

DRAFT FINAL

JUNE 10, 2024

**MARYLAND OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT  
APPENDIX I3  
OFFSHORE PROJECT COMPONENTS  
HISTORIC RESOURCES VISUAL EFFECTS  
ANALYSIS**

**PREPARED FOR:**

**US WIND, INC.  
401 EAST PRATT STREET  
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21202**

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241 EAST FOURTH STREET, SUITE 100 ■ FREDERICK, MD 21701**

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APPENDIX I3  
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HISTORIC RESOURCES VISUAL EFFECTS ANALYSIS**

**DRAFT FINAL REPORT**

  
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**JUNE 2024**

**FOR**

**US WIND, INC.  
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BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21202**

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## List of Acronyms

BOEM.....	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
CFR.....	Code of Federal Regulations
COP.....	Construction and Operations Plan
DE-CHRIS....	Delaware Cultural Historic Resource Information System
DHCA.....	Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs
GIS.....	Geographic Information System
Ha.....	Hectare
HPTP.....	Historic Property Treatment Plan
HRVEA.....	Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis
Km.....	Kilometers
KOP.....	Key Observation Point
MHT.....	Maryland Historical Trust
Mi.....	Miles
MOA.....	Memorandum of Agreement
NEPA.....	National Environmental Protection Act
NRHP.....	National Register of Historic Places
NHL.....	National Historic Landmark
NJHPO.....	New Jersey Historic Preservation Office
NM.....	Nautical miles
NPS.....	National Park Service
NRHP.....	National Register of Historic Places
PA.....	Programmatic Agreement
PAPE.....	Preliminary Area of Potential Effect
PDE.....	Project Design Envelope
OSS.....	Offshore Substation
SHPO.....	State Historic Preservation Office
RCG&A.....	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
TCP.....	Traditional Cultural Place
TRC.....	TRC Companies, Inc.
VCRIS.....	Virginia Cultural Resources Inventory System
VDHR.....	Virginia Department of Historic Resources
VIA.....	Visual Impacts Assessment
WTG.....	Wind Turbine Generator

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. (RCG&A) was retained by US Wind, Inc. (US Wind) to undertake the Offshore Project Components Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis (HRVEA) for the Maryland Offshore Wind Project (Project). The HRVEA was undertaken in conjunction with the Visual Impacts Assessment (VIA) for the Project, completed by TRC Companies, Inc. (TRC). The Project is located approximately 13 miles (mi; 11.3 nautical miles [NM], 21 kilometers [km]) off the east coast of Ocean City, Maryland (Figure I3-1).

This study was completed to identify and to assess the Project's potential effects to historic properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This investigation includes the architectural investigations related to the impact of the Offshore Project Components of the Project as required under the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) *Guidelines for Providing Archaeological and Historic Property Information Pursuant to 30 CFR Part 585* (BOEM 2020), and it is anticipated to support the integration of the Section 106 process (36 CFR Part 800) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, with analyses required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on those undertakings. Undertakings are defined as projects, activities, or programs that are funded, permitted, licensed, or approved by Federal agencies. The Federal statutory responsibilities of Section 106 are met through the procedures defined in 36 CFR Part 800 – Protection of Historic Property. The objective of the Section 106 process is to accommodate historic preservation concerns with the needs of Federal undertakings through consultation with defined participants. Additionally, the objectives of consultation under the Section 106 process are to identify historic properties potentially affected, to assess those effects, and to seek measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic properties.

This HRVEA was undertaken to support consideration of one type of potential effects projected in association with the Project - the introduction of offshore elements that may diminish the integrity of a historic property's historic character-defining features (36 CFR 800.5). This study was limited to the identification of historic properties and to the analysis of Project effects to historic properties associated with the visibility of the Offshore Project Components. It is anticipated that the results of this analysis will be considered along with the results of other cultural resource investigations supporting the Section 106 process through mitigation measures designed to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential

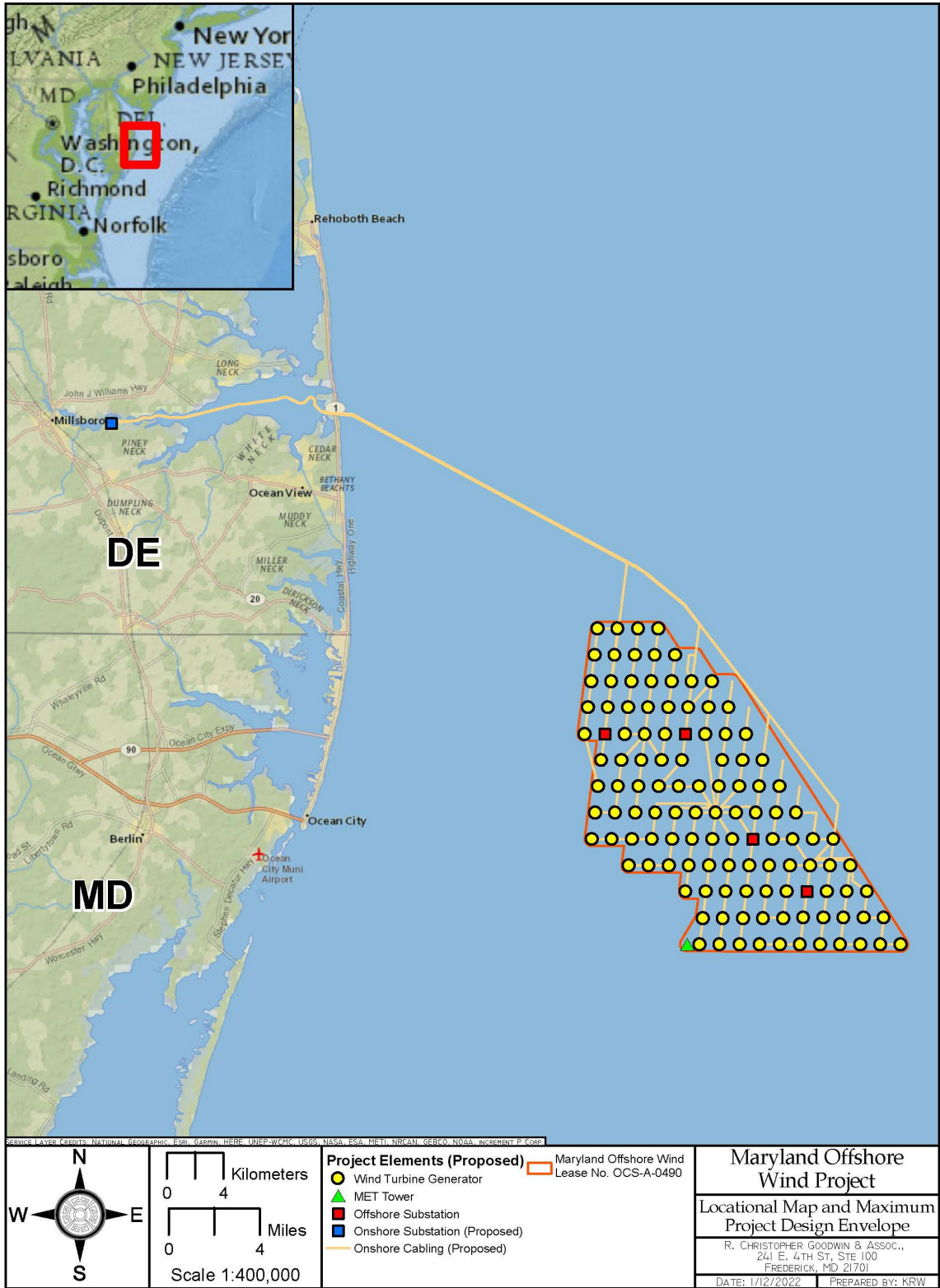


Figure I3-2. Locational Map and Maximum Project Design Envelope



adverse effects to historic properties from the Project. This analysis also is anticipated to recognize the special consideration afforded National Historic Landmarks (NHL) under 36 CFR 800.10, also known as Section 110(f). Specifically, Section 110(f) requires Federal agencies to provide special considerations for National Historic Landmarks (NHL) during their planning processes to minimize direct and adverse harm to the maximum extent possible.

The Offshore Project Components are not anticipated to physically alter the onshore, above-ground properties. However, certain Offshore Project Components above the ocean surface, namely the proposed wind turbine generators (WTGs), would have the potential to introduce new visual and auditory elements that may affect the integrity of setting of onshore above-ground properties. Integrity is defined as a property's ability to retain the following elements: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Historic properties possess both the qualities of significance and integrity defined in the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 60 [a-d]). The integrity of historic and potentially historic properties, those listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP, can be affected by the introduction of new elements within the landscape that may diminish their significant historic features through loss of integrity. The NRHP Criteria of Adverse Effect states:

Adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to: "(iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance; (v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significance historic features" (CFR 2004).

The Offshore Project Components would have the potential to affect the integrity of setting of previously identified historic properties resources and previously determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. Setting is defined as "the physical environment of the historic property" (National Park Service [NPS] 1990). The current study identified historic properties, analyzed the potential effects of the Project on those resources, and developed recommendations for the range of measures to avoid, limit, or mitigate potential adverse effects to historic properties from the Offshore Project Components. This HRVEA is included as an appendix to the Construction and Operations Plan (COP) Visual Impact Assessment (VIA).

## 2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

US Wind is developing the Maryland Offshore Wind Project (the Project), an offshore wind energy project of up to approximately 2 gigawatts of nameplate capacity within OCS-A 0490 (the Lease), a Lease area of approximately 80,000 acres located off the coast of Maryland on the Outer Continental Shelf (see Figure I3-1). The following project description summarizes the Project components and design as they relate to the HRVEA. A more detailed Project description is available in Chapter 2 of the COP VIA.

US Wind defined a Project Design Envelope (PDE) in the COP to describe the limits of Project facilities and activities. A COP is defined by BOEM as a “detailed plan for the construction and operation of a wind energy project” (BOEM 2020). The COP includes a description of all planned facilities and provides the basis for the analysis of the environmental and human use resource effects and operational integrity of the proposed construction and operations. The primary goal of a COP is to allow for meaningful assessments by the jurisdictional agencies of the proposed project elements and activities while concurrently providing the Lessee reasonable flexibility to make prudent development and design decisions prior to construction (U.S. Department of the Interior 2020).

Offshore components of the Project would comprise (Figure I3-2):

- Up to 121 WTGs and associated WTG Foundations distributed across the Lease Area at a distance of 0.88 mi (1.4 km) in the East-West direction and 1.17 mi (1.88 km) in the North-South direction;
- Up to 4 offshore substations (OSSs);
- Meteorological (Met) Tower;
- Inter-Array Cables that are buried beneath the seabed that connect the WTG to the OSS; and,
- Up to four (4) submarine export cables buried beneath the seabed that would connect the OSSs to the onshore substation.

The PDE maximum design scenario under consideration for the WTGs ranges from 14.7 to 18 megawatts with a maximum tip height of 938 ft (286 m), maximum rotor diameter of 820.21 ft (250 m), and a corresponding hub height of 528 ft (161 m). Under the maximum project design scenario under consideration the WTGs would be connected to up to four OSSs, where power would be transmitted to through the export cables. The OSSs would be lower in height as compared to the WTGs, therefore visual modeling to support the historic properties assessment will be based off the height of the WTGs. A Met Tower would be located along the southern edge of the lease area, but also would be significantly lower than the WTGs. Nighttime lighting of the WTGs and OSSs are addressed in the COP VIA and overviewed in this HRVEA in Chapter 6.2.2. Project Lighting.

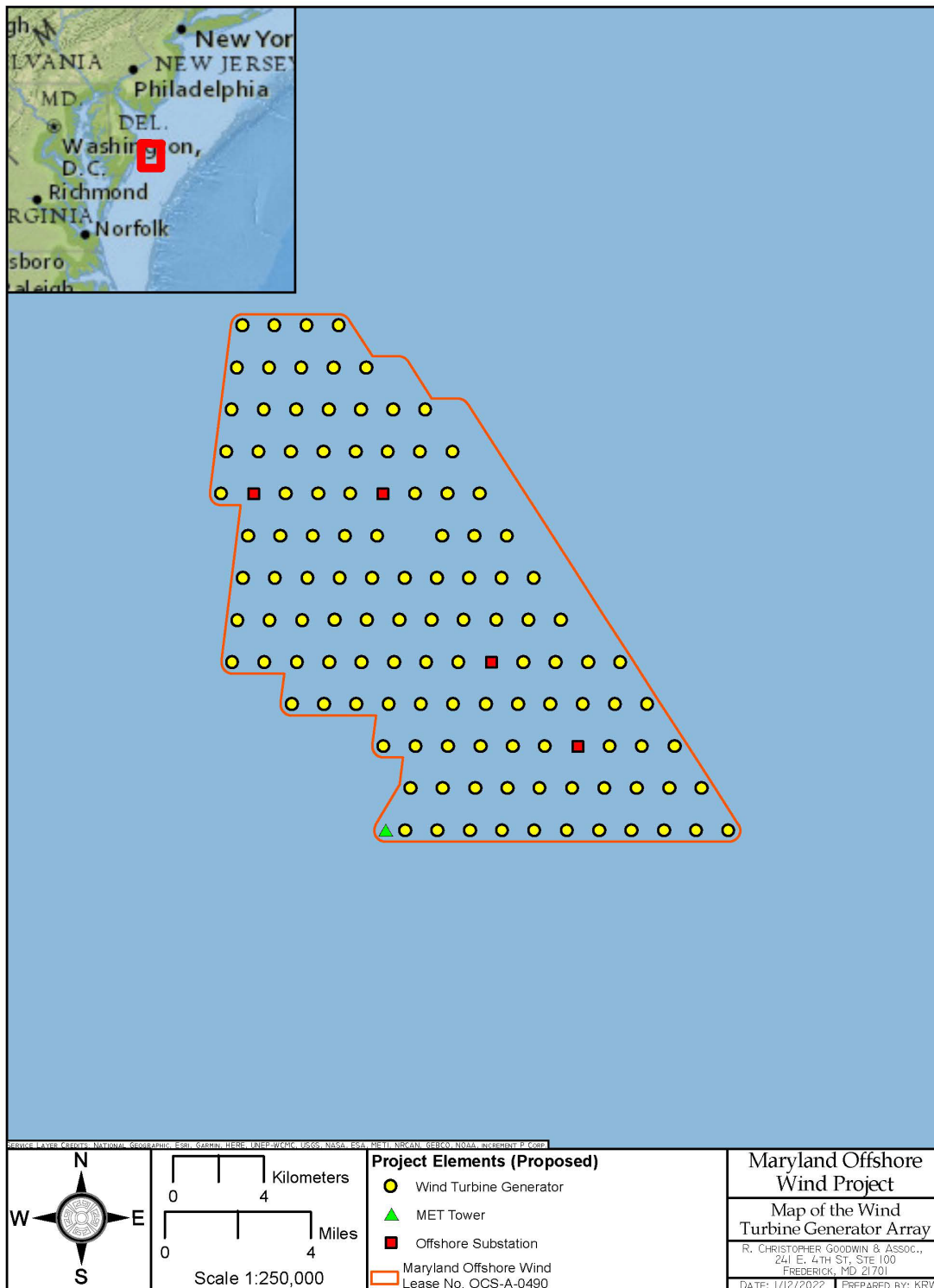


Figure I3-2. Map of the Wind Turbine Generator Array

### 3. DEFINING THE PRELIMINARY AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

## **(PAPE)**

Preliminary viewshed modeling was undertaken in December 2020 to determine the Study Area (Figure I3-3) and Preliminary Area of Potential Effect (PAPE). The PAPE was refined through a field-verified reconnaissance “windshield” survey in Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey during January and December 2021 to characterize the area and to identify viewsheds to the ocean within the model. The purpose of a windshield survey is to characterize the type and distribution of resources within a given area (Derry et al. 1977:12). Following design modifications in October 2021 that increased the height of the proposed turbines in the maximum PDE, new viewshed modeling was undertaken. While the viewshed expanded the PAPE to coastal New Jersey and Virginia, the new analysis utilized LiDAR data to include building height, terrain, and vegetative cover datasets to identify where views of the turbines would be obscured, greatly reducing the area of potential visibility among high density areas. Supplemental survey was undertaken during December 2021 to characterize the area and identify viewsheds to the ocean within the newly expanded model. In April 2022, following BOEM comments, the Study Area was expanded from 40-mi to 43-mi. The 43-mi Study Area and subsequent PAPE overlay were analyzed to define the limits of the reconnaissance windshield survey. The result of this refined modeling is the PAPE (Figure I3-4). The PAPE generally encompasses the coastal shorelines across all four states and the overwater areas and western shores of inland bays in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. Attachments I3-1 through I3-4 provide a closer view of the PAPE within the coastal towns of Ocean City, Maryland; Fenwick Island, Delaware; Cape May, New Jersey; and Wildwood, New Jersey.

## **4. METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Introduction**

Identification and analysis of historic properties was completed through a progressive program of consultation, archival research, outreach and engagement, windshield survey, field survey, and data analysis within the Study Area and PAPE. These progressive stages of investigation are summarized below. All work was completed in strict accordance with COVID-19 safety protocols and RCG&A and US Wind safety requirements. The research design for the investigation took into account current COVID-19 restrictions, which were monitored and revised during the course of the investigation, as appropriate.

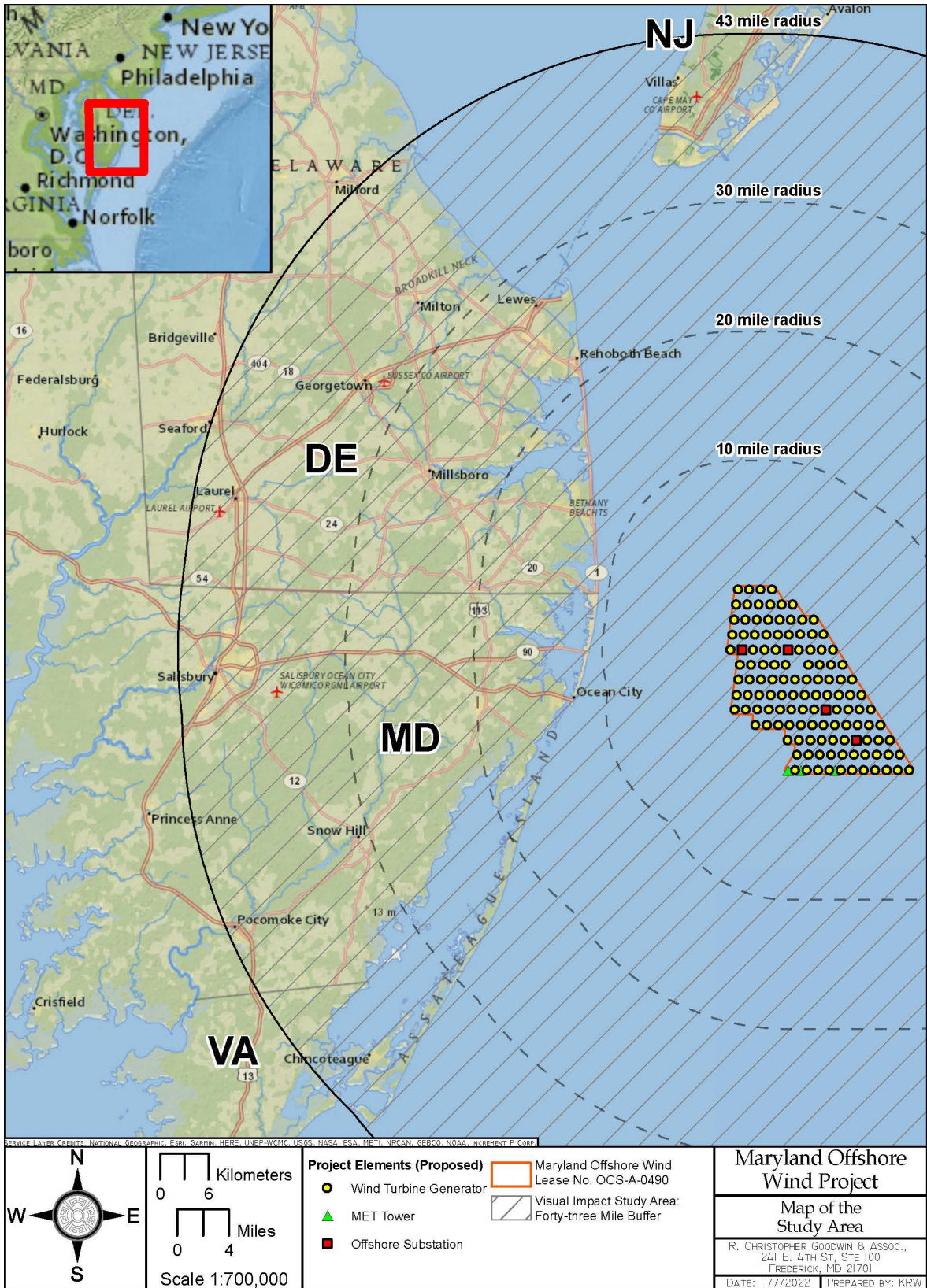


Figure I3-3. Map of the Study Area

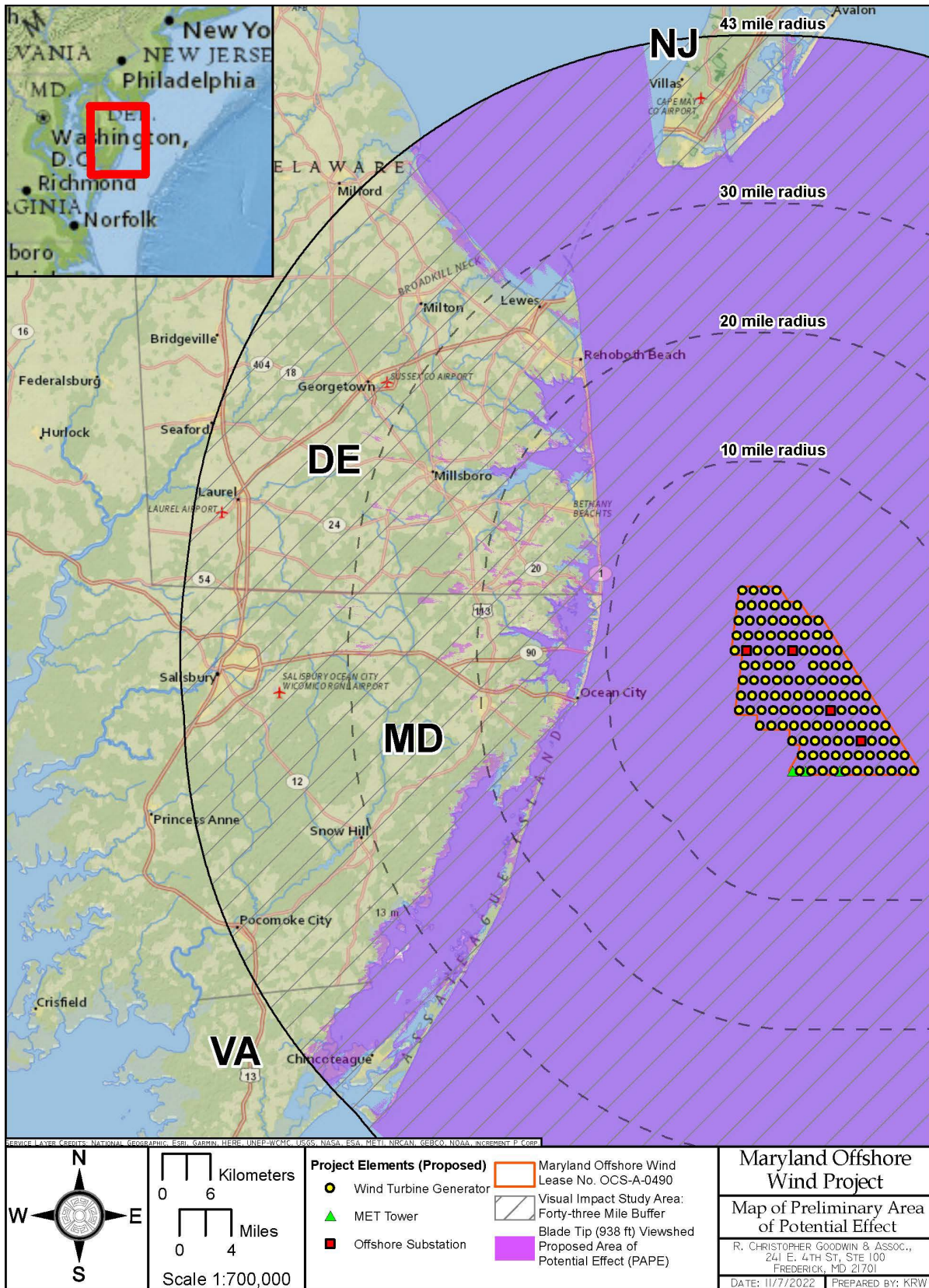


Figure I3-4. Map of the Preliminary Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

All work was undertaken in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (NPS 1983), *BOEM's Guidelines for Providing Archaeological and Historic Property Information Pursuant to 30 CFR Part 585* (BOEM 2020), the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historical Documentation* (NPS 2020), and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Evaluation* (NPS 2021.). All work was completed by historians and architectural historians whose professional qualifications meet or exceed those established by the Secretary of the Interior in their respective fields (36 CFR Part 61).

## **4.2 BOEM and SHPO Consultations**

A working survey plan and methodology were developed for this Project. The survey plan and methodology were refined during the course of the investigation in consultation with BOEM. On October 21, 2021, US Wind sent BOEM a brief summary methodology for review and further discussion. A conference call was held on November 16, 2021, to review the survey plan, methodology, and analytical approach to the Study Area and PAPE. During this meeting BOEM cultural resources staff concurred with the Study Area, PAPE, and general proposed survey approach. BOEM also provided additional guidance on outreach and engagement with cultural groups and interested and/or affected Tribes & indigenous peoples. BOEM staff provided expanded guidance on the identification of historic properties for the purposes of this Project in written comments to the October 21, 2021, submitted methodology overview. This guidance addressed the methodology for previously documented above-ground resources (buildings, structures, landscapes) that formally have undergone survey and are determined eligible for listing or currently are listed in the NHRP. Further written comments were provided by BOEM on July 26, 2022, with additional verbal discussion and clarification on September 28, 2022.

Additional survey along the Atlantic coastlines of Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey was undertaken during 2023 to survey and evaluate properties over 45 years of age with highest likely visibility toward the Project Components. In Virginia, no additional survey was determined necessary as the coastline comprises Assateague Island State Park, a series of natural landscapes with select support buildings or structures previously identified and evaluated. Survey reports for Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey reflecting architectural survey guidelines published by the respective states and NPS guidance were produced to define survey areas, research design, and survey report formatting. BOEM accepted these survey plans between January and April of 2023. The survey plans for Delaware and Maryland were refined through consultation with the DHCA and MHT in March and April 2023, respectively. Survey Plans for Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey architectural investigations are included in this report as Attachment I3-11.

Survey reports for Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey define the relevant overview of historic contexts, summarizes the results of architectural field investigations, and presents recommendations for resource eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. Recommendations from these architectural investigations are integrated into this report to support determinations of adverse effect. These reports were submitted to the respective SHPOs for review and concurrence on September 20, 2023. The MHT provided comments and concurrence on November 15, 2023, and the NJ HPO provided comments on November 20, 2023. Revisions based on comments are included in this revised HRVEA. As of January 10, 2024, comments have not been received from the DHCA.

BOEM consultations also highlighted the importance of defining maritime setting and significance for identified historic properties to determine adverse effects due to the Project. In *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits (Volume I)*, BOEM defines maritime setting as those “properties for which views to the sea are a historically significant characteristic” (BOEM 2012a:13). Field and desktop analysis determined that identified historic properties within the recreational maritime context, those with siting and views of the Atlantic Ocean, are most likely to be affected by the Offshore Project Components as these properties historically are associated with ocean access and unobstructed views.

### **4.3 Archival Research**

Archival research was undertaken to identify and to develop a comprehensive inventory of previously identified historic properties within the initial 43 mi Study Area (Figure I3-3). Research using the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) databases provided guidance for previously identified resources. These on-line systems included the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs (DHCA) Cultural Historic Resource Information System (DE-CHRIS), Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) Medusa System, the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (NJHPO) LUCY Cultural Resources Inventory System, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) Virginia Cultural Resources Inventory System (VCRIS) and BOEM’s *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straights Volumes I and II* (Klein et al. 2012). These resources were utilized to identify properties eligible or listed in the NRHP, listed as NHLs, and properties listed in state registers of historic places. Research using NRHP, NHL, and respective state evaluation forms were used to characterize the history and architectural development of the area. Relevant published histories were utilized to aid these characterizations where available.

The data used in this investigation reflects information available as of December 21, 2023. The locations of previously identified built resources were incorporated into the Project Geographic Information



System (GIS) model. This model was used to inform field investigations and analysis. Preliminary analysis identified 390 inventoried properties within the PAPE. These inventoried properties include those part of state-level survey efforts undertaken in 2023 for this HRVEA, are comprised of four mixed-use districts, and include those properties which have been demolished, unevaluated, determined ineligible, recommended ineligible by RCG&A, or recommended eligible by RCG&A (Table I3-1). Chapter 5.2 provides further overview of previously identified properties and identified historic properties within the PAPE.

**Table I3-1. List of Previously Identified Properties within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)**

State	State ID <sup>1</sup>	Historic Name or Address	Evaluation Status
Delaware	D00101	Transpeninsular Boundary Monument	National Register Listed
Delaware	S00186	National Harbor of Refuge and Delaware Breakwater Historic District	National Register Listed
Delaware	S00187	Fenwick Island Lighthouse Complex	National Register Listed
Delaware	S00202	White House	Unevaluated
Delaware	S00426	34126 Daisey Road	Demolished
Delaware	S00441	Mispyllion Lighthouse and Beacon Tower	Demolished
Delaware	S00453	Indian River Lifesaving Station	National Register Listed
Delaware	S00746	Log House (SE Corner Rt. 24)	Demolished
Delaware	S00752	The Nogged Frame House	Unevaluated
Delaware	S00754	Davis, Robert, Farmhouse	Demolished
Delaware	S01008	Dwelling (Old Landing Road)	Demolished
Delaware	S01948	House (Route 2, Frankford)	Demolished
Delaware	S01953	House (Gum Road)	Demolished
Delaware	S01969	House (South side of Rt. 54)	Demolished
Delaware	S01997	House (SW side of Rd. 370)	Demolished
Delaware	S01998	3422 Daisey Road	Demolished
Delaware	S02004	House (South side of Rd. 342)	Demolished
Delaware	S02006	House, 32534 Gum Road	Unevaluated
Delaware	S02042	House, Route 54	Demolished
Delaware	S02045	House, 33108 Lighthouse Road	Unevaluated
Delaware	S02049	House, Route 54	Demolished
Delaware	S02074	House, 34807 Lighthouse Road	Demolished
Delaware	S02076	Magee Store Building	Unevaluated
Delaware	S02089	Adkins Agricultural Complex	Demolished
Delaware	S02096	House, Williamsville Road	Demolished
Delaware	S02099	The Adkins House	Unevaluated
Delaware	S02134	Dwelling, 99 Parkwood Street	Recommended Eligible By RCG&A
Delaware	S02141	The Peery House	Demolished
Delaware	S02163	Dwelling, 61 North Atlantic Avenue	Ineligible
Delaware	S02165	Dwelling, 73 North Atlantic Avenue	Ineligible
Delaware	S02168	Dwelling, 98 5 <sup>th</sup> Street	Demolished
Delaware	S02349	House, 38040 Muddy Neck Road	Demolished
Delaware	S02350	Frank Robinson House	Demolished
Delaware	S02355	Chandler, E., House	Ineligible
Delaware	S02369	The Pokusa House	Demolished
Delaware	S02370	House, 34345 Daisy Road	Unevaluated
Delaware	S02386	House, 29329 Cedar Neck Road	Unevaluated
Delaware	S02564	Alice Burbage House	Demolished

<sup>1</sup> Temporary numbers have been utilized for newly surveyed properties in Delaware and New Jersey, as specified in their respective guidelines for architectural survey. This HRVEA will be amended with official numbers once provided by the respective SHPOs.

State	State ID <sup>1</sup>	Historic Name or Address	Evaluation Status
Delaware	S02569	Abby Haynes House	Unevaluated
Delaware	S02976	House, 2837 Road 312A	Unevaluated
Delaware	S02989	John Hopkins House	Unevaluated
Delaware	S02992	Dwelling, Bayfront Broadkill Beach	Demolished
Delaware	S02993	Dwelling, 108 Bayfront Road	Unevaluated
Delaware	S03108	House, Road 310A	Demolished
Delaware	S03133	Tavern	Demolished
Delaware	S03137	Hotel, Brick	Demolished
Delaware	S03138	Dwelling, Road 297A	Demolished
Delaware	S03139	Dwelling, Road 297A	Demolished
Delaware	S03310	Agricultural Building, Route 116	Demolished
Delaware	S03661	Dwelling, Road 203	Demolished
Delaware	S03662	Dwelling, Road 203	Demolished
Delaware	S03664	Dwelling, Road 224	Demolished
Delaware	S06048	Fort Miles Historic District	National Register Listed
Delaware	S08094	Building, 32747 Lighthouse Road	Ineligible
Delaware	S08100	House, 38259 Dirt Lane	Demolished
Delaware	S08109	Building, 39028 Lighthouse Road	Demolished
Delaware	S08115	Dwelling Complex, 34289 Lighthouse Road	Unevaluated
Delaware	S08119	Miller-Hudson House	National Register Eligible
Delaware	S08135	Building, 35005 Lighthouse Road	Unevaluated
Delaware	S08137	Building, Southside of Lighthouse Road	Demolished
Delaware	S08138	Building, Lighthouse Road	Demolished
Delaware	S08139	Building, 39028 Lighthouse Road	Demolished
Delaware	S08145	Building (Fenwick Island)	Demolished
Delaware	S08533	Mispiration Marina and Restaurant	Unevaluated
Delaware	S08535	Rehoboth Beach Boardwalk	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
Delaware	S08982	Bethany Beach Training Facility	Unevaluated
Delaware	S09230	Dwelling, 601 Boardwalk	Ineligible
Delaware	S09505	Dwelling, 707 Boardwalk	Ineligible
Delaware	S09811	Lingo Point Causeway and Bulkhead	Unevaluated
Delaware	S09853	Dwelling, Parcel 290	Demolished
Delaware	S09873	Dwelling, 64 Atlantic Avenue	Ineligible
Delaware	S09874	Dwelling, 66 Atlantic Avenue	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
Delaware	S09875	Dwelling, 84 Atlantic Avenue	Ineligible
Delaware	S09876	Dwelling, 86 Atlantic Avenue	Ineligible
Delaware	S09923	Pilot House Condominiums	Ineligible
Delaware	S09940	Dwelling (Burbage Road, west of Route 17)	Ineligible
Delaware	S10030	Robinson, Clinton, House	Ineligible
Delaware	S10037	Dwelling	Ineligible
Delaware	S10246	Commercial Building and Dwelling	Ineligible
Delaware	S11781	Dwelling, McCabe Court	Demolished
Delaware	S11782	Dwelling, 31769 McCabe Court	Demolished
Delaware	S11837	Woman's Temperance Christian Union Water Fountain	National Register Listed
Delaware	S12995	Dwelling, 9967 Shore Drive	Unevaluated
Delaware	S12999	Dwelling, 9181 Shore Drive	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13000	Dwelling Complex, 29197 Rosemary Street	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13002	Life Saving Station and Dwelling	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13003	Dwelling, 219 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13004	Dwelling, 223 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13005	Dwelling, 225 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13006	Dwelling, 231 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13007	Dwelling Complex, 233 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated

State	State ID <sup>1</sup>	Historic Name or Address	Evaluation Status
Delaware	S13008	Dwelling Complex, 235 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13009	Dwelling, 247 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13010	Dwelling, 253 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13011	Dwelling, 261 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13012	Dwelling, 263 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13013	Dwelling, 265 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13014	Dwelling, 267 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13015	Dwelling, 271 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13016	Dwelling, 279 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13017	Dwelling, 285 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13018	Dwelling, 287 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13019	Dwelling, 293 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13020	Dwelling, 295 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13021	Dwelling, 297 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13022	Dwelling, 303 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13023	Dwelling, 305 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13024	Dwelling, 307 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13025	Dwelling, 309 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13026	Dwelling, 311 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13027	Dwelling, 313 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13028	Dwelling, 315 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13029	Dwelling, 317 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13030	Dwelling, 319 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13031	Dwelling, 321 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13032	Dwelling, 325 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13033	Dwelling, 327 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13034	Dwelling, 329 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13035	Dwelling, 331 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13036	Dwelling, 333 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13038	Dwelling, 341 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13039	Dwelling, 347 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13040	Dwelling, 349 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13041	Dwelling, 351 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13042	Dwelling, 355 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13043	Dwelling, 361 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13044	Dwelling, 363 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13045	Dwelling, 365 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13046	Dwelling, 367 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13047	Dwelling, 369 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13048	Dwelling, 371 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13049	Dwelling, 373 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13050	Dwelling, 375 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13051	Dwelling, 377 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13052	Dwelling, 379 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13053	Dwelling, 381 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13054	Dwelling, 383 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13056	Dwelling, 393 Bay Avenue	Demolished
Delaware	S13057	Dwelling, 395 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13058	Dwelling, 397 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13059	Dwelling, 399 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13060	Dwelling, 401 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13062	Dwelling, 405 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13063	Dwelling, 407 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13064	Dwelling, 409 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13065	Dwelling, 411 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13066	Dwelling, 413 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13067	Dwelling, 417 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13068	Dwelling, 419 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated

State	State ID <sup>1</sup>	Historic Name or Address	Evaluation Status
Delaware	S13069	Dwelling, 421 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13070	Dwelling, 423 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13071	Dwelling, 425 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13072	Dwelling, 427 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13073	Dwelling, 429 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13074	Dwelling, 431 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13075	Dwelling, 435 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13076	Dwelling, 437 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13077	Dwelling, 443 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13078	Dwelling, 445 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13080	Dwelling, 455 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13081	Dwelling, 457 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13082	Dwelling, 459 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13083	Dwelling, 461 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13084	Dwelling, 463 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13085	Dwelling, 465 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13086	Dwelling, 467 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13087	Dwelling, 471 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13088	Dwelling, 473 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13112	Dwelling, 388 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13113	Dwelling, 386 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13114	Dwelling, 370 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S13115	Dwelling, 360-362 Bay Avenue	Unevaluated
Delaware	S02098	Smokehouse (South side of Rt. 54)	Demolished
Delaware	S02142	Dwelling, 99 Ocean View Parkway	Unevaluated
Delaware	S02144	Dwelling, 75 North Atlantic Avenue	Demolished
Delaware	S02156	Dwelling, 105 Ocean View Parkway	Demolished
Delaware	S02234	House (South side of Gum Road)	Demolished
Delaware	S02241	Holloway-Carey House	National Register Eligible
Delaware	S02330	House (Southeast side of Rt. 17)	Demolished
Delaware	S02384	House, 33115 Jones Road	Demolished
Delaware	S03126	Dwelling (3/10 mi east of Road 312A)	Demolished
Delaware	S08142	Building, 35066 Lighthouse Road	Demolished
Delaware	S09813	State Dredge Impoundment and Pier	Unevaluated
Delaware	S09937	Dwelling, 103 Ocean Parkway	Ineligible
Delaware	S12996	Dwelling, 9825 Shore Drive	Unevaluated
Delaware	S12997	Dwelling, 28588 Prime Hook Road	Unevaluated
Delaware	S02174	Dwelling, 98 Wellington Parkway	Recommended Ineligible by RCG&A
Delaware	MDO-30	Dwelling, 38956 Bunting Avenue	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
Delaware	MDO-23	Dwelling, 1305 Bunting Avenue	National Register Eligible
Delaware	MDO-20	Dwelling, 909 Bunting Avenue	National Register Eligible
Delaware	MDO-18	Dwelling, 903 Bunting Avenue	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
Delaware	MDO-09	Dwelling, 20 Dune Road	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
Delaware	MDO-14	Dwelling, 300 South Ocean Drive	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
Delaware	MDO-15	Dwelling, 500 South Ocean Drive	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
Delaware	MDO-16	Dwelling, 706 South Ocean Drive	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
Delaware	MDO-19	Dwelling, 908 South Ocean Drive	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
Delaware	MDO-17	Dwelling, 900 South Ocean Drive	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
Delaware	MDO-21	Dwelling, 1102 South Ocean Drive	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
Delaware	MDO-22	Dwelling, 1106 South Ocean Drive	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
Delaware	MDO-12	Dwelling, 97 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
Delaware	MDO-26	Dwelling, 29561 North Cotton Way	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
Delaware	MDO-27	Dwelling, 29661 South Cotton Way	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
Delaware	MDO-29	Dwelling, 32013 Surf Road	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
Delaware	MDO-28	Dwelling, 31911 Surf Road	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
Delaware	MDO-01	Dwelling, 1 McKinley Street	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
Delaware	MDO-02	Dwelling, 1 New Orleans Street	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A

State	State ID <sup>1</sup>	Historic Name or Address	Evaluation Status
Delaware	MDO-06	Dwelling, 4 Seagate Court	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
Delaware	MDO-07	Dwelling, 6 Seagate Court	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
Delaware	MDO-04	Dwelling, 2 Carolina Street	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
Delaware	MDO-05	Dwelling, 2 Rodney Street	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
Delaware	MDO-03	Dwelling, 1 Saulsbury Street	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
Delaware	MDO-08	Dwelling, 8 Ocean Drive	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
Delaware	MDO-10	Dwelling, 21 Ocean Drive	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
Delaware	MDO-11	Dwelling, 22-46 Ocean Drive	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
Delaware	MDO-24	29111 Ocean Road	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
Delaware	MDO-25	Dwelling, 29135 Ocean Road	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
Delaware	MDO-30	Dwelling, 38956 Bunting Avenue	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
Maryland	WO-12	Williams Grove	National Register Listed
Maryland	WO-13	Fassitt House	National Register Listed
Maryland	WO-16	Newport Farm	Unevaluated
Maryland	WO-205	Burley Hill	Unevaluated
Maryland	WO-228	Slaughter Ridge Farm	Unevaluated
Maryland	WO-236	Old Collins Farm	National Register Eligible
Maryland	WO-243	Langmaid Farm	Unevaluated
Maryland	WO-292	Bishopville Survey District	Unevaluated
Maryland	WO-323	U.S. Lifesaving Station Museum	National Register Eligible
Maryland	WO-324	Henry's Hotel	National Register Eligible
Maryland	WO-326	St. Paul's By-the-Sea Episcopal Church	National Register Listed
Maryland	WO-327	Pier Building	Ineligible
Maryland	WO-339	Atlantic Hotel	Ineligible
Maryland	WO-341	City Hall	National Register Eligible
Maryland	WO-343	Joseph Edward Collins House	Eligible
Maryland	WO-347	U.S. Coast Guard Tower	Eligible
Maryland	WO-357	North Beach Lifesaving Station, site	Demolished
Maryland	WO-358	Green Run Lifesaving Station, site	Demolished
Maryland	WO-36	Mansion House	National Register Listed
Maryland	WO-461	Bridge 23007 (SHA), Ocean City Bridge	National Register Eligible
Maryland	WO-482	Bridge 2300604, over Herring Creek	National Register Eligible
Maryland	WO-524	13312 Muskrattown Rd.	Ineligible
Maryland	WO-526	Diakonia	Ineligible
Maryland	WO-555	Francis Scott Key Motel	National Register Eligible
Maryland	WO-575	Thomas Cropper Farm	National Register Eligible
Maryland	WO-577	Ocean Downs Raceway	National Register Eligible
Maryland	WO-581	Green Run Lodge	National Register Eligible
Maryland	WO-584	Clements' Beach House	Ineligible
Maryland	WO-77	Kenwood	Unevaluated
Maryland	WO-342	Walker House	Ineligible
Maryland	WO-8	Henry's Grove	National Register Listed
Maryland	WO-595	Oceanside North Ocean City Survey District	Ineligible
Maryland	WO-596	Oceanside Boardwalk Survey District	Ineligible
New Jersey	988	Brandywine Shoal Light Station	National Register Listed
New Jersey	MDWP-001; 998	Cape May Light House	National Register Listed
New Jersey	1977	United States Coast Guard LORAN-C Support Unit (LSU) Wildwood	Demolished
New Jersey	MDWP-002; 3042	Cape May Historic District (NHL)	National Historic Landmark
New Jersey	MDWP-003; 4192	Wildwoods Shore Resort Historic District	State Register Listed
New Jersey	MDWP-004	Sea Grove Historic District	National Register Eligible
New Jersey	MDWP-005	Shoreham Hotel Historic District	Ineligible

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New Jersey	MDWP-006; 3874	Garden State Parkway Historic District	National Register Eligible
New Jersey	5778	Ocean View Motel	National Register Eligible
New Jersey	4758	Railroad Bridge (Inactive)	National Register Eligible
New Jersey	MDWP-007; 4763	Ocean Highway Bridge	National Register Eligible
New Jersey	MDWP-008; 4770	Battery 223	National Register Listed
New Jersey	MDWP-009; 4856	Middle Thorofare Bridge	National Register Eligible
New Jersey	MDWP-010; 5628	George A. Redding Bridge	National Register Eligible
New Jersey	MDWP-011; 5862	Shoreham Hotel	National Register Eligible
New Jersey	MDWP-012; 72859	Wildwood Boardwalk	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project
New Jersey	78578	Hotel	Demolished
New Jersey	92339	9123 First Avenue	Demolished
New Jersey	92697	609 Sunset Boulevard	Demolished
New Jersey	126303	Former Hotel Cape May	Demolished
New Jersey	4758	Atlantic City Railroad Cape May Division Historic District	Eligible
New Jersey	MDWP-013	Dwelling, 206 Cape May Ave	Ineligible
New Jersey	MDWP-014	Marlane Motel	National Register Eligible
New Jersey	MDWP-015	Acropolis Oceanfront Resort	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-016	Alante Motel	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-017	American Inn Motel	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-018	The Wetlands Institute	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-019	Cape May County Municipal Utilities Building	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-020	Acacia Beachfront Resort	National Register Eligible
New Jersey	MDWP-021	Dwelling, 1 89 <sup>th</sup> Street	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-022	Dwelling, 1 92 <sup>nd</sup> Street	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-023	Dwelling, 1 98 <sup>th</sup> Street	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-024	Dwelling, 2 88 <sup>th</sup> Street	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-025	Dwelling, 2 102 <sup>nd</sup> Street	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-026	Dwelling, 3 1 <sup>st</sup> Drive	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-027	Dwelling, 3 Acton Drive	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-028	Dwelling, 3 Anchorage Drive	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-029	Dwelling, 4 2 <sup>nd</sup> Drive	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-030	Dwelling, 5 1 <sup>st</sup> Drive	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-031	Dwelling, 5 Anchorage Drive	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-032	Dwelling, 6 1 <sup>st</sup> Drive	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-033	Dwelling, 6 2 <sup>nd</sup> Drive	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-034	Dwelling, 7 Anchorage Drive	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-035	Dwelling, 8 2 <sup>nd</sup> Drive	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-036	Dwelling, 9 1 <sup>st</sup> Drive	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-037	Women's Civic Center	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-038	Dwelling, 15 Anchorage Drive	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-039	Dwelling, 101 114 <sup>th</sup> Street	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-040	Dwelling, 102 116 <sup>th</sup> Street	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-041	Dwelling, 103 116 <sup>th</sup> Street	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-042	Dwelling, 105 115 <sup>th</sup> Street	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-043	Dwelling, 203 120 <sup>th</sup> Street	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-044	Dwelling, 207 121 <sup>st</sup> Street	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-045	Dwelling, 214 121 <sup>st</sup> Street	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-046	Dwelling, 215 121 <sup>st</sup> Street	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-047	Dwelling, 223 120 <sup>th</sup> Street	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-048	Dwelling, 226 120 <sup>th</sup> Street	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A

State	State ID <sup>1</sup>	Historic Name or Address	Evaluation Status
New Jersey	MDWP-049	Dwelling, 227 119 <sup>th</sup> Street	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-050	Dwelling, 227 121 <sup>st</sup> Street	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-051	Dwelling, 230 119 <sup>th</sup> Street	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-052	Dwelling, 230 120 <sup>th</sup> Street	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-053	Dwelling, 230 121 <sup>st</sup> Street	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-054	Dwelling, 231 118 <sup>th</sup> Street	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-055	Dwelling, 234 121 <sup>st</sup> Street	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-056	Dwelling, 239 E. Davis Avenue	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-057	Dwelling, 242 E. Montgomery Avenue	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-058	Dwelling, 244 E. Montgomery Avenue	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-059	Dwelling, 401 Sunset Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-060	Motel, 405 North Wildwood Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-061	Dwelling, 507 Cedar Avenue	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-062	Dwelling, 511 Cedar Avenue	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-063	Dwelling, 515 Cedar Avenue	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-064	Dwelling, 601 Cedar Avenue	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-065	Dwelling, 607 Sunset Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-066	Dwelling, 615 Second Avenue	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-067	Dwelling, 627 Sunset Avenue	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-068	Dwelling, 713 Sunset Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-069	Dwelling, 725 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-070	Dwelling, 729 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-071	Dwelling, 731 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-072	Dwelling, 735 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-073	Dwelling, 741 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-074	Dwelling, 743 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-075	Dwelling, 745 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-076	Dwelling, 751 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-077	Dwelling, 755 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-078	Dwelling, 759 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-079	Dwelling, 771 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-080	Dwelling, 779 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-081	Dwelling, 781 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-082	Dwelling, 783 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-083	Dwelling, 784 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-084	Dwelling, 785 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-085	Dwelling, 795 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-086	Dwelling, 803 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-087	Dwelling, 815 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A

State	State ID <sup>1</sup>	Historic Name or Address	Evaluation Status
New Jersey	MDWP-088	Dwelling, 817 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-089	Dwelling, 819 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-090	Dwelling, 905 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-091	Dwelling, 909A Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-092	Dwelling, 913 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-093	Dwelling, 915 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-094	Dwelling, 917 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-095	Dwelling, 919 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-096	Dwelling, 1002 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-097	Dwelling, 1005 Seashore Road	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-098	Dwelling, 1006 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-099	Dwelling, 1007 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-100	Dwelling, 1013 Seashore Road	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-101	Dwelling, 1033 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-102	Dwelling, 1037 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-103	Dwelling, 1039 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-104	Dwelling, 1041 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-105	Dwelling, 1100 Pamela Road	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-106	Dwelling, 1102 Pamela Road	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-107	Dwelling, 1105 Stone Harbor Boulevard	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-108	Commercial, 3001 Boardwalk	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-109	Commercial, 3601 Boardwalk	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-110	Dwelling, 4502 Atlantic Avenue	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-111	Dwelling, 5011 Ocean Avenue	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-112	Dwelling, 6201 Seaview Avenue	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-113	Dwelling, 10617 Golden Gate Road	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-114	Dwelling, 10625 Golden Gate Road	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-115	Dwelling, 10668 Golden Gate Road	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-116	Dwelling, 10700 Golden Gate Road	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-117	Dwelling, 11613 Paradise Drive	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-118	Dwelling, 11720 Third Avenue	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-119	Dwelling, 11813 Paradise Drive	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-120	Dwelling, 11829 Paradise Drive	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-121	Dwelling, 11837 Paradise Drive	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-122	Dwelling, 11841 Paradise Drive	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-123	Dwelling, 11849 Paradise Drive	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-124	Dwelling, 11861 Paradise Drive	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-125	Dwelling, 11720 Third Avenue	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-126	Dwelling, 12011 Second Avenue	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-127	Dwelling, 12100 Third Avenue	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-128	Dwelling, 12111 Second Avenue	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-129	Kelly's Cafe	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A
New Jersey	MDWP-130	Days Inn & Suites	Recommended Ineligible By RCG&A



State	State ID <sup>1</sup>	Historic Name or Address	Evaluation Status
Virginia	VDR: 001-0029	Franklin City Railroad Station	Ineligible
Virginia	VDR: 001-0172	Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station	National Register Listed
Virginia	VDR: 001-5053	House	Unevaluated
Virginia	VDR: 190-0009	Up the Creek Historic District	National Register Eligible
Virginia	VDR: 190-5001	East Side Historic District	National Register Eligible

## 4.4

## 4.5 Outreach and Engagement

Outreach was undertaken to identify built resources, including cultural landscapes, within the PAPE that were of interest to federally recognized Tribes & indigenous peoples, to organizations and groups with an interest in heritage issues, to local and state preservation groups, and to local governments. A letter introducing the project and requesting participation in the identification of historic built resources was sent to Tribes & indigenous peoples and other parties with potential interest on December 13, 2021. Comments on potential properties that Tribes & indigenous peoples and other groups would like to have considered were requested by December 31, 2021, and accepted through January 15, 2022. Responses to outreach letters are summarized in *Chapter 5.2.3*. The following Tribes & indigenous peoples were contacted through outreach letters:

- Absentee Shawnee Tribe
- Chickahominy Eastern Division
- Chickahominy Indian Tribe
- Delaware Tribe of Indians
- Delaware Nation
- Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
- Lenape Tribe of Delaware
- Monacan Indian Nation
- Nanticoke Indian Association
- Narragansett Indian Tribe
- Pamunkey Indian Tribe
- Rappahannock Indian Tribe

- Seneca-Cayuga Nation
- Shawnee Tribe
- Shinnecock Indian Nation
- Tuscarora Nation
- Upper Mattaponi Indian Tribe

The following groups, organizations, and local governments were contacted through outreach letters:

- Beach to Bay Heritage Area
- Cape May County Division of Culture and Heritage
- Cape May County Historical Society
- Cape May County NAACP
- Delaware Historical Society
- DHCA
- Greater Cape May Historical Society
- Historical Society of the Eastern Shore of Virginia
- Lower Sussex NAACP Chapter
- MHT
- NAACP – Worcester County Branch
- Navy Lakehurst Historical Society
- NJSHPO
- Preservation Maryland
- Preservation New Jersey
- Sussex County Historic Preservation
- Wildwood Historical Society
- Worcester County Historical Society
- Wildwood Crest Historical Society
- VDHR

## 4.6 Windshield Survey

A systematic windshield survey of the PAPE was undertaken to characterize the range and types of properties present within the PAPE and to identify viewsheds to the Project. This reconnaissance survey was performed from public right-of-way (ROW). If necessary for additional reconnaissance survey, access to private lands such as state military reservations is anticipated to be granted.

Ocean views were anticipated as potential character-defining features important to the integrity of setting and feeling of historic properties, if present. In addition, the reconnaissance survey compiled data on the overall physical character of the area including topography, general sequence and type of development, type and orientation of land plans and road networks, building density, and vista points.

At the time of this windshield survey, BOEM directives suggested a 40 mi Study Area and PAPE overlay were sufficient to determine maximum ocean visibility. While this since has increased to a 43 mi Study Area and PAPE overlay, a systematic field methodology was employed to document the PAPE overlaid on this preliminary 40 mi study area. The PAPE overlay within this study area encompassed an area extending approximately from Assateague Island, Virginia, to Cape Henlopen, Delaware, and, at the furthest point, extending approximately 12-miles inland in portions of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. A half-mile grid of vertex points was superimposed on the PAPE in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. In New Jersey, the PAPE encompassed an area extending approximately 12-miles along the shore and extending approximately a half-mile inland. Due to the limited width of the PAPE, a quarter-mile grid of vertex points was superimposed on the PAPE in New Jersey. Each vertex point was labeled by longitude and latitude and assigned a number. Points then were entered into a mobile surveying platform, Fulcrum, which allowed global positioning of all points (Figure I3-5).

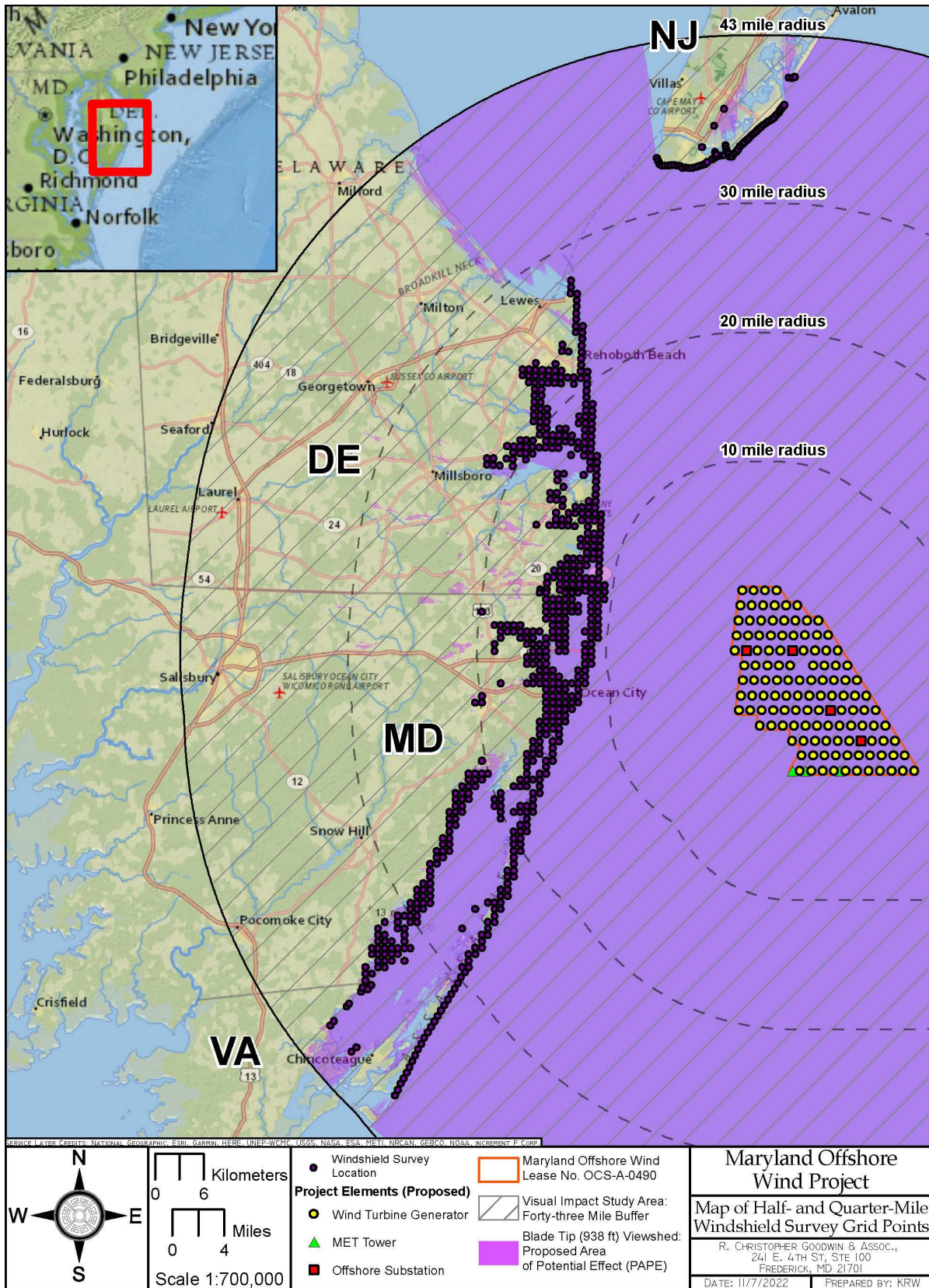


Figure I3-5. Map of Half- and Quarter-Mile Windshield Survey Grid Points

Photographs documenting views towards the Project were executed from the public rights-of-way and geo-referenced for future reference. If ocean visibility to the Project was positive, additional vertex points were documented on the same latitudinal axis within the PAPE until visibility ceased. A windshield survey was completed of the entire preliminary PAPE to identify additional areas of possible Project visibility. No additional areas of visibility were identified. Topographic maps also were consulted to confirm that no areas of high elevation were present that could afford views of the Project outside the grid and road network.

BOEM comments received on July 26, 2022, requested the Study Area and associated PAPE overlay be expanded from 40 to 43 miles in circumference, as seen in Figures I3-3 and I3-4. The three additional miles underwent desktop analysis, while the results of the following reconnaissance windshield survey, utilizing the original 40 mi Study Area and PAPE overlay, were utilized to determine likely maximum visibility. Generally, this field survey determined visibility diminished a half-mile inland from the ocean shoreline.

The reconnaissance surveys were completed between January 7 and 10, 2021, and December 7 and 9, 2021. Surveyors documented visibility from 110 vertex points. Of these, 42 points were in Delaware, 26 points were in Maryland, 38 points were in New Jersey, and 4 points were in Virginia (see Figures I3-6, I3-7, I3-8, and I3-9). Additional desktop surveys supplemented field survey. All work was completed by architectural historians whose professional qualifications exceed those established by the Secretary of the Interior in the field (62 FR 33708).

#### **4.6.1 Delaware**

A total of 42 vertex points were recorded in Sussex County, Delaware (Figure I3-10). The Sussex County shoreline typically is lined by beachfront communities with two-to-three-story residential and commercial buildings. Residential developments, generally under 50 years of age, are present further inland.

The primary roadway along the seashore is the north-south Coastal Highway, which runs between both Maryland and Delaware. Coastal Highway alternatively is known as Delaware Route 1. Delaware Route 1 curves northwest at Dewey Beach where it then operates as an east-west roadway. Survey in Delaware identified twelve vertex points with visibility to the ocean within Sussex County (Image 1).

Twenty-six vertex points have no visibility of the ocean. A notable finding was a lack of visibility to the ocean from the west side of the inland bays (i.e., Little Assawoman, Little, Indian River, and Rehoboth) in southern and central Sussex County. Views toward the ocean from the west sides of the inland bays are blocked by foliage and land on the eastern side of the bays (Image 2).

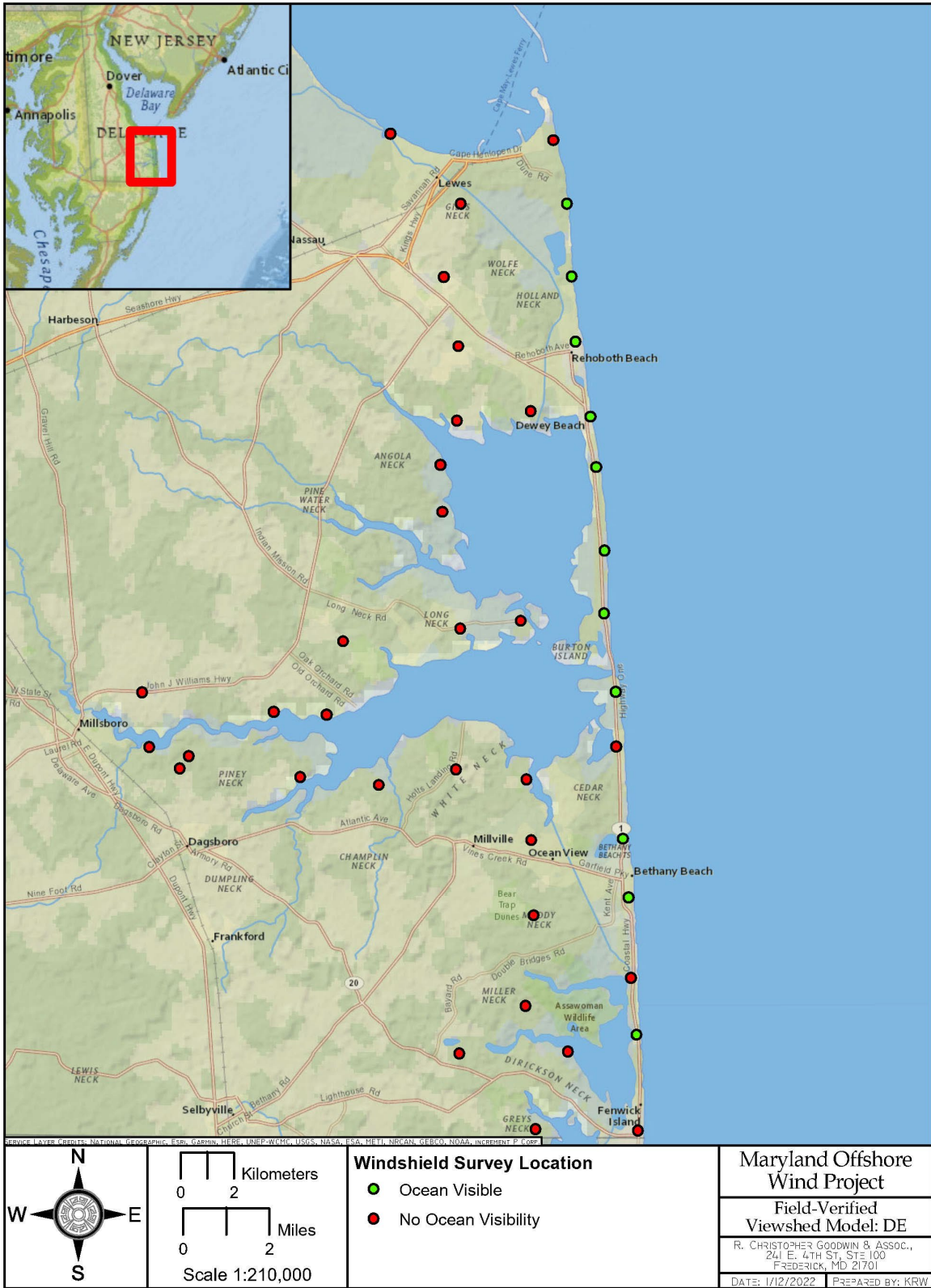


Figure I3-6. Field-Verified Viewshed Model, Delaware

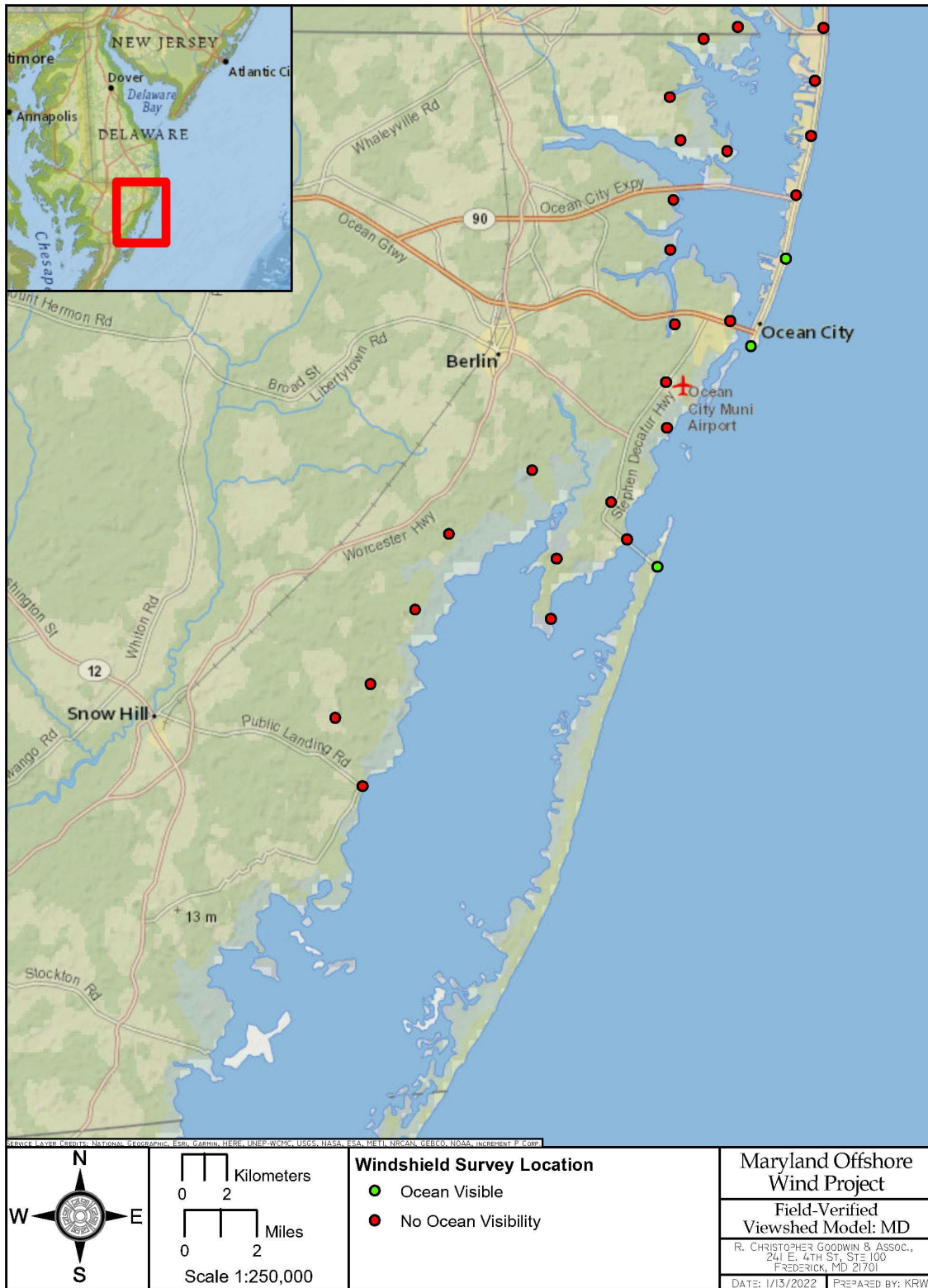


Figure I3-7. Field-Verified Viewshed Model, Maryland

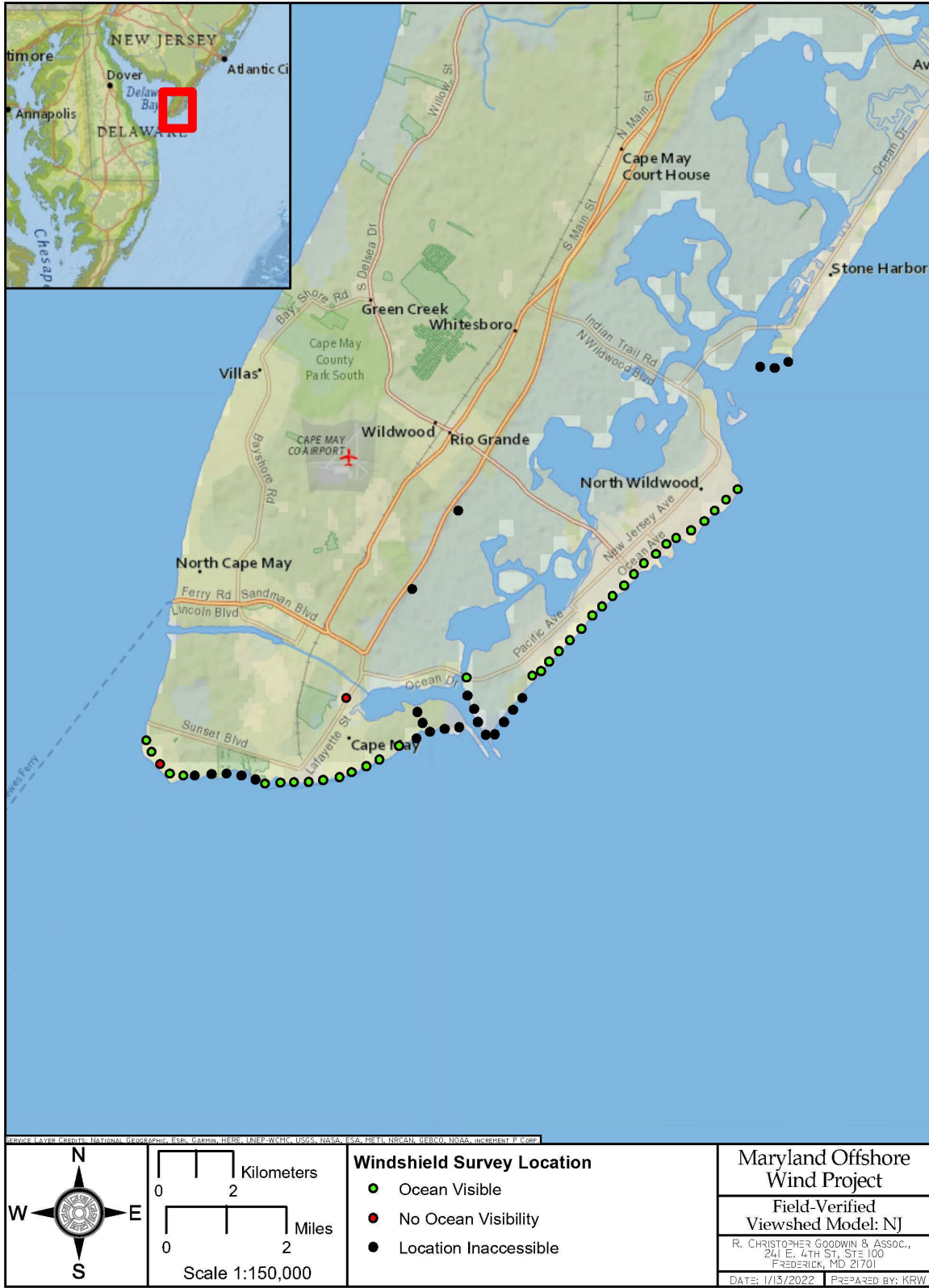


Figure I3-8. Field-Verified Viewshed Model, New Jersey



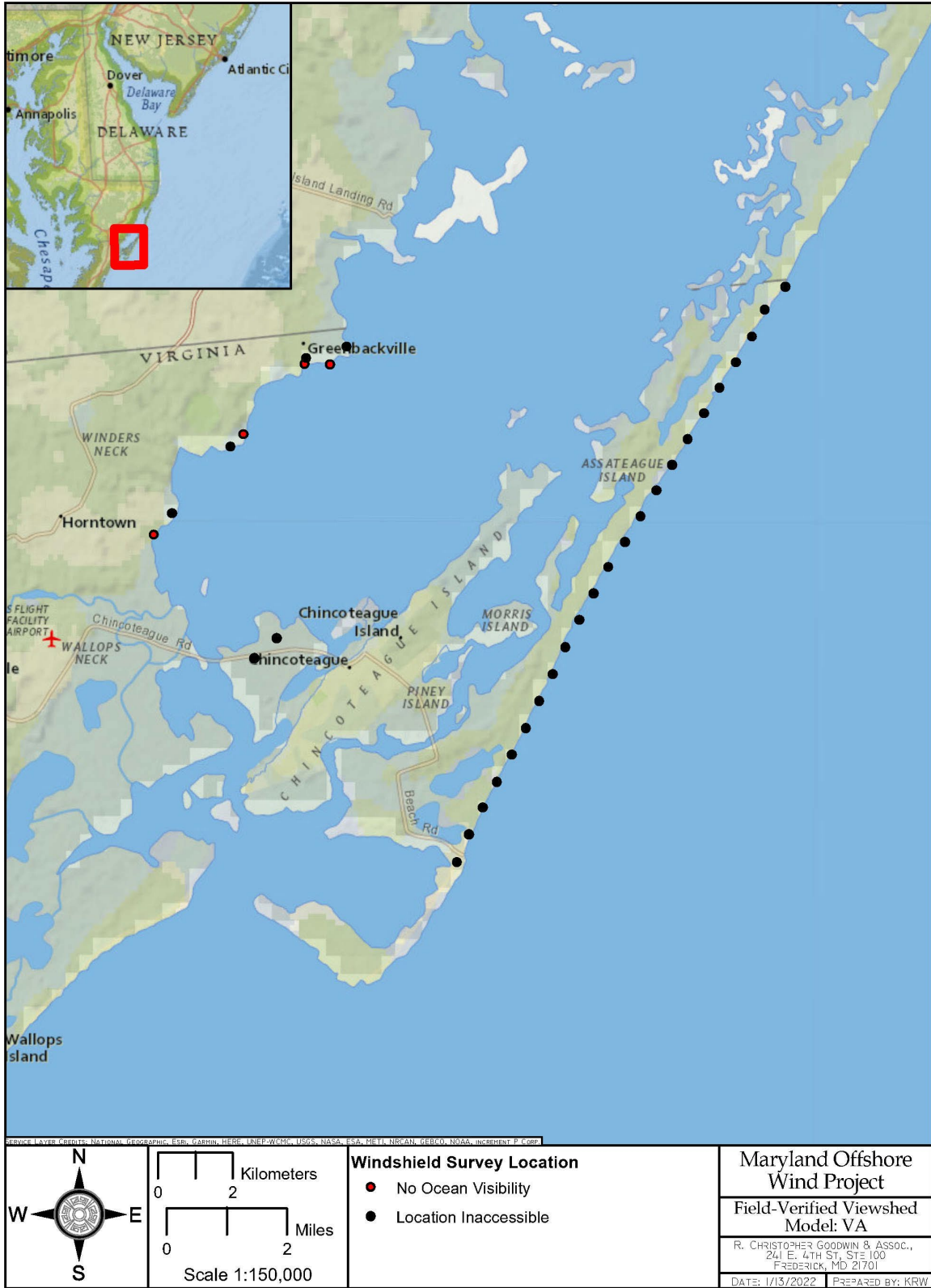


Figure I3-9. Field-Verified Viewshed Model, Virginia

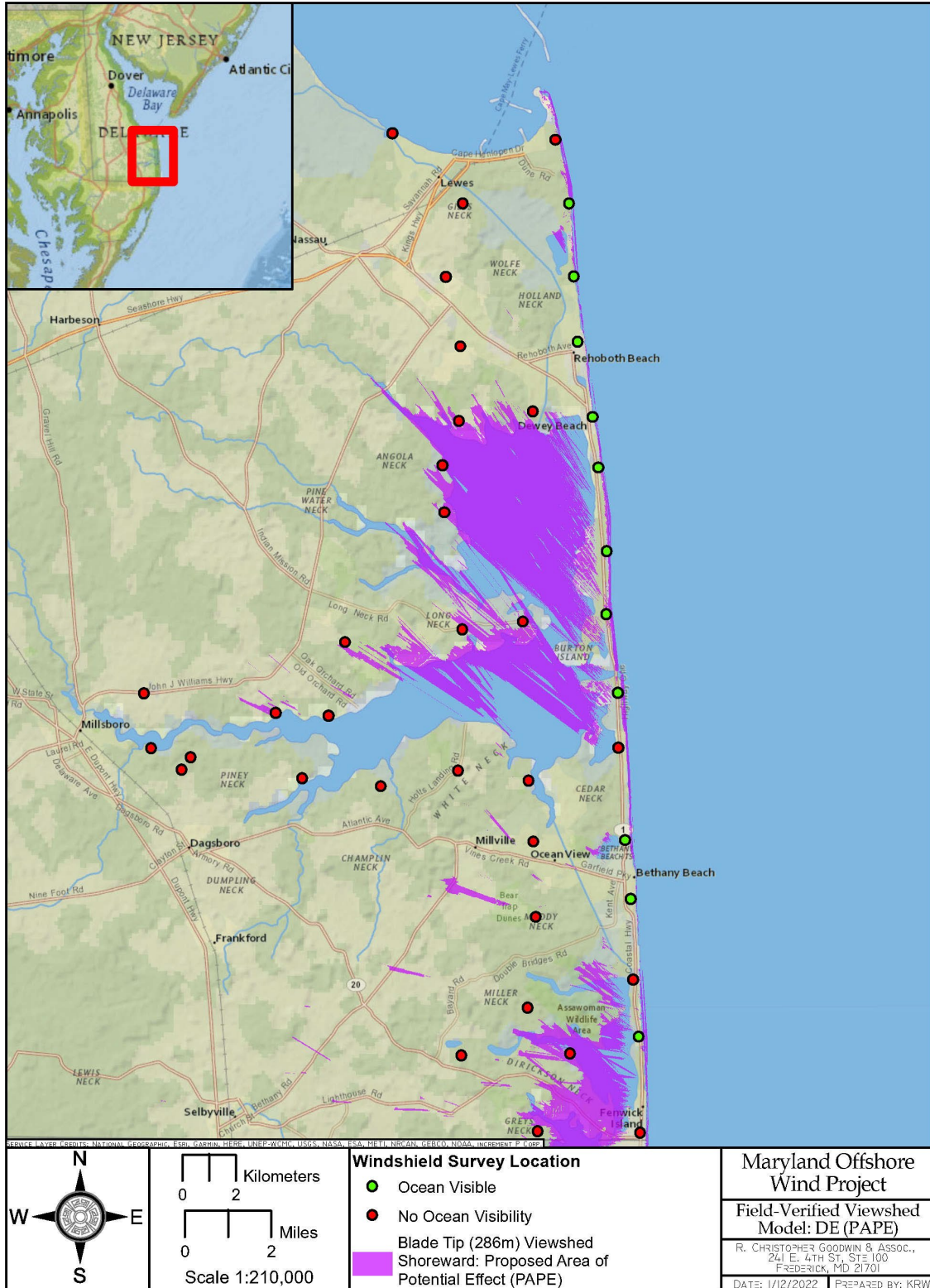


Figure I3-10. Field-Verified Viewshed Model Overlaid with PAPE, Delaware



**Image 1: Example of Ocean Visibility at Rehoboth Beach, Sussex County, Delaware.**



**Image 2: Example of lack of visibility to the ocean from the west shore of the Indian River Bay.**

#### 4.6.2 Maryland

Worcester County is characterized by relatively flat topography. The coastline of Worcester County primarily is encompassed by Ocean City, which contains multi-story hotels and commercial developments; select buildings rise ten or more stories. Residential development along the coastline typically comprises multi-unit residential buildings. The aforementioned Coastal Highway, also known as Maryland 528, is the primary north-south roadway. Primary east-west roadways include the Ocean City Expressway, Ocean Gateway, Lighthouse Road, and Garfield Parkway.

Survey in Worcester County documented 26 vertex points (Figure I3-11). Public access was not available to an additional 15 vertex points; these points typically were located at Assateague Island, Maryland, along off-road areas. Twenty-three vertex points have no visibility of the ocean. Similar to Sussex County, a notable finding was a lack of visibility to the ocean from the west side of the inland bays (i.e., Assawoman and Chincoteague). Views toward the ocean from the west sides of the inland bays are blocked by commercial and residential building development, foliage, and land on the eastern side of the bays. Survey in Maryland identified three vertex points with visibility to the ocean within Worcester County (Image 3).



**Image 3: Example of Ocean Visibility from Major Roadway Coastal Highway and 33<sup>rd</sup> Street**

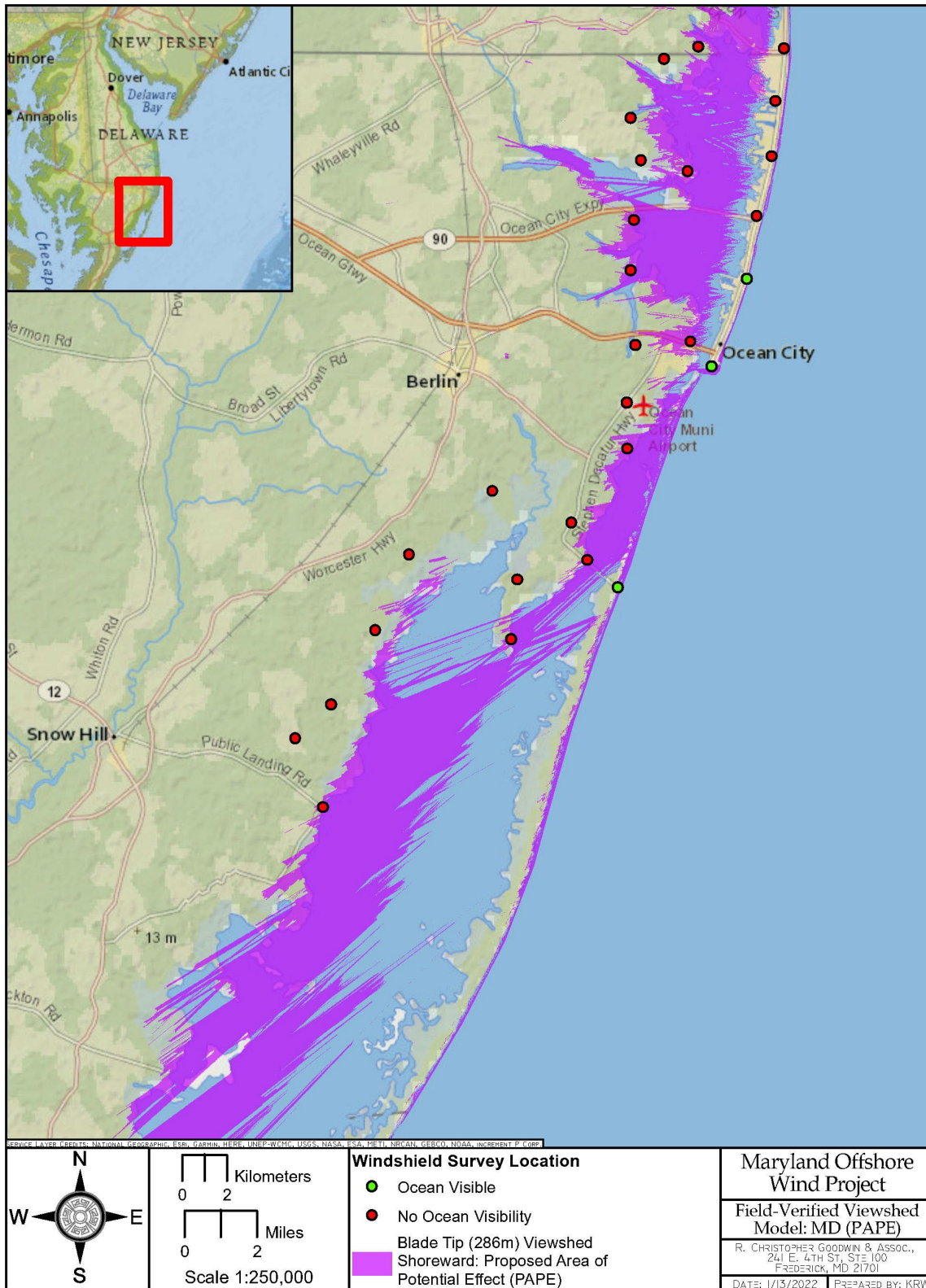


Figure I3-11. Field-Verified Viewshed Model Overlaid with PAPE, Maryland

### 4.6.3 New Jersey

Cape May County is characterized by a flat, coastal topography. The coastline of Cape May County primarily is encompassed by four towns: Cape May Point, Cape May, Wildwood Crest, and Wildwood. These towns are comprised of densely populated commercial and residential blocks, which are low in scale. The four towns are interconnected by three primary thoroughfares: Ocean Drive, Lafayette Street, and Sunset Boulevard.

Survey in Cape May County, due to the limited width of the PAPE, was documented through quarter-mile quadrants as opposed to half-mile quadrants. The survey documented 38 vertex points (Figure I3-12). Public access was not available to an additional 24 vertex points; these points typically were located along offroad nature preserves including Cape May National Wildlife Refuge, Cape May Wetlands State Natural Area, and protected facilities such as the United States Coast Guard Training Center at Cape May. Two vertex points have no visibility of the ocean. Survey in New Jersey identified 36 vertex points with visibility to the ocean within Cape May County (Image 4).



**Image 4: Example of Ocean Visibility from Cape May Point State Park**

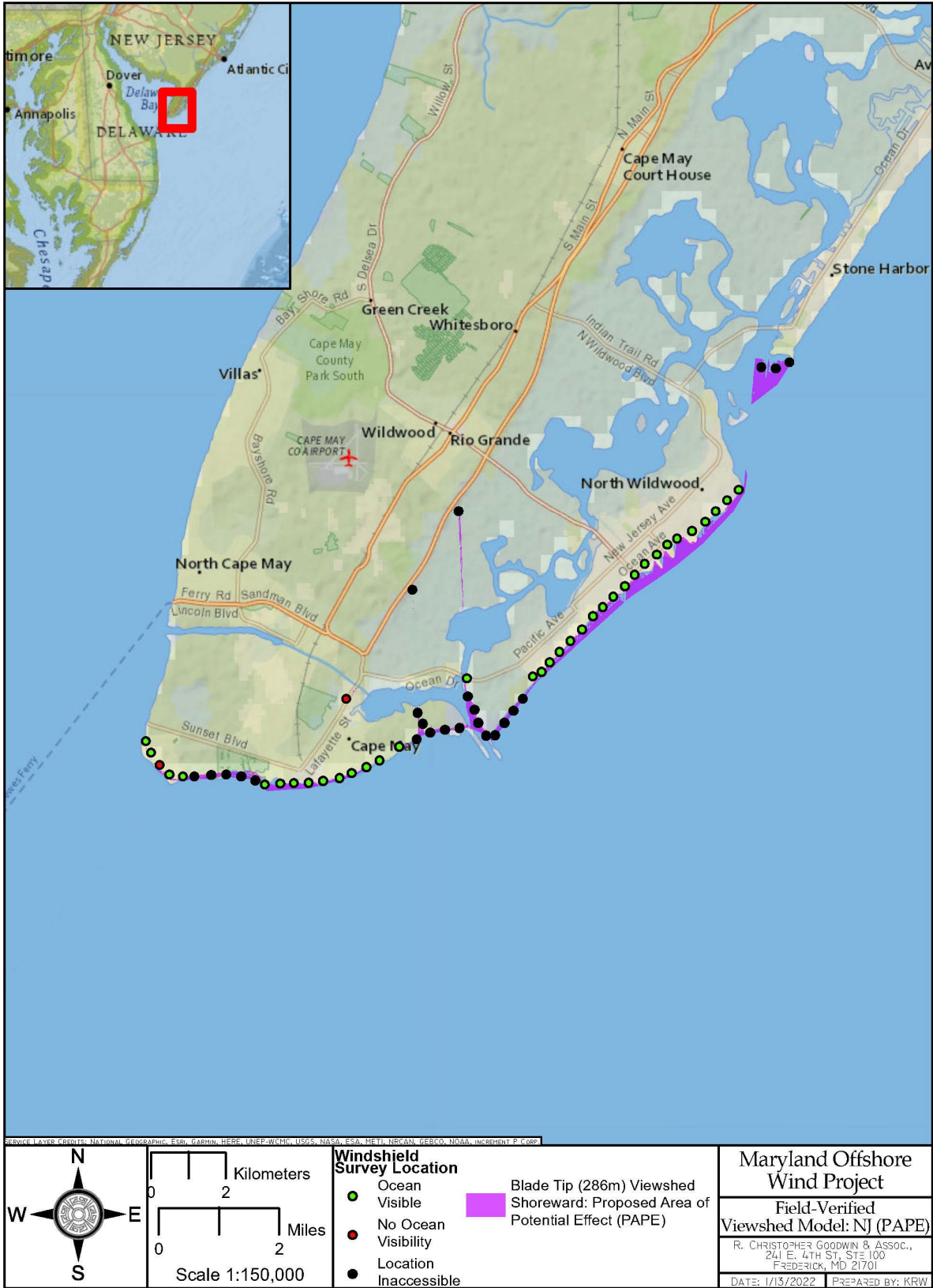


Figure I3-12. Field-Verified Viewshed Model Overlaid with PAPE, New Jersey

#### 4.6.4 Virginia

Accomack County is the northernmost of two counties along the eastern shore of Virginia. The county is characterized by a flat, coastal topography. Primarily rural, the county is comprised of coastal wildlife refuges and a series of small towns. The primary roadway in Accomack County is Highway 13, which runs the entire length of the eastern shore of Virginia into Maryland.

Survey in Accomack County largely was inaccessible, as vertex points either were located along offroad nature areas within Chincoteague Wildlife Refuge or private residential communities (Figure I3-13). The survey documented four vertex points from western shore of the Chincoteague Bay, which possessed no ocean visibility (Image 5). Public access was not available to an additional 29 vertex points. Inaccessible vertex points at Chincoteague Wildlife Refuge are coastal and presumed to have ocean visibility.



**Image 5: Example of ocean visibility obscured by Assateague Island at Greenbackville, Virginia.**

#### 4.7 Field Survey

Field survey was undertaken in July 2021 and March 2023 to verify and document maritime setting and views to the ocean of identified properties over 45-years of age within the PAPE. Maritime setting is related to resource integrity and is defined as deriving all or some importance from proximity to the ocean or intentionally sited near the water. Data was preloaded into Fulcrum, a digital survey platform, to record the locations of all historic properties within the PAPE and to document and assess the maritime setting and



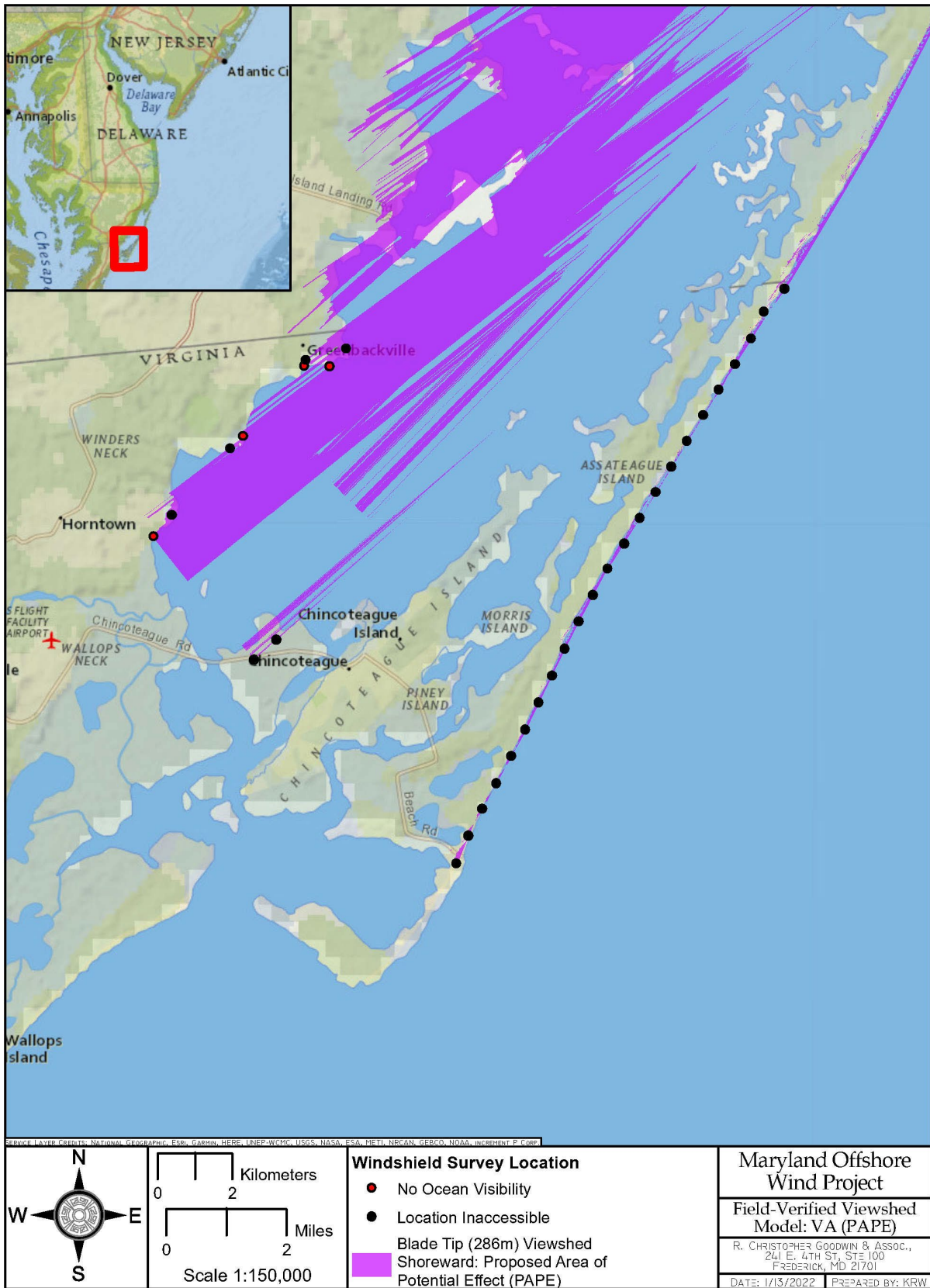


Figure I3-13. Field-Verified Viewshed Model Overlaid with PAPE, Virginia

views to ocean. Surveyors noted the presence or absence of a maritime setting through views to the ocean from the property. Surveyors then photographed the property for reference and the properties' view towards the ocean utilizing NPS Photographic Standards. All survey was conducted from the public rights-of-way (ROW) for safety and legal compliance purposes. Photographs were not taken where properties were inaccessible due to road conditions from the public ROW or property access restrictions. Instead, the maritime setting and views to the ocean were noted in Fulcrum without a photograph. Properties that were inaccessible due to their location within government installations or on isolated beaches were noted and views to the ocean often were verified through the analysis of aerial photographs and Google Maps.

## **4.8 Data Analysis**

The Study Area was refined to identify properties within the PAPE. Data analysis was undertaken to analyze all previously identified historic properties within the PAPE. Attribute tables were created for each property (see Attachment 13-8). The historic properties within the PAPE were analyzed to determine common property types. The study list further was refined to isolate previously identified historic properties for study. These historic properties were analyzed to determine if character-defining views and/or a maritime setting are present. The potential for the Offshore Project Components to diminish the integrity of a property's historic features applying 36 CFR 800.5 (2) (v) then was assessed and defined in detail.

# **5. IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

## **5.1 Introduction**

Historic properties were identified via a progressive analysis of multiple sources in order to develop a study list of historic properties within the PAPE. First, the DHCA DE-CHRIS, MHT Medusa, NJHPO LUCY, and VDHR VCRIS systems were utilized. Next, *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straights Volumes I and II* (Klein et al. 2012) was incorporated to identify resources previously recorded to possess a maritime setting and views to the sea. Outreach letters were then sent to cultural groups and Tribes to identify potential properties of interest for inclusion not represented in state databases. In response to outreach letters, no new properties of interest were identified.

## **5.2 Previously Identified Properties within the PAPE**

### **5.2.1 SHPO Databases**

The DHCA DE-CHRIS, MHT Medusa, NJHPO LUCY, and VDHR VCRIS systems were utilized to access data on previously identified resources within the PAPE. First, GIS Shapefile layers were downloaded from

both systems detailing the location of all previously-identified resources in SHPO databases. Next, the Shapefile was overlaid with the PAPE. Previously-identified resources within or intersecting the PAPE were distilled into an Excel database. Each resource recorded in the Excel database included a SHPO identification number. Analysis identified 394 previously identified resources within the PAPE (Table I3-1). The following table identified the eligibility status of properties within the PAPE (Table I3-2).

**Table I3-2. Previously Identified Properties within the PAPE**

	Demolished	Unevaluated	Ineligible	Recommended Ineligible	Recommended Eligible	State Eligible	National Eligible	State Listed	NRHP Listed	NHL Listed	Total
Delaware	50	110	15	30	1	0	4	0	6	0	216
Maryland	2	6	9	0	0	0	11	0	5	0	33
New Jersey	5	0	0	117	4	0	9	1	3	1	140
Virginia	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	5
Total	57	117	25	147	5	0	26	1	15	1	394

For the purposes of this HRVEA, NRHP districts are considered one property. However, contributing properties to historic districts that also have been individually determined eligible or listed in the NRHP are included in resource counts. Given the heightened importance of NHL districts, NHL contributors within the PAPE will be included as part of this HRVEA (see Table I3-5). Properties are counted under the highest designation bestowed upon them. There are 394 previously-identified resources located in the PAPE in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and Virginia. DECHRIS, MHT Medusa, NJSHPO LUCY, and VCRIS data were downloaded for the previously-identified properties within the PAPE at or exceeding 45-years of age. Data then was collected on the identified properties within the PAPE from SHPO database forms. Fifty-seven resources were recorded as demolished or destroyed and eliminated from further consideration. The property list further was refined to eliminate 25 properties the respective SHPOs recommended as not NRHP-eligible. Similarly, the property list also was refined to eliminate the 147 properties identified and recommended ineligible following state-level survey during this current investigation. In total, 229 properties were eliminated from further investigation. Of the 394 previously identified properties, 118 were previously identified properties without determinations of eligibility; for the purposes of this HRVEA, they are considered NRHP eligible and noted as such in subsequent tables. Therefore, of the 394 previously identified properties, 165 historic properties (those unevaluated and considered eligible for the purposes of the Project; those recommended eligible by RCG&A; those state eligible with concurrence; those National Register eligible with concurrence; those NRHP listed; and, those NHL listed) are within the 43 mi PAPE overlay, as shown in Table I3-3.

**Table I3-3. Previously-Identified Historic Properties within the PAPE**

	<b>Unevaluated</b>	<b>National Eligible</b>	<b>State Listed</b>	<b>Recommended Eligible</b>	<b>NRHP Listed</b>	<b>NHL Listed</b>	<b>Total</b>
Delaware	110	4	0	1	6	0	121
Maryland	6	11	0	0	5	0	22
New Jersey	0	9	1	4	3	1	18
Virginia	1	2	0	0	1	0	4
Total	117	26	1	5	15	1	165

The 165 previously-identified historic properties located within the 43 mi PAPE overlay include three listed historic districts, Cape May, Fort Miles, and National Harbor of Refuge and Delaware Breakwater; and three eligible historic districts, Wildwood Shore Resort, Up the Creek, and East Side. Cape May Historic District was listed in the NRHP in 1970 and, in 1976, became an NHL district. The National Harbor of Refuge and Delaware Breakwater was listed in the NRHP in 1989. Fort Miles was listed in the NRHP in 2004. Wildwood Shore Resort was determined eligible for listing in the state register in 2003 with state concurrence. A revised district, comprising just 20 blocks of the original 43, ultimately was put forth in 2005 for potential NRHP listing but was met with community opposition. As of 2018, 121 of the 319 originally surveyed structures have been demolished and another 43 have been converted to condominiums (Hoagland 2018). The North Ocean City Survey District has been recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP, pending concurrence from MHT, following architectural investigations undertaken in 2023. Up the Creek and East Side are two eligible districts in Chincoteague, Accomack County, Virginia associated with Chesapeake Bay island communities and architecture. Given the heightened importance of National Historic Landmarks, contributing resources to the Cape May NHL District that fall within the PAPE have been included as part of this HRVEA.

The predominant property type of these 165 previously identified historic properties within the 43 mi PAPE overlay is residential properties; 118 are located within the aforementioned PAPE. Other property types represented include ten transportation structures, nine recreational properties, nine maritime properties, five mixed-use districts, five agricultural complexes, three defense facilities, two objects, one commercial building, one municipal building, one religious building, and one NHL district. Construction dates for individual resources range from 1792 to 1976. The predominant architectural styles represented include Brutalism, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Federal, Georgian, Greek Revival, and Vernacular. Primary construction materials typically are brick, concrete, stucco application, concrete application, wood shingle, or wood weatherboard. Historic resources range between one and 55 stories in height with an average height

of three stories. Typically, residential resources have documented outbuildings. Examples of outbuildings include secondary dwellings, sheds, garages, parking garages, and agricultural support buildings.

### 5.2.2 BOEM Database

BOEM undertook a study in 2012 to identify properties possessing significant maritime setting and significant views to the sea. The resulting documents include *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits: Volume I: Technical Report of Findings* (Klein et al. 2012a) and *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits: Volume II: Appendices* (Klein et al. 2012b). Twelve historic properties within the PAPE are identified in the study. The following table provides a summary of the eligibility status of the identified properties within the PAPE (Table I3-4).

**Table I3-4. BOEM Study Identified Properties**

	NRHP Eligible	NRHP Listed	Total
BOEM Study Properties	7	5	12

Of the 12 historic properties identified in the study that are located within the PAPE, seven are NRHP-eligible properties and five are NRHP-listed properties. The locations of these 12 historic properties were cross-referenced with previously-identified properties in SHPO databases. The results of this effort identified two in Sussex County, Delaware; seven in Worcester County, Maryland; and three in Cape May County, New Jersey. The identified properties are noted in the descriptions below including whether the properties possess a significant maritime setting or views to the ocean.

### 5.2.3 Engagement Group-Identified Properties

Outreach letters were sent on December 13, 2021, to Tribes & indigenous peoples and to groups with identified interests in cultural and ethnic heritage within the PAPE. The engagement letter sought to receive input on the methodology, summarized in the methodology, and to identify any properties of particular cultural importance to the invited groups. A formal meeting for further engagement will be scheduled at a later date, as required. A list of cultural groups and local governments that received engagement letters is available in Chapter 4.4 of this report. As of November 7, 2022, one cultural group and three SHPOs provided responses:

- Beach to Bay Heritage Area;
- DHCA;

- MHT; and,
- NJSHPO.

The three SHPO's provided assistance for using state databases and did not provide properties of interest not included in their state databases (Attachment I3-5). The Beach to Bay Heritage Area, a heritage area non-profit located on the eastern shore of Maryland, identified two properties of interest: The Mansion House (WO-36) and Williams Grove (WO-12). Both identified properties previously were included in state datasets as NRHP-listed resources.

#### **5.2.4 Traditional Cultural Places (TCPs)**

Engagement letters were sent to federally and state recognized Tribes on December 13, 2021. Federally and state recognized tribes were invited to identify any potential Traditional Cultural Places (TCPs) within the PAPE. The engagement letter sought to receive input on the survey plan, summarized in the methodology, and to identify any properties of interest to the invited groups. A list of Tribes which received engagement letters is available in Chapter 4.4 of this report. As of May 12, 2023, one response was received. The Eastern Shawnee Tribe proposes "no adverse effect or endangerment to known sites of interest to the Eastern Shawnee Tribe" (Barton 2021; Attachment I3-6).

### **5.3 Historic Property Classes**

Historic properties in the PAPE were identified via a progressive refinement of SHPO datasets, review of BOEM documentation, and integration of TCPs and properties identified by engagement groups. These datasets were integrated to determine where each dataset overlaps. One-hundred and sixty-five historic or potentially historic properties were identified via SHPO datasets. Twelve extant historic properties were identified in BOEM documentation. All of these properties also were identified in the SHPO datasets.

This section serves to identify and summarize the classes of previously-identified historic properties, with property descriptions for this recommended eligible for or listed in the NRHP, located within the PAPE. Historic properties with no evaluation, considered eligible for the purposes of this project, are summarized as potentially eligible properties. Common resource classes include:

- Recreational,
- Maritime,
- Residential,
- Defense Facilities,
- Transportation,

- Agricultural,
- Commercial
- Objects,
- Mixed-Use,
- Municipal, and
- Religious.

Common features of each property class are identified. These are designed to identify character-defining features of the setting of each class of properties. The objective of defining these common features is to identify the presence or absence of a maritime setting and views to the sea. Typically, a discussion of the maritime significance of each resource is not provided in documentation for each resource. Field verification was undertaken to identify the maritime setting and ocean views of each historic or potentially historic property where the documentation did not identify it as such. Maritime significance is summarized for all 165 identified historic or potentially historic properties in Attachment 13-8 and further discussed in Chapters 6 and 7 of this HRVEA.

### 5.3.1 Recreational

There are no recreational properties located within the PAPE in Sussex County, Delaware; four properties located within the PAPE in Worcester County, Maryland; and, five properties located within the PAPE in Cape May County, New Jersey. These properties include lodging and boardwalk entertainment facilities.

- **Henry’s Hotel (WO-324), Ocean City, Maryland.** The hotel is a three-story, shingle-clad building situated one block from the oceanfront and is situated between a paved parking lot and bus stop. The hotel originally was constructed in the late-nineteenth century and served African American visitors during the early- to mid-twentieth century when access to the beach was segregated. The building is believed to be one of the oldest hotels on Ocean City’s oceanfront. The building was recommended potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP in 1990 (Maryland Historical Trust [MHT] 1990b). Survey undertaken in 2023 recommended the property as eligible and is pending MHT concurrence. The property is identified in *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits: Volume II: Appendices* as possessing a significant maritime setting and significant views to the ocean (Klein et al. 2012b). The building underwent updated survey and evaluation during March 2023 and has been recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A awaiting MHT concurrence.

- **Francis Scott Key Motel (WO-555), Ocean City, Maryland.** The Francis Scott Key Motel is a lodging complex comprised of 34 buildings west of Ocean City, Maryland, in a primarily wooded setting. The property was constructed after World War II when Ocean City grew in popularity as a family beach resort. The main motel building, several cabins, and one-story motel buildings were the first to be constructed at the property in 1945. Additional buildings were added to the property in subsequent years as the area became a major vacation destination. The MHT recommended the property eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in 2007 (MHT 2005).
- **Ocean Downs Raceway (WO-577), Berlin, Maryland.** The Ocean Downs Raceway is horse racetrack constructed between 1947 and 1949. The complex is comprised of a compact collection of racing-associated buildings and support facilities that remain intact. The MHT recommended the property eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for association with Maryland's horse breeding and racing industries and Criterion C for potential architectural significance in 2008 (MHT 2008)
- **Green Run Lodge (WO-581), Assateague Island, Maryland.** The lodge is a recreational hunting facility located on the western coast of Assateague Island. The building is an amalgam of several structures with different origins joined together at their current location in the mid-1950s (MHT 2012a). The MHT recommended the property eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for association to local hunting practices and Criterion C for potential architectural significance in 2012 (MHT 2012).
- **Acacia Motor Inn (Survey ID: MDWP-020) Wildwood Crest, New Jersey.** Constructed in 1978, the Acacia Motor Inn is a four-story, linear motel with a flat roof featuring a continuous balcony with corresponding roof overhang. BOEM, in consultation with the NJ HPO, has determined the property eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C.
- **MarLane Motel (Survey ID: MDWP-014), Wildwood City, New Jersey.** Constructed in 1960, the MarLane Motel is a two-story, L-shaped motel with a hipped roof, featuring a continuous balcony with corresponding roof overhang. BOEM, in consultation with the NJ HPO, has determined the property eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C.
- **Ocean View Motel (NJ ID: 5778), Wildwood, New Jersey.** The Ocean View Motel is a lodging complex established in 1962 in Wildwood, New Jersey. The complex comprises a four-story building of lodging units, a pool and mini-golf facility, and a mid-twentieth-century reception building terminating in a large, overhanging shed roof. The motel complex is a contributing resource to the state-recognized Wildwoods Shore Resort Historic District and was determined



individually eligible for listing in the NRHP in June 2020. The property is identified in *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits: Volume II: Appendices* as possessing a significant maritime setting and views to the ocean (Klein et al. 2012b).

- **Shoreham Hotel (NJ ID: 5862), Cape May Point, New Jersey.** The Shoreham Hotel was built in 1889 as part of Saint Mary by-the-Sea, a summer retreat area for Catholic nuns. The U-shaped, two-and-one-half story building has a distinctive red roof (NJSHPD 2022). An existing inventory form and concurrence of eligibility was updated on April 28, 2022. An updated photograph taken on February 8, 2023, to supplement recent survey undertaken during April 2022 is provided in accordance with New Jersey Historic Preservation Office architectural survey guidelines. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, for association with recreational tourism at the local level, and Criterion C for architectural significance at the local level.
- **The Wildwood Boardwalk (NJ ID: 72859), Wildwood City, New Jersey.** The boardwalk is a recreational walkway providing access to the beach and several retail and restaurant operations. First laid in 1900, the Wildwood Boardwalk was expanded approximately two-and-a-half miles during the twentieth century. The structure is considered eligible under Criterion A for the purposes of the project.

#### *Common Attributes of the Property Type*

Recreation historically has been a significant component of the coastal Mid-Atlantic region's economy. As early as the 1830s, Cape May County, New Jersey, was a major seaside retreat destination for wealthy inhabitants of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York, among other cities in the region. By 1842, hotels had expanded to hold up to 300 guests and by the next decade, U.S. presidents such as Franklin Pierce and Benjamin Harrison would frequent the City of Cape May resort hotels (Pitts 1976). Along the Delmarva coast, recreational resorts were established later in the nineteenth century. Beginning in the 1870s and 1880s, areas of Maryland's outer coastal plain, particularly its barrier islands and marshes, became a center for sport hunting of waterfowl and other game birds. Wealthy businessmen from nearby cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia comprised the bulk of the membership of several hunting clubs that flourished between the 1890s and the 1920s. However, the economic reversals of the Depression contributed to their eventual demise. The expansion of rail service also stimulated the growth of Ocean City and coastal Delaware towns as resort destinations (Morgan 2009:5). Typically, these resources derive their significance from their relationship to a body of water. Recreational facilities within the PAPE were created to enhance the enjoyment of the

natural landscape including the Atlantic Ocean; the Cape May, Isle of Wright, and Rehoboth bays; and surrounding natural landscapes. Properties include beachfront hotels constructed with views and access to the beaches of the Atlantic Ocean; unobscured ocean views are essential to the integrity of these properties. Hunting clubs utilize Assateague Island rather than the Atlantic Ocean.

Common attributes include:

- Functionality associated with human use and enjoyment;
- Natural setting along the Atlantic Ocean, Cape May, Isle of Wright, and Rehoboth bays, or vegetative areas; and,
- Presence of temporary lodging facilities.

### 5.3.2 Maritime

Four maritime properties are located within the PAPE in Sussex County, Delaware; two properties are located within the PAPE in Worcester County, Maryland; two properties are located within the PAPE in Cape May County, New Jersey; and one property is located within the PAPE in Accomack County, Virginia. These resources include lighthouse complexes or districts and coast guard/life-saving facility sites<sup>2</sup>. The maritime properties include dates ranging from the late eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth century.

- **Cape May Lighthouse (State ID: 998), Cape May Point, New Jersey.** The Cape May Lighthouse was constructed in 1859 under the supervision of U.S. Army engineer William F. Reynolds. The lighthouse was automated in 1946 and remains in use today. The lighthouse was listed in the NRHP in 1973 (Diller 1973:4). The resource is identified in *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits: Volume II: Appendices* as possessing a significant maritime setting and significant views to the ocean (Klein et al. 2012b).
- **Fenwick Island Lighthouse Station (CRS: S00187), Fenwick Island, Delaware.** The Fenwick Island Lighthouse Station is a lighthouse complex at Fenwick Island, Delaware which rests just north of the Delaware-Maryland state line. The primary structure (S00187.001) dates to 1858 and is the oldest lighthouse in Delaware. The lighthouse site includes two light housekeeper houses and currently is situated within a residential development. The site underwent a full restoration in 1997.

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<sup>2</sup> The North Beach and Green Run Lifesaving Stations originally were collected during HRVEA data collection as eligible sites. Handwritten notations on state forms confirmed these are previously demolished or destroyed buildings and recommended eligible as archeological sites. Therefore, they were removed from this HRVEA as built resources.

The Fenwick Island Lighthouse was listed in the NRHP in 1979 (National Park Service 1979a). The first and second light housekeeper buildings (S00187.001 and S00187.004) are included as contributing resources to the historic property in the National Register nomination. The resource is identified in *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits: Volume II: Appendices* as possessing a significant maritime setting and views to the ocean (Klein et al. 2012b).

- **Indian River Lifesaving Station (CRS: S00453), Rehoboth Beach, Delaware.** The Indian River Lifesaving Station is a maritime resource located north of the Indian River Bay Inlet and to the east of Coastal Highway. Contemporary mitigation measures undertaken for flooding have altered the landscape by surrounding the building with tall dunes, grasses, and trees. The lifesaving station was one of several built and operated by the U.S. Lifesaving Service along the Atlantic Coast of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. While it was constructed in 1876, the building was moved in 1877 to its current location. Today, the resource has been restored to its 1905 appearance. The building was listed in the NRHP in 1976 (Heite 1976:4). The resource is identified in *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits: Volume II: Appendices* as possessing a significant maritime setting and significant views to the ocean (Klein et al. 2012b).
- **National Harbor of Refuge and Delaware Breakwater Historic District (CRS: S00186), Lewes, Delaware.** The National Harbor of Refuge and Delaware Breakwater Historic District is a maritime site comprised of a series of seacoast breakwaters located beyond Cape Henlopen, Delaware. The district is almost entirely offshore and was constructed between 1823 and 1898 to establish a shipping haven on a coastline that had lacked safe harbors. An iron pier was constructed in 1871 and east end light in 1885. The district was listed in the NRHP in 1989 (Delaware Historic and Cultural Affairs [DHCA] 1989). The resource is identified in *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits: Volume II: Appendices* as possessing a significant maritime setting and significant views to the ocean (Klein et al. 2012b).
- **Misphillion Marina and Restaurant (CRS: S08533), Milford, Delaware.** The building is a one-story farm building terminating in a hipped roof sheathed in red, corrugated metal with a central cupola. The building is situated on a maritime site, with neighboring warehouses, directly on the Delaware Bay facing northeast. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.

- **Brandywine Shoal Light Station (NJ ID: 988), Delaware Bay, New Jersey.** The Brandywine Shoal Light Station is a maritime structure situated in the Delaware Bay off the southern coast of Cape May Point, New Jersey. The current building represents the third iteration of a light station. Constructed in 1914, it features a reinforced-concrete superstructure on a cast iron and concrete caisson, resting upon wooden and precast concrete piles. The light was automated in 1974. The resource was listed in the NRHP in 2006 (NJSPHO 2006). The resource is identified in *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits: Volume II: Appendices* as possessing a significant maritime setting and significant views to the ocean (Klein et al. 2012b).
- **Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station (VDR: 001-0172), Assateague Island, Virginia.** The Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station is a maritime complex comprised of a station house, boathouse, garage, generator house, lookout tower, cisterns, and breakwater. Complex components date between 1922 and 1967 (VDR 1985). The resource was listed in the NRHP in 2015. The resource is identified in *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits: Volume II: Appendices* as possessing a significant maritime setting and significant views to the ocean (Klein et al. 2012b).
- **U.S. Life-Saving Station Museum (WO-323), Ocean City, Maryland.** The U.S. Lifesaving Station Museum is a late-nineteenth century maritime building restored and relocated to the south end of Ocean City. The property was determined eligible by the MHT in November 2023.
- **U.S. Coast Guard Tower (WO-347), Ocean City, Maryland.** The coast guard tower is a five-story, braced metal observation tower erected at the south end of Ocean City after the inlet was formed during a 1933 storm (MHT 1990f). The property was determined eligible by the MHT in November 2023.

#### *Common Attributes of the Property Type*

The U.S. Life Saving Service was established in 1871, and the number of life-saving stations along the North Atlantic coastline slowly increased thereafter. Five stations were constructed along the Delaware and Maryland coasts between the 1870s and 1890s: Indian River LLS in 1874; Green Run LLS in 1875; North Beach LLS in 1884; U.S. LLS Museum in 1891; and Isle of Wight LLS in 1898 (MHT 1990c). Similarly, between 1880 and 1900, the United States Congress funded several lighthouses and breakwaters to aid and rescue maritime units in distress. Lighthouses and Lifesaving/Coast Guard Stations served to increase the navigational and shoreline safety of the United States. These properties derive their significance from associations with and direct views to the ocean due to their functional roles. The integrity of these resources

is related to the relationship between the ocean and the property. A Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) for Light Stations in the United States was developed in 2002. A MPDF was developed for U.S. Lifesaving Stations and U.S. Coast Guard Lifeboat Stations in 2013. Maritime facilities within the PAPE were constructed to enhance the safety of those utilizing the Atlantic Ocean.

Common attributes include:

- Functionality to provide safety along the coast line,
- Location along the water, and
- Direct views of the Atlantic Ocean.

### 5.3.3 Residential

One-hundred and ten historic dwellings are located within the PAPE in Sussex County, Delaware; seven properties are located within the PAPE in Worcester County, Maryland; and, one property is located within the PAPE in Accomack County, Virginia.

- **Henry's Grove (WO-8), Berlin, Maryland.** Henry's Grove is a two-and-one-half story brick house laid in Flemish bond and built for planter John Fassitt near Berlin, Maryland. Constructed in 1792, the dwelling is three bays wide and two rooms deep and terminates in gable roof with chimney flushes at each end. The dwelling rests on a property encompassing 76 acres and includes four non-contributing outbuildings (a tenant house and four frame buildings). The dwelling was listed in the NRHP in 1984 (MHT 1984). The resource is identified in *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits: Volume II: Appendices* as possessing a significant maritime setting and significant views to the ocean (Klein et al. 2012b).
- **Williams Grove (WO-12), Berlin, Maryland.** William's Grove is a dwelling built in three stages located near Berlin, Maryland. The construction stages began in ca. 1810 with the two-story, two-bay frame house and one-story, one-cell wing in stepped configuration. This first portion comprises the two northern bays of the two-story section and one bay of the one-and-one-half story wing of the current dwelling configuration. The first stage was expanded during the mid-nineteenth century to the north and south. A two-story, three-bay side-passage addition was extended to the south elevation and a single-story section was added to the north elevation. In the early 1970s a final construction stage was undertaken: a two-story kitchen and garage wing added to the north elevation, giving the dwelling an ell footprint (MHT 1988a). The dwelling was listed in the NRHP under Criterion C in 1994. The resource is identified in *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural*

*Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits: Volume II: Appendices* as possessing a significant maritime setting and significant views to the ocean (Klein et al. 2012b).

- **The Mansion House (WO-36), Ocean View, Maryland.** The Mansion House is a five-part early-to mid-nineteenth century dwelling with Federal- and Greek Revival-style finishes located in Ocean View, Maryland. The dwelling was built in two principal stages: the two-story, five-bay main block was constructed ca. 1835 and a two-story, five-bay addition was added ca. 1855. The entire dwelling rests on a low-brick foundation and the exterior is clad in brick, which was recently covered with a mixture of aluminum siding and plain weatherboards. The gabled roofs are sheathed in wood shingles. Outbuildings on the property include a two-frame dairy and single-story, two-bay garage. The property was listed in the NRHP under Criterion C in 1993 (MHT 1993). The resource is identified in *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits: Volume II: Appendices* as possessing a significant maritime setting and significant views to the ocean (Klein et al. 2012b).
- **The Fassitt House (WO-13), Berlin, Maryland.** is a one-and-one-half story Flemish bond brick dwelling constructed ca. 1730 on a parcel bordering the Sinepuxent Bay near Berlin, Maryland. The three-bay, single-pile brick dwelling includes glazed brick ornamentation with repeating chevron patterns on the south façade. The interior footprint follows a center passage floor plan with an ell-shaped hall separated a parlor or living room on the west side and a dining room on the east. The dwelling is constructed in the Federal-style and has been modified twice: once between 1790 and 1810, and once between 1950 and 1952. Outbuildings on the property include a shingle-clad smokehouse with a log corner crib and a contemporary one-story guest dwelling. The dwelling property was listed in the NRHP under Criterion C in 1994 (MHT 1994b).
- **Burley Hill (WO-205), Berlin, Maryland.** Burley Hill is a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling clad in stucco and terminating in a gable roof (MHT 1985). The dwelling is located in Worcester County, Maryland. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance.
- **Kenwood (WO-77), Berlin, Maryland.** Kenwood is a three-bay, frame Federal style dwelling with a front-gable roof. The building is situated on Main Street in Berlin (MHT 1969). For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance.

- **The Joseph Edward Collins House (WO-343), Ocean City, Maryland.** The Joseph Edward Collins House is a ca. 1949 dwelling with Art-Deco application located at Ocean City, Maryland. BOEM, in consultation with MHT, have determined dwelling eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C as an intact example of the Art Deco style applied to a dwelling in Ocean City.
- **Miller-Hudson House (CRS: S08119), Williamsville, Delaware.** The Miller-Hudson House is a ca. 1928 bungalow-type dwelling located at Williamsville, Delaware. The dwelling was built by Levin and Margaret Miller on a five-and-three-quarter-acre lot which, at the time, was adjacent to their 113-acre farm. The bungalow served as the main dwelling for the farm, which specialized in the cultivation of corn, tomatoes, and strawberries for local markets. The dwelling was purchased from the Sears, Roebuck and Company catalog and is a modified example of the Westly Bungalow Plan. The plan was modified to add four feet in length to the dwelling and a rear porch; the chimney also was removed (Chase 1995:184). The DHCA determined the dwelling eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture.
- **Holloway-Carey House (CRS: S02241), Selbyville, Delaware.** The Holloway-Carey House is a ca. 1900 rural, two-story frame dwelling with a one-story wing off the west elevation (DHCA 1980c). The dwelling is situated on a large, rural lot and faces south. The resource was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the DHCA under Criterion C for architectural significance.
- **White House (CRS: S00202), Massey's Landing, Delaware.** The White House is a ca. 1717 dwelling which rests on a rise off the north shore of the Indian River Bay. The dwelling is a one-and-one-half story brick building with later alterations. A 1977 NRHP nomination determining the resource eligible for listing under Criterion C was withdrawn due to lack of information (DHCA 1977). For the purposes of this project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Nogged Frame House (CRS: S00752), Long Neck, Delaware.** The Nogged Frame House is a ca. 1730 frame one-and-one-half story frame dwelling clad in wood shingles and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 1978). The dwelling is situated in a rural, wooded area and currently operates as a security office for a trailer park community. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **House, 909 Bunting Avenue (CRS: MDO-20), Fenwick Island, Delaware.** The two-story, multi-bay building at 909 Bunting Avenue, constructed in 1964, occupies a rectangular footprint, is clad

in wood shingle, and terminates in a side-gable roof with pent awning. Openings comprise of single-light vinyl window units and single-leaf doors. The building has been modified over time but possesses slight elements of the Colonial Revival-style such as a side-gable roof with pent awning and symmetrical window bays. The subject property is located in a suburban residential setting along Bunting Avenue. BOEM, in consultation with the DHCA, determined the resource eligible under Criterion A and C for significance at the local level.

- **House, 1305 Bunting Avenue (CRS: MDO-23), Fenwick Island, Delaware.** The three-story, five-bay building at 1305 Bunting Avenue, constructed in 1970, occupies a rectangular footprint, is clad in wood shingle, and terminates in a Dutch-Gable roof. The building sits on a raised, enclosed foundation. Openings comprise of six-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash window bays, fixed vinyl picture bays, and single-leaf doors. The building possesses the characteristics of the Colonial Revival-style such as a gambrel roof, wood shingle cladding, and symmetrical window bay arrangements. The subject property is located in a suburban residential setting along Bunting Avenue and is surrounded by multi-story dwellings of varying design and materials. BOEM, in consultation with the DHCA, determined the resource eligible under Criterion A and C for significance at the local level.
- **House, 32534 Gum Road (CRS: S02006), Selbyville, Delaware.** The dwelling is a two-story, symmetrical frame dwelling clad in horizontal wood siding and terminating in a side-gable roof. The dwelling is situated directly onto Gum Road, facing northeast in a rural setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **House, 33108 Lighthouse Road (CRS: S02045), Selbyville, Delaware.** The dwelling is a one-and-one-half story frame dwelling clad in horizontal vinyl siding and terminating in a side-gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal. The dwelling has a front porch, terminating in a shed roof. The dwelling is situated directly onto Lighthouse Road, facing northeast in a rural setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **The Adkins House (CRS: S02099), Selbyville, Delaware.** The Adkins House is a two-story, three-bay frame dwelling with a one-story gable wing off the left elevation (DHCA 1980b). The dwelling is sheathed in wooden shingles and terminates in a gable roof. The dwelling fronts directly onto Route 54, facing south, and is situated in a rural setting. For the purposes of the project, the



resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.

- **Dwelling, 99 Ocean View Parkway (CRS: S02142), Bethany Beach, Delaware.** The dwelling is an early twentieth century two-and-one-half story vernacular dwelling situated on a corner urban lot, overlooking the Bethany beachfront. The dwelling is clad in wood shingles and terminates in a hipped roof. The dwelling is oriented south onto Ocean Parkway. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **House, 34345 Daisy Road (CRS: S02370), Frankford, Delaware.** The dwelling is a one-and-one-half -story, early twentieth century bungalow-type dwelling clad in horizontal wood siding and terminating in a front-gable roof. The dwelling is situated directly onto Daisy Road, facing southwest in a rural setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **House, 33604 Jones Road (CRS: S02386), Frankford, Delaware.** The dwelling is a two-story, three-bay dwelling occupying an L-shaped footprint with a lean-to off the left elevation. The dwelling is clad in machine-hewn shingles and terminates in a gable roof (DHCA 1981b). The dwelling fronts directly onto Jones Road, facing east, and is situated in a rural setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Abby Haynes House (CRS: S02569), Ocean View, Delaware.** The Abby Haynes House is a one-and-one-half story, three-bay farm dwelling clad in horizontal wood siding. The dwelling fronts directly onto Cedar Neck Road, facing northwest, and is situated in a suburban subdivision. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **House, 28379 Road 312A (CRS: 02976), Millsboro, Delaware.** The property comprises a two-story, four-bay frame dwelling clad in horizontal wood siding and terminating in a gable roof. The dwelling is set back from Road 312A, facing southwest, and is situated on an open rural lot. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **John Hopkins House (CRS: S02989), Broadkill Beach, Delaware.** The John Hopkins House is a ca. 1940 one-and-one-half story, three bay dwelling clad in vinyl shingles and terminating in a

gable roof (DHCA 2018a). The dwelling fronts directly onto Bayfront Road, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban community along the coast of the Delaware Bay. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.

- **Dwelling, 108 Bayfront Road (CRS: S02993), Broadkill Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a two-story building clad in horizontal wood siding shingles and terminating in a gable roof. The dwelling fronts directly onto Bayfront Road, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban community along the coast of the Delaware Bay. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling Complex, 34289 Lighthouse Road (CRS: S08115), Selbyville, Delaware.** The complex comprises a one-story, ranch-type dwelling and garage outbuilding. The complex is fronted directly onto Lighthouse Road, facing southeast, and is situated in a rural setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Building, 35005 Lighthouse Road (CRS: S08135), Selbyville, Delaware.** The building is a one-and-one-half story bungalow-type dwelling clad in wood-shingle siding, terminating in a hipped roof, with a front-porch entrance. The complex is fronted directly onto Lighthouse Road, facing southeast, and is situated in a rural setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 9967 Shore Drive (CRS: S12995), Primehook Beach, Delaware.** The dwelling is a ca. 1920 two-story, T-shaped frame building clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a cross-gable roof (DHCA 2018a). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Shore Drive, facing east, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 9825 Shore Drive (CRS: S12996), Primehook Beach, Delaware.** The dwelling is a ca. 1945 one-story, rectangular shaped vernacular building clad in asbestos siding and terminating in a front-gabled roof (DHCA 2018cl). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Shore Drive, facing west, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.

- **Dwelling, 28588 Primehook Road (CRS: S12997) Primehook Beach, Delaware.** The dwelling is a ca. 1955 one-story, rectangular shaped frame building clad in asbestos siding and terminating in a front-gabled roof (DHCA 2018cm). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Primehook Road, facing northwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 9181 Shore Drive (CRS: 12999) Primehook Beach, Delaware.** The dwelling is a ca. 1970 two-story, rectangular shaped frame building clad in concrete block and terminating in a hipped roof (DHCA 2018b). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Shore Drive, facing east, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling Complex, 29197 Rosemary Street (CRS: S13000) Primehook Beach, Delaware.** The dwelling is a ca. 1945 one-and-one-half story, rectangular shaped frame building clad in asbestos shingles and terminating in a gable roof (DHCA 2018c). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Shore Drive, facing east, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Life Saving Station and Dwelling (CRS: S13002) Primehook Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises is a single-family ca. 1920 two-story frame dwelling terminating in a cross-gable roof and clad in asphalt shingles (DHCA 2018d). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Cedar Street, facing south, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 219 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13003), Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1940 two-and-one-half story frame dwelling terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018e). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 223 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13004) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1950 two-and-one-half story frame dwelling terminating in a front-gable roof (DHCA 2018f). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing west, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.

- **Dwelling, 225 Bay Avenue (CRS: 13005) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1945 two-and-one-half story frame dwelling terminating in a front-gable roof (DHCA 2018g). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing west, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 231 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13006) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1935 two-and-one-half story frame dwelling clad in wood shingles terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018h). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing west, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 233 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13007) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1950 one-story frame dwelling clad in brick veneer and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018i). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing west, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 235 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13008) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1960 two-story frame dwelling clad in composite shingles and terminating in a front-gable roof (DHCA 2018j). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing west, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 247 Bay Avenue (CRS: S1309) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1930 two-story frame dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018k). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing west, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 253 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13010) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1960 two-story frame dwelling clad in composite shingles and terminating in a front-gable roof (DHCA 2018l). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing west, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.

- **Dwelling, 261 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13011) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1950 two-story frame dwelling clad in parged concrete and composite shingles and terminating in an irregular, hipped roof (DHCA 2018m). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing west, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 263 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13012) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1940 two-story frame dwelling clad in composite shingles and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018n). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 265 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13013) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1940 two-story frame dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018o). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 267 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13014) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1950 one-and-one-half story frame dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a front-gable roof (DHCA 2018p). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 271 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13015) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1960 two-story frame dwelling clad in composite shingles and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018q). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing west, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 279 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13016) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1920 two-story frame dwelling clad in wood shingles and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018r). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.

- **Dwelling, 285 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13017) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1920 two-story frame dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a front-gable roof (DHCA 2018s). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing west, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling 287 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13018) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1950 two-story frame dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018t). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing west, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 293 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13019) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1920 one-and-one-half story frame dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018t). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 295 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13020) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1930 one-and-one-half story frame dwelling clad in composite shingles and terminating in a front-gable roof (DHCA 2018u). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 297 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13021) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1950 two-story frame dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a hipped roof with front gable peak (DHCA 2018v). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing west, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 303 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13022) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1950 one-and-one-half frame dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018w). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.

- **Dwelling, 305 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13023) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1940 one-story, L-shaped dwelling clad in wood shingles and terminating in a front-gable roof (DHCA 2018x). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 307 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13024) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1925 two-story frame dwelling clad in composite shingles and terminating in a side-gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal (DHCA 2018y). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 309 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13025) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1950 two-story frame dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a front-gable roof (DHCA 2018z). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 311 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13026) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1950 three-story frame dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a front-gable roof (DHCA 2018aa). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 313 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13027) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1960 one-story frame dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018ab). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 315 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13028) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1955 one-story frame dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a front-gable roof (DHCA 2018ac). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.

- **Dwelling, 317 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13029) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1950 two-story frame dwelling clad in weatherboard and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018ad). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 319 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13030) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1950 two-story, T-shaped dwelling clad in weatherboard and terminating in a cross-gable roof (DHCA 2018ae). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 321 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13031) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1970 two-story frame dwelling clad in vertical vinyl siding and terminating in a front-gable roof (DHCA 2018af). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 325 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13032) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1945 one-and-one-half story frame dwelling clad in wood shingles and terminating in a gambrel roof (DHCA 2018ah). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 327 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13033) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1945 two-story frame dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a jerkinhead roof (DHCA 2018ai). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 329 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13034) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1945 two-story frame dwelling clad in wood shingles and terminating in a jerkinhead roof (DHCA 2018aj). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.



- **Dwelling, 331 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13035) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1950 two-story frame dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a hipped roof with an enclosed wrap-around porch (DHCA 2018ak). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 333 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13036) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1950 one-and-one-half story vernacular dwelling clad in asbestos shingles and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018al). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 341 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13038) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1945 one-story vernacular dwelling clad in composite shingles and terminating in a front-gable roof (DHCA 2018am). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 347 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13039) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1910 two-story vernacular dwelling clad in composite shingles and terminating in a side-gable roof with a wrap-around porch (DHCA 2018an). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 349 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13040) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1950 two-story vernacular dwelling occupying an L-shape, clad in composite shingles and terminating in a side-gable roof with center decorative cupola (DHCA 2018ao). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 351 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13041) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1950 two-story vernacular dwelling occupying an L-shape, clad in composite shingles and terminating in a side-gable roof with center decorative cupola (DHCA 2018ao). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the

purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.

- **Dwelling, 355 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13042) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1955 two-story vernacular dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a hipped roof (DHCA 2018aq). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 361 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13043) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1960 two-story vernacular dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in an asymmetrical front-gable roof (DHCA 2018ar). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 363 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13044) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1915 two-story vernacular dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018as). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 365 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13045) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1920 one-and-one-half story vernacular dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018at). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 367 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13046) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1945 two-story vernacular dwelling clad in vertical composite siding and terminating in a side-gable roof with an enclosed, wrap-around front porch (DHCA 2018au). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 369 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13047) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1950 two-story vernacular dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in an asymmetrical front-gable roof with an enclosed, wrap-around front porch (DHCA 2018av). The dwelling is

fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.

- **Dwelling, 371 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13048) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1950 one-and-one-half story vernacular dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a front-gable roof (DHCA 2018aw). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 373 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13049) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1930 one-and-one-half story vernacular dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a front-gable roof (DHCA 2018ax). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 375 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13050) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1940 two-story vernacular dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a front-gable roof (DHCA 2018ay). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 377 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13051) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1940 two-story vernacular dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a front-gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal (DHCA 2018az). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling 379 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13052) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1950 two-story frame dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a front-gable roof (DHCA 2018bb). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 381 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13053) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1950 two-story frame dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a front-gable roof

(DHCA 2018bb). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.

- **Dwelling, 383 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13054) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1935 two-story vernacular dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a front-gable roof (DHCA 2018bc). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 395 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13057) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1940 one-story vernacular dwelling clad in vinyl siding, terminating in a front-gable roof, and occupying a T-shaped footprint (DHCA 2018bd). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 397 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13058) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1930 two-story vernacular dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a front-gable roof (DHCA 2018be). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling 399 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13059) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1940 one-and-one-half story vernacular dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018bf). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 401 Bay Avenue, (CRS: S13060) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1955 one-and-one-half story vernacular dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018bg). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.

- **Dwelling 405 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13062) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1950 one-story vernacular dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018bh). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 407 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13063) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1920 one-and-one-half story vernacular dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a front-gable roof (DHCA 2018bi). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 409 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13064) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1925 two-story vernacular dwelling clad in wood shingle and vinyl siding and terminating in a front-gable roof (DHCA 2018bj). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 411 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13065) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1950 one-and-one-half story vernacular dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018bk). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 413 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13066) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1930 one-story vernacular dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a side-gable roof with an enclosed wrap-around porch (DHCA 2018bl). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 417 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13067) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1930 two-story frame dwelling clad in wood shingles and terminating in a complex roof (DHCA 2018bm). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.

- **Dwelling, 419 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13068) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1930 two-story frame dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018bn). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 421 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13069) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1940 two-story frame dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018bo). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 423 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13070) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1960 one-story frame dwelling clad in composite siding and terminating in a front-gable roof (DHCA 2018bp). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 425 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13071) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1960 one-and-one-half vernacular dwelling clad in composite shingles and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018bq). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 427 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13072) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1945 one-story vernacular dwelling clad in composite shingles and vinyl siding and terminating in a front-gable roof (DHCA 2018br). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 429 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13073) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1955 one-story frame dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a side-gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal (DHCA 2018bs). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the

resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.

- **Dwelling, 431 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13074) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1945 two-story vernacular dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018bt). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 435 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13075) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1945 one-story vernacular dwelling clad in wood siding and terminating in a front-gable roof (DHCA 2018bu). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 437 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13076) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1945 one-story vernacular dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018bv). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 443 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13077) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1945 two-story vernacular dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018bw). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 445 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13078) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1945 one-story vernacular dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018bx). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 455 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13080) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1955 one-and-one-half story vernacular dwelling clad in aluminum siding and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018by). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing

southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.

- **Dwelling, 457 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13081) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1940 one-and-one-half story vernacular dwelling clad in composite siding and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018bz). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 459 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13082) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1940 two-and-one-half story vernacular dwelling clad in composite siding and terminating in a front-gable roof (DHCA 2018ca). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 461 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13083) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1950 one-story vernacular dwelling clad in asbestos siding and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018cb). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 463 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13084) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1950 one-story vernacular dwelling clad in composite shingles and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018cc). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 465 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13085) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1945 one-and-one-half story vernacular dwelling clad in asbestos shingles and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018cd). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 467 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13086) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1945 one-story vernacular dwelling clad in aluminum siding and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018ce). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is



situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.

- **Dwelling, 471 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13087) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1945 two-story vernacular dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a complex hipped-roof (DHCA 2018cf). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 473 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13088) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1965 two-and-one-half story vernacular dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018cg). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 388 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13112) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1930 two-story vernacular dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a front-gable roof (DHCA 2018ch). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing northeast, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 386 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13113) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1930 one-and-one-half story vernacular dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018ci). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing northeast, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 370 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13114) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1920 one-and-one-half story vernacular dwelling clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 2018cj). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing northeast, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Dwelling, 360-362 Bay Avenue (CRS: S13115) Slaughter Beach, Delaware.** The property comprises a ca. 1915 one-and-one-half story vernacular dwelling clad in wood shingles and terminating in a front-gable roof (DHCA 2018ck). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Bay Avenue, facing northeast, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the

resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.

- **House, 2037 Franklin City Road (VDR: 001-5053) Greenbackville, Virginia.** The property comprises a one-and-one-half story frame dwelling resting on a pier foundation. The house is situated on a rural lot in proximity of the Chincoteague Bay with no ocean visibility. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance.

#### *Common Attributes of the Property Type*

One-hundred and eight historic residential properties are located within the PAPE in Sussex County, Delaware, and Worcester County, Maryland. Construction dates range from 1792 to the early- to mid-twentieth century. The dwellings generally exhibit Federal/Adamesque, Craftsman, Vernacular, Modern, and Georgian/Georgian Revival styles. Properties generally are sheathed in brick veneer or wood siding (weatherboard or shingles), though multi-family properties often have applied stucco or concrete. There is an average of three stories present and two outbuildings. Examples of outbuildings include tenant houses, garages, parking and agricultural support buildings. Residential buildings within the PAPE typically are located within urban, suburban, and rural settings. While lot sizes vary, residential properties generally are set-back from the street with a lawn and planned landscaping. Generally, these buildings do not derive their significance from views to the ocean. However, in certain cases dwellings constructed as part of beachfront communities designed for recreational beach use retain significant maritime associations. Residential properties trace the development of the region from the rural agricultural eighteenth through the urbanized twentieth centuries.

Common attributes include:

- Rural, urban, and suburban setting;
- Landscaped lawns and vegetation;
- Driveways; and,
- Secondary buildings such as agricultural support buildings, garages, and secondary dwellings.

#### **5.5.4 Defense Facilities**

Two former historic defense resources are located within the PAPE in Sussex County, Delaware, and one defense resource is located within the PAPE in Cape May County, New Jersey.

- **Battery 223 (SHPO ID: 4770), Cape May Point, New Jersey.** Battery 223 is a harbor defense battery constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1942. The battery was one of three 200-series fortifications built for Fort Miles, headquartered at Cape Henlopen, Delaware. The structure is comprised of a series of windowless blocks of formed concrete occupying a T-shape floorplan. Originally submerged, the battery currently is in full view and is a component of Cape May Point State Park. In 2008, Battery 223 was listed in the NRHP under Criterion A (Newman 2008). The property is identified in *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits: Volume II: Appendices* as possessing a significant maritime setting and views to the ocean (Klein et al. 2012b).
- **Fort Miles Historic District (CRS: S06048), Lewes, Delaware.** The former military installation was constructed between 1938 and 1941 with primary purpose to defend the Delaware Bay and protect domestic shipping between Cape May and Cape Henlopen. The historic district consists of 51 contributing buildings and nine structures over approximately 1,165-acres. Fort Miles is exemplary of a mid-twentieth century military landscape consisting of defense and support buildings and structures. These include resources such as batteries, gun emplacements, fire control towers, a parade ground, and road layout, as well as examples of support resources including storage buildings, barracks, and mess halls. The historic district was listed in the NRHP under Criteria A and C in 2004 (Ross and Bodo 2004). The district is identified in *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits: Volume II: Appendices* as possessing a significant maritime setting and significant views to the ocean (Klein et al. 2012b).
- **Bethany Beach Training Facility (CRS: S08982), Bethany Beach, Delaware.** The Bethany Beach Training Facility is a national guard training site comprising a fenced campus of one-to-two story concrete block buildings. The facility is located on the west side of Coastal Highway and primarily is oriented east-west. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion A for potential association to defense history and Criterion C for potential architectural significance.

#### *Common Attributes of the Property Type*

Leading up to World War II, the Delaware Bay region underwent an expansion of military installations and facilities. The Dover Air Force Base installation opened in 1941, the same year Fort Miles opened on the cusp of the Delaware Bay with support facilities in Delaware and New Jersey. The increase in military facilities along the Delaware Bay was intended to defend the Delaware Bay and River and protect domestic shipping

from enemy fire between Cape May, New Jersey, and Cape Henlopen, Delaware. Fort Miles originally had approved funding in 1934, but construction had not begun until 1938 (Ross and Bodo 2004). The coastal defense facilities were deemed obsolete by the 1950s, though some portions were used as naval facilities and Sound Surveillance Systems (SOSUS) during the 1960s and 1970s. Fort Miles now is part of Cape Henlopen State Park.

Common attributes include:

- Location along the water;
- Views of the sea;
- Encompasses hundreds of acres; and,
- Historic districts containing multiple buildings.

### 5.5.5 Transportation

Ten transportation properties are located within the PAPE: two in Worcester County, Maryland; six in Cape May County, New Jersey<sup>3</sup>; and two in Sussex County, Delaware. Generally, transportation structures are bridges providing access between recreational resort towns and the mainland.

- **Ocean City Bridge (WO-461), Ocean City, Maryland.** The Ocean City Bridge is a structure which carries U.S. Route 50 from the Eastern Shore of Maryland across the Sinepuxent Bay to the barrier island on which Ocean City is located. Constructed in 1942, the Ocean City Bridge is a double-leaf, rolling lift bascule bridge. A rolling lift bascule is one in which the center of rotation moves away from the opening when the span swings upward. Fenders built in the water at the corner of each movable span protects the spans from possible impacts from ships passing through the channel. The bridge consists of 72 concrete slab approach spans and one steel main span. The bridge tender's house is one floor above street level, is constructed of concrete, and terminates in a flat roof. The Ocean City Bridge was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the MHT in April 2001 (MHT 2001).
- **Herring Creek Bridge (WO-482), Ocean City, Maryland.** The Herring Creek Bridge is a structure over Herring Creek that connects upper Ocean City, Maryland with Worcester County, Maryland. The bridge is a product of the large-scale road building efforts between the 1920s and 1940s to support growth in automobile use and travel. The bridge railing exhibits Art Deco design elements in its detailing (MHT 2009a). The Herring Creek Bridge was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the MHT in 2009.

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<sup>3</sup> Garden State Parkway intersects the APE at Cape May County, New Jersey, but encompasses several counties between Cape May and Montvale at the New York state line.

- **Atlantic City Railroad Cape May Division Historic District (NJ ID: 4758), Cape May County, New Jersey.** The Atlantic City Railroad Cape May Division Historic District is a railroad dating to 1889 when the Reading Railroad formed the Atlantic City Railroad. The district was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C in 2016 (NJSHPO 2016).
- **Ocean Highway Bridge (NJ ID: 4763), Stone Harbor, New Jersey.** The Ocean Highway Bridge is a structure providing access between Wildwoods Shore and Stone Harbor, New Jersey over the Great Channel. The period of significance for the bridge ranges from 1939 to 1957. The structure was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C in 2008 (NJSHPO 2008b).
- **Railroad Bridge (Inactive) (NJ ID: 1007), Stone Harbor, New Jersey.** The Railroad Bridge is an inactive railroad structure over the Bonnett Creek, running parallel to Stone Harbor Boulevard. The structure was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP in 1994 (NJSHPO 1994).
- **George A. Redding Bridge (NJ ID: 5628), Wildwood, New Jersey.** The George A. Redding Bridge is a transportation structure providing entrance to Wildwood Crest, New Jersey, and was constructed between 1948 and 1950 (NJSHPO 2018). The structure was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in 2018.
- **Middle Thorofare Bridge (NJ ID: 4856), Cape May, New Jersey.** The Middle Thorofare Bridge is a transportation structure connecting the Wildwoods and Cape May. The trunnion bascule bridge has a period of significance between 1938 and 1940. The bridge was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C in 2008.
- **Garden State Parkway Historic District (NJ ID: 3874), New Jersey.** The Garden State Parkway Historic District is a series of transportation and support structures stretching 172-mi from Cape May in southern New Jersey to Montvale at the New York state line. The district, which has a period of significance between 1945 and 1957, was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C in 2001.
- **Lingo Point Causeway and Bulkhead (CRS: S09811), Lingo Point, Delaware.** The Lingo Point Causeway and Bulkhead is a transportation structure located at Lingo Point in a rural setting, facing south. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for potential association to transportation history.
- **State Dredge Impoundment and Pier (CRS: S09813), Lingo Point, Delaware.** The transportation structure is comprised of earth and wood construction located at Lingo Point. The structure is situated on a large, rural lot and faces south. For the purposes of the project, the structure is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for potential association to transportation history.

### *Common Attributes of the Property Type*

Ten transportation structures are located within the PAPE. Generally, transportation structures in the Project area were constructed during the mid-twentieth century utilizing modern engineering materials, such as steel beams and jointed, concrete construction. Typically, in accordance with safety requirements, the property type is inspected in normal increments and altered as needed.

Common attributes include:

- Maritime setting, and
- Views to the ocean or related body of water.

### **5.5.6 Agriculture**

Five resources related to agriculture are located within the PAPE in Worcester County, Maryland.

- **Old Collins Farm (WO-236), Showell, Maryland.** The Old Collins Farm is an agricultural complex dating to the mid-nineteenth century. The two-story, five-bay frame house was built in two principal stages: the two-story, two-bay dwelling and westward single-story service wing. Remaining on the agricultural site is a round, log smoke house—noted as a rare outbuilding to remain extant on northern Worcester County farms. The agricultural complex was recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP in 1988 (Touart 1988b).
- **Thomas Cropper Farm (WO-575), Berlin, Maryland.** The Thomas Cropper Farm is an agricultural complex comprising a farmstead with a primary dwelling and agricultural support buildings. The agricultural complex was recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP by the MHT in 2008 for retaining “sufficient integrity to convey its important historical association with the area’s agricultural history and the distinctive architectural characteristics of their type or period of construction.” (MHT 2008a)
- **Newport Farm (WO-16), Berlin, Maryland.** The Newport Farm is a Federal-style dwelling and agricultural site constructed ca. 1820 (MHT 1994c). For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for potential architectural significance.
- **Slaughter Ridge Farm (WO-228), Berlin, Maryland.** The Slaughter Ridge Farm is a ca. 1890 agricultural complex comprised of early twentieth century outbuildings (MHT 1988a). For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for potential association with historic agricultural practices of the lower Eastern Shore of Maryland.

- **Langmaid Farm (WO-243), Berlin, Maryland.** The Langmaid Farm is a ca. 1817 two-story, three-bay brick farmhouse overlooking Newport Bay (MHT 1988c). For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.

#### *Common Attributes of the Property Type*

Agriculture historically has been and continues to be the economic base for Worcester County, Maryland. By the Civil War, the county had a robust agricultural economy with regular steamboat service operating between the eastern shore and urban centers like Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and Norfolk. During this period, railroads also began to service Worcester County. The Delaware Railroad had been completed to neighboring Somerset County prior to the Civil War, with a line extended to Berlin by 1868. By late 1872, the line had reached Snow Hill. Four years later, in 1876, the railroad extended through Worcester County. Rail service had a major effect on the local agricultural economy. Fruits and vegetables grown in Worcester County now could be rapidly shipped and sold in urban markets. Canneries were developed to package fruits and vegetables grown on local farms. By the early twentieth century, corn, wheat, potatoes, peas, beans, tomatoes, and fruits were the primary agricultural crops (Hampton 2007:14). Typically, the property type has no maritime setting or views to the ocean. Agricultural complexes may range from large- to small-scale fruit and vegetable operations and generally include agricultural support outbuildings.

Common attributes include:

- Large property parcels,
- Rural setting, and
- Domestic and agricultural resources.

#### **5.5.7 Commercial**

One commercial resource is located within the PAPE in Sussex County, Delaware.

- **Magee Store Building (CRS: S02076), Williamsville, Delaware.** The Magee Store Building is a small, single-story commercial building with a flat roof and parapet wall. The building also has an entrance porch and east elevation addition, both terminating in shed roofs. The building fronts directly on Lighthouse Road and is primarily surrounding by rural landscapes. The building previously was surveyed in 1980. However, no formal evaluation was provided. For the purposes of this HRVEA, the Magee Store Building is considered an eligible resource.

### *Common Attributes of the Property Type*

Within the PAPE, commercial buildings generally are modest rural buildings located within agricultural settings with no views to the ocean and were constructed during the twentieth century. Commercial buildings within the PAPE generally were constructed to serve local, rural communities.

Common attributes include:

- Commercial architecture; and,
- Rural setting.

### **5.5.8 Objects**

Two objects are located within the PAPE in Sussex County, Delaware.

- **Transpeninsular Boundary Monument (CRS: D00101), Fewnick Island, Delaware.** The Transpeninsular Boundary Monument is a series of stone boundary markers along the Delaware-Maryland border. In 1974, the Delaware and Maryland Boundary Commissions requested that the Transpeninsular Line be marked at one-mile intervals between the five-mile stones. The National Geodetic Survey (NGS) began this work in 1976 and placed a brass monument at each location (Schenck 2007). The object has been identified as eligible for listing in the NRHP by the DHCA.
- **Woman's Temperance Christian Union Water Fountain (CRS: S11837), Rehoboth Beach, Delaware.** The Woman's Temperance Christian Union Water Fountain is a stone water fountain along the Rehoboth Boardwalk that serves as a monument to the Woman's Temperance Christian Union. The fountain stands at six-feet six-inches tall with its spigot mounted on a white-marble slab spanned by a granite arch. A brass plaque on the eastern facing reads "Erected by W.C.T.U., Rehoboth Beach, 1929." The object has been identified as eligible for listing in the NRHP by the DHCA.

### *Common Attributes of the Property Type*

Within the PAPE, objects generally are monuments constructed during the twentieth century and located within maritime settings with views to the ocean. These objects range in height and material, but generally are comprised of stone with a placard. Objects typically were constructed by cultural groups or government entities for the purpose of memorializing historic events or persons.

Common attributes include:

- High visibility; and,
- Masonry construction.



### 5.5.9 Mixed Use

Five mixed-use districts are located within the PAPE: two in Cape May County, New Jersey; one in Worcester County, Maryland; and two in Accomack County, Virginia. Generally, mixed-use districts within the PAPE are beachfront tourism or bayside fishing communities with historical ties to the nearby bodies of water.

- Wildwoods Shore Resort Historic District (SHPO ID: 4192), Wildwood, New Jersey.** The historic district is comprised of over 300 motels constructed during the mid-twentieth century (Table I3-6). The district rests along a two-mile stretch between Atlantic and Ocean avenues in Wildwood Crest. It is included in the New Jersey State Register. Mid-century motels within the district are adorned with Gooogie-style signage, often neon-lit with space-age imagery. Locally, the style is termed “Doo Wop” and the district often is referred to as the “Doo Wop Motel District”. The property is identified in *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits: Volume II: Appendices* as possessing a significant maritime setting and views to the ocean (Klein et al. 2012b).

**Table I3-6. List of Contributing Resources to Wildwoods Shore within PAPE**

Street Address	Property Name	Construction Date
7501 Ocean Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Saratoga Inn	1960
507 E. Stanton Road, Wildwood Crest	Conca d'or Motel	1958
7405-7407 Ocean Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Silver Dollar Motel	1959
7400 Ocean Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Sand Castle Motel	1952
7401 Atlantic Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Sea Chest Motel	1955
500 E. Stockton Road, Wildwood Crest	Beach Colony Resort	1960
506-512 E. Stockton Road, Wildwood Crest	Swan Motel	1958
511 E. Stockton, Wildwood Crest	Astronaut Motel	1960-62
7310 Ocean Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Hi-Lili Motel	1965
7301 Atlantic Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Casa Bahama Motel	1962
7300 Ocean Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Kona Kai Motel	1967
500 E. Orchid Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Royal Hawaiian Resort	1968, 1978
507-515 E. Orchid Road, Wildwood Crest	Singapore Motel	1960-62
7204 Ocean Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Waterways Motel	1966
7203 Atlantic Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Pink Orchid Motel	1974
7200 Ocean Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Admiral Motel	1966
7201 Ocean Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Ocean View Motel	1963
7011 Atlantic Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Diamond Crest Motel	1968
7001 Atlantic Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Nomad Hotel	1960
6905 Atlantic Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Sand Dune Motel	1970
6707 Atlantic Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Palm Beach Motel	1967
6801 Atlantic Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Jolly Roger Motel	1965
6701 Atlantic Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Clara Mara Motel	1968
6611 Atlantic Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Gold Crest Motel	1967

Street Address	Property Name	Construction Date
6601 Atlantic Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Imperial 500	1964
6503 Ocean Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Armada by the Sea Motel	1972
6505-6507 Atlantic Avenue, Wildwood Crest	V.I.P. Motel	1960-62
6501 Atlantic Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Compass Family Resort	1964
6501 Ocean Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Ocean Holiday Motor Inn	1972
6407 Ocean Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Bristol Plaza	1970
6405 Atlantic Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Shalimar Resort Motel	1962
408 E. Columbine Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Viking Motel	1960-62
6401 Ocean Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Olympic Island Beach Resort	1968
6203 Ocean Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Waikiki Oceanfront Inn	1969
6211 Atlantic Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Hialeah Resort Motel	1964
6201 Atlantic Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Tangiers Motel	1964
6201 Ocean Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Nassau Inn	1971
6105 Ocean Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Fleur de Lis Resort Motel	1965
6109 Atlantic Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Cape Cod Inn	1965
6101 Atlantic Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Yankee Clipper Resort Motel	1965
6101 Ocean Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Crusader Oceanfront Resort	1968
5901 Ocean Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Pan American Hotel	1963
5900 Ocean Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Park Lane Motel	1965
405 East Aster Road, Wildwood Crest	Crystal Beach Motor Inn	1967
404 E. Crocus Road, Wildwood Crest	Sea Scape Inn	1977
5707-5711, Wildwood Crest	Attache Resort Motel	1966
5701-5705 Ocean Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Gondolier Motel	1964
5610 Ocean Avenue, Wildwood Crest	American Safari Motel	ca. 1960
411 E. Lavender Road, Wildwood Crest	Aztec Resort Motel	1960
5611 Atlantic Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Aztec Motel Annex (ex-Coral Sands Motel)	ca. 1958
5610 Atlantic Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Angel Inn Motel	1955
301 E. Lavender Road, Wildwood Crest	Sea Drift Motel	1954
5600 Ocean Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Caribbean Motel	1958
5600 Beach Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Waters Edge Ocean Resort	1960
5501-5507 Ocean Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Aqua Beach Resort	ca. 1960
5510 Ocean Avenue, Wildwood Crest	Bel Air Motel	1961
404 Buttercup Road, Wildwood Crest	Siesta Bungalow Efficiencies	1945
404-410 East Morning Glory Road, Wildwood Crest	Siesta Resort	1960

- **Sea Grove Historic District (NJ ID: 7752) Cape May Point, New Jersey.** The Sea Grove Historic district is a collection of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century buildings historically built as a Presbyterian resort community. Originally identified as a potential historic district in July 1986, survey undertaken during 2023 recommended the district eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C for its association to religious resort communities and late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century architectural significance.
- **Bishopville Survey District (WO-292), Bishopville, Maryland.** The survey district is a collection of nineteenth and twentieth century residential and commercial buildings (MHT 1989). For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.
- **Up the Creek Historic District (VDR: 190-0009), Chincoteague, Virginia.** The district is recommended as eligible for the NRHP as part of the MPD African American Watermen of the Virginia Chesapeake Bay documentation. The state recommendation states that “in the early 1900s, there was a strong, free African American community on Chincoteague. The integrity of the district surveyed in 2017 remains high.” (VDR 2022)
- **East Side Historic District (VDR: 190-5001), Chincoteague, Virginia.** The district is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C “because it represents one of the original island communities of Chincoteague Island” (VDR 1995).

#### *Common Attributes of the Property Type*

Mixed-use districts have been a significant component of the coastal Mid-Atlantic region’s economy and often are interrelated with recreational tourism. As early as the 1830s, Cape May County, New Jersey, was a major seaside retreat destination for wealthy inhabitants of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York, among other nearby cities. By 1842, hotels at Cape May had expanded to hold up to 300 guests and by the next decade, U.S. presidents such as Franklin Pierce and Benjamin Harrison would frequent Cape May resort hotels (Pitts 1976). Along the Delmarva coast, recreational resorts were established later in the nineteenth century. The expansion of rail service also stimulated the growth of Ocean City and coastal Delaware towns as resort destinations (Morgan 2009:5). In contrast, the island communities within the Chesapeake Bay of Virginia often were fishing communities with strong ties to the bay rather than ocean. Typically, these resources derive their significance from their relationship to a body of water. Mixed-use districts within the PAPE were founded and expanded to enhance the enjoyment of the natural landscape including the Atlantic Ocean; the Cape May, Isle of Wright and Chincoteague bays; and surrounding natural landscapes. Resources include beachfront hotels constructed with views and access to the beaches along the Atlantic Ocean; unobscured

ocean views are essential to the integrity of these resources. Hunting clubs utilize Assateague Island rather than the Atlantic Ocean.

Common attributes include:

- Functionality associated with human use and enjoyment;
- Natural setting along the ocean, inland bays, or vegetative areas; and,
- Presence of temporary lodging facilities.

### 5.5.10 Municipal

One municipal resource is located within the PAPE in Worcester County, Maryland. The resource is sited in an urban, corner lot at Ocean City. Historically, the resource supported educational and government services for the town of Ocean City.

- **City Hall (WO-341) Ocean City, Maryland.** The building, which originally operated as a college and later as an educational center, is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C for its association with the public education of Ocean City. The building is a two-story Neoclassical brick building accentuated by an arched entryway, denticulate cornice, and copper dome (MHT 2006).

#### *Common Attributes of the Property Type*

Within the PAPE, municipal resources generally exhibit early-twentieth century architectural styles, and are located within urban settings. Municipal resources are highly visible. Common attributes include:

- High visibility;
- Urban setting; and,
- Early-twentieth century architectural styles.

### 5.5.11 Religious

One religious resource is located within the PAPE in Worcester County, Maryland. The resource is sited in an urban, corner lot at Ocean City. Historically, the resource supported religious services for the local oceanfront community and visitors.

- **St. Paul's By-the-Sea Episcopal Church (WO-326) Ocean City, Maryland.** The combination church and rector is listed in the NRHP under Criterion C for its architecture. The single-story, Gothic-Revival-style frame church was built in 1901, and its attached two-and-a-half story Four-

square type rectory, built in 1923. Both resources share a high degree of architectural integrity (MHT 2007a).

*Common Attributes of the Property Type*

Within the PAPE, religious resources generally exhibit early-twentieth century revival architectural styles, and are located within maritime settings historically supporting and offering religious services to beachfront communities. All religious resources within the PAPE are located in urban, maritime settings.

Common attributes include:

- High visibility;
- Urban and maritime setting; and,
- Early-twentieth century architectural styles.

**5.5.12 Cape May National Historic Landmark**

One National Historic Landmark (NHL) is located in the PAPE: Cape May NHL in Cape May, New Jersey.

- **Cape May Historic District (NJ ID: 3042), Cape May, New Jersey.** The NHL District encompasses roughly 380 acres with over 600 buildings. Forty-three contributing resources to the district are located within the PAPE and are included as part of this HRVEA. These 43 NHL contributors are listed in Table I3-5. Two contributing resources are recorded as demolished, as noted in Table I3-5, and are removed from further inclusion in this HRVEA. Exclusion of the two demolished resources results in a total of 41 NHL contributing resources located in the PAPE. A resort town dating to the mid-nineteenth century, Cape May has buildings in the Stick, Second Empire, and Craftsman styles. The town was frequented by several sitting U.S. presidents during the mid-nineteenth century, including Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan. In 1863, architect Stephen Decatur Button began a thirty-year career in Cape May where he designed over forty buildings. Philadelphia Architect Frank Furness also designed noted dwellings during the 1870s, including the Emlen Physick Estate. By the early twentieth century, larger bungalows and mansions were constructed along the eastern end of the town (NJSHPO 1976). The property is identified in *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits: Volume II: Appendices* as possessing a significant maritime setting and views to the ocean (Klein et al. 2012b).

**Table I3-5. Cape May Historic District National Historic Landmark Contributors within the PAPE**

SHPO ID	Historic Name	Address	Demolished?
417	7 Ocean Avenue	7 Ocean Avenue	No

SHPO ID	Historic Name	Address	Demolished?
681	Peter Shields House	1301 Beach Avenue	No
682	1501 Beach Avenue	1501 Beach Avenue	No
752	Congress Hall	251 Beach Avenue	No
75520	217 Beach Avenue	217 Beach Avenue	No
75543	993 Beach Avenue	933 Beach Avenue	No
75552	609 Beach Avenue	609 Beach Avenue	No
75557	1005 Beach Avenue	1005 Beach Avenue	No
75801	501 Beach Avenue	501 Beach Avenue	No
75923	301 S Beach Avenue	301 S Beach Avenue	No
76009	213 S Beach Avenue	213 S Beach Avenue	No
76117	11 Beach Avenue	11 Beach Avenue	No
76345	16 Second Avenue	16 Second Avenue	No
76564	261 Beach Avenue	261 Beach Avenue	No
76569	7 First Avenue	7 First Avenue	No
76674	235 Beach Avenue	235 Beach Avenue	No
76785	Carney's	401-419 Beach Avenue	No
76896	205-211 Beach Avenue	205-211 Beach Avenue	No
77090	1015 Beach Avenue	1015 Beach Avenue	No
77358	1861 Maryland Avenue	1861 Maryland Avenue	No
77455	931 Beach Avenue	931 Beach Avenue	No
77459	1001 Beach Avenue	1001 Beach Avenue	No
77648	1805 New York Avenue	1805 New York Avenue	No
77666	927 Beach Avenue	927 Beach Avenue	No
77733	1804 New York Avenue	1804 New York Avenue	No
77799	1039 Beach Avenue	1039 Beach Avenue	No
77938	700-720 Beach Avenue	700-720 Beach Avenue	No
78137	724-730 Beach Avenue	724-730 Beach Avenue	No
78430	William J. Sewell, Jr. House	1507 Beach Avenue	No
78550	The La Mer Hotel	1317 Beach Avenue	No
78560	1417 Beach Avenue	1417 Beach Avenue	No
78574	Star Villa	1307 Beach Avenue	No
78578	Hotel	1421 Beach Avenue	Yes
78618	732-736 Beach Avenue	732-736 Beach Avenue	No
78619	722 Beach Avenue	722 Beach Avenue	No
78733	1429 Beach Avenue	1429 Beach Avenue	No
78781	Beach Club of Cape May	1860 Maryland Avenue	No
78818	1205 Beach Avenue	1205 Beach Avenue	No

SHPO ID	Historic Name	Address	Demolished?
78868	405 S Beach Avenue	405 S Beach Avenue	No
78932	1035 Beach Avenue	1035 Beach Avenue	No
78933	1045 Beach Avenue	1045 Beach Avenue	No
79329	Boardwalk	Beach Avenue	No
126303	Former Hotel Cape May	Beach Avenue	Yes

Section 110(f) of the NHPA requires that Federal agencies exercise a higher standard of care when considering undertakings that may direct and adversely affect NHLs (Sec. 110[f]). The Cape May NHL is approximately 33-mi northeast of the nearest WTG and 2.5-mi northeast of the Cape May Lighthouse Key Observation Point (KOP) 21. Due to its proximity, KOP 21, the Cape May Lighthouse (ground-level), provides comparable visual analysis toward the Offshore Project Components for the Cape May NHL. The existing view from KOP 21, the Cape May Lighthouse (ground-level), will be altered in a 13.5 ° horizontal extent with the addition of 92 WTGs to the south. No OSS will be visible above the horizon. Nacelles of just 12 WTGs will be visible and a maximum of 53% of the nearest WTG will be visible from KOP 21, the Cape May Lighthouse (ground-level). As such, the visual simulations from KOP 21 suggest minimal visual effects. Further insight into KOP methodology is provided in Chapter 6.2. Key Observation Points (KOP) and Visual Simulations.

## **6. ASSESSMENT OF ADVERSE EFFECT**

### **6.1 Coordination with VIA Simulations**

Visual modeling of the PAPE revealed that the maximum blade tip and hub of the WTGs may be visible from points onshore. Offshore substations would not be visible within the PAPE due to their low-lying massing and size. Offshore Project Components below the ocean surface would also not be visible from points onshore.

Construction of the Offshore Project Components would not require the physical destruction or alteration of any onshore historic properties. The Offshore Project Components would not create any physical effects in the built environment. However, the introduction of WTGs would have the potential to alter the visual or auditory setting of the PAPE. Setting is defined as “the physical environment of the historic property” (NPS 1990) and is one of the aspects of integrity. Integrity is defined as a property’s ability to convey location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The integrity of historic properties, those listed or recommended eligible for listing in NRHP, can be diminished by adverse effects.

Federal agencies must take into account the effects of their actions on historic properties, those that are eligible for or listed in the NRHP, under Section 106 of NHPA. The Criteria of Adverse Effect is defined as:

Criteria of adverse effect. An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative. (36 CFR §800.5 [a][2])

Under 36 CFR §800.5 (a)(2), the Criteria of Adverse Effect states, "Adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to:... (v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significance historic features."

BOEM's 2012 study *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits* defines a significant maritime setting as:

Resources within this category derived their importance, in whole or in part, from their proximity to the sea. They include TCPs, coastal fortifications, parks and seashores, residential estates, lighthouses, life-saving stations, breakwaters, marinas, fishing and resort communities, and shore lodgings of all kinds, including hotels, motels, inns, seasonal cottages, and permanent residences (Klein et al. 2012a).

Significant maritime settings and views to the ocean were recorded via desktop survey utilizing Google Earth, Google Maps Streetview, and SHPO GIS databases, and verified through windshield survey conducted from the public ROW.

## **6.2 Key Observation Points (KOPs) and Visual Simulations**

Key Observation Points (KOPs) were developed via a refinement of viewpoint locations. A list of potential sensitive viewing locations was developed and are represented in Figure 8 of the VIA. Analysis of KOPs and the VIA was undertaken in the VIA to assess visual effects of the Project to the public; however, this report was developed to analyze visual effects from the Project to identified historic resources.



KOPs are representative locations of sensitive viewing areas where viewers could notice a change in the existing maritime setting due to the presence of project facilities and are used to assess visual impacts of a proposed project. In this regard, viewing locations typically are associated with recreational centers and residential developments.

Photographic simulations were undertaken to provide visual depictions of the proposed Project components and their potential to alter the existing landscape. Using photographs taken during site visits, TRC prepared simulations by combining site photography with accurate, rendered computer models of proposed Project WTGs to predict what would be seen if the WTGs were built in the photographed view shed. These visual simulations supplement the analysis undertaken to identify the maritime setting and ocean views of identified historic properties.

### **6.2.1 Visual Effects to Historic Properties**

As noted above, BOEM's 2012 study *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits* defines a significant maritime setting as:

Resources within this category derived their importance, in whole or in part, from their proximity to the sea. They include TCPs, coastal fortifications, parks and seashores, residential estates, lighthouses, life-saving stations, breakwaters, marinas, fishing and resort communities, and shore lodgings of all kinds, including hotels, motels, inns, seasonal cottages, and permanent residences (Klein et al. 2012a).

While windshield survey suggests it is unlikely that resources beyond one-mile inland (1.6 km) will yield significance from maritime setting and ocean proximity, all identified properties recommended eligible, NRHP listed, or unevaluated and considered eligible for the purposes of this project within the 43-mile (69 km) PAPE were analyzed for visual effects.

Analysis for maritime setting and character-defining views to the ocean were completed on the 165 properties within the PAPE overlay. The results of this analysis can be found in Attachment 13-8. Mapping of resource locations and attributes can be found in Attachment 13-9. Analysis determined that three properties may have an adverse effect from the Project due to their proximity, historic association, and views to the ocean. A summary of these properties can be found in Table I3-7. Narratives for maritime setting and maritime significance are included in Table I3-7.

Three of the properties for which the Project may have an adverse effect are overviewed below. These overviews present data yielded from Key Observation Points (KOPs) and viewshed simulations. This data includes the visibility of Project Components from these properties.

*CRS: S06048, Fort Miles Historic District (Sussex County, Delaware)*

The Fort Miles Historic District, Cape Henlopen KOP (KOP Site 22 in COP, Appendix J1. Visual Impact Assessment; US Wind 2023), represents the closest views from the approximate location of Fort Miles to the nearest Project Component, located 24.9 miles to the southeast. The KOP is located at the historic property. The Project is anticipated to be partially visible from Fort Miles. Viewed to the southeast, the field of view occupied by visible WTGs would be 16.1°. One-hundred and twenty-one WTGs will be fully- or partially-visible within this field of view (COP, Appendix J1. Visual Impact Assessment; US Wind 2023). The scale and twenty-first century industrial character of the Project will introduce elements to the viewshed that impact the station's mid twentieth-century architectural character and period of significance.

The Project will not alter the aspects of integrity of location, workmanship, design, or materials. However, the integrity of setting, feeling, and association of Fort Miles would be compromised. Unobstructed ocean views and a beachfront or maritime setting are character-defining features of the property's integrity of setting which contributes to its significance as a maritime defense facility. The Project would result in an adverse effect to Fort Miles.

*WO-347, U.S. Coast Guard Tower (Worcester County, Maryland)*

The Ocean City Boardwalk KOP (KOP Site 1 in COP, Appendix J1. Visual Impact Assessment; US Wind 2023) represents the closest views from the approximate location of the U.S. Coast Guard Tower to the nearest Project Component, located 12.5 miles to the east. The KOP is located approximately 0.2-mi north of the historic property. The Project is anticipated to be partially visible from the U.S. Coast Guard Tower. Viewed to the east, the field of view occupied by visible WTGs would be 51.2°. One-hundred and twenty-one WTGs will be partially- or fully-visible from the field view (COP, Appendix J1. Visual Impact Assessment; US Wind 2023). The scale and twenty-first century industrial character of the Project will introduce elements to the viewshed that impact the resource's mid twentieth-century architectural character and period of significance.

The Project will not alter the aspects of integrity of location, workmanship, design, or materials. However, the integrity of setting, feeling, and association of the U.S. Coast Guard Tower would be compromised. Unobstructed ocean views and a beachfront or maritime setting are character-defining features of the property's integrity of setting which contributes to its significance as a maritime facility. The Project would result in an adverse effect to the U.S. Coast Guard Tower.

**Table I3-7: Summary of Results of Properties Potentially Affected by the Offshore Project Components**

State	County	ID	Name	Eligibility	Maritime Setting Narrative	Maritime Significance Narrative
Delaware	Sussex	S06048	Fort Miles Historic District	NRHP	Located east and south of Lewes, Sussex County, Delaware, Fort Miles represents nationally significant trends in federal coastal defense policy, military landscape and post planning, and standardized military architecture. The buildings that support the fortifications represent significant examples of buildings constructed from standard Army plans. Fort Miles is strategically situated at the point where the Delaware Bay and Atlantic Ocean meet at Cape Henlopen, Delaware. Maritime setting and unobstructed ocean views are key to the significance of the property.	The resource is sited strategically at Cape Henlopen for views over the Atlantic Ocean and Delaware Bay. The site yields significance and integrity from its maritime setting and ocean views.
Maryland	Worcester	WO-347	U.S. Coast Guard Tower	National Register Eligible	The U.S. Coast Guard Tower is a five-story, braced metal observation tower erected at the south end of Ocean City. The resource was strategically sited at the Ocean City beachfront to support its use as a coast guard facility. The maritime setting and views toward the Atlantic Ocean are key to the significance of the property.	The resource is sited directly on the Ocean City coastline with largely unobstructed views of the Atlantic Ocean. The site yields significance and integrity from its maritime setting and ocean views.
Maryland	Worcester	WO-323	U.S. Lifesaving Station Museum	National Register Eligible	The U.S. Lifesaving Station Museum is a late-nineteenth century maritime building restored and relocated to the south end of Ocean City. The maritime setting, unobstructed views, and access to the Atlantic Ocean are character defining features and key to the significance of the resource.	The resource is sited directly on the Ocean City coastline with largely unobstructed views of the Atlantic Ocean. The site yields significance and integrity from its maritime setting and ocean views.

*WO-323, U.S. Lifesaving Station Museum (Worcester County, Maryland)*

The Ocean City Boardwalk KOP (KOP Site 1 in COP, Appendix J1. Visual Impact Assessment; US Wind 2023) represents the closest views from the approximate location of the U.S. Lifesaving Station Museum to the nearest Project Component, located 12.5 miles to the east. The KOP is located approximately 0.2-mi north of the historic property. The Project is anticipated to be partially visible from the U.S. Lifesaving Station Museum. Viewed to the east, the field of view occupied by visible WTGs would be 51.2°. One-hundred and twenty-one WTGs will be partially- or fully-visible from the field view (COP, Appendix J1. Visual Impact Assessment; US Wind 2023). The scale and twenty-first century industrial character of the Project will introduce elements to the viewshed that impact the resource's late nineteenth-century architectural character and period of significance.

The Project will not alter the aspects of integrity of location, workmanship, design, or materials. However, the integrity of setting, feeling, and association of U.S. Lifesaving Station Museum would be compromised. Unobstructed ocean views and a beachfront or maritime setting are character-defining features of the property's integrity of setting which contributes to its significance. The Project would result in an adverse effect to the U.S. Lifesaving Station Museum.

## **6.2.2 Project Lighting**

The VIA overviews nighttime lighting impacts during construction of the Project:

FAA aviation obstruction lights would be visible from coastal locations where daytime views of the WTG nacelles occur. Inland views are typically screened by dunes, low hills, and existing vegetation or buildings. When visible from inland locations, views would typically include existing coastal light sources that include commercial and residential building sources, streetlights, vehicle headlights, and lights from passing vessels. The FAA lights in the night sky would be noticeable from beach areas and coastal areas, where visible above the horizon. Viewer attention would be drawn by the slow flashing of the red lights and would be most noticeable from beachfront areas. Recreational beaches are primarily visited during daytime hours minimizing the number of affected viewers. The impact of FAA lighting is substantially limited by the distance of the Project from any vantage points. The WTG lights would be visible low on the horizon and would appear to vary in intensity due to the slow flash rate, intermittent shadowing as rotating blades pass in front of the light source, and atmospheric conditions (TRC 2022 J1-31).

Additionally, Capitol Airspace conducted an Aircraft Detection Lighting System (ADLS) efficacy analysis for the Project. The analysis utilized historic air traffic data obtained from the FAA in order to determine the total duration that an ADLS-controlled obstruction lighting system would have been activated. The

results of this analysis can be used to predict an ADLS's effectiveness in reducing the total amount of time than an obstruction lighting system would be activated (TRC 2023:1). The *US Wind Offshore Wind Project Offshore Ocean City, Maryland, Aircraft Detection Lighting System (ADLS) Efficacy Analysis* overviewed the results:

An ADLS utilizes surveillance radar to track aircraft operating in proximity to the wind project. The ADLS will activate the obstruction lighting system when aircraft enter the light activation volume and will deactivate the system when all aircraft depart. As a result, the ADLS provides nighttime conspicuity on an as-needed basis thereby reducing the amount of time that obstruction lights will be illuminated. Depending on the volume of nighttime flights transiting a wind project's light activation volume, an ADLS could result in a significant reduction in the amount of time obstruction lights are illuminated. Historical air traffic data for flights passing through the light activation volume indicates that ADLS's controlled obstruction lights would have been activated for a total of 5 hours 46 minutes and 22 seconds over a one-year period for 938-foot-tall wind turbines, the PDE maximum turbine height. Considering the local sunrise and sunset times, an ADLS-controlled obstruction lighting system could result in over a 99% reduction in system activated duration as compared to a traditional always-on obstruction lighting system (TRC 2023:2).

As such, nighttime lighting is anticipated to have a minimal effect on properties onshore when WTGs are visible during clear conditions. Areas with the greatest potential for effect, generally the beachfront communities in Maryland and Delaware, already have a presence of nighttime lighting due to their population density and urban form. Further, the ADLS is anticipated to greatly reduce any remaining nighttime lighting.

## **7. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**

### **7.1 Summary of Potential Effects**

Federal agencies must consider the effects of their actions on historic properties, which are those resources eligible for or listed in the NRHP under Section 106 of the NHPA. The Criteria of Adverse Effect is defined as:

An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all

qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative.

Under 36 CFR §800.5 (a)(2), the Criteria of Adverse Effect state, "Adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to:... (v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significance historic features."

### **7.1.1 Physical Effects**

Construction of the Offshore Project Components would not result in any physical effects including demolition, destruction, or physical alteration of onshore historic resources.

### **7.1.2 Visual Effects**

The construction of the Offshore Project Components possesses the potential to adversely affect onshore historic resources through the introduction of new visual elements. Onshore historic resources with maritime significance and association would be considered adversely effected by the introduction of structures with twenty-first century industrial character to historic viewsheds. Visual elements have the potential to affect the historic property's integrity of setting, one of the seven aspects of integrity. These visual elements have the potential to be visible from the hub and above, 528 ft (161 m) of WTG height, to the maximum blade tip, 938 ft (286 m) of WTG height.

An analysis was undertaken of the 165 identified historic properties within the PAPE to determine maritime setting and significance. Attribute tables were created for each property based on building attributes, NRHP criteria, and aspects of integrity. Field investigation determined three properties within the PAPE yield significance from their maritime setting and ocean views. These included one NRHP-listed resource and two resources recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP by MHT. Analysis has determined that these three resources would have a potential adverse effect from the Project due to their proximity and views to the ocean.

## **7.2 Summary of Results**

As previously summarized in Chapter 2, US Wind is developing the Maryland Offshore Wind, an offshore wind energy project of up to approximately 2 gigawatts of nameplate capacity within OCS-A 0490 (the Lease), a Lease area of approximately 80,000 acres located off the coast of Maryland on the Outer Continental Shelf

Offshore components include:

- Up to 121 WTGs and associated WTG Foundations distributed across the Lease Area at a distance of 0.88 mi (1.4 km) in the East-West direction and 1.17 mi (1.88 km) in the North- South direction;
- Up to 4 OSSs;
- Met Tower;
- Inter-Array Cables that are buried beneath the seabed that connect the WTG to the OSS; and,
- Up to four (4) submarine export cables buried beneath the seabed that would connect the OSSs to the onshore substation

The PDE maximum design scenario under consideration for the WTGs ranges from 14.7 to 18 megawatts (MW) with a maximum tip height of 938 ft (286 m), maximum rotor diameter 820.21 ft (250 m), and a corresponding hub height of 528 ft (161 m). Under the maximum project design scenario under consideration the WTGs would be connected to up to four OSSs, where power would be transmitted to through the export cables. The OSSs would be lower in height as compared to the WTGs, therefore visual modeling to support the historic properties assessment would be based off the height of the WTGs. A Met Tower would be located along the southern edge of the lease area, but also would be significantly lower than the WTGs. Nighttime lighting of the WTGs and OSSs would be assessed for potential impacts to historic properties.

The Study Area consists of a 43 mi (69 km) buffer around the WTGs. The PAPE was defined using a bare earth method based on a visibility analysis that evaluated the location of WTGs, curvature of the earth, and topography to identify where, and at what distance, the WTGs would be visible. Mapping depicts that visibility of the turbines includes limited onshore areas with visibility of the WTG hub and above within 30 miles (48 km) of the WTGs. The majority of the PAPE contains visibility of the maximum blade tip of the WTGs located between 30 (48 km) and 43 miles (69 km) of the WTGs. There would be no visibility of the rotor or entire WTG from land within the PAPE.

The PAPE further was defined by a viewshed analysis utilizing USACE LiDAR elevation data to create a Digital Surface Model and Digital Terrain Model, where available, and USGS National Elevation dataset in all other areas. This analysis overlaid building heights, terrain, and vegetation cover to identify areas where views of the turbines would be obscured. The Survey Area significantly was refined by the integration and analysis of these data sets. A progressive system of consultation, archival research, outreach and engagement, field survey, and data analysis was undertaken to identify previously identified properties within the PAPE. This documentation then was refined to include previously identified historic properties within the PAPE, as directed by BOEM. Field survey was undertaken to field verify the maritime setting and ocean views of the previously identified historic properties. Field verification resulted in the

identification of three resources within maritime settings and views to the ocean. These three properties have the potential to be adversely affected by the Project.

## **8. RECOMMENDATIONS**

As a result of this investigation, three historic properties are potentially subject to visual effects from the Offshore Project Components. Mitigation to address adverse effects to historic properties generally is memorialized in binding agreement documents negotiated with the consulting parties in the Section 106 process. Under 36 CFR §800.6(b)(1)(i), “The agency official shall consult with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties to seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects.” This binding agreement usually is either a Programmatic Agreement or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and would include mitigation measures agreed upon by consulting parties. Total avoidance or minimization of the adverse effects to historic properties identified in the current investigation is anticipated to be impracticable owing to the nature, scale, and complexity of the proposed Project WTGs.

### **8.1 Mitigation**

Mitigation measures to address adverse effects to historic properties are designed to be commensurate with the scope and nature of the adverse effect. Due to the nature of the engineering requirements of the Project, minimization and avoidance is inconsistent with these aforementioned requirements. Mitigation measures are sought to advance historic preservation and its benefits to communities within the PAPE. A Historic Property Treatment Plan (HPTP) was developed to provide background data, information on historic properties, and detailed implementation steps for mitigation measures developed to resolve adverse visual effects to the three historic properties identified in this HRVEA. Two consultation meetings, one with the Beach to Bay Heritage Area, U.S. Lifesaving Station Museum, and City of Ocean City and one with the Delaware Department of Natural Resources, were held during December 2023 and January 2024, respectively, to inform the HPTP. The HPTP is anticipated to support an MOA regarding the Project among BOEM, SHPOs, and the ACHP. The mitigation measures within the HPTP, and their implementation if selected, are anticipated to continue to be developed in consultation with federally and state recognized tribes, the SHPOs, the ACHP, and other consulting parties. The revised HPTP has identified potential mitigation measures for the three adversely effected resources: the Fort Miles Historic District, U.S. Life-Saving Station Museum, and U.S. Coast Guard Tower. The scope of work, deliverables, and implementation for these potential measures are outlined in more detail within the HPTP.



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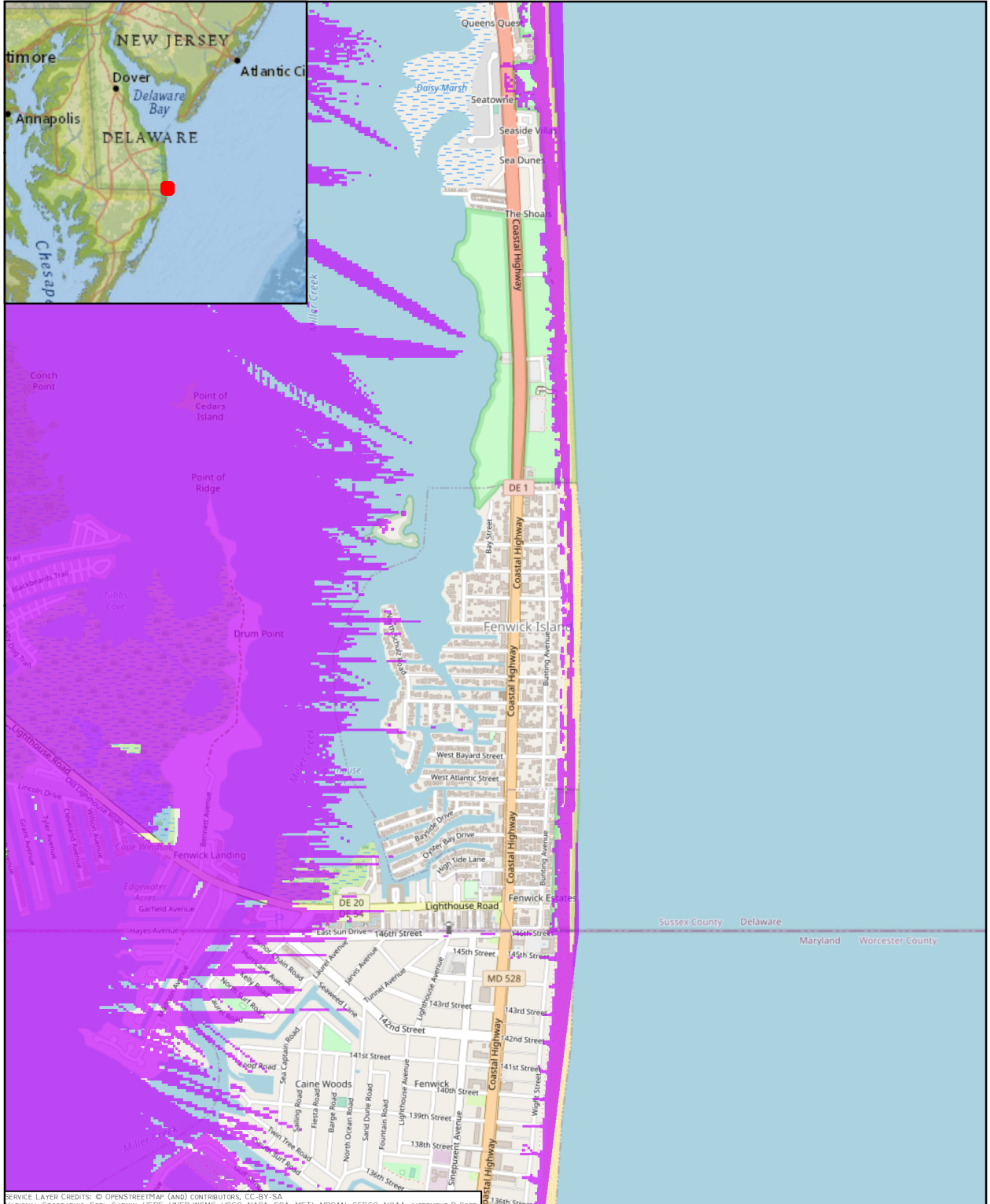
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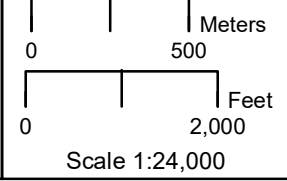
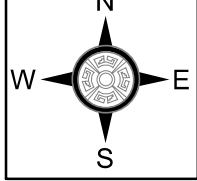
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**Attachments I3-1 to I3-4: Overview of PAPE in Coastal Towns**

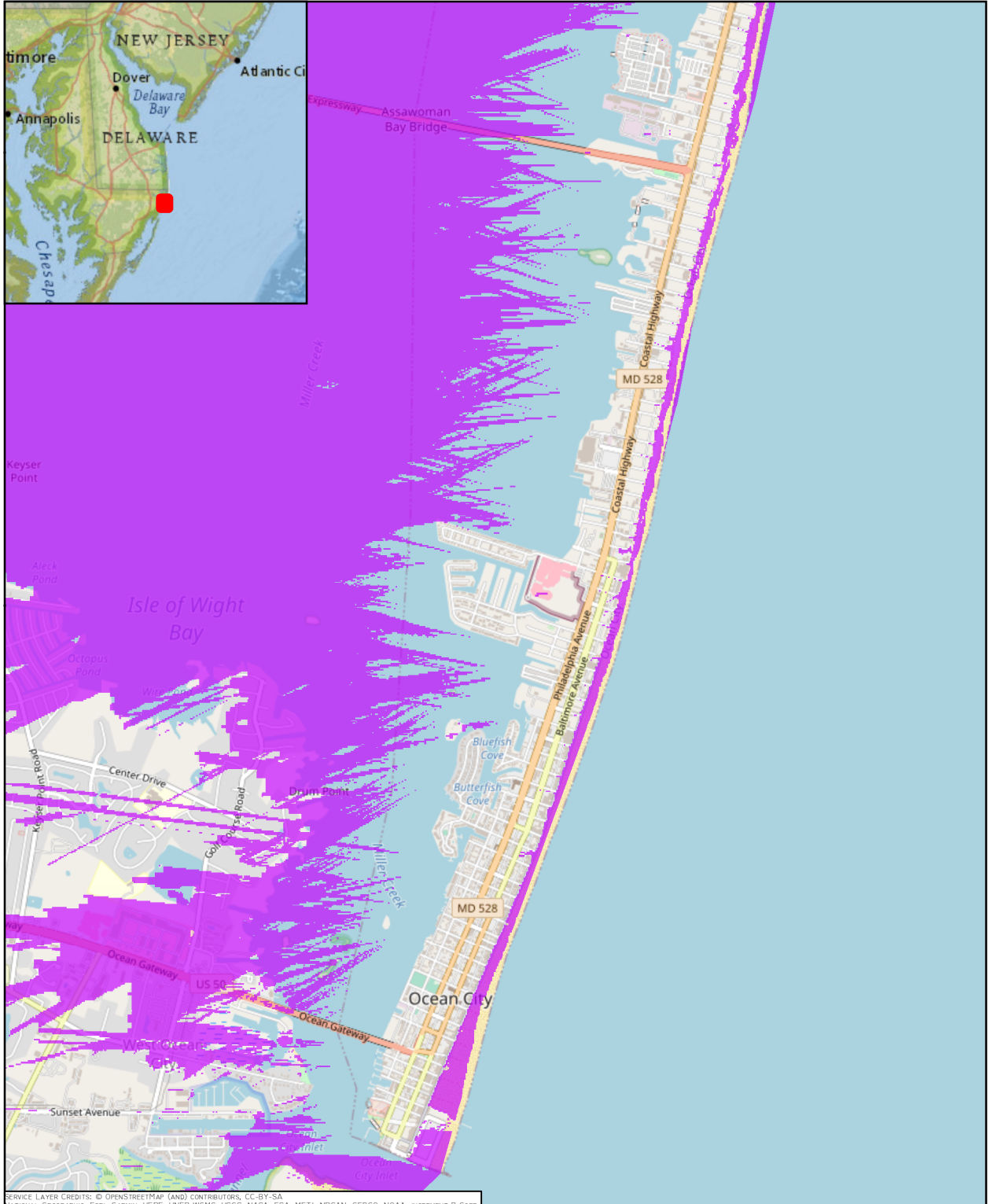


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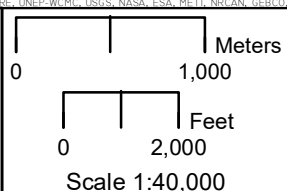
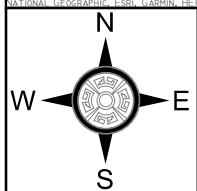


Blade Tip (286m)  
 Viewshed - Shoreward

Maryland Offshore  
 Wind Project  
 Fenwick Is., DE Overview  
 R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC.,  
 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100  
 FREDERICK, MD 21701  
 DATE: 1/27/2022 | PREPARED BY: KRW

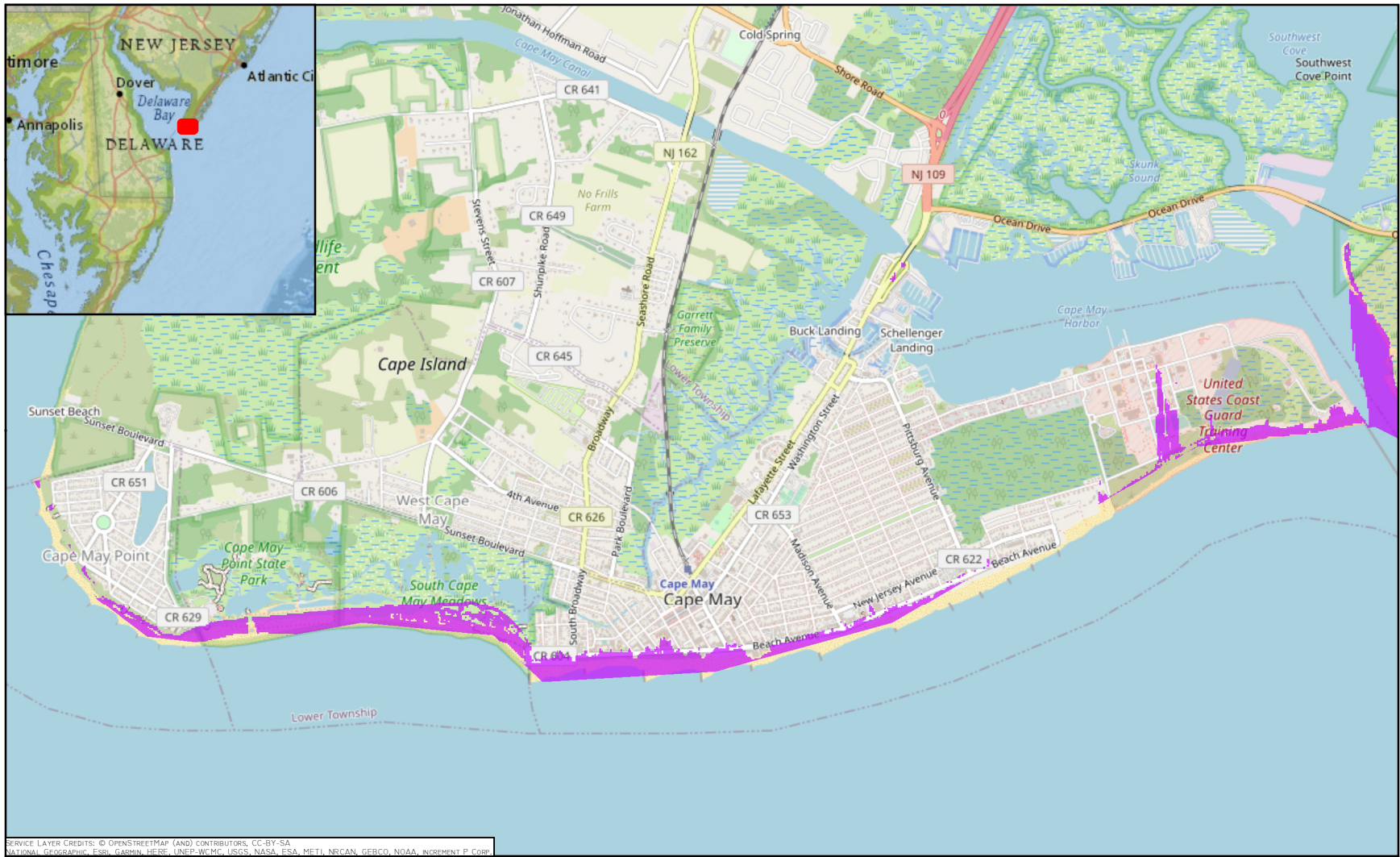


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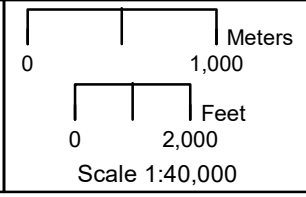
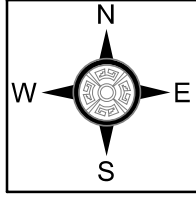


Blade Tip (286m)  
 Viewshed - Shoreward

**Maryland Offshore  
 Wind Project**  
**Ocean City, MD Overview**  
 R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC.,  
 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100  
 FREDERICK, MD 21701  
 DATE: 1/27/2022 | PREPARED BY: KRW



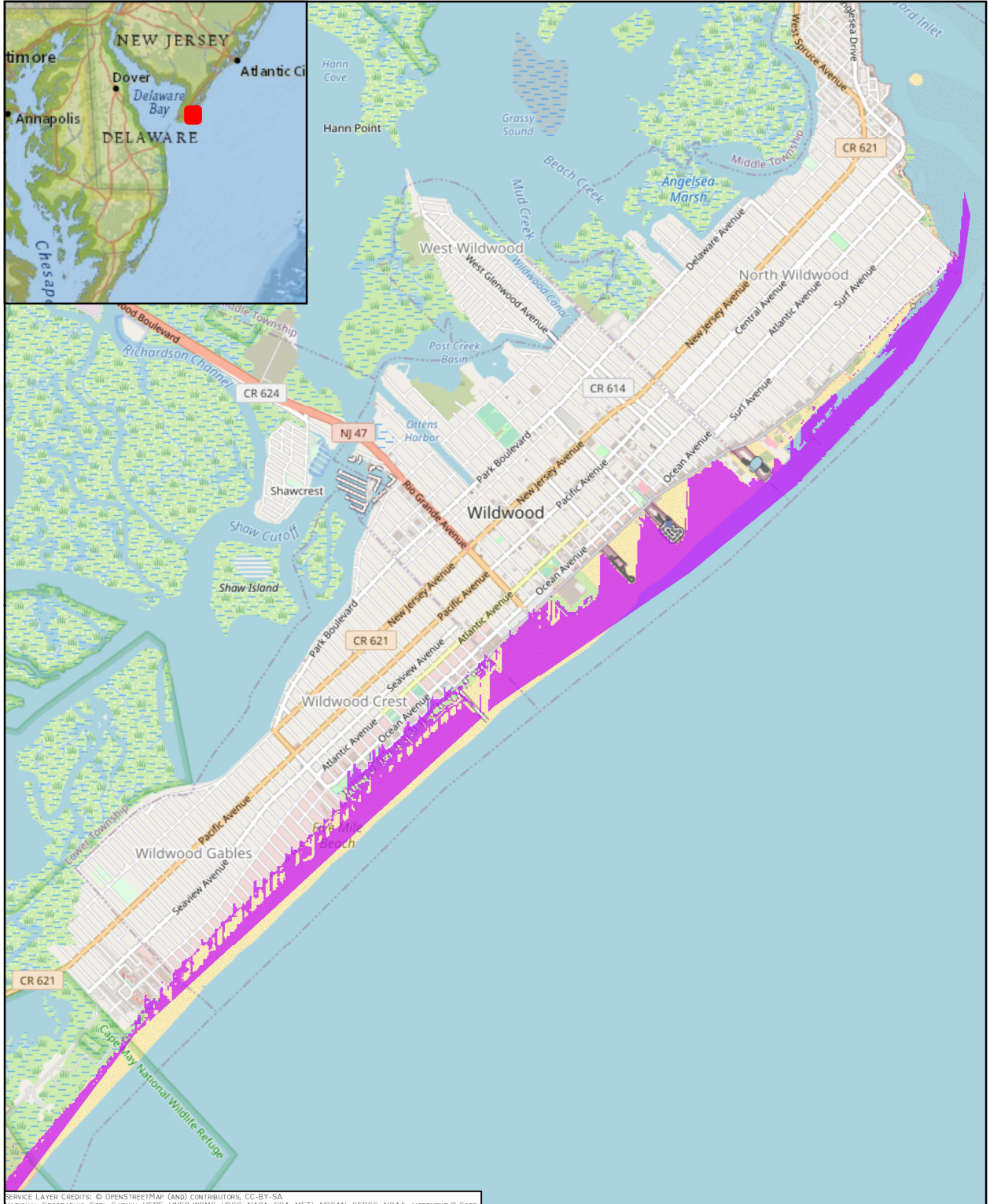
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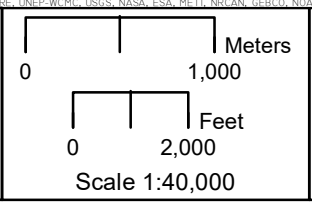
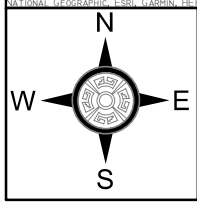
Blade Tip (286m)  
 Viewshed - Shoreward

**Maryland Offshore  
 Wind Project**  
**Cape May, NJ Overview**  
 R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC.,  
 241 E. 4TH ST., STE 100  
 FREDERICK, MD 21701  
 DATE: 1/27/2022 | PREPARED BY: KRW





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Blade Tip (286m)  
 Viewshed - Shoreward

**Maryland Offshore  
 Wind Project**  
**Wildwood, NJ Overview**  
 R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC.,  
 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100  
 FREDERICK, MD 21701  
 DATE: 1/27/2022    PREPARED BY: KRW

**Attachment I3-5: Cultural Group Outreach Letter Recipients**

#### Attachment B-5: Cultural Group Outreach Letter Recipients

- Maryland Historical Trust
- Worcester County Historical Society
- Preservation Maryland
- Delaware Historical Society
- Sussex County Historic Preservation
- Delaware Historical & Cultural Affairs
- Lower Sussex NAACP Chapter
- NAACP – Worcester County Branch
- Cape May County NAACP
- Beach to Bay Heritage Area
- Preservation New Jersey
- New Jersey Historic Preservation Office
- Cape May County Historical Society
- Wildwood Historical Society
- Greater Cape May Historical Society
- Navy Lakehurst Historical Society
- Wildwood Crest Historical Society
- Cape May County Division of Culture and Heritage
- Historical Society of the Eastern Shore of Virginia
- Virginia Department of Historic Resources

**From:** Executive Director <info@beachesbayswaterways.org>  
**To:** syoung@rcgoodwin.com  
**Date:** 01/05/2022 12:39 PM  
**Subject:** MD Offshore Wind Project

---

**CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.**

Hello,

Sorry I didn't respond by the December 31st deadline but I did want to respond to let you know your materials were received.

I came across these properties that could potentially be impacted that are on the National Register  
Williams Grove [Maryland SP Williams Grove \(archives.gov\)](https://www.archives.gov)  
Mansion House [Maryland SP Mansion House \(archives.gov\)](https://www.archives.gov)

Hope this is helpful. Let me know if I can offer more assistance.  
Lisa

Lisa Challenger  
Executive Director  
Beach to Bay Heritage Area  
14 South Main Street  
Berlin, MD 21811  
443-783-3035  
[www.beachesbayswaterways.org](http://www.beachesbayswaterways.org)

Yes, I would like to receive your [Newsletter - BeachesBaysWaterWays.org!](https://www.beachesbayswaterways.org)

Beach to Bay Heritage Area supports and sustains 3,142 jobs and generates \$29.6 million in tax revenues for state and local governments

**From:** "Carr, Sarah (DOS)" <Sarah.Carr@delaware.gov>  
**To:** "syoun@rcgoodwin.com" <syoun@rcgoodwin.com>  
**Cc:** "Anderson-Reno, Jenifer (DOS)" <Jenifer.AndersonReno@delaware.gov>, "Davis, Gwen (DOS)" <Gwen.Davis@delaware.gov>  
**Date:** 01/14/2022 02:17 PM  
**Subject:** US Wind, Maryland Offshore Wind Project, Identification of Historic Properties

---

**CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.**

Good afternoon,

Thank you for reaching out regarding your request for assistance in identifying historic and cultural properties as part of the development of the Maryland Offshore Wind Project. The proposed undertaking involves as many as 121 wind turbine generators, four offshore substations, one met tower, and anticipated connection to the existing Indian River Substation near Millsboro, Delaware.

I see that from the materials sent that RC Goodwin has already done a search of Delaware's CHRIS National Register-listed Properties. If you do not already have an account, I would recommend you reach out to Jenifer Anderson-Reno of this office to gain access to CHRIS Research Map. This provides information regarding archaeological sites and historic properties within the area of direct or visual effect that are not eligible or have yet to be evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places.

I look forward to further communication and BOEM's initiation of this project. Please let me know if you have any additional questions.

Sarah Carr  
she/her

Cultural Preservation Specialist - Archaeologist  
21 The Green | Dover, DE 19901  
tel (302) 736-7431

 [Historical and Cultural Affairs](#)

**From:** Beth Cole - MHT <beth.cole@maryland.gov>  
**To:** syoung@rcgoodwin.com, Kate Kuranda <kkuranda@rcgoodwin.com>  
**Cc:** l.jodziewicz@uswind.com, "Stokely, Sarah C" <Sarah.Stokely@boem.gov>, Troy Nowak -MDP- <troy.nowak@maryland.gov>, Becky Roman -MDP- <becky.roman@maryland.gov>  
**Date:** 01/11/2022 11:35 AM  
**Subject:** Maryland Offshore Wind Project

---

**CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.**

Dear Ms. Young,

Thank you for your recent letter, dated December 13, 2021 and received by the Maryland Historical Trust (Trust) on December 14, 2021, seeking input regarding the identification of onshore historic properties that may be potentially affected by the above-referenced proposed undertaking. The Trust, Maryland's State Historic Preservation Office, will be involved in the review of this undertaking for its effects on historic properties, pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, given the involvement of the federal Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM). We appreciate this opportunity for early consultation.

The undertaking entails development of the Maryland Offshore Wind Project within the OCS-A-049 lease area. It may include as many as 121 wind turbine generators, up to four offshore substations, and one met tower within the 80,000 acre lease area. The project would be interconnected to the onshore electric grid by up to four new export cables with an anticipated connection to the existing Indian River Substation near Millsboro, DE. We understand that R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc. (RCG&A) is assisting US Wind, Inc. in identifying onshore historic properties that may be impacted by components of the undertaking. Trust staff reviewed the information provided with your letter, which included general maps of the viewshed study area and a list of nine properties currently listed in or determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places located within the Maryland section of the study area. We have no specific comments regarding Maryland historic resources to offer at this time based on the project information provided thus far. As you reach out to seek input from other interested parties, we suggest that you contact the Beach to Bay Heritage Area, a Maryland Certified Heritage Area, that encompasses portions of your study area, <https://www.beachesbayswaterways.org/> to seek their input on cultural resources in the study area.

We look forward to further consultation with US WInd, BOEM, RCG&A, and other relevant parties to complete the Section 106 consultation for this undertaking as project planning advances. Please let us know if you have questions or need further assistance. Have a good day,

Beth Cole

**To check on the status of a submittal, please use our online search:**  
<https://mht.maryland.gov/compliancelog/ComplianceLogSearch.aspx>.

***Beth Cole***

Administrator, Project Review and Compliance  
Maryland Historical Trust  
Maryland Department of Planning  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032

[beth.cole@maryland.gov](mailto:beth.cole@maryland.gov) / 410-697-9541

[MHT.Maryland.gov](http://MHT.Maryland.gov)

[Please take our customer service survey](#)

**From:** "West-Rosenthal, Jesse [DEP]" <Jesse.West-Rosenthal@dep.nj.gov>  
**To:** "syoun@rcgoodwin.com" <syoun@rcgoodwin.com>  
**Date:** 01/12/2022 02:32 PM  
**Subject:** Maryland Offshore Wind Project (HPO Project # 22-0340)

---

**CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.**

HPO Project # 22-0340-1  
HPO-A2022-094

**Atlantic Ocean  
Maryland Offshore Wind Project**

Good Afternoon:

The New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (HPO) is returning your request for technical assistance regarding historic and archaeological resources.

The HPO's Cultural Resources Geographic Information System database is available through our ArcGIS online map viewer, LUCY, which can be accessed at: <http://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/1identify/gis.htm>

While our office is currently open to receive new projects for review, our building is currently closed to the public. As a result, research that was otherwise available through in-person appointments at our office is limited to the HPO/DEP LUCY/Geoweb GIS data viewers, our list of reports (<https://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/1identify/surveys.htm>), and the nominations for all properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places which are available on-line through the National Park Service. In addition, the DEP [DataMiner](#) search portal now provides access to listings of HPO's Cultural Resource Surveys and links to digitized documents when available and appropriate for public release. Cultural Resource Management reports, National Register files, and Opinion of Eligibility files that are otherwise available through in-person research appointments are currently unavailable. Requesting digital copies will not be possible due to the current staffing situation in our office.

New Jersey's archaeological site records are maintained by the New Jersey State Museum, Bureau of Archaeology and Ethnology. For information related to specific archaeological sites, please contact State Archaeologist/Curator, Dr. Gregory Lattanzi ([gregory.lattanzi@sos.nj.gov](mailto:gregory.lattanzi@sos.nj.gov)), at the New Jersey State Museum.

For a project sites under the jurisdiction of the New Jersey Pinelands Commission, contact the Commission directly at:

15 Springfield Rd, New Lisbon, New Jersey 08064  
Phone: 609-894-7300

Take Care,

**Jesse West-Rosenthal, Ph.D.**  
**Historic Preservation Specialist 2**  
Historic Preservation Office  
NJ Department of Environmental Protection  
501 East State Street, Trenton, NJ 08625  
[jesse.west-rosenthal@dep.nj.gov](mailto:jesse.west-rosenthal@dep.nj.gov)



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**Attachment I3-6: Tribal Outreach Letter Recipients**

#### Attachment B-6: Tribal Outreach Letter Recipients

- Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
- Lenape Tribe of Delaware
- Delaware Tribe of Indians
- Delaware Nation
- Seneca-Caguya Nation
- Tuscarora Nation
- Pamunkey Indian Tribe
- Nanticoke Indian Association
- Shinnecock Indian Nation
- Narrangsett Indian Tribe
- Chickahominy Indian Tribe
- Chickahominy Eastern Division
- Monacan Indian Nation
- Rappahonock Indian Tribe
- Upper Mattaponi Indian Tribe
- Shawnee Tribe
- Absentee Shawnee Tribe



**EASTERN SHAWNEE  
CULTURAL PRESERVATION DEPARTMENT**

70500 East 128 Road, Wyandotte, OK 74370

December 29, 2021

R.CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOCIATES, INC.

241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100

Frederick, Maryland 21701

**RE: *Maryland Offshore Wind Project, Multiple County, Maryland & Delaware***

Dear Ms. Jodziewicz,

The Eastern Shawnee Tribe has received your letter regarding the above referenced project(s) within Multiple County, Maryland & Delaware. The Eastern Shawnee Tribe is committed to protecting sites important to Tribal Heritage, Culture and Religion. Furthermore, the Tribe is particularly concerned with historical sites that may contain but not limited to the burial(s) of human remains and associated funerary objects.

As described in your correspondence, and upon research of our database(s) and files, we find our people occupied these areas historically and/or prehistorically. However, the project proposes **NO Adverse Effect** or endangerment to known sites of interest to the Eastern Shawnee Tribe. Please continue project as planned. However, should this project inadvertently discover an archeological site or object(s) we request that you immediately contact the Eastern Shawnee Tribe, as well as the appropriate state agencies (within 24 hours). We also ask that all ground disturbing activity stop until the Tribe and State agencies are consulted. Please note that any future changes to this project will require additional consultation.

In accordance with the NHPA of 1966 (16 U.S.C. § 470-470w-6), federally funded, licensed, or permitted undertakings that are subject to the Section 106 review process must determine effects to significant historic properties. As clarified in Section 101(d)(6)(A-B), historic properties may have religious and/or cultural significance to Indian Tribes. Section 106 of NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of their actions on all significant historic properties (36 CFR Part 800) as does the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (43 U.S.C. § 4321-4347 and 40 CFR § 1501.7(a)). This letter evidences NHPA and NEPA historic properties compliance pertaining to consultation with this Tribe regarding the referenced proposed projects.

Thank you, for contacting the Eastern Shawnee Tribe, we appreciate your cooperation. Should you have any further questions or comments please contact our Office.

Sincerely,

Paul Barton, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO)

Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma

(918) 666-5151 Ext:1833

**Attachment I3-7: Historic Properties Visual Field Survey Photographs**



Transpeninsular Boundary Monument (D00101), No ocean view, No maritime setting



Woman's Temperance Christian Union Water Fountain (S11837), Ocean view, Maritime setting



Fort Miles Historic District (S06048), Ocean view, Maritime setting



Fenwick Island Lighthouse Station (S00187), Ocean view, Maritime setting



Miller-Hudson House (S09777), No ocean view, No maritime setting



Indian River Lifesaving Station (S02134), Ocean view, Maritime setting





National Harbor of Refuge and Delaware Breakwater Historic District (S00186), Ocean View, Maritime Setting



The Magee Store Building (S02076), No ocean view, No maritime setting



909 Bunting Avenue (MDO-20), Ocean view, Maritime setting



1305 Bunting Avenue (MDO-23), Ocean view, Maritime Setting



Holloway-Carey House (S02241), No ocean view, No maritime setting



99 Parkwood Street (S02134), Ocean view, Maritime setting



U.S. Life-Saving Station Museum (WO-323), Ocean view, Maritime setting



Joseph Edward Collins House (WO-343), No Ocean View, Maritime Setting



Grove (WO-08), No ocean view, No maritime setting



Williams Grove (WO-12), No ocean view, No maritime setting



Fassitt House (WO-13), No ocean view, No maritime setting



Mansion House (WO-36), No ocean view, Maritime setting



Old Collins Farm (WO-236), No ocean view, No maritime setting



St. Paul's By-the-Sea Episcopal Church (WO-326), Ocean view, Maritime setting



City Hall (WO-341), Ocean view, Maritime setting



U.S. Coast Guard Tower (WO-347), Ocean view, Maritime setting





Ocean City Bridge (WO-461), Ocean view, Maritime setting



Herring Creek Bridge (WO-482), No ocean view, Maritime setting



Francis Scott Key Motel (WO-555), No ocean view, No maritime setting



Thomas Cropper Farm (WO-575), No ocean view, No maritime setting



Ocean Downs Raceway (WO-577), No ocean view, No maritime setting



Green Run Lodge (WO-581), No ocean view, Maritime setting  
(taken from closest accessible location)



Cape May NHL (3042), Ocean view, Maritime setting



Sea Grove Historic District (MDWP-004), Ocean view, Maritime setting



Wildwoods Shore Resort Historic District (4192), Ocean view, Maritime setting



Battery 223 (4770), Ocean view, Maritime setting



Ocean View Motel (5708), Ocean view, Maritime setting



Wildwood Boardwalk (99073653), Ocean view, Maritime setting



Cape May Lighthouse (7752), Ocean view, Maritime setting



Ocean Highway Bridge (4763), No ocean view, Maritime setting



Brandywine Shoal Light Station (988), Ocean View, Maritime setting  
(Photographed from closest onshore point toward light station)





Railroad Bridge (Inactive) (4758), No ocean view, Maritime setting



George A. Redding Bridge (5628), No ocean view, Maritime setting



Garden State Parkway Historic District (NJ ID: 3874; MDWP-006), No Ocean View, No Maritime Setting



MarLane Motel (MDWP-014), No Ocean View, Maritime Setting



Acacia Motel (MDWP-020), Ocean View, Maritime Setting



Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station (VDR: 001-0172), Ocean view, Maritime setting



Up the Creek Historic District (VDR: 190-0009), No ocean view, Maritime setting



East Side Historic District (VDR: 190-5001), No ocean view, Maritime setting

**Attachment I3-8: Historic Properties in PAPE Maritime Setting and Analysis**

State	State ID No.	Street Address	Historic Name	Evaluation Status	Highest Level of Significance	Resource Description and Significance	Resource Type	Resource Setting	Maritime Setting	Maritime Significance	Radial Distance	Assessment of Effect	Effect
New Jersey	NJ: 1007	Stone Harbor Boulevard, Stone Harbor, New Jersey	Railroad Bridge (Inactive)	National Register Eligible	NJSHPO Determined Eligible	The resource is an inactive railroad structure over the Bonnett Creek, running parallel to Stone Harbor Boulevard (NJSHPO 1994). For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.	Transportation	Suburban	Yes	The resource is situated in an inlet, maritime setting and has no historical association to maritime practices.	30-43 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to a coastal maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
New Jersey	NJ: 3042	Cape May, New Jersey	Cape May Historic District (NHL)	National Register Listed	NHL	Cape May was established as a National Historic Landmark (NHL) district in 1976. The district is comprised of resources constructed between 1850 and 1924 supporting the growth of Cape May as a recreational tourist destination. The concentration of Late-Victorian architecture is noted as significant (NJSHPO 1976).	Mixed Use	Urban	Yes	The resource is situated in a coastal, maritime setting and has historical association to a resort town.	30-43 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the Project area due to distance. The resource is situated in a maritime setting and retains association to maritime recreational tourism and development.	No effect to historic properties
New Jersey	MDWP-006	New Jersey	Garden State Parkway Historic District	National Register Eligible	NJSHPO Determined Eligible	The Garden State Parkway was constructed parallel to the Atlantic coastline, and was responsible for transforming New Jersey's Atlantic coast into the "Jersey Shore" resort area as it is known today. The parkway provided faster automobile access to the resort areas for residents of New York City, and led to a real estate development boom from the 1950s through the 1970s.	Transportation	Urban, Suburban, Rural	No	This resource was constructed parallel to the ocean to provide access between communities and possess a maritime setting.	30-43mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to a coastal maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
New Jersey	NJ: 4192	Wildwoods Shore, New Jersey	Wildwoods Shore Resort Historic District	National Register Eligible/State Register Listed	NJSHPO Listed	Wildwoods Shore is a historic district listed in the New Jersey Register in 2003. The period of significance ranges from 1945 to 1977 and is listed under Criteria A and C (NJSHPO 2003). The district is notable for the "Doo Wop" architectural style of the motel and commercial buildings.	Mixed Use	Urban	Yes	The resource is situated in a coastal, maritime setting and has historical association to a resort town.	30-43 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the Project area due to distance. The resource is situated in a maritime setting and retains association to maritime recreational tourism and development.	No effect to historic properties
New Jersey	NJ: 4763	Stone Harbor, New Jersey	Ocean Highway Bridge	National Register Eligible/Previously Determined Eligible	NJSHPO Determined Eligible	The Ocean Highway Bridge is a structure providing access between Wildwoods Shore and Stone Harbor, New Jersey over the Great Channel. The period of significance ranges from 1939 to 1957 (NJSHPO 2008b). The resource was determined eligible under Criteria A and C.	Transportation	Suburban	Yes	The resource is situated in an inlet, maritime setting and has no historical association to maritime practices.	30-43 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to a coastal maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
New Jersey	NJ: 4770	Beachfront, Cape May State Park, New Jersey	Battery 223	National Register Eligible/Listed	NRHP	Began in the fall of 1942 and completed in June 1943 as part of the Harbor Defenses of the Delaware, Battery 223 was an integral part of Fort Miles based at Cape Henlopen, Delaware. It was equipped with two 6-inch guns and worked in conjunction with several other batteries at Cape Henlopen to protect resources in Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Battery 223 is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the U.S. coastal defense system established during World War II. (NJSHPO 2008c)	Defense Facilities	Suburban	Yes	The resource is situated in a coastal, maritime setting and has historical association to maritime defense practices.	30-43 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the Project area due to distance. The resource is situated in a maritime setting and retains association to maritime recreational tourism and development.	No effect to historic properties
New Jersey	NJ: 4763	Cape May County, New Jersey	Atlantic City Railroad Cape May Division Historic District	National Register Eligible	NJSHPO Determined Eligible	The Atlantic City Railroad Cape May Division Historic District is a railroad dating to 1889 when the Reading Railroad formed the Atlantic City Railroad. The district was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C in 2016 (NJSHPO 2016).	Transportation	Suburban	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	30-43 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to a coastal maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
New Jersey	NJ: 4856	Cape May, New Jersey	Middle Thorofare Bridge	National Register Eligible	NJSHPO Determined Eligible	The Middle Thorofare Bridge is a ca. 1940 bascule drawbridge crossing Middle Thorofare. The bridge underwent a rehabilitation during 2021 which included bridge railing replacement, installation of a four-bar railing system, fender system replacement with steel and fiberglass-reinforced plastic materials, and steel plate replacement. The extensive safety and maintenance alterations to the bridge during 2021 resulted in the loss of original material and design. The Middle Thorofare Bridge spans the Middle Thorofare in West Cape May, New Jersey. The bridge provides vehicle access between Cape May and the Wildwoods, two densely populated coastal towns. The Middle Thorofare Bridge does not have association to historic recreational tourism development trends prevalent in Cape May County (Criterion A) or identified individuals of importance (Criterion B). The dwelling has been altered in recent years and does not retain historic architectural detailing (Criterion C). Views to the ocean are not a character-defining feature of the property.	Transportation	Suburban	Yes	Views to the ocean and maritime setting are not a character-defining feature of the property.	30-43 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the Project area due to distance. The resource is situated in a maritime setting and retains association to maritime recreational tourism and development.	No effect to historic properties
New Jersey	NJ: 5628	Wildwood Boulevard, Wildwood Crest, New Jersey	George A. Redding Bridge	National Register Eligible/Previously Determined Eligible	NJSHPO Determined Eligible	The George A. Redding Bridge is a transportation structure providing entrance to Wildwood Crest, New Jersey, constructed between 1948 and 1950 (NJSHPO 2018). The structure has been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.	Transportation	Urban	Yes	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	30-43 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to a coastal maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
New Jersey	NJ: 5778	7201 Ocean Avenue, Wildwood Crest, New Jersey	Ocean View Motel	National Register Eligible/Listed	NJSHPO Determined Eligible	The Ocean View Motel was constructed in 1963 in the Modern style with Google design elements, including an asymmetrical lobby roof (NJSHPO 2020). The resource is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for architectural significance at the local level.	Recreational	Urban	Yes	The resource is situated in a coastal, maritime setting and has historical association to recreational resort tourism.	30-43 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the Project area due to distance. The resource is situated in a maritime setting and retains association to maritime recreational tourism and development.	No effect to historic properties
New Jersey	MDWP-014	4310 Atlantic Avenue, Wildwood, New Jersey	MarLane Motel	National Register Eligible	NJSHPO Determined Eligible	The two-story, 42-bay building at 4310 Atlantic Avenue, constructed 1964, occupies an L-shaped footprint, is clad in stucco, and terminates in an asphalt shingle cross-hip roof with exposed roof beams in the overhanging eaves. Openings comprise of vinyl casement window units and single-leaf doors. A metal fence encloses a second-story balcony. A three-story, two-bay building is located in the parking lot. The building possesses characteristics of the Contemporary style such as a low-pitched, gable roof with overhanging eaves, limited architectural decoration, and uninterrupted surfaces (McAlester 2013:629). 4310 Atlantic Avenue does not have association to historic recreational tourism development trends prevalent in Cape May County (Criterion A) or identified individuals of importance (Criterion B). The dwelling does not exhibit an architectural style (Criterion C). Views to the ocean are not a character-defining feature of the property.	Recreational	Urban	Yes	The resource is situated in a coastal, maritime setting and has historical association to maritime practices.	30-43 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the Project area due to distance. The resource is situated in a maritime setting and retains association to maritime recreational tourism and development.	No effect to historic properties
New Jersey	MDWP-020	9101 Atlantic Avenue, Wildwood, New Jersey	Acacia Motor Inn	National Register Eligible	NJSHPO Determined Eligible	The four-story, eight-bay building located at 9101 Atlantic Avenue, constructed in 1978, occupies a rectangular footprint, is clad in stucco application, and terminates in a flat roof. Openings comprise of single-light, vinyl casement window units and single-leaf doors. The main facade and side elevations support multiple level continuous balconies with external entrances to each unit. The building possesses partial characteristics of the Modern-style such as a flat roof, limited architectural decorations, and uninterrupted wall surface (McAlester2013:576). 9101 Atlantic Avenue does not have association to historic recreational tourism development trends prevalent in Cape May County (Criterion A) or identified individuals of importance (Criterion B). The dwelling does not exhibit an architectural style (Criterion C). Views to the ocean are not a character-defining feature of the property.	Recreational	Urban	Yes	The resource is situated in a coastal, maritime setting and has historical association to maritime practices.	30-43 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the Project area due to distance. The resource is situated in a maritime setting and retains association to maritime recreational tourism and development.	No effect to historic properties
New Jersey	NJ: 5862	101 Lehigh Avenue, Cape May Point, New Jersey	Shoreham Hotel	National Register Eligible/Listed	NRHP	The Shoreham Hotel was built in 1889 as part of Saint Mary by-the-Sea, a summer retreat area for Catholic nuns. The U-shaped, two-and-one-half story building has a distinctive red roof (NJSHPO 2022). For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, for association with recreational tourism at the local level, and Criterion C for architectural significance at the local level.	Recreational	Urban	Yes	The resource is situated in a coastal, maritime setting and has historical association to recreational resort tourism.	30-43 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the Project area due to distance. The resource is situated in a maritime setting and retains association to maritime recreational tourism and development.	No effect to historic properties
New Jersey	NJ: 72859	Beachfront, Wildwood Crest, New Jersey	Wildwood Boardwalk	Recommended Eligible	Recommended Eligible pending SHPO Concurrence	The Wildwood Boardwalk is a roughly mile-long, poured concrete and wood timber boardwalk. For the purposes of the project, the resource is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for association with recreational tourism at the local level.	Recreational	Urban	Yes	The resource is situated in a coastal, maritime setting and has historical association to recreational resort tourism.	30-43 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the Project area due to distance. The resource is situated in a maritime setting and retains association to maritime recreational tourism and development.	No effect to historic properties
New Jersey	NJ: 988	Lower Delaware Bay	Brandywine Shoal Light Station	National Register Listed	NRHP	Brandywine Shoal Light Station is historically significant for its association with the Federal government's efforts to provide for an integrated system of navigational aids throughout the United States (Criterion A). It is also significant for its role in promoting safe maritime transport in the Delaware Bay region, a major center of maritime commerce in America since colonial times. The structure standing today is unusual in United States light station engineering. It was the first offshore light in the country where both the caisson-type foundation pier and superstructure are made of reinforced concrete (Criterion C). Most lights of that type have a cast iron caisson. This structure's concrete pier and tower were built more quickly, cost less money, and cost less to maintain than a corresponding cast iron lighthouse. The success of this structure demonstrated the suitability of using reinforced concrete foundations for lighthouse construction in open waters. It convinced the U.S. Bureau of Lighthouses to adopt this design concept. (NJSHPO 2006)	Maritime	Maritime	Yes	The resource is situated in a coastal, maritime setting and has historical association to maritime practices.	30-43 mi	The resource limited visibility to the ocean and Project area. The resource is situated in a maritime setting and retains association to maritime history. Visibility to the Delaware Bay is a character defining feature of the historic resource.	No effect to historic properties
New Jersey	NJ: 998	Cape May State Park, New Jersey	Cape May Lighthouse	National Register Eligible/Listed	NRHP	The Cape May Lighthouse is listed in the NRHP under Criteria A and C. The maritime structure was constructed in 1859 on the base of a previous 1847 lighthouse (NJSHPO 1973).	Maritime	Suburban	Yes	The resource is situated in a coastal, maritime setting and has historical association to coastal development.	30-43 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the Project area due to distance. The resource is situated in a maritime setting and retains association to maritime history.	No effect to historic properties
New Jersey	MDWP-004	Cape May Point, New Jersey	Sea Grove Historic District	Recommended Eligible	Recommended Eligible pending SHPO Concurrence	The identified Sea Grove Historic District encompasses two early periods of development: an early group of cottages from the 1870s with association to the original Presbyterian resort founded during that period, and a later group from the 1890s, at the time when the resort re-emerged after President Benjamin Harrison (1889-1893) used it as the summer white House during his term. Several coastal acres originally platted at Cape May Point, south of the identified district, were destroyed by erosion which resulted in the removal or destruction of several coastal residences. In certain cases, houses along the coastline were moved to open parcels safe from the threat of erosion on the original grid. The district identified in 1986 is centered on Cape Avenue between Central and Lake avenues principally between Lincoln and Pavilion avenues. These buildings and this site laid out by J.C. Sidney as part of the Presbyterian resort were, and remain, the center of the community. The district generally comprises late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century cottages, church buildings, and municipal buildings including a post office and fire station (Thomas 1986). The Sea Grove Historic District was identified as potentially historic during a 1986 architectural survey at Cape May Point, New Jersey. As noted in the original survey, the isolated location of the district has allowed for it to retain massing, scale, and design, in contrast to neighboring seaside communities that have grown with twentieth and twenty-first century recreational tourism demand. While there is evidence of select buildings which have undergone demolition, new construction has retained the scaling and massing of neighboring buildings. As such, the Sea Grove Historic District remains "unified by materials, size, and style, that represent the simple character of nineteenth century resort life" as identified during the 1986 survey (Thomas 1986:32). The district is significant for its association with late-nineteenth century religious resort towns established along the coastal mid-Atlantic (Criterion A) and for its retention of late-nineteenth century architectural styles and planning (Criterion C).	Mixed Use	Urban	Yes	The resource is situated in a coastal, maritime setting and has historical association to coastal development.	30-43 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to maritime setting or history. Ocean visibility is not a character defining feature of the historic resource.	No effect to historic properties
Delaware	D00101	Maryland/Delaware State Line (Multiple Properties)	Transpeninsular Boundary Monument	National Register Listed	NRHP	The transpeninsular line today is marked by six monuments. The first monument, at Fenwick Island, stands on the grounds of the Fenwick Island Lighthouse. Politically, the boundary lines represent an important turning point in the history of Delaware. When the boundary was finally settled, the land in lower Delaware west of Tidewater could be confidently developed. (DHCA 1984)	Object	Suburban	No	The multiple property resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices. Ocean visibility is not a character defining feature of the historic resource.	10-20 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to maritime setting or history. Ocean visibility is not a character defining feature of the historic resource.	No effect to historic properties
Delaware	S00186	Lewes Harbor, Cape Henlopen, and the Delaware Bay	National Harbor of Refuge and Delaware Breakwater Historic District	National Register Listed	NRHP	The Harbor of Refuge/Breakwater Harbor is a significant general aid to navigation that was begun in 1826. The original breakwater and ice pier were designed by William Strickland. The harbor was improved and enlarged during the nineteenth century when it reached its present size and configuration. During the twentieth century, the federal government improved and rebuilt the lighthouses and the Lifesaving/Coast Guard Station. The Breakwater and Harbor of Refuge Breakwater are listed in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. (DHCA 1988)	Maritime	Maritime	Yes	The resource is situated in a coastal, maritime setting and has historical association to maritime practices.	30-43mi	The resource has limited or obstructed visibility to the ocean and Project area. The resource is situated in a maritime setting and retains association to historical maritime practices. Ocean visibility is a character defining feature of the historic resource.	No effect to historic properties
Delaware	S00187	Delaware/Maryland Border	Fenwick Island Lighthouse Complex	National Register Listed	NRHP	The Fenwick Island Lighthouse Complex, situated 1,500 feet west of the Atlantic Ocean and immediately north of the Delaware-Maryland State Line is the last remaining lighthouse on the Delaware-Maryland ocean coast. As such, it is of significance to the history of navigation in Delaware coastal waters (Criterion A). The conical, white-painted brick lighthouse and the group of frame support structures at its base are also of architectural significance to the state (Criterion C). (DHCA 1979)	Maritime	Maritime	No	The resource is situated in an inland, suburban setting and has historical association to maritime practices.	10-20mi	The resource's visibility to the ocean and Project area is partially obstructed by contemporary construction from the late-twentieth and early-twenty first centuries at Ocean City, Maryland. The resource is situated in a suburban setting and retains association to historical maritime practices. Ocean visibility is a character defining feature of the historic resource that has already been compromised through contemporary high-rise construction within its viewshed toward the ocean.	No effect to historic properties
Delaware	S00202	67 East River Drive, Millsboro, Delaware	White House	Unevaluated	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project	White House is a ca. 1717 dwelling which rests on a rise off the north shore of the Indian River Bay. The dwelling is a one-and-one-half story brick building with later alterations. A 1977 NRHP nomination determining the resource eligible for listing under Criterion C was withdrawn due to lack of information (DHCA 1977). For the purposes of this project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.	Residential	Rural	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices. Ocean visibility is not a character defining feature of the historic resource.	10-20mi	The resource has no visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to maritime setting or history. Ocean visibility is not a character defining feature of the historic resource.	No effect to historic properties
Delaware	S00453	State Route 14, north of Indian River, Delaware	Indian River Life Saving Station	National Register Listed	NRHP	The Indian River Life Saving Station is a relic of the days when the Delaware coast was a notorious graveyard of ships. It stands near the site of the old Indian River inlet. The building is one of the oldest surviving lifeboat stations on the coast. It was one of a series of stations designed by the Federal government in 1874. The original portion is a board and batten frame structure, one and a half stories high with wide overhanging eaves and a lookout cupola. The station is significant under Criteria A and C. (DHCA 1976)	Maritime	Maritime	Yes	The resource is situated in a coastal, maritime setting and has historical association to maritime practices.	10-20mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean and Project area due to change in grade. The resource is surrounded by sand dunes, roughly the height of the building itself. The resource is situated in a maritime setting and retains association to historical maritime practices. Ocean visibility is a character defining feature of the historic resource.	No effect to historic properties
Delaware	S00752	Pots Nets Road, Long Neck, Delaware	The Nogged Frame House	Unevaluated	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project	The Nogged Frame House is a ca. 1730 frame one-and-one-half story frame dwelling clad in wood shingles and terminating in a side-gable roof (DHCA 1978). The dwelling is situated in a rural, wooded area and currently operates as a security office for a trailer park community. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.	Residential	Rural	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	10-20mi	The resource has no visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties

Delaware	S02006	32534 Gum Road, Selbyville, Delaware	House	Unevaluated	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project	The house at 32534 Gum Road is a two-story, symmetrical frame dwelling clad in horizontal wood siding and terminating in a side-gable roof. The dwelling is situated directly onto Gum Road, facing northeast in a rural setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.	Residential	Rural	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	20-30mi	The resource has no visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
Delaware	S02045	33108 Lighthouse Road, Williamsville, Delaware	House	Unevaluated	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project	The house at 33108 Lighthouse Road is a one-and-one-half story frame dwelling clad in horizontal vinyl siding and terminating in a side-gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal. The dwelling has a front porch, terminating in a shed roof. The dwelling is situated directly onto Lighthouse Road, facing northeast in a rural setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.	Residential	Rural	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	10-20mi	The resource has no visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
Delaware	S02076	34799 Lighthouse Road, Williamsville, Delaware	Magee Store Building	Unevaluated	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project	The Magee Store Building is a one-story, three-bay modified rectangular commercial building directly fronting Lighthouse Road, facing south, in a rural setting (DCHA 1980a). For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.	Commercial	Rural	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	10-20mi	The resource has no visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
Delaware	S02099	Route 54, Selbyville, Delaware	The Adkins House	Unevaluated	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project	The Adkins House is a two-story, three-bay frame dwelling with a one-story gable wing off the left elevation (DHCA 1980b). The dwelling is sheathed in wooden shingles and terminates in a gable roof. The dwelling fronts directly onto Route 54, facing south, and is situated in a rural setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.	Residential	Rural	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	20-30mi	The resource has no visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
Delaware	S02134	99 Parkwood Street, Bethany Beach, Delaware	Dwelling	Recommended Eligible	Recommended Eligible pending SHPO Concurrence	The dwelling at 99 Parkwood Street is a two-story, three-bay, frame building occupying a square footprint. The dwelling is clad in hand-sawn shingles and terminates in a gable roof (DHCA 1981a). The dwelling is oriented south onto Parkwood Street and is situated in an urban, maritime setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.	Residential	Urban	Yes	The resource is situated in a coastal, maritime setting and has historical association to coastal recreational development.	10-20mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
Delaware	S02142	99 Ocean View Parkway, Bethany Beach, DE	Dwelling	Unevaluated	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project	The dwelling at 99 Ocean View Parkway is an early twentieth century two-and-one-half story vernacular dwelling situated on a corner urban lot, overlooking the Bethany beachfront. The dwelling is clad in wood shingles and terminates in a hipped roof. The dwelling is oriented south onto Ocean Parkway. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.	Residential	Urban	Yes	The resource is situated in a coastal, maritime setting and has historical association to coastal recreational development.	10-20mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean and Project area. The resource is situated in a maritime setting and retains association to coastal recreational development.	No effect to historic properties
Delaware	S02241	Polly Branch Road, Selbyville, Delaware	Holloway-Carey House	National Register Eligible	DHCA Determined Eligible	The Holloway-Carey House is a ca. 1900 rural, two-story frame dwelling with a one-story wing off the west elevation (DHCA 1980c). The dwelling is situated on a large, rural lot and faces south. The resource was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the DHCA under Criterion C for architectural significance.	Residential	Rural	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	10-20mi	The resource has no visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
Delaware	S02370	34345 Daisy Road, Selbyville, Delaware	House	Unevaluated	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project	The house at 34345 Daisy Road is a one-and-one-half-story, early twentieth century bungalow-type dwelling clad in horizontal wood siding and terminating in a front-gable roof. The dwelling is situated directly onto Daisy Road, facing southwest in a rural setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.	Residential	Rural	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	20-30mi	The resource has no visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
Delaware	S02386	33604 Jones Road, Frankford, Delaware	House	Unevaluated	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project	The house at 33604 Jones Road is a two-story, three-bay dwelling occupying an L-shaped footprint with a lean-to off the left elevation. The dwelling is clad in machine-hewn shingles and terminates in a gable roof (DHCA 1981b). The dwelling fronts directly onto Jones Road, facing east, and is situated in a rural setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.	Residential	Rural	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	20-30mi	The resource has no visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
Delaware	S02569	29329 Cedar Neck Road, Ocean View, Delaware	Abby Haynes House	Unevaluated	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project	The Abby Haynes House is a one-and-one-half story, three-bay farm dwelling clad in horizontal wood siding. The dwelling fronts directly onto Cedar Neck Road, facing northwest, and is situated in a suburban subdivision. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.	Residential	Suburban	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	10-20mi	The resource has no visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
Delaware	S02976	28379 Road 312A, Millsboro, Delaware	House	Unevaluated	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project	The house at 28379 Road 312 A is a two-story, four-bay frame dwelling clad in horizontal wood siding and terminating in a gable roof. The dwelling is set back from Road 312 A, facing southwest, and is situated on an open rural lot. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.	Residential	Rural	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	20-30mi	The resource has no visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
Delaware	S02989	2 Bayfront Road, Broadkill Beach, Delaware	John Hopkins House	Unevaluated	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project	The John Hopkins House is a ca. 1940 one-and-one-half story, three bay dwelling clad in vinyl shingles and terminating in a gable roof (DHCA 2018a). The dwelling fronts directly onto Bayfront Road, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban community along the coast of the Delaware Bay. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.	Residential	Suburban	Yes	The resource is situated in a coastal, maritime setting and has historical association to coastal residential development.	30-43mi	The resource has no visibility to the ocean and Project area. The resource is situated in a maritime setting and retains association to bayside residential development. Ocean views are not a character defining feature.	No effect to historic properties
Delaware	S02993	108 Bayfront Road, Broadkill Beach, Delaware	Dwelling	Unevaluated	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project	The dwelling at 108 Bayfront Road is a two-story building clad in horizontal wood siding shingles and terminating in a gable roof. The dwelling fronts directly onto Bayfront Road, facing southwest, and is situated in a suburban community along the coast of the Delaware Bay. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.	Residential	Suburban	Yes	The resource is situated in a bayside, maritime setting and has historical association to coastal residential development.	30-43mi	The resource has no visibility to the ocean and Project area. The resource is situated in a maritime setting and retains association to bayside residential development. Ocean views are not a character defining feature.	No effect to historic properties
Delaware	S06048	Atlantic Ocean and Delaware Bay, Delaware	Fort Miles Historic District	National Register Listed	NRHP	<i>Located east and south of Lewes, Sussex County, Delaware, Fort Miles represents nationally significant trends in federal coastal defense policy, military landscape and post planning, and standardized military architecture, making it eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, for its association with broad patterns in the nation's military history, Criterion C for its distinctive design and materials. Under Criterion A, Fort Miles represents the last stage of the United States' federal coastal defense policy, as it evolved as a Defense System in the early-nineteenth century through the modernization program of World War II fortifications in the mid-twentieth century. Under Criterion C, the fort serves as an excellent representative of coastal defense fortification of the mid-twentieth century. The buildings that support the fortifications represent significant examples of buildings constructed from standard Army plans. (DHCA 2004)</i>	Defense Facilities	Maritime	Yes	The resource is situated in a coastal, maritime setting and has historical association to maritime defense practices.	20-30mi	The resource has visibility to the ocean and Project area. The resource is situated in a maritime setting and retains association to historical maritime practices. Ocean visibility is a character defining feature of the historic resource.	Potential effect to historic properties
Delaware	S08115	34289 Lighthouse Road, Selbyville, Delaware	Dwelling Complex	Unevaluated	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project	The dwelling complex at 34289 Lighthouse Road comprises a one-story, ranch-type dwelling and garage outbuilding. The complex is fronted directly onto Lighthouse Road, facing southeast, and is situated in a rural setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.	Residential	Rural	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	20-30mi	The resource has no visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
Delaware	S08119	Route 1, Box 61, Selbyville, Delaware	Miller-Hudson House	National Register Eligible	DHCA Determined Eligible	<i>The Miller-Hudson is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C as a type or method of construction that represents the bungalow/craftsman style used in rural Sussex County during the early twentieth century. The house was built in 1928 from a Sears, Roebuck floor plan called "The Westley." (DHCA 1990)</i>	Residential	Rural	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	20-30mi	The resource has no visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
Delaware	S08135	35005 Lighthouse Road, Selbyville, Delaware	Building	Unevaluated	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project	The building at 35005 Lighthouse Road is a one-and-one-half story bungalow-type dwelling clad in wood-shingle siding, terminating in a hipped roof, with a front-porch entrance. The complex is fronted directly onto Lighthouse Road, facing southeast, and is situated in a rural setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.	Residential	Rural	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	10-20mi	The resource has no visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
Delaware	S08533	3006 Lighthouse Road, Milford, Delaware	Mispillion Marina and Restaurant	Unevaluated	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project	The Mispillion Marina and Restaurant is a one-story farm building terminating in a hipped roof sheathed in red, corrugated metal with a central cupola. The building is situated on a maritime site, with neighboring warehouses, directly on the Delaware Bay facing northeast.	Maritime	Rural	Yes	The resource is situated in a bayside, maritime setting and has historical association to maritime practices.	30-43 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is situated in a bayside, maritime setting.	No effect to historic properties
Delaware	S08982	Coastal Highway and Scammel Boulevard, Bethany Beach, Delaware	Bethany Beach Training Facility	Unevaluated	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project	The Bethany Beach Training Facility is a national guard training site comprising a fenced campus of one-to-two story concrete block buildings. The facility is located on the west side of Coastal Highway and primarily is oriented east-west. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion A for potential association to defense history and Criterion C for potential architectural significance.	Defense Facilities	Suburban	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	10-20mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
Delaware	S09811	Lingo Point, Millsboro, Delaware	Lingo Point Causeway and Bulkhead	Unevaluated	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project	The Lingo Point Causeway and Bulkhead is a transportation structure located at Lingo Point in a rural setting, facing south. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion A for potential association to transportation history.	Transportation	Rural	Yes	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	10-20mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
Delaware	S09813	Lingo Point, Millsboro, Delaware	State Dredge Impoundment and Pier	Unevaluated	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project	The State Dredge Impoundment and Pier is a transportation structure comprised of earth and wood construction located at Lingo Point. The structure is situated on a large, rural lot and faces south. For the purposes of the project, the structure is considered eligible under Criterion A for potential association to transportation history.	Transportation	Rural	No	The resource is situated in a bayside, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	10-20mi	The resource has no visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
Delaware	S11837	Rehoboth Beach Boardwalk, Rehoboth, Delaware	Woman's Christian Temperance Union Water Fountain	National Register Listed	NRHP	<i>The Woman's Christian Temperance Union fountain is the last surviving physical object to recognize the important contribution of the organization to the history of Delaware. Eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, the fountain represents the important women's civic organization who took a prominent role in promoting social welfare causes in Delaware from the 1870s to 1960s.</i>	Object	Urban	Yes	The resource is situated in a coastal, maritime setting and has no association to recreational development or maritime history. Rather, the object is a monument representing a statewide civic organization.	20-30mi	The resource has visibility to the ocean and Project area. The resource is situated in a maritime setting, but does not have historic significance or integrity tied to ocean views. Ocean visibility is not a character defining feature of the resource.	No effect to historic properties
Delaware	S12995	9967 Shore Drive, Primehook Beach, Delaware	Dwelling	Unevaluated	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project	The dwelling at 9967 Shore Drive is a ca. 1920 two-story, T-shaped frame building clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a cross-gable roof (DHCA 2018a). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Shore Drive, facing east, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.	Residential	Suburban	Yes	The resource is situated in a bayside, maritime setting and has historical association to coastal residential development.	30-43mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean and Project area. The resource is situated in a bayside, maritime setting and does not yield significance from ocean views or access.	No effect to historic properties
Delaware	S12996	9825 Shore Drive, Primehook Beach, DE	Dwelling	Unevaluated	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project	The dwelling at 9825 Shore Drive is a ca. 1945 one-story, rectangular shaped vernacular building clad in asbestos siding and terminating in a front-gabled roof (DHCA 2018c). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Shore Drive, facing west and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.	Residential	Suburban	Yes	The resource is situated in a bayside, maritime setting and has historical association to coastal residential development.	30-43mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean and Project area. The resource is situated in a maritime setting and retains association to coastal residential development.	No effect to historic properties
Delaware	S12997	28588 Primehook Road, Primehook Beach, DE	Dwelling	Unevaluated	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project	The dwelling at 28588 Primehook Road is a ca. 1955 one-story, rectangular shaped frame building clad in asbestos siding and terminating in a front-gabled roof (DHCA 2018cm). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Primehook Road, facing northwest and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.	Residential	Suburban	Yes	The resource is situated in a bayside, maritime setting and has historical association to coastal residential development.	30-43mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean and Project area. The resource is situated in a maritime setting and retains association to coastal residential development.	No effect to historic properties
Delaware	S12999	9181 Shore Drive, Primehook Beach, Delaware	Dwelling	Unevaluated	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project	The dwelling at 9181 Shore Drive is a ca. 1970 two-story, rectangular shaped frame building clad in concrete block and terminating in a hipped roof (DHCA 2018b). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Shore Drive, facing east, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.	Residential	Suburban	Yes	The resource is situated in a bayside, maritime setting and has historical association to coastal residential development.	30-43mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean and Project area. The resource is situated in a bayside, maritime setting and does not yield significance from ocean views or access.	No effect to historic properties
Delaware	S13000	29197 Rosemary Street, Primehook Beach, Delaware	Dwelling Complex	Unevaluated	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project	The dwelling complex at 29197 Rosemary Street is a ca. 1945 one-and-one-half story, rectangular shaped frame building clad in asbestos shingles and terminating in a gable roof (DHCA 2018c). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Shore Drive, facing east, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.	Residential	Suburban	Yes	The resource is situated in a bayside, maritime community and has historical association to coastal residential development.	30-43mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean and Project area. The resource is situated in a bayside, maritime setting and does not yield significance from ocean views or access.	No effect to historic properties
Delaware	S13002	29081 Cedar Street, Primehook Beach, Delaware	Life Saving Station and Dwelling	Unevaluated	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project	The Life Saving Station is a single-family ca. 1920 two-story frame dwelling terminating in a cross-gable roof and clad in asphalt shingles (DHCA 2018d). The dwelling is fronted directly onto Cedar Street, facing south, and is situated in a suburban setting. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.	Residential	Suburban	Yes	The resource is situated in a bayside, maritime community and has historical association to coastal residential development.	30-43mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean and Project area. The resource is situated in a bayside, maritime setting and does not yield significance from ocean views or access.	No effect to historic properties





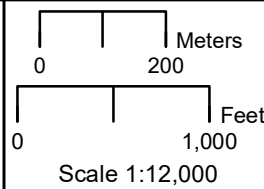
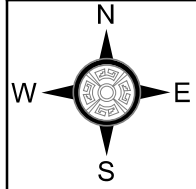
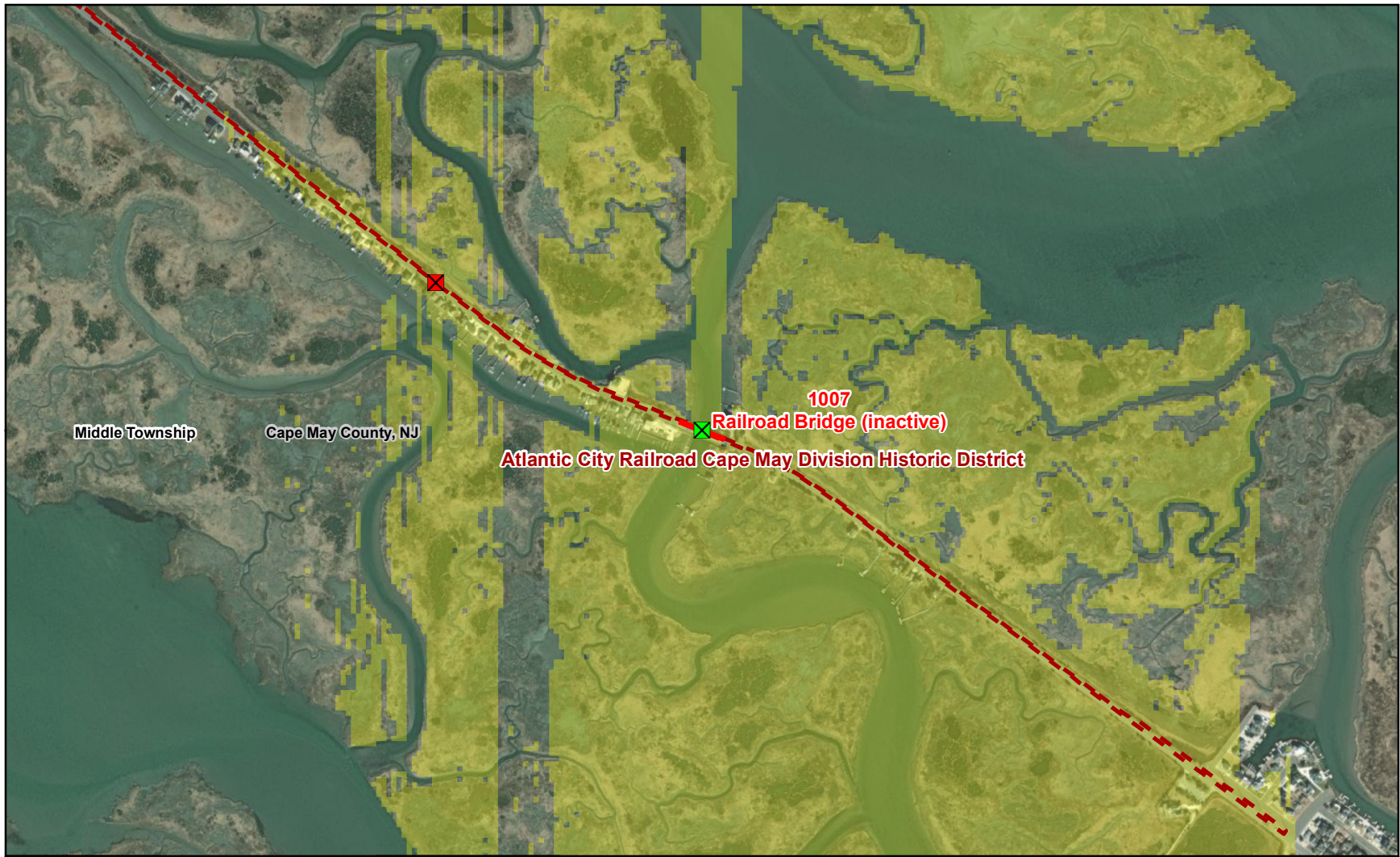




Delaware	MDO-23	1305 Bunting Avenue, Fenwick Island, Delaware	Dwelling	National Register Eligible	DHCA Determined Eligible	The three-story, five-bay building at 1305 Bunting Avenue, constructed in 1970, occupies a rectangular footprint, is clad in wood shingle, and terminates in a Dutch-Gable roof. The building sits on a raised, enclosed foundation. Openings comprise of six-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash window bays, fixed vinyl picture bays, and single-leaf doors. The building possesses the characteristics of the Colonial Revival-style such as a gambrel roof, wood shingle cladding, and symmetrical window bay arrangements. The subject property is located in a suburban residential setting along Bunting Avenue and is surrounded by multi-story dwellings of varying design and materials. BOEM, in consultation with the DHCA, determined the resource eligible under Criterion A and C for significance at the local level.	Residential	Urban	Yes	The resource is situated in a bayside, maritime community and has historical association to coastal residential development.	10-20 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the Project area due to distance due to intervening residential development. The resource is situated in a maritime setting and retains association to historical maritime practices. Ocean visibility is a character defining feature of the historic resource.	No effect to historic properties
Virginia	VDR: 001-0172	Assateague Island, Virginia	Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station	National Register Listed	NRHP	The Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station is a maritime complex comprised of a station house, boathouse, garage, generator house, lookout tower, cisterns, breakwater, and walkways (VDHR 1985). Complex components date between 1922 and 1967. The resource was listed in the NRHP under Criteria A and C.	Maritime	Rural	Yes	The resource is situated in a coastal, maritime setting and has historical association to maritime practices.	30-43 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the Project area due to distance. The resource is situated in a maritime setting and retains association to historical maritime practices. Ocean visibility is a character defining feature of the historic resource.	No effect to historic properties
Virginia	VDR: 001-5053	2037 Franklin City Road, Franklin City, VA	House	Unevaluated	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project	The house at 2037 Franklin City Road is a one-and-one-half story frame dwelling resting on a pier foundation. The house is situated on a rural lot in proximity of the Chincoteague Bay with no ocean visibility. For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance.	Residential	Rural	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	30-43 mi	The resource has no visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to a coastal maritime setting or history. Ocean visibility is a character defining feature of the historic resource.	No effect to historic properties
Virginia	VDR: 190-0009	Main Street, Chincoteague, Virginia	Up the Creek Historic District	National Register Eligible	VDR Determined Eligible	<i>The Up the Creek Historic District is recommended eligible for the NRHP as part of the MPD African American Watermen of the Virginia Chesapeake Bay. In the early 1900s, there was a strong, free African American community on Chincoteague. The integrity of the district surveyed in 2017 remains high. (VDR 2022)</i>	Mixed Use	Urban	Yes	The resource is an urban district situated in a bayside, maritime setting. The resource does not have historical association to maritime practices along the Atlantic Ocean.	30-43mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean and Project area. The resource is situated in a bayside, maritime setting and does not yield significance from ocean views or access.	No effect to historic properties
Virginia	VDR: 190-5001	East Side Drive, Chincoteague, VA	East Side Historic District	National Register Eligible	VDR Determined Eligible	<i>Eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criteria A and C because it represents one of the original island communities of Chincoteague Island. (VDR 1995)</i>	Mixed Use	Rural	Yes	The resource is an urban district situated in a bayside, maritime setting. The resource does not have historical association to maritime practices along the Atlantic Ocean.	30-43 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean and Project area. The resource is situated in a bayside, maritime setting and does not yield significance from ocean views or access.	No effect to historic properties
Maryland	WO-12	11842 Porfin Drive, Berlin, Maryland 21811	Williams Grove	National Register Listed	NRHP	<i>Williams Grove is significant under Criterion C as an example of regionally distinctive architectural form. In its stepped, linear profile, the two-story frame house exemplifies the so-called "telescope" building type which is associated with the lower Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia during the nineteenth century. (MHT 1994a)</i>	Residential	Rural	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	10-20 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to a coastal maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
Maryland	WO-13	12025 Fassitt Lane, Berlin, Maryland 21811	Fassitt House	National Register Listed	NRHP	<i>The Fassitt House is significant under Criterion C as an outstanding example of a type of early eighteenth century dwelling which characterized the lower Eastern Shore region in the first half of the eighteenth century. (MHT 1994b)</i>	Residential	Rural	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	10-20 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to a coastal maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
Maryland	WO-16	Hayes Landing Road, Berlin, Maryland 21811	Newport Farm	Unevaluated	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project	Newport Farm is a Federal-style dwelling and agricultural site constructed ca. 1820 (MHT 1994c). For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance.	Agricultural	Rural	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	10-20 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to a coastal maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
Maryland	WO-205	102 South Main Street, Berlin, Maryland 21811	Burley Hill	Unevaluated	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project	Burley Hill is a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling clad in stucco and terminating in a gable roof (MHT 1985). For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance.	Residential	Urban	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	10-20 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to a coastal maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
Maryland	WO-228	St. Martin, Maryland (vicinity)	Slaughter Ridge Farm	Unevaluated	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project	Slaughter Ridge is a ca. 1890 agricultural complex comprised of early twentieth century outbuildings (MHT 1988a). For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion A for potential association to historic agricultural practices of the lower Eastern Shore of Maryland.	Agricultural	Rural	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	10-20 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to a coastal maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
Maryland	WO-236	Bishopville, Maryland (vicinity)	Old Collins Farm	National Register Eligible	MHT Determined Eligible	<i>The Old Collins Farm retains a two-story, five-bay dwelling that dates to the mid nineteenth century. The farm is applicable for listing under Criterion C for local architectural significance. (MHT 1988b)</i>	Agricultural	Rural	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	10-20 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to a coastal maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
Maryland	WO-243	Newark, Maryland (vicinity)	Langmaid Farm	Unevaluated	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project	The Langmaid Farm is a ca. 1817 two-story, three-bay brick farmhouse overlooking Newport Bay (MHT 1988c). For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.	Agricultural	Rural	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	10-20 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to a coastal maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
Maryland	WO-292	Bishopville, Maryland	Bishopville Survey District	Unevaluated	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project	The Bishopville Survey District is a district of nineteenth and twentieth century residential and commercial buildings (MHT 1989). For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.	Mixed Use	Urban	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	10-20 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to a coastal maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
Maryland	WO-324	Southwest corner of South Division and Baltimore Avenue, Ocean City, Maryland	Henry's Hotel	Recommended Eligible	Recommended Eligible pending SHPO Concurrence	The building is one of the oldest surviving properties in the historic core of Ocean City, at the time comprising the inlet to 15 <sup>th</sup> Street. Specifically, the subject property retains association to lodging property types used by African American visitors, workers, and entertainers. It holds a significance within the defined historic contexts of the development of recreational, ocean tourism and is directly associated with the impact of segregation in Ocean City (Criterion A). While historic deed and newspaper research identified property owners and visiting entertainers, the subject property is not individually associated with a single person's achievements or historic contribution (Criterion B). The building follows in a vernacular style and does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (Criterion C). Henry's Hotel retains significance for its association with segregation during the early to mid-twentieth century when Ocean City evolved into a sumptuous and early-twentieth century cottages, church buildings, and municipal buildings including a post office and fire station	Recreational	Urban	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	10-20 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to a coastal maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
Maryland	WO-326	302 North Baltimore Avenue, Ocean City, Maryland 21842	St. Paul's By-the-Sea Episcopal Church	National Register Listed	NRHP	<i>St. Paul's by-the-Sea Protestant Episcopal Church is a prominent landmark in Ocean City, Maryland. The combination church and rectory is eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion C for its architecture. The single-story, Gothic Revival frame church, erected in 1901, and its attached two-and-a-half story four-square style rectory, built in 1923, share a high degree of architectural integrity. (MHT 2007a)</i>	Religious	Urban	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	10-20 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to a coastal maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
Maryland	WO-341	301 Baltimore Avenue, Ocean City, Maryland 21842	City Hall	National Register Eligible	MHT Determined Eligible	<i>The City Hall building in Ocean City is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with public education in Ocean City. Although an addition was added in the early twentieth century, the architectural integrity of the building has not been compromised, making the resource eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture. (MHT 2006a)</i>	Municipal	Urban	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	10-20 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to a coastal maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
Maryland	WO-347	South end of the Boardwalk and South 2nd Street, Ocean City, Maryland 21842	U.S. Coast Guard Tower	Recommended Eligible	Recommended Eligible pending SHPO Concurrence	The U.S. Coast Guard Tower is a five-story, braced metal observation tower erected at the south end of Ocean City after the inlet was formed during a 1933 storm (MHT 1990). For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance at the local level.	Maritime	Urban	Yes	The resource is situated in a coastal, maritime setting and has historical association to maritime practices.	10-20 mi	The resource has visibility to the ocean and Project area. The resource is situated in a maritime setting and retains association to historical maritime practices.	Potential effect to historic properties
Maryland	WO-36	Bayside Road, Public Landing, Maryland 21863	Mansion House	National Register Listed	NRHP	<i>Mansion House has architectural importance (Criterion C). Dating from the second quarter of the nineteenth century, the two-story main block and rear wing were erected in two principal stages. The initial house, a two-and-a-half story, four-part stepped dwelling was built ca. 1835, while a two-story, five-bay section was added around 1850. (MHT 1994d)</i>	Residential	Rural	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	10-20 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to a coastal maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
Maryland	WO-461	US Route 50 over Sinepuxent Bay	Bridge 23007 (SHA), Ocean City Bridge	National Register Eligible	MHT Determined Eligible	<i>The Ocean City Bridge is significant under Criterion A for its role in the development of transportation on the Eastern Shore during the modern period. The Ocean City Bridge is significant under Criterion C as one of only 20 historic bascule bridges remaining in Maryland. (MHT 2001)</i>	Transportation	Suburban	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	10-20 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to a coastal maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
Maryland	WO-482	Ocean Gateway	Bridge 2300604, over Herring Creek	National Register Eligible	MHT Determined Eligible	<i>Bridge 23006 is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A &amp; C. The bridge is significant for transportation as a product of the large-scale road building efforts of the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s that came about as a result of the great growth in automobile use and travel. The bridge railing with its Art Deco flavor exhibits an unusual attention to design. (MHT 2009a)</i>	Transportation	Suburban	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	10-20 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to a coastal maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
Maryland	WO-555	12806 Ocean Gateway Highway, Ocean City, MD 21842	Francis Scott Key Motel	National Register Eligible	MHT Determined Eligible	<i>The Francis Scott Key Motel is recommended eligible for the NRHP for its association with the local tourism industry in Ocean City (Criterion A). (MHT 2005a)</i>	Recreational	Suburban	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and has historical association to a resort town.	10-20 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to a coastal maritime setting or history.	No effect to historic properties
Maryland	WO-575	11238 Ocean Gateway Highway, Berlin, Maryland 21811	Thomas Cropper Farm	National Register Eligible	MHT Determined Eligible	<i>The Thomas Cropper Farm is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A and C. The farm is one of few properties in the area that retains sufficient integrity to convey its important historical association with the area's agricultural history. The buildings that comprise the farmstead embody distinctive architectural characteristics of their type or period of construction (Criterion C). MHT 2008a</i>	Agricultural	Rural	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	10-20 mi	The resource has no visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to a coastal maritime setting or history. Ocean visibility is not a character defining feature of the historic resource.	No effect to historic properties
Maryland	WO-577	10218 Racetrack Road, Berlin, Maryland 21811	Ocean Downs Raceway	National Register Eligible	MHT Determined Eligible	<i>Ocean Downs Raceway is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A and C. Ocean Downs is associated with Maryland's horse breeding and racing industries and is comprised of a compact collection of racing-associated buildings and support facilities that remain intact. (MHT 2008b)</i>	Recreational	Rural	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	10-20 mi	The resource has no visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to a coastal maritime setting or history. Ocean visibility is not a character defining feature of the historic resource.	No effect to historic properties
Maryland	WO-581	Assateague Island, Maryland	Green Run Lodge	National Register Eligible	MHT Determined Eligible	<i>Green Run Lodge is a recreational hunting facility located on the western coast of Assateague Island. The building is an amalgam of several structures with different origins joined together at their current location in the mid-1950s (MHT 2012a). For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criteria A and C for association to local hunting practices and potential architectural significance.</i>	Recreational	Rural	Yes	The resource is situated in a bayside, maritime setting. Historic association to maritime practices are tied to the Chesapeake Bay.	10-20 mi	The resource has limited visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated in a bayside, maritime setting.	No effect to historic properties
Maryland	WO-77	101 South Main Street, Berlin, Maryland	Kenwood	Unevaluated	Eligible for the Purposes of the Project	Kenwood is a three-bay, frame Federal style dwelling with a front-gable roof. The building is situated on Main Street in Berlin (MHT 1969). For the purposes of the project, the resource is considered eligible under Criterion C for potential architectural significance.	Residential	Urban	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	10-20 mi	The resource has no visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to a coastal maritime setting or history. Ocean visibility is not a character defining feature of the historic resource.	No effect to historic properties
Maryland	WO-8	MD Route 611, Berlin, Maryland	Henry's Grove	National Register Listed	NRHP	<i>Henry's Grove is important as a substantially intact example of late eighteenth century domestic architecture of the lower eastern shore (Criterion C). Built for a planter, John Fassitt, in 1792, the dwelling has Georgian influenced woodwork and design. (MHT 1984)</i>	Residential	Rural	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	10-20 mi	The resource has no visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to a coastal maritime setting or history. Ocean visibility is not a character defining feature of the historic resource.	No effect to historic properties
Maryland	WO-343	Ocean City, Maryland	Joseph Edward Collins House	Eligible	MHT Determined Eligible	The Joseph Edward Collins House is a ca. 1949 dwelling with Art-Deco application located at Ocean City, Maryland. BOEM, in consultation with MHT, have determined dwelling eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C as an intact example of the Art Deco style applied to a dwelling in Ocean City.	Residential	Urban	No	The resource is not situated in a coastal, maritime setting and does not have historical association to maritime practices.	10-20 mi	The resource has no visibility to the ocean due to building and vegetative obstruction. The resource is not situated or associated to a coastal maritime setting or history. Ocean visibility is not a character defining feature of the historic resource.	No effect to historic properties

Maryland	WO-323	Ocean City Beachfront	U.S. Lifesaving Station Museum	Eligible	MHT Determined Eligible	The U.S. Lifesaving Station Museum is a late-nineteenth century maritime building restored and relocated to the south end of Ocean City. The maritime setting, unobstructed views, and access to the Atlantic Ocean are character defining features and key to the significance of the resource. The resource is sited directly on the Ocean City coastline with largely unobstructed views of the Atlantic Ocean. The site yields significance and integrity from its maritime setting and ocean views.	Maritime	Urban	Yes	The resource is situated in a coastal, maritime setting and has historical association to maritime practices.	10-20 mi	The resource has visibility to the ocean and Project area. The resource is situated in a maritime setting and retains association to historical maritime practices.	Potential effect to historic properties
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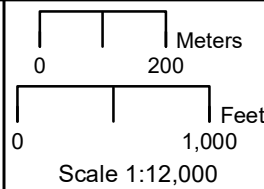
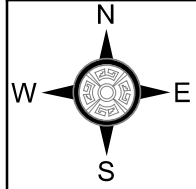
**Attachment I3-9: Historic Properties Built Resources and Attribute Mapbook**



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: red;">✘</span> No Maritime Setting</li> <li><span style="color: red;">✘</span> No Maritime Significance</li> <li><span style="color: green;">✘</span> Maritime Setting</li> <li><span style="color: green;">✘</span> No Maritime Significance</li> <li><span style="border: 1px dashed red; display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px;"></span> Historic District (NJ)</li> <li><span style="border: 1px solid red; display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px;"></span> Built Resource (NJ)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="background-color: yellow; display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px;"></span> Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed</li> <li><span style="background-color: yellow; display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px;"></span> Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)</li> </ul>
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<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
<b>Maritime Setting</b>	
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701	
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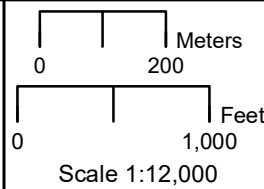
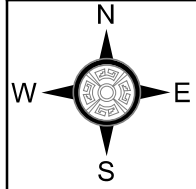
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- ✕ Maritime Setting
- ✕ No Maritime Significance
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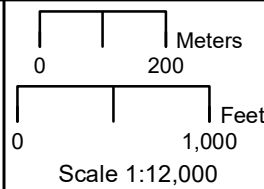
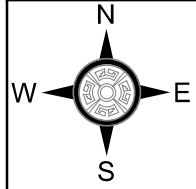


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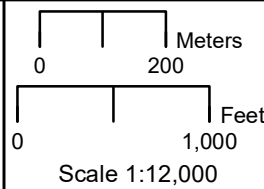
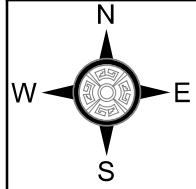




- Maritime Setting
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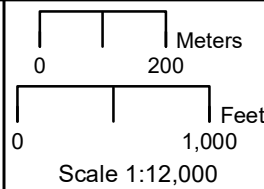
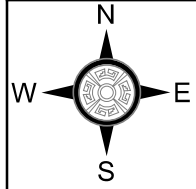
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- Maritime Setting
- Maritime Significance
- Historic District (NJ)
- Built Resource (NJ)
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
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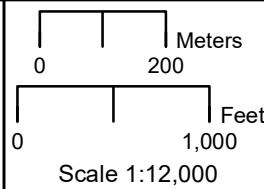
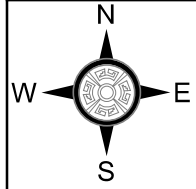
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Maritime Setting	Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
Maritime Significance	Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)
Historic District (NJ)	
Built Resource (NJ)	

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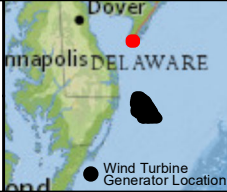
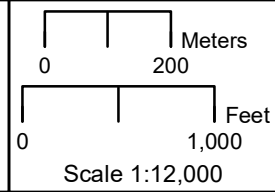
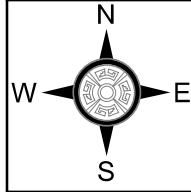
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- ✕ Maritime Setting
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- Built Resource (NJ)
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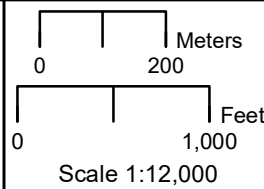
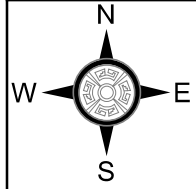
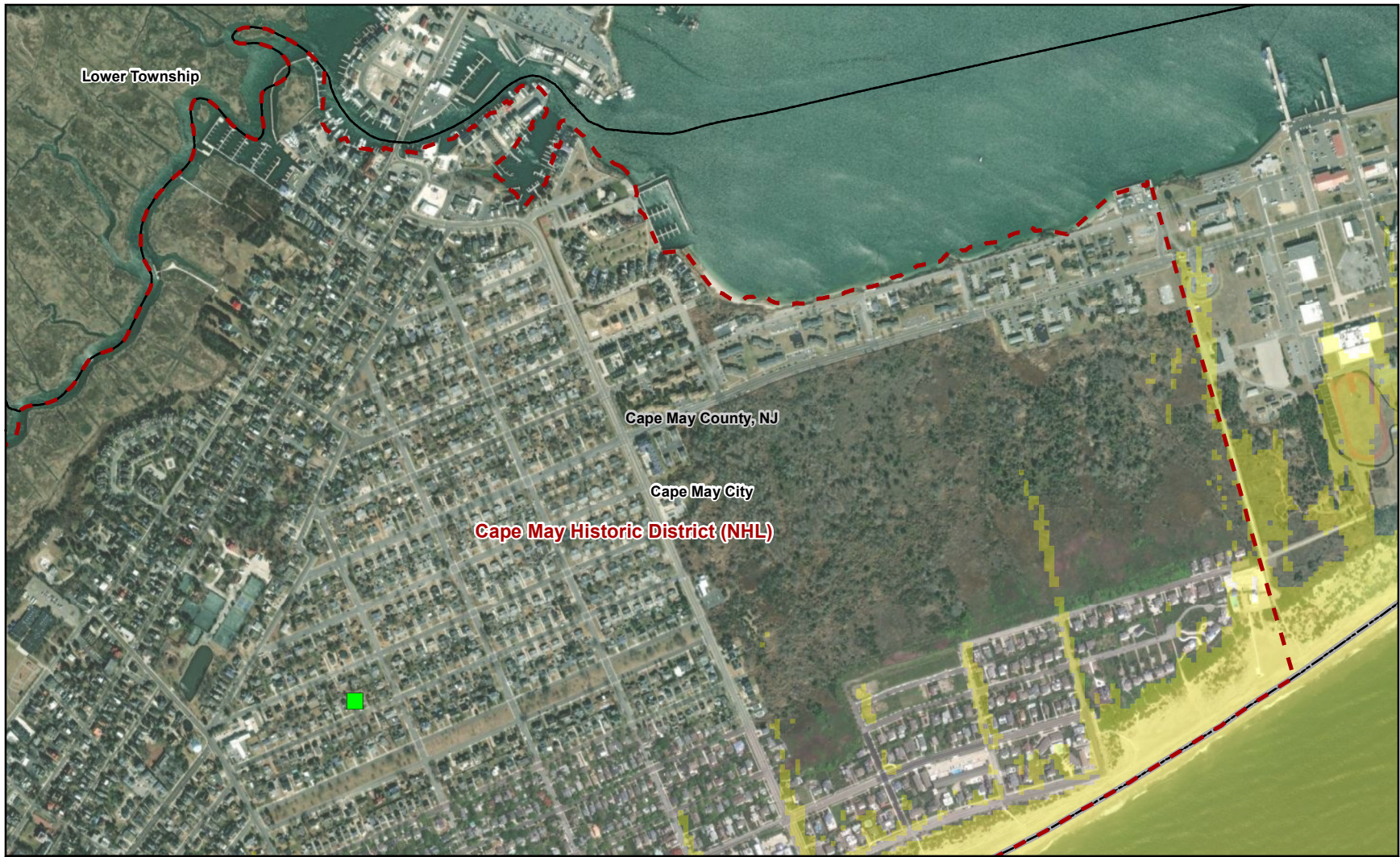
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- X No Maritime Setting
- X No Maritime Significance
- - - Historic District (NJ)
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<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
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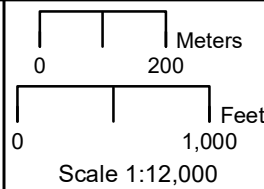
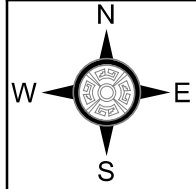
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- Maritime Setting
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- Historic District (NJ)
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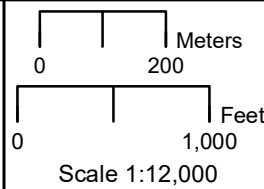
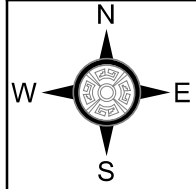
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- ✘ No Maritime Setting
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- Maritime Setting
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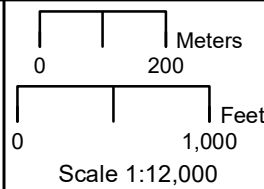
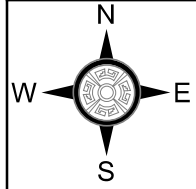


	No Maritime Setting No Maritime Significance		Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)
	Maritime Setting Maritime Significance		
	Historic District (NJ)		

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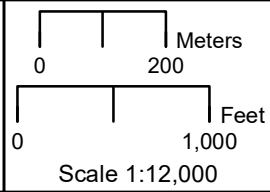
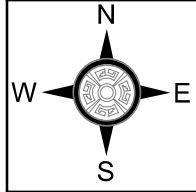
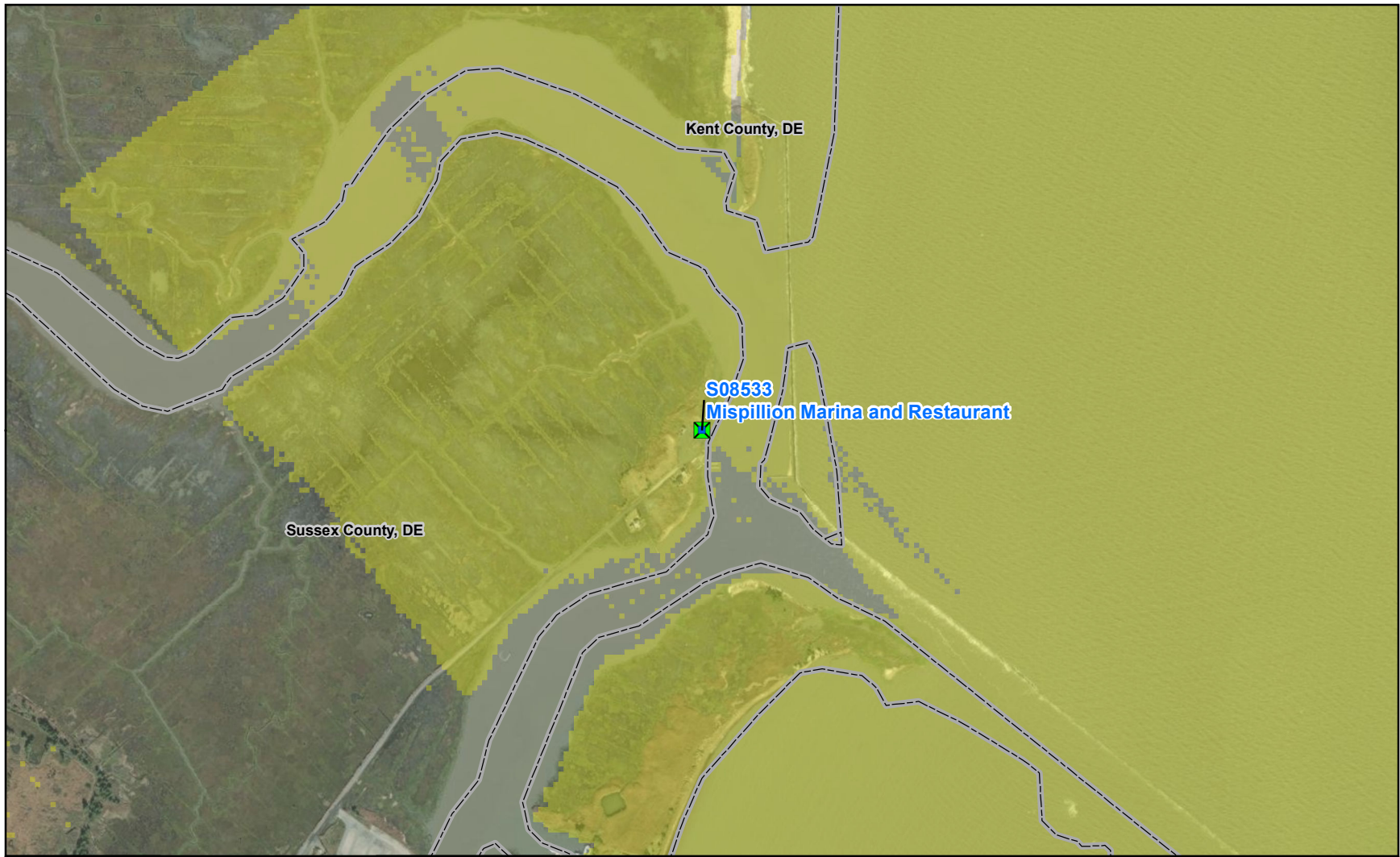
<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
<b>Maritime Setting</b>	
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701	
DATE: 2/1/2024	PREPARED BY: KRW

SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY  
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC, ESRI, GARMIN, HERE, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, INCREMENT P CORP.



**988**  
**Brandywine Shoal Light Station**

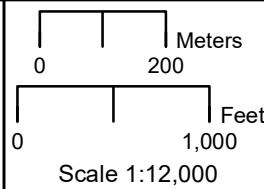
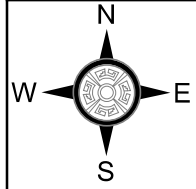
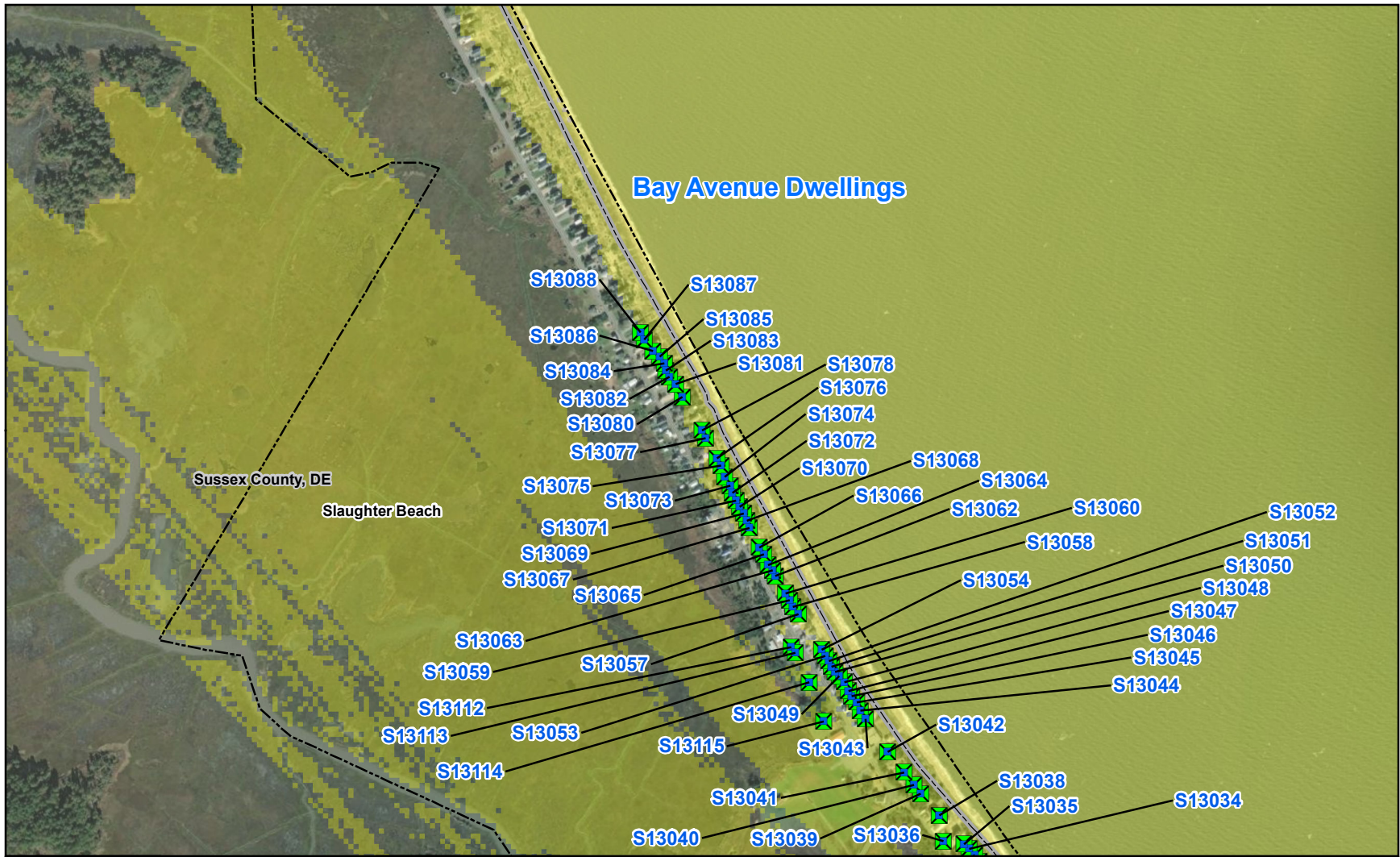
	<p>Scale 1:12,000</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: green;">■</span> Maritime Setting</li> <li><span style="color: green;">■</span> Maritime Significance</li> <li><span style="border: 1px solid red; display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px;"></span> Built Resource (NJ)</li> <li>Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed</li> <li><span style="background-color: yellow; display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px;"></span> Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)</li> </ul>	<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>
				<b>Maritime Setting</b>
<small>SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC, ESRI, GARMIN, HERE, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, INCREMENT P CORP.</small>			<small>R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN &amp; ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701</small>	
			<small>DATE: 2/1/2024      PREPARED BY: KRW</small>	



- Built Resource Point (DE)
- ✕ Maritime Setting
- ✕ No Maritime Significance
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
<b>Maritime Setting</b>	
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701	
DATE: 2/1/2024	PREPARED BY: KRW

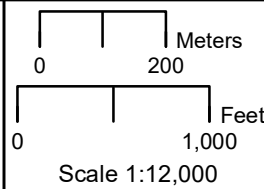
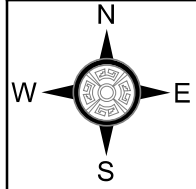
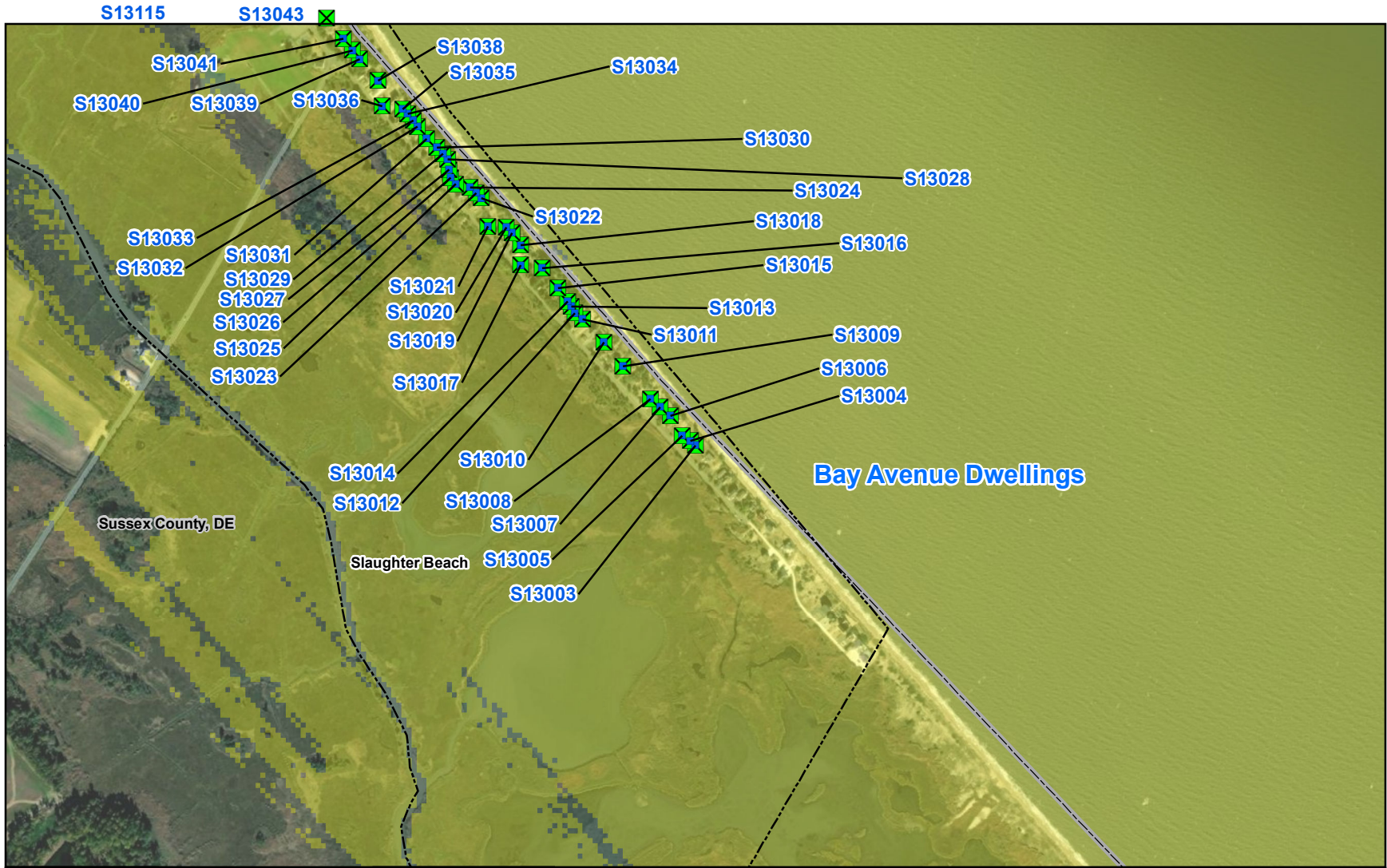
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- Built Resource Point (DE)
- ⊠ Maritime Setting
- ⊠ No Maritime Significance
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Yellow shaded area: Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
<b>Maritime Setting</b>	
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701	
DATE: 2/1/2024	PREPARED BY: KRW

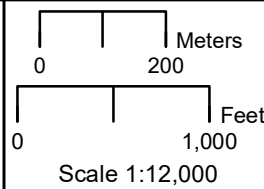
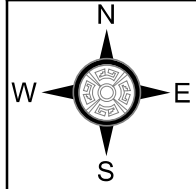
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NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC, ESRI, GARMIN, HERE, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, INCREMENT P CORP.



- Built Resource Point (DE)
- ✕ Maritime Setting
- ✕ No Maritime Significance
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
<b>Maritime Setting</b>	
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701	
DATE: 2/1/2024	PREPARED BY: KRW

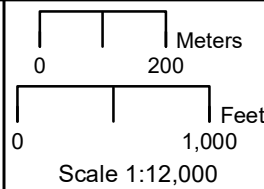
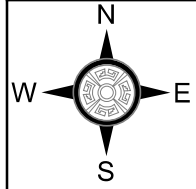
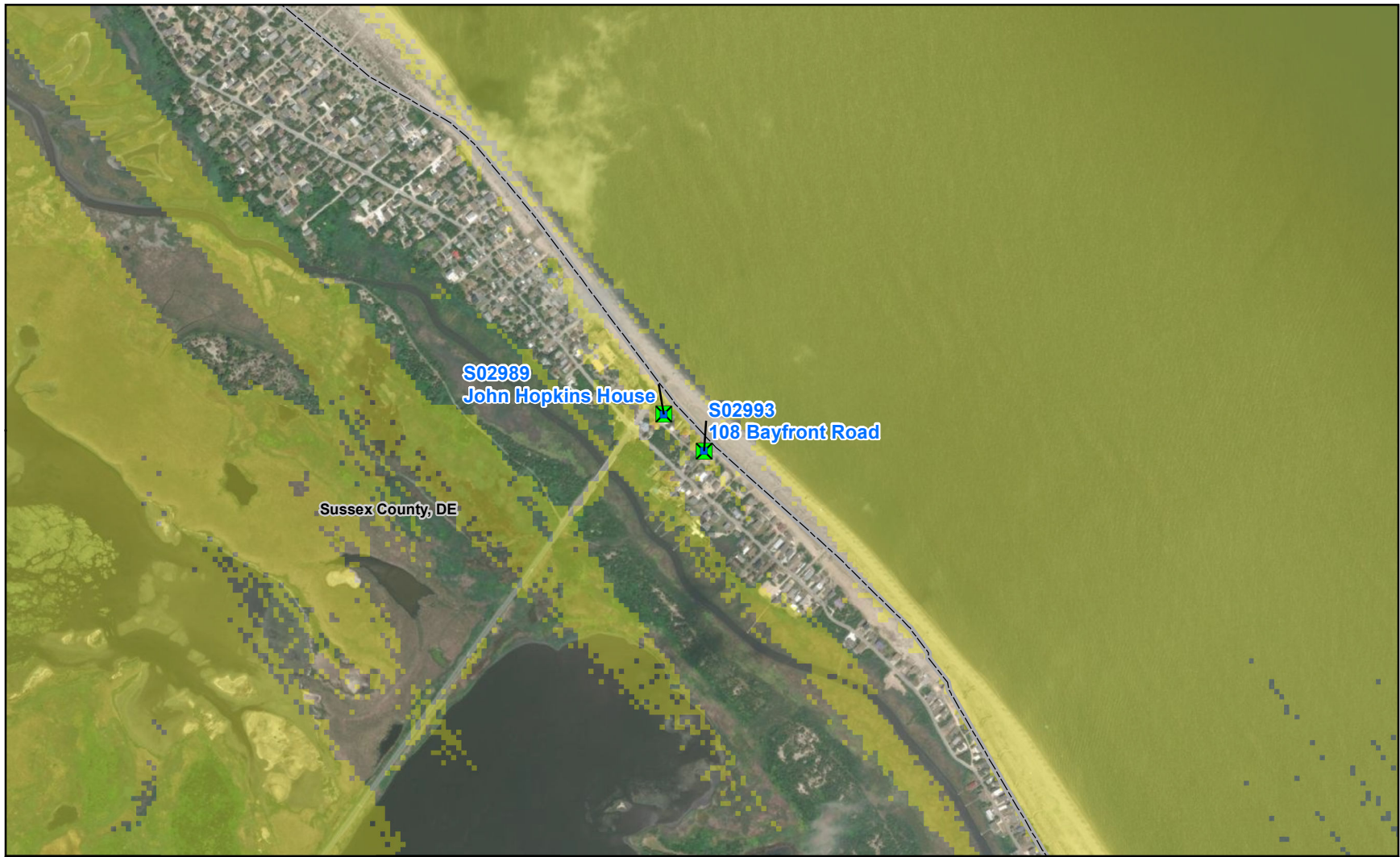
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC, ESRI, GARMIN, HERE, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, INCREMENT P CORP.



- Built Resource Point (DE)
- ✕ Maritime Setting
- ✕ No Maritime Significance
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
<b>Maritime Setting</b>	
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701	
DATE: 2/1/2024	PREPARED BY: KRW

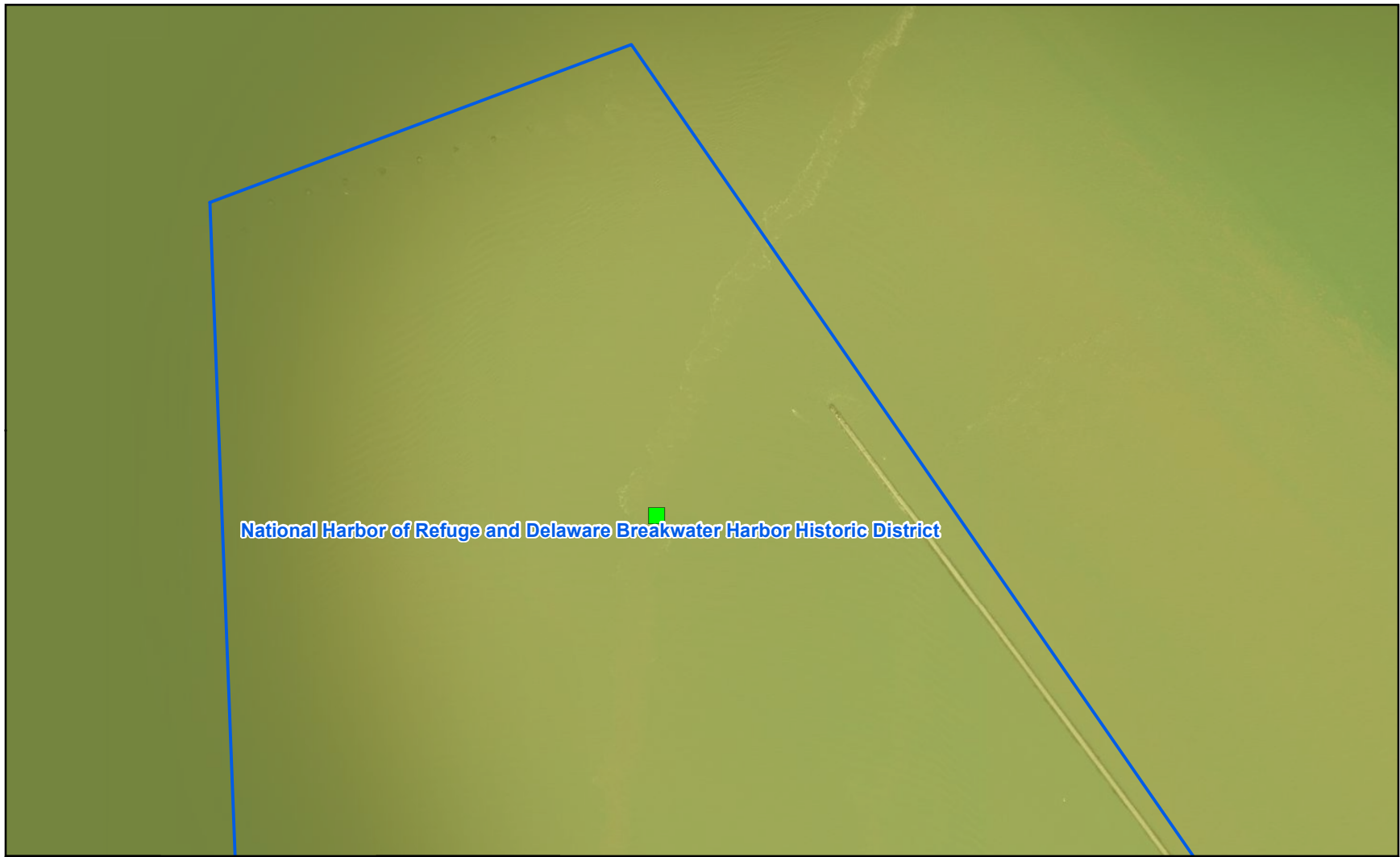
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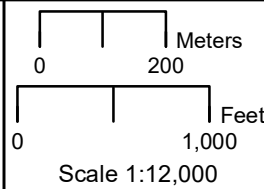
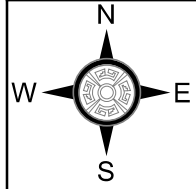
- Built Resource Point (DE)
- ✕ Maritime Setting
- ✕ No Maritime Significance
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
<b>Maritime Setting</b>	
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701	
DATE: 2/1/2024	PREPARED BY: KRW

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National Harbor of Refuge and Delaware Breakwater Harbor Historic District

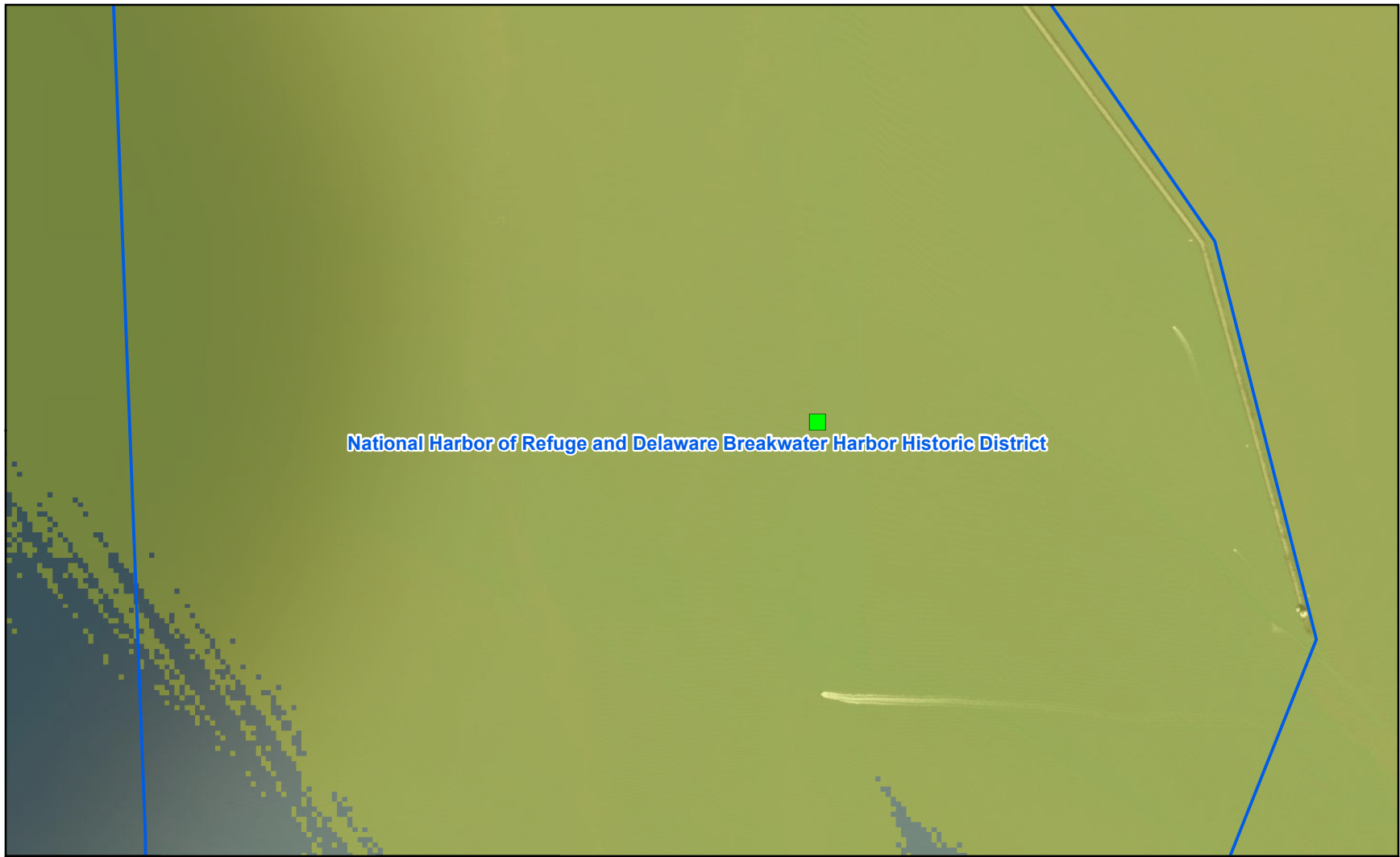


- Maritime Setting
- Maritime Significance
- Historic District (DE)
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

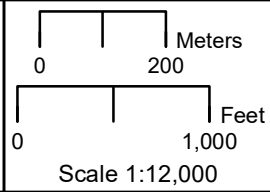
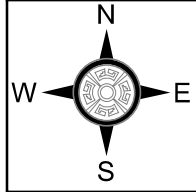
<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
<b>Maritime Setting</b>	
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701	
DATE: 2/1/2024	PREPARED BY: KRW

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National Harbor of Refuge and Delaware Breakwater Harbor Historic District



- Maritime Setting
- Maritime Significance
- Historic District (DE)
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
<b>Maritime Setting</b>	
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701	
DATE: 2/1/2024	PREPARED BY: KRW

SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY  
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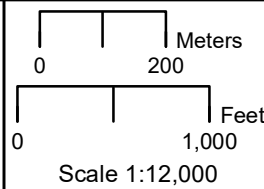
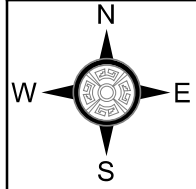
National Harbor of Refuge and Delaware Breakwater Harbor Historic District

S00186

National Harbor of Refuge and Delaware Breakwater Historic District

Sussex County, DE

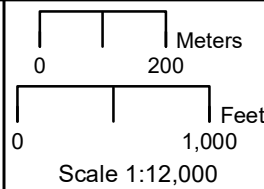
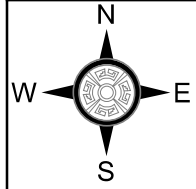
Fort Mile Historic District



- Built Resource Point (DE)
- Maritime Setting
- Maritime Significance
- Historic District (DE)
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
<b>Maritime Setting</b>	
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701	
DATE: 2/1/2024	PREPARED BY: KRW

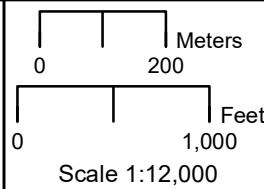
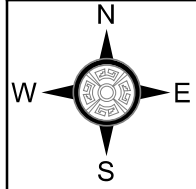
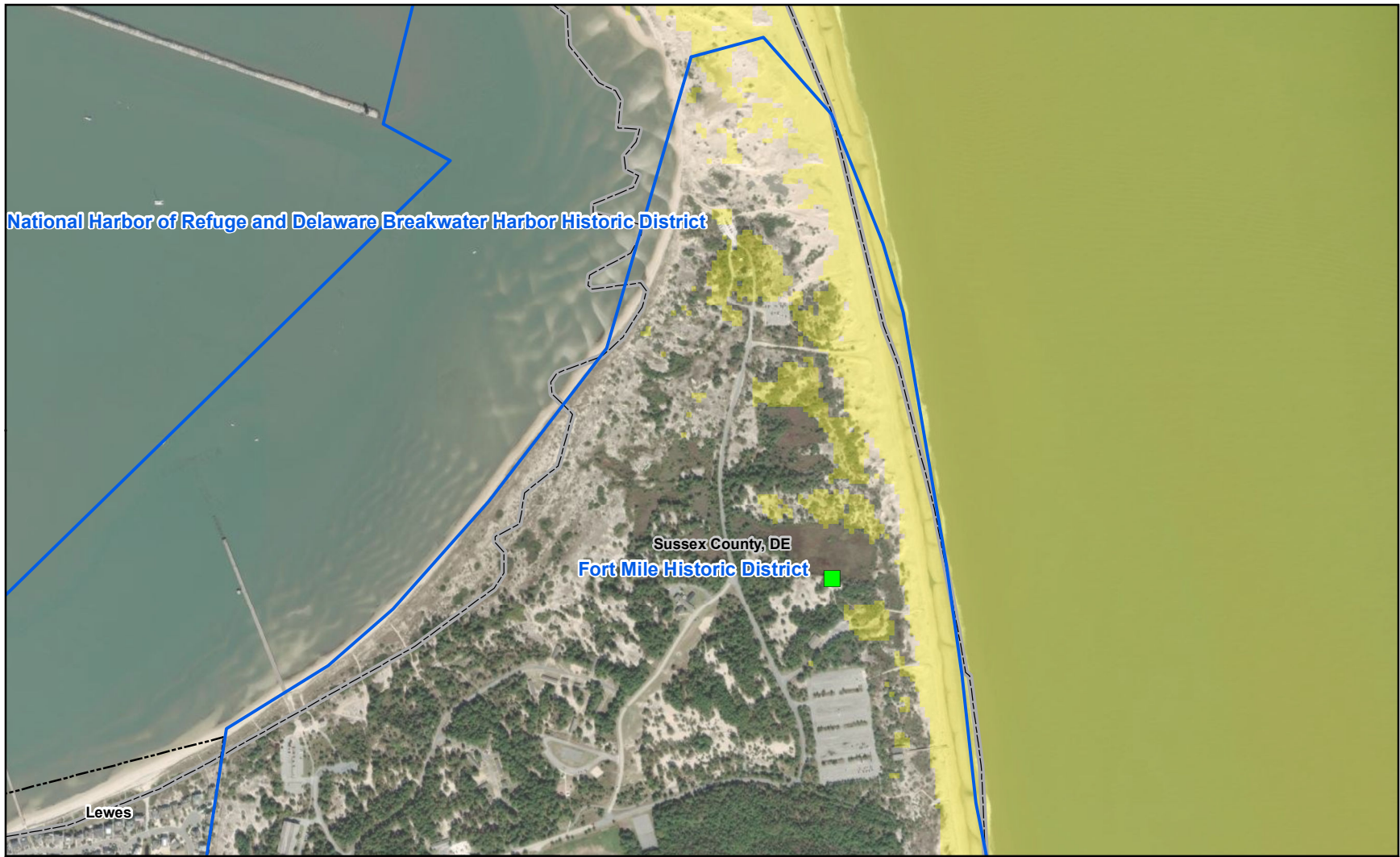
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- Maritime Setting
- Maritime Significance
- Historic District (DE)

<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
<b>Maritime Setting</b>	
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701	
DATE: 2/1/2024	PREPARED BY: KRW

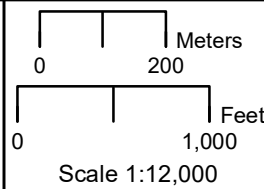
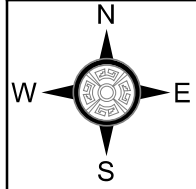
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- Maritime Setting
- Maritime Significance
- Historic District (DE)
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
<b>Maritime Setting</b>	
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701	
DATE: 2/1/2024	PREPARED BY: KRW

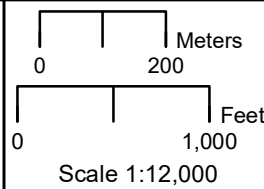
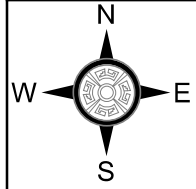
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- Built Resource Point (DE)
- Maritime Setting
- Maritime Significance
- Historic District (DE)
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
<b>Maritime Setting</b>	
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701	
DATE: 2/1/2024	PREPARED BY: KRW

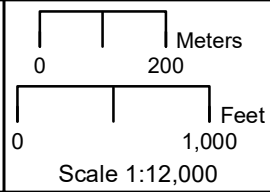
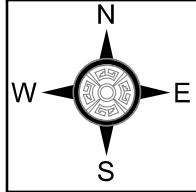
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- Maritime Setting
- Maritime Significance
- Historic District (DE)
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
<b>Maritime Setting</b>	
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701	
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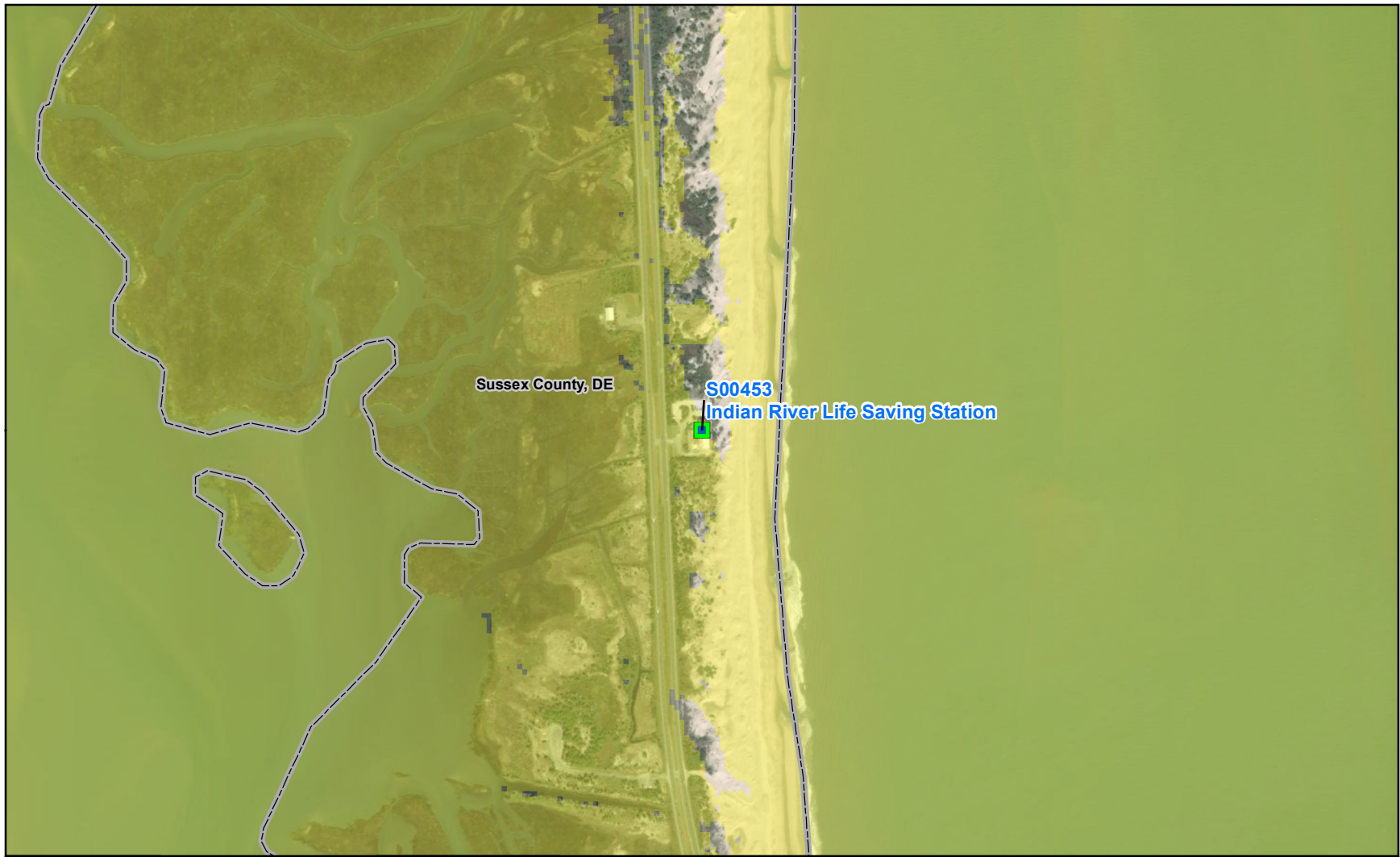
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- Built Resource Point (DE)
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Maritime Setting
- No Maritime Significance
- Maritime Setting
- Maritime Significance
- Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

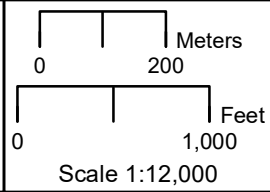
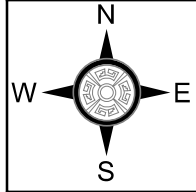
<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
<b>Maritime Setting</b>	
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701	
DATE: 2/1/2024	PREPARED BY: KRW

SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC, ESRI, GARMIN, HERE, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, INCREMENT P CORP.



Sussex County, DE

S00453  
Indian River Life Saving Station



- Built Resource Point (DE)
- Maritime Setting
- Maritime Significance
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

Maryland Offshore  
Wind Project

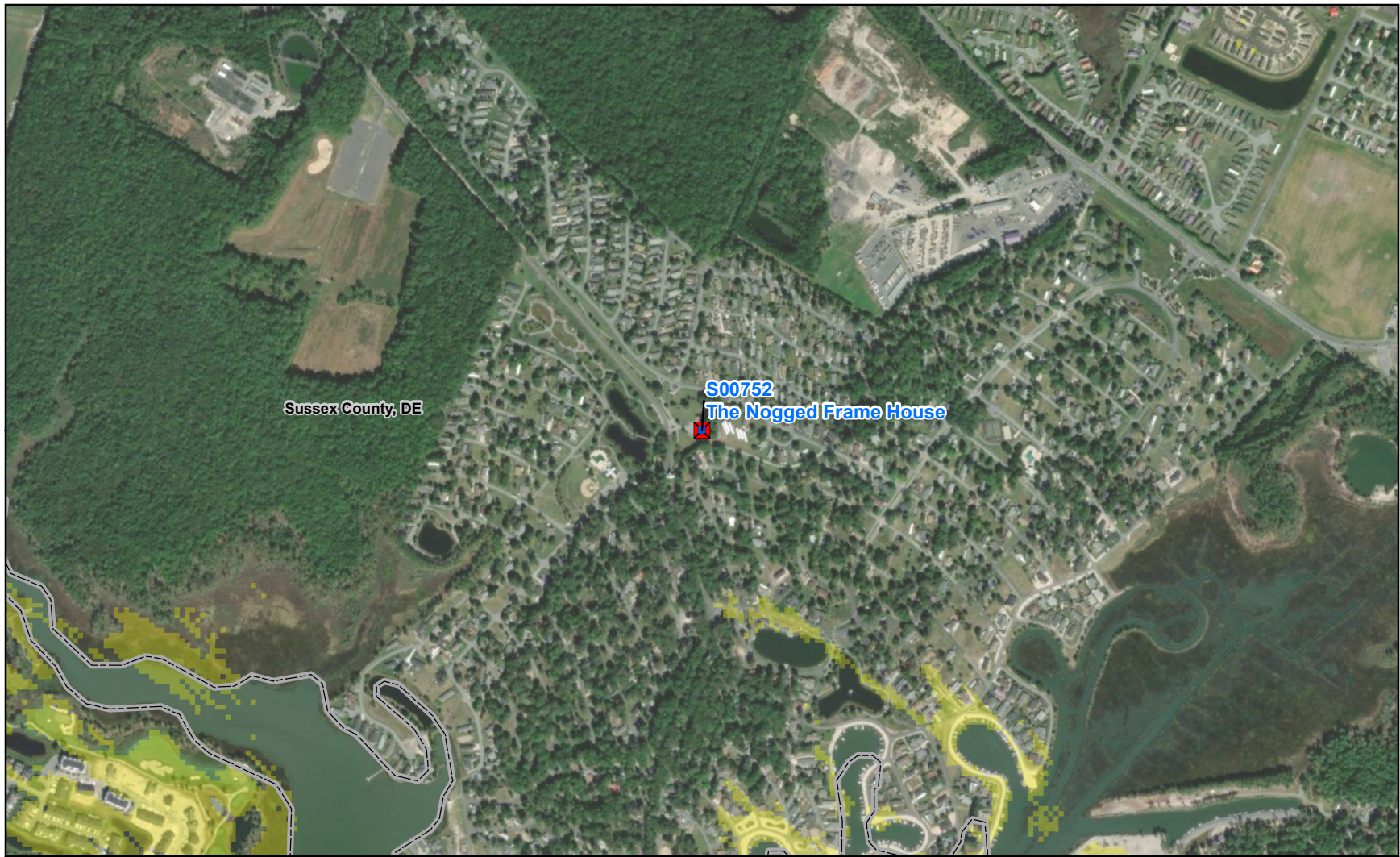
Maritime Setting

R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC.,  
241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100  
FREDERICK, MD 21701

DATE: 2/1/2024      PREPARED BY: KRW

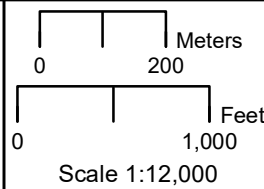
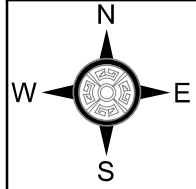
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Sussex County, DE

S00752  
The Nogged Frame House



- Built Resource Point (DE)
- ✘ No Maritime Setting  
No Maritime Significance
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

Maryland Offshore  
Wind Project

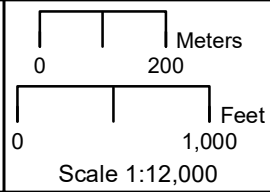
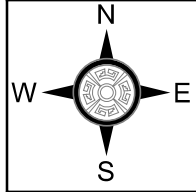
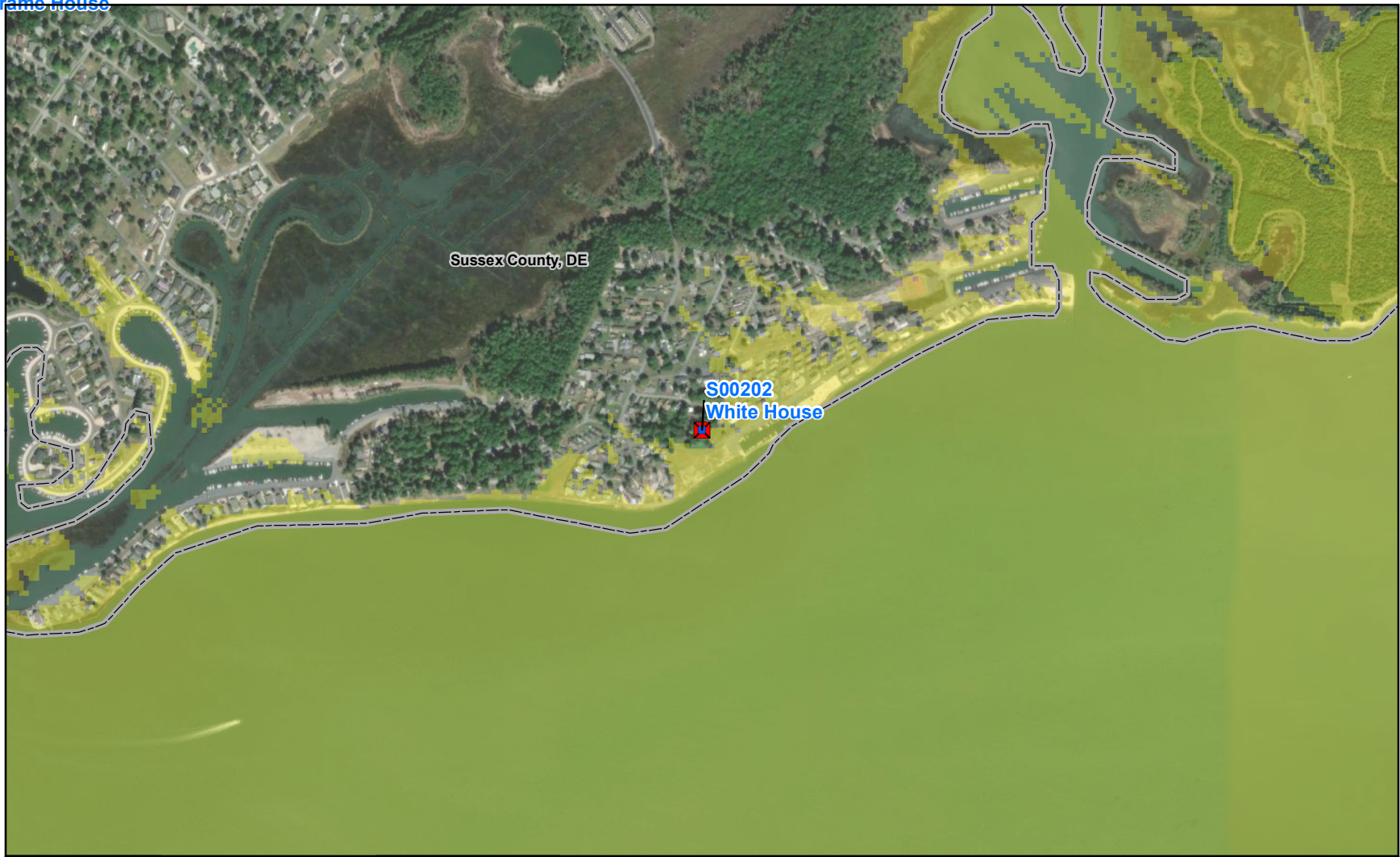
Maritime Setting

R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC.,  
241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100  
FREDERICK, MD 21701

DATE: 2/1/2024 PREPARED BY: KRW

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White House



- Built Resource Point (DE)
- ✘ No Maritime Setting  
No Maritime Significance
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

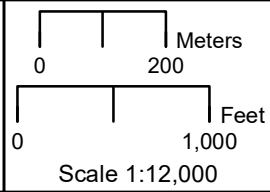
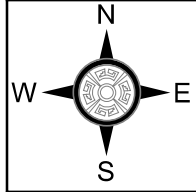
Maryland Offshore  
Wind Project

Maritime Setting

R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC.,  
241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100  
FREDERICK, MD 21701

DATE: 2/1/2024      PREPARED BY: KRW

SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY  
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- Built Resource Point (DE)
- ✘ No Maritime Setting
- ✘ No Maritime Significance
- ✘ Maritime Setting
- ✘ No Maritime Significance
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

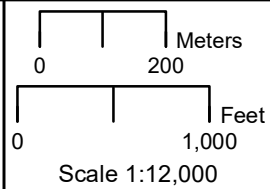
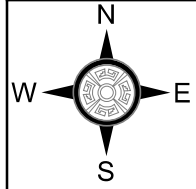
<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
<b>Maritime Setting</b>	
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701	
DATE: 2/1/2024	PREPARED BY: KRW

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Sussex County, DE

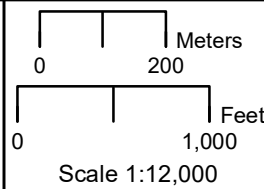
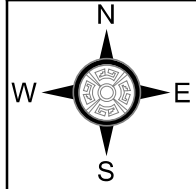
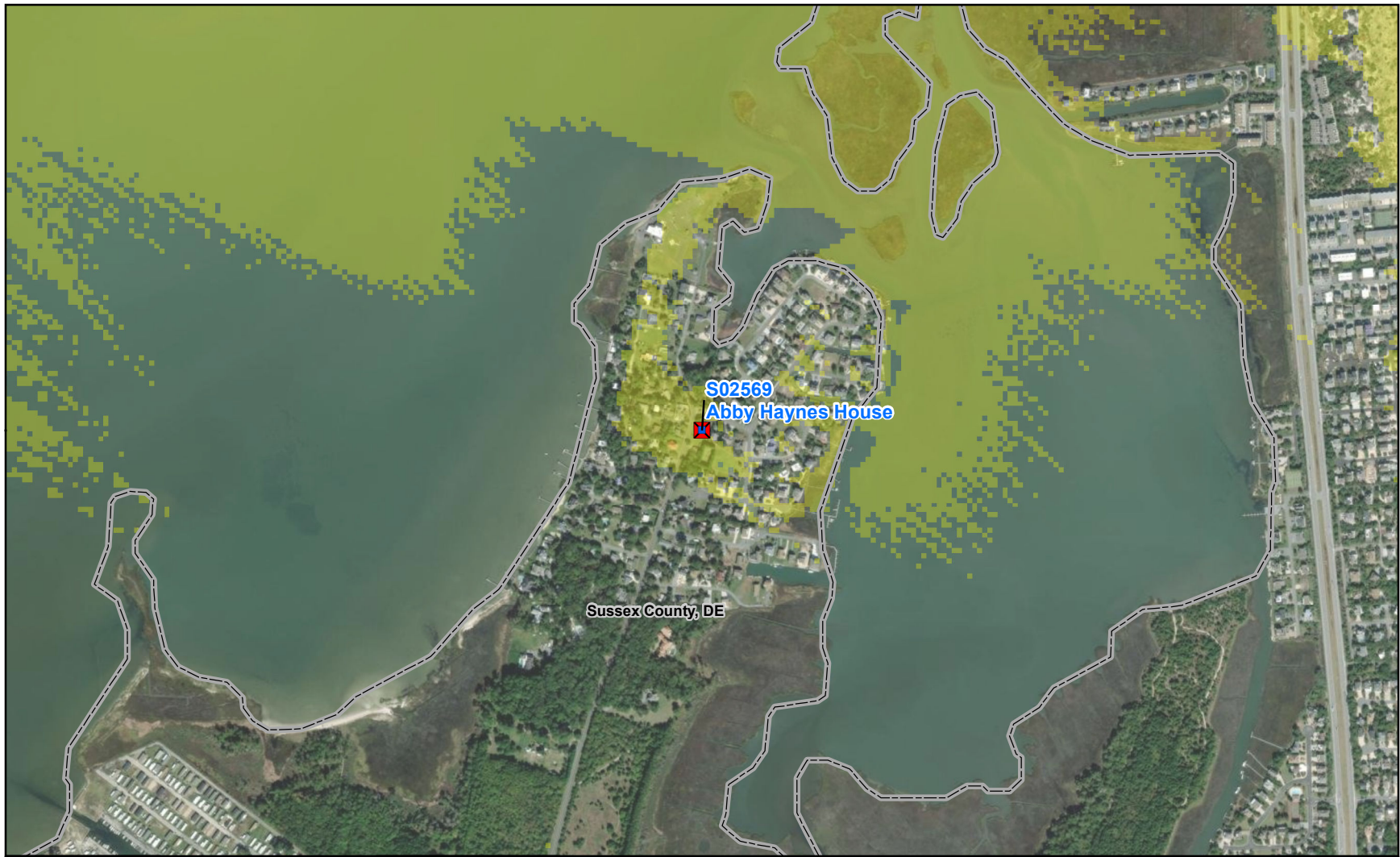
S02976  
28379 Road 312A



- Built Resource Point (DE)
- ✘ No Maritime Setting  
No Maritime Significance
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
<b>Maritime Setting</b>	
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701	
DATE: 2/1/2024	PREPARED BY: KRW

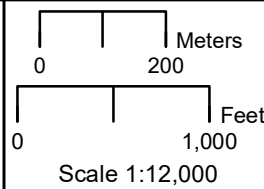
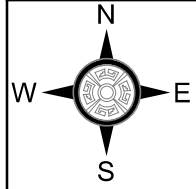
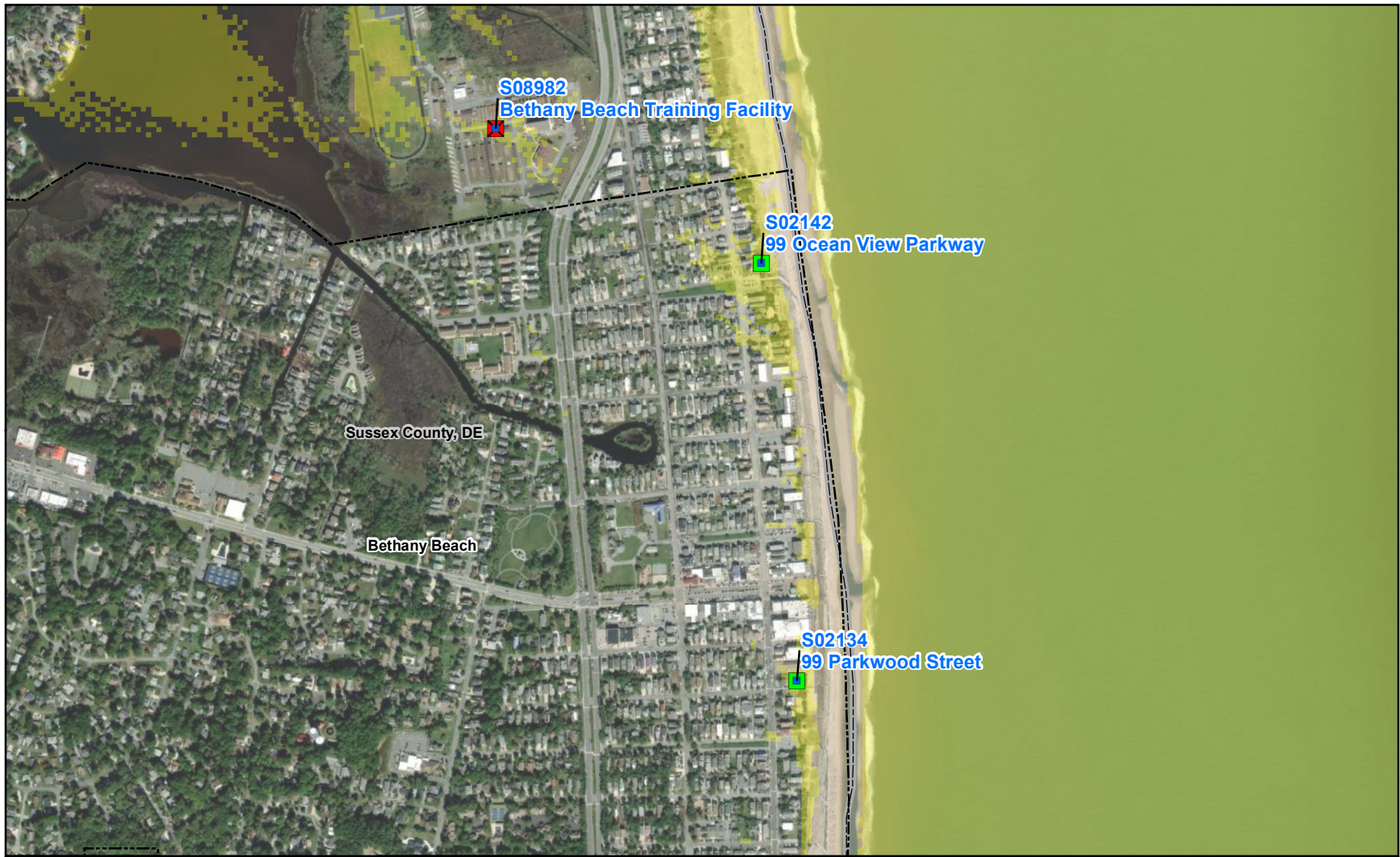
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- Built Resource Point (DE)
- ✘ No Maritime Setting  
No Maritime Significance
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
<b>Maritime Setting</b>	
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701	
DATE: 2/1/2024	PREPARED BY: KRW

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- Built Resource Point (DE)
- ✗ No Maritime Setting
- Maritime Setting
- Maritime Setting
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

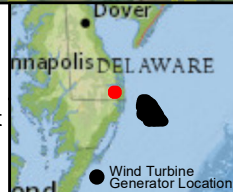
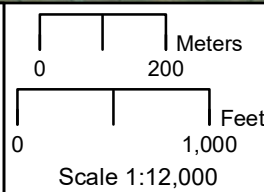
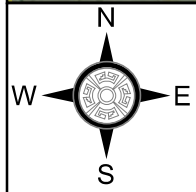
<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
<b>Maritime Setting</b>	
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701	
DATE: 2/1/2024	PREPARED BY: KRW

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Sussex County, DE

S02386  
33604 Jones Road



- Built Resource Point (DE)
- ✘ No Maritime Setting  
No Maritime Significance
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

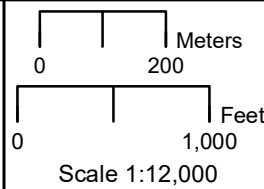
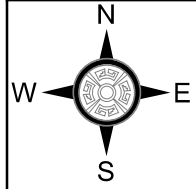
Maryland Offshore Wind Project

Maritime Setting

R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC.,  
241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100  
FREDERICK, MD 21701

DATE: 2/1/2024 PREPARED BY: KRW

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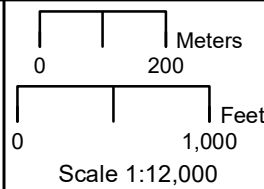
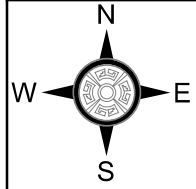
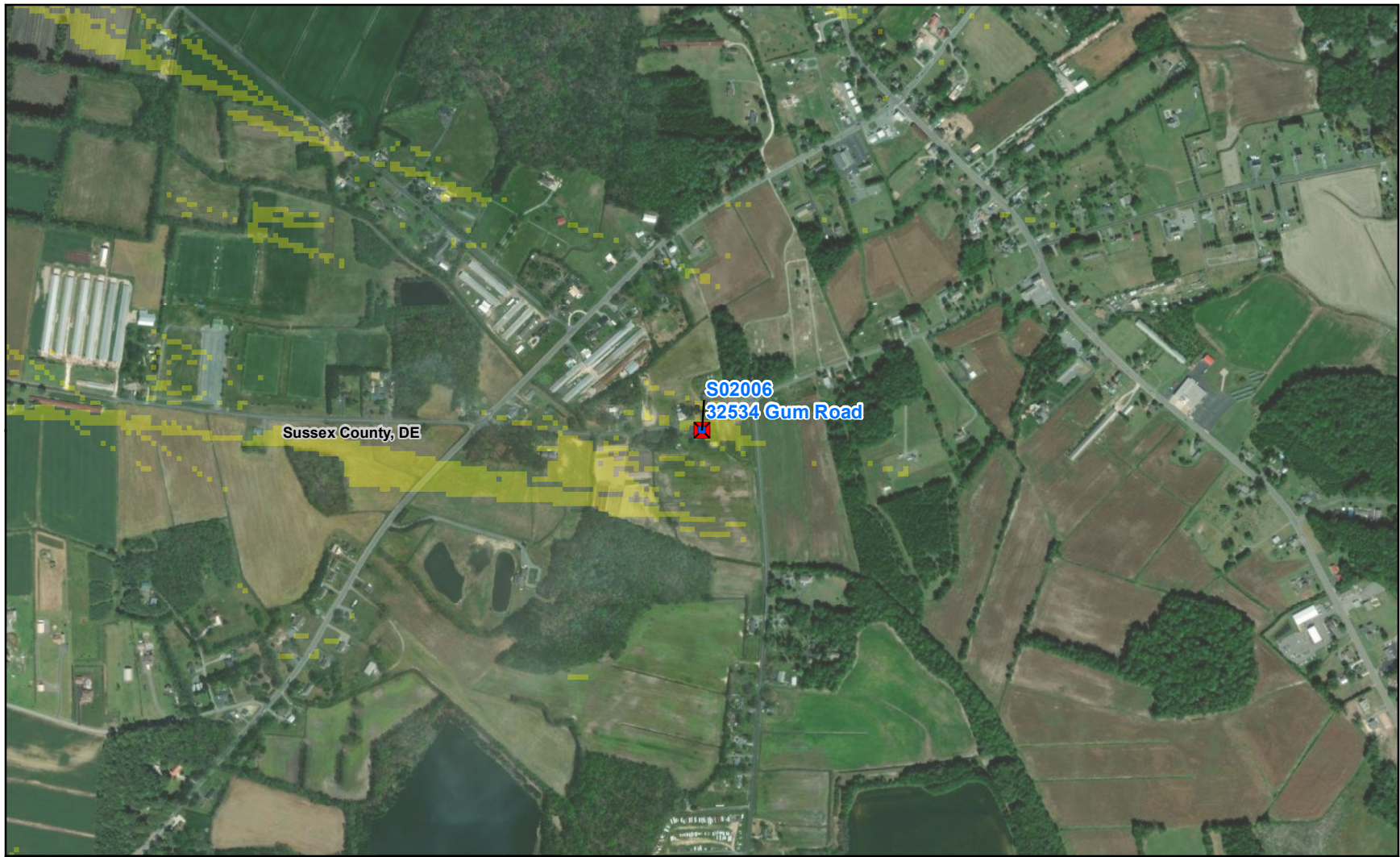


- Built Resource Point (DE)
- ✘ No Maritime Setting  
No Maritime Significance
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
<b>Maritime Setting</b>	
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701	
DATE: 2/1/2024	PREPARED BY: KRW

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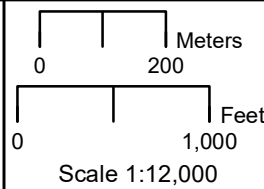
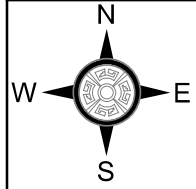
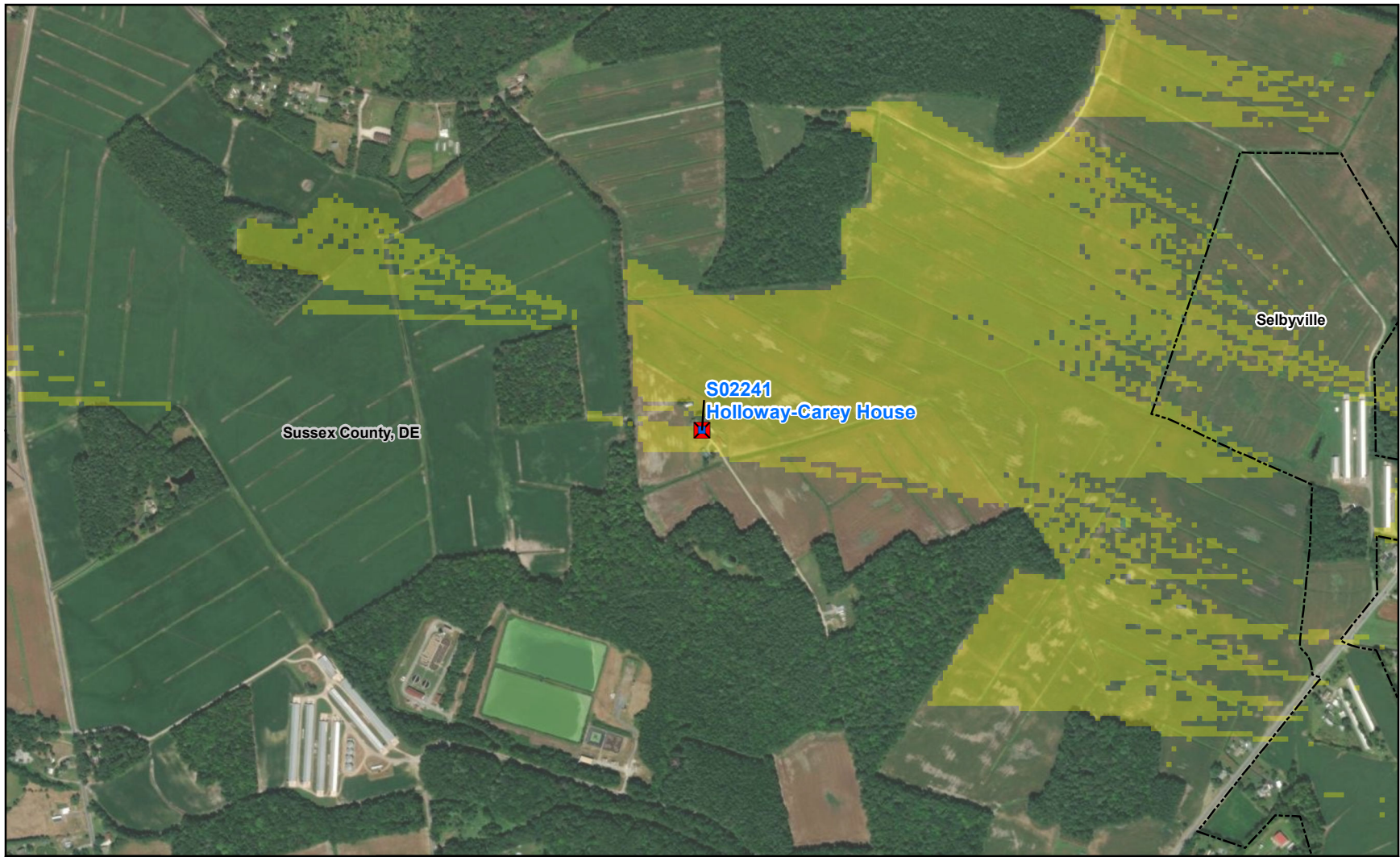




- Built Resource Point (DE)
- ✘ No Maritime Setting
- ✘ No Maritime Significance
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
<b>Maritime Setting</b>	
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701	
DATE: 2/1/2024	PREPARED BY: KRW

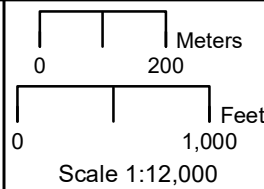
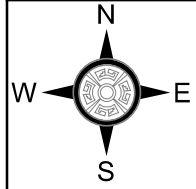
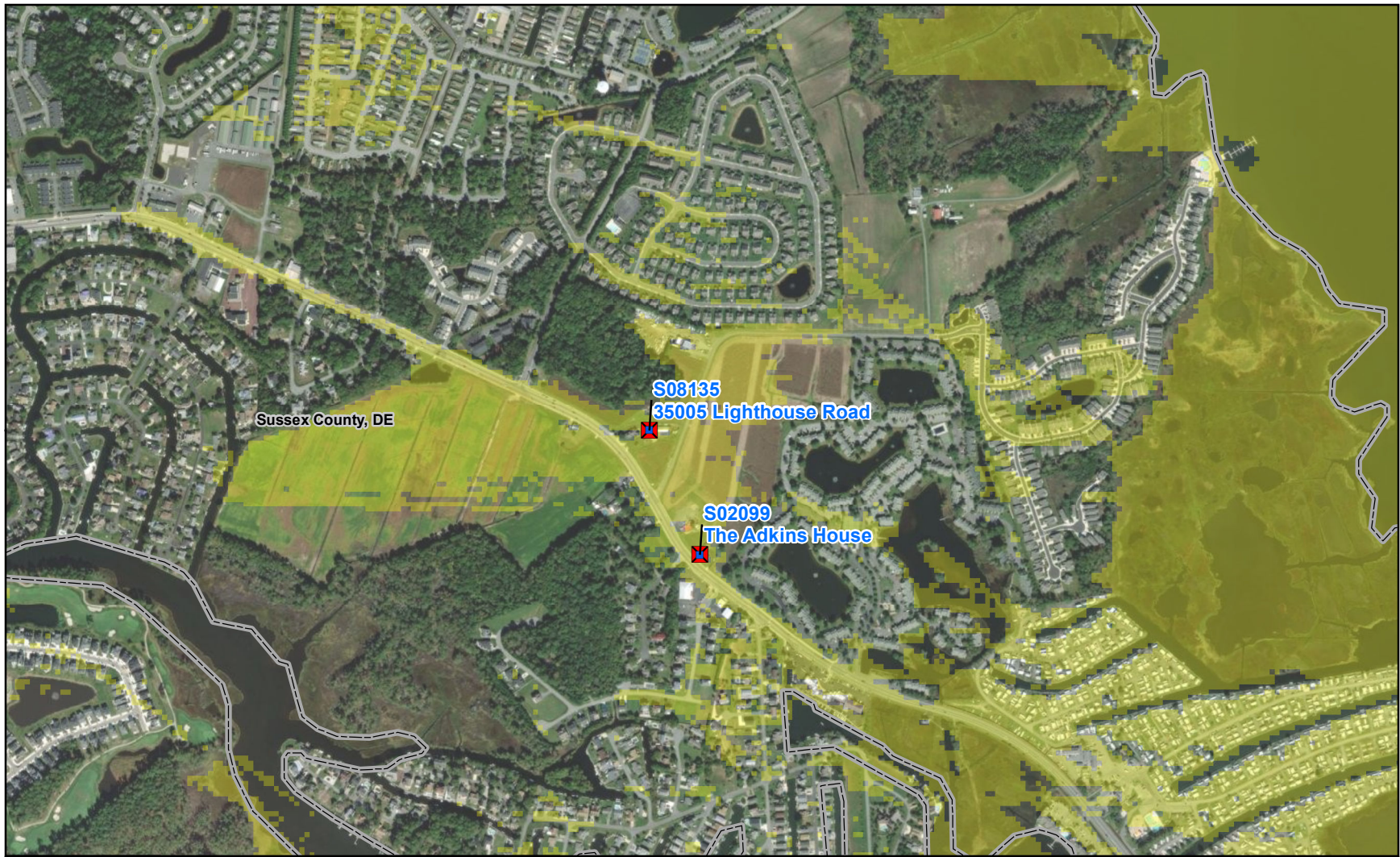
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- Built Resource Point (DE)
- ✘ No Maritime Setting  
No Maritime Significance
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
<b>Maritime Setting</b>	
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701	
DATE: 2/1/2024	PREPARED BY: KRW

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- Built Resource Point (DE)
- ✘ No Maritime Setting  
No Maritime Significance
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Yellow Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
<b>Maritime Setting</b>	
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701	
DATE: 2/1/2024	PREPARED BY: KRW

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Scale 1:12,000  
 Wind Turbine Generator Location

- Built Resource Point (DE)
- ⊠ No Maritime Setting  
No Maritime Significance
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

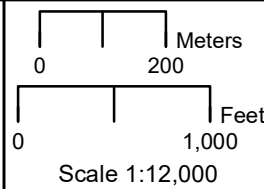
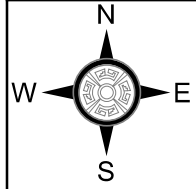
**Maryland Offshore Wind Project**

**Maritime Setting**

R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC.,  
 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100  
 FREDERICK, MD 21701

DATE: 2/1/2024      PREPARED BY: KRW

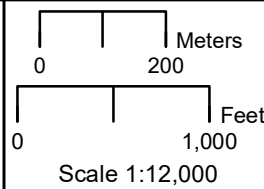
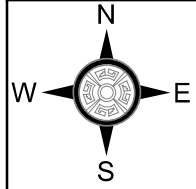
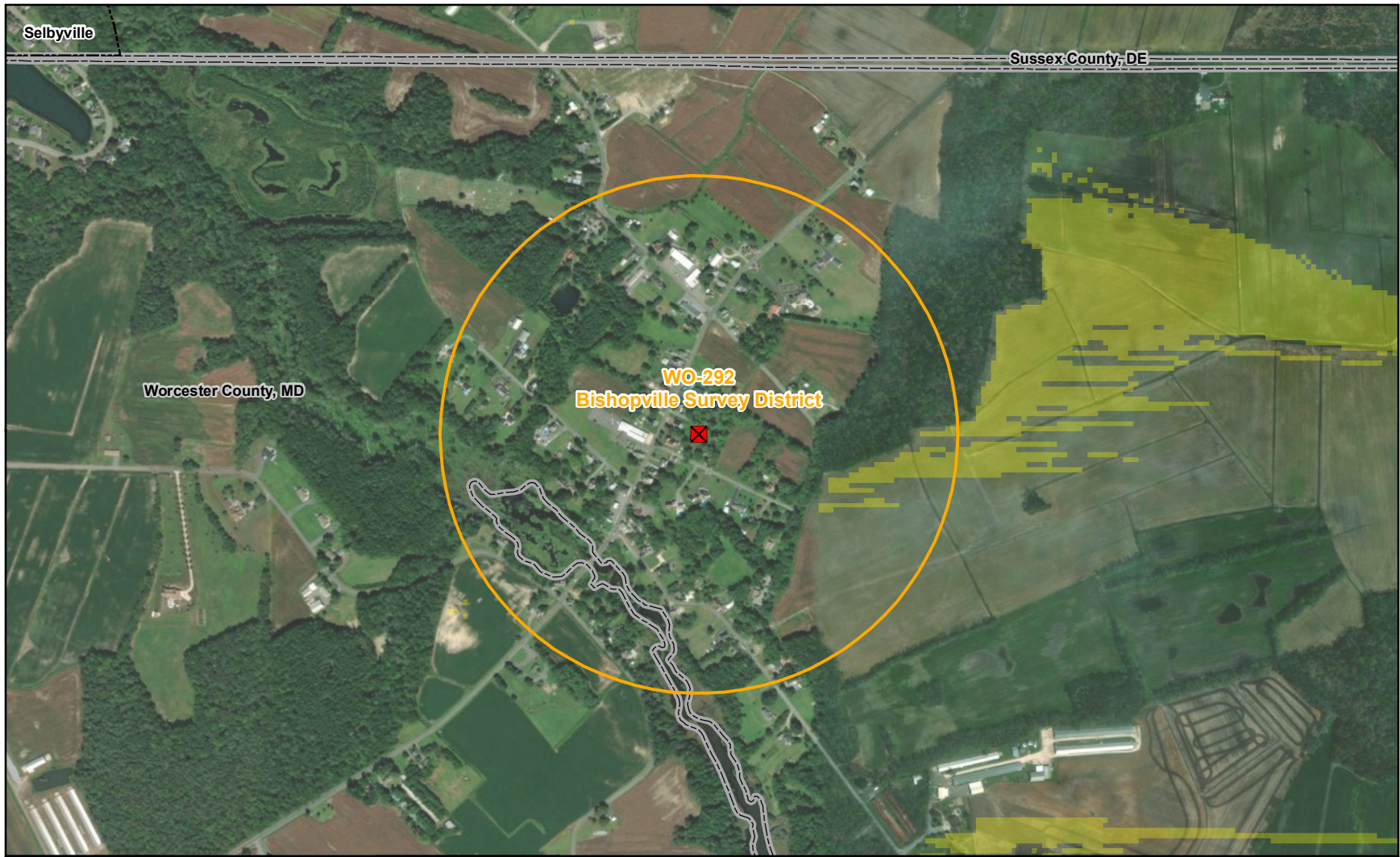
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- Built Resource Point (DE)
- ⊠ No Maritime Setting
- Maritime Setting
- Maritime Significance
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
<b>Maritime Setting</b>	
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701	
DATE: 5/29/2024	PREPARED BY: KRW

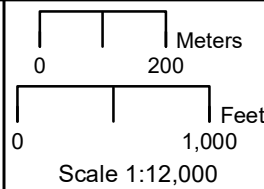
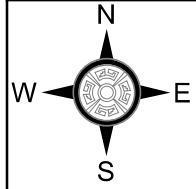
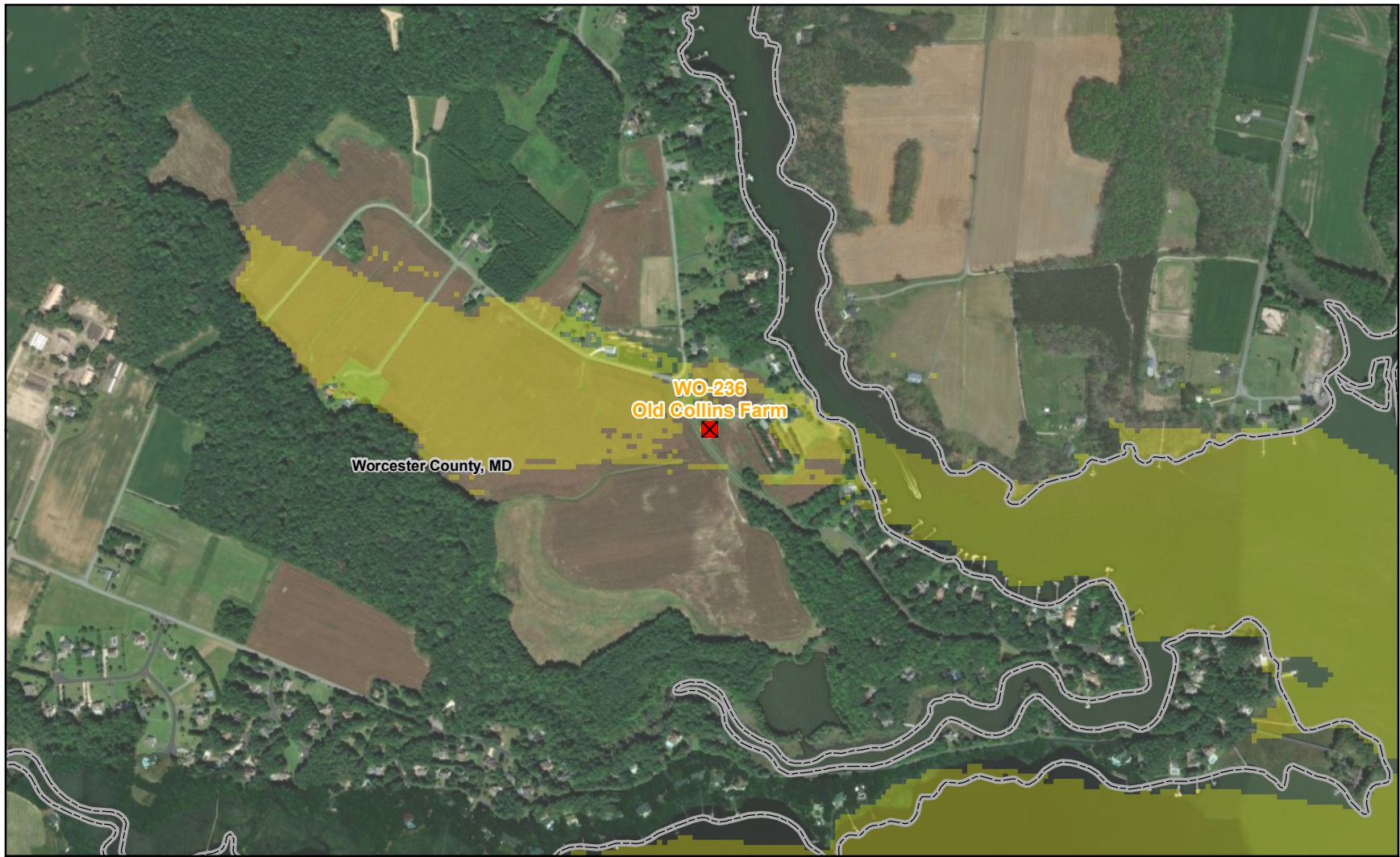
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC, ESRI, GARMIN, HERE, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, INCREMENT P CORP.



- ✘ No Maritime Setting
- ✘ No Maritime Significance
- Built Resource (MD)
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
<b>Maritime Setting</b>	
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701	
DATE: 2/1/2024	PREPARED BY: KRW

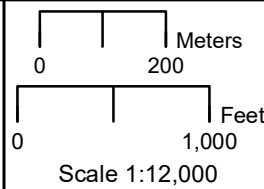
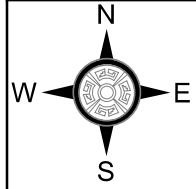
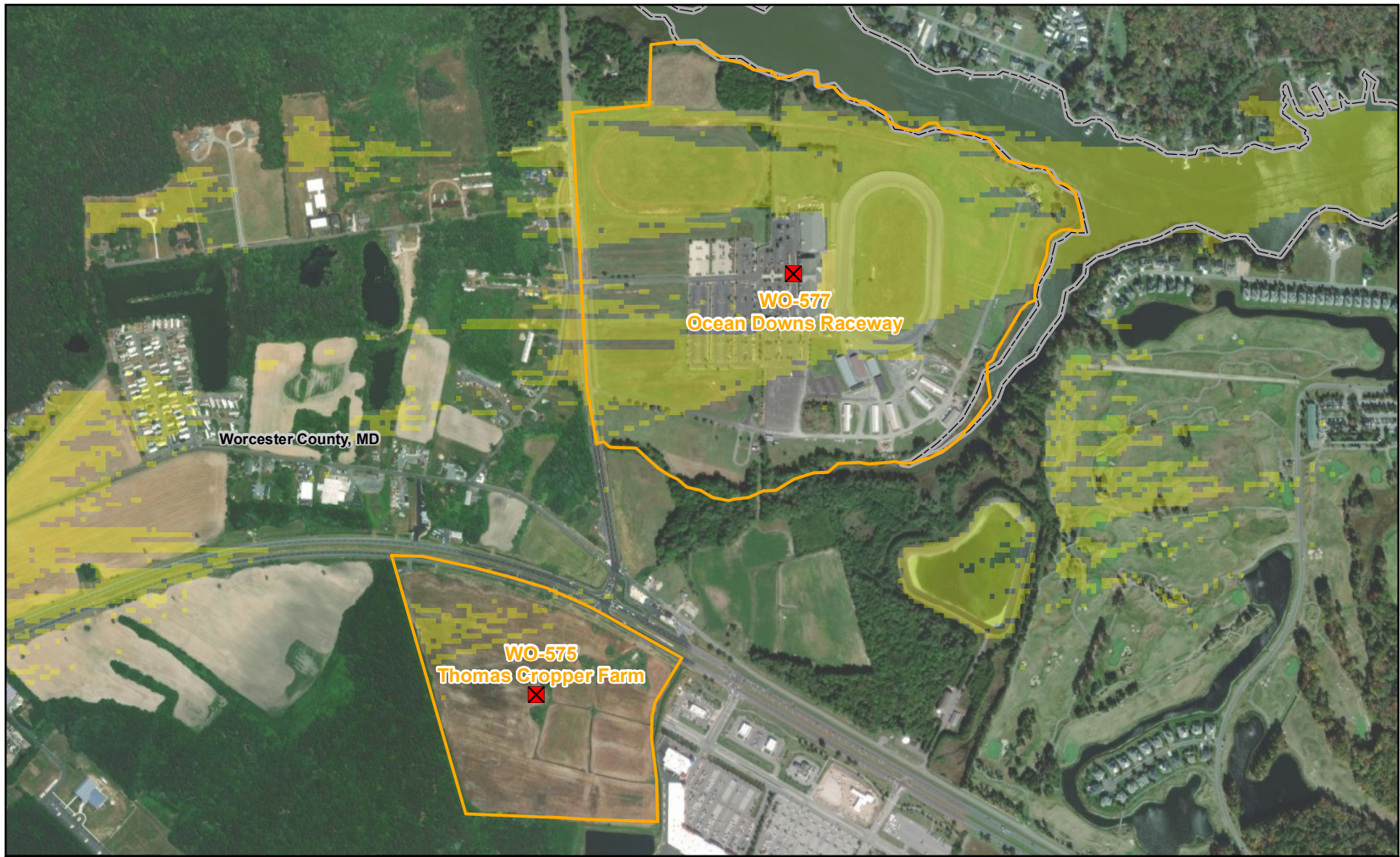
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- ✘ No Maritime Setting
- ✘ No Maritime Significance
- Built Resource (MD)
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
<b>Maritime Setting</b>	
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701	
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- X No Maritime Setting  
No Maritime Significance
- Built Resource (MD)
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
<b>Maritime Setting</b>	
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701	
DATE: 2/1/2024	PREPARED BY: KRW

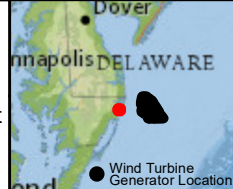
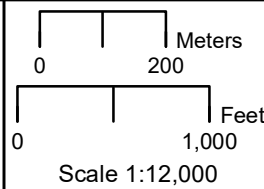
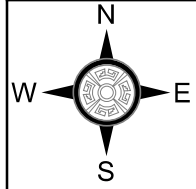
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Worchester County, MD

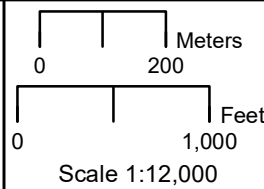
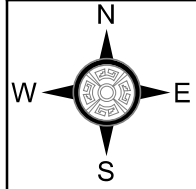
WO-482  
Bridge, SHA No. 2300604



- Maritime Setting
- No Maritime Significance
- Built Resource (MD)
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
<b>Maritime Setting</b>	
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701	
DATE: 2/1/2024	PREPARED BY: KRW

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	No Maritime Setting No Maritime Significance		Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)
	Maritime Setting Maritime Significance		
	Built Resource (MD)		

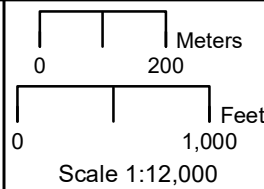
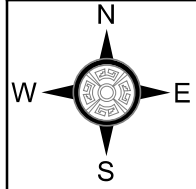
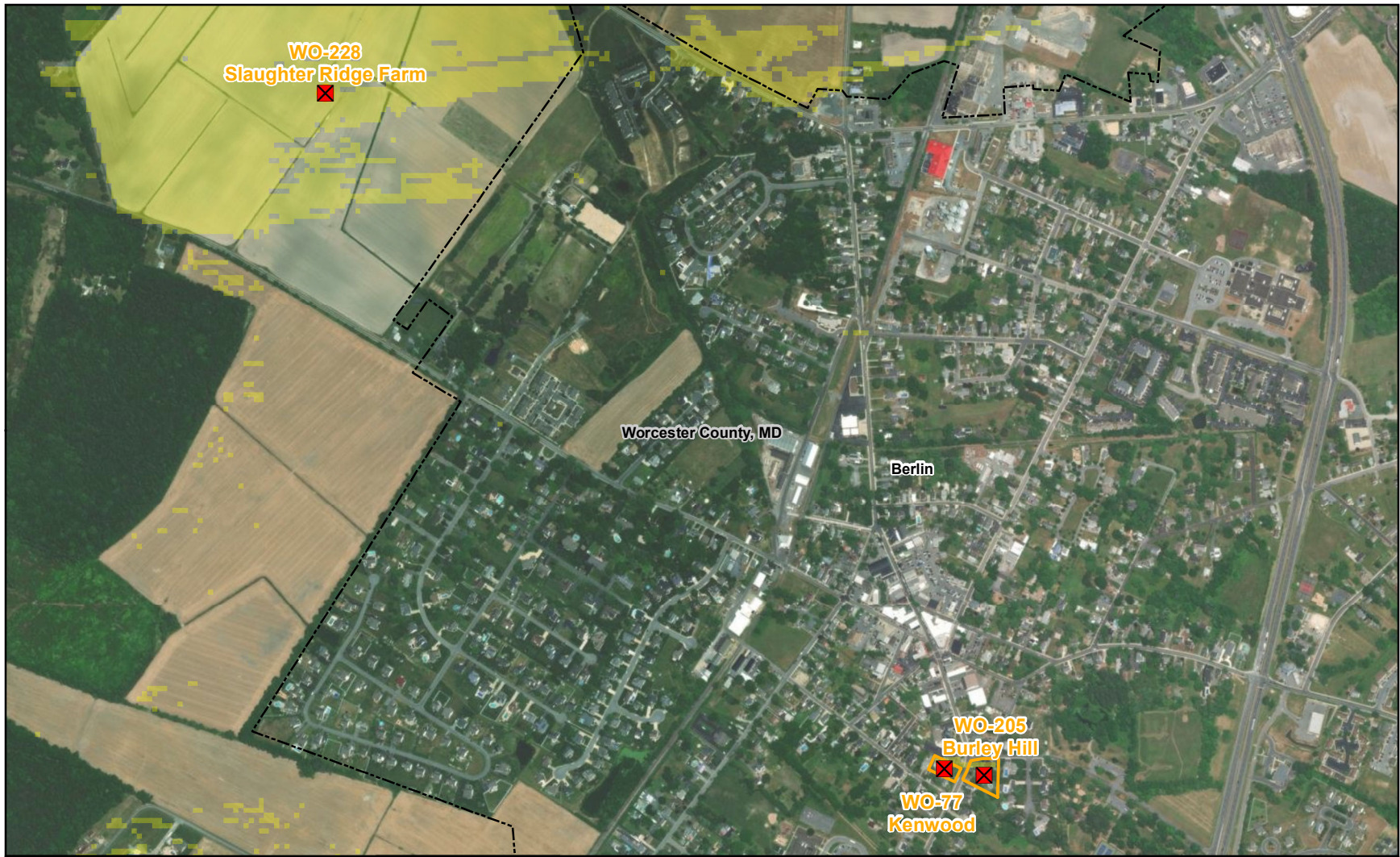
**Maryland Offshore Wind Project**

**Maritime Setting**

R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC.,  
241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100  
FREDERICK, MD 21701

DATE: 2/1/2024      PREPARED BY: KRW

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- ✘ No Maritime Setting
- ✘ No Maritime Significance
- Built Resource (MD)
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

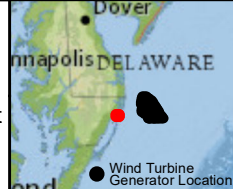
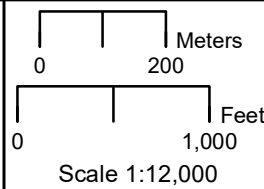
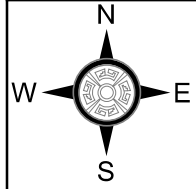
<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
<b>Maritime Setting</b>	
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701	
DATE: 2/1/2024	PREPARED BY: KRW

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Worcester County, MD

**WO-13  
Fassitt House**



- No Maritime Setting
- No Maritime Significance
- Built Resource (MD)
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

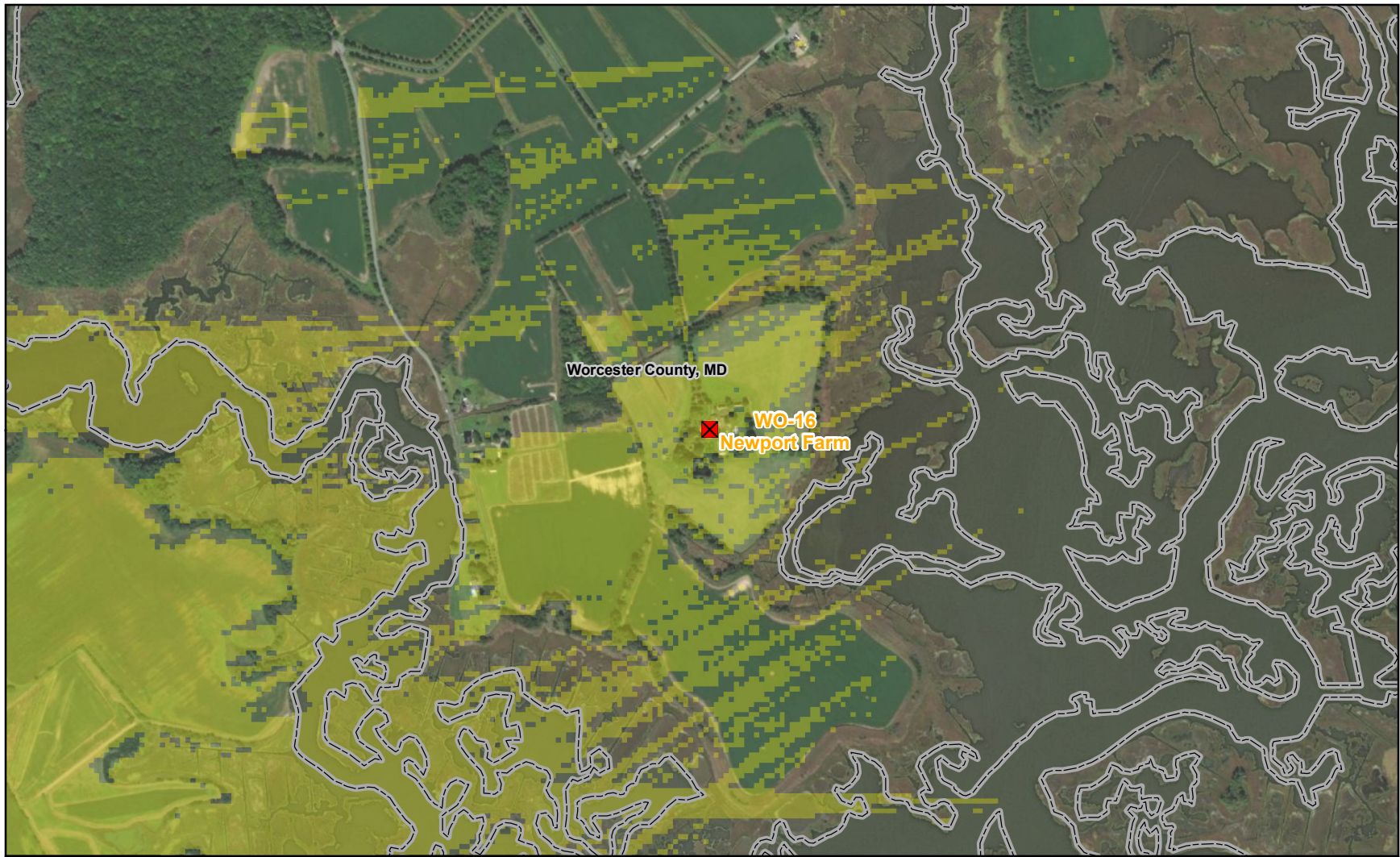
**Maryland Offshore  
Wind Project**

**Maritime Setting**

R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC.,  
241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100  
FREDERICK, MD 21701

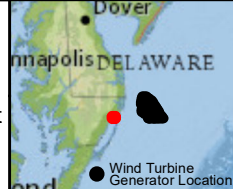
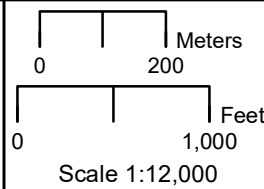
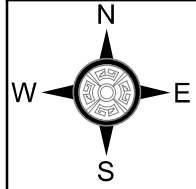
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Worcester County, MD

WO-16  
Newport Farm



- ✖ No Maritime Setting
- ✖ No Maritime Significance
- Built Resource (MD)
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

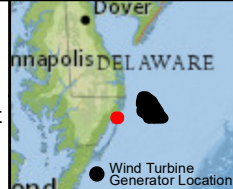
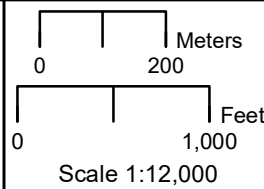
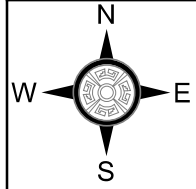
Maryland Offshore  
Wind Project

Maritime Setting

R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC.,  
241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100  
FREDERICK, MD 21701

DATE: 2/1/2024      PREPARED BY: KRW

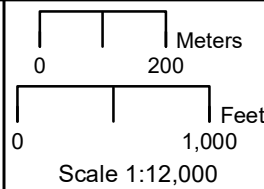
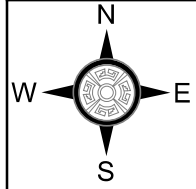
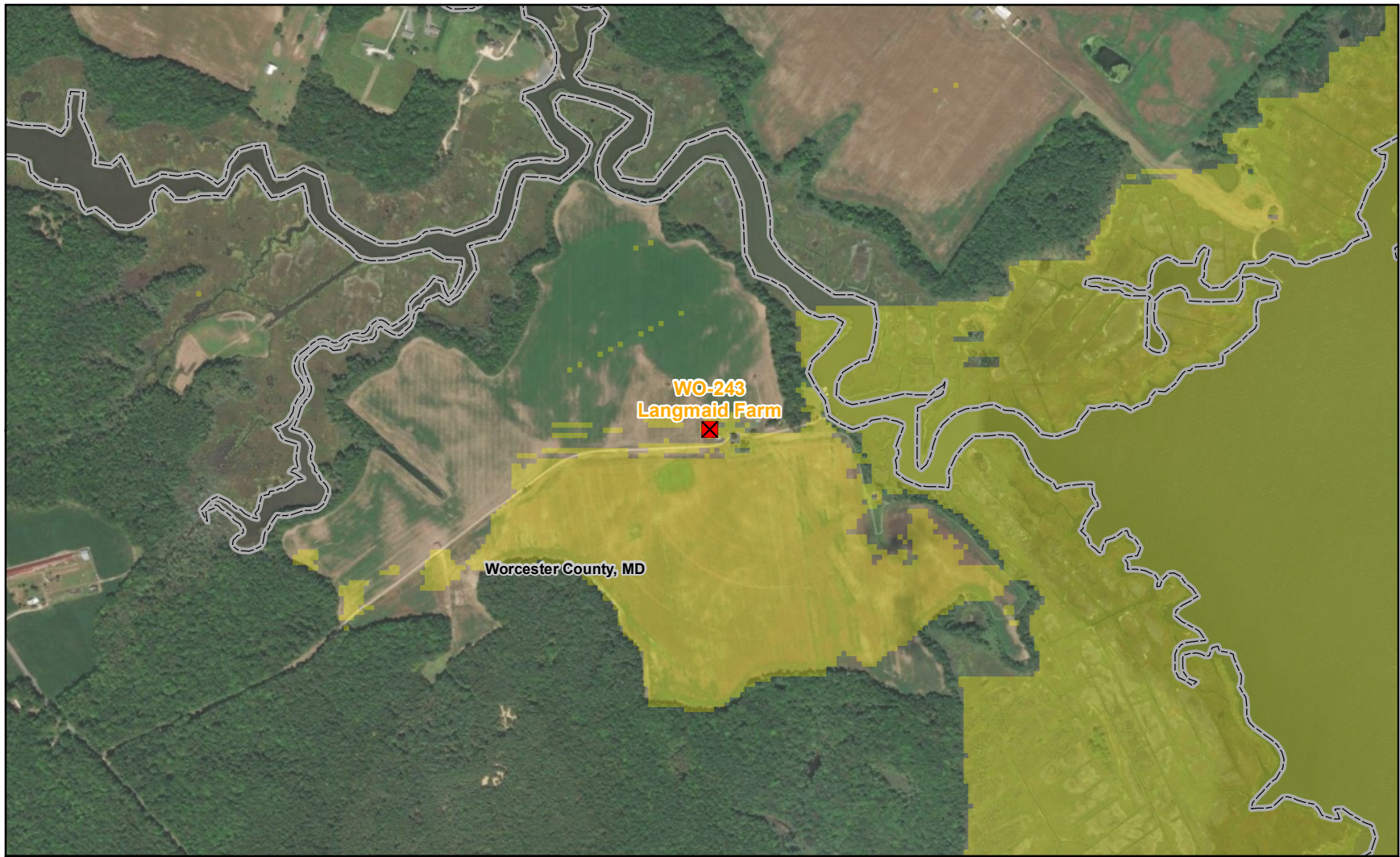
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- ✖ No Maritime Setting
- ✖ No Maritime Significance
- Built Resource (MD)
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
<b>Maritime Setting</b>	
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701	
DATE: 2/1/2024	PREPARED BY: KRW

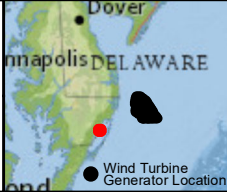
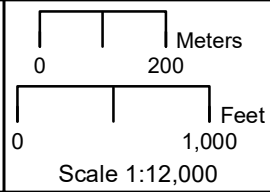
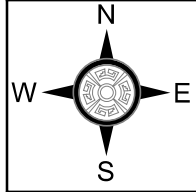
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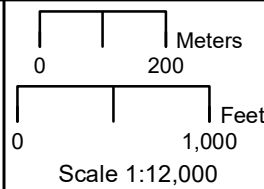
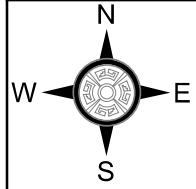


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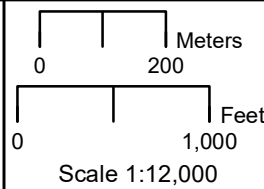
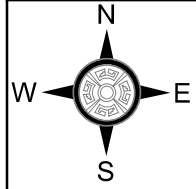




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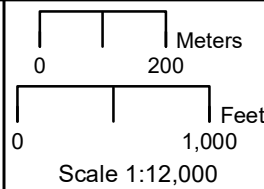
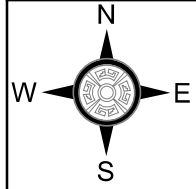
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- ✖ No Maritime Setting
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- Built Resource (VA)
- Blade Tip (938 ft) Viewshed
- Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
<b>Maritime Setting</b>	
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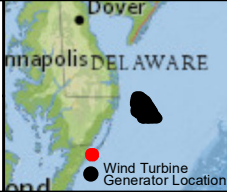
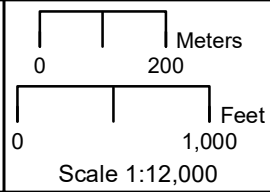
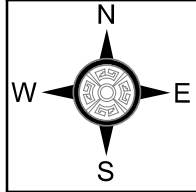
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<b>Maryland Offshore Wind Project</b>	
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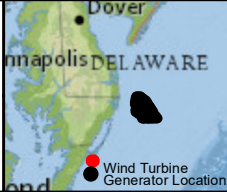
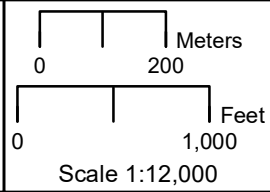
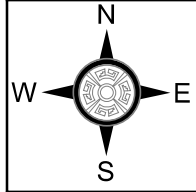
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**Attachment I3-10: Adversely Effects Historic Resources Visual Field Photographs**



Fort Miles Historic District (S06048), Maritime setting, Ocean view



U.S. Coast Guard Tower (WO-347), Maritime setting, Ocean view



U.S. Life-Saving Station Museum (WO-323), Ocean view, Maritime setting



**Attachment I3-11: Survey Plans for State-Level Survey**

**Final Survey Plan for the Maryland Offshore Wind Project**  
**Delaware Evaluation-Level Architectural Survey**  
**Offshore Project Components Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis (HRVEA)**  
**March 27, 2023**

US Wind, Inc. (US Wind) is pleased to submit this work plan for evaluation-level architectural survey within the proposed area of potential effect (PAPE) of the Maryland Offshore Wind Project (Project) located within the State of Delaware, as verbally directed by the Bureau of Ocean and Energy Management (BOEM) during a coordination meeting on February 13, 2023. This verbal direction, which was later confirmed by BOEM in writing, was the result of discussions on January 25, 2023, between BOEM, as the lead federal agency for the proposed undertaking subject to compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs (DHCA) in their role as the State Historic Preservation Officer. A draft survey plan was reviewed by the DHCA on March 24, 2023, and this final version addresses prior DHCA comments.

The objective of the supplemental architectural field investigation and analysis applying the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60 [a-d]) is to identify historic properties within the PAPE for the Maryland Offshore Wind Project in Delaware that may be affected by the offshore components of the Project. The following presents the standards, methodology, and reporting requirements, which will be used in this supplemental investigation.

US Wind retained the cultural resources management firm, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. (RCG&A), to undertake this evaluation-level survey effort as part of the Offshore Project Components HRVEA for the Project. All work will be completed by historians and architectural historians whose professional qualifications meet or exceed those established by the Secretary of the Interior in their respective fields (National Park Service [NPS] 1983). All work will comply with the standards and guidelines established in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation and the Standards* (NPS 1983), and the standards and guidelines adopted by the DHCA in their *Architectural Survey in Delaware* guidelines (Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs [DHCA] 2015).

**Project and Area of Investigation**

The Project is located approximately 13 miles (mi; 11.3 nautical miles [NM], 21 kilometers [km]) off the coast of Ocean City, Maryland, within a lease area of approximately 80,000 acres. Visible components within the lease area would comprise up to 121 wind turbine generators (WTG) and associated WTG

foundations, up to four offshore substations, and a meteorological tower. The maximum design scenario under consideration for the WTGs include a maximum tip height of 938 ft (286 m). BOEM established a 43-mile radius from the nearest turbine within the Project as the Study Area appropriate for the Visual Impact Analysis (VIA). BOEM procedurally adopts the VIA Study Area as the initial Study Area for the HRVEA.

The PAPE was defined based on BOEM direction through computer modeling. Data layers were added to the computer model of the Study Area from LiDAR data on building height, topography, and vegetative cover to identify areas within the Study Area where views of the turbines would be obscured. The results of this computer analysis determined visibility of WTGs generally will be limited to the coastal areas. Areas of visibility in Delaware were found in Sussex County, where visibility will be greatest from the coastal towns of Fenwick Island, Bethany Beach, Dewey Beach, and Rehoboth Beach. Visibility within these coastal municipalities is at a distance of approximately 12 to 15 miles from the nearest turbines. Fenwick Island is the only municipality to have direct views east toward the Project. Field visibility studies undertaken in December 2020 had determined unobstructed visibility toward the ocean in urban areas directly west of the Project, such as Fenwick Island, generally dissipate after 500-ft (or one city block). In the coastal municipalities with greater distance and not sited directly west of the Project, visibility toward the Project is limited to those built resources along the beachfront. Therefore, the Survey Area suggested for this compliance investigation, utilizing DHCA guidance, is the area east of Ocean Highway (roughly 500-ft from the shoreline) in Fenwick Island and along parcels directly on the oceanfront within the city limits of Bethany Beach, Dewey Beach, Lewes, and Rehoboth Beach. Within this Survey Area, any built resources over 45-years of age intersecting the PAPE will be subject to survey. Any built resource with likely visibility outside of this Survey Area, such as lighthouses or elevated resources for which a maritime setting or ocean views are character-defining features, also will be included. This Survey Area, as seen in Attachment 1, depicts the area in Delaware proposed to be subject to the current investigation. Attachment 2 depicts the Survey Area with the PAPE overlay.

#### Delaware Evaluation-Level Survey Guidelines

The DHCA guidelines require evaluation-level architectural survey to support compliance with state and federal historic preservation regulations (DHCA 2015:11). Built resources are documented and preliminary determinations on whether or not identified properties are eligible for listing in the NRHP are made during an evaluation-level survey (DHCA 2015:11). While the APE for the Project is determined formally by the federal agency in consultation with the SHPO, the area appropriate for an evaluation-level survey in Delaware is anticipated to be limited to the area within which the Project has the potential to effect historic properties applying DHCA guidance (DHCA 2015:11). This Survey Area is limited to one city-block (500-

ft) in Fenwick Island, Delaware, directly west of the Project, and those parcels directly fronting the beachfront between Bethany Beach and Rehoboth Beach, Delaware. Historic properties outside this one-block may be included, such as lighthouses or elevated resources. Preliminary review of Sussex County Tax Assessor records suggest 64 properties will be subject to this investigation. This number may fluctuate during field investigations.

According to BOEM correspondence with the DHCA, the survey and evaluation of all districts, buildings, sites, structures, and objects for this Project are required for properties over 45 years of age within the study area applying DE architectural survey standards and the criteria for National Register listing (36 CFR 60 [a-d]). As such, all districts, buildings, sites, structures, and objects under 45 years of age will be eliminated from further consideration. Previously surveyed properties listed in the NRHP or determined eligible with DHCA concurrence within the Survey Area and PAPE will be eliminated from survey.

### Research Design

Evaluation-level architectural investigation within Delaware will be completed through a progressive program of archival research, field investigation, data analysis, and reporting. The objective of this evaluation-level survey is to meet Delaware architectural survey requirements for identifying additional historic properties within the PAPE in Delaware to support the analysis of potential Project effects associated with the Maryland Offshore Wind Project HRVEA. Utilizing Sussex County property records and survey data on the DHCA DECHRIS database, parcels within the PAPE with built improvements over 45 years of age will be identified and subject to evaluation-level survey. Districts requiring resurvey will be surveyed as a single historic property applying the criteria for district class of historic property. Structures surveyed within the past 10 years will not require new survey for this undertaking, unless desktop review shows significant changes.

Archival research will be undertaken at local repositories and online resources. Local repositories include local libraries or historical societies in Sussex County. Generally, previous survey forms are available via the DHCA DECHRIS web portal. Any historical data yielded from repositories will be included in historic contexts and appropriate survey forms. Online resources will include digitized newspaper archives, digitized property records, published local histories, National Register nominations and historic contexts related to resources within the Survey Area.

Field work for the evaluation-level survey is anticipated to require 2 to 3 days. Architectural historians meeting or exceeding the Secretary of the Interior's qualifications will complete the survey and compile narrative and photographic data; the location of all surveyed resources will be georeferenced. All

photography will meet the standards established in the DHCA in their *Architectural Survey in Delaware* guidelines.

Parcel data will be uploaded into the Fulcrum, a mobile surveying platform. All data fields included in DHCA evaluation-level survey forms will be digitized in Fulcrum to capture required data sets during survey. Multiple DHCA inventory forms exist and it is anticipated most properties will have at least four: a property identification form (CRS01); a main building form (CRS02); a map form (CRS09); and a digital photographs form (CRS13). Additional forms which may be included for relevant parcels and include a secondary building form (CRS03), structure form (CRS05), survey update form (CRS10), or proposed district form (CRS14). For this survey, it is anticipated that most parcels will require the completion of the four aforementioned forms.

Archival and field data will be analyzed applying state and national criteria (DHCA 2015; NPS 1983). Survey data will be quality controlled and formatted for digital submission, as allowed under the *Architectural Survey in Delaware*. Digital images will be imbedded on inventory forms. The results of the survey will be presented in an architectural survey report meeting the substantive and technical requirements of the DHCA standards. Digitized architectural survey report and forms will be digitally submitted as requested by BOEM and allowed by the DHCA in guidelines. Data related to the identification of historic properties within the Survey Area and PAPE in Delaware will be integrated into the Project HRVEA, as appropriate. During the March 24, 2023, meeting, RCG&A recommend properties identified as part of this investigation be classified as either “recommended eligible for listing” or “recommended ineligible for listing” in the HRVEA pending DHCA concurrence on findings and recommendations. DHCA staff stated they would review this request internally and provide BOEM with further direction. The survey report with inventory forms will be submitted separately from the HRVEA, as requested by BOEM.

## Bibliography

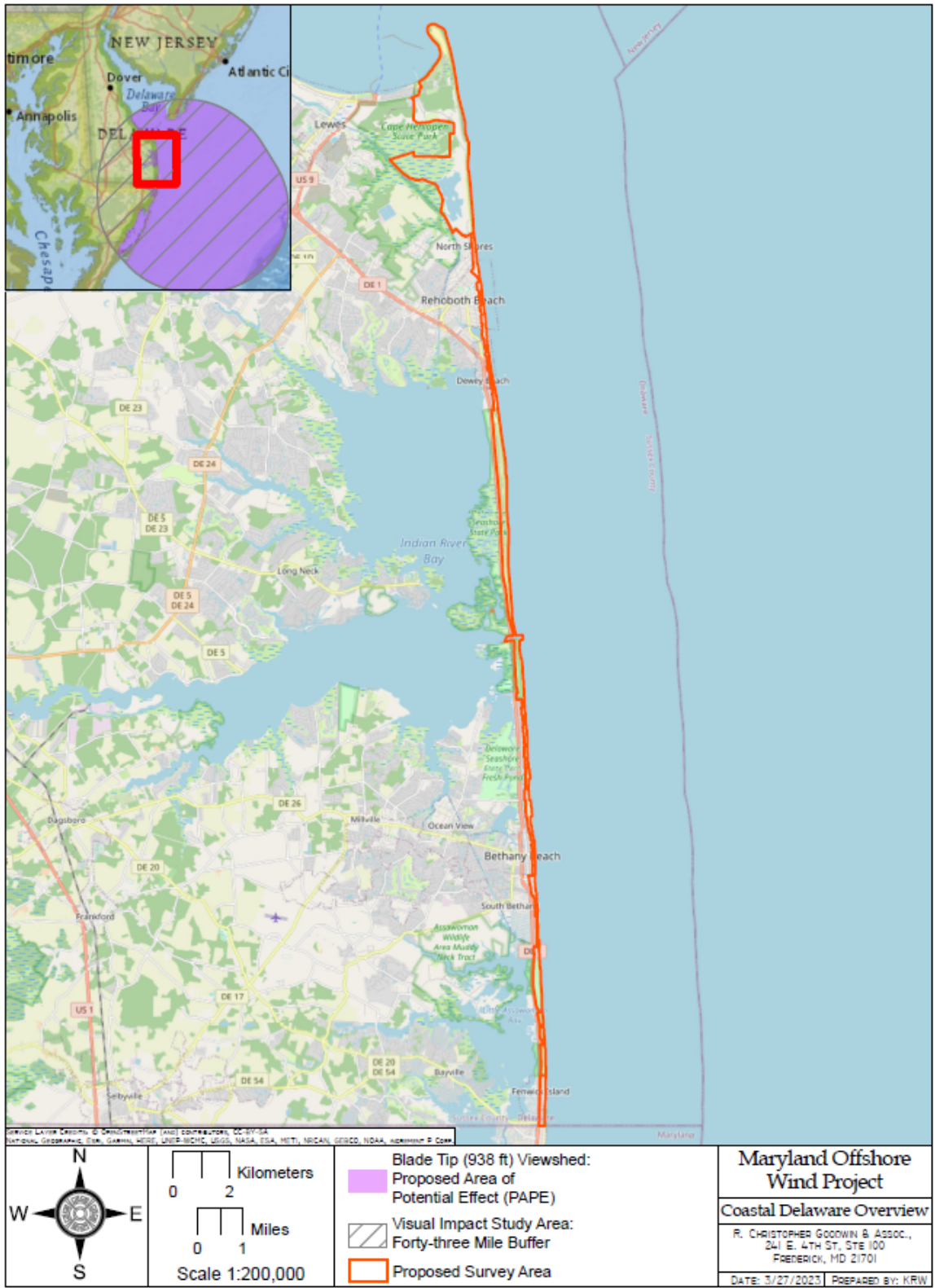
### National Park Service

- 1983 *Archeology and Historic Preservation; Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines*. Department of the Interior. Washington, D.C.

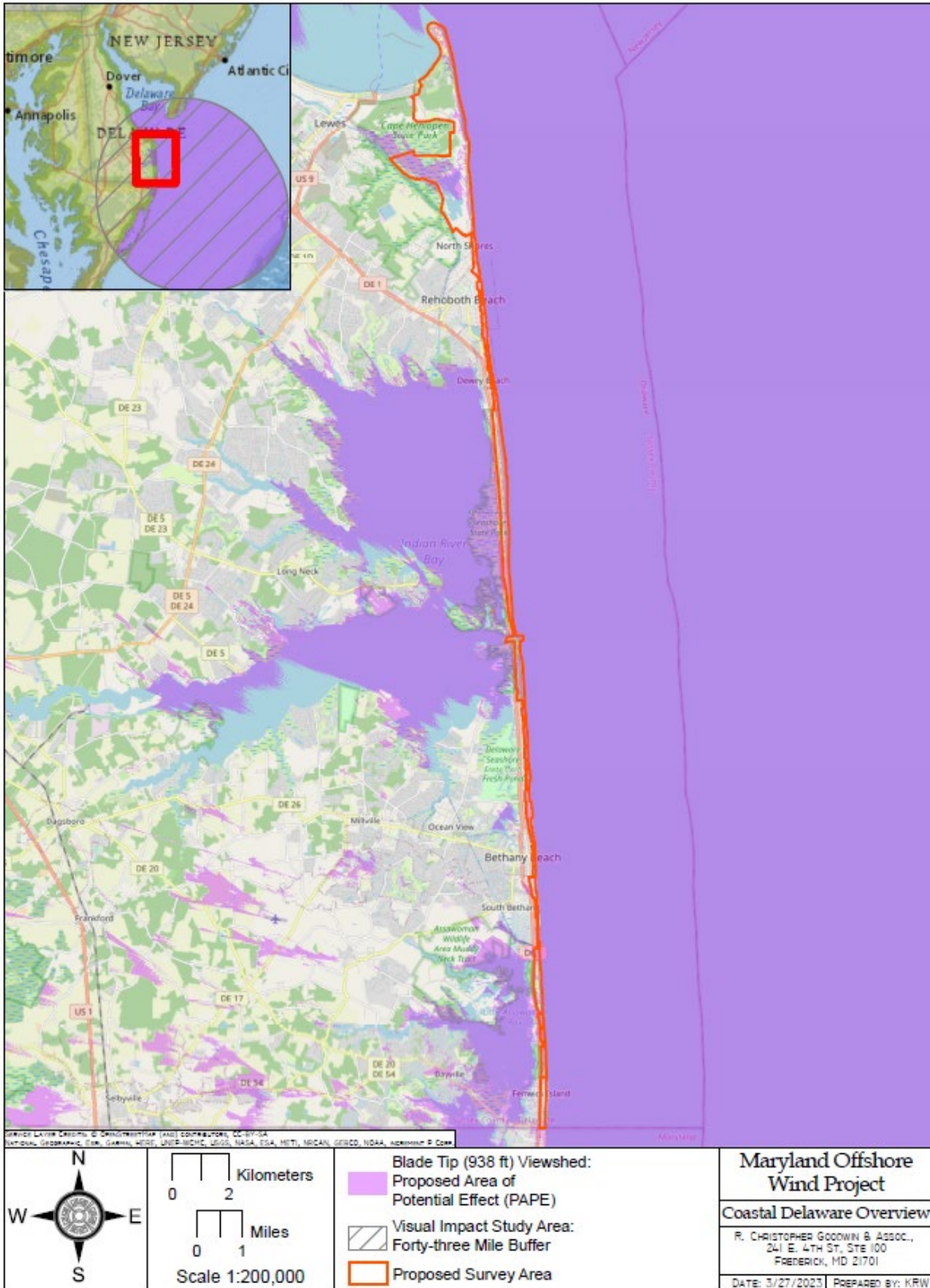
### Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs (DHCA)

- 2015 *Architectural Survey in Delaware* . Electronic document, [Architectural Survey in Delaware](#). Accessed February 22, 2023.

# Attachment 1: Survey Area



Attachment 2: Survey Area with PAPE





**Survey Plan for the Maryland Offshore Wind Project**  
**Maryland Compliance Investigation Architectural Survey**  
**Offshore Project Components Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis (HRVEA)**  
**April 06, 2023**

US Wind, Inc. (US Wind) is pleased to submit this work plan for compliance-level architectural survey within the proposed area of potential effect (PAPE) of the Maryland Offshore Wind Project (Project) located within the State of Maryland, as verbally directed by the Bureau of Ocean and Energy Management (BOEM) during a coordination meeting on February 13, 2023. This verbal direction, which was later confirmed by BOEM in writing, was the result of discussions on February 8, 2023, between BOEM, as the lead federal agency for the proposed undertaking subject to compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) in their role as the State Historic Preservation Officer. On April 5, 2023, MHT provided written comments to a draft work plan submitted in March 2023. The following final survey plan incorporates the MHT's comments and is consistent with the strategies recommended in MHT's *Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Historical Investigations in Maryland*.

The objective of the supplemental architectural field investigation and analysis applying the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60 [a-d]) is to identify historic properties within the PAPE for the Maryland Offshore Wind Project in Maryland that may be affected by the offshore components of the Project. The following presents the standards, methodology, and reporting requirements, which will be used in this supplemental investigation.

US Wind retained the cultural resources management firm, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. (RCG&A), to undertake this compliance level survey effort as part of the Offshore Project Components HRVEA for the Project. All work will be completed by historians and architectural historians whose professional qualifications meet or exceed those established by the Secretary of the Interior in their respective fields (National Park Service [NPS] 1983). All work will comply with the standards and guidelines established in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation and the Standards* (NPS 1983), and the standards and guidelines adopted by the MHT in their *Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Historical Investigations in Maryland* (Maryland Historical Trust [MHT] 2019).

### Project and Area of Investigation

The Project is located approximately 13 miles (mi; 11.3 nautical miles [NM], 21 kilometers [km]) off the coast of Ocean City, Maryland, within a lease area of approximately 80,000 acres. Visible components within the lease area would comprise up to 121 wind turbine generators (WTG) and associated WTG foundations, up to four offshore substations, and a meteorological tower. The maximum design scenario under consideration for the WTGs include a maximum tip height of 938 ft (286 m). BOEM established a 43-mile radius from the nearest turbine within the Project as the Study Area appropriate for the Visual Impact Analysis (VIA). BOEM procedurally adopts the VIA Study Area for the Study Area for the HRVEA.

The PAPE was defined based on BOEM direction through computer modeling. Data layers were added to the computer model of the Study Area from LiDAR data on building height, topography, and vegetative cover to identify areas within the Study Area where views of the turbines would be obscured. The results of this computer analysis determined visibility of WTGs generally will be limited to the coastal areas. Areas of visibility in Maryland intersect Worcester County with greatest visibility along the coastal municipality of Ocean City. As such, the MHT has requested this compliance survey be limited to areas of highest visibility within the PAPE within Ocean City. Visibility within Ocean City is at a distance of approximately 12 miles from the nearest turbines. Field visibility studies undertaken in December 2020 had determined unobstructed visibility toward the ocean in urban areas, such as Ocean City, generally dissipate after 500-ft (or one to two city blocks). Therefore, the Survey Area for this compliance investigation, utilizing MHT guidance, is the area east of Ocean Highway (roughly 500-ft from the shoreline) encompassing the “Oceanside” neighborhoods of Ocean City. Within this Survey Area, any built resources over 45-years of age intersecting the PAPE with visibility to the Project will be subject to survey. Any built resource with likely visibility outside of this Survey Area, such as lighthouses or elevated resources for which a maritime setting or ocean views are character-defining features, also will be included. This Survey Area, as seen in Attachment 1, depicts the area in Maryland proposed to be subject to the current investigation. Attachment 2 depicts the Survey Area with the PAPE overlay.

### Maryland Compliance Investigation Survey Guidelines

The MHT requires a compliance investigation to support compliance with state and federal historic preservation regulations (MHT 2019:11). A compliance investigation is designed to facilitate the review of projects requiring compliance with federal and state historic preservation laws and regulations (MHT 2019:11). A compliance investigation is required to determine eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as well as the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties. While the APE for the Project is determined formally by the federal agency in consultation with the SHPO, the area

appropriate for this compliance survey in Maryland is anticipated to be limited to the area within which the Project has the potential to effect historic properties, applying MHT guidance (MHT 2019:11). During discussions with BOEM, the MHT has requested areas of ocean visibility within the coastal municipality of Ocean City be included in the Survey Area. Applying bare-earth visibility modeling and field visibility investigations undertaken in 2021, the Survey Area for this investigation is recommended to extend the length of Ocean City with a width of 500-ft, bound by the beachfront to the east and Ocean Highway to the west (Attachment 1). Ocean Highway is an eight-lane thoroughfare bisecting Ocean City, providing a clear divide between maximal visibility of the ocean and minimal visibility of the ocean. Existing neighborhoods in Ocean City use this boundary to distinguish between “Bayside” and “Oceanside” communities, further reinforcing this divide. The PAPE will be overlaid within this Survey Area and all built resources over 45-years of age with field verified visibility will be subject to survey. Historic properties such as lighthouses or elevated resources which fall outside the proposed survey area also will be assessed. Comprehensive review of Worcester County Tax Assessor records and field verified survey suggest approximately 241 previously unidentified resources will be subject to investigation. Any previously identified resources within this survey area, documented on Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) forms without formal evaluation, also will be surveyed and assessed.

The MHT requires the identification and evaluation of all districts, buildings, sites, structures, and objects over 50 years of age within the study area applying Maryland architectural survey standards and the criteria for National Register listing (36 CFR 60 [a-d]). As previously mentioned, for the purposes of this survey, and to maintain consistency with all state-level survey in support of the Project and accompanying HRVEA, a 45-year threshold has been requested by BOEM and approved by the MHT in written comments received on April 5, 2023. All districts, buildings, sites, structures, and objects under 45 years of age will be eliminated from further consideration. Previously surveyed properties listed in the NRHP or determined eligible with MHT concurrence within the Survey Area and PAPE will not require re-survey.

### Research Design

A compliance investigation within Maryland will be completed through a progressive program of archival research, field investigation, data analysis, and reporting. The objective of this investigation is to meet Maryland architectural survey requirements for identifying historic properties within the PAPE in Maryland to support the analysis of potential Project effects contained the Maryland Offshore Wind Project HRVEA. Utilizing Worcester County property records and survey data on the MHT Medusa database, parcels within the PAPE with built improvements over 45 years of age and visibility to the Project will be identified and subject to compliance-level survey. The approved Survey Area will be divided into three districts in accordance with existing neighborhood boundaries within Ocean City: Oceanside Boardwalk (inlet to 27<sup>th</sup>

Street), Oceanside Mid-Town (28<sup>th</sup> Street to 90<sup>th</sup> Street), and Oceanside North Ocean City (91<sup>st</sup> Street to 146<sup>th</sup> Street).

Archival research will be undertaken at local repositories and online resources. Local repositories include local libraries or historical societies in Worcester County. Generally, previous survey forms and reports are available via the MHT Medusa web portal. Any historical data yielded from repositories will be included in historic contexts and appropriate survey forms. Online resources will include digitized newspaper archives, digitized property records, published local histories, National Register nominations and historic contexts related to resources within the Survey Area.

Field work for the compliance investigation is anticipated to require 5 to 7 days. Architectural historians meeting or exceeding the Secretary of the Interior's qualifications will complete the survey and compile narrative and photographic data; the location of all surveyed resources will be georeferenced. All photography will meet the standards established by the MHT in their *Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Historical Investigations in Maryland*.

Parcel data will be uploaded into Fulcrum, a mobile surveying platform. All data fields included in MHT Determination of Eligibility (DOE) forms will be digitized in Fulcrum to capture required data sets during survey. The primary purpose of the DOE form is to fulfill a federal or state agency's obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act or the Maryland Historical Trust Act of 1985. DOE forms are intended to provide accurate and meaningful documentation of historic properties that can benefit the public and professional researchers. DOE forms for this investigation will include a basic history, development sequence, recreational context, discussion of resources over 45 years of age, and an evaluation of NRHP eligibility with supplemental maps and photographs according to published standards. The three aforementioned survey districts within the Survey Area will each receive DOE forms including maps and photographs of representative resources. Any properties within these survey districts which are recommended to meet NRHP eligibility individually will receive separate, individual DOE forms. Seven previously identified properties documented on MIHP forms without evaluation have been identified within the Survey Area. These seven previously identified resources will receive individual DOE forms: Atlantic Hotel (WO-339), Pier Building (WO-327), Henry's Hotel (WO-324), U.S. Lifesaving Station Museum (WO-323), U.S. Coast Guard Tower (WO-347), Walker House (WO-342), and Joseph Edward Collins House (WO-343). A final survey report to summarize the Project and results will be completed and placed in front of these DOE forms, as required by MHT (MHT 2019:36). A discussion of two resources determined eligible and/or listed on the NRHP within the Survey Area, City Hall (WO-341) and St. Paul's By the Sea Episcopal Church (WO-326; National Register Listed), will be included as part of the aforementioned final survey report.

Archival and field data will be analyzed applying state and national criteria (MHT 2019; NPS 1983). The results of the survey will be presented in the aforementioned survey report and DOE forms meeting the substantive and technical requirements of the MHT standards. Survey data will be quality controlled and formatted digital submission under the direction of MHT and the *Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Historical Investigations in Maryland*. As requested, an attempt to prepare DOE forms using MHT's MS Access DOE database format will be undertaken and digital images will be prepared with the standards for submission of digital images (MHT 2019). If needed, DOE forms may be submitted utilizing the alternative MHT MS Word DOE format. A digital copy of the survey data will be provided on an archival disk with a supplemental electronic submission. Due to the anticipated size of the survey report and DOE forms, multiple archival disks may be necessary. Data related to the identification of historic properties within the PAPE in Maryland will be integrated into the Project HRVEA, as appropriate. We recommend the survey districts and properties evaluated as part of this investigation be classified as either "recommended eligible for listing pending concurrence" or "recommended ineligible for listing pending concurrence" in the HRVEA while awaiting MHT concurrence on findings and recommendations. Approval of this method for the HRVEA will be required from the MHT. The final report and DOE forms will be submitted separately from the HRVEA, as requested by BOEM.

## Bibliography

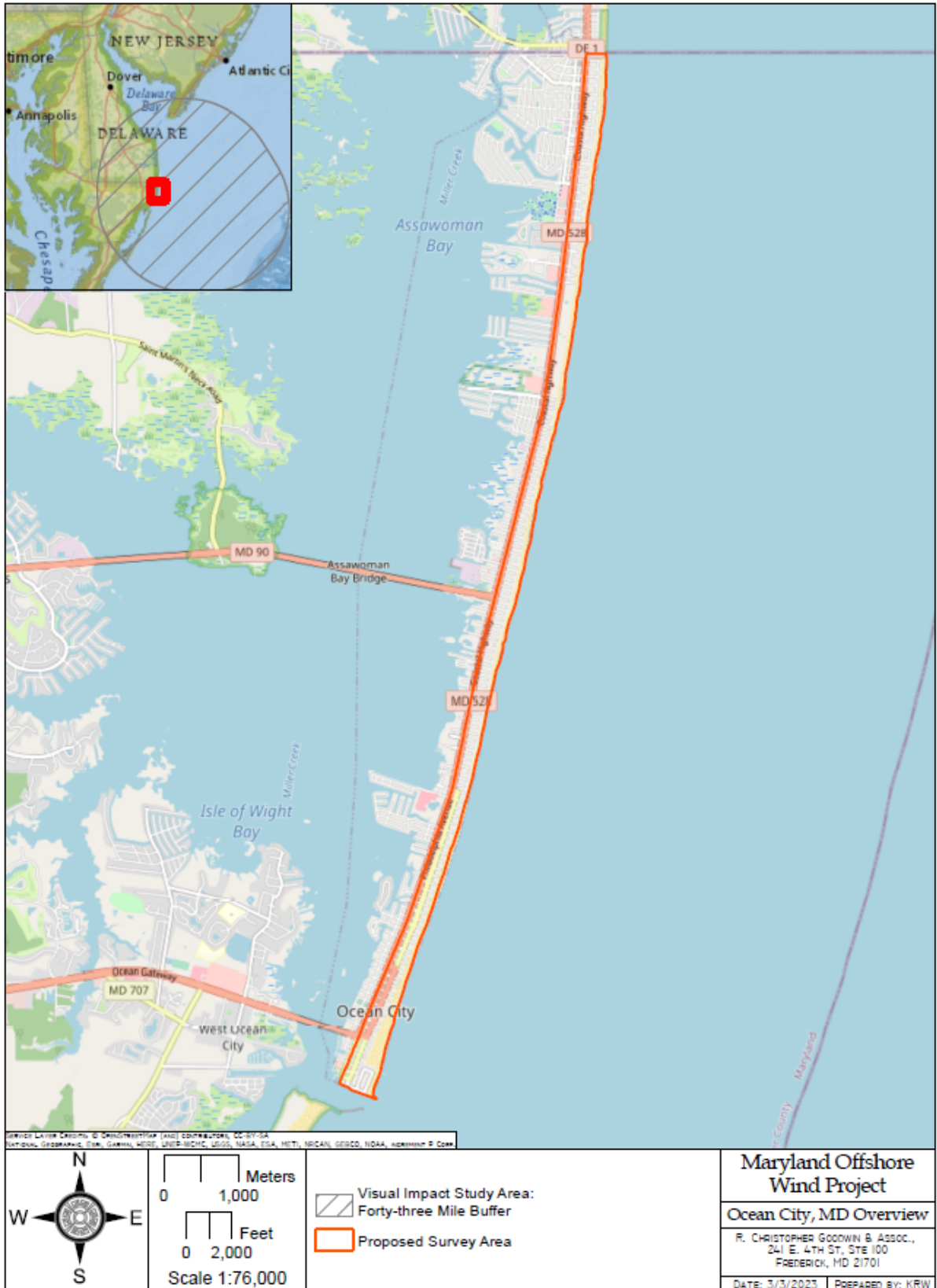
### National Park Service

- 1983 *Archeology and Historic Preservation; Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines*. Department of the Interior. Washington, D.C.

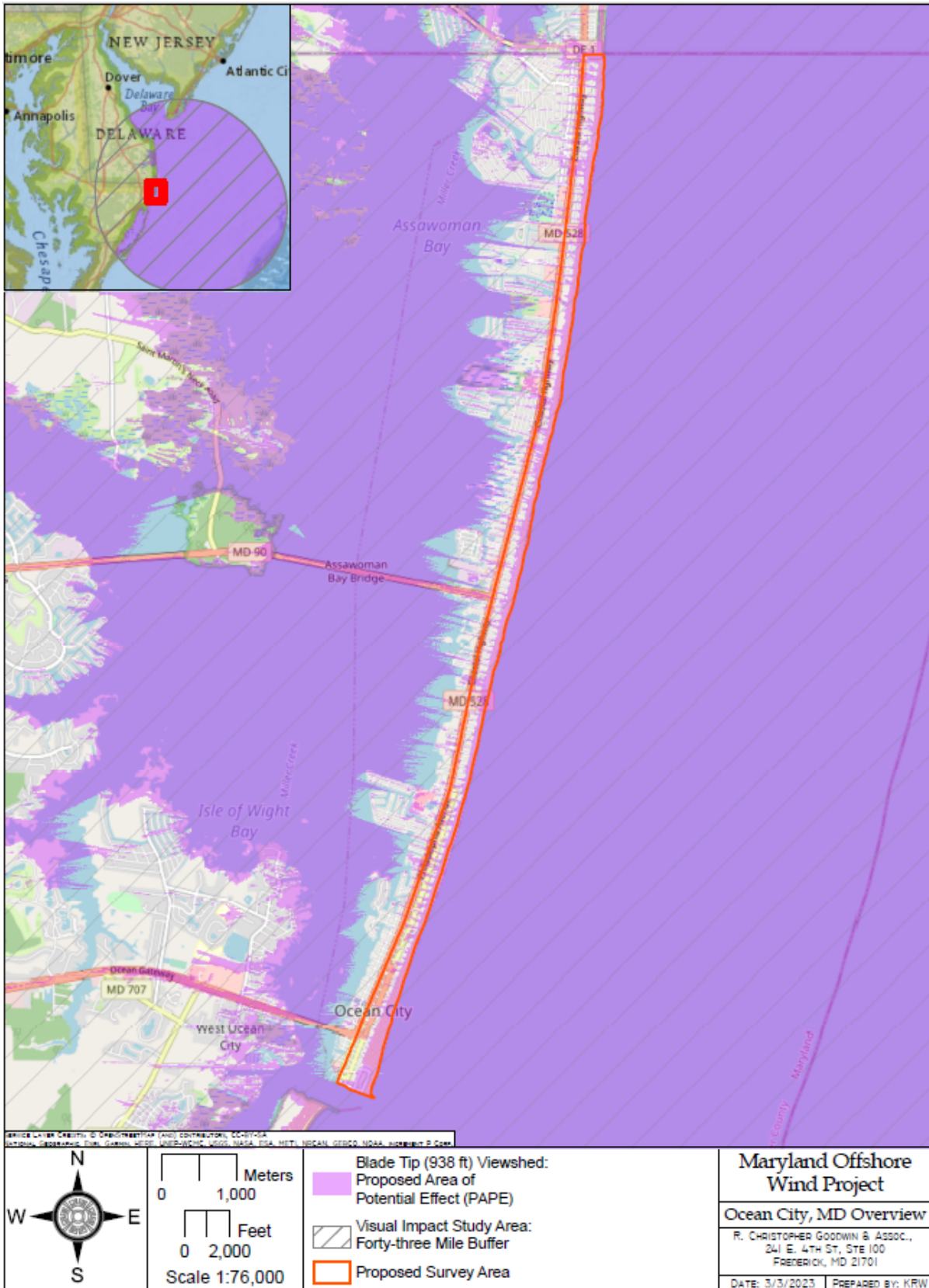
### Maryland Historical Trust (MHT)

- 2019 *Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Historical Investigations in Maryland*. Electronic document, [Survey standards architecture web.pdf \(maryland.gov\)](#). Accessed February 22, 2023.

Attachment 1: Survey Area



Attachment 2: Survey Area with PAPE





**Survey Plan for the Maryland Offshore Wind Project**  
**New Jersey Intensive-Level Architectural Survey**  
**Offshore Project Components Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis (HRVEA)**  
**February 2, 2023**

US Wind, Inc. (US Wind) is pleased to submit this work plan for intensive-level architectural survey within portions of the project within the State of New Jersey as suggested in review comments initially issued by the Bureau of Ocean and Energy Management (BOEM) on the May 27, 2022, draft of the Offshore Project Components Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis (HRVEA), which were received by our company on July 22, 2022. After submission of an updated Offshore HRVEA with the updated Construction and Operations Plan (COP) on November 30, 2022, US Wind and BOEM reviewed the Preliminary Area of Potential Effect (PAPE) and the scope field survey in a discussion on January 25, 2023, and confirmed approval to use the PAPE during New Jersey survey was confirmed in email by BOEM on January 27, 2023. As of this survey plan, the PAPE is awaiting final confirmation from BOEM. The objective of this supplemental investigation is to identify historic properties within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the Maryland Offshore Wind Project in New Jersey that may be affected by the construction of the Maryland Offshore Wind Project pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and implementing regulations 36 CFR 800 – Protection of Historic Properties. BOEM is the lead federal agency in this undertaking. The following narrative presents the standards, methodology, and reporting requirements, which will be used in this supplemental investigation.

US Wind retained the cultural resources management firm, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. (RCG&A), to undertake this intensive level survey effort as part of the Offshore Project Components HRVEA for the Maryland Offshore Wind Project (Project). All work will be completed by historians and architectural historians whose professional qualifications meet or exceed those established by the Secretary of the Interior in their respective fields (National Park Service [NPS] 1983). All work will comply with the standards and guidelines established in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation and the Standards* (NPS 1983), and the standards and guidelines adopted by the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (NJ SHPO) in their *Guidelines for Architectural Survey* (New Jersey Historic Preservation Office [NJ SHPO] 2019).

Project and Area of Investigation

The Project is located approximately 13 miles (mi; 11.3 nautical miles [NM], 21 kilometers [km]) off the coast of Ocean City, Maryland, within a lease area of approximately 80,000 acres. Visible components

within the lease area would comprise up to 121 wind turbine generators (WTG) and associated WTG foundations, up to four offshore substations, and a meteorological tower. The maximum design scenario under consideration for the WTGs include a maximum tip height of 938 ft (286 m). BOEM established a 43-mile radius from the nearest turbine within the Project as the Study Area appropriate for the Visual Impact Analysis (VIA). BOEM procedurally adopts the VIA Study Area for the Study Area for the HRVEA.

The PAPE was defined based on BOEM direction through computer modeling. Data layers were added to the computer model of the Study Area from LiDAR data on building height, topography, and vegetative cover to identify areas within the Study Area where views of the turbines would be obscured. The results of this computer analysis determined visibility of WTGs generally will be limited to the coastal areas. Areas without views of the Project were eliminated from further consideration in the HRVEA. Areas of visibility in New Jersey intersect Cape May Point, Cape May, Wildwood Shore, and Stone Harbor in Cape May County. Visibility within these municipalities is at a distance of approximately 33 to 43 miles from the nearest turbines. This area, as seen in Attachment 1, depicts the area in New Jersey subject to the current investigation.

#### New Jersey Intensive-Level Survey Guidelines

The NJ SHPO requires intensive-level architectural survey to support compliance with state and federal historic preservation regulations (NJ SHPO 2019:30). While the APE for the Project is determined formally by the federal agency in consultation with the SHPO, the area appropriate for an intensive-level survey in New Jersey is anticipated to be limited to the area within which the Project has the potential to effect historic properties applying NJ SHPO guidance (NJ SHPO 2019:31). The PAPE recommended for the Project encompasses a non-contiguous area of potential visual effects within the 43 mi Study Area established by BOEM based on defensible analyses and was adopted as the area of investigation for the survey.

The NJ SHPO requires the identification and evaluation of all districts, buildings, sites, structures, and objects over 50 years of age within the study area applying NJ architectural survey standards and the criteria for National Register listing (36 CFR 60 [a-d]). Applying this guidance, districts, buildings, sites, structures, and objects under 45 years of age were eliminated from further consideration. The 45 year threshold has been requested from BOEM for While New Jersey considers previously compiled survey data to be valid for 10 years, their guidelines require photographic amendments to forms. Previously recorded properties documented since 2013 were separated for photographic amendments to existing forms, unless substantial new information would change the property's potential National Register eligibility. Previously identified properties within the PAPE, limited to an NHL district, state-register district, and five NRHP resources,

will undergo survey forms in compliance with the aforementioned New Jersey architectural survey standards.

### Research Design

Intensive architectural investigation within New Jersey will be completed through a progressive program of archival research, field investigation, data analysis, and reporting. The objective of this intensive-level survey is to meet New Jersey architectural survey requirements for identifying additional historic properties within the PAPE in NJ to support the analysis of potential Project effects contained the Maryland Offshore Wind Project HRVEA. Utilizing Cape May County property records and survey data on the NJ SHPO LUCY database, parcels within the PAPE with built improvements over 50 years of age that have not previously been surveyed or were surveyed over 10 years ago (prior to 2013) without state concurrence of eligibility will be identified and subject to intensive-level survey. Properties surveyed parcels surveyed within the last 10 years will be compiled for photographic survey to amend existing forms. The previously identified properties surveyed beyond 10 years will undergo resurvey following the New Jersey architectural survey guidelines. Districts requiring resurvey will be surveyed as a single resource using a Historic District Overlay form. Resurvey of resources within the district will be limited to the PAPE overlay and any changes to those properties since previous surveys. Cape May Historic Landmark (NHL) District, designated in 1976, was resurveyed between 2011 and 2013 by Preservation Design Partnership, LLC (PDP). PDP was selected by the City of Cape May and the NJ SHPO to complete an intensive-level survey for Cape May. As this survey was associated with the original NHL listing that had not been updated, PDP “was also tasked with the preparation of an in-depth history of Cape May, as well as recommendations and revisions for the boundary of the historic district” (PDP Architects). According to the PDP summary, forms and the Historic Resources Survey were accepted by the NJ SHPO in 2013. It is anticipated that this survey, at 10 years of age, satisfies New Jersey architectural survey guidelines and will require current survey efforts to provide updated photography to supplement the PDP survey and forms.

Archival research will be undertaken at local repositories and online resources. Local repositories include the NJ SHPO in Trenton, if appointments are possible within the survey timeframe, to review previous surveys for the PAPE which have not been digitized, and local libraries or historical societies in Cape May County. Any historical data yielded from repositories will be included in historic contexts and appropriate survey forms. Online resources will include digitized newspaper archives, digitized property records, published local histories, National Register nominations and historic contexts related to resources within the PAPE.

Field work for the intensive-level survey is anticipated to require 7 to 10 days. Architectural historians meeting or exceeding the Secretary of the Interior's qualifications will complete the survey and compile narrative and photographic data; the location of all surveyed resources will be georeferenced. All photography will meet the standards established in the NJ SHPO *Guidelines for Historic and Architectural Surveys in New Jersey*.

Parcel data will be uploaded into the Fulcrum, a mobile surveying platform. All data fields included in New Jersey intensive-level survey forms will be digitized in Fulcrum to capture required data sets during survey. New Jersey has several forms for intensive-level survey and it is anticipated that all parcels will include at least three forms: a base form; a building, structure, and objects attachment form; and, an eligibility worksheet. Additional forms which may be included for relevant parcels and include a landscape attachment form, a farm attachment form, and/or an industrial building attachment form. For this survey, it is anticipated that most parcels will require the completion of four forms.

Archival and field data will be analyzed applying state and national criteria (NJ SHPO 2019; NPS 1983). Survey data will be quality controlled and formatted for both hard-copy and digital submission, as required under the *Guidelines for Historic and Architectural Surveys in New Jersey*. Raw digital images will be imbedded on inventory forms. The results of the survey will be presented in an architectural survey report meeting the substantive and technical requirements of the NJ SHPO standards. Digitized architectural survey report and forms will be included digitally submitted as requested by BOEM and the NJ SHPO during Section 106 consultation meetings. Data related to the identification of historic properties within the PAPE in New Jersey will be integrated into the Project HRVEA, as appropriate. The survey report with inventory forms will be submitted separately from the HRVEA, as requested by BOEM.

## Bibliography

### National Park Service

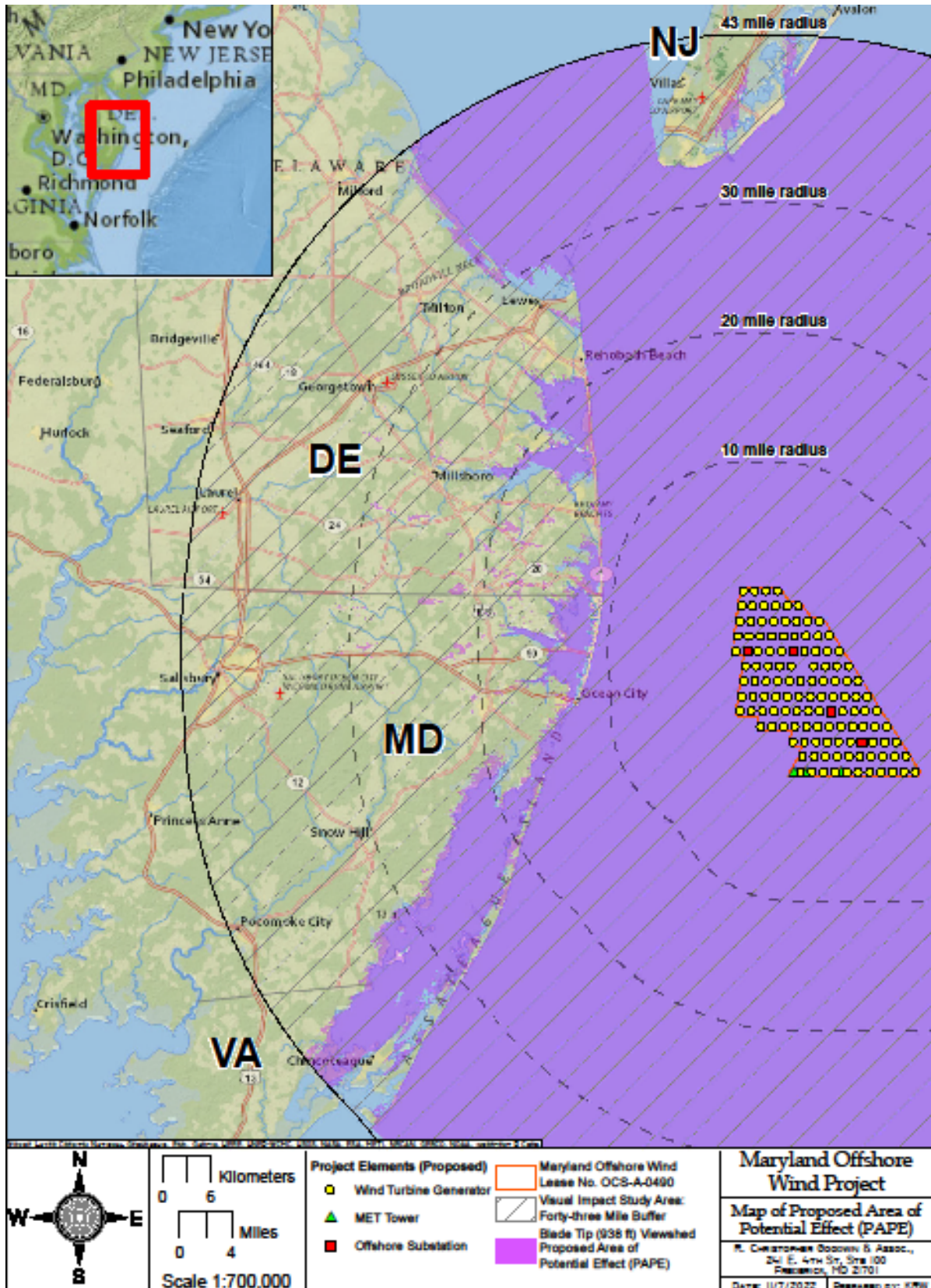
- 1983 *Archeology and Historic Preservation; Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines*. Department of the Interior. Washington, D.C.

### New Jersey Historic Preservation Office

- 2019 *Guidelines for Historic and Architectural Surveys in New Jersey*. Electronic document, <https://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/1identify/gaspart1.pdf>. Accessed January 26, 2023.

### Preservation Design Partnership, LLC

- n.d. "City of Cape May (NJ) – Historic Resources Survey." Electronic document, <http://www.pdparchitects.com/cape-may-historic-resources-survey>. Accessed February 2, 2023.



**Attachment I3-12: SHPO Response Letters for State-Level Survey Reports**



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**Maryland**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING**  
**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST**

November 15, 2023

Amy Shanahan  
BOEM Section 106 Lead  
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management  
Office of Renewable Energy Programs  
Sent via email to: [amy.shanahan@boem.gov](mailto:amy.shanahan@boem.gov) / [US-Wind-Project-Section106@erm.com](mailto:US-Wind-Project-Section106@erm.com)

Re: US Wind / Maryland Wind Offshore Wind Energy Project  
Construction and Operation Plan (COP)  
Section 106 Review – BOEM

Dear Ms. Shanahan:

Thank you for providing the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT), Maryland's State Historic Preservation Office, with copies of the cultural resources' technical reports and BOEM's findings regarding the above-referenced undertaking, for review and comment. BOEM and US Wind, LLC prepared the submittal for consultation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), using the NEPA substitution process to fulfill Section 106. MHT staff have carefully reviewed the Maryland sections of the various documents and we offer the comments and concurrence presented below. We look forward to further consultation with BOEM, US Wind, and the other consulting parties to successfully complete the Section 106 review of this important undertaking.

**Project Description:** The undertaking entails the construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of an offshore wind electric generating facility comprised of up to 121 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and related offshore and onshore transmission cables and facilities. The WTGs, up to four offshore substations, inter-array cables linking the individual turbines to the offshore substations, and substation interconnector cables linking the substations to each other would be located in Federal waters approximately 8.78 nautical miles east of Ocean City, Maryland. The offshore export cables would be buried below the seabed surface within Federal and State of Delaware waters. The onshore export cable system, up to three onshore substations, and connections to the existing electrical grid would be located in Delaware. The undertaking also includes construction of one Operations and Maintenance (O&M) facility located in West Ocean City, Maryland.

**Areas of Potential Effect (APEs):** In accordance with its environmental review procedures, BOEM has defined the various areas of potential effects for the undertaking. The Marine APE is located within Federal and State of Delaware waters, and it does not encompass any State of Maryland waters. The Terrestrial APE is primarily located within Delaware, except for the proposed O&M facility in West Ocean City, Maryland. The Visual APE encompasses the offshore viewshed from which project structures, construction or lighting may be visible (c. 43-mile area) and the onshore viewshed areas in Delaware and a 0.5-mile area around the O&M facility in West Ocean City. MHT has reviewed BOEM's *Area of Potential Effect Delineation Memorandum for US Wind/Maryland Wind Offshore Wind Project* and concurs with BOEM's findings.



**Identification of Historic Properties – Archaeological Resources:** MHT staff reviewed the various technical reports that document the historic properties identification and preliminary effects assessment within the various APEs and we offer the concurrence and comments discussed below:

- Marine Archaeological Resources Assessment (MARA)
- Terrestrial Archaeological Resources Assessment (TARA).

**MARA:** Since the Marine APE does not include any waters within the State of Maryland, we have no comments or concurrence to offer on the MARA.

**TARA:** The TARA includes an informed archaeological assessment of the proposed O&M facility, slated for an existing quayside property at the Ocean City Harbor in West Ocean City, Maryland. Based on the information presented in the TARA, MHT concurs that the property has low to no potential for containing archaeological resources, given that the parcel is situated on former marshland that was developed with fill in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. We agree that no archaeological investigations are warranted for the O&M facility.

**Identification of Historic Properties - Above-Ground Resources:** MHT staff reviewed two technical reports with attached Determination of Eligibility forms prepared by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc. on behalf of US Wind, LLC, that document the above-ground historic properties identification survey conducted in the APEs for the onshore and offshore components of the undertaking:

- *Built Resources Investigation for Onshore Components of the Maryland Offshore Wind Projects at Sussex County, Delaware, and Worcester County, Maryland*
- *Maryland Offshore Wind Project, Maryland Intensive-Level Architectural Survey in Ocean City, Worcester County.*

The survey evaluated a total of 37 resources for their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) - 28 are located in the APE for the onshore components and 9 are situated in the APE for the offshore components. Based on the information presented in the reports and DOE forms, MHT concurs with BOEM that all 28 resources identified in the onshore components APE are not eligible for listing in the NRHP:

- Resource 1 – 12939 Swordfish Drive, Ocean City
- Resource 2 – Tower Marine, 12734 Sunset Avenue, Ocean City
- Resource 3 – 12928 Swordfish Drive, Ocean City
- Resource 4 – 9623 W. 4th Street, Ocean City
- Resource 5 – 9628 Oceanview Lane, Ocean City
- Resource 6 – 9624 W 3rd Street, Ocean City
- Resource 7 – 12930 Harbor Road, Ocean City
- Resource 8 – 12942 Harbor Road, Ocean City
- Resource 9 – 12936 Swordfish Drive, Ocean City
- Resource 10 – 12924 Swordfish Drive, Ocean City
- Resource 11 – 12845 Harbor Road, Ocean City
- Resource 12 – 12806 Harbor Road, Ocean City
- Resource 13 – One Love Smoothie Café, 12814 Harbor Road, Ocean City
- Resource 14 – 12823 Swordfish Drive, Ocean City

- Resource 15 – 12905 Swordfish Drive, Ocean City
- Resource 16 – 9636 Gold Course Road, Ocean City
- Resource 17 – 12915 Carmel Avenue, Ocean City
- Resource 18 – Harborside Bar & Grill, 12841 Harbor Road, Ocean City
- Resource 19 – 12910 Sunset Avenue, Ocean City
- Resource 20 – 12852 Harbor Road, Ocean City
- Resource 21 – 12917 Harbor Avenue, Ocean City
- Resource 22 – 12935 Carmel Avenue, Ocean City
- Resource 23 – 12931 Swordfish Drive, Ocean City
- Resource 24 – 12927 Swordfish Drive, Ocean City
- Resource 25 – 9643 Harbor Road, Ocean City
- Resource 26 – 12849 Harbor Road, Ocean City
- Resource 27 – 12924 Harbor Road, Ocean City
- Resource 28 – Crab Alley, 9703 Golf Course Road, Ocean City.

Based on MHT's review of the information provided in the reports and DOE forms, we offer the following concurrence and opinions on the NRHP eligibility of resources identified in the offshore components APE. MHT concurs with BOEM that the following properties are eligible for listing in the NRHP:

- Henry's Hotel (MIHP No. WO-324) – eligible under Criterion A for its association with African American tourism in Ocean City.
- U.S. Coast Guard Tower (MIHP No. WO-347) – eligible under Criteria A and C for its association with the development of the USCG and as an intact example of a standard plan for USCG lookout towers.

MHT concurs with BOEM that the following resources are not eligible for listing in the NRHP:

- Atlantic Hotel (MIHP No. WO-339) – not eligible due to loss of integrity from post-1970s alterations and additions.
- Walker House (MIHP No. WO-342) – not eligible due to loss of integrity from 21st century alterations and addition
- Pier Building / Pier Pavilion (MIHP No. WO-327) – The pier building and amusement park lack integrity from recent alterations and are not eligible for the NRHP.
- Oceanside Boardwalk Survey District (MIHP No. WO-596) – As delineated, this survey district lacks the integrity needed for NRHP eligibility as a historic district.

For the remaining three resources located in the offshore components APE, MHT offers the following opinions of NRHP eligibility as discussed below:

- U.S. Life Saving Station Museum (MIHP WO-323) – In MHT's opinion, this property is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A and Criteria Consideration C for its role as the lifesaving station for the Ocean City and its beachfront. Although it was relocated in the 1980s, it was reconstructed in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Its present setting retains the character-defining views of the ocean, access to water, and urban beachfront environment to support its retention of integrity.

- Joseph Edward Collins House (MIHP No. WO-343) – In our opinion, this property is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A and C as an intact example of the Art Deco style applied to a dwelling in Ocean City. Although alterations have occurred to the historic property, it still retains integrity as the exterior paint is compatible and the size, shape and profile of the window sashes were retained with their replacement.
- Oceanside North Ocean City Survey District (MIHP No. WO-595) – It is our opinion that this survey district is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP due to loss of integrity. The number of vacant properties and parking lots, post late 1970s buildings, and heavily altered earlier buildings, together leave this survey district without the cohesion or integrity needed to convey a mid-20th century hotel and condo neighborhood.

**Assessment of Effects on Historic Properties:** MHT staff reviewed three technical reports that assessed the effect of the undertaking on historic properties within the two APEs and provided BOEM’s determination of effect on historic properties for the undertaking:

- *Maryland Offshore Wind Project Offshore Project Components Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis (HRVEA)*
- *Cumulative Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment (CHRVEA)*, included as Appendix I to the undertaking’s DEIS
- *BOEM’s Determination of Effect for NHPA Section 106 Consultation*, included as Appendix J to the undertaking’s DEIS

The HRVEA provided a synopsis of the methodology employed to identify above-ground historic properties in the APE and a description of all the historic properties in the APE. The historic properties were grouped by type/significance and described in Chapter 5 of the HRVEA. A total of 22 above-ground historic properties were identified in the APE within Maryland: 13 listed in the NRHP or previously determined NRHP eligible, 6 resources on the MIHP that BOEM treated as NRHP eligible for this undertaking, and 3 NRHP eligible properties identified by investigations for this undertaking in Ocean City. The results of the effects assessment to all but two of the historic properties in the APE were provided in a table included in Attachment B-8 of the HRVEA. The assessments of adverse effect, including the methodology and analysis employed, were provided in Chapter 6 of the HRVEA, including two historic properties in Maryland. MHT accepts the findings of these reports.

Based on the documentation and analysis provided in the HRVEA, CHRVA, and Determination of Effect document, MHT concurs with BOEM’s finding that the undertaking will have a direct adverse visual effect on the U.S. Coast Guard Tower (MIHP No. WO-347). Since it is MHT’s opinion that the U.S. Lifesaving Station Museum (MIHP No. WO-323) is eligible for NRHP listing, and this property is located immediately adjacent to the U.S. Coast Guard Tower, BOEM’s finding of direct adverse visual effect would also apply to the U.S. Lifesaving Station. Because MHT finds that the Oceanside North Ocean City Survey District (MIHP No. WO-595) is not eligible for NRHP listing, the assessment of adverse effect to this district would no longer apply.

**Measures to Avoid, Minimize, or Mitigate Adverse Effects:** We appreciate the efforts BOEM and US Wind have taken to avoid and minimize adverse effects which BOEM would place as conditions of its approval of the COP. Such measures include specifying paint colors of the WTGs to minimize daylight visibility, installing ADLS to reduce the duration of nighttime lighting, and other measures to avoid sensitive marine archaeological resources and ancient submerged landform features in Federal waters. BOEM’s submittal included a detailed draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for the undertaking with comprehensive attachments. Proposed measures to

mitigate the undertaking's direct adverse visual effects for historic properties in Maryland include preparation of interpretive materials on the history of life saving, the US Coast Guard, and recreational development of Ocean City and/or historical documentation of the U.S. Coast Guard Tower (WO-347) and the Oceanside North Ocean City Survey District (WO-595). Partnership with the Beach to Bay Heritage Area is suggested with US Wind providing financial support to this organization to complete mitigation activities. Given MHT's opinion that the Oceanside North Ocean City Survey District is not eligible for the NRHP and that the U.S. Lifesaving Station Museum (WO-323) is NRHP eligible, BOEM will need to develop appropriate mitigation measures for the revised list of adversely affected historic properties, in consultation with the consulting parties.

BOEM's proposed preliminary mitigation measures and the draft MOA provide a sound framework for ongoing consultation among all the involved parties to resolve the undertaking's adverse effects. We await further consultation with BOEM, US Wind, and the other consulting parties, particularly the owners of the affected properties and parties with defined roles for implementing the mitigation measures, to develop meaningful and achievable mitigation measures relevant to the affected historic properties. The MOA and its Attachment 3, *Historic Property Treatment Plan for Historic Properties*, will need to include the agreed upon mitigation measures, clearly defined and with applicable timelines and responsibilities for funding and implementation. MHT did not complete a substantive review of the draft MOA itself or its attachments at this time, as we understand consultation among all the consulting parties will follow in the coming months.

We appreciate BOEM's concerted efforts to notify and consult with the full range of Section 106 consulting parties for this undertaking. The cultural resources investigations conducted for this undertaking have made a valuable contribution to our knowledge and understanding of the history, 20<sup>th</sup> century development, and architectural resources of the Ocean City area. We look forward to further consultation with BOEM, US Wind, and the other consulting parties to successfully complete the Section 106 review of this important undertaking and execute the Memorandum of Agreement.

If you have questions or need further assistance, please contact Troy Nowak (underwater archaeology) at [troy.nowak@maryland.gov](mailto:troy.nowak@maryland.gov), Beth Cole (terrestrial archaeology and general Section 106 issues) at [beth.cole@marland.gov](mailto:beth.cole@marland.gov) or Becky Roman (historic structures and landscapes) at [becky.roman@maryland.gov](mailto:becky.roman@maryland.gov). Thank you for providing us with multiple opportunities to comment throughout the extended planning process for this undertaking.

Sincerely,



Elizabeth Hughes  
Director / State Historic Preservation Officer

EH/EJC/ELR/202303860

cc: Sarah Stokley (BOEM / [Sarah.Stokely@boem.gov](mailto:Sarah.Stokely@boem.gov))  
Dana Allen (ERM / [US-Wind-Project-Section106@erm.com](mailto:US-Wind-Project-Section106@erm.com))  
Laurie Jodziewicz (US Wind / [l.jodziewicz@uswindinc.com](mailto:l.jodziewicz@uswindinc.com))  
Lisa Challenger, Executive Director (Beach to Bay Heritage Area / [info@BeachesBaysWaterWays.org](mailto:info@BeachesBaysWaterWays.org))  
Christine Okerblom, Curator (U.S. Lifesaving Station Museum / [christine@ocmuseum.org](mailto:christine@ocmuseum.org))  
Terry McGean, Manager (Town of Ocean City / [tmcgean@oceancitymd.gov](mailto:tmcgean@oceancitymd.gov))

**Attachment I3-13: Resumes for Key Project Personnel**

Ms. Kuranda directs the nationwide architectural history and history programs at R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. (RCG&A). She has managed heritage resource investigations across the United States. Ms. Kuranda serves as both the technical representative and Principal in Charge of built resource investigations. She is actively involved in project administration, project execution, and quality control. She possesses the broad range of skills necessary for the oversight of interdisciplinary projects from planning, to research and field investigations, through data analysis, reporting and records turnover.

Ms. Kuranda specializes in complex investigations for heritage resource documentation, evaluation, and treatment. She is expert in application of compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and its implementing regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR Part 800). She also has practiced experience in local historic preservation programs, public outreach, and innovative mitigation strategies. She has extensive experience in the execution of large-scale architectural surveys, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, Certified Historic Rehabilitation projects (Parts I-III), and nationwide documentation and mitigation projects pursuant to Program Comments through the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP).

Ms. Kuranda's areas of expertise include vernacular architectural history, rural cultural landscapes, and resources from the recent past. She is particularly proficient in the application of the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* in the maintenance and rehabilitation of heritage resources.

## RELEVANT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

### **Conservation Assessment Building 310, Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Virginia**

Principal Investigator. Provided technical support in building preservation to Delta Engineers, Architects & Surveyors in the rehabilitation of Building 310, a contributing building to the Norfolk Naval Shipyard Historic District. Work included on-site assessment and consultation in the application of the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation*.

### **Cultural Resource Management Support to the U.S. Army – Program Comment for Inter-War Era Historic Housing 1919 – 1940, Nationwide**

Principal Investigator. Provided technical support to the Department of the Army in the development of a Program Comment through the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the future management of the 27,000 historic housing units associated with Army Inter-War Era Housing adopted in September 2020. Ms. Kuranda supported Army development of Design Guidelines specific to the treatment of military housing associated with the period, including the development of design standards for the use of substitute materials in maintenance and rehabilitation projects.

## CAPABILITY HIGHLIGHTS

- 37 years of experience in heritage planning & cultural resource management
- Experience directing integrated Section 106/NEPA projects
- Exceeds Secretary of the Interior-qualifications in Architectural History
- Court-Qualified Expert in Architectural History

## EDUCATION

- Master of Architectural History, Concentration in Historic Preservation, University of Virginia
- B.A. in American History, Dickinson College
- Facilitation Fundamentals, U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution
- ACHP Advanced Practice in Section 106
- Engineering for Heritage Buildings, APT & NCPTT

## PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

- Association for Preservation Technology (APT)
- Vernacular Architectural Forum
- Society of Architectural Historians

## YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

- RCG&A = 33
- Other = 5

**Historic Preservation Treatment and Maintenance Plan (HPTMP), San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center, San Francisco, California**

Principal Investigator. Supported Patriot Design LLC on behalf of VA Sierra Pacific Network through the development of an HPTMP for the San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center, a 1934 historic hospital campus listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The monumental Mayan Art Deco buildings of the historic district also are examples of early seismic-resistant engineering applied to a federal campus. The HPTMP provided building-specific guidance on the application of the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation* and best preservation practices to building maintenance and minor rehabilitation projects. The project included a progressive program of archival research, field investigation, data analysis, and report preparation.

**Conservation Needs Assessment for Archaeological Collections, Archival Collections and Buildings 326 and 438, Fort Sill National Historic Landmark, Lawton, Oklahoma**

Principal Investigator. Completed a comprehensive curation needs assessment of archaeological collections; curation needs assessment of archival materials, including photographs, film, architectural and engineering drawings, manuscripts, and reference library; and conservation needs assessment of Buildings 326 and 438 on behalf of the Fort Sill Environmental Quality Division (EQD). All work was undertaken in accordance with professional museum standards contained in 36 CFR 70 and AR 870-20, the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, and best museology and preservation practices. The findings and recommendations contained in the resulting technical report were adopted in the on-going management of archaeological collections, special collections, and historic buildings.

**Newtown Manor Charette on Future Building Use, St. Mary's County, Maryland**

Principal Investigator. Supported the architectural firm of Lawrence Abell & Associates, LTD in the development of a reuse feasibility study for the 1789 manor house on behalf of the Archdiocese of Washington D.C. The dwelling has been vacant for several decades and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places for its architectural and historical importance. The objectives of the study were to identify scenarios to safeguard the integrity and significance of the building through best preservation practices, return the building to active service in compliance with contemporary building code and energy efficiency requirements, take into account input from stakeholders through meetings and charettes, and provide a pragmatic and achievable solution to the long-term disposition of the building in accordance with the mission of the Archdiocese and Parish. The project involved archival research, site investigation, code analysis, data analysis, two design charettes with stakeholders, and the preparation of a technical report with consensus findings and a phased program for implementation.

**Antietam National Battlefield Visitor Center Historic Preservation Plan, Washington County, Maryland**

Principal Investigator. Prepared a Historic Preservation Treatment Plan for the visitor center at the battlefield constructed by the National Park Service under its Mission 66 program. Preparation of the treatment plan required photographic documentation, a review of project specifications and drawings, and an analysis of previous documentation related to current rehabilitation efforts. Particular attention focused on the effect rehabilitation efforts would have on key character-defining elements and areas of concern. Historic preservation and industry best practices were identified. Project components were analyzed for compatibility with relevant standards and practices. The Historic Preservation Treatment Plan presented appropriate approaches to the protection and preservation of select elements and detailed guidance for ensuring the treatment of sensitive areas.

**Department of Veterans Affairs Vacant Building Reduction Initiative Zones 2 and 4, Nationwide**

Principal Investigator. Supported the Department of Veterans Affairs to reduce their real property inventory in order to reduce maintenance costs and concentrate funding on veterans' care. RCG&A oversaw cultural resource management of select buildings at 21 VA facilities in Zones 2 and 4 in the U.S. RCG&A prepared

Cultural Resources Due Diligence Reports to support outreach to State Historic Preservation (SHPO) offices, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the VA Federal Preservation Office. RCG&A subsequently oversaw Section 106 consultation for 84 vacant and underutilized VA buildings. RCG&A provided support and guidance to VA stations for the appropriate approach and methodology for the Section 106 consultation process while prioritizing efficient completion of the consultation process and devising appropriate mitigation. Additionally, staff discussed and negotiated the preservation and rehabilitation of buildings subject to the project when and where appropriate. Project deliverables included the creation of initiation letters; responses to consulting parties, SHPO, and the ACHP; and development of MOAs. Challenges included stations in foreclosure with the ACHP; consultations with multiple interested consulting parties; the addition of multiple buildings during consultation; and, efforts to coordinate simultaneously multiple consultations with multiple parties including the ACHP, consulting parties, client, VA Office of Asset Enterprise Management (OAEM), and VA FPO. RCG&A completed 18 MOAs representative of 73 vacant and underutilized buildings in 14 states.

**Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office: Hurricane Sandy Planning and Recovery Program**

Principal Investigator. Between 2015 and 2018, RCG&A worked cooperatively with the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) on the Connecticut SHPO Hurricane Sandy Planning and Recovery Program. This multi-faceted program resulted from a state initiative to take pro-active steps to preserve historic resources in the four coastal counties through survey, planning, and building new tools to plan for and respond to future disasters, and to provide outreach to local municipalities, other state agencies, and the general public. One aspect of this project was resiliency planning that provided assistance to regional and local governments, data on vulnerable historic resources in coastal zones, a guide to historic preservation and resiliency planning in Connecticut, a best practices guide for municipal planners, and guidance for owners of historic properties. RCG&A's report, titled *Historic Resource Resilience Planning in Connecticut: Strengthening State and Local Plans in an Era of Climate Change*, synthesized lessons learned in the aftermath of Superstorm Sandy and presented recommendations for incorporating preservation values in the state-level resiliency planning process. The report provided the basis for the SHPO's resiliency goal, and portions of the report were excerpted as an appendix in the State Historic Preservation Plan. The illustrated booklet titled *Resilient Stewardship: Preserving Your Historic Property in an Era of Climate Change* provided guidance to owners of historic properties and the public on measures to adapt historic buildings in coastal Connecticut to the risks of climate change. It described approaches for cyclical monitoring and suggestions to property owners for developing solutions applying best conservation and preservation practices.



Samuel Young, B.F.A., Historic Preservation Specialist, received a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree in Historic Preservation from Savannah College of Art and Design (SCAD), with a concentration in Cultural Landscapes. He exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in Architectural History. While at Goodwin & Associates, Inc., Mr. Young completed numerous historic contexts representing a broad spectrum of property types. Further, Mr. Young has conducted architectural field investigations for and contributed to architectural survey reports for the Department of Defense (DOD) at Nellis Air Force Base in Las Vegas, Nevada, and Department of Commerce facilities in Hawaii and Colorado, and Section 106 reports for the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) in Connecticut, Illinois, and Kansas, among other states.

Mr. Young has detailed experience in disaster recovery work applied through Superstorm Sandy and Hurricane Irma and Maria relief efforts. Mr. Young completed survey reports for the CTSHPO, including the survey and documentation of approximately 1,500 resources in Cornfield Point, Old Saybrook and Shippan, Stamford. Under DR-4339-PR, Mr. Young assisted in Hurricane Irma and Hurricane Maria relief efforts in Puerto Rico as a Historic Preservation Specialist for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The work included survey of over 600 buildings and Section 106 consultations across Puerto Rico.

Recently, Mr. Young has conducted field investigations and completed Section 110 compliance for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) satellite campuses at Fort Collins, Colorado, and Kekaha, Hawaii. Additionally, Mr. Young conducted field investigations and performed Section 106 consultations for the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) improvement projects in El Yunque National Forest in Rio Grande, Puerto Rico. He is fluent in spoken and written Spanish.

## SELECTED EXPERIENCE

**Phase IA Cultural Resource Summary Report for the Rosalind Solar Project.** (May 2022 – August 2022). Architectural Historian. The Rosalind Solar Project is a planned energy facility comprising solar panels approximately 10-mi south of Emporia, Virginia. Mr. Young conducted field investigations and archival research within the Project Area and Area of Potential Effect (APE). A historic assessment was written using the collected data and state forms were compiled for identified built resources.

**Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Section 110 Assessment.** (May 2019-March 2020). Project Manager. The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is managing their built resources catalog for two satellite campuses at Fort Collins, Colorado, and Kekaha, Hawaii, which support cesium atomic clock operations. Mr. Young conducted field investigations and archival research at both campus locations. A historic assessment was written using the collected data which concluded the satellite campuses and cesium atomic clock are uniquely related and thematically significant to the development of the cesium atomic clock, time and frequency, and therefore are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A as a multiple property submission.

## EDUCATION

- B.F.A., Historic Preservation, Savannah College of Art and Design, Summa Cum Laude, 2013

## AFFILIATIONS

- National Trust for Historic Preservation

## CERTIFICATIONS / LICENSES / REGISTRATIONS

- Meets Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in History and Architectural History

## YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

- RCG&A = 7
- Overall = 10

**Federal Highway Administration, El Yunque National Forest Improvement Project.** (November 2019-February 2020). Architectural Historian. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is conducting roadway improvements at El Yunque National Forest, Rio Grande, Puerto Rico. Two roadways in El Yunque National Forest, PR-186 and PR-191, previously have been documented and recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Mr. Young conducted field investigations and evaluations on PR-186 and PR-191, and three additional roadways, to identify built resources or structures and, ultimately, determine their eligibility for listing. Mr. Young concluded 42 support resources to be contributing elements to previously determined eligible roadways as functional landscape and engineering resources. Final recommendations to FHWA were to ensure improvements meet Secretary of the Interior Standards with PRSHPO concurrence to avoid Section 106 compliance requirements.

**Federal Emergency Management Agency, Post-Disaster Recovery and Building Survey.** (August 2018-May 2019). Architectural Historian. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is managing a post-disaster recovery effort in Puerto Rico following Hurricanes Irma and Maria. Mr. Young assisted in these efforts in 2018 and 2019. This project entailed execution of survey reports, environmental records of consideration, and assisting in the Section 106 consultation process for buildings owned by the Puerto Rico Department of Housing. The work, which involved survey of approximately 681 buildings across the island, was funded under DR-4339-PR.

**Post-Disaster Recovery National Register of Historic Places Nomination of the Shore Line Electric Railway Power House** (October 2017 – January 2019). Architectural Historian. Authored the NRHP nomination for the Shore Line Electric Railway Power House (Power House) at Old Saybrook, Middlesex County, Connecticut. That nomination was a part of large-scale Hurricane Sandy recovery efforts funded under PL 113-2. The Power House is a single-property nomination. Mr. Young conducted field surveys and archival research on the building and related resources. The building is a large, concrete-framed industrial building which had been historically utilized to service a coastal trolley-line in Connecticut.

**Department of Defense, Nellis Air Force Base Survey** (October 2016 – December 2018). Architectural Historian. Survey of Nellis Air Force Base was completed through on-site survey using digital forms and photography. Three areas of the main base were surveyed, including sensitive areas. Finally, descriptions of the 600 buildings surveyed were written and provided to the installation for management purposes.

**Spirit Lake Remediation Project, Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota** (October 2017 – May 2018). Architectural Historian. The Spirit Lake Remediation Project survey was completed in Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota in December 2016. The survey area included the Morgan Park Historic District, a National Register Historic District constructed as workers' housing for the U.S. Steel-Duluth Works. A report was completed as part of Section 106 compliance emphasizing the potential visual for effects of the remediation on the historic district.

**Post-Disaster Recovery Historic Building Survey and Analysis of Shippan Point Neighborhood at Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut.** (July 2015 – December 2018). Architectural Historian. Mr. Young surveyed and provided written analysis of Shippan Point at Stamford, in Fairfield County, Connecticut. The survey and analysis were components of large-scale Hurricane Sandy recovery efforts funded under PL 113-2. Mr. Young surveyed and inventoried 199 buildings at Shippan Point. He conducted archival research and utilized tax and property records to support written analysis of the Shippan Point. This historic community is situated on a vulnerable peninsula between Stamford Harbor and Westcott Cove.

Kirsten Peeler, M.S., is an Architectural Historian with R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. (RCG&A). She specializes in survey and evaluation, Section 106 compliance, the preparation of Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans (ICRMPs), and drafting design guidelines for National Register-listed historic districts. Ms. Peeler has documented a variety of property types across the country for individual and historic district National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluations and nominations. She is familiar with commercial, residential and agricultural properties, and with rural and urban settings. She served as project manager for a multi-component project for the State of Connecticut that included the preparation of 13 NRHP nominations. Resources documented for that effort included recreational and ecclesiastical buildings, cemeteries, and historic districts with property types from the seventeenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. Her projects have included NRHP Historic District documentation for the U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, which included evaluation of 307 residential, administrative, educational, and training facilities. She also prepared the NRHP nomination for the Whiteford-Cardiff Historic District in Cardiff, Maryland, which featured 201 residential, ecclesiastical, commercial, and industry resources. That project garnered the Harford County Preservation Commissions Preservation Project Award.

Ms. Peeler is well-versed in the preparation of historic contexts and in documenting and evaluating properties from the recent past including resources constructed during the Cold War-era and mid-century modern research campuses and domestic architecture. She prepared a historic context for the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office highlighting twentieth century architecture in Connecticut's four coastal counties across different themes that included, industry, education, transportation, and suburbanization. Her work for Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland, and for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in Gaithersburg, Maryland, included the preparation of historic contexts, and syntheses and presentation of complex scientific concepts and terminology. In addition, Ms. Peeler has nationwide experience documenting domestic architecture constructed during the postwar period. On behalf of the Departments of the Army, Air Force, and Navy, Ms. Peeler managed preparation of historic contexts and the completion of architectural surveys for all military family housing constructed between 1949 and 1962. That project also resulted in the preparation of neighborhood design guidelines and a video documentary.

Ms. Peeler has directed and managed a variety of public outreach projects. She directed the design and preparation of an interactive website and kiosk for the U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, as a mitigation measure for the demolition of the National Register-eligible Fort Belvoir Golf Course. She authored the Military Heritage Guidebook and accompanying military heritage maps identifying historic military sites across the country as part of the Department of Defense (DoD) *Preserving American Heritage*, which seeks to promote heritage tourism at DoD-owned and former DoD properties.

Ms. Peeler exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* in architectural history. She has successfully completed architectural survey and inventory forms, and National Register eligibility evaluations for over one thousand commercial, residential, military, and scientific resources throughout the country.

## RELEVANT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

**National Register of Historic Places Nominations, Various, Connecticut. Date of Completion: 2019.** As Senior Project Manager for the completion of 13 National Register nominations for the State of Connecticut, Ms. Peeler was responsible for a number of tasks. In addition to researching and preparing four National Register historic district nominations, Ms. Peeler supervised the research and preparation of an additional

## CAPABILITY HIGHLIGHTS

- Experience directing and managing large-scale architectural survey projects
- Knowledge of resources constructed during the recent past
- Experience documenting a variety of resource types in urban and rural settings
- Secretary of the Interior-qualified Architectural Historian

## EDUCATION

- M.S., Historic Preservation, Columbia University, 1996
- B.A., International Relations, Mount Holyoke College, 1991
- ACHP Training, Section 106 Compliance

## PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

- RCG&A = 19
- Other = 4

## CLIENT COMMENDATION

*"I think RC Goodwin did a beautiful job – I'm very impressed with their research and their ability to tie the history and themes together."*

**- Susan Cantilli,  
Planning & Space  
Management Team Leader,  
Office of Facilities &  
Property Management,  
National Institute of  
Standards and Technology**

10 individual and historic district nominations. She edited the documentation for technical and substantive sufficiency, provided guidance on appropriate avenues of research, and directed field investigations. This project was completed on behalf of the State of Connecticut under the Disaster Response Assistance Grant (DRAG) Program, funded through the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) administered by the United States National Park Service (NPS) to support Superstorm Sandy recovery.

**Historic Assessment, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Gaithersburg, Maryland. Date of Completion: 2019.** Ms. Peeler conducted architectural investigations and developed an historic context for NIST's Gaithersburg, Maryland campus. The document assisted the federal agency with facilities management decisions for the treatment of resources in its real property inventory. Ms. Peeler directed archival research, site investigation of 74 resources, resource evaluation, and report preparation. She was the primary point of contact with the client and handled all aspects of client relations. She established research parameters and identified repositories for likely sources of information. Ms. Peeler authored the technical report and prepared inventory and determination forms. The result of the investigations was the identification of a National Register-eligible historic district representing mid-century resources.

**Historic Context for Selected Twentieth-Century Architecture in the Four Coastal Counties of Connecticut, Connecticut. Date of Completion: 2019.** For this project, Ms. Peeler directed archival research and field investigations and the preparation of a historic context summarizing the twentieth century development of the four coastal Counties of Connecticut across a variety of topics including suburbanization, education, transportation, immigration, and defense. Property types were identified, relevant themes were explored, and archival data analyzed. She served as editor and reviewed the multi-chapter document for substantive sufficiency. This project was completed on behalf of the State of Connecticut under the Disaster Response Assistance Grant (DRAG) Program, funded through the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) administered by the United States National Park Service (NPS) to support Superstorm Sandy recovery.

**Air Force, Army, and Navy Capehart-Wherry-Era Housing Documentation Program (1949-1962). Date of Completion: (2014).** Principal Investigator. The purpose of this project was to develop an expanded historic context for military family housing constructed between 1949 and 1962. The project was undertaken on behalf of the Department of the Army to fulfill its obligations under Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. This multi-faceted project resulted in the study of over 200,000 housing units, the development of a nationwide historic context; neighborhood design guidelines; and broadcast-quality video. The historic context documented the Army inventory of Wherry and Capehart-era family housing; described the range of property types and architectural styles; identified architects and contractors associated with the housing projects; and, established Wherry and Capehart properties of particular historic and architectural importance. The *Neighborhood Design Guidelines* provided guidance on rehabilitation, demolition, and replacement of building and neighborhood features. Video documentation provided a high-quality overview of the history of the U.S. Army's family housing history for the period; the documentary film was part of the public outreach and educational overviews describing the history of the implementation of Wherry and Capehart era housing policies by these two services. Archival research and site visits revealed how the Air Force and the Navy managed the critical family housing shortage during the early Cold War-era. Neighborhood design guidelines were prepared for these two services to guide future treatment of this class of resources. A brochure summarizing the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit program also was prepared as part of this related effort.

**U.S. Army / U.S. Air Force / U.S. Navy Ammunition Storage. Nationwide. Date of Completion: 2011.** Principal Investigator. The Department of Defense tasked RCG&A with the preparation of historic contexts and completion of site investigations of World War II and Cold War-Era ammunition storage facilities (ASF). The project was the result of the issuance of Program Comments by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. This investigation covered properties included in the U.S. Air Force, the U.S. Army, and the U.S. Navy real property inventories. RCG&A prepared historic contexts for the three military branches, which discussed DoD directives that influenced the design and construction of ASF from the early-twentieth century to the end of the Cold War era, provided summaries of construction programs; integrated site-specific information, where appropriate, to document the execution of the construction programs, and, detailed the use of standardized plans. The project also included visits to select installations with representative examples of ASF.

# KATHERINE GRANDINE

## Senior Project Manager/Senior Historian

Ms. Grandine has served as a project manager at R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. (RCG&A) for more than 20 years. She has extensive experience in conducting historical research to document individual historic built resources and districts. Her project experience includes conducting historical research for nationwide context studies and local history projects, completing architectural surveys in numerous states, and preparing cultural resources planning documents, building documentation for listing properties on the National Register of Historic Places and for Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER), and inventory form that met requirements for numerous State Historic Preservation offices.

Ms. Grandine has conducted numerous architectural investigations for built resources to support energy sector projects, including gas pipelines, electrical transmission lines, solar plants, and wind farms. She has identified and evaluated individual resources and historic districts applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. She has completed viewshed studies to assess potential impacts of above-ground improvements on nearby historic properties. She has provided documentation assessing project impacts to historic properties to assist formal reviews for architectural compliance with numerous state historic preservation offices.

### SELECTED EXPERIENCE

**Phase I Architectural Investigations for the Proposed Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC Leach Xpress Project, Fairfield, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Perry, and Vinton Counties, Ohio, Greene County, Pennsylvania, and Marshall and Wayne Counties, West Virginia (2015-2016).**

Architectural historian for a FERC 7(c) project. Ms. Grandine was responsible for architectural investigations and reporting on potential effects to built resources within the direct and visual Area of Potential Effects for compliance with current cultural resources laws.

**Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC WB Xpress Project, West Virginia and Virginia (2015-2016).**

Architectural historian for a FERC 7(c) project. Ms. Grandine was responsible for architectural investigations and reporting on potential effects to built resources within the direct and visual Area of Potential Effects to ensure compliance with current cultural resources laws.

**Architectural Reconnaissance Survey to Define Area of Visual Effect, Dan's Mountain Wind Energy Project, Allegany County, Maryland, and Phase 2 Architectural Investigations (2007-2008).** Senior Project Manager. Conducted research on previously identified built resources within 5 miles of proposed project to define areas of potential visual effects on historic properties. Conducted field survey to field check computer-generated viewshed model and identify additional properties 50 years or older located in areas with potential views. Analyzed data and assembled report for SHPO. Phase 2 required National Register evaluations for 11 properties to establish historic properties and assessment of project effects to historic properties.

**Phase IA Cultural Resources Investigations for the Proposed Mid-Atlantic Power Pathway in Charles, Prince George's, and Calvert Counties, Maryland (2008).** Senior Historian. Oversaw architectural investigations. Conducted research on previously identified resources along corridor. Conducted architectural field survey and field tested computer-generated viewshed model. Analyzed data and prepared report for SHPO review.

### EDUCATION

- M.A., American Civilization with Emphasis on Historic Preservation, The George Washington University, 1983
- B.A., History and Geography, University of Delaware, Graduated with Highest Honors, 1976
- Training, Section 106 Compliance & Review, 1991
- Workshop, National Environmental Policy Act, University of Southern Maine, Summer Session Program, 1999

### CERTIFICATIONS / LICENSES / REGISTRATIONS

- Exceeds Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in History and Architectural History

### AFFILIATIONS

- National Trust for Historic Preservation

### YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

- RCG&A = 30
- Other = 5



## KATHERINE GRANDINE

### Senior Project Manager/Senior Historian

**Architectural Investigations for the Northeast Supply Enhancement Project in Old Bridge Township and Borough of Sayreville, Middlesex County, and in Franklin Township, Somerset County, New Jersey (2017).** Architectural Historian. Responsible for architectural investigations and reporting on potential effects to built resources within the direct and visual Area of Potential Effects along a pipeline and in the vicinity of above-ground improvements to ensure compliance with current cultural resources law.

**Cultural Resource Survey Stage 1A Report, Newtown Creek, New York (2012).** Architectural Historian. Responsible for conducting architectural investigations to identify potential resources within the Newtown Creek Superfund Site Study Area between Brooklyn and Queens in New York City. Conducted a literature search to identify any known potential cultural resources and architectural survey by both boat and land of the Built Environment Study Area to identify built resources with the potential to possess the qualities of significance and integrity to qualify as historic properties.

#### EDUCATION

- M.A., American Civilization with Emphasis on Historic Preservation, The George Washington University, 1983
- B.A., History and Geography, University of Delaware, Graduated with Highest Honors, 1976
- Training, Section 106 Compliance & Review, 1991
- Workshop, National Environmental Policy Act, University of Southern Maine, Summer Session Program, 1999

#### CERTIFICATIONS / LICENSES / REGISTRATIONS

- Exceeds Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in History and Architectural History

#### AFFILIATIONS

- National Trust for Historic Preservation

#### YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

- RCG&A = 30
- Other = 5



Molly L. Soffietti, M.A., is an Architectural Historian at R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. (RCG&A). Ms. Soffietti holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Art History from Allegheny College and a Master of Arts in Historic Preservation Planning from the Cornell University. Ms. Soffietti's professional qualifications meet those established by the Secretary of the Interior in the fields of architectural history and history. While at RCG&A, Ms. Soffietti has completed numerous historic contexts representing a broad spectrum of property types. These include the development of a series of historic contexts for the U.S. Steel-Duluth Works and Morgan Park as part of Section 106 compliance project; a historic context on the physical development of Gaithersburg, Maryland; and a historic context on Post-War housing in suburban Atlanta.

Ms. Soffietti has conducted architectural field investigations for and contributed to architectural survey reports for the Department of Defense (DOD) in Las Vegas, Nevada, and Section 106 reports for the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) in fourteen states. In addition, she has researched, documented, and prepared a number of Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) and Determination of Eligibility (DOE) forms for that state. These properties are located across the state. In addition, Ms. Soffietti managed, conducted, and wrote a survey report to document 173 properties in suburban Atlanta as part of Section 106 compliance consultation for a pipeline project. She has also authored or co-authored National and Connecticut State Register nominations for numerous properties in that state as a part of Superstorm Sandy relief efforts.

#### **SELECTED EXPERIENCE**

**Historic Preservation treatment and Maintenance Plan (HPTMP), San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center (SFVAMC).** Architectural Historian for the development of a HPTMP for maintenance and minor projects within the SFVAMC Historic District, a 1939 Mayan Art Deco hospital campus listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2009. Project involved conditions assessment, program review, data analysis and plan development applying best historic preservation practices. The HPTMP included protocols for unexpected archaeological discovery and Draft Programmatic Agreement to support streamlined Section 106 consultation.

**Department of Veterans Affairs Vacant Building Reduction Initiative.** Architectural Historian supporting VA stations in fulfilling the Section 106 compliance process for the proposed removal of 73 vacant and under-utilized buildings at 21 VA medical campuses in 14 states. Support included compliance analysis, draft consultation letters, consultation meetings, and the development of 18 Memoranda of Agreement to avoid, limit, or mitigate adverse effects to historic properties

**National and State Register Nominations (2017-2019).** Architectural Historian in the development of five National Register Nominations and one Connecticut State Register Nomination. National Register Nominations include: the *Morris Cove Historic District*, *Short Beach Historic District*, *Villa Rosa Historic District*, *Connecticut Valley Hospital Cemetery*, and *Stonington Cemetery*. The

#### **EDUCATION**

- M.A., Historic Preservation Planning, Cornell University, 2016
- B.A., Art History, Allegheny College, Cum Laude, 2014

#### **CAPABILITY HIGHLIGHTS**

- Meets Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in History and Architectural History

#### **PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS**

- National Trust for Historic Preservation

#### **YEARS OF EXPERIENCE**

- RCG&A = 4
- Other = 7

Connecticut State Register Nomination was for the Milford Green Historic District. The documentation included an in-depth discussion of the history of public green spaces in contrast to traditional New England town greens to develop the context for evaluation and interpretation of the resource.

**Fairburn Pipeline Expansion Project, Atlanta, Georgia (2018).** Architectural Historian in the identification, survey, determination of eligibility, and determination of effects for 173 properties located within the identified area of potential effects along the Southern Natural Gas Company, L.L.C. Fairburn Pipeline Expansion Project in and around Atlanta, Georgia, in Fayette, Fulton, Clayton, Cobb, and Monroe counties. Work was completed pursuant to Section 106 of NHPA. The historic context investigated the history of post-World War II development, Ranch-type housing, and trucking in metro-Atlanta.

**State Historic Inventory Report, Shippan, Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut (2017-2018).** Architectural Historian for the State Historic Inventory for Shippan, Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut through the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office. Work included site survey, photography, writing of building descriptions, and comprehensive background research at local repositories. The resulting survey report evaluated potential eligibility for a National Register Historic District at Shippan. This task was performed as part of the recovery program following Hurricane Sandy and funded by the National Park Service under Public Law 113-2.

**Nellis Air Force Base Survey (2017-2018).** Architectural Historian for the built resources survey of Nellis Air Force Base incorporating site survey of 600 resource, data analysis, and report preparation. All resources were assessed applying the National Register criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60 [a-d]) and the results of the investigation were presented in a detailed technical report with accompanying Nevada inventory forms.

**Spirit Lake Remediation Project, Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota (2017).** Architectural Historian for the architectural survey to support Section 106 compliance for the Spirit Lake Remediation Project in Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota. The survey area included the investigation of the Morgan Park Historic District, a National Register Historic District constructed as workers' housing for the U.S. Steel-Duluth Works. A report was completed as part of Section 106 compliance emphasizing the potential visual for effects of the remediation on the historic district.

**Nellis Air Force Base Survey.** Architectural Historian. Survey of Nellis Air Force Base was completed through on-site survey using digital forms and photography. Three areas of the main base were surveyed, including sensitive areas. Finally, descriptions of the 600 buildings surveyed were written and provided to the installation for management purposes.

**National and State Register Nominations.** Architectural Historian. Authored or coauthored five National Register Nominations and one Connecticut State Register Nomination. National Register Nominations. The Connecticut State Register Nomination was for the Milford Green Historic District. The nomination written for Milford Green Historic National Register District included a discussion of the history of public green spaces in contrast to traditional New England town greens to develop the context for evaluation and interpretation of the resource.