MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___
no ___

Property Name: Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District Inventory Number: PG-64-13

Address: PWRC City: Laurel Zip Code: 20708

County: Prince George's County USGS Topographic Map: Laurel Quadrangle

Owner: U.S. Department of Interior

Tax Parcel Number: ___ Tax Map Number: ___ Tax Account ID Number: ___

Project: ___ Agency: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Site visit by MHT Staff: ● no X yes Name: Tania G. Tully Date: 9/20/02

Eligibility recommended X Eligibility **not** recommended ___

Criteria: X A ___ B X C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None

Is the property located within a historic district? ___ no ___ yes Name of district: ___

Is district listed? ___ no ___ yes Determined eligible? ___ no ___ yes District Inventory Number: ___

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: MIHP Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

The Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District (PRRHD), encompassing approximately 990 acres of the area known as the Central Tract, is comprised of a number of building complexes and wildlife pen sites indicative of the historic and ongoing mission of the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, the study of American wildlife. The different research areas are generally identified by the historic farm tract on which they are located, as well as the common area name adopted by the Patuxent staff; the primary tracts include the Hopkins Tract #145 (Headquarters Area), the Hance Tract #105 (B Farm Area), the Knowles Tract #112 (Bluegill Pond Area), and the Kluckhuhn Tract #99 (Endangered Species Propagation Area). The two historic resources within the PRRHD already recorded for the Maryland Inventory are Snowden Hall, PG-64-1, in the Headquarters Area, and the Holst Cabin, PG-64-7, located on the Holst Tract #114 near the B Farm research area. Each research area, connected by a series of service roads, includes a mixture of permanent buildings, temporary pens, and storage sheds; several are dominated by a series of water impoundments. The number of contributing resources to the Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District includes 34 buildings and 9 structures; non-contributing resources, built after 1955, include 30 buildings and 2 structures. Roads, water impoundments, and wildlife pens are identified but not included within the resource count. Numerous drainage ditches and culverts are also located with the district but are not included within the resource count. Cash Lake was previously DOEed and is therefore not included within the district boundary, however it is considered contributing to the historic development of the Patuxent Research Refuge.

The Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District is eligible under National Register Criterion A for its significant contribution to the development of American wildlife research. The first of several national research centers, the history of the

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended X **Eligibility not recommended** ___

Criteria: X **A** ___ **B** X **C** ___ **D** **Considerations:** ___ **A** ___ **B** ___ **C** ___ **D** ___ **E** ___ **F** ___ **G** ___ **None**

Comments: ___

Tania G. Tully 7/3/02

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

B Kintz 7/3/02

Reviewer, NR program **Date**

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 1 PG: 64-13

Patuxent Research Refuge encompasses the development of wildlife research in the United States. It was the site of many important scientific discoveries, particularly the danger of DDT and other similar pesticides to generations of bird species, endangered species propagation techniques, and the effects of habitat destruction on migratory bird species. The establishment in 1936, and development of the Patuxent Research Refuge is significant for its association with numerous government recovery and work programs. Beginning as an outgrowth the Resettlement Administration Land Program, the research facilities were developed through a number of New Deal programs such as the Works Progress Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps, Public Works Administration, and the WWII era conscientious objectors camp. The buildings of the Headquarters Campus are significant under National Register Criterion C as intact examples of Colonial Revival, institutional architecture produced by the Federal government in the 1930s. The cultural resources of the Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District document both the historic development of the physical plant of the Center and the changing directions of research since the Center's establishment in 1936.

Prepared by: Paula S. Reed & Assoc., Inc. Date Prepared: May 15, 2002

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG-64-13

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic	Patuxent Research Refuge
other	USGS Patuxent Wildlife Research Center; Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District (preferred)

2. Location

street and number	Laurel-Bowie Road; State Route 197		not for publication
city, town	Laurel	X	vicinity
county	Prince Georges		

3. Owner of Property (gives names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name	U.S. Department of the Interior			
street and number				telephone
city, town	Washington	state	D. C.	zip code

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.		liber	folio
city, town	tax map	tax parcel	tax ID number

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ____ Contributing Resource in National Register District
- ____ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- ____ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- ____ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- ____ Recorded by HABS/HAER
- ____ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- X Other: PWRC, Archeological Overview and Assessment, October 1987, NPS

6. Classification

Category		Ownership		Current Function			
X	district	X	Public	____	agriculture	____	landscape
____	building(s)	____	Private	____	commerce/trade	____	recreation/culture
____	structure	____	Both	____	defense	____	religion
____	site			____	Domestic	____	social
____	object			____	education	____	transportation
				____	Funerary	____	work in progress
				____	government	____	unknown
				____	health care	____	vacant/not in use
				____	industry	X	other: Research Facility

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
34	30	buildings
		sites
10	2	structures
		objects
44	32	Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory 4

7. Description

Inventory No. PG-64-13

Condition

____	Excellent	____	Deteriorated
____	Good	____	Ruins
X	Fair	____	Altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Summary

The Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District (PRRHD), encompassing approximately 990 acres of the area known as the Central Tract, is comprised of a number of building complexes and wildlife pen sites indicative of the historic and ongoing mission of the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, the study of American wildlife. The different research areas are generally identified by the historic farm tract on which they are located, as well as the common area name adopted by the Patuxent staff; the primary tracts include the Hopkins Tract #145 (Headquarters Area), the Hance Tract #105 (B Farm Area), the Knowles Tract #112 (Bluegill Pond Area), and the Kluckhuhn Tract #99 (Endangered Species Propagation Area). The two historic resources within the PRRHD already recorded for the Maryland Inventory are Snowden Hall, PG-64-1, in the Headquarters Area, and the Holst Cabin, PG-64-7, located on the Holst Tract #114 near the B Farm research area. Each research area, connected by a series of service roads, includes a mixture of permanent buildings, temporary pens, and storage sheds; several are dominated by a series of water impoundments. The number of contributing resources to the Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District includes 34 buildings and 10 structures; non-contributing resources, built after 1955, include 30 buildings and 2 structures. Roads, water impoundments, and wildlife pens are identified but not included within the resource count. Numerous drainage ditches and culverts are also located with the district but are not included within the resource count. Cash Lake was previously DOEed and is therefore not included within the district boundary, however it is considered contributing to the historic development of the Patuxent Research Refuge.

District Description

The Patuxent Wildlife Research Center (PWRC) currently covers a total of 12,800 acres. Made up of three tracts known as the North Tract (acquired from Fort Meade in 1991), the Central Tract, and the South Tract, the PWRC is, along with its southern neighbor the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC), an island of conserved forest, field, and wetland in the rapidly growing Baltimore-Washington Metropolitan Area. The Central Tract of the PWRC is defined on its southern border by the Laurel-Bowie Road (State Route 197) and on the north by a line roughly following the northern bank of the Patuxent River. The Central Tract is enclosed with a seven-foot high chainlink fence originally installed in the 1930s and maintained over the intervening years. The area is primarily wooded with reclaimation forests established following the 1930s acquisition by the Resettlement Administration of the several 'marginal' farms located mostly in the floodplain along this section of the Patuxent River. Open areas are occupied by the building complexes, wildlife pen sites, and water impoundments associated with the Patuxent Research Refuge (now known as the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center). The grassy campus area is generally overgrown, reportedly to provide wildlife habitat, and landscaped with native

tree varieties including American Holly, Dogwood, Redbud, Maple, among others. Open fields are lined with dense hedgerows. Water impoundments are variously full or 'drained down' following a prescribed cycle of wetland management. Drainage ditches, some lined with variously sized stone, network throughout the area. Service roads are asphalt paved in the Headquarters and B Farm Areas; roads in the wildlife areas including the Bluegill Pond Area and the Endangered Species Propagation Area are surfaced primarily with local river gravel.

Headquarters Area (Hopkins Tract #145)

Entrance to the Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District (PRRHD) is from Rt. 197 through a stone masonry gate with iron picket fence across the top. This entrance gate was built in 1938 and is considered a contributing structure to the historic district. The asphalt entrance road, known as American Holly Drive, leads to and through the Headquarters Area, the administrative, research, and housing campus constructed c.1939 and centered on the historic mansion house known as Snowden Hall (PG-64-1; Bldg #16). Reportedly built c. 1815 as a 1 ½-story brick 'cottage,' Snowden Hall's roof was raised to include a full second story c. 1856. In 1938, Snowden Hall was rehabilitated to serve as the headquarters for the Patuxent Research Refuge, adding a one-story brick wing on the north and south elevations of the building; the configuration the building retains today. An 80-foot flagpole stands to the northwest of Snowden Hall, installed in 1939 just prior to the official dedication of the Research Refuge facility. Both Snowden Hall and the flagpole are considered contributing to the PRRHD.

American Holly Drive curves around to the southeast passing in front of the west elevation of Snowden Hall and then turns northeast, forming the southeastern edge of the 1930s campus area (now known as the Headquarters Area). Located on the north side of this section of American Holly Drive are the Nelson Laboratory Building (#17), built 1938, Henshaw Laboratory (#44), built 1939 and known as the Disease Lab, and Merriam Laboratory (#45), built 1939-40. Both Nelson and Merriam Laboratory Buildings were designed in the Colonial Revival style, imitative of Snowden Hall, including double parapeted chimneys on the gable ends and brick masonry construction. Nelson Lab has a colonial-styled cupola. Henshaw Lab, a 1 ½ story building built into the hill with access to the lower story only from the east elevation, was reportedly designed to resemble a barn although it is also of brick construction. All three buildings front toward the northwest (north elevation). Immediately northwest of Merriam Lab are two small brick buildings known as the Tank House (#56) and the Spring House (#43); these were built c. 1940 to house the springwater holding tank and pumping equipment for the research laboratories. Both buildings were partially submerged with backfill during the construction of Gabrielson Lab in 1969. The laboratory buildings, springhouse, and pump house are all considered contributing to the PRRHD.

Just northeast of the laboratory buildings, American Holly Drive ends at the intersection with Beech Forest Road. Fronting on the east side of Beech Forest Road and cited on the excavated hillside below the grade of the road, is the Merriam Garage (#79), built in 1953. It is a four vehicle bay brick garage with a gable front (west elevation) central Colonial Revival entrance. The door has an elaborate fanlight transom and sidelights. Above the arched door, a round window is located in the gable peak. The Merriam Garage is a contributing building to the PRRHD.

To the east of the Merriam Garage is the U-shaped Stickel Laboratory Building (#108), built 1963. Constructed for the research of chemical environmental pollutants, the laboratory building has a large pedimented front portico. The side wings are dominated by horizontal rows of steel-framed windows. At the back of the rear courtyard is a small brick chemical storage building (#111). On the south side of Beech Forest Road, west of Merriam Lab is the 1969 Gabrielson Laboratory Building (#135). This multi-story modern brick building stands out as markedly different in design from the earlier Colonial Revival buildings associated with the 1939 research campus. Beech Forest Road continues in a northwesterly direction, curving southwest at the Veterinary Building (#136), a frame and aluminum building constructed in the 1990s; the road empties into a paved service area. While all of the above-described buildings contribute to the research mission of the Center, they are considered non-contributing to the historic district.

Completing the original 1930s campus within the Headquarters Area are the residences and garages northwest of Snowden Hall. A paved path across the campus from the laboratories, passing to the northwest behind the east elevation of Snowden Hall, leads to the Superindent's Residence (#48). The dwelling is a two-story Colonial Revival constructed of brick with a slate roof. The front (west) elevation faces southwest. A paved driveway leads from the north elevation running northwest and turning southwest toward the entrance road. On the north side of the driveway, due west of the Superindent's Residence is the Assistant Superindent's Residence (#49). This is a three-bay brick, 1 ½ story Colonial Revival with an unusual arched, recessed central entrance. The walking path continues northwest to the two-story, four unit, Colonial Revival Apartment Building (#50). Due west is the Apartment Building Garage (#53), a one-story brick garage building with eight vehicle bays. Just southwest of the Apartment Garage, and oriented parallel with said building, is the Maintenance Garage and Workshop (#52). This is also a one-story brick building with seven arched vehicle bays. The south end (two bays) of the building serves as a maintenance workshop. All of the above described residences and garage buildings were constructed in 1939; all are considered contributing to the PRRHD.

A 1953 brick Truck Storage Garage (#89) is located southwest of the Maintenance Garage and Apartment Garage described above, and is also oriented parallel to those buildings; it

is considered contributing to the historic district. The area surrounding these three garage buildings is entirely paved with asphalt forming a service area. Just southwest of the Truck Storage Garage is the one-story concrete block Service Building (#109), housing the administrative and maintenace offices of the Center. The Service Building was built in 1964 and is not considered a contributing resource in the PRRHD.

Service Road runs southwest from the service area leading to several pen sites. Following a loop road south from Service Road leads to the Game Bird Yard. This small complex includes the 1953 concrete block Game Bird Building (#82) which currently houses the Necropspy Lab and Quarentine; a contributing building to the PRRHD. South of the lab building are several storage buildings, one constructed in 1959 of concrete block (Pump House, #100) and one metal frame and siding (Game Bird Yard Storage, #566) built in 1965. Both of these shed-like buildings are non-contributing resources in the historic district. Several rows of experimental holding pens known as Half-Houses (Bldg. #95 is representative) are located within a chain-link fenced area. The frame pens with steeply pitched shed roofs, originally constructed c. 1958, are considered temporary pen structures, rebuilt as needed (the latest being the summer of 2000 by a YCC camp), however the distinctive design remains. There are also in the fenced yard three rows of Enclosed Waterfowl Pens (#210, #215, #220). Frame construction with shallow pitched shed roof, these buildings have a door for each pen across the front (north) elevation. Originally built c. 1966, these are also considered temporary pen structures. As temporary wildlife pen structures, neither the Half Houses nor the Enclosed Pens are included within the resource count for the historic district. Located in the courtyard created by the loop road is a corrugated metal sided, squat silo built on a concrete block foundation in 1939 (#54), a contributing structure.

Continuing on Service Road southwest past the loop road, the road curves around an open area known as the Black Bird Pen Area. Concrete pads in the ground mark the sites of previous pens; newer pens constructed of net or chain-link fence occupy other pads. Associated with this area are several metal frame buildings from the 1960s: #116, the Bat House; two Duck sheds (associated with nearby fenced duck pens); Filtration Pump House; and the 1970s elevated water tank; none are considered contributing to the PRRHD. Service Road encircles the Black Bird Pen Area, passing through a wooded area along the southwest side where the rusted remains of a portable sawmill can be seen; the sawmill was used in the 1930s and 40s construction of the buildings of the Headquarters Area. The road returns in a southeasterly direction to the service area at the intersection/termination of Beech Forest Road and continues until it intersects with American Holly Drive.

In a low area southeast of the main campus area, along Beech Forest Road opposite the Stickel Laboratory, is Snowden Pond. Snowden Pond is a water impoundment created in 1947

for fire protection and wildlife habitat. Associated with the pond is Pumping Station #1 (Bldg. #230), a concrete block housing for pump machinery constructed c.1947; it is a contributing building. Northeast of the Stickel Laboratory are two water impoundments known as Uhler Marsh 1 and 2. Designed as experimental wildlife nesting areas, the ponds include numerous star-shaped nesting islands. Water levels of all impoundments are controled by concrete sluiceways with wood plank inserts. The ponds and a nearby 1970s incinerator are located on the west side of a gravel service road. On the east side of the gravel road is an open field described as the former leach field for Stickel Laboratory, identified as a Super-Fund site it was later cleaned independently of the Super-Fund agency and is maintained as an open field to facilitate monitoring.

B Farm Area (Holst Tract #114 and Hance Tract #105)

Continuing in a southeasterly direction on Beech Forest Road through a wooded area, the road arrives at a cleared area known as B Farm Area. Here the road forks, either turning in a northeasterly direction toward 'B Farm' or turning south/southwest toward the Holst Cabin located in a wooded area near Route 197. The Holst Cabin (Bldg #1; MIHP site #PG-64-7) is a Rustic styled vacation house built in 1933 by the Holst family. The Patuxent Research Refuge used as the cabin as the first administration building in 1936. A concrete basement was added and the recessed porch screened by the PRR workforce c. 1939. Associated with the cabin is a c. 1933 frame three bay Garage (#280), and a concrete block Well/Pump House (#81) built c. 1952. All three of these buildings are considered contributing to the PRRHD.

Turning northeast and entering the B Farm, the area consists of open meadow and a complex of buildings on a low rise. The area was historically the Hance farm; it was developed in the 1930s by the Patuxent Research Refuge staff as a control farm where standard farming methods would be used to compare with the experimental farm on the nearby Kluckhuhn Tract. The Hance farm buildings were all replaced in the late 1930s with buildings constructed by the PRR workforce. The residence known as Quarters #9 (Bldg #51) is located on the south side of the road. The building is a 1 ½ -story Cape Cod style dwelling constructed of concrete block now covered with vinyl siding. North of the house, on the north side of the road is a small wood frame garage/workshop building (#305), c. 1938, now used for storage and two corrugated metal and wire corn cribs (#98 and #99). Also associated with the farm complex is a small bank barn (#15) northeast of the house, now covered with aluminum siding and used for recycling storage. Northwest of the barn is a three bay wood frame Old Boat Garage building (#42) used for boat storage and woodworking. Between the Boat Garage and Barn is a corrugated metal silo (#73). Just north of the Old Boat Garage are two corrugated metal silos (#11 and #14). All of these farm-related buildings and structures were constructed c. 1938 during the development of B Farm for farming operations and are considered contributing resources to the PRRHD. An

abandoned wood frame chicken coop (#300), also associated with the 1938 farm, is in very poor condition and is therefore considered a non-contributing resource.

A gravel service road continues in a U pattern beyond the farm complex providing access to several recently installed, non-contributing, service and storage buildings (the New Boat Storage Bldg #310, Truck Garage, and Water Filtration Pump Bldg #666). A pole shed used for road salt storage (Salt Shed #96) is considered a temporary structure and is therefore not included in the resource count. Continuing around to the southwest are the Coburn Laboratory Building and Coburn Annex. The Coburn Lab (#110) was built in 1964; it is a one-story concrete block building with flat roof. The building was used for disease reseach through the 1970s, however a fire destroyed the interior core of the building and only the end rooms are currently in use. The Coburn Annex (#153) was built in 1974, a similar institutional concrete block building, it was used for primate research; the fenced runs are still located on the east elevation although primates are no long housed there. Although the research associated with these buildings is significant, the buildings themselves are not.

The Coburn Pen Site is located in a field north/northwest of Coburn Lab. These bird pens are temporary net and chainlink fence construction with attached feeding sheds, which were recently (1999-2000) rehabilitated by a YCC camp.

A paved service road runs east/southeast from the courtyard created by the B Farm building complex. Another gravel service road running northeast from the paved road leads to two impoundments known as Hance Marsh 1 and 2 located northeast of the B Farm Area buildings. Along the south side of the gravel road (and east of the B Farm Area) is a wildlife pen area known as the Hance Unit Testing Site. The pen enclosures on this site are of the temporary fence or net construction with attached small feeding sheds. Two pens located at the southwest corner of the area date from the mid-1960s. Called the 'Zoo Cages,' these two cartouche-shaped pens of wire and sheet metal housed the endangered Bald Eagles and Condors during propagation research of the species in the 1960s and 70s.

Bluegill Pond Area (Knowles Tract #104)

Continuing east on the paved road, the road intersects with Turtle Trail running north, and slightly farther east, Red Cedar Lane running south from Quarters No.10 (Bldg #2). The concrete block walls of the Quarters No.10 building were constructed prior to purchase of the tract by the Resettlement Administration in 1935, however the dwelling was not completed until 1938. It is a bungaloid design with an enclosed porch on the south elevation; the building is sheathed with aluminum siding. In the rear (north) yard are two associated buildings, a frame chicken coop (#568) and a frame one bay garage (#567). All three are contributing buildings to

the PRRHD. Red Cedar Lane is paved with asphalt and continues south to a gated entrance onto Route 197. The lane is lined with an allee of mature cedars.

Returning to the intersection with Turtle Trail, this road runs north passing an open field on the west side in which stands the remains of DDT Test Plot (#671), also known as the Worm Garden, dating from initial chemical testing in the 1940s and continuing through the 1960s; it is considered a contributing structure to the PRRHD. The base of the plot is surrounded by a continuous aluminum sheet; presumably designed to prevent the leaching of chemicals to surrounding soils. Turtle Trail turns east/southeast around the Knowles 1 impoundment, paralleling the Patuxent River. The area is heavily wooded. The road surface is gravel. While the road continues southeast paralleling the river along the north side of the two impoundments Knowles 2 and 3, the named road Turtle Trail turns sharply southwest along a berm between Knowles 1 and 2. This section of Turtle Trail leads to an intersection with a graveled service road at the Mallard Pond impoundment. The service road leads back between Knowles 2 and 3 toward the road paralleling the river however it is no longer a through road. Along the south side of the service road, northeast of Mallard Pond, are a series of fenced square impoundments known as the Misocosms; used for environmental studies, each impoundment has a raised observation tower. A corrugated metal shed known as the Canvasback Duck Holding and Experimentation Shed (#556, built 1968) and an unidentified wood frame shed stand between the Misocosms and Mallard Pond. These buildings are considered non-contributing to the historic district.

Turning southwest at Mallard Pond, the road leads to the Bluegill Pond residential area and impoundment. The two dwellings are located on a low hill overlooking Bluegill Pond to the south. The pond was constructed primarily as a fire pond. At the entrance to the residential area, at the base of the hill on the south side of the road, is an extremely dilapidated poured concrete shed (#531). A small frame bank barn was constructed at this location in 1944 as part of the residential complex. It appears the concrete foundation of that barn now serves as the walls of the dilapidated shed (#531). The building is considered non-contributing due to its lack of integrity. The concrete is decayed and the flat metal roof has begun to fall into the building. On the north side of the road is a small pen site, described in the List of Classified Structures as a Waterfowl Breeding Facility (#535). It is a wildlife pen structure, constructed of fence and net with small feeding sheds, and is considered at temporary structure. Sited on top of the low hill are the two dwellings, Quarters No.12 (Bldg #64), facing south, and Quarters No.13 (Bldg #65), facing west. Both are Cape Cod styled, constructed in 1944 of concrete block with later vinyl siding. Associated buildings include: a c.1944 pumphouse known as Well No. 11 (Bldg #93), built of concrete block; a 1978, non-contibuting Pump Station and Filter House (#180), also of concrete block; a concrete block three-bay garage (#66) built c.1944; and a frame chicken coop (#530), c. 1944. The houses and associated support buildings (except #180) are considered

contributing to the PRRHD. The access road continues between the two dwellings, leading to a gated entrance at Route 197 a short distance to the southwest.

Endangered Species Propagation Area (Kluckhuhn Tract #99)

Access to this area is restricted due to the sensitive nature of the research activities in the area. Following the service road running southeast around the Knowles 2 and 3 impoundments to the intersection with Duvall Bridge Road (old Telegraph Road), the road continues as Sandhill Loop in an easterly direction along the north bank of three impoundments known as Duvall 1, Duvall 2, and Hobbs Pond. Curving to the south around Hobbs Pond and Old Gravel Pit Pond, Sandhill Loop intersects a now unused service road, which leads west along the north berm of Patuxent Marsh (also a former gravel pit) to the abandoned site of the veterinary hospital. Resources remaining include an abandoned house trailer, two small frame sheds, a pole shed roof structure (which formerly covered the hospital trailer), and a pen structure for sick birds. The trailer is counted as a non-contributing building in the historic district; the others are noted but not counted.

Returning to Sandhill Loop and continuing south the road then curves southwest coming out of the wooded river area. Immature Crane Pens are located on open fields to the northwest, screened by thick hedgerows a short distance in from the roadbed. The road loops northwest approaching a building complex on the northeast side of a low hill overlooking the endangered species pen area in the fields to the north and west. Dominant among these buildings is the three-story barn known as the Big or Upper Barn (#57) located on the south side of the road just before an intersection with Whooper Drive. The barn, reportedly constructed c. 1920 as a tobacco barn on the Kluckhuhn farm, was converted to a three-story research storage area. The interior was given three floors, each subdivided into individual researcher areas with framing and chicken wire. Small windows were provided along the length of each floor on both sides of the barn and asbestos shingle siding was applied over the original vertical board siding. Across the road, opposite the barn, is a corrugated metal silo (#74), c. 1939, and a Quonset Hut (#76), c. 1950. All of these buildings are considered contributing to the historic district.

The Propagation and Lab Investigations Building (#118) fronts onto a service road, a short distance down the hill north of the Upper Barn. This one-story building was constructed in 1967 using yellow brick and a tar and gravel roof. The nearby Shop building (#119) is similarly constructed, with several vehicle bays. A yellow brick Pumping Station building (#117), also constructed in 1967, is located just east of the Upper Barn. These buildings are considered non-contributing to the historic district.

At the intersection just northwest of the Upper Barn, turning southwest, Whooper Drive continues up the low hill. On the north side of the road is a small pen facility known as the Crane Chick Rearing Building (#455), built in 1975. This is considered a temporary wildlife pen structure and is therefore noted but not counted. On the crest of the hill, on the north side of Whooper Drive is a concrete block Cape Cod style residence (#80) known as the Flock Manager's House. This building was not described in Morley's administrative history of Patuxent Research Refuge (written 1948). The List of Classified Structures dates this house as 1952, however the design of the dwelling and the three over one sash windows indicate an earlier date, c. 1935. Since this area was used by the Patuxent Research Refuge begining the 1930s as an experimental farm, the house was probably constructed at that time and it should be considered contributing to the historic district. The house fronts southwest toward Route 197 where Whooper Drive ends at a gated entrance. West of the residence, at the entrance to a large series of Whooping Crane pen sites, is the Butler Building (#113). This aluminum frame and sided research building, constructed 1966, is considered non-contributing to the historic district.

Continuing northwest on Sandhill Loop beyond the Whooper Drive the road intersects with a service road running northeast, located approximately in the center of the Endangered Species area. Fenced crane pens with individual feeding sheds are located in open fields to the east and west. The north field is open meadow lined with dense hedgerows; this field was used for cattle associated with agricultural research. The cattle pens were removed in the 1990s; concrete watering troughs remain among the hedgerows.

Turning northeast down the service road along the southeast edge of the cattle field, another series of crane pens are located on the northeast side of the field. Another service road turns southeast at the Small or Lower Barn (#70). This barn is also associated with the earlier Kluckhuhn farm; probably built c. 1920 as a tobacco barn, it was converted in 1944 into a three-story warehouse. The interior has exposed timber framing with open floor space for the storage of lumber and other large items. This is a contributing building to the historic district.

Immediately southeast of the Lower Barn is a small pole shed, which is not counted. At the end of this short service road are two fenced areas; the first holds a row of four, frame shed-like buildings (#460-463) used in the breeding of various bird species. They considered wildlife pen facilities and are therefore not included in the count. The second fenced area is referred to by staff as the Endangered Species Bone Yard; this actually means a storage yard for equipment and parts and includes several sheds (#457-459 and 506-507) built in 1968 and 1970; they are considered non-contributing to the historic district.

Returning to the central service road intersection and turning northwest along the road between crane pens and the cattle field, at the end of this road are two vacant frame pen facilities

known as the Kite House (#410), built 1969, and the Parrot Breeding Facility (#415), built 1975; these are noted but not counted.

Contributing and Non-Contributing Resource Descriptions

Headquarters Area

Entrance Gate – Contributing Structure. The stone masonry entrance gate was built in 1938, consisting of stone pillars on either side of the entrance road with adjoining low stonewalls topped with iron picket fencing. A mechanical iron picket fence operates across the roadway. Iron fencing replaced original wooden pickets. Brass name plaques are located on the stone pillars of the gate.

Snowden Hall (#16) – Contributing. Snowden Hall is a two-story brick building with paired gable-end chimneys. Reportedly built c. 1815 as a 1 ½-story brick 'cottage,' Snowden Hall's roof was raised to include a full second story c. 1856. The building was designed in the Greek Revival architectural style with five bays with a central entrance on both the east and west elevations. The east (front) entrance has a three-light transom. The large six over six sash windows are topped with standing brick jack arches. The cornice is embellished with two stepped brick courses. In 1938, Snowden Hall was rehabilitated to serve as the headquarters for the Patuxent Research Refuge, adding a one-story brick wing on the north and south elevations of the building. In the 1940s concrete was poured in the cellar to create additional workspace. New floor has been laid on the first story and stairs to the second story, and mantelpieces have been changed. The building today reflects the changes associated with the Patuxent Research Refuge.

Flagpole – Contributing. The Headquarters Flagpole was erected in May 1939 and figured prominently in the Patuxent Research Refuge dedication ceremony on June 3, 1939. The welded tubular steel pole is 80-feet in height, and is sited just northwest of Snowden Hall. The pole is set in a concrete bed and is accessed by a concrete walkway.

Nelson Laboratory (#17) – Contributing. The Nelson Laboratory was built in 1938 by Works Progress Administration crews; it was designed in the Colonial Revival style, reflective of the nearby Snowden Hall, by government architects Amos B. Emery and P.S. Munk Pedersen. The building is a 1 ½ -story brick construction built into a hillside, with a basement story exposed on the south elevation. The parapeted gable ends have paired brick chimneys. The large 12 over 12 sash windows are topped with straight standing brick jack arches with cast stone keystone lintels on the north elevation. A cast stone coping caps the water table below the first story windows.

Windows on the south elevation lower story are 8 over 8 sash. The main entrance on the north elevation is three-part with an elaborate pedimented architrave. The lower south entrance has a copper sheathed hood. The roof is slate shingle with copper flashing and parapet caps. Three dormers project from the north roof and two from the south roof. A hexagonal cupola is centered on the roof ridge, with open arches and a copper roof and weather vane.

Henshaw Laboratory (#44) – Contributing. The Henshaw Laboratory was built in 1938 with Works Progress Administration labor. Designed by government architect P.S. Munk Pedersen, it was reportedly intended to resemble a barn because the funding was intended for the construction of a barn. It is a 1 ½ -story brick building built into a hill with a lower story exposed on the south elevation. A single, tall brick chimney rises from the east gable end. The west gable end has a 1939 addition, attached by a small brick hyphen. The addition is also of brick; it angles away from the original section due south. On the south end of the addition is the remaining section of a greenhouse constructed in 1938. The roof of Henshaw Lab is slate shingle.

Merriam Laboratory (#45) – Contributing. The Merriam Laboratory was constructed in 1939 using Works Progress Administration labor. The building was designed in the government institutional Colonial Revival style by government architects with P.S. Munk Pedersen and W.H. Terhune, supervising architects. The large building is 2 ½ -story brick construction, 16 bays in length and 5 bays deep; it is built into a hill with a lower story exposed on the south elevation. The central entrance on the north elevation has double doors, a 10-light transom, and an elaborate pedimented architrave. Upper story windows have standing brick jack arches with cast stone keystone. A cast stone capped water table separates the first and lower story. Six pedimented dormers project from the roof on both the north and south elevations. The roof is sheathed with slate shingles. Gable ends have parapets with paired brick chimneys. A small room-size enclosure projects above the south elevation roof. It has a small window in each gable end and is sheathed with slate shingles.

Tank House (#56) – Contributing. The Tank House (#56) was constructed in 1941 to house a 20,000 gallon underground spring water holding tank and its associated pumping equipment. It is constructed of brick with a concrete foundation, gable end vents, and a slate shingle roof. The gable end entrance has a steel plate lintel. The building was partially submerged by backfill during construction of the nearby Gabrielson Lab.

Springhouse (#43) – Contributing. The Springhouse (#43) was constructed in 1939 to service the Nelson/Henshaw/Merriam laboratory complex. The building housed the pumping equipment for the spring water. It is a small brick building with concrete foundation, gable end vents, and

an asphalt shingle roof. The very shallow side entrance was actually a full sized doorway, which was covered by backfill during construction of the nearby Gabrielson Lab.

Merriam Garage (#79) – Contributing. The Merriam Garage was constructed in 1953 to house fire equipment. Office space was used by the Office of Migratory Bird Management for its annual 'wing bee,' in which waterfowl hunters mail in the wings from their catches. Five vehicle bays line both sides of the building. The front (west) gable end of this brick garage building is surprisingly elaborate, a five-bay Colonial Revival style design with 6 over 6 sash windows with jack arches, an elliptical arched central entrance with fanlight and sidelights. A round opening in the gable peak, probably previously a slated vent, is now closed with a metal chimney pipe extending from it. The roof is sheathed with slate shingles.

Stickel Laboratory (#108) – Non-Contributing. The Stickel Laboratory was constructed in 1963 as part of the construction phase at Patuxent Wildlife Research Center associated with increased environmental research. The building was designed with both modern institutional and Colonial Revival stylistic elements. It is a one story brick construction built into a hill in the shape of a U; the two wings projecting back out of the hillside are two stories in the rear. The steel framed windows are arranged in long horizontal banks. The central front (southwest) entrance has a raised pedimented entrance porch supported with four fluted columns on concrete pyramidal steps. A cupola vent is located on the slate shingle roof.

Chemical Storage Building (#111) – Non-Contributing. The Chemical Storage Building was built in 1964 for the storage of chemicals used in research in the Stickel Laboratory. It is a one-story brick building with three doors in the north elevation opening into three storage rooms. There are no windows. The roof is asphalt shingle.

Gabrielson Laboratory (#135) – Non-Contributing. Gabrielson Laboratory was constructed in 1969, as part of the construction phase at Patuxent Wildlife Research Center associated with increased environmental research, for use as additional office and laboratory space. The brick building is modern in design, with large block sections, two stories in height, punctuated with vertical steel exterior beams. The several roofs are hipped and covered with black asphalt shingles. Located adjacent to the Nelson/Henshaw/Merriam laboratory complex, the Gabrielson Lab is noticeably different from the earlier designs, and is clearly associated with a later period of expansion.

Veterinary Hospital (#136) – Non-Contributing. The New Veterinary Hospital was constructed in the 1990s to replace an older trailer building. The building is metal frame with aluminum siding.

Superintendent's Residence (#48) – Contributing. The Superintendent's Residence was built in 1938 as part of the initial development of the Patuxent Research Refuge. The two-story brick dwelling is Colonial Revival style, with three bays. The central entrance has sidelights and a transom, protected by a pedimented entrance porch. The second story windows are also pentimented, rising slightly above the level of the roof as semi-dormer windows. A brick chimney extends from the center of the roof. The roof is sheathed with slate shingles and copper flashing. Gable end vents are arched. A frame side porch is enclosed, covered with vinyl siding.

Assistant Superintendent's Residence (#49) – Contributing. The Assistant Superintendent's Residence was built in 1938-39 as part of the initial development of the Patuxent Research Refuge. This 1 ½ -story brick dwelling is a unique example of Colonial Revival design with its central, arched-recess entrance. The slate roof has three pedimented dormers, an exterior brick end chimney, and copper flashing.

Apartment Building (#50) – Contributing. The Apartment Building was constructed in 1938-39 as part of the initial development of the Patuxent Research Refuge, to provide housing for research staff. The two-story brick building has a three-bay central section with one-bay wings and a central brick chimney. The upper story windows of the wing sections are pedimented, appearing as semi-dormer windows. The central entrance has sidelights and a pedimented portico supported with two fluted Doric columns; there is a single 6 over 6 sash window in the second story central bay. First and third bay windows are three-part. The roof is slate shingles with copper flashing. The building contains four apartment units.

Apartment Building Garage (#53) – Contributing. The Apartment Garage was constructed in 1938-39 as part of the initial development of Patuxent Research Refuge as a garage and storage facility for occupants of the Apartment Building. The one-story brick building has eight vehicle bays along the west elevation, and is lit by four-light fixed windows along the east elevation. The roof is slate shingle.

Service Garage (#52) – Contributing. The Service Garage was constructed in 1938-39 as part of the initial development of the Patuxent Research Refuge, for maintenance vehicle storage as well as a maintenance workshop. The one story brick garage building was designed with seven arched vehicle bays, four of which have since been infilled with brick. The south end of the building serves as a workshop; it projects on the west elevation, has a central arched vehicle bay with pedestrian entrances on either side and a brick chimney. The roof is covered with slate shingles and copper flashing.

Truck Storage Garage (#89) – Contributing. The Truck Garage was built in 1953 as part of a second wave of construction on Patuxent Research Refuge following WWII, to supplement the

storage capacity of the maintenance area. The one-story brick building has ten vehicle bays; several have since been converted to office space. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Although not as elegantly designed as the adjacent Maintenance Garage, the Truck Storage garage was designed to blend with the original buildings and was oriented on the same axis.

Service Building (#109) – Non-Contributing. The Service Building was constructed in 1964 as part of the construction phase at Patuxent Wildlife Research Center associated with increased environmental research. The functional modern building is a one-story, flat-roofed concrete block construction.

Game Bird Building (#82) – Contributing. The Game Bird Building was constructed in 1953 as part of a second wave of construction on Patuxent Research Refuge following WWII, providing additional research laboratory space. The one-story concrete block building has two sections in a T shape connected by a now-enclosed breezeway. A horizontal bank of windows along the west elevation have since been covered with plywood. The roof is asphalt shingle.

Game Bird Yard Pump House (#100) – Non-Contributing. The Game Bird Yard Pump House is a concrete block garage-like building constructed c.1959. It is currently serving as a storage shed.

Game Bird Yard Storage Shed (#566) – Non-Contributing. This storage shed is constructed of metal framing with aluminum siding, c.1965.

Game Bird Yard Silo (#54) – Contributing. The Game Bird Yard Silo, constructed c.1939 and perhaps the oldest structure remaining in the Game Bird Yard area, is located in the courtyard area created by the road loop. Farm game bird research was implemented as part of the Patuxent Research Refuge's initial research focus. The silo is constructed of corrugated metal sheets on concrete block foundation. The squat structure is capped with a conical raised seam metal roof, topped with a conical metal vent. Access to the interior is provided by a metal door on the side of the round structure that faces the road.

Bat House (#116) – Non-Contributing. The Bat House is a metal frame with aluminum siding shed.

Duck Sheds – 2 Non-Contributing. The Duck Sheds are metal frame with aluminum siding sheds.

Water Tower Pump House – Non-Contributing. The Water Tower Pump House is a metal frame with aluminum siding shed.

Water Tower – Non-Contributing. The Water Tower is a metal elevated water storage structure.

Pumping Station No. 1 (#230) – Contributing. The Snowden Pond Pumping Station No. 1 was constructed in 1947 in association with the construction of Snowden Pond. The concrete block pumphouse houses pumping equipment used for fire control.

B Farm Area

Holst Cabin (#1) – Contributing. The Holst Cabin was built c.1933 by the Holst family as a vacation lodge. It is a good example of private use of the Rustic style of architecture used extensively by the National Park Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps for sympathetic wilderness construction. The Holst Cabin is a two-story exposed log building with a recessed porch on the south (front) elevation. The porch was screened in 1936 during renovations by Patuxent Research Refuge staff for use of the building as the superintendent's residence and headquarters. An exterior stone and brick chimney is located on the west elevation. A large picture window is located on the north elevation. The cedar shingle roof was applied in 1980. The interior of the cabin is open to the roof in the main living area with a stone fireplace. Stairs along the east interior wall lead to a balcony hall and several rooms located in the overhang over the porch. A galley kitchen on the east end of the building was updated in the 1990s. The interior walls of the cabin are exposed log. Steps down lead to the poured concrete basement added in 1939 to combat rats.

Holst Cabin Garage (#280) – Contributing. This frame three-bay garage was built c.1933. It has vertical board and batten siding and exposed rafter tails. Vehicle bay doors are double, vertical plank on strap hinges.

Well No. 3 Well/Pump House (#81) – Contributing. Well #3 Well House is constructed of stuccoed concrete block. The gabled roof has exposed rafter tails. The entrance on the west elevation has two glass and panel doors. Each gable end has a window.

Quarters No. 9 (#51) – Contributing. The residence known as Quarters No. 9 was built in 1938 by Works Progress Administration workers as part of the redevelopment of the Hance farm into 'B Farm.' B Farm served as a control farm for comparison with the experimental 'A Farm' in the development of farm game management techniques. Located on the site of the demolished Hance farmhouse, Quarters No. 9 is a one-story frame and concrete block Cape Cod style dwelling. The four bay fenestration has three one over one sash windows and an entrance protected by a pedimented entrance porch. A brick chimney rises from the center of the

building. There is a one-room addition on the rear. The entire building is covered with vinyl siding; the roof is asphalt shingle.

8. Significance

Inventory No. PG-64-13

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
___ 1600-1699	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ health/medicine	___ performing arts
___ 1700-1799	___ archeology	___ education	___ industry	___ philosophy
___ 1800-1899	X architecture	___ engineering	___ invention	___ politics/government
X 1900-1999	___ art	___ entertainment/ recreation	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 2000-	___ commerce		___ law	X science
	___ communications	___ ethnic heritage	___ literature	___ social history
	___ community planning	___ exploration/ settlement	___ maritime history	___ transportation
	X conservation		___ military	___ other: _____

Specific dates 1936, 1939 **Architect/Builder** P.S. Munk Penderson; WPA, CCC, C.O.

Construction dates c.1815/1850/1939 (Snowden Hall); c.1938 (headquarters campus); 1950s-1990s

Evaluation for:

X National Register X Maryland Register _____ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Summary

The Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District is eligible under National Register Criterion A for its significant contribution to the development of American wildlife research. The first of several national research centers, the history of the Patuxent Research Refuge encompasses the development of wildlife research in the United States. It was the site of many important scientific discoveries, particularly the danger of DDT and other similar pesticides to generations of bird species, endangered species propagation techniques, and the effects of habitat destruction on migratory bird species. The establishment in 1936, and development of the Patuxent Research Refuge is significant for its association with numerous government recovery and work programs. Beginning as an outgrowth the Resettlement Administration Land Program, the research facilities were developed through a number of New Deal programs such as the Works Progress Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps, Public Works Administration, and the WWII era conscientious objectors camp. The buildings of the Headquarters Campus are significant under National Register Criterion C as intact examples of Colonial Revival, institutional architecture produced by the Federal government in the 1930s. The cultural resources of the Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District document both the historic development of the physical plant of the Center and the changing directions of research since the Center's establishment in 1936.

Historic Context

The settlement expansion of Maryland, moving northwest from the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay, began in the latter half of the 17th century. Settlement followed the courses of the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers, which provided the necessary transportation links to the eastern ports. The establishment of new counties generally indicated significant development in

the area. Out of the southern counties of Charles and Calvert came Prince George's County in 1695, from which was carved all of the western counties as they developed through the 18th and 19th centuries.

The banks of the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers essentially defined the Prince George's County boundaries. It's location and loose, sandy soils were ideal for the cultivation of tobacco, 18th century Maryland's cash crop. Settlement occurred largely on the low lands along the riverbanks, the nearby rivers serving as transportation routes for the bulky tobacco hogsheads. The Patuxent River was navigable as far north as Queen Anne (established c. 1730 and now known as Hardesty), maps as early as 1685 show several settled plantations in the area, including Mt. Calvert (or Calvert Manor) on the south (west) bank above Mattapany Creek, and Ann Arundel Manor and Portland Manor on the north (east) bank above Lyons Creek.[1]

In 1686, Richard Snowden, who was granted a patent for 1,976 acres called *Robin Hood's Forest*, initiated the expansion west along the upper Patuxent. Others followed, mostly with smaller acreages, through the first half of the 18th century.[2] Roads connecting the local river ports of Queen Anne, Port Tobacco, and Alexandria, Virginia encouraged settlement in this relatively inland area. These roads, first shown on the 1751 Frye and Patterson Map of Maryland, were certainly in existence by the time of Queen Anne's establishment around 1730.[3] By 1748, western settlement had moved even farther inland and the county of Frederick was carved from the western lands of Prince George's County, including the land that would later become Montgomery, Washington, Allegany, and Garrett Counties.

While the western counties would pursue a grain based farming economy through the late 18th and 19th centuries, Prince George's County continued to hold to the tobacco culture, increasingly dependent on slave labor and large land holdings. However, the establishment of the United States capital city of Washington, D.C. in 1790, carved from the southwest corner of Prince George's County, and the emergence of Baltimore as a major regional market, made possible some diversification in production. The presence of several grist and sawmills along the upper Patuxent implies enough grain and wood products to support these industries (See Griffith 1794 map).

Dramatic advances in transportation facilitated development of agriculture and industry in Maryland. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, whose main line west and various branch lines

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[1] Papenfuse and Coale, *Atlas of Historical Maps of Maryland, 1608-1908*, (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1982), p.21.

[2] John F. Pousson, "Archeological Overview and Assessment, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel, Maryland." (Denver Service Center, NPS, 1987), p. 29.

[3] Papenfuse and Coale, p. 34.

would prove to be one of the most important transportation improvements, began construction in 1828. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, begun in Georgetown in 1828 and completed in Cumberland in 1854, also improved product to market transportation. Road improvements throughout the state were initiated by construction of the National Road (c.1806), to which a network of improved turnpike roads from the east were connected, beginning a turnpike corporation frenzy throughout the 19th century. By 1827, the Baltimore-Washington Turnpike (now Route 1) crossed Prince George's County providing efficient surface transportation for people and products. The B & O Railroad's Washington Branch was constructed in the County by 1840. The Potomac and Patuxent Rivers, silted from years of clear-cut logging and intensive agriculture along their banks, were becoming less vital in the transportation network.[4]

With the end of the Civil War in 1865 came the decline of plantation agriculture. The large farms of southern and eastern Maryland, prohibitive to operate with paid labor, were subdivided and sold.[5] By 1900, a century and a half of tobacco cultivation had depleted the soils of Prince George's County, coal-powered industries around Baltimore City had replaced local water-powered mills and furnaces, and much of the country's grain production had been shifted to the mid-west states by the railroads. Although many farms along the rivers continued to produce tobacco into the 20th century, the land was classified as marginal farmland in the 1930s by President Roosevelt's New Deal Resettlement Administration, purchased by the government, and retired from production.

Roosevelt's "Land Program," an outgrowth of government experiments with land reform in the early 1930s, was officially established in 1934 and administered through the Resettlement Administration. Described by L. C. Gray, Assistant Administrator of the Resettlement Administration, "...its primary purpose was to remove uneconomic crop land from cultivation."[6] However, Gray noted, the program was also dedicated to the additional purpose of identifying land for 'better use':

> ...namely, to select areas for public acquisition on the basis of desirable social and economic adjustments which can be accomplished only through public ownership...The Land Program is selecting certain areas to be converted to forestry, grazing, recreation, and wildlife conservation, primarily because chronic poverty, erosion and other forms of land wastage, tax delinquency, and increasing

[4] Pousson, pp. 27-31.
[5] Ibid. p. 31.
[6] L. C. Gray, "The Social and Economic Implications of the National Land Program," *Journal of Farm Economics*, XVIII (May 1936), p. 261.

burdens of local government and relief demand that these land be used to better advantage.[7]

The Forest Service and the Biological Survey were recipients of some of the largest land allotments across the United States, greatly improving their ability to research and conserve natural resources. The area of Prince George's County encompassing the town of Greenbelt, the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, Patuxent Research Refuge (later Patuxent Wildlife Research Center), and several other nearby government installations, is a prime example of Gray's 'economic adjustments.' These not only retired marginal agricultural land, they also converted the land to alternate uses, which created jobs, housing, and advanced scientific research.

Agricultural research activity had begun at Beltsville on a 475-acre farm in 1910.[8] However, the dramatic agricultural failures of the Dust Bowl in the mid-west and of many small family farms in the east through the 1920s and 30s, as well as alarm concerning wide-spread soil depletion, erosion, woodland and wetland damage, and poor crop production, motivated expansion of research facilities centralized at Beltsville in 1934. The Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works funded much of the facilities expansion.[9] The Center also benefited from the presence of three Civilian Conservation Corps camps, which provided much of the manpower required for development of the large facility throughout the 1930s.[10]

In 1935, the Bankhead-Jones Act gave a mandate to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), "to conduct scientific, technical, economic, and other research into laws and principles underlying basic problems of agriculture in its broadest aspects; to conduct research to improve the quality of agricultural commodities; to develop new and improved methods for production and distribution; to discover uses for farm products and byproducts; and to study the conservation, development, and use of land and water resources for agricultural purposes."[11] Research at the Beltsville Agriculture Research Center was conducted by a number of agencies within the Department of Agriculture. Included among those agencies were the Bureau of Animal Industry, the Bureau of Plant Industry, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Forest Service. The Biological Survey was also an agency within USDA until it was transferred to the Department of Interior in 1939. As a result, the Patuxent Research Refuge, adjoining the BARC tract on the north and east, was apparently initially included in the boundary of the

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[7] Gray, p. 262.

[8] Gladys L. Baker, Wayne D. Rasmussen, Vivian Wiser, and Jane M. Porter, *Century of Service, the first 100 years of The United States Department of Agriculture*, (Washington, D.C.: Centennial Committee, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1963), p. 471.

[9] Ibid, p. 225.

[10] Morely, p. 5.

[11] Baker, et al, p. 226.

BARC, even though it was established by Executive Order in 1936 and operated independently from the Center's administration.[12]

Resource History

In 1686, Richard Snowden, who was granted a patent for 1,976 acres called *Robin Hood's Forest*, initiated the expansion west along the upper Patuxent. The Snowden family continued to acquire land in both Prince George's and Anne Arundel County, accumulating as much as 10,000 acres by 1719.[13] In 1785, John Snowden consolidated the family holdings into a single patent of 16,038 acres called *Snowden's New Birmingham Manor*.[14] Typical of the region's plantation culture, the Snowden holdings included the large amount of acreage necessary to sustain tobacco agriculture, several family manor houses and their attendent outbuildings, a gristmill (and probably sawmill), iron forge, and iron furnace, as well as roads connecting their various enterprises. The iron furnace, while less typical, was an important component of the success of the Snowden family in a sometimes volatile tobacco market.[15] Griffith's 1794 Map of Maryland showed the land, houses and industrial complexes owned by the Snowden family, which occupied much of the northwest corner of Prince George's County and into Anne Arundel County straddling the Patuxent River (see attached copy).

Richard Snowden's three sons, Thomas, Samuel, and John lived in the several mansion houses of the Snowden landholdings, including Montpelier, Snow Hill, and Birmingham, while Richard passed his last days at Oatlands.[16] Birmingham Manor, home of John Snowden was located on the north side of the Patuxent River (in what is now the North Tract, PWRC, formerly Fort Meade). Atop a hill on the opposite bank, John's son Rezin reportedly built a house called Rose Cottage, probably around the time of his marriage in 1829; an 1832 tax assessment listed Rezin Snowden in possession of a two-story frame house.[17] A fire destroyed this house, which was then replaced with the brick, Greek Revival style, 1 ½ -story Snowden Hall, probably c. 1840. In 1857, Rezin's son John was married and occupied Snowden Hall, his father having

[12] A 1939 map of the National Agricultural Research Center (BARC) showed the "Biological Survey" area, the Patuxent Research Refuge, included within its boundaries. See Robinson, Figure 5. Morley, p. 5 also implies that the two research areas were originally considered as one in his discussion about setting the entire tract up as a game preserve.

[13] Dr. Leland B. Morley, *Early History of Patuxent Wildlife Research Center*, (PWRC, original manuscript, 1948), p. 11.

[14] Pousson, p. 29.

[15] Walsh and Fox, eds., *Maryland: A History 1632-1974*. (Baltimore, MD: Maryland Historical Society, 1974), pp. 40-41.

[16] Susan G. Pearl, "Snowden Hall," Maryland Historic Sites Survey, 1987, Section 8, p. 1.

[17] Pearl, Section 8, p. 1. Although Pearl and other sources note the family tradition that Rose Cottage was a 1 ½ story brick building built c. 1815, the original section of Snowden Hall, it appears from the tax assessment that Rose Cottage was probably a frame building.

moved into Birmingham Manor. Nineteenth century fashion and a growing family apparently motivated John to construct a second story on the existing Snowden Hall.

Throughout the first half of the 19th century, Dr. Charles Duvall, a member of another prominent Prince George's County family, had been acquiring tracts of land along the Patuxent southeast of the Snowden plantation.[18] Duvall's mansion house was located on a tract known as *Moore's Industry*. Known as Goodwood (and later Gladswood), part of the building may have been constructed in the first half of the 18th century by John Moore.[19] Typical of 18th century tidewater manor houses, the building was 1 ½ -story brick construction with tall end chimneys. The parcel adjoined the old track, which forded the river to the Snowden gristmill on the north bank. Duvall purchased the mill by the 1820s as well as a parcel on the west side of the old road, increasing his own holdings while decreasing those of the Snowden family.

Following the end of the Civil War, the Snowden and Duvall landholdings along the upper Patuxent River were subjected to the economic reality faced by other extensive landowners. Without the benefit of slave labor, the Snowden and Duvall plantations were subdivided into smaller farm parcels. Dr. Charles Duvall had died in 1862 but his son, Dr. William Duvall, continued to occupy the family manor house.[20] John Snowden inherited much of the family's remaining Prince George's County landholdings following Rezin Snowden's death in 1866.[21] However, the landscape of the river farms was changing. The 1878 Hopkin's Map of Anne Arundel and Prince George's Counties showed the extent to which the land had been subdivided, either by sale or by leasehold (see attached map). After John Snowden's death in 1872, the "Jno. Snowden Hrs.," his widow and children, occupied the mansion house; adjoining the farm to the east was the "Hance" farm. The "Jno. Knowles" farm on the west side of Telegraph Road had been subdivided from the mansion farm of Dr. Charles Duvall.

By 1936, the year the area was established by the Federal government as the Patuxent Research Refuge, the surrounding farmland had been severely depleted by continued tobacco cultivation. The farmhouses and formerly stately manor houses were decaying, either vacant or occupied by uncaring tenants.[22] Morley described the circumstances of the government purchases thus:

> The Resettlement Administration under the direction of Dr. Tugwell had acquired a large tract of land in Prince George's County, Maryland, and had begun construction on Greenbelt, a low-cost housing project. The area between

[18] Pousson, p. 51.
[19] Ibid, p. 48.
[20] Pousson, p. 51.
[21] Pearl, Section 8, p.2.
[22] Morley, p. 4.

> Greenbelt, the Beltsville Research Center and the Patuxent River was marginal in type consisting of woods, and abandoned or unprofitable farms.[23]

The Kluckhuhn farm, formerly the Gladswood Manor farm, was a tenanted farm. Despite the failing soil, the farmer continued to produce tobacco, adding two new tobacco barns c. 1930, while the manor house, its various additions and attendent outbuildings fell into a state of ruin.[24] Snowden Hall stood vacant, visited only occasionally by its owner, Snowden descendent Miss Alice Hopkins, although the fields were apparently cultivated. Neighboring farms, owned by Hance and Knowles, were also still under cultivation. The Holst tract of more than three hundred acres was largely wooded and used as a vacation retreat by the owners, who constructed a rustic cabin on the property c. 1933.[25]

The selection of the acreage along the upper Patuxent River for the research refuge was apparently ideal in the minds of men involved in its initial development. Dr. Ira Gabrielson, at the time Assistant Chief of the Division of Wildlife Research within the Biological Survey (later the Fish and Wildlife Service), noted after surveying the area: "I am sure, if given this area and some money with which to develop it, we could make a wonderful wildlife demonstration area here."[26] Bounded on the north by Fort Meade and on the south by the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC), the refuge area would be well protected from development. On December 16, 1936, President Franklin D. Roosevelt created the Patuxent Research Refuge by Executive Order No. 7514, totalling 2,679 acres.[27]

Significant development of the Patuxent Research Refuge (PRR) did not begin until 1937, although it was occupied in May 1936 by a small staff centered on the headquarters in the Holst cabin. Physical development of the area was a direct result of the New Deal programs established by President Roosevelt in the 1930s, beginning with the purchase of much of the land by the Resettlement Administration, and followed by an intensive and accelerated construction program through the Works Progress Administration (WPA), Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), the Public Works Administration (PWA), National Youth Administration, and later the Selective Service System (contientious objectors program). Dr. Leland Morley, first Superintendent of the PRR, noted in his administrative history, written in 1948:

> The Patuxent Research Refuge was founded during the depression but the program of development and construction under emergency grants was advanced

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[23] Morley, p. 4.
[24] Pousson, p. 52; Morley, p. 16.
[25] Susan G. Pearl, "Holst Cabin," Maryland Historic Sites Inventory documentation, 1987, Section 8, p. 1.
[26] As cited in Morley, p. 5.
[27] Morley, p. 8.

years beyond the normal expectancy. A corresponding effect in the acceleration of the research accomplishments also resulted.[28]

Initial development of the PRR was largely focused on fence building and road improvements, and the construction of Cash Lake (located in the South Tract outside of the district boundaries). Forty-five of the old farm buildings were demolished, however Snowden Hall, the Holst cabin, a concrete block building on the Knowles tract, and the Kluckhuhn tobacco barns were retained.[29] As part of the original research plan for the PRR, the former Hance and Kluckhuhn farms were redeveloped as working farms. The Kluckhuhn farm, known as 'A Farm,' was an experimental farm to study the use of hedgerows planted with fruit, nut, and berry bearing plants to enhance the habitat of farmland game (rabbits, quail, dove).[30] The Hance farm, 'B Farm,' served as a control farm using established farming procedures and was given a new residence, barn, and workshop.[31]

The most significant building construction was completed from 1937 through 1939 with the development of the Colonial Revival influenced Headquarters Campus. Suburban Resettlement Administration Architect, George Nichols, who had been assigned to develop plans for the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center as well, designed the campus layout. With the historic Snowden Hall rehabilitated as the central headquarters building (see attached photo, c.1939), architect P. S. Munk Pedersen and those who assisted him, successfully integrated the designs of the surrounding laboratory buildings and residences. Preparations for the June 1939 dedication of the PRR included construction of the entrance road to the Headquarters Campus, the stone entrance gate structure and nearby culvert, landscaping of the campus area, and the setting of the flagpole.[32]

Throughout the 1940s development and research continued, despite the difficulties in funding and materials availability created by World War II. Building construction was curtailed, however several residences and associated buildings were constructed using materials obtained or manufactured on the refuge. Morley noted particularly the pride workers took in these construction projects:

> ...because the construction had been accomplished principally by their efforts in spite of scarcities and other difficulties, and because much of the material in the structures had originated on the refuge. Sand and gravel for concrete work were

[28] Morley, p. 17.
[29] Ibid, p. 31.
[30] Chandler Robbins, personal interview, December 2001. See also, Morley, p. 31.
[31] A. L. Nelson, "The Patuxent Research Refuge," (reprinted from *The Bulletin for Medical Research*, January-February, 1959), www.pwrc.usgs.gov/library. Nelson discusses the research implications for the two farms. See also, Morley, p. 39.
[32] Morley, p. 39, pp. 46-48, pp. 50-51.

> obtained on the area and the concrete blocks had been made by the camp. The structural timber, the roof sheathing , much of the trim lumber, the oak flooring, and the pine paneling for dining and living rooms were all the products of the refuge sawmill.[33]

Manpower needs during the war had been supplimented by the establishment of a service camp for conscientious objectors, administered through the National Service Board for Religious Objectors for the Selective Service System. Enrollees' dormitories were located in Snowden Hall as well as rooms in the laboratories. Occupied mainly with construction projects, some of the men who had applied to serve at the refuge to pursue their interest in wildlife biology, assisted with wildlife and plant surveys.[34]

Following the end of WWII, although funding became more available, material and housing costs were higher. Additionally, the loss of the conscientious objectors camp resulted in a shortage of workers. Physical growth during this period was therefore comparatively slow, however the research mission of the PRR was beginning to expand and alter its focus with post-war technogical advances.

Research at the PRR evolved through several changes over the years of operation. The first period of research had been focused on wildlife conservation, an outgrowth of the dramatic decline of waterfowl and other game populations during the 1930s. Habitat studies, including the experimental farm and water impoundments, and disease control were the primary focus during the 1930s and 40s, as well as the establishment of wildlife surveys and bird banding methods.[35] These research designs were reflected in the buildings and landscapes constructed during that period.

Late in the 1940s, a new research program began to emerge with the study of the effects of chemical pesticides on wildlife. Described as the Environmental Contaminants Research Program, this dominated the PRR through the 1950s and 1960s, culminating in the dramatic ban of the pesticide DDT by President Nixon in 1972. Emphasis on controlled conditions resulted in increased use of wildlife pens and additional laboratory space. While habitat research and wildlife surveys continued, emphasis on on-site (PRR) fieldwork was declining, perhaps reflected in the new name, the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, introduced in 1956. Work with Bald Eagles and Condors in the 1960s signalled the beginning of new research into wildlife

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[33] Morley, p. 73.

[34] Morley, p. 66; Chandler Robbins interview, Dec. 2001. Chandler Robbins was among the group of conscientious objectors arriving at the PRR in 1942; he continues to work at the research center as of Dec. 2001.

[35] Matthew C. Perry, "Evolution of Patuxent as a Research Refuge and a Wildlife Research Center," www.pwrc.usgs.gov/history/perryhst.htm, pp. 2-3. Dr. Perry's discussion provides detailed information on the research history of Patuxent Wildlife Research Center.

propagation techniques.[36] This period of research was reflected in a second wave of construction on the PRR, particularly the 1963 Stickel Chemical Laboratory, the Coburn Laboratory (1964, built by NIH for disease research), and the 1969 Gabrielson Laboratory. Expansion during this period also resulted in a new headquarters building.

The current period of research now being conducted at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center is divided into three operations according to its mission statement, "evaluation of the effects of environmental contaminants on wildlife and the environment; endangered species research and propagation; and migratory bird research (including urban wildlife) and managements."[37] The Endangered Species Propogation Area, located on the former Kluckhuhn farm (A Farm) with large expanses of wildlife pens and other temporary buildings, reflects the non-site specific nature of the research now being conducted at PWRC. Much of the field research for wildlife habitats, migratory birds, and waterfowl populations is now conducted on wildlife refuges located throughout the United States, with the research center serving as a data collection center. Little construction has occurred during this period, however increased emphasis on public outreach during the 1980s resulted in the construction of the Visitors Center located on the South Tract (outside of the district area).

[36] Perry, pp. 4-6.
[37] As cited in Perry, p. 6.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. PG-64-13

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property: Approx. 990 acres

Acreage of historical setting:

Quadrangle name: Laurel

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District boundaries are shown on the attached USGD Laurel Quadrangle Map, encompassing the historic roads, building complexes and landscapes associated with the development of the facility. Although the historic and current land area of the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center was larger than the proposed historic district, the district boundaries exclude large expanses of preserved land surrounding the research areas, concentrating the district on areas associated with cultural activity.

11. Form Prepared by

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organization: Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc.

date: 1/02

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telephone: 301-739-2070

city or town: Hagerstown

state: Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

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MIHP #PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Resource List
Continuation Sheet 1

F&W#	RPI#	Resource Name	Contributing	Non-contributing
		Headquarters Area		
PWR-111S	-	Entrance Gate	√ (structure)	
PWR-007S	16	Snowden Hall	√	
PWR-008S	-	Flagpole	√ (structure)	
PWR-009S	17	Nelson Laboratory	√	
PWR-010S	44	Henshaw Laboratory	√	
PWR-011S	45	Merriam Laboratory	√	
PWR-012S	56	Tank House	√	
PWR-013S	43	Springhouse	√	
PWR-014S	79	Merriam Garage	√	
PWR-015S	108	Stickel Laboratory		√
PWR-016S	111	Chemical Storage Building		√
PWR-017S	135	Gabrielson Laboratory		√
PWR-018S	136	Veterinary Hospital		√
PWR-019S	48	Superintendent's Residence	√	
PWR-020S	49	Assistant Superintendent's Residence	√	
PWR-021S	50	Apartment Building	√	
PWR-022S	53	Apartment Building Garage	√	
PWR-023S	52	Service Garage	√	
PWR-024S	89	Truck Storage Garage	√	
PWR-025S	109	Service Building		√
PWR-026S	82	Game Bird Building	√	
PWR-027S	100	Game Bird Yard Pump House		√
PWR-028S	566	Game Bird Yard Storage Shed		√
PWR-029S	54	Game Bird Yard Silo	√ (structure)	
PWR-030S	95 etc.	Half Houses (wildlife pens-*not counted*)	-	-
PWR-031S	210 etc	Enclosed Waterfowl Pens (*not counted*)	-	-
PWR-032S	116	Bat House		√
PWR-033S	-	Duck Shed		√
PWR-034S	-	Duck Shed		√
PWR-035S	-	Water Tower Pump House		√
PWR-036S	-	Water Tower		√
PWR-037S	230	Pumping Station No. 1	√	
		B Farm Area		
PWR-038S	1	Holst Cabin	√	
PWR-039S	280	Holst Cabin Garage	√	
PWR-040S	81	Well No. 3 Well/Pump House	√	
PWR-041S	51	Quarters No. 9	√	
PWR-042S	305	B Farm Garage	√	
PWR-043S	98	Corn Crib	√ (structure)	
PWR-044S	99	Corn Crib	√ (structure)	

MIHP #PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Resource List
Continuation Sheet 2

F&W#	RPI#	Resource Name	Contributing	Non-contributing
		B Farm (continued)	√	
PWR-045S	15	Recycle Barn		
PWR-046S	42	Old Boat Garage/Woodshop	√	
PWR-047S	73	B Farm Silo	√ (structure)	
PWR-048S	11	B Farm Silo	√ (structure)	
PWR-049S	14	B Farm Silo	√ (structure)	
PWR-050S	300	B Farm Chicken Coop		√
PWR-051S	310	New Boat Storage Building		√
PWR-052S	96	Salt Shed (pole shed-*not counted*)	-	-
PWR-053S	-	Dump Truck Garage		√
PWR-054S	666	Water Filtration Pump Building		√
PWR-055S	110	Coburn Laboratory		√
PWR-056S	153	Coburn Annex		√
PWR-057S	-	Zoo Cages (wildlife pens-*not counted*)	-	-
		Bluegill Pond Area		
PWR-058S	2	Quarters No. 10	√	
PWR-059S	568	Quarters 10 Chicken Coop	√	
PWR-060S	567	Quarters 10 Garage	√	
PWR-061S	671	DDT Test Plot	√ (structure)	
PWR-062S	566	Canvasback Duck Holding & Experimentation Shed		√
PWR-063S	-	Mallard Pond Shed		√
PWR-064S	531	Bluegill Shed		√
PWR-065S	64	Quarters No. 12	√	
PWR-066S	65	Quarters No. 13	√	
PWR-067S	93	Well No. 11 Pump/Springhouse	√	
PWR-068S	180	Bluegill Pump Station and Filter House		√
PWR-069S	66	Bluegill Garage	√	
PWR-070S	530	Bluegill Chicken Coop	√	
		Endangered Species Propagation Area		
PWR-071S	-	Old Veterinary Hospital Site Trailer		√(structure)
PWR-072S	57	Upper Barn	√	
PWR-073S	74	Upper Barn Silo	√ (structure)	
PWR-074S	76	Quonset Hut	√	
PWR-075S	117	Endangered Species Pumping Station		√
PWR-076S	119	Endangered Species Shop Building		√
PWR-077S	118	Propagation and Laboratory Investigations Building		√
PWR-078S	80	Flock Manager's House	√	
PWR-079S	455	Crane Chick Rearing Facility (pen-*not counted*)	-	-

MIHP #PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Resource List
Continuation Sheet 4

F&W#	RPI#	Resource Name	Contributing	Non-Contributing
PWR-080S	113	Butler Building		√
PWR-081S	70	Lower Barn	√	
PWR-082S	460	Bird Breeding Facilities (wildlife pens-*not counted*)	-	-
PWR-083S	461	Bird Breeding Facilities (wildlife pens-*not counted*)	-	-
PWR-084S	462	Bird Breeding Facilities (wildlife pens-*not counted*)	-	-
PWR-085S	463	Bird Breeding Facilities (wildlife pens-*not counted*)	-	-
PWR-086S	456	Small pole shed (pole shed-*not counted*)	-	-
PWR-087S	457	E. S. Bone Yard Shed		√
PWR-088S	458	E. S. Bone Yard Shed		√
PWR-089S	459	E. S. Bone Yard Shed		√
PWR-090S	506	E. S. Bone Yard Shed		√
PWR-091S	507	E. S. Bone Yard Shed		√
PWR-092S	410	Kite House (wildlife pen-*not counted*)	-	-
PWR-093S	415	Parrot Breeding House (wildlife pen-*not counted*)	-	-

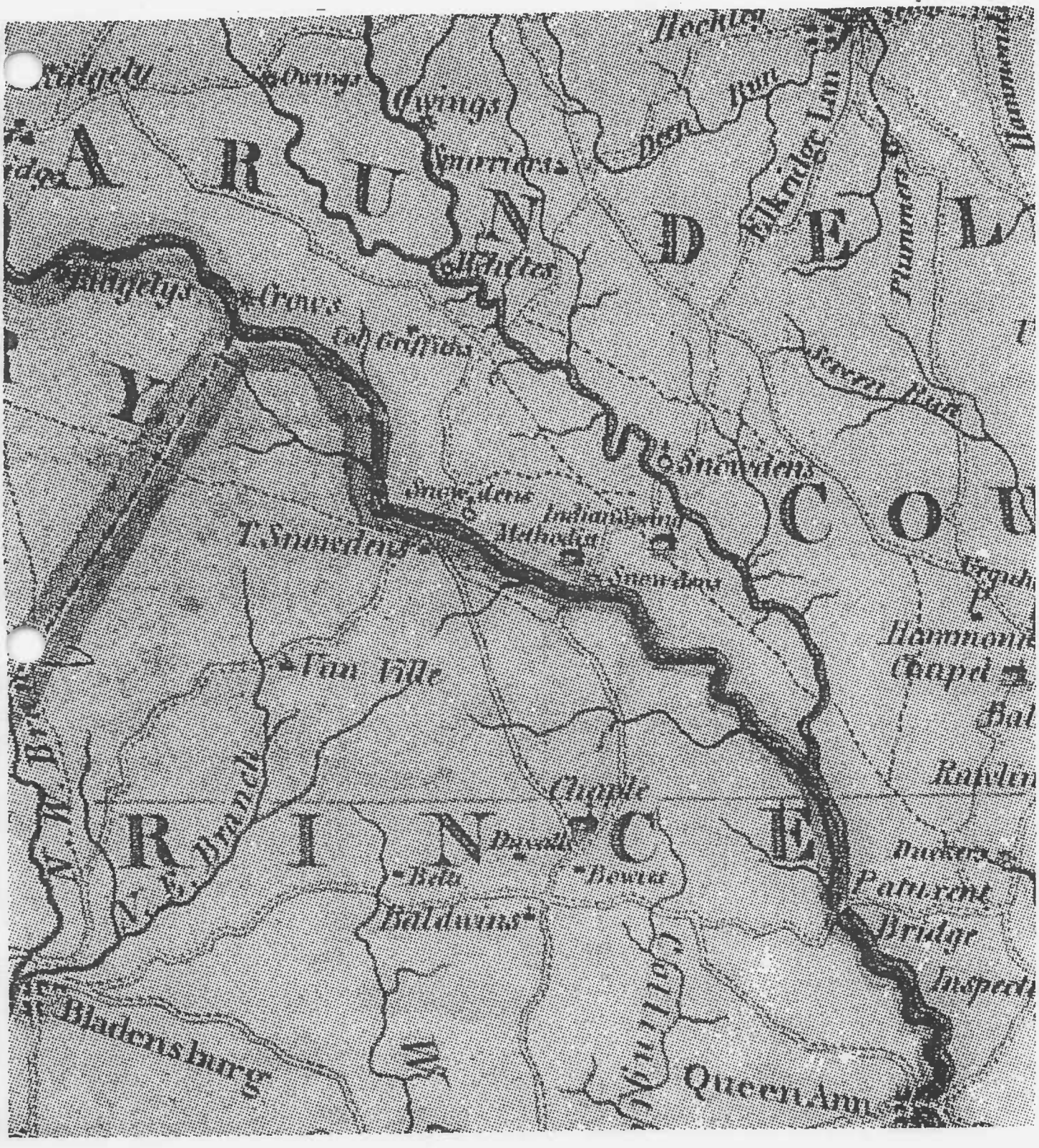
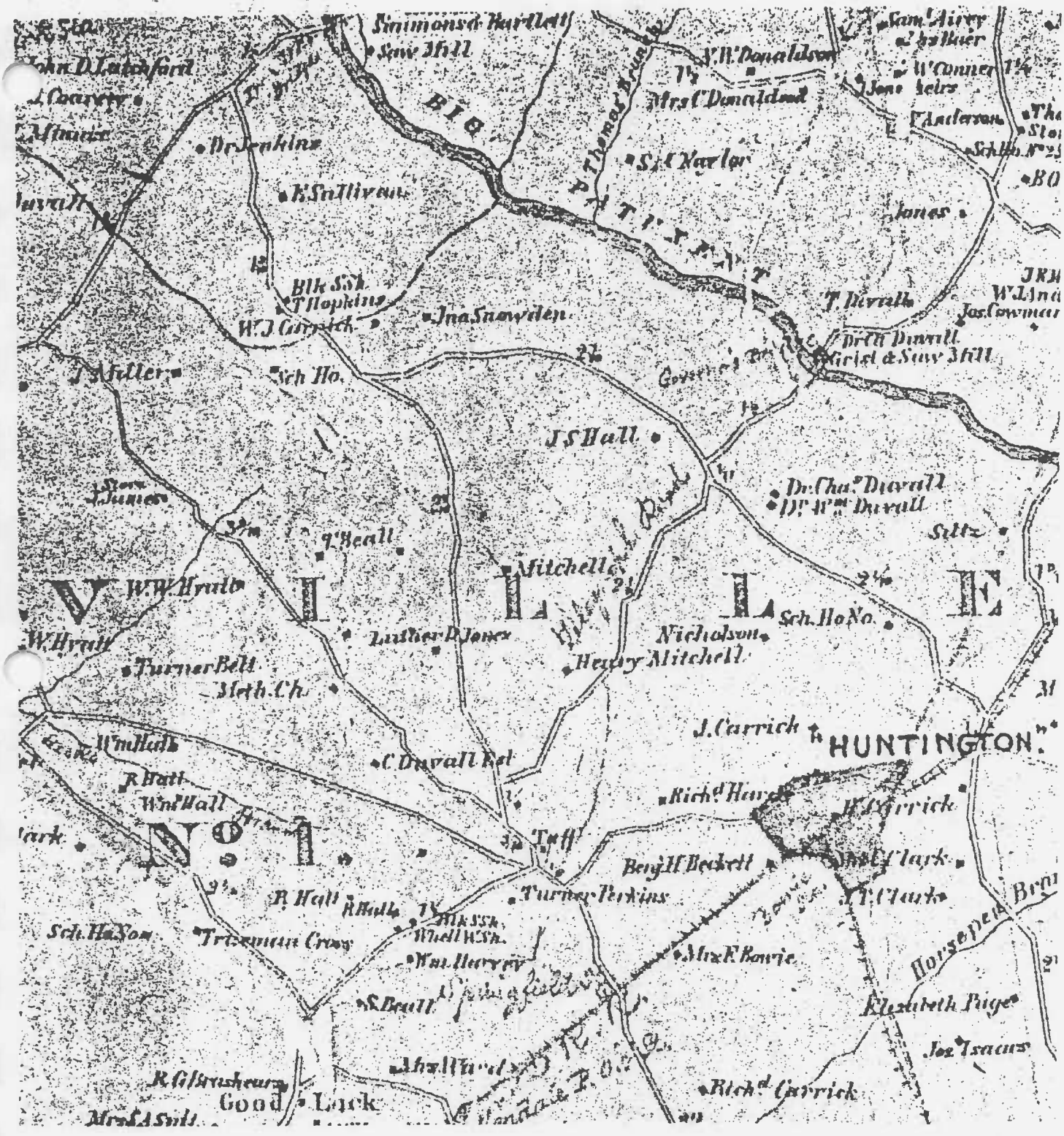


FIGURE 7. Detail from Griffith's Map of Maryland – 1794.
(From: PWRC "Archeology Overview and Assessment," NPS, 1987)

N

MIHP # PG-64-13
PATUXENT RESEARCH REFUGE
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S CO., MARYLAND



N

FIGURE 10. Detail from Martenet's Map of Prince George's County – 1861.
(From: PWRC "Archeology Overview and Assessment," NPS, 1987)

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PATUXENT RESEARCH REFUGE
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S CO. MARYLAND

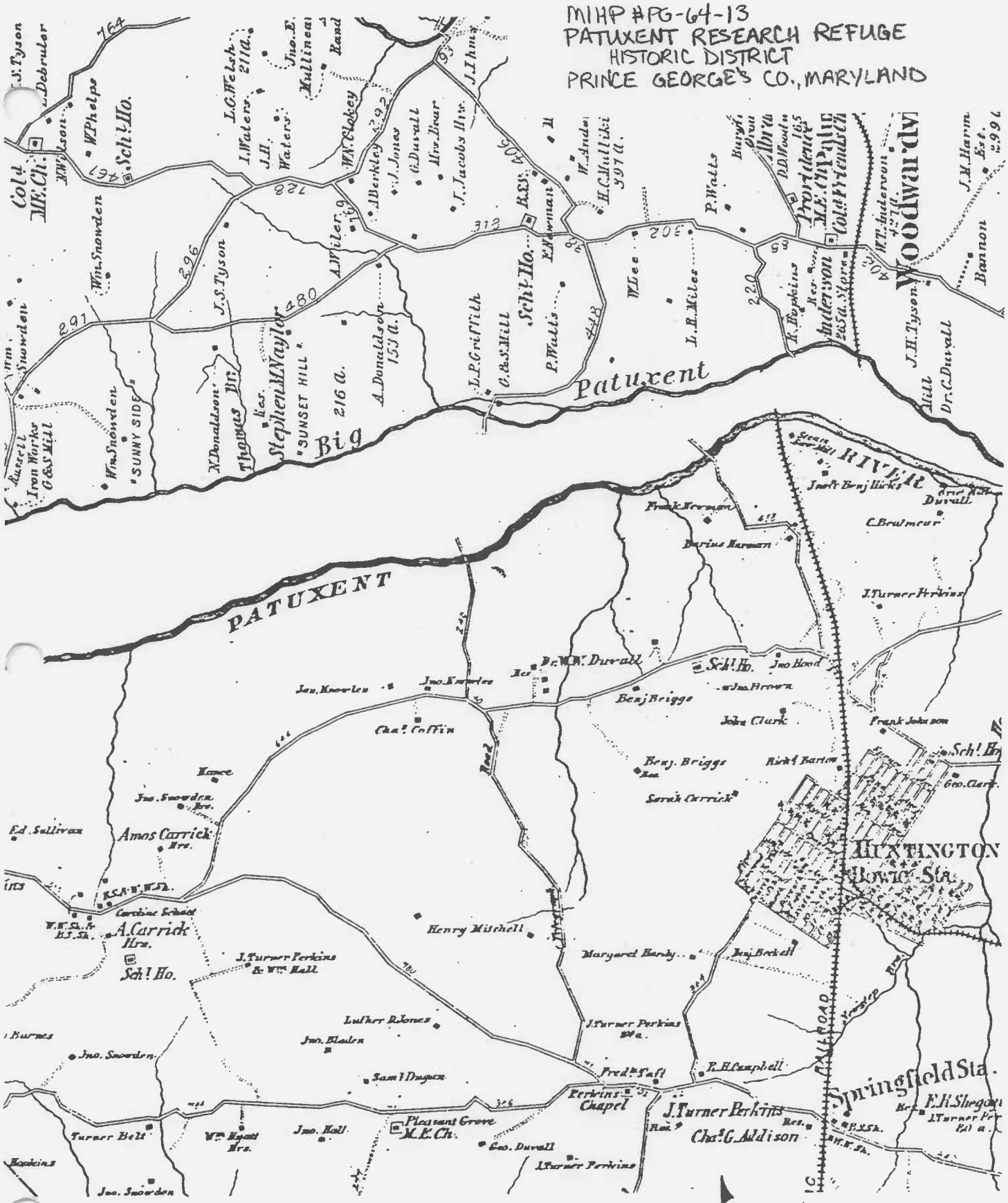
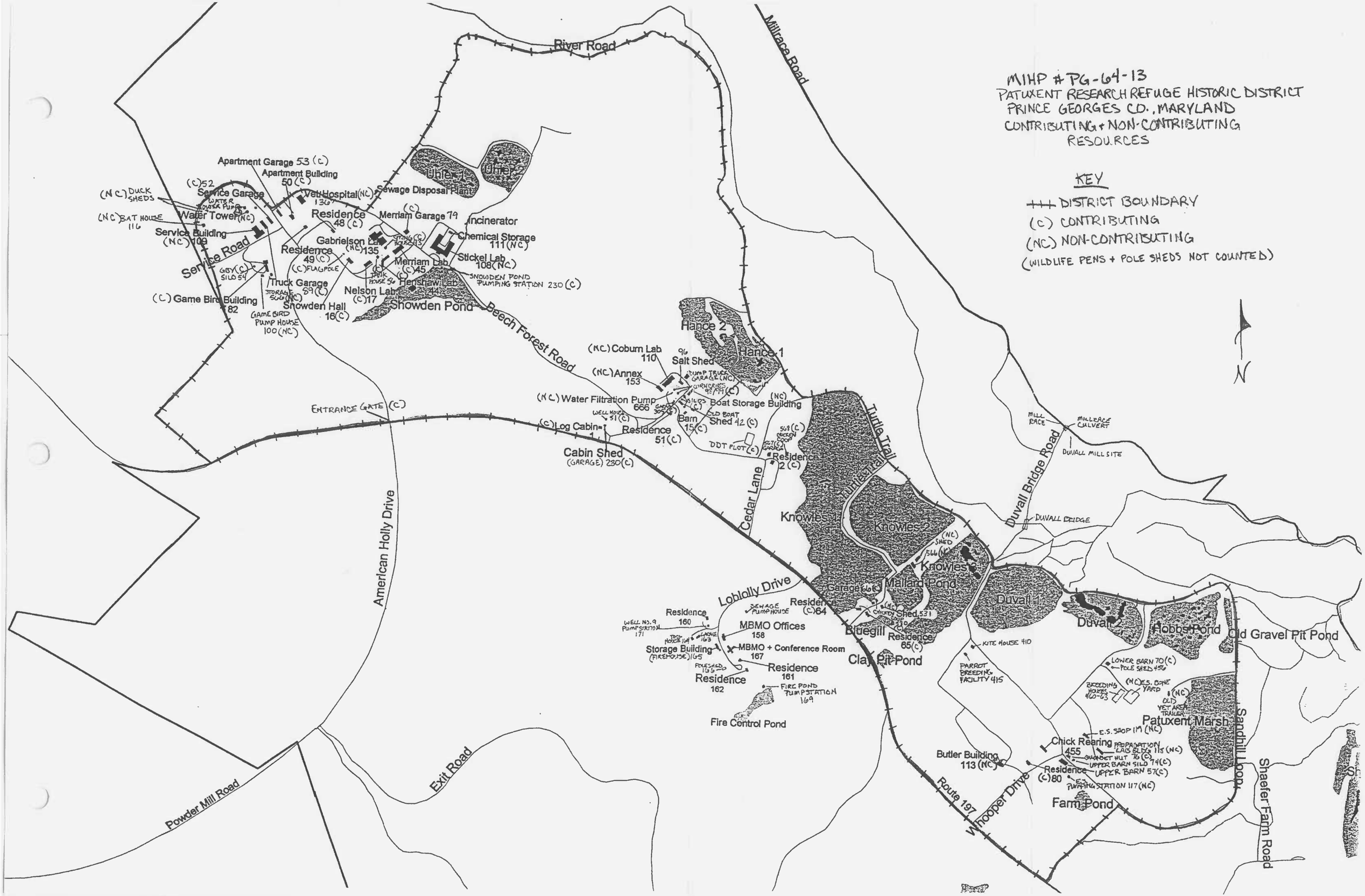


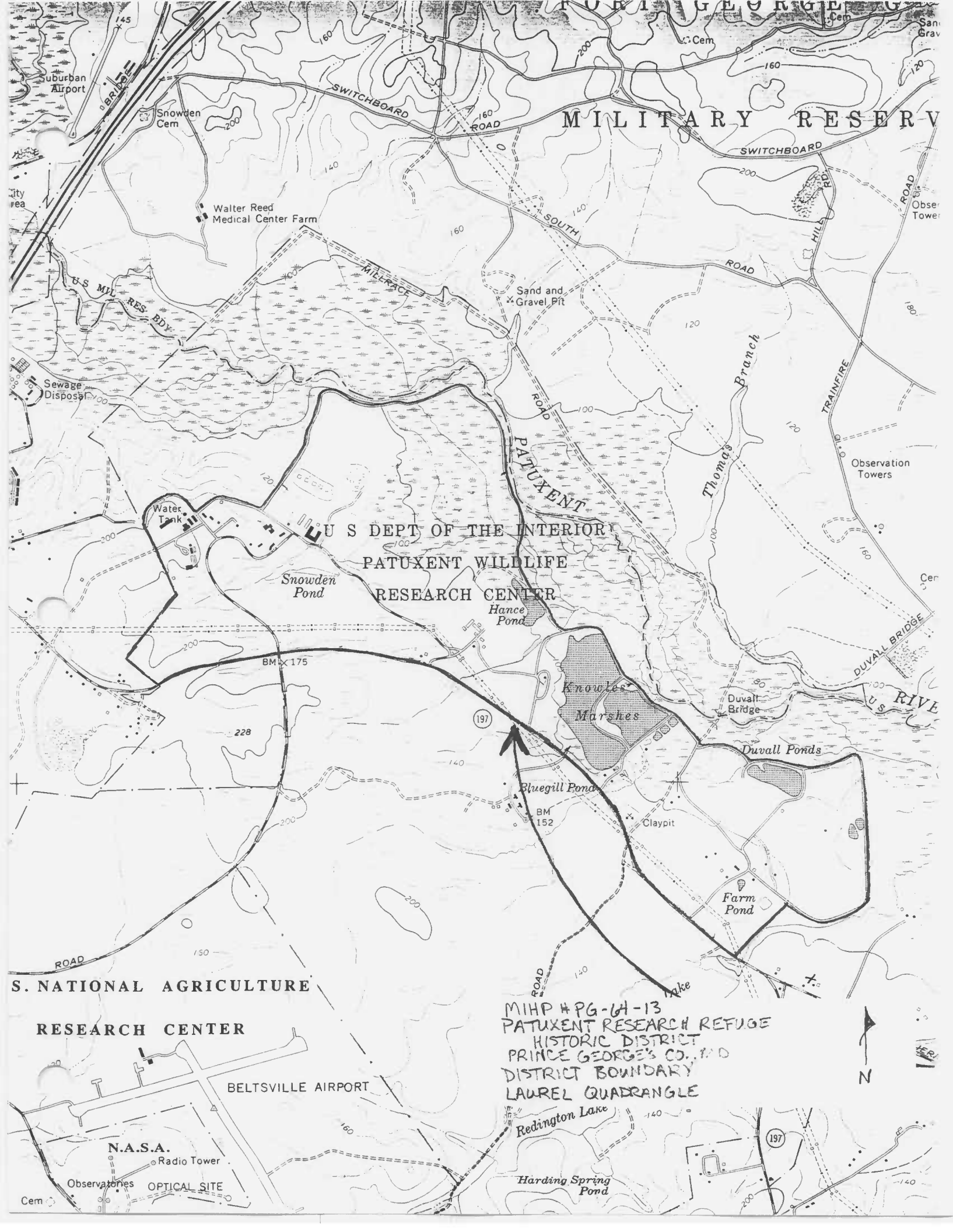
FIGURE 11. Details from Hopkins' Maps of Anne Arundel and Prince George's Counties – 1878.
(From: PWRC "Archeology Overview and Assessment," NPS, 1987)

MIHP #PG-64-13
PATUXENT RESEARCH REFUGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGES CO., MARYLAND
CONTRIBUTING + NON-CONTRIBUTING
RESOURCES

KEY

+++ DISTRICT BOUNDARY
(C) CONTRIBUTING
(NC) NON-CONTRIBUTING
(WILDLIFE PENS + POLE SHEDS NOT COUNTED)





MIHP # PG-64-13
PATUXENT RESEARCH REFUGE
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S CO., MD
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
LAUREL QUADRANGLE

AMERICAN HOLLY DR
PATUXENT

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co./Prince George Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 145 (Hopkins), entrance gate, view NE
from Laurel-Bowie Rd. (Rt 197)

1

PG-64-13

Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District

Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center

Anne Arundel Co. / Prince Georges Co.

Paula Reed

11/91

MDSHPO

DU Tract #145 (Hopkins), Snowden Hall (PG-64-1) w elevation.

View NE

2

PG-64-13

Patuxent Research Refuge Historic [illegible]

Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center

Anne Arundel Co./Prince George's Co.

Paula Reed

11/01

MDSHPO

(PG-64-1)

Old Tract #145 (Hopkins), Snowden Hall, E elevation,

[illegible] Sou [illegible]

3

PG-64-13

Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District

Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center

Anne Arundel Co / Prince Georges Co

Paula Reed

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MDSHPO

Old Tract #145 (Hopkins), Snowden Hall, S and E elevations, (PG-64-1)

view NW

4

PG-64-13

Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District

Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center

Anne Arundel Co / Prince George's Co

Paul's Reed

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(PG-64-1)

Tract #145 (Hoplans), Snowden Hall [illegible]

1st floor, central section, NW room, view toward NW corner

5

PG-64-13

Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center
Anne Arundel Co./Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MD 3-PC
(PG-64-1)
Old Tract #45 (Hopkins) Snowden Hall interior, 1st floor central section, NW room, N wall fireplace

6

PG-64-13.

Patuxent Research Refuge Histor[illegible]

Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research C[illegible]

Anne Arundel Co./Prince George Co.

Paula Reed

11/01

MDSHPO

(PG-64-1)

Old Tract #145 (Hope[illegible]), Snowden Hall interi[illegible]

central hall stairs, view toward W wall

8

PG-64-13.

Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District

Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center

Anne Arundel Co./Prince George Co

Paula Reed

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(PG-64-1)

Old Tract #145 (Hopkins), Snowden Hall interior, 1st floor, central hall stairs, view toward W wall

8

PG-64-13

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Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center

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(PG-64-1)

Old Tract #145 (Hopkins), Spaulding hall interior, 1st floor, central section,

Sec. room, [illegible] wall

7

PG-64-13

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Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center

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(PG-64-1)

Old Tract #145 (Hopkins), Snowden Hall interior, 2nd floor wall

detail of brick decay

9

PG-64-13

Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District

Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center

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Old Tract #145 (Hopkins), Pagoda, NW of Snowden Hall, view NW

(10)

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Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Control Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center
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Old Tract #145 (Hopkins, Nelson Laboratory, S elevation
view NE

11

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center
Anne Arundel Co./Prince Georges Co.
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01 Tract #145 (Hopkins), Nelson Laboratory, N elevation,
detail of central entrance

12

PG-64-13

Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District

Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center

Anne Arundel Co. / Prince George Co.

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Old Tract #145 (Hopkins), Henshaw Laboratory, Nickerson,

[illegible] SE

13

DODGE RAM
DODGE RAM
DODGE RAM

PG-64-13

Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District

Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center

Anne Arundel Co./Prince Georges Co.

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Old Tract #145 (Hopkins), Henshaw Laboratory

S elevation, view NW

(14)

PG-64-13

Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center
Anne Arundel Co./Prince Georges Co.
Paul K. Reed
11/81
MDSHPO
Old Tract 145 (Hopkins), Pearson Laboratory,
S elevation, view N

15

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Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center
Anne Arundel Co./Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
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Old Tract 145 (Hopkins), Merriam Laboratory.
N elevation, view SE

16

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center
Anne Arundel Co. / Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
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MDSHPO
Old Tract 145 (Hopkins), Pump House, NW of Merriam Lab, view W

17

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center
Anne Arundel Co./Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 145 (Hopkins), Springhouse W of Merriam
Lab, view W

(18)

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center
Anne Arundel Co./Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 145 (Hopkins), Merriam Garage, S and E elevations, view N

19

PG-64-13

Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center
Anne Arundel Co./Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 145 (Hopkins), Gabrielson Lab, view SW

20

PG-64-13

Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center
Anne Arundel Co./Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 145 (Hopkins), Superintendent's House
W elevation, view NE

21

PG-64-13

Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District

Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center

Anne Arundel Co./Prince Georges Co.

Paula Reed

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MDSHPO

Old Tract 145 (Hopkins), Assistant Superintendent's House,

W elevation, view NE

22

PG-64-13

Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District

Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center

Anne Arundel Co./Prince Georges Co.

Paula Reed

11/01

MDSHPO

Old Tract 145 (Hopkins), Apartment Building, W elevation

view N

23

PG-64-13

Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center
Anne Arundel Co./Prince George Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 145 (Hoplans), Apartment Garage,
W elevation, view N

24

PG-64-13

Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center
Anne Arundel Co./Prince Georges Co.
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11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 145 (Hopkins), Garage/Storage, E elevation,
view NW

27

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center
Anne Arundel Co./Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 145 (Hopkins), Service Building, E elevation,
view W

28

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center
Anne Arundel Co./Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 145 (Hopkins), Maintenance Garage/Workshop,
E elevation, view NW

25

PG-64-13

Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District

Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center

Anne Arundel Co./Prince Georges Co.

Paula Reed

11/01

MDSHPO

Old Tract 145 (Hopkins), Maintenance Garage/Workshop,

W elevation, view N

260

PG-61-13

Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center
Anne Arundel Co./Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 145 (Hopkins), Game Bird Building (Necropsy Lab),
W elevation, view SE

29

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center
Anne Arundel Co./Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 145 (Hopkins), Game Bird Building (Necropsy Lab), W elevation, view NE

30

PG-64-13

Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center
Anne Arundel Co./Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 145 (Hopkins), Game Bird Half Houses and Pens,
View SE

32

PG-64-13

Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center
Anne Arundel Co./Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 145 (Hopkins), Game Bird Yard Silo, view SE

31

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co. / Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old tract 145 (Hopkins), Stickel Lab, view NE from Beech Forest Road

33

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co./Prince Georges Co

Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
old tract 145 (Hopkins), Stickel Lab, S elevation,
view NE

(34)

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co./Prince Georges Co.,
Paula Reed
1/01
MDSHPO
old tract 145 (Hopkins), Stickel Lab, S elevation,
view N

35

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co./Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old tract 145 (Hopkins), Stickel Lab and Chemical
Storage Bldg, view S

36

PG-64-B
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co. / Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old tract 1245 (Hoplars), Pumphouse #1 Snowden Pond,
view SW

37

PG-64-13

Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District

Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center

Anne Arundel Co. / Prince Georges Co

Paula Reed

11/0

MDSHPO

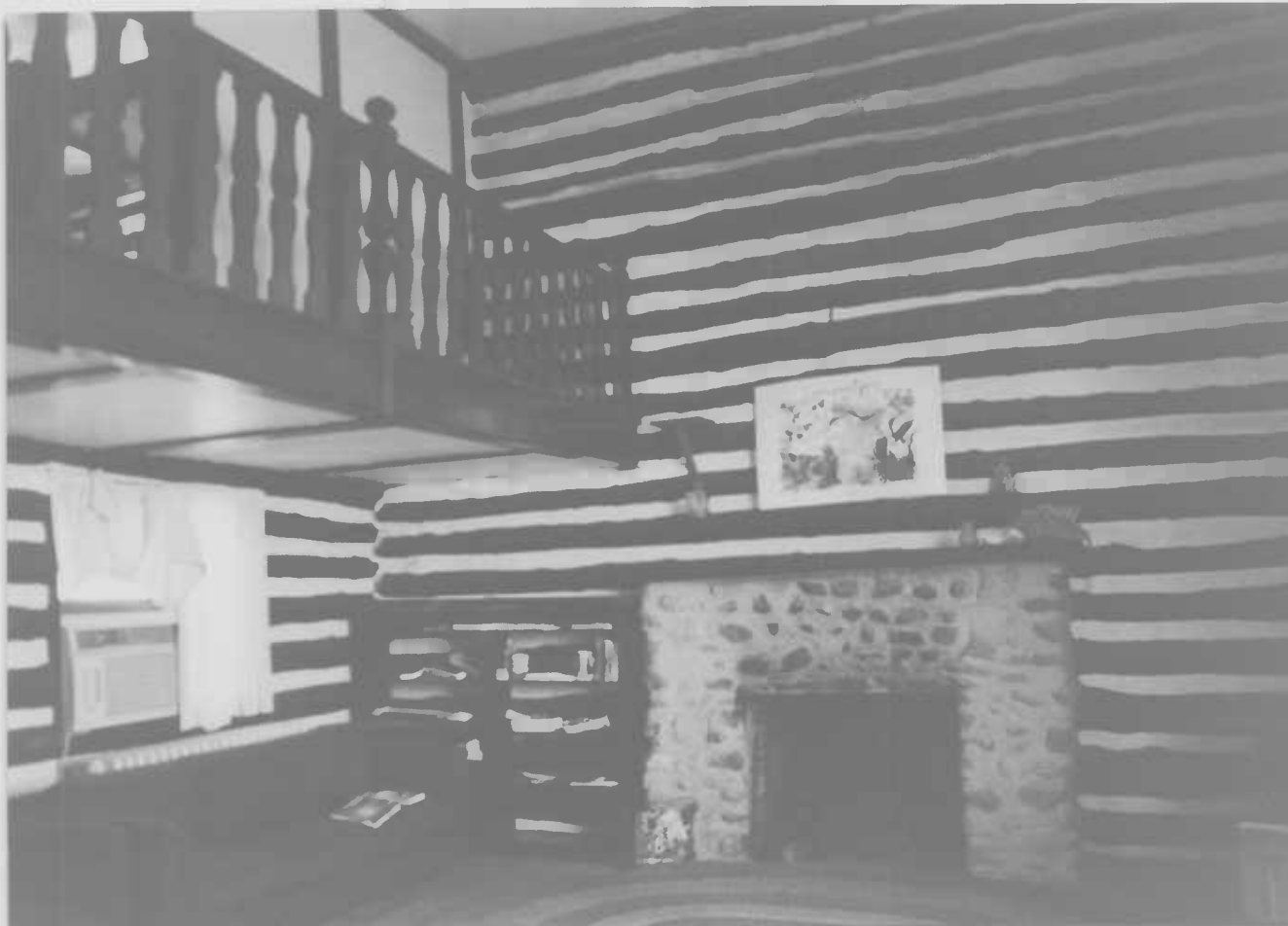
Old Tract #145 (Hopkins), Uhler Marsh II, man-made waterfowl habitat, [illegible] NW

38

PG-64-13

Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center
Anne Arundel Co. / Prince George's Co.
Paula Reed
11/87
MDSHPO
Old Tract #114 (Holst), Log House S and E elevations (PG-64-7)
[illegible] NW

39



PG-64-13

Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District

Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center

Anne Arundel Co./Prince Georges Co

Paula Reed

11/01

MDSHPO

Old Tract #114 (Holst), Log House, interior, SW corner

(PG-64-7)

40

PG-64-13

Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District

Central Tract

Anne Arundel Co./Prince George's Co.

Paula Reed

1101

MOSHPC

Old Tract #1141 (Holstein Dog House interior, stairs)

(PG-64-7)

41

PG-64-13

Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District

Central Tract, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center

Anne Arundel Co. / Prince George's Co.

Paula Reed

11/01

MDSHPO

Old Tract #114 (Holst) Log House Garage, Sheepshaw (PG-64-7)

View N

42

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co. / Prince George's Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 105 (Hance), B Farm, Quarters #9,
W elevation, view NE

43

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co./Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
old Tract 105 (Hance), B Farm, bank barn (Bldg #15)
and silo (#73), view E

44

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co / Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 105 (Hance), B Farm, chicken coop (#300),
view E

47

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co. / Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 105 (Hance) B Farm, farm building complex,
silos #11 and #14 in foreground, view S

48

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co./Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 105 (Hance), B Farm, boat garage/wood shop
(Bldg # 42), view NE

45

MERCURY
MLOAD

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co. / Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 105 (Hance), B Farm, boat garage / wood shop.
(Bldg #42), interior framing detail

46

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co. / Prince Georges Co
Paula Reed
11/01
MD SHPO
Old Tract 105 (Hance), salt shed and truck storage,
view N

49

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co. / Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 105 (Hance), Coburn Lab and Annex, view N

50

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co. / Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 105 (Hance), Hance Unit Testing Site,
'Zoo Cages', view NE

51

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co./Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 104 (Knowles), Quarters #10, Cedar Lane.
S elevation, view NE

52

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co./Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 104 (Knowles), Bluegill Pond Area, Bldg #531, former barn foundation, view S

54

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co. / Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 104 (Knowles), DDT Test Plot (Worm Garden),
view W from Turtle Trail

53

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co./Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 104 (Knowles), Bluegill Pond Area, Quarters #13
(Bldg #65), W elevation, view E

56

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co / Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 104 (Knowles), Bluegill Pond Area, chicken coop and garage, view W

55

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co. / Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 104 (Knowles), Bluegill Pond Area, Quarters #12
(Bldg # 64), S elevation, view N

57

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co / Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 104 (Knowles), Bluegill Pond Area, Quarters #12,
(Bldg #61), E and N elevations, view SW

58

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co. / Prince Georges Co
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 99 (Kluckhuhn), Endangered Species Area,
old veterinary hospital site, view SW

59

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co./Prince Georges Co
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 99 (Kluckhuhn), Endangered Species Area
Upper Barn (#57), E and N elevations, view W

60

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co. / Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01 MDSHPO
Old Tract 99 (Kluckhuhn), Endangered Species Area,
Upper Barn detail, old siding under asbestos shingles

61

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co./Prince George Co
Paula Reed
11/01 MDSHPO
Old Tract 99 (Kluckhuhn), Endangered Species Area,
Quonset Hut (#76) and Silo (#74), view E from
intersection of Whooper Dr. and Sandhill Loop

62

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co./Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01 MDSHPO
Old Tract 99 (Kluckhuhn), Endangered Species Area,
Upper Barn setting, view S

63

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co./Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01 MDSHPO
Old Tract 99 (Kluckhuhn), Endangered Species Area,
setting, view NE from intersection of Whooper Dr.
and Sandhill Loop

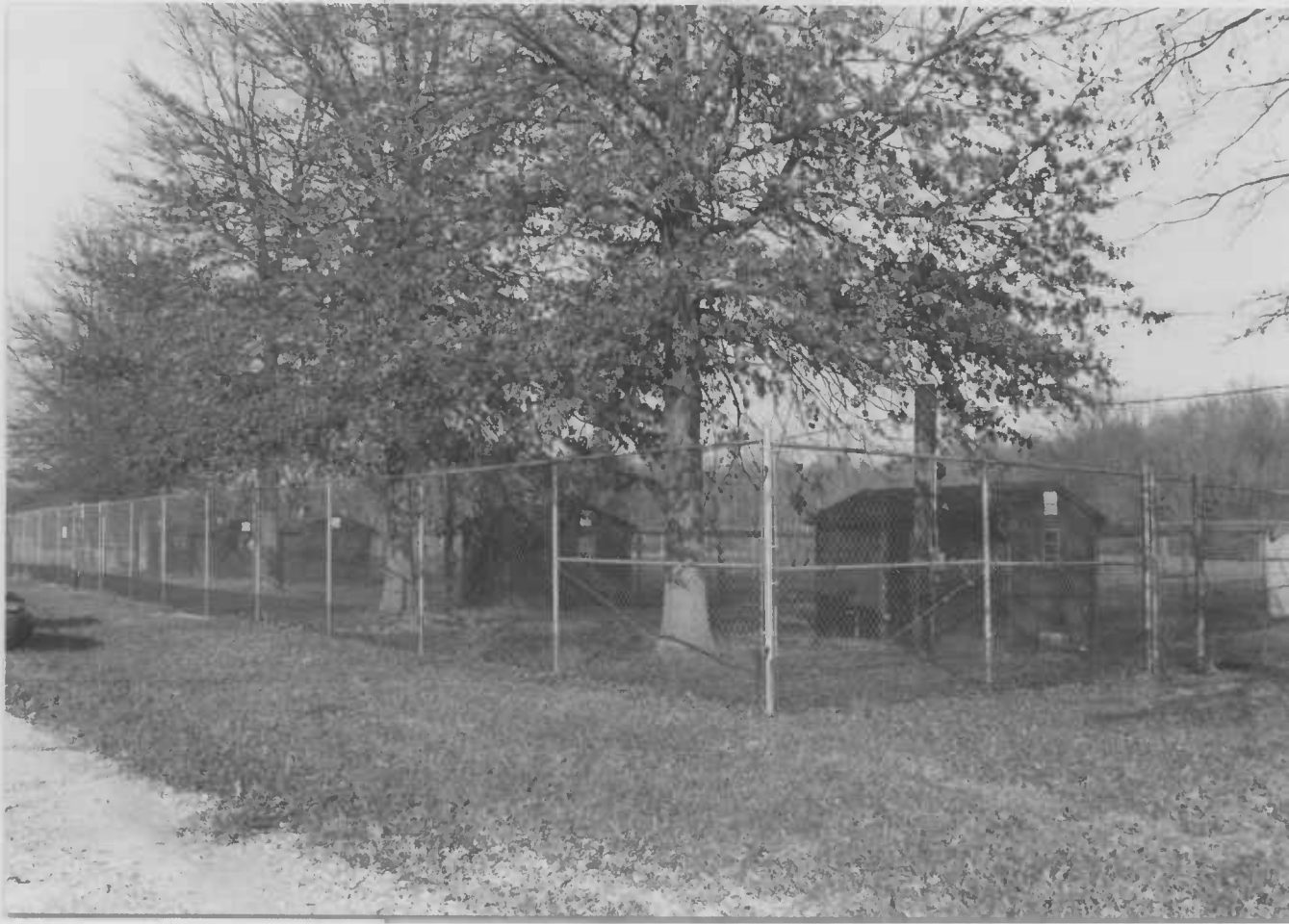
64

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co / Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 99 (Kluckhuhn), Endangered Species Area,
Propagation and Lab Investigations Bldg (#118),
view E

65

PG - 64 - 13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co / Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 99 (Kluckhuhn), Endangered Species Area,
Shop/Garage (#119), view NW

(66)



PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co. / Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 99 (Kluckhuhn), Endangered Species Area.
wildlife pens, view N

67

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co. / Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 99 (Kluckhohn), Endangered Species Area,
Crane Chick Rearing Facility (#455), view N

68

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co / Prince Georges Co
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 99 (Kluckhuhn), Endangered Species Area,
Flock Managers Residence (#80), W elevation,
view NE

69

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co. / Prince George's Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 99 (Kluckhuhn), Endangered Species Area,
Flock Manager's Residence (#80), E elevation,
view W

70

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co. / Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 99 (Kluckhuhn), Endangered Species Area,
Butler Bldg (#113), view W

71

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co. / Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 99 (Kluckhuhn), Endangered Species Area,
wildlife pens, view E from central intersection

72

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co. / Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 99 (Kluckhuhn), Endangered Species Area,
Lower Barn (#70), W elevation, view E

73

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co. / Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 99 (Kluckhuhn), Endangered Species Area,
Lower Barn (#70), E elevation, view SW

74

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co. / Prince Georges Co
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 99 (Kluckhuhn), Endangered Species Area,
Lower Barn (#70), interior framing detail

75

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co. / Prince George Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 99 (Kluckhuhn), Endangered Species Area,
Breeding Houses (#460-463), view S

(76)

PG-64-13
Patuxent Research Refuge Historic District
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Central Tract
Anne Arundel Co. / Prince Georges Co.
Paula Reed
11/01
MDSHPO
Old Tract 99 (Kluckhuhn), Endangered Species Area,
Parrot Breeding Facility (#415), view W

77