



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 14000532

Date Listed: 11/23/2015

Property Name: Adams Home Farm

Multiple Name:

County: Sussex

State: DE

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patish Adams
Signature of the Keeper

11/23/2015
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

This SLR is issued to correct a technical error in the nomination form. In Section 8 of the form an Area of Significance has not been indicated. The form is amended to note that the property is listed in the National Register under National Register Criterion A for its importance in the Area of Significance of Agriculture.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

Resub

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

RECEIVED 2280

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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, only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

OCT 9 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Adams Home Farm

Other names/site number: Meadow Brook Farm, Tilghman's Regulation- CRS#S01720

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 15293 Adams Road/ Old Bridgeville-Greenwood Road

City or town: Greenwood(vicinity of) State: Delaware County: Sussex

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B ___ C ___ D

	DE State Historic Preservation Officer 10/7/2015
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Patrick Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

11/23/2015
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>12</u>	<u>1-house</u>	buildings
<u>1 (cemetery)</u>	_____	sites
_____	<u>12</u>	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>	Total

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/ animal facility
AGRICULTURE/ agricultural outbuildings
AGRICULTURE/ agricultural fields
FUNERARY/ cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/ storage
AGRICULTURE/ agricultural outbuildings
AGRICULTURE/ agricultural fields
FUNERARY/ cemetery

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

This agricultural complex contains the following:

Contributing: Chicken brooder house (1930s)

Corncrib (1900-25)

Granary (1800-50)

Water tower (1929-30)

Chemical Shed (1929-30)

Barn for animals (c.1850-70), connected machine repair shop (c.1965), and animal yard or pen

Stable (1927-32)

Shed (c.1910-32)

Carriage house (c. 1850-70)

Barn (c. 1850-70), garage addition (c. 1927-28), and packing house addition (1950s)

Machine shed (1950s)

Migrant farm workers' housing (1930s)

Cemetery (late 19th century- early 20th century)

Noncontributing: House (c. 1850, with additions 1864-70, 1941-45, 1960-63, 1990s)

Smokehouse (c. 1900, altered 1990s)

Machine storage sheds (2) (c.1990-2010)

Silos (9) (c.1960-1990)

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: foundations: concrete, wood; walls: vertical or horizontal siding in wood or vinyl, roof: asphalt, fiberglass shingle or standing seam metal

Narrative Description

Present and Historic physical appearance

The Adams Home Farm is located in northwestern Sussex County, in the political subdivision called Northwest Fork Hundred. Created in 1765, after the boundary with the State of Maryland was established, Northwest Fork Hundred was the largest in the county. In 1869, the Delaware General Assembly authorized the creation of Seaford Hundred, which reduced the size of Northwest Fork Hundred by half. Today, Northwest Fork Hundred is bounded on the north by Kent County, on the south by Seaford Hundred, on the east by Nanticoke Hundred, and on the west by the State of Maryland.

Throughout its history, Northwest Fork Hundred has remained primarily an agricultural area which produced corn and grains. During the nineteenth century many farmers expanded into vegetable and fruit production. In 1858, the Delaware Railroad line reached Bridgeville, one of

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three main communities in Northwest Fork Hundred. Rail transport allowed farming goods such as peppers, strawberries, peaches, apples, melons, asparagus, tomatoes, and beans to reach cities and markets in and around Delaware. The railroad not only enabled access to markets in Maryland, Delaware, and Philadelphia but for the farmers to “obtain better prices and greatly increase the value of their lands.”¹ In the early twentieth century, when 84% of Delaware’s land area was in farms,² large farm owners, like the Adams family, became involved in agricultural diversification. Examples of these initiatives included truck farming, entering the poultry industry, growing a variety of fruits and vegetables, and increasing grain production in support of the poultry industry.

By 1941, the land classification map of Sussex County, Delaware specified that Northwest Fork Hundred contained the highest levels of intensely used crop land in the western half of the county, which consequently resulted in high land value and high tax assessment.³ A 1945 report published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture states that “...86% of Delaware’s gross income from agriculture came from the broiler industry...in which Sussex County excelled.” That same report also noted that all crops grown in the early 1900s were still grown in 1940.⁴ Such statistics are relevant to Northwest Fork Hundred because advertisers marketed the area as “The land of golden peaches, red apples, strawberries, cantaloupes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, peas, asparagus, white potatoes, wheat, corn, clover, alfalfa, and all general farm crops.”⁵

Within Northwest Fork Hundred, the Adams Home Farm lies in the Nanticoke River Basin, at a topographical level of forty feet above sea level. Tributaries of the Nanticoke River, Bee Branch and Polk Branch form the north and the south boundary of the property. The eastern boundary of the property is Conrail/Old Delaware Railroad and the western boundary is Adams Road, known as Old Bridgeville Greenwood Road or county road 583 until the 1990s. Typical of this area, soils are light and well drained and the landscape is relatively flat. On the opposite side of the once rural, two-lane, paved Adams Road is a 162,000 square feet, three story, regional high school, football stadium, baseball stadium, and practice fields, which opened in 2013. Future development of services and housing around the school property is likely.

Adams Road connects two small agricultural centers in Northwest Fork Hundred: Bridgeville and Greenwood, Delaware. The town of Bridgeville, which is 2.8 miles southeast of the farm,

¹Harold B. Hancock & Madeline Dunn Hite, Slavery Steamboats & Railroads (Seaford: Seaford Achievement, 1981), page 59.

²Ed Kee, Delaware Farming, (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2007), page 8.

³Land Classification Map of Sussex County, Delaware from US Geological Survey Sheets, September 1941.

⁴H. Clay Reed, Delaware History of the First State Volume II. (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., Inc., 1947), page 410.

⁵Dr. Harold B. Hancock, Bridgeville A Community History of the Nineteenth Century (Bridgeville: Bridgeville Historical Society, 1980), page 350.

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contains approximately 2,000 residents in .8 square miles and has a historic district listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1994.

The Adams Home Farm is an agricultural complex located on the western side of the 211 acre parcel, arranged along one paved farm entry lane, entered via Adams Road. Five of the buildings standing in their original location or built by the Adams family have been in use at the farm since c.1850. More than three quarters of the agricultural resources erected on the farm between 1900 and 1953, still stand today. The complex today contains a total of twenty-six buildings, thirteen of which are contributing resources, enclosed within a partially paved area, 640' x 320', north and east of the farmhouse (noncontributing). Rather than demolish the historic resources on the farm, they were adaptively reused by each subsequent generation of the family. Buildings contributing to the significance of the property from the nineteenth century include a timber framed granary, timber framed carriage house, timber framed barn adapted to a machine repair shop, and timber framed barn (connected to packing house). Buildings and structures contributing to the significance of the property from the early twentieth century include a packing house (for fruit) and garage additions to barn, stable, shed, corncrib, water tower, chemical shed, migrant workers' housing, chicken brooder house, and machine storage shed. As larger machinery storage buildings (noncontributing) were added to the site in the second half of the twentieth century, a second unpaved entry lane from Adams Road was created. The cemetery (contributing), with gravestones dating from the late nineteenth century, exists approximately 1,400 feet southeast of the agricultural complex, on an adjacent parcel of land which had been owned by the Wilson, Dawson, and Knowles families before 1930. The migrant farm workers housing (contributing), a rare and unusual building type in Sussex County is located south of the cemetery near Polk Branch.

Vegetation:

The Adams' farmland north and south of the building complex continues to be used as it has for the last 150 years for crop cultivation. This includes the area surrounding the cemetery, and extends east to the railroad tracks. Significant landscaping include walnut trees from the late nineteenth century standing north and west of the main house, an oak tree from c. 1950 stands southwest of the main house, and a holly tree from the early twentieth century is located to the rear of the dwelling near the smokehouse.

The farmhouse, smokehouse, two machinery storage sheds, and nine silos are noncontributing resources.

Contributing structures and sites:

Chicken brooder house 24' x 60' (1930s, contributing resource, rarely found in Sussex County, fair condition, unaltered)

An unusual intact clerestory roofed, frame chicken brooder house with artificial shingle roof stands about 30 feet southeast of the house. Its exterior sidewalls and west gable end wall are clad in 3-inch wide vertical tongue-and-groove painted wood siding. Its east gable end wall is clad in 8-inch wide vertical tongue-and-groove painted wood siding. Facing the rear of the house is a door into the brooder house (a 3-foot wide tongue-and-groove door), located on the west façade. There is a 7-foot opening (without door) on the east façade, which allowed wagons or

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carts to enter, and a 2-foot wide tongue-and-groove door located on the south façade, which directly accesses the center section, where chickens had been housed. On the interior, there are four wooden square posts on 12 inch height trapezoidal shaped concrete blocks, attached by wooden canted bracing to the north roof. There is a concrete floor inside the building, which slopes down to exterior grade at the west door opening. Five windows, each divided in three parts, are located on the south wall, and would have provided light and air to the chickens, inside that part of the building.⁶ A vertically tongue-and-grooved full height wall, with door, and 3-inch square, six-paned window, divides the chicken area from a front room. The newest farm publications aided the Adams family, so that with no more than an eighth grade education the farmer could create the sunlit chicken houses and interior the concrete based columns, as in the chicken brooder house.⁷ This structure has been used for storage since c.1960.

Corncrib 7' x 16' (c. 1900-1925, contributing resource, fair condition, unaltered)

A three-bay, gable roofed, corncrib stands 79 feet east of the brooder house, facing the primary farm lane. The building is supported on six formed concrete block piers which are trapezoidal in shape, three on the east and three on the west side. There is a standing seam metal roof. There are two access doors cut in the west 16-foot facade, with primary door in the north gable end. The painted frame walls are vertically slatted to provide air circulation. It has not been used as a corncrib since about the 1950s.

Granary 24.5' x 17' (c. 1800-50, contributing resource, good condition)

An intact timber framed, gable front, one-and-a-half story, house-like granary, 19 feet in overall height, stands 7 feet southeast of the corncrib. The original exterior vertical board walling is random in width. The original walls are covered by artificial horizontal siding on all four sides, and the replacement roof is of standing seam metal. The structure was saved from demolition by the younger Adams family members and moved c.1974-1980 from the adjacent parcel of land, once owned by the Knowles, Dawson, and Wilson families. The axe-hewn sills and corner posts now are supported by concrete block and brick. Principal posts and rails show combination lap and mortise and tenon joints, with no down braces. The interior is divided into two nine-foot bays on the north side. The divider, originally full height, is composed of random width horizontally laid roughly cut boards. Flooring is random in width, held with early cut nails. Originally, the second floor was accessed only on the exterior via a second floor 4 foot door on the south façade above the exterior door. Now it is accessible via an open stringer stair without rail, inserted into the southwest corner of the building. Horizontal wainscoting, 28 feet in height, is located on the lowest portion of the second floor walls, probably used to contain or enclose loose grain or bagged grain. In moving the granary, the structure was not rotated to be oriented to

⁶During the 1920s, farmers allowed their chickens to roam freely in and out, later raising them inside year-round, but with natural light and air provided in the chicken house design. By contrast, design of the (broiler) chicken house since about 1990 provides a totally enclosed, temperature controlled environment. Kee, Farming, pages 98-99. Chicken-related structures on the Adams Home Farm were constructed with lumber from the Mrs. Adams's family's lumber mills in Caroline County, Md.

⁷Howard Armstrong Roberts, The Farmer His Own Builder (Philadelphia: David McKay, publisher, 1918), pages 211-217.

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the primary farm lane. A second entry has been cut into the west façade beside the stair, which provides better access from the farm lane. The building is currently used for storage.

Water Tower 8' x 8' (c. 1929-1930, contributing resource, rarely found in Sussex County, good condition)

In keeping with the latest agricultural technology and in order to increase yield, pesticides were used in the peach orchards.⁸ Although rarely found intact, this metal water tower is located seven feet northeast of the granary, with a square metal bin balanced on the top, to hold water. It was constructed to hold water pumped from the adjacent pump, up into the tower from the well. Historically, a water truck was driven along the farm lane, under the spigot on the metal bin and filled with water from the water tower. Orchards were removed in the 1990s; therefore the tower was no longer needed.

Chemical shed 10' x 10' (c. 1929-30, contributing resource, rarely found in Sussex County, good condition, unaltered)

A shed, once used to store chemicals, is located four feet east of the water tower, facing the primary farm lane. The gable roofed building faces north, has sliding wooden doors, held on an overhead metal track, a standing seam metal roof, formed concrete footings at each corner, and its exterior is clad in 3-inch wide vertical tongue-and-groove painted wood siding. Chemicals were added to the water truck, as needed, when the truck was being filled with water. Then the water truck was driven to the orchards to spray the peach trees. Orchards were removed in the 1990s; therefore the chemical shed was no longer needed.

Barn for animals 30' x 30' (c.1850-1870), connected machine repair shop 34' x 30' (c.1965) and animal yard or pen (50' x 50'), contributing resource, good condition, altered)

A gable fronted, two-story, timber framed, three-bay barn faces the primary farm lane, its main entrance on the south façade. While axe-hewn sill plates and corner posts exist, modifications occurred in c. 1965 that removed interior first floor studs, upbracing, flooring, windows and doors. Exterior wall material is vertical corrugated metal panels. The original north gable end center bay door was moved to the far right end of the north wall and reduced in size. The door accesses the connecting machine repair shop, added c. 1965. Flooring is now concrete in the barn. From the second story up to the roofline of the barn, original timber frame configuration exists. A rolling metal door on the east façade replaced Dutch double doors for animal access and 75% of the second floor was removed. Historically, Dutch doors in the barn once existed on the east (for cows) and west (for horses) and the main entrance was a 4-foot wide door in the center bay of the south facade, which accessed a central interior alley, flanked by animal stalls. A door was also located in the center bay of the north gable facade. This is an older stabling pattern, in which a three bay barn is utilized, and the animals are housed and fed, and hay stored above.⁹ Four Dutch doors on the east façade provided the means to bring horses in and out of the

⁸Kee, Farming, pages 9-10.

⁹Gabrielle M. Lanier & Bernard L. Herman, Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), page 205 and Howard Armstrong Roberts, The Farmer His Own Builder (Philadelphia: David McKay, 1918), pages 36, 48, 98.

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building, via the side pen or animal yard (later reused as a pigpen). Dutch doors on the west facade allowed cows to be brought out of the barn and around to the animal yard. The hayloft was filled from wagons parked in the farm lane below the second floor south facade door. To move hay from the loft to the stalls and feed boxes on the first floor, there were most likely hatches in the loft floors to pitch hay down. Alterations to the animal barn were made c. 1965, concurrently with a steel framed shed roofed metal machine repair shop being added. Large farm machinery under repair is accommodated inside the now open floor plan of the barn. The current concrete floor in the barn is level with the bottom of the original floor joists.

A cement block-walled animal yard or pen faces the primary farm lane, once accessible from and adjoining the barn for animals. The yard, enclosed by a wooden fence c.1870- c.1900, was created by the Adams family with the use of farming handbooks of the period. This area housed horses, mules, cows, and pigs. Metal gates were built into three openings, one at the southwest corner, one at the southeast corner, and one at the northeast corner. Though the gates no longer exist, two of the openings and mounting hardware remain.

Stable 22' x 12' (1927-32, contributing resource, good condition)

A wooden stable stands on the north side of the animal yard or pen. It has a standing-seam metal roof, walls are clad in vertical tongue-and-groove painted wood siding, and the foundation piers are of formed and shaped concrete. The south facade of the structure is open, allowing access from the animal yard or pen. Historically used for mares and later hogs, this building is currently used for storage of 1950s porch furniture and exterior signage.

Shed 10' x 12' (c.1910-32, contributing resource, good condition)

A gable roofed shed faces north to the packing house and barn. Walls are of vertical tongue-and-groove painted wood siding, and foundation piers of formed and molded concrete. A tongue-and-groove simple hinged door is located on the north facade, while a window configuration of six-over-six-light window sash is located in the center of both the east and west facades of the shed. This building is currently unused.

Carriage House 27' x 18' (c.1850-70, contributing resource, fair condition)

A gable fronted, three-bay, frame carriage house faces the entrance driveway and Adams Road and encloses the farmyard or open space on the east side. It is located immediately west of and abuts the animal yard or pen. Timber framed, asphalt shingle roofed, one-and-a-half story house-like in its size, the building is 9 feet in height, with a mid-twentieth century roof framing. There are three sliding doors, each 7 feet 4 inches in height and 8 feet in width, accessing the first floor bays on the west (front) facade. A smaller hinged door, now fixed, above the entrance doors, once accessed the loft area. The building rests on formed and molded concrete piers, of loose aggregate material, in rectangular shapes approximately 12 inches in length. Flooring is nonexistent. There are approximately 8"x 8" axe-hewn sill plates, intermediate framing, roofline plate level, corner posts, and upbracing all held with mortise and tenon and lap joints. The two dividing walls on the interior are full height, of vertical board-and-batten design, boards varying in width. Used at one time to hold wheeled machinery, the building now contains farm tools.

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Barn 32' x 24' (c.1850-1870), Garage Addition 21' x 24' (c. 1927-28), Packing House Addition 36' x 84' (1950s), contributing resources, all sections in excellent condition)

A gable fronted, three-bay, two-story, frame barn encloses the open space or farm yard area on the north side, just as the carriage house is situated on the east side of the open space. Timber framed, the building is 29 feet in height and rests on brick piers. There are vertical corrugated metal panels on the exterior walls covering original vertical board walls, and a roof of asphalt shingles. Ceiling height is 9 feet on first floor. There are approximately 8"x 8" axe-hewn sill plates, intermediate framing, studs and floor joists, roofline plate, corner posts, and up bracing all held with mortise and tenon and lap joints. The main entrance, in the center bay of the south façade, originally about 8 feet in width, with two sliding wood doors, was decreased to 3 feet in width in the 1990s. A fixed hinged door, above the front entrance, accesses the second floor of the barn. On the first floor, there is an original winder stair in the southwest corner. The original floorboards, 9.5 inches above the current concrete floor, were cut and the floor lowered about 1940-45. Portions of the original flooring are evident on the south wall of the first floor. The exterior door in the north wall, center bay, is fixed closed. The side bays were enclosed in the 1950s to provide cold storage for baskets of peaches. Ascending the winder stair, the dramatic, totally intact, timber framed second floor is open to the roof peak, about 16 feet in height. On the second floor, west gable end wall, are two nine-paned windows, which slide left to right in order to open. These are of the traditional wooden farm window design, set in wooden tracks, which provide ventilation to the second floor.¹⁰ A window, once centered above these gable end windows, was changed to a door, and is now a closed opening. At each of the four corners where the roof and walls meet are three massive joined members, which include the corner post, end girt and plate for roof. Particularly interesting on the second floor are those intermediate posts, from which project up-braces, canted roofing support members, and horizontally joined wainscoting. The wainscoting is approximately 26 inches in height above the floor, used historically to contain or enclose grain or bagged grain. Thousands of peach baskets, wooden vegetable boxes, and labeled lids are stored on the second floor. The labeled basket lids feature the historic names of the farm (e.g. Meadow Brook Farm) and the basket's contents (e.g. peppers, peaches).

The Shed-Roofed Garage Addition is attached to the west façade of the barn. Like the barn it is attached to, its exterior is of vertical board walls, which are covered by modern metal vertical corrugated panels. Roofing materials are identical with asphalt shingles. The entrance is on the south façade, facing the open space or farmyard. The original sliding wooden tongue-and-groove door on the south facade has been replaced by a 3 foot wide door but the overhead exterior door groove and original exterior vertical board walls still exist on the north facade. Two windows were added to the west façade c. 1994, when the use changed from garage to florist shop. Original walls were insulated and the space is now used as an office.

¹⁰Farm Buildings (Chicago: The Breeder's Gazette, 1916), page 99.

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The Packing House is shed roofed, open walled, and was built in the 1950s to house the peach sorting, cleaning and packing equipment. It wraps around both the north and the east sides of the barn and shed roofed garage. Metal posts support the asphalt shingled roof; macadam acts as flooring for the open air structure. Equipment for sorting and packing peaches is now stored in the chicken brooder house. The packing house is currently used to house some of the trucks and cars associated with the family feed and fertilizer business, known as T. G. Adams and Sons.

Machine Storage Shed 104' x 24' (1950s, contributing resource, excellent condition)

An intact, five-bay, one-story, gable roofed machine storage shed stands about 30 feet north of the packing house. One bay of the shed is of two stories in height. Three-sided, its open side is the south façade. The roof is asphalt shingle; the sides are widely spaced vertical wood slats, allowing air ventilation, which have been covered in modern metal vertical corrugated panels. Supporting metal posts rest on formed and molded concrete piers and the roofing support system is exposed. Loose gravel creates flooring for the structure. Combines and tractors were originally stored in this shed;¹¹ It is currently used to store farm machinery and tools.

Migrant Farm Workers' Housing 50' x 12' (1930s, contributing resource, rarely found in Sussex County, fair condition, unaltered)

A rare and unusual form, this frame, one-story, gable roofed migrant farm workers' housing is located approximately 1,400 feet south of the granary. It is situated in a clearing about 70 feet north of the wooded area around Polk Creek. Originally, a separate kitchen building was located between the migrant housing and the creek.¹² The roof is of wood shingle. Exterior horizontal painted wood siding covers all exterior walls; there is a 6' roof overhang on the north façade. The foundation consists of concrete formed and molded piers, which support wood posts and sills. A brick chimney (for stove use) 13 feet in height, is located on the east gable end and a concrete block chimney 10 feet in height is located on the west gable end. A wooden vertical tongue-and-groove door and six-paned wooden window are located on the north façade in each of the four units. The south façade has the same sort of doors and windows in each of the four units. All windows slide horizontally in wooden tracks and have interchangeable screens. All doors on the south facade have screened doors as well as solid wooden doors. Shelving and tongue-and-groove paneled walls exist on interior walls. The flooring has collapsed and debris fills the interior.

¹¹Photograph of owner in 1950s shows a combine in the background in the shed.

¹²Interview with Eleanor (Mrs. Robert) Youngblood, Adams Home Farm, 19 April 2013, in which she stated she had resided at the migrant farm workers' housing or the adjacent trailer since the 1950s.

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Cemetery 10' x 10' area (late 19th century- early 20th century, contributing resource, fair condition)

A cemetery is located 1,486 feet from the migrant farm workers' housing. Although never enclosed by fencing, the cemetery has been protected since 1931, when the land was acquired by the Adams family. Only two gravestones are evident, one is overturned and the other is broken. In 1919, the cemetery was identified as an "old family graveyard" and the adjacent property as "once the lands of William Wilson."¹³ Wilson (landowner from c.1800), his descendants, and members of the Dawson and Knowles families might be buried in this cemetery in unmarked graves.¹⁴

¹³Deed of Sale, 11 September 1919, Sussex County, Delaware Deed Book 217, page 258 Sussex County Recorder of Deeds, Georgetown, Delaware.

¹⁴Typical of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, the original Wilson family house was described as small, frame, one-story, gable roofed, with protruding overhang and dogtrot connected to a separate kitchen building. A one acre parcel, on which the house, granary, and cemetery were located, was conveyed in 1931 by Wilson descendants, the Knowles family, to the Adams family. A 140 acre parcel was conveyed in 1930 from the Knowles family to the Adams family. The Wilson house was used to accommodate Adams' farm workers until the 1950s. After that time, it was dismantled and its wood reused in the Adams agricultural complex.

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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.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

Criterion A

Period of Significance

1850s-1950s

Significant Dates

Significant Person

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Adams Home Farm is significant at the local level, under Criterion A. This 211 acre farm possesses a unique concentration of agricultural resources, which together symbolizes the variety of farming practices associated with Northwest Fork Hundred and Sussex County from the 1850s to the 1950s. These cultural resources represent the evolution of agriculture from the planting of corn and grain, to the production of vegetables and fruits, to truck farming, to the poultry industry, to the development of a feed and fertilizer business, as well as the establishment of a grain brokering and manufacturing of independent brands of animal feeds. According to Ed Kee, Delaware's Secretary of Agriculture and agricultural history expert, the Adams Home Farm contains the best preserved collection of agricultural resources in the state. There are thirteen contributing buildings and structures on this farm, some of which are rare twentieth century building types in Sussex County such as the clerestory-roofed chicken brooder house, the one-story migrant farm workers' housing, and the metal water tower with an adjacent chemical shed.

Historic resources, such as those situated on the Adams Home Farm, are being erased from the landscape due to changes in farming practices and development. The 21st century's need for computer-oriented, highly mechanized farms with space for the maneuvering large farm machinery, irrigation equipment, and trucks in small barnyard areas result in the demolition of older buildings. Suburban community development is also rapidly impacting the rural landscape throughout Sussex County. For example, in Northwest Fork Hundred a new regional high school campus, built in 2013, was constructed across the road from the Adams Home Farm. Local farmers anticipate that this development will eventually affect the agricultural landscape in the near future. Therefore, this property is being nominated to protect and preserve a unique historic agricultural complex, representative of the diversification of twentieth century farming practices in western Sussex County, primarily in Northwest Fork Hundred.

Narrative Statement of Significance

The nucleus of the present day Adams home farm is an eighty-two acre parcel, historically identified as Tilghman's Regulation, on which a one-and-a-half story, small, three-bay, simple Gothic cottage was constructed c. 1850.¹⁵ It was expanded between 1867 and 1870 into a two-story, single-pile, three-bay, vernacular farmhouse (noncontributing). By c.1880, two barns and a carriage house, all timber framed, were constructed (all three contributing resources).¹⁶ By 1913, there were about eight structures, including a stable, corncrib (two contributing resources), smokehouse (noncontributing), and 130 acres under cultivation. Compared with the 550 families in Northwest Fork Hundred in 1913, Adams held more land than 75% of the population at that

¹⁵Deed of Sale, 1853, Sussex County, Delaware, Deed Book 65, page 229, Sussex County Recorder of Deeds, Georgetown, Delaware.

¹⁶Petition for Division of Lands, 9 February 1889, Orphan's Court Records of Sussex County, Delaware, Book AL38, page 461.

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time.¹⁷ Not only was there the advantage of inheriting a completed agricultural complex, with fields cleared and tilled, which had convenient access to the railroad for shipping his crops, but the soil in Northwest fork hundred was considered “the best body of farming land in Sussex county.”¹⁸ This property is unusual because it was mortgage free by 1920; yet even in 1938, 32% of Sussex Countians were still tenants, rather than owner occupants.¹⁹ As a result, by mid-twentieth century, the Adams Home Farm reflected increased land values; its tax assessments were among the top 2% in Northwest Fork Hundred and top 1% in Sussex County.

Diversification of Farming, Truck Farming:

During the Great Depression, when national unemployment was rampant, the Adams Home Farm was expanding. Like other Sussex County farms of the period, approximately 80% of the total farm’s land was tillable, and of that 40-50% was in grains, and the rest was in vegetables and fruits.²⁰ Typical of the variety grown elsewhere, the fruits and vegetables that were grown and carried to market by either truck or railroad included peppers, tomatoes, pumpkins, asparagus, strawberries, raspberries, beans, corn, hay, alfalfa, other grains, and fruit trees.²¹ Truck farming became an important part of the summer and fall activities at the farm between 1930 and the 1980s. Small four and six wheeled trucks, non-air-conditioned, which had vertically slatted walls for air circulation and canvas covers, owned and driven by family members, were filled with approximately four levels of baskets of produce. Trucks travelled as far as New York City and Pittsburgh, as well as towns and cities throughout the Delmarva Peninsula.

While peach trees were being removed elsewhere because of the disease known as “peach yellow,” they would dominate the Adams Home Farm for nearly 60 years.²² Neighboring farms were purchased and also planted in peach trees, so that by about 1970 the Adams family was one of the largest peach producers in Sussex County and the largest west of the Delaware Railroad in Northwest Fork Hundred. Varieties of peaches that were grown included Alberta, Hale, Hale Haven, Cumberland, and Bella Georgia. The addition of the packing house (contributing) to the largest barn occurred in the 1950s, which enabled the installation of equipment for cleaning and

¹⁷The Farm Journal Farm Directory of Sussex County, Delaware. (Philadelphia: Wilmer Atkinson Co., 1913), page 149.

¹⁸Henry C. Conrad, History of the State of Delaware Volume II. (Lancaster, Pa: Wickersham Co., 1908), page 704.

¹⁹R. O. Bausman, An Economic Study of Land Utilization I Sussex County, Delaware. (Newark: University of Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station, 1941). page 31.

²⁰Images of America Delaware Farming. Delaware Public Archives, Dover, Delaware, pages 76-86.

²¹Sussex County and, specifically, Bridgeville was the largest producer nationally for strawberries 1899-1920s. Ed Kee, Delaware Farming. (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2007), page 9.

²²The number of peach trees in Sussex County decreased from 1,500,000 in 1890 to 135,000 in 1940. Many replaced their peach trees with apple trees. R. O. Bausman, An Economic Study of Land Utilization I Sussex County, Delaware. (Newark: University of Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station, 1941), pages 44-45.

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sorting of peaches. The connecting barn was used to store peach baskets, lids, and cold storage for the peaches. A machine storage shed (contributing) was built in the 1950s near the packing house to accommodate a variety of tractors and trucks. To care for the peach orchards, migrant farm workers were hired in the 1930s and housing for the six to eight people was constructed (unusual and rare standing - contributing) on the property near Polk Branch. To irrigate and spray the newly developed pesticides on the peach trees, a water tower and chemical shed were constructed c. 1929-30 (unusual and rare - contributing), nearest to the orchards and furthest from the farm entrance. In conclusion, rather than selling the fruit to a middle man for transport to markets, the Adams family controlled all the tasks and profit from growing the fruit, to packing and trucking it to urban areas.

Diversification of Farming; Poultry Industry:

In support of the poultry industry, a small hatchery, chicken brooder house and two chicken broiler houses were constructed c. 1930-40. The hatchery, later reused as a worker's housing in the 1950s, burned in the 1980s. The broiler houses were destroyed by Hurricane Hazel in 1954 and were not rebuilt.²³ So the foray into the poultry industry was short-lived. The modern poultry industry as practiced at other Sussex County farms has made all of these structures obsolete and rarely found in existence today. But the totally original and intact chicken brooder house (contributing) at the Adams Home Farm was reused for asparagus sorting and packing, then housing freezers for domestic use, and currently for storage.

It is noteworthy to mention that though the owners of the property, during the period of significance, only had an eighth grade education they built a successful agricultural complex. By studying drawings and written instructions from early 20th century publications, the family constructed feed troughs, utilized recipes for making concrete for floors or molded concrete footings for the carriage house, stable, and other structures. They followed directions for creating various fencing and gates for the barnyard and installed sliding wooden doors that would pass one behind the other as seen at the carriage house.²⁴

Diversification: Business Enterprises:

A third business, feed and fertilizer was begun by the Adams family in 1949. Both were important elements to the poultry industry. "As Sussex County farmers began to see more income from their fruit and vegetable crops, and from the rapidly expanding poultry industry, they were able to purchase manufactured fertilizer. The fertilizer helped corn and wheat and other crop yields improve and corn was critical to poultry feed."²⁵ They also purchased an existing feed and fertilizer business in Bridgeville, where a small office building and warehouse stood near the Delaware Railroad. The Valliant Fertilizer Company, owned by Delaware

²³The chicken broiler industry began in 1923 at Ocean View, Delaware and in 1952, 47 million birds per year were sold. Kee, Images, pages 98-102.

²⁴Roberts, The Farmer His Own Builder, pages 186, 211-217, 224, 258.

²⁵Kee, Images, page 98.

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Governor Elbert N. Carvel, was Adams' primary supplier. This family business, named T. G. Adams & Sons, began in 1948 and was incorporated 1961. This was the first-known, non-affiliated warehouse in the region where a farmer could purchase feed and fertilizer. As such, it impacted the local economy. The business not only sold bagged fertilizer to the general public, but by 1951 provided service to spread it on fields of local farmers. By the 1960s, the family business expanded to include grain brokering (the purchase of grain from local farmers, storing and selling it to poultry companies like Purdue) and manufactured of its own brand of hog and chicken feed.²⁶ The silos (noncontributing) and trucks at the Adams Home Farm are connected with the feed business; all long distance trucks used for carrying grain continue to be housed at the farm, and the business continues to be based at the farm today.

Growth and Improvement of Farm:

As the agricultural efforts were expanded, the farm also increased in size. The Adams family used proceeds from truck farming success to purchase additional acreage. The 130 acre parcel in 1913 grew to 230 acres in 1931, when the Adams family acquired the Knowles farm immediately south of the house. This acquisition completed the tract known as "Adams Home Farm."²⁷ The timber framed granary (contributing), built between 1800 and 1820 on the Knowles farm, was relocated to the Adams agricultural building complex along the farm lane opposite the barn for animals and was used for tool and general storage. The Knowles cemetery (contributing) on the property with gravestones dating from the late nineteenth century was left undisturbed. The 230 acre Adams Home Farm had a tax value in 1931 of \$10,000.00. By comparison, the average farm in Sussex County in 1931 was approximately 100 acres and its value was approximately \$4,000.00. The Adams Home Farm was, therefore, more than double the size and double the value of the average Sussex County farm in 1931. Furthermore, it was one of four farms in Northwest Fork Hundred classified in 1941 as Land Use IV, the most intense system of land usage, the highest and most sophisticated level of building construction and land use. Only 16% of those farms in Sussex County could boast such a rating in this economic study of land use.²⁸ By 1953, with the completion of certain construction and improvement projects at the farm, the tax assessment for Adams was \$13,568.00.²⁹ During the first half of the twentieth century, the value of the property, as reflected in tax assessments, had increased from the top

²⁶Eric R. Chabrow, "Life on a Farm in Sussex County Suits Delaware Senator Adams," State News June 15, 1981.

²⁷Other farms were purchased over the next forty years by the Adams family, which were not contiguous to the Adams Home Farm, and which were planted in peach trees or grains, but the family's home was always at the "Home Farm;" thus, the name Adams Home Farm.

²⁸M.M. Daugherty, Analysis of Farm Mortgage Experience in Kent County, Delaware (Newark: University of Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station), 1941, page 12-13.

²⁹Some of the property improvements outside of agricultural structures included: indoor electricity and plumbing 1937-39; new bathrooms, picture windows and colonial revival styled woodwork in the house by 1953. In 1939, only 21% of Sussex County residents had electricity and 14% had telephone. This was one of the earliest farms to receive telephone – 1912. Electricity was available in 1912 in only 8 towns in Sussex County (including Bridgeville) and only 16 towns/cities in the state of Delaware. So, it was extremely unusual to have telephone, which followed the electrical poles for installation, in rural locations, outside the urban areas, in 1912.

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quarter to the top 2% in Northwest Fork Hundred and the top 1% in Sussex County, indicating its exemplary value as a farm.

Summary:

Through diversification; first, into the labor intensive vegetables and fruits, with an active involvement in truck farming for approximately 70 years; secondly, a limited involvement in the chicken industry; and thirdly, creating a locally important feed and fertilizer business (currently operating in its 66th year), which led to the farm's agricultural and financial success. This success also resulted in the use and construction of a variety, rather than a singular form, of agricultural buildings and structures on the Adams Home Farm. Mirroring other Sussex County farms of the twenty-first century, the Adams Home Farm now concentrates primarily on the growth of soybeans, wheat, corn, and barley, using the latest in science and technology for the greatest yields.

Conclusion:

There are thirteen historic contributing resources, constructed between c.1850 and c.1950, remaining on the Adams Home Farm and in use today. It is rare to have this number of agricultural resources standing on an individual Sussex County farm, let alone three intact late-nineteenth century timber framed buildings, and two rare intact examples of 20th century agricultural resources: the 1930s chicken brooder house and migrant farm workers housing. While it is unfortunate that the nineteenth century house and smokehouse have lost much of their architectural integrity, the complex as a whole retains exceptional integrity of design. Circulation continues to use the historic farm lane, the location of structures has remained unchanged, historic materials and workmanship remain intact. Sufficient buildings of diverse size and function remain to clearly convey a sense of the historic land use both in type and scale and the orderly development of agricultural activities at the farm. This is an unusually large agricultural complex rarely found in Sussex County, and it retains integrity of setting, feeling, design, and association. Overall, the Adams Home Farm is significant, not because there is a singular type of standing agricultural structure (i.e. solely poultry or fruit related), but because there is a variety of structures; and this variety exemplifies in microcosm the historic trends of farming activities, which have taken place on farms all over Northwest Fork Hundred and Sussex County during the twentieth century.

The documentation of this twentieth century farm complex also complements the State of Delaware's Historic Preservation Plan 2013-2017. This nomination supports Goal 5: "Maintain and expand access to information about historic properties and preservation." *Strategy 2*: "Increase information on Delaware's historic properties and improve its quality," and *Action*: "Carry out survey in areas with a concentration of twentieth buildings."

Additional Historic Context Information (DE):

Geographic Zone:	Lower Peninsula Cypress Swamp
Physiographic Zone:	Chesapeake Headwater Drainage
Historic Period Theme:	Agriculture
Property Type:	Agricultural Complex

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Articles

State News

Eric R Chabrow. "Life On a Farm in Sussex County Suits Delaware Senator Adams."
(6/15/1981)

The Delmarva Farmer

Sharon Morgan. "From Good Old Days of Farming to Flourishing Feed Business."
(9/29/1981)

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Interviews

Adams, Brent III and Christine. Adams Home Farm, Greenwood, Delaware, Interviews conducted in person 13 and 14 March and 18 and 19 April, 2013.

Shockley, Beatrice Adams and Mary Lee Shockley Phillips. Millsboro, Delaware, Interviews conducted in person, 13 and 14 March and 18 and 19 April, 2013.

McClary, Neva Dickerson Raughley. Bridgeville, Delaware, Interviews conducted in person, 22 March 2013.

Youngblood, Eleanor (Mrs. Robert). Adams Home Farm, Greenwood, Delaware, Interview conducted in person 19 April 2013.

Miscellaneous Sources

Wheeler, Goodman Masek Architects, Annapolis, Maryland. Measured drawings converted to Computer Aided Drawings, 2013.

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Maps

Sussex County Farm Service Agency, US Department of Agriculture, 1938, 1954, 1977, 1989.

Sussex County Tax Assessment Office, Georgetown, Delaware.

Delaware Geological Survey's Delaware DataMIL office, Georgetown, Delaware, 1938 & 2012.

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Greenwood, Delaware 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle Map. Washington, DC: US Geological Survey, 1992.

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Deed of Sale, 10 October 1862, Sussex County, Delaware, Deed Book 69, page 447.

Deed of Sale, 25 February 1920, Sussex County, Delaware, Deed Book 220, page 388.

Deed of Sale, 7 January 1930, Sussex County, Delaware, Deed Book 278, page 269.

Deed of Sale, 11 September 1919, Sussex County, Delaware, Deed Book 217, page 258.

Deed of Sale, 18 April 1931, Sussex County, Delaware, Deed Book 283, page 543.

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Adams, Theresa Catherine. "The Richards House Locust Grove Greenwood, Delaware." M.S. thesis, Columbia University, 1980.

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Carter, Richard B. "Adams Memorial Booklet," 2009.

Fox, Herbert H. "Family History of Bessie Lillian Adams," undated, (circa 1960).

Websites

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: University of Delaware Morris Library, Newark, De

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): SO1720

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 211 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 18 | Easting: 447312 | Northing: 4292989 |
| 2. Zone: 18 | Easting: 448041 | Northing: 4292616 |
| 3. Zone: 18 | Easting: 447866 | Northing: 4291600 |
| 4. Zone: 18 | Easting: 447080 | Northing: 4291745 |

Verbal Boundary Description

Northern boundary of Bee Branch, Eastern boundary of Conrail (old Delaware RR), Southern boundary of Polk Branch, and western boundary of Adams Road (county road 583, Old Bridgeville-Greenwood Road).

Boundary Justification

This 211 acre parcel is known in the State of Delaware Land Records as "Home Farm." It is the oldest parcel associated with this branch of the Adams family and consists of 4 tracts of land, the oldest having been held since 1862. All of the tracts in the Home Farm parcel are contiguous, and completely surround the building complex. All were owned by the Adams family during the period of significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Catherine Adams Masek
organization: Historic Preservation Consultant
street & number: 124 St. Andrews Road
city or town: Severna Park state: MD zip code: 21146
e-mail: catherine@camasek.com
telephone: 410-987-8519
date: March 2015 (edited August/September 2015)

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Additional Documentation

Photo Log- This final section updated 8-28-15.

Name of Property: Adams Home Farm

City or Vicinity: Greenwood vicinity

County: Sussex State: Delaware

Photographer: Catherine Adams Masek (unless historic photograph & otherwise identified)

Description of Photographs:

- 01 of 13 farm complex west and south facades of house, smokehouse, barn at packing house, machine sheds, and chicken brooder house
- 02 of 13 agricultural complex north and east of house – barn at packing house with garage addition, silos, storage sheds, carriage/wagon shed, barn with enclosure animal yard, stable, main farm entrance
- 03 of 13 interior of carriage/wagon shed showing axe hewn, timber-framed construction
- 04 of 13 agricultural complex barn for animals, stable, corncrib, granary
- 05 of 13 interior of granary showing axe hewn, timber-framed construction, up-bracing
- 06 of 13 chicken brooder house west and south facades
- 07 of 13 interior of chicken brooder house showing clerestory, formed concrete piers and columns
- 08 of 13 migrant workers' housing, west and north facades
- 09 of 13 migrant workers' housing, south and west facades
- 10 of 13 machinery shed, south and east facades, new education complex in distance
- 11 of 13 water tower, tank and shed c. 1930-1940s
- 12 of 13 Knowles/Dawson/Wilson cemetery monument
- 13 of 13 Adams Home Farm - west view beyond Adams Road (Old Greenwood/Bridgeville Road)

List of Figures:

- 01 Location of the Adams Home Farm (S. Raughley property) - Pomeroy and Beers Atlas of the State of Delaware, Northwest Fork Hundred - 1868
- 02 1941 Land Classification map showing Adams Home Farm in yellow – most intensely used crop land
- 03 1974 Aerial View Adams Home Farm

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. 460 et seq.).

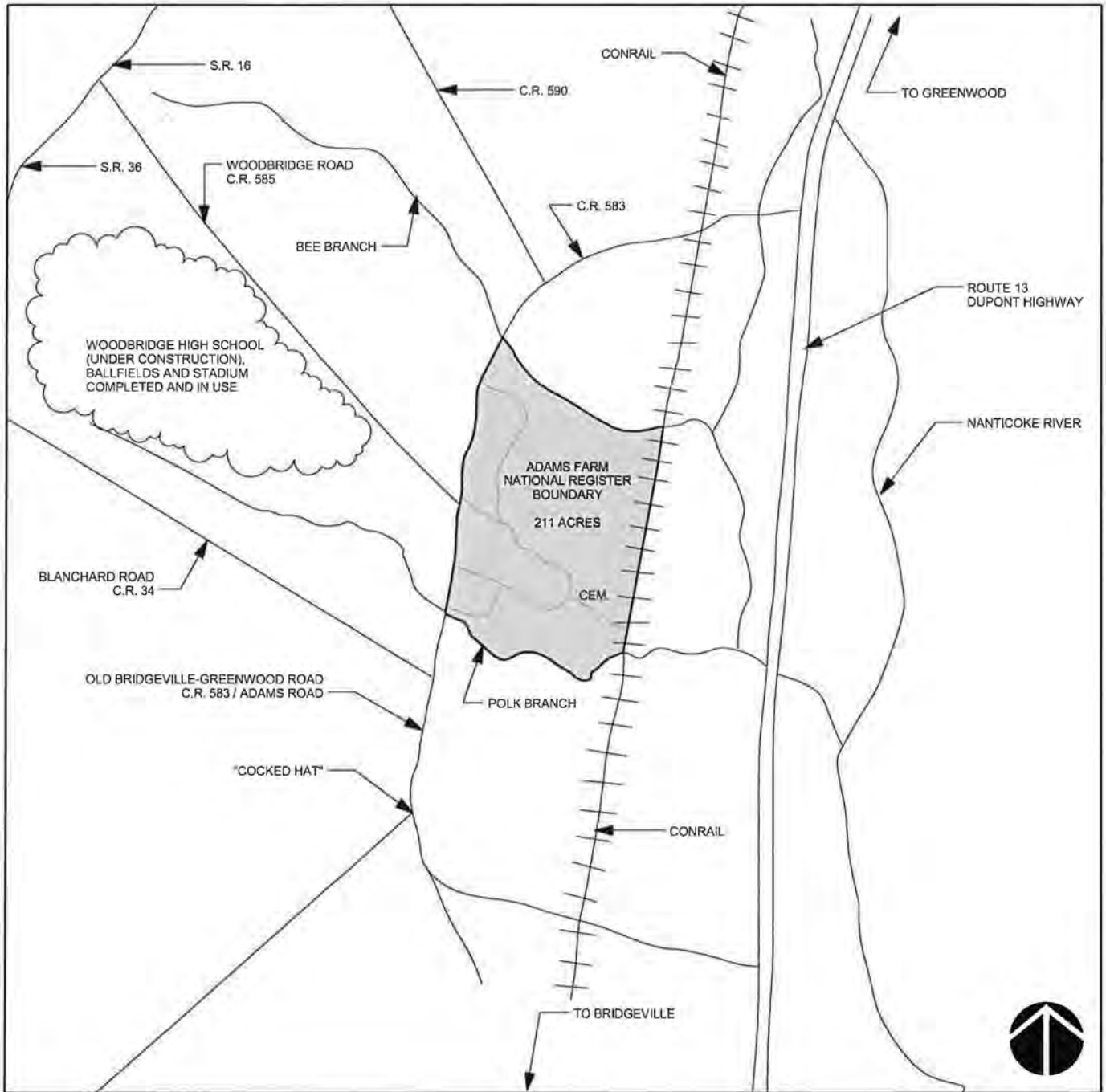
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, D.C.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

NAME OF PROPERTY: ADAMS HOME FARM
COUNTY AND STATE: SUSSEX COUNTY, DELAWARE

PAGE: 1 SITE PLAN REFERENCE: N/A DATE: 2013 SCALE: As indicated

- GENERAL NOTES:
- NORTHWEST FORK HUNDRED, SUSSEX COUNTY
 - SITE PLAN SCALE: 1:24,000 (ENLARGED ORIGINAL)
 - U.S.G.S. SURVEY GREENWOOD QUADRANGLE 7.5 MIN. SERIES

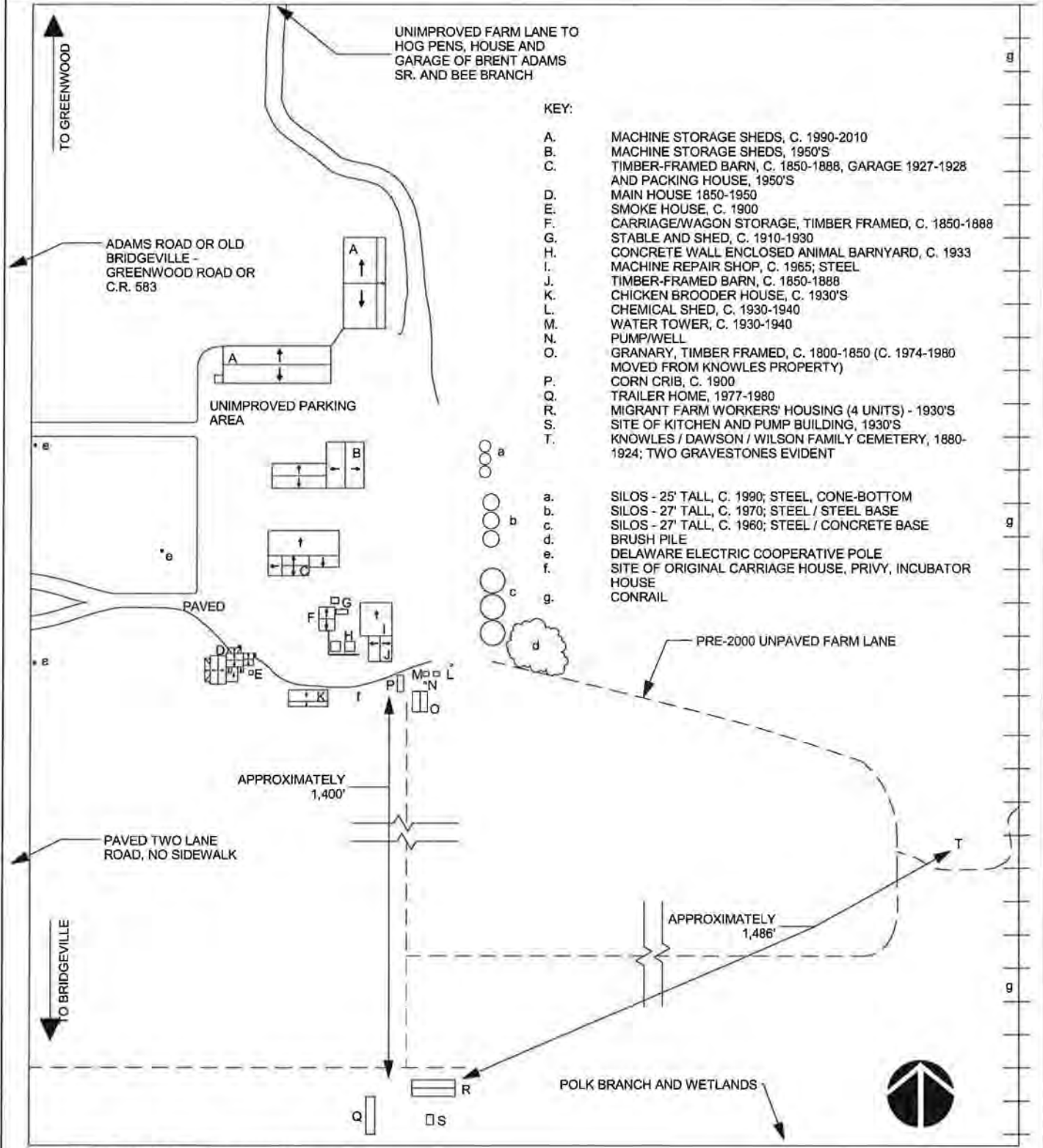


① VICINITY PLAN
12" = 1'-0"

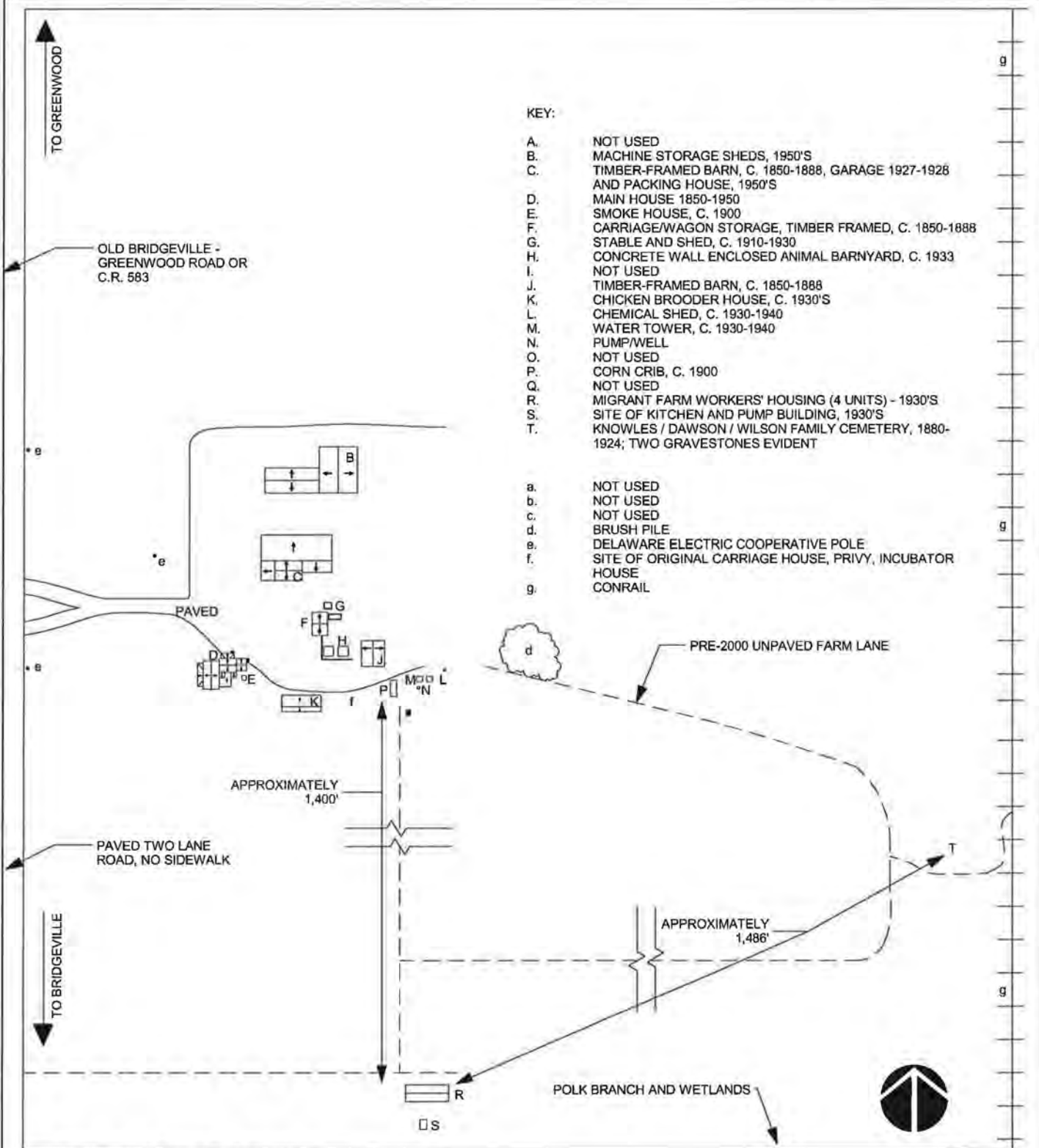
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

NAME OF PROPERTY: ADAMS HOME FARM
 COUNTY AND STATE: SUSSEX COUNTY, DELAWARE

PAGE: 2 SITE PLAN REFERENCE: N/A DATE: 2013 SCALE: 1" = 160'-0"



1 SITE PLAN - CURRENT
 1" = 160'-0"



KEY:

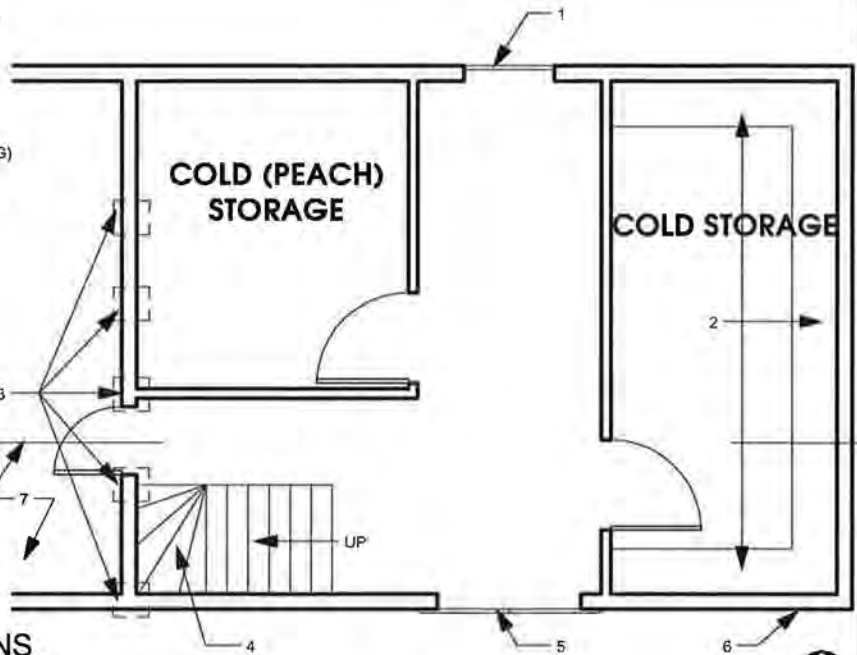
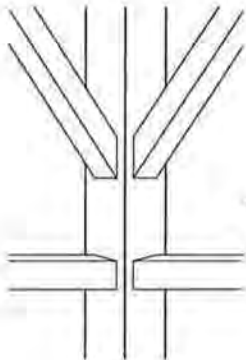
- A. NOT USED
- B. MACHINE STORAGE SHEDS, 1950'S
- C. TIMBER-FRAMED BARN, C. 1850-1888, GARAGE 1927-1928 AND PACKING HOUSE, 1950'S
- D. MAIN HOUSE 1850-1950
- E. SMOKE HOUSE, C. 1900
- F. CARRIAGE/WAGON STORAGE, TIMBER FRAMED, C. 1850-1888
- G. STABLE AND SHED, C. 1910-1930
- H. CONCRETE WALL ENCLOSED ANIMAL BARNYARD, C. 1933
- I. NOT USED
- J. TIMBER-FRAMED BARN, C. 1850-1888
- K. CHICKEN BROODER HOUSE, C. 1930'S
- L. CHEMICAL SHED, C. 1930-1940
- M. WATER TOWER, C. 1930-1940
- N. PUMP/WELL
- O. NOT USED
- P. CORN CRIB, C. 1900
- Q. NOT USED
- R. MIGRANT FARM WORKERS' HOUSING (4 UNITS) - 1930'S
- S. SITE OF KITCHEN AND PUMP BUILDING, 1930'S
- T. KNOWLES / DAWSON / WILSON FAMILY CEMETERY, 1880-1924; TWO GRAVESTONES EVIDENT

- a. NOT USED
- b. NOT USED
- c. NOT USED
- d. BRUSH PILE
- e. DELAWARE ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE POLE
- f. SITE OF ORIGINAL CARRIAGE HOUSE, PRIVY, INCUBATOR HOUSE
- g. CONRAIL

1 SITE PLAN - AS OF 1953
1" = 160'-0"

SPECIFIC PLAN NOTES:

1. DOOR FIXED CLOSED
2. COLD STORAGE SHELVING; FULL HEIGHT - ADDED C. 1950's
3. VISIBLE BRICK PIER LOCATIONS. EACH IS APPROXIMATELY 20-26 INCHES IN LENGTH
4. WINDER STAIR
5. ORIGINAL LOCATION OF SLIDING DOORS (NOW MISSING)
6. FLOOR LOWERED - 9-1/2". FLOOR BOARDS CUT, CONCRETE FLOOR ADDED 1940'S
7. SHED ROOFED GARAGE (1927 - 1928), NOW USED AS OFFICE

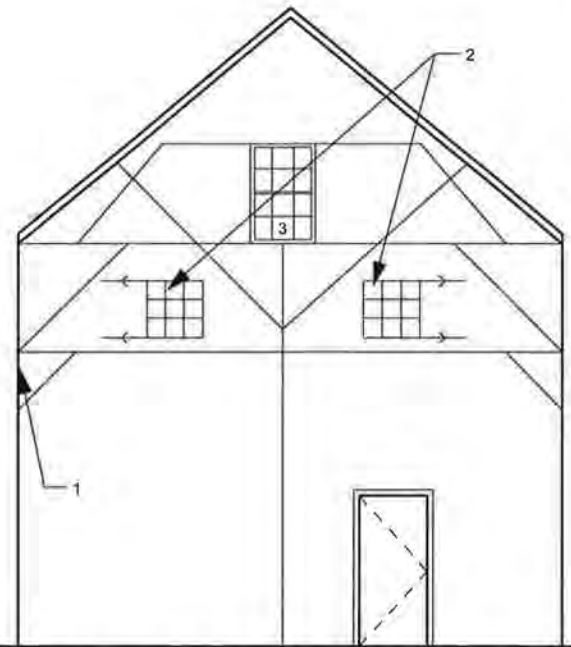
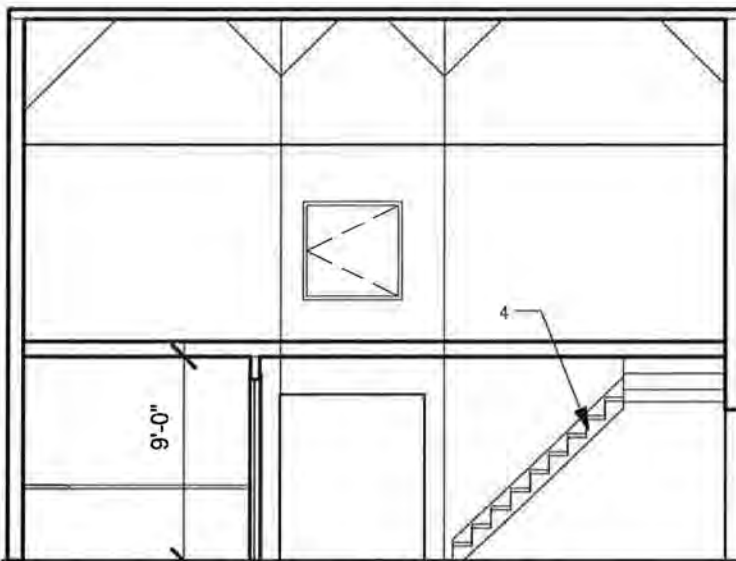


② **TIMBER FRAMED CONNECTIONS**
1/4" = 1'-0"

① **BARN AT PACKING HOUSE**
1/8" = 1'-0"

SPECIFIC ELEVATION NOTES:

1. JOINED HORIZONTAL PANELING - 2ND FLOOR ONLY
2. RIDGED TRACK TO SLIDE 9-PANED WINDOW TO SIDE, AND OPEN FOR VENTILATION
3. DOOR, HISTORICALLY WINDOW, FIXED CLOSED
4. WINDER STAIR



③ **BARN - TRANSVERSE SECTION**
1/8" = 1'-0"

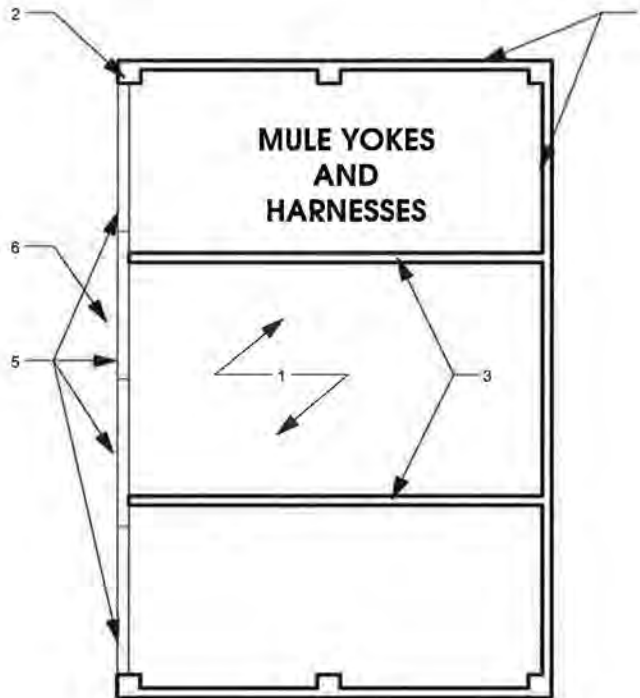
④ **BARN - WEST ELEVATION**
1/8" = 1'-0"

SPECIFIC PLAN NOTES:

1. DIRT FLOOR
2. 12" CONCRETE (POURED) IN FORM CORNER FOUNDATION
3. VERTICAL BOARD AND BATTEN BETWEEN FLOOR SILL AND CHAIRRAIL LEVEL. BOARDS VARY IN WIDTH - 12", 9-3/4", AND 7-3/4"
4. VERTICAL EXTERIOR SIDING (ORIGINAL) - TYPICAL
5. DOORS SLIDE - FULL LENGTH OF FRONT - 4 DOORS, EACH DOOR = 7'-4"
6. A SECOND FLOOR STORAGE AREA ONCE EXISTED. ORIGINALLY ACCESSED BY 4' HT. SINGLE 2ND FLOOR DOOR ON WEST FACADE.

GENERAL NOTES:

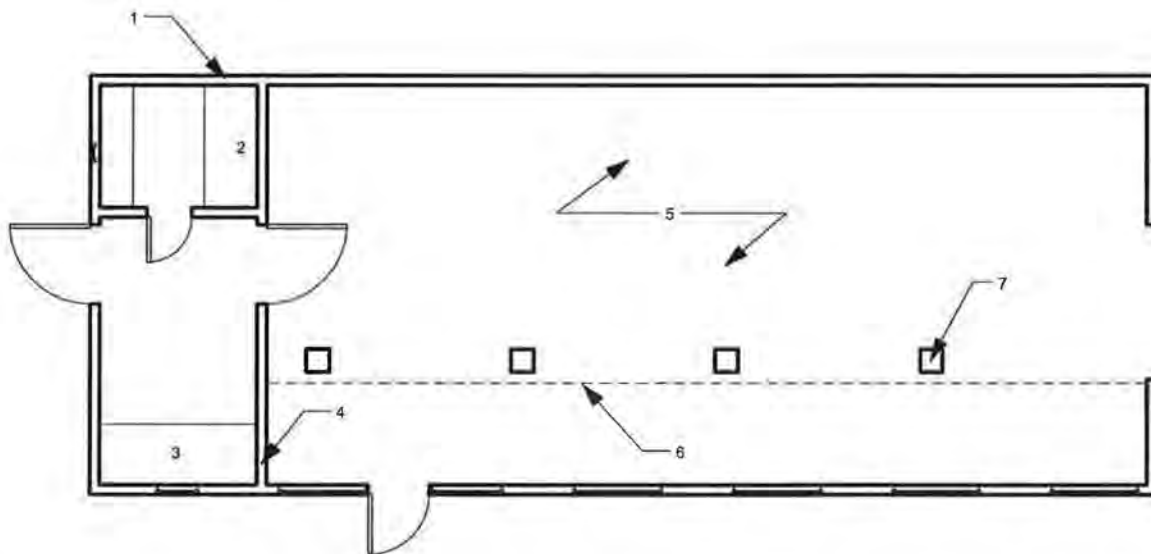
- BUILT C. 1850 - 1888
- TIMBER-FRAMED JOINED STRUCTURE
- CONSTRUCTED AT ADAMS FARM
- CENTER WALL HT. - 9'-2"; END WALLS - 7'-0"
- ROOF - PURLINS CHANGED/REPLACED



① CARRIAGE HOUSE / SMALL BARN - FLOOR PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"

SPECIFIC PLAN NOTES:

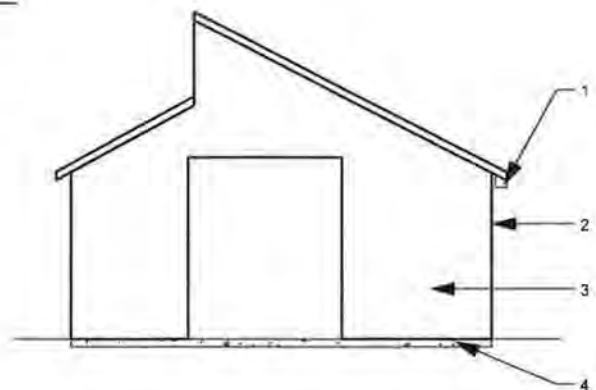
1. EXTERIOR: 3" TONGUE AND GROOVE VERTICAL SIDING
2. "WILSON ZERO SAFE" 6' HT. FREEZER
3. WORKBENCH
4. VERTICAL TONGUE AND GROOVE VERTICAL SIDING
5. POURED CONCRETE FLOOR
6. OVERHEAD STORAGE
7. SQUARE POST ON 12" HT. CONCRETE TRAPEZOID (\triangle) SHAPED BLOCK BASE



1 BROODER HOUSE - FLOOR PLAN (BUILT IN THE 1930'S)
1/8" = 1'-0"

SPECIFIC ELEVATION NOTES:

1. BOXED GUTTERS
2. 3" TONGUE AND GROOVE VERTICAL SIDING - SIDE WALLS
3. 8" TONGUE AND GROOVE VERTICAL SIDING - END WALLS
4. CONCRETE BASE; SLOPED AT OPENING, CONTINUOUS UNDER WALL



2 BROODER HOUSE - EAST ELEVATION
1/8" = 1'-0"

SPECIFIC PLAN NOTES:

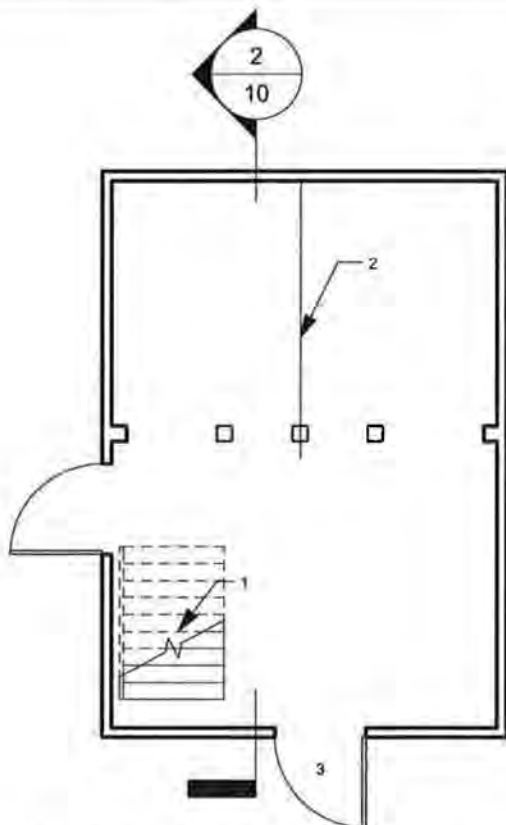
1. STRAIGHT RUN (12 STEPS) STAIR INSERTED AND DOORWAY ADDED WHEN RECONSTRUCTED
2. HORIZONTAL RANDOM WIDTH DIVIDER
3. DOOR FIXED; ORIGINAL DOORWAY

GENERAL NOTES:

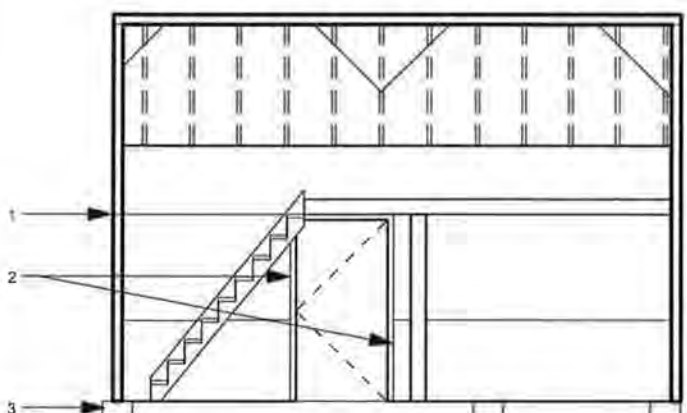
- FIRST FLOOR - RANDOM WIDTH FLOORING; 11", 12", 8", AND 8-1/2" WIDTHS
- EXTERIOR VERTICAL SIDING RANDOM WIDTHS; 11", 6" 11-1/2", 8" AND 8-1/2"
- STALL DIVIDER ON FIRST FLOOR HAD ORIGINALLY BEEN FULL HEIGHT. BOARDS ARE NOW MISSING.
- FIRST FLOOR HT. = 8'-0"; SECOND FLOOR HT. = 10'-8" - 11'-0"
- ARTIFICIAL HORIZONTAL SIDING NOW (8" WIDTHS) COVERS ALL 4 SIDES - 19'-0" HT. OVERALL
- EARLIEST ROOF EVIDENT - STANDING SEAM METAL
- 13 ROOF PURLINS, 2'-0" O.C.
- CONCRETE BLOCK FOUNDATION PIERS
- TIMBER-FRAMED, AXE-HEWN JOINED BUILDING C. 1800-1850, MOVED FROM KNOWLES FARM C. 1974-1980 AND RECONSTRUCTED ON ADAMS FARM. UN-USED LAP JOINTS EVIDENT IN ITS RE-USE.

SPECIFIC ELEVATION NOTES:

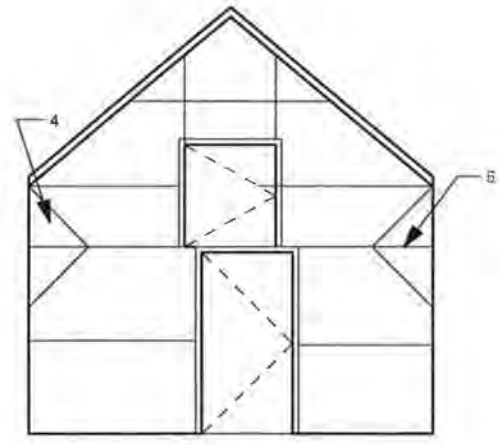
1. 2ND FLOOR JOISTS
2. UNUSED LAP JOINTS
3. CONCRETE BLOCK
4. JOINED (MORTISE AND TENONED) HORIZONTAL WOOD PANELLING - 27" - 28" HT. AROUND 2ND FLOOR. REUSED PERHAPS TO ENCLOSE OR CONTAIN GRAIN OR BAGS OF GRAIN/CORN - SECOND FLOOR ONLY, SECOND FLOOR CUT FOR INSERTION OF STAIR WHEN MOVED
- 5.



① GRANARY - FIRST FLOOR
 1/8" = 1'-0"



② GRANARY - LONGITUDINAL SECTION
 1/8" = 1'-0"



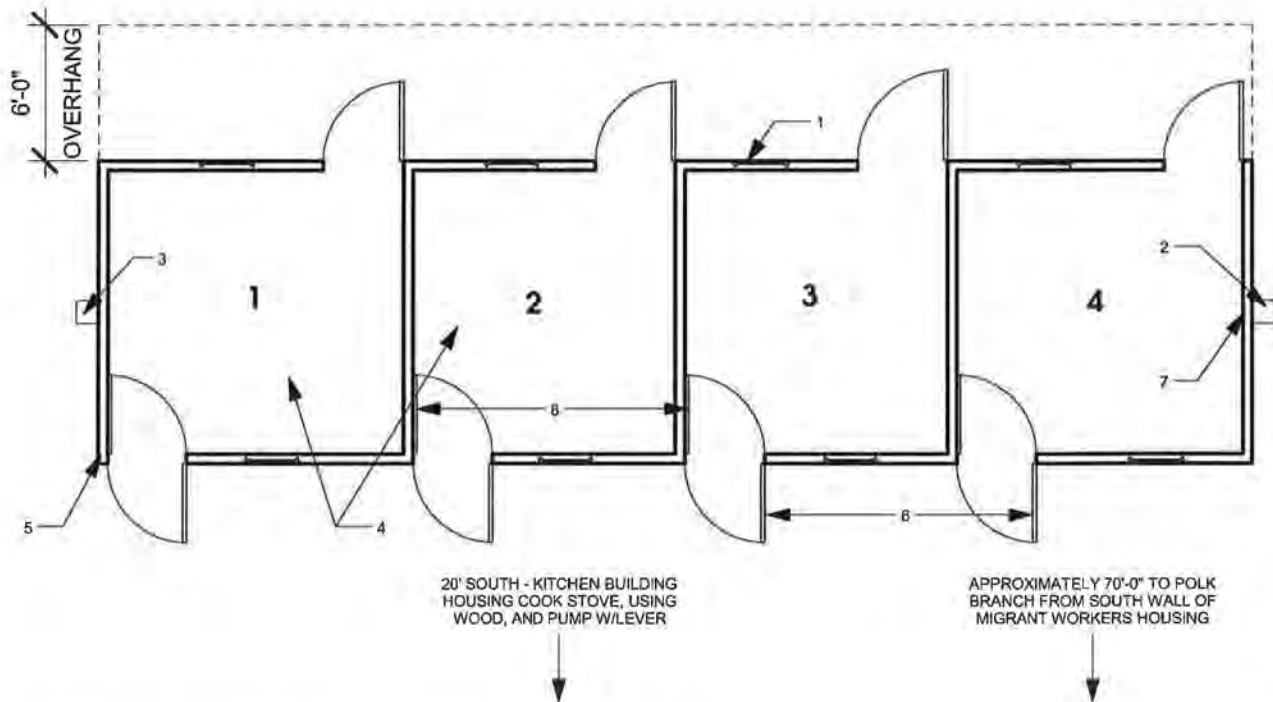
③ GRANARY - SOUTH ELEVATION
 1/8" = 1'-0"

SPECIFIC PLAN NOTES:

1. WINDOW (TYPICAL); 6 PANE, 26" W X 24" HT.; SLIDES IN WOOD GROOVE/TRACK, INTERCHANGEABLE W/SCREEN
2. CHIMNEY; CONCRETE BLOCK
3. CHIMNEY; BRICK
4. GABLE ROOF TRUSSES ARE EXPOSED (TYPICAL); NO CEILING
5. CORNER OF EACH UNIT (TYPICAL); FORMED/MOLDED CONCRETE BASE TO SUPPORT RAISED POST/FLOOR JOIST
6. DOORS (TYPICAL); VERTICAL TONGUE AND GROOVE W/METAL STRAP HINGE AND OVAL HANDLE
7. SMALL STOVE
8. SCREEN DOOR LOCATED ON INTERIOR SIDE OF WALL, TYPICAL OF SOUTH FACING ELEVATION

GENERAL NOTES:

- BUILT IN THE 1930'S
- 4 UNITS HOUSING 6-8 PERSONS
- INSIDE HEIGHT - 7'-6"



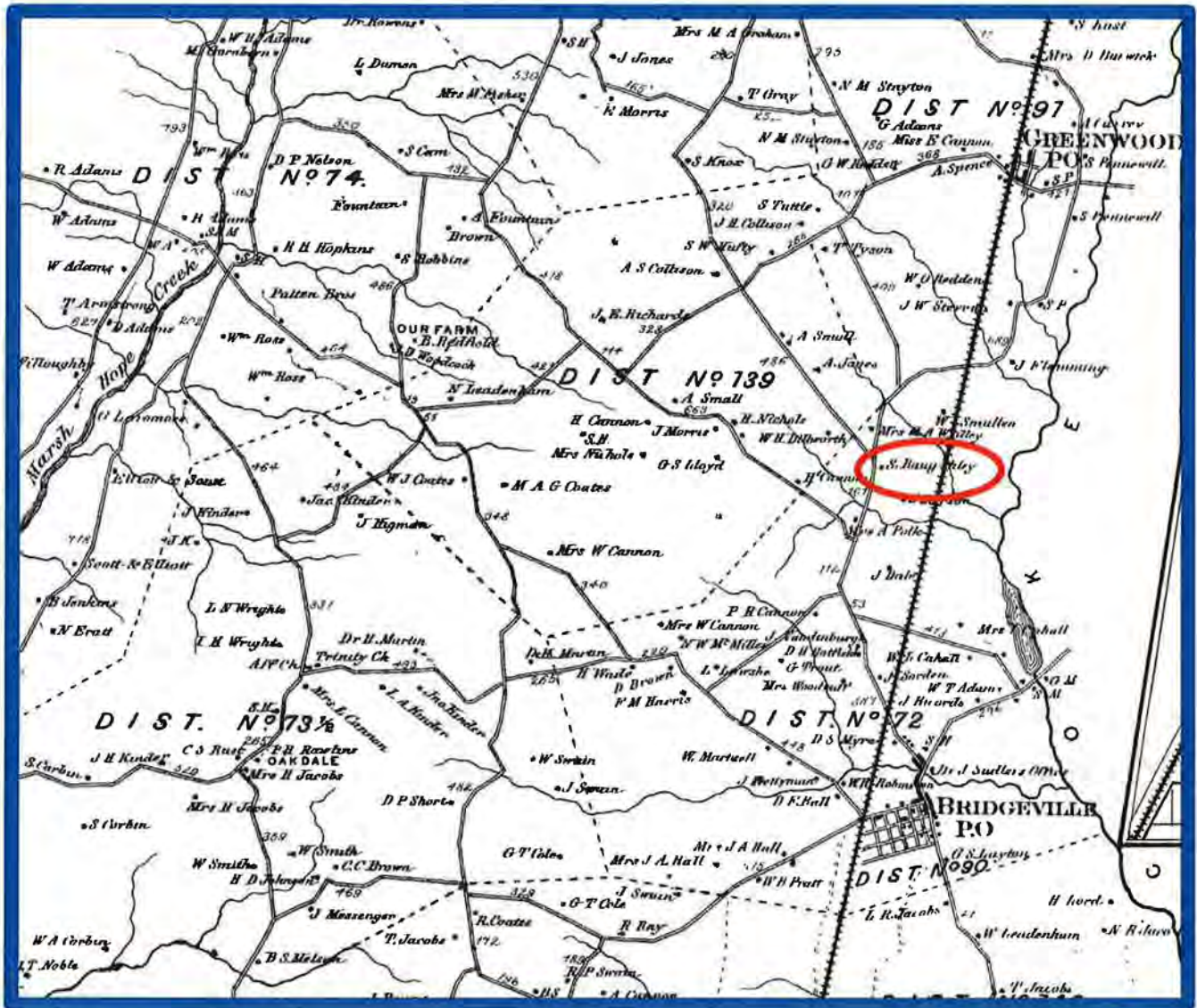
20' SOUTH - KITCHEN BUILDING HOUSING COOK STOVE, USING WOOD, AND PUMP W/LEVER

APPROXIMATELY 70'-0" TO POLK BRANCH FROM SOUTH WALL OF MIGRANT WORKERS HOUSING

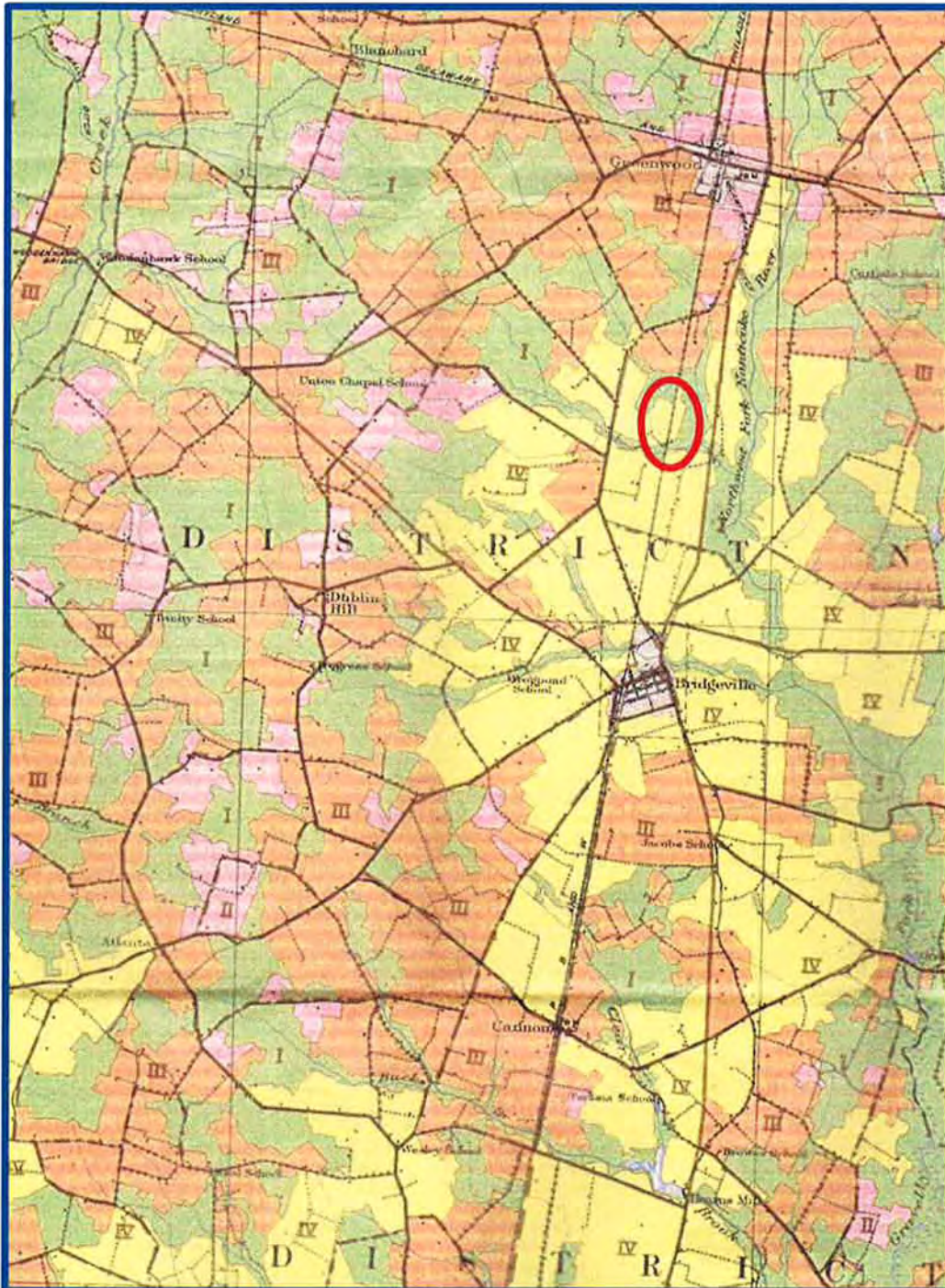
① MIGRANT WORKERS HOUSING - FLOOR PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"



② EXTERIOR WOOD SIDING DETAIL
3/8" = 1'-0"



Location of Adams Home Farm (S. Raughley property)
 Pomeroy and Beers Atlas, Northwest Fork Hundred,
 Sussex County, Delaware - 1868



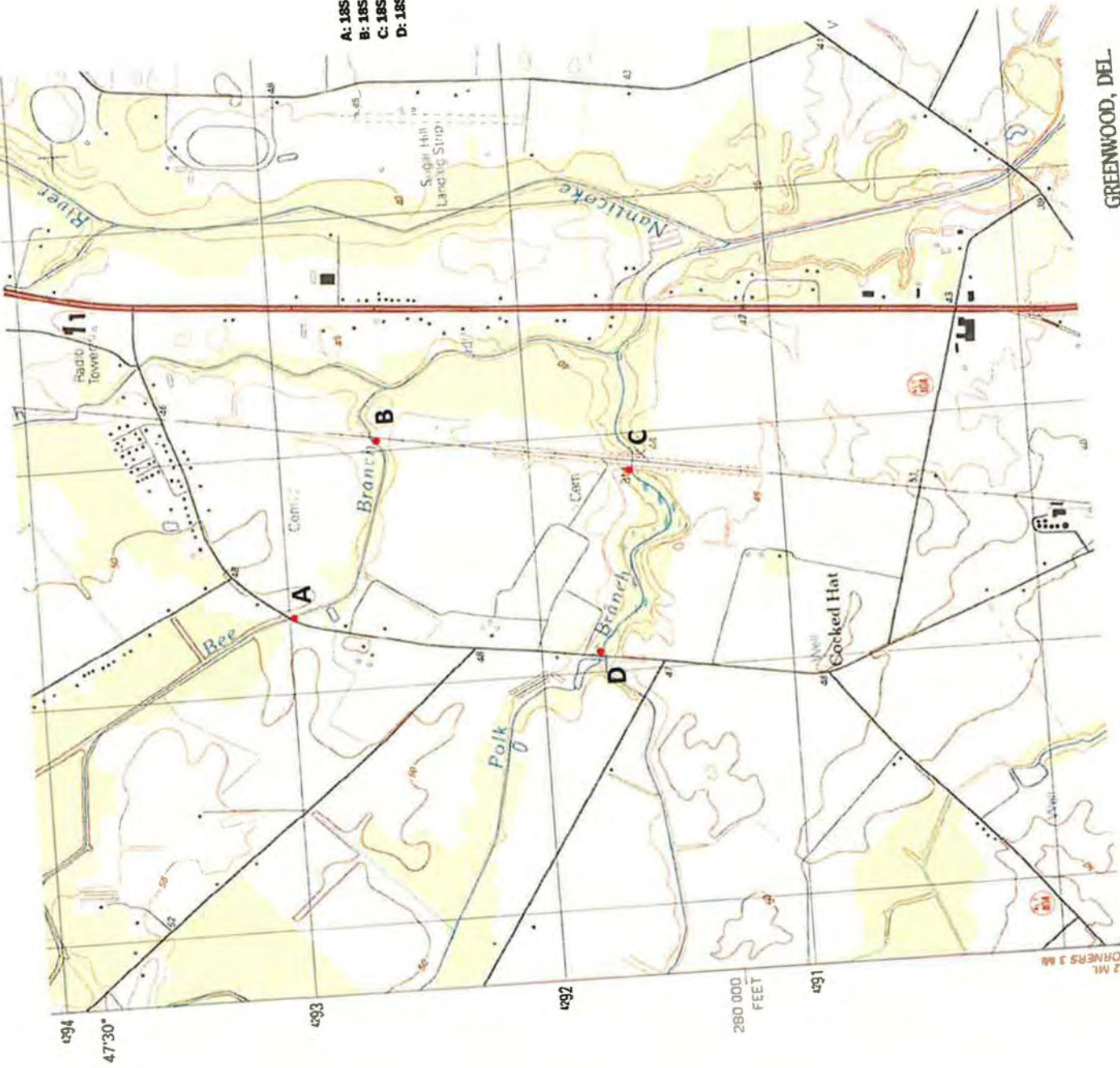
1941 Land Classification Map showing location of the Adams Home Farm as Class IV, in yellow, most intensely used crop land – Delaware Department of Agriculture



1974 Aerial View of Adams Home Farm

DE_Sussex County_Adams Home Farm

Figure 3



- A: 18S 447312 4292989
- B: 18S 448041 4292516
- C: 18S 447866 4291600
- D: 18S 447080 4291745

GREENWOOD, DEL.
38075-C5-1F-024

1992

DMA 58611 SE-SERIES 1832

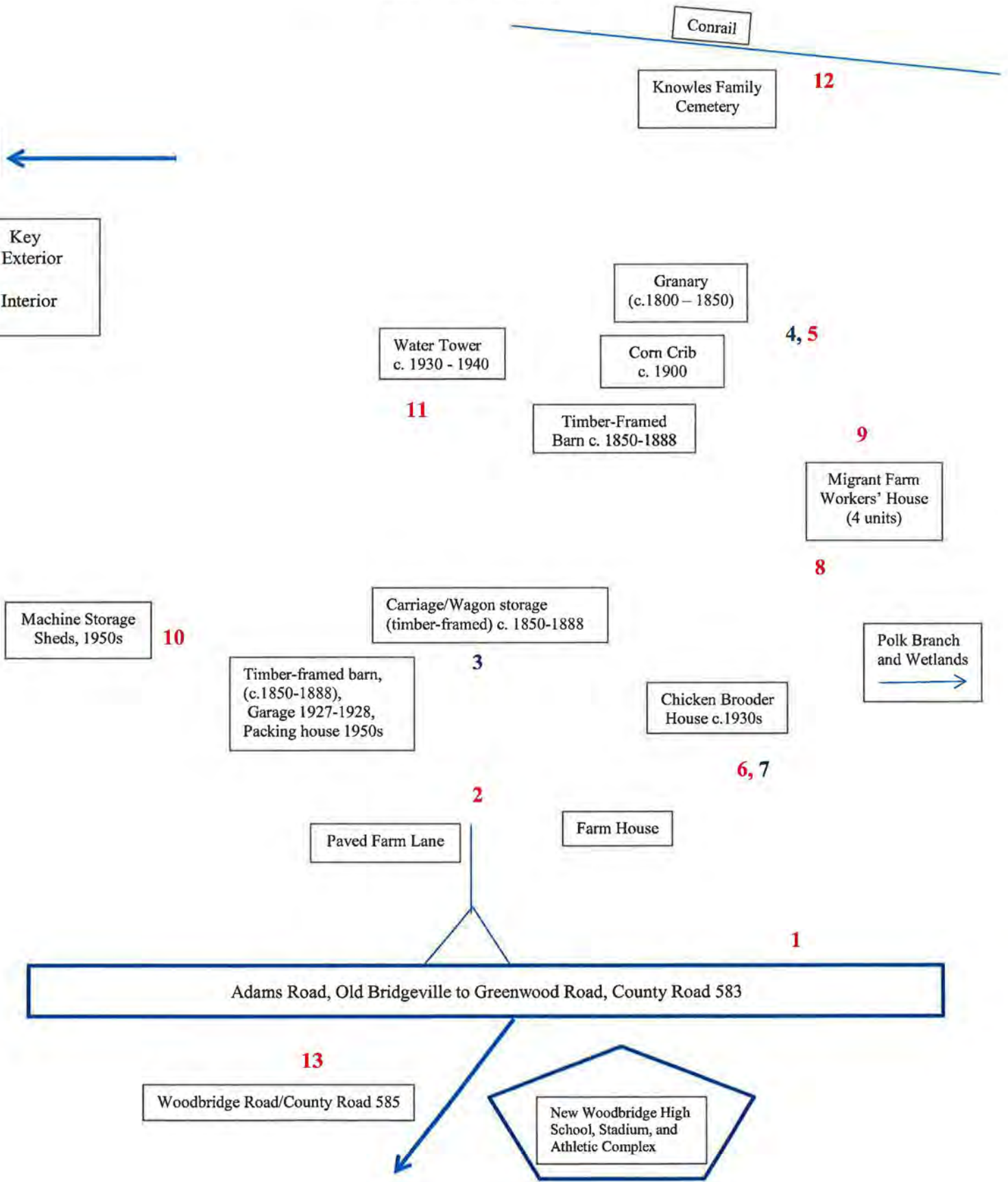
**Adams Home Farm
Sussex County, Delaware**

1/2 MI
DRIVERS 3 MI

Photo Key
 Adams Home Farm, Greenwood Delaware
 (not drawn to scale)



Key
 ■ Exterior
 ■ Interior



Conrail

Knowles Family Cemetery

12

Granary (c.1800 - 1850)

4, 5

Water Tower c. 1930 - 1940

11

Corn Crib c. 1900

Timber-Framed Barn c. 1850-1888

9

Migrant Farm Workers' House (4 units)

8

Machine Storage Sheds, 1950s

10

Carriage/Wagon storage (timber-framed) c. 1850-1888

3

Timber-framed barn, (c.1850-1888), Garage 1927-1928, Packing house 1950s

Chicken Brooder House c.1930s

6, 7

Polk Branch and Wetlands

2

Paved Farm Lane

Farm House

1

Adams Road, Old Bridgeville to Greenwood Road, County Road 583

13

Woodbridge Road/County Road 585

New Woodbridge High School, Stadium, and Athletic Complex

























DAWSON
JUNE 26 1812



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: Adams Home Farm

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: DELAWARE, Sussex

DATE RECEIVED: 10/09/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/24/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000532

DETAILED EVALUATION:

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 11/23/2015 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Resubmitted nomination. Criterion B has been dropped. Property is nominated under Criterion A for its association with the pattern of diversified agriculture

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A
REVIEWER Patricia Andrews DISCIPLINE Historian
TELEPHONE _____ DATE 11/23/2015

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

State of Delaware
Historical and Cultural Affairs

21 The Green
Dover, DE 19901-3611

Phone: (302) 736.7400

Fax: (302) 739.5660



July 14, 2014

Carol Shull, Keeper
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, N.W. (2280)
Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Mrs. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

- Adams Home Farm, Greenwood Vicinity, Sussex County, DE

If there are any questions regarding this document, please contact Madeline E. Dunn, National Register Coordinator-Historian for the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office by phone at (302) 736-7417 or by e-mail at madeline.dunn@state.de.us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "T. Slavin".

Timothy A. Slavin, State Historic Preservation Officer and Director
Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs

Enclosures



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Adams Home Farm

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: DELAWARE, Sussex

DATE RECEIVED: 7/18/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/15/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/02/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/03/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000532

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9/3/2014 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

See attached Return Sheet for detailed explanation

RECOM./CRITERIA Return
REVIEWER Patrick Andrus DISCIPLINE Historian
TELEPHONE _____ DATE 9/3/2014

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation/Return Sheet

Property Name: Adams Home Farm
State and County: Sussex, DELAWARE
Reference Number: 14000532

Reason for Return:

The nomination is being returned because it does not justify that the nominated property meets the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. The Adams Home Farm is nominated solely under National Register Criterion B as the birthplace and childhood home of State Senator Thurman Adams, the longest serving senator for the State of Delaware and past President Pro Tempore of the State Senate.

Under National Register Criterion B, eligible properties are those that are associated with the productive life of the individual in the field in which they achieved significance. Birthplaces and childhood homes that are not associated with an individual's significant contributions would not be eligible, unless there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with the person's productive life. Senator Adams did not live at the Adams Home Farm when he achieved significance in the area of politics and the nomination does not argue that there is no extant building or site associated with his productive life.

In the Statement of Significance there are indications that the farmstead might be considered significant under National Register Criterion A for its association with agricultural trends in Delaware from the early to mid-20th century, but this is not directly addressed in the nomination.

The nomination provides detailed genealogical information on the people associated with the farm over time. If the nomination is revised to address its potential historic agricultural significance, then the form should be amended to focus less on the family genealogy and more on placing it within the historic context of agricultural patterns in Sussex County or this part of the

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Evaluation/Return Sheet**

Property Name: Adams Home Farm
State and County: Sussex, DELAWARE
Reference Number: 14000532

p. 2

State. The nomination should describe those agricultural patterns, define a period of significance related to the historic agricultural practices, explain how the contributing buildings at the Adams Home Farm reflect those patterns of history, provide an evaluation of the farm's historic integrity from the defined period of significance, and evaluate the farm against other properties associated with the defined agricultural practices.



Patrick Andrus, Historian
National Register of Historic Places
202-354-2218
patrick_andrus@nps.gov
9/3/2014

State of Delaware
Historical and Cultural Affairs

21 The Green
Dover, DE 19901-3611

Phone: (302) 736.7400

Fax: (302) 739.5660

RECEIVED 2280

OCT -9 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

October 7, 2015

Mr. J. Paul Loether, Deputy Chief
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street NW, 8th Floor
Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the revised nomination, submitted under Criterion A as recommended, for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

- Adams Home Farm, Greenwood Vicinity, Sussex County, DE

If there are any questions regarding this document, please contact Madeline E. Dunn, National Register Coordinator-Historian for the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office by phone at (302) 736-7417 or by e-mail at madeline.dunn@state.de.us.

Sincerely,



Timothy A. Slavin, State Historic Preservation Officer and Director
Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs

Enclosures

