

## Chapter 5

### HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

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#### **A. APPROACH TO HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL FIELD INVESTIGATION**

Initial scoping activities undertaken by the Delaware Department of Transportation established a historic architectural area of potential effect (APE) (see above, Figure 1.6) and identified sixteen historic architectural properties within that APE (Figure 5.1) that were deemed to possibly be of greater than fifty years in age. Two of these sixteen properties, a related house and carriage house/barn at 5779 Forrest Ave, have subsequently been classified as a single property for the purposes of this study making the total number of historic architectural resources to be investigated fifteen.

Delaware Historic Preservation Office Survey Forms were found to already exist for four of these resources. As part of these scoping activities, the Delaware Department of Transportation partially completed Delaware Historic Preservation Office Survey Forms for each of these buildings including the ones for which survey forms were already known to exist. The scope of the present investigation called for the full evaluation of each of these fifteen properties with reference to their potential National Register of Historic Places eligibility both individually and in terms of possible contribution to any historic district that may be determined to exist. In addition, the partially completed survey forms have been finalized for submission to the Delaware Historic Preservation Office.

The bulk of the historic architectural field survey was undertaken during a two-day field visit on July 8 and 9, 2008. The goals of the historic architectural fieldwork were twofold: 1). to observe first-hand the physical landscape and the cultural and historical

environment within and surrounding the project site; and 2). to document the fifteen historic architectural resources preliminarily deemed to be potentially of greater than 50 years in age within the defined historic architectural APE.

Survey activities involved a windshield survey of the historic architectural APE followed by a pedestrian survey and visual inspection of specific properties of interest. The fifteen architectural resources of interest were photographed and documented by means of field notes. Of the fifteen properties investigated, historic research has shown that six resources are currently of greater than fifty years in age and that five are of less than fifty years in age. The exact age of the remaining four resources was unable to be determined either on the basis of historic research or the examination of building exteriors in the field. The inability to precisely date these buildings is tied to the fact that some evidence has been developed in the case of each building to suggest that it has been moved to its current location from another unidentified site. Thus although none of these buildings appear in their present location on aerial photography taken in 1961, it remains possible that some or all of these buildings were constructed on other sites prior to 1959.

#### **B. PROPERTIES OF GREATER THAN FIFTY YEARS IN AGE**

##### **3299 Hartly Road [CRS # K-6880] (Plates 5.1 and 5.2)**

Although the Cultural Resource Survey Property Identification Form (CRSPIF) completed for this property in 1997 identified the initial date of con-



Plate 5.1. View facing southeast from Hartly Road towards 3299 Hartly Road [CRS # K-6880].  
(Photographer: William Liebeknecht, July 2008) [HRI Neg. # 08021/D1:4081].



Plate 5.2. View facing northeast from Hartly Road towards 3299 Hartly Road showing main house and modern outbuildings [CRS # K-6880]. (Photographer: William Liebeknecht, July 2008) [HRI Neg. # 08021/D1:4086].

struction for this residence as “c. 1920”, information developed through historic research and physical inspection would seem to suggest that the core of the primary residence that stands on this property today is much older. Title and historic cartographic evidence indicates that the house was likely built by Elijah Crouch shortly after he purchased the property on which it was subsequently erected. Crouch acquired title to land on which the house now stands in 1846 (Kent County Deed U3/86). A building was certainly on this lot in 1859 when A.D. Byles published his *Map of Kent County, Delaware*. Aerial photography taken in 1968 suggests that the small complex of secondary structures that currently stands to the rear of the house were constructed after that date during the tenure of Daniel Y. and Barbara E. Beachy who purchased the property in 1964 (Delaware DataMil). The Beachys sold it in 2006.

This two and a half story Carpenter Gothic house sits on the northeast side of Hartly Road (Delaware Route 44) approximately 650 feet northwest of its intersection with Forrest Avenue (Delaware Route 8) and Halltown Roads. The current property represents the heart of what was once a much larger farm that formerly spanned both sides of the roadway. The main block of the house, which sits on a parged masonry foundation, is covered by a cross gabled asphalt shingle roof. The original siding materials and most of the building’s exterior architectural detailing have been obscured or removed by the application of vinyl siding. A steeply pitched central gable with a large lancet window crowns the street elevation. The house appears to have formerly faced Hartley Road but has had its principal entrance relocated to the southeastern corner of the building. All existing window and door fixtures appear to be modern replacements with the most glaringly unsympathetic of these replacements being the installation of a pair of small octagonal windows in the upper level of the southern gable end wall of the original block of the building.

A two story frame addition has been added to the buildings northern gable end wall while a single story addition has been attached to its southern elevation. A two story wing that projects from the rear (eastern side) of the building may be an element of the original plan or a 19th-century addition. The core of this building appears consistent with a date of construction in the late 1840s or 1850s but subsequent alterations have dramatically altered its architectural character.

### **3399 Hartly Road [CRS # K-1092] (Plates 5.3 and 5.4)**

The CRSPF completed for this property in 1979 stated that this house was constructed “ca. 1900-1910” and moved “to this location “when Pearson’s Crossroads changed.” The lot on which the building stands was informally carved out of a larger parcel of land owned by Joseph H. Thomas prior to his death in c.1896. The parcel was set aside by Joseph H. Thomas for the use of his brother Jonathan Rash Thomas but no deed was executed until Joseph H. Thomas’ widow and other heirs provided Jonathan R. Thomas with a mechanism confirming his rights to the property in 1918 (Kent County Deed L11:177). The property was described at that time as “a triangular lot and parcel of land” with no mention being made to any buildings standing on the site. The property certainly contained a two story frame house and shed by 1922, as both structures appear on the Delaware State Highway Department’s *Plan for Construction of Contract No. CK-5* in that year.

The house and garage at 3399 Hartly Road occupies a lot of ground situated on the inside of the curve in the road formed by the existing intersection of Hartly and Halltown Roads. The property is fronted by and partially screened from the road by a short row of mature conifer trees. The two story frame house and attached garage building is sited near the center of the lot amidst a lawn. Resting on a concreted block



Plate 5.3. View facing northeast looking at 3399 Hartly Road [CRS # K-1092]. (Photographer: William Liebeknecht, July 2008) [HRI Neg. # 08021/D1:4092].



Plate 5.4. View facing northwest looking at 3399 Hartly Road [CRS # K-1092]. (Photographer: William Liebeknecht, July 2008) [HRI Neg. # 08021/D1:4095].

foundation, the vernacular residence is covered by an end gabled asphalt shingle roof and is sheathed in aluminum siding. A telescoping row of additions has been attached to northeast corner of house connecting the structure to a two bay frame garage. The building is fronted by an enclosed porch and a second porch structure wraps around the northwest corner of the house.

The evidence concerning the exact date of construction of this building is somewhat unclear. Although the CRSPIF claims that the building was moved to this site at some point after “when Pearson’s Crossroads changed.” The event that is referred to as the change probably was the highway modernization episode documented by the construction plans of 1922. As these plans show the existing house in place prior to the commencement of construction, an event that took place in 1923, the chronology of events laid out by the CRSPIF would seem to be contradicted by the surviving documentary evidence. Furthermore, although Jonathan R. Thomas, the first owner of the house, had informally acquired rights to the property prior to the death of his brother in 1896, the main block of the house was observed to stand atop a concrete block foundation, a building technique not in general usage until after 1900. Thus the formal deed of conveyance issued to Jonathan R. Thomas in 1918 by his brother’s heirs may provide a *terminus post quem* for the construction of the house while its appearance on the highway construction plans of 1922 certainly provides a hard and fast *terminus ante quem* for the building. Visually, the core of this house appears consistent in with a date of construction in the first or second decades of the 20th century. It would seem unlikely that this building was relocated to this site from another location.

Regardless of the precise date of construction and whether or not it was moved to its present location from a different site, the house is a relatively undistinguished example of early 20th-century domestic ver-

naular architecture. Many examples of similar houses possessing more original fabric can be observed along the rural roadways of Kent County, Delaware. The building’s architectural integrity has been diminished through the installation of replacement window and door fixtures, the application of aluminum siding to its exterior, the enclosing of its front porch and the construction of several small additions which have altered its original form.

**6401 Halltown Road [CRS # K-1111] and  
6417 Halltown Road [CRS # K-7609] (Plates  
5.5 and 5.6)**

Historic research suggests that the residences at 6401 and 6417 Halltown Road were constructed c. 1951. No buildings appear in their location on aerial photography taken in 1937 (Delaware DataMil). The lots on which these two houses stand were subdivided from a larger agricultural holding in 1950. The two buildings first appear on as-built mapping (Delaware State Highway Department’s *Plan for Construction of Contract No. 1037*) prepared in 1952. The original owner of 6401 Halltown Road was Albert Comegys (Kent County Deed K19/361) while Brady Thompson (Kent County Deed T18/382) appears to have been the initial owner of 6417 Halltown Road.

These two diminutive mid-20th-century wood frame, front gabled, clapboard cottages have been considerably altered through the replacement of original window and door fixtures. Formerly open front, porches have been enclosed. The building’s original clapboard walls have been covered in modern siding materials and several small additions have been added to the rear of both buildings. From a historic architectural perspective they are typical, yet poorly preserved examples of a type of modest housing stock common within the surrounding landscape of central Delaware.



Plate 5.5. View facing north from Halltown Road looking at 6401 Halltown Road [CRS # K-1111].  
(Photographer: William Liebeknecht, July 2008) [HRI Neg. # 08021/D1:4144].



Plate 5.6. View facing northwest from Halltown Road looking at 6417 Halltown Road [CRS # K-6920]. (Photographer: William Liebeknecht, July 2008) [HRI Neg. # 08021/D1:4136].

**5782 Forrest Ave [CRS # K-7613] (Plates 5.7 and 5.8)**

The southern portion of the commercial building at 5782 Forrest Avenue was built sometime between 1937 and 1953, when the land on which the building stands was part of a 35 acre farm. An aerial photograph from 1937 shows an undeveloped lot at this location, but the Delaware State Highway Department's *Plan for Construction of Contract No. 1219* (1953) depicts a one and a half story frame house and luncheonette in the building's present location (Delaware DataMil). The earliest part of the existing building appears to be a one and a half story end gabled frame building located on the northern edge of Forrest Avenue at its intersection with Pearson's Corner Road. The house and luncheonette was converted to a store and gas station by 1959 (Kent County Deed Z21/305). During the 1970s the first in a series of telescoping additions was attached to the northern end of the building. The street façade of the earliest block of the building and the eastern elevation of the northernmost addition have been "brick faced". The remainder of the building is sheathed in corrugated metal siding. According to the current owner, part of the building continued to be occupied by a diner into the 1990s. It is now occupied by a liquor store.

**5779 Forrest Ave, House/Store and Barn/ Carriage House [CRS # K-6920] (Plate 5.9-5.15)**

Physical and documentary evidence suggests that the house at 5779 Forrest Avenue was built on the southeast corner of the intersection of Forrest Avenue and Pearson's Corner and Halltown Roads in the early 1920s. Though title data and several 19th-century maps (Rea and Price 1850, Byles 1859, Beers 1868) indicate that a house and store owned by Abraham Pearson stood on this location during the second half of the 19th-century, it appears to have been torn

down or otherwise removed by 1922. That year, the Delaware State Highway Department drew plans for the widening of the road from Dover to Pearson's Corner. Though these plans do depict buildings, there is nothing shown on the southeast corner of Pearson's Corner.

Although the existing building outwardly appears as if it might potentially date to the second half of the 19th century careful examination of the interior of the building and the roof and wall framing developed no historic architectural evidence which in style, plan or technology suggests that the building could predate 1900. It is likely that Willard C. Hurd constructed the building that now stands at the southeast corner of Pearson's corner shortly after he purchased the property in 1923 (Kent County Deed K12/293) as an aerial photograph shows a building on the lot in 1926 (see above, Plate 3.1).

William Cooper Hurd was a local merchant and dairy farmer who operated a store and gas station at this location until his death in 1952. It was later owned by his son, Virgil Hurd who retained the property until 1987 (Kent County Deed M43:257). A CRSPIF completed for this building in 1997 provides further confusion the issue of date provided a "c. 1780" date for this building. This date appears to be a discrepancy. In 1979, a CRSPIF was completed for a derelict two story brick house [CRS # K-1163] that formerly stood immediately to the east of 5779 Forrest Avenue. From the surviving survey form and the attached photographs the brick building does appear to have been potentially consistent with an 18th-century date of construction. This building had been demolished by the 1997 date of the survey of the extant frame building at 5779 Forrest Avenue and some confusion appears to have occurred over which building was which. This resulted in a "c. 1780" date being indicated for the frame building rather than its no-longer-extant brick neighbor.



Plate 5.7. View facing northeast from Forrest Avenue looking towards commercial building at 5782 Forrest Avenue [CRS # K-7613]. (Photographer: William Liebeknecht, July 2008) [HRI Neg. # 08021/D1:4028].



Plate 5.8. View facing southeast from Pearson's Corner Road looking towards commercial building at 5782 Forrest Avenue [CRS # K-7613]. (Photographer: William Liebeknecht, July 2008) [HRI Neg. # 08021/D1:4035].



Plate 5.9. View facing southwest from Forrest Avenue looking at the southeast corner of the intersection of Pearson's Corner Road and Forrest Avenue showing 5779 Forrest Avenue[CRS # K-6920]. (Photographer: William Liebeknecht, July 2008) [HRI Neg. # 08021/D1:4000].



Plate 5.10. View facing northeast from Pearson's Corner Road showing 5779 Forrest Avenue [CRS # K-6920]. (Photographer: William Liebeknecht, July 2008) [HRI Neg. # 08021/D1:4004].



Plate 5.11. View of first floor interior of 5779 Forrest Avenue [CRS # K-6920], showing west room, main block of house, looking west. (Photographer: Damon Tvaryanas, October 2008) [HRI Neg. # 08021/D2:0232].



Plate 5.12. View of first floor interior of 5779 Forrest Avenue [CRS # K-6920], showing east room, main block of house, looking west. (Photographer: Damon Tvaryanas, October 2008) [HRI Neg. # 08021/D2:0222].



Plate 5.13. View facing northwest showing secondary structure to the rear of 5779 Forrest Avenue [CRS # K-6290]. (Photographer: William Liebeknecht, July 2008) [HRI Neg. # 08021/D1:4007].



Plate 5.14. View facing southeast from Pearson's Corner Road showing barn/carriage house at 5779 Forrest Avenue [CRS # K-6290]. (Photographer: William Liebeknecht, July 2008) [HRI Neg. # 08021/D1:4009].



Plate 5.15. View facing south the interior and second floor joists and framing of the barn/carrriage house at 5779 Forrest Avenue [CRS # K-6290]. (Photographer: William Liebeknecht, July 2008) [HRI Neg. # 08021/D1:4010].

The house that currently stands at 5779 Forrest Avenue is a two story, frame building that stands on a concrete block foundation. The original exterior skin of the core of the house was wood clapboard but this has subsequently been covered with asbestos shingling. Similarly, the side gable roof of the main block of the home was first covered with wood shingles. These can still be seen on the southern face of the roof where wind has torn away the standing seam metal roofing that now covered both the main roof and the roofs over the building's multiple additions. The first story of the street façade is shielded by a projecting shed roof supported by three metal pipe columns. This roof is deep enough to have accommodated automobiles beneath it and likely served to protect the store customers and the gasoline pumps that once fronted the building from inclement weather.

Beneath this roof is the building's main entrance, a glass and wood panel front door flanked by paired 1/1 double hung windows. A single pair of double hung 3/1 windows is centered on the second level above the front entrance. A narrow concrete block chimney rises along the outside of the building's western gable wall. This structure served the building's furnace. A lower secondary concrete block chimney with terra cotta liner rises on the rear of the building at the interior point of the angle formed by the junction of the main block of the house and a rear wing which contains the kitchen. Short single story additions covered by low hipped roofs are attached to the rear (southern) wall of the main block within this angle and to the rear (southern gable end wall) of the rear wing.

A two story, modern front gabled addition has been attached to the buildings eastern wall. The gable roof of the main block of the building was extended at this time partially over the top with the roof of the addition in order to better facilitate the transition between the two structures. A single story end gabled addition and an even lower enclosed porch have also been attached

to the east wall of the two story addition. Many of the windows throughout the main block of the building and the additions are 3/1 double hung fixtures.

Examination of the interior of the building found that no basement existed beneath the structure. The second floor of the building was accessed from a staircase leading upwards from the front door. Examination of the building's framing and roof rafters visible in the attic of the main building and the addition shows the building to be constructed with modern balloon frame. No evidence of structural members apparently dating any earlier than the 20th-century were observed. All visible members, wood planking and the wood shingles that cover the roof were observed to be secured / fastened/joined with wire nails. No evidence of any hardware or architectural detailing indicative of a date prior to the 20th-century was observed.

Two structures were observed to the rear (south) of the primary residence. The first was a single story open shed/roofed covering. This consisted of a standing seam metal roof with open rafters supported by six timber post. The second structure was a two story light timber framed carriage house or barn. Relatively large members and wide planking was observed to form the second story floor within the building but the exterior walls were observed to have been constructed of two by four framing sheathed with modern faux wood panel siding.

### **C. MOVED BUILDINGS POSSIBLY GREATER THAN FIFTY YEARS IN AGE**

#### **6503 Halltown Road [CRS # K-7611] (Plate 5.16)**

The building at 6503 Halltown Road was likely moved on to this property between 1966 and 1976. In 1964 Carlton I. Pippin purchased 5 acres situated at the northwest corner of Pearson's Corner Road and Route 44 for \$7,500 (Kent County Deed Q23/553). He sold



Plate 5.16. View facing northwest from Halltown Road showing 6503 Halltown Road [T&T Small Engines]. (Photographer: William Liebeknecht, July 2008) [HRI Neg. # 08021/D1:4110].

all but a one acre portion of the lot to Daniel Yoder in 1966 for \$7,800. Yoder subsequently sold 0.79 acres to Carl and Barbara Thompson in 1976 for \$12,000. This significant jump in price indicates that Yoder developed the property between 1966 and 1976.

According to the present owner the office portion of the existing shop building was formerly utilized as "Betty's Diner" and stood at a location on South Governors Avenue in Dover, Delaware. Since the date of the move, the original building has been significantly expanded in order to create the existing engine repair shop. The frame building is covered with asbestos shingling and sits on a concrete block foundation. Currently a large asphalt shingle gambrel roof covers both the new repair shop with its three large bay doors and the earlier diner/office building. A concrete block addition covered by an asphalt shingle shed roof projects from the building's northern wall. Although one can barely discern some visual clues that hint at the form of the original diner building, little overall architectural integrity survives from the era prior to the building's conversion into a repair shop.

**2333 Pearson's Corner Road [CRS # K-7614] (Plate 5.17)**

According to the present owner of the property who was interviewed by Delaware Department of Transportation employees, the house at 2333 Pearson's Corner Road was moved to its present location from Dover, probably between 1964 and 1967.

In 1964 Carlton I. Pippin purchased 5 acres situated at the northwest corner of Pearson's Corner Road and Route 44 for \$7,500 (Kent County Deed Q23/553). Three years later he sold one acre of this property to Peter and Charlotte Ann Goff for \$9,800 (Kent County Deed S24/83). This significant jump in price suggests that the property had been significantly improved by Pippin in the intervening years. A dwelling was cer-

tainly on the property by 1968 as aerial photographs taken in that year show the building clearly (Delaware DataMil).

Visual inspection of the property revealed that the house currently standing on this site is a one and a half story Craftsman style bungalow consistent in design with a date of construction in the second or third decades of the 20th century. It is a three-bay, one-and-a-half story house with a hipped roof pierced by hipped dormers. The roof extends forward to shelter a full-width concrete porch supported on concrete block piers and ornamental iron supports. The materials used to construct the porch suggest that it was built after the house was moved here. Windows are modern one over one units. Siding is modern.

**2400 Pearson's Corner Road [CRS # K-7617] (Plate 5.18)**

According to the tenant living in the house in 2008, this single story frame residence was moved to its present location from a Forrest Avenue parcel situated east of 6549 Halltown Road and west of Pearson's Corner Road. Aerial photographs clearly show the dwelling situated on the property in 2007, but absent on photography from 2002 and earlier (Delaware DataMil). Two buildings appear on aerial photographs on the northwest corner of the intersection of Halltown Road, Forrest Avenue and Pearson's Corner Roads prior to 2002 but neither obviously appears to correspond with the building currently situated at 2400 Pearson's Corner Road. The larger of the two buildings on this corner was documented in 1979 by a CRSPF and assigned the CRS # K-1171. It was described as a two story frame house constructed c. 1840. The sketch plans included with the form show that it demonstrated no resemblance the building currently situated at 2400 Pearson's Corner Road.



Plate 5.17. View facing northwest from Pearson's Corner Road showing 2333 Pearson's Corner Road [CRS # K-7614]. (Photographer: William Liebeknecht, July 2008) [HRI Neg. # 08021/D1:4038].



Plate 5.18. View facing northeast from Pearson's Corner Road showing 2400 Pearson's Corner Road [CRS # K-7617]. (Photographer: William Liebeknecht, July 2008) [HRI Neg. # 08021/D1:4058].

DelDOT has verified with the current owner that the house probably dates from the mid- to late 1950s and that it was moved to this site extensively renovated early in the 21st century, including construction of an addition, to the extent that no significant evidence was observed during field survey activities that would point to this building being of greater than fifty years in age. Both the main rectangular block of the house and the short perpendicular wing that extends eastward sit on a modern concrete block foundation. All exterior detailing including the modern door and window fixtures, the vinyl siding that sheaths the building, the projecting gable above the main entry and its supports all appear consistent with a date of construction in the 21st century. The only possible inconsistency is the standing seam metal roof that covers the building. This is clearly a modern roof but the choice of materials is somewhat unusual for a modern building unless it was chosen to replace an earlier roof of the same construction.

**3327 Hartly Road [CRS # K-7618] (Plate 5.19)**

The deed of sale that transferred ownership of this property from Ralph Vincent to John Methany in 1956 described this lot as “having no improvements thereon erected” (Kent County Deed I21/337), but by 1961 a small rectangular building begins appearing on aerial photographs showing the lot (Delaware DataMil).

The building is situated to the rear of a frame, single-story residence believed to date to the mid-1960s and to the immediate fore of a large modern shed. The single story, frame outbuilding, appears to sit on blocks or piers with no foundation visible. It is entered by single door on its north western elevation. Three six over six double hung windows are evenly spaced across its south western wall. Another boarded

over door occupies the southeastern elevation. The diminutive building is sheathed in German siding and topped by an asphalt shingle front gabled roof.

Although a date of construction in the late 1950s, as the deed and aerial photography evidence would seem to suggest, is not completely out of the question, visual inspection seems to point to an earlier date for the construction of this building, possibly in the second or third decades of the 20th century. This was confirmed by a conversation with Daniel Beachey, the present owner, who reported that it had been moved from Donald Isaac’s farm in Middletown in the 1970s.

**D. PROPERTIES OF LESS THAN FIFTY YEARS IN AGE**

**3221 Hartly Road [CRS # K-7619] (Plate 5.20)**

The present owner of the property was interviewed by Delaware Department of Transportation employees concerning the age of this building. He stated that he had purchased the property around 1960 and that the office was on the property at the time of purchased. Information developed during historic research activities would seem to contradict this account. Title research indicates that the property last changed hands in 1977 when Ralph and JoAnn Peck sold 7 acres of their 54 acre farm to William and Mary Cannon (Kent County Deed N31/63). Aerial photography shows that the property was still in cultivation as farm land in 1961. A slightly later aerial photograph, taken in 1968, appears to show the existing building under construction (Delaware DataMil). According to the owner, a recent fire destroyed the interior and original roof.



Plate 5.19. View small out building at 3327 Hartly Road looking southeast [CRS # K-7618].  
(Source: Delaware Department of Transportation).



Plate 5.20. View facing northeast from Hartly Road towards 3221 Hartly Road [CRS # K-7619].  
(Photographer: William Liebeknecht, July 2008) [HRI Neg. # 08021/D1:4080].

**6433 Halltown Road [CRS # K-7610] (Plate 5.21)**

Title research would seem to suggest that this single story, frame ranch home was constructed c. 1965 by James B. Duke who purchased the property in 1965 (Delaware DataMil; Kent County Deeds T18/382, Z23/402, G25/282).

**2364 Pearson's Corner Road [CRS # K-7616] (Plate 5.22)**

This concrete block commercial building is situated on the east side of Pearson's Corner Road a short distance to the north of its intersection with Forrest Avenue. Covered by an end gable asphalt shingle roof, the building was constructed at some point in the period between 1963 and 1968. The deed of sale from Titus I. Pippin to John Ray and Jean I. Ellison on November 21, 1963 described this property as having "no improvements thereon erected" (Kent County Deed I23/553) but an aerial photograph taken in 1968 shows that the building had been constructed on the site by that time (Delaware DataMil).

**6549 Halltown Road [CRS # K-7612] (Plate 5.23)**

Aerial photography indicates that the oldest part of the single story, brick building that currently houses "Faulkner's Store" and the associated Shell gas station (6549 Halltown Road) was built between 1961 and 1968, with shed roof additions subsequently having been later added to the building's side and rear façades (Delaware DataMil).

**5752 Forrest Avenue [CRS # K-7615] (Plate 5.24)**

Examination of aerial photography suggests that the concrete dairy barn situated at the rear of a modern farmstead complex at 5752 Forrest Avenue was built after 1968 (Delaware DataMil). An informant reports to DelDOT that it was built *circa* 1973.

The building is a single story barn with loft under a large standing seam gambrel roof. The first story of the building is constructed of parged concrete block. The upper portions of the walls on the northern and southern elevations are of frame construction. The upper level of the northern wall is sheathed in vertical plank siding. The upper portion of the southern wall is covered with vinyl siding.

The first floor of the building is lit by small, two pane casement windows shaded by the eaves of the gambrel roof. Sliding vertical plank doors cover the large bay openings on the southern, northern and western elevations. The loft level appears to have been converted into residential space. On the northern elevation an exterior wooden staircase has been installed. This structure leads upwards to shallow deck fronting a modern sliding glass door.



Plate 5.21. View facing northwest from Halltown Road showing 6433 Halltown Road [CRS # K-7610]. (Photographer: William Liebeknecht, July 2008) [HRI Neg. # 08021/D1:4130].



Plate 5.22. View facing northwest from Halltown Road showing 2364 Pearson's Corner Road [CRS # K-7616]. (Photographer: William Liebeknecht, July 2008) [HRI Neg. # 08021/D1:4044].



Plate 5.23. View facing northwest from Halltown Road showing 6549 Halltown Road [CRS # K-7612]. (Photographer: William Liebeknecht, July 2008) [HRI Neg. # 08021/D1:4111].



Plate 5.24. View facing northeast showing Dairy Barn at 5752 Forrest Avenue [CRS # K-7615].  
(Photographer: William Liebeknecht, July 2008) [HRI Neg. # 08021/D1:4032].