

APPENDIX B: National Register Forms

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Gray, George Edward, House

other names/site number Gray, Ronald, House/S-8148

2. Location

street & number North side of Rt 54, between Old Mill Bridge Rd. & Laws Point Dr. not for publication

city or town Bayville vicinity

state Delaware code DE county Sussex code 005 zip code 19975

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

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:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:) _____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

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
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	3	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	3	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: Single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: Secondary structure
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Storage
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Animal facility
- LANDSCAPE: Parking lot

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: Single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Business
- DOMESTIC: Mobile home camp
- LANDSACPE: Parking lot

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Colonial Revival
- Vernacular
- No Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Brick
- walls Wood Shingle
- Wood
- roof Asphalt Shingle
- other Weatherboard
- Metal

Narrative Description

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

See Continuation Sheets

8. Statement of Significance

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.)

Property is:

- 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.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Agriculture

Period of Significance

c. 1942 - c. 1945

c. 1945 - c. 1964

Significant Dates

1942

1945

1964

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

George Edward and Anna Lee Gray

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

Primary location of additional data

Gray, George Edward, House
Name of Property

Sussex County, DE
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 3.11 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	8
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5	2	4	8	2
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2	2	7	7	4	7
---	---	---	---	---	---

3

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5	2	6	0	5
---	---	---	---	---

2	2	7	6	2	0
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2

1	8
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5	2	5	7	4
---	---	---	---	---

2	2	7	7	5	7
---	---	---	---	---	---

4

1	8
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5	2	5	4	6
---	---	---	---	---

2	2	7	5	9	6
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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.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jennifer M. Holl/Historic Structures Specialist

organization McCormick Taylor, Inc. date January 2004 (revised June 2004)

street & number 2 Commerce Square, 2001 Market Street telephone 215.592.4200

city or town Philadelphia state PA zip code 19103

Additional Documentation

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)

Property Owner

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

name Ronald and Anna Lee Gray, and Carolyn G. Smith

street & number RR 1, Box 132 telephone (302) 436-8441

city or town Selbyville state DE zip code 19975

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.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 **Page** 1

Gray, George Edward, House Sussex County, Delaware

Description

The George Edward Gray House (S-8148) is a two and one-half story, c. 1942 Colonial Revival single-family dwelling with a vehicular garage, former feed warehouse, and guest cottage located along the north side of Route 54 in Baltimore Hundred, Sussex County, Delaware. George Edward Gray and his wife Anna Lee Gray built the dwelling, garage, feed warehouse, and guest cottage(s) between c. 1942 and c. 1946 (Oral history interview with Anna Lee Gray, June 2, 2004). The Gray House is situated on tax parcel 5-33-12-92.00 on a plot of 6.511 acres, which extends northward from Route 54 (Lighthouse Road). The former feed warehouse (located west of the dwelling on tax parcel 5-33-12-92.03) is partially rented out to tenants, and currently functions as a patio furniture business (“Hit the Deck”), and as administrative offices for a nearby mobile home park. This former feed warehouse was constructed c. 1945 and is historically associated with the house (both buildings are owned by the Gray family, and were constructed by George Edward and Anna Lee Gray); today, the dwelling and feed warehouse are located on two different tax parcels. Both the main dwelling and former feed warehouse feature generous setbacks from Route 54, and are accessed by a u-shaped gravel driveway. Mature trees, ornamental shrubbery, and a split-rail fence surround the Colonial Revival dwelling and garage.

The Gray House is a c. 1942, two and one-half story dwelling with a wood shingle exterior, and an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof with a brick foundation and an exterior brick chimney located on the side (west) façade. The front (south) façade fronts Route 54, and features three bays with a central, pedimented entry. A portecochere is located on the side (west) façade, while a screened-in single-story porch is seen of the opposing (east) façade, lending the Colonial Revival style dwelling a decidedly balanced feel. According to Anna Lee Gray, Ronald Gray’s grandfather purchased the land on which the Gray House is situated around 1938. George Edward and Anna Lee Gray (Ronald Gray’s parents) were married in April 1942, and began construction of their dwelling shortly thereafter. The house was finished by the fall of 1942; construction was allowed to continue despite a war moratorium on civilian building. The property was formerly purchased from George Edward Gray’s father by the couple in 1944 (Oral interview with Ann Lee Gray, June 2, 2004).

The first story of the dwelling features two single eight-over-eight double-hung wood sash windows with true wood divided lights, flanked by faux-louvered shutters. The central entry features a wood panel door, with an exterior door with twelve divided lights. Four sidelights surround the entry, and a decorative curved, wood portico is supported by slender double wood supports. The boxed wood supports for the portico rest on brick piers, and three brick stairs led up to the front entry. The second story features similar fenestration; it features three single eight-over-eight double-hung wood sash windows.

The side (east) façade features a single-story, two bay addition, the front portion of which functions as a summer porch. The porch has visible wood supports, and decorative geometric woodwork along the top and bottom. A roof deck on the second story features a simple wood balustrade. Two single eight-over-eight double-hung wood sash windows are located on the second and third stories of the side (east) façade. Exterior appearances suggest this porch addition was likely completed around the time of the construction of the main dwelling (c. 1942) or shortly thereafter to take advantage of ocean breezes.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Gray, George Edward, House Sussex County, Delaware

The opposing façade (west) contains a single vehicular porte-cochere. This porte-cochere features an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof, and is supported by simple boxed wood columns that rest on brick piers. Single eight-over-eight double-hung wood sash windows flank the exterior brick chimney on the first and second stories. Two single quarter round windows flank the chimney in the gable peak (**See Plates 1 & 2 for c. 1957 photo**).

A c. 1942, one and one-half story, two bay by three bay vehicular garage is located slightly northwest of the main dwelling. Based on physical evidence alone, this garage appears to have been built slightly later than main dwelling, but this is unsubstantiated through any other sources. The front (east) façade features two wood vehicular bays, while the side (south) façade contains three single, evenly spaced, six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows with faux-louvered shutters. A single six-over-six double-hung wood sash window is located in the gable peak too.

The tax parcel on which the George Edward Gray House is located (5-33-12-92.00) extends east across Gray's Lane; on the east side of Gray's Lane is a second dwelling (or guest cottage) with two associated sheds/storage outbuildings located to the east. This dwelling does not appear on a 1948 United States Geological Survey map; however, based on an oral history interview conducted with one of the current owners (Anna Lee Gray), the owner asserts that the guest cottage was built by her and her husband (George Edward Gray) c. 1946.¹ This dwelling is a one-story building with a moderately pitched side-gable roof covered with asphalt shingles; the eaves overhang slightly and end in a box cornice. An interior brick chimney is centered in the roof ridge. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered with vinyl siding. The vinyl windows are regular, and have one-over-one double-hung sash and simple surrounds; they are likely replacement windows. Each side façade has two windows. The rear (east) façade has three windows, with the central one slightly smaller than the others. The front (west) façade has two windows flanking a central door. The door has lights in the upper half and a storm door, and is sheltered by a cantilevered gable-roofed portico. The house is set back approximately forty feet from Gray's Lane on a lot with scattered landscaping consisting largely of bushes.

To the rear of the house, at a distance of approximately fifteen feet, are two large, adjacent shed outbuildings. The northernmost of the two has a front-gable roof and a single-leaf door centered on the front (west) façade. This building is covered with vinyl siding and has an asphalt shingle roof; these details reflect the main dwelling. The southern outbuilding is a gambrel-roofed shed with centered double barn-style doors on the front (west) façade, an asphalt shingle roof, and vertical flushboard. The secondary facades of both outbuildings are blank. These two outbuildings were constructed at a later date than the guest cottage, and may have been moved to the property.

Per the current property owner (Ronald Gray and his mother, Anna Lee Gray), the former feed warehouse was constructed west of the main Colonial Revival dwelling c. 1945 (on tax parcel 5-33-12-92.03). This former feed

¹ Based on an oral history interview conducted by Katie M. Diehl with Mrs. Anna Lee Gray on June 2, 2004, Mrs. Gray stated that there were originally two (2) guest cottages located east of Gray's Lane. One of the two guest cottages burned down; Mrs. Gray did not provide a specific date for this fire.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Gray, George Edward, House

Sussex County, Delaware

warehouse currently functions as the business “Hit the Deck,” (a patio furniture business) in the western half of the building; administrative offices for a mobile home park are located in the eastern portion of the building. This structure is one and one-half stories in height, features an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof, wood clapboard siding, and rests on elevated metal piers. This structure was built c. 1945 by George Edward and Anna Lee Gray and was used to store grain (mainly chicken feed), which was sold to local farmers around the Dirickson’s Neck/Fenwick area. The Grays were Ralston-Purina dealers, and also sold dog food, horse feed, and other types of related small animal feeds from c. 1945 through the 1960s (Oral interview with Anna Lee Gray, June 15, 2004). The building ceased to function as a feed warehouse in the 1960s, when a portion of it was leased out for commercial business and the remaining part (the eastern half) was retained by the Gray’s to function as the administrative offices for Shady Park mobile home park (Oral interview with Anna Lee Gray, June 2, 2004 and Oral interview with Carolyn Smith, June 9, 2004). Although this structure is historically associated with the George Edward Gray House, it should be noted that it is now located on a different tax parcel (5-33-12-92.03) than the main Colonial Revival dwelling, and is no longer functioning in an agricultural capacity.

The front (south) façade of the former feed house fronts Route 54 and features five bays. The eastern-most bay contains a paired, six-over-six double-hung wood sash window, and a six-light glazed and paneled pedestrian entry (for the Shady Park administrative office). The remaining four bays feature large sliding wood weatherboard doors, hinged on a top track. A modern wood deck is seen off the western-most two bays (for the “Hit the Deck” business). The side (east) façade features two paired six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows that flank a single, smaller double-hung wood sash window. Two single double-hung wood sash windows are evenly spaced in the gable peak. The opposing side (west) façade contains three single six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows on the first story, and two single evenly spaced double-hung wood sash windows in the gable peak. The entire structure is supported on large metal piers. A large gravel parking lot is seen south of the former feed warehouse, providing easy access from Route 54.

Overall, the former feed house retains a good degree of exterior integrity based on c. 1957 aerial photos of the Gray property (**See Plates 1 & 2**). The building retains integrity of exterior location; based on information gathered from oral history interviews with original builder and current owners, the interior layout of the rooms has likely changed since a tenant now occupies the western half of the building. The former feed house retains integrity of workmanship, design, materials, and association – the exterior wood deck located on the western end of the front (south) could be easily removed at a later date; the original siding, windows and doors remain, and the property is still owned by the same family who constructed it (Gray). The feeling and setting of the former feed house has however diminished, given the fact that it is no longer functioning in an agricultural capacity, beach tourism has increased along Route 54, and a modern car-wash is now located to the west.

A c. 1990 car wash is also located on the same tax parcel as the former feed warehouse (tax parcel 5-33-12-92.03). This structure is not a contributing feature to the George Edward Gray House, and was not evaluated as part of this nomination because it is less than fifty (50) years of age.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

Gray, George Edward, House Sussex County, Delaware

Statement of Significance

The George Edward Gray House is recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, as per the criteria set forth in the Regional Historic Context for Baltimore Hundred in the September 2003 *Route 54 Planning Study*, under Criterion A for agriculture and Criterion C for its Colonial Revival architecture. The Gray dwelling features characteristics associated with eligible dwellings with Colonial Revival detailing: it features a porte-cochere, an Adam-style entry, and double-hung wood sash eight-over-eight divided light windows, with a cedar shake exterior, and a wood frame side porch, and it is sited on a lot with mature trees, ornamental shrubs, and a split-rail fence in a suburban-like form, all indicative of the Colonial Revival period. This dwelling therefore has integrity as an example of a Colonial Revival dwelling, and significance because it embodies characteristics found in Colonial Revival style dwellings in Baltimore Hundred, Sussex County, around World War II.

The George Edward Gray House is also recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with local agriculture. Based on oral history interviews with the current owners and builders, the Gray feed warehouse functioned as an important chicken/grain warehouse in the Dirickson Neck area from c. 1945 – c. 1964. Not only did the Grays raise their own broilers and Black Angus cows on their property, but they also operated a Ralston-Purina grain warehouse that serviced local broiler farmers throughout Baltimore Hundred and northern Maryland (approximately a 12-15 mile radius from their place of business). The feed warehouse on the George Edward Gray property therefore reflects the importance of the broiler industry in Baltimore Hundred, Sussex County during the mid-twentieth century.²

The Period of Significance of the Gray property is when the main Colonial Revival dwelling (c. 1942) was constructed through c. 1964, when the Gray family stopped operating their Ralston-Purina feed warehouse and likewise ceased their own poultry and cattle agricultural operations. The Colonial Revival dwelling, former feed warehouse and vehicular garage are contributing features, while the guest cottage and two (2) associated outbuildings east of Gray's Lane are noncontributing features, since they are not otherwise architecturally significant or outstanding, and do not directly contribute or are associated with the agricultural history of the Gray property.

The George Edward Gray House is not known to be associated with a person or persons of local, state, or national significance on which scholarly judgment has been rendered; no information has come to light that suggests that the Gray family was been prominent in the agricultural development of Baltimore Hundred or Sussex County (Criterion B). Construction methods and materials are commonly known and would not likely yield new information. Owing to prior ground disturbance, there is little probability that new information will result from any archaeological testing performed in the vicinity of the property (Criterion D).

² The Gray's nine broiler houses and cows can be seen in the c. 1957 aerial photo of the property (See Plates 1 & 2).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Gray, George Edward, House Sussex County, Delaware

Historical Background and Significance

Baltimore Hundred is located along the southeastern coast of Sussex County, Delaware. As part of both the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp (Eastern) Zone and the Coastal Zone as identified in the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Plan*, Baltimore Hundred's history is tied to the natural features of the landscape. Scattered European settlements (Dutch, English, and Scotch-Irish) appeared in Delaware near coastal bays and river inlets during the seventeenth century; although Native American groups continued to live in the area, their way of life had been dramatically altered by the middle part of the eighteenth century. Baltimore Hundred's boundary was much contested through the eighteenth century, with both the colonies of Delaware and Maryland claiming the area; it was not until 1775 that Worcester County, Maryland, released its claims to the land and ceded the territory to Delaware (Scharf, p. 1339). The George Edward Gray House is located west of Fenwick Island, and a short distance north from the border of Delaware and Maryland.

With the exception of small, linear roadside towns that grew around transportation routes, many inhabitants in Baltimore Hundred clung to historic settlement patterns and gravitated toward rural, agricultural pursuits, even in the early twentieth century. The advent and affordability of the automobile, coupled with an improved highway system, prompted the development of truck farming by mid-century, and ultimately the development of the commercial chicken broiler industry proved to be "one of the most significant events in the evolution of Delaware commercial agriculture" that helped replace waning maritime interests (Herman & Lanier, p. 238-239). The chicken feed house that was constructed west of the Gray House was likely built in response better transportation networks, and the increase in local broiler chicken production prior to World War II.

The George Edward Gray House is a significant example of Colonial Revival architecture. Early examples of Colonial Revival architecture from the period of Urbanization and Early Suburbanization (1880-1940 +/-) had exaggerated elements of Georgian and Adam styles; by 1915, the *White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs* had encouraged builders to take a more sympathetic, restrained approach (McAlester, p. 326). Later examples of the Colonial Revival style were influenced by the Great Depression of the 1930s, and World War II – these events prompted a further simplification of side-gable building styles with simple architectural details, suggesting their "colonial precedents rather than closely mirroring them" (McAlester, p. 326).

Potentially eligible examples of Colonial Revival architecture to the *National Register of Historic Places* should have integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, association, materials and workmanship, without significant unsympathetic twentieth or twenty-first century additions that obscure their original form and function. Porches may be screened in, but infilled porches or bays are usually unacceptable for eligibility. Earlier examples of Colonial Revival architecture should have a hipped roof, preferably with an intact, full-width front wood porch and foursquare massing; later examples of this type should show more restrained features and a side-gable roof.

these changes in local broiler production, and ultimately suffered its demise as larger agribusiness interests overtook smaller warehouses and poultry operations.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9, 10 **Page** 8

Gray, George Edward House Sussex County, Delaware
Bibliography

Ames, David, et al. *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan*. Newark, DE: Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, University of Delaware, June 1989.

Goodhall Studios, Rehoboth Beach, DE. June 14, 1957 aerial photo of the George Edward Gray House. Photo courtesy of Mr. Jack Smith.

Herman, Bernard & Rebecca Siders, et al. *Historic Context Master Reference and Summary*. Newark, DE: Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, College of Urban Affairs and Public Policy, University of Delaware, June 1989.

Lanier, Gabrielle & Bernard L. Herman. *A Field Guide to Delaware Architecture*. Newark, DE: University of Delaware. Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, 1992.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2000.

National Register Bulletin. *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1998.

Oral history interview, conducted by Katie M. Diehl with owner Anna Lee Gray, June 2, 2004.

Oral history interview, conducted by Jennifer M. Holl with owner Carolyn Smith, June 9, 2004.

Oral history interview, conducted by Jennifer M. Holl with owner Anna Lee Gray, June 15, 2004.

Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of Delaware 1609-1888*. Philadelphia, PA: L.J. Richards & Company, 1888.

Tomhave, A.E. "The Poultry Industry in Delaware During the Last Fifty Years (1900-1950)." *Delaware Notes*. Published by the University of Delaware Press, 24th Series, 1951.

Verbal Boundary Description

In accordance with "National Register Bulletin: Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties (Revised 1997)," consideration was given to the distribution of resources, current legal boundaries, historic boundaries, natural and cultural features. The proposed boundary for the George Edward Gray House is a rectangle that starts at the intersection of the west edge of Gray's Lane and the northern right-of-way of Route 54. It continues counterclockwise heading north along the western side of Gray's Lane for approximately 260

feet, then turns ninety degrees to the west, following the southern boundary of the dirt access road north of the house for approximately 520 feet, then reaches a point in the northwest corner, northwest of the former feed warehouse, and continues south for approximately 240 feet, turns ninety degrees to the east and continues along

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 10 **Page** 9
number

Gray, George Edward House

Sussex County, Delaware

the DelDOT right-of-way line for approximately 588 feet, roughly parallel to Route 54 (Lighthouse Road), to the point where it began. The National Register boundary encompasses approximately 3.11-acres on tax parcels 5-33-12-92.0 and 5-33-12-92.03 (**See attached Site Plan for depiction boundary**).

Boundary Justification

This boundary is sufficient to convey its significance under Criteria A and C. It encompasses the Colonial Revival dwelling, vehicular garage and former feed warehouse west of the dwelling and the associated landscaping features and approximately 3.11-acres of land surrounding the dwelling historically associated with the house, and excludes the land north to Dirickson Creek (which is now Shady Park, Inc., a mobile home park). The National Register boundary was drawn around only the significant, contributing features of the George Edward Gray House, and purposefully omits extraneous land to the north because that land does not contribute to the Colonial Revival architecture of the George Edward Gray House (Criterion C) or the property's association with the chicken feed business (Criterion A). The u-shaped driveway to the south of the dwelling and garage was included because aerial photographic evidence from c. 1957 suggests that this feature is original to the construction of the house; the National Register boundary roughly follows the perimeter of the fence around the property as seen in the c. 1957 aerial photograph (**See Plates 1 & 2**). The southern edge of the proposed National Register Boundary roughly follows the DelDOT Right-of-Way along Route 54 (Lighthouse Road).

This boundary was prepared in accordance with the guidelines enumerated in the National Register Bulletin: *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*.

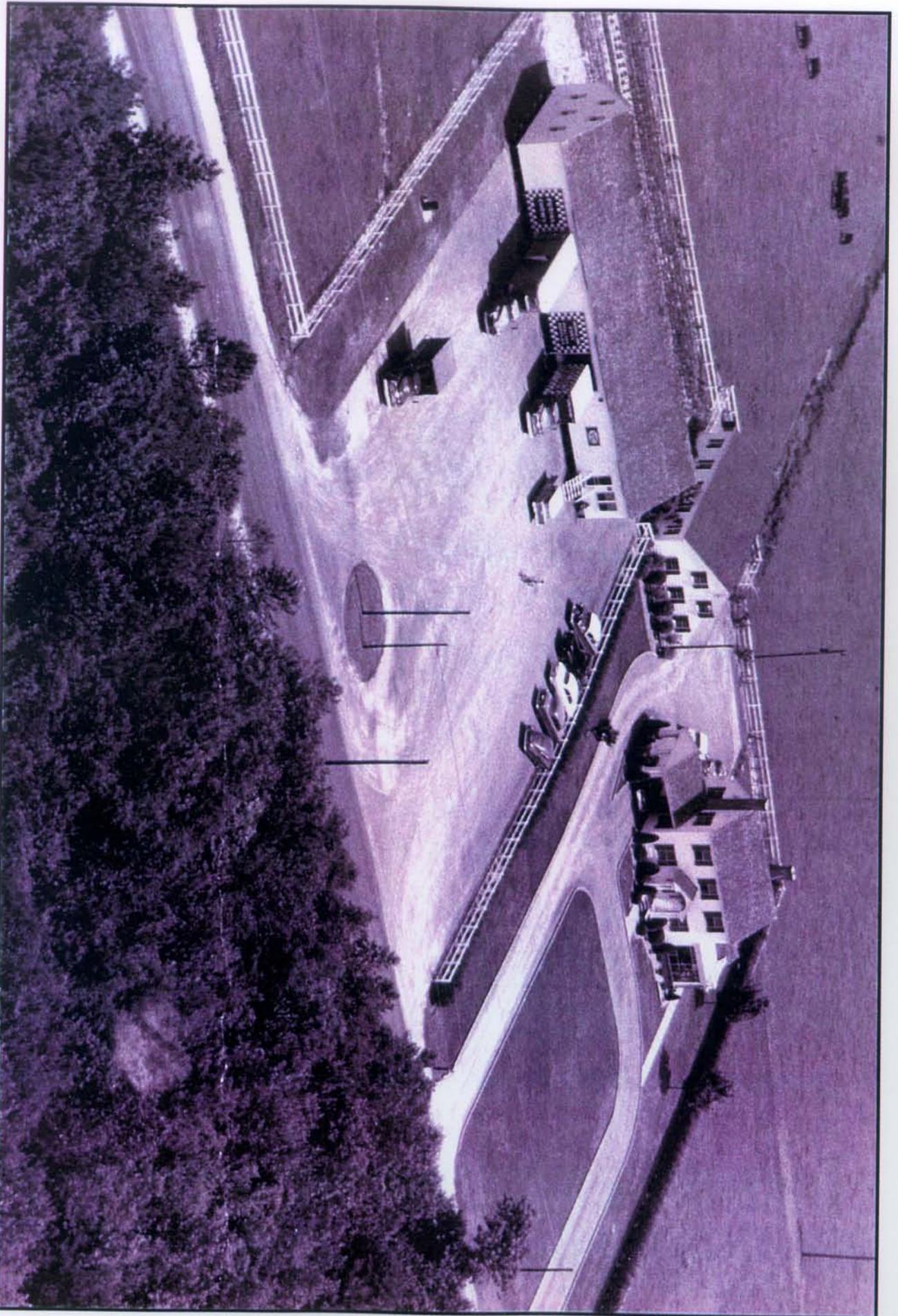


Plate 1

George Edward Gray House (S-8148)
Looking northeast.

Aerial Photo courtesy of Jack Smith, c. 1957

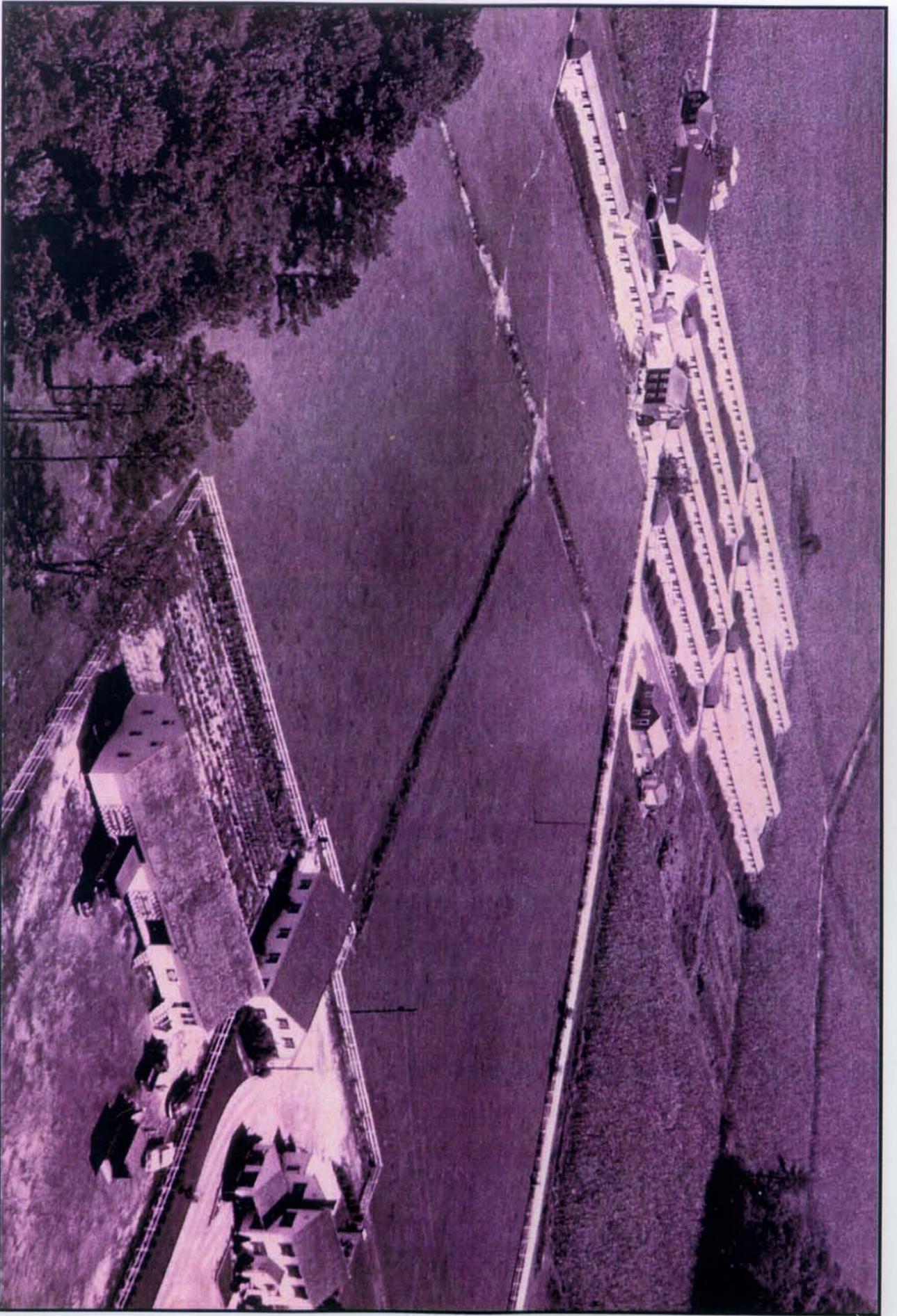


Plate 2

George Edward Gray House (S-8148)

Looking east,

Note chicken houses (now demolished)

Aerial Photo courtesy of Jack Smith, c. 1957



Photo 1: Elevation view, front (south) façade, looking north from opposing side of Route 54, near Salty Way (tax parcel 5-33-12-92).



Photo 2: Lateral view from driveway, front (south) façade and side (east) façade, looking northwesterly (tax parcel 5-33-12-92).



Photo 3: Lateral view, front (south) façade and side (west) façade porte-cochere, looking northeast from driveway (tax parcel 5-33-12-92). The proposed National Register boundary follows along the fence line seen here.



Photo 4: Context overview, looking northwest from Route 54.

Photographer: Jennifer M. Holl & Katie M. Diehl

Date: January 16, 2003, April 27, 2004 & June 4, 2004



Photo 5: Former feed warehouse (now "Hit the Deck" and Shady Park Office), located west of the main dwelling. Front (south) and side (east) façade, looking north from parking lot (located on tax parcel 5-33-12-92.03).



Photo 6: Former feed house, located west of the main dwelling, looking northeast from gravel parking lot at front (south) and side (west) façades (tax parcel 5-33-12-92.03).

Photographer: Jennifer M. Holl & Katie M. Diehl
Date: January 16, 2003, April 27, 2004 & June 4, 2004



Photo 7: Rear of main Colonial Revival dwelling and side façade of garage, taken from Gray's Lane, looking southwesterly (tax parcel 5-33-12-92). The proposed National Register boundary follows along the south side of the dirt access road to the north of the dwelling.



Photo 8: Guest cottage (located on tax parcel 5-33-12-92, east of Gray's Lane), looking northeast. The mobile homes seen in the background (Shady Park) are located on a different tax parcel.



Photo 9: Looking northeast at two outbuildings located to the east of the guest cottage (tax parcel 5-33-12-92).



Photo 10: Looking south down Grays Lane, toward Route 54. The proposed National Register boundary follows the western side of this lane (seen right).



Photo 11: Looking northeast at the side (west) façade of the former feed warehouse (located on tax parcel 5-33-12-92.03).



Photo 12: Looking southeast at the rear (north) and side (west) facades of the former feed warehouse (located on tax parcel 5-33-12-92.03).



Photo 13: Looking north at the front (south) façade of the former feed warehouse (detail), located on tax parcel 5-33-12-92.03, west of the Colonial Revival dwelling.

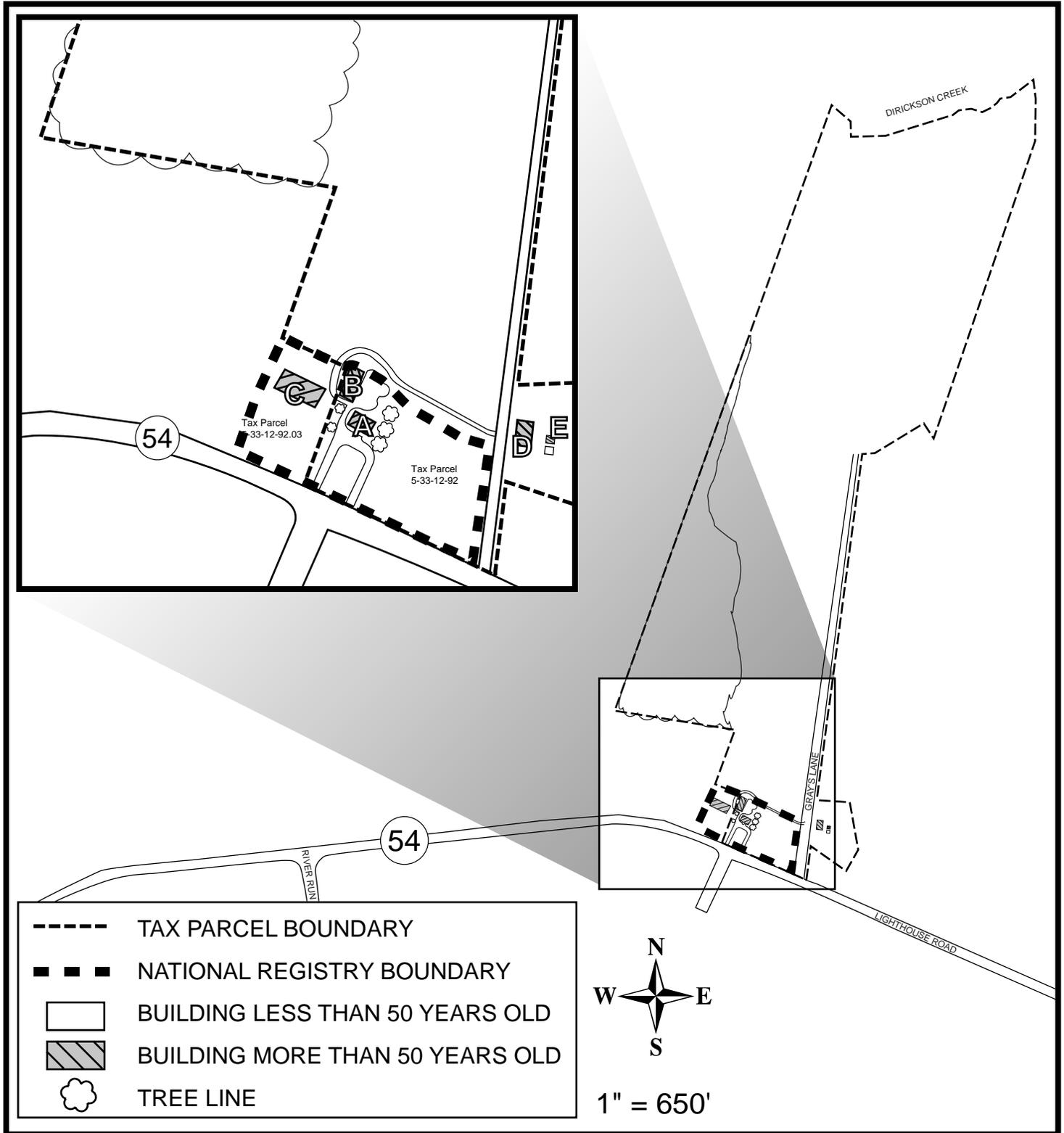


Photo 14: Looking north at sliding door on front (south) façade of the former feed warehouse, located on tax parcel 5-33-12-92.03.

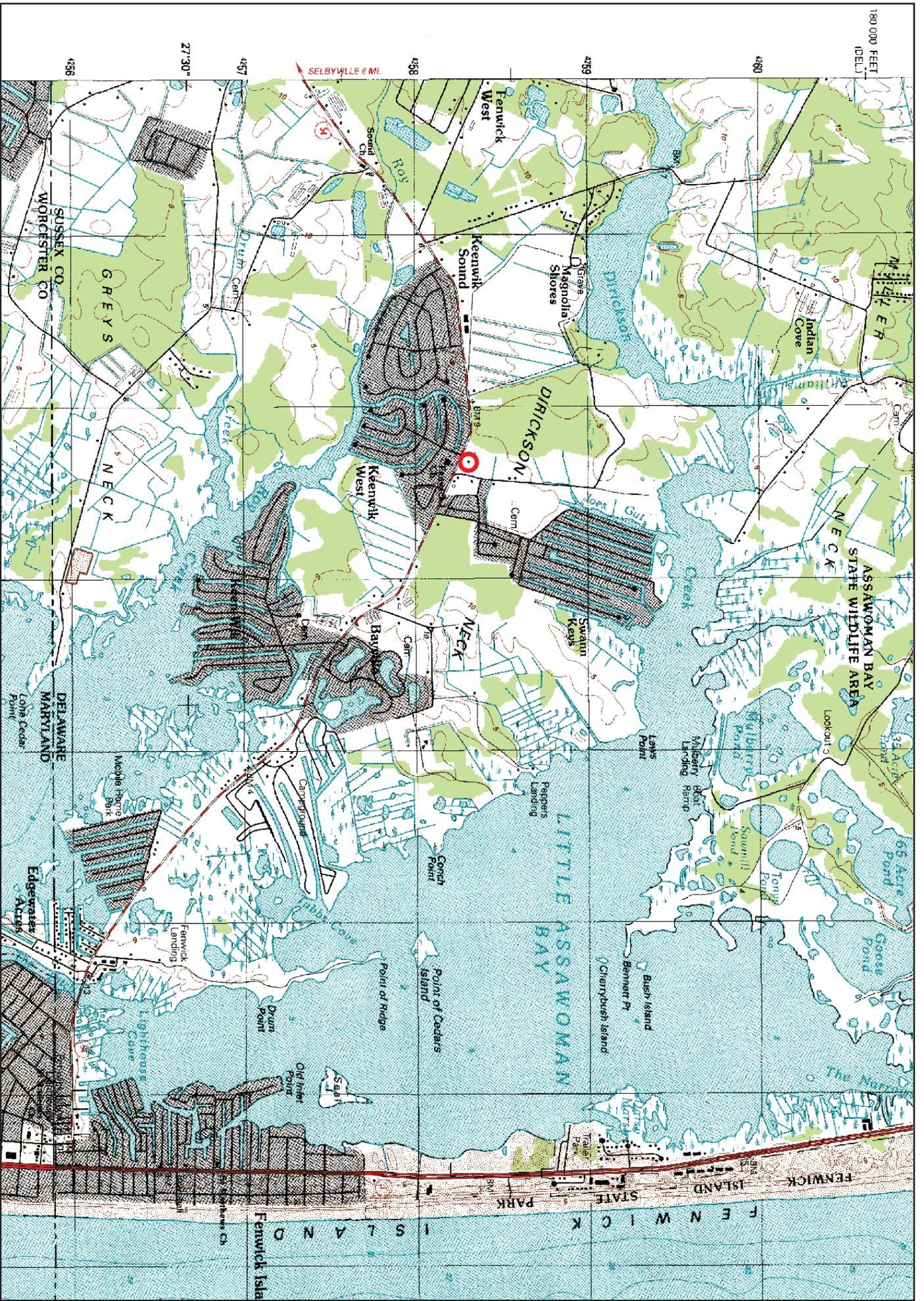
Photographer: Jennifer M. Holl & Katie M. Diehl

Date: January 16, 2003, April 27, 2004 & June 4, 2004

Gray, George Edward, House



- KEY:
- A: c.1942 Colonial Revival Building
 - B: c.1942 garage
 - C: c.1945 feed warehouse
 - D: c.1946 Guest Cottage
 - E: sheds/outbuildings



Gray, George Edward, House
 Sussex County, DE

Zone: 18
 UTM: N-227670
 E-52556



Assawoman Bay, MD-DE
 USGS Quadrangle
 1992

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Adkins Farm

other names/site number S-2089, S-2099 and S-2100

2. Location

street & number N. side of Rt 54, at intersection of Bayville Rd (County Rd 58B) not for publication

city or town Bayville vicinity

state Delaware code DE county Sussex code 005 zip code 19975

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

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:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:) _____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

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
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	0	buildings
0	0	sites
6	3	structures
0	0	objects
9	3	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Storage

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Animal facility

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural field

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Storage

VACANT/NOT IN USE

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural field

TRANSPORTATION: Road-related (vehicular)

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Bungalow/Craftsman

Vernacular: I-House

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Wood Shake

Aluminum

roof Asphalt Shingle

other Wood Shingle

Metal

Narrative Description

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

See Continuation Sheets

8. Statement of Significance

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.)

Property is:

- 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.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agricultural Complex

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1880 - c. 1950

Significant Dates

c. 1880

1912

1939

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

Primary location of additional data

Adkins Farm

Name of Property

Sussex County, DE

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 40.01 Acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	8
---	---

5	1	8	6	6
---	---	---	---	---

2	2	8	6	6	8
---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone

Easting

Northing

3

1	8
---	---

5	2	4	4	4
---	---	---	---	---

2	2	8	3	7	6
---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone

Easting

Northing

2

1	8
---	---

5	2	3	3	1
---	---	---	---	---

2	2	8	9	2	4
---	---	---	---	---	---

4

1	8
---	---

5	2	2	0	4
---	---	---	---	---

2	2	8	3	7	7
---	---	---	---	---	---

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.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jennifer M. Holl/Historic Structures Specialist

organization McCormick Taylor, Inc. date January 2004 (Revised June 2004)

street & number 2 Commerce Square, 2001 Market Street telephone 215.592.4200

city or town Philadelphia state PA zip code 19103

Additional Documentation

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)

Property Owner

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

name Stiles W. Adkins

street & number RR 1, Box 300A telephone N/A

city or town Selbyville state DE zip code 19975

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Adkins Farm Sussex County, Delaware

Description (con't.)

Bayville Road (County Road 58B), and terminates at the c. 1880 I-house known as “The Ranch” (**See attached Site Plan**). Based on historic USGS mapping from 1946 and 1972, and a c. 1962 photographic aerial map, it appears as though this dirt driveway may have once functioned as the principle point of access for the two older dwellings (the c. 1912 bungalow and c. 1880 I-house) associated with the Adkins Farm. Bayville Road (County Road 58B) does not appear to have been a paved part of the DelDOT road network until after c. 1962.³

Northeast of the bungalow dwelling (on tax parcel 5-33-20-02) are two structures. Closest to the house is a one story, one bay by one bay corn crib. This structure features wood clapboard siding, a replacement door along the front (west) façade, and a side gable, asphalt shingle roof. Like the other corn cribs, this structure may have been relocated on the same property, or brought to the property from elsewhere. It is no longer being used to store grain, and it appears to have been built during the early twentieth century. East of the corn crib, there is a one and one-half story, five-bay farm equipment shed. The front (south) façade is open, and has metal supports to separate the bays. The first story of the structure is painted concrete block, while the gable peak has shingles. The side gable roof has exposed rafter tails, and a corrugated metal sheathing. The fifth bay on the eastern-most end has a raised shed roof to accommodate larger farm equipment (such as tractors). Based on physical evidence, this structure was likely constructed c. 1950.

East of Bayville Road (County Road 58B) is an abandoned two and one-half story, c. 1880 I-house known as “The Ranch.” This dwelling is three bays by two bays in width, and has a brick foundation, cedar wood shake exterior, one-over-one double-hung windows, an interior ridge brick chimney, and an asphalt-shingle, side gable roof. The front (north) façade features a central paneled entry, and single two-over-two double-hung windows on the first and second floors. On the rear (south) façade, there is a one story, one bay by one bay ell-addition with an asphalt-shingle, gable roof addition. This dwelling likely once functioned as the main dwelling for the entire Adkins Farm complex, but today it is in need of repair and remains unoccupied.

Tax Parcel 5-33-20-2

This tax parcel is approximately 6.91 acres and is located along the northeast and northwest corners of Route 54 and Bayville Road (County Road 58B). This parcel contains some tillable farmland, a large one-story, gable roof chicken house with a corrugated metal exterior fronting Route 54, and a bungalow dwelling with

subject parcel which have a total capacity of approximately 20,300 broilers” are noted (Property 2). Although the poultry houses “are older, they are up to date as far a[s] current requirements for a poultry operation. However, their age is a negative factor in overall value” (Property 1). Based on an oral history interview with Stiles Adkins on January 16, 2003, these poultry houses were burned for hygienic reasons several years earlier. It is not known why the c. 1880 I-house dwelling is not cited in the 1995 inventory.

³ As late as 1964 on a “General Highway Map of Sussex County,” County Road 58B (Bayville Road) is depicted in a light brown color as a “other state road,” leading to the assumption that it was not paved until after c. 1964.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Adkins Farm Sussex County, Delaware

Description (con't.)

supporting outbuildings. Mr. Stiles Adkins currently resides at the c. 1912 single-family bungalow dwelling, located on the northwest corner of Route 54 and Bayville Road (County Road 58B). This bungalow is a two-story, three bay dwelling with aluminum exterior siding, rock-faced concrete block foundation, and an asphalt-shingle, hipped roof with dormers. The front (south) façade fronts Route 54, and features a full-width, hipped roof porch, and scalloped wood shingles on the first floor. The western-most bay contains a vinyl sash replacement bay window; the center bay features a paneled door, flanked by full-length faux-louvered shutters. The eastern-most bay contains a Craftsman-style fixed-light window with vertical wood bars. The porch itself appears to be reconstructed. It features wood decking, simple wood stiles and handrails, and decorative gingerbread work in the corners along the turned wood supports. The second story features a tripartite, asphalt-shingle, hipped roof dormer. The dormer features three six-over-one vinyl sash replacement windows, flanked by faux-louvered shutters.

The side (west) façade is clad in aluminum siding, and features regular fenestration. The first floor contains single, paired, and bay vinyl sash windows with snap-in muntins, and faux-louvered shutters. The second story contains a hipped roof dormer with a tripartite, six-over-one vinyl sash window with faux-louvered shutters. The opposing side façade (east) façade features two single, one paired, and a bay window along the first story, and a hipped roof dormer on the second floor with a single six-over-one vinyl sash replacement window with faux-louvered shutters. All of these windows (with the exception of one Craftsman-style window on the first floor with vertical wood bars) are vinyl sash replacement windows with snap-in muntins and faux-louvered shutters. The rear (north) façade contains two single one-over-one vinyl sash replacement windows, flanked by a replacement glazed and paneled door. The second story contains a hipped roof dormer with a tripartite Craftsman-style window. These windows are original, four-over-one double-hung wood sash windows, flanked by faux-louvered shutters. An interior brick slope chimney rises near the center ridge line.

A pair of corn cribs, now used for storage, is located north of the dwelling. The front (south) façade features a modern replacement door. The exteriors of both of structures are sheathed in clapboard and they both feature an asphalt shingle, front gable roof. The side (east) façade of the eastern-most structure has a decorative one-over-one replacement window with four-light snap-in muntins. Based on agricultural patterns of Baltimore Hundred, these early twentieth century structures may have been moved around the property, or purchased and brought to the property at a later date.

East of the dwelling is a modern two bay vehicular garage. This structure faces west, and features a two-bay vehicular fiberglass door, vinyl exterior siding, front gable, asphalt shingle roof, and rests on a concrete slab foundation. A paneled and glazed pedestrian door is seen of the side (north) façade. Based on physical evidence, this structure appears to have been built c. 1990.

On the northeast corner of Route 54 and Bayville Road (County Road 58B) is an abandoned chicken house. This chicken house was likely constructed after WWII, given its large nature and building materials. This

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Adkins Farm Sussex County, Delaware

Description (con't.)

chicken house has not been in use in many years, and is so deteriorated in places that the metal structural supports are failing. Based on physical evidence and photographic aerial mapping from 1962, several additional chicken houses were once located east of this extant broiler house; these structures were either burned or deteriorated.

Tax Parcel 5-33-20-3

This tax parcel contains one c. 1939 Colonial Revival dwelling and two outbuildings, and is situated on approximately six acres on the north side of Route 54, east of Bayville Road (County Road 58B), and north of the intersection of Route 54 and Keenwick Road (County Road 58C). The main dwelling fronts Route 54, and open farm fields are located to the north

According to an oral interview with the current owner, Stiles Adkins, this dwelling was constructed c. 1939. Sussex County Will Book 265, Page 44 cites a construction date for this dwelling as c. 1935. "Schedule A/Real Estate" in Sussex County Will Book 265, Page 44 states that tax parcel 5-33-20-3 contained "6 acres with improvements consisting of a two story dwelling, one detached garage and small storage building on the north side of Route 54" and values the property at \$120,000 at the time of Wilfred J. Adkins death on December 16, 1994. The two and one-half story, three bay by two bay, asphalt shingle, side gabled Colonial Revival dwelling has a cedar shake exterior, brick exterior chimney, and a brick foundation. The front (south) façade features the original wood panel center entry, surrounded by a four-light wood transom, and flush wood pilasters and a flush wood triangular pediment. West and east of the center entry are tripartite six-over-six double hung wood sash windows, flanked by faux-louvered shutters. The second story contains four single, evenly spaced, six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows with faux-louvered shutters. The first floor consists of a utility room, kitchen, dining room, half bath and living room (with fireplaces), while the second floor features three bedrooms and one full bathroom. Most of the interior walls and ceilings throughout the dwelling are plaster, and the floors on the first floor are carpet over oak, and carpet over pine on the second floor. There is a basement under a portion of the dwelling and a full attic on the third story.⁴

The side (west) façade features a small one bay by one bay, one and one-half story gable roof addition off the northern-most bay. This façade features single six-over-six and eight-over-eight double hung, wood sash windows with faux-louvered shutters. A lunette outlet ventilator is seen in the gable peak. The opposing side façade (east) has half gable roof addition along the first story, which functions as an open porch. A twelve-light wood paneled and glazed door is located in the southern-most bay on the first story; the remainder of the

⁴ This information concerning the interior was taken directly from the Sussex County Will Book 265, Page 44, for Wilfred J. Adkins, "Property 3," dated September 22, 1995. The author did not gain access to the interior of this dwelling during field survey work in January 2003. No other details were gleaned about the property from the will of Wilfred J. Adkins than what is presented within this National Register form; please refer to Sussex County Will Book 265, Page 44 for the exact text.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7, 8 Page 5

Adkins Farm Sussex County, Delaware

Description (con't.)

windows along this façade are six-over-six, double hung, wood sash windows. A lunette outlet ventilator is seen in the gable peak.

The rear (north) façade has irregular fenestration, and a brick exterior chimney. A one and one-half story, one bay by three bay addition is seen off the first floor of the back façade. The first story contains a paired eight by eight light window in the western-most bay, a six-over-six double hung wood sash window and a recessed pedestrian entry in the center two bays, and two single six-light fixed windows flanking the brick exterior chimney on the eastern end. The second story contains three single six-over-six double hung wood sash windows.

Northwest of the main dwelling are two outbuildings. A one and one-half story double bay vehicular garage is located at the end of the paved driveway. The front (south) façade faces Route 54. This structure is clad in wood clapboard, and features a front gable, wood shingle roof. This structure appears to rest on a concrete slab, and likely dates to the mid-twentieth century.

East of the garage is a one story, one bay by one bay former corn crib. This structure has a wood weatherboard door on the front (south) façade and is clad in wood clapboard exterior siding. It features a front gable, wood shingle roof, exposed rafter tails, and a four-over-four double hung wood sash window on the side (east) façade. Based on physical evidence, this structure likely dates to the early twentieth century, and could have been relocated to the property at a later date.

Overall, this dwelling is in good condition, and requires only ongoing routine maintenance. Shaped ornamental bushes surround the front façade of the dwelling, and open field are located north of the house.

Statement of Significance

The Adkins Farm is recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, as per the criteria set forth in the Regional Historic Context for Baltimore Hundred in the September 2003 *Route 54 Planning Study*, under Criterion A as an Agricultural Complex and under Criterion C for its architecture. The Adkins property is one of the few functioning Agricultural Complexes located along the Route 54 corridor; it continues to be farmed, and maintains the outbuildings, spatial relationships and associative characteristics expected of eligible Agricultural Complexes in Baltimore Hundred from the Period of Urbanization and Early Suburbanization (1880-1940 +/-; Criterion A). The Adkins Farm maintains a relatively high degree of integrity of setting, location, workmanship, design, materials, association and feeling as a former chicken farm.

The Adkins dwelling (on tax parcel 5-33-20-3) features characteristics associated with eligible dwellings with Colonial Revival detailing: it features an Adam-inspired entry, and double-hung wood sash six-over-six divided

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Adkins Farm Sussex County, Delaware

light windows, with a cedar shake exterior, and a wood frame side porch, and it is sited on a lot with, ornamental shrubs, and a split-rail fence in a suburban-like form, all indicative of the Colonial Revival period. This dwelling therefore has integrity as an example of a Colonial Revival dwelling, and significant because it embodies characteristics found in Colonial Revival style dwellings in Baltimore Hundred, Sussex County, prior to World War II. In addition, the I-house dwelling and bungalow/Craftsman inspired dwelling (on tax parcels 5-33-19-25 and 5-33-20-2) are both significant examples of their respective building types (Criterion C).

The Period of Significance of this property is when the original I-house dwelling (c. 1880) was first constructed to c. 1950 (approximately fifty years from present), since agricultural activities were still taking place on the property through the mid-twentieth century. The Adkins Farm is not known to be directly associated with a person or persons of local, state, or national significance (Criterion B). Construction methods and materials are commonly known and would not likely yield new information. Owing to prior ground disturbance, there is little probability that new information will result from any archaeological testing performed in the vicinity of the property (Criterion D).

Historical Background and Significance

Baltimore Hundred is located along the southeastern coast of Sussex County, Delaware. As part of both the Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp (Eastern) Zone and the Coastal Zone as identified in the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic Plan*, Baltimore Hundred's history is tied to the natural features of the landscape. Scattered European settlements (Dutch, English, and Scotch-Irish) appeared in Delaware near coastal bays and river inlets during the seventeenth century; although Native American groups continued to live in the area, their way of life had been dramatically altered by the middle part of the eighteenth century. Baltimore Hundred's boundary was much contested through the eighteenth century, with both the colonies of Delaware and Maryland claiming the area; it was not until 1775 that Worcester County, Maryland, released its claims to the land and ceded the territory to Delaware (Scharf, p. 1339). The Adkins Farm is located approximately two miles west of Fenwick Island, and a short distance north from the border of Delaware and Maryland.

One of the emergent property types along the Route 54 corridor that typically dates to the period of Industrialization and Early Urbanization (1830-1880 +/-) is the Agricultural Complex.⁵ An Agricultural Complex is composed of a farmstead with one or more dwellings on the property, along with yards, gardens,

⁵ The following discussion of the Agricultural Complex property type is derived from Lu Ann De Cunzo and Ann Marie Garcia's October 1992 *Historic Context: The Archaeology of Agriculture and Rural Life, New Castle and Kent Counties, Delaware, 1830-1940*; this same definition of an Agricultural Complex was used again by De Cunzo & Garcia in their August 1993 report "*Neither a Desert Nor A Paradise*;" *Historic Context For The Archaeology Of Agriculture And Rural Life, Sussex County, Delaware, 1770-1940*. While the original context focused on the northern two-thirds of Delaware, the "social and cultural aspects of farm life" as developed in the report can be refined with modification to Baltimore Hundred, Sussex County, Delaware area (De Cunzo & Garcia, p. i). In addition, John Bedell's *Historic Context: The Archaeology of Farm and Rural Dwelling Sites in New Castle and Kent Counties, Delaware 1730-1770 and 1770-1830* (2002) also helped inform, to a lesser degree, the definition of an Agricultural Complex within this report. Meetings with MTA, DelDOT, and the Delaware SHPO in December 2002 and May 2003 encouraged a focus on the evaluation of agricultural resources functionally, rather than stylistically.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Adkins Farm Sussex County, Delaware

fences, ditches, wells, and other standing “domestic and agricultural outbuildings” (De Cunzo & Garcia, p. 234-5). Most Agricultural Complexes from this time period featured vernacular I-house dwellings that the farm owner is presumed to have lived in (*See the discussion which follows concerning I-houses*). Other dwellings such as tenant houses or farm manager houses may have been located on the property which date to this time period, but most are anticipated to have been razed, moved, or deteriorated (De Cunzo & Garcia, p. 235).

Domestic and agricultural outbuildings such as corn stacks (houses), small barns, sheds, granaries, hay poles, and root houses are also expected features of intact nineteenth century Agricultural Complexes – however, due to their often impermanent nature, weather events, and changes in agricultural technology, few are expected to have survived into the twenty-first century. According to De Cunzo and Garcia, “utilitarian and nonutilitarian spaces and features directly associated with these buildings—landscaped lawns, yards, and gardens; kitchen gardens; work yards; animal pens; wells and other water sources; drives, lanes, and paths; trash and other waste disposal area and features” are all key features spatially to the farmstead plan of Agricultural Complexes (De Cunzo & Garcia, p. 235). Agricultural fields, wood lots, marshes, ditches, streams, and orchards are all important natural features of Agricultural Complexes as well, which contribute to the overall setting and feeling of a property (De Cunzo & Garcia, p. 235). Agricultural Complexes derive their primary definition and meaning from the function and activities that took place or continue to take place on them; the style and integrity of the dwellings and supporting domestic and agricultural outbuildings play a lesser role in assessing the eligibility of an Agricultural Complex.⁶ “Comparative information” is also important to consider when evaluating all property and usage types within this Historic Context for the Route 54 Project (National Register Bulletin: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, p. 47). If an Agricultural Complex (or any other property type) is a “rare surviving example of its type” that may “justify accepting a greater degree of alteration or fewer features” (provided that “enough of the property survives for it to be a significant resource”), then that resource may be considered eligible because it may be one of a few examples that is able to “convey its historic character or information” along Route 54 corridor in Baltimore Hundred (National Register Bulletin: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, p. 47). The Adkins Farm is one of the sole surviving examples of an Agricultural Complex along Route 54, and especially significant given the fact that it is only two miles away from the growing beach development associated with nearby Fenwick Island.

Physical characteristics are therefore only a part of the entire Agricultural Complex. “Associative characteristics,” such as documentary research, tax assessment records, probate and Orphans’ Court records, deeds, wills, maps and atlases, oral histories, and published and unpublished primary history sources are also needed to substantiate the significance of Agricultural Complexes (De Cunzo and Garcia, p. 236). These sources are vital to document the agricultural production of significant Agricultural Complexes under Criterion A: “association with one or more events important in the defined historic context” (National Register Bulletin: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, p. 12). If an Agricultural Complex meets all the

⁶ As noted earlier, this idea to evaluate the National Register eligibility of Agricultural Complexes is derived from email from Gwen Davis to Mike Hahn dated March 27, 2003 (as forwarded to Jennifer Horner on March 31, 2003) “Re: SR 26 Planning Study – CRS comments.”

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

Adkins Farm Sussex County, Delaware

above criteria, and is able to effectively and completely convey association “with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history,” then it may be eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places* as an Agricultural Complex under Criterion A (National Register Bulletin: *How Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, p. 12).⁷ In cases where the integrity of the entire Agricultural Complex has been compromised due to demolition, infill, development, individual components of the Complex – such as the main farm house – Agricultural Complexes maybe be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C if the building or structure represents “the work of a master,” “possesses high artistic value,” “embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction” or which represents “a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction” (National Register Bulletin: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, p. 17). The Adkins Farm is therefore being nominated as an eligible Agricultural Complex because it retains its association with agricultural traditions under Criterion A, and its original I-house dwelling under Criterion C (see below for further discussion).

The arrival of the railroad during the period of Industrialization and Early Urbanization (1830-1880 +/-) helped continue what came to be known as the I-house form in Baltimore Hundred.⁸ I-houses are usually found on Agricultural Complexes, are two and one-half stories in height, one or two rooms deep, three, four, or five bays in width, and feature a side-gable roofline. While the I-house existed in pre-railroad America, especially in regions of the Tidewater South where traditional British folk forms persisted, rail lines helped provide cheap, plentiful lumber to areas once limited by water transportation routes, which helped continue the popularity of the familiar, side-gable house form (McAlester, p. 96). Railroads also helped disseminate changing stylistic trends and urban news to the rural inhabitants of Baltimore Hundred. Affluent local farmers could now add stylistic details to make their simple, side-gabled dwellings appear fashionable, as they were no longer restricted exclusively to local building materials and customs (McAlester, pp. 96, 89). Existing I-houses were altered during the post-railroad era to include front and side porches, chimneys, and rearward ell extensions, and vernacular Gothic Revival and Italianate details as their owners saw fit (McAlester, p. 96). Some earlier side-gable houses featured Greek Revival style elements, such as a lower-pitched gable roofline, with wide cornice lines with boxed returns and six-pane glazed windows, while other later dwellings exhibited hints of Italianate influences with slightly overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets, and single, tall, narrow, arched windows (McAlester, p. 178, 210). The I-house located on the Adkins Farm off of Bayville Road (County Road 58B) features relatively little adornment, except for partial returns and a small one-story gable roof lean-to addition. Defining characteristics of two and one-half story, single and double pile, side-gabled houses (I-house)

⁷ As De Cunzo and Garcia noted, Agricultural Complexes typically evolved over time, and changed with the needs of the occupants and agricultural technology. Therefore, Agricultural Complexes will continue to be a defining property type for the period of Urbanization and Early Suburbanization: 1880-1940 +/- that follows.

⁸ Note: the term “I-house” will be used interchangeably with the two and one-half story, three, four or five bay, side-gable building form in the discussion which follows. Virginia & Lee McAlester’s *A Field Guide to American Houses* (2000) section on “Folk Houses – National” (pages 88-101) helped provide a description of I-houses in the which will be used to assess National Register eligibility along the Route 54 APE.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

Adkins Farm Sussex County, Delaware

built after the railroad arrived in Sussex County include dwellings that are two and one-half stories in height, three-to-five bays in width, and one or two rooms deep, typically with a center stair or passage (Bucher, p. 244).

Potentially eligible I-house resources may exhibit original two-over-two or six-over-six wood frame windows, wood shake or clapboard exterior siding (likely produced locally in Baltimore Hundred from cypress from the nearby Cypress Swamp), brick interior or exterior corbelled chimneys, and side-gable frame roofs.⁹ Eligible I-houses may or may not have exterior side or front porches or rear or side ell additions, depending upon their original form and function and evolving usage over time. Screened-in porches are acceptable on I-houses; however, infilled porches that date after the Period of Significance may potentially render a resource ineligible. Vinyl or aluminum exterior siding is acceptable, provided that the original exterior materials remain beneath. Replacement windows are acceptable too if the building retains its original fenestration. A two and one-half story, three to five bay, single or double pile side-gable house should also ideally exhibit integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, association, materials and workmanship in order to be considered individually eligible for the *National Register of Historic Places*. Unsympathetic additions that obscure the original side-gable I-house form, exterior alterations, changes in historical acreage, and visual intrusions caused by new development could potentially render an I-house of this time period an ineligible resource. Physical features of an I-house “must be visible enough to convey [their] significance” – even if “a property is physically intact, its integrity is questionable if its significant features are concealed under modern construction” (National Register Bulletin: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, p. 46). Two and one-half story side-gable dwellings along the Route 54 vicinity from Williamsville to Bayville are frequently a component of a larger Agricultural Complex, and as such, should also retain significance as an intact part of a farmstead. In this instance, side-gabled, two and one-half story houses may be considered a significant component of an Agricultural Complex, reflective of local trends in Baltimore Hundred agriculture, such as corn farming (Sheppard et al., p. iv-vi). Side-gable I-house buildings that retain integrity and are a part of a significant agricultural complex meeting the above criteria would be eligible for nomination to the *National Register of Historic Places* under Criterion A: broad patterns of history/railroad development/Baltimore Hundred agriculture, and/or Criterion C: architectural types/vernacular side-gable, two and one-half story (I-house) form. “The Ranch”, while suffering from some physical losses, nonetheless features a wood shake exterior, double-hung wood sash windows, a brick foundation, partial returns, and a rear ell addition. These physical characteristics, coupled with the fact that it is located on an Agricultural Complex, make it eligible under the aforementioned criteria under Criteria A and C.

Poultry production has also played a key role in the agricultural development of Baltimore Hundred in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. While Cecile Long Steele, a housewife from Ocean View, is credited for having “created” the broiler chicken industry in Baltimore Hundred in 1923, the industry had started on a much smaller scale several years earlier. By c. 1917, “virtually every farm wife had her flock of laying hens” to augment family income (Collins & Eby, p. 207). Despite the fact that Baltimore Hundred’s chicken flock was

⁹ I-houses are also found with other forms of architectural detailing, such as Italianate or Gothic Revival elements.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

Adkins Farm Sussex County, Delaware

hard hit in the mid-1920s by “range paralysis,” commercial egg and broiler farms continued to grow (Williams, p. 9). Word of Cecile Long Steele’s success in raising chickens “exclusively for sale as broilers” spread quickly throughout Baltimore Hundred and the Delmarva Peninsula (Herman & Chase, extracted from Gabrielle Lanier & Bernard Herman’s *A Field Guide to Delaware Architecture*, pp. 237-241). By 1928, Delaware’s annual poultry production grew from “two million broilers [in 1928] to sixty million in 1944” (Williams, p. 121). The broiler chicken industry that the Steeles had created prompted many downstate farmers to expand their field acreage of corn and also start cultivating drought-resistant soybeans for chicken feed (Williams, p. 122). Physically, the landscape of southern Delaware changed as well from the poultry industry. Long, one-story chicken houses began to hug the flat landscape, and tall vertical storage towers were built by agribusinessmen “to process corn and soybean into mash for chickens” (Williams, p. 122). The move to broilers also meant a decrease in truck farming in many areas, and the decreased profitability of canning operations in the region (Williams, p. 122). Not only had a fungus disease ravaged many important income-producing truck crops such as strawberries and tomatoes c.1920, but a drop in the salinity levels of the Indian River Bay decimated the bay’s shellfish population (Krajewski, p. 3). The burgeoning commercial broiler industry was therefore an ideal solution for Baltimore Hundred farmers looking for new, stable, renewable forms of income, and the Adkins Farm once featured several chicken houses (Oral interview with Stiles Adkins, 01/16/2003).

The rapidly increasing demand for chickens meant that many relatively poor farmers could get rich virtually overnight (Williams, p. 122). The broiler chicken industry flourished in Baltimore Hundred for a variety of reasons, chief among them were the temperate climate, cheap building, labor and overhead costs (especially for heating fuel), readily available credit for financing, close proximity to markets, and a porous soil which provided for good drainage and aided in disease control (Tomhave, p. 131). Although the average farm size declined in Sussex County (from an average of 123 acres in 1880 to an average of 78 acres in 1930) along with the percentage of land used for farming activities, many farmers were able to take advantage of agricultural and technological changes and increase their own revenues (Callahan, n.pag.; Herman & Lanier, p. 7). Tenant farming increased during this period as well, with “over 50% of Delaware’s farmers being tenants of sharecroppers” around 1900 (De Cunzo & Garcia, p. 31). High levels of farm tenancy continued throughout the region well into the twentieth century (De Cunzo & Garcia, p. 31). With this monetary windfall, many larger Baltimore Hundred farmers constructed new family farmhouses and agricultural outbuildings, altered their existing homes, or moved older housing stock to their properties for tenant residences. Based on physical evidence, this scenario appears to be the case in the instance of the Adkins property, as a c. 1880 I-house is located on the property, together with a more modern and fashionable c. 1912 bungalow and a c. 1939 Colonial Revival dwelling.

Another anticipated building type along the Route 54 corridor is the bungalow. According to the thematic *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form* completed in July 1990 by Susan Mulchahey, *et al.*, all of those representative bungalow houses located in Baltimore Hundred and in Sussex County, Delaware which were built between 1880 and 1940 which exhibit the physical attributes of form, construction, interior finishes and siting (*See below details*), as well as those dwellings free from significant alteration, are potentially eligible

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

Adkins Farm Sussex County, Delaware

twentieth century.¹² Since urban plans and designs were accessible through mail order catalogues, farmers could select the latest styles available from pre-fabricated homes from companies such as Sears, Roebuck and Company and have them delivered by railroad lines (Callahan, n.p.). The bungalow style house in particular was a thrifty and easy to build design that appealed to people in both rural and urban communities (Mulchahey, p. 2). These bungalows integrated “high-style suburban architecture with traditional rural forms” (Mulchahey, p. 2). While urban examples of bungalows had built-in furniture such as cupboards, buffets, bookcases and window seats, as well as fireplaces, rural bungalow examples found in Baltimore Hundred often lacked these interior features according to Susan Mulchahey (Mulchahey, p. 17). While some rural bungalows were sited so as to appear “part of a suburb,” perched on small lots near the side of a road with sidewalks “leading to the front doors and hedges marking out the yards,” they were usually a part of a larger Agricultural Complex (Mulchahey, p. 17-18). Inside, many of these rural bungalows had a modified floor plan. Rather than featuring separate, distinct kitchen, dining, entertaining, sleeping or library areas, rural bungalows in Baltimore Hundred possessed a traditional hall-and-parlor floor plan. While the rural bungalow frequently featured a cypress shingle exterior, a low-pitched roof terminating in deep, overhung eaves supported by simple brackets on a full-width front porch, “the owners stopped short of fully transforming the interior space” (Mulchahey, p. 19). In essence, these bungalows, like other buildings, “outwardly adopt [ed] a suburban form” while the residents inside clung to their localized, familiar floor plans (Mulchahey, p. 19).

Potentially eligible bungalow property types within the Route 54 APE will be evaluated on the basis of the seven aspects of integrity and exterior features only. Potentially eligible bungalows are anticipated to have broad, gently pitched gables and to be one to one and one-half stories in height (usually without a full basement), with single, paired, and grouped windows.¹³ While many of the original bungalows were probably clad in local materials (such as cypress shingles) along Route 54, replacement siding over original covering may be acceptable, given the fact if that the building maintains its original design, materials, workmanship and bungalow massing. Open or enclosed front and rear porches are integral components of a bungalow, and as such, a potentially eligible bungalow should possess its original porches. These porches may be enclosed; however, infilled porches are usually not acceptable because they detract from the original bungalow form and design. Wide roof overhangs with exposed details such as rafter tails and knee-bracing may be seen in high-style bungalows; vernacular variations may also been seen (such as shallow roof overhangs). Nationally, bungalows declined in popularity after the mid-1920s - but local builders and craftspeople likely continued the form in the Route 54 area until WWII. While “consciously correct” Craftsman-style bungalows flourished in urban areas (such as Wilmington), distinctive and vernacular versions (potentially based on mail-order catalogue plans) survive in greater numbers along the Route 54 APE (Gowans, p. 73). Whether a “higher-style” mail-order bungalow or a more vernacular version, potentially eligible bungalows should retain integrity of

¹² This discussion of bungalows in Baltimore Hundred, Sussex County, Delaware is derived from Susan A. Mulchahey, et al. *National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Evaluation: Baltimore Hundred, Sussex County, Delaware* (Newark, DE: Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, July 1990).

¹³ The seven aspects of integrity include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. See pages 44-45 of the National Register Bulletin: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8, 9 Page 14

Adkins Farm Sussex County, Delaware

dwelling that exhibits a side-gable roof with single-story side wings, an Adam-inspired accentuated front entry, an open side porch, and double-hung wood sash six-over-six true divided light windows.

Agricultural outbuildings also responded to the changes that were occurring in Baltimore Hundred farming practices. Delaware farmers realized that the small, wooden chicken houses present on their farmsteads from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were not practical for the large scale production of eggs and meat demanded by urban markets (*Delaware Aglands Exhibit*, p. 15). Initially, broiler houses were small, square, one-story wood frame buildings that would feature a shed roof and house about 500 chickens (Herman, p. 218). Originally brooder houses, these early broiler houses were set apart from one another so as to prevent the spread of diseases (Tomhave, p. 133). Warmed by the heat of a coal cook stove, fed from wooden troughs, and watered by hand, broiler chickens got along well in their uncomplicated environment (Herman, p. 218). Some chicken colony houses were small (6x8, 8x8, or 8x12), one-story wood weatherboard structures with a shed roof that were essentially built like sleds, capable of being moved closer to the farmhouse during the winter, and to fresh pastures in the summer (Sawin, p. 52).

However, as the poultry industry grew in size and complexity, so did chicken housing. Agricultural journals from the early twentieth century urged poultry farmers to build new structures situated near other outbuildings that shielded the hatchlings from extreme temperatures and possessed good air circulation (Herman, p. 219). During the first three decades of the twentieth century, chicken houses “continued a design tradition of being lightly framed buildings with shed or shallow asymmetrical gable-roofs” (Herman, p. 219). In 1928, the first long broiler house made its appearance and soon gained popularity (Tomhave, p. 133). By the 1930s and early 1940s, these structures were “long, low, ground-hugging buildings with small, two-story structures in the center that included second-story ‘chicken house apartments’” for hired tenants (Herman, p. 219). Typically 20 or 24 feet wide, and variable in length (usually 400 to 500 feet), these second-story apartments afforded chicken farmers a cost-effective and accessible place for their tenants to live (Herman, p. 219; Tomhave, p. 133). Conglomerates like Allen Family Foods and Townsends purchased larger chicken complexes such as these prior to WWII (Herman, p. 220). Few of these chicken houses exist today due to changes in poultry practices, the increasing use of automated watering and feeding devices, hurricanes, and the popularity of wider (40 to 60 feet) broiler houses (Herman, p. 212). The deteriorating chicken house located east of Bayville Road (County Road 58B) is an example of a post-war chicken house.

With the exception of small, linear roadside towns that grew around transportation routes, many inhabitants in Baltimore Hundred clung to historic settlement patterns and gravitated toward rural, agricultural pursuits, even in the early twentieth century. The advent and affordability of the automobile, coupled with an improved highway system, prompted the development of truck farming by mid-century, and ultimately the development of the commercial chicken broiler industry proved to be “one of the most significant events in the evolution of Delaware commercial agriculture” that helped replace waning maritime interests (Herman & Lanier, p. 238-239). The chicken houses that were constructed on the Adkins Farm were likely constructed in response to better transportation networks, and the increase in popularity of local broiler chicken production prior to World War II in Baltimore Hundred.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9, 10, 11 Page 16

Adkins Farm Sussex County, Delaware

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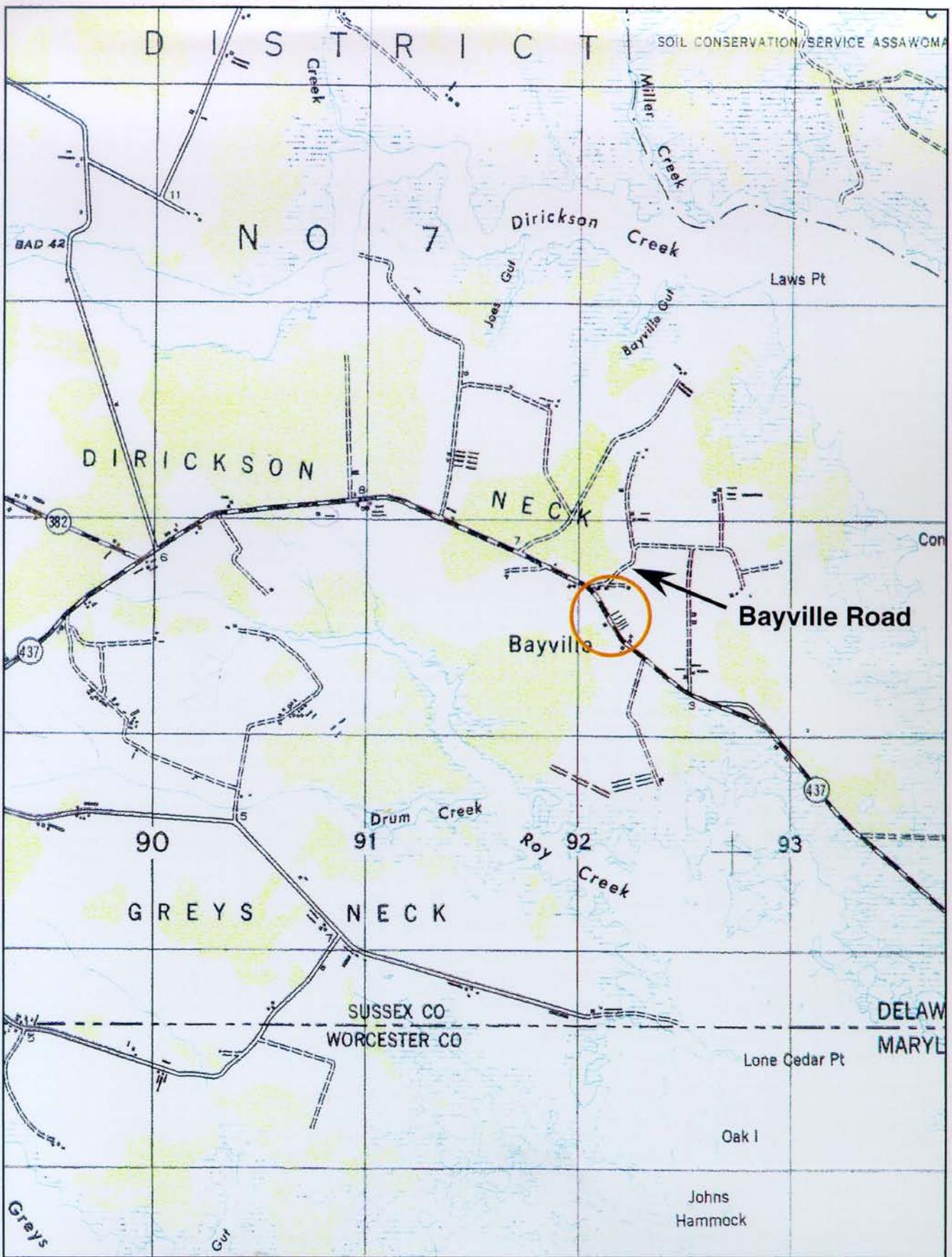
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Verbal Boundary Description

In accordance with "National Register Bulletin: Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties (Revised 1997)," consideration was given to the distribution of resources, current legal boundaries, historic boundaries, natural and cultural features. The proposed boundary for the Adkins Farm follows that of the existing tax parcels 5-33-19-25, 5-33-20-2 and 5-33-20-3. This boundary encompasses the features and feeling of the Agricultural Complex and all of its various dwellings, outbuildings, and farmland, and includes Bayville Road (County Road 58B) to form one contiguous historic boundary (**See Site Plan for depiction boundary**).

Boundary Justification

This boundary is sufficient to convey the significance of the Adkins Farm under Criteria A and C. All three dwellings are contributing features, as are the corn cribs and equipment shed on tax parcel 5-33-19-25, and the



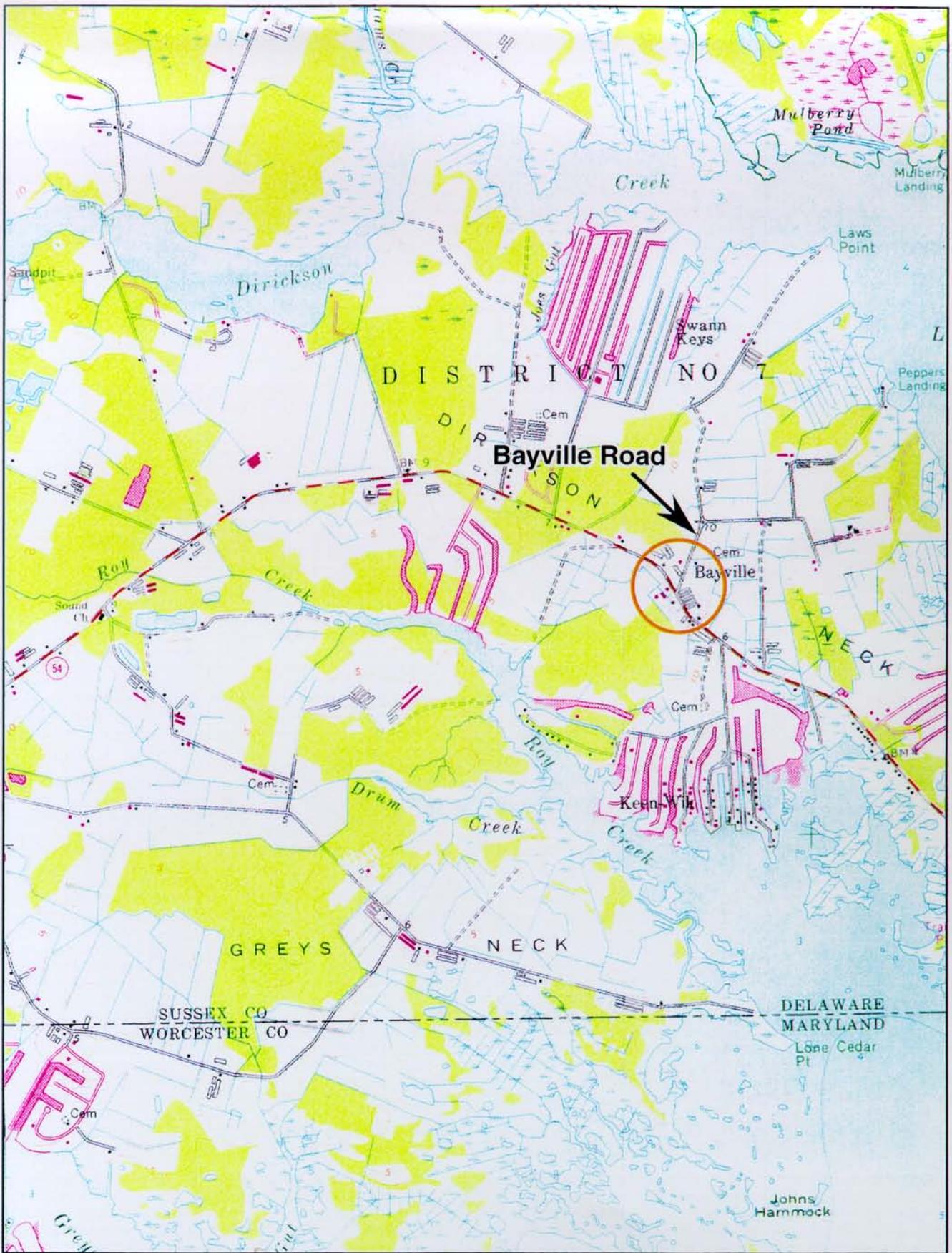
○ Vicinity of Adkins Farm
(S-2089, S-2099, S-2100)



1" = 2000'

U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Series
Assawoman Bay, MD-DE
Quadrangle
1946

Figure 1



 Vicinity of Adkins Farm
 (S-2089, S-2099, S-2100)



1" = 2000'

U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Series
 Assawoman Bay, MD-DE
 Quadrangle
 1967, Photorevised 1972

Figure 2



Photo 1: Lateral view, front (south) and side (east) façade (outbuilding seen in right foreground), taken from paved driveway, looking northwest (tax parcel 5-33-20-2).



Photo 2: Lateral view of front (south) and side (west) facades. Taken from side yard, looking northeast (tax parcel 5-33-20-2).



Photo 3: Elevation view of side (west) façade and outbuildings. Looking west from side yard (tax parcel 5-33-20-2).



Photo 4: Elevation view of rear (north) façade. Gable peaks of outbuilding seen to left (tax parcel 5-33-20-2).



Photo 5: Farm equipment garage and outbuilding, located northeast of the dwelling. Looking north from driveway (tax parcel 5-33-19-25).



Photo 6: Farm equipment shed and outbuilding, looking east from driveway. These structures are located northeast of the dwelling (tax parcel 5-33-19-25).



Photo 7: Modern vehicular garage, located northeast of the dwelling, looking east (tax parcel 5-33-20-2).



Photo 8: "The Ranch," looking northeast from Bayville Road, side (west) and rear (south) facades (tax parcel 5-33-19-25). This abandoned dwelling is located across Bayville Road, northeast of the bungalow dwelling.



Photo 9: Abandoned mid-twentieth century chicken houses, looking southeast near Bayville Road (tax parcel 5-33-20-02).



Photo 10: Abandoned mid-twentieth century chicken houses, looking northwest across Route 54 (tax parcel 5-33-20-02).



Photo 11: Elevation view, looking north at front (south) façade (tax parcel 5-33-20-03).



Photo 12: Lateral view of front (south) and side (east) facades, looking northwest from driveway (tax parcel 5-33-20-03).



Photo 13: Lateral view of side (east) and rear (north) facades, taken north of driveway (tax parcel 5-33-20-03).



Photo 14: Lateral view of rear (north) and side (west) facades, looking southeast from driveway (tax parcel 5-33-20-03).

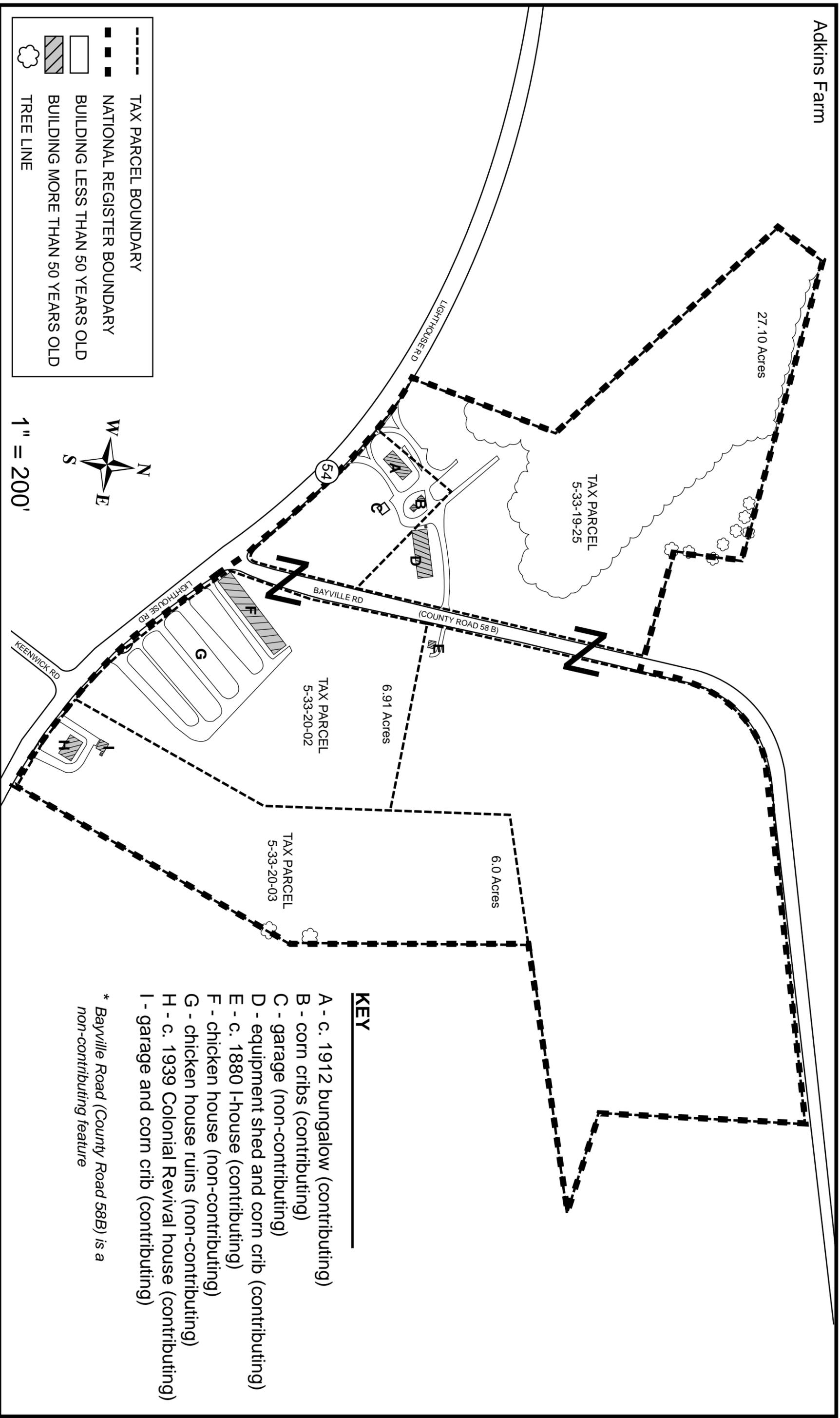


Photo 15: Context overview, looking northeast near driveway (tax parcel 5-33-20-03).



Photo 16: Lateral view of garage and shed, located northwest of the dwelling. Looking northwest from driveway (tax parcel 5-33-20-03).

Adkins Farm



- TAX PARCEL BOUNDARY
- - - NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY
- BUILDING LESS THAN 50 YEARS OLD
- ▨ BUILDING MORE THAN 50 YEARS OLD
- ☁ TREE LINE

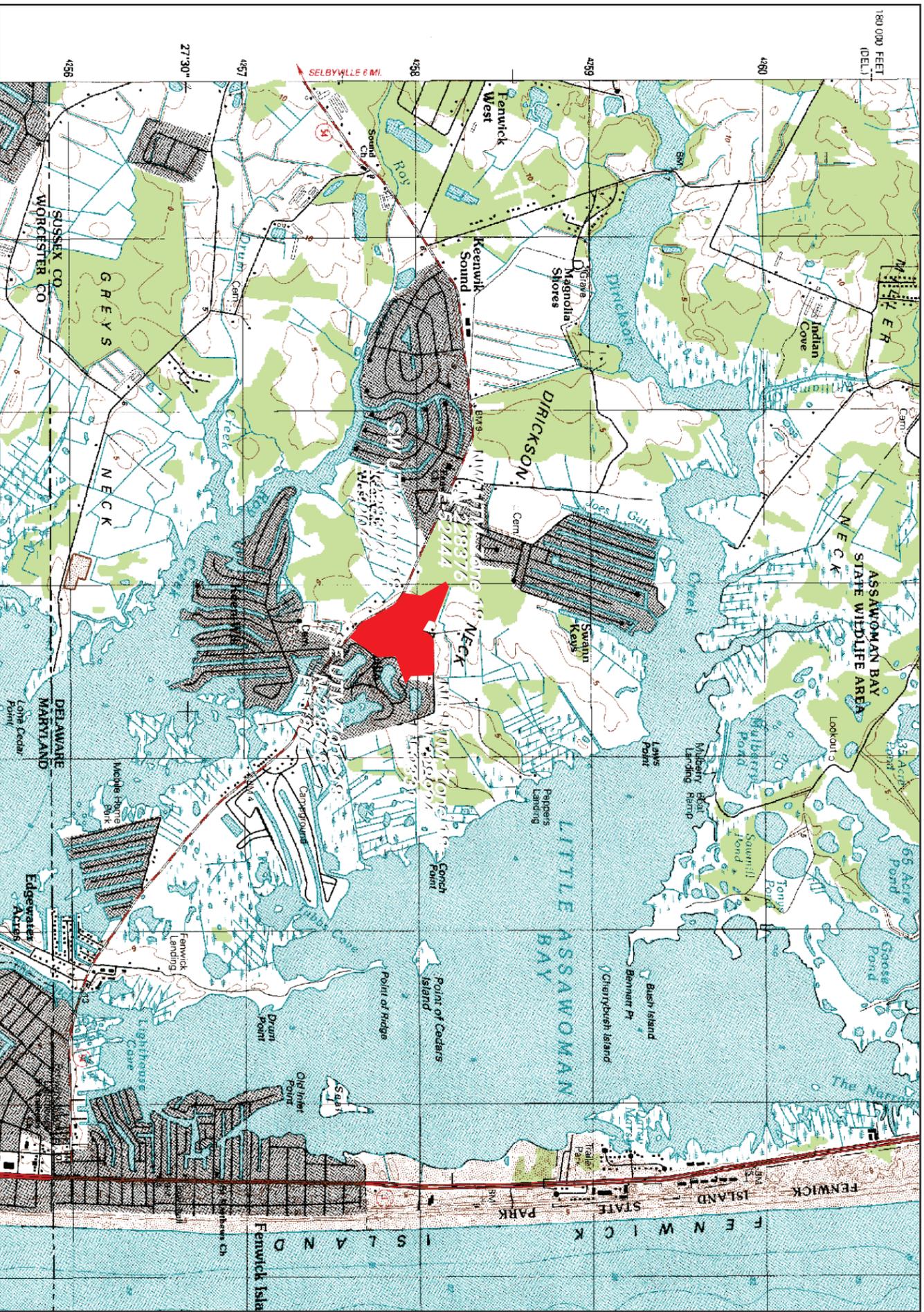


1" = 200'

KEY

- A - c. 1912 bungalow (contributing)
- B - corn cribs (contributing)
- C - garage (non-contributing)
- D - equipment shed and corn crib (contributing)
- E - c. 1880 I-house (contributing)
- F - chicken house (non-contributing)
- G - chicken house ruins (non-contributing)
- H - c. 1939 Colonial Revival house (contributing)
- I - garage and corn crib (contributing)

* Bayville Road (County Road 58B) is a non-contributing feature



180 000 FEET
(DELT)

480

479

478

477

476

27°30"

SELBYVILLE 6 MI.

Adkins House
Sussex County, DE



Assawoman Bay, MD-DE
1992