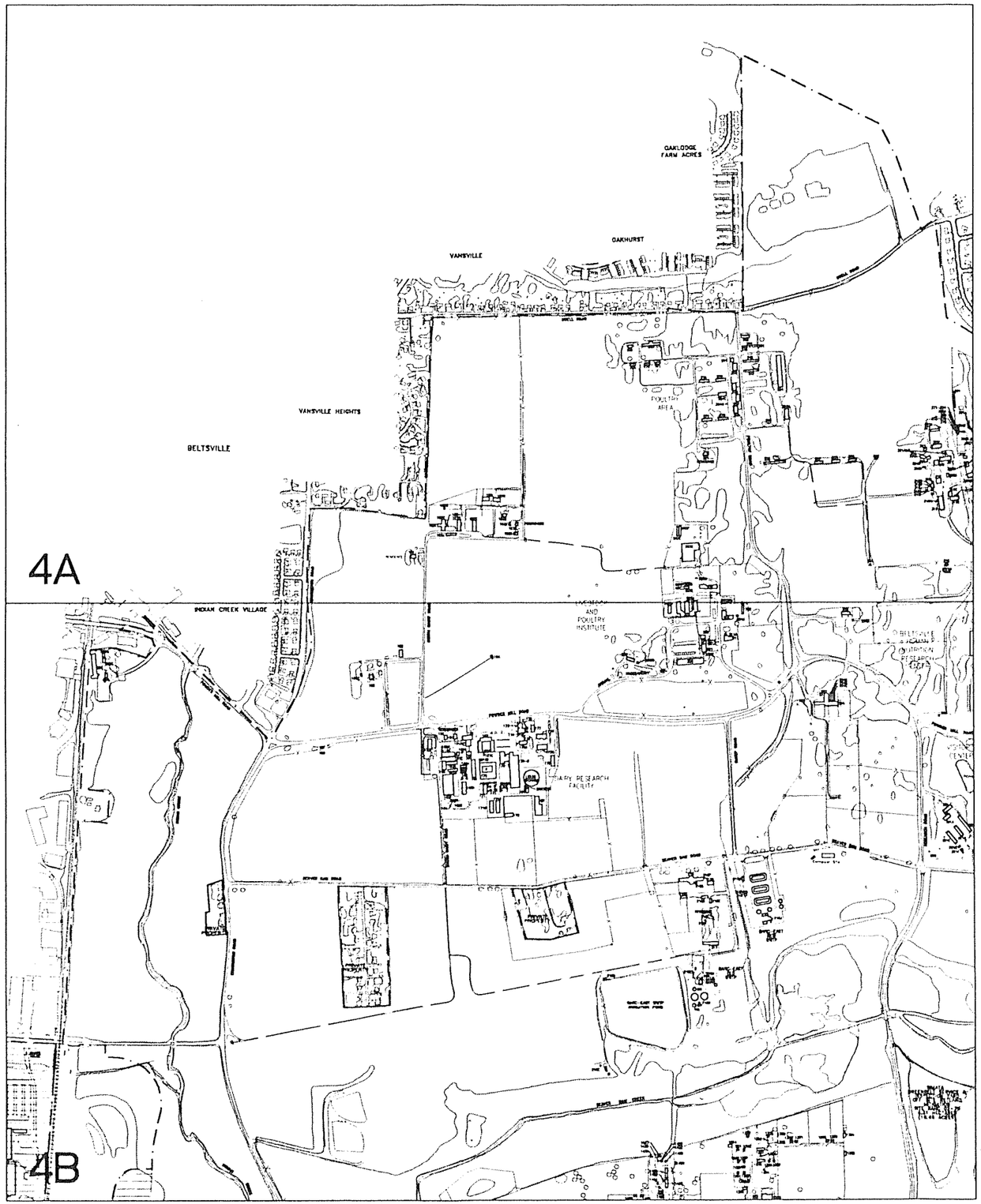


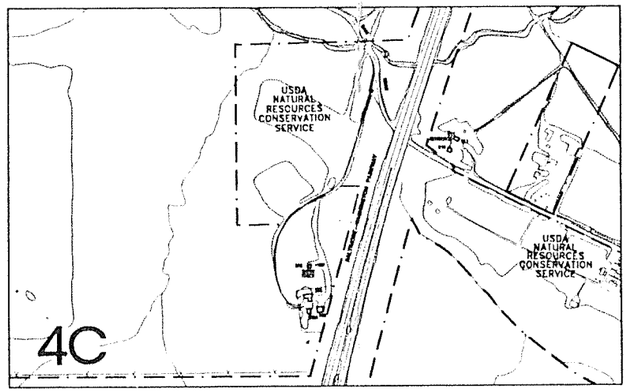
BARC HISTORICAL SURVEY BUILDING LOCATION MAP

SCALE 1"=1200' DRAWING NO.: 4



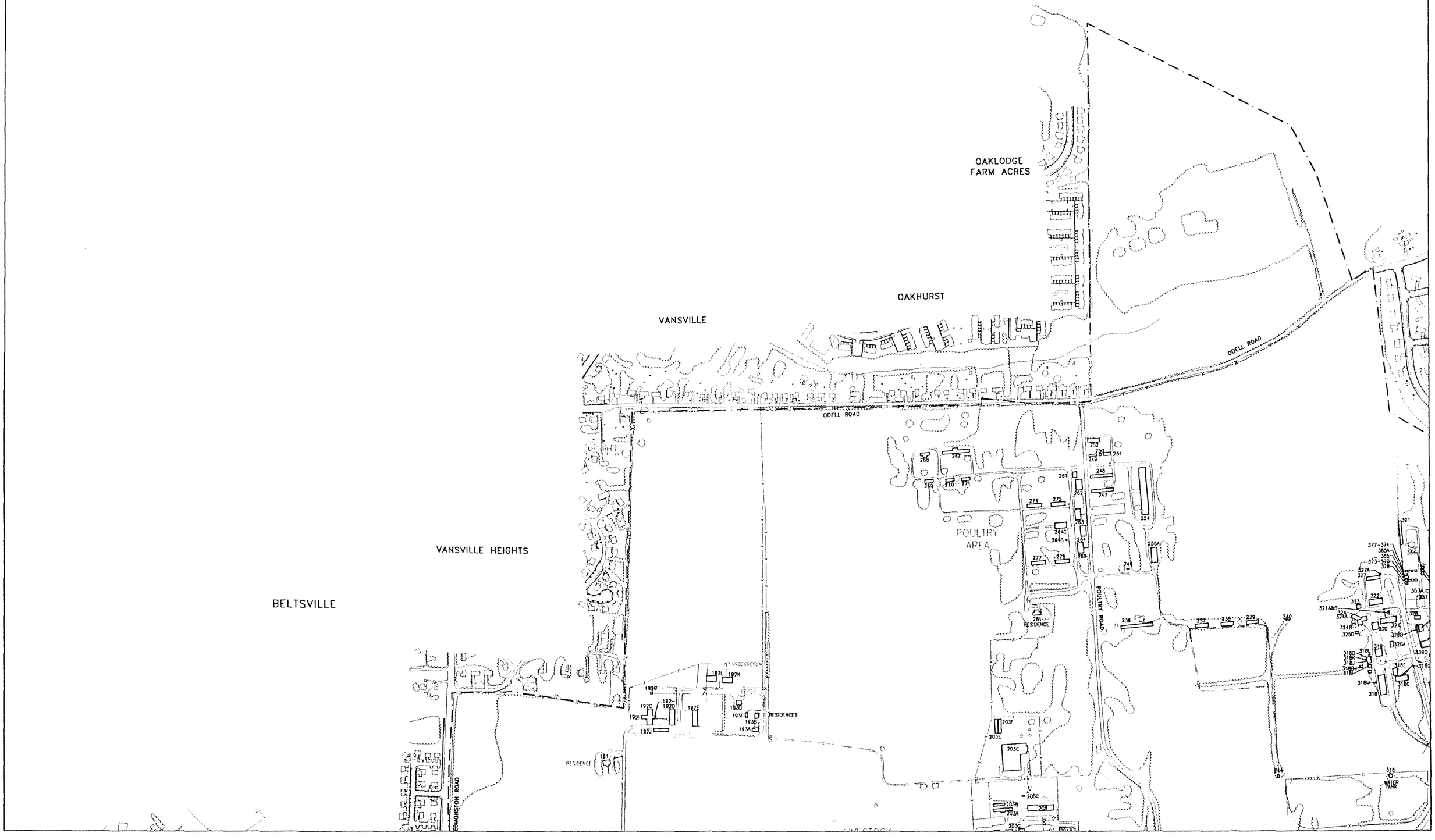
BARC HISTORICAL SURVEY BUILDING LOCATION MAP SCALE 1"=600' DRAWING NO.: 4A





BARC HISTORICAL SURVEY BUILDING LOCATION MAP

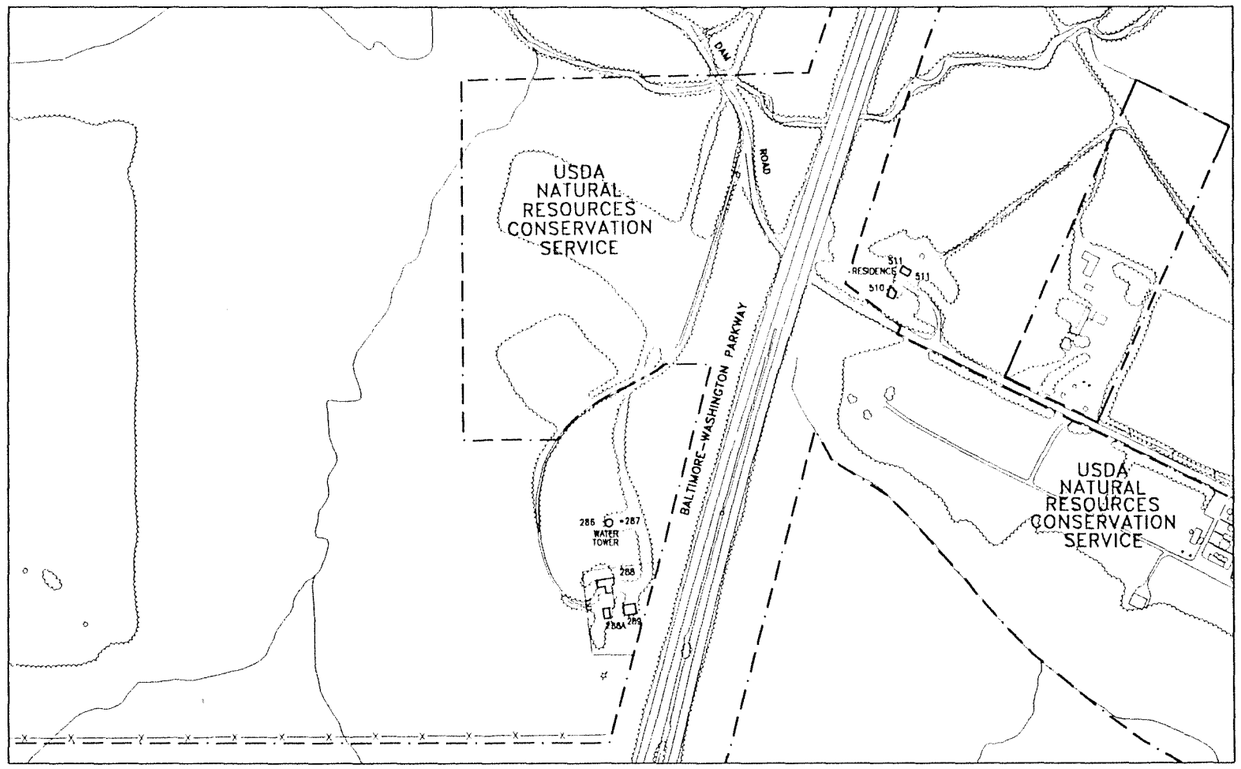
SCALE 1"=1200' DRAWING NO.: 4



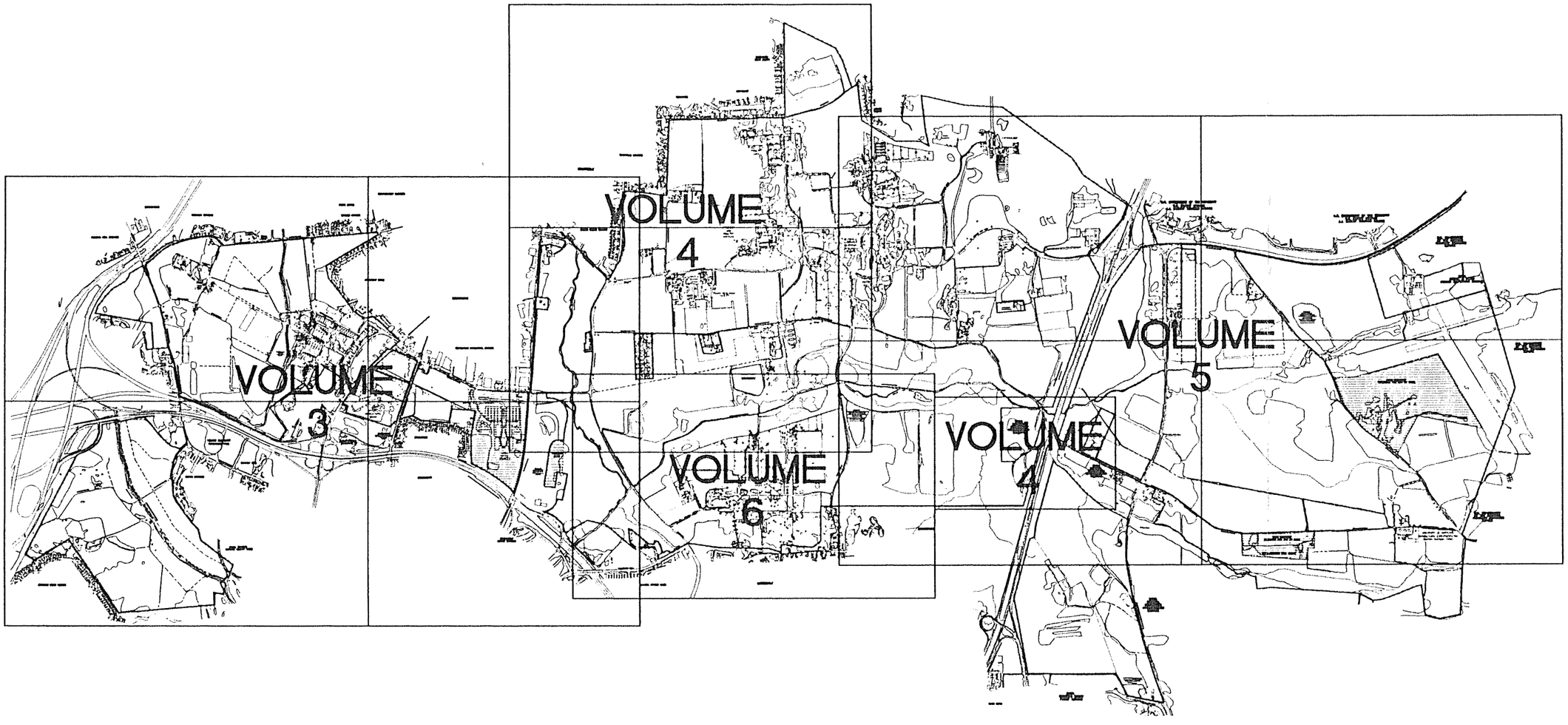
BARC HISTORICAL SURVEY BUILDING LOCATION MAP SCALE 1"=600' DRAWING NO.: 4A

INDIAN CREEK VILLAGE
POWDER MILL ROAD
NORTH DAIRY ROAD
SOUTH DAIRY ROAD
BEAVER DAM ROAD
INDIAN CREEK
EDMONSTON ROAD
PRIVATE PROPERTY
PRIVATE PROPERTY
PRIVATE PROPERTY
R. GUARD HOUSE
DAIRY RESEARCH FACILITY
LIQUID STORAGE
DIGESTER
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
AND POULTRY INSTITUTE
BELTSVILLE HUMAN NUTRITION RESEARCH CENTER
VISITOR CENTER
SHEEP ROAD
RESEARCH ROAD
Compost Site
BARC-EAST NEW WWTP
BARC-EAST OLD WWTP
BARC-EAST WWTP IRRIGATION POND
BEAVER DAM CREEK
WMATA GREENBELT SERVICE & INSPECTION YARD OFF-SITE WETLAND MITIGATION SITE, BARC 02-70 4.31 HECTARES (10.66 ACRES)

BARC HISTORICAL SURVEY BUILDING LOCATION MAP SCALE 1"=600' DRAWING NO.: 4B



BARC HISTORICAL SURVEY BUILDING LOCATION MAP SCALE 1"=600' DRAWING NO.: 4C



BARC HISTORICAL SURVEY BUILDING LOCATION MAP

SCALE 1"=3000' OVERALL DRAWING