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BUILT RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS FOR ONSHORE COMPONENTS OF THE MARYLAND OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT AT SUSSEX COUNTY, DELAWARE, AND WORCESTER COUNTY, MARYLAND

PREPARED FOR:

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ABSTRACT

This built resources report for onshore components of the Maryland Offshore Wind Project (Project) addresses the potential effects of onshore construction in Delaware and Maryland to historic built resources in support of compliance with the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 800 – Protection of Historic Properties. These Project components are new US Wind substations and interconnection to the Indian River 230 kV substation located adjacent to the Indian River Power Plant near Millsboro, Sussex County, Delaware, and a proposed Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Facility near the intersection of the Ocean City Harbor and Sinepuxent Bay near Ocean City, Worcester County, Maryland (Figure 1).

The built resources investigations also were undertaken in accordance with guidance developed by the Delaware and Maryland State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) and the technical standards for architectural surveys issued by the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs (DHCA) and Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) for their respective states. While these standards are substantively identical, they vary slightly in technical approach and reporting requirements. The current report is subdivided by state for clarity in presenting the investigations associated with onshore components in each state while enabling holistic analysis of the potential effects of the onshore components related to the Project.

Preliminary Areas of potential effect (PAPE) for the potential visibility toward onshore components of the Project were established for the substation and O&M facilities. Built resources over 45-years of age within these PAPEs were identified for further investigations. Analysis of built resources were informed through architectural survey, a review of the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs (DHCA) Cultural Historic Resource Information System (DE-CHRIS) and Maryland MEDUSA databases, Sussex and Worcester County Tax Assessor data, and historic aerials.

All work was completed by historians, architectural historians, and cultural resource analysists whose professional qualifications exceed those established by the Secretary of the Interior in their respective fields.

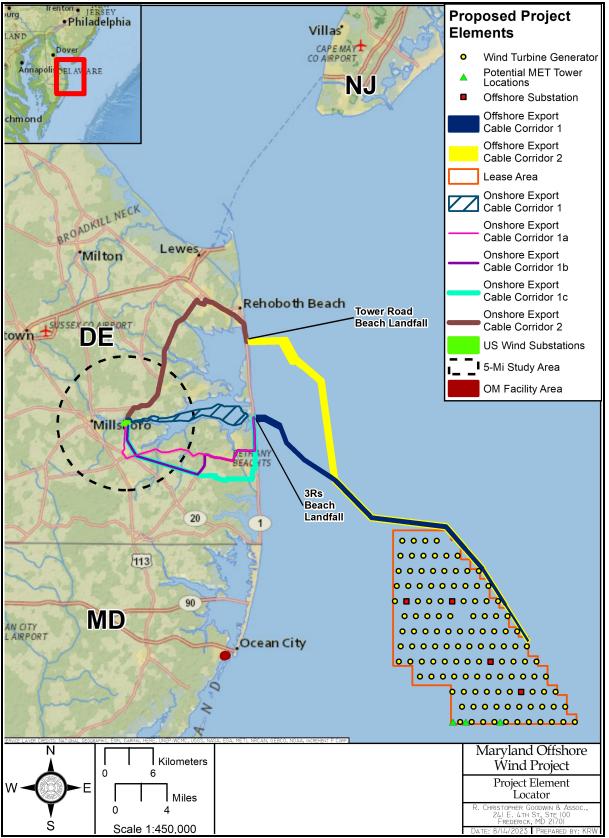


Figure 1. Ov

Overview of the onshore components in Delaware and Maryland.

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CHAPTER I: BUILT RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR THE INDIAN RIVER SUBSTATION FACILITY AT MILLSBORO, DELAWARE

INTRODUCTION

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. (RCG&A) was retained by US Wind, Inc. (US Wind) to undertake a built resources survey for the onshore components of the Maryland Offshore Wind Project (Project). The proposed Project is within the boundaries of Sussex County, Delaware, and comprises a subterranean cable line along the Indian River and Indian River Bay. New aboveground substations, with a maximum height of 60-ft (18 m), are proposed at the Indian River Power Plant near Millsboro, Delaware. The size of the new substations and materials will depend on the final design, although equipment and color are assumed to be consistent with the existing substations in the immediate area. The Onshore Project Components will be located within the Indian River Power Plant, an industrial parcel comprised of existing electrical substations and a 445.5-megawatt (MW) coal-fired power station (Figure 1.1 and Figure 1.2). While certain power plant operations have been phased out, the built components remain intact.

In accordance with the *Architectural Survey in Delaware* guidelines, published by the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs (DHCA) in February 2015, and BOEM guidance this cultural resource survey was completed to identify and assess properties over 45-years of age within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effect (PAPE) for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and to provide recommendations for further analysis, if needed. For the purposes of the Project, an evaluation survey was undertaken, the results of which are presented in this report. The DHCA defines an evaluation survey as a survey which "looks at the identified properties and considers their eligibility for the National Register, based on federally determined criteria" (Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs [DHCA] 2015:3). All surveys carried out for federal projects within the State of Delaware, such as the Maryland Offshore Wind Project, must result in an evaluation survey report. The aforementioned survey is anticipated to support the Section 106 process (36 CFR Part 800) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.

Section 106 of the NHPA, as amended, 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



Figure 1.1 View toward the Project Area and existing power plant, facing southeast from John J. Williams Highway (RCG&A 2022)



Figure 1.2 View toward the Project Area and existing power plant, facing south from Rust Lane in the PAPE viewshed (RCG&A 2022)

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 built resources investigation was undertaken to support consideration of one type of potential effects projected in association with the Project - the introduction of above-ground structures that may diminish the integrity of a historic property's historic character-defining features (36 CFR 800.5). No built resources will be removed or modified by the onshore component. This study was limited to the identification of historic properties, through survey and evaluation, associated with determined visibility of the Onshore Project Components. Bare-earth visibility modeling within a 5-mi Study Area was used to determine a Preliminary Area of Potential Effect (PAPE) for this investigation. It is anticipated that the results of this analysis and report will be considered along with the Historic Visual Resources Effects Analysis (HRVEA) for the Maryland Offshore Wind Project, supporting the Section 106 process through mitigation measures designed to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential adverse effects to historic properties from the Project.

Field survey, a review of the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs (DHCA) Cultural Historic Resource Information System (DE-CHRIS), and aerial imagery identified 15 properties over 45-years of age within the PAPE with potential views toward the onshore components of the Project. These properties primarily are residential or agricultural and had not been previously subject to survey. Field investigations comprising a windshield survey of the newly identified properties within the PAPE were undertaken on December 7 and 8, 2022. These field investigations determined two of the fifteen properties were demolished and replaced with new construction. One structure identified during preliminary desktop survey, the Delaware Farms Silo, was located beyond a fenced private property and was not accessible from the public right-of-way (ROW) during field survey. The 12 remaining properties were evaluated for potential eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and were recommended ineligible for listing. These evaluations are included as part of this built resources report and included in the Delaware State forms for the properties presented in Attachment A.

The discussion of built resources in Delaware is organized into the following sections: research design; historic contexts; results of field survey; evaluation of identified properties; and, conclusion and recommendations.

The objective of this survey is to identify any properties over 45-years of age within the PAPE that may be potentially affected by the Project, to evaluate the significance and integrity of those properties applying the historic contexts developed for this Project, and to provide recommendations regarding the treatment of those properties. National Park Service guidance stipulates a 50-year minimum age for consideration for inclusion in the NRHP; however, the BOEM has requested the survey of buildings and structures older than 45-years of age to be surveyed as part of Section 106 compliance investigations consisting with ongoing investigations. Identification and analysis of built resources over 45-years of age was completed through a progressive program of archival research, field survey, and data analysis within the PAPE. All work was undertaken in accordance with the DHCA Architectural Survey in Delaware, Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (NPS 1983), 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). As the PAPE encompasses a predominantly rural, agricultural and residential landscape with distant properties, a comprehensive district or individual properties meeting NRHP significance are not anticipated.

Defining the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)

Viewshed modeling utilizing bare earth modeling was undertaken in November 2022 to determine the PAPE within a 5-mi Study Area (Figure 1.3). The PAPE predominantly is rural and comprised of open farmland and woodlands. Built resources in the PAPE generally are agricultural and single-family residential buildings and structures. The viewshed modeling was undertaken utilizing the highest point of the proposed substation (60-ft [18 m]). The modeling intersected 15 property parcels comprised of at least one built resource likely over the 40-year threshold required by the DHCA.

Archival Research

Archival research was undertaken to identify and to develop a comprehensive inventory of previously identified historic properties within the initial 5-mi Study Area and PAPE overlay (see Figure 1). Research using the DHCA DE-CHRIS identified 15 built resources within the PAPE over 40 years of age. Historic quadrangle and mapping from 1937, 1973, 1982, and 2018 were utilized to determine if built

resources exceed the 40-year threshold adopted by the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Further, these resources were used to identify properties eligible or listed in the NRHP, listed as National Historic Landmarks (NHL), and properties with previous state-level survey. 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 reviewed to aid these characterizations where available.

The data used in this investigation reflects information available as of January 10, 2023. No previously surveyed properties with Delaware SHPO inventory forms were identified within the PAPE. The locations of newly 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 15 properties likely exceeding 40 years of age during this investigation within the PAPE. These 15 properties are listed in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Identified Properties in the PAPE						
Property Address	Municipality	Property Type	Field Notes (12/2022)			
28808 John J. Williams Highway	Millsboro	Residential				
28925 John J. Williams Highway	Millsboro	Residential				
29001 John J. Williams Highway	Millsboro	Agricultural	Inaccessible			
28930 John J. Williams Highway	Millsboro	Residential				
27502 Herbert Lane	Millsboro	Residential	New construction			
29396 Hollyville Road	Millsboro	Residential				
28828 Point View Road	Millsboro	Residential				
28830 Point View Road	Millsboro	Residential				
28836 Point View Road	Millsboro	Residential	New construction			
31457 River Road	Millsboro	Residential				
31470 River Road	Millsboro	Residential				
31484 River Road	Millsboro	Residential				
31490 River Road	Millsboro	Residential				
32150 River Road	Millsboro	Residential				
30347 Bunting Road	Millsboro	Residential				

Field Survey

A systematic windshield survey and evaluation of the 15 identified properties within the PAPE was undertaken on December 7 and 8, 2022. For safety and legal requirements, all properties were photographed and surveyed from the public right-of-way (ROW). Field investigations determined two properties had undergone demolition and were replaced with contemporary new construction. Consequently, these properties were removed from the survey and evaluation. One property was located beyond a fence on

private property was not accessible for photographs or survey (Table 1.1). The remaining 12 properties surveyed are illustrated in Figure 1.3 and listed in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Surveyed Properties over 40 Years of Age in the PAPE							
CRS Number	Property Address	Municipality	Property Type	Eligibility Recommendation	Coordinates		
PENDING	28808 John J. Williams Highway	Millsboro	Residential	Not recommended	(38.60217961545311, -75.25237329304218)		
PENDING	28925 John J. Williams Highway	Millsboro	Residential	Not recommended	(38.60128508315868, -75.25642544031143)		
PENDING	28930 John J. Williams Highway	Millsboro	Residential	Not recommended	(38.6017908315868, -75.2565184213209)		
PENDING	29396 Hollyville Road	Millsboro	Residential	Not recommended	(38.60692118406914, -75.2820348367095)		
PENDING	28828 Point View Road	Millsboro	Residential	Not recommended	(38.59312320566642, -75.19769981503487)		
PENDING	28830 Point View Road	Millsboro	Residential	Not recommended	(38.592958637914165, -75.19751071929932)		
PENDING	31457 River Road	Millsboro	Residential	Not recommended	(38.59398822836498, -75.19909154623747)		
PENDING	31470 River Road	Millsboro	Residential	Not recommended	(38.5938524878373, -75.19896145910025)		
PENDING	31484 River Road	Millsboro	Residential	Not recommended	(38.59363289161388, -75.19859097898006)		
PENDING	31490 River Road	Millsboro	Residential	Not recommended	(38.59353121676265, -75.19839283078909)		
PENDING	32150 River Road	Millsboro	Residential	Not recommended	(38.593138142529696 ,-75.18883544951677)		
PENDING	30347 Bunting Road	Millsboro	Residential	Not recommended	(38.578712926177765, -75.21678138524294)		

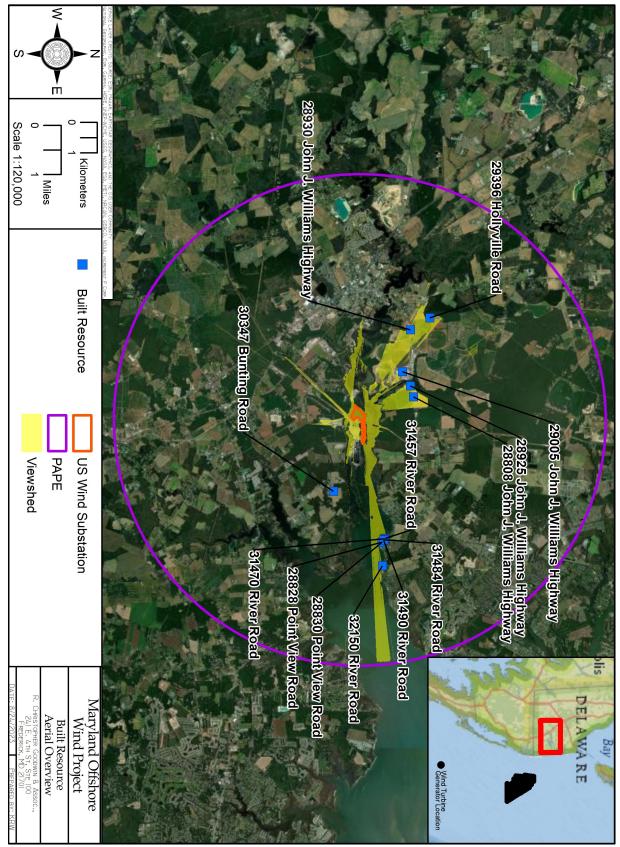


Figure 1.3. Identified Properties in the PAPE

Historic Context: Twentieth-Century Agricultural Trends in Sussex County

Sussex County is the southernmost of three counties in the State of Delaware. At the end of the nineteenth century, the predominantly agricultural economy (Criterion A) of Sussex County had been in a slow decline (Carter 1976:32). During this period, strawberry cultivation was introduced to the county and they became a leading crop. In fact, Sussex County was the nation's largest producer of strawberries in 1898 (Carter 1976:33). Bridgeville was the center of the strawberry industry, seeing 8.8 million quarts shipped from there between 1898 and 1902. At the turn of the century, the manufacture of baskets, crates, and other wooden containers was prominent at Millsboro, Frankford, Laurel, Seaford, and other county towns as a result of the rise in fruit and vegetable cultivation (Carter 1976:33). These newly popular agricultural and manufacturing industries were bolstered by the late nineteenth century railroad expansion allowing agricultural goods to reach major cities in shorter periods of time. By the late nineteenth century, Sussex County was served by a single rail line, running south through the center of the peninsula. This single line was crucial in supporting agricultural growth. However, while other agricultural regions in the Mid-Atlantic were supported by several rail lines, offering competitive freighting rates, Sussex County ultimately became subject to a single-rail monopoly by the turn of the twentieth century. The lack of competitive rail lines and cheap freight prices, as well as the introduction of the automobile, led to more public road and highway infrastructure development in Sussex County during the twentieth century to support alternate shipping methods.

The DuPont Highway was one of the earliest public road way plans in Delaware, extending the length of the state (present U.S. 13 between Wilmington and Dover and U.S. 113 between Dover and the Maryland state line). The roadway largely was funded and promoted by Thomas Coleman DuPont, a businessman and early highway advocate. DuPont had become familiar with the state of Delaware roadways and economic conditions of the southeastern part of the state while traveling between Wilmington and his estate on the lower Eastern Shore of Maryland (Carter 2001:160-1). In 1908, DuPont offered to construct the state's first highway without public cost. At the time, only eight percent of Delaware's highways were rated as improved; and in poor weather conditions Sussex County often was isolated from the rest of the state (Rae 1975:172). Under the provisions of an enabling act passed by the Delaware legislature in 1911, DuPont

organized the Coleman DuPont Road, Inc. to construct a highway the length of the state and began construction that same year (McVarish, Clark, and Catts 2005:10). Progress began on the roadway, but quickly and often was halted due to legal challenges.

Many in the agricultural community in Sussex County were skeptical of the plan proposed by DuPont. Though the railroads took advantage of their monopoly by overcharging these farmers, there were too few automobiles in the southern part of the state to take advantage of a new roadway (McVarish, Clark, and Catts 2005:10). Sussex County businessman John G. Townsend, however, was an early advocate of a roadway and convinced DuPont to begin his funded roadway at the state line in Selbyville. He also helped with right-of-way acquisition through his realty partnership. In return, DuPont proposed Townsend as a candidate for governor and he subsequently won the office in 1916 (McVarish, Clark, and Catts 2005:10).

In 1917, DuPont wrote a letter to the Delaware Highway Department, outlining a vision for a north-south scenic boulevard, comprising central running trolley cars and landscaped surroundings, extending from the Maryland state line to Wilmington. DuPont had suggested "the gift, which so far as practical results are concerned, will be much more benefit to the whole people of the State, than would be gifts to Universities, Art Galleries or Libraries, as it will go far toward making possible a development of the latent agricultural wealth of this portion of the Delmarva Peninsula" (Williams n.d.:659). By the time of this letter, DuPont had completed the proposed boulevard, at this stage more a vehicle-oriented highway than scenic roadway, from the southern Delaware border to a local farm, approximately five miles south of Milford, under his company the Coleman DuPont Road, Inc. (McVarish, Clark, and Catts 2005:11). Ultimately, the State of Delaware agreed to let DuPont complete the roadway to Wilmington under the condition that he dissolve his company, not exceed \$44,000 per mile cost, and pay all costs personally, including all rights-of-way costs. The Coleman DuPont Road was completed in 1923. The completion of highway infrastructure had a positive effect on the agricultural industry and also helped to further develop the county's tourism. In fact, coastal tourism would grow to be a major economic industry for the county through the twentieth century (Carter 1976:34).

The existing railroad line and the more recent improvement and expansion of roads in Delaware made an impact on the agricultural and manufacturing industries in Sussex County during the early twentieth century. Perishable products could travel from farm to market in as little as half-a-day. With the railroad and public road improvements, strawberries could be picked in the early morning, be loaded into baskets and packed for market by mid-day, and be in Philadelphia or New York by evening. Infrastructure improvements also brought growth to the local tourism industry. The recreational tourism industry along the Sussex County coast, predominantly at Rehoboth Beach, grew during this period. Originally founded as a camp meeting ground in 1873, Rehoboth Beach expanded as a tourist destination when a passenger

railroad was extended from Lewes to the camp meeting ground by the late 1870s. Rail remained the major mode of transportation into Rehoboth Beach, consisting primarily of weekend excursion trains, through the 1920s when the highway infrastructure was expanded and updated. While the new and improved highways ended train service, the 1920s is viewed as a "boom" period for Rehoboth Beach tourism (Carter 1976:38). Small beach towns south of Rehoboth like Dewey, Bethany, and Fenwick Island had previously been difficult to reach due to a lack of train services and now were easily accessible and drawing tourists as well.

Despite the growth in tourism, Sussex County continued to rely heavily on its longstanding agricultural and manufacturing industries. The manufacturing industries, of course, often operated in tandem with the agricultural demand. Crates were manufactured to transport these goods, while canneries also grew to can leftover goods for future sale (Carter 1976:34). While strawberries continued to thrive during the twentieth century, so did many of the old mainstays of the nineteenth century: corn, wheat, and peaches.

This period also gave rise of the broiler chicken industry. Even though broiler chickens had been part of the agricultural fabric of Sussex County since the nineteenth century, they were a leading agricultural product through much of the twentieth century. Road improvements, together with the existing rail network facilitated the movement of produce from the farm to the packing house to the railroad station in Sussex County.

Road improvements were influential in the expansion of the poultry industry and helped set the stage for the beginning of a new agricultural economy and would yield a major business: the Delmarva Poultry Industry, Inc. One family was particularly influential in the development of the poultry industry during the early twentieth century. The growth of the broiler industry continued through the 1920s. Early in 1923, Cecile Steele of Ocean View purchased 500 birds about three weeks before broilers would normally be hatched. By early summer, when they weighed roughly two pounds each, she sold them for 62 cents a bird (\$10.61 in 2022¹). Her husband, Wilmer Steele, was a U.S. Coast Guard and served at the Bethany Beach Lifesaving Station. The couple improved their land to accommodate 1,000 broilers the following year, selling them for 57 cents per pound. By 1927, the couple had the capacity to raise 25,000 broilers on their farm and Wilmer officially retired from the U.S. Coast Guard to dedicate his time to poultry (Carter 1976:35).

The Steele farm is just one of many broiler success stories in Sussex County during the 1920s. By 1927, Sussex County had an estimated 500 broiler growers with flocks averaging 2,000 birds per farm. The broiler industry dominated Sussex County through the 1930s and, by World War II, had become the most important business in the county. In 1941 the total agricultural income of Sussex County, including that derived from

¹ All inflation estimates were calculated using the West Egg Inflation Calculator (westegg.com)

livestock production, was about \$28 million, \$20.3 million of which came from the broiler industry (Carter 1976:36).

The post-World War II era ushered in major growth in population and industry in Sussex County. In 1940, the population of Delaware numbered 266,505; by 1950, the population had grown to 316,609 (U.S. Department of Commerce 1950). During the next four decades, the population would more than double to reach 669,063 in 1990 (United States Census Bureau 1990). During this period of population growth at the county-level, the state's economy diversified. By 1990, the top categories of gross state products (GSP) for Delaware were reported as finance, insurance, and real estate (38 percent GSP); manufacturing (20 percent GSP); community, social, and personal services (13 percent GSP); and, wholesale and retail trade (10 percent GSP). While agriculture accounted for just one percent of GSP (n = roughly 2,500 farms), a majority of the farms were located in Kent and Sussex counties. Seventy percent of farm income came from livestock, specifically broilers and hogs raised in Sussex County. The remaining 30 percent of agricultural production consisted of soy bean, corn, barley, wheat, potatoes, pea, and apple cultivation (*The World Book Encyclopedia* 1997).

Context Property Types

Twentieth-century agricultural trends in Sussex County produced the following property types: agricultural complexes for fruit cultivation and broiling. An agricultural complex designed for fruit cultivation, commonly strawberry farming in Sussex County, generally are open, level fields to maximize full sunlight and air circulation (University of Maryland Extension). Built resources are not a required component outside of storage or residential needs. In contrast, an agricultural complex designed for broiler farming requires larger acreage and several built resources, primarily poultry houses and grain storage silos, to successfully cultivate chickens. Poultry houses in Sussex County generally are one-story, terminate in a low-pitched front-gabled roof, and are sheathed in metal siding with no window openings. A central door and hall provide full-length access to the rectangular building. Silos generally are in close proximity to the poultry houses to provide feed to chickens. Any residential housing generally is situated at a considerable distance from the broiler complexes (Cape Gazette 2017).

Twentieth-Century Suburban Trends in Sussex County

Rapid industrialization in the late nineteenth century and the concentration of manufacturing in urban areas resulted in an immigration surge and a relocation of native-born citizens from rural areas to the cities. This frequently led to substandard living conditions, unpleasant housing environments, and overcrowding. At the same time, wages increased, bringing many American families into the middle class. As incomes rose, more Americans demanded better housing and neighborhoods. Often, these neighborhoods were outside

dense urban centers. Advances in transportation encouraged suburban growth as outlying areas became accessible to all classes of residents. Cities were no longer deemed desirable, something reflected by steady population increases in outlying areas. The population of American cities grew 33.2 percent from 1900 to 1910. Over the next decade, the urban population grew by a more modest 24.2 percent. By the postwar era, the rates of population growth in cities and suburbs had reversed: The urban population increased 14 percent, while suburbs saw a 36 percent upsurge (Ames and McClelland 2002).

As suburbanization increased, the residential construction industry explored the use of emerging materials and technologies, and began standardization of them, in the World War I era. The benefits of standardization, which brought more rapid and efficient construction and resulted in more affordable housing, were recognized as early as 1920. Standardization led to reduced cost in the factory as well as in on-site production; eliminated seasonal unemployment through year-round production; made repairs easier; and encouraged cooperation among the professions involved in design and construction. Architects, builders, and others in the housing industry also called for the adoption of a uniform building code (National Housing Association 1920:87). This was seen as particularly helpful in making housing more affordable for modest-income homeowners.

The suburban landscape particularly expanded in the Post-World War II Era. The post-World War II housing boom represented the culmination of FHA design principles as thousands of neighborhoods across the country were constructed in accordance with provisions outlined in the agency's circulars and design guidelines. In the 1950s, the agency began publishing regional guidelines for house construction, including Minimum Property Requirements for Properties of One or Two Living Units (FHA 1953). Neighborhoods with curvilinear streets became the FHA's preferred standard. Given the scale of the residential construction boom that occurred following the war, an increase in FHA-guaranteed mortgages was natural. The curvilinear neighborhood of single-family dwellings became the standard for local planning and real estate practice (Ames and McClelland 2002). Consequently, many local planning commissions adopted elements of FHA standards for residential subdivisions (Ames and McClelland 2002). By 1953, single-family units accounted for 85 percent of housing starts, vs. 61 percent in the 1920s (FHA 1953:7–8, 19). By 1960, single-family dwellings accounted for more than two-thirds of the overall housing inventory.

During the mid- to late-twentieth century, Sussex County underwent development of suburban subdivisions. These subdivisions often replaced flat, cleared acreage previously supporting agricultural operations. Historic aerials of Sussex County between 1953 and 1992 depict the transition from open agricultural parcels to subdivisions of single-family housing with winding roads and neighborhood amenities such as pools, playgrounds, and clubhouses (NETR Online 1953; 1992). These developments noticeably are prominent along the waterways and expanding inland from the coastal beachfronts of Sussex

County. These subdivisions often adhere to the boundaries of former agricultural parcels. Along with planned single-family housing subdivisions, commercial strip malls are extant along primary and secondary thoroughfares by 1992. These commercial strip malls support several businesses and are setback from the roadways with a parking buffer (NETR Online 1992).

Context Property Types²

Twentieth-century suburban trends in Sussex County produced two property types: the single-family subdivision and the commercial strip mall. The single-family subdivision generally is comprised of winding roads and one- and two-story dwellings setback from the roadway with a lawn buffer. These dwellings often have backyards and are uniform in design per neighborhood. Subdivisions often have amenities including pools, playgrounds, clubhouses, or parks. These subdivisions generally are located off primary or secondary thoroughfares, include one or two entrances and exits, and are situated on previous agricultural parcels. Similarly, commercial strip malls are vehicle-oriented properties situated along primary and secondary thoroughfares. These strip malls often house several businesses, have minimal architectural styling or ornamentation, and are setback from the roadways with a parking lot buffer.

² Review of suburban subdivisions and commercial strip malls was undertaken comparing NETR Online historic aerials and available Sussex County Tax Parcel Data.

RESULTS OF FIELD SURVEY

The windshield survey undertaken between December 7 and 8, 2022, identified 12 properties over 45-years of age. Two properties formerly associated with agricultural operations were identified and ten residential properties, not associated to suburbanization patterns, were identified. Properties formerly associated with agricultural operations were situated along primary thoroughfares on large, cleared acreage. Evidence of their agricultural history were extant; however, agricultural support buildings have since been demolished. The residential properties identified generally were situated directly on a primary or secondary thoroughfare in close proximity to similar housing units. The 12 properties were in fair to good condition. All properties appeared to be occupied with no observed threats. These 12 properties are illustrated in Figure 1.1 and listed in Table 1.2 of this chapter.

IDENTIFIED PROPERTIES EVALUATION

Fifteen properties were identified within the Project PAPE (Table 1.1). Field investigations determined two properties had undergone demolition with contemporary construction replacing older built resources. One property was not accessible or visible from the ROW for survey. In total, 12 properties were surveyed and evaluated applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 800) (Table 1.2). These properties also were evaluated for retention of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Two historic contexts were identified within the PAPE: twentieth-century agriculture and suburbanization. Identified properties will be evaluated to determine association to these historic contexts (Criterion A); association to historic persons of significance (Criterion B); and distinctive characteristic of an architectural style (Criterion C). Delaware SHPO inventory forms for these 12 properties, including map and photograph attachments, are presented in Attachment A. For each property the following section will identify the property type, provide a property description, and summarize available archival data obtained from historic aerials, quadrangle maps, property records, and local newspaper archives.

28808 John J. Williams Highway, Millsboro

The building at 28808 John J. Williams Highway at Millsboro, Delaware, is a dwelling on a modest lot set back approximately 10 to 15 feet from the highway. The two-story, early twentieth-century, modified American Foursquare-style dwelling rests on a raised foundation, terminates in a hipped roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, and is clad in aluminum siding. Dwelling openings are comprised of single-leaf, vinyl door units and one-over-one light, double-hung and single-frame, fixed-sash aluminum window units. Alterations include partial enclosure of the front porch and extension of the porch roof into a carport. The dwelling is the last remaining component of a parcel originally housing a much larger agricultural operation that included a barn and five support buildings (NETR Online 1937). These agricultural buildings no longer are extant in 1973 (NETR Online 1973).

While the building at 28808 John J. Williams Highway appears to have supported agricultural operations, no agricultural buildings associated with these operations are extant today (Criterion A). Archival deed, census, and newspaper research has not yielded any results suggesting any persons of historical local significance have resided at the property (Criterion B). John J. Williams Highway is a primary, multi-lane road comprised of commercial or industrial businesses. The building at 28808 John J. Williams Highway

is one of approximately ten remaining early twentieth century buildings along the thoroughfare (NETR Online 1937; 2018). The building at 28808 John J. Williams Highway is not part of a planned, suburban community constructed during the mid- to late-twentieth century and, while the dwelling retains elements of the American Foursquare style, has been modified in recent years (Criterion C). Due to building alterations, removal of agricultural operations, and encroaching development the property does not retain integrity of setting, materials, design, feeling, or association. Therefore, the building at 28808 John J. Williams Highway is not recommended for listing in the NRHP.

28925 John J. Williams Highway, Millsboro

The building at 28925 John J. Williams Highway at Millsboro, Delaware, is a residential dwelling on a small lot set back approximately 10 feet from John. J Williams Highway. The one-story, early twentieth century vernacular dwelling is in poor condition and covered in vegetative overgrowth. The dwelling rests on a raised foundation, terminates in a front-gabled roof sheathed in corrugated metal, and is clad in asbestos shingles. Visible openings are a single-leaf, vinyl door and two-over-two light, double-hung and single-pane, fixed-sash window units. A brick chimney is situated on the eastern half of the dwelling. Historic aerials of the area do not suggest the property was part of larger, agricultural operations.

The building at 28925 John J. Williams Highway does not have historical association to agricultural operations in the region (Criterion A). Rather, archival data suggests the building has been used consistently as a private residence. Archival deed, census, and newspaper research has not yielded any results suggesting any persons of historical local significance have resided at the property (Criterion B). John J. Williams Highway is a primary, multi-lane road comprised of commercial or industrial businesses. The building at 28925 John J. Williams Highway is one of approximately ten remaining early twentieth century buildings along the thoroughfare (NETR Online 1937; 2018). The building at 28925 John J. Williams Highway is not part of a planned, suburban community constructed during the mid- to late-twentieth century and is not representative of a distinct architectural style (Criterion C). Due to landscape modifications, poor building condition, and encroaching development the property does not retain integrity of setting, materials, feeling, or association. Therefore, the building at 28925 John J. Williams Highway is not recommended for listing in the NRHP.

28930 John J. Williams Highway, Millsboro

The building at 28930 John J. Williams Highway at Millsboro, Delaware, is a residential dwelling on a small lot set back approximately 10 to 15 feet from the highway. The one-story, early-twentieth-century vernacular dwelling occupies a rectangular footprint and is sited on a landscaped parcel with boundary shrubs and mature trees. The dwelling rests on a raised concrete-block foundation, terminates in a cross-

gabled roof sheathed in corrugated metal, and is clad in asbestos shingles. The dwelling primarily is comprised of single-leaf vinyl door units and one-over-one light, double-hung and fixed vinyl-sash window units. Historic aerials do not suggest the property historically was part of a larger agricultural operation (NETR Online 1937; 2018).

The building at 28930 John J. Williams Highway does not have a historical association to agricultural operations in the region (Criterion A). Rather, the building has been used consistently as a private residence. Archival deed, census, and newspaper research has not yielded any results suggesting any persons of historical local significance have resided at the property (Criterion B). John J. Williams Highway is a primary, multi-lane road comprised of commercial or industrial businesses. The building at 28930 John J. Williams Highway is one of approximately ten remaining early twentieth century buildings along the thoroughfare (NETR Online 1937; 2018). The building at 28930 John J. Williams Highway is not part of a planned, suburban community constructed during the mid- to late-twentieth century and is not representative of a distinct architectural style (Criterion C). Due to material modifications, property additions, and encroaching development the property does not retain integrity of setting, materials, feeling, or association. Therefore, the building at 28930 John J. Williams Highway is not recommended for listing in the NRHP.

29396 Hollyville Road, Millsboro

The building at 29396 Hollyille Road at Millsboro, Delaware, is a residential dwelling on a modest lot set back approximately 25 to 30 feet from Hollyville Road. The one-story ca. 1970 dwelling occupies a rectangular footprint and is sited on a predominantly wooded parcel with a circular, gravel driveway. The dwelling rests on a raised, poured-concrete foundation; terminates in a hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles; and, is clad in horizontal vinyl siding. The dwelling openings primarily are comprised of single-leaf vinyl door units and one-over-one light, double-hung vinyl-sash windows. A one-story detached garage situated northeast and terminates in a side-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles constructed after the dwelling. Visual observations and historic aerials suggest the garage was constructed after the dwelling. Garage openings are comprised of a vinyl, garage door; single-leaf, vinyl door; and three one-over-one light, double-hung vinyl-sash window units.

The building at 29396 Hollyville Road does not have a historical association to agricultural operations in the region (Criterion A). Rather, the building has been used consistently as a private residence. Archival deed, census, and newspaper research has not yielded any results suggesting any persons of historical local significance have resided at the property (Criterion B). Hollyville Road is a primary road comprised of private residences and agricultural operations. The building at 29396 Hollyville Road is not part of a planned, suburban community constructed during the mid- to late-twentieth century and does not exemplify an

architectural style (Criterion C). Due to changes to the built landscape, parcel additions, and encroaching development the property does not retain integrity of setting, feeling, or association. Therefore, the building at 29396 Hollyville Road is not recommended for listing in the NRHP.

30347 Bunting Road, Millsboro

The building at 30347 Bunting Road at Millsboro, Delaware, is an agricultural complex comprised of a dwelling, garage, and agricultural support outbuildings. A gravel lane bounds the property to its east and provides access to mobile dwellings to the property's north. The primary dwelling is a one-and-one-half story ca. 1950 bungalow-type dwelling and occupies a square footprint. The dwelling rests on a raised foundation, terminates in a cross-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, and is clad with horizontal wood siding. The dwelling has a variety of door and window openings comprised of single-leaf vinyl door units and one-over-one light, double-hung and fixed-sash vinyl window units. An attached garage extends from the south elevation and the modest landscape is bounded by vinyl and chain-link fencing.

Historic aerials and tax records suggest the building at 30347 Bunting Road, historically an agricultural complex, has been altered with the removal of prominent agricultural buildings and parcel division (Criterion A). The property no longer retains its association with agriculture due to the demolition of agricultural buildings. Archival deed, census, and newspaper research has not yielded any results suggesting any persons of historical local significance have resided at the property (Criterion B). Bunting Road includes residential an agricultural property types consisting of single-family houses and agricultural complexes featuring barns, poultry houses, and support buildings. The building at 30347 Bunting Road is not part of a planned, suburban community constructed during the mid- to late-twentieth century and does not exemplify an architectural style (Criterion C). Due to changes to the built landscape, demolition of agricultural support buildings, and parcel division and subsequent development, the property does not retain integrity of setting, workmanship, feeling, materials, or association. Therefore, the building at 30347 Bunting Road is not recommended for listing in the NRHP.

28828 Point View Road, Millsboro

The building at 28828 Point View Road at Millsboro, Delaware, is a residential dwelling on a large lot set back approximately 10 feet from Point View Road. The two-story ca. 1960 dwelling occupies a square footprint and is sited along a residential street includes access to the Indian River to its west. The dwelling rests on a raised foundation, terminates in a hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, and is clad with vinyl siding. The dwelling openings are comprised of single-leaf vinyl door units and one-over-one light, doublehung and fixed-sash vinyl window units. An attached garage extends from the south elevation and the modest landscape is bounded by vinyl and chain-link fencing. The dwelling is in good condition. The building at 28828 Point View Road does not have a historical association to agricultural operations in the region (Criterion A). Rather, the building has been used consistently as a private residence. Archival deed, census, and newspaper research has not yielded any results suggesting any persons of historical local significance have resided at the property (Criterion B). Point View Road is a secondary road looping off the primary thoroughfare River Road. These roads generally are comprised of dwellings of varying architectural styles and scales with select commercial buildings and waterfront access parks with marinas. The building at 28828 Point View Road is not part of a planned, suburban community constructed during the mid- to late-twentieth century and does not exemplify an architectural style (Criterion C). The dwelling does not retain integrity of association to suburban trends identified in Sussex County. Therefore, the building at 28828 Point View Road is not recommended for listing in the NRHP.

28830 Point View Road, Millsboro

The building at 28830 Point View Road at Millsboro, Delaware, is a residential dwelling on a large lot set back approximately 15 to 20 feet from Point View Road. The one-story ca. 1950 dwelling is along a residential street and includes access to the Indian River to its west. The dwelling rests on a raised foundation, terminates in a cross-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, and is clad with a horizontal wood siding. The dwelling façade and elevations are not symmetrical and openings primarily are comprised of single-leaf doors and aluminum, one-over-one light, double-hung-sash window units. The building is in good condition and does not appear to have been altered in recent years.

The building at 28830 Point View Road does not have a historical association to agricultural operations in the region (Criterion A). Rather, the building has been used consistently as a private residence. Archival deed, census, and newspaper research has not yielded any results suggesting any persons of historical local significance have resided at the property (Criterion B). Point View Road is a secondary road looping off the primary thoroughfare River Road. These roads generally are comprised of dwellings of varying architectural styles and scales with select commercial buildings and waterfront access parks with marinas. The building at 28830 Point View Road is not part of a planned, suburban community constructed during the mid- to late-twentieth century and does not exemplify an architectural style (Criterion C). The dwelling does not retain integrity of association to suburban trends identified in Sussex County. Therefore, the building at 28830 Point View Road is not recommended for listing in the NRHP.

31457 River Road, Millsboro

The building at 31457 River Road at Millsboro, Delaware, is located on a modest lot fronting directly onto River Road. The two-story ca. 1970 dwelling is sited along a predominantly residential street and includes access to the Indian River to its west. The dwelling rests on a raised, poured-concrete foundation, terminates

in a saltbox roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, and is clad in horizontal vinyl siding. The façade and elevations are not symmetrical and openings are comprised primarily of single-leaf, vinyl door units and one-over-one light, aluminum sash units. A single-car garage extends from the south elevation. A concrete-block chimney also is found at this elevation. The dwelling fronts directly onto the street with a minimal setback and is in good condition.

The building at 31457 River Road does not have a historical association to agricultural operations in the region (Criterion A). Rather, the building has been used consistently as a private residence. Archival deed, census, and newspaper research has not yielded any results suggesting any persons of historical local significance have resided at the property (Criterion B). River Road generally is comprised of dwellings of varying architectural styles and scales with select commercial buildings and waterfront access parks with marinas. The building at 31457 River Road is not part of a planned, suburban community constructed during the mid- to late-twentieth century and does not exemplify an architectural style (Criterion C). The dwelling does not retain integrity of association to suburban trends identified in Sussex County. Therefore, the building at 31457 River Road is not recommended for listing in the NRHP.

31470 River Road, Millsboro

The building at 31470 River Road at Millsboro, Delaware, is a dwelling on a modest lot fronting directly onto River Road. The one-story ca. 1975 house is sited along a predominantly residential street and includes access to the Indian River to its west. The dwelling terminates in a side-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, and is clad with a stone veneer application. The façade and elevations are not symmetrical and openings are comprised of a variety of window and door types: single-leaf vinyl doors and both fixed-sash vinyl windows and one-over-one light, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. The façade also has a front-gabled porch extending to a gravel parking loop. The dwelling is in good condition.

The building at 31470 River Road does not have a historical association to agricultural operations in the region, nor does it appear to have an association to similar operations along the Indian River (Criterion A). Rather, the building has been used consistently as a private residence. Archival deed, census, and newspaper research has not yielded any results suggesting any persons of historical local significance have resided at the property (Criterion B). River Road generally is comprised of dwellings of varying architectural styles and scales with select commercial buildings and waterfront access parks with marinas. The building at 31470 River Road is not part of a planned, suburban community constructed during the mid- to late-twentieth century and does not exemplify an architectural style (Criterion C). The dwelling does not retain integrity of association to suburban trends identified in Sussex County. Therefore, the building at 31470 River Road is not recommended for listing in the NRHP.

31484 River Road, Millsboro

The building at 31484 River Road at Millsboro, Delaware, is a dwelling on a modest lot fronting directly onto River Road. The two-story ca. 1965 dwelling is sited along a predominantly residential street and includes access to the Indian River to its west. The dwelling rests on a raised foundation, terminates in a side-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, and is clad with horizontal vinyl siding. The façade and elevations are not symmetrical and openings are comprised of a variety of window and door types: single-leaf vinyl door units and one-over-one light, double-hung vinyl-sash window units. The vinyl siding and window units appear to be more recent alterations to the dwelling. The dwelling is in good condition.

The building at 31484 River Road does not have a historical association to agricultural operations in the region, nor does it appear to have an association to similar operations along the Indian River (Criterion A). Rather, the building has been used consistently as a private residence. Archival deed, census, and newspaper research has not yielded any results suggesting any persons of historical local significance have resided at the property (Criterion B). River Road generally is comprised of dwellings of varying architectural styles and scales with select commercial buildings and waterfront access parks with marinas. The building at 31484 River Road is not part of a planned, suburban community constructed during the mid- to late-twentieth century and does not exemplify an architectural style (Criterion C). The dwelling does not retain integrity of association to suburban trends identified in Sussex County. Therefore, the building at 31484 River Road is not recommended for listing in the NRHP.

31490 River Road, Millsboro

The building at 31490 River Road at Millsboro, Delaware, is a dwelling on a modest lot fronting directly onto River Road. The one-story ca. 1965 dwelling is sited along a predominantly residential street and includes access to the Indian River to its west. The dwelling terminates in a series of front-gabled roofs, sheathed in either asphalt shingles or corrugated metal, is clad with wood shingles, and has a rear, brick chimney. The façade and elevations are not symmetrical and openings are comprised of a variety of window and door types: vinyl garage doors, single-leaf vinyl doors, one-over-one light, double-hung, vinyl-sash units, and six-over-six light, double-hung, vinyl-sash units. Originally occupying a square footprint, the dwelling has been extensively altered in recent years through additions to the façade and north elevation, which expanded the building footprint and connected a historically detached garage to the dwelling. The dwelling is in good condition.

The building at 31490 River Road does not have a historical association to agricultural operations in the region, nor does it appear to have an association to similar operations along the Indian River (Criterion A). Rather, the building has been used consistently as a private residence. Archival deed, census, and newspaper

research has not yielded any results suggesting any persons of historical local significance have resided at the property (Criterion B). River Road generally is comprised of dwellings of varying architectural styles and scales with select commercial buildings and waterfront access parks with marinas. The building at 31490 River Road is not part of a planned, suburban community constructed during the mid- to latetwentieth century and does not exemplify an architectural style (Criterion C). The dwelling does not retain integrity of association to suburban trends identified in Sussex County. Therefore, the building at 31490 River Road is not recommended for listing in the NRHP.

32150 River Road, Millsboro

The building at 32150 River Road at Millsboro, Delaware, is a dwelling on a modest lot fronting directly onto River Road. The two-story ca. 1965 dwelling is sited between a commercial building to its north and dwelling to its south and includes access to the Indian River to its west. The dwelling rests on a raised foundation, terminates in a front-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, and is clad with a stucco application. The façade and elevations are not symmetrical and openings are comprised of a variety of window and door types: sliding vinyl doors, single-leaf vinyl doors, horizontal-sliding vinyl windows, and fixed-sash vinyl windows. The door and window units and stucco application appear to be more recent alterations to the dwelling.

The building at 32150 River Road does not have a historical association to agricultural operations in the region, nor does it appear to have an association to similar operations along the Indian River (Criterion A). Rather, the building has been used consistently as a private residence. Archival deed, census, and newspaper research has not yielded any results suggesting any persons of historical local significance have resided at the property (Criterion B). River Road generally is comprised of dwellings of varying architectural styles and scales with select commercial buildings and waterfront access parks with marinas. The building at 32150 River Road is not part of a planned, suburban community constructed during the mid- to late-twentieth century and does not exemplify an architectural style (Criterion C). Therefore, the building at 32150 River Road is not recommended for listing in the NRHP.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The survey to support this built resources report evaluated 12 properties accessible from the ROW and within the PAPE for potential visual effects to the Project, a 5-mile radius overlaid with bare-earth visibility modeling. All properties surveyed were over 45-years of age. Surveyed properties were constructed during the early- to mid-twentieth century. The Project and PAPE encompassed a primarily rural landscape with agricultural and industrial operations and single-family residences. The PAPE covered the projected viewshed toward the Project, which will be located on an existing industrial coal power plant site. Resources identified through map analysis and subjected to windshield survey included single-family residences, none of which were part of planned, suburban communities nor were any determined to be representative of an architectural style. A summary historic context was developed for twentieth century agricultural and suburban trends in Sussex County. No properties within the PAPE were identified as meeting the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 800); therefore, no properties are recommended for listing in the NRHP. No further analysis is recommended.

CHAPTER II: BUILT RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE (O&M) FACILITY, OCEAN CITY, MARYLAND

INTRODUCTION

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. (RCG&A) was retained by US Wind, Inc. (US Wind) to undertake a built resources survey for the onshore components of the Maryland Offshore Wind Project (Project). The proposed Project will be located in Worcester County, Maryland, and comprises a proposed Operations and Maintenance (O&M) facility site. The proposed O&M Facility will consist of quayside facilities near the intersection of the Ocean City Harbor and Sinepuxent Bay. The facility will support the construction, operations, and maintenance of US Wind's Maryland Offshore Wind Project. The proposed O&M Facility will occupy two adjacent, partially developed property parcels (Figure 2.1). These combined properties create a site with approximately 350-ft of quayside buildable land. The O&M Facility that will include three buildings: a main office building, secondary warehouse building, and a crew support building. The site also will accommodate parking, a laydown yard, and an approximately 628-ft-long fixed pier with mooring for up to four crew transfer vessels. While detailed architectural plans have not be developed at this stage of the Project, it is anticipated that he main office building and crew support buildings may be up to three stories in scale and will not exceed the 45-foot municipal building height limit. The Project will not require the demolition or modification of built resources over 45-years of age.

In accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Historical Investigations in Maryland* (Maryland Historical Trust [MHT] 2019), published by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT), and BOEM guidance this built resources survey was completed to identify and evaluate properties over 45years of age within a field verified Preliminary Area of Potential Effect (PAPE) to determine visual effects to historic properties. This survey is anticipated to support the Section 106 process (36 CFR Part 800) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.

Section 106 of the NHPA, as amended, 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

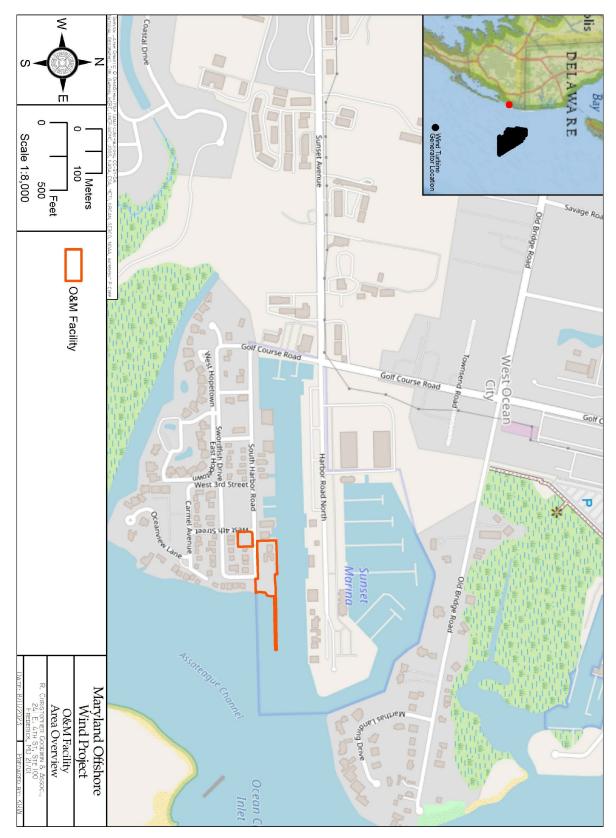


Figure 2.1 Proposed O&M facility site and surrounding streets.

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.

The current investigation was completed to support the Section 106 process (36 CFR Part 800) through the identification of built resources over 45-years of age that possess the qualities of significance and integrity necessary for listing in the National Register of Historic Places whose aspects of integrity may be visually affected by the construction of the O&M Facility. All work was completed by historians and architectural historians meeting the professional qualifications established by the Secretary of the Interior (36 CFR 61). Work was executed in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Historical Investigations in Maryland* (Maryland Historical Trust [MHT] 2019), and with BOEM guidance and direction.

The current investigation focused on the consideration of one type of potential effect identified in association with the Project – the effect of the visibility of the proposed O&M Facility to built historic properties within the Project's PAPE (36 CFR 800.5). It is anticipated that the results in this report will be considered along with the Historic Visual Resources Effects Analysis (HRVEA) for the Maryland Offshore Wind Project.

The architectural investigations related to the improvements proposed within Maryland are organized into the following sections: a research design; historic context; results of field investigations; and conclusion. Attachment B comprises Short Form Determination of Eligibility (DOE) forms for surveyed properties within the PAPE.

The objective of this survey is to identify and evaluate any properties over 45-years of age within the PAPE to determine potential visual effects from the proposed O&M facility. National Park Service (NPS) guidance stipulates a 50-year minimum age for consideration for inclusion in the NRHP; however, BOEM has requested a 45-year threshold consistent with ongoing projects. Identification and analysis of built resources over 45-years of age was completed through a progressive program of archival research, field survey, and data analysis within the PAPE. All work was undertaken in accordance with the MHT *Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Historical Investigations in Maryland* (MHT 2019), *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (NPS 1983), 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).

Defining the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)

The O&M Facility proposed in Ocean City, Maryland, is in the planning stage of development; detailed architectural and engineering plans for the facility have not been developed. Bare-earth computergenerated visibility modeling projecting the final height and massing of the proposed O&M facility was not possible at the current stage of planning. Therefore, the current investigation considered the effects associated with the maximum degree of development possible on the Project site. A 45-ft building height was adopted based on height restrictions for the location in Ocean City and the maximum mass of development was established by the property parcel boundaries.

A progressive program of desktop analysis and field verification was undertaken to define the PAPE for project visibility. While MHT guidance does not specify a standard radii for the investigation of visual impacts, an area extending 0.5 miles from the Project was adopted for the desktop analysis to capture possible large scale resources and unobstructed view corridors to the Project site. Desktop analysis was completed between March and May 2023 to characterize development within the half-mile Preliminary Area of Potential Effect (PAPE) surrounding the proposed O&M facility site. Characterization of the area was supplemented by archival research and the identification of properties over 45-years of age within the projected half-mile PAPE surrounding the Project site. The desktop study found that development within the PAPE generally comprises single-family residential and commercial buildings. Generally, commercial and residential buildings in the area are one- to three-stories in height and at least two buildings rise to 45-ft in height ceiling. Field data determined that properties west of Golf Course Road and north of Townsend Road had severely obstructed or no visibility toward the commercial harbor and Project site due to intervening multi-story development, topography and mature vegetation (Figures 2.2 through 2.8). The half-mile PAPE was refined to reflect on-site conditions and actual visibility to the Project area (Figure 2.9).

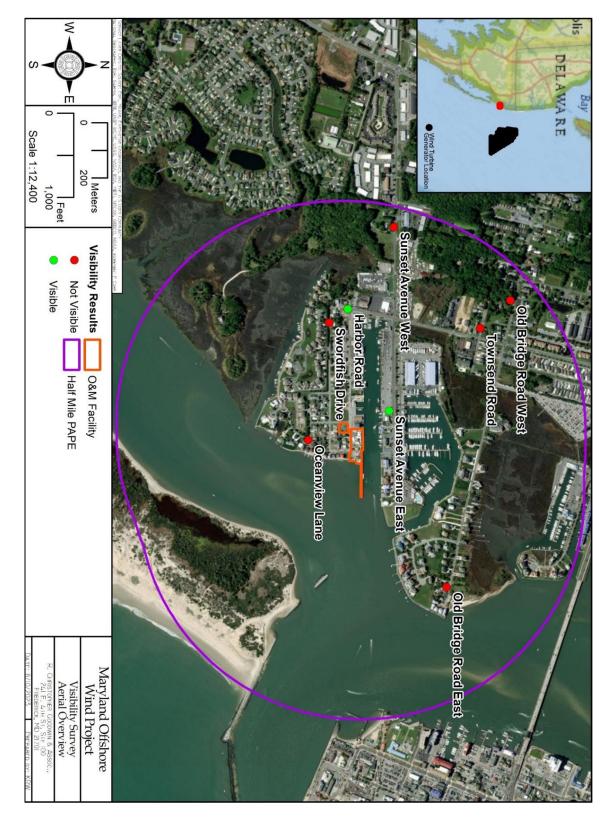


Figure 2.2. Location of field verified visibility points within the half-mile PAPE



Figure 2.3. View north toward the proposed Project from Oceanview Lane (RCG&A 2023)



Figure 2.4. View northeast toward the proposed Project from Swordfish Drive with intervening trees and multi-story commercial development (RCG&A 2023)



Figure 2.5. View east toward the proposed Project from Harbor Road, including existing commercial development (RCG&A 2023)



Figure 2.6. View east toward the proposed Project from Townsend Road, including existing commercial development (RCG&A 2023)



Figure 2.7. View southeast toward the proposed Project from Old Bridge Road West (RCG&A 2023)



Figure 2.8. View south toward the proposed Project from Old Bridge Road East with intervening ca. 2000 residential development (RCG&A 2023)

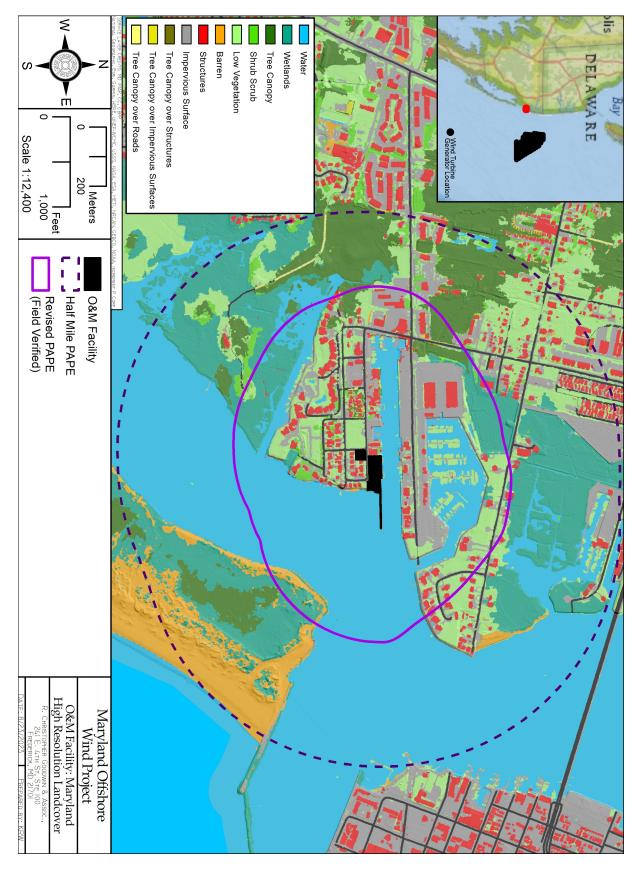


Figure 2.9. Field verified PAPE and half-mile PAPE

Archival Research

Archival research was undertaken to identify and to develop a comprehensive inventory of previously identified historic properties within the half-mile PAPE. Research using the MHT Medusa Cultural Resource Database (Medusa) and Maryland State Department of Assessment and Taxation (SDAT) during the desktop survey identified 78 built resources within the half-mile PAPE over 45-years of age. One property, Diakonia (WO-526) previously was surveyed and determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP with MHT concurrence (Hennnon 1992:2). Historic aerials and street imagery determined that 15 mobile housing units included in the 77 resource count developed from archival and public records have been removed and replaced with contemporary manufactured units. Relevant published histories were reviewed to aid these characterizations where available.

The data used in this investigation reflects information available as of May 15, 2023. The locations of newly identified built resources were incorporated into the Project Geographic Information System (GIS) model. This model was used to inform field investigations and analysis. The 62 properties over 45-years of age identified within the PAPE are listed in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: 62 Preliminarily Identified Properties in the PAPE				
Address	City	Property Type		
12900 SWORDFISH DR	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
13036 OLD BRIDGE ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
12845 HARBOR ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Commercial		
12843 HARBOR ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Commercial		
12939 SWORDFISH DR	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
9639 OCEANVIEW LANE	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
12712 SUNSET AVE	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
12820 HARBOR ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
12744 TOWNSEND ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
12734 SUNSET AVE	OCEAN CITY	Commercial		
12928 SWORDFISH DR	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
9623 W 4TH ST	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
12816 OLD BRIDGE ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
9628 OCEANVIEW LANE	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
12807 TOWNSEND ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
9624 W 3RD ST	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
12846 HARBOR ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
12930 HARBOR ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
12942 HARBOR ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
12936 SWORDFISH DR	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
12737 OLD BRIDGE ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential		

Table 2.1: 62 Preliminarily Identified Properties in the PAPE					
Address	City	Property Type			
12937 SWORDFISH DR	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
12924 SWORDFISH DR	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
12846 TOWNSEND ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
12740 TOWNSEND ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
12745 OLD BRIDGE ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
12728 OLD BRIDGE ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Commercial			
12848 HARBOR ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
12806 HARBOR ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
12814 HARBOR ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Commercial			
12823 SWORDFISH DR	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
12905 SWORDFISH DR	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
12804 OLD BRIDGE ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
9748 CARMODY LANE	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
12748 TOWNSEND ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
12824 OLD BRIDGE ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
12855 HARBOR ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
9805 GOLF COURSE ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
9801 GOLF COURSE ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
9636 GOLF COURSE ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
12915 CARMEL AVE	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
13044 OLD BRIDGE ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
13038 OLD BRIDGE ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
12818 OLD BRIDGE ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
12841 HARBOR ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Commercial			
12910 SUNSET AVE	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
12852 HARBOR ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
12730 OLD BRIDGE ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
12802 TOWNSEND ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
13045 OLD BRIDGE ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
12917 HARBOR ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Commercial			
12935 CARMEL AVE	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
12931 SWORDFISH DR	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
12927 SWORDFISH DR	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
12732 OLD BRIDGE ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
12744 OLD BRIDGE ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
9643 HARBOR ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
12849 HARBOR ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
12735 OLD BRIDGE ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
12924 HARBOR ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
9742 CARMODY LANE	OCEAN CITY	Residential			
12747 OLD BRIDGE ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Commercial			
9703 GOLF COURSE ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Commercial			

Field Survey

Field verification and resource survey were undertaken in August 2023. On-site conditions determined three additional properties has been demolished. Field visibility data also determined that properties west of Golf Course Road and north of Townsend Road had severely obstructed or no visibility toward the commercial harbor and Project site due to intervening multi-story development, topography and mature vegetation (Figures 2.2 through 2.8). The half-mile PAPE was refined to reflect on-site conditions and actual visibility to the Project area (Figure 2.9). The field investigation eliminated 31 properties from further study due to lack of visibility. These properties are generally oriented north along Old Bridge Road, and located roughly a one-third to one-half-mile from the proposed O&M facility site. Twenty-eight properties over 45-years of age are within the refined PAPE with partial or full views toward the proposed O&M facility site. Field survey documented these 28 properties have been extensively modified through multi-story additions and extensive replacement of architectural elements and materials. The remaining 28 properties surveyed are illustrated in Figure 2.10 and listed in Table 2.2.

Tabl	Table 2.2: Identified Properties over 45-years of age with Visibility toward the Project				
No.	Address	City	Property Type		
1	12939 SWORDFISH DR	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
2	12734 SUNSET AVE	OCEAN CITY	Commercial		
3	12928 SWORDFISH DR	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
4	9623 W 4TH ST	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
5	9628 OCEANVIEW LANE	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
6	9624 W 3RD ST	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
7	12930 HARBOR ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
8	12942 HARBOR ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
9	12936 SWORDFISH DR	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
10	12924 SWORDFISH DR	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
11	12845 HARBOR ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Commercial		
12	12806 HARBOR ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
13	12814 HARBOR ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Commercial		
14	12823 SWORDFISH DR	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
15	12905 SWORDFISH DR	OCEAN CITY	Residential		

Tabl	Table 2.2: Identified Properties over 45-years of age with Visibility toward the Project				
No.	Address	City	Property Type		
16	9636 GOLF COURSE ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
17	12915 CARMEL AVE	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
18	12841 HARBOR ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Commercial		
19	12910 SUNSET AVE	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
20	12852 HARBOR ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
21	12917 HARBOR ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Commercial		
22	12935 CARMEL AVE	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
23	12931 SWORDFISH DR	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
24	12927 SWORDFISH DR	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
25	9643 HARBOR ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
26	12849 HARBOR ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
27	12924 HARBOR ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Residential		
28	9703 GOLF COURSE ROAD	OCEAN CITY	Commercial		

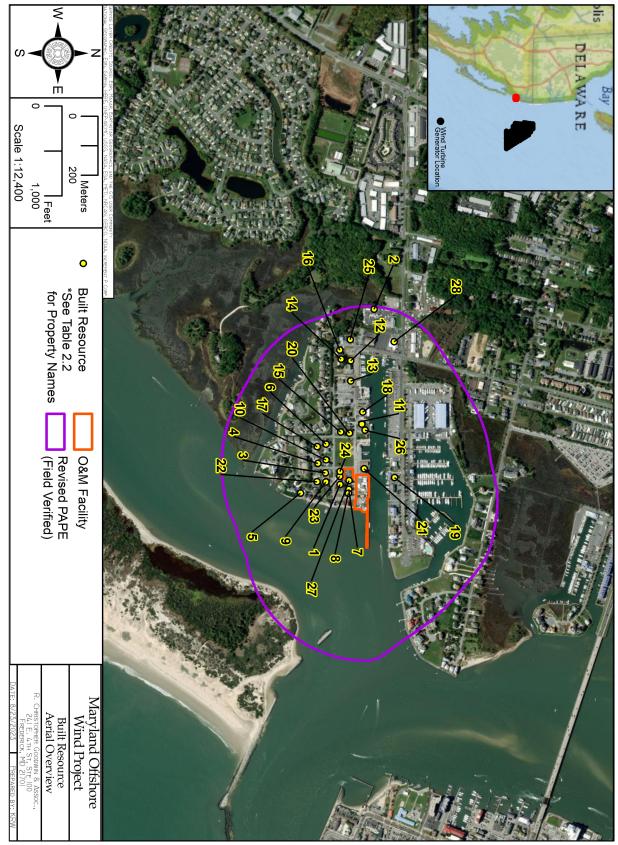


Figure 2.10. Overview of Built Resources over 45-years of age in the field verified PAPE

Twentieth-Century Suburban Trends in Worcester County

Rapid industrialization in the late nineteenth century and the concentration of manufacturing in urban areas resulted in an immigration surge and a relocation of native-born citizens from rural areas to the cities. This frequently led to substandard living conditions, unpleasant housing environments, and overcrowding. At the same time, wages increased, bringing many American families into the middle class. As incomes rose, more Americans demanded better housing and neighborhoods. Often, these neighborhoods were outside dense urban centers. Advances in transportation encouraged suburban growth as outlying areas became accessible to all classes of residents. Cities were no longer deemed desirable, something reflected by steady population increases in outlying areas. The population of American cities grew 33.2 percent from 1900 to 1910. Over the next decade, the urban population grew by a more modest 24.2 percent. By the postwar era, the rates of population growth in cities and suburbs had reversed: The urban population increased 14 percent, while suburbs saw a 36 percent upsurge (Ames and McClelland 2002).

As suburbanization increased, the residential construction industry explored the use of emerging materials and technologies, and began standardization of them, in the World War I era. The benefits of standardization, which brought more rapid and efficient construction and resulted in more affordable housing, were recognized as early as 1920. Standardization led to reduced cost in the factory as well as in on-site production; eliminated seasonal unemployment through year-round production; made repairs easier; and encouraged cooperation among the professions involved in design and construction. Architects, builders, and others in the housing industry also called for the adoption of a uniform building code (National Housing Association 1920:87). This was seen as particularly helpful in making housing more affordable for modest-income homeowners.

The suburban landscape particularly expanded in the Post-World War II Era. The post-World War II housing boom represented the culmination of FHA design principles as thousands of neighborhoods across the country were constructed in accordance with provisions outlined in the agency's circulars and design guidelines. In the 1950s, the agency began publishing regional guidelines for house construction, including Minimum Property Requirements for Properties of One or Two Living Units (FHA 1953). Neighborhoods with curvilinear streets became the FHA's preferred standard. Given the scale of the residential construction

boom that occurred following the war, an increase in FHA-guaranteed mortgages was natural. The curvilinear neighborhood of single-family dwellings became the standard for local planning and real estate practice (Ames and McClelland 2002). Consequently, many local planning commissions adopted elements of FHA standards for residential subdivisions (Ames and McClelland 2002). By 1953, single-family units accounted for 85 percent of housing starts, vs. 61 percent in the 1920s (FHA 1953:7–8, 19). By 1960, single-family dwellings accounted for more than two-thirds of the overall housing inventory.

During the mid- to late-twentieth century, Worcester County underwent development of suburban subdivisions. These subdivisions often replaced flat, cleared acreage previously supporting agricultural operations. Historic aerials of Worcester County between 1958 and 2005 depict the transition from open agricultural parcels to subdivisions of single-family housing with winding roads and neighborhood amenities such as pools, playgrounds, and clubhouses (NETR Online 1958; 2005). These developments noticeably are prominent along the western shores of the bays which separate the barrier island of Ocean City from the mainland of Worcester County. These subdivisions often adhere to the boundaries of former agricultural parcels. Along with planned single-family housing subdivisions, commercial strip malls are extant along primary and secondary thoroughfares by 1989 (NETR Online 1989). These commercial strip malls support several businesses and are setback from the roadways with a parking buffer (NETR Online 1989; 2005).

Context Property Types³

Twentieth-century suburban trends in Worcester County produced two property types: the single-family subdivision and the commercial strip mall. The single-family subdivision generally is comprised of winding roads and one- and two-story dwellings setback from the roadway with a lawn buffer. These dwellings often have backyards and are uniform in design per neighborhood. Subdivisions often have amenities including pools, playgrounds, clubhouses, or parks. These subdivisions generally are located off primary or secondary thoroughfares, include one or two entrances and exits, and are situated on previous agricultural parcels. Similarly, commercial strip malls are vehicle-oriented properties situated along primary and secondary thoroughfares. These strip malls often house several businesses, have minimal architectural styling or ornamentation, and are setback from the roadways with a parking lot buffer.

³ Review of suburban subdivisions and commercial strip malls was undertaken comparing NETR Online historic aerials and available Worcester County Tax Parcel Data.

RESULTS OF FIELD SURVEY

Seventy-eight properties were identified within the half-mile PAPE utilized for the preliminary desktop survey (Table 2.1). One property, Diakonia (WO-526) had been subject to previous survey and evaluation and ultimately was determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP with MHT concurrence (Hannold 1992:2). As such, the resource was removed from further investigation. Ultimately, desktop survey determined 15 resources, mobile housing units, had been replaced during the late-twentieth and early-twenty-first century with contemporary manufactured units. Field verification for visibility to the O&M facility site was undertaken in August 2023 and resulted in a revised, field verified PAPE. Three previously identified properties were documented as demolished during field survey. Thirty-one properties outside the field verified PAPE also were removed from further investigations. Field survey ultimately determined 28 properties over 45-years of age were located within the field verified PAPE and subject to survey and evaluation (Table 2.2). Two historic contexts were identified as appropriate for the evaluation of resources within the PAPE: twentieth-century commercial fishing and twentieth-century suburbanization.

The PAPE comprises a twentieth century commercial fishing harbor, commercial buildings, and single-family residences. What originated as a rural landscape comprising early twentieth century dwellings along the Sinepuxent Bay has evolved into a commercial fishing harbor, waterfront and mobile housing communities, and surface parking for seasonal tourism in Ocean City. The commercial harbor is a dynamic and evolving area characterized by continuous change to meet the economic need and technological advancements of the maritime industry.

Surveyed residences within the area are not part of planned subdivisions and housing designs have been substantially modified over time through additions, contemporary materials, and reconfiguration of window or door openings. Commercial buildings, including those buildings supporting the harbor, generally are two- to three-stories in height and are representative of utilitarian designs (Figure 2.11). Commercial properties have undergone continuous modification, demolition, and redevelopment since 1960 (NETR Online 1958; 1981; 1989; 2005). The proposed O&M Facility is sited on an existing parcel with built resources dating to ca. 1990 (Maryland State Department of Assessments and Taxation [SDAT] 2023) (Figure 2.12). A municipal height restriction ensures the proposed facility will not exceed 45-ft. Extant commercial development supporting the harbor already rises to 45-ft in height and includes storage and maintenance structures located at the eastern edge of the harbor (Figure 2.13).



Figure 2.11. Storage facilities at the municipal height limit at the northern edge of the commercial harbor surrounding the Project site (RCG&A 2023)



Figure 2.12. The proposed O&M Facility parcel, looking north (US Wind 2023)



Figure 2.13. Commercial development at the harbor looking southeast toward the proposed O&M Facility site (RCG&A 2023)



Figure 2.14. Obstructed view southeast toward the proposed O&M facility site, approximately 1/3 mi northwest the commercial harbor (RCG&A March 2023)

The maximum footprint and height of the O&M Facility is similar to extant commercial buildings along and supporting the harbor. Given the height of existing buildings and the natural vegetation within the PAPE, which includes dense tree coverage to the west and northwest, the visibility toward the Project will be limited to views from the PAPE extending south, southwest, and northeast (Figure 2.14). Direct views are most probable from buildings to the direct south and west with unobstructed views of the commercial harbor. The introduction of these new built resources is not anticipated to introduce new materials, designs, or building scale to the commercial harbor (Figure 2.15 and Figure 2.16). Rather, the proposed O&M Facility visually will blend with the existing development of the area. These existing built resources generally were constructed in the last twenty years utilizing contemporary materials including concrete block, corrugated metal, and composite siding.

The field survey of 28 properties over 45-years of age documented that the residential and commercial construction in the PAPE has continuously evolved over the last 70 years. This evolution comprises demolition, redevelopment, modification, and new construction. Residential buildings surveyed within the PAPE comprise mid-twentieth century single-family, detached dwellings (Table 2.2). The original, rural street design for these dwellings have been continuously modified since the late-twentieth century through demolition, infill, and new developments. Dwellings along the Sinepuxent Bay have been modified in height and configuration for water views and bay access. Commercial buildings, including restaurants, auto garages, and harbor support storage buildings, have undergone similar modifications over time. Commercial buildings were constructed between 1960 and 1967. Generally, these resources exhibit utilitarian designs and are not associated with architectural styles or important commercial trends from the mid-twentieth century. Short Form DOE forms, suitable for documenting properties that are unquestionably ineligible, were used for the 28 properties surveyed and are available in Attachment B.⁴

⁴ Short Form DOE forms are completed using Microsoft Access. For the purposes of this draft report, fields collected in the Microsoft Access program have been formatted and captured in Microsoft Word. Final submittal to the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) will utilize the Microsoft Access electronic format.



Figure 2.15. Proposed O&M Facility Rendering (US Wind)



Figure 2.16. Commercial development along the harbor at Harbor Road and the western portion of the proposed O&M Facility parcel (US Wind 2023)

CONCLUSION

The archival research and field analysis undertaken to support the built resources investigations identified 28 resources over 45-years of age with partial or full visibility to the proposed O&M facility site. Surveyed properties were constructed during the mid- to late-twentieth century and have been modified over time. The field verified PAPE encompass a mid to late twentieth century landscape comprising a commercial harbor and single-family detached dwellings.

The proposed O&M Facility will be sited on two lots along the harbor (Figure 2.1). These lots have been developed since ca. 1990. The facility buildings will not exceed a 45-ft municipal height restriction and will not differ in scale from existing commercial buildings within the harbor.

Resources within the PAPE identified through map analysis and field verification and subject to windshield survey include single-family residences, none of which are part of planned, suburban communities or are representative of an architectural style or type, period or method of construction. Commercial buildings within the PAPE are not associated with commercial trends or architectural styles. A summary historic context was developed for twentieth century commercial and suburban trends in Worcester County. No properties were identified as significant or retaining integrity sufficient for listing in the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 800). Further, the maximum footprint and height of the proposed O&M Facility is not anticipated to introduce new elements to the viewshed of these resources. Rather, the proposed O&M Facility will be one element of a commercial harbor which has undergone a continuous pattern of demolition and redevelopment.

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ATTACHMENT A: DELAWARE STATE INVENTORY FORMS

	SAVING ELAWARE		CAL AND CU ORIC PRESE HE GREEN, I	RVATION OI	FFICE
1 H	ISTORY		CRS # SPO Map Hundred		
PRC	OPERTY IDENTIFICATION FO	RAL RESOURCE SURVEY DRM	Quad Other		
1.	HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION:	Dwelling			
2.	ADDRESS/LOCATION: 28808	John J. Williams Highway			
3.	TOWN/NEAREST Mills NAMED PLACE:	boro		vicinity?	\boxtimes
4.	MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE:	building ⊠ structure □ landscape □ district □	site [object	
5.	MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERTY	Y: Residential			
6.	PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR Cultural Resource Report for the	SURVEY (if applicable): Onshore Components of the Maryla	nd Offshore Wi	nd Project	
7. A	DDITIONAL FORMS USED:				
	#: Form: 1 CRS 2 Main Building Forr	List property types:			
	CRS 3 Secondary Buildin				
	CRS 4 Archaeological Sit				
	CRS 5 Structure (Building	g-Like)			
	Form				
	CRS 6 Structure (Land Fe Form	ature)			
	CRS 7 Object Form				
	CRS 8 Landscape Elemen	nts Form			
	1 CRS 9 Map Form	N/A			
	1 CRS 13 Photographs For				
	CRS 14 Proposed District CRS 15 Structure (Bridge				
8. SI	URVEYOR INFORMATION:	/ 10111			
ę	Surveyor name:	Samuel Young, Project Manager			
I	Principal Investigator name:	Kathryn M. Kuranda, Senior Vice P	resident		
I	Principal Investigator signature:				
(Organization:	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associa	tes [Date: <u>2/6/2023</u>	

10. STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (check all appropriate boxes; refer to state management plan(s)):

-				
a)	Time period(s)	 Pre-Europear Paleo-Indian Archaic Woodland I Woodland II 	i Conta	ct
		1600-1750± Contact Pe 1630-1730± Exploration 1730-1770± Intensified 1770-1830± Early Indus 1830-1880± Industrializ 1880-1940± Urbanizatio 1940-1960± Suburbaniz	and Fi and Du trializa ation a on and I	rontier Settlement rable Occupation tion nd Early Urbanization
b)	Geographical zone	🖂 Coasta	Peninsı Peninsı I	ula ula/Cypress Swamp Wilmington)
c)	Historic period theme	(s)		
		Agriculture Forestry Trapping/Hunting Mining/Quarrying Fishing/Oystering Manufacturing Retailing/Wholesaling Finance Professional Services		Transportation and Communication Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts Government Religion Education Community Organizations Occupational Organizations Major Families, Individuals and Events

	AVING	DELAWARE I	STATE H	ORICAL AND CULTURAL A ISTORIC PRESERVATION 1 THE GREEN, DOVER, D	OFFICE
- A	LAWARE ISTORY	CULTURAL RES MAIN BUILDING	OURCE SURVEY FORM	CRS #	
1.	ADDRESS/LOCATIO	N:	lliams Highway		
2. 3.		istoric <u>Agricultural</u> CIRCA?: 🛛 A		current <u>Residential</u> Unknown	
4.	STYLE OR FLOOR P	LAN: American Fo	oursquare		
5. 	INTEGRITY: 6	original site 🛛	moved 🗌	other location's CRS #	<u>year</u>
a	. Partial enclosure of	nd additions with years the front porch rch roof line for a carp			<u>year</u>
<u> </u>		Ť	good 🖂	fair 🗌 poor 🗌	
7.				. Use N/A for not applicable; le	eave no
	a. Overall shape: Additions: Cap		Stories:	Two-and-one-half	
	b Structural syste	m (if known): N/A			
	c. Foundation: Raised basement: ful	materials: Concrete I	block visible 🗌 no basen	nent	
	d. Exterior walls (c	original if visible & any	subsequent coverings	s): Aluminum siding	
	e. Roof: shape: H materials: Asph cornice: N/A dormers: One chimney: locati	alt shingles			
8.	1) Bays 2) Window fene type trim	stration One-over-one Double-hung			

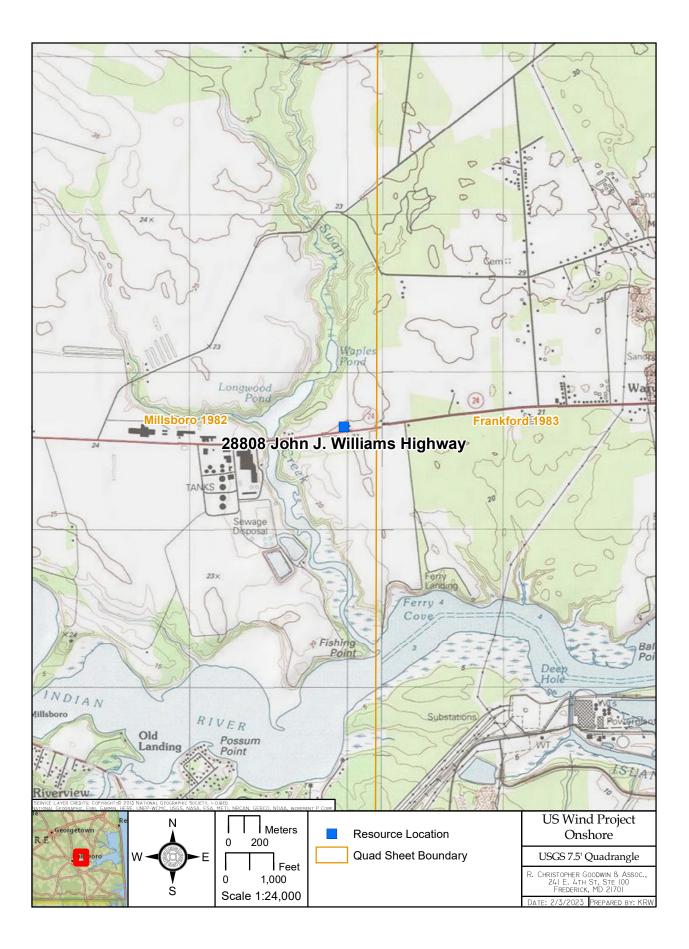
Facade (cont'd)

3)	Door(s)	One
	location	West
	type	Single-leaf
	trim	Vinyl
4)	Porch(es)	Partially enclosed

- b. Side: Direction: East
 - 1) Bays Two
 - 2) Windows Four fenestration type trim shutters
 - 3) Door(s) location type trim
 - 4) Porch(es)
- c. Side: Direction:
 - 1) Bays
 - 2) Windows fenestration
 - type trim
 - shutters
 - 3) Door(s) location type trim
 - 4) Porch(es)
- d. Rear: Direction:
 - 1) Bays
 - 2) Windows fenestration type trim shutters
 - 3) Door(s) location type trim
 - 4) Porch(es)
- 9. INTERIOR:
- 10. LANDSCAPING:

	DELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION 21 THE GREEN, DOVER, D	OFFICE
	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY CRS # SECONDARY BUILDING FORM	
1.	ADDRESS/LOCATION: 28808 John J. Williams Highway	
2.	FUNCTION(S): historic Residential current Residential	
3.	YEAR BUILT: <u>1960</u> CIRCA?: X ARCHITECT/BUILDER: <u>Unknown</u>	
4.	STYLE/FLOOR PLAN: Square Detached Garage	
5.	INTEGRITY: original site 🖂 moved 🗌	
<u>if</u>	f moved, from where original location's CRS #	<u>year</u>
li a b		<u>year</u>
6.	CURRENT CONDITION: excellent good fair 🖂	poor 🗌
7.	DESCRIPTION:	
	a. Structural system N/A	
	b. Number of stories One	
	c. Wall coverings Horizontal vinyl siding	
	d. Foundation Poured concrete	
	e. Roof structural system Wood-frame coverings Asphalt shingles openings N/A	
8.	DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:	
	 a. Facade: direction: S 1) bays: Two 2) windows: N/A 	
	3) door(s): Vinyl garage unit and single-leaf unit	
	4) other: N/A	

- b. Side: direction: E
 - 1) bays: One
 - 2) windows: One one-over-one, double-hung vinyl unit
 - 3) door(s): N/A
 - 4) other: N/A
- c. Side: direction: N/A
 - 1) bays: N/A
 - 2) windows: N/A
 - 3) door(s): N/A
 - 4) other: N/A
- d. Rear: direction: N/A
 - 1) bays: N/A
 - 2) windows: N/A
 - 3) door(s): N/A
 - 4) other: N/A
- 9. INTERIOR (if accessible):
 - a) Floor plan N/A
 - b) Partition/walls N/A
 - c) Finishes N/A
 - d) Furnishings/machinery N/A





DELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE 21 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS #

Date <u>12/7/2022</u> Surveyor/Photographer <u>Samuel Young, Project Manager (RCG&A)</u>

Insert photographs; note file name and brief description of view: (size photograph 3" on longest side; MAINTAIN ASPECT RATIO – DO NOT STRETCH PHOTO)



28808 John J. Williams Highway primary dwelling and outbuilding, facing west



28808 John J. Williams Highway east elevation, facing west

DELAWARE	AWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICA. STATE HISTOR 21 THE	RIC PRESER	-	FICE
HISTORY		CRS # SPO Map Hundred		
	RAL RESOURCE SURVEY	Quad Other		
1. HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION:	Dwelling			
2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 28925	John J. Williams Highway			
3. TOWN/NEAREST Mills NAMED PLACE:	sboro		vicinity?	\boxtimes
4. MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE:	building ⊠ structure □ landscape □ district □	site 🗌] object	
5. MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERT	Y: Residence			
6. PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR Cultural Resource Report for th 7. ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:	e Onshore Components of the Maryland	Offshore Win	d Project	
#: Form:	List property types:			
1 CRS 2 Main Building For				
CRS 3 Secondary Buildir				
CRS 4 Archaeological Si				
CRS 5 Structure (Buildin	g-Like)			
Form				
CRS 6 Structure (Land F	eature)			
Form				
CRS 7 Object Form	nto Form			
CRS 8 Landscape Eleme 1 CRS 9 Map Form	N/A			
1 CRS 13 Photographs For				
CRS 14 Proposed Distric				
CRS 15 Structure (Bridge				
8. SURVEYOR INFORMATION: Surveyor name:	Samuel Young, Project Manager			
Principal Investigator name:	Kathryn M. Kuranda, Senior Vice Pres	ident		
Principal Investigator signature:	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
Organization:	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates	, Inc. Da	ate: <u>2/6/2023</u>	

10. STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (check all appropriate boxes; refer to state management plan(s)):

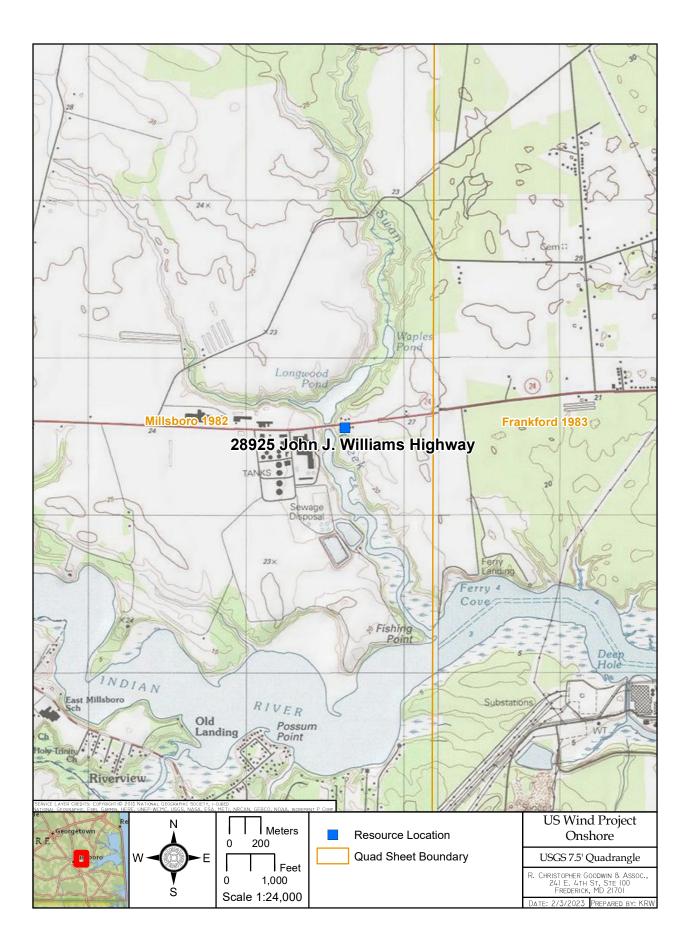
a)	Time period(s)	 Pre-European Co Paleo-Indian Archaic Woodland I Woodland II 	onta	ct
		1600-1750± Contact Period 1630-1730± Exploration an 1730-1770± Intensified and 1770-1830± Early Industria 1830-1880± Industrializatio 1880-1940± Urbanization a 1940-1960± Suburbanizatio	d Fr d Du lizat on ar and E	ontier Settlement rable Occupation tion nd Early Urbanization Early Suburbanization
b)	Geographical zone	🗌 Coastal	insu	ıla ıla/Cypress Swamp Wilmington)
C)	Historic period theme	(s)		
		Agriculture Forestry Trapping/Hunting Mining/Quarrying Fishing/Oystering Manufacturing Retailing/Wholesaling Finance Professional Services		Transportation and Communication Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts Government Religion Education Community Organizations Occupational Organizations Major Families, Individuals and Events

	~	DELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AFF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OF 21 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE	FICE
K	_	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY CRS #	
1.	AD	DDRESS/LOCATION: 28925 John J. Williams Highway	
2. 3.		JNCTION(S): historic <u>Residential</u> current <u>Residential</u> AR BUILT: <u>1920</u> CIRCA?: ARCHITECT/BUILDER: <u>Unknown</u>	
4.	ST	TYLE OR FLOOR PLAN: Vernacular	
5. <u>i</u>		TEGRITY: original site moved <u>other location's CRS #</u>	<u>ear</u>
a	ist m 1.).	najor alterations and additions with years (if known) y	ear
6.	CUF	IRRENT CONDITION: excellent 🗌 good 🗌 fair 🛛 poor 🗌	
7.		ESCRIPTION: (Describe the resource as completely as possible. Use N/A for not applicable; leave anks.)	no
	a.	Overall shape: Rectangular Stories: One Additions: N/A	
	b	Structural system (if known): Wood frame	
	C.	Foundation: materials: N/A Raised basement: full partial not visible no basement ⊠	
	d.	Exterior walls (original if visible & any subsequent coverings): Asbestos shingles	
	e.	Roof: shape: Front-gable materials: Corrugated metal sheet cornice: N/A dormers: N/A chimney: Brick location(s): East	
8.	ELE	ESCRIPTION OF EVATIONS: a. Facade: Direction: North 1) Bays Three 2) Windows Two fenestration One-over-one type Double-hung trim Aluminum shutters N/A	

Facade (cont'd)

3)	Door(s)	One
	location	Central
	type	Single-leaf
	trim	N/A
1 \	Porch(oc)	Enclosed n

- 4) Porch(es) Enclosed porch with single-pane windows and vinyl, single-leaf door.
- b. Side: Direction: East
 - 1) Bays Four
 - 2) Windows Four
 - fenestration One-over-one type Double-hung trim Aluminum shutters N/A Door(s) N/A
 - 3) Door(s) I location type trim
 - 4) Porch(es) N/A
- c. Side: Direction: West (Not Visible)
 - 1) Bays N/A
 - 2) Windows N/A fenestration type trim shutters
 - 3) Door(s) N/A location type trim
 - 4) Porch(es) N/A
- d. Rear: Direction: South (Not Visible)
 - 1) Bays N/A
 - 2) Windows N/A fenestration type trim shutters 2) Door(s) N/A
 - 3) Door(s) N/A location type trim
 - 4) Porch(es) N/A
- 9. INTERIOR: N/A
- 10. LANDSCAPING: Vegetative overgrowth





DELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE 21 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS #

Date <u>12/7/2023</u> Surveyor/Photographer <u>Samuel Young, Project Manager</u>

Insert photographs; note file name and brief description of view: (size photograph 3" on longest side; MAINTAIN ASPECT RATIO – DO NOT STRETCH PHOTO)



28925 John J. Williams Highway façade and east elevation, facing southwest



28925 John J. Williams Highway detail, facing southwest

DELAWARE HISTOR			URAL AFFAIRS /ATION OFFICE /VER, DE 19901			
1. HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION:	Dwelling					
2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 28930	John J. Williams Highway					
3. TOWN/NEAREST Mills NAMED PLACE:	boro		vicinity? 🛛			
4. MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE:	building ⊠ structure □ landscape □ district □	site 🗌	object 🗌			
5. MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERTY	: Residence					
6. PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR SURVEY (if applicable): Cultural Resource Report for the Onshore Components of the Maryland Offshore Wind Project						
7. ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:						
#: Form: 1 CRS 2 Main Building Form	List property types:		<u>.</u>			
CRS 3 Secondary Building						
CRS 4 Archaeological Site						
CRS 5 Structure (Building						
Form						
CRS 6 Structure (Land Fe	ature)					
Form						
CRS 7 Object Form	to Form					
CRS 8 Landscape Elemen	N/A					
1 CRS 13 Photographs For						
CRS 14 Proposed District						
CRS 15 Structure (Bridge						
8. SURVEYOR INFORMATION:						
Surveyor name:	Samuel Young, Project Manager					
Principal Investigator name:	Principal Investigator name:Kathryn M. Kuranda, Senior Vice President					
Principal Investigator signature:						
Organization:	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associate	s, Inc. Dat	e: 2/6/2023			

10. STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (check all appropriate boxes; refer to state management plan(s)):

-						
a)	Time period(s)	 Pre-European C Paleo-Indian Archaic Woodland I Woodland II 	onta	ct		
	 1600-1750± Contact Period (Native American) 1630-1730± Exploration and Frontier Settlement 1730-1770± Intensified and Durable Occupation 1770-1830± Early Industrialization 1830-1880± Industrialization and Early Urbanization 1880-1940± Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1940-1960± Suburbanization and Early Ex-urbanization 					
b)	Geographical zone	🔀 Coastal	ninsı ninsı	ıla ıla/Cypress Swamp Wilmington)		
C)	c) Historic period theme(s)					
		Agriculture Forestry Trapping/Hunting Mining/Quarrying Fishing/Oystering Manufacturing Retailing/Wholesaling Finance Professional Services		Transportation and Communication Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts Government Religion Education Community Organizations Occupational Organizations Major Families, Individuals and Events		

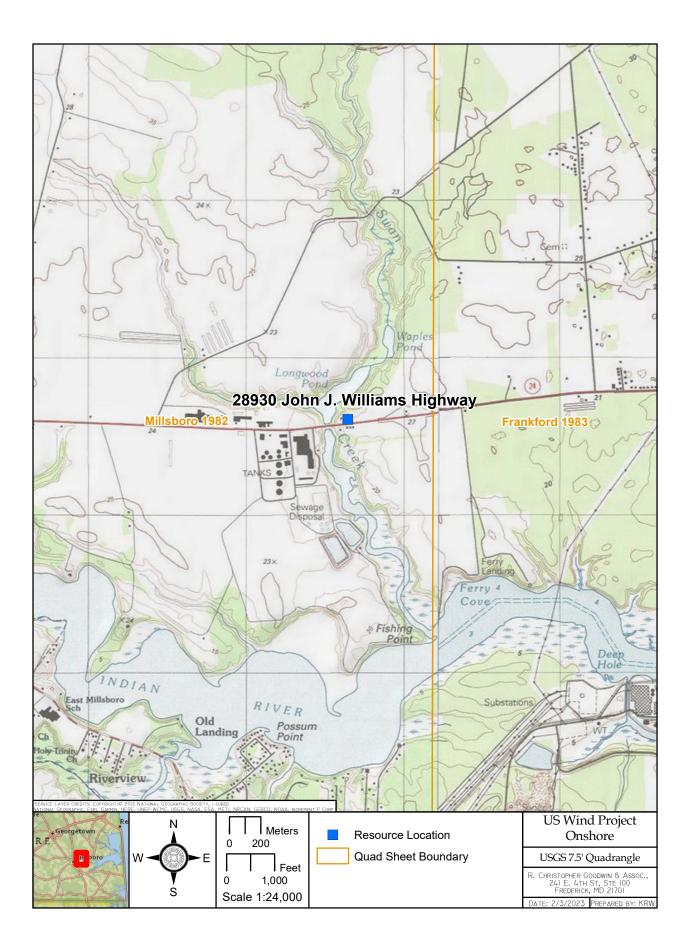
		DELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION C 21 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE	FFICE		
H		CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY CRS # S T O R MAIN BUILDING FORM			
1.	AD	DRESS/LOCATION: _ 28930 John J. Williams Highway			
2. 3.		NCTION(S): historic <u>Residential</u> current <u>Residential</u> AR BUILT: <u>1920</u> CIRCA?: ARCHITECT/BUILDER: <u>Unknown</u>			
4.	ST	YLE OR FLOOR PLAN: Vernacular			
5. <u>if</u>		IEGRITY: original site moved other location's CRS # ved, from where other location's CRS # item is a state of the state of th	<u>year</u>		
	Rea		<u>year</u> C.1950		
6.	CUF	RRENT CONDITION: excellent 🗌 good 🖾 fair 🗌 poor 🗌			
7.					
	a.	Overall shape: Rectangular Stories: One Additions: N/A			
	b	Structural system (if known): Wood frame			
	C.	Foundation: materials: N/A Raised basement: full partial not visible no basement			
	d.	Exterior walls (original if visible & any subsequent coverings): Asbestos shingles			
	e.	Roof: shape: Front-gable materials: Corrugated metal sheet cornice: N/A dormers: N/A chimney: Brick location(s): East, rear elevation			
8.	ELE	SCRIPTION OF EVATIONS: a. Facade: Direction: South 1) Bays Three 2) Windows Two fenestration One-over-one type Double-hung trim Aluminum shutters N/A			

3)	Door(s)	One	
-	location	Central	
	type	Single-leaf	
	trim	N/A	
A \	Dereh(ee)	Delead ontro	

- 4) Porch(es) Raised, entrance porch terminating in front-gable roof cover.
- b. Side: Direction: East
 - 1) Bays Seven
 - 2) Windows Five
 - fenestration One-over-one type Double-hung trim Aluminum shutters N/A Door(s) Two
 - 3) Door(s) Two location Rear ell and rear ca. 1950 addition type Single-leaf trim Vinyl
 - 4) Porch(es) N/A
- c. Side: Direction: West (Not Visible)
 - 1) Bays N/A
 - 2) Windows N/A fenestration type trim shutters
 - 3) Door(s) N/A location type trim
 - 4) Porch(es) N/A
- d. Rear: Direction: South (Not Visible)
 - 1) Bays N/A
 - 2) Windows N/A fenestration type trim shutters 3) Door(s) N/A
 - location type trim
 - 4) Porch(es) N/A
- 9. INTERIOR: N/A
- **10.** LANDSCAPING: Mature trees with landscaped shrubbery along property line and main building façade.

	DELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL A STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION 21 THE GREEN, DOVER, D	OFFICE
H	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY CRS # CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY CRS #	
1.	ADDRESS/LOCATION: 28930 John J. Williams Highway	
2.	FUNCTION(S): historic Residential current Residential	
3.	YEAR BUILT: 1960 CIRCA?: 🛛 ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Unknown	
4.	STYLE/FLOOR PLAN: _ Square Detached Garage	
5.	INTEGRITY: original site 🖾 moved 🗌	
if	f moved, from where original location's CRS #	<u>year</u>
li a b		year
6.	CURRENT CONDITION: excellent good fair X	poor 🗌
7.	DESCRIPTION:	
	a. Structural system N/A	
	b. Number of stories One	
	c. Wall coverings Horizontal vinyl siding	
	d. Foundation Poured concrete	
	e. Roof structural system Wood-frame coverings Asphalt shingles openings N/A	
8.	DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:	
	 a. Facade: direction: S 1) bays: Two 2) windows: N/A 	
	3) door(s): Vinyl garage unit and single-leaf unit	
	4) other: N/A	

- b. Side: direction: E
 - 1) bays: One
 - 2) windows: One one-over-one, double-hung vinyl unit
 - 3) door(s): N/A
 - 4) other: N/A
- c. Side: direction: N/A
 - 1) bays: N/A
 - 2) windows: N/A
 - 3) door(s): N/A
 - 4) other: N/A
- d. Rear: direction: N/A
 - 1) bays: N/A
 - 2) windows: N/A
 - 3) door(s): N/A
 - 4) other: N/A
- 9. INTERIOR (if accessible):
 - a) Floor plan N/A
 - b) Partition/walls N/A
 - c) Finishes N/A
 - d) Furnishings/machinery N/A





CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS #

Date <u>12/7/2022</u> Surveyor/Photographer <u>Samuel Young, Project Manager (RCG&A)</u>

Insert photographs; note file name and brief description of view: (size photograph 3" on longest side; MAINTAIN ASPECT RATIO – DO NOT STRETCH PHOTO)



28930 John J. Williams Highway property, facing west.



28930 John J. Williams Highway primary dwelling east elevation, facing west.

\sim	DEL	AWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICA STATE HISTO 21 THI		VATION O	FICE
HIS	TORY		SPO Map Hundred		
		RAL RESOURCE SURVEY DRM	Quad Other		
1. HIST	ORIC NAME/FUNCTION:	Dwelling			
2. ADD	RESS/LOCATION: 29396	Hollyville Road			
	N/NEAREST Mills ED PLACE:	boro		vicinity?	\boxtimes
4. MAIN	I TYPE OF RESOURCE:	buildingImage: Second seco	site 🗌	object	
5. MAIN		Y: Residential			
	Iral Resource Report for the	e Onshore Components of the Maryland	Offshore Wind	d Project	
#:	Form:	List property types:			
1	CRS 2 Main Building Form	n			
1	CRS 3 Secondary Buildin				
	CRS 4 Archaeological Site				
	CRS 5 Structure (Building Form	j-Like)			
	CRS 6 Structure (Land Fe	ature)			
	Form				
	CRS 7 Object Form				
<u> </u>	CRS 8 Landscape Elemen				
1	CRS 9 Map Form	N/A			
1	CRS 13 Photographs For				
	CRS 14 Proposed District CRS 15 Structure (Bridge				
	OR INFORMATION:				
Survey	or name:	Samuel Young, Project Manager			
Princip	al Investigator name:	Kathryn M. Kuranda, Senior Vice Pres	sident		
Princip	al Investigator signature:				
Organi	zation:	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associate	s, Inc. Da	ite: <u>2/6/2023</u>	

a)	Time period(s)	 Pre-Europear Paleo-Indian Archaic Woodland I Woodland II 	n Conta	ct
		1600-1750± Contact Pe 1630-1730± Exploration 1730-1770± Intensified 1770-1830± Early Indus 1830-1880± Industrializ 1880-1940± Urbanizatio 1940-1960± Suburbaniz	and Fi and Du trializa ation a on and I	rontier Settlement rable Occupation tion nd Early Urbanization
b)	Geographical zone	🖂 Coasta	Peninsu Peninsu I	ula ula/Cypress Swamp Wilmington)
c)	Historic period theme	(s)		
		Agriculture Forestry Trapping/Hunting Mining/Quarrying Fishing/Oystering Manufacturing Retailing/Wholesaling Finance Professional Services		Transportation and Communication Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts Government Religion Education Community Organizations Occupational Organizations Major Families, Individuals and Events

		DELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AFFA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFF 21 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19	ICE
1 E		CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY CRS #	
1.	AD	DRESS/LOCATION: 29396 Hollyville Road	
2. 3.		NCTION(S): historic <u>Residential</u> current <u>Residential</u> AR BUILT: <u>1970</u> CIRCA?: X ARCHITECT/BUILDER: <u>Unknown</u>	
4.	ST۱	YLE OR FLOOR PLAN: Rectangular	
5. <u>i</u>		EGRITY: original site I moved I ved, from where <u>other location's CRS # yea</u>	. <u>r</u>
а	ist ma a. o.	ajor alterations and additions with years (if known) yea	<u>r</u>
6.	CUF	RRENT CONDITION: excellent 🗌 good 🖂 fair 🗌 poor 🗌	
7.		SCRIPTION: (Describe the resource as completely as possible. Use N/A for not applicable; leave no nks.)	D
	a.	Overall shape: Rectangular Stories: One Additions: N/A	
	b	Structural system (if known): N/A	
	c.	Foundation: materials: Poured concrete Raised basement: full partial not visible no basement ⊠	
	d.	Exterior walls (original if visible & any subsequent coverings): The exterior walls are clad in horizontal, vinyl siding.	
	e.	Roof: shape: Hipped materials: Asphalt shingles cornice: N/A dormers: N/A chimney: location(s): N/A	
8.	ELE	SCRIPTION OF EVATIONS: a. Facade: Direction: South 1) Bays Five 2) Windows Four fenestration One-over-one type Double-hung trim Vinyl shutters Vinyl	

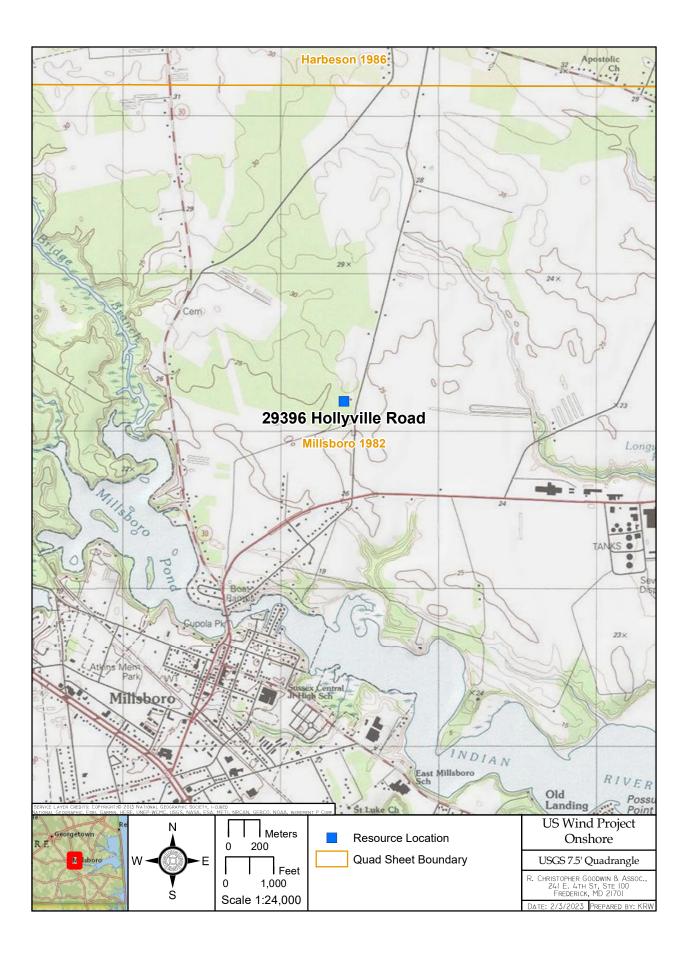
3) Door(s)

0001(0)	
location	Center
type	Single-leaf
trim	Vinyl
Porch(es)	N/A
	location type trim

- b. Side: Direction: East
 - 1) Bays One
 - Windows 2) One
 - fenestration One-over-one type **Double-hung** trim Vinyl shutters Vinyl N/A
 - 3) Door(s) location type trim
 - 4) N/A Porch(es)
- Side: Direction: West C.
 - Bays 1) One
 - 2) Windows One fenestration One-over-one type **Double-hung** trim Vinyl Vinyl shutters 3) Door(s) N/A location type trim
 - 4) Porch(es) N/A
- Rear: Direction: N/A (Not visible from ROW) d.
 - 1) Bays
 - 2) Windows fenestration type trim shutters
 - 3) Door(s) location type trim
 - 4) Porch(es)
- **INTERIOR:** 9. N/A
- 10. LANDSCAPING: Landscaping is limited to mature trees and shrubbery. A gravel driveway encircles the primary dwelling.

	DELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL A STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION 21 THE GREEN, DOVER, D	OFFICE
D	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY CRS #	
1.	ADDRESS/LOCATION: 29396 Hollyville Road	
2.	FUNCTION(S): historic Garage current Garage	
3.	YEAR BUILT: <u>1985</u> CIRCA?: 🛛 ARCHITECT/BUILDER: <u>Unknown</u>	
4.	STYLE/FLOOR PLAN: Rectangular	
5.	INTEGRITY: original site 🛛 moved 🗌	
if	moved, from where original location's CRS #	year
<u>lis</u> a. b.		<u>year</u>
6.	CURRENT CONDITION: excellent good fair fair	poor 🗌
7.	DESCRIPTION:	
	a. Structural system N/A	
	b. Number of stories One	
	c. Wall coverings Horizontal vinyl siding	
	d. Foundation Poured concrete	
	e. Roof structural system N/A coverings N/A openings N/A	
8.	DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:	
	 a. Facade: direction: SW 1) bays: Two 2) windows: One-over-one, double-hung units 	
	3) door(s): Vinyl garage door	
	4) other:	

- b. Side: direction: SE
 - 1) bays: Two
 - 2) windows: One-over-one, double hung vinyl unit
 - 3) door(s): Single-leaf, vinyl unit
 - 4) other:
- c. Side: direction: N/A
 - 1) bays:
 - 2) windows:
 - 3) door(s):
 - 4) other:
- d. Rear: direction: N/A
 - 1) bays:
 - 2) windows:
 - 3) door(s):
 - 4) other:
- 9. INTERIOR (if accessible):
 - a) Floor plan N/A
 - b) Partition/walls N/A
 - c) Finishes N/A
 - d) Furnishings/machinery N/A





CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS #

Date 12/7/2022 Surveyor/Photographer

Samuel Young, Assistant Project Manager (RCG&A)

Insert photographs; note file name and brief description of view: (size photograph 3" on longest side; MAINTAIN ASPECT RATIO – DO NOT STRETCH PHOTO)



Primary dwelling façade and east elevation, facing northwest



Garage outbuilding façade and southeast elevation, facing north

\sim		LAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICA STATE HISTOR 21 THE	-	ERV	ATION OF	FICE
	TORY		CRS # SPO Map Hundred			
PROPER	CULT TY IDENTIFICATION F	URAL RESOURCE SURVEY	Quad Other			
1. HIST	ORIC NAME/FUNCTION:	Dwelling				
2. ADD	RESS/LOCATION: 3034	7 Bunting Road				
	N/NEAREST Mil ED PLACE:	Isboro			vicinity?	\boxtimes
4. MAIN	I TYPE OF RESOURCE:	building ⊠ structure □ landscape □ district □	site		object	
5. MAIN	N FUNCTION OF PROPER	TY: Residence				
. Additic	ONAL FORMS USED:					
#:	Form:	List property types:				
1	CRS 2 Main Building Fo					
1	CRS 3 Secondary Build					
	CRS 4 Archaeological S					
	CRS 5 Structure (Buildin Form	ng-Like)				
	CRS 6 Structure (Land F	eature)				
	Form	oataroj				
	CRS 7 Object Form					
	CRS 8 Landscape Elem	ents Form				
1	CRS 9 Map Form	N/A				
1	CRS 13 Photographs Fo					
	CRS 14 Proposed Distri					
	CRS 15 Structure (Bridg	je) Form				
	OR INFORMATION:	Samuel Young, Project Manager				
-	al Investigator name:	Kathryn M. Kuranda, Senior Vice Pres	ident			
	oal Investigator signature:	E	-			
Organi	zation:	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates	s, Inc.	Date	2/6/2023	

a)	Time period(s)	 Pre-European C Paleo-Indian Archaic Woodland I Woodland II 	onta	ct
		1600-1750± Contact Perio 1630-1730± Exploration at 1730-1770± Intensified an 1770-1830± Early Industria 1830-1880± Industrializati 1880-1940± Urbanization a 1940-1960± Suburbanizati	nd Fr d Du alizat on ar and E	rontier Settlement rable Occupation tion nd Early Urbanization Early Suburbanization
b)	Geographical zone	🖂 Coastal	ninsı ninsı	ıla ıla/Cypress Swamp Wilmington)
c)	Historic period theme	(s)		
		Agriculture Forestry Trapping/Hunting Mining/Quarrying Fishing/Oystering Manufacturing Retailing/Wholesaling Finance Professional Services		Transportation and Communication Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts Government Religion Education Community Organizations Occupational Organizations Major Families, Individuals and Events

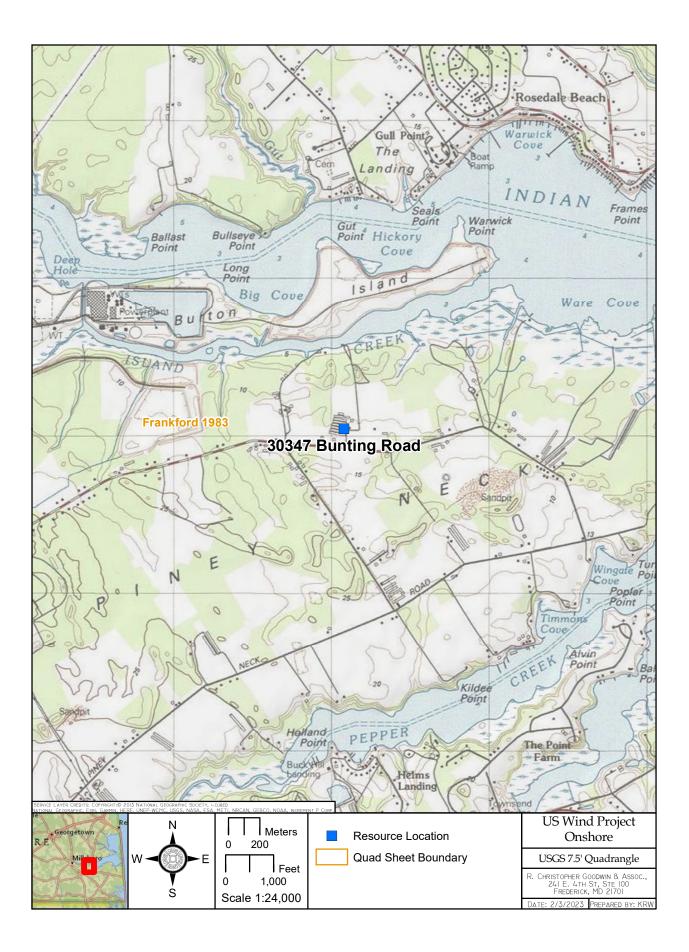
	DELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND O STATE HISTORIC PRE 21 THE GREEN	
L.	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY CRS #	
1.	ADDRESS/LOCATION: 30347 Bunting Road	
2. 3.	FUNCTION(S): historic <u>Agricultural</u> current <u>Reside</u> YEAR BUILT: <u>1920</u> CIRCA?: ARCHITECT/BUILDER: <u>Unknown</u>	ntial
4.	STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN: Vernacular	
5. <u>i1</u>	INTEGRITY: original site 🖂 moved 🗌 <u>f moved, from where</u> <u>other locations</u>	on's CRS # year
а		year
b		
6. 7.	CURRENT CONDITION: excellent good ✓ fair DESCRIPTION: (Describe the resource as completely as possible. Use N/A for no blanks.) a. Overall shape: Rectangular Stories: One-and-one-hal Additions: b Structural system (if known): N/A c. Foundation: materials: Concrete block Raised	
	 d. Exterior walls (original if visible & any subsequent coverings): Horizontal vir 	ıyl siding
	e. Roof: shape: Side-gable materials: Corrugated metal cornice: N/A dormers: Two front-gabled dormers, corrugated metal chimney: location(s): Rear elevation, west	
8.	DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS: a. Facade: Direction: South 1) Bays Three 2) Windows Two fenestration Six-over-six Type Double-hung trim Wood shutters	

3)	Door(s)	One
	location	Central
	type	Single-leaf
	trim	Vinyl
4)	Porch(es)	Enclosed porch, eastern half of façade.

- b. Side: Direction: East
 - 1) Bays N/A
 - 2) Windows N/A fenestration type trim shutters
 - 3) Door(s) N/A location type trim
 - 4) Porch(es) N/A
- c. Side: Direction: West
 - 1) Bays Three
 - 2) Windows Two
 - fenestration One-over-one type Double-hung trim Wood shutters N/A 3) Door(s) One location Central
 - type Single-leaf trim Vinyl 4) Porch(es) N/A
- d. Rear: Direction: North
 - 1) Bays N/A
 - 2) Windows N/A fenestration type trim shutters
 3) Door(s) N/A
 - location type trim 4) Porch(es) N/A
- 9. INTERIOR: N/A
- 10. LANDSCAPING: Mature trees and shrubbery along the main building foundation. The building is set back from the road and landscaping primarily is grass.

	DELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL A STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION 21 THE GREEN, DOVER, D	OFFICE
D H	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY CRS # CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY CRS #	
1.	ADDRESS/LOCATION: 30347 Bunting Road	
2.	FUNCTION(S): historic Domestic current Domestic	
3.	YEAR BUILT: 1950 CIRCA?: 🛛 ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Unknown	
4.	STYLE/FLOOR PLAN: Detached garage outbuilding	
5.	INTEGRITY: original site 🖂 moved 🗌	
if	moved, from where original location's CRS #	<u>year</u>
lis a. b.		year
6.	CURRENT CONDITION: excellent good fair 🛛	poor 🗌
7.	DESCRIPTION:	
	a. Structural system N/A	
	b. Number of stories One	
	c. Wall coverings Horizontal vinyl siding	
	d. Foundation Poured concrete	
	e. Roof structural system Wood frame coverings Asphalt shingle openings N/A	
8.	DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:	
	 a. Facade: direction: S 1) bays: One 2) windows: N/A 	
	3) door(s): Vinyl garage door unit	
	4) other: N/A	

- b. Side: direction: E
 - 1) bays: One
 - 2) windows: One-over-one, double-hung aluminum unit
 - 3) door(s): N/A
 - 4) other: N/A
- c. Side: direction: N/A
 - 1) bays:
 - 2) windows:
 - 3) door(s):
 - 4) other:
- d. Rear: direction: N/A
 - 1) bays:
 - 2) windows:
 - 3) door(s):
 - 4) other:
- 9. INTERIOR (if accessible):
 - a) Floor plan N/A
 - b) Partition/walls N/A
 - c) Finishes N/A
 - d) Furnishings/machinery N/A





CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS #

 Date
 12/7/2022
 Surveyor/Photographer
 Samuel Young, Project Manager (RCG&A)

Insert photographs; note file name and brief description of view: (size photograph 3" on longest side; MAINTAIN ASPECT RATIO – DO NOT STRETCH PHOTO)



30347 Bunting Road façade and west elevation, facing northeast.



30347 Bunting Road façade, facing north.

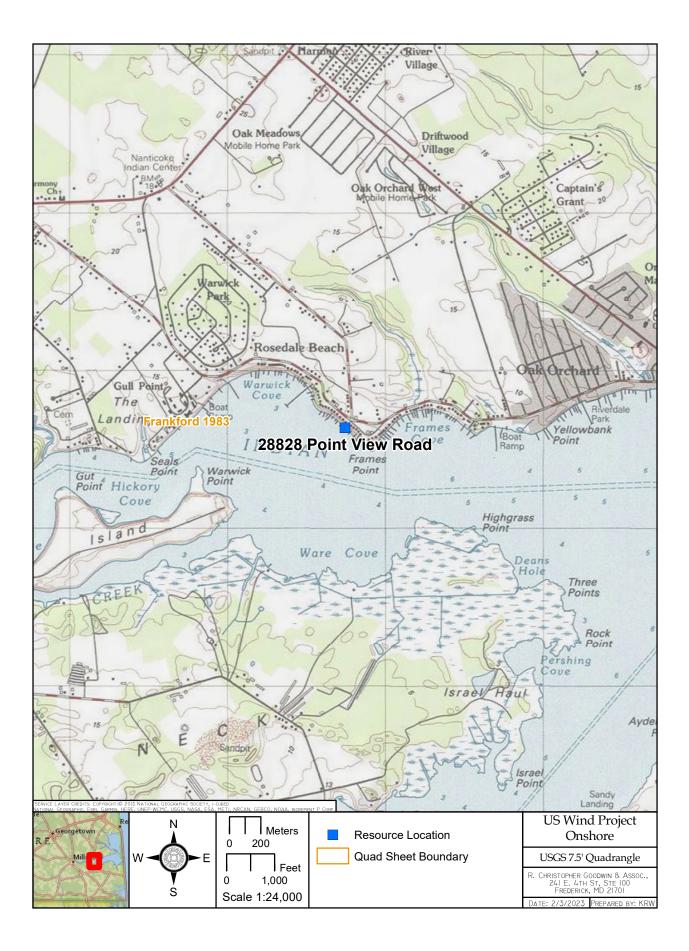
SAVING DELAWARE	LAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICA STATE HISTO 21 TH	RIC PRESE		FICE
HISTORY		CRS # SPO Map Hundred		
CULT PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION F	URAL RESOURCE SURVEY FORM	Quad Other		
1. HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION:	Dwelling			
2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 2882	8 Point View Road			
3. TOWN/NEAREST Mil NAMED PLACE:	llsboro		vicinity?	\boxtimes
4. MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE:	building ⊠ structure □ landscape □ district □	site	object	
5. MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPER	TY: Residence			
Cultural Resource Report for t	he Onshore Components of the Maryland	l Offshore Wi	ind Project	
#: Form:	List property types:			
1 CRS 2 Main Building Fo				
CRS 3 Secondary Build				
CRS 4 Archaeological S				
CRS 5 Structure (Buildi	ng-Like)			
Form				
CRS 6 Structure (Land I	Feature)			
Form CRS 7 Object Form				
CRS 8 Landscape Elem	ents Form			
1 CRS 9 Map Form	N/A			<u> </u>
1 CRS 13 Photographs Fo				
CRS 14 Proposed Distri				
CRS 15 Structure (Bridg	ge) Form			
. SURVEYOR INFORMATION:				
Surveyor name:	Samuel Young, Project Manager			
Principal Investigator name:	Kathryn M. Kuranda, Senior Vice Pres	sident		
Principal Investigator signature:				
Organization:	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associate	s, Inc.	Date: <u>2/6/2023</u>	

a)	Time period(s)	 Pre-European Co Paleo-Indian Archaic Woodland I Woodland II 	onta	ct
		1600-1750± Contact Period 1630-1730± Exploration ar 1730-1770± Intensified and 1770-1830± Early Industria 1830-1880± Industrialization 1880-1940± Urbanization a 1940-1960± Suburbanizati	nd Fr d Du alizat on ai and E	rontier Settlement rable Occupation tion nd Early Urbanization Early Suburbanization
b)	Geographical zone	🔀 Coastal	ninsu ninsu	ıla ıla/Cypress Swamp Wilmington)
C)	Historic period theme	(s)		
		Agriculture Forestry Trapping/Hunting Mining/Quarrying Fishing/Oystering Manufacturing Retailing/Wholesaling Finance Professional Services		Transportation and Communication Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts Government Religion Education Community Organizations Occupational Organizations Major Families, Individuals and Events

	DELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE 21 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901
DVA	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY CRS #
1.	ADDRESS/LOCATION: 28828 Point View Road
2. 3.	FUNCTION(S): historic <u>Residential</u> current <u>Residential</u> YEAR BUILT: <u>1960</u> CIRCA?: X ARCHITECT/BUILDER: <u>Unknown</u>
4.	STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN: Square Footprint
5.	INTEGRITY: original site 🖂 moved 🗌
<u>i1</u>	f moved, from where <u>other location's CRS #</u> <u>year</u>
li a b	
6.	CURRENT CONDITION: excellent 🗌 good 🖂 fair 🗌 poor 🗌
7.	DESCRIPTION: (Describe the resource as completely as possible. Use N/A for not applicable; leave no blanks.)
	a. Overall shape: Square Stories: Two Additions: N/A
	b Structural system (if known): N/A
	c. Foundation: materials: basement: full
	d. Exterior walls (original if visible & any subsequent coverings): Horizontal vinyl siding
	e. Roof: shape: Hipped materials: Asphalt shingles cornice: N/A dormers: N/A chimney: location(s): N/A
8.	DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS: a. Facade: Direction: East 1) Bays Three 2) Windows Five fenestration One-over-one and single-pane type Double-hung and fixed trim Vinyl shutters N/A

3)	Door(s)	One
	location	South
	type	Garage door
	trim	Vinyl
4)	Porch(es)	N/A

- b. Side: Direction: South
 - 1) Bays Three
 - Windows Four fenestration Single-pane type Fixed trim Vinyl shutters N/A
 Door(s) One
 - location East type Single-leaf trim Vinyl 4) Porch(es) N/A
- c. Side: Direction: North (Not Visible)
 - 1) Bays N/A
 - 2) Windows N/A fenestration type trim shutters
 - 3) Door(s) N/A location type trim
 - 4) Porch(es) N/A
- d. Rear: Direction: West (Not Visible)
 - 1) Bays N/A
 - 2) Windows N/A fenestration type trim shutters
 3) Door(s) N/A
 - location type trim
 - 4) Porch(es) N/A
- 9. INTERIOR: N/A
- 10. LANDSCAPING: Property landscaping comprises mature trees and shrubs.





CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS #

Date <u>12/07/22</u> Surveyor/Photographer <u>Samuel Young, Project Manager (RCG&A)</u>

Insert photographs; note file name and brief description of view: (size photograph 3" on longest side; MAINTAIN ASPECT RATIO – DO NOT STRETCH PHOTO)



28828 Point View Road façade and south elevation, facing northwest



28828 Point View Road detail, facing northwest

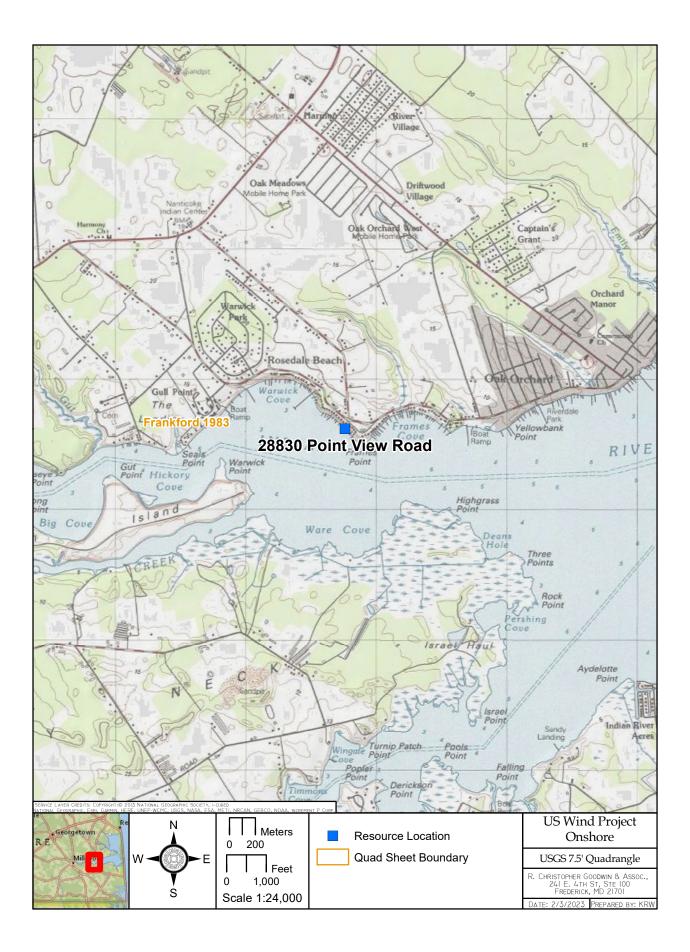
	SAVING ELAWARE	AWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICA STATE HISTOF 21 THE	RIC PRESE	-	FICE
14	ISTORY		CRS # SPO Map Hundred		
PRC	CULTU OPERTY IDENTIFICATION FO	RAL RESOURCE SURVEY DRM	Quad Other		
1.	HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION:	Dwelling			
2.	ADDRESS/LOCATION: 28830	Point View Road			
3.	TOWN/NEAREST Mills NAMED PLACE:	boro		vicinity?	
4.	MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE:	building ⊠ structure □ landscape □ district □	site	object	
5.	MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERTY	Y: Residence			
6. 7. A	PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR Cultural Resource Report for the DDITIONAL FORMS USED:	SURVEY (if applicable): • Onshore Components of the Maryland	Offshore Wi	ind Project	
	#: Form:	List property types:			
	1 CRS 2 Main Building For				
	CRS 3 Secondary Buildin				
	CRS 4 Archaeological Sit	e Form			
	CRS 5 Structure (Building	g-Like)			
	Form				
	CRS 6 Structure (Land Fe	ature)			
	Form				
	CRS 7 Object Form				
	CRS 8 Landscape Elemer				
	1 CRS 9 Map Form	N/A			
	1 CRS 13 Photographs For				
	CRS 14 Proposed District				
	CRS 15 Structure (Bridge) Form			
8. S	URVEYOR INFORMATION:				
;	Surveyor name:	Samuel Young, Project Manager			
I	Principal Investigator name:	Kathryn M. Kuanda, Senior Vice Presi	dent		
I	Principal Investigator signature:				
(Organization:	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates	s, Inc.	Date: <u>2/6/2023</u>	

a)	Time period(s)			
		1600-1750± Contact Perio 1630-1730± Exploration at 1730-1770± Intensified an 1770-1830± Early Industria 1830-1880± Industrializati 1880-1940± Urbanization a 1940-1960± Suburbanizati	nd Fr d Du alizat on ar and E	rontier Settlement rable Occupation tion nd Early Urbanization Early Suburbanization
b)	Geographical zone	🖂 Coastal	ninsı ninsı	ıla ıla/Cypress Swamp Wilmington)
c)	Historic period theme	(s)		
		Agriculture Forestry Trapping/Hunting Mining/Quarrying Fishing/Oystering Manufacturing Retailing/Wholesaling Finance Professional Services		Transportation and Communication Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts Government Religion Education Community Organizations Occupational Organizations Major Families, Individuals and Events

	DELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE 21 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901
	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY CRS #
1.	ADDRESS/LOCATION: 28830 Point View Road, Millsboro DE 19966
2. 3.	FUNCTION(S): historic current Residential YEAR BUILT:1950 CIRCA?: 🖾 ARCHITECT/BUILDER:Unknown
4.	STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN: Rectangular
5.	INTEGRITY: original site 🖾 moved 🗌
<u>i</u>	if moved, from where <u>other location's CRS #</u> year
ć	list major alterations and additions with years (if known) year a. b.
6.	CURRENT CONDITION: excellent 🗌 good 🖂 fair 🗌 poor 🗌
7.	DESCRIPTION: (Describe the resource as completely as possible. Use N/A for not applicable; leave no blanks.)
	a. Overall shape: Rectangular Stories: 1 Additions:
	b Structural system (if known): Wood Frame
	c. Foundation: materials: Poured concrete, raised foundation basement: full partial not visible no basement 🛛
	d. Exterior walls (original if visible & any subsequent coverings): Horizontal wood siding
	e. Roof: shape: Cross-gable materials: Asphalt shingles cornice: No dormers: No chimney: location(s): Central
8.	DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS: a. Facade: Direction: East 1) Bays Two 2) Windows Four fenestration type Aluminum, one-over-one double-hung units trim shutters No

3)	Door(s)	One
	location	First story, side-entrance
	type	Single-leaf
•	trim	

- 4) Porch(es) No
- b. Side: Direction: North
 - 1) Bays Four
 - Windows Four fenestration type Aluminum, one-over-one double-hung units trim shutters N/A
 Door(s) N/A
 - 3) Door(s) N location type trim
 - 4) Porch(es) N/A
- c. Side: Direction: South
 - 1) Bays Four
 - 2) Windows Four
 - fenestration type Aluminum, one-over-one double-hung units trim
 - shutters N/A
 - 3) Door(s) N/A location type trim
 - 4) Porch(es) N/A
- d. Rear: Direction: Not Visible
 - 1) Bays
 - 2) Windows fenestration type trim shutters
 - 3) Door(s) location type trim
 - 4) Porch(es) Rear porch with overhanging shed roof is visible from the public right of way.
- 9. INTERIOR: N/A
- 10. LANDSCAPING: The dwelling is on a large parcel with minimal landscaping along the Indian River.





CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS #

Date 12/07/2022 Surveyor/Photographer

Samuel Young, Assistance Project Manager (R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates)

Insert photographs; note file name and brief description of view: (size photograph 3" on longest side; MAINTAIN ASPECT RATIO – DO NOT STRETCH PHOTO)



28830 Point View Road, Façade and south elevation facing northwest



28830 Point View Road, Façade and south elevation facing northwest

		ELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICA STATE HISTOI 21 THE	RIC PRESE	-	FFICE
	TORY		CRS # SPO Map Hundred		
PROPER	CUL TY IDENTIFICATION	TURAL RESOURCE SURVEY	Quad Other		
1. HIST	ORIC NAME/FUNCTION	: Dwelling			
2. ADD	RESS/LOCATION: 314	457 River Road			
	N/NEAREST M ED PLACE:	lillsboro		vicinity?	\boxtimes
4. MAIN	I TYPE OF RESOURCE:	building ⊠ structure □ landscape □ district □	site [object	
5. MAIN	N FUNCTION OF PROPE	RTY: Residence			
	Iral Resource Report for	r the Onshore Components of the Maryland	Offshore Wi	ind Project	
#:	Form:	List property types:			
1	CRS 2 Main Building I				
	CRS 3 Secondary Bui				
	CRS 4 Archaeological	Site Form			
	CRS 5 Structure (Build	ding-Like)			
	Form				
	CRS 6 Structure (Land	d Feature)			
	Form				
	CRS 7 Object Form CRS 8 Landscape Ele	ments Form			
1	CRS 9 Map Form	N/A			<u> </u>
<u>-</u> 1	CRS 13 Photographs				
<u>.</u>	CRS 14 Proposed Dis				
	CRS 15 Structure (Bri				
	OR INFORMATION:	Samuel Young, Project Manager			
-	al Investigator name:	_Kathryn M. Kuranda, Senior Vice Pres	sident		
Princip	al Investigator signatur	e:			
Organi	zation:	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates	s, Inc. [Date: <u>2/6/2023</u>	}

a)	Time period(s)	 Pre-European C Paleo-Indian Archaic Woodland I Woodland II 	onta	ct
		1600-1750± Contact Perio 1630-1730± Exploration a 1730-1770± Intensified an 1770-1830± Early Industri 1830-1880± Industrializati 1880-1940± Urbanization 1940-1960± Suburbanizat	nd Fr d Du alizat on ai and E	rontier Settlement rable Occupation tion nd Early Urbanization Early Suburbanization
b)	Geographical zone	🖂 Coastal	ninsı ninsı	ıla ıla/Cypress Swamp Wilmington)
C)	Historic period theme	(s)		
		Agriculture Forestry Trapping/Hunting Mining/Quarrying Fishing/Oystering Manufacturing Retailing/Wholesaling Finance Professional Services		Transportation and Communication Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts Government Religion Education Community Organizations Occupational Organizations Major Families, Individuals and Events

DELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIL STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFIN 21 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 199 ULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY CRS # 1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 31457 River Road 2. FUNCTION(S): historic 3. YEAR BUILT: 1970 2. FUNCTION(S): historic 3. TYLE OR FLOOR PLAN: Vernacular 5. INTEGRITY: original site moved iist major alterations and additions with years (if known) a. b.	FICE	
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFF 21 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19 21 THE GREEN, DE 19 21 THE GREEN THE 10 21		
1.	ADDRESS/LOCATION: 31457 River Road	
4.	STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN: Vernacular	
<u>i</u>	f moved, from where other location's CRS # ye	<u>ear</u>
a	a.	<u>ar</u>
7.	DESCRIPTION: (Describe the resource as completely as possible. Use N/A for not applicable; leave	no
	b Structural system (if known): N/A	
	d. Exterior walls (original if visible & any subsequent coverings): Horizontal vinyl siding	
	materials: Asphalt shingle cornice: N/A dormers: N/A	
8.	ELEVATIONS: a. Facade: Direction: East 1) Bays Three 2) Windows Two (one double-unit) fenestration One-over-one type Double-hung trim Vinyl	

3)	Door(s)	One
	location	Central
	type	Single-leaf
	trim	Vinyl
4)	Porch(es)	N/A

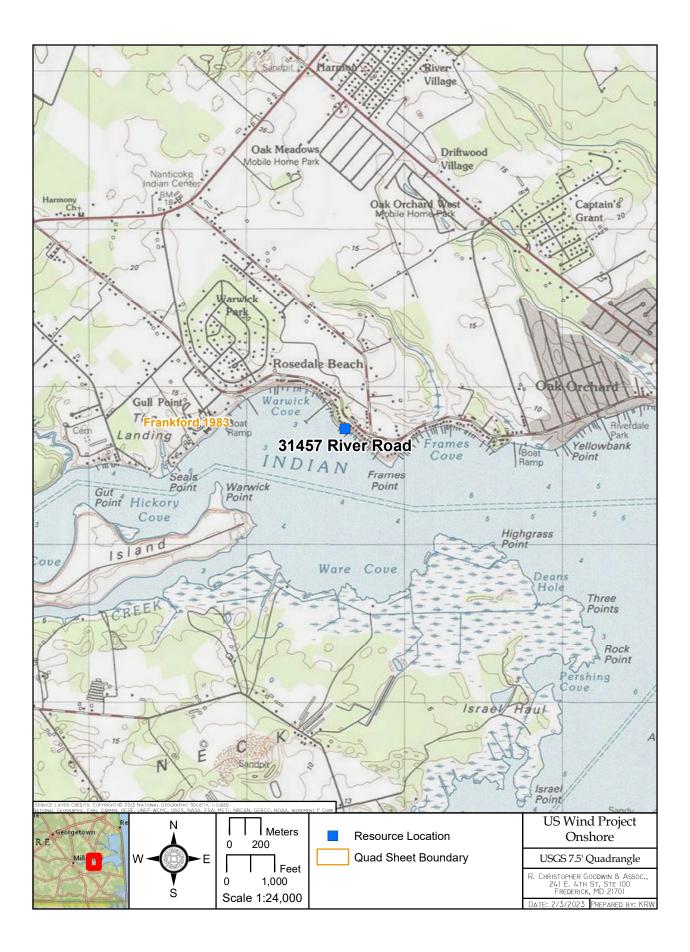
b. Side: Direction: South

- 1) Bays One
- 2) Windows Two (one on first level, one on second level) fenestration One-over-one

	renestration	One-over-one
	type	Double-hung
	trim	Vinyl
	shutters	N/A
3)	Door(s)	N/A
-	location	
	type	

- type trim
- 4) Porch(es) N/A
- c. Side: Direction: North (not visible)
 - 1) Bays N/A
 - 2) Windows N/A fenestration type trim shutters
 - 3) Door(s) N/A location type trim
 - 4) Porch(es) N/A
- d. Rear: Direction: West (not visible)
 - 1)BaysN/A2)WindowsN/A
 - 2) Windows N/A fenestration type trim shutters 3) Door(s) N/A location
 - type trim
 - 4) Porch(es) N/A
- 9. INTERIOR: N/A

10. LANDSCAPING: The dwelling is situated directly onto River Road and has minimal landscaping.





CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS #

Date <u>12/7/2022</u> Surveyor/Photographer <u>Samuel Young, Project Manager (RCG&A)</u>

Insert photographs; note file name and brief description of view: (size photograph 3" on longest side; MAINTAIN ASPECT RATIO – DO NOT STRETCH PHOTO)



31457 River Road façade, facing west.



31457 River Road façade and south elevation, facing northwest.

\sim	DEL AWARE	AWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICA STATE HISTOF 21 THE		ERV	-	FICE
1	STORY		CRS # SPO Map Hundred			
PROPE	CULIU RTY IDENTIFICATION FO	RAL RESOURCE SURVEY DRM	Quad Other			
1. HIS	TORIC NAME/FUNCTION:	Dwelling				
2. ADI	DRESS/LOCATION: <u>31470</u>	River Road				
	WN/NEAREST Mills MED PLACE:	boro			vicinity?	\boxtimes
4. MA	IN TYPE OF RESOURCE:	building 🛛 structure 🗌 landscape 🗌 district 🗌	site		object	
5. MA	IN FUNCTION OF PROPERT	Y: Residence				
Cul	DJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR tural Resource Report for the IONAL FORMS USED:	e Onshore Components of the Maryland	Offshore W	/ind I	Project	
#:	Form:	List property types:				
1	CRS 2 Main Building For					
	CRS 3 Secondary Buildin					
	CRS 4 Archaeological Sit					
	CRS 5 Structure (Building	g-Like)				
	Form					
	CRS 6 Structure (Land Fe	eature)				
	Form					
	CRS 7 Object Form					
1	CRS 8 Landscape Elemer CRS 9 Map Form	N/A				
<u> </u>	CRS 13 Photographs For					
	CRS 14 Proposed Distric					
	CRS 15 Structure (Bridge					
	EYOR INFORMATION: eyor name:	Samuel Young, Project Manager				
Princ	ipal Investigator name:	Kathryn M. Kuranda, Senior Vice Pres	ident			
Princ	ipal Investigator signature:					
Orgai	nization:	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates	s, Inc.	Date	: 2/6/2023	

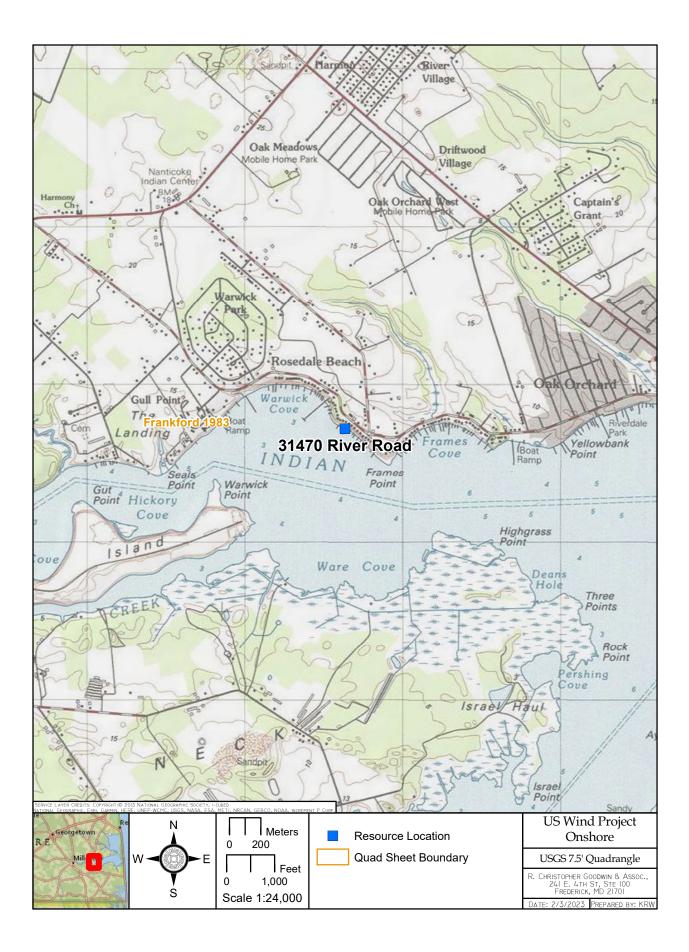
10. STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (check all appropriate boxes; refer to state management plan(s)):

a)	Time period(s)	 Pre-European C Paleo-Indian Archaic Woodland I Woodland II 	onta	ct
		1600-1750± Contact Perio 1630-1730± Exploration at 1730-1770± Intensified an 1770-1830± Early Industria 1830-1880± Industrializati 1880-1940± Urbanization a 1940-1960± Suburbanizati	nd Fr d Du alizat on ar and E	rontier Settlement rable Occupation tion nd Early Urbanization Early Suburbanization
b)	Geographical zone	🖂 Coastal	ninsı ninsı	ıla ıla/Cypress Swamp Wilmington)
c)	Historic period theme	(s)		
		Agriculture Forestry Trapping/Hunting Mining/Quarrying Fishing/Oystering Manufacturing Retailing/Wholesaling Finance Professional Services		Transportation and Communication Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts Government Religion Education Community Organizations Occupational Organizations Major Families, Individuals and Events

	ORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE		
	CRS #		
1.	AD	DRESS/LOCATION: <u>31470 River Road, Millsboro</u>	
4.	ST	YLE OR FLOOR PLAN: <u>N/A</u>	
5.	INT	TEGRITY: original site 🖂 moved 🗌	
<u>i</u>	if mov	ved, from where	other location's CRS # year
	a.		<u>year</u>
6.	CUF	RRENT CONDITION: excellent 🗌 good 🖂	fair 🗌 poor 🗌
7.			se N/A for not applicable; leave no
	a.		
	b	Structural system (if known): N/A	
	C.		
	d.	Exterior walls (original if visible & any subsequent coverings):	
	e.	materials: Asphalt shingles cornice: N/A dormers: N/A	
8.	ELE	EVATIONS: a. Facade: Direction: East 1) Bays Five 2) Windows Four (one double-unit) fenestration One-over-one type Double-hung trim Vinyl	

3)	Door(s)	One
	location	South
	type	Single-leaf
	trim	Vinyl
4)	Porch(es)	Entrance porch

- Side: Direction: b. North
 - 1) Bays One
 - 2) Windows N/A fenestration type trim
 - shutters
 - 3) Door(s) One Central location Single-leaf type trim Vinyl N/A
 - 4) Porch(es)
- C. Side: Direction: South
 - Two 1) Bays
 - 2) Windows Two fenestration One-over-one type Double-hung Vinyl trim N/A shutters 3) Door(s) N/A location type trim 4) Porch(es) N/A
- **Rear: Direction:** d. West (Not Visible)
 - 1) Bays N/A Windows N/A 2)
 - fenestration type trim
 - shutters
 - 3) Door(s) N/A location type trim
 - 4) Porch(es) N/A
- 9. **INTERIOR:** N/A
- 10. LANDSCAPING: The dwelling is situated directly onto River Road with a small gravel driveway to the front and a poured concrete parking pad to the north.





CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS #

Date 12/7/2022 Surveyor/Photographer Samuel Young, Project Manager (RCG&A)

Insert photographs; note file name and brief description of view: (size photograph 3" on longest side; MAINTAIN ASPECT RATIO – DO NOT STRETCH PHOTO)



31470 River Road façade and north elevation, facing southwest.



31470 River Road façade and south elevation, facing northwest.

		LAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICA STATE HISTOF 21 THE	-	ERVATIO	N OF	FICE
1	STORY		CRS # SPO Map Hundred			
PROPER	CULTO TY IDENTIFICATION F	JRAL RESOURCE SURVEY ORM	Quad Other			
1. HIST	ORIC NAME/FUNCTION:	Dwelling				
2. ADD	RESS/LOCATION: 3149) River Road				
	/N/NEAREST Mill ED PLACE:	sboro		vicini	t y ?	\boxtimes
4. MAII	N TYPE OF RESOURCE:	building ⊠ structure □ landscape □ district □	site	ob _.	ject	
5. MAI	N FUNCTION OF PROPER	IY: Residence				
Cult	JECT TITLE/ REASON FOF ural Resource Report for the second	ne Onshore Components of the Maryland	Offshore Wi	ind Project		
#:	Form:	List property types:				
<u></u> 1	CRS 2 Main Building Fo					
	CRS 3 Secondary Buildi					
	CRS 4 Archaeological S					
	CRS 5 Structure (Buildir					
	Form					
	CRS 6 Structure (Land F	eature)				
	Form					
	CRS 7 Object Form					
4	CRS 8 Landscape Eleme					<u> </u>
1	CRS 9 Map Form CRS 13 Photographs Fo	N/A rm N/A				
	CRS 14 Proposed Distri					
	CRS 15 Structure (Bridg					
	YOR INFORMATION: yor name:	Samuel Young, Project Manager				
Princi	pal Investigator name:	Kathryn M. Kuranda, Senior Vice Pres	ident			
Princi	pal Investigator signature:					
Organ	ization:	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates	s, Inc. I	Date: 2/6/	2023	

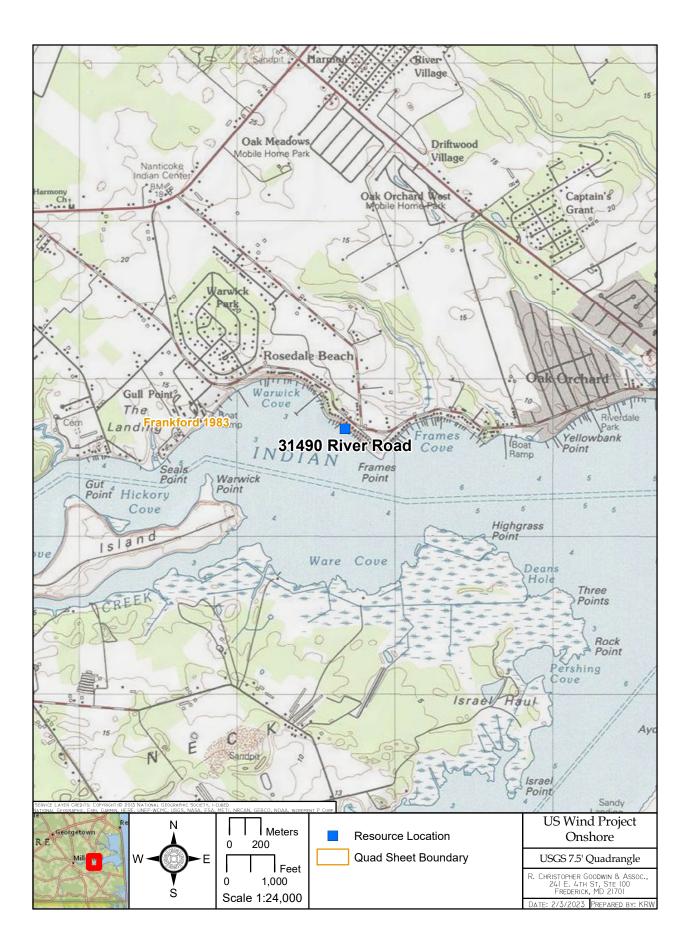
10. STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (check all appropriate boxes; refer to state management plan(s)):

a)	Time period(s)	 Pre-European C Paleo-Indian Archaic Woodland I Woodland II 	onta	ct
		1600-1750± Contact Perio 1630-1730± Exploration at 1730-1770± Intensified an 1770-1830± Early Industria 1830-1880± Industrializati 1880-1940± Urbanization a 1940-1960± Suburbanizati	nd Fr d Du alizat on ar and E	rontier Settlement rable Occupation tion nd Early Urbanization Early Suburbanization
b)	Geographical zone	🖂 Coastal	ninsı ninsı	ıla ıla/Cypress Swamp Wilmington)
c)	Historic period theme	(s)		
		Agriculture Forestry Trapping/Hunting Mining/Quarrying Fishing/Oystering Manufacturing Retailing/Wholesaling Finance Professional Services		Transportation and Communication Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts Government Religion Education Community Organizations Occupational Organizations Major Families, Individuals and Events

list major alterations and additions with years (if known) yea a. Façade and north elevation additions yea b. good [X] fair [] poor []	
1.	ADDRESS/LOCATION: 31490 River Road
4.	STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN: N/A
5.	INTEGRITY: original site 🖂 moved 🗌
<u>i</u>	f moved, from where other location's CRS # year
6	a. Façade and north elevation additions
6.	CURRENT CONDITION: excellent 🗌 good 🖂 fair 🗌 poor 🗌
7.	DESCRIPTION: (Describe the resource as completely as possible. Use N/A for not applicable; leave no blanks.)
	b Structural system (if known): Unknown
	d. Exterior walls (original if visible & any subsequent coverings): Wood shingle
	materials: Asphalt shingle and corrugated metal cornice: N/A dormers: N/A
8.	ELEVATIONS: a. Facade: Direction: East 1) Bays Five 2) Windows Five fenestration Six-over-six type Double-hung trim Vinyl

3)	Door(s)	One
-	location	Garage
	type	Garage
	trim	Vinyl
4)	Porch(es)	Entrance porch

- b. Side: Direction: North
 - 1) Bays Two
 - 2) Windows One (visible) fenestration One-over-one type Double-hung trim Vinyl shutters N/A
 - 3) Door(s) N/A location type trim
 - 4) Porch(es) N/A
- c. Side: Direction: South (Not Visible)
 - 1) Bays N/A
 - 2) Windows N/A fenestration type trim shutters
 - 3) Door(s) N/A location type trim
 - 4) Porch(es) N/A
- d. Rear: Direction: West (Not Visible)
 - 1) Bays N/A
 - Windows N/A fenestration type trim shutters
 Door(s) N/A
 - location type trim
 - 4) Porch(es) N/A
- 9. INTERIOR: N/A
- 10. LANDSCAPING: Grass lawn, mature trees, and low shrubs at building foundation.





CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS #

Date <u>12/7/2022</u> Surveyor/Photographer <u>Samuel Young, Project Manager (RCG&A)</u>

Insert photographs; note file name and brief description of view: (size photograph 3" on longest side; MAINTAIN ASPECT RATIO – DO NOT STRETCH PHOTO)



31490 River Road streetscape, facing southwest.



31490 River Road façade and north elevation, facing southwest.

\sim		AWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICA STATE HISTOF 21 THE	RIC PRES	ERV	-	FICE
1	STORY		CRS # SPO Map Hundred			
PROPE	CULTU RTY IDENTIFICATION FO	RAL RESOURCE SURVEY DRM	Quad Other	. <u> </u>		
1. HIS	TORIC NAME/FUNCTION:	Dwelling				
2. ADI	DRESS/LOCATION: 31484	River Road				
	WN/NEAREST Mills MED PLACE:	boro			vicinity?	\boxtimes
4. MA	IN TYPE OF RESOURCE:	building ⊠ structure □ landscape □ district □	site		object	
5. MA	IN FUNCTION OF PROPERT	Y: Residence				
Cul	DJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR tural Resource Report for the IONAL FORMS USED:	e Onshore Components of the Maryland	Offshore W	/ind l	Project	
#:	Form:	List property types:				
1	CRS 2 Main Building For					
	CRS 3 Secondary Buildin					
	CRS 4 Archaeological Sit					<u> </u>
	CRS 5 Structure (Building					
	Form					
	CRS 6 Structure (Land Fe	eature)				
	Form					
	CRS 7 Object Form					
-	CRS 8 Landscape Elemen					<u> </u>
1	CRS 9 Map Form CRS 13 Photographs For	N/A m N/A				
	CRS 14 Proposed Distric					
	CRS 15 Structure (Bridge					<u> </u>
	EYOR INFORMATION: eyor name:	Samuel Young, Project Manager				
Princ	ipal Investigator name:	Kathryn M. Kuranda, Senior Vice Pres	ident			
Princ	ipal Investigator signature:					
Orgai	nization:	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates	s, Inc.	Date	e: <u>2/6/2023</u>	

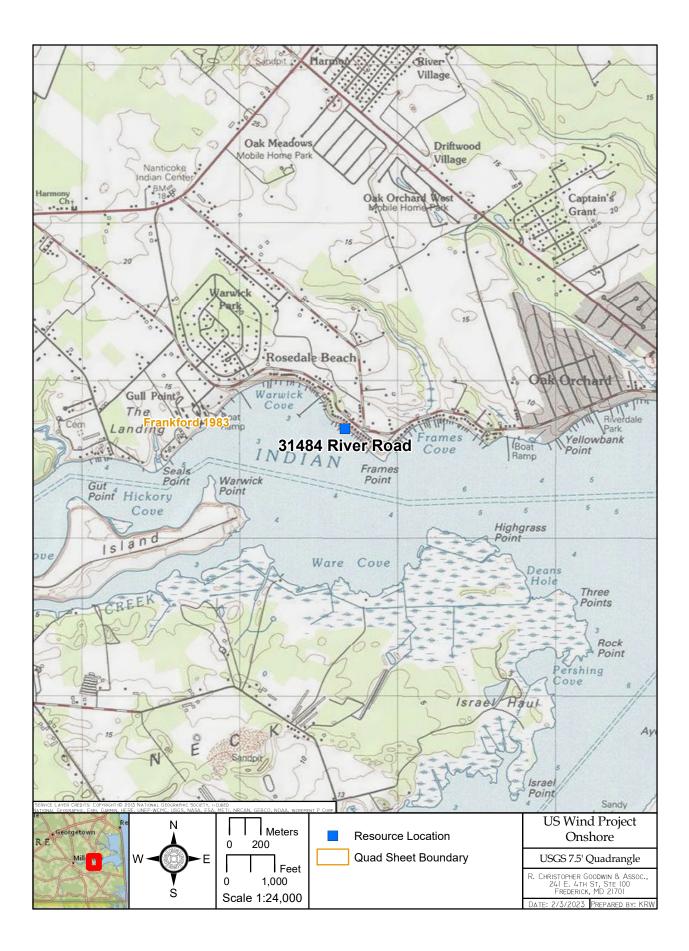
10. STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (check all appropriate boxes; refer to state management plan(s)):

a)	Time period(s)	 Pre-European C Paleo-Indian Archaic Woodland I Woodland II 	onta	ct
		1600-1750± Contact Perio 1630-1730± Exploration at 1730-1770± Intensified an 1770-1830± Early Industria 1830-1880± Industrializati 1880-1940± Urbanization a 1940-1960± Suburbanizati	nd Fr d Du alizat on ar and E	rontier Settlement rable Occupation tion nd Early Urbanization Early Suburbanization
b)	Geographical zone	🖂 Coastal	ninsı ninsı	ıla ıla/Cypress Swamp Wilmington)
c)	c) Historic period theme(s)			
		Agriculture Forestry Trapping/Hunting Mining/Quarrying Fishing/Oystering Manufacturing Retailing/Wholesaling Finance Professional Services		Transportation and Communication Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts Government Religion Education Community Organizations Occupational Organizations Major Families, Individuals and Events

	DELAWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE 21 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901			
DIE	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY CRS #			
1.	ADDRESS/LOCATION: 31484 River Road			
2. 3.	FUNCTION(S): historic Residential current Residential YEAR BUILT: 1965 CIRCA?: ARCHITECT/BUILDER:			
4.	STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN: N/A			
5.	INTEGRITY: original site 🖂 moved 🗌			
<u>i</u>	f moved, from where <u>other location's CRS # year</u>			
-	ist major alterations and additions with years (if known) year			
ć	a.			
6. -	CURRENT CONDITION: excellent good fair poor			
7.	DESCRIPTION: (Describe the resource as completely as possible. Use N/A for not applicable; leave no blanks.)			
	a. Overall shape: Square Stories: Two Additions: N/A			
	b Structural system (if known): N/A			
	c. Foundation: materials: basement: full 🗌 partial 🗌 not visible 🗌 no basement 🖾			
	d. Exterior walls (original if visible & any subsequent coverings): Horizontal vinyl siding			
	e. Roof: shape: Hipped materials: Asphalt shingle cornice: N/A dormers: N/A chimney: location(s): N/A			
8.	DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS: a. Facade: Direction: East 1) Bays Three 2) Windows Five fenestration One-over-One and Single-pane type Double-hung and fixed trim Vinyl shutters N/A			

Door(s)	One	
location	Garage	
type	Garage Door	
trim	Vinyl	
Porch(es)	N/A	
	location type trim	

- b. Side: Direction: South
 - 1) Bays Three
 - 2) Windows Four
 - fenestration One-over-one and Single-pane type Double-hung and fixed trim Vinyl shutters N/A 3) Door(s) One location East type Single-pane
 - trim Vinyl
 - 4) Porch(es) N/A
- c. Side: Direction: North (Not Visible)
 - 1) Bays N/A
 - 2) Windows N/A fenestration type trim shutters
 - 3) Door(s) N/A location type trim
 - 4) Porch(es) N/A
- d. Rear: Direction: West (Not Visible)
 - 1) Bays N/A
 - Windows N/A fenestration type trim shutters
 Door(s) N/A location
 - type
 - 4) Porch(es) N/A
- 9. INTERIOR: N/A
- 10. LANDSCAPING: The dwelling is situated directly onto River Road with minimal landscaping.





CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS #

Date <u>12/7/2022</u> Surveyor/Photographer <u>Samuel Young</u>, Project Manager (RCG&A)

Insert photographs; note file name and brief description of view: (size photograph 3" on longest side; MAINTAIN ASPECT RATIO – DO NOT STRETCH PHOTO)



31484 River Road streetscape, facing northwest.



31484 River Road (left) façade and south elevation, facing northwest.

DELAWARE	AWARE DIVISION OF HISTORICA STATE HISTOR 21 THE	-	VATION OF	FICE
HISTORY		CRS # SPO Map Hundred		
CULTU PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION F	RAL RESOURCE SURVEY DRM	Quad Other		
1. HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION:	Dwelling			
2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 32150	River Road			
3. TOWN/NEAREST Mills NAMED PLACE:	boro		vicinity?	
4. MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE:	building 🛛 structure 🗌 landscape 🗌 district 🗌	site 🗌	object	
5. MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERT	Y: Residence			
 PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR Cultural Resource Report for th ADDITIONAL FORMS USED: 	SURVEY (if applicable): e Onshore Components of the Maryland	Offshore Winc	l Project	
#: Form:	List property types:			
1 CRS 2 Main Building For				
CRS 3 Secondary Buildir				
CRS 4 Archaeological Sit				
CRS 5 Structure (Building	g-Like)			
Form				
CRS 6 Structure (Land Fe	eature)			
Form				
CRS 7 Object Form	ata Earm			
CRS 8 Landscape Eleme	N/A			
1 CRS 13 Photographs For				
CRS 14 Proposed Distric				
CRS 15 Structure (Bridge				
3. SURVEYOR INFORMATION:				
Surveyor name:	Samuel Young, Project Manager			
Principal Investigator name:	Kathryn M. Kuranda, Senior Vice Pres	ident		
Principal Investigator signature:				
Organization:	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates	<u>, Inc.</u> Da	te: <u>2/6/2023</u>	

10. STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (check all appropriate boxes; refer to state management plan(s)):

a)	Time period(s)	 Pre-European C Paleo-Indian Archaic Woodland I Woodland II 	onta	ct
		1600-1750± Contact Perio 1630-1730± Exploration at 1730-1770± Intensified an 1770-1830± Early Industria 1830-1880± Industrializati 1880-1940± Urbanization a 1940-1960± Suburbanizati	nd Fr d Du alizat on ar and E	rontier Settlement rable Occupation tion nd Early Urbanization Early Suburbanization
b)	Geographical zone	🖂 Coastal	ninsı ninsı	ıla ıla/Cypress Swamp Wilmington)
c)	c) Historic period theme(s)			
		Agriculture Forestry Trapping/Hunting Mining/Quarrying Fishing/Oystering Manufacturing Retailing/Wholesaling Finance Professional Services		Transportation and Communication Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts Government Religion Education Community Organizations Occupational Organizations Major Families, Individuals and Events

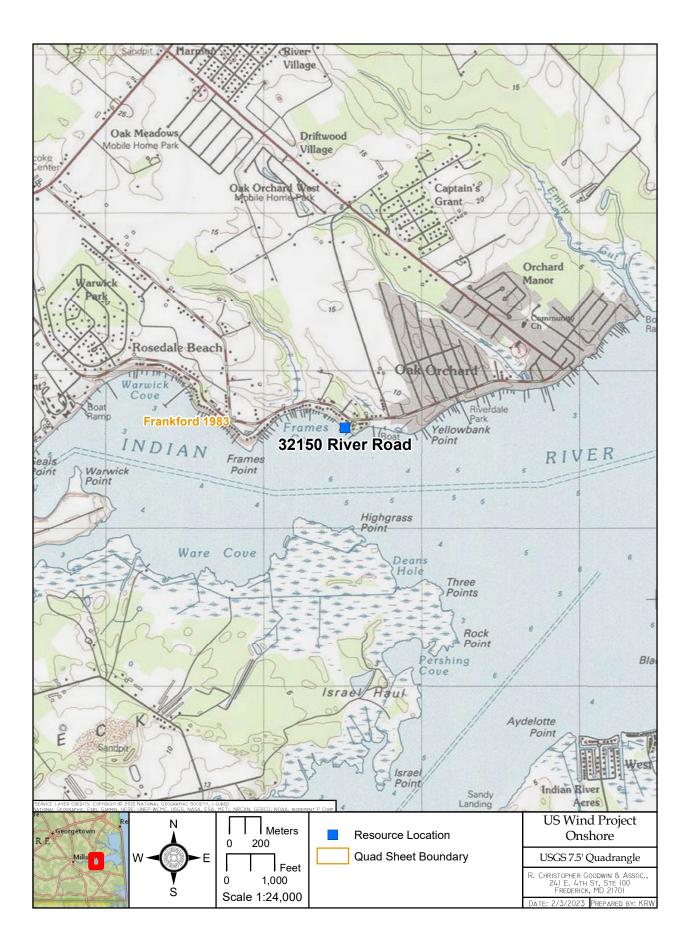
		DELAWA	STATE HI	RICAL AND CULTURAL A STORIC PRESERVATION (1 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE	OFFICE
17			RESOURCE SURVEY	CRS #	
1.	AD	DRESS/LOCATION: 32150 River	Road, Millsboro DE 19966		
2. 3.		NCTION(S): historic AR BUILT: <u>1965</u> CIRCA?: 🔀		urrent <u>Residential</u> Unknown	
4.	ST	YLE OR FLOOR PLAN: Rectan	gular		
5.		EGRITY: original site 🖂	moved 🗌	other location's CRS #	<u>year</u>
	a.	ajor alterations and additions with	<u>years (if known)</u>		<u>year</u>
	b.				
6. 7.	j				
	b	Structural system (if known):			
	C.		ed concrete, raised foundati not visible ⊠ no basem		
	d.	Exterior walls (original if visible &	any subsequent coverings): Stucco	
	е.	Roof: shape: Front-gable materials: Asphalt shingles cornice: No dormers: No chimney: location(s): No			
8.	ELE	SCRIPTION OF EVATIONS: a. Facade: Direction: East 1) Bays Two 2) Windows Sliding fenestration type Vinyl trim shutters No			

3)	Door(s)	Тwo	
-	location	First- and second-story	
	type	Vinyl, sliding and single-frame	
	trim	Vinyl	
4)	Porch(es)	Second-story balcony	

- b. Side: Direction: North
 - 1) Bays Six
 - 2) Windows Six fenestration type Vinyl, single-frame, sliding trim shutters N/A
 - 3) Door(s) One location Second-story type Vinyl, siding trim
 - 4) Porch(es)
- c. Side: Direction: South Not Visible
 - 1) Bays
 - 2) Windows
 - fenestration type trim
 - shutters
 - 3) Door(s) location type
 - trim Porch(es)
- d. Rear: Direction: Not Visible
 - 1) Bays

4)

- 2) Windows
 - fenestration
 - type
 - trim
 - shutters
- 3) Door(s) location type trim
- 4) Porch(es)
- 9. INTERIOR: N/A
- 10. LANDSCAPING: The thin parcel primarily comprises the dwelling and a paved parking area to the front. However, low shrubs are extant at the front of the property and a grass lawn runs along the sides of the dwelling.





CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS FORM

CRS #

Date 12/07/2022 Surveyor/Photographer

Samuel Young, Assistance Project Manager (R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates)

Insert photographs; note file name and brief description of view: (size photograph 3" on longest side; MAINTAIN ASPECT RATIO – DO NOT STRETCH PHOTO)



32150 River Road, Façade and north elevation facing southwest



32150 River Road, Façade and north elevation facing southwest

ATTACHMENT B: MARYLAND DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DOE) SHORT FORMS

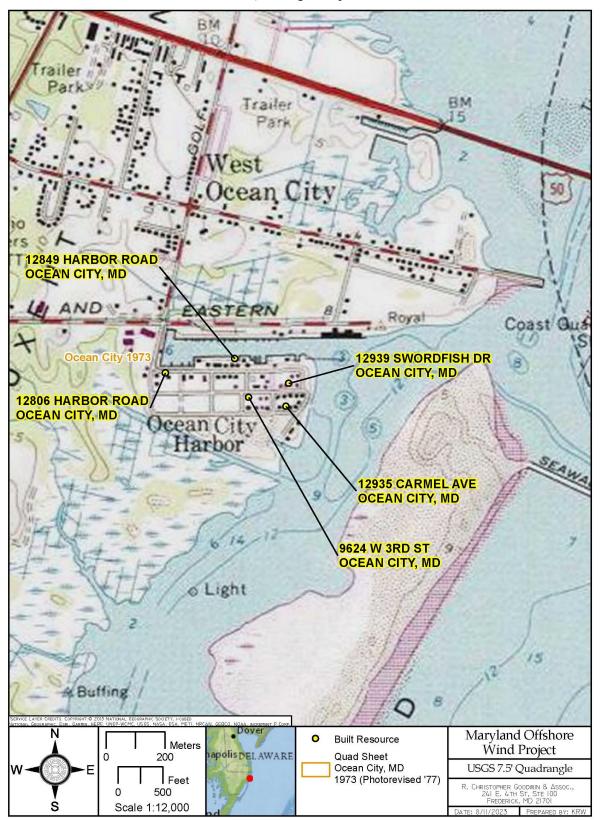
Maryland Short Form Determination of Eligibility (DOE) Form

Property Name: N/A

Property Address: 12939 Swordfish Drive, Ocean City, Maryland 21842

Property Description and Justification of Ineligibility: The property at 12939 Swordfish Drive, Ocean City, is comprised of a two-story, three-bay dwelling, rear storage shed, and parking pad. The dwelling is clad in brick veneer and vinyl siding. The recessed second-story terminates in a front-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles while the first-story terminates in a shed-roof sheathed in corrugated metal. The dwelling has been extensively altered over time, most severely through a second-story addition, based on historic aerials. Originally a one or one-and-one-half story dwelling, terminating in a pyramidal roof, the roof was demolished in 2010 and a front-gable, second-story subsequently was added (NETR Online 2010, 2011). These alterations have compromised integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Quadrangle Map:



Photographs:



12939 Swordfish Drive façade, facing northwest (RCG&A, August 2023)

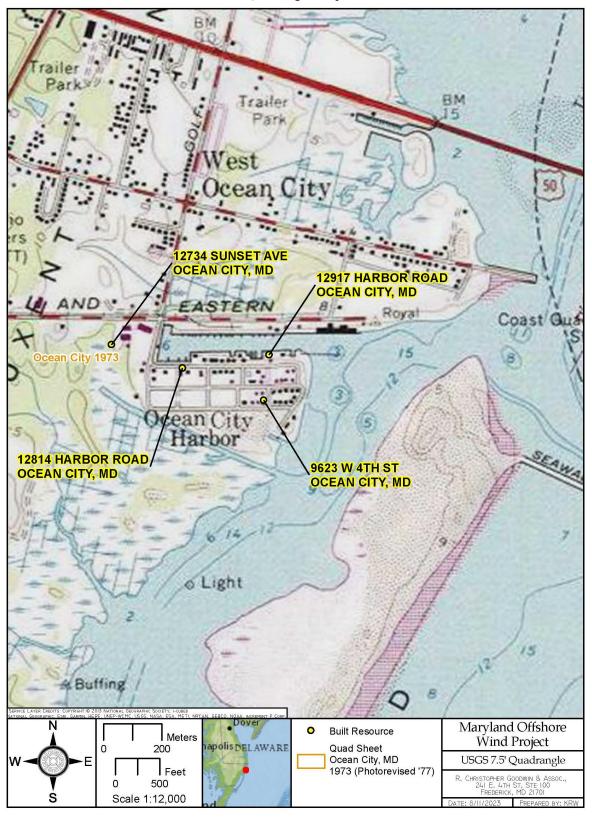
Maryland Short Form Determination of Eligibility (DOE) Form

Property Name: Tower Marine

Property Address: 12734 Sunset Ave, Ocean City, Maryland, 21842

Property Description and Justification of Ineligibility: This two-story ca. 1970 commercial building occupies an irregular footprint, is clad in stucco and vinyl siding, and terminates in an asphalt shingle side gable roof. The windows generally are one-over-one double-hung vinyl sash units. The doors generally are single-leaf units. During the 1980s, the building was extended via a rear addition (NETR Online 1982). The building underwent further alterations between 2014 and 2019 (NETR Online 2014, 2019). These alterations include re-cladding of the exterior with blue stucco and contemporary molded window surrounds. The alteration of scale and materials has compromised the building's integrity of craftsmanship, materials, design, and feeling.

Quadrangle Map:



Photographs:



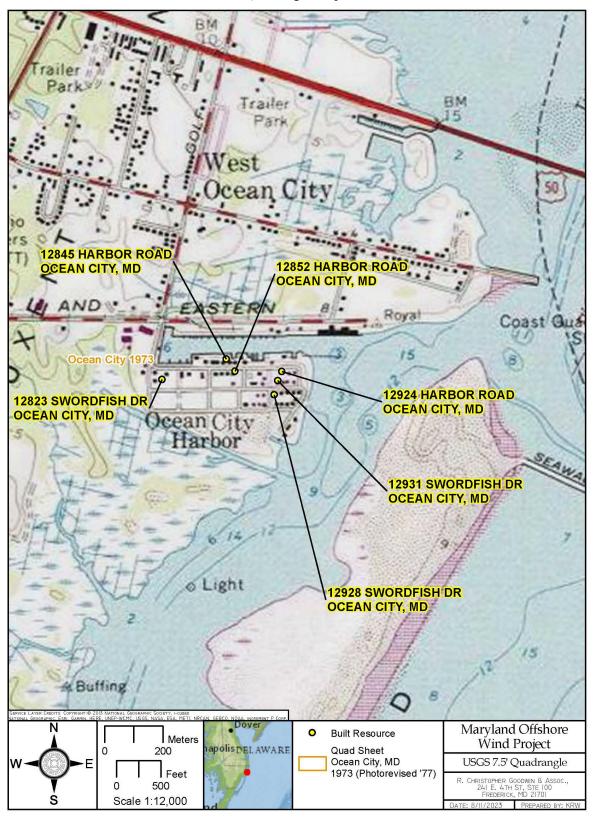
12734 Sunset Avenue façade, facing south (RCG&A, August 2023)

Maryland Short Form Determination of Eligibility (DOE) Form

Property Name:

Property Address: 12928 Swordfish Drive, Ocean City, Maryland, 21842

Property Description and Justification of Ineligibility: This one-story ca. 1960 dwelling occupies a rectangular footprint, is clad in vertical wooden siding, rests on a concrete foundation, and terminates in a front-gable standing seam metal roof flanked with shed roof wings. The façade contains a front gable projection. The doors generally are single-leaf units. The windows generally are sliding or one-over-one double-hung sash units. The lot contains a lawn with shrubs and small flower gardens. The building footprint has been modified over time, originally occupying an L-shaped footprint in 1963 historic aerials (NETR Online 1963). The footprint was modified to its current configuration in 1989 historic aerials (NETR Online 1989). Further, the original roof was removed and replaced with the standing seam metal roof in ca. 2012 (NETR Online 2011, 2013). The modifications to building footprint and exterior materials in the last 35 years have comprised the integrity of workmanship, feeling, materials, and association.



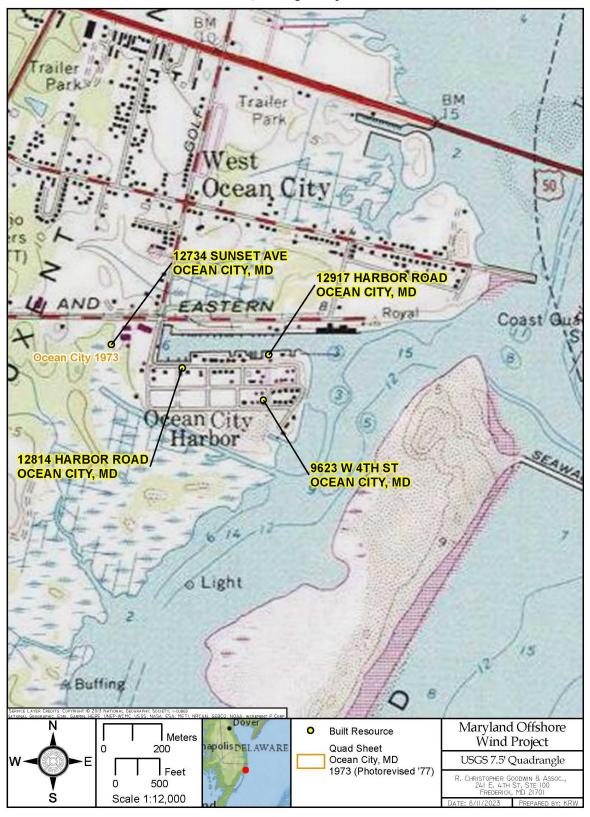


12928 Swordfish Drive north elevation, facing south (RCG&A, August 2023)

Property Name:

Property Address: 9623 W 4th Street, Ocean City, Maryland, 21842

Property Description and Justification of Ineligibility: This property contains a parking pad, dwelling, shed, and fenced yard. The one-story ca. 1940 dwelling is clad in vinyl siding, occupies a rectangular footprint, and terminates in a side-gable on cross-gable roof. The windows generally are one-over-one double-hung vinyl sash units. The doors generally are multi-light single-leaf units. The lot contains a lawn and mature coniferous trees. Historic aerials capture the evolution of the dwelling between 1958 and 1989, when the building was modified to its current footprint. Aerials from 1958 and 1963 depict a dwelling occupying a square footprint (NETR Online 1958, 1962). In 1989, the building had been expanded through a front-gable entrance addition to the south of the main block and a rear ell addition to the north. The evolution of the dwelling in the last 35 years have comprised the integrity of workmanship, feeling, materials, and association.



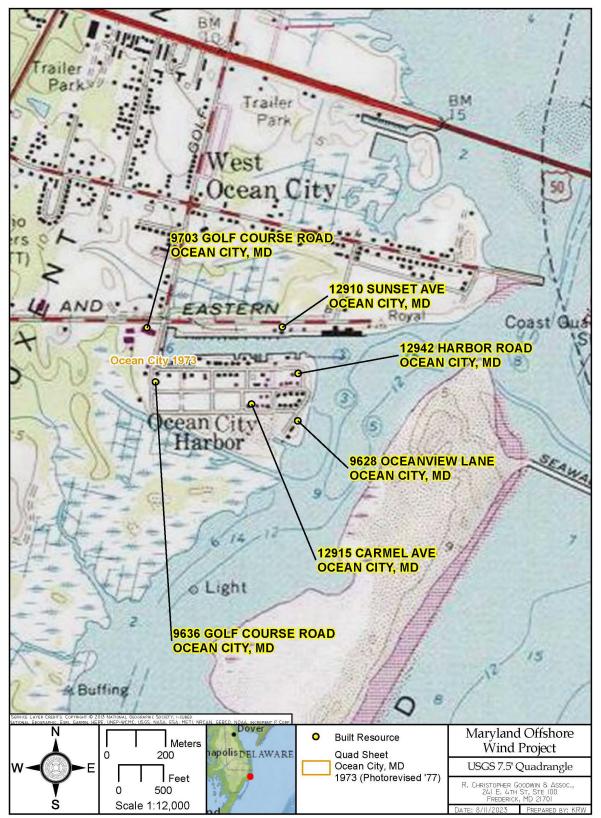


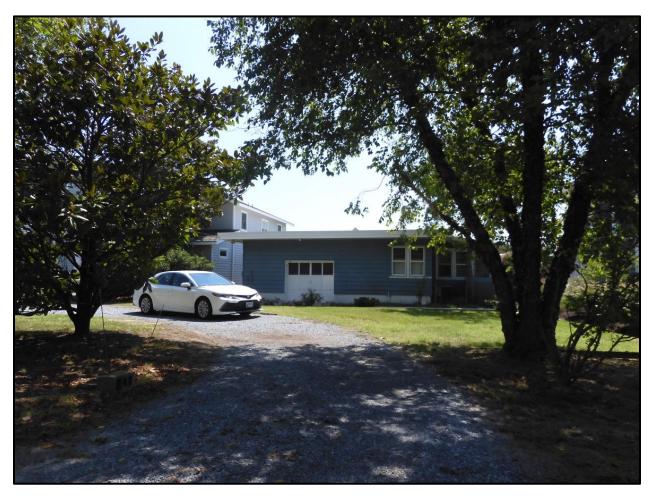
9623 W 4th Street façade and east elevation, facing northwest (RCG&A, August 2023)

Property Name:

Property Address: 9628 Oceanview Lane, Ocean City, Maryland, 21842

Property Description and Justification of Ineligibility: This one-story property was constructed circa 1950, is clad in vinyl siding, and features one-over-one double-hung vinyl sash windows. The building terminates in a flat roof. The lot contains mature deciduous trees, a lawn, and a gravel drive. The residence is not representative of a distinct architectural style, not part of a planned subdivision, and appears to have modified openings for contemporary door and window units.



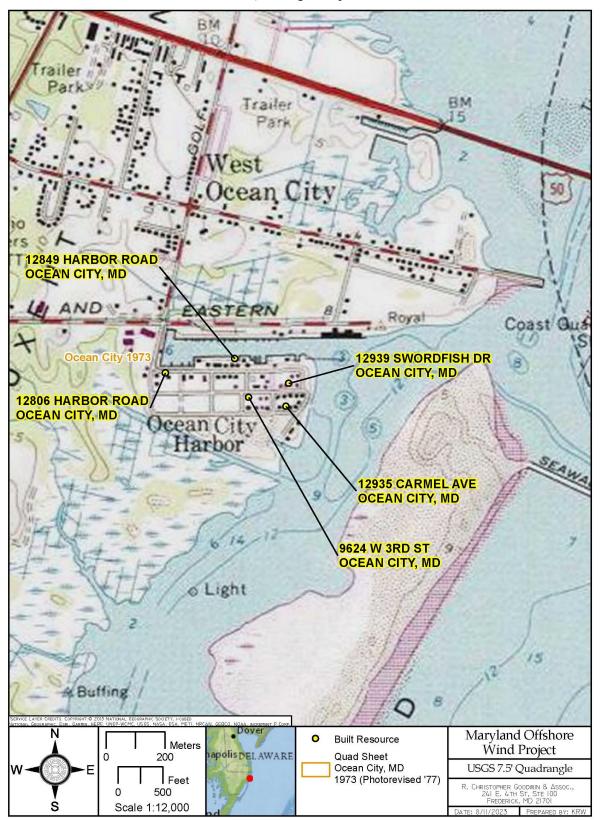


9628 Oceanview Lane façade, facing east (RCG&A, August 2023)

Property Name:

Property Address: 9624 W 3rd Street, Ocean City, Maryland, 21842

Property Description and Justification of Ineligibility: This one-and-one-half story dwelling was constructed in 1973, occupies a rectangular footprint, is clad in vinyl siding, and terminates in a side-gable roof with flanking shed roofs featuring front-gable dormers. An attached garage is present on the east elevation featuring an overhead garage door accessible via a gravel and paved drive. A ca. 2015 integral, full-width porch is present on the façade supported by square columns (Google 2015, 2023). The windows generally are one-over-one double-hung sash replacement units. The doors generally are single-leaf units. The parcel contains a perimeter fence, lawn, and shrubs. The alteration of materials and ca. 2016 full-width porch addition to the façade of the building has compromised integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.



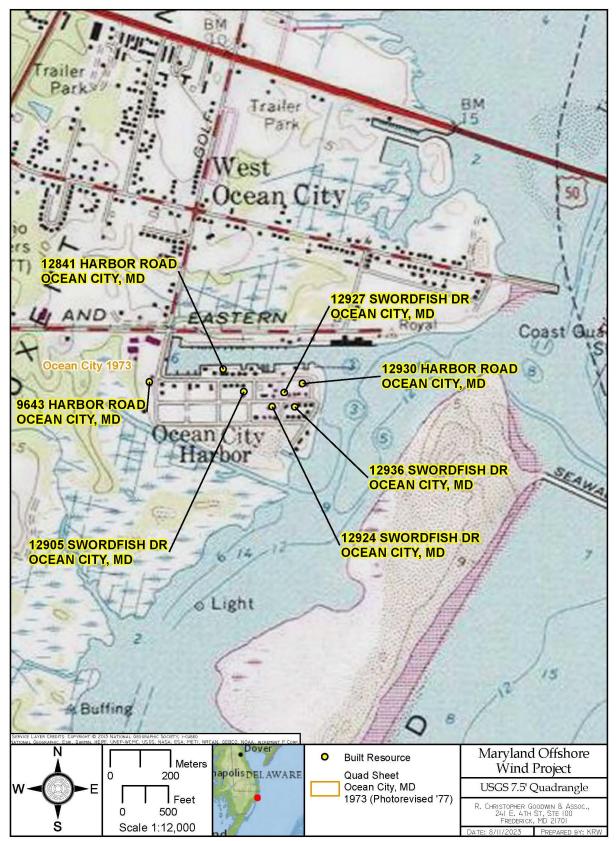


9624 W 3rd Street facade, facing east (RCG&A, August 2023)

Property Name:

Property Address: 12930 Harbor Road, Ocean City, Maryland, 21842

Property Description and Justification of Ineligibility: The one-story, three-bay dwelling constructed in 1970 occupies a rectangular footprint, rests on a concrete foundation, and terminates in a hipper roof. The building exterior has applied stucco, though historically the building exterior was brick veneer (Google 2014, 2023). The windows generally are one-over-one paired and single double-hung vinyl sash replacement units. A bay window is present on the façade. Façade windows are flanked by shutters. Doors generally are single-leaf units. The lot contains a lawn and a gravel driveway. The alteration of the building exterior from brick veneer to applied stucco has compromised integrity of materials, feeling, and association.



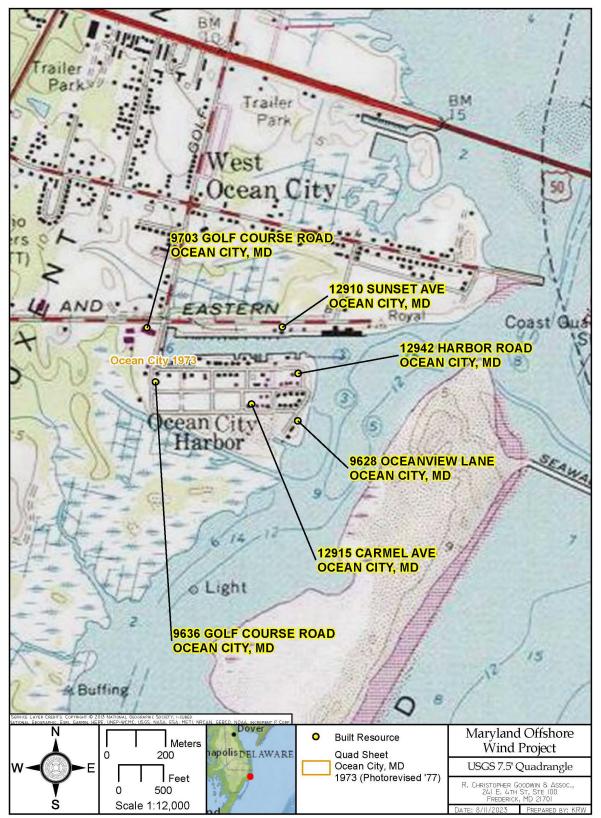


Building façade and west elevation, facing southeast (RCG&A, August 2023)

Property Name:

Property Address: 12942 Harbor Road, Ocean City, Maryland, 21842

Property Description and Justification of Ineligibility: This two-story dwelling was constructed in 1968. The seven-bay building occupies an irregular footprint, rests on a concrete foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and terminates in a front-gable and flat roof. A four-story porch is present that is partially enclosed on the second floor. A staircase is present to provide access to the second level. The windows generally are one-over-one double-hung sash vinyl units. Doors generally are single-leaf units. As of August 2023, the roofline has been altered, an entry patio has been added with a hipped roof, and the exterior porches have been replaced with stair access reoriented (Google 2019). Due to these significant alterations, as well as the four-story porch addition, the building no longer retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, materials, and association.



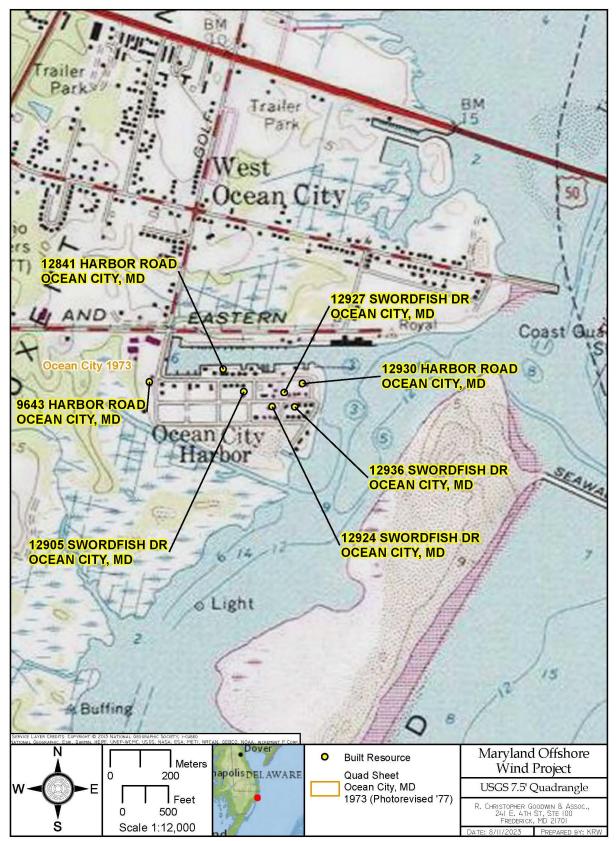


12942 Harbor Road façade, facing west (RCG&A, August 2023)

Property Name:

Property Address: 12936 Swordfish Drive, Ocean City, Maryland, 21842

Property Description and Justification of Ineligibility: The ca. 1960 residence located at 12936 Swordfish Drive is comprised of a one-story, three bay dwelling and a gravel parking pad. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and terminates in an asphalt shingle, low-pitched, side-gable roof. The windows generally are double-hung and casement vinyl sash units. The doors generally are single leaf. A lawn is present with shrubs located along the foundation line. The dwelling is not representative of a distinct architectural style and has undergone routine modifications over time. Modifications to window and door openings and units have comprised the integrity of feeling, design, and materials.



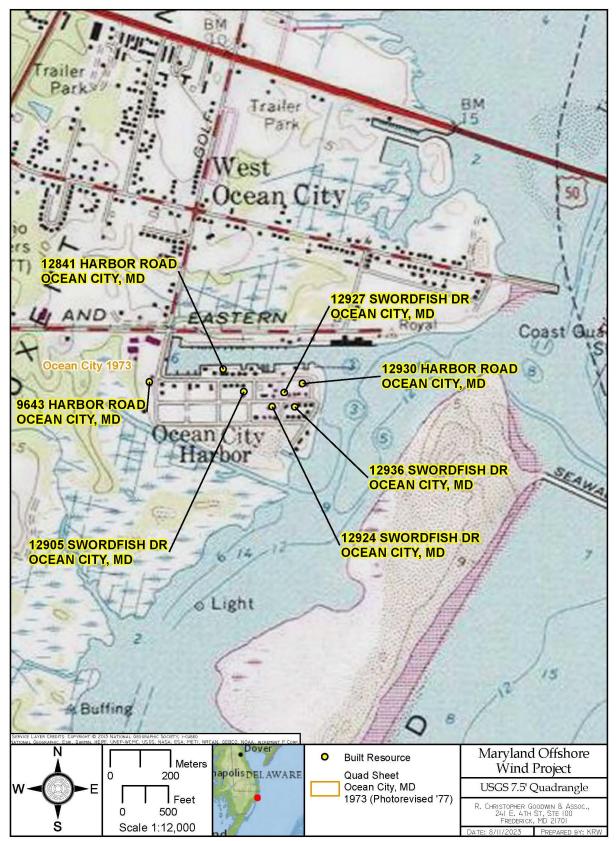


12936 Swordfish Drive façade facing south (RCG&A, August 2023)

Property Name:

Property Address: 12924 Swordfish Drive, Ocean City, Maryland, 21842

Property Description and Justification of Ineligibility: Constructed in 1970, this two-story, two-bay dwelling rests on a concrete foundation, occupies a rectangular footprint, is clad in vinyl siding, and terminates in an asphalt shingle hipped roof. The windows generally are single and paired double-hung vinyl sash units. A picture window is present on the façade. The doors generally are single-leaf units. The lot contains a lawn and paved driveway. Prior to ca. 2023 alterations, the building was clad in aluminum siding. During these alterations, a rear entrance door on the west elevation was removed and aluminum window units replaced with vinyl units. South-facing entrance stairs to the second-story were removed and reoriented north (Google 2019). These recent alterations have compromised integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, materials, and association.



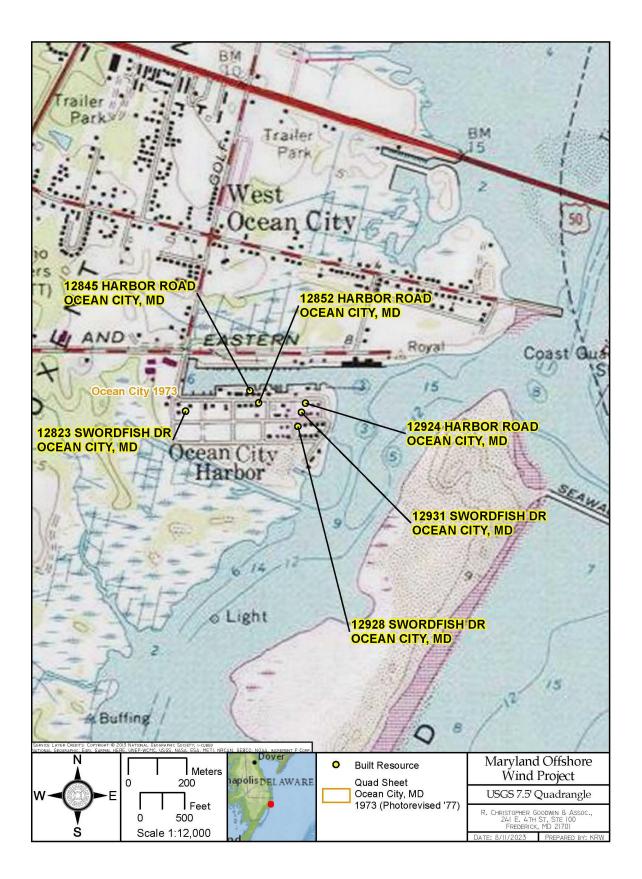


12924 Swordfish Drive façade, facing south (RCG&A, August 2023)

Property Name:

Property Address: 12845 Harbor Road, Ocean City, Maryland, 21842

Property Description and Justification of Ineligibility: Constructed in 1940, this three-story, four-bay commercial building occupies a rectangular footprint, rests on a concrete foundation, is clad in vinyl and stucco, and terminates in an asphalt shingle front gable roof. Shed roof dormers are present. Windows generally are fixed or one-over-one double-hung vinyl sash paired units flanked by shutters. Doors generally are single leaf. The lot is paved. Historic aerials inform the building evolution over time, which has continually expanded to meet commercial need. These expansions have compromised integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, and association.



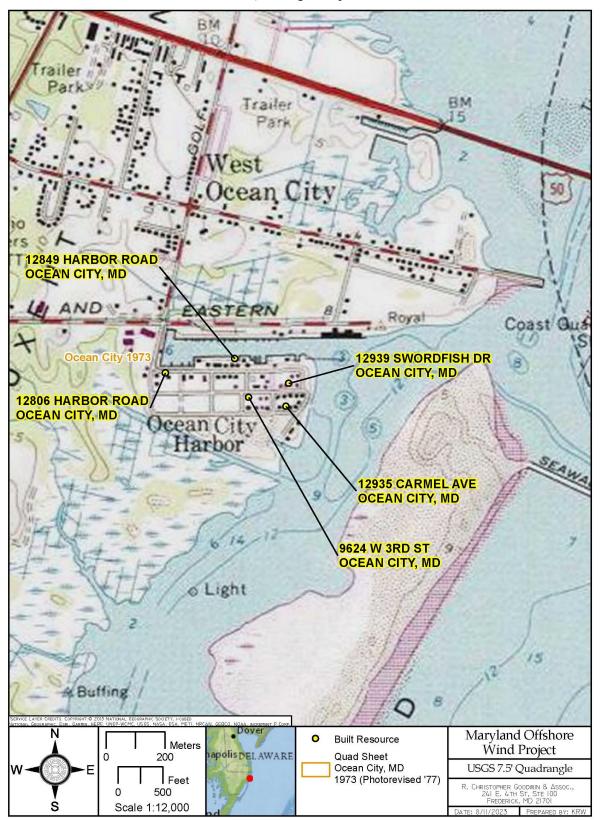


12845 Harbor Drive façade and west elevation, facing northeast (RCG&A, August 2023)

Property Name:

Property Address: 12806 Harbor Road, Ocean City, Maryland, 21842

Property Description and Justification of Ineligibility: Constructed in 1935, this one-and-one-half story, four-bay dwelling rests on a concrete foundation, occupies a rectangular footprint, is clad in vinyl siding, and terminates in a side-gable asphalt shingle roof featuring two front-gable dormers. The façade contains a covered stoop with a front-gable roof. A one-story addition is located on the east elevation. The windows generally are paired one-over-one double-hung vinyl sash units. Doors generally are multi-light single-leaf units. The lot contains a lawn and a shrub. The building site originally occupied a rural setting with a circular drive (NETR Online 1958, 1963). The parcel has been modified in recent decades with large scale development surrounding the property. The integrity of setting, feeling, and association have been compromised.



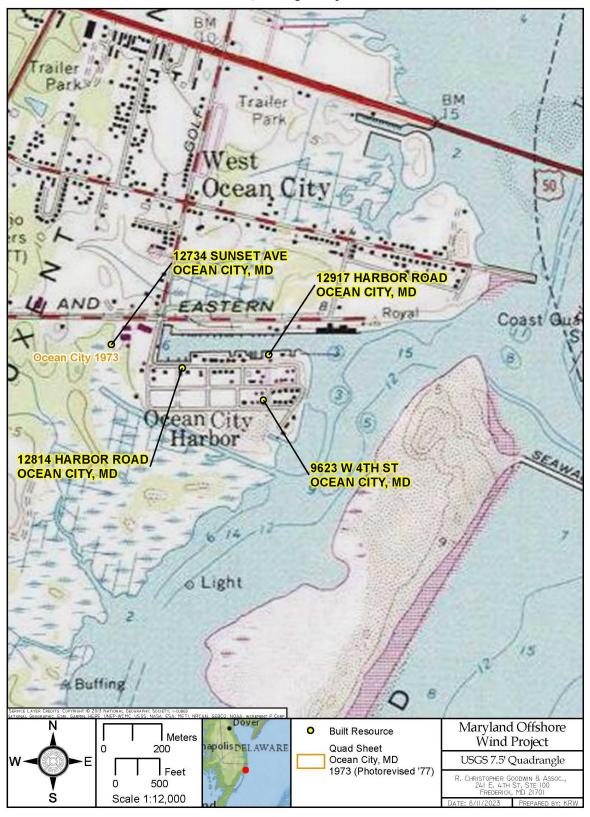


12806 Harbor Road façade, facing south (RCG&A, August 2023)

Property Name: One Love Smoothie Café

Property Address: 12814 Harbor Road, Ocean City, Maryland, 21842

Property Description and Justification of Ineligibility: Constructed in 1960, this two-and-one-half story, two-bay commercial building occupies a rectangular footprint, rests on a concrete foundation, is clad in vertical wooden siding on the first floor and wood shingles on the upper level and a half. The upper levels are recessed creating a porch on the second level with a perimeter fence. The windows generally are ribbons of fixed sash units. Doors generally are double-leaf glass units with flanking side lights. Historic aerials suggest the building originally terminated in a flat roof and was later altered in ca. 1989 through the addition of a front-gable roof and curved entrance (NETR Online 1963, 1989). As such, the historic commercial design of the building has been compromised, particularly integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, and association.



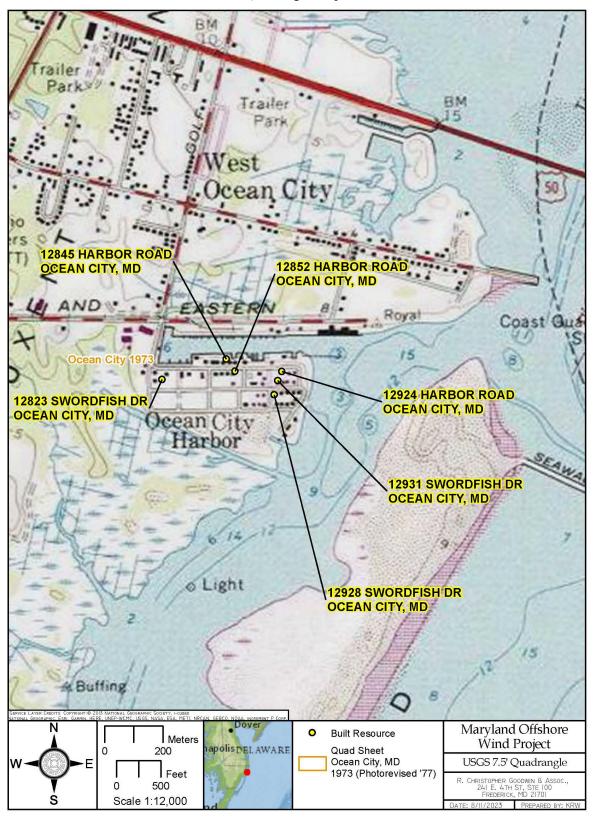


12814 Harbor Road façade and east elevation, facing southwest (RCG&A, August 2023)

Property Name:

Property Address: 12823 Swordfish Road, Ocean City, Maryland, 21842

Property Description and Justification of Ineligibility: The building is a mobile dwelling occupying a rectangular footprint and terminating in a flat roof. The residence is clad in metal siding. Some window and door openings have been removed from the residence. The building is not representative of a distinct architectural style and a number of original elements are no longer extant on the property, including door and window units. The loss of original material has compromised the integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.



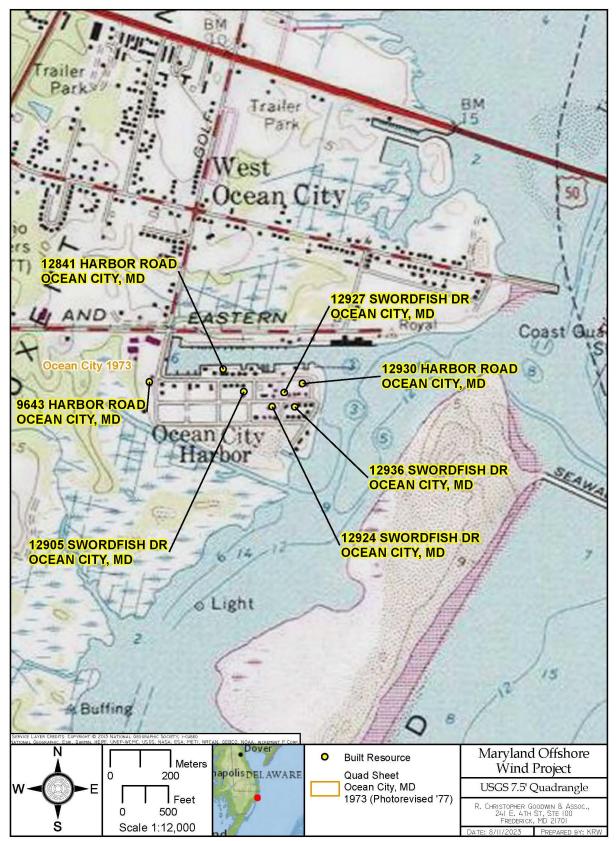


12823 Swordfish Drive façade and east elevation, facing northwest (RCG&A, August 2023)

Property Name:

Property Address: 12905 Swordfish Drive, Ocean City, Maryland, 21842

Property Description and Justification of Ineligibility: Constructed in 1971, this multi-unit three-story, fivebay dwelling occupies a rectangular footprint, rests on a concrete foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, vertical wood siding, and asphalt shingles, and terminates in multiple asphalt shingle shed roofs. This dwelling has multiple additions and wooden staircases on the exterior. The windows generally are double-hung vinyl sash units and sliding sash units. Doors generally are single-leaf units. The lot contains a lawn, paved parking pad, and shrubs. The property has at least three additions and as recently as ca. 2014 exterior materials and rooflines were altered (Google 2014). As such, the building lacks integrity of workmanship, materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association.



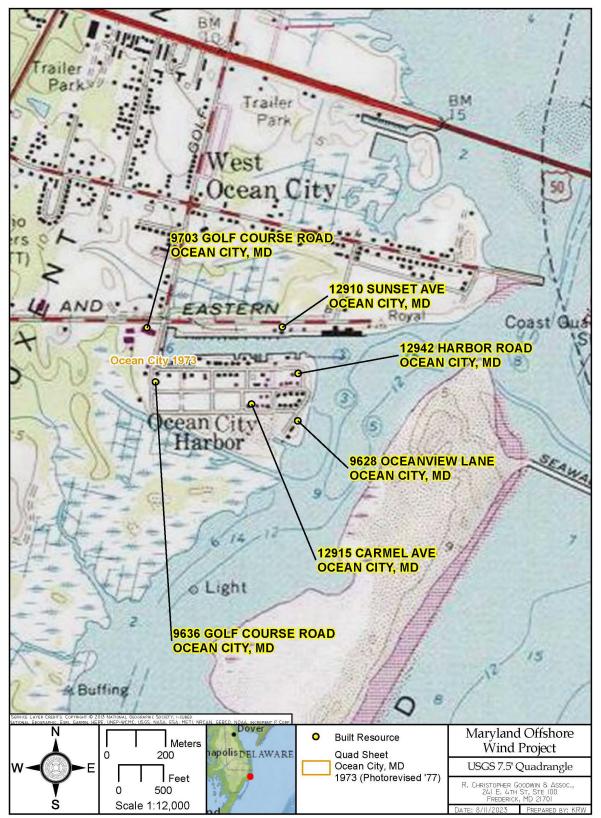


12905 Swordfish Drive façade and east elevation, facing northwest (RCG&A, August 2023)

Property Name:

Property Address: 9636 Golf Course Road, Ocean City, Maryland, 21842

Property Description and Justification of Ineligibility: Constructed in 1940, this one-story three-bay dwelling occupies a rectangular footprint, rests on a concrete foundation, is clad in vinyl, and terminates in an asphalt-shingle side gable roof. A shed roof addition is located on the west elevation. The windows generally are single or ribbons of one-over-one double-hung vinyl sash units flanked by shutters. Doors generally are single-leaf units. The lot contains a lawn, gravel driveway and parking pad, and shrubs along the foundation. The dwelling is not representative of a distinct architectural style and the façade was modified during the late-twentieth century to add a small, front-gable entry porch. These modifications to the exterior have compromised integrity of design, workmanship, and feeling.



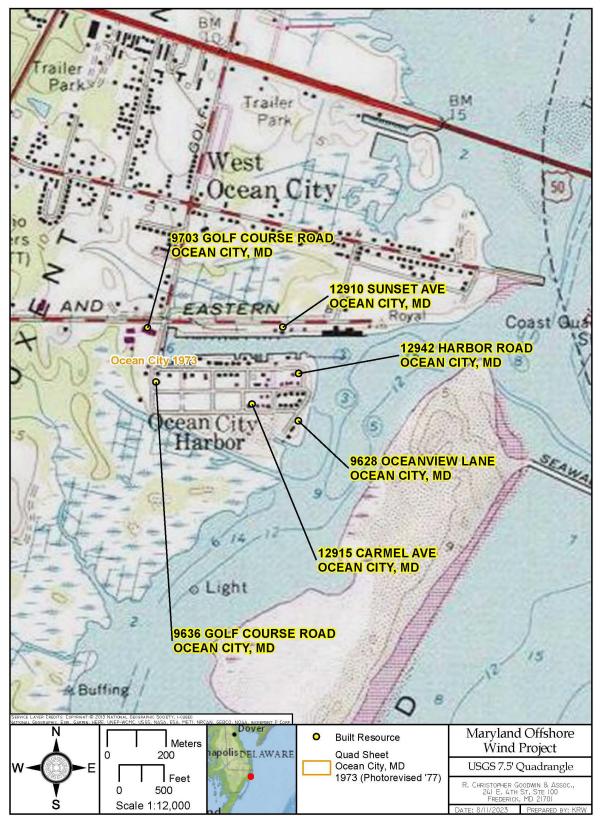


9636 Golf Course Road façade and south elevation, facing northeast (RCG&A, August 2023)

Property Name:

Property Address: 12915 Carmel Avenue, Ocean City, Maryland, 21842

Property Description and Justification of Ineligibility: The residence is a one-story building clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The residence rests on a raised, poured concrete foundation. The exterior of the property has been altered in recent years to accommodate a wheelchair accessible entrance and contemporary window units. The original entry-stairs and porch on the façade have been removed (NETR Online 1981, 1989). The alteration of the façade of the building has compromised integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.



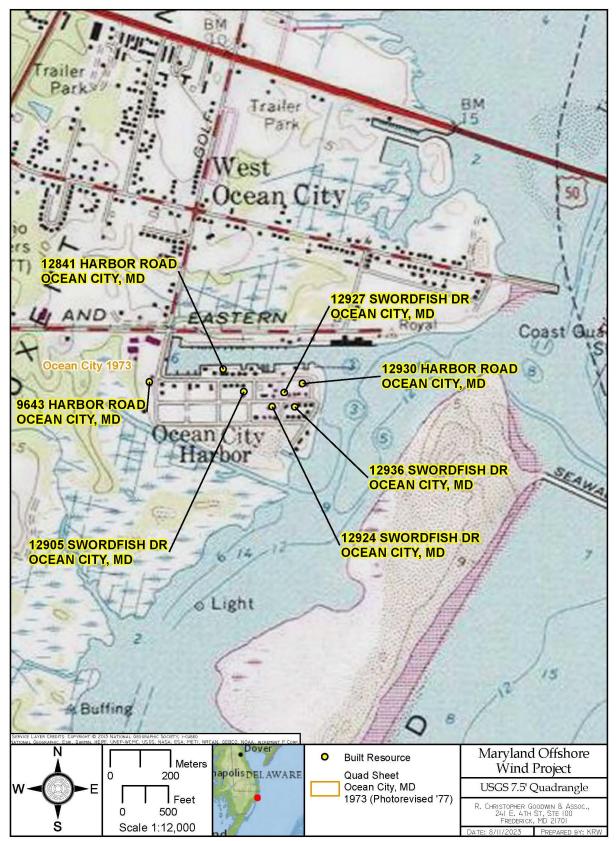


12915 Carmel Avenue façade and east elevation, facing northwest (RCG&A, August 2023)

Property Name: Harborside Bar & Grill

Property Address: 12841 Harbor Road, Ocean City, Maryland, 21842

Property Description and Justification of Ineligibility: Constructed in 1972, this two-story commercial building occupies a rectangular footprint, is clad in vertical wood siding, and terminates in a standing seam metal side-gable roof. A one-story addition on the west elevation terminates in a side-gable on shed roof comprised of standing seam metal. A one-story addition is located on the east elevation terminating in a standing seam metal side gable roof. A one-story partial-width porch is located on the façade terminating in a corrugated shed roof. The lot contains a paved parking lot. The commercial building does not retain integrity due to its two additions. The property does not possess integrity of design, feeling, and association.



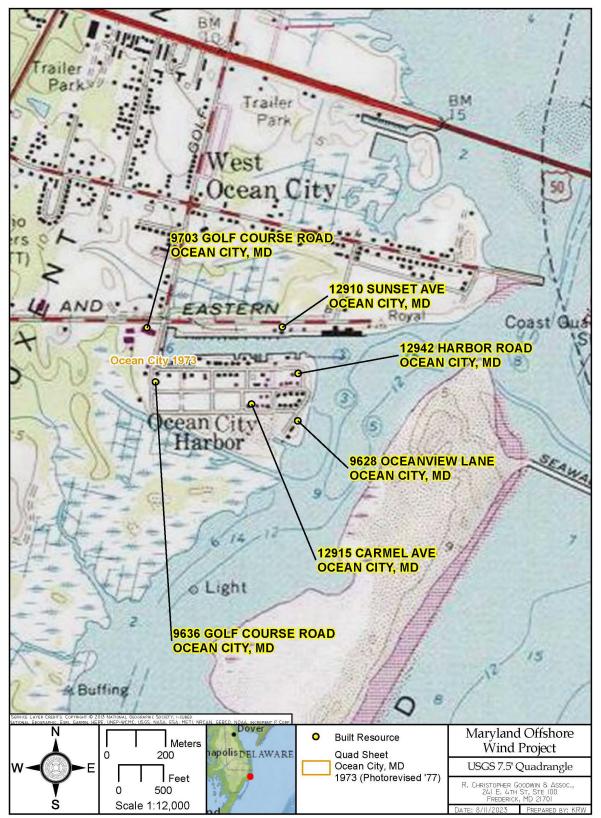


12841 Harbor Road façade, facing northeast (RCG&A, August 2023)

Property Name:

Property Address: 12910 Sunset Avenue, Ocean City, Maryland, 21842

Property Description and Justification of Ineligibility: Constructed in 1935, this one-and-one-half story, sixbay dwelling occupies a rectangular footprint, rests on a concrete foundation, is clad in asbestos shingles, and terminates in a front gable asphalt shingle roof. An enclosed projection is located on the facade terminating in an asphalt shingle hipped roof. The windows generally are single multi-light units. The doors generally are single-leaf units. The lot contains an unpaved driveway, lawn, and shrubs along the foundation. The building is not representative of a distinct architectural style and has compromised integrity of materials and feeling due to exterior material modification in recent years.





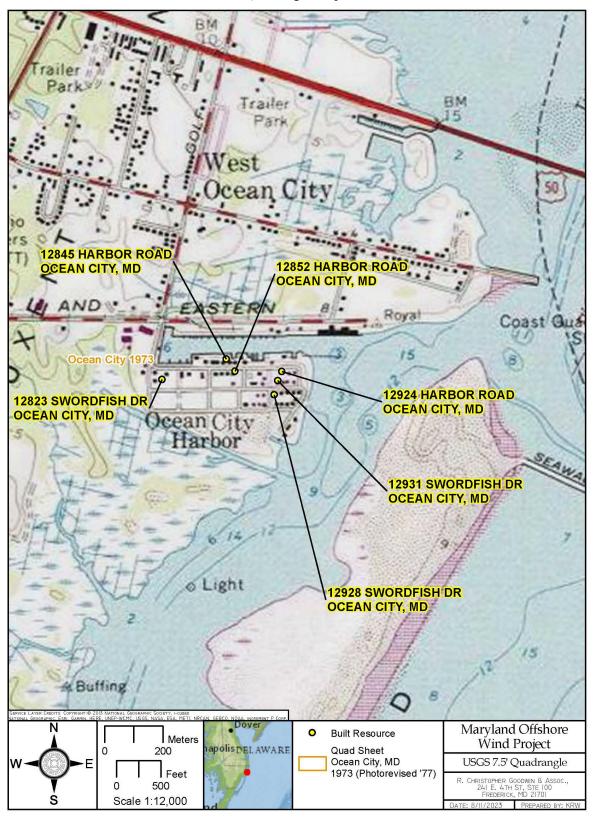
12910 Sunset Avenue rear facing southeast (RCG&A, August 2023)¹

¹ During August 2023 field survey, the subject property was obstructed by a parked box truck. No visibility from the public ROW was accessible. The above photograph shows the nearest possible line of visibility toward the property.

Property Name:

Property Address: 12852 Harbor Road, Ocean City, Maryland, 21842

Property Description and Justification of Ineligibility: Constructed in 1970, this one-story three-bay dwelling rests on a concrete foundation, occupies a rectangular footprint, is clad in vinyl, and terminates in an asphalt-shingle front-gable roof. A full-width screened porch is located on the east elevation terminating in an asphalt shingle flat roof. Windows generally are double-hung vinyl sash units. Doors generally are single-leaf. The lot contains a lawn and shrubs along the foundation. The dwelling is not representative of a distinct architectural style and does not reflect suburban trends identified in Worcester County.



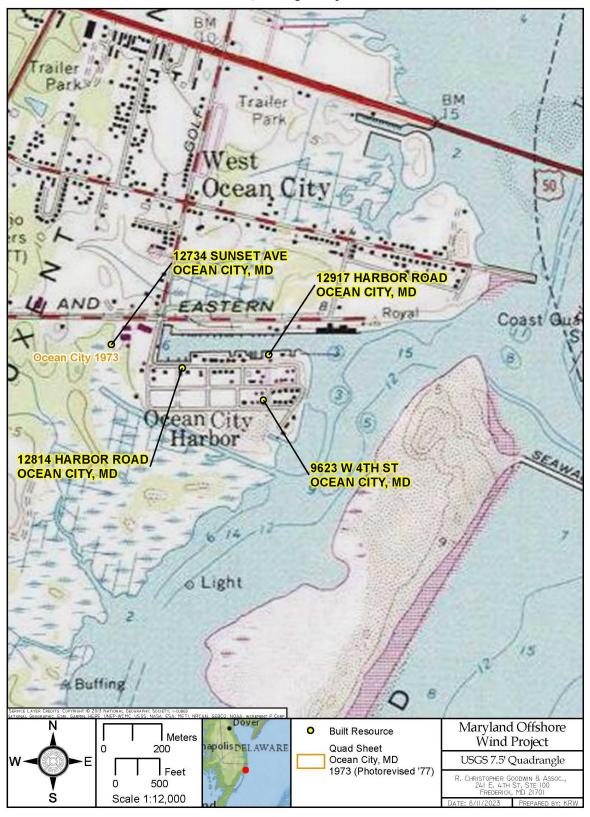


12852 Harbor Road façade facing south (RCG&A, August 2023)

Property Name:

Property Address: 12917 Harbor Avenue, Ocean City, Maryland, 21842

Property Description and Justification of Ineligibility: Constructed in 1960, this one-story, two-bay commercial building rests on a concrete block foundation, occupies a rectangular footprint, is constructed with concrete blocks and clad in vinyl siding in the gable end, and terminates in an asphalt shingle front gable roof. Windows generally are fixed sash. Doors generally are single- or double-leaf or are overhead garage doors. The lot contains a perimeter fence and gravel. The façade of the building was altered in ca. 2015 to remove a one-story commercial entrance-porch terminating in a hipped roof. During this period, door and window units were replaced with contemporary units (Google 2014). These recent alterations have compromised integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, materials, and association.



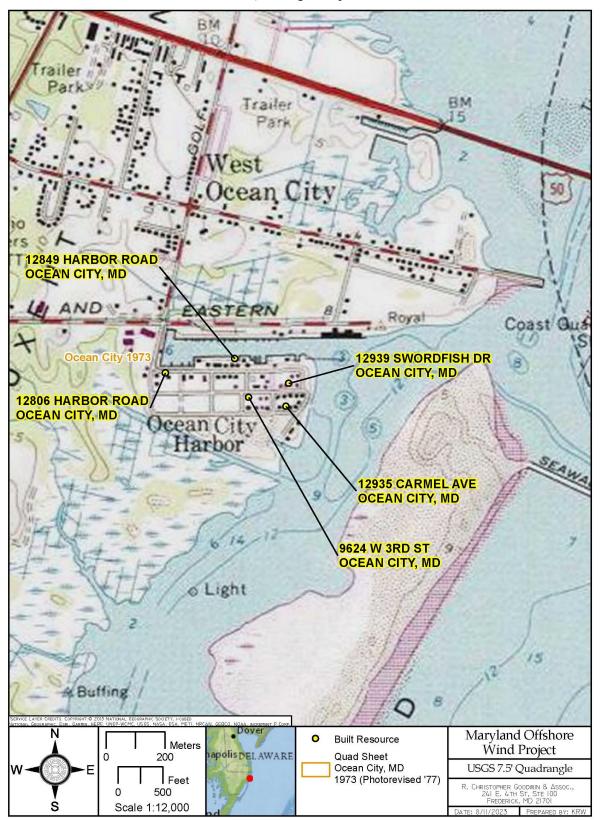


12917 Harbor Avenue façade, facing north (RCG&A, August 2023)

Property Name:

Property Address: 12935 Carmel Avenue, Ocean City, Maryland, 21842

Property Description and Justification of Ineligibility: The residence is a one-story building clad in vinyl siding and terminating in a side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The residence rests on a raised, concrete block foundation. The exterior of the property has been altered in recent years to accommodate building access off the east elevation. The original entry-stairs on the façade have been removed. The alteration of the façade of the building has compromised integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.



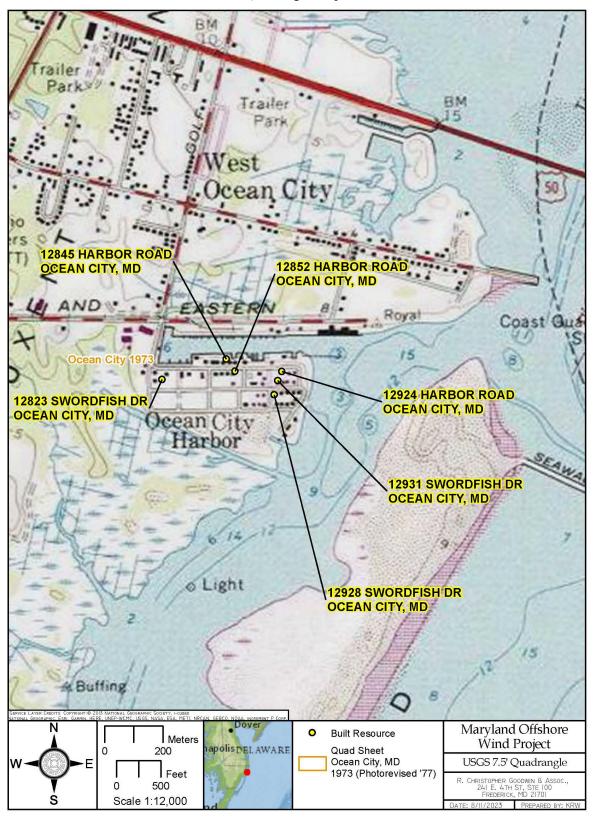


12935 Carmel Avenue façade, facing north (RCG&A, August 2023)

Property Name:

Property Address: 12931 Swordfish Drive, Ocean City, Maryland, 21842

Property Description and Justification of Ineligibility: Constructed in 1969, this one-story, three-bay dwelling rests on a concrete foundation, occupies a rectangular footprint, is clad in brick veneer and stucco, and terminates in an asphalt shingle hipped roof. The windows generally are one-over-one double-hung vinyl sash units either paired or flanked by shutters. The doors are generally single-leaf multi-light units. The lot contains a lawn and paved driveway with parking pad. The dwelling is not representative of a distinct architectural style and does not reflect suburban trends identified in Worcester County.



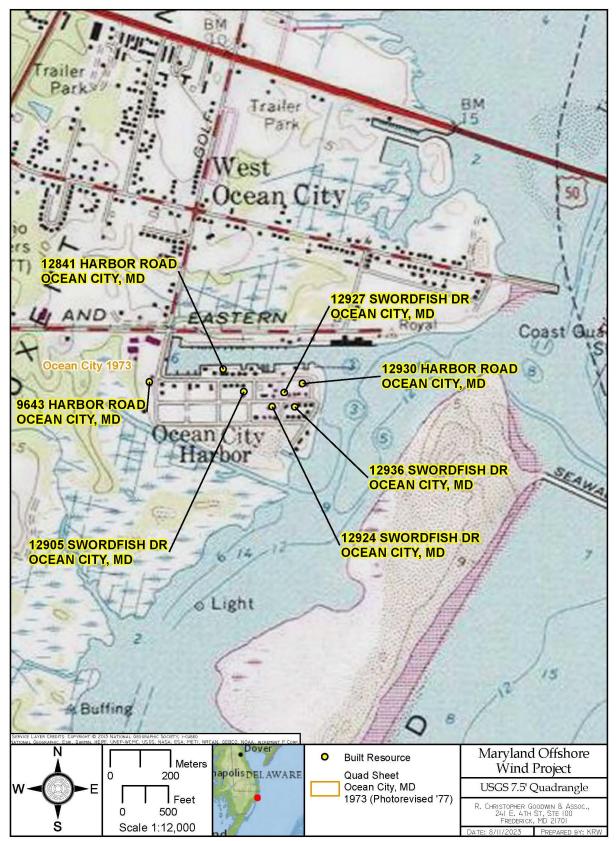


12931 Swordfish Drive façade facing north (RCG&A, August 2023)

Property Name:

Property Address: 12927 Swordfish Drive, Ocean City, Maryland, 21842

Property Description and Justification of Ineligibility: Constructed in 1969, this one-story, three-bay dwelling rests on a concrete foundation, occupies a rectangular footprint, is clad in brick veneer and vinyl, and terminates in an asphalt shingle hipped roof. The windows generally are six-over-six double-hung vinyl sash units either paired or single. The doors are generally single-leaf multi-light units. The lot contains a lawn. The dwelling is not representative of a distinct architectural style and does not reflect suburban trends identified in Worcester County.



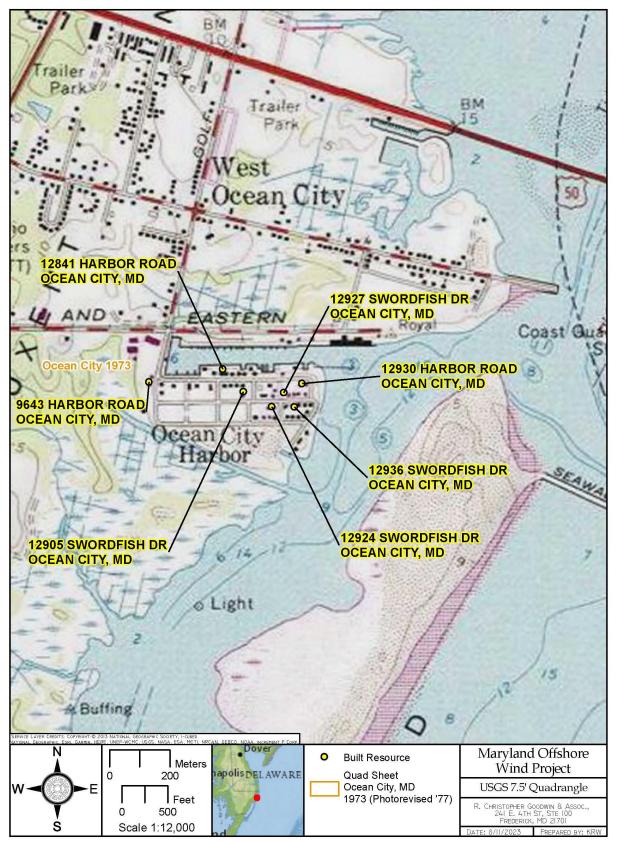


12927 Swordfish Drive façade facing north (RCG&A, August 2023)

Property Name:

Property Address: 9643 Harbor Road, Ocean City, Maryland, 21842

Property Description and Justification of Ineligibility: Constructed in ca. 1958, this one-story, three-bay dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, occupies an L-shaped footprint, is clad in vinyl shingle, and terminates in a side-gable asphalt shingle roof. The façade features a projecting entrance a shed roof. The windows generally are single-pane, vinyl sash units. Doors generally are multi-light single-leaf units. The lot contains a gravel drive, mature trees, and concrete block enclosed yard. The dwelling is not representative of a distinct style. Further the dwelling originally occupied a rectangular form and the projecting entrance was added during the late twentieth century (NETR Online 1963, 1989). These alterations to the exterior has compromised integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, and association.





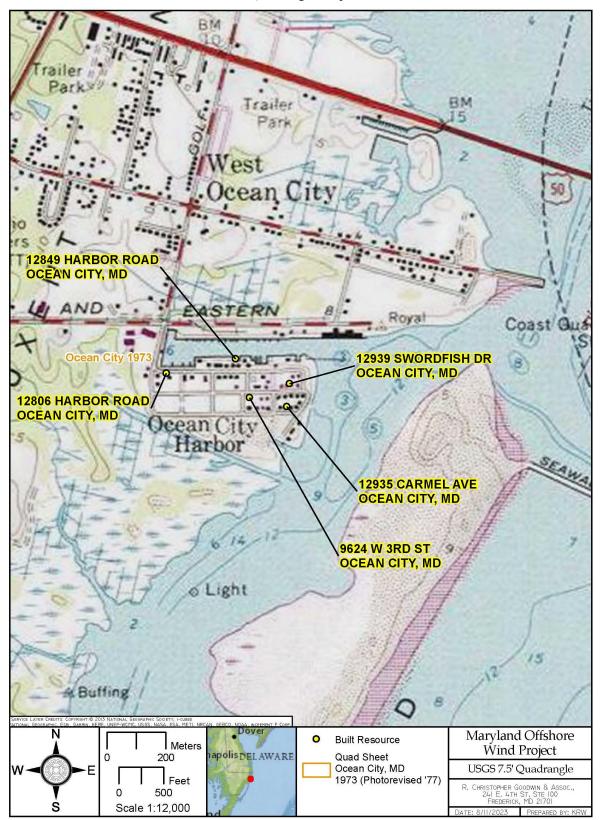
9643 Harbor Road façade and south elevation, facing northwest (Google, 2019)²

² Residents of the property were outside the residence during August 8, 2023, field survey and requested we not photograph them or their property. The property has not changed or been altered since the 2019 Google Streetview image. Photography for this property is courtesy of Google.com.

Property Name:

Property Address: 12849 Harbor Road, Ocean City, Maryland, 21842

Property Description and Justification of Ineligibility: Constructed in 1940, this one-and-one-half story, three-bay dwelling rests on a concrete foundation, occupies a rectangular footprint, is clad in shingle-siding, and terminates in a standing seam metal front-gable roof. A full-width porch terminating in a standing-seam metal hipped roof and supported by cylindrical columns is present on the façade. The windows generally are paired one-over-one double-hung vinyl-sash units. The doors generally are single-leaf. The lot contains a lawn and gravel parking pad. Between 2019 and 2023, the building had been altered through replacement of early window units, reconstruction of the entry-porch with contemporary materials, and replacement of shingle-siding (Google 2019). These alterations to the exterior materials and design have compromised integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, materials, and association.



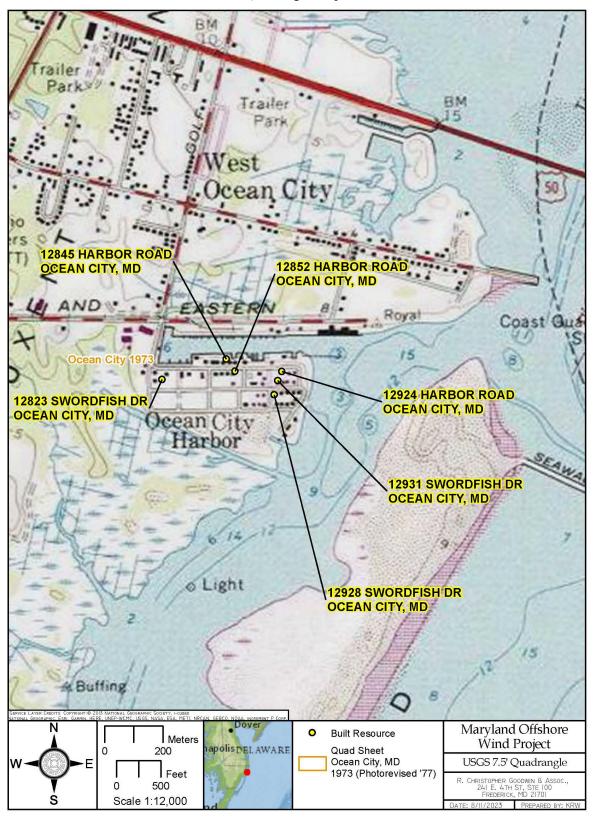


12849 Harbor Road façade and east elevation, facing northwest (RCG&A, August 2023)

Property Name:

Property Address: 12924 Harbor Road, Ocean City, Maryland, 21842

Property Description and Justification of Ineligibility: Constructed in 1940, this four-story, two-bay dwelling occupies an irregular footprint, rests on a concrete foundation, is clad is vinyl, and terminates in a highly modified asphalt shingle gambrel roof. Windows generally are ribbons or single one-over-one double-hung vinyl sash units. An overhead garage door is present. A four-story attached porch is located on the east elevation supported by piers. The second level is enclosed. The lot contains shrubs, a lawn, and mature coniferous trees. The dwelling does not retain integrity due to the modifications to the roofline and addition of a four-story porch. The dwelling does not retain integrity of design, workmanship, materials or feeling.



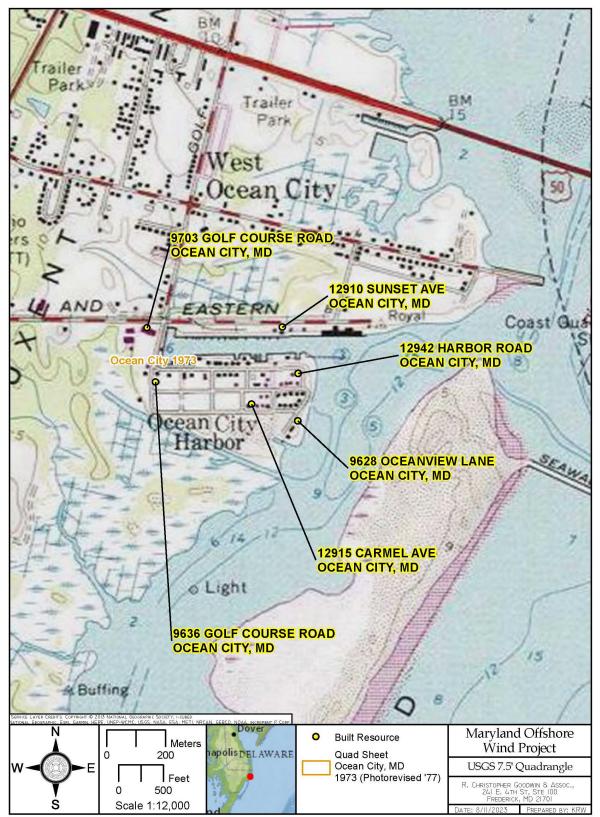


12924 Harbor Road façade facing south (RCG&A, August 2023)

Property Name: Crab Alley

Property Address: 9703 Golf Course Road, Ocean City, Maryland, 21842

Property Description and Justification of Ineligibility: Constructed in 1950, this two-story, nine-bay commercial building occupies a rectangular footprint, rests on a concrete foundation, is clad is vertical wooden boards and horizontal vinyl siding, and terminates in an asphalt shingle hipped roof. An integral porch is located on the façade supported by square wooden columns. A partial-width porch terminating in a front-gable standing seam metal roof is present on the façade. The west elevation contains a staircase. The east elevation contains a two-story vinyl-clad addition featuring a shed roof standing seam metal overhang on the first level. Windows generally are fixed sash of one-over-one double-hung vinyl sash units. Doors generally are glass single leaf units with sidelights. The lot is paved and contains garden beds with shrubs. Due to additions to the property, the building does not possess integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.





9703 Golf Course Road façade and south elevation, facing northwest (RCG&A, August 2023)