

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station Cottage
other names/site number College Station, Hazouri House

2. Location

street & number 2714 Vanderbilt Avenue

N/A not for publication

city or town Raleigh vicinity N/A

state North Carolina code NC county Wake code 183 zip code 27607

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally X statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey Crow SHPO
Signature of certifying official

8/17/01
Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

_____ determined eligible for the
National Register _____
_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined not eligible for the
National Register _____
_____ removed from the National Register _____

_____ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date
of Action

=====

5. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing Noncontributing

<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National
Register N/A

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part
of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

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6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic: single dwelling

Other: agricultural research

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic: single dwelling

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Gothic, Italianate, Queen Anne

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Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

roof metal

walls weatherboard

other wood

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance

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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.

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See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title M. Ruth Little under contract with Raleigh Historic Districts Commission
organization Longleaf Historic Resources date February 27, 2001
street & number 2709 Bedford Ave. telephone 919-836-9731
city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27607

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12. Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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Property Owner

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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

=====

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station Cottage
Wake County, North Carolina

Section 7: Description

The two-story frame farmhouse at 2714 Vanderbilt Avenue in Raleigh, located one block north of Hillsborough Street (the north boundary of the North Carolina State University campus), was constructed in 1886 as the residence and office of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. In later years the house was surrounded by a streetscape of early to mid-twentieth century houses along the north side of Vanderbilt Avenue. It is located on two-and-one-half lots of the 1926 Fairmont subdivision, with a street frontage of seventy-five feet. The house is closely flanked by subdivision houses, but stands out distinctly in the streetscape with its deeper setback, its frame construction (the surrounding dwellings are of brick), its two-story height, and its eclectic Victorian architectural design featuring elements of the Gothic Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne styles.

The deep front yard is landscaped with a grassy lawn, small trees, foundation shrubs, and a brick sidewalk that extends to the entrance bay of the porch. A privacy fence extends along the rear lot line, screening the very narrow back yard. A gravel driveway extends along the east side of the lot to the rear yard.

The cross-gable-roofed house stands in nearly unaltered condition. The two-story, three-bay-wide house has a gable metal roof, a center front gabled wing, a corresponding center rear gabled wing, and a tall center brick chimney. Walls are covered with plain weatherboard, with wide beaded cornerboards. Tall six-over-six sash windows illuminate the upper facade, sides, and rear. The front upper bay has paired sash. Beneath the front porch, a floor-length six-over-six sash illuminates the west side of the wing. Queen Anne-style trim decorates the front porch and the four roof gables. A sawnwork quatrefoil bargeboard with pendant at the roof peak outlines each of the gables. In the center of the front and side gables is a six-over-six sash window, while the rear gable has a louvered ventilator of the same size as the windows of the other gables. The front gable window has louvered shutters. These appear to be quite old, although a 1920s photograph of the house indicates that there were no shutters on the facade at that time. A one-story piazza extends across the facade, wrapping around the center wing. Heavy chamfered posts with decorative sawnwork brackets and simple Chippendale balustrade enclose the piazza. The main entrance, in the east bay of the facade, consists of a double ornately detailed-Queen Anne style glazed and paneled door with two-pane transom. The west facade bay contains a replacement glazed and paneled door with two-pane transom that leads into the original office. All openings have wide plain surrounds.

The rear elevation contains a rear door opposite the front door. The original kitchen is a one-story, gabled wing behind the two-story rear wing. The house rests on brick piers, originally infilled with wood lattice, now infilled with solid brick. A basement bulkhead, its original gabled entrance removed, descends to a dirt-floored cellar beneath the kitchen.

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North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station Cottage
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Only minor alterations have been made to the residence during the past seventy-five years that it has served as a private residence (Fig. 1). The original wood shakes of the roof are covered with metal roofing. The original engraving of the house features wood shake wainscots at the first and second-story levels. However, only the lower wainscot was apparently executed, in beadboard rather than shakes. This has been replaced with plain weatherboard. The front gable was distinguished by a turned wooden finial that has disappeared. The center first story window was originally a pair of floor-length sash, but this was replaced by a French door. The east side of the piazza was opened up to create a second porch entrance. The west side of the piazza was originally the entrance to the office door. The section of railing taken from the east side was used to close up the west side. The piazza that originally extended along the west side of the rear wing has been enclosed as a storage room. Along the east side of the rear wing, a wooden deck with latticework railing has been added. The original rear door opening onto this deck has a replacement glazed door.

The interior of the former Agricultural Experiment Station residence is as intact as its exterior. The original floor plan, consisting of a side entrance hall with stair to the second floor, a front parlor, a dining room, an office, and a rear kitchen and pantry, remains unaltered and the rooms largely retain their original usage. The original pantry between the dining room and kitchen has become a breakfast room, with a door cut through to the kitchen and another door cut to the exterior. A portion of the rear piazza adjacent to the office was converted into a bathroom, and the rest of the piazza became a storage room. Upstairs, the original three bedrooms remain unchanged. At the front of the upstairs hall is a small original room, perhaps used as a trunk room, that has been converted into a bathroom.

In keeping with the eclectic Victorian design of the exterior, the station residence's interior finish is of similar, simple design. Eleven-foot-high ceilings on the first floor and ten-foot ceilings on the second floor create a grand scale. Throughout the house are original pine floors, high molded baseboards, plaster walls and ceilings, four-panel doors, and molded surrounds around doors and windows. Original wooden Victorian-style mantels remain in the office and the three upstairs bedrooms. The three fireplaces on each floor are served by the same central chimney. Those in the center rooms are corner fireplaces, while those in the west side rooms are centered in the wall. The mantels are identical, with chamfered pilasters supporting a shallow arched frieze and molded shelf. The focus of architectural interest inside the house is the staircase, which winds up to the second floor with a dazzling array of turned balusters, a heavy turned newel post, molded hand rail, and quatrefoil sawnwork brackets which decorate the open string and continue around the upstairs stair landing. The wall beneath the staircase is richly paneled, with a small four-panel door to a closet. Several of the original four-panel doors that open between the hall, parlor and dining room have been cut in half to create double doors. The mantels in the parlor and dining room were replaced with brick Craftsman style mantels, probably in the 1930s. The house has no outbuildings.

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**North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station Cottage
Wake County, North Carolina**

Section 8: Statement of Significance

The North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station cottage, built in 1886 on a ten-acre tract on the western edge of Raleigh, bordering the State Fairgrounds, was the location of agricultural research for the benefit of North Carolina farmers from its construction until 1926 when the station closed. North Carolina's experiment station was established in 1877 by the state legislature, the second such facility in the United States after the Connecticut station, founded in 1875. The agency is now known as the North Carolina Agricultural Research Service, a component of the School of Agriculture and Life Sciences. In 1887 the state's land-grant college, the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (now North Carolina State University), was founded on a large tract of land across Hillsborough Street from the station. At this time the station became a part of the college, and served as an important facility of the school for over fifty years. In addition to plant research, including crops such as tobacco, cotton, rice, and peas, the station conducted experiments in fertilizer, soil properties, insect control, and poultry science, and operated a weather station for a number of years. In later years the station's functions expanded into various departments of the university. Although the farmland and the associated laboratory and other buildings are gone, the "cottage," which served as the superintendent's residence and office and as a model farmhouse, remains a landmark to the important institution. The station house is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its statewide significance from 1886 to 1926 as the first agricultural experiment station in North Carolina, and the second in the nation. The house qualifies under Criterion C as a well-preserved example of eclectic Victorian design intended to be a model of up-to-date farmhouse architecture for North Carolina's farmers.

Historical Background

The story of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station begins in 1877, when the state legislature, led by a coalition of state agricultural leaders, established the Department of Agriculture and the Station. The coalition included President Kemp Plummer Battle of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, State Geologist William C. Kerr, Dr. Columbus Mills, head of the state Grange, and progressive agriculturist Leonidas Polk. The station's mission was to perform analysis on fertilizers, soils, marls, and water. This was the first Experiment Station in the South, and the second in the country, following one in Connecticut.¹ After the agricultural devastation of the Civil War, North Carolina farmers had a critical need for guidance in agricultural methods and research. Until construction of the rural station in 1886, the agency operated out of an office, originally at the university in Chapel Hill, later in the new agricultural building in Raleigh.² The director of the

¹ *Annual Report of the Agricultural Experiment Station*, 1888, 1.

² The following sources offer extensive documentation of the founding and early years of the institution: Schaub, *North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station: The First 60 Years-1877-1937* (1955); Reagan, *North Carolina State University: A Narrative History* (1987); and *North Carolina State University Bulletin*, LVI, No. 49, February 20 and 22, 1985. The latter source reprints an article in the *News and Observer* by Col. Fred A. Olds that describes the opening ceremony for the station. In addition, Helen Ross's

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station worked in this office, and continued to occupy an office in the Department of Agriculture throughout the history of the station.

In 1886 the Experiment Station purchased ten acres of land adjoining the State Fairgrounds, and received the use of twenty-five acres of adjoining land belonging to the State Agricultural Society. Work began on four buildings—a superintendent's residence, laboratory, plant house, and barn--on the ten-acre tract in mid-April. On July 22, 1886, a gala founding ceremony was held at the station farm. A large procession of people, brought to the site by a special train from Raleigh, made its way to the highest point of the farm, where excavations for the four buildings had been made. Gov. A. M. Scales laid a cornerstone at one of the sites, and asked for the cooperation of the gathering to complete this important enterprise. Then the procession marched down the hill into the State Fair Exposition building and heard a number of distinguished leaders praise the project. By mid-October the laboratory-greenhouse building was completed, and the cottage was ready for occupancy several months later.³

Although Director Charles Dabney, Jr. planned the buildings, they were drawn up by a professional, as proven by the picturesque engraving, complete with floor plans in a corner vignette, published in the 1887 annual report (Fig. 1). The designer's monogram, "K. R.(?)," is in the lower right corner, and "Photo Eng. [Engraving] Co., N.Y." in the lower left corner. Convicts from the state penitentiary dug the basement and foundations, and local sash and blind factory owners and contractors Ellington & Royster erected the buildings. In planning the cottage, the Experiment Station personnel desired "to have a neat, compact and attractive house, which any well-to-do farmer might imitate, and large enough for a moderate-sized family."⁴ The cottage contained an up-to-date and commodious floor plan with front and rear piazzas, a side stair hall, adjoining parlor and dining room, and rear kitchen wing. The plan, including a fifteen x fifteen foot first-floor west room, adjoining the piazza, designated as a "private office," marks the cottage as the residence/office for the superintendent of the station.⁵

Milton Whitney, first superintendent of the station, which became known as the College Station, had previously worked at the Connecticut station. He faced the difficult task of converting the new station's poor land, that had not been farmed in many years, into a productive research farm. The eroded and uneven land along Hillsborough Road was seeded with grasses and clovers. Behind this, tobacco test plots with different fertilizers, and plots of cotton, forage, rice, and peas were planted with assistance by prisoners from the State Penitentiary. The laboratory was a one-story building of similar Victorian design to the cottage, with a glass greenhouse extending

survey file of this property, prepared in 1990 (copy at NCSHPO office), laid the foundation for this nomination.

³*Agricultural Experiment Station Annual Report*, 1886, 11; Olds, "The Experiment Farm," *Raleigh News and Observer*, July 23, 1886 (reprinted in *North Carolina State University Bulletin*, LVI, No. 49, February 20 and 22, 1985.

⁴*Annual Report of the N. C. Experiment Station*, 1886, 66-70. Ellington & Royster are named as contractors on page 66.

⁵ Schaub, *The First 60 Years*, 28-29.

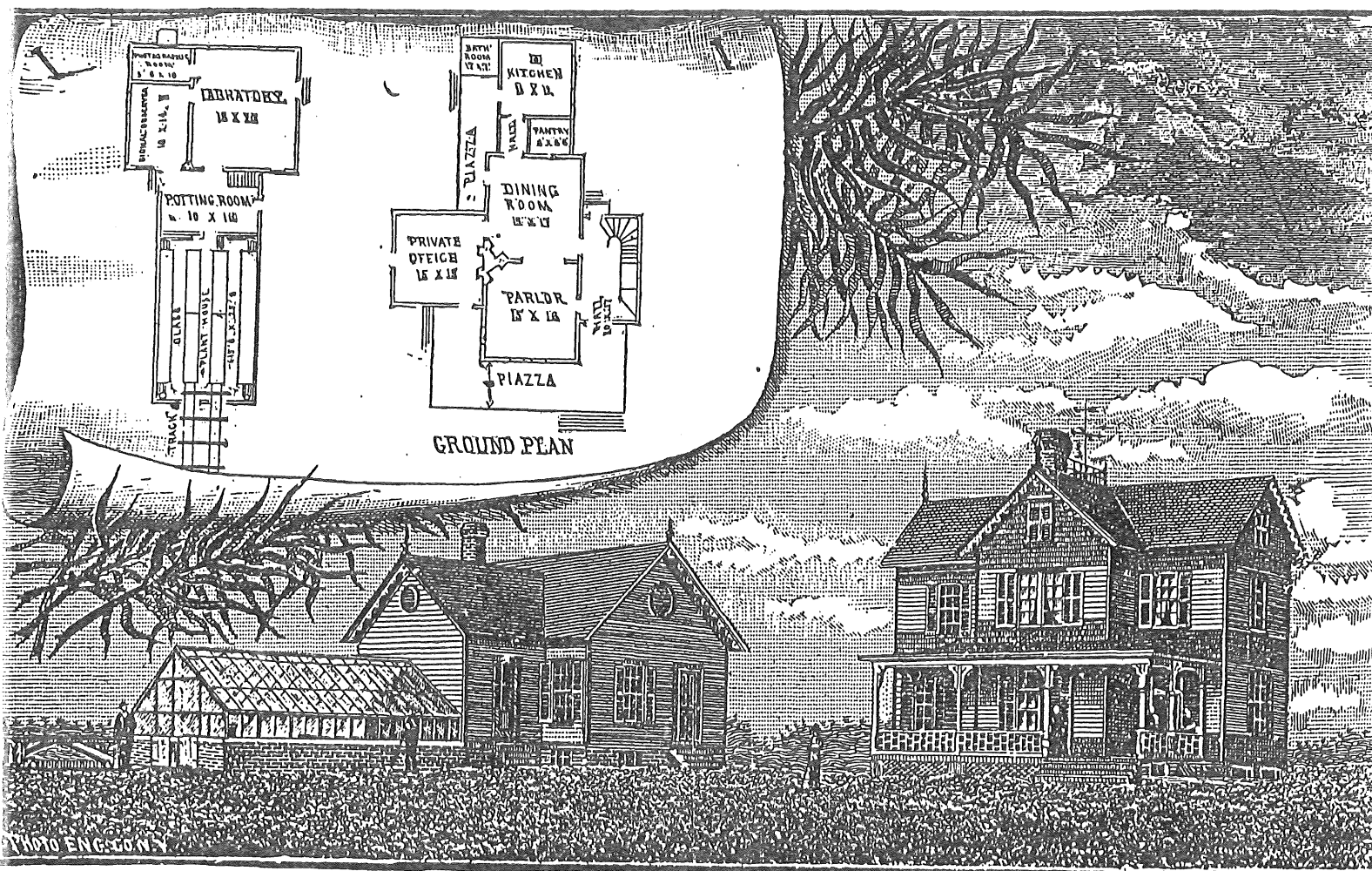
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North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station Cottage
Wake County, North Carolina

Fig. 1. Architect's Rendering of the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station Cottage and Laboratory, from *Agricultural Experiment Station Annual Report, 1886*.



FARM LABORATORY, PLANT-HOUSE AND COTTAGE AT THE FARM OF THE N. C. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

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North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station Cottage
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to the rear. The earliest Sanborn Fire Insurance Map that shows the station, dated 1896, depicts four buildings: the "supts residence," the laboratory located in front of and slightly west of the house, the plant house behind the house, and a one-and-one-half-story barn to the rear. The U. S. Army Signal Corps operated a weather station at the farm from 1886 to 1895.⁶

The 1887 Hatch Act provided federal funding for agriculture research at the nation's land-grant colleges. In 1888 the station received its first funding from the Hatch Act, allowing the mission to expand. In addition to the chemists working on fertilizers, a botanist was hired, and dairy work was begun. In December 1889 administration of the station was transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the college. However, the farm remained a separate entity, and the director's offices remained at the Agriculture Building in downtown Raleigh. Due to bureaucratic bickering between the Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture and Mechanics over control of the institution and the Hatch Act funds, the station experienced personnel and program turbulence throughout most of its history, until the late 1930s. Throughout this period, the Department of Agriculture refused to relinquish its control of the station to the college.⁷ Herbert B. Battle, director of the station from 1889-1897, expanded its operations in chemical, agricultural, botanical, horticultural, and entomological research. In the early 1890s it began veterinary and poultry research.⁸ During these years the station's work included experiments in grasses for animal forage, in types of fertilizer to improve soil fertility, in varieties of cotton and tobacco, in crop rotation, in pest control, in seed quality, and in soil analysis. A large pasture was fenced to allow experiments in stock-raising, breeding, and feeding.⁹

Former state chemist Benjamin Wesley Kilgore served as Station Director in the early twentieth century. Wrangling over control of the station continued, and from 1907 to 1912 two offices existed—one operated by the college and one by the Department of Agriculture. In spite of these aggravations, beneficial research took place at the station during this period, including work on eradication of the Texas Cattle Tick, the introduction of the hog cholera serum, introduction of soybeans, and the introduction of creameries and cheese factories. In 1917, the dairy at the station pasteurized milk for the first time in North Carolina for the soldiers stationed at Camp Polk on Hillsborough Road.¹⁰ The 1909 Sanborn Map shows that by this time the laboratory had been demolished and two poultry buildings—an incubator and a long poultry house—had been added. A documentary photograph of the station, taken in 1921, shows a herd of pigs grazing on the lush lawn in front of the cottage (Fig. 2).¹¹

By the mid-1920s, the college transferred the Experiment Station to a site on the southwestern corner of the

⁶ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1896, 1909, N. C. State Archives microfilm; Schaub, *The First 60 Years*, 28-29.

⁷ Reagan, *North Carolina State University*, 12, 29-30.

⁸ Reagan, *North Carolina State University*, 30.

⁹ Annual Reports of the Agricultural Experiment Station, 1887, 1888, 1893, 1900. Copies at the North Carolina State Library, Raleigh.

¹⁰ Reagan, *North Carolina State University*, 57-58.

¹¹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1909, N. C. State Archives microfilm; Neg. #5, "Poultry farm," N. C. State Archives.

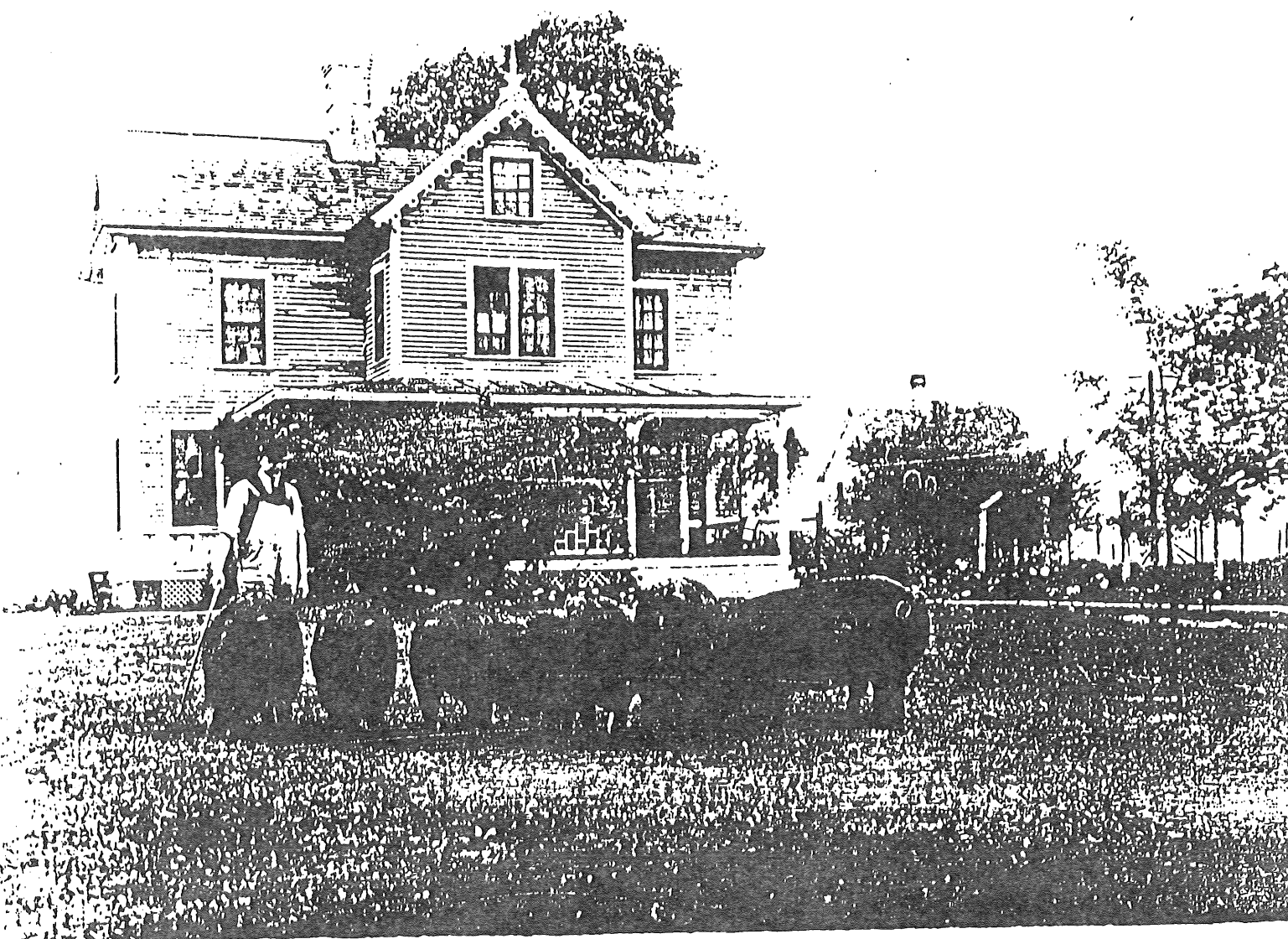
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North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station Cottage
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Fig. 2. N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, November 28, 1921. N. C. State Archives Neg. #5.



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North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station Cottage
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campus, and the old Station site on Hillsborough Street became a poultry farm. About the same time, the State Fair had outgrown its adjacent site. In 1926 the North Carolina Agricultural Society and the State purchased a new site further west on Hillsborough Street, where the State Fair is still held. North Carolina State College sold the ten-acre College Station tract to developer Dan Allen in August 1926. Allen and the Agricultural Society apparently collaborated on the subdivision of their combined twenty-five acres, and engineer and state professor Carroll Mann drew up a plan for the Fairmont subdivision, the plat of which still exists. The College Station cottage in the center of the ten-acre tract was sandwiched into two of the subdivision's 30-foot-wide lots, lots 163 and 164, along a new street called Arlington Street. The poultry barns were apparently demolished at this time. In November 1926, the Agricultural Society held an auction and sold the lots to individual buyers.

The new owner of the College Station cottage was Loula C. Norwood, who purchased lots 162 and 163 from the Agricultural Society on November 23, 1926, and lots 164, 165 and 166 from Daniel Allen on the same day.¹² Thus Norwood bought buffer lots flanking the cottage that allowed it to retain some semblance of its rural setting. No mention of the cottage is made in either of the deeds. The outbuildings were apparently torn down. During the late 1920s and 1930s new houses were built around the old cottage, and the first wave of Fairmont homeowners moved in. Loula Norwood retained the house throughout her lifetime, then the Raleigh Savings and Loan bank managed it for her heirs. Apparently it was always a rental property. In the late 1920s the Sigma Tau Beta fraternity occupied the house. From 1930 to 1970 it was occupied by a succession of tenants, the longest term being salesman Frank T. Abbott and his wife, who occupied the house from 1950 to 1970.¹³ Norwood converted it to a duplex by the mid-1930s, by turning the front center bay window into a door for the downstairs unit, and using the original entrance as the door for the upstairs unit. In 1974 Mitchell Hazouri and his wife Sandra P. Hazouri purchased the property from Raleigh Savings and Loan Association.¹⁴ Unaware of the precise history of the house, they nonetheless admired its vintage architectural style, and they carefully refurbished it. Mitchell, only the second private owner of the cottage, continues to live there and to carefully maintain its architectural integrity.¹⁵

North Carolina gradually expanded the Agricultural Experiment program from the initial station to a network of sixteen stations across the state by 1937. Following the lean years of the Depression, the College Station, on its new site, and the other stations expanded their program through cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service and the Agricultural Extension program and through the introduction of many more agricultural programs at State

¹² Wake Co. Deed Book 512, 106 and 512, 123.

¹³ Raleigh City Directories, 1926-1977.

¹⁴ Wake County Deed Book 2280, 134.

¹⁵ Mitch Hazouri interview, Sept. 1, 2000. Mr. Hazouri recalled that Mrs. Norwood and her husband owned the house. She died in the late 1940s. He stated that he bought the property from the Norwood Trust, with the bank as trustee.

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College.¹⁶ The program that was the catalyst for the establishment of State College has grown and changed along with the college itself, and is now known as the N. C. Agricultural Research Service. Agricultural research still remains vital to the campus's (now North Carolina State University) educational mission.

Agricultural Experiment Stations: Agricultural and Architectural Context

The agricultural reform movement and the push for "scientific" farming began as a movement in England during the eighteenth century and was brought over to the United States during the last decades of the century. The movement began to flourish in the United States during the 1830s and 1840s through the work of gentleman farmers and agricultural societies. It peaked in the New England and mid-Atlantic regions during the mid-nineteenth century, and spread to the mid-west and south after the Civil War. During this era, many houses and outbuildings were drawn, designed, and built as model farm buildings. The farmhouse of the 1830s and 1840s, based on symmetrical classical architectural models, was a conceptual whole reflecting the integration of home and work typical of farm life. By the late 1800s the model farmhouse was a collection of specialized rooms that separated people not only by leisure and work activities, but also by age, class and sex. Although the urban parlor appeared in many of these model farmhouses, its stigma as a pretentious and superfluous affectation led to its redefinition as a more generalized sitting room in many model farmhouses of the late 1800s.¹⁷

The North Carolina Experiment Station cottage plan was consciously designed to be a model of both utility and stylish design for North Carolina rural dwellings. With its decorative exterior and floor plan featuring a side hall with front parlor, central dining room, and rear kitchen, the cottage resembles many standard urban houses of the period. Yet a number of features make it a farmhouse that its creator, Director Charles Dabney, Jr., thought that "any well-to-do farmer might imitate." The parlor, connected to the dining room by a set of double doors, functions as more of a sitting room or family room than as a formal parlor used only on important occasions. The parlor opens through floor-length windows to a spacious piazza wrapping around it. Both the front piazza and the rear piazza open the house to the sunlight and vistas of the countryside. The "private office" for the farm manager is situated overlooking the laboratory, away from the path of family life, with a door opening to the front piazza. The unknown designer of North Carolina's model farmhouse created an attractive hybrid of stylish urban dwelling and functional farmhouse. The cottage is eligible for the National Register for its statewide significance under criterion A for agriculture and criterion C for architecture as the first "experimental station" in North Carolina and the second in the nation.

¹⁶ Reagan, *North Carolina State University*, 105-217.

¹⁷ McMurry, *Families and Farmhouses in 19th Century American*, 5; chapter 5 "City Parlor, Country Sitting Room."

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N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station Cottage
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Section 9: Bibliography

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Wake County Deeds.

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N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station Cottage
Wake County, North Carolina

Section 10: Boundaries

Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property, Parcel #0794.15.72.2660, is shown on the attached Wake County Tax Map, outlined in black, at a scale of one-half inch = 143 feet.

Boundary Justification

The designated boundary includes the entire parcel of land that has been associated with the Agriculture Experiment Station cottage since 1926.

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Section Photos Page 12

N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station Cottage
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Photographs:

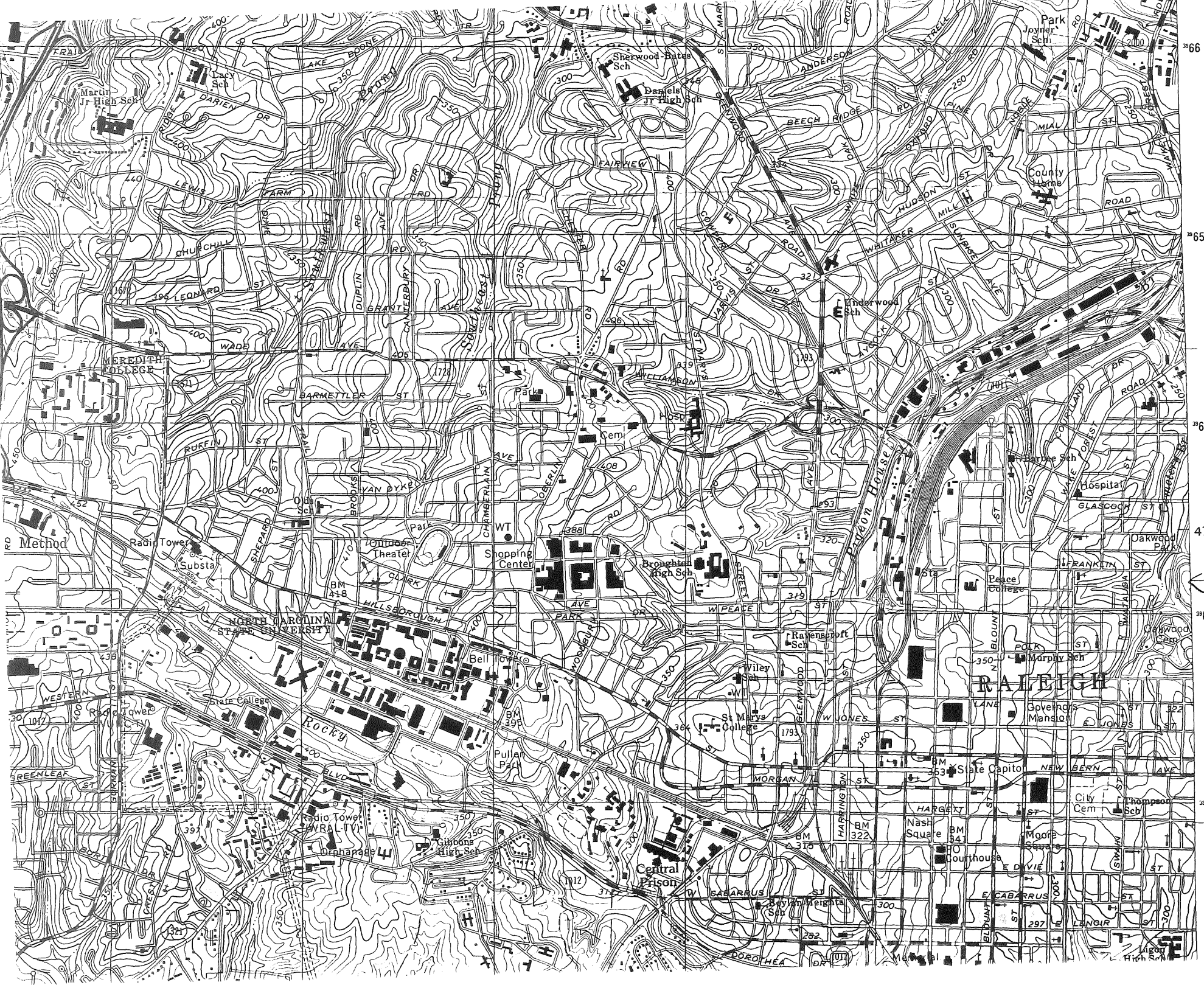
The following information pertains to all photographs:

Photographer: M. Ruth Little

Date: September 2000

Location of negatives: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh

- A. Overall view from south
- B. Streetscape from southeast
- C. Side and rear view, from east
- D. Detail of facade, west bay
- E. View of interior staircase
- F. View of dining room
- G. Office mantel
- H. Front bedroom mantel



N.C. Agricultural Experiment Station Cottage
Raleigh West Quad
17/770380/3963150

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