

VINEYARD MID-ATLANTIC

CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS PLAN VOLUME II APPENDIX

MARCH 2025

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SUBMITTED BY:

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PUBLIC VERSION



Vineyard Mid-Atlantic COP

Appendix II-K Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Prepared by:
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Prepared for:
Vineyard Mid-Atlantic LLC



March 2025

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic COP

Appendix II-K1 Offshore Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

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March 2025

Revision	Date	Description
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1	September 2024	Updated to address Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) Round 1 Comments and to incorporate revisions to the Project Design Envelope (PDE).
2	November 2024	Updated to incorporate revisions to the PDE and revisions made to Appendix II-J.
3	March 2025	Updated to address BOEM Round 3 Comments and to incorporate minor revisions.

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic OCS-A 0544

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- Attachment A: National Historic Landmarks – Property Information and Visual Effects Assessment
- Attachment B: Historic Districts – Property Information and Visual Effects Assessment
- Attachment C: Individual Historic Properties – Property Information and Visual Effects Assessment
- Attachment D: Aboveground Historic Property Information and Visual Effects Assessment Table
- Attachment E: Visual Simulations
- Attachment F: All Parcels Reviewed
- Attachment G: Resumes

GLOSSARY

APE	Area of Potential Effects	mi ²	square mile(s)
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	MW	Megawatt = One million watts
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	nm	Nautical Mile (1 NM = 1.15 statute miles = 1.85 kilometers)
COP	Construction and Operations Plan	NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
CRIS	Cultural Resource Information System (NYSOPRHP cultural resources web mapping service)	NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
EDR	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C.	NHL	National Historic Landmark
ESP	Electrical Service Platform	NJDEP	New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
GIS	Geographic Information System	NJHPO	New Jersey Historic Preservation Office
GPS	Global Positioning System	NJID	New Jersey Identification Number
HRVEA	Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment	NPS	National Park Service
HVAC	High Voltage Alternating Current	NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current	NRHP-Listed	Buildings, districts, objects, structures and/or sites that have been added to the National Register of Historic Places
km	kilometer(s)	NRHP-Eligible	Buildings, districts, objects, structures and/or sites that have been determined by State Historic Preservation Offices to meet eligibility criteria for listing National Register of Historic Places
km ²	square kilometer(s)	NYSOPRHP	New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
KOP	Key Observation Point	O&M	Operations and maintenance
Lease Area	Lease Area OCS-A 0544		
LUCY	Look Up Cultural Resources Yourself (NJDEP cultural resources web mapping service)		
m	Meter (1 meter = 3.38 feet)		
mi	Statute mile (1 mile = 1.61 kilometers = 0.87 nautical mile)		

OCS	Outer Continental Shelf	SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
OECC	Offshore Export Cable Corridor	TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
OSS	Offshore substation	THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Office
PAPE	The Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE) includes areas from which the proposed offshore components may be visible as determined by GIS-based viewshed analysis	USCG	United States Coast Guard
		SLVIA	Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment
PDE	Project Design Envelope, includes the range of development options identified within the Construction and Operations Plan	Viewshed	Area of potential visibility defined by maximum structure height and mapped topography, vegetation, buildings, and structures within the study area
		VSA	Visual Study Area
POI	Point of Interconnection	WTG	Wind Turbine Generator
RCS	Reactive Compensation Station	ZLV	Zone of Likely Visibility
ROW	Right-of-Way	ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic LLC (the Proponent) proposes to develop, construct, and operate offshore renewable wind energy facilities in Bureau of Ocean Energy Management Lease Area OCS-A 0544 (the Lease Area) along with associated offshore and onshore transmission systems. This proposed development is referred to as "Vineyard Mid-Atlantic." Vineyard Mid-Atlantic includes 118 total wind turbine generators and electrical service platform positions within the Lease Area. Up to two of those positions will be occupied by electrical service platforms and the remaining positions will be occupied by wind turbine generators. Offshore export cables installed within an Offshore Export Cable Corridor will transmit power from the renewable wind energy facilities to onshore transmission systems on Long Island, New York.

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and on behalf of the Proponent, Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering, & Environmental Services, D.P.C. has prepared this Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment (HRVEA) in support of the Construction and Operations Plan for Vineyard Mid-Atlantic.

The HRVEA evaluated Vineyard Mid-Atlantic's potential visual effects on aboveground historic properties listed in or determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places located within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE). In order to determine the PAPE, and the maximum extent to which Vineyard Mid-Atlantic would be visible onshore, Saratoga Associates completed the *Vineyard Mid-Atlantic Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment* (SLVIA) (Appendix II-J of the Construction and Operations Plan) and created a zone of visual influence which is the "maximum geographic area within which some portion of Vineyard Mid-Atlantic's offshore facilities could potentially be visible based on GIS generated viewshed analysis." In addition to the zone of visual influence, a zone of likely visibility (ZLV) was also developed. The ZLV is a "more realistic case area of potential visual effect including the real-world screening elements of existing intervening vegetation and structures (i.e., 'land cover' condition)" (Appendix II-J of the COP; Saratoga Associates, 2024).

Based on the analysis completed by Saratoga Associates, screening from topography, existing vegetation, buildings, and structures, visibility of Vineyard Mid-Atlantic is largely limited to the barrier islands, Atlantic Ocean shoreline, saltmarsh islands, and the bays and waterways. Using the viewshed from the SLVIA and guidance provided by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, the aboveground historic properties within a 74-kilometer (40-nautical mile; 46-mile) viewshed radius with the highest potential for visibility of Vineyard Mid-Atlantic are those that are those located closest to the oceanfront and bayfront shorelines, specifically those properties intentionally constructed or oriented to take advantage of panoramic ocean views; therefore, the PAPE as described in this HRVEA is limited to the ZLV as defined in the SLVIA.

Based on existing records of state and federal agencies, GIS databases, previous cultural resources surveys, local inventories, historical collections, a total of 144 potential aboveground historic properties were identified within the PAPE. Applying the Criteria of Adverse Effect per National Historic Preservation Act Section 106, 36 Code of Federal Regulations § 800.5, 23 aboveground historic properties have the potential to be adversely affected by Vineyard Mid-Atlantic.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic LLC (the Proponent) proposes to develop, construct, and operate offshore renewable wind energy facilities in Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) Lease Area OCS-A 0544 (the Lease Area) along with associated offshore and onshore transmission systems. This proposed development is referred to as "Vineyard Mid-Atlantic." Vineyard Mid-Atlantic includes 118 total wind turbine generator (WTG) and electrical service platform (ESP) positions within the Lease Area. Up to two of those positions will be occupied by ESPs and the remaining positions will be occupied by WTGs. Offshore export cables installed within an Offshore Export Cable Corridor (OECC) will transmit power from the renewable wind energy facilities to onshore transmission systems on Long Island, New York.

1.1 Purpose of the Investigation

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and on behalf of the Proponent, Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering, & Environmental Services, D.P.C. (EDR) has prepared this historic resources visual effects assessment (HRVEA). The purpose of this HRVEA is to evaluate the potential visual effects of the offshore components on the qualities that make aboveground historic properties eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Per 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 800.16, aboveground historic properties are defined as districts, buildings, structures, objects, or sites that are listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP or which have been designated as National Historic Landmarks (NHLs). This assessment is limited to onshore aboveground historic properties including NHLs and properties that are listed and eligible for listing in the NRHP, including potential traditional cultural properties (TCPs).¹

The assessment of potential adverse impacts to aboveground historic properties described herein includes the following attachments included at the end of the report to provide more detailed presentations of the information discussed:

- Attachment A. National Historic Landmarks – Property Information and Visual Effects Assessment
- Attachment B. Historic Districts – Property Information and Visual Effects Assessment
- Attachment C. Individual Historic Properties – Property Information and Visual Effects Assessment
- Attachment D. Aboveground Historic Property Information and Visual Effects Assessment Table
- Attachment E. Visual Simulations
- Attachment F. All Parcels Reviewed.

The HRVEA analyzes the potential effects of the offshore components of Vineyard Mid-Atlantic on aboveground historic properties. Potential effects of the onshore components on aboveground historic

¹ There are currently no known Native American TCPs within the PAPE. However, Vineyard Mid-Atlantic may still have the potential to affect TCPs not currently identified; therefore, the Proponent will continue to engage in consultation with the appropriate state and tribal authorities regarding this issue.

properties are discussed in the onshore Historic Resources Effects Assessment (HREA; Appendix II-K2 of the COP). Analyses of Vineyard Mid-Atlantic's potential to affect offshore archaeological resources are described in the Marine Archaeological Resources Assessment (MARA; Appendix II-Q of the COP).

1.2 Regulatory Context for Review of Effects on Historic Properties

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic is considered a federal undertaking and therefore subject to Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act* (NHPA) (54 United States Code 306108). This HRVEA is intended to assist BOEM, federally recognized Tribal Nations, the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO), the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (NJHPO), and other participating agencies and consulting parties/stakeholders with a review of the undertaking under Sections 106 and 110(f) of the NHPA, and the *National Environmental Policy Act* (NEPA).

In 2020, the BOEM Office of Renewable Energy Programs issued updated *Guidelines for Providing Archaeological and Historic Property Information, Pursuant to 30 CFR 585* (BOEM, 2023a), which states the following with regard to identification of historic properties:

BOEM requires detailed information regarding the nature and location of historic properties that may be affected by an applicant's proposed activities to conduct review of the plan under Section 106 of NHPA (54 U.S.C. § 306108). As defined in the regulations implementing Section 106 [36 CFR § 800.16 (1) (1)],

Historic property means any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. This term also includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria" (BOEM, 2020a: 2).

The *Guidelines for Providing Archaeological and Historic Property Information* includes methods for identification of historic properties, as well as coordination with BOEM and relevant State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs).

The discussion of visual effects on aboveground historic properties in this HRVEA is limited to potential visual effects of the above-surface offshore components of the operational wind farm (i.e., the WTGs and ESPs) on the visual setting of aboveground historic properties.

1.3 Overview of Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic includes 118 total WTGs and electrical service platform (ESP) positions within the Lease Area.² One or two of those positions will be occupied by ESPs and the remaining positions will be

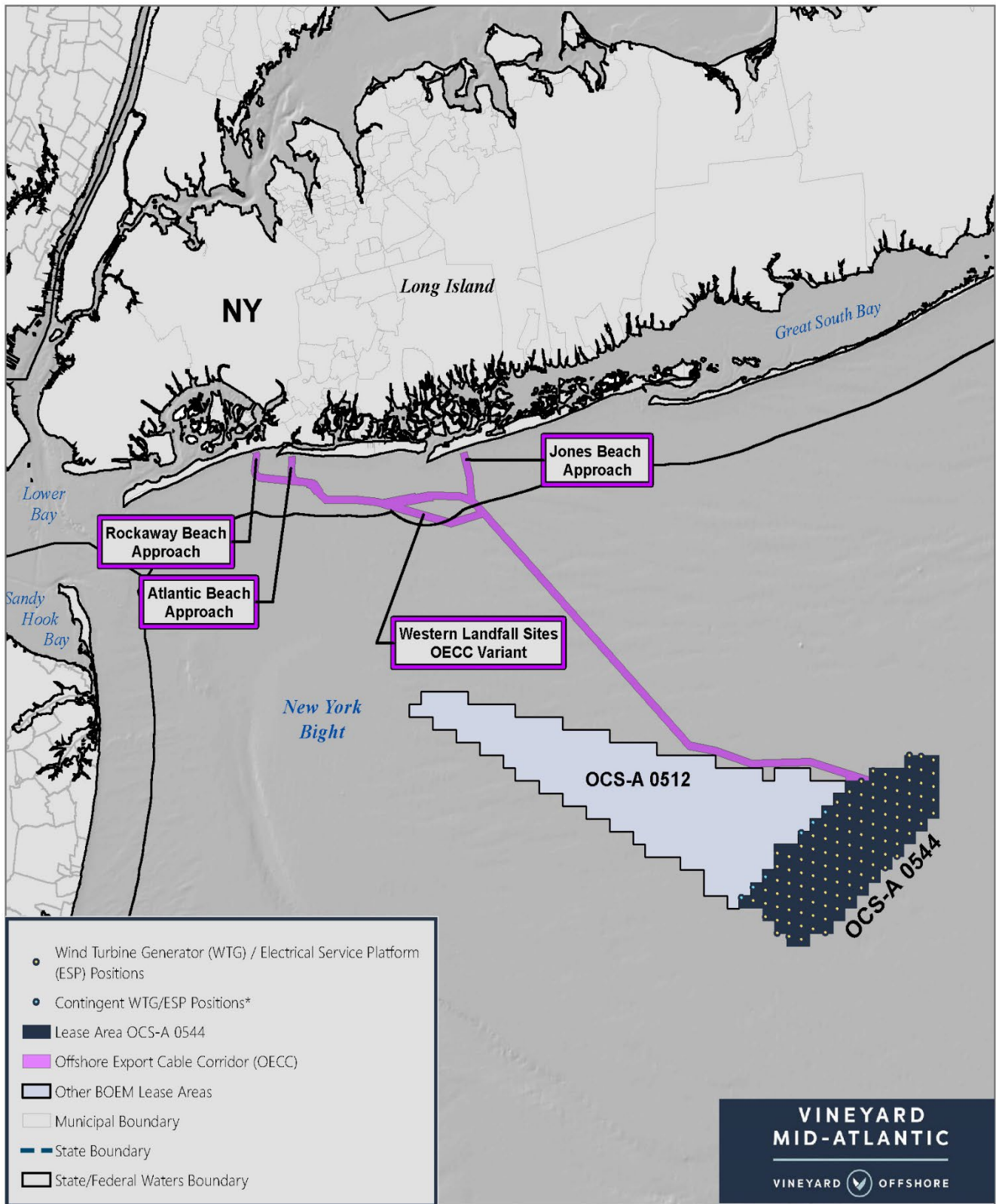
² As further described in Section 2.3, six WTG/ESP positions along the northwestern boundary of Lease Area OCS-A 0544 are contingent upon the final layout of the neighboring Empire Wind 2 project. Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

occupied by WTGs. In accordance with Proponent's lease stipulations, the WTGs and ESP(s) will be oriented in west-northwest to east-southeast rows and north to south columns with 1.3 km (0.68 NM) spacing between positions. The WTGs will be supported by monopiles and ESP(s) will be supported by monopiles or piled jacket foundations. The base of the foundations may be surrounded by scour protection. Submarine inter-array cables will transmit power from groups of WTGs to the ESP(s). If two ESPs are used, they may be connected with inter-link cables. Two to six offshore export cables will then transmit the electricity collected at the ESP(s) to shore.

The WTGs, ESP(s), and their foundations as well as the inter-array cables, inter-link cables (if used), and a portion of the offshore export cables will be located in Lease Area OCS-A 0544. The Lease Area is one of six New York Bight Lease Areas identified by BOEM, following a public process and environmental review, as suitable for offshore wind energy development. At its closest point, the 174-square kilometer (km²) (43,056-acre) Lease Area is approximately 38 km (24 mi) south of Fire Island, New York.

Between the Lease Area and shore, the offshore export cables will be installed within an OECC. Up to six high voltage alternating current (HVAC) cables, two high voltage direct current (HVDC) cable bundles, or a combination of up to four HVAC cables/HVDC cable bundles will be installed within the OECC. The OECC extends from the northern end of the Lease Area, continues west along the boundary of neighboring Lease Area OCS-A 0512, and then proceeds northwest across the Ambrose to Nantucket and Nantucket to Ambrose Traffic Lanes towards the southern shore of Long Island, New York. As the OECC approaches shore, it splits into three variations to connect to three potential landfall sites (of which, up to two will be used): the Rockaway Beach Landfall Site, the Atlantic Beach Landfall Site, and the Jones Beach Landfall Site. The Proponent has also identified a "Western Landfall Sites OECC Variant" that may be used for routing offshore export cables to the Rockaway Beach and the Atlantic Beach Landfall Sites.

Figure 1.3-1. Project Overview



Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

Prepared February 6, 2025

Basemap: Northeast Atlantic Coastal Relief Model, NOAA/NCEI

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 (2011) UTM Zone 18N

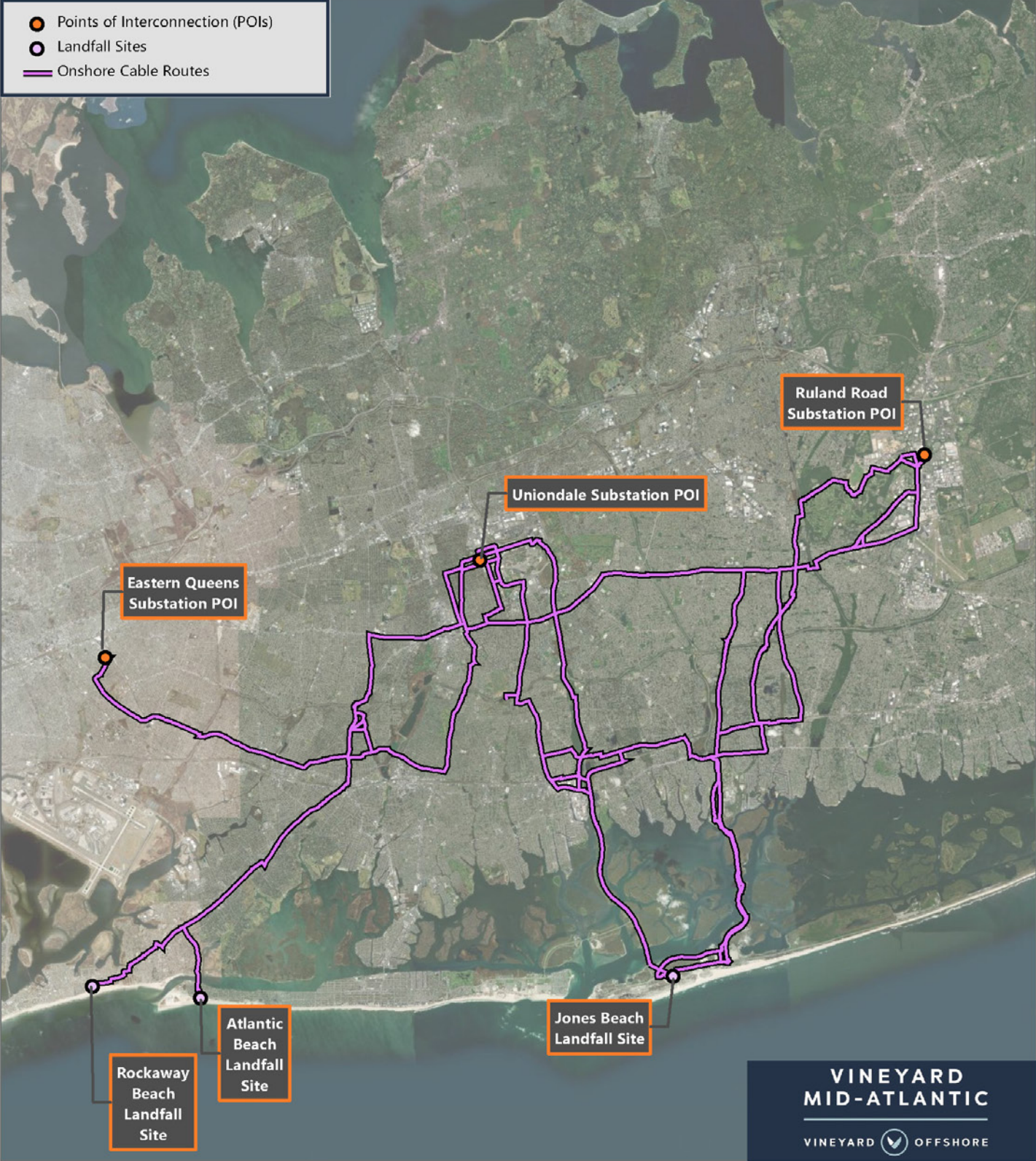


Onshore export cables will connect up to two of the three potential landfall sites to two new onshore substations in Nassau County and/or Suffolk County, New York. If HVAC cables are used, depending upon numerous technical considerations, an onshore reactive compensation station (RCS) may be located along each onshore export cable route to manage the export cables' reactive power (unusable electricity), increase the transmission system's operational efficiency, reduce conduction losses, and minimize excess heating. Grid interconnection cables will connect the new onshore substations to the existing New York Power Authority (NYPA) Stewart Avenue – Uniondale Hub (Uniondale) Substation Point of Interconnection (POI) in Uniondale, New York, the Ruland Road Substation POI in Melville, New York, or the proposed Eastern Queens Substation POI³ in Queens, New York.

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic is being developed and permitted using a Project Design Envelope (PDE) based on expected commercial and technological advancements. The PDE outlines a reasonable range of project design parameters (e.g., multiple foundation types) and installation techniques (e.g., use of various cable installation tools). The Proponent has developed the PDE and sited Vineyard Mid-Atlantic's facilities in consultation with multiple stakeholders. For example, the Proponent modified and refined the OECC through numerous consultations with federal and state agencies as well as fishermen and, based on their feedback, consolidated the OECC with Empire Wind 2's proposed submarine export cable route to the extent feasible. Key elements of Vineyard Mid-Atlantic's PDE are summarized in Table 1.3-1.

³ The proposed Eastern Queens Substation is located in Queens, New York on Long Island. Development of the Eastern Queens Substation is anticipated as part of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.'s Reliable Clean City Project.

Figure 1.3-2. Onshore Facilities



Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

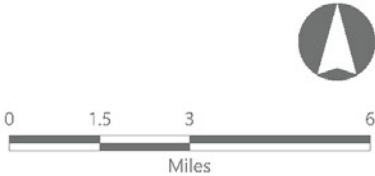


Table 1.3-1. Summary of Key Elements of the Project Design Envelope

Parameter	Project Design Envelope
Maximum number of WTG/ESP positions	118
Wind Turbine Generators	
Maximum number of WTGs	117
Maximum rotor diameter	320 meters (m) (1,050 feet [ft])
Maximum tip height	355 m (1,165 ft)
Minimum tip clearance	27 m (89 ft)
Electrical Service Platform(s)	
Number of ESPs	1 or 2
Maximum topside height above Mean Lower Low Water	70 m (230 ft)
Onshore Facilities	
Potential landfall site(s)	Up to two of the following potential landfall sites will be used: Rockaway Beach Landfall Site, Atlantic Beach Landfall Site, Jones Beach Landfall Site
Potential POIs	Uniondale Substation POI Ruland Road Substation POI Eastern Queens Substation POI
Maximum onshore cable route length	Routes to the Uniondale POI: 29 km (18 mi) Routes to the Ruland Road Substation POI: 35 km (22 mi) Routes to the Eastern Queens Substation POI: 28 km (18 mi)
Onshore substation site envelopes ²	Two onshore substations will be located within up to two of the following onshore substation site envelopes: Onshore Substation Site Envelope A, Onshore Substation Site Envelope B, Onshore Substation Site Envelope C, or Onshore Substation Site Envelope D
Maximum number of onshore RCSs	2

Notes:

1. Height includes helipad (if present) but may not include antennae and other appurtenances.
2. Since the Proponent has not yet secured site control for the onshore substation sites, the Proponent has identified several potential "onshore substation site envelopes."

1.3.1 Construction

Construction of Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will likely start with the onshore facilities (e.g., onshore cables and onshore substations). The onshore cables are expected to be installed entirely underground primarily within

public roadway layouts (or immediately adjacent areas)⁴ via open trenching. Trenchless crossing methods are expected to be used where the onshore cables traverse unique features (e.g., busy roadways, railroads, wetlands, and waterbodies). The onshore cables may be installed in a duct bank (i.e., an array of plastic conduits encased in concrete) or within directly buried conduit(s). Tree trimming, tree clearing, and/or grading may be required to facilitate onshore cable installation in limited areas where the routes depart from the public roadway layout (particularly at complex crossings) and at trenchless crossing staging areas (Section 3.8.3.3 of COP Volume I). The work, however, will be confined to as narrow a corridor as possible. Excavated material will be hauled away in trucks daily and recycled or disposed of in accordance with state regulations. Construction of the onshore substations and onshore RCSs is expected to involve site preparation (e.g., land clearing and grading), installation of the equipment and cables, commissioning, and site clean-up and restoration.

Offshore construction will likely begin with offshore export cable installation and/or foundation installation (including scour protection installation). Once the foundations are in place, the WTGs and ESP topside(s) can be installed. Inter-array cables may be installed before or after the WTGs are installed on their foundations. WTG commissioning is expected to take place after the inter-array cables are installed.

Prior to offshore cable installation, the cable alignments may require boulder clearance and minimal to no sand bedform leveling. Following those activities, pre-lay surveys and pre-lay grapnel runs will be performed to confirm that the cable alignments are suitable for installation. The offshore cables will then be buried beneath the stable seafloor at a target depth of 1.2 m (4 ft) in federal waters and 1.8 m (6 ft) in state waters⁵ likely using jetting techniques or a mechanical plow. While every effort will be made to achieve sufficient burial, a limited portion of the offshore cables may require cable protection if a sufficient burial depth cannot be achieved. At the landfall site(s), the offshore export cables are expected to transition onshore using horizontal directional drilling to avoid or minimize impacts to the beach, intertidal zone, and nearshore areas. The offshore export cables will connect to the onshore export cables in underground transition vaults at the landfall site(s).

The foundations, WTGs, and ESP topside(s) may be staged at United States (U.S.) or Canadian port(s) or delivered directly to the Lease Area. The Proponent has identified several ports in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, and Canada that may be used during construction (Section 3.10.1 of COP Volume I). The foundations, WTGs, and ESP topside(s) will be installed by jack-up vessels or heavy lift vessels using dynamic positioning or anchors along with necessary support vessels (e.g., tugboats). Seabed preparation may be required prior to foundation installation. Scour protection, which would likely consist of loose rock material placed around the foundation, will likely be needed for monopiles, but may or may not be needed for the smaller diameter jacket pin piles. Once set onto the seabed by the crane of the main installation vessel(s), monopiles or jacket pin piles will be installed

⁴ In limited areas, the onshore cable routes may depart from public roadway layouts, particularly at complex crossings.

⁵ Unless the final CBRA indicates that a greater burial depth is necessary and taking into consideration technical feasibility factors, including thermal conductivity.

using impact pile driving,⁶ which will begin with a soft-start (i.e., the impact hammer energy level will be gradually increased). Noise mitigation systems are expected to be applied during pile driving. If monopile foundations are used, a transition piece will be installed on top of the monopile using a vessel's crane (unless an extended monopile concept is employed). Once the foundations are installed, the WTGs and ESP topside(s) will be lifted and secured onto their foundations. Then, the WTGs and ESP(s) will be commissioned to confirm that they are functioning correctly and ready for energy production. To aid safe navigation, the WTGs, ESP(s), and their foundations will be equipped with marine navigation and aviation lighting, marking, and signaling in accordance with BOEM, U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), and Federal Aviation Administration guidance.

1.3.2 Operations and Maintenance

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic's facilities are expected to operate for a minimum of approximately 30 years.⁷ During operations, the offshore and onshore facilities will be remotely monitored continuously from one or more control center(s) located at the Proponent's operations and maintenance (O&M) facilities and/or a third party's facilities.

The WTGs and ESP(s) will be designed to operate autonomously and will not be manned. The offshore facilities will be equipped with a supervisory control and data acquisition system. The supervisory control and data acquisition system will notify operators of alarms or warnings and enable the operators to remotely interact with and control devices (e.g., sensors, valves, motors), override automatic functions, reset systems, and shut down equipment for maintenance or at the request of grid operators or agencies. The Proponent anticipates that the offshore cables will include a monitoring system, such as distributed temperature sensing, online partial discharge monitoring, and/or distributed acoustic sensing, to continuously monitor the cables' status.

The Proponent will regularly conduct inspections and preventative maintenance, including foundation and scour protection inspections, offshore cable surveys, safety inspections and tests, electrical component service, and replacement of consumables, among other activities. Offshore, most scheduled maintenance activities will be performed using service operation vessels, service accommodation and transfer vessels, crew transfer vessels, and/or helicopters. Unscheduled repairs or component replacement may also be necessary, which may require jack-up vessels or other larger vessels similar to those used during construction. The Proponent expects to use one or more onshore O&M facilities to support offshore operations. The O&M facilities, which could be located at or near any of the ports identified in Section 4.4.1 of COP Volume I, would likely be used for dispatching technicians and crew exchange, bunkering, and loading supplies and spare parts onto vessels. The Proponent may also lease space at an airport hangar for

⁶ Prior to impact pile driving, a vibratory hammer or other tool could be used to slowly lower the pile through the top layers of the seabed in a controlled fashion to avoid the potential for a "pile run" (Section 3.3 of COP Volume I)

⁷ Lease OCS-A 0544 provides for an Operations Term of 33 years, which begins on the date that BOEM approves the COP (and includes the construction period); the operations period of the Lease may be amended in accordance with 30 CFR § 585.235 and/or the Proponent may request a renewal of the operations period.

aircraft (e.g., helicopters) used to support operations. Onshore maintenance and repair activities are expected to require minimal use of worker vehicles and construction equipment.

1.3.3 Decommissioning

Decommissioning of the offshore and onshore facilities at the end of their operational life is essentially the reverse of the construction process. The WTGs and ESP(s) will be disconnected from the offshore cables, disassembled, and removed from their foundations. The foundations will be cut and removed to a depth of 4.5 m (15 ft) below the mudline, unless otherwise authorized by the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement. The removed WTG, ESP, and foundation components will be shipped to shore and properly disposed of or recycled. The offshore cables may be removed or retired in place (if authorized by BOEM and other appropriate agencies). Any scour protection or cable protection may be removed or left in place, depending on input from federal and state agencies and relevant stakeholders. The onshore facilities could be retired in place or retained for future use, subject to discussions with local agencies.

1.4 Project Design Envelope

As stated in Section 1.3, Vineyard Mid-Atlantic is using a PDE. BOEM's visual assessment guidance (Sullivan, 2021) identifies a need for the methodology to be "flexible enough to accommodate changes in facility design that might occur during the approval process." The PDE considers a range of potential project components in terms of quantity, energy output, size, offshore/onshore export cable routes, onshore substation, and interconnection options. This approach allows developers flexibility in design while still accounting for locations within the PDE that are unsuitable for development due to constructability, land procurement, environmental, and cultural considerations. To evaluate the potential visual effects associated with the visible components, reasonable assumptions are applied to select the most conservative⁸ visibility and scale scenario, also known as the maximum design scenario. The maximum design scenario analyzed in this HRVEA considers a layout that represents the largest geographic footprint that could be occupied by visible structures and, therefore, the largest percentage of the visible horizon from shoreline locations that may be affected by Vineyard Mid-Atlantic. This flexible approach is particularly important to ensure that the Proponent can take advantage of the best available technology, maximize renewable energy production, address stakeholder concerns, minimize adverse effects, and minimize costs for ratepayers.

⁸ The term "conservative" refers to the scenario with the greatest potential for visual effects.

2.0 PRELIMINARY AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (PAPE)

Under Section 106 of the NHPA, the geographic scope of review of a given project (or undertaking) is determined based on the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), defined as follows:

Area of potential effects means the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking (36 CFR § 800.16(d)).

The APE for a project is determined by the responsible federal agency in consultation with relevant SHPOs. BOEM will determine the APE based on consultation with the relevant SHPOs once BOEM has formally initiated NHPA Section 106 consultation for Vineyard Mid-Atlantic.⁹ The Proponent has developed a Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE).

2.1 Vineyard Mid-Atlantic's Potential Effect on Aboveground Historic Properties

Potential effects on aboveground historic properties resulting from an offshore wind project include physical effects – such as alteration, disturbance, or destruction of a historic property caused by construction activities – as well as other changes such as visual, auditory, or atmospheric effects that diminish the historically significant characteristics of an historic property. No physical impacts to aboveground historic properties will occur as a result of the offshore activities on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) or within state waters, nor will any buildings or other potential onshore aboveground historic properties be physically altered by the offshore construction of Vineyard Mid-Atlantic.

The onshore components (onshore cables, onshore substation sites, and onshore RCSs [if used]) have the potential to physically affect aboveground historic properties. The potential effects of these onshore components on aboveground historic properties are discussed in the HREA (Appendix II-K2 of the COP). The onshore cables are expected to be installed entirely underground primarily within public roadway layouts (or immediately adjacent areas) to minimize disturbance; however, installation may involve temporary visual effects associated with the construction and decommissioning phases of Vineyard Mid-Atlantic. Installation of the onshore cables will generally require excavation of an open trench. Where the onshore cables cross wetlands, waterbodies, railroads, or busy roadways, specialty trenchless crossing methods (i.e., horizontal directional drilling, pipe jacking, and/or direct pipe) are expected to be employed (Section 3.8.3.3 of COP Volume I for more detail). Work will be substantially similar to municipal utilities maintenance/installation, and no operational impacts are anticipated to aboveground historic properties. No adverse visual or physical effects are anticipated by the installation of the onshore cables.

As no physical effects will be caused by the offshore components, instead, the potential effects on aboveground historic properties would be a change to a given property's historic setting resulting from the introduction of WTGs and other offshore components. Consistent with recent case law, BOEM, as the lead

⁹ Per 36 CFR § 800.3(c), federal agencies must consult with THPOs when determining the APE if historic properties within tribal lands (reservation or federal trust properties) may be affected by an undertaking.

federal agency, considers visual effects caused by the construction/operation of the onshore and offshore facilities to be direct effects.

Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties that are listed or meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP. Per NHPA Section 106, 36 CFR § 800.5 (a)(1), the assessment of adverse effects on an historic property requires the following steps:

- (f) *Apply criteria of adverse effect. In consultation with the SHPO/THPO and any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that attaches religious and cultural significance to identified historic properties, the agency official shall apply the criteria of adverse effect to historic properties within the area of potential effects. The agency official shall consider any views concerning such effects which have been provided by consulting parties and the public (CFR, 2023a).*

The Federal Regulations entitled “Protection of Historic Resources” (36 CFR § 800) include in Section 800.5(2) a discussion of potential adverse effects on historic properties. The criteria for determining whether a project (undertaking) may have an adverse effect on historic properties are as follows:

- (vii) *Criteria of adverse effect. An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property’s eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative (CFR, 2023a).*

Per NHPA Section 106, 36 CFR § 800.5 (a)(2)(i-vii), adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to:

- (2) *Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;*
 - (ii) *Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary’s standards for the treatment of historic properties (36 CFR Part 68) and applicable guidelines;*
 - (iii) *Removal of the property from its historic location;*
 - (iv) *Change of the character of the property’s use or of physical features within the property’s setting that contribute to its historic significance;*
 - (v) *Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property’s significant historic features;*

(vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization; and

(vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance (CFR, 2023a).

The primary adverse effect on aboveground historic properties would be consistent with 36 CFR § 800.5(a)(2)(v), "Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features." The potential effect resulting from the introduction of WTGs into the visual setting for any historic or architecturally significant property is dependent on several factors, including distance, visual dominance, orientation of views, viewer context and activity, and the types and density of modern features in the existing view (such as buildings/residences, overhead electrical transmission lines, cellular communications towers, billboards, highways, and silos).

Additional considerations are required when a federal undertaking may adversely affect an NHL. Section 110 (f) of the NHPA states:

(f) Prior to the approval of any Federal undertaking which may directly and adversely affect any National Historic Landmark, the head of the responsible Federal agency shall, to the maximum extent possible, undertake such planning and actions as may be necessary to minimize harm to such landmarks, and shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking (CFR, 2023b).

This HRVEA considers the potential effects on a given aboveground historic property, i.e., potential changes resulting from the introduction of WTGs or other components in the property's historic setting. As it pertains to aboveground historic properties, setting is defined as "the physical environment of a historic property" and is one of seven aspects of a property's integrity, which refers to the "ability of a property to convey its significance" (NPS, 1990:44-45). The other aspects of integrity include location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (NPS, 1990). The rationale and sources of information that were relied upon to develop EDR's recommendations for potential effects on aboveground historic properties are further discussed in Section 4.0 of this report.

2.2 Methodology for Delineating the Visual Study Area

A standard visual study area for offshore wind farms has not been expressly defined in regulatory guidance documents. However, *Guidelines for Providing Archaeological and Historical Property Information Pursuant to 30 CFR Part 585* (BOEM, 2023a) indicates that visual effects should be evaluated using photo simulations from locations within "the onshore viewshed from which renewable energy structures, whether located offshore or onshore, would be visible."

The first step in defining the maximum extent of WTG visibility in an offshore setting is to determine the likely physical threshold where the blade tips would fall below the horizon, based on the screening effect

of the curvature of the earth. Observations of constructed offshore wind facilities are also useful in determining WTG visibility diminishment thresholds, but these studies have generally been conducted on projects with significantly smaller WTGs. For example, EDR completed observations of the operational Block Island Wind Farm which utilizes five WTGs with a maximum height of 179.5 m (589 ft), 220.4 m (723 ft) lower than Vineyard Mid-Atlantic's WTGs. These observations suggest that, based on this smaller technology, the WTGs will generally become completely screened by curvature of the earth and/or atmospheric perspective at a distance between 56 and 74 km (35 and 46 mi), depending on the elevation of the viewer.

A study completed in Europe, *Offshore Wind Turbine Visibility and Visual Impact Threshold Distances* (Sullivan et al., 2013), concluded that offshore wind facilities were judged to be a major focus of visual attention at distances up to 16 km (10 mi); were noticeable to casual observers at distances of almost 29 km (18 mi); and were visible with extended or concentrated viewing at distances beyond 40 km (25 mi) (Sullivan et al., 2013). Although these studies consider WTGs that are smaller than those included in this HRVEA, they are still relevant in that the most influential limiting factor in WTG visibility from open coastal locations is atmospheric perspective (Sullivan et al., 2013). Distance, moisture, and atmospheric particles will always have a significant influence on visibility over the ocean regardless of the size of the technology. However, it is anticipated that when viewed under clear weather conditions, the visual prominence of larger WTGs will extend over a greater distance and could be the focus of the viewer beyond 16 km (10 mi) away.

Saratoga Associates defined a visual study area (VSA), which is the "maximum distance beyond which any view of an offshore component would be considered negligible." The VSA for Vineyard Mid-Atlantic is an area within 83.7 km (52 mi) of the WTGs/ESPs. The visual study area includes portions of Suffolk County, Nassau County, Queens County and Kings County in New York, as well as Monmouth County and Ocean County in New Jersey. As described in the *Vineyard Mid-Atlantic Seascape, Landscape, and Visual Impact Assessment* (Appendix II-J of the COP), beyond this distance, views of the WTGs would be negligible.

Light detection and ranging surveys obtained from the United States Geological Survey were used to create a digital terrain model and a digital surface model to create a viewshed including the topography of the area as well as existing vegetation, structures and buildings. The viewshed analysis identifies the "maximum geographic area within which some portion of Vineyard Mid-Atlantic's offshore facilities could potentially be visible based on GIS generated viewshed analysis" (Appendix II-J of the COP). As further described in the SLVIA, two viewshed areas are identified, the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and the Zone of Likely Visibility (ZLV). The ZTV defines the theoretical worst-case area of potential visual effect considering only the screening effect of existing topography and earth curvature (i.e., bare earth condition; Figure 2.2-1 and Figure A-1 in Appendix II-J of the COP). The ZLV presents the more realistic case area of potential visual effect including the real-world screening elements of existing intervening vegetation and structures (i.e., land cover condition). In addition to the analysis previously described, human visual acuity and other factors influence the potential visibility of the offshore components from locations onshore including distance, screening from existing vegetation and structures, topography, curvature of the earth, atmospheric

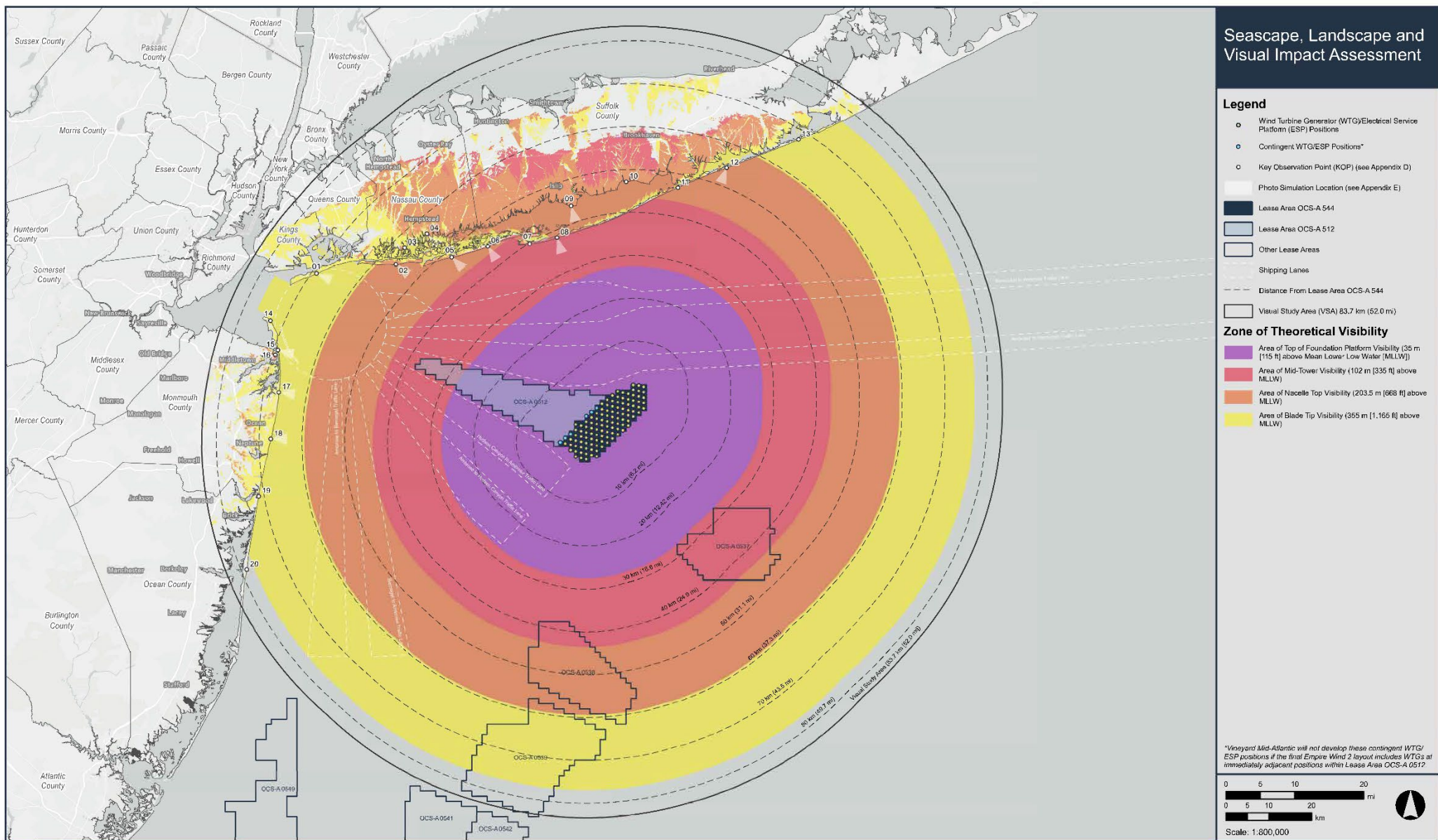


Figure 2.2-1 (SLVIA Figure A-1)
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Map (1:800,000 scale)
 (excludes screening by intervening vegetation and structures)

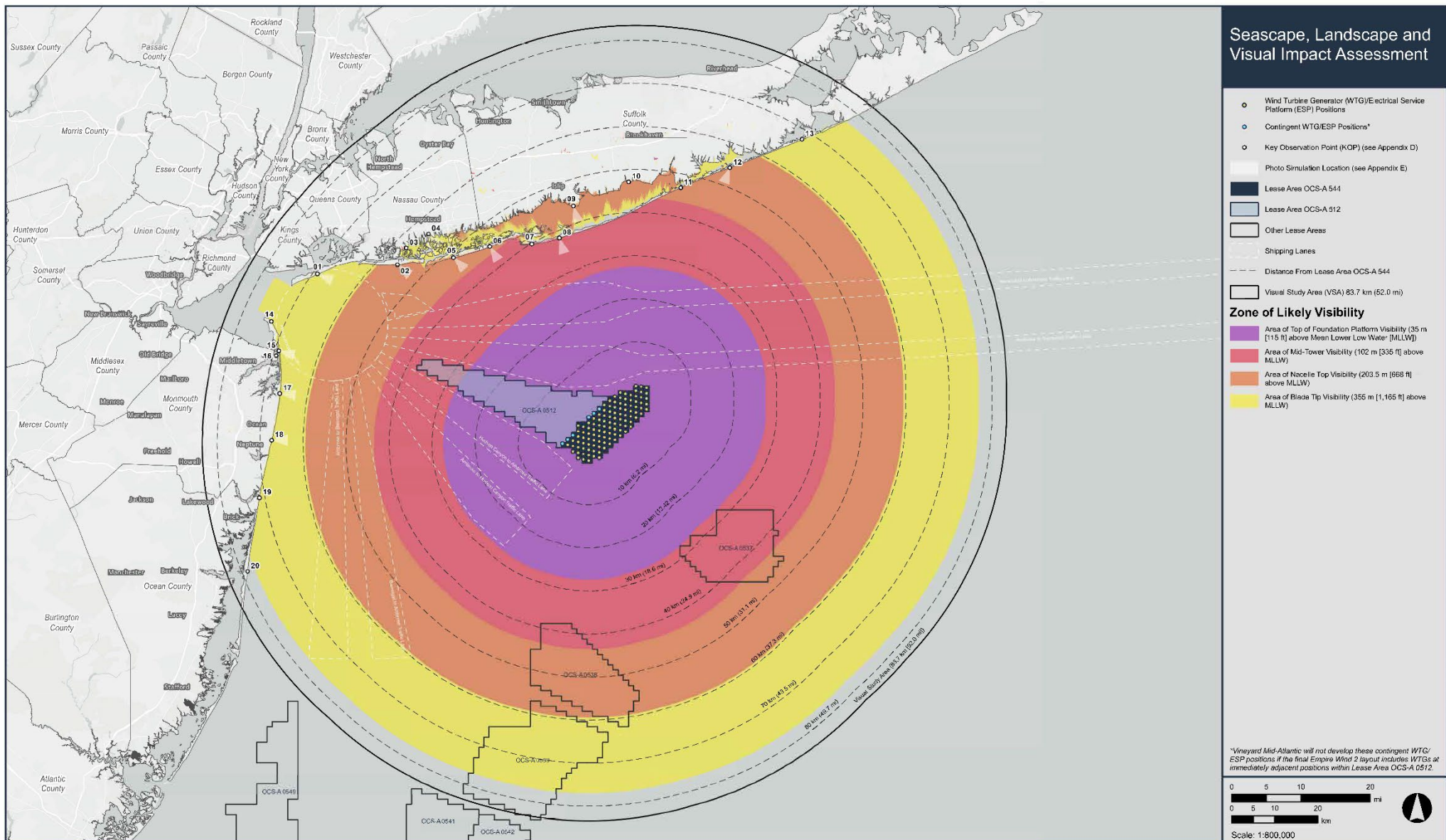


Figure 2.2-2 (SLVIA Figure A-2)
Zone of Likely Visibility (ZLV) Map (1:800,000 scale)
 (includes screening by intervening vegetation and structures)

perspective and meteorological conditions (Figure 2.2-2 and Figure A-1 in Appendix II-J of the COP; Saratoga Associates, 2024).

2.3 Vineyard Mid-Atlantic's Preliminary Area of Potential Effects

Based on the previous analysis, screening from topography, existing vegetation, buildings, and structures, visibility of Vineyard Mid-Atlantic is largely limited to the barrier islands, Atlantic Ocean shoreline, saltmarsh islands, and the bays and waterways. Potential visibility of Vineyard Mid-Atlantic, as indicated by the SLVIA, is illustrated in Figure 2.3-1. As stated in the SLVIA:

Views from mainland Long Island, New York and New Jersey are minimal. Due to screening by dense waterfront development in urbanized areas and mature coastal vegetation, only 1.0% of the mainland portion of the VSA may be affected by WTG views. In affected mainland areas WTG visibility is generally limited to within one or two blocks of the waterfront before views become screened by buildings or vegetation... Views from vantage points on barrier islands are more common due to large areas of undeveloped areas of low terrain and an absence of tall vegetation (Appendix II-J of the COP; Saratoga Associates, 2024).

Field verification conducted as part of the SLVIA and HRVEA confirmed that the viewshed analysis provides a conservative representation of the areas that could potentially be impacted by Vineyard Mid-Atlantic. Based on observations gathered as part of field review, as well as guidance from BOEM, previous experience conducting historic resources surveys, and assessing visibility and potential impacts for previous offshore wind projects of comparable size and similar components, the potential PAPE considered in this HRVEA was limited to the ZLV within 74 km (46 mi) of the WTGs, as further described herein.

Historic property visual effect assessments previously completed for offshore wind facilities have consistently determined that adverse visual effects occur along exposed shoreline settings and, in more isolated circumstances, near elevated open, near coastal, inland locations. Such assessments include Vineyard Wind 1 (BOEM, 2021a), South Fork Wind (BOEM, 2021b), Ocean Wind 1 (BOEM, 2023b), Revolution Wind (BOEM, 2023c) and Empire Wind 1 (BOEM, 2023d). Based on previously completed assessments of undertakings of comparable size and scale, aboveground historic properties with the highest potential of visibility and potential to be adversely affected by the offshore components are those that are located closest to the oceanfront and bayfront shorelines, specifically those properties intentionally constructed or oriented to take advantage of panoramic ocean views. However, visibility is just one factor in assessing the potential effect on a historic property (Section 4.0). While there may be visibility of the offshore components from properties inland, there is less potential for the offshore wind project to adversely affect the properties due to distance, screening from intervening vegetation and structures, and other factors.

Figure 2.3-1. Preliminary Area of Potential Effects



Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

- Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) / Electrical Service Platform (ESP) Positions
- Contingent WTG/ESP Positions*
- Lease Area OCS-A 0544
- Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE) - Landward Areas
- ▨ Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE) - Water Areas
- 40 NM Visual Study Area



*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

Prepared August 29, 2024

Basemap: Esri "World Topographic Map" map service

The interplay among relative distance, existing topography, vegetation, development, historic property design and historical uses, and landscape changes post-dating the construction of various historic properties can be illustrated through several examples from the Vineyard Mid-Atlantic PAPE. In many cases, historic properties are significant due to their association with important historical events or notable design trends characteristic of specific periods or locations. The historic settings of such properties may have important associations with contrasting elements of the surrounding landscape, such as designed park lands located adjacent to densely developed residential areas or open farmlands.

Inland properties and properties located on the northern portion of Long Island are less likely to have a significance or setting associated with the Atlantic Ocean. For example, Wildwood State Park, located at 1368 Sound Avenue in Riverhead, New York, on the north shore of Long Island, approximately 72.1 km (44.8 mi) from Vineyard Mid-Atlantic (Figures 2.3-2 and 2.3-3). The park was previously determined eligible for listing on the NRHP by the NYSHPO as representative of landscape design and park architecture on Long Island and in New York State. The park was also determined to be eligible for its association with Recreation/Entertainment as well as Community Planning and Development as an example of a park created as a result of legislation enacted by the Long Island State Park Commission (Howe, 2016b). The park is located on the north shore of Long Island, at a distance approximately 72.1 km (44.8 mi) from Vineyard Mid-Atlantic. Due to the distance separating this historic property from the proposed wind farm as well as the intervening development and vegetation, potential views of the WTGs will be limited to a small percentage of the park. Of the almost 3.1 km² (772 acres) of state park land, much of which is densely forested, it is anticipated that the offshore components may be visible from approximately 1.27% of the property (orange shading on Figure 2.3-4). Due to the distance between the historic property and the WTGs, as well as the setting and significance of the property, Wildwood State Park is not anticipated to be adversely affected by Vineyard Mid-Atlantic. Distant views of the Atlantic Ocean in the direction of the proposed wind farm are not an integral element of the historic setting of Wildwood State Park. The landscape design of the park does not appear to have been influenced by the limited availability of ocean views to the south, and the existing contrasts between the dense forest and open fields along the southern margins of the property would not be affected or diminished by the construction or operation of the wind farm almost 72.4 km (45 mi) away.

Figure 2.3-2. View looking north to the outbuildings and surrounding vegetation off Sound Avenue within the Wildwood State Park.



Figure 2.3-3. View of the dense forestation in the Wildwood State Park.



Figure 2.3-4. Areas of Potential Visibility from the Wildwood State Park.



Another example of an inland historic property is the John E. Roosevelt Estate, Meadowcroft located at 299 Middle Road, Sayville in the Town of Islip, Suffolk County, New York. The property is listed on the NRHP and is located approximately 46.6 km (29 mi) from Vineyard Mid-Atlantic (Figures 2.3-5, 2.3-6). Visibility of the offshore components from the 262,445 m² (64.8-acre) property is anticipated to be limited due to the property's inland location and the presence of intervening vegetation, buildings, and structures between the historic property and the offshore components. It is anticipated the offshore components will be visible from just 7.1% of the property, primarily along the adjacent, lower-lying marshlands along the Brown's River, as indicated by the orange shading on Figure 2.3-6.

The John E. Roosevelt Estate, Meadowcroft is significant for its Colonial Revival-inspired style designed by Isaac Henry (I.H.) Green, a prominent local architect. The estate was constructed between 1891 and 1892 as a summer estate for the Roosevelt family. Unlike the more ostentatious summer homes constructed at this time, Meadowcroft was designed more in line with the surrounding farmsteads. Meadowcroft is sited between the branches of the Brown's River with surrounded by marshlands and stands of mature trees. The areas from which the WTGs might be visible are located along the low-lying marshlands and lower elevations of the property closer to Middle Road with the majority of the property effectively screened from by existing woodlands and marsh vegetation. The setting of this historic property will not be affected by the introduction of infrastructure in the distant Atlantic Ocean as views to the Atlantic Ocean in the direction of the proposed wind farm are not integral to the historic design or setting of this historic property. The very limited potential visibility of the WTGs would not diminish the John E. Roosevelt Estate, Meadowcroft or its associated integrity as a historic property.

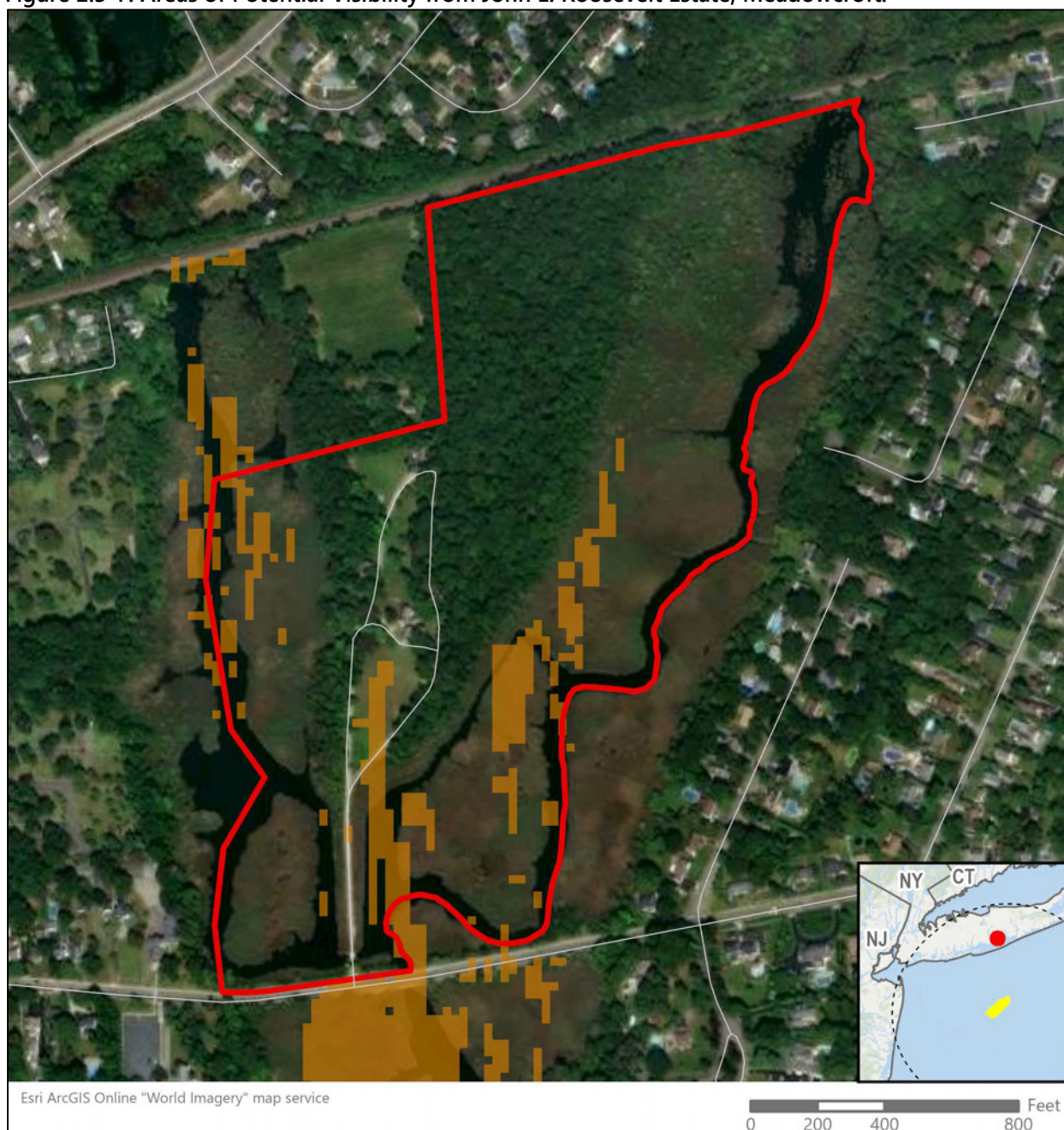
Figure 2.3-5. View of the John E. Roosevelt Estate, Meadowcroft.



Figure 2.3-6. View of the John E. Roosevelt Estate, Meadowcroft.



Figure 2.3-7. Areas of Potential Visibility from John E. Roosevelt Estate, Meadowcroft.



As stated above, the aboveground historic properties at greatest risk of adverse visual effects caused by Vineyard Mid-Atlantic are those that are those located closest to the oceanfront and bayfront shorelines, particularly those intentionally sited and/or designed to take advantage of panoramic ocean views including beach houses, lifesaving stations, and lighthouses. For example, the Earl Combs House which is recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP, is located at 351 Sunburst Walk on Fire Island in New York, approximately 38.7 km (24.1 mi) from Vineyard Mid-Atlantic (Figures 2.3-8 and 2.3-9). Combs was an architect who designed the house for his own use with sweeping views of the Atlantic Ocean. The building was sited to take advantage of elevated water views and includes key architectural elements associated with

the enjoyment of such views, including elevated decks and large windows oriented towards the shoreline. The building is located one house from the Atlantic Ocean beach, and it is anticipated that the offshore components will be visible from the entire historic property from ground level as well as from within the building and the elevated decks as indicated by the orange shading on Figure 2.3-9. The clear association of ocean views in the direction of the proposed wind farm with the design and location of the Earl Combs House indicates that Vineyard Mid-Atlantic may diminish the integrity of the property's historic setting and feeling.

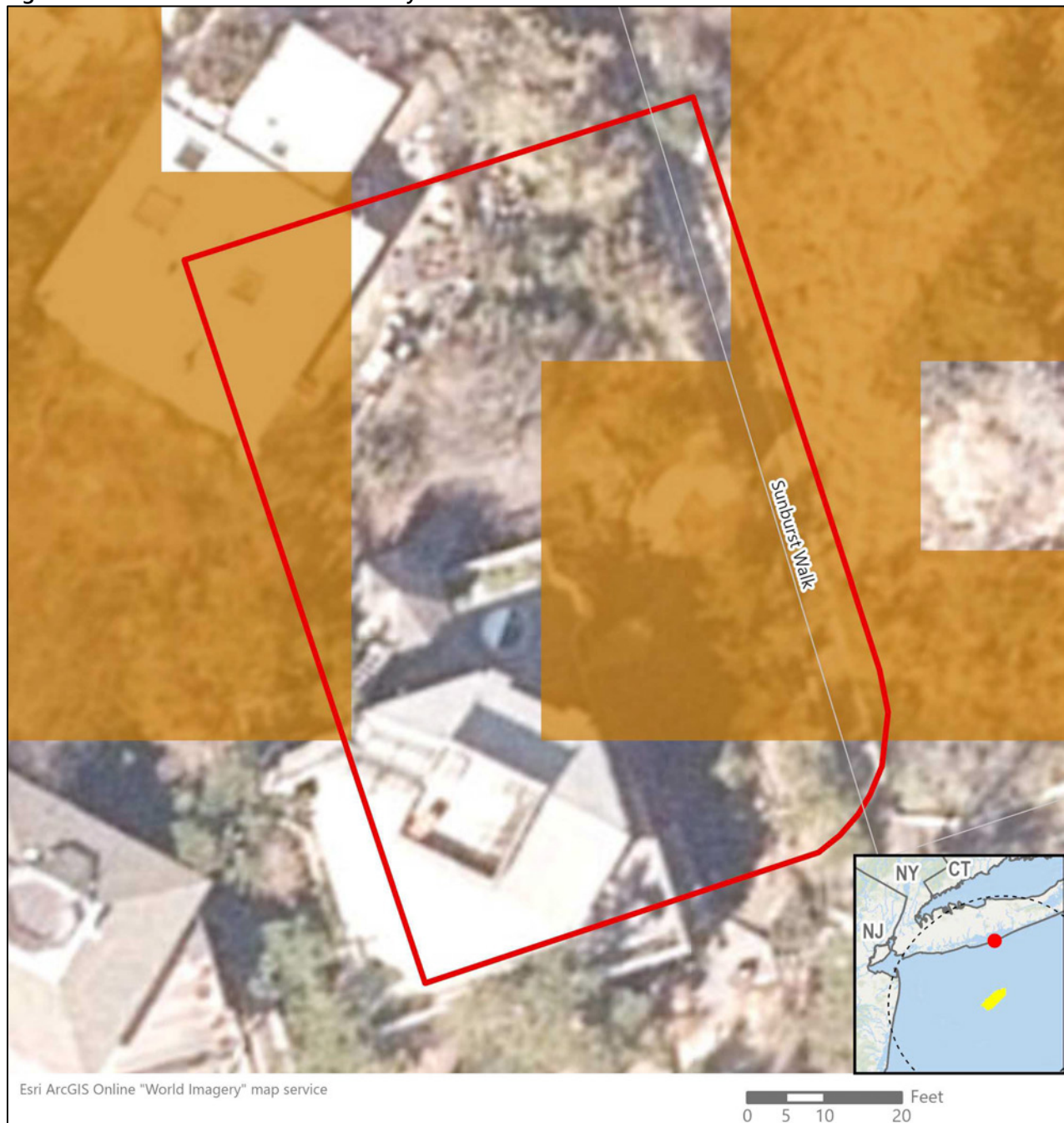
Figure 2.3-8. View of the Earl Combs House.



Figure 2.3-9. View looking south to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic from the Earl Combs House.



Figure 2.3-10. Areas of Potential Visibility from the Earl Combs House.



Another example is the Sandy Hook Light, an NHL located in Sandy Hook, New Jersey (Figures 2.3-11 and 2.3-12). The offshore components are not anticipated to be visible from ground level due to the distance between the lighthouse and the WTGs as well as the intervening buildings within the Fort Hancock and Sandy Hook Proving Ground Historic District, which is also an NHL. However, as the lighthouse was designed and constructed to have visibility of the Atlantic Ocean, the offshore components are anticipated to be visible from the lantern level of the lighthouse. As with the Earl Combs House described above, the historic design and functions of the Sandy Hook Light are closely associated with its historic maritime setting. Despite the lighthouse's sensitivity to changes affecting distant ocean views, the property's location 73.4 km (45.6 mi) west of Vineyard Mid-Atlantic indicates that the WTGs will be very difficult to discern and may not be visible at all when viewing conditions are less than perfectly clear.

Figure 2.3-11. View looking northeast to the Sandy Hook Light.



Figure 2.3-12. View looking east to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic from the Sandy Hook Light.



However, not all properties along the shorelines will have large areas of visibility of Vineyard Mid-Atlantic. The Silver Gull Beach Club Historic District is located in Breezy Point in the Borough of Queens, New York and is significant for its association with the development of private, seasonal recreation facilities in the New York City area during the twentieth century and as a representative example of a twentieth-century beach cabana typology (Figures 2.3-13-15; Howe, 2018). The property has been determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and is located on Rockaway Beach on the Atlantic Ocean. Visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be limited to approximately 0.69% of the historic district due to the distance of over 70.8 km (44.0 mi) to the WTGs as indicated by the orange shading on Figure 2.3-15.

Figure 2.3-13. View of the Silver Gull Beach Club Historic District.



Figure 2.3-14. View of the Silver Gull Beach Club Historic District.



Figure 2.3-15. Areas of Potential Visibility from the Silver Gull Beach Club Historic District.



As stated above, visibility of Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will vary throughout the PAPE and among each individual historic property, as illustrated above and in Attachments A-D. The potential effect on each historic property was evaluated individually; however, property orientation, relevant historic settings, distance, topography and intervening vegetation and structures may all exert strong influence on anticipated visual impacts of an offshore wind project (Section 4.0).

3.0 IDENTIFICATION OF ABOVEGROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES

In order to determine the presence of aboveground historic properties (both those previously inventoried in state databases and other public sources, as well as potential aboveground historic properties that have not been previously recorded), EDR undertook the following steps:

- preparation of an historic context for the Long Island and New Jersey shores, focusing on the areas where the PAPE is located, to determine the aboveground historic property types that may be present within the PAPE (Sections 3.1 and 3.2)
- development of an appropriate field survey methodology incorporating robust desktop analysis and review of previously identified as well as potential aboveground historic properties within the PAPE (Section 3.3.1)
- field surveys to document the existing conditions, integrity, maritime setting, and views toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic, of the properties identified as part of the desktop review and analysis (Section 3.3.2).

3.1 Historic Context of the Southern Shore of Long Island

The PAPE for Vineyard Mid-Atlantic extends to portions of the south shore of Long Island, a roughly 225 km (140 mi) long island that projects into the Atlantic Ocean to the east of New York City and encompasses Kings, Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk counties. The island has a varying width of 19.3 to 32.2 km (12 to 20 mi) with an area of approximately 3,629 km² (1,401 square miles [mi²]) that comprises the dense residential and commercial development in areas such as Brooklyn and Queens in the eastern extent to the bucolic and affluent areas of the Hamptons and along the island's north fork that extends into the Long Island Sound. The island's southern shore is buffered by a series of beaches and barrier islands including (from west to east) Coney Island and Brighton Beach; Rockaway Beach; Long Beach; Jones Beach; Fire Island (including Robert Moses State Park and Beaches); Westhampton Beach; Hampton Beach; and Southampton Beach. Portions of Jones Beach were acquired by the state in the late 1920s and became a state park while the Fire Island National Seashore was established in 1964. The remaining land on the barrier islands and beaches is densely developed residential and commercial neighborhoods utilized by tourists and locals alike. Long Island and its barrier islands have seen moderate to severe tropical storms and hurricanes that have caused moderate to severe destruction to the built environment and coastal landscape. As a result, the waterfront landscape of the island has been constantly redefined by change and efforts to preserve the natural landscape.

3.1.1 *Pre-Contact History and Early Euro-American Exploration*

Prior to the arrival of European explorers and settlers, modern-day Long Island was the traditional homeland of the Lenni-Lenape, Unkechaug, and Shinnecock. Long Island is also within the traditional homeland of the Montaukett. The Lenni-Lenape, Unkechaug, Shinnecock, and Montaukett represent two distinct but related language groups, the Munsee dialect of the Algonquian language family spoken by the Lenni-Lenape of western Long Island and the Mohegan-Montauk-Narragansett language group of the Algonquian language family spoken by the Unkechaug, Shinnecock, and Montaukett of eastern Long Island. These groups lived in small communities connected by various linguistic and kinship relationships (Strong, 1992; SIN, 2023). These

cultural relationships extended beyond Long Island into linguistic, social, and economic ties to groups in southern New England, including the Pequot (Stone, 1993). In the southern and central extent of the island, the Secatogue had a settlement in present day Islip, the Penataquit in Bay Shore, and the Connetquot in Oakdale (W.W. Munsell and Company, 1882:19; Town of Islip, 2023). The territory of the Secatogues extended along the south shore from Islip to Patchogue and north to the center of the Island. They occupied many camp and village sites along the tidal creeks that flow into the Great South Bay (Coles, 1954). However, these communities along the Great South Bay are considered to be within an area where the eastern and western language groups were less discernable from one another.

One of the names given to the island was Sewanhacky, which translates to “Island of Shells,” likely named for the wampum (shell beads) made on the island. The island was also called Wamponomon, another reference to wampum. These purple and white beads made from quahaug shells were typically strung into ropes, belts, and necklaces and were an important element of trade, exchange and ceremony for tribes throughout the region. The barrier islands to the south of the main island also played an important part in the Native American economy. Fire Island was referred to as Seal Island due to the large herds of seals that wintered there. Fire Island was also important for whale hunting, a skill that was eventually utilized by Euro-American settlers (Flint, 1896:47-48; Strong, 1992:40-41).

One of the first recorded accounts of Europeans discovering Long Island is attributed to Giovanni da Verrazzano, an Italian explorer who sailed through the tidal straight separating Staten Island and Long Island while navigating New York Bay in 1524. Italian explorer Sebastian Cabot also claimed to have discovered the island on behalf of England as early as 1497 during a survey of the North American coastline. A more consequential exploration of Long Island occurred around 1609 while Henry Hudson, an Englishman working on behalf of the Dutch East India Company, sent a convoy from Sandy Hook, New Jersey across the Lower Bay while navigating the New Jersey Coast on his way inland to the Hudson River. The convoy landed at modern-day Coney Island and pushed inland into modern-day Gravesend. Hudson himself eventually made his way to the island and found it suitable for a settlement (Thompson, 1839:52-53; Bayles, 1887:44-48).

In 1664, King Charles II of England granted his brother James, the Duke of York, a land patent encompassing the land between the Connecticut and Delaware Rivers, including Long Island. The Duke of York immediately set about to formally survey his land holdings and navigated into New York harbor and seized a block house on Staten Island. An agreement was reached for the Dutch to surrender and leave New Netherland. In 1683, New York province was organized into ten original counties, which included Suffolk, Kings, Richmond, and Queen counties. At the time of the formation of the first counties, the western extent of Long Island included primarily Dutch settlements while the eastern portion of the island saw an increase in settlers from Massachusetts (Bayles, 1887:72; Old Staten Island, 2014).

During the European settlement period of Long Island, Fire Island played many important functions for Euro-American settlers. Just as the Native Americans had, early settlers used the island as a staging point for whale hunting. The island was the site of the processing for the whaling industry which included the boiling down of whale blubber into whale oil and the industry became the principal economy in Easthampton, Southampton, and Bridgehampton. The island also provided abundant oysters, waterfowl,

and fertilizer, or menhaden, made by slow-moving horseshoe crabs. A commercial oyster bed on the south side of Great South Bay provided a small oyster industry until the late 1700s when the bed was almost depleted while the eastern side of the island relied on commercial waterfowl hunting until it was later outlawed. Despite the scant attention paid by many early colonists and later historians, Long Island's indigenous peoples played important roles in the Dutch and English colonial economies. Keen knowledge of the land and sea earned through centuries of life on Long Island and interactions with peoples along the Atlantic Seaboard made indigenous mariners critical players in the colonial whaling and fishing industries (Dennis, N.D.; Shoemaker, 2014). Likewise, native pilots, navigators, and hands joined the diverse crews of early ships and smaller vessels plying the waters of Long Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean.

The eastern section of Fire Island was also reportedly used by pirates to store contraband in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Prior to the Revolutionary War, the island was used by slave runners to transport enslaved people through the Fire Island Inlet to the vicinity of Great River and Islip where they were transported to the larger settlements on the main island. Ship wrecking was also a common occurrence on the island during the mid-to-late-seventeenth century. Ship wreckers would lure ships to the island to murder the occupants of boats and steal their cargo. One of the first recorded settlers on Fire Island was Jeremiah Smith, a ship wrecker who made a permanent home near Cherry Grove in the center of the island (Koppelman, 2008:3-4).

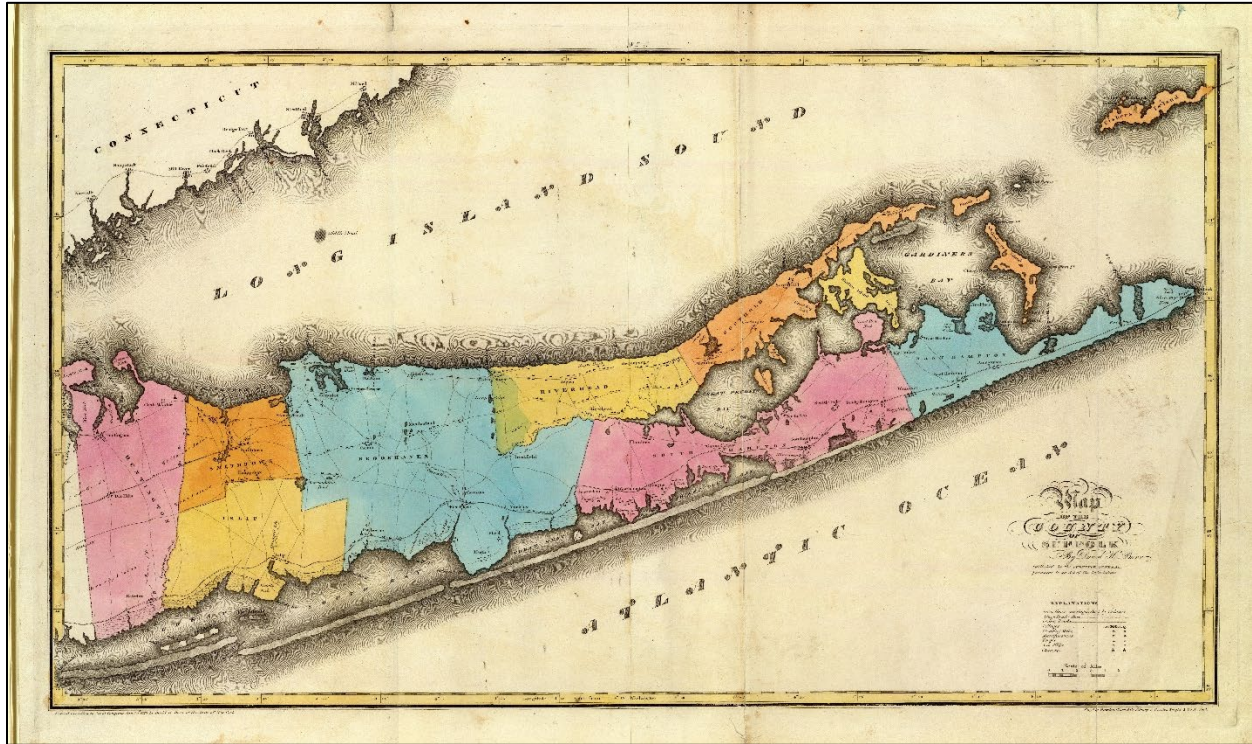
3.1.2 Early Settlements and Industry

During the first half of the eighteenth century, Long Island and its scattered settlements were predominantly farming and fishing communities. Agriculture was another important economy and early settlers found the island needed little tree clearing and had fertile soil. In the first years of the eighteenth century, an urgent need was identified for a suitable road from Brooklyn in Kings County to Easthampton in Suffolk County. The road was approved, and the legislature was enacted that appointed three representatives from Kings, Queens, and Suffolk County to lay out the road which constitutes modern-day New York State Route 27 and travels across the southern section of the island. The road was further improved in 1724 and was an important route to move products and goods across the island. Construction of transportation routes across Long Island was aided by its flat topography. Long Island remained under British control during the war and was reportedly used for espionage. During the War of 1812, British fleets were situated at the eastern end of Long Island, and numerous block houses were constructed on the western end of the island to defend New York Harbor (Bayles, 1882:43; Custer, 1911:22; Wallenfeldt, 2022).

Across the Great South Bay, Fire Island remained sparsely populated and undeveloped in the first decades of the nineteenth century. This was largely due to an error in the first patent granted in the Town of Brookhaven in 1693 that inadvertently gave ownership of 103.6 km² (40 mi²) on Long Island and all of Fire Island to William Tangier Smith. Smith built the Manor of St. George on Fire Island, but his exclusive ownership dissuaded settlers from inhabiting the island. However, this error was resolved in 1834 when the Towns of Brookhaven and Islip grew municipal boundaries for the island which are reflected in its boundaries today. Between 1640 and 1825, Fire Island was the site of over 400 shipwrecks. As a result, the first lighthouse on Fire Island was constructed in 1825 on federal land purchased from the State of New York on the edge of the Fire Island Inlet. This lighthouse was later replaced in 1858 with a larger and more

efficient lighthouse that still stands today (Koppelman, 2008:4). An 1829 atlas (Figure 3.1-1) depicts the eastern position of Long Island, including Jones Beach and Fire Island which are illustrated as long, undeveloped stretches of island beach (Burr, 1829).

Figure 3.1-1. 1829 Burr Map of Suffolk County.



Two principal economies emerged on the southern shore of Long Island beginning in the late eighteenth century and continuing into the twentieth century: shipbuilding and shellfishing. Traditional boat builders constructed skiffs for local fisherman as well as vessels for the coast guard and commercial fishermen. Durable and reliable boats were vital to haul shellfish and to harvest and deliver menhaden to the various ports on the southern shore of Long Island. Boat builders were very often Italian or Greek immigrants, although many residents with Dutch and English ancestry upheld family traditions of boat building. The clipper ships that navigated the southern coast and inland waterways required durable sails, creating another industry of sail manufacturing on Long Island. Additionally, propeller manufacturing was also an important economy. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the southern shore communities were defined by their proximity to and reliance on the Great South Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. Prominent ship buildings on Long Island included the Scopinich and Maresca families from Freeport who, during the Prohibition Era, built vessels for both the coast guard and bootleggers and rum runners. In Patchogue, Gil Smith's built recreational cat boats characterized by their sleek design and flat bottom which made them superior for sailing races. After World War II, recreational boating became increasingly popular which sustained the boat building economy on the island (Verga, 2019; Long Island Traditions, 2023a).

Shellfish harvesting on Long Island was an important practice for Native Americans and the same became true for Euro-American settlers during the late eighteenth century and continuing into the twentieth

century. Demand for oysters and other shellfish began on Long Island in the 1780s, and very quickly the Great South Bay became well-known for its Blue Point oysters as well as cherrystone, littleneck, and chowder clams. The bay provided the ideal environment for Blue Points due to the strong current, beneficial minerals, algae, and phytoplankton. During the nineteenth century, nearly every resident on the southern shore of Long Island had a connection to the harvesting of shellfish either through their own employment or that of a family member. Demand for Long Island shellfish was so high in the late-nineteenth century that seed beds were necessary to keep up the supply. Planters often had to seed oysters from the coast of Connecticut, as well as the Village of Northport and Huntington Harbor on the northern shore of Long Island. By the early 1900s, over 100,000 barrels of oysters were harvested from the Great South Bay every year and shipped globally. In 1915, the streets of the Town of Islip were paved using oyster shells. By the early twentieth century, pollution, sewage, and overharvesting severely impacted the oystering industry in the Great South Bay and in 1927 the last New York oyster bed was closed. A strong storm in 1931 opened the Moriches Inlet into Moriches Bay which increased the salinity of the water and attracted a parasite that fed on seed beds. Another storm in 1938 destroyed the remaining seed beds and effectively ended the most lucrative era of shellfish harvesting on Long Island (Brosky, 2018; The Nature Conservancy, 2023).

3.1.3 Early Transportation Development

The first railroad on Long Island was constructed by the Long Island Railroad (LIRR) in 1836 from Brooklyn to Jamaica within Queens County. The line was extended to Hicksville in the eastern extent of Queens County and by 1844 the right-of-way reached Greenport at the eastern end of the island. The LIRR quickly faced financial trouble and competition from the New York and New Haven Railroad (NY&NH) which was constructed in 1848 and offered a connection from New York City to Connecticut. The railroad declared bankruptcy shortly after the opening of the NY&NH Railroad and reorganized itself with an emphasis on passenger service between the more populated areas of Long Island. This was achieved through the acquisition and consolidation of smaller branch lines including the New York and Flushing Railroad and the Central Railroad of Long Island. In 1881, New Hampshire banker and railroad baron Austin Corbin acquired the LIRR and again consolidated the line with the South Side Railroad of Long Island (the Montauk Line) and the Flushing and North Side Railroad. The consolidation and improvements to the infrastructure on the railroad greatly improved ridership and accessibility to destinations on the island including Manhattan Beach, Long Beach, and Port Washington (Bayles, 1887:44; Berti, 2019). Long Island is depicted on a traveler's map from 1866, with the Long Island Railroad line indicated as a dark line through the rough center of the island. Colton's 1866 *Travellers Map of Long Island* (Figure 3.1-2) illustrates Long Island with the railroad delineated as the heavy line traversing the island from east to west (Colton, 1866).

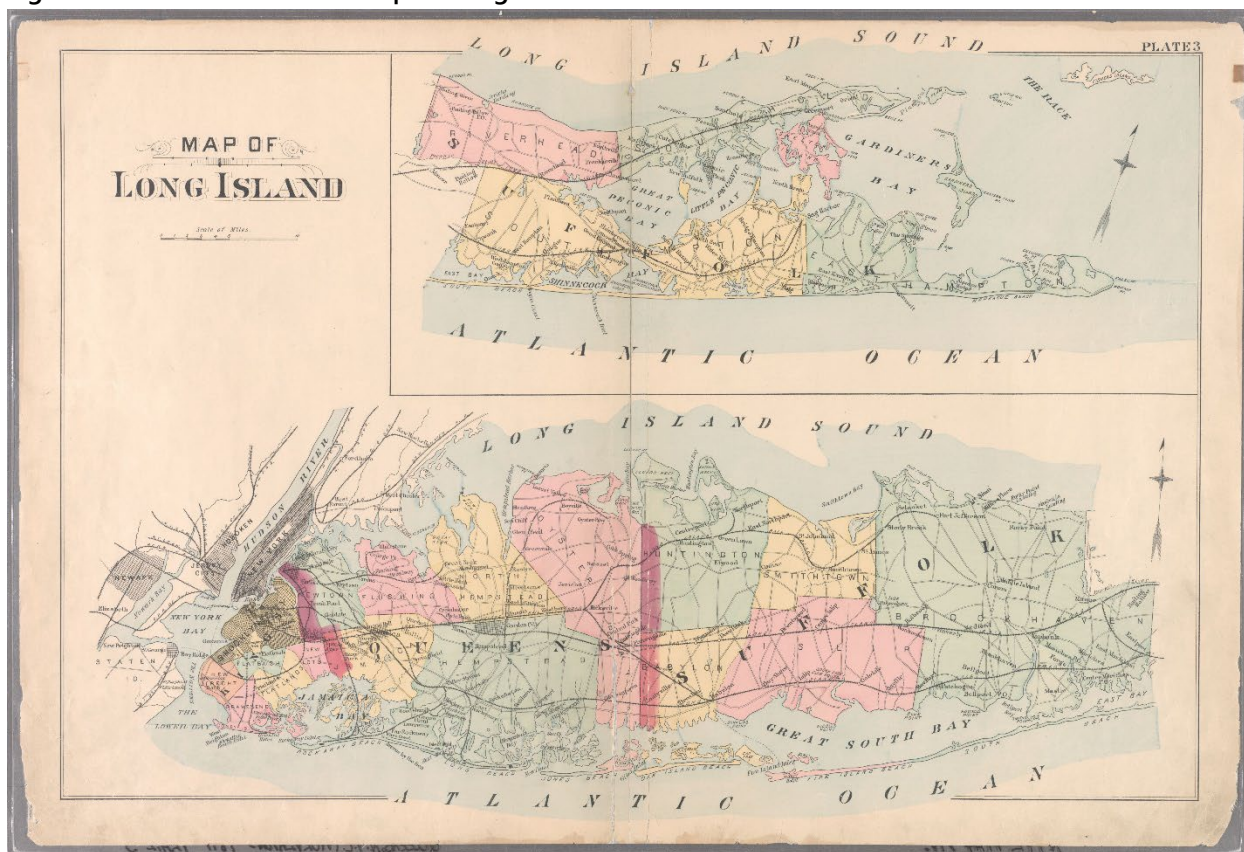
Figure 3.1-2. 1866 Colton Travellers Map of Long Island.



The construction of the LIRR was pivotal in the development of Long Island communities as summer resort destinations. A reliable method of accessing the island and the construction of stations along the line prompted communities to develop or improve existing downtowns and infrastructure to entice travelers. In order to increase ridership along the LIRR, excursion trains to Fire Island, Babylon, Patchogue, and the Rockaways also provided extra service during the weekends of summer. Because many of the highest executives at the LIRR had personal business interests in many of the most luxurious hotels on the island, cross promotion of the railroad and resorts kept patronage at an all-time high during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Boarding houses and large hotels dotted the southern shore of Long Island providing a coastal respite for New Yorkers. The fresh air and salt water offered by the beaches on the island were also once considered medicinal. Into the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, the western and eastern sections of the island had their own unique identities: the industrious and working-class western section in Queen County, and the "Gold Coast" on the northern shore of the eastern extent of the island was occupied by the elites of the Gilded Age. The East Coast barons and magnates of the 1890s began building palatial mansions on former farm fields in towns such as North Hempstead, Oyster Bay, and Huntington (Wallenfeldt, 2022; Long Island Traditions, 2023b).

Fire Island remained predominantly a sleepy fishing outpost until the construction of the first hotel in 1855 by David Sammis. Sammis purchased 485,623 m² (120 acres) of land to the east of the lighthouse and opened the Surf Hotel which quickly became one of the most popular hotels on the East Coast. The sprawling hotel had a capacity of 1,500 guests at its peak in the late 1880s; however, the cholera epidemic in 1892 forced the hotel to close, and it fell into disrepair. As more beachgoers and tourists came to Fire Island, the need for life-saving stations became apparent, and the first station was erected in 1848. In 1887, the United States Life-Saving Service established 23 manned lifesaving stations in Suffolk County, 11 of which were on Fire Island (Koppelman, 2008:5-6). Figure 3.1-3 shows the 1891 boundaries of Kings County in the west, Queens County before it became Nassau County, and its relation to Suffolk County in the east (Wolverton, 1891).

Figure 3.1-3. 1891 Wolverton Map of Long Island.



3.1.4 Twentieth Century Development

In 1899 Nassau County was formed from Queens County, and by the dawn of the twentieth century, Long Island had cultivated an identity of industry and opulence with the busy ports on the western end of the island standing in stark contrast to the stately homes on the eastern end of the island. As more residents in the urban centers on the island sought recreational opportunities beginning with the advent of the automobile era, urban planner Robert Moses began petitioning New York for a formalized state park and parkway system. Moses felt that publicly held outdoor destinations were an important component of urban living. Between 1922 and 1923, Moses prepared a plan for a park and parkway system that would connect the urban centers on Long Island with the seaside destinations on southern Long Island. Moses' plan was approved in 1924 and, as a result, the State Council of Park and the Long Island State Parks Commission were created. The commission immediately set out to acquire land, at times causing tensions and legal battles with the villages and towns in the proposed construction area. However, in 1926 the Town of Hempstead granted the Long Island State Parks Commission land on the South Shore of the island as well as land for a right-of-way to the beach from Wantagh. Construction on the causeway to Jones Beach began immediately, and soon after in 1929 a bathhouse and parking lot were constructed on the barren island. The park was continually expanded and improved into the middle of the twentieth century, and Jones Beach became a popular destination for locals and tourists alike (Wolfe, 2004).

3.1.5 Modernism on Long Island

In the first decades of the twentieth century as the Moses's parkway system was established and the road network on the island was continually improved, the eastern end of Long Island became a haven for artists and creators of New York City looking for connections to nature in contrast to the hustle and bustle of the city. Eastern Long Island offered a blank canvas to artists and architects as the area was dominated by farmland and undeveloped beachfronts well into the early twentieth century. Modern architects such as Percival Goodman, William Muschenheim, and Albert Frey began receiving commissions for Modern dwellings as early as 1925 resulting in the construction of early and experimental prototypes of the emerging styles of the movement. Often, architects commissioned by one resident would receive additional commissions, creating small, concentrated swaths of Modern dwellings. Architectural exhibitions in New York City and throughout the east coast, along with Modernist magazines published during this time, gave inspiration to designers and architects and soon Long Island became a major focal point for Modern architecture on the East Coast. By the 1950s and 1960s, the expression of Modernism in the architecture of the island became more refined, articulating the Usonian principles of Frank Lloyd Wright with the use of vertical wood and other native materials, long linear designs, and large window walls inviting the landscape of the island into the home. On Fire Island, architects such as Henry Bates, Richard Meier, Marcel Bretos, and Horace Glifford were able to create a style distinctive to the barrier island. Long Island also contains non-residential Modern resources, including William Lescaze's Calderone Theater (1949) in Hempstead; I.M. Pei's Roosevelt Field Mall (1956) in Garden City; Paul Randolph's Endo Laboratories (1964) in Garden City; and the expansion efforts on the State University of New York's (SUNY's) Old Westbury and Stony Brook campuses designed by John Johansen (Goldberger, 1987; Paletta, 2012; Pines Modern, 2021).

3.1.6 Late Twentieth Century and Twenty-First Century Development

The popularity of Jones Beach State Park and the stark rise in visitation to the park and Fire Island as a result of the Long Island Parkway led to the designation of the Fire Island National Seashore in 1964 in order to quell development. The construction of the parkway also opened Fire Island to year-round residents as opposed to the seasonal visitors it historically hosted. Conversely, the improved transportation systems on Long Island led to a proliferation of largescale mid-to-late twentieth century residential developments in Suffolk and Nassau Counties, particularly in the inland and less developed portions of the island. Into the late twentieth century, Long Island had become one of the most sought-after areas of greater New York City in which to live. Similarly, neighborhoods in Queens County became highly popular with working professionals in the 1990s due to its plentiful and affordable housing stock. In 2013, Long Island saw the devastating impacts of a post-tropical cyclone, Superstorm Sandy, on its southern coast. High numbers of beachfront properties were damaged, shuttered, or demolished. In the last 10 years, the southern coast of Long Island has seen a proliferation of demolitions and non-historic reconstructions (Wallenfeldt, 2022; Long Island Traditions, 2023b).

3.1.7 *Select Communities within the PAPE – Southern Shore of Long Island*

3.1.7.1 Fire Island

Inhabitation of Fire Island began with the Indigenous people who lived on the barrier island and hunted whales and seals. The Shinnecock, Unkechaug, and Secatogue people shaped the natural and cultural landscape of the island. When early colonization began, many indigenous people remained on the island, despite overt repression, and served as day laborers and stewards of the cultural history. The barrier island saw an increase in colonization in the mid seventeenth century with the construction of a whaling station. The population consisted primarily of fishermen and criminals, who, according to legend, would lure ships to the rocks with fires along the shore, thus wrecking the ship and giving the barrier island it's contemporary name of Fire Island. A lighthouse, Fire Island Light, was constructed by the federal government in 1825. The lighthouse was reconstructed shortly after in 1858 and has remained a regional icon ever since. It was often the very first sign of land that travelers would encounter upon arrival in America (Ruff, 2005; NPS, 2021a; FIA, 2023).

Significant development on Fire Island did not begin until the nineteenth-century when wealthy New Yorkers began constructing summer homes. Point O' Woods, now a recognized historic district, was the first seasonal community on the island, developed in 1894. Through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the island grew to be home to 18 communities, typically consisting of seasonal homes. Following the Second World War, the communities of Fire Island Pines and Cherry Grove became widely known as gay communities, where members of the LGBTQ community could openly and freely express themselves at a time when nearly every aspect of living as an openly gay, lesbian, transgender, bisexual, or queer person was illegal in the United States. Through the mid-to late 1960s, as the gay rights movement made progress in the United States, the architecture seen in these communities changed and became more open with it, particularly those homes designed by Horace Gifford, who designed 63 homes on Fire Island. The change brought with it modernism, full height windows and an openness that reflected the queer community's newly found freedom on the island (NTHP, 2013). The Saltaire and Ocean Beach communities were established by upper middle-class people who were constructing second homes or summer homes. The barrier island was soon populated with bungalows and modernist buildings constructed from cedar, housing New York City celebrities, musicians, and artists looking to escape the city and enjoy the sun (FIA, 2023).

There have been repeated efforts to establish an automobile road along the island, which have been thwarted each time by Fire Island homeowners who were dedicated to restricting transportation on the island to foot traffic or bicycle. Today tourists and residents still navigate the island primarily on foot, or via several water taxis that provide service laterally along the barrier island (Ruff, 2005).

3.1.7.2 Villages of Southampton and East Hampton

The Hamptons lie on the eastern end of Long Island and are made up of the towns of Southampton and East Hampton. The land that Southampton is situated on was purchased from the Shinnecock Indigenous tribe in 1640 and began settlement in a meadow which provided abundant grazing for their animals (Town of Southampton, 2023). The settlers of Southampton began the practice of whaling. Eight years later,

Southampton residents and additional New England settlers formed the town of East Hampton. Both towns saw prosperity and success in the whaling industry. By the early 1700s Southampton residents began taking deep-sea whaling trips and East Hampton experienced a period of affluence driven by the export of animals and whale products (Foster; 2005; Welch, 2005). The affluence supported by whaling declined as the petroleum industry began to grow and technology shifted towards alternative lighting and power sources. Following the Civil War, both towns found themselves with an influx of residents; wealthy urban families were arriving by steamboat, and the construction of the railroad in 1869 allowed for easier access to Long Island and the Hamptons. In the late nineteenth century, the steady stream of tourists in the area became residents as summer and permanent homes were built in the two towns. East Hampton became a hub for summer tourists and artists, and in Southampton, the new residents began changing street names, planting trees, and establishing institutions (Foster, 2005; Welch, 2005).

Through the early twentieth-century, wealthy families established an image and created a sense of place in Southampton. By the 1960s, many celebrities began to populate the area and in the 80s, much of the farmland was sold and converted into estates or vineyards. Since then, thousands of acres have been purchased in order to preserve the rural and countryside aesthetic typically sought out in this area. Since the Second World War, East Hampton has created a vibrant artistic culture, establishing museums and art exhibitions and four state parks (East Hampton, 2023). The Shinnecock Reservation lies in Southampton and is surrounded by the town's territory. Though both towns are still a popular area for summer tourism, there is an active, year-round community prominent in both towns.

3.1.7.3 Town of Islip

A sub-division of the Algonquin indigenous people known is the Secatogues occupied the entire area of what is now the Town of Islip in Suffolk County. The eastern portion of Islip was acquired between 1683 and 1697 by William Nicoll, and the western portion was acquired by several patentees between 1692 and 1706. Some early settlers in the area made a living farming grain and raising cattle for beef and, given the proximity to the water, many others took up fishing and shipping as their trade. The proximity to the water also attracted many tourists and wealthy families who built mansions, country clubs, and summer lodges in the area. In 1868 when the South Side Railroad came through, the summer resort industry saw great success, and even more still when the Sunrise Highway came through in 1929. The yachting industry took off in the mid-twentieth century, making Islip a hub for summer resorts (Merwin, 2005; Town of Islip, 2023).

3.1.7.4 Town of Hempstead

The Town of Hempstead spans over 367.8 km² (142 mi²) in Nassau County, making it the largest township in the United States. In 1644, a year after purchasing the land from the Reuckowacky, the Merockes, Matinecock, and Massapeguas, Dutch Governor Kieft granted a patent to English proprietors. Early Hempstead residents established farms where they raised cattle and sheep, utilized bays and streams for fishing as well as powering a grist, paper, and sawmill, and hunted local fauna. When Hempstead pledged its support to the king in 1755, there was a separation between the northern and southern areas of town, resulting in the official secession of North Hempstead in 1784. Nineteenth century Hempstead was mostly agricultural, growing food that would be distributed to Brooklyn and New York City, primarily seafood, vegetables, and dairy. In the twentieth century, many of the plains in Hempstead became airfields and

provided a space for many pioneering aviation flights. In 1910 the Long Island Railroad's tunnel under the East River provided a more direct commute to Manhattan, and the Town of Hempstead saw a steady increase in population over the next twenty years. Residential development serving an expanding class of rail commuters was concentrated in the west part of town. Population levels peaked in the 1970s, and have remained stable since then, as there is little land left to be developed (Naylor, 2005; Town of Hempstead, 2023).

3.2 Historic Context of the Northern New Jersey Shore

The New Jersey coast is approximately 209 km (130 mi) long and extends from Sandy Hook to Cape May. Sandy Hook extends into Lower New York Bay to the north and Cape May extends into the Delaware Bay to the south. The shore between these two bays is defined by a series of barrier islands shielding the coast, mainland harbors and bays, coastal lakes, and rivers to the interior. The New Jersey shore has a history of significant weather events that remake beaches, alter the barrier islands, and destroy man-made structures, making the waterfront areas into a landscape constantly redefined by change. The PAPE primarily overlaps shore communities in Monmouth and Ocean counties with Sandy Hook representing a prominent geographic feature. Sandy Hook is in fact an extended sandbar created by silt from the Navesink and Shrewsbury Rivers. The stronger current from the ocean side of the sandbar creates the distinctive hook shape of the landmass. Historically, and to a large extent today, Sandy Hook's environment is defined by holly and cedar forests and marshes. The NHL Fort Hancock and Sandy Hook Proving Ground Historic District (80002505) encompasses most of the peninsula, though the majority of development is concentrated on the northern end of Sandy Hook. Sandy Hook's location at the entrance to New York Harbor placed great strategic value on this location and it has hosted various military fortifications and facilities since the War of 1812 (Wilson, 1953; Butowsky, 1982).

3.2.1 Early Settlement

The New Jersey coast was originally the home of the Lenni-Lenape, commonly called the Delaware by Europeans. According to the NJHPO, "New Jersey was inhabited by Native Americans starting from at least 11,500 years ago. Thousands of archaeological sites across the state tell the story of how Native Americans lived in NJ prior to contact with Europeans."

These sites are generally characterized as base camps, transient camps, and procurement/processing stations, with habitation base camps being the largest and having the most diverse archaeological assemblages and procurement/processing stations being the smallest site type and having the least diverse assemblages. Each of these sites is part of a settlement pattern focused around the human exploitation of seasonally available resources. While the site types remain relatively consistent through time, there is a gradual increase in the intensification of the use of base camp settings through time, which has been attributed to population growth and an increasingly sedentary lifestyle. There is also an increased participation in regional trade and exchange systems through time as evidenced by the presence of nonlocal materials and artifacts (NJHPO, 2013).

Due to Euro-American displacement, the Lenni-Lenape are now dispersed with federally recognized tribal nations located in multiple states. According to the Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape Tribal Nation, "The Lenape

homeland included all of New Jersey, northern Delaware, eastern Pennsylvania, and southeastern New York” (Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape, 2023).

Bordered by two major rivers, the Hudson to the north and the Delaware to the southwest, the earliest European settlement in the region focused on these two areas. In the early seventeenth century, the Dutch purchased land from Indian Tribal Nations and established settlements along both rivers. The New Netherland colony, which eventually encompassed modern-day New York State south of Albany and part of northern New Jersey (particularly the county of Bergen), became well-established. Settlement along the Delaware was more precarious for the Dutch with the English and Swedes establishing competing settlements and all three European nations attempting to control the waterway. By 1664, the Dutch were forced to surrender their colonial possessions in America to the English. King Charles II granted all the lands from New England to the Delaware River to his brother, the Duke of York. The duke in turn passed the land he dubbed New Jersey, after the Isle of Jersey, to two members of the King’s Privy Council: Lord John Berkely and Sir George Carteret. Ownership was divided east and west giving rise to the names East Jersey and West Jersey, or jointly the Jerseys, with land rights and civil governance controlled by the owners known as the Proprietors. Governance by the Proprietorship ended in 1703, but the land rights of the Proprietors remained intact (Smith, 1765; Nelson, 1902; Klett, 2023).

With the establishment of the New Jersey colony under the English, Euro-American settlement grew but remained close to the Hudson and the Delaware Rivers. English settlers from the adjacent colonies established new settlements at places like Middletown and Newark in the north and Salem and Burlington in the south and west. The East Jersey Proprietors established their capital at Perth Amboy while the West Jersey Proprietors chose Burlington as their seat of governance. Settlement along the New Jersey shore was slow to materialize with communities like Shrewsbury on the Navesink River established inland along coastal rivers (Smith, 1765; Klett, 2023; Nelson, 1902).

3.2.2 *Maritime History*

The economy of the New Jersey shore was defined by a mixture of agriculture and maritime trades with many farmers deriving a living from the sea. The earliest Euro-American settlements on the shore proper were whaling communities, particularly along the barrier islands like Long Beach Island. Shipbuilding in the region was at its height from approximately 1830 to 1880. However, shipbuilding has its roots in the region dating back to the seventeenth century to support local whaling fleets. In 1688, and again in 1694, the colonial assembly passed legislation to encourage shipbuilding that exploited the region’s pine barrens (Wilson, 1953; Willis et al., 1915; Fittipaldi, 1986). As noted by John W. Sinton in his 1978 Pinelands study, “the industry grew prodigiously in the 1700s as shipyards opened all along the coast and up major rivers” (Fittipaldi, 1986). Whaling eventually declined in the nineteenth century, but oyster harvesting and farming grew to take its place. According to historian Harold F. Wilson,

The pioneers found oyster beds, naturally seeded, at the mouth of rivers and creeks emptying into saltwater bays and inlets. The most prolific locations were parts of Raritan Bay, Barnegat Bay, Little Egg Harbor, sections near Cape May, and the Maurice River Cove in Delaware Bay off Cumberland County (Wilson, 1953).

Already by 1719, the colonial General Assembly recognized the importance of oysters to the local economy and passed a law forbidding the taking of oysters between May 10th and September 1st to prevent the stock from being overfished. Around the same time, people living along the shore began planting oysters in new locations in an early attempt at oyster farming to meet the great demand for the delicacy on European tables. Oyster farming in New Jersey came into its own in the nineteenth century and even grew as a significant industry into the twentieth century until disease decimated the oyster stock in the 1950s (Wilson, 1953; Thomas, 1996).

Lighthouses were relatively rare in America before the nineteenth century. Surviving examples of eighteenth-century lighthouses include the Sandy Hook Light NHL, originally constructed by the Colonial Assembly of New York in 1764 to assist vessel navigation around the treacherous shoals at the entrance to Lower New York Harbor (NPS, 1997). With the creation of the United States, navigational aids came under the purview of the federal government which took over the management and construction of lighthouses. Very few early nineteenth-century lighthouses survive (NPS, 1997; Browning, 2023). In the mid-nineteenth century, the federal government invested in a series of lighthouses along the Atlantic coast “so that in sailing the light of one is not lost till the next is in sight” (Princeton University Library, 2023). To that end, Congress established a nine-member Lighthouse Board in 1852 to oversee the reform and expansion of the lighthouse system. Lighthouses constructed under the supervision of the board over the next 50 years exhibit a wide variety of designs and materials as new methods were employed to address technical challenges presented by many of the locations requiring navigational aids. Light stations constructed during this period typically have a lighthouse or tower and a keeper’s house for the live-in keeper who tended the light. The light station grounds might also include an oil house, a fog-signal building, a workshop, a water supply, a privy, a landing wharf, and a boathouse. Some examples combine the tower and the keeper’s quarters into one building. Each lighthouse was fitted with a special lens, known as a Fresnel lens, that projected a unique pattern or color to passing ships so the specific lighthouse could be identified on a navigational chart. The nation’s lighthouses passed under the control of the United States Coast Guard in 1939 which in turn looked to automate the towers in the decades after the Second World War to reduce costs. Largely obsolete and now unmanned in the latter twentieth century, many of the lighthouses passed to local ownership and many are museums today (NPS, 1997; Browning, 2023; Smithsonian, 2023).

The Navesink Light Station NHL (06000237), also known as the Twin Lights Historic Site, is located in the Navesink Highlands which rise some 79.2 m (260 ft) above sea level providing a panoramic view of the Lower New York Bay. During the eighteenth century, the highlands were used as the site of a navigational and warning beacon, and during the Revolutionary War were used as an observation post to monitor the movements of the Royal Navy based at New York Harbor. Highlands Borough is known for the Navesink Light Station, an imposing brownstone crenelated Gothic Revival building designed by Joseph Lederle and constructed by the US Army Corps of Engineers in 1862. The lighthouse has two light towers to distinguish it from the nearby Sandy Hook Light and served as a significant navigational aid to ships bound for New York Harbor until it was decommissioned in 1949. The extant light station replaced an earlier set of twin lights that served the same purpose. The Navesink Light Station was listed on the NRHP in 1970 and was designated as an NHL in 2006 for its nationally significant association with the themes of Transportation

and Communication. The light station is currently a historic site owned by the State of New Jersey (Tomaszewski, 1970; Laverty and Clifford, 2004; Twin Lights Historical Society, 2023).

The Sea Girt Lighthouse was constructed in 1896 to address the need for a guiding beacon in the 40-mile stretch between the Barnegat and Navesink Highlands light stations. The Sea Girt Light is a T-shaped brick keeper's house with integrated light, the last of its type constructed on the Atlantic coast. When constructed, the lighthouse was located on the beach of the Sea Girt Inlet, which was susceptible to shifting sands. By 1915, the beach had moved enough that the integrity of the lighthouse was being undermined requiring the construction of a bulkhead to stabilize the light station reservation grounds. By 1930, the inlet itself had become filled with silt to the point of being nearly impassable for larger vessels. In 1921, the Sea Girt Lighthouse was outfitted with a radio fog beacon. The Sea Girt station transmitted to incoming vessels which were then able to determine their proximity to the shore and New York Harbor by triangulating with the signals transmitted from lightships at Ambrose and Fire Island. Increasingly obsolete by the onset of the Second World War, the lighthouse was deactivated, and the keeper's house was converted to barracks for the United States Coast Guard which used the tower as an observation post for spotting U-boat activity. After the war, the federal government had no use for the building and sold the lighthouse in 1956 to the borough of Sea Girt which used it as a library and community space. The Sea Girt Lighthouse Citizens Committee was formed in 1981 to restore and manage the building as a museum (Roberts and Youmans, 1993; Wanko, 2015; Sea Girt Lighthouse Citizens Committee, 2023; Hackney, 2023).

Starting in 1848, the federal government allocated funds for the establishment of a series of life-saving boathouse stations along the coast of New Jersey. At that time, there were no permanent life-saving crews. Instead, local volunteers responded to maritime emergencies. Ultimately deemed inadequate, congress allocated funds in 1871 for paid station crews and the establishment of additional stations. Between 1871 and 1874, 41 lifesaving stations were built along the New Jersey coast alone. The United States Life-Saving Service was formally established in 1878 and eventually became the basis for the United States Coast Guard in 1915. Wrecks were common along the New Jersey coast with 62 in 1890 alone with the service saving a total of 314 people and no resulting fatalities. United States Life-Saving stations typically were located close to the beach and were equipped with living quarters, a lookout tower, and a boathouse. A total of 45 stations were established on the New Jersey coast, roughly one every 7.8 km (3 mi), and operated by the United States Life-Saving Service before the creation of the United States Coast Guard. Only 15 of these stations are still extant (Wilson, 1953; USCG, 2013, Princeton University Library, 2023; York, 2011).

The NRHP-listed Old Coast Guard Station Manasquan Inlet (MP100006508), also known as Coast Guard Lifeboat Station # 105 was constructed in 1936. The building was designed by the USCG Civil Engineering Headquarters in the Roosevelt-type style, as it was funded by Works Progress Administration (WPA) and is a two-story, Colonial Revival building with a central lookout tower (Cleven, 2014). The building was constructed to replace the existing stations in Manasquan, Bay Head, Mantaloking, Chadwick Beach and Toms River (USGS, 2021). The Old Coast Guard Station Manasquan Inlet is significant under Criterion A for its association with the USCG and under Criterion C for its architecture as an example of an extant Roosevelt-type station.

3.2.3 Transportation and Residential Development

Significant changes to communities along the New Jersey shorelines were driven, in part, by technological changes and the expansion of new transportation corridors linking these communities to New York City and other large urban centers. Transportation to the coast was primarily by ship or stagecoach prior to the mid-nineteenth century, but as the railroad expanded, recreational opportunities for people of modest means became accessible. The New York and Long Branch Railroad started service in 1875 and in the process created a sustained passenger service link between New York City and the northern region of the New Jersey shore. The rail line, which ran parallel to the coast, terminated at Bay Head and helped spur resort development in the region (Zerbe et al., 2004; NJHPO, 2013; Zakalak, 2005). The shore and barrier islands began to see intense development during this period with the establishment of new residential resort communities largely completed between 1850 and 1900. These communities were often constructed by speculative developers. Many, such as Asbury Park, were founded by church organizations, though their religious focus declined over time (Wilson, 1953; Thompson, 1989; Zerbe et al., 2004; Princeton University Library, 2023).

By the early twentieth century, the introduction of automobiles and their associated infrastructure supplanted the railroad. According to the NJHPO:

The first State highway system was enacted into law in 1917 and largely constructed during the ten years thereafter. ... As these highways were constructed, recreational opportunities widened. More areas of the Jersey shore came under development (NJHPO, 2013).

As the automobile took over as the driver of development, “the result was a new form of resort, one which anticipated Miami Beach as well as much of the remainder of the twentieth century New Jersey seashore development in its low density and wide streets” (Thomas, 1986). These developments are adjacent to and offer clear views of the ocean. Residential neighborhoods and commercial clusters were constructed to provide access to the nearby beach and ocean views. Consequently, for many aboveground historic properties of this type, a relationship with the Atlantic Ocean is essential to their historic integrity. These developments represent popular period styles (Stick, Queen Anne, Gothic Revival, and Colonial Revival) and building types (bungalow, foursquare). Many of these are loosely defined as cottages; wood shingle cladding is a substantive defining feature of many of these coastal houses.

The NRHP-listed Allenhurst Residential Historic District (10000353) is a collection of some 300 buildings, primarily residential, constructed from 1895 to 1930. The district encompasses the better part of the borough of Allenhurst which is a rectilinear planned community primarily developed by the Coast Land Improvement Company. Architecture represents popular period styles such as Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Mission, as well as modest bungalow typologies. The area in Neptune Township encompassing the NRHP-listed Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association District (76001170) was established in 1869 as a Methodist summer camp meeting ground and was incorporated in 1870. The historic district includes a large auditorium and tabernacle complex, a church, a high school, hotels, and residences which mostly exhibit the Stick-style of architecture. The NRHP-listed Bay Head Historic District (05001566) is another late nineteenth-century coastal summer resort. The district comprises much of the borough of Bay

Head and is primarily residential in architectural character, although it includes commercial and religious buildings. The building stock dates roughly from 1880 to 1940 and exhibits features of the Shingle, Queen Anne, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival styles. Many of these are simple vernacular examples with wood shingle cladding, porches, and hipped roofs with dormers. A notable contributing element of the historic district is the Bay Head Train Loop, which is the only surviving turning loop in New Jersey and was the termination of the New York and Long Branch Railroad (Bell and Goodrich, 1975; Zakalak, 2005; Zerbe et al., 2009).

3.2.4 Recreation

The New Jersey coast has a long history as a vacation spot and a place of recreation for dwellers of urban centers such as Philadelphia and New York City. Prior to railroad development, accommodations for vacationers were limited with small boarding houses dominating until the mid-nineteenth century. After the Civil War, hotels figured prominently in resort development. Some were owned by railroad companies and were used to entice ridership to vacation spots. Most of the prominent nineteenth-century waterfront hotels are no longer extant. Although not all meet eligibility criteria, later generations of resort hotel development remain and still retain commanding ocean views. Some extant hotels are palatial architect-designed Art Deco or Classical Revival buildings nearly 20 stories in height. Early twentieth-century hotels could be described as skyscrapers on the beach and attracted prominent guests. Because of travel restrictions during the Second World War, many of these hotels were converted to military use and then after the war found a second life as apartments or condominiums (Wilson, 1953; Princeton University Library, 2023).

Recreational clubs became a popular active and passive recreation space in the late nineteenth century. Beach clubs provided access to the beachfront, restaurants, swimming pools, spaces to play sports, and spaces for families including bathhouses, playgrounds, and picnic areas. The clubs provided a comfortable place for families or individuals to spend free time in the warmer months for the cost of a membership fee. Clubs devoted to specific games, like tennis and golf, appeared along the shore during this period with the latter game gaining significant popularity in the early twentieth century (Kelly, 2023; Wilson, 1953).

The Monmouth Beach Bath and Tennis Club was created by New York attorney and financier, Thomas W. Butts and constructed about 1910 in a Mediterranean style with an Olympic-size pool in the center. The building consists of three, three-story buildings connected by long, two-story hyphens. The building has undergone some changes over the years. Originally the club had four large pavilions, one at each corner, however, those on the east were removed in 1948. The tennis courts date to 1930. The pool was originally salt water but was converted to chlorinated water in the 1980s. The Deal Casino Beach Club is a beach-side, day-use recreation facility including 570 bath houses ranging in size from 7.4 to 27.9 m² (80 to 300 ft²), a large salt-water swimming pool, a large sundeck surrounding the pool area, and a long brick wall with integrated public and commercial-use rooms. The wall provides privacy to the club and is variable in structure, with integrated commercial and/or private use rooms near the entry. Most bathhouses are grouped into buildings that are arranged in rows, while others, such as a row of gabled, ocean-front cabanas, are free-standing. The original Deal Casino was built in 1907 and replaced by the current complex in 1957 (Kelly, 2023; ThePlot, 2023).

3.2.5 Boardwalks

Historic properties like boardwalk districts reflect these resort communities' recreational connection to the water. Intended to prevent sand from being tracked into area businesses, the first iteration of a boardwalk was more appropriately called a "foot walk" and led from the beach to the business district of Atlantic City. The boardwalks of New Jersey reached the pinnacle of their popularity in the 1920s with most communities undertaking continued upgrades and improvements. The Great Depression led to a downturn in visitation to the New Jersey shore and the Great Atlantic Hurricane of 1944 caused significant damage, particularly to beachside recreational properties like the boardwalks. Resort communities enjoyed a postwar resurgence in popularity which was also helped by the completion of superhighways, most significantly the Garden State Parkway (1946-1957), which further linked the barrier island communities with distant urban centers. While the automobile initially brought more tourists to the area, the usage of a car rather than a train led to visitors opting to stay at the shore for days at a time rather than an entire week or longer. Additionally, as air travel became more accessible for more Americans, many opted to vacation in destinations farther south in the Carolinas and Florida (ACFPL, 2023; Zerbe et al., 2004; NJHPO, 2013; Berberabe, 2021).

The Waterfront Resort Historic District in Asbury Park is an approximately 120-acre site that includes high-rise condominiums, commercial buildings, and public recreational buildings. The district includes landmark buildings and sites including (from north to south) the Berkeley-Carteret Hotel, Atlantic Square Park, the Asbury Park Conventional Hall, Howard Johnson's Pavilion, the Stone Pony, and the Asbury Park Casino and Carousel. The Waterfront Resort Historic District stretches approximately one mile along the beach from Deal Lake south to Lake Wesley. The district includes the Asbury Park boardwalk and has prominent views of the ocean to the east and views of the interior urban core of Asbury Park to the west. In 1871, New York City industrialist and devout Methodist James A. Bradley purchased a desolate stretch of land in what today constitutes Asbury Park. Bradley was inspired by the teachings of Bishop Francis Asbury and the success of the nearby seaside Methodist community in Ocean Grove. Asbury Park was founded by Bradley as an idealistic city with open spaces and parks to improve the mental and physical well-being of the residents. Bradley constructed a boardwalk, piers, and public access to the beach to allow access to all. The land was platted, and plans were made for residential lots, parks, and streets in what was to be a place for "healthful relaxation and quiet reflection." However, by the 1920s and 1930s, Asbury Park became known for its impressive entertainment venues, amusement attractions, stores, and hotels (Asbury Park Museum, 2023).

Individually significant properties on the Asbury Park Boardwalk include the Asbury Park Convention Hall and the Asbury Park Casino and Carousel. The NRHP-listed Asbury Park Convention Hall (79001512) consists of two structures: the convention hall and the Paramount Theatre. The buildings were designed by famed New York architects Whitney Warren and Charles Wetmore and constructed in 1928. The Asbury Park Convention Hall is an important art and entertainment venue and is a fine example of 1920s eclectic-style architecture. Also designed by Warren and Wetmore, the Asbury Park Casino and Carousel were constructed in 1929 in the Beaux-Arts style. The casino, the name referring to a gathering place for general community entertainment unassociated with gambling, has its origins in the Asbury Park Pavilion constructed by Bradley on the same location in 1873. The first permanent casino building was constructed in 1904 but was lost to fire in 1928. The current casino was originally composed of three interconnected buildings: an arcade, an auditorium, and a carousel building. The auditorium was demolished in 2006. The casino is now under

long-term redevelopment as the center of the city's entertainment district (Buehler and Gilvary, 1978; Hintz, 2006; The Coaster, 2019; Baldwin, 2023).

The Point Pleasant Beach Boardwalk spans the beach from its northernmost point at the Manasquan Inlet south to New Jersey Avenue and includes modest one-story front-gabled cottages located on small lots and the amusements of Jenkinson's Pavilion located on the boardwalk. The first amusement attractions in the area of the Point Pleasant Beach Boardwalk were constructed in 1896 by Roderick Clark. Clark was a Civil War veteran and resident of Point Pleasant Beach who started a boat-building business along the Manasquan River in the vicinity of Arnold Avenue in 1872. The area became known as Clark's Landing and quickly became a popular boating and fishing destination in the area. Clark built a rudimentary pavilion on the south shore of the mouth of the Manasquan River in 1896. By 1903 it was expanded and improved to include bathhouses, a restaurant, a dance hall, a bowling alley, and a carousel. At the turn of the twentieth century, Charles Jenkinson was a local entrepreneur who operated soda fountains in the resort towns of Asbury Park and Ocean Grove. Jenkinson bought a building in Point Pleasant in 1926 and in 1928 Jenkinson's Pavilion opened. The pavilion was an open-air building on the beach with a candy shop, soda fountain, novelty store, and pool opposite the pavilion. The pavilion was an instant hit among vacationers and in 1929 a dance hall was opened quickly followed by a minigolf course. The pavilion continued its expansion into the 1930s and managed to survive the Great Depression under Jenkinson's management. In 1934 Jenkinson acquired the Clark property at the inlet of the Manasquan River, including the beach, bathhouse, and pavilion. Charles Jenkinson died in 1937 and management of the pavilion and associated attractions was passed to his son Orlo who continued to grow the business until his own death in 1964. In 1989 the original pavilion from 1928 was destroyed by fire and replaced with a 1,200-seat pavilion constructed of concrete and steel. The water rides were moved in 1991 and replaced with an aquarium and in 1998 a 4,000-square-foot, two-story fun house was added to the boardwalk near the pavilion. Jenkinson's Pavilion and associated amusements continue to bring visitors to Point Pleasant Beach and offer family-friendly entertainment (Woolley, 2019; Jenkinson's Boardwalk, 2023).

As noted above, weather-related events have resulted in significant physical impacts to boardwalks and their surrounding buildings. Most recently, Hurricane Sandy in 2014 caused extensive damage to several of New Jersey's boardwalks. A third of the Ocean Grove boardwalk and Sea Bright's entire boardwalk was destroyed and rebuilt by volunteers (Urgo, 2015; Dube, 2016). Therefore, although the historic materials of boardwalks may have been replaced several times throughout their lifespan, New Jersey's boardwalks retain historic significance as a public gathering spot to take advantage of the maritime setting and location near and/or views of the water.

The historical significance of boardwalks is often rooted in their continuity of use as a focus for public recreation and may not be dependent on the integrity of materials and design for the boardwalk structures themselves, adjacent structures, or their visual settings. Despite the variability in the historic integrity of boardwalks within the PAPE (as well as alterations to many of the buildings located along them), potential visual impacts to boardwalks resulting from Vineyard Mid-Atlantic have been identified as being of particular interest to the NJHPO.

3.2.6 *Select Communities within the PAPE – The New Jersey Shore*

Long Branch City is located on the Atlantic coast in the northeastern extent of Monmouth County. The city is bordered to the north by Monmouth Beach and to the south by Deal. Prior to its formal organization, Long Branch was first settled by Euro-Americans in 1668 with the purchase of the Monmouth Patent. During the eighteenth century, this area of Monmouth County consisted of a small collection of modest houses and a small schoolhouse. Development continued on a small scale into the nineteenth century with the construction of churches, a hotel, a boarding house, and a general store. Steamboat service to New York began in 1830 and shortly after a post office was opened. The 1860s brought on a real estate boom in the community that quickly progressed development. Long Branch was incorporated as the Long Branch Commission in 1867 and two years later President Ulysses S. Grant made Long Branch the official summer capital for sitting presidents giving the community the nickname of the nation's "Summer Capital." In addition to the seven American presidents who frequented Long Branch, the community was also known as a haven for theater actors. The New York and Long Branch Railroad reached Long Branch in 1875. Long Branch continued to develop steadily into the twentieth century and was incorporated as a city in 1904 (WPA, 1940; Hazard, 2007). Due to its location on the northern tip of the Jersey shore, Long Branch is still a popular vacation destination for New York City residents.

Asbury Park is located in the extreme eastern extent of Monmouth County on the Atlantic shore between Allenhurst/Lock Harbor (to the northeast) and Ocean Grove (to the southwest). The most significant period of development in this area of the Jersey shore took place in 1871 when New York City industrialist and devout Methodist James Bradley purchased a desolate stretch of land in what today constitutes Asbury Park. Bradley was inspired by the teachings of Bishop Francis Asbury and the success of the nearby seaside Methodist community in Ocean Grove. The community was incorporated as a borough in 1874 and quickly attracted vacationers from New York City, Philadelphia, Newark, and Jersey City. By 1893 Asbury Park was chartered as a city and boasted large hotels, a bustling business district, reliable rail service, high-style churches, and Victorian-era beach cottages. Realizing his ambition of a more pious community had been lost, Bradley sold his last real estate interests in the city in the early twentieth century which brought on a subsequent wave of development. Into the 1920s and 1930s, Asbury Park became known for its impressive entertainment venues (such as the Asbury Park Convention Hall), amusement attractions, stores, and hotels. Asbury Park came to prominence in the American music scene in the late 1970s when Southside Johnny and the Asbury Jukes played a live concert at the Stone Pony located on Ocean Avenue North to commemorate their debut album. The band was well known in the local music scene as the house band for the Stone Pony and the band and live concert and radio broadcast catapulted the career of a then-unknown Bruce Springsteen (Asbury Park Museum, 2023; The Stone Pony, 2023).

Deal Borough is located in the extreme eastern extent of Monmouth County on the Atlantic shore and is bordered to the north by Long Branch Borough and to the south by the communities of Allenhurst and Loch Arbour. In the eighteenth century, a group of English settlers from Rhode Island were issued a patent for land in Monmouth County and named the 500-acre settlement Deal, as a reference to their home in Deale, Kent County, England. The settlement was able to sustain itself and in 1683 an early road was laid out from Long Branch to Deal (modern-day Norwood Avenue/Main Street). The area remained a farming community home to a small collection of scattered farms and larger estate homes until the late nineteenth

century. Deal is the youngest of the nineteenth-century resort communities in Monmouth County with an incorporation date of 1898. In anticipation of overflow development from nearby Asbury Park (to the south) and Long Branch, an executive from Standard Oil named Daniel O'Day organized the Atlantic Coast Realty Company and acquired roughly one-third of the southern section of the community. Although a more elaborate street design was first proposed with curvilinear streets and extensive landscaping, Deal's design followed the orderly grid design employed in the majority of Monmouth County's seaside resorts. Remnants of the early design are extant along Roseld Avenue/Monmouth Drive (Hunton et al., 2019).

Point Pleasant Beach Borough is located in the extreme northeastern extent of Ocean County on the Atlantic coast and is bordered to the north by the Manasquan River and its inlet, to the south by Bay Head Borough, and to the west by Point Pleasant Borough. Prior to its formal organization in 1886, this area of northeastern Ocean County was settled by Euro-Americans in the eighteenth century and was used as hunting and fishing land. As a small summer resort community emerged in the early 1880s when Thomas Cook opened his farmhouse to boarders who frequented the area for recreation. Cook was a devout Quaker and as a result, his boarding house was dry, and guests could only imbibe in the fresh sea air and picturesque scenery. In 1870, retired sea captain John Cook set out to establish a resort community in the area. Cook set out to cut a road to the coast by way of modern-day Arnold Avenue and laid the groundwork for the construction of a bridge over the Manasquan River in 1875 that provided a much-needed connection to Brielle on the north shore. Cook also secured a connection to the community by way of the New York and Long Branch Railroad. The Point Pleasant Land Company was founded in 1877 and quickly built a large hotel called the Resort House. The first passenger train arrived in 1880 and ushered in an era of rapid residential and commercial development. Six more large hotels sprung up in the community, including the Leighton Hotel, the Beacon Hotel, and Zimmerman's Hotel. After the incorporation of the borough in 1886, a small pavilion was constructed near the beach followed in 1890 by the construction of a rudimentary boardwalk. By 1892, Clark's Landing on the boardwalk was a popular amusement park frequented by seasonal visitors. A permanent boardwalk was constructed in 1915 and its original length spanned the entirety of the beachfront land in the borough. A substantial hurricane in 1938 destroyed the southern section of the boardwalk and it was never rebuilt. Today, Point Pleasant Beach maintains its identity as a small, residential beachfront community (Woolley, 2019; Point Pleasant Beach Borough, 2023).

3.3 Methodology to Identify Aboveground Historic Properties

As noted in Section 1.1, an aboveground historic property is defined per 36 CFR 800.16 as any property that has been listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the NRHP, or designated an NHL. In order to determine the presence of aboveground historic properties within the PAPE, EDR developed the below methodology. To identify aboveground historic properties within the PAPE, EDR's Secretary of the Interior (SOI) qualified architectural historians completed a desktop review and subsequent field survey of existing aboveground historic properties within the PAPE.

3.3.1 Property Identification and Analysis

To identify potential aboveground historic properties in the PAPE, EDR first conducted a desktop review of the records of state and federal agencies, GIS databases, previous cultural resources surveys, local and

regional inventories, and historical collections to develop an inventory of previously identified aboveground historic properties. Sources reviewed as part of this process included:

- the NYSHPO's CRIS website (NYSHPO, 2023);
- the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) Look Up Cultural Resources Yourself (LUCY) website (NJDEP, 2023);
- multiple Property Documentation Forms for relevant aboveground historic properties located within the PAPE;
- aboveground historic properties identified as part of studies conducted by BOEM in 2012 in order to prepare a GIS database of known aboveground cultural resources/historic properties that could be affected by the introduction of offshore energy facilities along the east coast of the United States (BOEM, 2012a and 2012b);
- other offshore wind projects available on BOEM's website; and
- municipal and county-level associated online databases.

In addition, to identify the presence of any potential aboveground historic properties within the PAPE, EDR undertook the following steps:

- review of Microsoft United States Building Footprint database and open parcel data and assessors' information to determine the age of the structures (if available) in order to identify all structures within the PAPE that are 40 years of age or greater;
- review of county GIS database information;
- preparation of historic context for the Long Island and New Jersey shores, focusing on the areas where the PAPE is located, to determine the aboveground historic property types that may be present within the PAPE (Sections 3.1 and 3.2); and
- development of an appropriate field survey methodology incorporating the desktop analysis and review of previously identified aboveground historic properties within the PAPE as described above.

A review of the sources identified above included only aboveground historic properties and did not include any previously identified archaeological sites located within the PAPE. Analyses of the Vineyard Mid-Atlantic's potential to affect archaeological resources are described in the MARA (Appendix II-Q of the COP) and the TARA (Appendix II-L of the COP) reports.

3.3.2 Desktop Review and Field Survey

Using the sources identified above, 1995 properties were identified for further review. This included all properties within the PAPE that are listed in or have been previously determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP as well as properties over 40 years of age, which may have the potential to be considered historic. Based on previously completed assessments of undertakings of comparable size and scale, EDR's SOI-qualified architectural historians evaluated the NRHP eligibility of properties located within the PAPE

within 304.8 m (1,000 ft) of both the Atlantic Ocean and the bayfront shorelines, as these properties have a greater potential to be adversely affected by offshore wind projects. Properties were removed from further consideration that were comprised of vacant land (e.g., forest or marshlands) or where buildings were determined to be less than 40 years of age or nonextant. This included a review of recent aerial photography, review of the NYSHPO's CRIS, and NJHPO websites, and other resources mentioned above.

Following the completion of the desktop review, field surveys were conducted by SOI qualified architectural historians in September 2023. Survey fieldwork included systematically driving public roads within the PAPE to document the integrity, setting, NRHP-eligibility, and potential views of the offshore components, of the previously identified properties as well as any additional potentially NRHP-eligible properties. When properties appeared to satisfy NRHP eligibility criteria (or that were worthy of further investigation) were identified, the properties were documented. This included photographs and field notes describing the style, physical characteristics and materials (e.g., number of stories, plan, external siding, roof, foundation, and sash), condition, physical integrity, and other noteworthy characteristics. Other known criteria aside from architecture which may contribute to a property's NRHP eligibility were also noted and evaluated. In particular, the maritime setting and views toward the ocean (and ultimately, the potential to view Vineyard Mid-Atlantic) were also documented.

EDR's evaluation of potential aboveground historic properties within the PAPE focused on the seven aspects of integrity (location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association) to assess the potential architectural significance of each property. If deemed appropriate, individual buildings located within thematically related clusters were documented collectively as historic districts. For previously identified aboveground historic properties within the PAPE whose NRHP eligibility had not formally been determined, EDR took updated photographs and collected field notes to inform a recommendation of potential NRHP eligibility. Where significant changes to materials or form were found to have occurred, or if a property was found to no longer be standing, an updated recommendation of NRHP eligibility was also recorded. All potential aboveground historic properties included in the surveys were photographed and assessed from public rights-of-way and were evaluated based solely on the visible exterior of the structures. Following completion of the field surveys these properties were further evaluated for potential NRHP eligibility based on desktop research.

3.4 Aboveground Historic Properties within the PAPE

Following a review of the field survey results, EDR identified a total of 144 aboveground historic properties within the PAPE, 95 in New York and 57 in New Jersey. All aboveground historic properties within the PAPE assessed for potential adverse effects are depicted in Figure 3.4-1 and summarized and enumerated in Table 3.4-1 and Attachment D. The potential effect on each individual NHL located within the PAPE is included in Attachment A, each historic district in the PAPE in Attachment B, and each individual property listed on, recommended, or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP in Attachment C.¹⁰

¹⁰ Historic Districts were identified as a single aboveground historic property rather than to each of the contributing properties, as not all contributing properties within historic districts are located in the PAPE.

Table 3.4-1. Aboveground Historic Properties within the PAPE

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	NRHP Status	Figure Reference
NEW YORK					
NY-36059-25916	St. Ignatius Martyr Church / Long Beach Catholic Regional School	721 West Broadway	City of Long Beach	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 8
NY-36059-33574	Jones Beach State Park, Causeway and Parkway System	Bounded roughly by the Ocean, Wantagh, Meadowbrook and Loop State Parkways	Town of Hempstead	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 9
NY-36059-33965	Sheehan-Van Wicklen Bay House	on East Crow Island	Town of Hempstead	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 9
NY-36059-25842	Wantagh Park	1 King Road	Town of Hempstead	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 9
NY-36059-25692	Harbor Elementary School	3500 Bayview Street	Town of Hempstead	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 9
NY-36059-33964	Muller Bay House	Hempstead Bay	Town of Hempstead	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 9
NY-36059-33966	Warasila Bay House	on Little Ned's Creek	Town of Hempstead	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 9
NY-36059-24305	Nike Missile Site NY-29/30	Lido Beach Road	Town of Hempstead	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 8, 9
NY-36059-30722	Lido Beach Towers	2 Richmond Road	Town of Hempstead	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 8
NY-36059-33600	Rockaway Hunt Historic District	Roughly bounded by Barrett Road, and Atlantic Avenue, the Woodmere Golf Club, Isle of Wight neighborhood, and Lawrence Country Club	Town of Hempstead	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 6, 8
NY-36059-22238	Sun and Surf Beach Club/Silver Point County Park	2189 Atlantic Boulevard	Town of Hempstead	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 8
NY-36059-21013	190 Clocks Boulevard	190 Clocks Boulevard	Town of Oyster Bay	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 9, 10
NY-36059-30099	Plant 5/Experimental and Engineering Building (Northrop Grumman #05-01)	500 Grumman Road W	Town of Oyster Bay	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 7, 13
NY-36059-22037	Catalina Beach Club	2045 Ocean Boulevard	Village of Atlantic Beach	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 8
NY-36059-30598	Stevens Estate	11 Mansion Hill Drive	Village of Muttontown	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 7
NY-36103-33758	Ocean Parkway	Ocean Parkway	Town of Oyster Bay, Town of Babylon, Town of Islip	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 9, 10

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	NRHP Status	Figure Reference
NY-36081-33542	Jacob Riis Park Historic District	Rockaway Beach Boulevard	Borough of Queens	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 5
NY-36081-30738	Fort Tilden Historic District Boundary Expansion	326 Rockaway Point Boulevard	Borough of Queens	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 5
NY-36081-30730	Silver Gull Beach Club Historic District	1 Beach 193rd Street	Borough of Queens	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 5
NY-36103-17978	Oak Island Beach Community Center	108 Oak Beach Road	Town of Babylon	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 10
NY-36103-19125	Babylon Village Pool	640 Fire Island Avenue South	Town of Babylon	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 12
NY-36103-18706	Long Island Yacht Club	307 Little East Neck Road	Town of Babylon	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 12
NY-36103-33630	Republic Airport Hangar #4	1230 New Highway	Town of Babylon	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 13
NY-36103-33749	Robert Moses State Park	Robert Moses Causeway	Town of Babylon, Town of Islip	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 10
NY-36103-33750	Point O'Woods Historic District	East of Village of Ocean Beach	Town of Brookhaven	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11
NY-36103-33567	Carrington House	Lewis Walk (at eastern terminus of Ocean Walk)	Town of Brookhaven	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11
NY-36103-12583	557 Ocean Walk	557 Ocean Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11
NY-36103-12582	556 Ocean Walk	556 Ocean Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11
NY-36103-12676	141 Ocean Walk	141 Ocean Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11
NY-36103-33922	Peter and Nan Schultz House	554 Beachcomber Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11
NY-36103-12573	574 Coast Guard Walk	574 Coast Guard Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11
NY-36103-12572	573 Coast Guard Walk	573 Coast Guard Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11
NY-36103-12658	4 Ocean Walk	4 Ocean Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11
NY-36103-12647	122 Ocean Walk	122 Ocean Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11
NY-36103-12648	120 Ocean Walk	120 Ocean Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11
NY-36103-12674	143-44 Ocean Walk	143-44 Ocean Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	NRHP Status	Figure Reference
NY-36103-33932	Evans/DePass House/Kodak House	482 Tarpon Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11
NY-36103-12640	Earl Combs House	351 Sunburst Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11
NY-36103-34001	Water Island Historic District	Charach Walk, W Walk, Steels Walk, Caldwells Walk, E Walk; Atlantic Walk, Bay Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11
NY-36103-33752	Steels House	Steels Walk, east side	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11
NY-36103-7274	Hard Estate	88 West Avenue	Town of Brookhaven	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 11, 20
NY-36103-7991	Timber Point Golf Course	398 Great River Road	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11
NY-36103-33756	Fire Island National Seashore Administration Building	CR 75 East of William Floyd Parkway	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 14
NY-36103-34064	Smith Point Bridge over Narrow Bay	William Floyd Parkway	Town of Brookhaven	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 14
NY-36103-33773	Manor of St. George	Smith Road; west side; south of Neighborhood Road spur	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 14
NY-36103-14077	William Floyd Estate / Old Mastic House	20 Washington Avenue	Town of Brookhaven	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 14, 15
NY-36103-13873	A. Mcaleenen Estate / St. Angelas Convent	7 Convent Lane	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 14, 15, 19
NY-36103-13895	Lindenmere / Imelda Marcos Residence	Sedgemere Road	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 15, 19
NY-36103-13732	W.E. Terry House	104 Union Avenue	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 14, 15, 19
NY-36103-34055	US Coast Guard Moriches	100 Moriches Island Rd	Town of Brookhaven	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 15
NY-36103-33734	Brookhaven National Laboratory Alternating Gradient Synchrotron (AGS) Complex	743 Brookhaven Avenue	Town of Brookhaven	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 18, 19
NY-36103-34003	Fire Island Summer Club	Club Walk, Midway, Surf Road, West (Schooner) Walk, East (Sloop) Walk	Town of Islip	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11
NY-36103-9561	Jeremy Barnes House	313 Inlet Walk	Town of Islip	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11
NY-36103-9277	Fire Island Summer Clubhouse	Bay Walk, Fire Island Summer Club, Bay Shore	Town of Islip	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	NRHP Status	Figure Reference
NY-36103-8946	Fire Island Light Station Historic District (Boundary Increase)	Burma Road	Town of Islip	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 10
NY-36103-33550	Fire Island Light Station	Robert Moses Causeway	Town of Islip	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 10
NY-36103-34004	Robert Moses Causeway	Robert Moses Causeway	Town of Islip	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 12
NY-36103-33998	West Fire Island	West Fire Island	Town of Islip	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11
NY-36103-7988	Heckscher State Park	Timber Point Road	Town of Islip	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11
NY-36103-7670	W.T. Hayward House	486 Greene Avenue	Town of Islip	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 11, 20
NY-36103-7996	Blue Points (Oyster) Company Complex	Atlantic Avenue	Town of Islip	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11
NY-36103-7702	G.I. Herbert House	224 Edwards Avenue	Town of Islip	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 11, 20
NY-36103-7705	Charles Keater House	225 Edwards Avenue	Town of Islip	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 11, 20
NY-36103-33780	<i>Priscilla</i>	Suffolk Marine Museum Basin	Town of Islip	NHL	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11
NY-36103-33779	<i>Modesty</i>	Suffolk Marine Museum Basin	Town of Islip	NHL	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11
NY-36103-33778	Rudolph Oyster Cull House	84 West Avenue	Town of Islip	NHL	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 11, 20
NY-36103-8129	Bayberry Beach and Tennis Club	600 Elder Road	Town of Islip	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 11, 12
NY-36103-8125	Wereholme / Harold H. Weekes Estate / Charles Scully Estate	550 South Bay Avenue	Town of Islip	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 11, 12
NY-36103-7272	Bourne Estate	500 Montauk Highway	Town of Islip	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 20
NY-36103-6980	John E. Roosevelt Estate / Meadowcroft	299 Middle Road	Town of Islip	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 20
NY-36103-7965	101 W Bayberry Road	101 W Bayberry Road	Town of Islip	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 10
NY-36103-7539	Rafael Guastavino Jr House	143 Awixa Avenue	Town of Islip	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 12
NY-36103-7542	Harry W. Havemeyer House	90 South Saxon Avenue	Town of Islip	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 12
NY-36103-33570	Windmill Manor (Sharpe / Riggio House)	70-80 S Saxon Avenue	Town of Islip	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 10, 11, 12
NY-36103-7049	J. Adolph Mollenhauer House	81 Awixa Avenue	Town of Islip	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 12

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	NRHP Status	Figure Reference
NY-36103-6345	Suffolk Community College-Brentwood Campus	Wicks Road, west side, south of Long Island Expressway, east of Crooked Hill Road	Town of Islip	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 12
NY-36103-34068	Bethpage State Park	99 Quaker Meeting House Road	Town of Oyster Bay	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 13
NY-36103-34062	SUNY Farmingdale Historic District	2350 NY-110	Town of Oyster Bay	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 13
NY-36103-6156	Wildwood State Park	1368 Sound Avenue	Town of Riverhead	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 18
NY-36103-5317	Geller-Pearlroth House	615 Dune Road	Town of Southampton	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 15
NY-36103-4993	Dr. Charles Remsen House	31 Remsen Lane	Town of Southampton	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 15
NY-36103-4919	Seatuck Lodge	74 Cedar Lane W	Town of Southampton	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 15
NY-36103-4866	Pye-Kostuk House	End of Bay Road, west side	Town of Southampton	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 15
NY-36103-5511	Weltz House	238 Dune Road	Town of Southampton	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 16
NY-36103-5289	Tiana Life Saving Station	70 Dune Road	Town of Southampton	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 16
NY-36103-33716	Daniel S. Loughran House / Lough Rea	18 Rampasture Road	Town of Southampton	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 16
NY-36103-33593	US Coast Guard Station Shinnecock	29 Lighthouse Road	Town of Southampton	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 16
NY-36103-13385	William Hiram and Nancy Newins House	464 Bay Avenue	Village of Patchogue	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 14, 20
NY-36103-5428	42 Dune Road	42 Dune Road	Village of Quogue	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 16
NY-36103-5434	Surf Club of Quogue	50 Beach Lane	Village of Quogue	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 16
NY-36103-5737	Pilson House	199 Dune Road	Village of Westhampton Beach	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 15, 16
NEW JERSEY					
NJ-34025-3823	Allenhurst Residential Historic District	Roughly bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, Main Street, Cedar Avenue, Hume Street, Elberon Avenue	Allenhurst Borough	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	NRHP Status	Figure Reference
NJ-34025-3824	Atlantic Highlands Historic District	4th Avenue to the west; East Mt Avenue / 8th Avenue / East Highland Avenue to Grand Avenue to the south; Grand Avenue / East Mt Avenue / Chapin Avenue / Hooper Avenue to the east; Ocean Boulevard / Scenic Court to the North	Atlantic Highlands Borough	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 1, 21
NJ-34025-262	Berwick Lodge	601 Ocean Avenue	Avon-by-the-Sea Borough	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 2, 3
NJ-34025-282	Belmar Fishing Club	Ocean Avenue at First Avenue	Belmar Borough	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 3
NJ-34025-3839	Waterfront Resort Historic District	Roughly bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, Ocean Avenue, Wesley Lake, and Deal Lake	City of Asbury Park	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2
NJ-34025-257	Asbury Park Convention Hall	Ocean Avenue	City of Asbury Park	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2
NJ-34025-258	Berkeley-Carteret Hotel	1401 Ocean Avenue	City of Asbury Park	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2
NJ-34025-260	Howard Johnson's Pavilion	Ocean Avenue at Fifth Avenue	City of Asbury Park	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2
NJ-34025-110	Asbury Park Casino and Carousel	104-108 Asbury Avenue	City of Asbury Park	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2
NJ-34025-4135	Deal Lake Court Apartments	1-10 Deal Court	City of Asbury Park	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2
NJ-34025-247	Sunset Lake Historic District	Roughly bounded by Sunset Lake to the south, Main Street to the west, 8th Avenue to north and Webb Street to the east	City of Asbury Park	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2
NJ-34025-286	Santander Condominium	400 Deal Lake Drive	City of Asbury Park	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2
NJ-34025-4452	Soldiers' Park	Corner of Cookman Avenue and Grand Avenue	City of Asbury Park	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2
NJ-34025-95	San Alfonso Retreat House	755 Ocean Avenue N	City of Long Branch	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2
NJ-34025-288	Ocean Beach Club of Elberon	1035 Ocean Avenue	City of Long Branch	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2
NJ-34025-99	Breakwater Beach Club	1141 Ocean Avenue N	City of Long Branch	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2
NJ-34025-432	Sur Mer	1245 Ocean Avenue N	City of Long Branch	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	NRHP Status	Figure Reference
NJ-34025-3842	St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church	796 Ocean Avenue N	City of Long Branch	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2
NJ-34025-4221	ElberFigure 3.4-1; Sheet 2 orial Presbyterian Church	70 Park Avenue	City of Long Branch	Recommend ed NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2
NJ-34025-433	Elberon Bathing Club	1285 Ocean Avenue N	Deal Borough	Recommend ed NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2
NJ-34025-102	Deal Casino Beach Club	125 Ocean Avenue	Deal Borough	Recommend ed NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2
NJ-34025-261	Deal Esplanade Historic District	Bounded by Atlantic Avenue, Roselo Avenue, Neptune Avenue, and the Ocean	Deal Borough	Recommend ed NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2
NJ-34025-4331	79 Portland Road	79 Portland Road	Highlands Borough	Recommend ed NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1
NJ-34025-4082	Murray/Masciale House	Lighthouse Road	Highlands Borough	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1
NJ-34025-4044	Navesink Light Station	2 Lighthouse Road	Highlands Borough	NHL	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1
NJ-34025-3828	Fort Hancock and Sandy Hook Proving Ground Historic District	Includes entire area of the peninsula between the highway 36 bridge (but does not include the bridge) and the north most point of the peninsula	Middletown Township	NHL	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 1, 21
NJ-34025-3816	Navesink Military Reservation Historic District	Roughly triangular area including both sides of Monmouth Avenue and Locust Avenue to junction with Hillside and Grand Avenues	Middletown Township	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1
NJ-34025-3837	Water Witch Historic District	Roughly bounded by NJ Route 36, Water Witch Drive, Sea View Terrace, Park Way, Windlass Path, and Serpentine Drive	Middletown Township	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 1, 21
NJ-34025-4000	Fort Hancock Life Saving Station	Gateway National Recreation Area	Middletown Township	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 21
NJ-34025-3826	Locust Historic District	Bounded by Lakeside Avenue, Locust Point Road, and Navesink River Road,	Middletown Township	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1
NJ-34025-3923	Hans Huber Estate	25 Brown's Dock Road	Middletown Township	Recommend ed NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1
NJ-34025-34005	Sandy Hook Lighthouse	Mercer Road	Middletown Township	NHL	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 21
NJ-34025-91	35 Ocean Avenue N	35 Ocean Avenue N	Monmouth Beach Borough	Recommend ed NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	NRHP Status	Figure Reference
NJ-34025-266	Monmouth Beach Bath and Tennis Club	65 Ocean Avenue	Monmouth Beach Borough	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1
NJ-34025-1134	58 Ocean Avenue	58 Ocean Avenue	Monmouth Beach Borough	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1
NJ-34025-3815	Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association Historic District	Bounded by Fletcher Lake, NJ 71, Lake Wesley and the Ocean	Neptune Township	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2
NJ-34025-83	Mt. Prospect Cemetery	2600 Heck Avenue	Neptune Township	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2
NJ-34025-3852	15 Hilltop Terrace	15 Hilltop Terrace	Red Bank Borough	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1
NJ-34025-3818	Conover Park Historic District	Roughly bounded by Rumson Road to the north, Grant Avenue to the south, Packer Avenue and the Navesink River inlet to the east, and South Ward Avenue / Shrewsbury Drive to the west	Rumson Borough	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1
NJ-34025-4156	St. George's-by-the River Episcopal Church	7 Lincoln Avenue	Rumson Borough	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1
NJ-34025-4132	Sea Girt Lighthouse	NW corner Ocean Avenue and Beacon Boulevard	Sea Girt Borough	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 3
NJ-34025-336	1711 Ocean Avenue N	1711 Ocean Avenue N	Spring Lake Borough	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 3
NJ-34025-4081	Audenried Cottage (Normandy Inn)	21 Tuttle Avenue	Spring Lake Borough	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 3
NJ-34025-330	2 Passaic Avenue	2 Passaic Avenue	Spring Lake Borough	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 3
NJ-34025-329	10 Warren Avenue	10 Warren Avenue	Spring Lake Borough	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 3
NJ-34025-273	2 Warren Avenue	2 Warren Avenue	Spring Lake Borough	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 3
NJ-34025-279	Richard A. Donnelly House	101 Madison Avenue	Spring Lake Borough	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 3
NJ-34025-4427	Rufus E. Shapely House	11 Mercer Avenue	Spring Lake Borough	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 3
NJ-34025-4075	Glenwood Cemetery	East side Monmouth Road, 0.2 mi. south of State Route 36	West Long Branch Borough	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 1, 2
NJ-34025-3835	New York and Long Branch Railroad Historic District	Spanning over 38 miles of railroad, running north to south beginning in Bay Head Junction, New	Multiple	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	NRHP Status	Figure Reference
		Jersey and running north to Perth Amboy, New Jersey			
NJ-34029-4004	Old Coast Guard Station Manasquan Inlet	40 Inlet Drive	Point Pleasant Beach Borough	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 3, 4
NJ-34029-3836	Bay Head Historic District	Roughly bounded by Point Pleasant Beach Borough line, Atlantic Ocean, Mantoloking Borough line and Point Pleasant	Bay Head Borough	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 4
NJ-34029-3833	Mantoloking Historic District	Bounded by the municipal line with Bay Head Borough, municipal boundary with Brick Township, Barnegat Bay, and the beachfront	Mantoloking Borough	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 4

Figure 3.4-1: Aboveground Historic Properties within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)

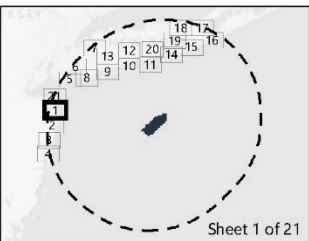
Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

- 40-Nautical Mile Viewshed Radius
- PAPE Landward
- PAPE Water Areas
- Aboveground Historic Property
- NHL
- NRHP-Listed
- NRHP-Eligible

- Label Key for Historic Properties**
- No Adverse Effect
 - Potential Adverse Effect

Prepared February 26, 2025
Basemap: Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



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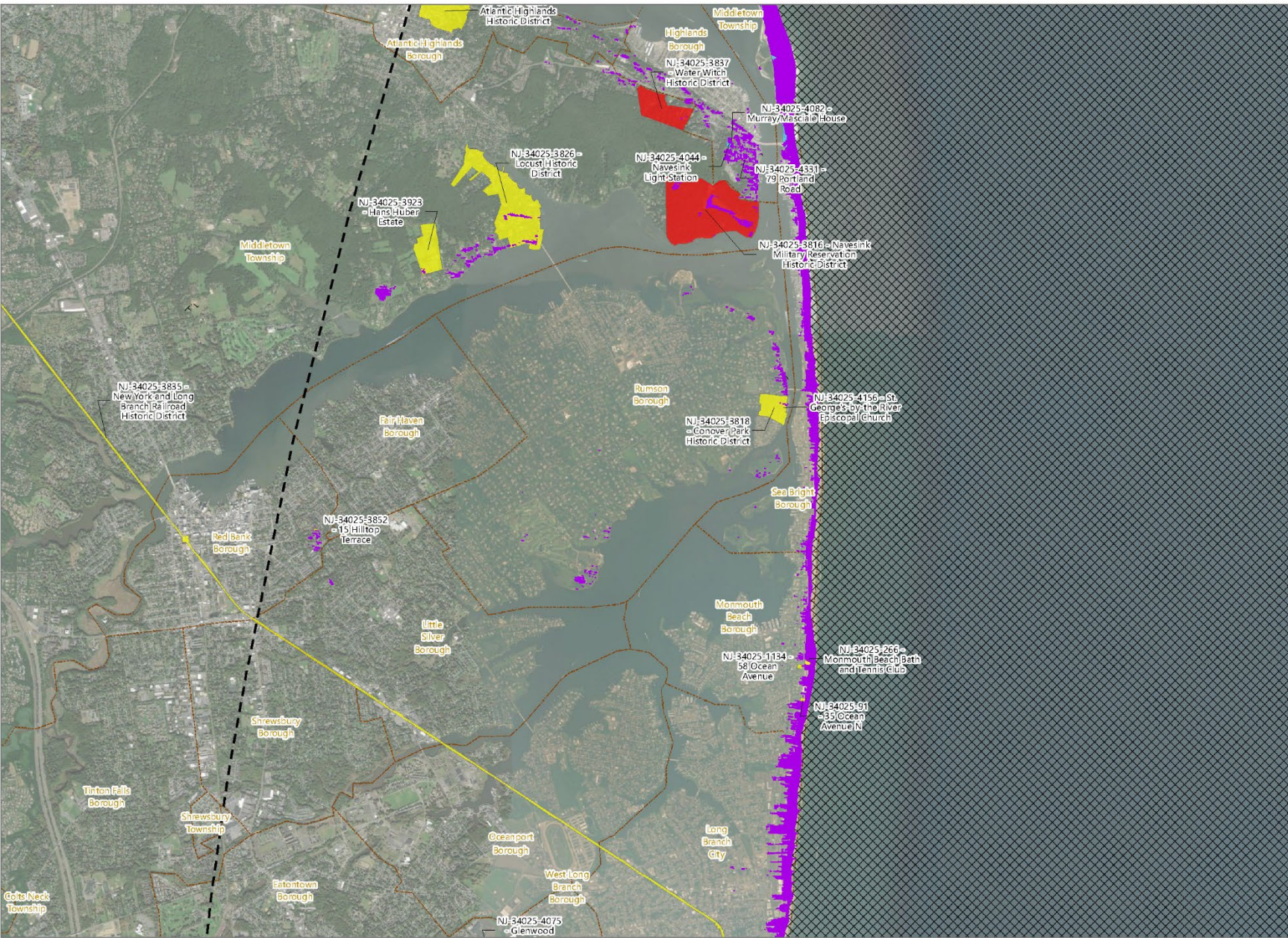
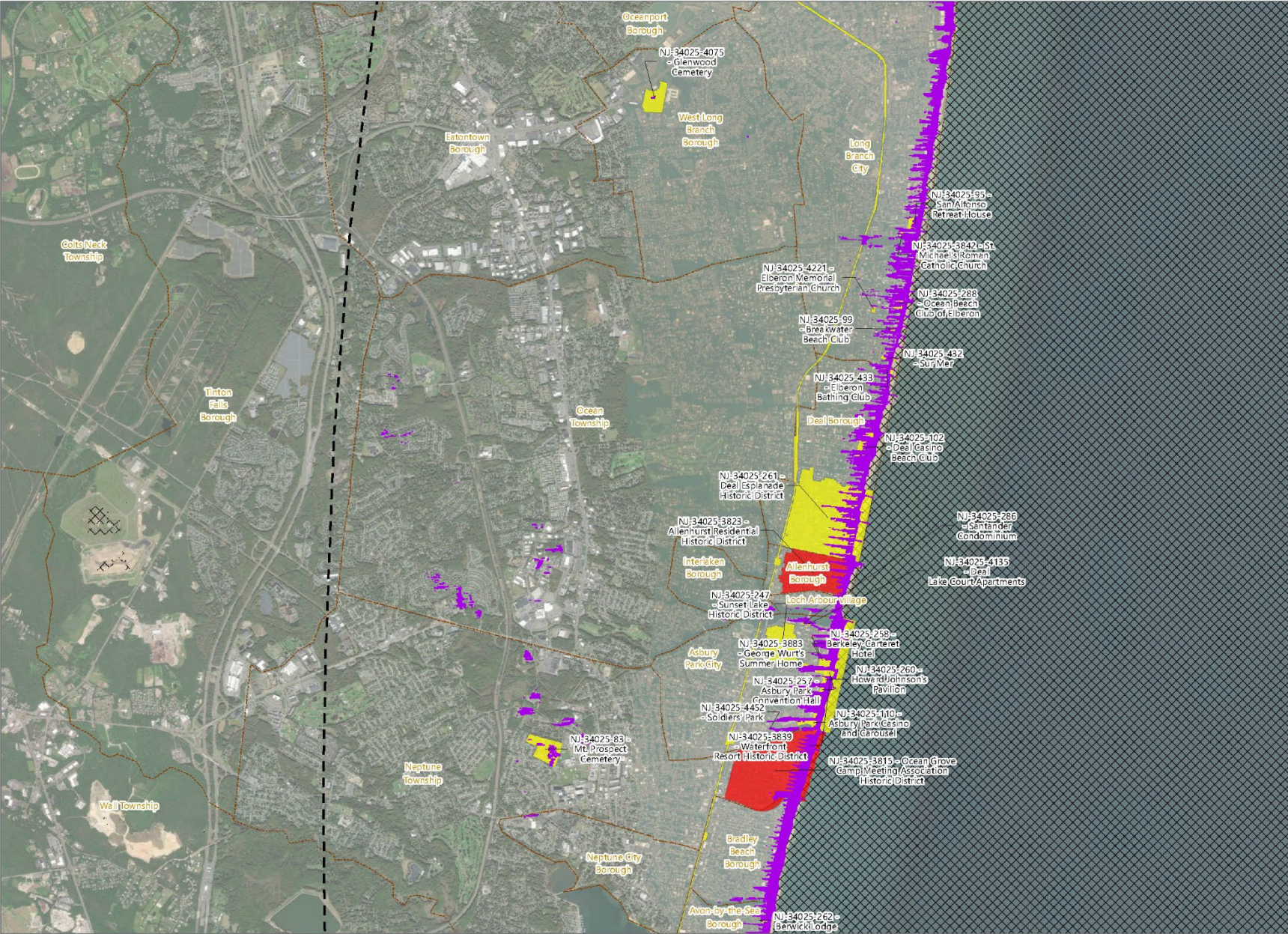


Figure 3.4-1: Aboveground Historic Properties within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)



Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

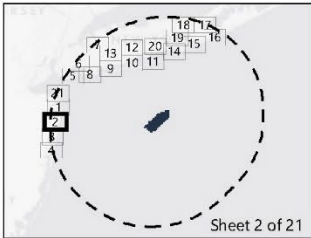
Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

- 40-Nautical Mile Viewshed Radius
- PAPE Landward
- PAPE Water Areas
- Aboveground Historic Property
- NRHP-Listed
- NRHP-Eligible

Label Key for Historic Properties

- No Adverse Effect
- Potential Adverse Effect

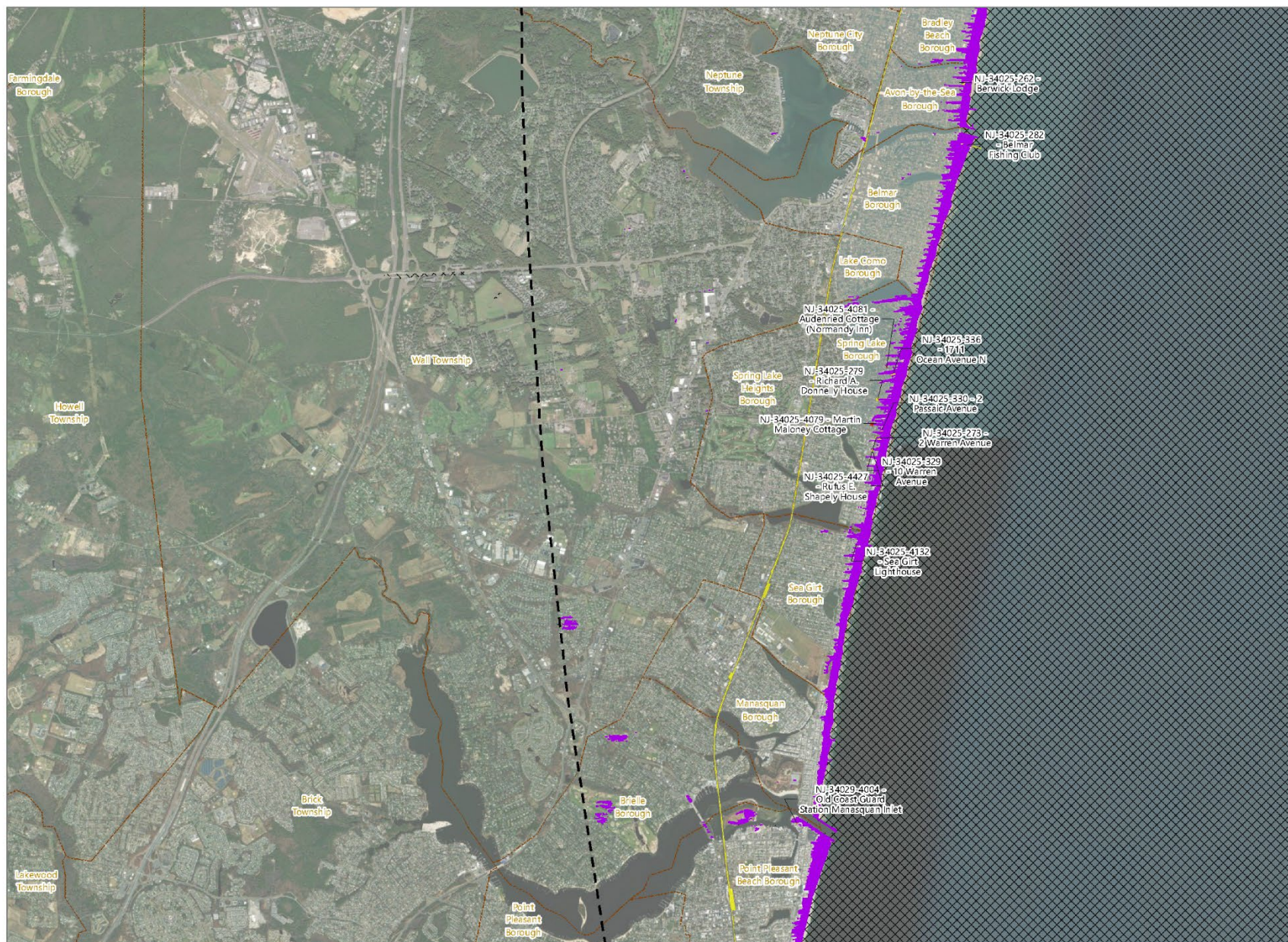
Prepared February 26, 2025
Basemap: Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



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VINEYARD
MID-ATLANTIC
VINEYARD OFFSHORE

Figure 3.4-1: Aboveground Historic Properties within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)



Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

- 40-Nautical Mile Viewshed Radius
- PAPE Landward
- PAPE Water Areas
- Aboveground Historic Property
- NRHP-Listed
- NRHP-Eligible

Label Key for Historic Properties

No Adverse Effect

Potential Adverse Effect

Prepared February 26, 2025
 Basemap: Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

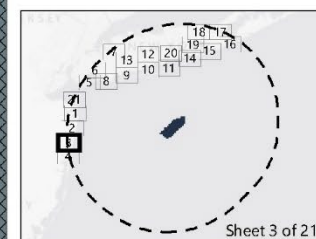
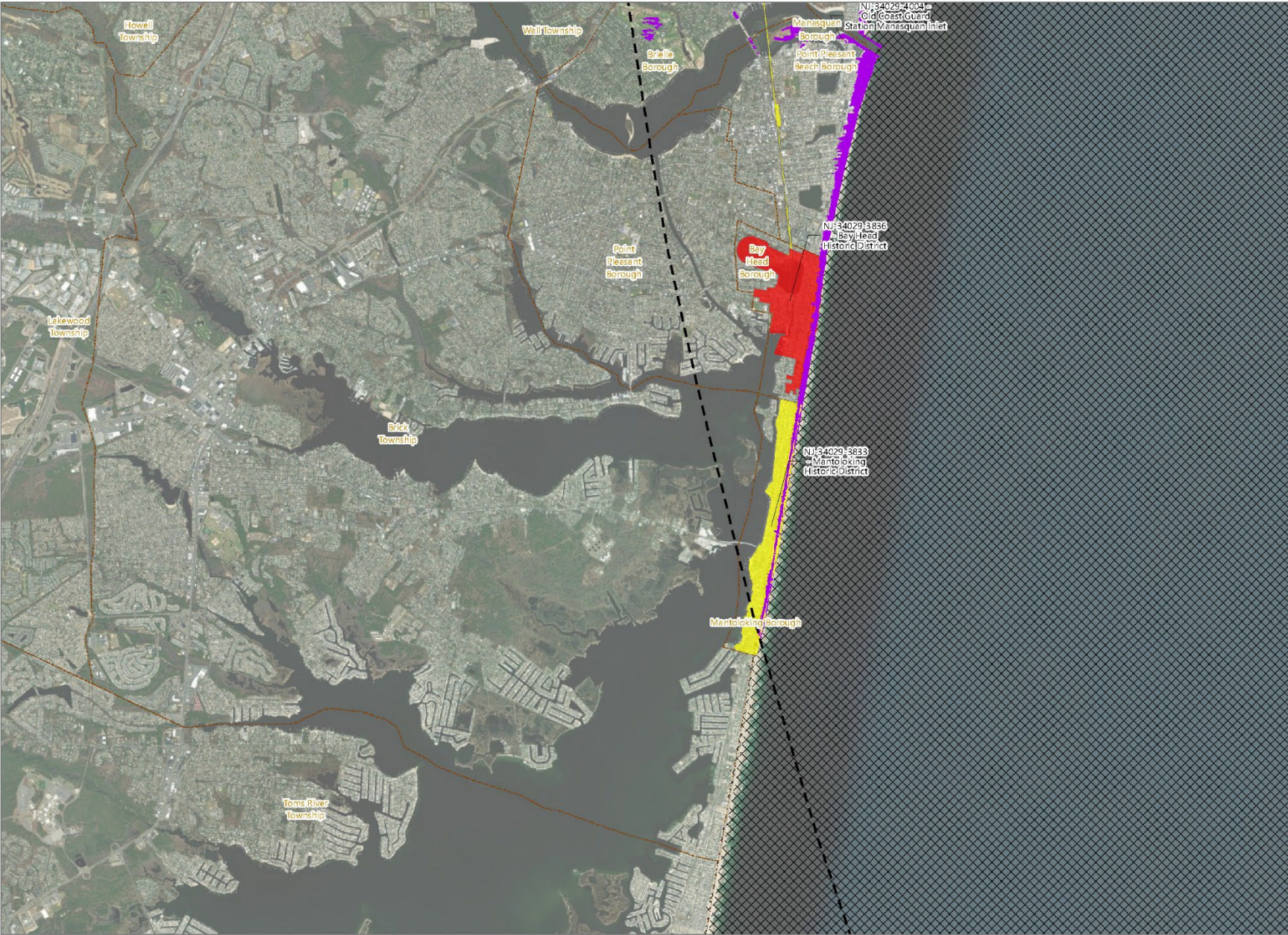


Figure 3.4-1: Aboveground Historic Properties within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)



Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

- 40-Nautical Mile Viewshed Radius
- PAPE Landward
- PAPE Water Areas
- Aboveground Historic Property
- NRHP-Listed
- NRHP-Eligible

Label Key for Historic Properties

- No Adverse Effect
- Potential Adverse Effect

Prepared February 26, 2025
Basemap: Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

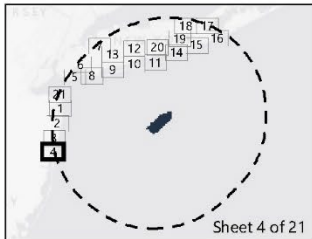


Figure 3.4-1: Aboveground Historic Properties within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)



Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

- 40-Nautical Mile Viewshed Radius
 - PAPE Landward
 - PAPE Water Areas
 - Aboveground Historic Property
 - NRHP-Listed
 - NRHP-Eligible
- Label Key for Historic Properties**
- No Adverse Effect
 - Potential Adverse Effect

Prepared February 26, 2025
Basemap: Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

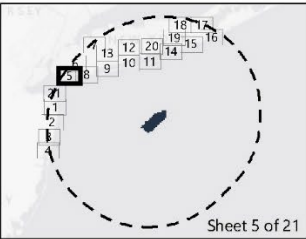


Figure 3.4-1: Aboveground Historic Properties within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)



Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

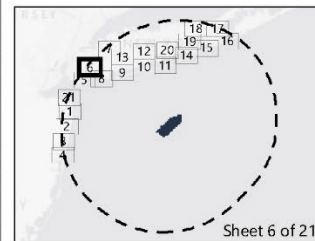
Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

- 40-Nautical Mile Viewshed Radius
- PAPE Landward
- Aboveground Historic Property
- NRHP-Eligible

Label Key for Historic Properties

- No Adverse Effect
- Potential Adverse Effect

Prepared February 26, 2025
Basemap: Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

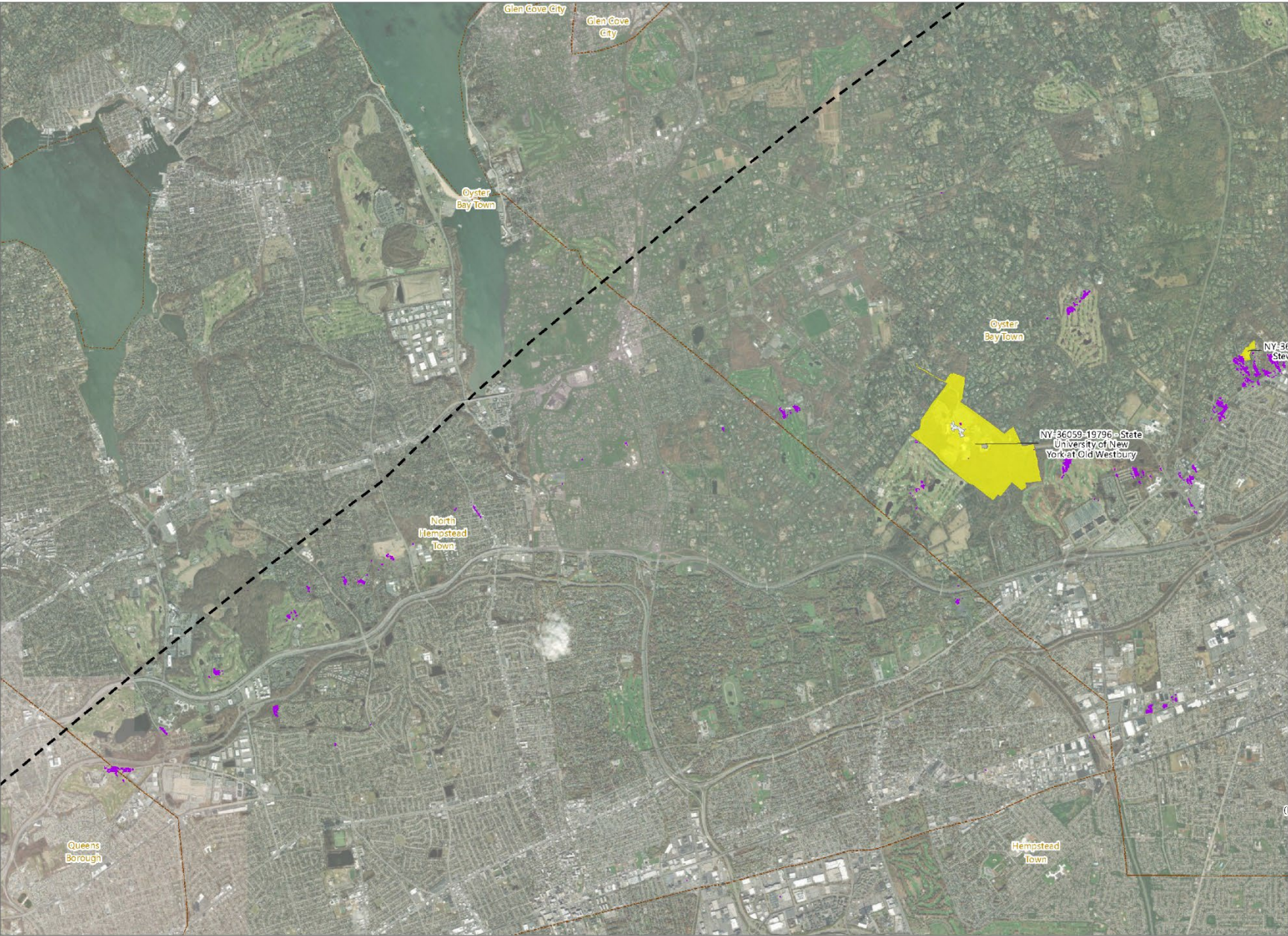


Sheet 6 of 21

0 0.25 0.5 1
Miles



Figure 3.4-1: Aboveground Historic Properties within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)



Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

- 40-Nautical Mile Viewshed Radius
- PAPE Landward
- PAPE Water Areas
- Aboveground Historic Property
- NRHP-Eligible

- Label Key for Historic Properties
- No Adverse Effect
 - Potential Adverse Effect

Prepared February 26, 2025
Basemap: Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

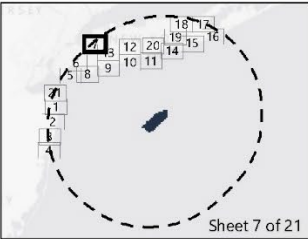


Figure 3.4-1: Aboveground Historic Properties within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)



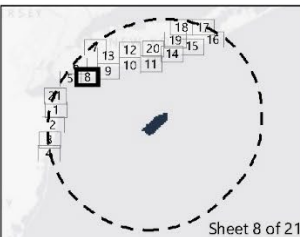
Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

- 40-Nautical Mile Viewshed Radius
- Distance to WTG/ESP Positions
- PAPE Landward
- PAPE Water Areas
- Aboveground Historic Property
- NRHP-Eligible

- Label Key for Historic Properties**
- No Adverse Effect
 - Potential Adverse Effect

Prepared February 26, 2025
Basemap: Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



0 0.25 0.5 1
Miles



Figure 3.4-1: Aboveground Historic Properties within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)



Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

- 40-Nautical Mile Viewshed Radius
- Distance to WTG/ESP Positions
- PAPE Landward
- PAPE Water Areas
- Aboveground Historic Property
- NRHP-Listed
- NRHP-Eligible

Label Key for Historic Properties

- No Adverse Effect
- Potential Adverse Effect

Prepared February 26, 2025
 Basemap: Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

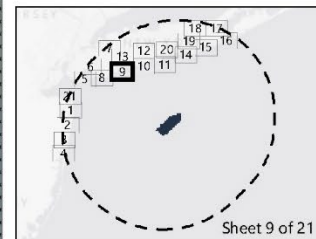
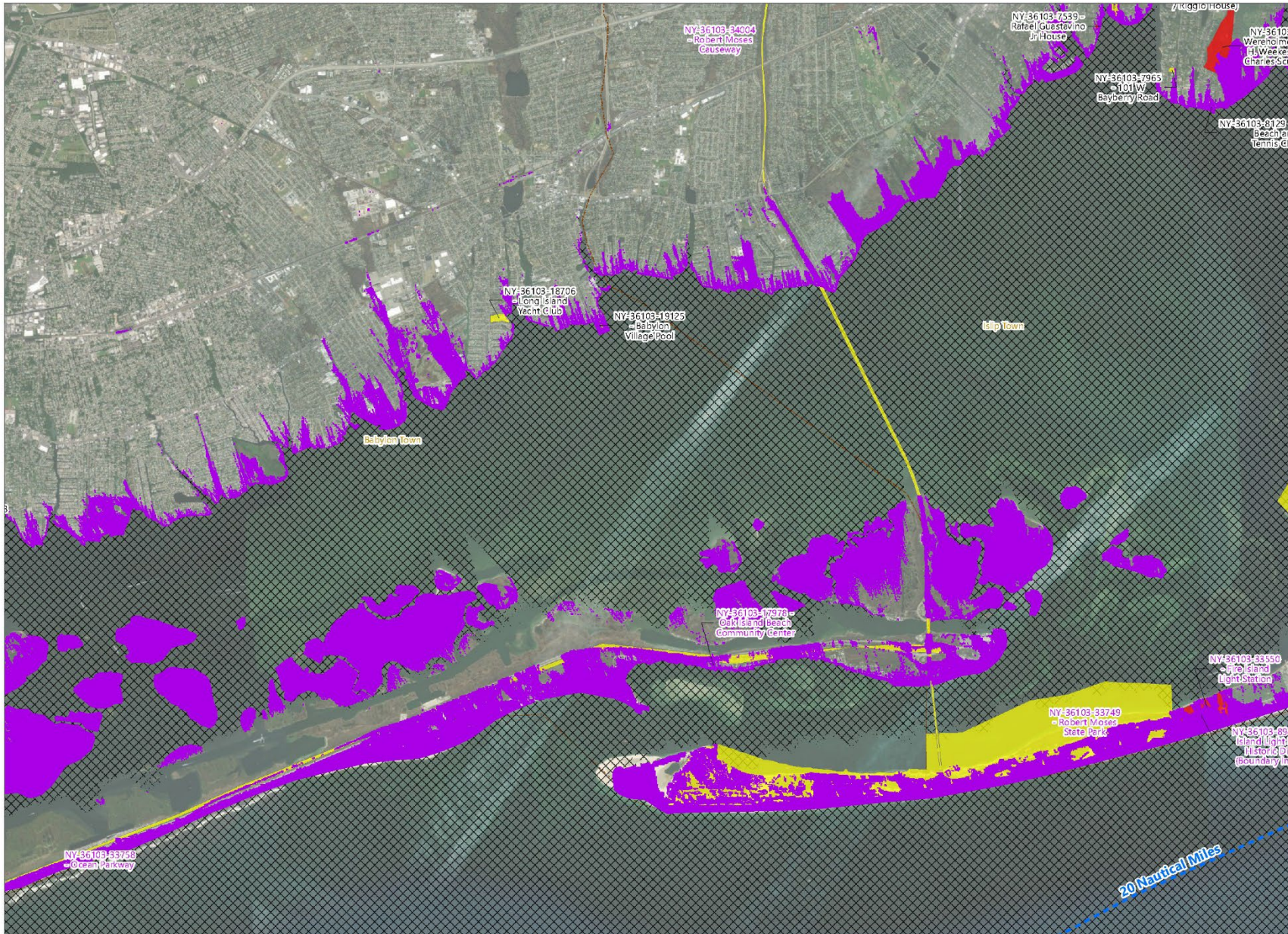


Figure 3.4-1: Aboveground Historic Properties within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)



Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

- 40-Nautical Mile Viewshed Radius
- Distance to WTG/ESP Positions
- PAPE Landward
- PAPE Water Areas
- Aboveground Historic Property
- NRHP-Listed
- NRHP-Eligible

Label Key for Historic Properties

- No Adverse Effect
- Potential Adverse Effect

Prepared February 26, 2025
 Basemap: Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

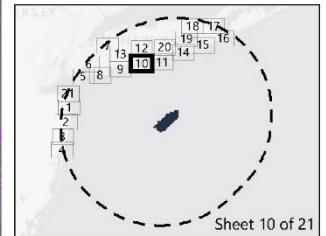


Figure 3.4-1: Aboveground Historic Properties within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

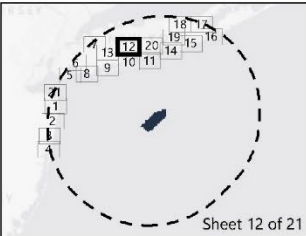
Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

- 40-Nautical Mile Viewshed Radius
- Distance to WTG/ESP Positions
- PAPE Landward
- PAPE Water Areas
- Aboveground Historic Property
 - NRHP-Listed
 - NRHP-Eligible

Label Key for Historic Properties

- No Adverse Effect
- Potential Adverse Effect

Prepared February 26, 2025
Basemap: Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



EDR

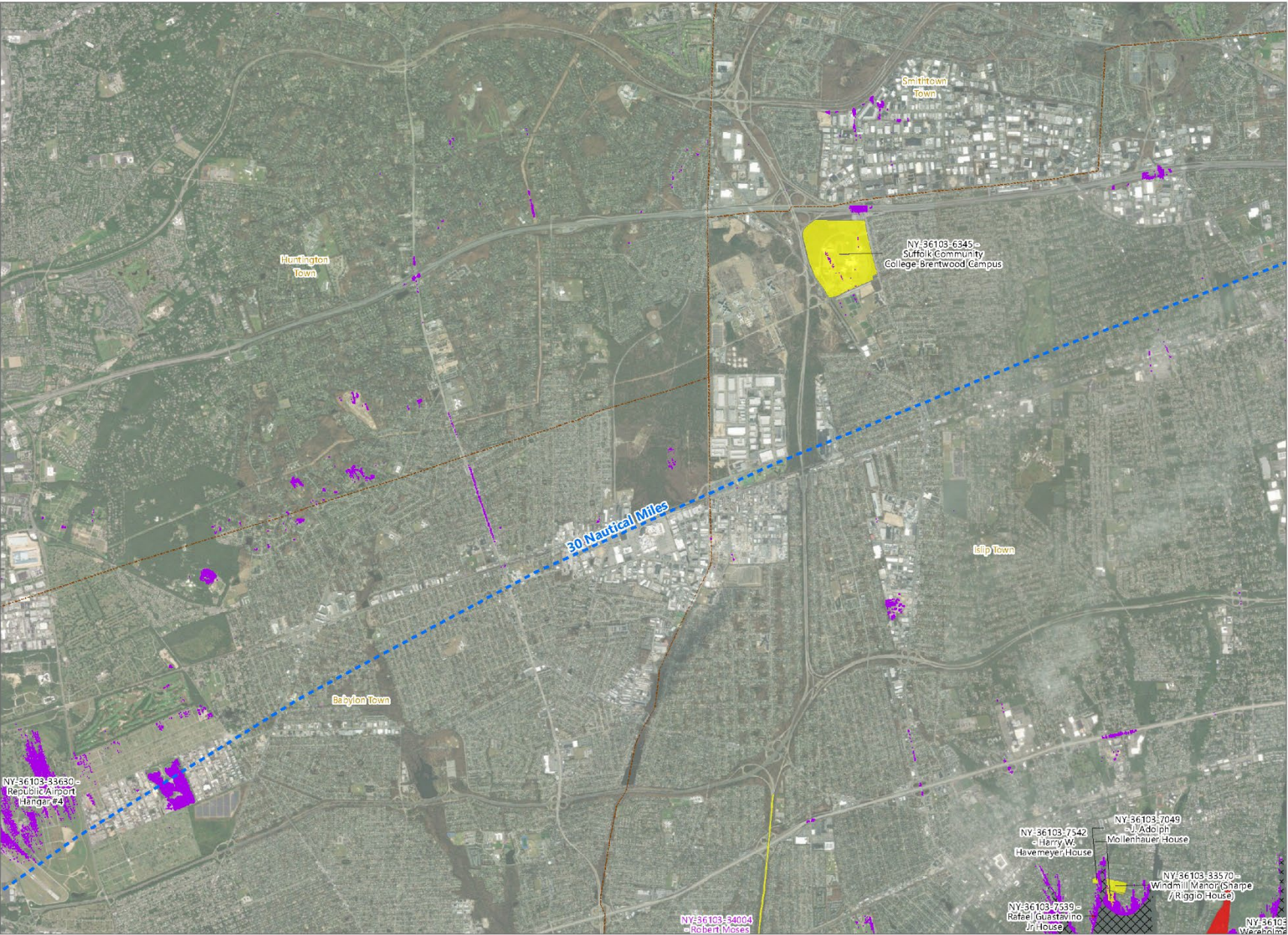
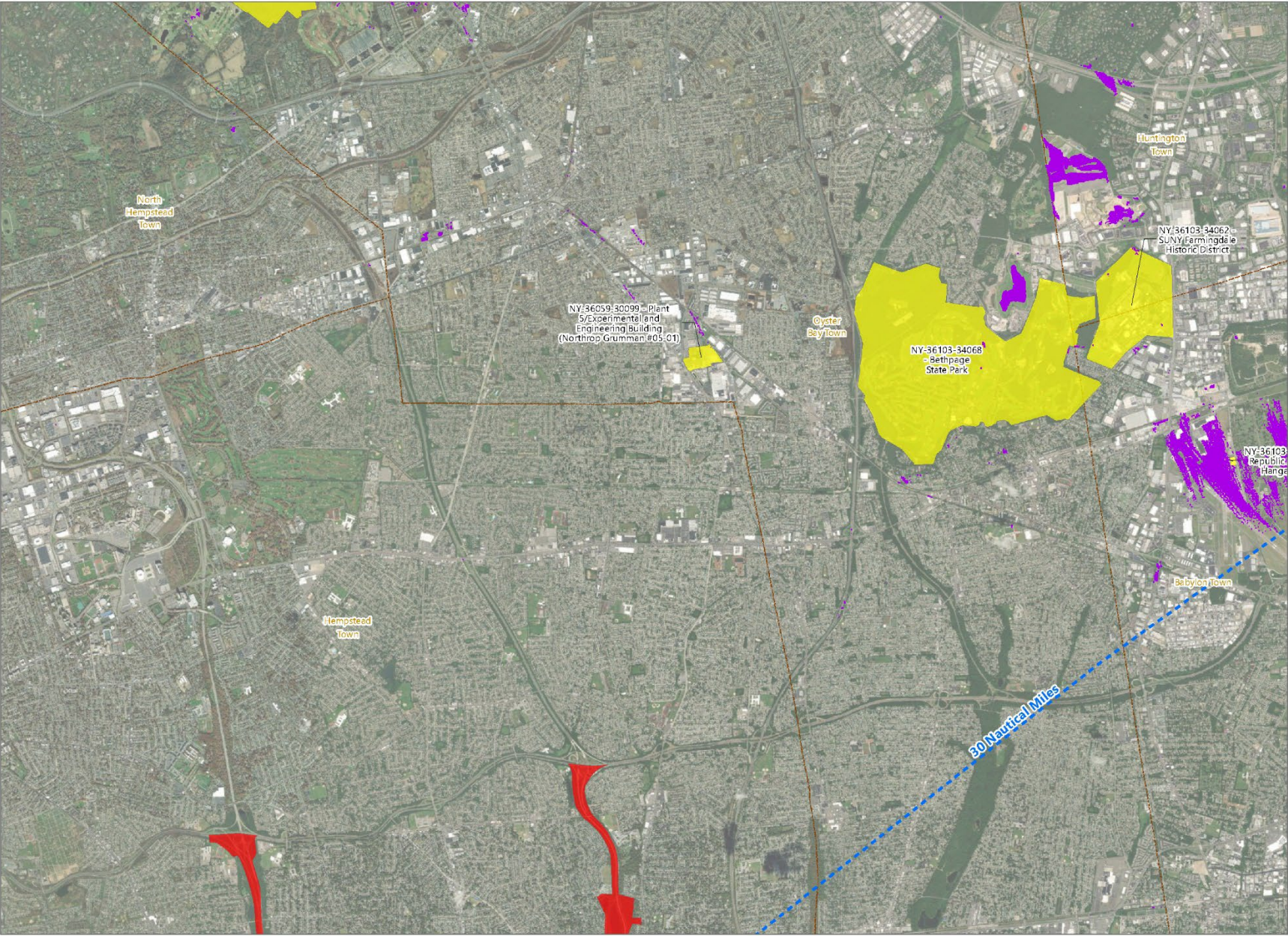


Figure 3.4-1: Aboveground Historic Properties within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)



Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

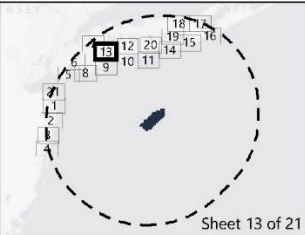
Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

- 40-Nautical Mile Viewshed Radius
- Distance to WTG/ESP Positions
- PAPE Landward
- Aboveground Historic Property
- NRHP-Listed
- NRHP-Eligible

Label Key for Historic Properties

- No Adverse Effect
- Potential Adverse Effect

Prepared February 26, 2025
Base map: Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Sheet 13 of 21



Sheet 14 of 21



Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

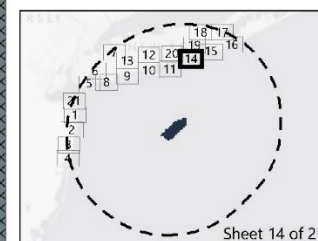
-  40-Nautical Mile Viewshed Radius
 PAPE Landward
 PAPE Water Areas
 Aboveground Historic Property
 NRHP-Listed
 NRHP-Eligible

Label Key for Historic Properties

No Adverse Effect

Potential Adverse Effect

Prepared February 26, 2025
Basemap: Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



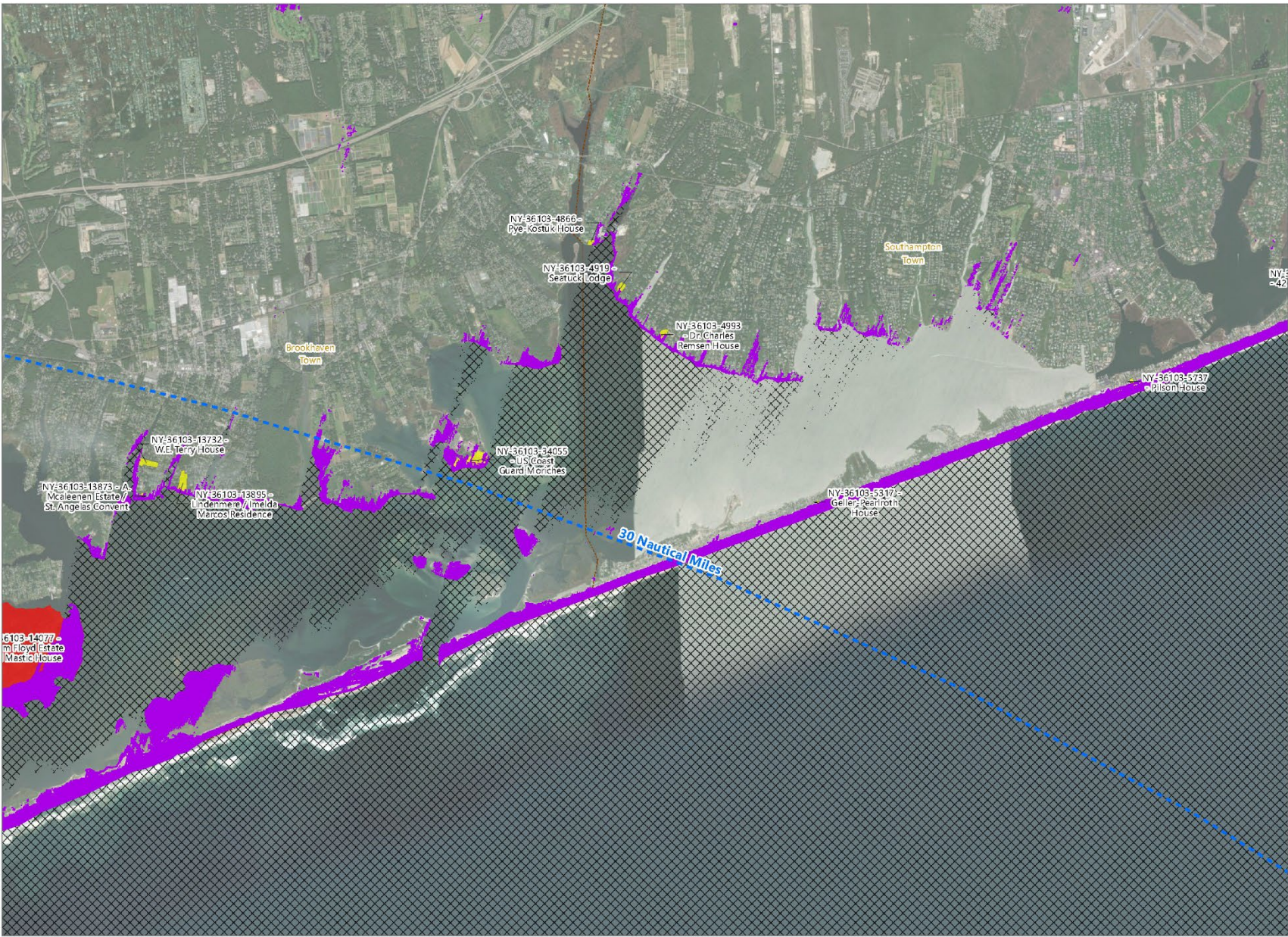
Sheet 14 of 21

VINEYARD
MID-ATLANTIC

VINEYARD OFFSHORE

EDR

Figure 3.4-1: Aboveground Historic Properties within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)



Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

- 40-Nautical Mile Viewshed Radius
- Distance to WTG/ESP Positions
- PAPE Landward
- PAPE Water Areas
- Aboveground Historic Property
- NRHP-Listed
- NRHP-Eligible

Label Key for Historic Properties

- No Adverse Effect
- Potential Adverse Effect

Prepared February 26, 2025
Basemap: Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

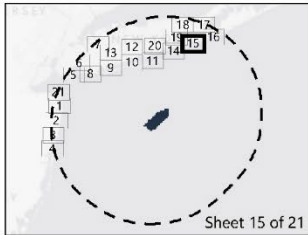
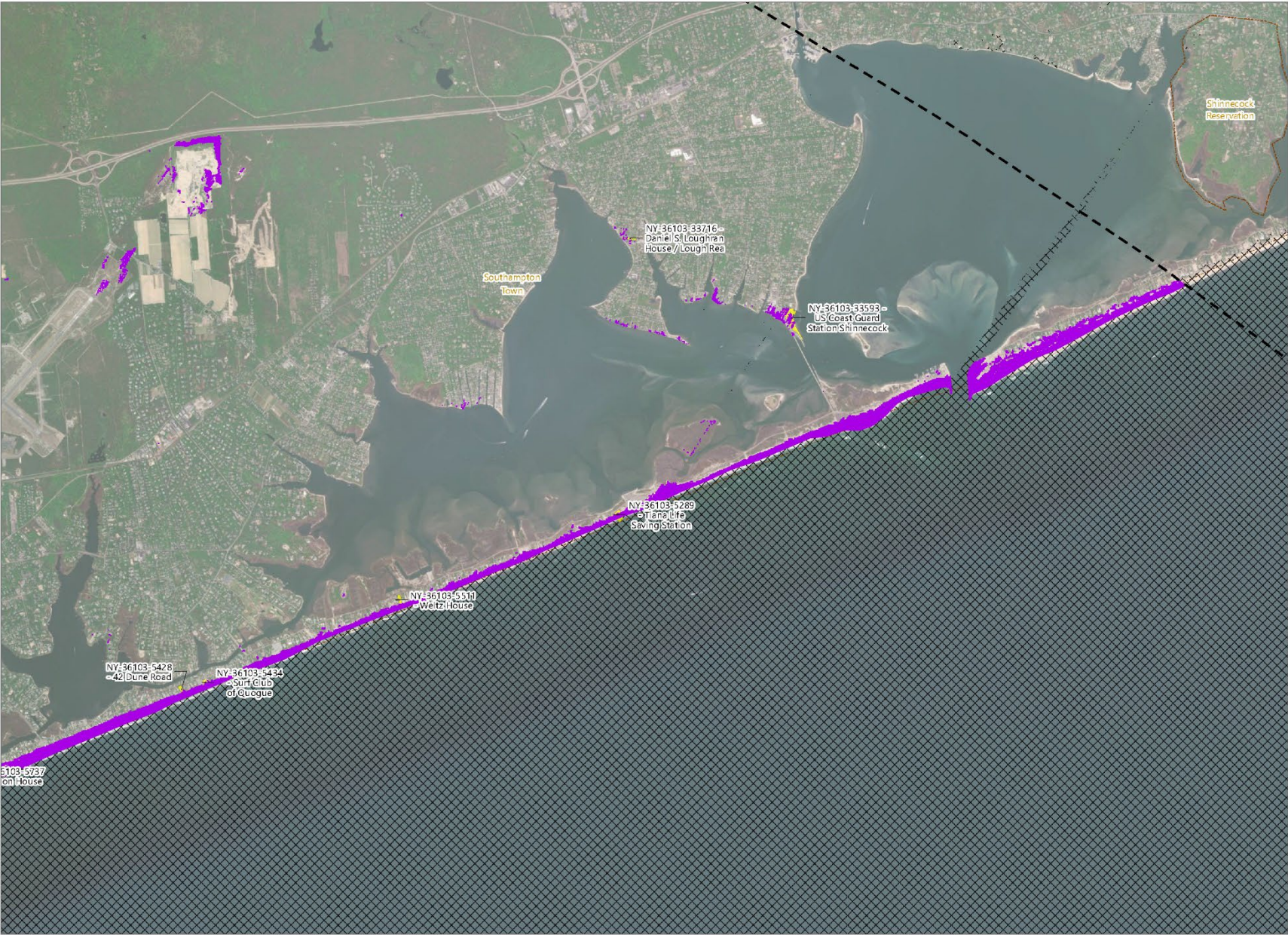


Figure 3.4-1: Aboveground Historic Properties within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)



Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

- 40-Nautical Mile Viewshed Radius
- PAPE Landward
- PAPE Water Areas
- Aboveground Historic Property
- NRHP-Eligible

Label Key for Historic Properties

- No Adverse Effect
- Potential Adverse Effect

Prepared February 26, 2025
Basemap: Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

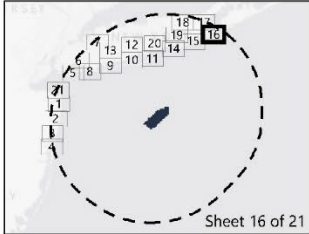
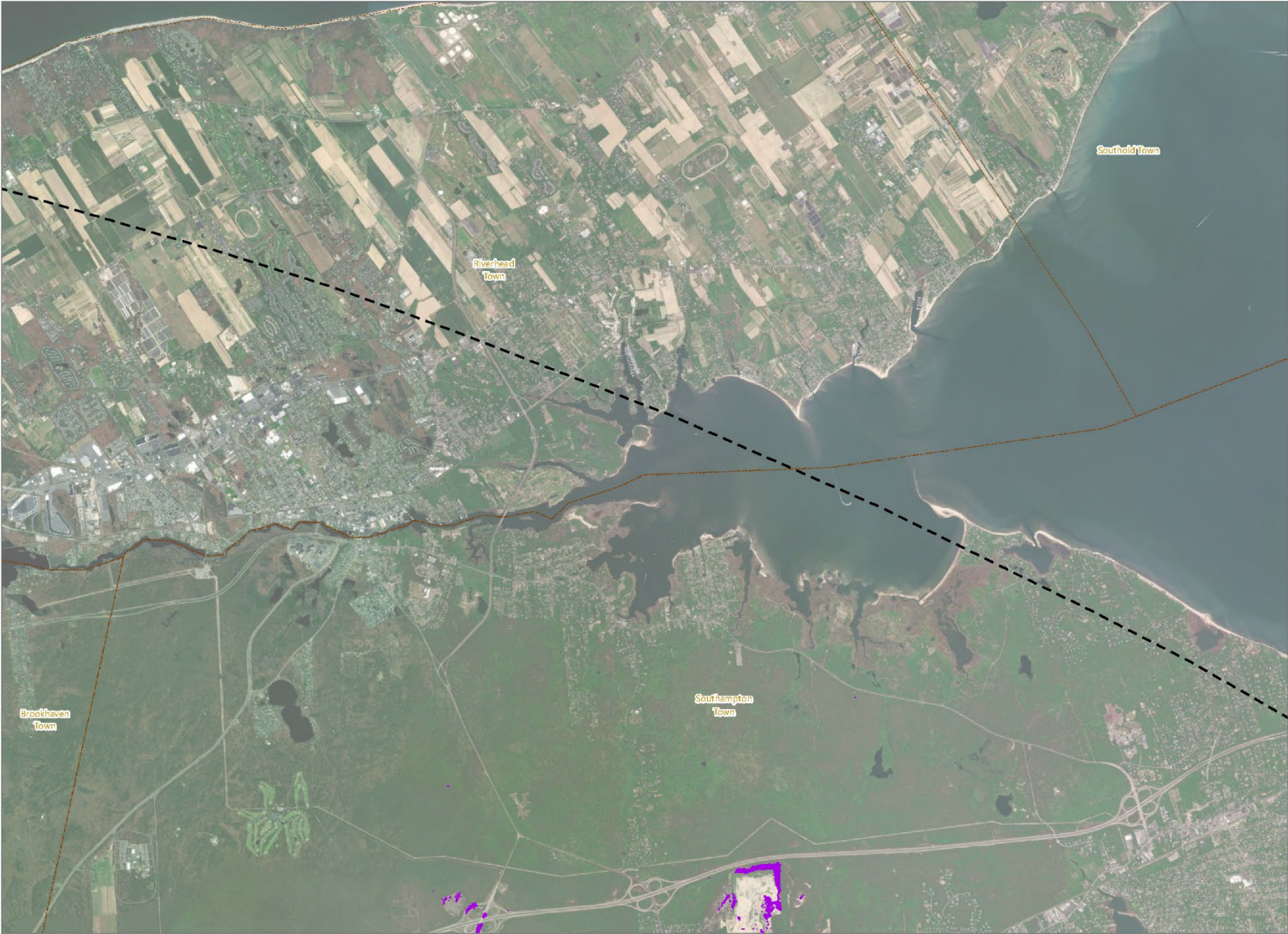


Figure 3.4-1: Aboveground Historic Properties within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)



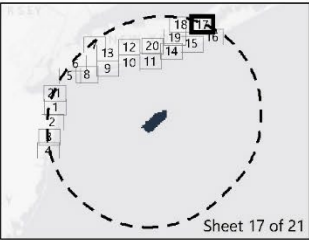
Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

- 40-Nautical Mile Viewshed Radius
- PAPE Landward
- PAPE Water Areas

Label Key for Historic Properties
No Adverse Effect
Potential Adverse Effect

Prepared February 26, 2025
Basemap: Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



VINEYARD MID-ATLANTIC
VINEYARD OFFSHORE

Figure 3.4-1: Aboveground Historic Properties within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)



Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

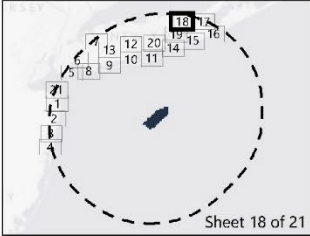
Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

- 40-Nautical Mile Viewshed Radius
- PAPE Landward
- PAPE Water Areas
- Aboveground Historic Property
- NRHP-Eligible

Label Key for Historic Properties

- No Adverse Effect
- Potential Adverse Effect

Prepared February 26, 2025
Basemap: Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

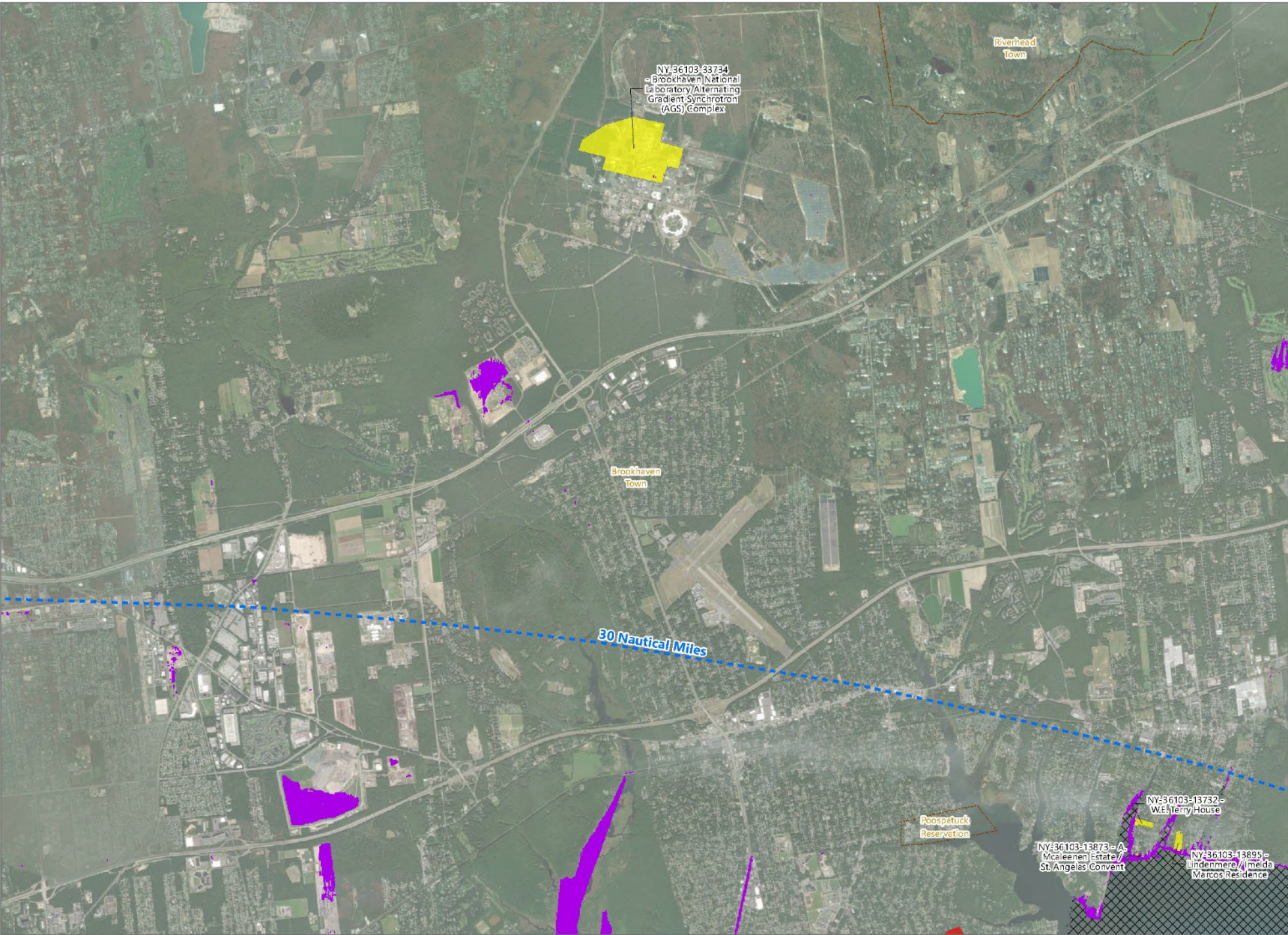


0 0.25 0.5 1
Miles



VINEYARD
MID-ATLANTIC
VINEYARD OFFSHORE

Figure 3.4-1: Aboveground Historic Properties within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)



Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

- 40-Nautical Mile Viewshed Radius
- Distance to WTG/ESP Positions
- PAPE Landward
- PAPE Water Areas
- Aboveground Historic Property
- NRHP-Listed
- NRHP-Eligible

Label Key for Historic Properties

- No Adverse Effect
- Potential Adverse Effect

Prepared February 26, 2025
Basemap: Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

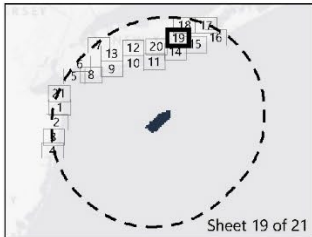
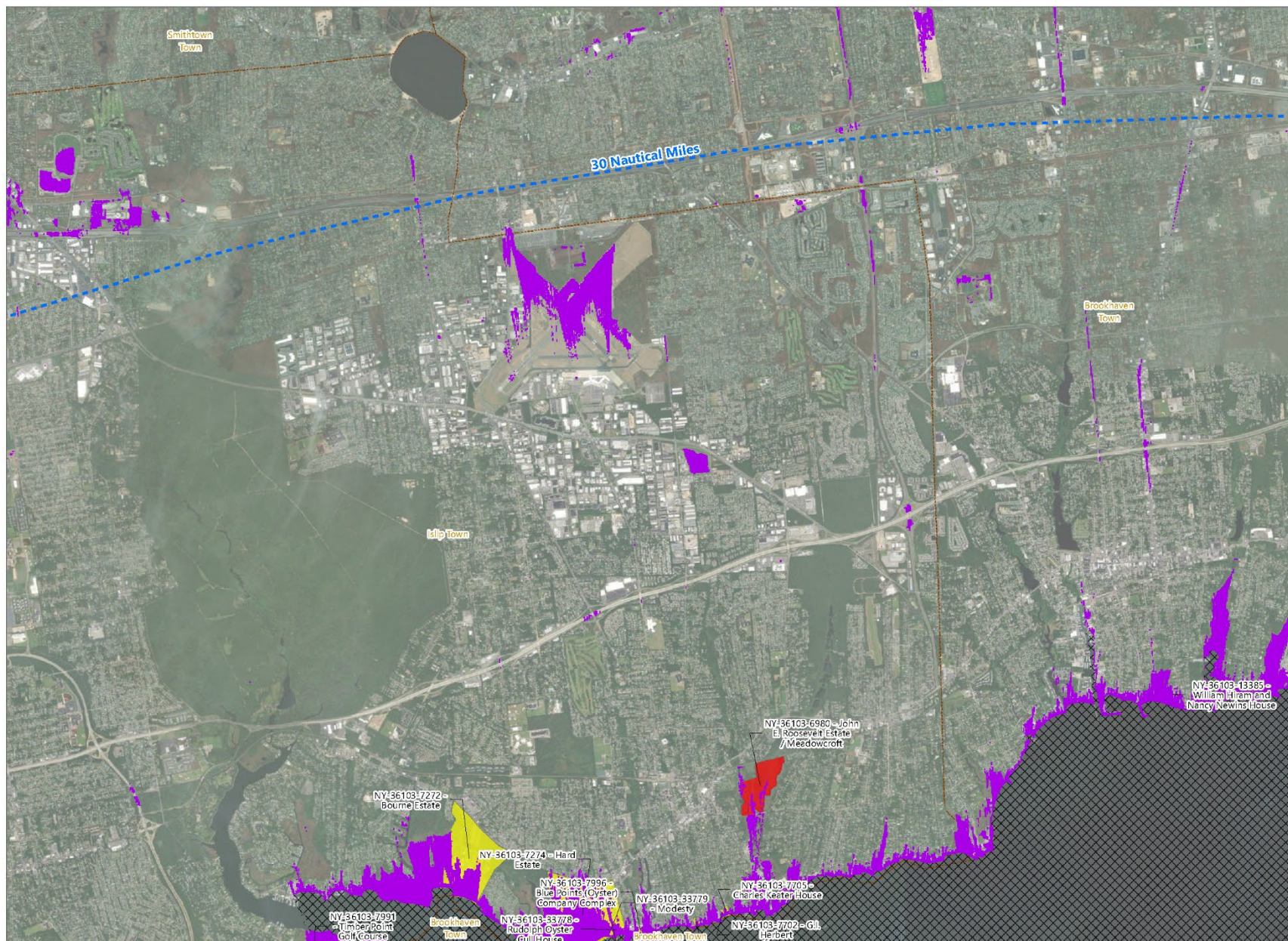


Figure 3.4-1: Aboveground Historic Properties within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)



Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

- 40-Nautical Mile Viewshed Radius
- Distance to WTG/ESP Positions
- PAPE Landward
- PAPE Water Areas
- Aboveground Historic Property
- NHL
- NRHP-Listed
- NRHP-Eligible

Label Key for Historic Properties

No Adverse Effect

Potential Adverse Effect

Prepared February 26, 2023
 Basemap: Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

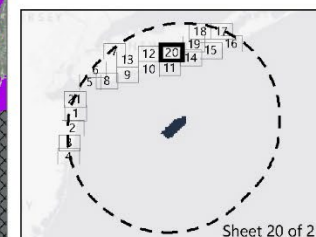


Figure 3.4-1: Aboveground Historic Properties within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)

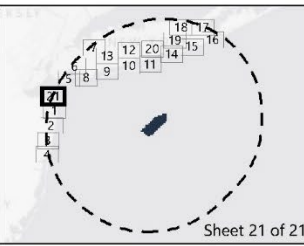
Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

- 40-Nautical Mile Viewshed Radius
- PAPE Landward
- PAPE Water Areas
- Aboveground Historic Property
- NHL
- NRHP-Listed
- NRHP-Eligible

- Label Key for Historic Properties
- No Adverse Effect
 - Potential Adverse Effect

Prepared February 26, 2025
Basemap: Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



3.4.1 National Historic Landmarks

NHLs are historic properties that have been determined to be nationally significant by the SOI. NHLs can be buildings, sites, districts, structures, or objects that “demonstrate exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States in history, architecture, archaeology, technology and culture.” In order for a historic property to be considered for designation as a NHL, the property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. *That is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified with, or that outstandingly represents, the broad national patterns of United States history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained; or*
2. *That are associated importantly with the lives of persons nationally significant in the history of the United States; or*
3. *That represent some great idea or ideal of the American people; or*
4. *That embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen exceptionally valuable for the study of a period, style or method of construction, or that represent a significant, distinctive and exceptional entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or*
5. *That are composed of integral parts of the environment not sufficiently significant by reason of historical association or artistic merit to warrant individual recognition but collectively compose an entity of exceptional historical or artistic significance, or outstandingly commemorate or illustrate a way of life or culture; or*
6. *That have yielded or may be likely to yield information of major scientific importance by revealing new cultures, or by shedding light upon periods of occupation over large areas of the United States. Such sites are those which have yielded, or which may reasonably be expected to yield, data affecting theories, concepts, and ideas to a major degree (NPS, 2022a).*

As described in Section 1.2, when assessing potential adverse effects on an NHL, the federal agency, in this instance BOEM, must provide a higher standard of care, as required by Section 110(f) of the NHPA. Section 110(f) requires the agency *to the maximum extent possible undertake such planning and actions as may be necessary to minimize harm to the landmark.*

Six NHLs are located within the PAPE (Table 3.4-3 and Attachment A).

Table 3.4-2. National Historic Landmarks within the PAPE

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	Figure Reference
NEW YORK					
NY-36103-33778	Rudolph Oyster Cull House	84 West Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 11, 20
NY-36103-33780	<i>Priscilla</i>	Suffolk Marine Museum Basin	Town of Islip	Suffolk	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11
NY-36103-33779	<i>Modesty</i>	Suffolk Marine Museum Basin	Town of Islip	Suffolk	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	Figure Reference
NEW JERSEY					
NJ-34025-3828	Fort Hancock and Sandy Hook Proving Ground Historic District	Includes entire area of the peninsula between the Highway 36 bridge (but does not include the bridge) and the north most point of the peninsula	Middletown Township	Monmouth	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 21
NJ-34025-34005	Sandy Hook Light	Mercer Road	Middletown Township	Monmouth	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 1, 21
NJ-34025-4044	Navesink Light Station	2 Lighthouse Road	Highlands Borough	Monmouth	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1

3.4.1.1 Rudolph Oyster Cull House

The Rudolph Oyster Cull House was constructed in 1908 by William Rudolph as part of the Rudolph Oyster Company. The one-and-a-half-story, rectangular-shaped frame building has a hipped roof on the north and west elevations and a gable roof on the south elevation with wide plank siding and an ell addition, added at an unknown date (Figure 3.4-2). The building was constructed as an oyster culling and shucking house and is the only known surviving, unaltered, turn-of-the-century building from the Great South Bay's Blue Oyster industry (Eshelman, 1994a).

Figure 3.4-2. Rudolph Oyster Cull House.



The Rudolph Oyster Company was established in 1895 by William Rudolph, an independent oyster buyer. The company was originally located on Shore Road, to take advantage of the Blue Point oysters harvested in the Great South Bay, which during the nineteenth century was known as one of the best oyster beds

north of Chesapeake Bay. Oystering and seafood in general have been an important part of the history, culture, food sources, and eventually economy of Long Island since prehistoric times. Oysters and oyster beds are also important habitat for other marine life, and they help clean and filter water, and can act as barriers for erosion. Rudolph ran the company until his death in 1941 and the business operated until 1947 (Eshelman, 1994a).

The building was acquired by the Suffolk Marine Museum, presently the Long Island Maritime Museum, and moved to its current location in 1974. The building was restored and opened to the public in 1976 (Eshelman, 1994). The museum was founded in 1966 and interprets and preserves the nautical heritage and culture of Long Island (LIMM, 2023). The Rudolph Oyster Cull House was designated an NHL in 2001 under NHL Criteria 1 with Criteria Exception 2 (moved from original location) and is significant under NRHP Criterion A as an excellent and exceedingly rare maritime industrial building that retains excellent historic integrity and represents the significant oyster harvesting in the Great South Bay.

3.4.1.2 Priscilla (Sloop)

Priscilla is a Long Island Sound “south-sider” oyster dredging sloop that was built in 1888 in Patchogue, New York by Elisha Saxton. *Priscilla* is 18.3 m (60 ft) long with a round bottomed hull, a clipper-type bow, and a rounded, wine glass-shaped stern and is the oldest and only extant sailing work boat from the Great South Bay oyster fleet (Eshelman, 1994b). Please note, *Priscilla* was not in dock at the time of the field visit.

Priscilla was built for George Rhinehart, who named the sloop after his wife. Rhinehart was from Lawrence, New York and oystered in the Rockaways. The sloop was sold to Clinton F. Hopkins of Mianus, Connecticut c. 1896, where she was used to oyster and to race. *Priscilla* was sold again in 1927 to William Samatulkisi, again in 1934, 1936 and 1939. In 1946, she was purchased by Edwin C. and Henry E. Fordham, well-known oystermen out of Stratford, Connecticut, who sold her in 1953 to Earl Svertesky, who although based in Connecticut, adapted the sloop to the styles of the sloops used in the Chesapeake Bay. *Priscilla* was then sold and used as a recreational vessel until she was sold again in 1967 to John Woodside, who had the sloop restored by the Greenport Yacht and Shipbuilding Corporation in Greenport, New York. In 1976 she was donated to the Suffolk Marine Museum, presently the Long Island Maritime Museum, in 1974. The museum was founded in 1966 and interprets and preserves the nautical heritage and culture of Long Island. The museum performed a 19-month-long restoration of the sloop, ensuring all work met the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Historic Vessel Preservation Projects* (Eshelman, 1994b). *Priscilla* is currently used as a sailing vessel for tours and charters at the museum (LIMM, 2023).

Priscilla was designated an NHL in 2006 for her association with Maritime History, Transportation, Commerce and Naval Architecture and is the oldest and only extant sailing work boat from the Great South Bay oyster fleet (Eshelman, 1994b).

3.4.1.3 Modesty (Sloop)

Modesty is a Long Island Sound scallop and oyster “south-sider” dredging sloop. The sloop was built in 1923 at the Wood & Chute Shipyard in Greenport, New York and is 10.9 m (35.75 ft) long with a round-bottom hull, centerboard, clipper-type bow, and a rounded, wine glass-shaped stern. The “south-sider” sloop was

built by the Wood & Chute Shipyard on the southern side of Long Island, hence its name, and could be used for harvesting both scallops and oysters (Eshelman, 1994c). Please note, *Modesty* was not in dock at the time of the field visit.

Modesty was built for Theodore Haupt and reportedly cost \$4,000. Haupt used the sloop from 1923 to 1936 when she was purchased by David Menegus and used in a fleet out of Bridgeport, Connecticut. The sloop was sold again in 1944 and renamed to *Halrose* by William Harold Palmer. In 1948 she was purchased by Dr. Carl Beam, who also later owned *Priscilla*, and she was renamed *Modesty* and used a pleasure boat out of East Haven, Connecticut. She was sold again in 1970 before being acquired by the Suffolk Marine Museum, presently the Long Island Maritime Museum, in 1974 (Eshelman, 1994c). The museum was founded in 1966 and interprets and preserves the nautical heritage and culture of Long Island (LIMM, 2023). *Modesty* restored to her 1923 appearance and launched in 1980 (Eshelman, 1994c).

Modesty is significant under NRHP Criterion A and C and was designated an NHL in 2001 for her association with Maritime History, Transportation, Commerce and Naval Architecture. *Modesty* is a nearly unaltered example of a dredging sloop and is believed to be not only the last sail-powered scallop dredger, but the only extant of her type (Eshelman, 1994c).

3.4.1.4 Fort Hancock and the Sandy Hook Proving Ground Historic District

The Fort Hancock and Sandy Hook Proving Ground Historic District consists of a former military installation with dozens of nineteenth- and twentieth-century buildings and coastal defense structures, a weapons testing site, an early life saving station, and a lighthouse along with natural areas and beaches (Figure 3.4-3). The district represents the history of the defense of New York Harbor from 1874 through 1974. Fort Hancock was the protection of the country's largest and busiest port as well as the location of weapon development, design, and manufacture and the development of radar. In fact, all large guns and mortars used from the 1890s through World War II were developed at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground (Butowsky, 1982).

Figure 3.4-3. Fort Hancock and Sandy Hook Proving Ground Historic District.



Although the inner New York Harbor contained forts and other defenses by the 1850s, the outer harbor was less protected. Sandy Hook was chosen as the site and by 1863 a fort had been constructed and canons had been mounted on the walls. The fort was modified in the 1890s through 1908 under the direction of the Endicott Board to improve and modernize the fortifications. During both World War I and World War II the fort was again upgraded to bring the defenses up to date by adding modern guns, anti-aircraft defenses, and new batteries, among other improvements. In the 1950s Nike missiles and tracking radar were brought to the district and by the 1970s the site was no longer needed to defend New York Harbor (Butowsky, 1982).

There were over 100 buildings and structures contributing to the significance of the Fort Hancock and Sandy Hook Proving Ground Historic District when the property was listed on the NRHP, including the Sandy Hook Light, a NHL, (Section 3.4.1.7) and the Spremaceti-Cove Life Saving Station, one of the first federally funded stations in the country was constructed in 1849, as well as 16 batteries, observation stations, residences, outbuildings, work buildings, laboratories, warehouses and storehouses. The Fort Hancock and the Sandy Hook Proving Ground Historic District was listed on the NRHP in 1980 and designated an NHL in 1982. The district meets NRHP Criteria A and C in the areas of military history, maritime history, architecture, and engineering for its association with the development of coastal navigation and the United States Life Saving

Service, for its role in coastal defenses during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and as a collection of period buildings and structures (Butowsky, 1982).

3.4.1.5 Sandy Hook Light

The Sandy Hook Light was constructed in 1764 by Isaac Contro and is located within the Fort Hancock and Sandy Hook Proving Ground Historic District, also an NHL. The lighthouse was constructed after 43 merchants joined to petition the Colonial Assembly of New York to request a lighthouse be constructed to help guide vessels safely into New York Harbor. The New York Assembly then passed an act to raise funds for the construction through a lottery (NPS, 2023). The Sandy Hook Light was the fifth lighthouse ever constructed in the United States and is the oldest extant (Greenwood, 1975).

Figure 3.4-4. Sandy Hook Light.



Originally known as the New York Lighthouse, was constructed to guide vessels around the New Jersey shoal and into and out of New York Harbor. The lighthouse is nine stories tall while the adjacent lightkeepers house is a two-and-a-half frame building (Greenwood, 1975). A first-order Fresnel lenses to be sent to the United States was intended for Sandy Hook Light; however, the lens was too large to fit inside the lens house and it was sent to Navesink Light Station, also a NHL, instead. A third-order Fresnel Lens was installed in 1857 after an iron lens house was added to the NHL (NPS, 2023).

The Sandy Hook Light was designated an NHL in 1961 on the 200th anniversary of the lighthouse's lighting (NPS, 2023). The NHL is significant as the oldest operating lighthouse in the country and is currently managed by the National Park Service (Greenwood, 1975).

3.4.1.6 Navesink Light Station

The Navesink Light Station, also known as the Twin Lights Historic Site, is located in the Navesink Highlands which rise some 79.2 m (260 ft) above sea level providing a panoramic view of the Lower New York Bay. During the eighteenth century, the highlands were used as the site of a navigational and warning beacon, and during the Revolutionary War were used as an observation post to monitor the movements of the Royal Navy based at New York Harbor. The original twin light station was constructed in 1828 to guide shipping vessels in and out of New York Harbor (Tomaszewski, 1970; Lavery and Clifford, 2004; Twin Lights Historical Society, 2023).

Figure 3.4-5. Navesink Light Station.



Highlands Borough is known for the Navesink Light Station, an imposing brownstone crenelated Gothic Revival building designed by Joseph Lederle and constructed by the Army Corps of Engineers in 1862 to replace the existing twin lights. The design of the Navesink Light Station is unique and appears as a castle or fortress and has two light towers to distinguish it from the nearby Sandy Hook Light. The two towers,

one square-shaped and one octagonal, are connected, unlike the original towers, by the keeper's quarters and workrooms. The north tower used one of the first Frensel lenses in lighthouses. The lighthouse served as a significant navigational aid to ships bound for New York Harbor until it was decommissioned in 1949 (Lavery and Clifford, 2004).

The Navesink Light Station was listed on the NRHP in 1970 under Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture, Communications, Engineering, Military, Transportation, and Nautical history. The light was designated an NHL in 2006 for its nationally significant association with the themes of Transportation and Communication. The light served an important role, guiding ships in and out of the largest busiest port in the country. In 1883 kerosene was first tested in a light lamp and in 1898 the first electric lamp was used at the NHL. In addition, in 1899 the first commercial demonstration of wireless telegraph took place at the light station. The light station is currently a historic site owned by the State of New Jersey (Tomaszewski, 1970; Lavery and Clifford, 2004; Twin Lights Historical Society, 2023).

3.4.2 *NRHP-Listed, NRHP-Eligible, and Potentially Eligible Historic Properties in New York*

A summary of the municipalities in New York where the PAPE is present and where potential impacts to aboveground historic properties were assessed, as well as a table identifying the aboveground historic properties within the PAPE in each municipality is included below. Additional detailed information for each of the aboveground historic properties can be found in Attachments A, B, and C, on Figure 3.4-1, and sorted by municipality in the table included as Attachment D.

3.4.2.1 Village of Atlantic Beach

The Village of Atlantic Beach is located on the west end of the Long Beach barrier beach within the boundaries of the Town of Hempstead. The Atlantic Beach Company gave the area its name in 1889 when development began. When the Atlantic Beach Company project ultimately failed, the area remained a sandbar until another developer, William Austin, took the project over in 1925 and made it a beach resort. Austin continued the original vision that the Atlantic Beach Company saw for the village, selling land and constructing homes, and laying gas and electric lines. The Village of Atlantic Beach was finally incorporated in 1962 so that there could be control over the beaches. Today, Atlantic Beach has many beach clubs along the shore, all of which are within walking distance from any house in the village. In the summer, tourists and residents can enjoy many of the beach clubs, however fourteen of the clubs are private (Winsche, 2005b; Long Island Exchange, 2018).

Table 3.4-3. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Village of Atlantic Beach

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NY-36059-22037	Catalina Beach Club	2045 Ocean Boulevard	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	62.1 km (38.6 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 8	C

3.4.2.2 Town of Babylon

The Town of Babylon is located between the towns of Massapequa and Bay Shore, in Suffolk County. The land Babylon sits on was formerly South Huntington, the southern portion of the Town of Huntington. After a dispute between the two portions of town, it was decided that the southern portion of the town would be separated from the north, and in 1872 the Town of Babylon was born. The town's industry consisted primarily of clamming and fishing, both of which are represented in the town seal. By the mid-1900s, Babylon was a busy town of estates, farms, and vacation resorts. The twentieth century brought prosperity to Babylon via the South Side Railroad, the road developments of the Southern State Parkway and Sunrise Highway in 1929, and the introduction of the automobile. Today Babylon is the most densely populated town within Suffolk County (Munsell and Co., 1882; Eisenstadt, 2005a; Town of Babylon, 2023a).

Table 3.4-4. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Town of Babylon

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NY-36103-19125	Babylon Village Pool	640 Fire Island Avenue South	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	47.3 km (29.4 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 12	C
NY-36103-18706	Long Island Yacht Club	307 Little East Neck Road	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	48 km (29.9 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 12	C
NY-36103-17978	Oak Island Beach Community Center	108 Oak Beach Road	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	42.6 km (26.5 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 10	C
NY-36103-33630	Republic Airport Hangar #4	1230 New Highway	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	56.7 km (35.2 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 13	C
NY-36103-33749	Robert Moses State Park	Robert Moses Causeway	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	38.7 km (24.1 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 10	B

*The Robert Moses State Park is located in both the Town of Babylon and the Town of Islip and is considered an aboveground historic property in the Town of Babylon.

3.4.2.3 Town of Brookhaven

In 1655, six land agents purchased 12.9 km² (8 m²) of land from the original inhabitants, the Algonkian-speaking indigenous tribe, the Setalcotts (or Setaukets). The land stretched between what is presently Stony Brook to Port Jefferson. The Town of Brookhaven was established in 1686 after a patent issued by Governor Dongan provided the beginnings of a town government for Brookhaven. The patent granted the rights to all ponds, waterways, streams, brooks, rivers, and wetlands for the early settlers. Brookhaven's early residents cultivated industries such as fishing, whaling, and farming, followed by shipbuilding in the nineteenth century. The construction of the Long Island Railroad in 1844 brought with it the rapid transportation of goods and materials in and out of the town. The twentieth century brought great advances to communication, technology, and education in Brookhaven, making it the home of Stony Brook University and a leader in modern research. Suburban development began around 1900 and increased after World

War II, and when the Long Island Expressway was completed in 1970, Brookhaven became even more accessible (Munsell and Co., 1882; Johnson, 2005; Town of Brookhaven, 2023).

Table 3.4-5. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Town of Brookhaven

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NY-36103-14077	William Floyd Estate / Old Mastic House	20 Washington Avenue	NRHP-Listed	50.8 km (31.5 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 14, 15	C
NY-36103-7991	Timber Point Golf Course	398 Great River Road	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	45.2 km (28.1 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C
NY-36103-34064	Smith Point Bridge over Narrow Bay	William Floyd Parkway	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	47.6 km (29.6 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 14	C
NY-36103-34055	US Coast Guard Moriches	100 Moriches Island Rd	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	55.7 km (34.6 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 15	C
NY-36103-7274	Hard Estate	88 West Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	45.1 km (28 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 11, 20	C
NY-36103-33750	Point O'Woods Historic District	East of Village of Ocean Beach	NRHP-Listed	38.1 km (23.7 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	B
NY-36103-33773	Manor of St. George	Smith Road; west side; south of Neighborhood Road spur	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	49.4 km (30.7 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 14	C
NY-36103-34001	Water Island Historic District	Charach Walk, W Walk, Steels Walk, Caldwells Walk, E Walk; Atlantic Walk, Bay Walk	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	39.4 km (24.5 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	B
NY-36103-33567	Carrington House	Lewis Walk (at eastern terminus of Ocean Walk)	NRHP-Listed	38.4 km (23.9 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C
NY-36103-33734	Brookhaven National Laboratory Alternating Gradient Synchrotron (AGS) Complex	743 Brookhaven Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	62 km (38.5 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 18, 19	C
NY-36103-13895	Lindenmere / Imelda Marcos Residence	Sedgemere Road	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	54.3 km (33.8 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 15, 19	C
NY-36103-13732	W.E. Terry House	104 Union Avenue	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	54.6 km (33.9 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 14, 15, 19	C
NY-36103-13873	A. Mcaleenen Estate / St. Angelas Convent	7 Convent Lane	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	54.1 km (33.6 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 14, 15, 19	C

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NY-36103-33756	Fire Island National Seashore Administration Building	CR 75 East of William Floyd Parkway	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	47.1 km (29.3 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 14	C
NY-36103-12676	141 Ocean Walk	141 Ocean Walk	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	38.5 km (24 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C
NY-36103-12648	120 Ocean Walk	120 Ocean Walk	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	38.6 km (24 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C
NY-36103-12582	556 Ocean Walk	556 Ocean Walk	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	38.5 km (23.9 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C
NY-36103-12674	143-44 Ocean Walk	143-44 Ocean Walk	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	38.6 km (24 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C
NY-36103-12640	Earl Combs House	351 Sunburst Walk	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	38.7 km (24.1 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C
NY-36103-12583	557 Ocean Walk	557 Ocean Walk	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	38.5 km (23.9 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C
NY-36103-12647	122 Ocean Walk	122 Ocean Walk	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	38.6 km (24 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C
NY-36103-12658	4 Ocean Walk	4 Ocean Walk	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	38.6 km (24 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C
NY-36103-33752	Steels House	Steels Walk, east side	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	39.6 km (24.6 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C
NY-36103-12572	573 Coast Guard Walk	573 Coast Guard Walk	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	38.6 km (24 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C
NY-36103-12573	574 Coast Guard Walk	574 Coast Guard Walk	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	38.6 km (24 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C
NY-36103-33922	Peter and Nan Schultz House	554 Beachcomber Walk	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	38.6 km (24.0 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C
NY-36103-33932	Evans/DePass House/Kodak House	482 Tarpon Walk	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	38.7 km (24.1 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C

3.4.2.4 Town of Hempstead

The Town of Hempstead spans over 367.8 km² (142 mi²) in Nassau County, making it the largest township in the United States. In 1644, a year after purchasing the land from the Native Americans, Dutch Governor Kieft granted a patent to English proprietors. Early Hempstead residents established farms where they raised cattle and sheep, utilized bays and streams for fishing as well as powering a grist, paper, and sawmill, and hunted local fauna. When Hempstead pledged its support to the king in 1755, there was a separation between the northern and southern areas of town, resulting in the official secession of North Hempstead in

1784. Nineteenth century Hempstead was mostly agricultural, growing food that would be distributed to Brooklyn and New York City, primarily seafood, vegetables, and dairy. In the twentieth century, many of the plains in Hempstead became airfields and provided a space for many pioneering aviation flights. In 1910, the Long Island Railroad's tunnel under the East River provided a more direct commute to Manhattan, and the Town of Hempstead saw a steady increase in population over the next twenty years in the west part of town in the railroad suburbs. Population levels peaked in the 1970s, and have remained stable since then, as there is little land left to be developed (Naylor, 2005; Town of Hempstead, 2023).

Table 3.4-6. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Town of Hempstead

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NY-36059-33574	Jones Beach State Park, Causeway and Parkway System	Bounded roughly by the Ocean, Wantagh, Meadowbrook and Loop State Parkways	NRHP-Listed	45.9 km (28.5 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 9	B
NY-36059-22238	Sun and Surf Beach Club/Silver Point County Park	2189 Atlantic Boulevard	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	62.3 km (38.7 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 8	C
NY-36059-25842	Wantagh Park	1 King Road	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	53.1 km (33.0 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 9	C
NY-36059-30722	Lido Beach Towers	2 Richmond Road	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	55.4 km (34.5 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 8	C
NY-36059-24305	Nike Missile Site NY-29/30	Lido Beach Road	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	54.6 km (33.9 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 8, 9	C
NY-36059-33600	Rockaway Hunt Historic District	Roughly bounded by Barrett Road, and Atlantic Avenue, the Woodmere Golf Club, Isle of Wight neighborhood, and Lawrence Country Club	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	62.1 km (38.6 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 6, 8	B
NY-36059-33964	Muller Bay House	Hempstead Bay	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	54.1 km (33.6 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 9	C
NY-36059-33965	Sheehan-Van Wicklen Bay House	on East Crow Island	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	52.1 km (32.4 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 9	C
NY-36059-33966	Warasila Bay House	on Little Ned's Creek	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	54.2 km (33.7 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 9	C
NY-36059-25692	Harbor Elementary School	3500 Bayview Street	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	54.0 km (33.6 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 9	C

3.4.2.5 Town of Islip

A sub-division of the Algonquin indigenous people known is the Secatogues occupied the entire area of what is now the Town of Islip in Suffolk County. The eastern portion of Islip was acquired between 1683 and 1697 by William Nicoll, and the western portion was acquired by several patentees between 1692 and 1706. Some early settlers in the area made a living farming grain and raising cattle for beef and, given the proximity to the water, many others took up fishing and shipping as their trade. The proximity to the water also attracted many tourists and wealthy families who built mansions, country clubs, and summer lodges in the area. In 1868, when the South Side Rail Road came through, the summer resort industry saw great success, and even more still when the Sunrise Highway came through in 1929. The yachting industry took off in the mid-twentieth century, making Islip a hub for summer resorts (Merwin, 2005a; Town of Islip, 2023).

Table 3.4-7. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Town of Islip

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NY-36103-7988	Heckscher State Park	Timber Point Road	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	43.1 km (26.8 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	B
NY-36103-33550	Fire Island Light Station	Robert Moses Causeway	NRHP-Listed	38.9 km (24.2 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 10	C
NY-36103-8946	Fire Island Light Station Historic District (Boundary Increase)	Burma Road	NRHP-Listed	38.7 km (24 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 10	B
NY-36103-6980	John E. Roosevelt Estate / Meadowcroft	299 Middle Road	NRHP-Listed	46.6 km (29 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 20	C
NY-36103-7542	Harry W. Havemeyer House	90 South Saxon Avenue	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	48.2 km (30 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 12	C
NY-36103-34003	Fire Island Summer Club	Club Walk, Midway, Surf Road, West (Schooner) Walk, East (Sloop) Walk	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	38.3 km (23.8 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	B
NY-36103-6345	Suffolk Community College-Brentwood Campus	Wicks Road, west side, south of Long Island Expressway, east of Crooked Hill Road	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	57.4 km (35.7 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 12	C
NY-36103-8125	Wereholme / Harold H. Weekes Estate / Charles Scully Estate	550 South Bay Avenue	NRHP-Listed	46.6 km (28.9 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 11, 12	C
NY-36103-8129	Bayberry Beach and Tennis Club	600 Elder Road	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	46.5 km (28.9 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 11, 12	C
NY-36103-7996	Blue Points (Oyster) Company Complex	Atlantic Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	45.2 km (28.1 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NY-36103-7705	Charles Keater House	225 Edwards Avenue	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	45.3 km (28.1 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 11, 20	C
NY-36103-7049	J. Adolph Mollenhauer House	81 Awixa Avenue	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	48.6 km (30.2 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 12	C
NY-36103-7670	W.T. Hayward House	486 Greene Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	45.2 km (28.1 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 11, 20	C
NY-36103-7539	Rafael Guastavino Jr House	143 Awixa Avenue	NRHP-Listed	48.2 km (29.9 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 12	C
NY-36103-33778	Rudolph Oyster Cull House	84 West Avenue	NHL	45.4 km (28.2 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 11, 20	A
NY-36103-7702	G.I. Herbert House	224 Edwards Avenue	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	45.3 km (28.1 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 11, 20	C
NY-36103-9561	Jeremy Barnes House	313 Inlet Walk	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	38.5 km (24 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C
NY-36103-9277	Fire Island Summer Clubhouse	Bay Walk, Fire Island Summer Club, Bay Shore	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	38.6 km (24 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C
NY-36103-7272	Bourne Estate	500 Montauk Highway	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	46.6 km (29 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 20	C
NY-36103-34004	Robert Moses Causeway	Robert Moses Causeway	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	39.7 km (24.7 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 12	B
NY-36103-33780	<i>Priscilla*</i>	Suffolk Marine Museum Basin	NHL	45.4 km (28.2 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	A
NY-36103-33779	<i>Modesty*</i>	Suffolk Marine Museum Basin	NHL	45.4 km (28.2 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	A
NY-36103-7965	101 W Bayberry Road	101 W Bayberry Road	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	47.2 km (29.4 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 10	C
NY-36103-33570	Windmill Manor (Sharpe / Riggio House)	70-80 S Saxon Avenue	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	48.4 km (30.1 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 10, 11, 12	C

*The metrics used for Priscilla and Modesty are based on the locations of their berths as indicated on the NYSHPO's CRIS website.

3.4.2.6 City of Long Beach

The city of Long Beach is located on a barrier island along the coast of Long Island in Nassau County. The city has its origins in the 1870s and 1880s when a syndicate constructed a railroad connection to the barrier island and built the palatial Long Beach Hotel to attract vacationers from New York City. Boosters of the area advertised the temperate weather of the area noting that Long Beach was 10 degrees warmer than New York City in winter and 10 degrees cooler in summer. Over the following decades Long Beach developed as a family resort with an entertainment pavilion, a chapel, and in 1914 a boardwalk that

extended over two miles. Today, the city is home to some 35,000 year-round residents with many of the summer cottages now permanent homes. These are side-by-side with modest early twentieth century residential construction and, along the beach, new high-rise condominiums (Fiore et al., 2010; Long Beach, 2023).

Table 3.4-8. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – City of Long Beach

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NY-36059-25916	St. Ignatius Martyr Church / Long Beach Catholic Regional School	721 West Broadway	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	58.6 km (36.4 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 8	C

3.4.2.7 Village of Muttontown

The Village of Muttontown is set in the Town of Oyster Bay in Nassau County. The village got its name from its pre-1750 use as a sheep district when the lands were used for grazing sheep. Muttontown became incorporated in 1931 to control development pressures. The village has developed two former New York City family estates into a golf and country club, and a 155-acre nature preserve. The village today is a small community of just over 3,000 residents. The village has not had large developments over the years and, as a result, still holds the rolling hills and large forested areas that gave the village its character when it was settled (Kuehhas, 2005a; Village of Muttontown, 2023).

Table 3.4-9. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Village of Muttontown

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NY-36059-30598	Stevens Estate	11 Mansion Hill Drive	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	59.2 km (42.8 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 7	C

3.4.2.8 Town of Oyster Bay

The Town of Oyster Bay spans from Long Island Sound to the Atlantic Ocean in east Nassau County. In 1667 a patent for the town was granted by the English Governor, Sir Edmund Andros including the land in the Great South Bay, however later in 1776 Oyster Bay fell under British occupation after defeating the American Army in the Battle of Long Island. Oyster Bay was an agricultural area in the years following the Revolution through the nineteenth century, supplying New York City with produce. The goods were shipped by water until the town received railroad service in 1837. The railroad encouraged more development in the area, including several mansions, as well as smaller developments for the new primarily Irish and Italian immigrants who provided a workforce for the new estates. Shipbuilding became a leading industry, in the hamlet of Oyster Bay and continued to be through the twentieth century, particularly during the Second World War. During World War II the central area of town became a hub for pioneers of the aviation industry

and employed thousands of residents. During this time, multiple villages were incorporated, to keep taxes down. Following the war, there was an urgent push for suburbanization, wherein much of the Oyster Bay farmland was converted into residential developments. Today the Town of Oyster Bay holds a balance of commercial, recreational, and residential developments (Kuehhas, 2005b; Town of Oyster Bay, 2023).

Table 3.4-10. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Town of Oyster Bay

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NY-36059-21013	190 Clocks Boulevard	190 Clocks Boulevard	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	50.5 km (31.4 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 9, 10	C
NY-36103-34068	Bethpage State Park	99 Quaker Meeting House Road	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	58.5 km (36.37 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 13	B
NY-36103-34062	SUNY Farmingdale Historic District	2350 NY-110	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	58.6 km (36.4 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 13	B
NY-36103-33758	Ocean Parkway	Ocean Parkway	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	41.2 km (25.6 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 9, 10	B
NY-36059-30099	Plant 5/Experimental and Engineering Building (Northrop Grumman #05-01)	500 Grumman Road W	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	62.0 km (38.6 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 7, 13	C

*The Ocean Parkway is located in both the Town of Oyster Bay and the Town of Babylon and is considered an aboveground historic property in the Town of Oyster Bay.

3.4.2.9 Village of Patchogue

The land that makes up Patchogue was purchased in 1664 by Governor John Winthrop Jr from the Unkechaug indigenous tribe. The area would not become part of Brookhaven in Suffolk County until 1773. During the colonial period the village was known for its maritime industry, with the residents' activities including fishing, shell fishing, sail making and shipbuilding. Trade was conducted primarily with New York City until the South Side Railroad completed construction in 1861 with Patchogue as the terminus station until 1881. The railroad provided great developments in tourism, trade and commerce for the village; Patchogue built hotels, and boat docks which made the village a popular vacation spot. During the Second World War, many factories shifted to manufacturing products for the war effort. The lace mill, which typically produced household goods, began additionally producing mosquito and camouflage nets, and silk parachutes. After the war, Patchogue became a popular shopping destination for the whole region. Today Patchogue is still very popular for its shopping district as well as the two colleges the village holds (Rothenberg, 2005; Hutchens, 2015).

Table 3.4-11. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Village of Patchogue

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NY-36103-13385	William Hiram and Nancy Newins House	464 Bay Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	47.7 km (29.6 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 14, 20	C

3.4.2.10 Borough of Queens

Willem Kieft purchased much of the land that would eventually become Queens County from indigenous people in 1639. The following year, the lands around Jamaica Bay were sold to the Dutch West India Company. The first settlement was established at the head of Newtown Creek in 1642 and it was called Maspeth. The settlement was not populated for long as it was abandoned the following year. A second settlement was established further inland in 1652, called Newtown by the newly settled English. Later that year the First Presbyterian Church of Newtown was also established. Until the statewide abolition in 1827, many homeowners used enslaved Africans for domestic and agricultural labor. Agriculture was both the primary export and economic activity for the area as well as feeding local growing populations. In the early nineteenth-century the Rockaways became a noted summer resort location. The area was populated with large Victorian estates and many rows of tents lining the beaches. After losing their separate political status, the towns of Jamaica, Flushing, Newtown, Long Island City and the Rockaway Peninsula joined together and formed the Borough of Queens in 1898. As part of the emergency fortifications being constructed for the First World War, Fort Tilden was constructed in 1917 on the Rockaway Peninsula. After the war the Fort was occupied only by a caretaker, until the Second World War when it was populated again by troops. Between 1900 and 1930, the population of the borough grew 750%, increasing from 153,000 residents to over one million. The Rockaways area gained popularity, particularly after the railroad provided service beginning in 1869. In 1937 Jacob Riis Park, on the Rockaway Peninsula was opened to the public and offered beach access and a bath house. On the western end of the Rockaway peninsula the Silver Gull Beach Club opened in 1963 and has served as a convenient and local resort for the Borough of Queens. Today the Borough of Queens is a very diverse community, holds over two million residents and is the largest borough in New York City (Kroessler, 2005; NPS, 2015; NPS, 2021b; NPS, 2022b).

Table 3.4-12. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Borough of Queens

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NY-36081-30730	Silver Gull Beach Club Historic District	1 Beach 193rd Street	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	70.8 km (44 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 5	B
NY-36081-30738	Fort Tilden Historic District Boundary Expansion	326 Rockaway Point Boulevard	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	69.7 km (43 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 5	B
NY-36081-33542	Jacob Riis Park Historic District	Rockaway Beach Boulevard	NRHP-Listed	68.9 km (42.8 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 5	B

3.4.2.11 Village of Quogue

In 1659, Quogue was purchased from the Shinnecock indigenous tribe, and soon became an early port for whaling ships. This is considered the second most important purchase of land from Indigenous lands by the English after the purchase of Southampton. Quogue was a quiet community from its beginnings until the early nineteenth century. Each household grew its own food, and the primary industries were fishing and whaling. In 1869 the Long Island Railroad provided service to the area and made resort industry possible. Thirteen boarding houses were constructed in the village to accommodate the rise in tourism in the summers. Construction of additional boarding houses and hotels continued, and summer visitors decided to make Quogue their permanent residence. Many of these residences are still standing and contribute to the character of the village today (Willett, 2005; Quogue Historical Society, 2023).

Table 3.4-13. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Village of Quogue

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NY-36103-5434	Surf Club of Quogue	50 Beach Lane	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	63 km (39.2 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 16	C
NY-36103-5428	42 Dune Road	42 Dune Road	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	62.8 km (39 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 16	C

3.4.2.12 Town of Riverhead

The Town of Riverhead is located within the boundaries of Suffolk County on the eastern side of Long Island. Formed from the Town of Southold in 1792, Riverhead would not receive its name until 1856. In the nineteenth century Riverhead was largely rural, the inland industry was centered around farming while the industry of the northern coast consisted of timbering, fishing, shipbuilding, and cigar-making with Polish and Irish immigrants comprising most of the workforce. Following the Civil War, the population of Riverhead increased, and there was a need for more trades and businesses in the town. In the twentieth century the farming centered around ducks and potatoes, near the end of the century the town took initiative against the challenges to its agriculture and began engaging in the industries of horticulture, vineyards, and horse breeding. Between 1952 and 1994 the Calverton Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant occupied a large portion of the west end of the town. An economic boost was provided to the town when golf courses were developed due to the growing sod farming industry from the adjacent towns. Today, Riverhead is home to the Railroad Museum of Long Island, and the Suffolk County Historical Society (Hannon, 2005a; Town of Riverhead New York, 2023).

Table 3.4-14. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Town of Riverhead

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NY-36103-6156	Wildwood State Park	1368 Sound Avenue	NRHP-Eligible	72.1 km (44.8 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 18	B

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
			(NYSHPO-determined)			

3.4.2.13 Town of Southampton

In 1640, 20.7 km² (8 mi²) of land in what is now east Suffolk County, were purchased by settlers from Lynn, Massachusetts from the Shinnecock indigenous tribe. The settlers soon after began development in a large meadow where the animals could graze. By 1650 the locals had developed an interest in whaling and continued the interest through 1760 when they began whaling trips out of Sag Harbor. After the Civil War, steamboats brought wealthy urbanites who began construction on summer residences upon the infertile, unoccupied land near the ocean. When the railroad reached Southampton in 1869 the development increased through the end of the nineteenth century. Residents began changing placenames, planting trees, and building cultural institutions. Through the twentieth century the urbanites who spurred the development of Southampton in the 1920s were replaced by celebrities by the 1960s. Much of the farmlands were replaced with large estates and vineyards by the 1980s, but some land remains purposefully undeveloped to maintain the open country aesthetic (Foster, 2005; Town of Southampton, New York, 2023).

Table 3.4-15. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Town of Southampton

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NY-36103-33593	US Coast Guard Station Shinnecock	29 Lighthouse Road	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	71.4 km (44.4 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 16	C
NY-36103-4993	Dr. Charles Remsen House	31 Remsen Lane	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	58.3 km (36.2 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 15	C
NY-36103-5289	Tiana Life Saving Station	70 Dune Road	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	67.8 km (42.1 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 16	C
NY-36103-4919	Seatuck Lodge	74 Cedar Lane W	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	58.7 km (36.5 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 15	C
NY-36103-4866	Pye-Kostuk House	End of Bay Road, west side	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	59.2 km (36.8 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 15	C
NY-36103-33716	Daniel S. Loughran House / Lough Rea	18 Rampasture Road	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	71.2 km (44.3 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 16	C
NY-36103-5511	Weltz House	238 Dune Road	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	65.3 km (40.6 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 16	C
NY-36103-5317	Geller-Pearlroth House	615 Dune Road	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	57 km (35.4 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 15	C

3.4.2.14 Village of Westhampton Beach

First settled in 1666 as part of the Quogue Purchase, Westhampton Beach lies within the boundaries of Southampton in Suffolk County and was originally known as Catchaponack. In its beginnings, the primary

industries of Westhampton Beach were farming, fishing, and whaling. The first resort hotel in the area was constructed in 1868, and in 1879 the Long Island Railroad arrived. At the end of the nineteenth century, Polish immigrants arrived. In 1928, the village was incorporated. A decade later, the 1938 hurricane ravaged the beach, bringing destruction to the already eroded beach. After some rehabilitation, following World War II, the village became a popular resort town that is still successful as a resort town today (Greater Westhampton Chamber of Commerce, 2003; Hannon, 2005b).

Table 3.4-16. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Village of Westhampton Beach

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NY-36103-5737	Pilson House	199 Dune Road	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	60.4 km (37.5 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 15, 16	C

3.4.3 *NRHP-Listed, NRHP-Eligible, and Potentially Eligible Historic Properties in New Jersey*

A summary of the municipalities in New Jersey where the PAPE is present and where potential impacts to aboveground historic properties were assessed, as well as a table identifying the aboveground historic properties within the PAPE in each municipality is included below. Additional detailed information for each of the aboveground historic properties can be found in Attachments A, B, and C, on Figure 3.4-1, and sorted by municipality in the table included as Attachment D.

3.4.3.1 Allenhurst Borough

Allenhurst Borough is located in the extreme eastern extent of Monmouth County and is bordered by Deal to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the east, and Asbury Park to the south. The name Allenhurst is derived from Judah Allen, who in the nineteenth century owned a tract of land that encompassed much of the modern borough. Allen operated a large inn on Norwood Avenue that attracted prominent guests looking to vacation on the coast. In 1895, Edwin P. Benjamin and James M. Ralston created the Coast Land Improvement Company and purchased the entire Allen property. Construction of beach cottages and improvements to infrastructure were undertaken immediately and the name Allenhurst was picked for the community. Just two years after the division of lots, Allenhurst was incorporated from Ocean Township. The community benefited from its proximity to the alignment of the New York and Long Branch Railroad which was completed through the area in 1882. The railroad offered an overland route to the shore (rather than a trip requiring a ferry boat, as so many destinations on the shore necessitated). Allenhurst reached the peak of its development around the 1930s. By the 1950s, most of the hotel and resort buildings were destroyed by fire or demolished and replaced with mid-century residences. The community still maintains many of its grand residences from its heyday. The NRHP-listed Allenhurst Residential Historic District is a collection of some 300 buildings, primarily residential, constructed from 1895 to 1930. The district encompasses the better part of the borough of Allenhurst which is a rectilinear planned community primarily developed by the Coast Land Improvement Company. Architecture represents popular period styles such as Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Mission, as well as modest bungalow typologies (Sylvester, 1998; Zerbe et al., 2009).

Table 3.4-17. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Allenhurst Borough

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NJ-34025-3823	Allenhurst Residential Historic District	Roughly bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, Main Street, Cedar Avenue, Hume Street, Elberon Avenue	NRHP-Listed	67.2 km (41.8 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	B

3.4.3.2 City of Asbury Park

The City of Asbury Park is located in the extreme eastern extent of Monmouth County on the Atlantic shore between Allenhurst/Lock Harbor (to the northeast) and Ocean Grove (to the southwest). The most significant period of development in this area of the Jersey shore took place in 1871 when New York City industrialist and devout Methodist James Bradley purchased a desolate stretch of land in what today constitutes Asbury Park. Bradley was inspired by the teachings of Bishop Francis Asbury and the success of the nearby seaside Methodist community in Ocean Grove. The land was platted and plans were made for residential lots, parks, and streets in what was to be a place for “healthful relaxation and quiet reflection” (Asbury Park Museum, 2023). The community was incorporated as a borough in 1874 and quickly attracted vacationers from New York City, Philadelphia, Newark, and Jersey City. By 1893 Asbury Park was chartered as a city and boasted large hotels, a bustling business district, reliable rail service, high-style churches, and Victorian-era beach cottages. Realizing his ambition of a more pious community had been lost, Bradley sold his last real estate interests in the city in the early 20th century which brought on a subsequent wave of development. Into the 1920s and 1930s, Asbury Park became known for its impressive entertainment venues (including the Asbury Park Convention Hall constructed between 1928 and 1930), amusement attractions, stores, and hotels. In contrast to the predominantly white travelers and residents of Asbury Park, a minority community comprising African Americans, Jews, and immigrants was established in West Side or West Park anchored by a thriving business artery along Springwood Avenue. Asbury Park came to prominence in the American music scene in the late 1970s when Southside Johnny and the Asbury Jukes played a live concert at the Stone Pony located on Ocean Avenue North to commemorate their debut album. The band was well known in the local music scene as the house band for the Stone Pony and the band and live concert and radio broadcast catapulted the career of a then-unknown Bruce Springsteen (Asbury Park Museum, 2023; The Stone Pony, 2023).

Table 3.4-18. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE –City of Asbury Park

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NJ-34025-3839	Waterfront Resort Historic District	Roughly bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, Ocean Avenue, Wesley Lake, and Deal Lake	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	67.1 km (41.7 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	B

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NJ-34025-110	Asbury Park Casino and Carousel	104-108 Asbury Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	67.6 km (42 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C
NJ-34025-258	Berkeley-Carteret Hotel	1401 Ocean Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	67.4 km (41.9 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C
NJ-34025-257	Asbury Park Convention Hall	Ocean Avenue	NRHP-Listed	67.4 km (41.9 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C
NJ-34025-260	Howard Johnson's Pavilion	Ocean Avenue at Fifth Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	67.5 km (41.9 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C
NJ-34025-4135	Deal Lake Court Apartments	1-10 Deal Court	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	67.7 km (42.1 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C
NJ-34025-247	Sunset Lake Historic District	Roughly bounded by Sunset Lake to the south, Main Street to the west, 8th Avenue to north and Webb Street to the east	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	67.7 km (42.1 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	B
NJ-34025-286	Santander Condominium	400 Deal Lake Drive	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	67.8 km (42.1 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C
NJ-34025-4452	Soldiers' Park	Corner of Cookman Avenue and Grand Avenue	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	68.2 km (42.4 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C

3.4.3.3 Avon-by-the-Sea Borough

Avon-by-the-Sea Borough is located in the extreme eastern extent of Monmouth County on the Atlantic coast between Bradley Beach (to the north) and Belmar (to the south). Prior to its formal development, this area of Monmouth County was known as New Branch, the Swanton Tract, and the Lewis Green Property. It was an area known for its fishing and hunting among the wealthy sportsmen who vacationed in the area. In 1878, Philadelphia tobacco manufacturer Edward Batchelor was vacationing in Ocean Grove and during his stay made a short trip north to a well-known fishing spot near New Branch at the Shark River. On his return trip, Batchelor noticed signs advertising land for sale and the next day purchased 1.2 km² (300 acres) of undeveloped land. He initially planned to build a tobacco manufacturing facility called Key East (likely a reference to tobacco production); however, two associates convinced him to use the land as a real estate development. The area was platted into lots which were said to be the most expensive on the Jersey shore at the time. The Avon Inn was constructed in 1883 and acted as an anchor for the residential and commercial development. A pavilion was constructed on the beach about the same time, and sometime after 1888 a boardwalk, bathhouse, and public saltwater swimming pool were added to the oceanfront. When the community was incorporated in 1900, the name Avon-by-the-Sea was chosen. The community has remained a quiet residential beach community with most commercial development confined to the Main Street and Ocean Avenue corridors (Gensch, 2000; Avon-by-the-Sea, New Jersey, 2023).

Table 3.4-19. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Avon-by-the-Sea Borough

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NJ-34025-262	Berwick Lodge	601 Ocean Avenue	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	68.3 km (42.5 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 2, 3	C

3.4.3.4 Bay Head Borough

Bay Head Borough is located on the Barnegat Peninsula barrier spit just south of Point Pleasant Beach Borough and Manasquan Inlet. The Bay Head Historic District is located along the Atlantic coastline with views of the Atlantic Ocean, Bay Head Harbor, and Twilight Lake. While the name Bay Head has its origins in the eighteenth century, a point indicated on period maps, Bay Head Borough is a late nineteenth-century coastal summer resort. In 1877, Edward Howe, David Mount, and William Harris of the Princeton Bank and Trust Company purchased land in Bay Head, which up to this point was largely unsettled, and began to lay the infrastructure for a summer resort. Under the Bayhead Land Company, the resort began development with oceanfront cottages and a hotel and by 1886 Bay Head was formally incorporated as a borough. The Bay Head Historic District comprises much of the borough of Bay Head and is primarily residential in architectural character, although it includes commercial and religious buildings. The building stock dates roughly from 1880 to 1940 and exhibits features of the Shingle, Queen Anne, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival styles. Many of these are simple vernacular examples with wood shingle cladding, porches, and hipped roofs with dormers. A notable contributing element of the historic district is the Bay Head Train Loop, which is the only surviving turning loop in New Jersey. While Bay Head followed a similar development pattern seen on the Jersey shore in the late nineteenth century, into the twentieth century Bay Head became known more as a private residential community than a resort town. Large summer residences outnumbered hotels and resorts, as wealthy vacationers preferred to demonstrate their wealth in their homes rather than by staying in a grand hotel. The architecture in Bay Head is also unique in that most summer residents opted to use local contractors to build their homes, resulting in more muted vernacular interpretations of the popular revival styles of the time. Additionally, because Bay Head was predominantly residential, it survived the postwar development bust, the effects of the Great Depression, and the rise of the automobile. The opening of the Garden State Parkway in 1954 brought more residents to the area resulting in a surge of mid-century residential dwellings among the late nineteenth and early twentieth-century homes (Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission, 1981; Zakalak, 2005).

Table 3.4-20. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Bay Head Borough

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NJ-34029-3836	Bay Head Historic District	Roughly bounded by Point Pleasant Beach Borough line, Atlantic Ocean, Mantoloking Borough line and Point Pleasant	NRHP-Listed	72.4 km (45 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 4	B

3.4.3.5 Belmar Borough

Belmar Borough is located in the southeastern extent of Monmouth County on the Atlantic shore to the south of Neptune Beach and to the north of Lake Como. Prior to meaningful large-scale development, this area of Monmouth County consisted of roughly six small subsistence farms in the middle of the nineteenth century. In 1872, a group of private investors purchased a little over 1.31 km² (325 acres) of land for development on the south bank of the Shark River. The Ocean Beach Association development was planned as an addition to the Methodist Ocean Grove Camp Meeting community located approximately 5.2 km (2 mi) to the north. The acreage was platted into lots measuring 15.2 by 45.7 m (50 by 150 ft) and covenants for the sale of the lots included a clause prohibiting the consumption of alcohol. During its infrastructure development, Ocean Beach (as it was called at the time) was laid out with an orderly grid with east-west numerical avenues and north-south alphabetical streets located to the south of the Shark River with Silver Lake in the interior and surrounded by lots. The construction of the New York and Long Branch Railroad bridge over the Shark River inlet led to increased and sustained development into the late nineteenth century. Oystering and ice-making were the primary industries during this time. In 1889, the community was incorporated as Belmar, which means “beautiful sea.” The makeup of Belmar changed in the early twentieth century with the annexation of Ocean Grove Park in 1908; the loss of South Belmar (present-day Lake Como) in 1924 when it was organized as its own borough; Inlet Terrace in the 1920s; and Rhode Island Point in 1927. Belmar has always relied on passenger rail traffic, which is true today. The community still has a direct railroad connection to New York City, a convenience utilized by many of the seasonal visitors and residents of the community (Snyder, 1969; Envirotactics, 2008).

Table 3.4-21. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Belmar Borough

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NJ-34025-282	Belmar Fishing Club	Ocean Avenue at First Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	68.2 km (42.4 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 3	C

3.4.3.6 Deal Borough

Deal Borough is located in the extreme eastern extent of Monmouth County on the Atlantic shore and is bordered to the north by Long Branch Borough and to the south by the communities of Allenhurst and Loch Arbour. In the eighteenth century, a group of English settlers from Rhode Island were issued a patent for land in Monmouth County and named the 500-acre settlement Deal, as a reference to their home in Deale, Kent County, England. The settlement was able to sustain itself and in 1683 an early road was laid out from Long Branch to Deal (modern-day Norwood Avenue/Main Street). The area remained a farming community home to a small collection of scattered farms and larger estate homes until the late nineteenth century. Deal is the youngest of the nineteenth-century resort communities in Monmouth County with an incorporation date of 1898. In anticipation of overflow development from nearby Asbury Park (to the south) and Long Branch, an executive from Standard Oil named Daniel O’Day organized the Atlantic Coast Realty Company and acquired roughly one-third of the southern section of the community. Although a more elaborate street design was first proposed with curvilinear streets and extensive landscaping, Deal’s design

followed the orderly grid design employed in the majority of Monmouth County's seaside resorts. Remnants of the early design are extant along Roseld Avenue/Monmouth Drive (Hunton et al., 2019).

Table 3.4-22. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Deal Borough

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NJ-34025-102	Deal Casino Beach Club	125 Ocean Avenue	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	66.9 km (41.6 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C
NJ-34025-261	Deal Esplanade Historic District	Bounded by Atlantic Avenue, Roselo Avenue, Neptune Avenue, and the Ocean	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	66.9 km (41.6 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	B
NJ-34025-433	Elberon Bathing Club	1285 Ocean Avenue N	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	66.8 km (41.5 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C

3.4.3.7 Highlands Borough

Highlands Borough is located just west of Sandy Hook at the mouth of the Navesink River in northern Monmouth County. While the borough was not incorporated until 1900, the site has a long Euro-American settlement history dating back to 1664 when the English purchased the area from the Lenape and named it Portland. The Navesink Highlands, which give the borough its name, rise some 79.2 m (260 ft) above sea level providing a panoramic view of the Lower New York Bay. During the eighteenth century, the highlands were used as the site of a navigational and warning beacon, and during the Revolutionary War were used as an observation post to monitor the movements of the Royal Navy based at New York Harbor. Highlands Borough is known for the Navesink Light Station NHL, an imposing brownstone crenelated Gothic Revival building designed by Joseph Lederle and constructed by the Army Corps of Engineers in 1862. The lighthouse has two light towers to distinguish it from the nearby Sandy Hook Light and served as a significant navigational aid to ships bound for New York Harbor until it was decommissioned in 1949. The extant light station replaced an earlier set of twin lights that served the same purpose. The light station is currently a historic site owned by the State of New Jersey (Tomaszewski, 1970; Lavery and Clifford, 2004; Brydon, 2023; Twin Lights Historical Society, 2023).

Table 3.4-23. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Highlands Borough

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NJ-34025-4044	Navesink Light Station	2 Lighthouse Road	NHL	69.6 km (43.2 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1	A
NJ-34025-4331	79 Portland Road	79 Portland Road	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	69.3 km (43.1 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1	C
NJ-34025-4082	Murray/Masciale House	Lighthouse Road	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	69.6 km (43.2 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1	C

3.4.3.8 City of Long Branch

The City of Long Branch is located on the Atlantic coast in the northeastern extent of Monmouth County. The city is bordered to the north by Monmouth Beach and to the south by Deal. Prior to its formal organization, Long Branch was first settled by Euro-Americans in 1668 with the purchase of the Monmouth Patent. During the eighteenth century, this area of Monmouth County consisted of a small collection of modest houses and a small schoolhouse. Development continued on a small scale into the nineteenth century with the construction of churches, a hotel, a boarding house, and a general store. Steamboat service to New York began in 1830 and shortly after a post office was opened. The 1860s brought on a real estate boom in the community that quickly progressed development. Long Branch was incorporated as the Long Branch Commission in 1867 and two years later President Ulysses S. Grant made Long Branch the official summer capital for sitting presidents giving the community the nickname of the nation's "Summer Capital." In addition to the seven American presidents who frequented Long Branch, the community was also known as a haven for theater actors. The New York and Long Branch Railroad was incorporated in 1868, although the line did not reach Long Branch until 1875. The same year, a branch line was constructed to Sea Girt under the Long Branch and Sea Girt Railroad. Other branch extensions were built and in 1881 all the lines from Long Branch to Bay Head Junction were consolidated. Long Branch continued to develop steadily into the twentieth century and was incorporated as a city in 1904 (WPA, 1940; Hazard, 2007). Due to its location on the northern tip of the Jersey shore, Long Branch is still a popular vacation destination for New York City residents.

Table 3.4-24. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – City of Long Branch

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NJ-34025-95	San Alfonso Retreat House	755 Ocean Avenue N	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	66.6 km (41.4 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C
NJ-34025-288	Ocean Beach Club of Elberon	1035 Ocean Avenue	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	66.7 km (41.4 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C
NJ-34025-432	Sur Mer	1245 Ocean Avenue N	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	66.7 km (41.5 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C
NJ-34025-99	Breakwater Beach Club	1141 Ocean Avenue N	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	66.7 km (41.5 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C
NJ-34025-3842	St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church	796 Ocean Avenue N	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	66.8 km (41.5 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C
NJ-34025-4221	Elberon Memorial Presbyterian Church	70 Park Avenue	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	67.1 km (41.7 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C
NJ-34025-3835	New York and Long Branch Railroad Historic District	Spanning over 38 miles of railroad, running north to south beginning in Bay Head Junction, New Jersey	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	67.2 km (41.8 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1	B

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
		and running north to Perth Amboy, New Jersey				

*The New York and Long Branch Railroad Historic District is located in multiple municipalities and is considered an aboveground historic property in Long Branch.

3.4.3.9 Mantoloking Borough

Mantoloking Borough is located in the extreme northeastern extent of Ocean County on a barrier island and is immediately south of Bay Head Borough and north of Brick Beaches, a community in Brick Township. The borough originates from a land acquisition by Frederick Downer and New York attorney Frank Hall in 1875. Together, the entrepreneurs sold land to two development companies, the Seashore Land Company and the Seashore Improvement Company for the creation of a “dry” community that was at the time located in Brick Township. The community was named Mantoloking, which reportedly translated to “frog ground” or “sand place.” The Philadelphia and Long Branch Railroad was constructed through the town in 1881, followed by the construction of the Mantoloking Bridge in 1884. The construction of modern-day United States Route 35 (Ocean Avenue North) in 1908 helped to sustain the development of the seaside community and the borough was formally incorporated in 1911. Development within the linear borough spans primarily from 1875 to 1950 with one-and-one-half and two-story buildings with Shingle and Colonial Revival-style architectural elements. Porches are common and wood shingle siding is a ubiquitous building material. Mantoloking Borough maintains its predominantly residential makeup (McCormick, Taylor & Assoc., Inc., 2003; Borough of Mantoloking, 2023).

Table 3.4-25. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Mantoloking Borough

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NJ-34029-3833	Mantoloking Historic District	Bounded by the municipal line with Bay Head Borough, municipal boundary with Brick Township, Barnegat Bay, and the beachfront	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	73.2 km (45.5 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 4	B

3.4.3.10 Middletown Township

Middletown Township is located in the northern part of Monmouth County along the Raritan Bay and extends inland to the south. One of New Jersey’s oldest townships, Middletown dates to the 1665 Monmouth Patent which was issued by royal governor Richard Nicolls before knowledge of the Proprietorship had reached the English colonies. Competing claims to the region that at one time encompassed all of Monmouth County were a source of confusion and conflict between the patentees and the East Jersey Proprietors for many years. The township was largely reduced to its current boundaries

during the 1840s except for the Navesink Highlands which were incorporated out of the township as Atlantic Highlands Borough and Highlands Borough at the end of the nineteenth century. Largely rural, once urban centers became incorporated separately, the population of Middletown was for a long time concentrated near the shore of Raritan Bay and was engaged in shipping agricultural produce from the interior. Starting in the 1960s, Middletown has developed into a suburban bedroom community as part of the larger New York metropolitan area (Wilson, 1953; Gabrelian, 2003).

Table 3.4-26. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Middletown Township

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NJ-34025-3828	Fort Hancock and Sandy Hook Proving Ground Historic District	Includes entire area of the peninsula between the highway 36 bridge (but does not include the bridge) and the north most point of the peninsula	NHL	68.8 km (42.8 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 21	A
NJ-34025-3826	Locust Historic District	Bounded by Lakeside Avenue, Locust Point Road, and Navesink River Road,	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	71.7 km (44.6 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1	B
NJ-34025-4000	Fort Hancock Life Saving Station	Gateway National Recreation Area	NRHP-Listed	70.6 km (43.9 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 21	C
NJ-34025-3816	Navesink Military Reservation Historic District	Roughly triangular area including both sides of Monmouth Avenue and Locust Avenue to junction with Hillside and Grand Avenues	NRHP-Listed	69 km (42.9 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1	B
NJ-34025-34005	Sandy Hook Light	Mercer Road	NHL	73.4 km (45.6 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 21	A
NJ-34025-3837	Water Witch Historic District	Roughly bounded by NJ Route 36, Water Witch Drive, Sea View Terrace, Park Way, Windlass Path, and Serpentine Drive	NRHP-Listed	70.2 km (43.4 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 1, 21	B
NJ-34025-3923	Hans Huber Estate	25 Brown's Dock Road	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	73.0 km (45.3 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1	C

3.4.3.11 Monmouth Beach

Monmouth Beach Borough is located on the Atlantic coast in the extreme northeastern extent of Monmouth County and is bordered by Sea Bright and the Shrewsbury River to the north and Long Branch to the south. The land that historically comprises Monmouth Beach Borough was acquired by Eliakim Wardell in 1668.

Wardell and his descendants had a large farm throughout the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. In 1842, Henry Wardell built a hotel called Ocean House on the Shrewsbury Inlet. In addition to accommodations, the hotel offered swimming, boating, fishing, and was equipped as a steamboat landing. Development in the community was accelerated with the completion of the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad in 1865. After the arrival of the railroad, Dr. Arthur Conover from Freehold saw the potential in the small community due to its location not only on the Atlantic Ocean but also its position at the mouth of the Shrewsbury River. Conover bought the old Wardell farm and quickly resold the acreage for development. Conover organized the Monmouth Beach Association and created an exclusive seaside resort. Soon after, beach cottages were built, and civic improvements followed with the construction of churches and schools. Local fishermen concerned about resort development and the potential impact on their livelihoods pooled their resources in 1870 to purchase a \$500 plot from Conover to secure water access. This eventually led to the formation of the Galilee Fishing Association in 1884 which ushered in a major fishing economy that supplied merchants in New York. The borough was formally chartered in 1906 and development continued steadily into the twentieth century. In 1965, six communities in northeastern Monmouth County joined in creating the Northeast Monmouth County Regional Sewage Authority for wastewater disposal and water reclamation. As a result of the upgraded sewage system, Monmouth Beach saw a development boom resulting in the construction of high-rise condominiums and hotels on the Shrewsbury Inlet, expanded commercial development, and some demolition of the existing housing stock. Monmouth Beach remains a popular beach retreat for New York residents (Gabrielan, 1998; O'Brien, 2002).

Table 3.4-27. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Monmouth Beach Borough

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NJ-34025-266	Monmouth Beach Bath and Tennis Club	65 Ocean Avenue	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	66.8 km (41.5 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1	C
NJ-34025-91	35 Ocean Avenue N	35 Ocean Avenue N	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	66.8 (41.5 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1	C
NJ-34025-1134	58 Ocean Avenue	58 Ocean Avenue	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	66.9 km (41.6 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1	C

3.4.3.12 Neptune Township

Neptune Township is located in southeastern Monmouth County and is bounded by Ocean Township to the north, Asbury Park, Bradley Beach, and Avon-by-the-Sea to the east, Wall Township to the south, and Tinton Falls Township to the west. The early eighteenth-century history of the township is closely tied to the history of both Shrewsbury and Ocean Townships. Prior to its formal organization, the area that would become Neptune Township was generally rural and undeveloped and comprised of scattered farms confined primarily to the corridor of modern-day State Route 33 and Jumping Brook Road, both of which were well-traveled stagecoach routes. Shark River Village was an early hamlet in the township situated near the intersection of both trails and became a small center of commerce. The village included stagecoach taverns, a sawmill, a grist mill, a blacksmith shop, and a wheelwright shop. The blacksmith and wheelwright

shop made boats, wagons, and agricultural and household tools. Other smaller mills were located in proximity to Route 33 on the small brooks that flow throughout the township.

During the 1860s when the seaside towns to the east of Neptune Township began to see large-scale resort development, Route 33 was improved and lengthened to the west. Ocean Grove was established in 1869 as a Methodist summer camp meeting ground. The arrival of the New York and Long Branch Railroad in the 1870s brought an influx of travelers and new residents to eastern Monmouth County and the northern Jersey shore. Neptune Township was formally organized in 1879 from Ocean Township and named after the Roman god of water. During the early twentieth century, the economy of the township was reliant on its location near the beachside towns of the Jersey shore. The construction of the Garden State Parkway in 1954 and continued improvement to Routes 33 and 18 within the township positioned Neptune Township as a major vehicular crossroads of the Jersey shore. As a result, the township has seen an explosion of planned residential developments and large-scale commercial development near these corridors into the latter half of the twentieth century (Stout, 1967; Bell and Goodrich, 1975).

Table 3.4-28. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Neptune Township

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NJ-34025-3815	Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association Historic District	Bounded by Fletcher Lake, NJ 71, Lake Wesley and the Ocean	NRHP-Listed	67.5 km (41.9 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	B
NJ-34025-83	Mt. Prospect Cemetery	2600 Heck Avenue	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	71.1 km (44.2 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C

3.4.3.13 Point Pleasant Beach Borough

Point Pleasant Beach Borough is located in the extreme northeastern extent of Ocean County on the Atlantic coast and is bordered to the north by the Manasquan River and its inlet, to the south by Bay Head Borough, and to the west by Point Pleasant Borough. Prior to its formal organization in 1886, this area of northeastern Ocean County was settled by Euro-Americans in eighteenth century and was used as hunting and fishing land. A small summer resort community emerged in the early 1880s when Thomas Cook opened his farmhouse to boarders who frequented the area for recreation. Cook was a devout Quaker and as a result, his boarding house was dry, and guests could only imbibe in the fresh sea air and picturesque scenery. In 1870, retired sea captain John Cook set out to establish a resort community in the area. Cook set out to cut a road to the coast by way of modern-day Arnold Avenue and laid the groundwork for the construction of a bridge over the Manasquan River in 1875 that provided a much-needed connection to Brielle on the north shore. Cook also secured a connection to the community by way of the New York and Long Branch Railroad. The Point Pleasant Land Company was founded in 1877 and quickly built a large hotel called the Resort House. The first passenger train arrived in 1880 and ushered in an era of rapid residential and commercial development. Six more large hotels sprung up in the community, including the Leighton Hotel, the Beacon Hotel, and Zimmerman's Hotel. After the incorporation of the borough in 1886, a small pavilion was constructed near the beach followed in 1890 by the construction of a rudimentary boardwalk. By 1896,

Clark's Landing on the boardwalk was a popular amusement park frequented by seasonal visitors. Roderick Clark built a rudimentary pavilion on the south shore of the mouth of the Manasquan River. By 1903 it was expanded and improved to include bathhouses, a restaurant, a dance hall, a bowling alley, and a carousel. A permanent boardwalk was constructed in 1915 and its original length spanned the entirety of the beachfront land in the borough. A substantial hurricane in 1938 destroyed the southern section of the boardwalk and it was never rebuilt. Today, Point Pleasant Beach maintains its identity as a small, residential beachfront community (Woolley, 2019; Point Pleasant Beach Borough, 2023).

Table 3.4-29. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Point Pleasant Beach Borough

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NJ-34029-4004	Old Coast Guard Station Manasquan Inlet	40 Inlet Drive	NRHP-Listed	71.6 km (44.5 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 3, 4	C

3.4.3.14 Red Bank Borough

Red Bank Borough is located in the northeastern portion of Monmouth County on the Atlantic coast and is bordered to the north by the Navesink River and its inlet, to the east by the Borough of Fair Haven, followed by the Borough of Little Silver, Borough of Shrewsbury, and Shrewsbury Township to the south, and Middletown Township to the west. Red Bank Borough is approximately 7.51 km² (2.16 mi²), with land making up 4.53 km² (1.75 mi²) of the total area. Prior to its formal organization in 1908, this area of northeastern Monmouth County was a town within Shrewsbury Township. The area was settled by Euro-Americans beginning in the mid-eighteenth century and was used as a center for shipbuilding and trade due to its placement by the water. By the early nineteenth century, the population began increasing in the area as regularly scheduled passenger ships began serving routes to and from Manhattan. With this increased transportation to Manhattan, Red Bank became a commercial and manufacturing center, focused on textiles, tanning, furs, and other goods that could easily be transported from the major New York metropolis. In 1845, the dredging of the Navesink River was completed, which allowed Red Bank to become a port for steamboats. With this additional transportation option, Red Bank continued to grow, and workers were able to easily commute to work in Manhattan. As Red Bank grew in population, the Raritan and Delaware Bay (R&DB) Railroad Company constructed a railway in 1860. This portion of the rail line was the first segment and ran south via Red Bank to Eatontown and had a branch to the resort town of Long Branch. It was the first railroad to reach Long Branch and allowed Red Bank residents to visit the resort town easily, as it had three train and boat trips per day in each direction during the summer months (Cunningham, 1997).

After Red Bank's formal organization in 1908, the Borough continued to see rapid growth in development and population. In the first half of the twentieth century, the Borough experienced around 30% population growth each decade, topping out at approximately 12,800 residents in the 1970 census. While the community suffered from an economic recession that began around the mid-1980s, today Red Bank retains its identity as a small, residential community with a thriving commercial sector. The community has eight parks, a school district, a variety of businesses, and a thriving population of almost 13,000 as of the 2020 census (United States Census Bureau, 2023; Red Bank Borough, 2024).

Table 3.4-30. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Red Bank Borough

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NJ-34025-3852	15 Hilltop Terrace	15 Hilltop Terrace	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	73.8 km (45.9 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1	C

3.4.3.15 Rumson Borough

Rumson Borough is located in the northeastern portion of Monmouth County on the Atlantic coast and is bordered to the north by the Navesink River and its inlet, to the west by the Borough of Fair Haven, followed by the Borough of Little Silver, Borough of Oceanport, and Borough of Monmouth Beach to the south, and the Borough of Sea Bright to the east. Rumson Borough is approximately 18.41 km² (7.11 mi²), with land making up 13.13 km² (5.07 mi²) of the total area. Prior to its formal organization in 1907, this area of northeastern Monmouth County was a town within Shrewsbury Township. The area was settled by Euro-Americans beginning in the mid-seventeenth century and was used as a center for shipbuilding and trade due to its placement by the water. By the early nineteenth century, the population began increasing in the area as regularly scheduled passenger ships began serving routes to and from Manhattan (Laird et al., 1944).

As discussed in Section 3.4.3.13, in 1845 the dredging of the Navesink River was completed, which allowed Red Bank to become a port for steamboats. As Red Bank grew in population, the R&DB Railroad Company constructed a railway in 1860 near Rumson (Cunningham, J.T., 1997). While these transportation options were available to Rumson residents, few utilized them. The Port Washington Dock in Rumson still took regular passengers to and from Manhattan; however, by 1867 the R&DB rail line expanded, completing a line from Sandy Hook (north of Rumson) to Long Branch (south of Rumson). With this rail line connecting travelers even easier to Manhattan, Rumson saw a drastic increase in commuters. The area became known as a very wealthy, upscale commuter suburb and a prominent summer colony for wealthy New York bankers and industrialists at the turn of the century. During this time, several sprawling estates were developed along the Navesink and Shrewsbury rivers. (Laird et al., 1944; Cunningham, 1997). After Rumson's formal organization in 1907, the borough continued to see rapid growth in development and population. During the twentieth century, the borough experienced an average of 32% population growth each decade, topping out at approximately 7,600 residents in the 1980 census. Today Rumson retains its identity as a small, yet very wealthy, residential community. In the 2022 American Community Survey, Rumson had a mean household income of over \$424,000 and included approximately 44% of households earning more than \$200,000 annually (United States Census Bureau, 2024; Rumson Borough, 2024).

Table 3.4-31. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Rumson Borough

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NJ-34025-3818	Conover Park Historic District	Roughly bounded by Rumson Road to the north, Grant Avenue to the south, Packer Avenue and the Navesink River inlet	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	67.9 km (42.2 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1	B

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
		to the east, and South Ward Avenue / Shrewsbury Drive to the west				
NJ-34025-4156	St. George's-by-the River Episcopal Church	7 Lincoln Avenue	NRHP-Listed	67.9 km (42.2 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C

3.4.3.16 Sea Girt Borough

Sea Girt Borough is located in the extreme southeastern limit of Monmouth County on the Atlantic coast and is bordered to the north by Spring Lake Borough, to the south by Manasquan Borough, and to the west by Wall Township. Before its formal organization, the land comprising Sea Girt Borough was historically two vast tracts of farmlands owned by Dr. Charles Montrose Graham and John Sherman. Sherman sold his land to Robert Stockton in 1853 who built a large estate between Stockton Lake and the Manasquan River (modern-day Manasquan) that he called Sea Girt. Meaningful development in the township began with the formation of the Sea Girt Land Improvement Company in 1869. The company worked to bring a segment of the New York and Long Branch Railroad in 1875 which ushered in year-round visitation and development to the community. The original Sea Girt house was converted to a hotel and two five-story additions were added to each side. The palatial resort became a landmark in the town. In 1887, the New Jersey National Guard acquired 485,623 m² (120 acres) of land in Sea Girt for use as a permanent summer training camp equipped with a rifle range, coastal battery, and mobilization camp. Initially constructed for use during the War of 1812, the camp was in use until World War II. The Sea Girt Lighthouse was constructed by the United States in 1895 and was the last lighthouse on the Jersey shore constructed with an integral keeper's house. The community experienced another era of development in the early 1900s when additional lots were sold by the Sea Girt Company for summer homes and in 1917 Sea Girt Borough was organized from Wall Township. In 1921, the Sea Girt Lighthouse was outfitted with a radio fog beacon. The Sea Girt station transmitted to incoming vessels which were then able to determine their proximity to the shore and New York Harbor by triangulating with the signals transmitted from lightships at Ambrose and Fire Island. In 1956, the lighthouse was decommissioned and sold to the borough and today is preserved by the Sea Girt Lighthouse Citizens Committee (Roberts and Youman, 1993; Sea Girt Borough, 2022; Sea Grit Lighthouse Citizens Committee, 2023).

Table 3.4-32. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Sea Girt Borough

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NJ-34025-4132	Sea Girt Lighthouse	NW corner Ocean Avenue and Beacon Boulevard	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	70.3 km (43.7 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 3	C

3.4.3.17 Spring Lake Borough

Spring Lake Borough is in the extreme southeastern limit of Monmouth County on the Atlantic coast and is bounded by Lake Como Borough to the north, Sea Girt Borough to the south, and Wall Township to the west. The history of Spring Lake Borough centers around the grand hotels and summer homes constructed in the borough limits beginning in 1875. Development was first attempted when the Spring Lake Beach Improvement Company acquired 1.1 km² (266 acres) of farmland for use as a summer resort. In contrast to the nearby Methodist communities located in Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, the investors in the company put emphasis on the construction of hotels and cottages for wealthy vacationers from New York and Pennsylvania. The completion of an extension of the New York and Long Branch Railroad in 1875 aided in the success of the community. Three substantial hotels were constructed during the late 1870s: the Monmouth House (1876), the Lake House (1876), and the Carleton House (1877). In addition, beach cottages were constructed by other developers and proprietors and rapid growth continued into the 1880s. By 1885, development resulted in four separate communities: Brighton, Villa Park, Spring Lake Beach, and Como. The Spring Lake Beach Improvement Company conceded that it did not have the funds needed to ensure the upkeep of a police or fire force nor the capacity to maintain the needed infrastructure. After a failed reorganization of the company, a petition was made for the incorporation of a Spring Lake Borough in Monmouth County, and in 1892 the borough was formed from Wall Township. The large hotels catering to the wealthy prospered into the twentieth century and many new hotels were opened in the first decades of the century. Today, the oceanfront features large Victorian resort properties. Many oceanfront properties have been replaced within the last decade with new homes that replicate Victorian forms and detailing and utilize high-quality materials. Spring Lake Borough maintains its predominantly residential and quiet seaside town environment (Milner and Strathearn, 1991; Kolarsick-Harrigan, 2023).

Table 3.4-33. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Spring Lake Borough

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NJ-34025-336	1711 Ocean Avenue N	1711 Ocean Avenue N	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	69.5 km (43.2 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 3	C
NJ-34025-330	2 Passaic Avenue	2 Passaic Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	69.7 km (43.3 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 3	C
NJ-34025-273	2 Warren Avenue	2 Warren Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	69.8 km (43.4 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 3	C
NJ-34025-4427	Rufus E. Shapely House	11 Mercer Avenue	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	69.9 km (43.4 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 3	C
NJ-34025-4081	Audenried Cottage (Normandy Inn)	21 Tuttle Avenue	NRHP-Listed	69.6 km (43.2 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 3	C
NJ-34025-329	10 Warren Avenue	10 Warren Avenue	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	69.8 km (43.4 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 3	C
NJ-34025-279	Richard A. Donnelly House	101 Madison Avenue	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	69.8 km (43.4 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 3	C

3.4.3.18 West Long Branch Borough

West Long Branch Borough is located in the eastern portion of Monmouth County on the Atlantic coast and is bordered to the north by the Borough of Oceanport, the City of Long Branch to the east, Ocean Township to the south, and the Borough of Eatontown to the west. West Long Branch Borough is approximately 7.48 km² (2.89 mi²), with land making up 7.41 km² (2.86 mi²) of the total area. Prior to its formal organization in 1908, this area of eastern Monmouth County was a residential section within the Borough of Eatontown. The area was settled by Euro-Americans beginning in the mid-seventeenth century and was known as Hoppersville, derived from the Hopper family (a predominant family in the area). Based on a map from 1851, the region was known as Mechanicsville, but the name was changed once again after the Civil War. On an 1873 map of the area, West Long Branch Borough was referred to as Branchburg, likely due to its proximity to the long branch of the Shrewsbury River in the area. By 1899, the area is referred to as West Long Brach with maps showing a West Branch Post Office and a West Long Branch School District, however the Borough was legally a portion of Eatontown Borough. In May 1908, the residents of the West Long Branch portion of Eatontown became unhappy with paying taxes to Eatontown and not receiving what they considered to be a fair return. The residents authorized an election and voted on a referendum to separate, which passed 163 to 73 in favor of separation. On Tuesday, June 16, 1908, the West Long Branch section of Eatontown Township became the independent Borough of West Long Branch (Pike, H.C. and G.D. Vogel, 1995).

Throughout its development, Eatontown and West Long Branch's economy was supported by the grain and milling industry. Rye and corn were grown to be milled and sold as cow feed. Due to its location near the Shrewsbury and Navesink Rivers, milled products could then be shipped on steamboats and later trains via rail lines from other jurisdictions, such as Red Bank Borough. By 1860, the R&DB Railroad Company constructed a new line which ran south via Red Bank to Eatontown. This rail line, along with easing the distribution of goods, also eased commuting for workers to go to Manhattan. The area became known as an upscale, commuter suburb for workers in New York at the turn of the century. During this time, several sprawling estates were also developed (Cunningham, J.T., 1997; Pike, H.C. and G.D. Vogel, 1995).

After the passing of the referendum in 1908, the Borough continued to see growth in development and population. During the twentieth century, the Borough experienced an average of 40% population growth each decade, topping out at approximately 7,300 residents in the 1980 census. In 1933, the borough also saw the opening of Monmouth University (originally named Monmouth Junior College from 1933 – 1956 and later Monmouth College from 1956 – 1995). Today West Long Branch retains its identity as a small, residential community (West Long Branch Borough, 2024).

Table 3.4-34. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – West Long Branch Borough

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NJ-34025-4075	Glenwood Cemetery	East side Monmouth Road, 0.2 mi. south of State Route 36	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	70.3 km (43.7 mi)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 1, 2	B

4.0 POTENTIAL EFFECT OF THE PROJECT ON ABOVEGROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES

As stated in Section 2.1, Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties that are listed or meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP. Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not have a physical effect on aboveground historic properties but has the potential to have visual effects on aboveground historic properties.

4.1 Considerations for Visual Effects on Aboveground Historic Properties

The potential effect resulting from the introduction of Vineyard Mid-Atlantic into the visual setting for an aboveground historic property is dependent on several factors, including:

- those characteristics of a historic property that qualify it for listing in the NRHP (i.e., the rationale for the property's historical significance)
- whether or not a historic property has a maritime setting – and the integrity of that setting, including the presence of existing modern features or other visual elements that post-date a property's period of significance
- the degree to which a property's maritime setting contributes to the historical significance of the property
- the distance separating the aboveground historic property from the offshore components (i.e., the WTGs and ESPs) – which determines the scale of the structures relative to a viewer's location
- the magnitude and nature of visual changes to existing views introduced by the proposed facilities, in terms of visual dominance, orientation of potential views, and density of new visual elements.

The first three of these factors are related to the nature of each historic property and the relationship between each aboveground historic property and the surrounding physical environment. Of particular interest in the assessments for offshore wind facilities are the characteristics of maritime settings associated with some aboveground historic properties and how those settings could be affected by the construction and operation of multiple, large wind turbines on the OCS. The latter two factors summarized above relate to the physical parameters of the proposed facilities and their spatial relationships to aboveground historic properties with potential views of the facilities.

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will result in the greatest potential effects on the visual setting of aboveground historic properties located along the shorelines. While all the aboveground historic properties within the PAPE have potential views of the WTGs, because of distance as well as the Earth's curvature, not all of the aboveground historic properties would have views of full WTGs (i.e., in which the entire above-surface WTG structure was visible) and not all aboveground historic properties will be adversely affected. As further detailed in Section 2.1, an "adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of an aboveground historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity" (CFR, 2023a).

EDR's assessment of potential adverse visual effects to aboveground historic properties is intentionally conservative and intended to identify possible adverse effects that may warrant further consideration through future consultation with agencies and other stakeholders during the Section 106 consultation process.

4.1.1 Quantitative Assessment of Potential Visibility

In addition to the evaluation and consideration of the historic property-specific characteristics described above, EDR analyzed multiple quantitative factors relating to the new visual elements that would be introduced and how those factors are related to the specific location of each historic property. The GIS-based viewshed analyses described above in Section 2.2 provided the basis for quantitative assessment. The following were considered in the evaluation of potential effects:

- distance from the offshore components
- total acreage of aboveground historic property
- total acreage of visibility within the aboveground historic property
- the portion of the aboveground historic property (percentage of acreage) from which the offshore components would be potentially visible.

As further described in Section 3.0 of this report, the potential visibility and visual effect of Vineyard Mid-Atlantic was evaluated for all of the aboveground historic properties in the PAPE. Attachments A, B, C, and D provide detailed property-specific visibility data and effects recommendations for each historic property in the PAPE.

With few exceptions, in previously completed BOEM consultations adverse visual effects to historic properties are confined to areas within 40.2 km (25 mi) of the offshore components of comparable size to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic. Exceptions include elevated historic lighthouse properties designed to embrace expansive ocean views, such as in the *Record of Decision - Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project Construction and Operations Plan, August 21, 2023* (BOEM, 2023c) and *Memorandum of Agreement among the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, The New Jersey State Historic Preservation Officer, and The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding the Ocean Wind 1 Offshore Wind Farm Project* (BOEM, 2023b). The *Finding of Adverse Effect for the Vineyard Wind 1 Project Construction and Operations Plan* (BOEM, 2019) determined that "visual impacts to onshore viewers of WTGs would be expected to be minor" for all proposed WTG size alternatives (BOEM, 2019: 18). In addition, the *Finding of Adverse Effect for the South Fork Wind Farm and South Fork Export Cable Construction and Operations Plan* (BOEM, 2021) states that "BOEM's analysis found that adverse effects would tend to result within 20 miles of WTGs, to properties on elevated seaside bluffs that offer open vantage points within the APE..." (BOEM, 2021: 22).

Several aboveground historic properties within the PAPE have large boundaries, i.e., over 0.4 km² (100 acres). The viewshed may encompass a significant area even if it represents a small percentage of the property. Even in such circumstances, visibility of Vineyard Mid-Atlantic may not result in an adverse effect due to the

specific characteristics of the property that make the property eligible for listing on the NRHP. An example is Heckscher State Park, which is located on the Great South Bay on mainland Long Island in the Town of Islip (Figure 4.1-1). The park was historically the estates of George C. Taylor and J. Neal Plum and contains a collection of Works Progress Administration (WPA) structures dating to the 1930s (Howe, 2016c). Vineyard Mid-Atlantic is anticipated to be visible from 1.3 km² (323.6 acres) of the historic property; however, the park consists of over 7.9 km² (1,965 acres), of which, the offshore components are anticipated to be visible from only 16.5% of the aboveground historic property as indicated by the orange shaded areas in Figure 4.1-2. Despite there being over 1.3 km² (320 acres) with potential views of Vineyard Mid-Atlantic, no adverse visual effects are anticipated to Heckscher State Park.

Figure 4.1-1. View of the Heckscher State Park.



Figure 4.1-2. Areas of Potential Visibility from the Heckscher State Park.



In contrast, the Jones Beach State Park, Causeway and Parkway System is listed on the NRHP and is located in the Town of Hempstead, New York (Figure 4.1-3). The state park was developed from the 1920s to the 1960s to provide beachfront recreation opportunities on the South Shore of Long Island and includes 46.5 km² (11489.9 acres) of land. The Jones Beach State Park, Causeway and Parkway System was designed to have expansive views of the Atlantic Ocean and Vineyard Mid-Atlantic is anticipated to be visible from 23.3% or 10.8 km² (2676.2 acres) as indicated by the orange shaded areas in Figure 4.1-4. While the offshore

components will be visible from less than a quarter of the property, due to its orientation, significance and design, it is anticipated that Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will have an adverse effect on this historic property.

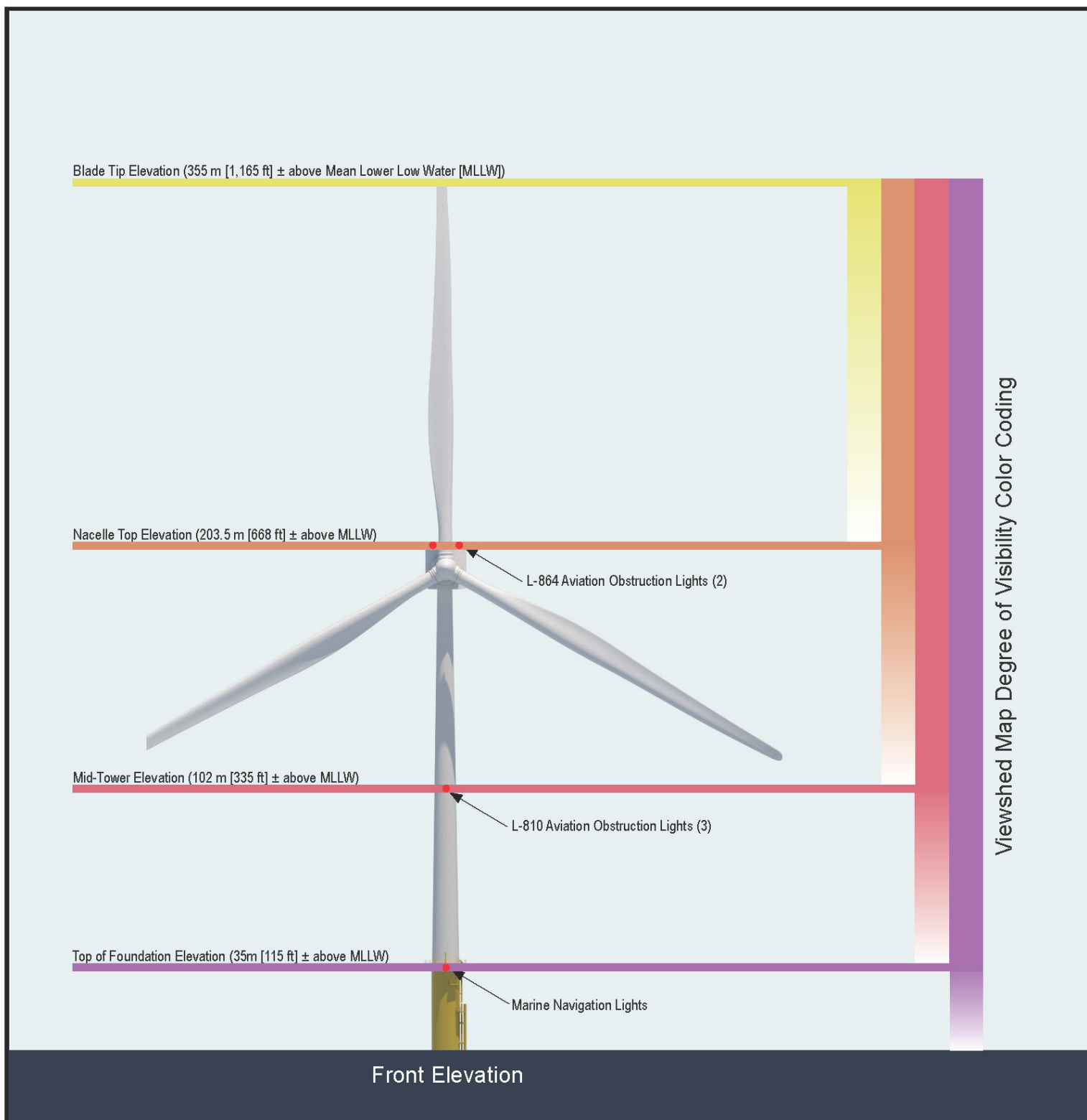
Figure 4.1-3. View of the Jones Beach State Park, Causeway and Parkway System.



Figure 4.1-4. Areas of Potential Visibility from the Jones Beach State Park, Causeway and Parkway System.



In addition to quantifying the areas from which Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will be visible within any given historic property, additional analyses were completed to determine what portion of the nearest WTGs would be visible from each property. Earth curvature will screen the lower sections of distant turbines, so evaluations were conservatively based on the nearest WTGs to each historic property. The specific sections of the WTGs used for this analysis are illustrated in Figure 4.1-5 (Figure 7 in Appendix II-J of the COP; Saratoga Associates, 2024). Due to the substantially elevated position of the lantern deck at Sandy Hook Ligh, the visible WTG section analyses were based on an observer height of 30.5 m (100 ft).



Zone of Likely Visibility

- Area of Top of Foundation Platform Visibility
- Area of Mid-Tower Visibility
- Area of Nacelle Top Visibility
- Area of Blade Tip Visibility

Note: Each zone represents a range of WTG element visibility. Solid colors represent the portion of the WTG element visible from all areas within the distance zone. The color gradient indicates a decrease in WTG element visibility with increasing viewer distance.

Figure 4.1-5 (SLVIA Figure 7)
Viewshed WTG Visible Elements Diagram

The quantitative assessment was intended to provide a baseline characterization of the scope and magnitude of visual change that might be experienced by a person at each aboveground historic property. The results of the quantitative assessment supported a qualitative assessment of the contribution of an aboveground historic property's maritime setting to its historic significance, the level of potential visibility, relationship of specific views to the location, design, and historic use of an aboveground historic properties, and the overall sensitivity of each aboveground historic properties to visual effects. The results of this assessment are provided for each historic property in the PAPE in Attachments A, B, and C. These qualitative considerations were all taken into consideration in preparing the effects recommendation for this property. Consideration of potential effects to each historic property within the PAPE was also informed by detailed visualizations, as described in the following subsection.

4.1.2 Visual Simulations

To further characterize the potential visual effect and to inform the assessment of potential visual effects on aboveground historic properties, realistic photographic simulations were completed to support the assessments included in the SLVIA and this HRVEA. Per the SLVIA,

High resolution computer enhanced image processing was used to create realistic daytime photographic simulations of the completed offshore facilities from 11 KOPs: 8 in New York and 3 in New Jersey.

The KOPs selected for photo simulation represent a variety of viewing distances, viewer elevations, Seascape and Landscape Character Areas, and viewer types as well as overall geographic distribution and general intensity of use (Appendix II-J; Saratoga Associates, 2024).

The photosimulations were developed using base photography and a three-dimensional model of Vineyard Mid-Atlantic to accurately convey what the offshore components will look like from specific locations within the PAPE (Table 4.1-1 for KOP locations and Attachment E for the visual simulations). Additional information can be found in Section 6.0 of the SLVIA (Appendix II-J; Saratoga Associates, 2024).

Table 4.1-1. KOP Locations

KOP#	Name	Municipality	Dist. to nearest WTG/ESP	View Orientation	Elevation (Ft ASL)
NEW YORK					
01	Jacob Riis Park – Gateway National Recreation Area	Queens	69.3 km (43.0 mi)	SSE	4.9 m (16 ft)
02	Ocean Beach Park/Long Beach Boardwalk	Long Beach	56.3 km (35.0 mi)	S	6.4 m (21 ft)
04	Norman J. Levy Park & Preserve	Hempstead	56.2 km (35.1 mi)	S	35.7 m (117 ft)
05	Jones Beach State Park (Field 6)	Wantagh	48.8 km (30.3 mi)	SSE	5.2 m (17 ft)
06	Gilgo Town Beach	Babylon	45.4 km	SSE	7.6 m

KOP#	Name	Municipality	Dist. to nearest WTG/ESP	View Orientation	Elevation (Ft ASL)
			(28.2 mi)		(25 ft)
08	Saltire Beach – Fire Island National Seashore	Islip	38.8 km (24.1 mi)	SSE	4.0 m (13 ft)
09	Heckscher State Park	Islip	44.2 km (27.5 mi)	S	3.0 m (10 ft)
12	Cupsogue Beach County Park	Westhampton Beach	54.7 km (34.0 mi)	SSE	7.3 m (24 ft)
NEW JERSEY					
15	Sandy Hook (South Beach) – Gateway National Recreation Area	Middletown	69.4 km (43.1 mi)	E	7.3 m (24 ft)
17	Seven Presidents Oceanfront Park	Long Branch	66.7 km (41.5 mi)	E	5.2 m (17 ft)
18	Asbury Park Boardwalk	Asbury Park	67.6 km (42.0 mi)	ESE	5.8 m (19 ft)

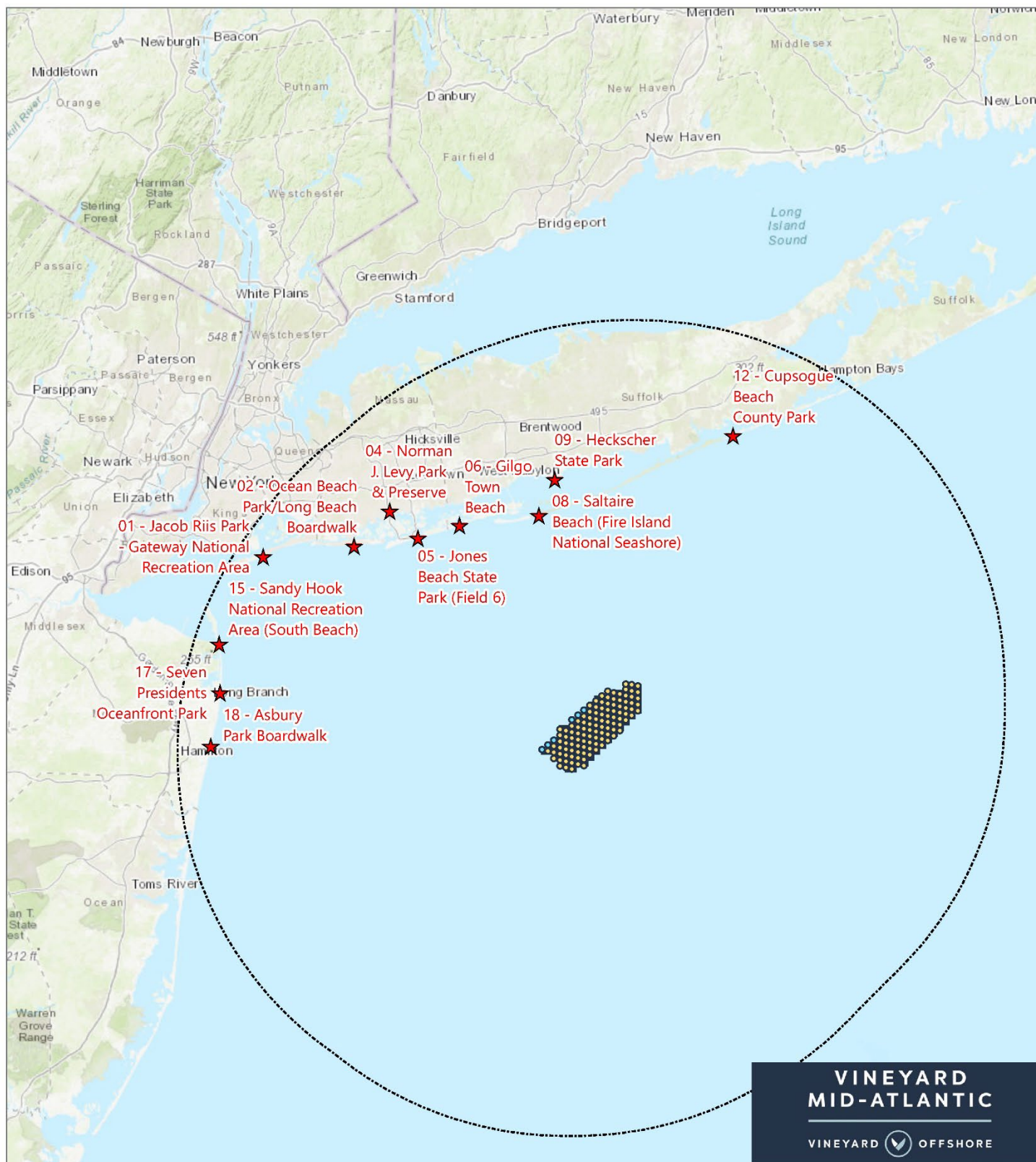
4.1.3 Significance of Maritime Setting

Coastal sections of Long Island and New Jersey contain a variety of aboveground historic properties, many of which are significant, in part or whole, due their associations with historic maritime activities and/or for which views of the Atlantic Ocean and various rivers, estuaries, bays are integral components of the properties' historic settings. The physical features of shorelines, including bays, barrier islands/spits, inlets, harbors, individually or in combination, provide important elements of the settings for many shoreline and coastal aboveground historic properties in the region. For mainland or bayside locations, water and land features may present enduring aspects of the physical environment and play an important role in conveying how the landscapes and seascapes of the past were related to historic places. This is particularly true where shorelines and barrier islands retain their natural or historic conformation and character.

Aboveground historic properties located in mainland or bayside settings may also be associated with ocean views, though such visual connections are mediated by intervening lands and the built environment that can dominate near- and mid-ground viewsheds. Aboveground historic properties located in ocean-facing areas are more likely to be associated with historic settings at least partially defined by the great expanse of open water with few, if any, fixed modern elements. Topography and location play important roles in defining the physical and visual settings for most aboveground historic properties, but particularly important for much of the coastal PAPE is the density of the built environment. Closely spaced houses, buildings, and other structures, as well as large, multi-story buildings, frequently block views of the open ocean from places located a short distance from the shore.

The extent and nature of historic maritime settings may also be influenced by the nature of specific properties and their associated historic uses or functions. For example, historic maritime defense facilities, such as life-saving stations located along ocean shorelines or within protected bays and inlets were associated with the observation of ships in distress in addition to the necessities of launching and retrieving rescue boats under often harrowing conditions. Lighthouses and other navigation aids have clear and intimate associations with viewsheds encompassing surrounding waters, though the extent of those

Figure 4.1-6. Key Observation Points



Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

- ★ Key Observation Point
- Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) / Electrical Service Platform (ESP) Positions
- Contingent WTG/ESP Positions*

Lease Area OCS-A 0544

40 NM Visual Study Area

Prepared November 14, 2024

Basemap: Esri "World Topographic Map" map service

*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

0 2.5 5 10
Miles

viewsheds may be related to specific navigation hazards. For other aboveground historic properties, the association with maritime commerce and related activities is even more direct. Fishing piers, vessels, boardwalks, and related marine infrastructure serving the oystering, fishing and recreational boating industries have integral physical and historical relationships with specific water bodies that may include the Atlantic Ocean. Historic homes and residential historic districts may have complex locational and historic associations with the seas and bays of the region. Areas within the PAPE include numerous examples of historic beachfront homes, seaside resorts and neighborhoods that are associated with the expansion of passenger rail services and, subsequently, relatively affordable automobiles serviced by new shoreline road networks like the Robert Moses Causeway. Constructed between 1950 and 1964, the Robert Moses Causeway is a parkway stretching 13.1 km (8.1 mi) from Robert Moses State Park on Fire Island in the south to Captree State Park on Captree Island and then to the mainland of Long Island at West Islip in the north. Some of the surviving examples of these places retain features and design elements that reflect seaside locations and the aesthetic appeal of ocean views. Maritime settings for such aboveground historic properties may include distant ocean views. Other historic residential neighborhoods reflect cycles of rapid real estate development that favored density and urban-scale construction; such places may be associated with characteristic streetscapes and architectural forms with few, if any, designed ocean views from properties located beyond immediate shoreline or boardwalk locations. An example of a residential historic district in New Jersey is the Mantoloking Historic District in Mantoloking Borough. The historic district is a grouping of residential buildings from the last quarter of the nineteenth century to the first half of the twentieth century. The district encompasses the barrier island from Barnegat Bay to the Atlantic Ocean.

Lastly, the PAPE has a rich inventory of aboveground historic properties associated with recreation and tourism. Many such places are distinctive for their associations with boardwalks and the numerous public and private beaches located throughout the region. Historic commercial districts luring beachgoers with ornate and fanciful facades, exotic aesthetic details, and large entertainment venues represent a significant part of the experience for generations of residents and visitors. Although the historic integrity of the buildings associated with boardwalks (as well as the boardwalks themselves) is variable, the historic significance of these places may be rooted in their continuity of use as public recreational features. The immediate shoreline or boardwalk settings and the vast, open ocean views may represent an important element of their historic maritime settings.

4.1.3.1 Contribution of Maritime Setting to a Property's Significance

The criteria for significant maritime setting used in this HRVEA are consistent with the criteria defined in the 2012 BOEM evaluation of visual impact on coastal cultural resources and historic properties in the North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits:

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

Significant views to the sea were assessed by desktop review of viewshed analysis, online mapping systems, reference to visual simulations, and field observation to determine whether the aboveground historic property has clear, unobstructed views of the sea and whether or not this view contributes to the historic significance of a given aboveground historic property.

5.0 RESULTS OF THE ANALYSES

The majority of aboveground historic properties that fall within the PAPE will have somewhat obstructed views of Vineyard Mid-Atlantic due to screening provided by intervening topography, vegetation, and/or buildings and structures as well as distance to the offshore components. The proposed WTGs are located between 38.1 km (23.7 mi) and 73.4 km (45.6 mi) from the aboveground historic properties located within the PAPE. Visual simulations show that in some cases views of the ocean will be disrupted by the size and scale of the WTGs. The introduction of vertical elements along the horizon line has the potential to create a pattern of visual disturbance within the natural seascape. Distance may be a mitigating factor in some cases; however, under clear conditions even at smaller distances, WTGs spread across the horizon will likely become focal points of viewers from the shore, and the effect of “stacking” can cause multiple individual WTGs to appear as a larger, more substantial form.

Individual historic property assessments and potential effects evaluations integrating the results of archival research, GIS analyses, field surveys and visualization assessments are presented in both graphical form in Attachments A (National Historic Landmarks), B (Historic Districts) and C (Individual Aboveground Historic Properties) and as a comprehensive tabular summary (Attachment D).

Each property-specific summary in Attachments A, B, and C includes the following:

- narrative statement of significance
- summary of the maritime setting (if applicable)
- photographs of the historic property and existing conditions, including character-defining views with a map key indicating photograph locations and orientation (where relevant),
- context photographs showing the existing visual setting of the property and ocean views (if any)
- graphical representation of the property’s location and relative distance to potential WTG positions
- the extent of visibility (areas with potential ground-level views of the Project within the property’s boundaries)
- numerical summary of visibility factors (distance to the WTGs, total acreage of the aboveground historic property, percentage of property with potential views of the Project, etc.)
- effects recommendation synthesizing all of the above.

Attachments A, B, and C provide detailed information of each of the aboveground historic properties. For ease of reference and comparison, the numeric visibility factors and narrative descriptions of each property and the effects recommendations are also presented in Attachment D. The associated sheet(s) of Figure 3.4-1 depicting the location, boundaries, and geographic context of each historic property in the PAPE are cross-referenced in Attachment D.

5.1 Adversely Affected Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE

As stated in Section 2.1, per 36 CFR § 800.5:

An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative (CFR, 2023a).

Applying the Criteria of Adverse Effect per NHPA Section 106, 36 CFR § 800.5, as summarized in Section 2.1, of the 144 aboveground historic properties located within the PAPE assessed for potential visual effects, the Project will have a potential adverse effect on a total of 23 aboveground historic properties, all in New York (Table 5.1-1). None of the six NHLs will be adversely affected by Vineyard Mid-Atlantic.

Table 5.1-1. Aboveground Historic Properties Potentially Adversely Affected

Property ID	Property Name	Municipality	NRHP Status	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NEW YORK					
NY-36059-33574	Jones Beach State Park, Causeway and Parkway System	Town of Hempstead	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 9	B
NY-36103-33758	Ocean Parkway	Town of Oyster Bay, Town of Babylon, Town of Islip	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 9, 10	B
NY-36103-17978	Oak Island Beach Community Center	Town of Babylon	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 10	C
NY-36103-33749	Robert Moses State Park	Town of Babylon, Town of Islip	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 10	B
NY-36103-33750	Point O'Woods Historic District	Town of Brookhaven	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	B
NY-36103-34001	Water Island Historic District	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	B
NY-36103-33567	Carrington House	Town of Brookhaven	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C
NY-36103-33756	Fire Island National Seashore Administration Building	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 14	C
NY-36103-12676	141 Ocean Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C

Property ID	Property Name	Municipality	NRHP Status	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NY-36103-12648	120 Ocean Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C
NY-36103-12582	556 Ocean Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C
NY-36103-12674	143-44 Ocean Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C
NY-36103-12640	Earl Combs House	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C
NY-36103-12583	557 Ocean Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C
NY-36103-12647	122 Ocean Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C
NY-36103-12658	4 Ocean Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C
NY-36103-33932	Evans/DePass House/Kodak House	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C
NY-36103-33550	Fire Island Light Station	Town of Islip	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 10	C
NY-36103-8946	Fire Island Light Station Historic District (Boundary Increase)	Town of Islip	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 10	B
NY-36103-34004	Robert Moses Causeway	Town of Islip	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 12	B
NY-36103-34003	Fire Island Summer Club	Town of Islip	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	B
NY-36103-9561	Jeremy Barnes House	Town of Islip	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C
NY-36103-9277	Fire Island Summer Clubhouse	Town of Islip	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C

5.2 Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE Not Adversely Affected

Therefore, applying the Criteria of Adverse Effect per NHPA Section 106, 36 CFR § 800.5, the remaining 123 aboveground historic properties within the PAPE are not anticipated to be adversely affected (Table 5.2-1). Detailed assessments of potential adverse effects to aboveground historic properties are depicted in Attachments A, B, and C and listed in the table included as Attachment D.

Table 5.2-1. Aboveground Historic Properties Potentially Not Adversely Affected

Property ID	Property Name	Municipality	NRHP Status	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NEW YORK					
NY-36081-33542	Jacob Riis Park Historic District	Borough of Queens	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 5	B

Property ID	Property Name	Municipality	NRHP Status	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NY-36081-30738	Fort Tilden Historic District Boundary Expansion	Borough of Queens	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 5	B
NY-36081-30730	Silver Gull Beach Club Historic District	Borough of Queens	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 5	B
NY-36059-25916	St. Ignatius Martyr Church / Long Beach Catholic Regional School	City of Long Beach	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 8	C
NY-36103-19125	Babylon Village Pool	Town of Babylon	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 12	C
NY-36103-18706	Long Island Yacht Club	Town of Babylon	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 12	C
NY-36103-33630	Republic Airport Hangar #4	Town of Babylon	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 13	C
NY-36103-33922	Peter and Nan Schultz House	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C
NY-36103-12573	574 Coast Guard Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C
NY-36103-12572	573 Coast Guard Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C
NY-36103-33752	Steels House	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C
NY-36103-7274	Hard Estate	Town of Brookhaven	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 11, 20	C
NY-36103-7991	Timber Point Golf Course	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C
NY-36103-34064	Smith Point Bridge over Narrow Bay	Town of Brookhaven	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 14	C
NY-36103-33773	Manor of St. George	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 14	C
NY-36103-14077	William Floyd Estate / Old Mastic House	Town of Brookhaven	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 14, 15	C
NY-36103-13873	A. Mcaleenen Estate / St. Angelas Convent	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 14, 15, 19	C
NY-36103-13895	Lindenmere / Imelda Marcos Residence	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 15, 19	C
NY-36103-13732	W.E. Terry House	Town of Brookhaven	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 14, 15, 19	C
NY-36103-34055	US Coast Guard Moriches	Town of Brookhaven	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 15	C
NY-36103-33734	Brookhaven National Laboratory Alternating Gradient Synchrotron (AGS) Complex	Town of Brookhaven	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 18, 19	C
NY-36059-33965	Sheehan-Van Wicklen Bay House	Town of Hempstead	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 9	C
NY-36059-25842	Wantagh Park	Town of Hempstead	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 9	C

Property ID	Property Name	Municipality	NRHP Status	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NY-36059-25692	Harbor Elementary School	Town of Hempstead	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 9	C
NY-36059-33964	Muller Bay House	Town of Hempstead	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 9	C
NY-36059-33966	Warasila Bay House	Town of Hempstead	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 9	C
NY-36059-24305	Nike Missile Site NY-29/30	Town of Hempstead	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 8, 9	C
NY-36059-30722	Lido Beach Towers	Town of Hempstead	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 8	C
NY-36059-33600	Rockaway Hunt Historic District	Town of Hempstead	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 6, 8	B
NY-36059-22238	Sun and Surf Beach Club/Silver Point County Park	Town of Hempstead	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 8	C
NY-36103-33998	West Fire Island	Town of Islip	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	B
NY-36103-7988	Heckscher State Park	Town of Islip	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	B
NY-36103-7670	W.T. Hayward House	Town of Islip	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 11, 20	C
NY-36103-7996	Blue Points (Oyster) Company Complex	Town of Islip	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	C
NY-36103-7702	G.I. Herbert House	Town of Islip	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 11, 20	C
NY-36103-7705	Charles Keater House	Town of Islip	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 11, 20	C
NY-36103-33780	<i>Priscilla</i>	Town of Islip	NHL	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	A
NY-36103-33779	<i>Modesty</i>	Town of Islip	NHL	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 11	A
NY-36103-33778	Rudolph Oyster Cull House	Town of Islip	NHL	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 11, 20	A
NY-36103-8129	Bayberry Beach and Tennis Club	Town of Islip	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 11, 12	C
NY-36103-8125	Wereholme / Harold H. Weekes Estate / Charles Scully Estate	Town of Islip	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 11, 12	C
NY-36103-7272	Bourne Estate	Town of Islip	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 20	C
NY-36103-6980	John E. Roosevelt Estate / Meadowcroft	Town of Islip	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 20	C
NY-36103-7965	101 W Bayberry Road	Town of Islip	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 10	C
NY-36103-7539	Rafael Guastavino Jr House	Town of Islip	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 12	C
NY-36103-7542	Harry W. Havemeyer House	Town of Islip	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 12	C
NY-36103-33570	Windmill Manor (Sharpe / Riggio House)	Town of Islip	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 10, 11, 12	C

Property ID	Property Name	Municipality	NRHP Status	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NY-36103-7049	J. Adolph Mollenhauer House	Town of Islip	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 12	C
NY-36103-6345	Suffolk Community College-Brentwood Campus	Town of Islip	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 12	C
NY-36059-21013	190 Clocks Boulevard	Town of Oyster Bay	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 9, 10	C
NY-36103-34068	Bethpage State Park	Town of Oyster Bay	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 13	B
NY-36103-34062	SUNY Farmingdale Historic District	Town of Oyster Bay	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 13	B
NY-36059-30099	Plant 5/Experimental and Engineering Building (Northrop Grumman #05-01)	Town of Oyster Bay	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 7, 13	C
NY-36103-6156	Wildwood State Park	Town of Riverhead	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 18	B
NY-36103-5317	Geller-Pearlroth House	Town of Southampton	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 15	C
NY-36103-4993	Dr. Charles Remsen House	Town of Southampton	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 15	C
NY-36103-4919	Seatuck Lodge	Town of Southampton	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 15	C
NY-36103-4866	Pye-Kostuk House	Town of Southampton	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 15	C
NY-36103-5511	Weltz House	Town of Southampton	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 16	C
NY-36103-5289	Tiana Life Saving Station	Town of Southampton	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 16	C
NY-36103-33716	Daniel S. Loughran House / Lough Rea	Town of Southampton	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 16	C
NY-36103-33593	US Coast Guard Station Shinnecock	Town of Southampton	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 16	C
NY-36059-22037	Catalina Beach Club	Village of Atlantic Beach	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 8	C
NY-36059-30598	Stevens Estate	Village of Muttontown	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 7	C
NY-36103-13385	William Hiram and Nancy Newins House	Village of Patchogue	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 14, 20	C
NY-36103-5428	42 Dune Road	Village of Quogue	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 16	C
NY-36103-5434	Surf Club of Quogue	Village of Quogue	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 16	C
NY-36103-5737	Pilson House	Village of Westhampton Beach	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 15, 16	C
NEW JERSEY					
NJ-34025-3823	Allenhurst Residential Historic District	Allenhurst Borough	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	B
NJ-34025-3824	Atlantic Highlands Historic District	Atlantic Highlands Borough	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 1, 21	B

Property ID	Property Name	Municipality	NRHP Status	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NJ-34025-262	Berwick Lodge	Avon-by-the-Sea Borough	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 2, 3	C
NJ-34029-3836	Bay Head Historic District	Bay Head Borough	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 4	B
NJ-34025-282	Belmar Fishing Club	Belmar Borough	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 3	C
NJ-34025-3839	Waterfront Resort Historic District	City of Asbury Park	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	B
NJ-34025-257	Asbury Park Convention Hall	City of Asbury Park	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C
NJ-34025-258	Berkeley-Carteret Hotel	City of Asbury Park	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C
NJ-34025-260	Howard Johnson's Pavilion	City of Asbury Park	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C
NJ-34025-110	Asbury Park Casino and Carousel	City of Asbury Park	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C
NJ-34025-4135	Deal Lake Court Apartments	City of Asbury Park	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C
NJ-34025-247	Sunset Lake Historic District	City of Asbury Park	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	B
NJ-34025-286	Santander Condominium	City of Asbury Park	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C
NJ-34025-4452	Soldiers' Park	City of Asbury Park	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C
NJ-34025-95	San Alfonso Retreat House	City of Long Branch	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C
NJ-34025-288	Ocean Beach Club of Elberon	City of Long Branch	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C
NJ-34025-99	Breakwater Beach Club	City of Long Branch	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C
NJ-34025-432	Sur Mer	City of Long Branch	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C
NJ-34025-3842	St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church	City of Long Branch	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C
NJ-34025-4221	Elberon Memorial Presbyterian Church	City of Long Branch	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C
NJ-34025-433	Elberon Bathing Club	Deal Borough	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C
NJ-34025-102	Deal Casino Beach Club	Deal Borough	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C
NJ-34025-261	Deal Esplanade Historic District	Deal Borough	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	B
NJ-34025-4331	79 Portland Road	Highlands Borough	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1	C
NJ-34025-4082	Murray/Masciale House	Highlands Borough	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1	C
NJ-34025-4044	Navesink Light Station	Highlands Borough	NHL	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1	A

Property ID	Property Name	Municipality	NRHP Status	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NJ-34029-3833	Mantoloking Historic District	Mantoloking Borough	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 4	B
NJ-34025-3828	Fort Hancock and Sandy Hook Proving Ground Historic District	Middletown Township	NHL	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 1, 21	A
NJ-34025-3816	Navesink Military Reservation Historic District	Middletown Township	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1	B
NJ-34025-3837	Water Witch Historic District	Middletown Township	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 1, 21	B
NJ-34025-4000	Fort Hancock Life Saving Station	Middletown Township	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 21	C
NJ-34025-3826	Locust Historic District	Middletown Township	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1	B
NJ-34025-3923	Hans Huber Estate	Middletown Township	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1	C
NJ-34025-34005	Sandy Hook Light	Middletown Township	NHL	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 21	A
NJ-34025-91	35 Ocean Avenue N	Monmouth Beach Borough	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1	C
NJ-34025-266	Monmouth Beach Bath and Tennis Club	Monmouth Beach Borough	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1	C
NJ-34025-1134	58 Ocean Avenue	Monmouth Beach Borough	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1	C
NJ-34025-3835	New York and Long Branch Railroad Historic District	Multiple	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	B
NJ-34025-3815	Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association Historic District	Neptune Township	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	B
NJ-34025-83	Mt. Prospect Cemetery	Neptune Township	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 2	C
NJ-34029-4004	Old Coast Guard Station Manasquan Inlet	Point Pleasant Beach Borough	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 3, 4	C
NJ-34025-3852	15 Hilltop Terrace	Red Bank Borough	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1	C
NJ-34025-3818	Conover Park Historic District	Rumson Borough	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1	B
NJ-34025-4156	St. George's-by-the River Episcopal Church	Rumson Borough	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 1	C
NJ-34025-4132	Sea Girt Lighthouse	Sea Girt Borough	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 3	C
NJ-34025-336	1711 Ocean Avenue N	Spring Lake Borough	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 3	C
NJ-34025-4081	Audenried Cottage (Normandy Inn)	Spring Lake Borough	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 3	C
NJ-34025-330	2 Passaic Avenue	Spring Lake Borough	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 3	C
NJ-34025-329	10 Warren Avenue	Spring Lake Borough	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 3	C
NJ-34025-273	2 Warren Avenue	Spring Lake Borough	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 3	C
NJ-34025-279	Richard A. Donnelly House	Spring Lake Borough	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 3	C

Property ID	Property Name	Municipality	NRHP Status	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NJ-34025-4427	Rufus E. Shapely House	Spring Lake Borough	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheet 3	C
NJ-34025-4075	Glenwood Cemetery	West Long Branch Borough	Recommended NRHP-Eligible	Figure 3.4-1; Sheets 1, 2	C

6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

6.1 Summary

Online data sources, GIS data, public records, NJHPO data, and field surveys were used to review 1995 parcels that included previously identified aboveground historic properties within the PAPE and/or where public records indicated the potential for buildings greater than 40 years in age (a list of these properties is included as Attachment F). Following completion of the field surveys these properties were further evaluated for potential NRHP eligibility based on desktop research. Field review determined that actual views toward the ocean and the Project were significantly more limited than the viewshed analysis indicated. Following a review of the field survey results, EDR identified a total of 144 aboveground historic properties within the Vineyard Mid-Atlantic offshore component's PAPE for assessment of potential adverse impacts, including the following:

- 6 NHLs (3 in NJ; 3 in NY)
- 20 individual properties and historic districts listed in the NRHP (10 in NJ; 10 in NY)
- 41 individual properties and historic districts formally determined eligible for the NRHP (11 in NJ 30 in NY)
- 77 individual properties and historic districts recommended to meet NRHP eligibility as a result of field surveys (29 in NJ; 48 in NY).

The 144 aboveground historic properties within the PAPE were rated with respect to the potential for adverse visual effects and were assessed according to the visibility of the offshore components and its potential effect on their individual characteristics, as described in Attachments A-D. Applying the Criteria of Adverse Effect per NHPA Section 106, 36 CFR § 800.5 (as previously summarized), the Project will have a potential adverse effect on a total of 23 aboveground historic properties (Tables 5.2-1 and 6.1-1).

Table 6.1-1. Aboveground Historic Properties Potentially Adversely Affected.

	New Jersey	New York
NHL	0	0
NRHP-Listed	0	5
NRHP-Eligible (Previously Determined)	0	3
NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	0	15
TOTAL		23

6.2 Conclusion

Based on field review, viewshed analysis, and visual simulations prepared as part of the HRVEA, Vineyard Mid-Atlantic is anticipated to have a variable long-term visual effect based on distance, number of WTGs visible. Vineyard Mid-Atlantic would introduce new man-made features to the seascape horizon, which includes few existing, fixed modern visual elements. The introduction of the WTGs would likely constitute a change to the historic setting of some aboveground historic properties within the PAPE. This is particularly true for those aboveground historic properties for which open views of the ocean are integral, such as

lighthouses and recreation areas. Even for aboveground historic properties that were once strongly associated with open ocean views, existing conditions may no longer be representative of the settings related to those properties' periods of significance. Many sections of the PAPE have been subject to multiple phases of development, demolition, and redevelopment. These cycles have substantially altered the historic settings of many aboveground historic properties located along the shorelines where unobstructed views of the Project will be concentrated. In such circumstances, the changes to viewsheds related to the Project may represent a minor, incremental alteration to some settings that have already been compromised.

Options to avoid potential adverse visual effects on aboveground historic properties are limited, given the nature of Vineyard Mid-Atlantic (i.e., very tall, vertical structures) and its siting criteria (i.e., established OCS lease area). Therefore, for most wind energy projects, mitigation of impacts to aboveground historic properties typically consists of supporting initiatives that benefit historic sites or buildings and/or the public's appreciation of historic resources to offset potential adverse effects to historic properties resulting from the introduction of WTGs into their visual setting. The specifics of these initiatives are typically identified in consultation with appropriate consulting parties subsequent to the determination of whether a given historic property would be adversely affected by a project. However, the Proponent will implement the following measures to avoid or minimize potential adverse visual effects on aboveground historic properties. These measures are based on protocols and procedures successfully implemented for similar offshore projects:

- The WTGs will be a uniform shape, design, and color, which serves to minimize visual contrast.
- The WTGs will be no lighter than pure white (RAL 9010) and no darker than light grey (RAL 7035) in color; the Proponent expects that the WTGs will be off-white/light grey to reduce their visibility against the horizon.
- Marine navigation lights on WTGs and ESP(s) will not be visible from any land-based vantage point.
- An Aircraft Detection Lighting System or similar system will be used to substantially reduce the amount of time that the aviation obstruction lights are illuminated and limit visual impact of the WTGs.

The Proponent anticipates continued consultation with the appropriate federal agencies, federally recognized Tribal Nations, NYSHPO, NJHPO, and other consulting parties in connection with Vineyard Mid-Atlantic to identify and evaluate visual effects to aboveground historic properties and to determine avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures regarding potential effects on aboveground historic properties as required by 30 CFR § 585.626(b)(15).

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ATTACHMENT A

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS – PROPERTY INFORMATION AND VISUAL EFFECTS ASSESSMENT

Attachment A: National Historic Landmarks INDEX

NEW YORK

Town of Islip

Modesty

NY-36103-33779

Priscilla

NY-36103-33780

Rudolph Oyster Cull House

NY-36103-33778

NEW JERSEY

Highlands Borough

Navesink Light Station

NJ-34025-4044

Middletown Township

Fort Hancock and Sandy Hook Proving Ground Historic District

NJ-34025-3828

Sandy Hook Light

NJ-34025-34005

Modesty
Suffolk Marine Museum Basin
Town of Islip, Suffolk County, NY

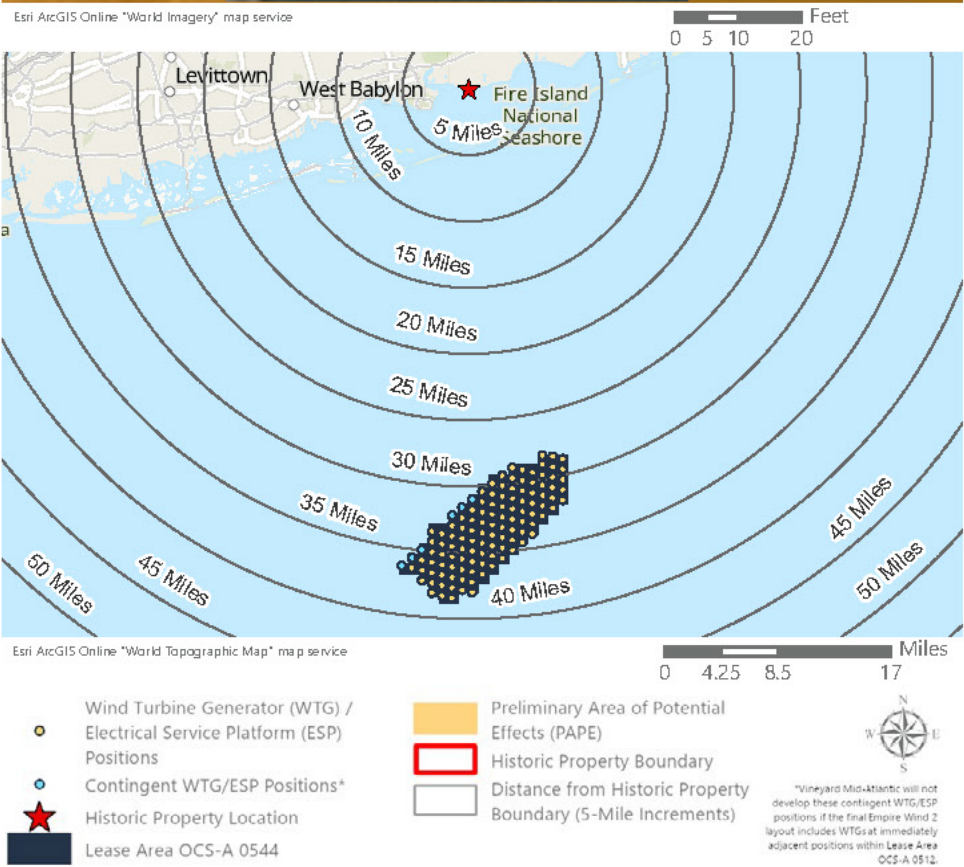
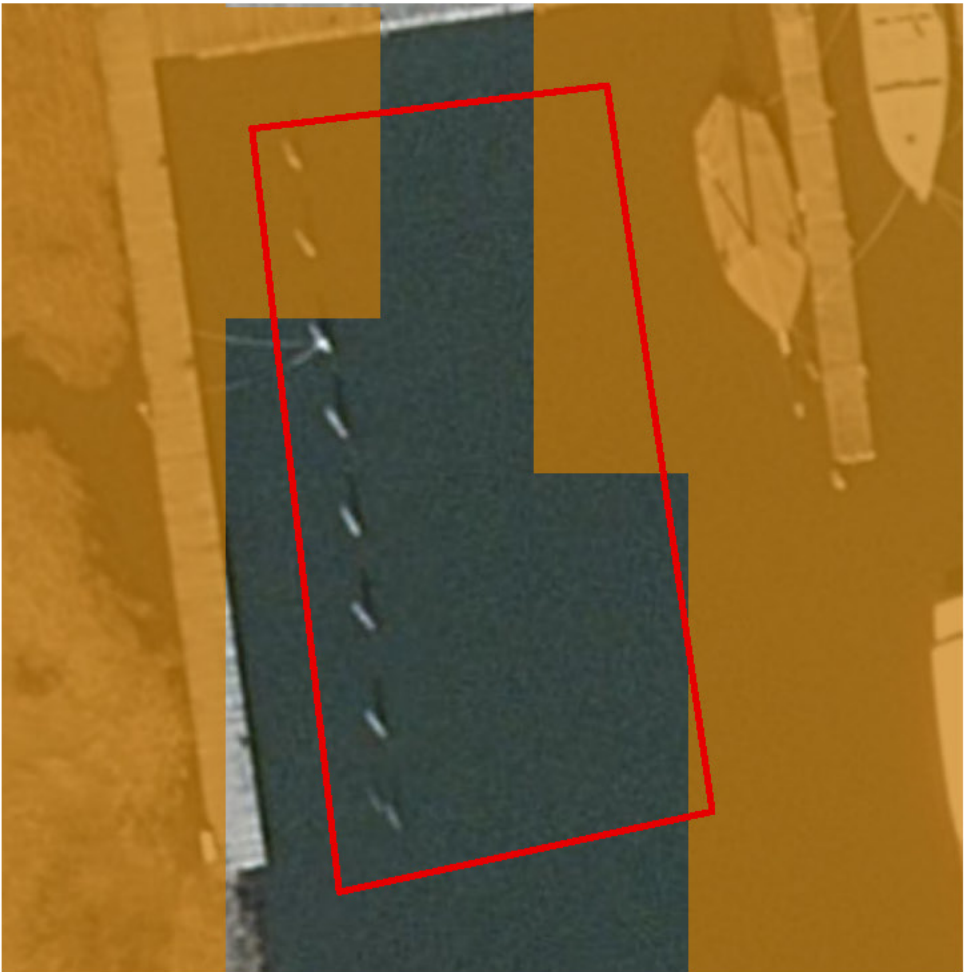
Historic Designation NHL
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 45.4 km (28.2 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 649.4 m2 (0.2 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 149.1 m2 (0.0 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 23 %
The metrics used for Modesty are based on the locations of their berths as indicated on the NYSHPO's CRIS website.
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
Modesty is a Long Island Sound scallop and oyster “south-sider” dredging sloop. The sloop was built in 1923 at the Wood & Chute Shipyard in Greenport, New York. The “south-sider” sloop was built by the Wood & Chute Shipyard on the southern side of Long Island, hence its name, and could be used for harvesting both scallops and oysters. *Modesty* was built for Theodore Haupt and was used from 1923 to 1936 when she was purchased by David Menegus and used in a fleet out of Bridgeport, Connecticut. The sloop was sold several times over the twentieth century before being acquired by the Suffolk Marine Museum, presently the Long Island Maritime Museum, in 1974. *Modesty* was restored to her 1923 appearance and launched in 1980 and is significant under NRHP Criteria A and C and was designated an NHL in 2001 for her association with Maritime History, Transportation, Commerce and Naval Architecture. *Modesty* is a nearly unaltered example of a dredging sloop and is believed to be not only the last sail-powered scallop dredger, but the only extant of her type (Eshelman, 1994c).

Maritime Setting
Modesty has a significant maritime setting as it is located in a small inlet connected to the Great South Bay. The sloop has open views to the bay but limited and obstructed views to the Atlantic Ocean due to the buffer of Fire Island to the south.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect
Although people experiencing *Modesty* may have views of the offshore components when in dock at the Long Island Maritime Museum, those views will be substantially attenuated by distance and screening elements along Fire Island. Such limited visual intrusions are not expected to diminish appreciation of *Modesty* as a significant historic vessel associated with the Great South Bay and the history of oystering and scalloping within the bay. When out to sea, as an oyster dredging vessel, the sloop has an inherent mobile maritime setting, and modern visual intrusions would not have an adverse effect on this NHL.

Modesty was not at her berth during multiple field visits.



Priscilla

Suffolk Marine Museum Basin
Town of Islip, Suffolk County, NY

Historic Designation NHL
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 45.4 km (28.2 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 425.5 m2 (0.1 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 425.5 m2 (0.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 100 %
The metrics used for Priscilla are based on the locations of their berths as indicated on the NYSHPO's CRIS website.
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

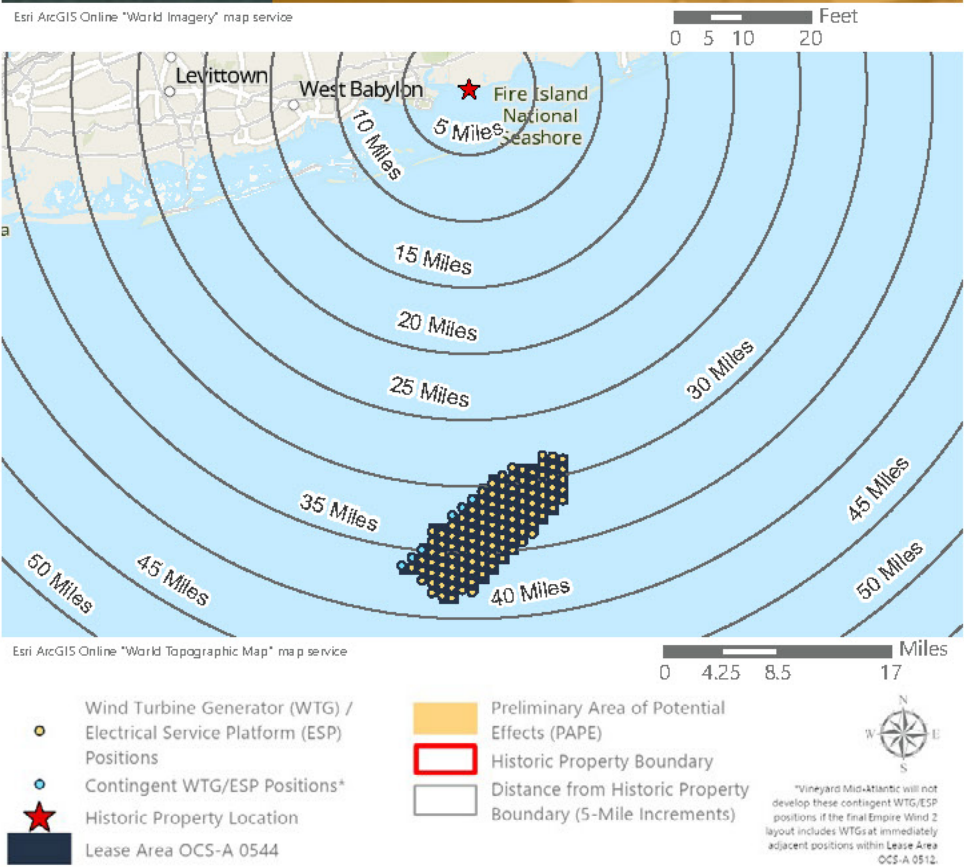
Significance
Priscilla is a classic Long Island oyster dredging sloop constructed in 1888 and home-ported in West Sayville, Suffolk County, New York. The 60-foot-long sloop was built at the height of the United States oyster industry, the primary fishing industry at the time, and is an excellent and rare example of a Great South Bay oyster sloop. *Priscilla* is the oldest and only sail-worthy boat remaining of the Great South Bay oyster fleet and is representative of hundreds of other oyster sloops that would have been involved in northern oyster harvesting in the United States. *Priscilla* was designated an NHL on February 17, 2006, under NHL Criterion 1, for its association with the oyster harvesting industry, and Criterion 4, as an excellent and rare surviving example of an early oyster sloop (Eshelman, 1994b).

Maritime Setting
Priscilla, an oyster dredging sloop, was designed to harvest oysters of the Great South Bay and surrounding regions. Its significance is derived from maritime industry, is still sail-worthy, and is located at port at the Suffolk Marine Museum.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although people experiencing *Priscilla* may have views of the offshore components when in dock at the Long Island Maritime Museum, those views will be substantially attenuated by distance and screening elements along Fire Island. Such limited visual intrusions are not expected to diminish appreciation of *Priscilla* as a significant historic vessel associated with the Great South Bay and the history of oystering within the bay. When out to sea, as an oyster dredging vessel, the sloop has an inherent mobile maritime setting, and modern visual intrusions would not have an adverse effect on this NHL.

Priscilla was not at her berth during multiple field visits.



Rudolph Oyster Cull House

84 West Avenue
Town of Islip, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph representative of NHL



Photograph representative of NHL



Photograph representative of NHL



Photograph representative of NHL



Photograph representative of NHL



Photograph representative of NHL

Historic Designation NHL
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 45.4 km (28.2 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 2687.4m² (0.7 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 2768.4 m² (0.7 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 100 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
The Rudolph Oyster Cull House was constructed in 1908 by William Rudolph as an oyster culling and shucking house which was part of his larger Rudolph Oyster Company established in 1895. The building was originally located on Shore Road, adjacent to Rudolph's earlier building. The location took advantage of the "Blue Point" oysters harvested in the Great South Bay, which during the nineteenth century was known as one of the best oyster beds north of Chesapeake Bay. The one-and-a-half-story building rests on wooden piers and is capped by a hipped roof on the north and west elevations and a gable roof on the south elevation. It continued to be used as an oyster culling and shucking house until 1947 when the company ceased operations. The building was moved to its current location in 1974 to be used as an exhibit of the Long Island Maritime Museum (previously the Suffolk Marine Museum). The Rudolph Oyster Cull House was designated an NHL in 2001 under NHL Criteria 1 with Criteria Exception 2 (moved from original location) and is significant under NRHP Criterion A as an excellent and exceedingly rare maritime industrial building that retains excellent historic integrity and represents the significant oyster harvesting in the Great South Bay (Monastero, 1979; Eshelman, 1994a).

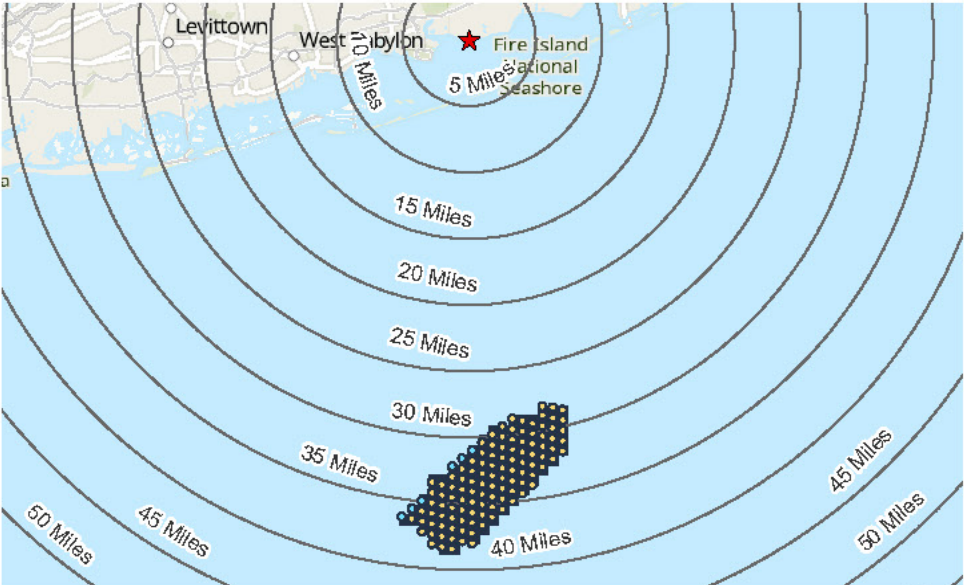
Maritime Setting
The Rudolph Oyster Cull House was designed for use as a maritime industrial building taking advantage of the Blue Point oyster beds within the Great South Bay. While the resource has been moved from its original location it is still located on the waterfront, which is integral to its significance.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although moved from its original location on Shore Road, due to its nature as an oyster culling and shucking building, the Rudolph Oyster Cull House has a significant maritime setting on the Great South Bay. Visibility from within the NHL is anticipated to be limited from interior vantages due to the fact the building has few windows; however, limited views of the offshore components are anticipated from some exterior portions of the property. Screening provided by Fire Island including extant buildings, structures, and vegetation and the substantial distance separating the property from the nearest WTGs will substantially reduce visibility of the wind farm from this NHL.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Navesink Light Station

2 Lighthouse Road
Highlands Borough, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph representative of NHL



Photograph representative of NHL



Photograph representative of NHL



Photograph representative of NHL



Photograph representative of NHL



Photograph representative of NHL

Historic Designation NHL

Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 69.6 km (43.2 mi)

Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle

Total Property Size 10668.3 m2 (2.6 acres)

Property Area With Visibility 5507.8 m2 (1.4 acres)

Percentage of Property with Visibility 51.6 %

Representative Key Observation Point 15

Significance

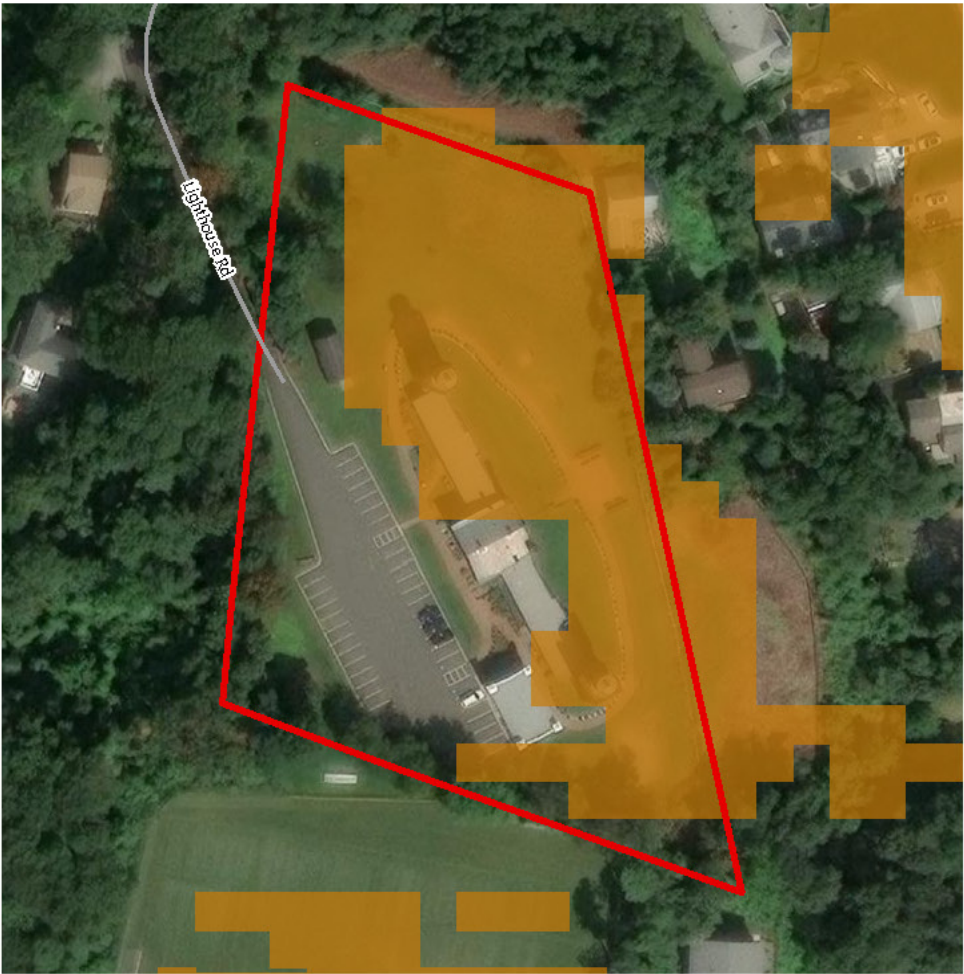
The Navesink Light Station, also known as the Twin Lights Historic Site, is located in the Navesink Highlands which rise some 260 feet above sea level providing a panoramic view of the Lower New York Bay. During the eighteenth century, the highlands were used as the site of a navigational and warning beacon, and during the Revolutionary War were used as an observation post to monitor the movements of the Royal Navy based at New York Harbor. Highlands Borough is known for the Navesink Light Station, an imposing brownstone crenelated Gothic Revival building designed by Joseph Lederle and constructed by the Army Corps of Engineers in 1862. The lighthouse has two light towers to distinguish it from the nearby Sandy Hook Light and served as a significant navigational aid to ships bound for New York Harbor until it was decommissioned in 1949. The extant light station replaced an earlier set of twin lights that served the same purpose. The Navesink Light Station was listed on the NRHP in 1970 under Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture, Communications, Engineering, Military, Transportation, and Nautical history. The resource was designated an NHL in 2006 for its nationally significant association with the themes of Transportation and Communication. The light station is currently a historic site owned by the State of New Jersey (Tomaszewski, 1970; Laverty and Clifford, 2004; Twin Lights Historical Society, 2023).

Maritime Setting

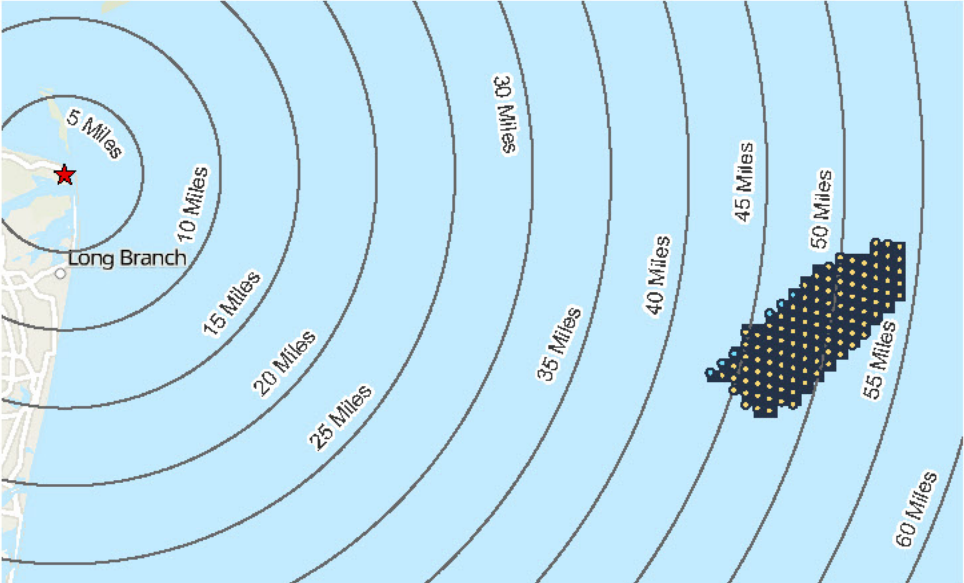
The Navesink Light Station is located on the Navesink Highlands with panoramic views of New York Bay. The NHL was positioned at this location to guide ships into and out of the New York Harbor, which at the time was the largest and busiest port in the United States. As an aid-to-navigation, the Navesink Light station has a definitive maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be limited from ground level from the Navesink Light Station's location on mainland New Jersey and the intervening development, vegetation, and waterways. The WTGs may be visible from the lantern level of the NHL; however, at a distance of over 69 km (43 mi) visibility will be substantially diminished and the WTGs will be difficult to discern even in the clearest atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Fort Hancock and Sandy Hook Proving Ground Historic District

Includes entire area of the peninsula between the highway 36 bridge (but does not include the bridge) and the north most point of the peninsula
Middletown Township, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph representative of NHL



Photograph representative of NHL



Photograph representative of NHL



Photograph representative of NHL



Photograph representative of NHL



Photograph representative of NHL

Historic Designation NHL
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 68.8 km (42.8 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 6851169.6 m2 (1692.9 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 1933309.3 m2 (477.7 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 28.2 %
Representative Key Observation Point 15

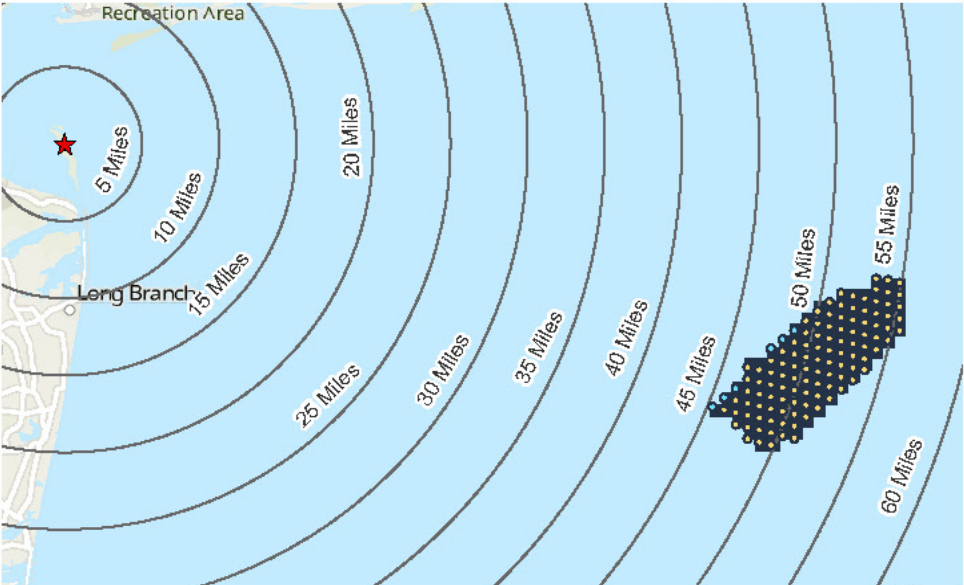
Significance
Fort Hancock and Sandy Hook Proving Ground Historic District consists of a former military installation with dozens of nineteenth- and twentieth-century buildings and coastal defense structures, a weapon testing site, an early life saving station, and a lighthouse along with natural areas and beaches. The district was listed on the NRHP in 1980 and became an NHL in 1982. The district meets NRHP Criteria A and C in the areas of military history, maritime history, architecture, and engineering for its association with the development of coastal navigation and the U.S. Life Saving Service, for its role in coastal defenses during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and as a collection of period buildings and structures (Butowsky, 1982).

Maritime Setting
Fort Hancock and Sandy Hook Proving Ground Historic District is located on the Sandy Hook peninsula, is closely linked with maritime history, and has a clear maritime setting. The historic district encompasses most of the peninsula, however, the majority of development is concentrated on the northern end where the late-nineteenth-century military base is located which guarded the entrance to New York City. Additionally, the early life-saving station and the lighthouse derive significance directly from their location on the Sandy Hook peninsula. Clear and open ocean views are important aspects of the historic setting of the district and its resources.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect
The Fort Hancock and Sandy Hook Proving Ground Historic District is located on the Sandy Hook peninsula, with views of the Atlantic Ocean and the New York Harbor. At a distance of over 67 km (42 mi), Visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be substantially diminished from the NHL and the WTGs will be difficult to discern even in the clearest atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Sandy Hook Light

Mercer Road
Middletown Township, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph representative of NHL



Photograph representative of NHL



Photograph representative of NHL



Photograph representative of NHL



Photograph representative of NHL



Photograph representative of NHL

Historic Designation NHL
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 73.4 km (45.6 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 3237.5 m2 (0.8 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 0.0 m2 (0.0 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 0 %
Representative Key Observation Point 15

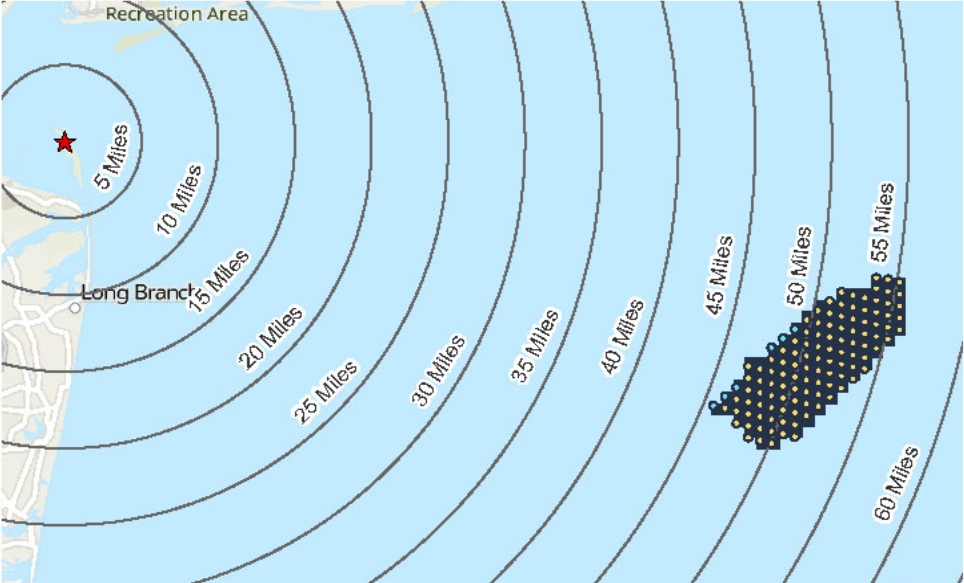
Significance
The Sandy Hook Light was constructed in 1764 by Isaac Contro and is located within the Fort Hancock and Sandy Hook Proving Ground Historic District, also an NHL. Sandy Hook Light was the fifth lighthouse ever constructed in the United States and is the oldest extant. Originally known as the New York Lighthouse, it was constructed to guide vessels around the New Jersey shoal and into and out of New York Harbor. The lighthouse is nine stories tall while the adjacent lightkeepers house is a two-and-a-half frame building (Greenwood, 1975). A first-order Fresnel lens was intended for Sandy Hook Light, however, the lens was too large to fit inside the lens house and it was sent to Navesink Light Station, also an NHL, instead. A third-order Fresnel Lens was installed in 1857 after an iron lens house was added to the NHL. The Sandy Hook Light was designated an NHL in 1961 on the 200th anniversary of the lighthouse's lighting (NPS, 2023). The NHL is significant as the oldest operating lighthouse in the country and is currently managed by the National Park Service (Greenwood, 1975).

Maritime Setting
The Sandy Hook Light has a clear maritime setting as an aid-to-navigation designed to direct vessels into and out of New York Harbor with views of the harbor and the Atlantic Ocean from its lantern.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect
At a distance of over 72 km (45 mi), the offshore components are not anticipated to be visible from ground level outside the Sandy Hook Light; however, visibility of the offshore components is anticipated from the lantern level of the NHL. At this great distance, any visibility is anticipated to be substantially diminished and the WTGs will be difficult to discern in even the clearest atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

ATTACHMENT B

HISTORIC DISTRICTS – PROPERTY INFORMATION AND VISUAL EFFECTS ASSESSMENT

Attachment B: Historic Districts Assessment INDEX

NEW YORK

Borough of Queens

Fort Tilden Historic District Boundary Expansion	NY-36081-30738
Jacob Riis Park Historic District	NY-36081-33542
Silver Gull Beach Club Historic District	NY-36081-30730

Town of Brookhaven

Point O'Woods Historic District	NY-36103-33750
Water Island Historic District	NY-36103-34001

Town of Hempstead

Jones Beach State Park, Causeway and Parkway System	NY-36059-33574
Rockaway Hunt Historic District	NY-36059-33600

Town of Islip

Fire Island Light Station Historic District (Boundary Increase)	NY-36103-8946
Fire Island Summer Club	NY-36103-34003
Heckscher State Park	NY-36103-7988
Robert Moses Causeway	NY-36103-34004
Suffolk Community College-Brentwood Campus	NY-36103-6345
West Fire Island	NY-36103-33998

Town of Oyster Bay

Bethpage State Park	NY-36103-34068
SUNY Farmingdale Historic District	NY-36103-34062

Town of Riverhead

Wildwood State Park	NY-36103-6156
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Multiple Municipalities

Ocean Parkway	NY-36103-33758
Robert Moses State Park	NY-36103-33749

NEW JERSEY

Allenhurst Borough

Allenhurst Residential Historic District	NJ-34025-3823
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Asbury Park

Sunset Lake Historic District	NJ-34025-247
Waterfront Resort Historic District	NJ-34025-3839

Atlantic Highlands Borough

Atlantic Highlands Historic District	NJ-34025-3824
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Bay Head Borough

Bay Head Historic District	NJ-34029-3836
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Deal Borough

Deal Esplanade Historic District	NJ-34025-261
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Mantoloking Borough

Mantoloking Historic District	NJ-34029-3833
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Middletown Township

Locust Historic District	NJ-34025-3826
Navesink Military Reservation Historic District	NJ-34025-3816
Water Witch Historic District	NJ-34025-3837

Neptune Township

Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association Historic District	NJ-34025-3815
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Rumson Borough

Conover Park Historic District	NJ-34025-3818
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Multiple Municipalities

New York and Long Branch Railroad Historic District	NJ-34025-3835
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Fort Tilden Historic District Boundary Expansion

326 Rockaway Point Boulevard
Borough of Queens, Queens County, NY



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 69.7 km (43 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 1175159.3 m2 (290.4 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 34182.3 m2 (8.4 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 2.9 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The Fort Tilden Historic District Boundary Expansion is a proposed addition to the NRHP-Listed Fort Tilden Historic District, a former military installation located on the Rockaway Peninsula. Fort Tilden is significant as a defense installation designed to protect New York Harbor. The 1984 NRHP nomination for the district included only the World War I and World War II gun emplacements and associated structures within the area known as the "fortification". The proposed boundary expansion includes the "wharf" and "post" areas which were the site of administrative and support activities which were integral to the fort during its period of significance. The Fort Tilden Historic District and proposed boundary expansion meet NRHP Criteria A and C in the areas of Military History and Architecture as an example of a twentieth-century coastal defense installation (Matthews, 2009).

Maritime Setting

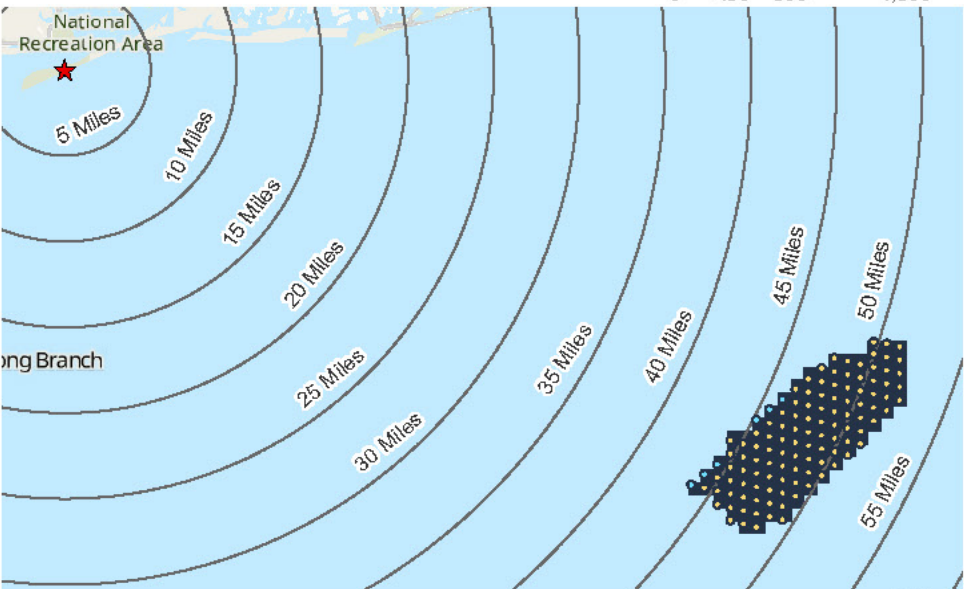
The Fort Tilden Historic District Boundary Expansion is a coastal military defense installation located on the Atlantic Ocean and has a clear maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components from the Fort Tilden Historic District Boundary Expansion is anticipated to be limited to the Atlantic Ocean shoreline and will be substantially diminished due to the distance between the district and the WTGs. At a distance of over 69 km (43 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Jacob Riis Park Historic District

Rockaway Beach Boulevard
Borough of Queens, Queens County, NY



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District

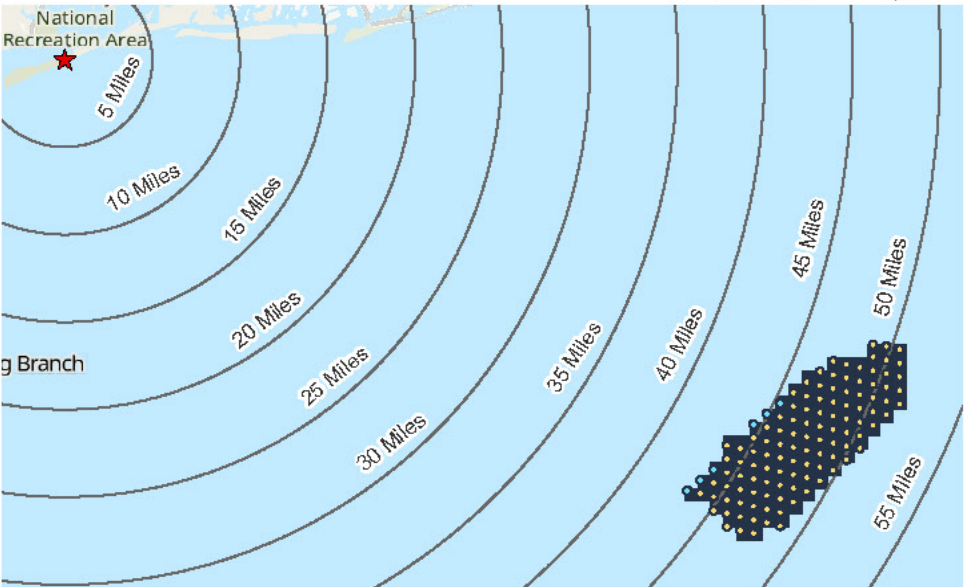
Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 68.9 km (42.8 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 1293640.1 m2 (319.7 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 113136.4 m2 (28.0 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 8.7 %
Representative Key Observation Point 01

Significance
The Jacob Riis Park Historic District is a 220-acre public park on the Rockaway Peninsula funded through the Works Progress Administration and constructed in the 1930s to provide recreational opportunities for New York City residents. The district is listed in the NRHP under Criteria A and C in the areas of Recreation and Architecture as a noteworthy example of large-scale park planning and Art Deco-style recreational architecture of the 1930s (Torres-Reyes, 1977).

Maritime Setting
The Jacob Riis Park Historic District is located on the Atlantic Ocean and has a clear maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components from the Jacob Riis Park Historic District is anticipated to be limited to the portions of the property along the Atlantic Ocean shoreline. At a distance of over 67 km (42 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) / Electrical Service Platform (ESP) Positions

Contingent WTG/ESP Positions*

Historic Property Location

Lease Area OCS-A 0544

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)

Historic Property Boundary

Distance from Historic Property Boundary (5-Mile Increments)

*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

Silver Gull Beach Club Historic District

1 Beach 193rd Street
Borough of Queens, Queens County, NY



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 70.8 km (44.0 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 294624.2 m2 (72.8 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 2048.2 m2 (0.5 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 0.7 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The Silver Gull Beach Club Historic District is a private recreational facility consisting of a clubhouse, cabanas, swimming pool complex, and associated buildings. The club was designed and constructed between 1962 and 1963 by the Atlantic Improvement Corporation and meets NRHP Criterion A in the areas of entertainment/recreation, social history, community planning and development and Criterion C in architecture for its association with the development of private, seasonal recreation facilities in the New York City area during the twentieth century and as a representative example of a twentieth-century beach cabana typology (Howe, 2018).

Maritime Setting

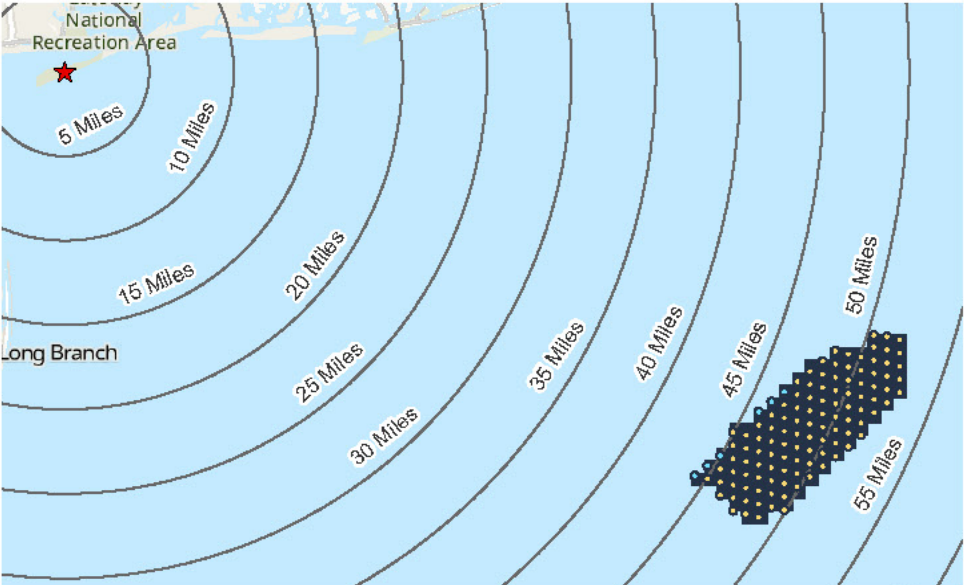
The Silver Gull Beach Club Historic District is located on the Atlantic Ocean beachfront with unobstructed views of the ocean, visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be substantially diminished due to the property's location over 70 km (44 mi) from the WTGs. In addition, at this distance the WTGs will be difficult to discern even in the clearest atmospheric conditions.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although the Silver Gull Beach Club Historic District is located on the Atlantic Ocean beachfront with unobstructed views of the ocean, visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be substantially diminished due to the property's location over 70 km (44 mi) from the WTGs. In addition, at this distance the WTGs will be difficult to discern even in the clearest atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Point O’Woods Historic District

East of Village of Ocean Beach
Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District

Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 38.1 km (23.7 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Mid-Tower
Total Property Size 674711.8 m2 (166.7 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 100755.4 m2 (24.9 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 14.9 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The Point O’ Woods Historic District consists of approximately 156 acres and includes the nineteenth-century Chautauqua-movement summer resort community and private beach on Fire Island. Designed by John Yapp Culyer in 1894, the district shows characteristics of other significant designs that Culyer was associated with it, including Central Park in New York City and Prospect Park. The district exhibits a wide main boulevard defining the core of the community, a wooded park, and curvilinear “drives,” originally sand walkways, which accentuated the natural topography of the dunes on the barrier island. The main access to the district was via ferry boat, and a gas-powered trolley transported visitors from the ferry. The cottages were constructed with simplicity, as part of the Chautauqua movement, but still represent nascent architectural trends from the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. While the community was developed through the twentieth century, it still retains its rustic characteristics with restricted automobile travel and its connection with the natural topography and scenery it was originally constructed to embrace. The historic district is listed in the NRHP under Criterion A, for Entertainment/Recreation and Social History, and under Criterion C, for Architecture (Point O’ Woods NRHP Committee, 2021).

Maritime Setting

The Point O’ Woods Historic District was designed as a summer resort and private beach community taking advantage of the bay, beach, and ocean on Fire Island. Views of the ocean, beach, and dunes were important aspects of its design, and its maritime setting is integral to the district’s significance.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

Point of Woods Historic District is located on Fire Island and spans the island from the Atlantic Ocean to the Great South Bay. Due to the Point of Woods Historic District’s location on Fire Island and the distance between the historic district and the offshore components, unobstructed views of the WTGs are anticipated. Views of the WTGs under clear atmospheric conditions will detract from the seascape and diminish the integrity of the district’s historic maritime setting.



Esri ArcGIS Online “World Imagery” map service



Esri ArcGIS Online “World Topographic Map” map service



Water Island Historic District

Charach Walk, W Walk, Steels Walk, Caldwell's Walk, E Walk; Atlantic Walk, Bay Walk
Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 39.4 km (24.5 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Mid-Tower
Total Property Size 80405.9 m2 (19.9 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 34543.0 m2 (8.5 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 43 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
The Water Island Historic District is a community of roughly 50 dwellings located on Fire Island located to the east of Barrett Beach and to the west of Davis Park. In the late nineteenth century, Water Island was home to three prominent resort hotels on the island: The Atlantic House, the White House, and the Water Island Hotel. In the early twentieth century, the Water Island Realty Company and the Caldwell Realty Company parceled lots for residential development. The lots were primarily acquired by descendants of prominent landowners in Patchogue in contrast to many other Fire Island summer communities that recruited members from New York City (Laraine and Kintz, 1979). During Prohibition, the seclusion of Water Island made it an ideal point for rumrunners. Water Island remained isolated from Fire Island and the mainland for much of its history; it was one of the last communities on the island to connect to the Long Island Power Authority Grid. While none of the three original hotels are extant, the cottages and bungalows on Water Island reflect the community's development during the early-to-mid-twentieth century (Laraine and Kintz, 1979; Fire Island, 2023b). The Water Island Historic District retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under Criterion A for its association with Community Planning and Development on Fire Island in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth centuries.

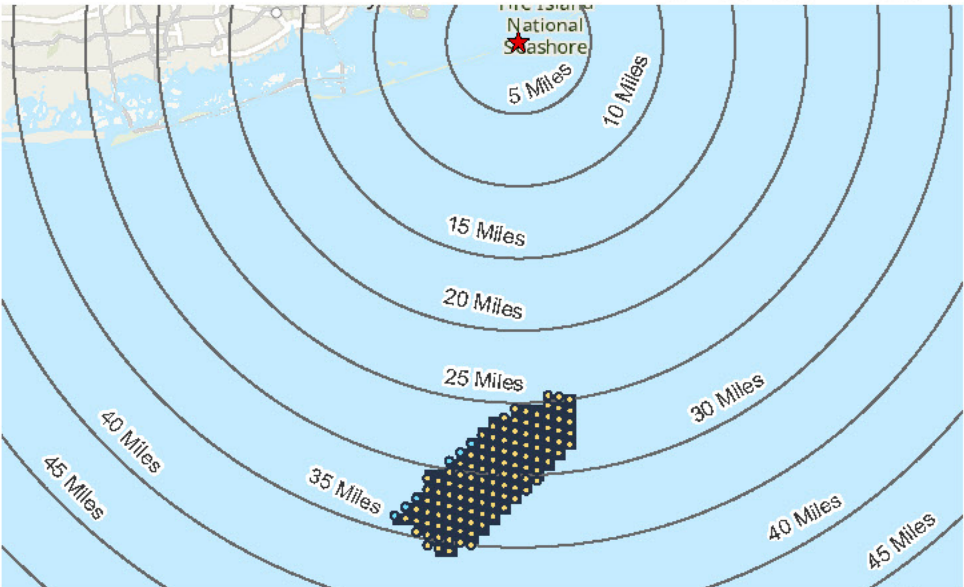
Maritime Setting
Water Island is located within Fire Island and the community has commanding views of both the Great South Bay to the north and the Atlantic Ocean to the south. As such, the neighborhood has a significant maritime setting that is a defining feature of the historic resort and summer cottage community.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

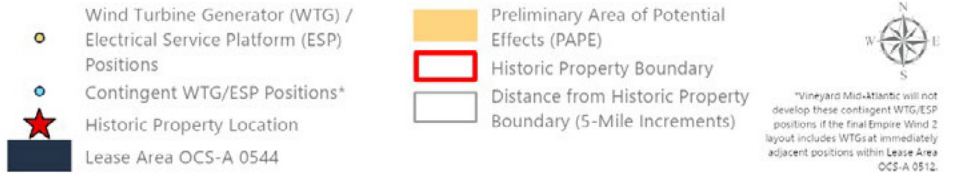
The Water Island Historic District is located on Fire Island and spans the island from the Atlantic Ocean to the Great South Bay. Due to the district's location on Fire Island and the distance between the Water Island Historic District and the offshore components, unobstructed views of the WTGs are anticipated. Views of the WTGs will diminish the integrity of the setting for the historic district and diminish the appreciation of the historic summer community's relationship to the largely undeveloped waters of the Atlantic Ocean.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Jones Beach State Park, Causeway and Parkway System

Bounded roughly by the Ocean, Wantagh, Meadowbrook and Loop State Parkways
Town of Hempstead, Nassau County, NY



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



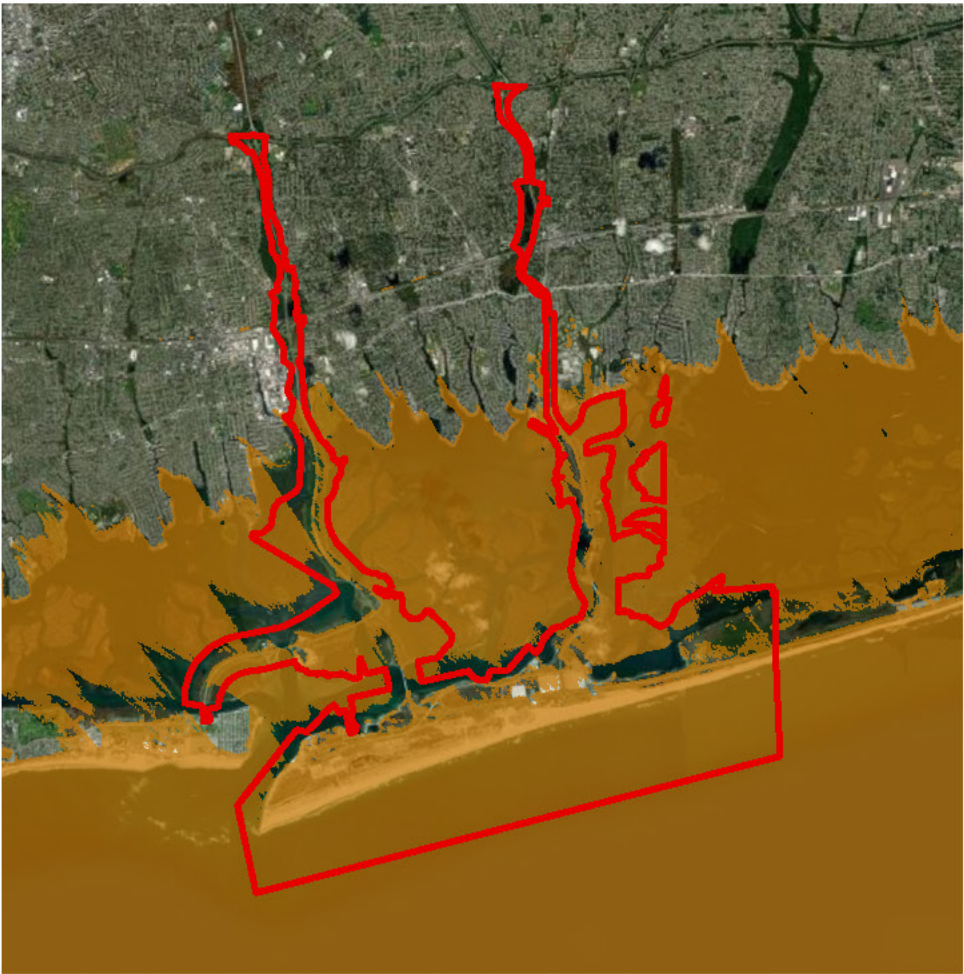
Photograph representative of District

Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 45.9 km (28.5 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Mid-Tower
Total Property Size 46499625.3 m2 (11489.9 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 33439655.7 m2 (8263.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 71.9 %
Representative Key Observation Point 05

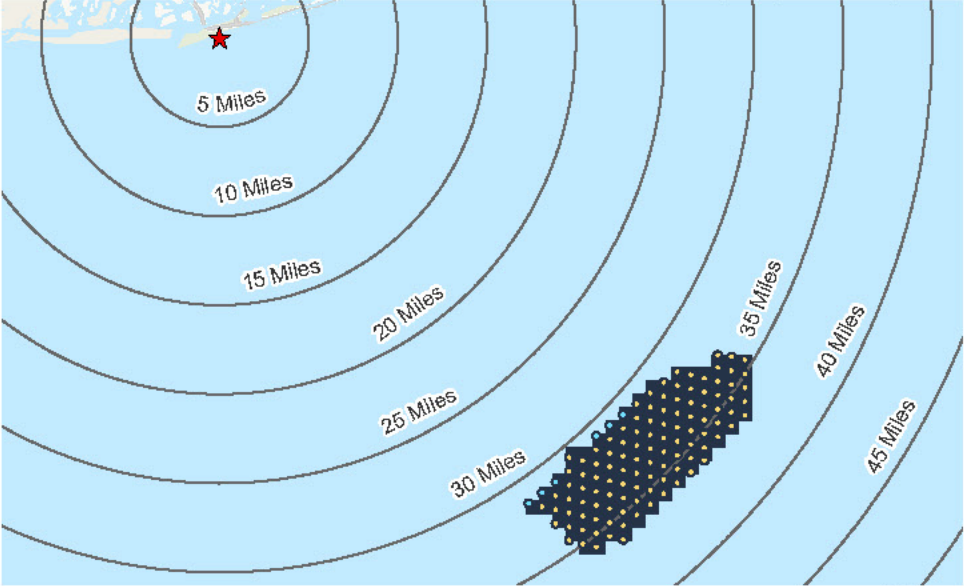
Significance
Jones Beach State Park, Causeway and Parkway System is a large State Park developed from the 1920s to the 1960s to provide beachfront recreation opportunities on the South Shore of Long Island. The NRHP-Listed historic district includes the park’s circulation systems, six-mile-long public beach, and facilities, as well as the causeways and parkways which connect the barrier island to mainland Long Island. The park is listed in the NRHP under Criteria A and C in the areas of planning, recreation, architecture, and landscape architecture for its association with the New York State Park system; its association with recreation and transportation on Long Island; as an example of a monumental public works project; and as an example of the planning, design, and development ideas of Robert Moses (LaFrank, 2005).

Maritime Setting
Jones Beach State Park, Causeway and Parkway System connects mainland Long Island and Jones Beach Island over the bays and channels to the Atlantic Ocean and is directly associated with beachfront recreation and has a clear maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect
Visibility of the offshore components is anticipated from multiple vantages within the Jones Beach State Park, Causeway and Parkway System, particularly along the Atlantic Ocean shoreline on Jones Beach Island, where unobstructed views of the WTGs is anticipated. The long beaches are historically associated with shoreline recreation and more focused viewing of the distant ocean horizon is expected from visitors to the Jones Beach State Park. Although views of the WTGs will be diminished by distance and common atmospheric conditions, the experience of the park as an historic beach and recreational facility may be diminished by the changes to the viewshed caused by the Project.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service
0 3,500 7,000 14,000 Feet



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service
0 3 6 12 Miles



Rockaway Hunt Historic District

Roughly bounded by Barrett Road, and Atlantic Avenue, the Woodmere Golf Club, Isle of Wight neighborhood, and Lawrence Country Club
Town of Hempstead, Nassau County, NY



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 62.1 km (38.6 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 1593307.9 m2 (393.7 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 34303.7 m2 (8.5 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 2.2 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The Rockaway Hunt Historic District is an approximately 400-acre residential neighborhood consisting of upscale residences exhibiting various period styles of the late nineteenth century through the 1960s. Many residences in the district are the work of regionally and nationally renowned architects. The district also includes the 1878 Rockaway Hunting Club which is still an active private club with a golf course, tennis courts, and other recreational facilities. The district meets NRHP Criterion A in the areas of community planning and development, and Criterion C for architecture as an example of a planned exclusive residential community designed around curving streets and for its collection of high style residences (Archambault, 2018).

Maritime Setting

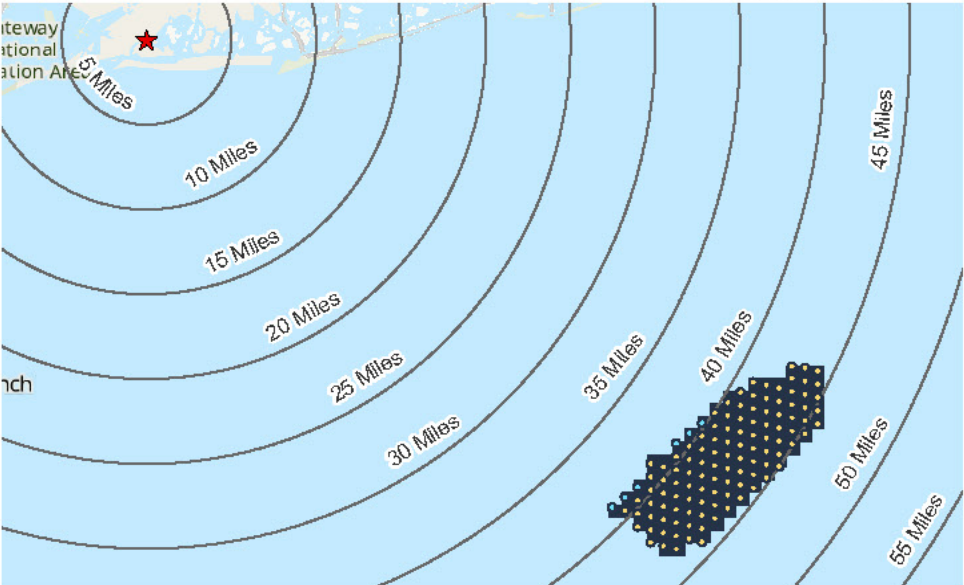
The Rockaway Hunt Historic District is located along Browsewe Bay, approximately 0.9 miles from the Atlantic Ocean at its closest point. The Rockaway Hunting Club and golf course have a bayfront setting and were designed to take advantage of views of the water and salt marshes.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

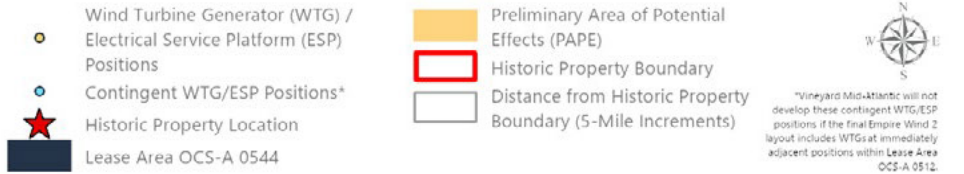
Visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be substantially diminished from the Rockaway Hunt Historic District due to the intervening islands, waterways, and development and vegetation on Long Beach Island. The minimal views of the WTGs over 62 km (38 mi) away will not diminish the integrity of the District's maritime bay setting, even under the clearest of viewing conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Fire Island Light Station Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Burma Road
Town of Islip, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



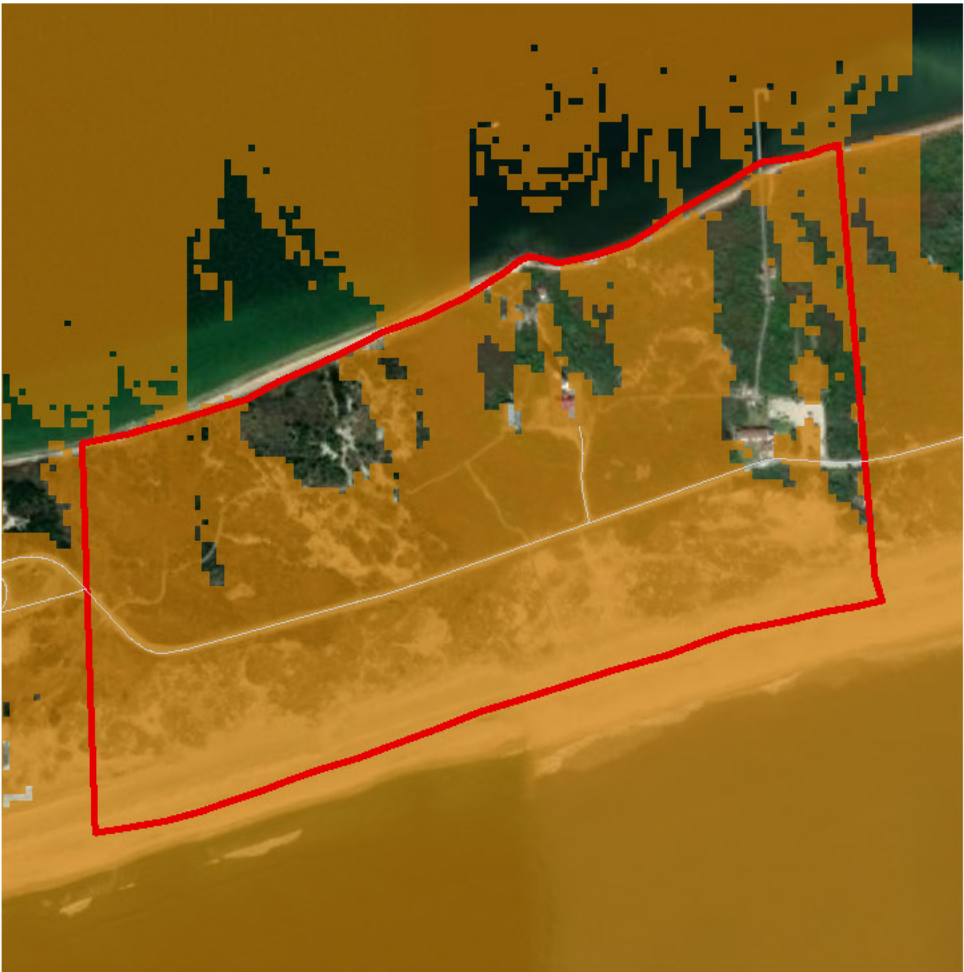
Photograph representative of District

Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 38.7 km (24.0 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Mid-Tower
Total Property Size 313345.2 m2 (77.4 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 258313.6 m2 (63.8 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 82.4 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

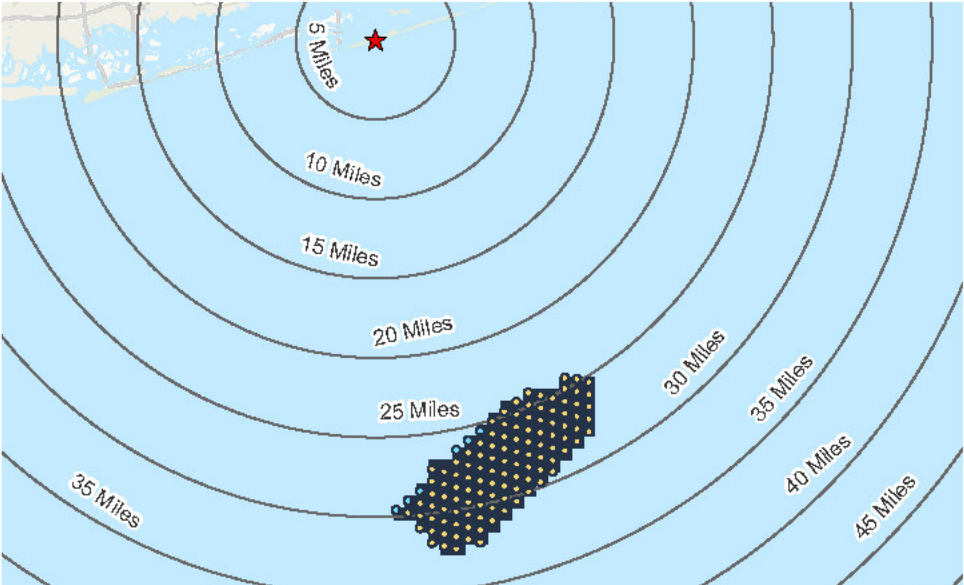
Significance
The Fire Island Light Station Historic District is located on Fire Island, a barrier island off the southern coast of Long Island. The district consists of approximately 98 acres and includes 17 resources with 15 resources, including buildings, structures, objects, and archaeological sites, contributing to the district. The first lighthouse was constructed on the property in 1826, and the U.S. Coast Guard added buildings to the property between World War I and World War II. The period of significance extends from 1825 to 1960 and includes the period from the construction of the first lighthouse on Fire Island within the property boundary, through the construction of a wireless telegraph and radio compass station, construction of U.S. Coast Guard facilities, and up to the construction of the U.S. Coast Guard Garage, the last major building constructed on the property. The district is listed in the NRHP under Criterion A, for its association with Maritime History, Transportation, Communications, Commerce, and Military, under Criterion C, for its significance in Architecture and Engineering, and under Criterion D for its significance in post-contact period archaeology (Olausen and Kline, 2009).

Maritime Setting
The Fire Island Light Station Historic District is located on the barrier island of Fire Island and was designed for ship navigation around the barrier island and to have views of the Atlantic Ocean and bay. The resource's significance is derived from its maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect
The Fire Island Light Station Historic District (Boundary Increase) is located on Fire Island and spans the island from the Atlantic Ocean to the Great South Bay. Due to the district's location on Fire Island and the distance between the Fire Island Light Station Historic District (Boundary Increase) and the offshore components, unobstructed views of the WTGs are anticipated.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Fire Island Summer Club

Club Walk, Midway, Surf Road, West (Schooner) Walk, East (Sloop) Walk
Town of Islip, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 38.3 km (23.8 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Mid-Tower
Total Property Size 59640.2 m2 (14.7 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 16418.5 m2 (4.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 27.5 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
The Fire Island Summer Club was founded in 1946. Originally known as the Fire Island Beach Club, the organization purchased the U.S. Life-Saving Service's Blue Point Station House, originally constructed in 1913 and abandoned in 1946, to use as the Clubhouse and moved it to its present location by floating it down the bay in May of 1947. The clubhouse, one of only a few extant Fire Island station houses, has served as the community center since it was moved. The building consists of a three-story watch tower flanked by one-and-a-half-story wings and has become a well-known landmark on Fire Island. While moved from its original location the clubhouse retains historic integrity and is in a similar setting to its original location. The Fire Island Summer Club also includes numerous lots that were put up for sale to its members. A survey map from December 1946 depicts a little over 15 acres that was to be subdivided into lots. By the Spring of 1949, six members had purchased lots, and by the following year two houses were constructed. Development of the lots continued into the 1970s and 1980s, and today the community contains a wide variety of mid-century modern architecture, with some late twentieth and early-twentieth century infill. The Fire Island Summer Club is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, for Entertainment/Recreation and Social History, for its significance in the historical development of Fire Island, and Criterion C, for Architecture (LaViolette and Ortiz, n.d.).

Maritime Setting
Located on Fire Island fronting both the Great South Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, the Fire Island Summer Club was organized as a community and recreational space taking advantage of the maritime settings of Fire Island. The clubhouse is a repurposed U.S. Life-Saving Service station house, originally located 8 miles to the northeast. The building was designed for views of the bay and ocean, and the community that developed is based around its maritime location and views. While in-fill development in the surrounding area has altered the Summer Club's setting, the property generally retains its character and relationship to the twentieth-century residential architecture of the area. The property's significance in recreation is rooted, in part, in the Club's scenic, oceanside setting and the aesthetic values supported by views of a largely uninterrupted expanse of ocean waters and the distant ocean horizon.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

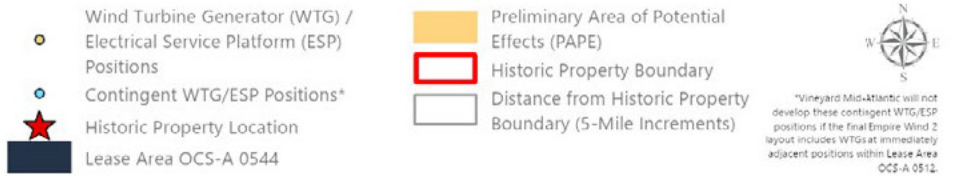
Fire Island Summer Club is located on Fire Island and spans the island from the Atlantic Ocean to the Great South Bay. Due to the Fire Island Summer Club's location on Fire Island and the distance between the historic property and the offshore components, unobstructed views of the WTGs are anticipated. Views of the WTGs under clear atmospheric conditions will detract from the seascape and diminish the integrity of the property's historic maritime setting, particularly views from the elevated watchtower.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Heckscher State Park

Timber Point Road
Town of Islip, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 43.1 km (26.8 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 7955865.3 m2 (1965.9 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 4064050.9 m2 (1004.2 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 51.1 %
Representative Key Observation Point 09

Significance

Heckscher State Park is located at the terminus of the Heckscher State Parkway on a peninsula projecting into the Great South Bay. The park was determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP in 2016. The 1,600-acre park was historically the estates of George C. Taylor and J. Neal Plum. The park was acquired by the State of New York in the mid-1920s and was originally called Deer Range State Park. The park contains a collection of Works Progress Administration (WPA) structures dating to the 1930s (Howe, 2016c). Heckscher State Park retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under Criterion A for its association with Recreation/Entertainment as well as Community Planning and Development on Long Island and in Suffolk County. Additionally, the park is eligible under Criterion C as it contains extant WPA park buildings.

Maritime Setting

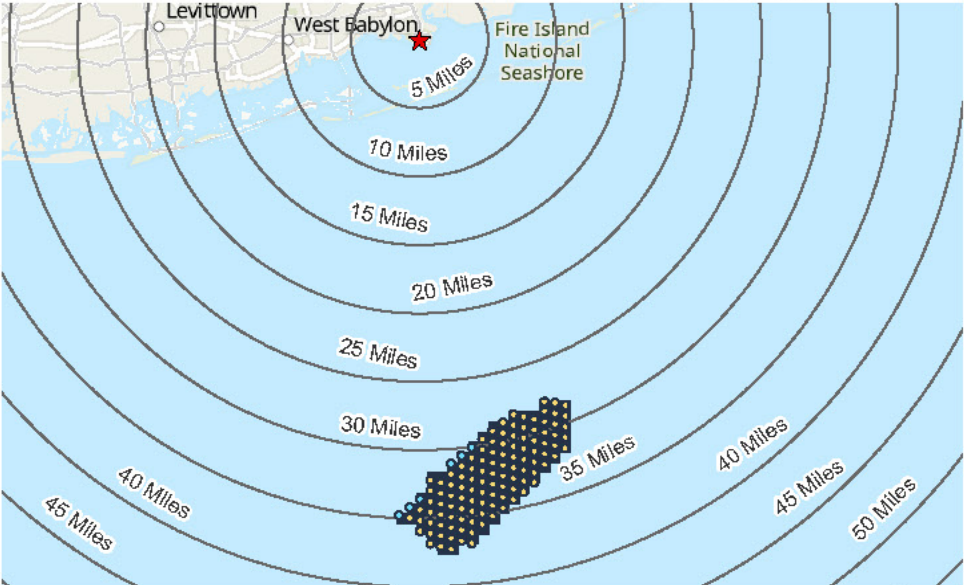
Heckscher State Park is situated overlooking the Great South Bay and its views toward the bay are one of the park's defining features. Views toward the Atlantic Ocean are obstructed by Fire Island to the south, and as such the parks maritime setting is related to its proximity to the bay and not the ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be limited from the Heckscher State Park due to its location on the Great South Bay. Relatively dense development of the intervening sections of Fire Island along the southside of the Bay will further screen views of the WTGs, which will appear as relatively small elements projecting above the Fire Island buildings and vegetation. The introduction of these visual elements to the distant horizon is not expected to diminish appreciation of the Park's association with the Great South Bay or the enjoyment of the historic recreational elements of the park landscapes.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service
0 500,000 2,000 Feet



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service
0 4 8 16 Miles
Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) / Electrical Service Platform (ESP) Positions
Contingent WTG/ESP Positions*
Historic Property Location
Lease Area OCS-A 0544
Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)
Historic Property Boundary
Distance from Historic Property Boundary (5-Mile Increments)
*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512

Robert Moses Causeway

Robert Moses Causeway
Town of Islip, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 39.7 km (24.7 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Mid-Tower
Total Property Size 453208.4 m2 (112 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 299181.0 m2 (73.9 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 66 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

Constructed between 1950 and 1964, the Robert Moses Causeway is a parkway stretching 8.1 miles from Robert Moses State Park on Fire Island in the south to Captree State Park on Captree Island and then to the mainland of Long Island at West Islip in the north. As the parkway travels north from Robert Moses State Park it changes from a two-lane undivided road, into a four-lane undivided road, and then into a five-lane divided highway. Along the route the parkway crosses the Fire Island Inlet, via the Fire Island Inlet Bridge, the State Boat Channel via the State Boat Channel Bridge, and the Great South Bay via the Great South Bay Bridge. The main spans of the Fire Island Inlet Bridge and Great South Bay Bridge consist of steel-arch spans with 60-foot clearance, while the bridge over the State Boat Channel is a bascule bridge. The Causeway is a component of prominent historic transportation and recreational public works that transformed portions of Fire Island and provided improved access to the barrier island by automobiles. The Robert Moses Causeway retains its historic integrity and is recommended NRHP-eligible under Criterion A, Transportation and Community Planning and Development for the significant transportation endeavor linking Long Island to the barrier islands as well as its association with the development of Long Island, and under Criterion C, Architecture/Engineering for its significant bridge and road construction (Eastern Roads, n.d.; NYDOT, 2021).

Maritime Setting

The Robert Moses Causeway spans the Great South Bay and its inlets and terminates at Robert Moses State Park. It was designed to connect the barrier islands to the mainland and views of the ocean and the Great South Bay are prominent along the route.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

The Robert Moses Causeway connects the Robert Moses State Park on the barrier island to the main island and serves as a primary gateway for the visitors travelling to Fire Island. The offshore components are anticipated to be visible from the southern portions of the historic roadway due to the elevation of the causeway and a lack of development on the barrier island. Views of the WTGs may detract from the undeveloped ocean views that travelers have historically experienced from portions of the Causeway.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

Suffolk Community College-Brentwood Campus

Wicks Road, west side, south of Long Island Expressway, east of Crooked Hill Road
Town of Islip, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 57.4 km (35.7 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 807064.8 m2 (199.4 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 2974.6 m2 (0.7 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 0.4 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
The Suffolk Community College – Brentwood Campus contains a group of buildings that were originally associated with the Pilgrim State Hospital located to the west of the current campus. Constructed in 1933, the main building, the Beta Building, is a large two-and-a-half-story brick structure capped by a gable roof that is flanked by nine-bay, hipped-roof, brick wings resting on raised basements. The properties were acquired by Suffolk County in the 1970s, and this collection of buildings were eventually incorporated by the Suffolk County Community College. The resource has previously been determined eligible for NRHP-listing. The resource is recommended eligible for NRHP-listing under Criterion A, for its previous association with the Pilgrim State Hospital, and under Criterion C, for Architecture (SPLIA, 1990).

Maritime Setting
The Suffolk Community College – Brentwood Campus is located within a densely populated residential, commercial, and institutional area with I-495 directly north of the resource and the Sagtikos Parkway immediately to the west. The resource is located approximately six miles north of the Great South Bay and does not have a significant maritime setting.

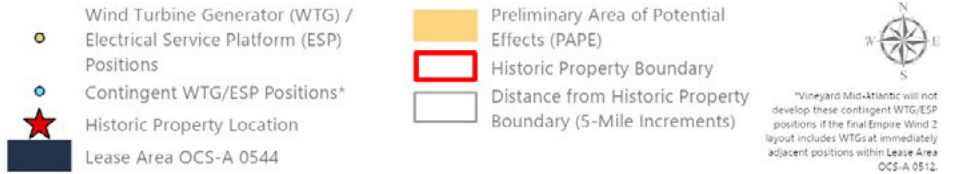
Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect
Based on the viewshed analysis, extremely limited visibility of the blade tips may occur from isolated portions of the Suffolk Community College – Brentwood Campus due to the historic property's location on mainland Long Island and the intervening development and vegetation between the historic district and the WTGs. Open ocean views are not relevant to the property's significance and its integrity will not be diminished by the minimal views available under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



West Fire Island

multiple buildings- approximately 8 residences, 17 total buildings
Town of Islip, Suffolk County, NY

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 40.5 km (25.1 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 568410.5 m2 (140.5 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 272642.6 m2 (67.4 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 48 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

West Fire Island is an approximately 74-acre island located on Long Island in the Great South Bay between West Islip, New York and Fire Island, Suffolk County, New York. The island was initially developed as a place for recreational getaway homes for wealthy New York residents. In the early 1920s, approximately 50 families lived in the thriving community; however, with the Great Depression and World War II, the island did not see much additional development and the developed docks and small buildings were all but destroyed due to neglect and a Category 2 hurricane in 1938. In the 1950s and early 1960s, a few additional homes were constructed but the last house on the island was built in 1963. In 1964, the National Park Service established the Fire Island National Seashore, which included multiple small islands including West Fire Island with a few parcels were retained by families and continued to be used as summer residence. By the early 1980s, the island had all but reverted to a natural state with no boat stops, ferries, mail service, or additional commercial or residential development. By 2021, only eight families were in residence on the island and by 2023 only a handful of summer homes remained, most were without electricity or water. The residences on West Fire Island are significant for their association with the development of the island and the history of recreational residential development in the area. The island and extant structures were not publicly accessible during field surveys, therefore all information provided is based on the best data and information available. (Minerbrook, S., 1981; Fire Island News. 2021; Valenti, J. 2023; NPS, 2024).

Maritime Setting

West Fire Island is surrounded by water in the Great South Bay.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although the offshore components are anticipated to be visible from portions of West Fire Island, due to its location in the Great South Bay, the primary water views from the historic property are of the bay in all directions. Views of the WTGs will appear relatively small against the distant ocean horizon and would be minimized or extinguished by common atmospheric conditions and will be partially screened by the vegetation and development on Fire Island and in the Village of Saltaire.

Photographs not available



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

0 285 570 1,140 Feet



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

0 3.75 7.5 15 Miles

Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) / Electrical Service Platform (ESP) Positions
Contingent WTG/ESP Positions*
Historic Property Location
Lease Area OCS-A 0544

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)
Historic Property Boundary
Distance from Historic Property Boundary (5-Mile Increments)

*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

Bethpage State Park

99 Quaker Meeting House Road
Town of Oyster Bay, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 58.5 km (36.4 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 5778395.6 m2 (1427.9 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 2169.7 m2 (0.5 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 0 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

Bethpage State Park was previously determined NRHP-eligible by the NYSHPO and appears to meet Criterion A in the area of Recreation/Entertainment and Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Landscape Architecture. Begun as a private country club, called Lennox Hills Country Club, and created out of the former estate of railway magnate Benjamin F. Yoakum, Bethpage is reputedly the largest public golf club in the world with a total of five 18-hole courses covering more than 1,400 acres. After Lennox Hills, the Bethpage Park Corporation rented the property before formally acquiring it for public use in 1933. Development of the current park was primarily conducted by the Works Progress Administration (Van Liew, 1979).

Maritime Setting

Bethpage State Park is located inland adjacent to County Road 135 on the west and SUNY Farmingdale on the east. The park has a bucolic setting despite adjacent residential developments and the undulating parkland, and extensive plantings provide unique internal vistas. While sightlines and viewsheds are important elements of a golf course and park, Bethpage does not feature or have dependence on a maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

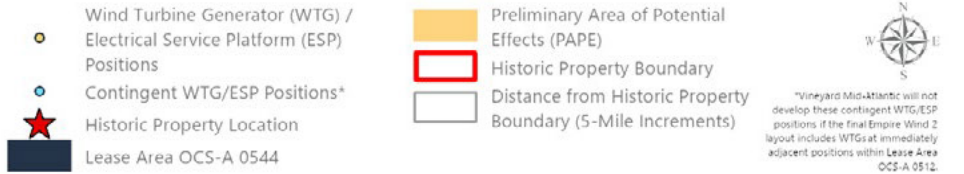
Due to its location on a hill, visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be limited from Bethpage State Park due to the park's location inland and the intervening development and vegetation on mainland Long Island and Jones Beach Island as well as the distance between the property and the WTGs. The minimal visibility of the WTGs from the park will not diminish the integrity of property's historic inland setting.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

SUNY Farmingdale Historic District

2350 NY-110
Town of Oyster Bay, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 58.6 km (36.4 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Mid-Tower
Total Property Size 1301389.5 m2 (321.6 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 3429.0 m2 (0.8 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 0.3 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

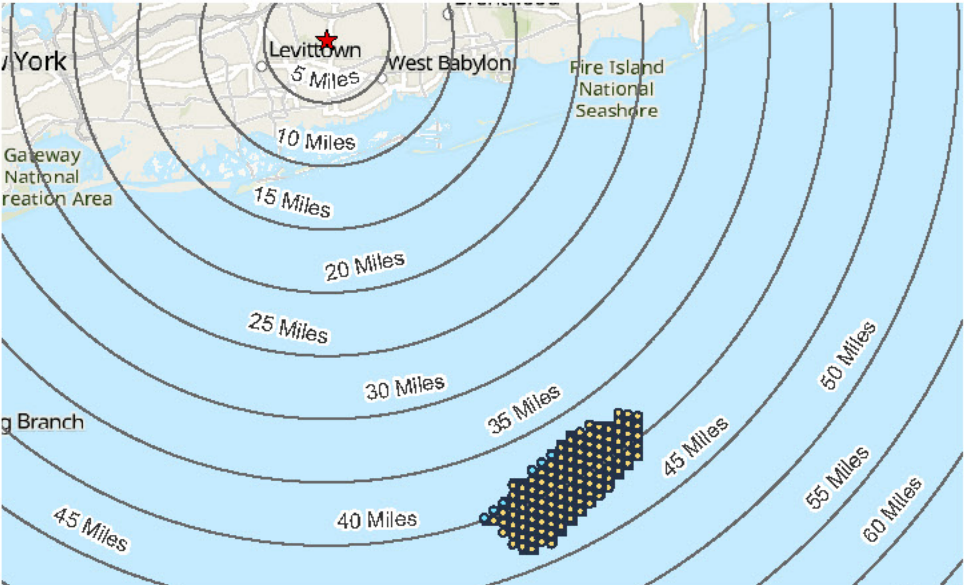
Significance
The SUNY Farmingdale Historic District was previously determined NRHP-eligible by the NYSHPO under Criterion A in the area of Education and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. SUNY Farmingdale, also known as Farmingdale State College, is the oldest public college in Long Island with a charter of 1912. The campus has undergone three significant historic development periods: an initial development period in the 1910s, a 1930s expansion, and a second expansion during the early SUNY years spanning three decades starting around 1950. The campus architecture represents the breadth of the period of significance (1912-1976) with buildings ranging from the Colonial Revival style to Modern architecture of the post-WWII period. Notable of the latter is Roosevelt Hall designed by Max Urbahn in 1965 (Betsworth, 2020).

Maritime Setting
The SUNY Farmingdale Historic District is located inland with Bethpage State Park located adjacent to the west of the campus. The campus has substantial mature plantings throughout, with few designed sightlines or picturesque vistas. Visibility on campus appears limited largely to adjacent campus buildings. The primary entrance on the southeast side of the campus faces a busy mixed residential and commercial arterial. The campus features no ocean views or maritime setting.

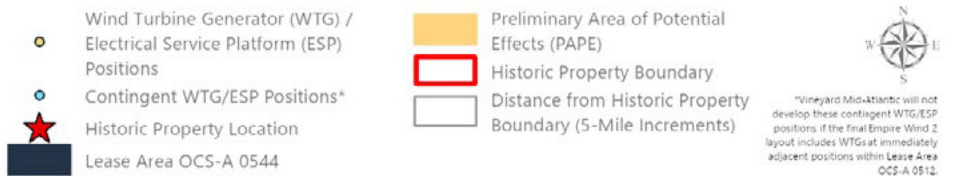
Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect
Due to its location on a hill, visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be limited from the SUNY Farmingdale Historic District due to the historic property's location inland and the intervening development and vegetation on mainland Long Island and Jones Beach Island as well as the distance between the property and the WTGs. The minimal visibility of the WTGs from the campus will not diminish the integrity of property's historic inland setting.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Wildwood State Park

1368 Sound Avenue
Town of Riverhead, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 72.1 km (44.8 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 3124045.6 m2 (771.9 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 16697.0 m2 (4.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 0.5 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

Wildwood State Park is a 600-acre forested park overlooking Long Island Sound. The public park was formed when New York State acquired the former Mitchell estate property including the McKim, Mead, and White-designed mansion and the Olmstead Brothers-designed landscape in 1925. The parkland was expanded after WWII with additional land acquisitions including Driftwood Manor property and the Hulse Farmstead including the circa 1822 Greek Revival-style residence and outbuildings. The park retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under Criterion A for its association with Recreation/Entertainment as well as Community Planning and Development as an example of a park created as a result of legislature enacted by the Long Island State Park Commission. The park is also eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C as a representative example of landscape design and park architecture on Long Island and in New York State (Howe, 2016b).

Maritime Setting

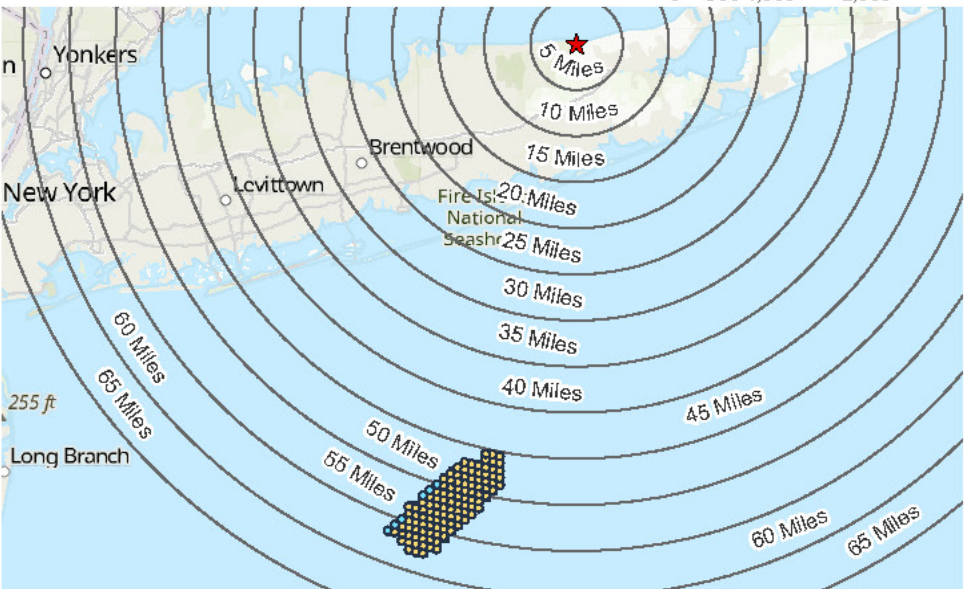
Due to its location, the Wildwood State Park has a maritime setting associated with the Long Island Sound.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

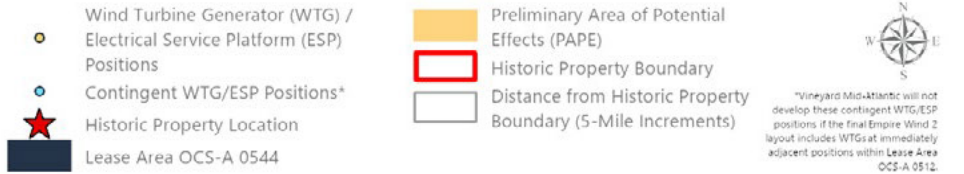
Due to its elevation, the offshore components may be visible from a small portion of the Wildwood State Park. According to the viewshed analysis, visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be substantially diminished from the Wildwood State Park due to the park's location on the northern shore of Long Island as well as the intervening development and vegetation. In addition, at a distance of over 70 km (44 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Ocean Parkway

Ocean Parkway
Town of Oyster Bay, Town of Babylon, Town of Islip, Nassau, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 41.2 km (25.6 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Mid-Tower
Total Property Size 802632.2 m2 (198.3 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 375769.7 m2 (92.9 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 46.8 %
Representative Key Observation Point 06

Significance

Constructed in the early 1930s under the Long Island State Park Commission, Ocean Parkway spans over 15 miles to connect Gilgo and Captree State Parks with Jones Beach State Park along the southern shore of Long Island. As part of the Long Island Parkway System, the Ocean Parkway was completed under the leadership of master builder Robert Moses. The parkway system was intended to showcase the scenic views along the waterfronts of Long Island, make the area more accessible to New York residents living in the city and cultivate an experience very different from the city. Ocean Parkway, originally built with two lanes in each direction was later expanded to three in each direction to accommodate the rise in traffic through the years. Ocean Parkway is an intact example of an early twentieth-century parkway, which made a significant impact on the transportation industry, and, as part of the Long Island Parkway System, made significant contributions to the areas of landscape design, and planning and development (Howe, 2017).

Maritime Setting

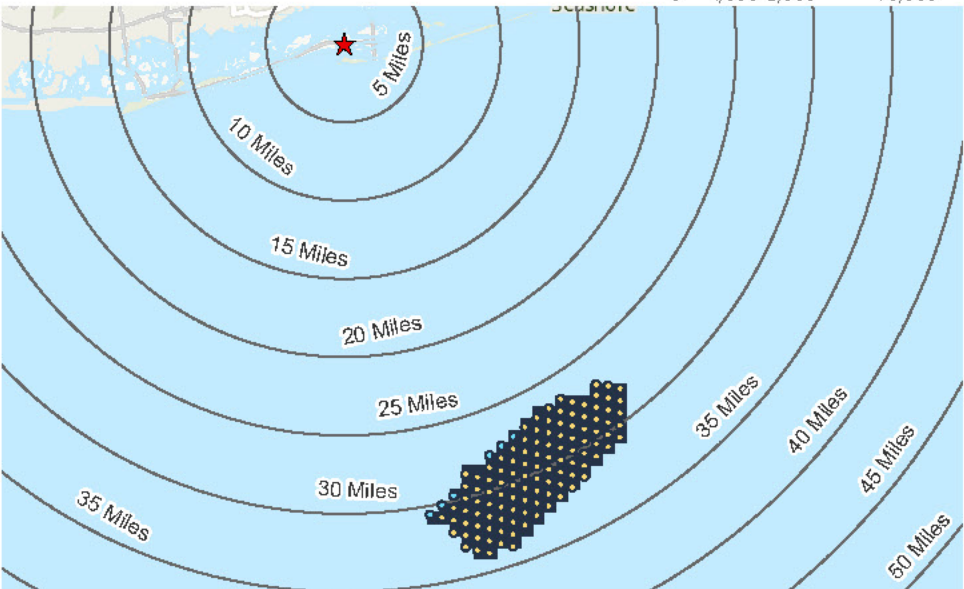
Ocean Parkway spans over 15 miles between Gilgo and Captree State Parks in the east, to Jones Beach State Park in the west. The entire length of the highway has consistent views of South Oyster Bay to the north, and the Atlantic Ocean to the south.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

Unobstructed views of the offshore components are anticipated from Ocean Parkway due to its location on Jones Beach Island. The parkway was constructed as part of the Long Island Parkway system to have scenic waterfront views. Ocean elements of those views will be altered by construction of the wind farm and the integrity of setting and feeling associated with the Parkway's design will be diminished.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Robert Moses State Park

Robert Moses Causeway
Town of Babylon, Town of Islip, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 38.7 km (24.1 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Mid-Tower
Total Property Size 5032975.4 m2 (1243.6 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 2288560.3 m2 (565.5 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 45.5 %
Representative Key Observation Point 08

Significance

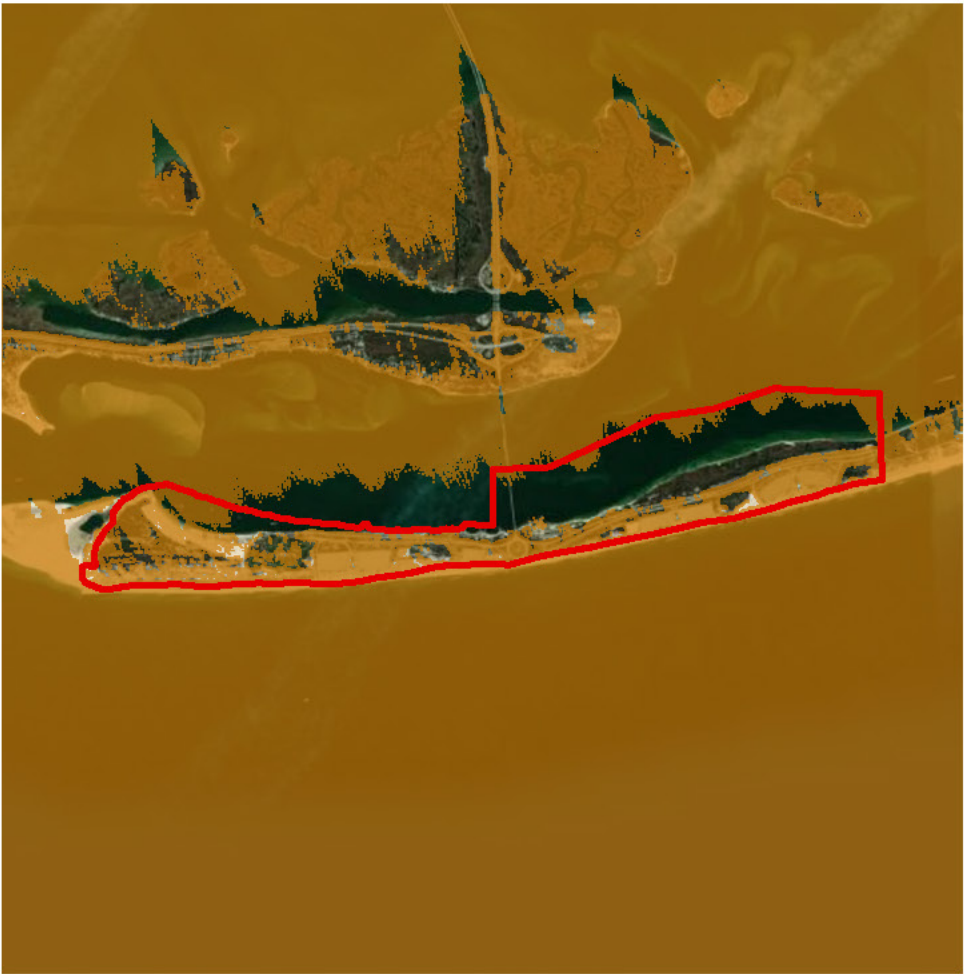
The Robert Moses State Park lies on the west end of Fire Island, a barrier island off the coast of Long Island to the south. Opening in 1908, originally named Fire Island State Park, it is the earliest state park to be established on Long Island. The park became more well-known when the Long Island State Park Region was established in 1924, with the intention of attracting metropolitan city residents to the scenic area. Until the Robert Moses Causeway was constructed in the 1960s, the park was only accessible via ferry from Babylon. After the construction of causeway, the park had a surge in visitors so great, they had to provide additional swimming areas, and the following years required the construction of additional parking. The Robert Moses State Park has made significant contributions to recreation and park planning, and in relation to the Long Island State Park Region (Howe, 2016a).

Maritime Setting

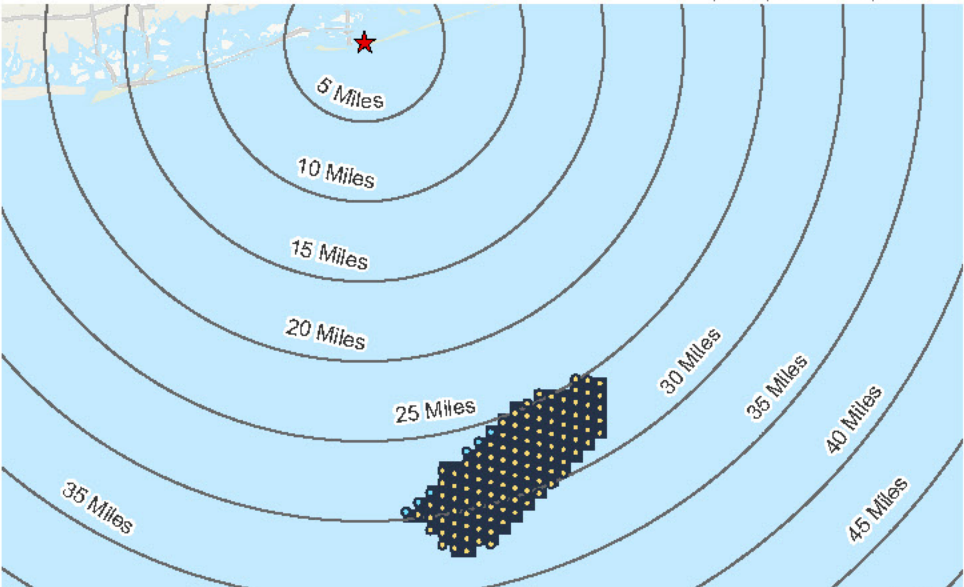
The Robert Moses State Park is located on the western end of Fire Island, a barrier island off the southern coast of Long Island and is surrounded to the north by the Great South Bay and to the south by the Atlantic Ocean. The park's design and historic use reflects a focus on beachfront and shoreline recreation and the associated aesthetic values of the seascape setting relating to recreation.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

The Robert Moses State Park is located on Fire Island and spans the island from the Atlantic Ocean to the Great South Bay. Due to the district's location on Fire Island and the distance between the Robert Moses State Park and the offshore components, unobstructed views of the WTGs are anticipated. Views of the WTGs, particularly under clear atmospheric conditions, will diminish the integrity of this property's historic maritime setting and appreciation of the property's landscape design and historic association with twentieth-century beach recreation bounded by open ocean views.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service
0 1,500 3,000 6,000 Feet



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service
0 3.5 7 14 Miles
Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) / Electrical Service Platform (ESP) Positions
Contingent WTG/ESP Positions*
Historic Property Location
Lease Area OCS-A 0544
Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)
Historic Property Boundary
Distance from Historic Property Boundary (5-Mile Increments)
*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512

Allenhurst Residential Historic District

Roughly bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, Main Street, Cedar Avenue, Hume Street, Elberon Avenue
Allenhurst Borough, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



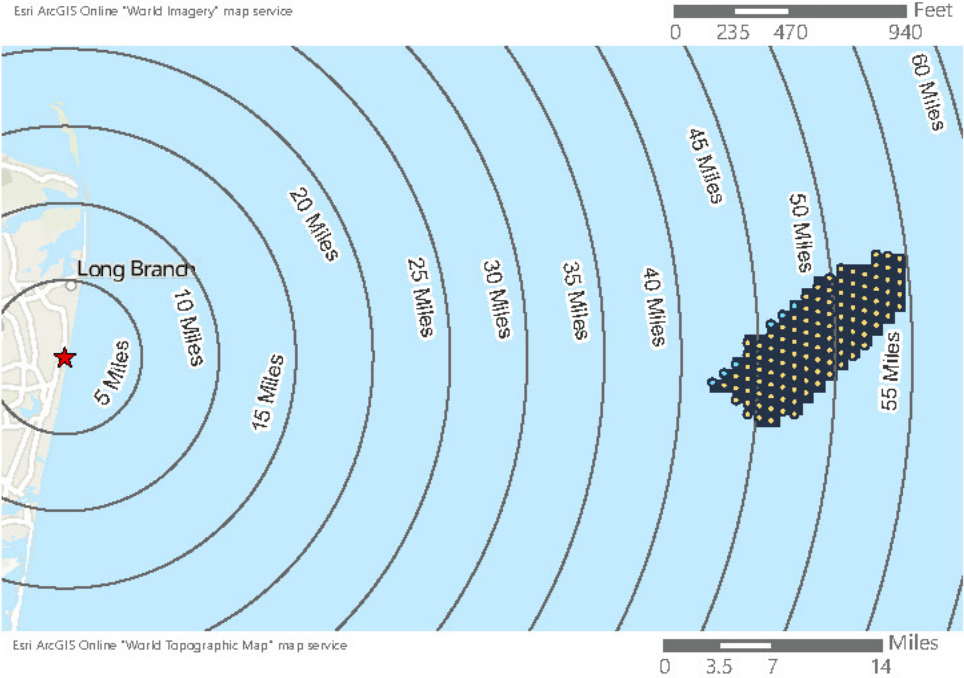
Photograph representative of District

Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 67.2 km (41.8 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 469932.6 m2 (116.1 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 37007.2 m2 (9.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 7.9 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
The NRHP-listed Allenhurst Residential Historic District is a collection of some 300 buildings, primarily residential, constructed from 1895 to 1930. The district encompasses the better part of the borough of Allenhurst which is a rectilinear planned community primarily developed by the Coast Land Improvement Company. Architecture represents popular period styles such as Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Mission, as well as modest bungalow typologies. The district meets Criterion C in the area of architecture for its well-preserved collection of resort architecture (Zerbe et. al., 2009).

Maritime Setting
The Allenhurst Residential Historic District is bounded to the east by the Atlantic Ocean. While most properties within the district do not have waterfront settings, some contributing properties face the ocean and have a clear maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect
Although the Allenhurst Residential Historic District is located on the Atlantic Ocean shoreline, the offshore components are anticipated to be visible from less than 8% of the district. In addition, at a distance greater than 65 km (41 mi), the WTGs will be difficult to discern in even the clearest atmospheric conditions.



Sunset Lake Historic District

Roughly bounded by Sunset Lake to the south, Main Street to the west, 8th Avenue to north and Webb Street to the east
Asbury Park, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 67.7 km (42.1 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 240647.5 m2 (59.5 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 6626.6 m2 (1.6 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 2.8 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The Sunset Lake Historic District is comprised of late nineteenth and early twentieth century residences located on large lots between Sunset and Deal Lakes and a few blocks from the Atlantic Ocean. Sunset Lake Park contains walking paths, a memorial park, pedestrian and automobile bridges as well as islands within the park. The district is significant for its architecture as well as its role in the development of Asbury Park (Monmouth County, 2002).

Maritime Setting

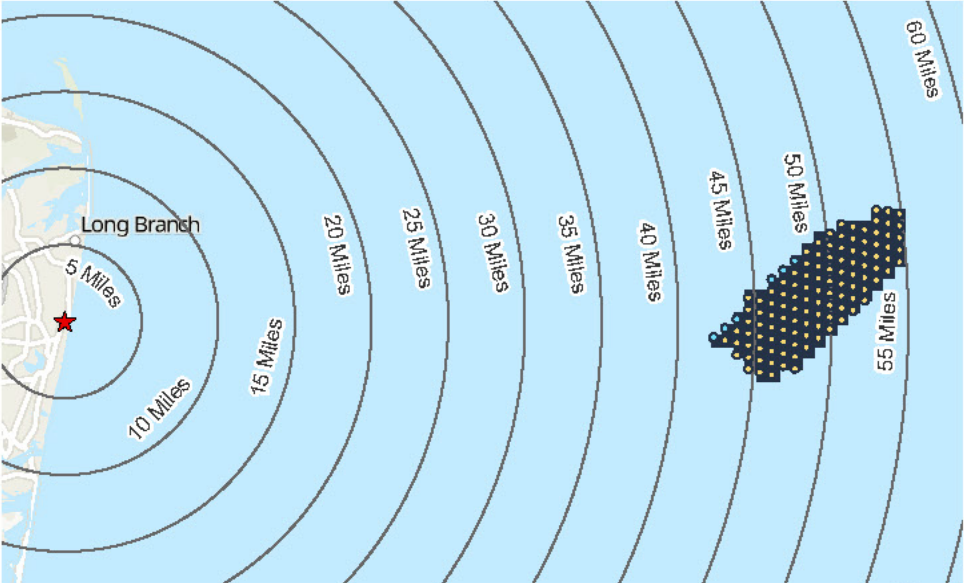
Although the Sunset Lake Historic District is located between Deal and Sunset Lakes and a few blocks from the Atlantic Ocean, due to the intervening development and vegetation, few properties have visibility of the Atlantic Ocean. The maritime setting of the district is Sunset Lake.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components from the Sunset Lake Historic District is anticipated to be limited to less than 3% of the district due to the distance between the historic property and the offshore components. In addition, at a distance of over 67 km (42 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service
0 162.5 325 650 Feet



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service
0 3.5 7 14 Miles



*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

Waterfront Resort Historic District

Roughly bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, Ocean Avenue, Wesley Lake, and Deal Lake
Asbury Park, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph representative of District



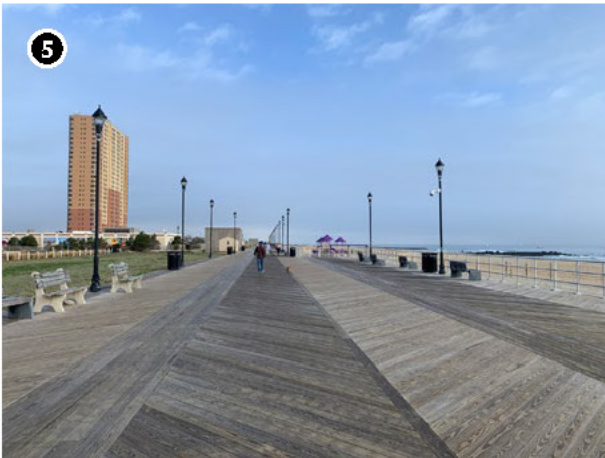
Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 67.1 km (41.7 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 487448.9 m2 (120.4 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 414528.2 m2 (102.4 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 85 %
Representative Key Observation Point 18

Significance

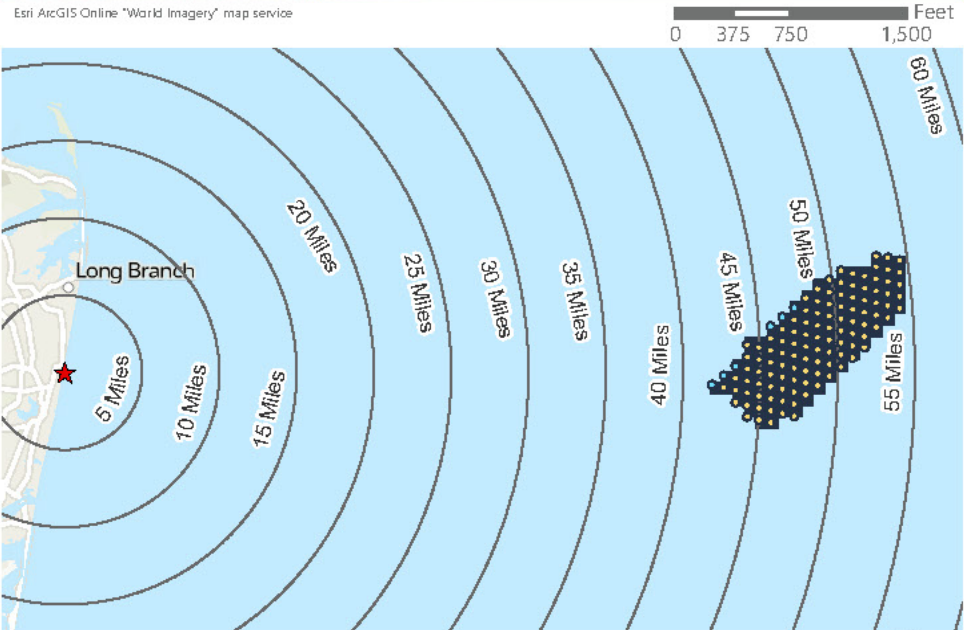
The Waterfront Resort Historic District in Asbury Park is an approximately 120-acre site that includes high-rise condominiums, commercial buildings, and public recreational buildings. The district includes landmark buildings and sites including (from north to south) the Berkeley-Carteret Hotel, Atlantic Square Park, the Asbury Park Conventional Hall, Howard Johnson’s Pavilion, the Stone Pony, and the Asbury Park Casino and Carousel. In 1871, New York City industrialist and devout Methodist James A. Bradley purchased a desolate stretch of land in what today constitutes Asbury Park. Bradley was inspired by the teachings of Bishop Francis Asbury and the success of the nearby seaside Methodist community in Ocean Grove. Asbury Park was founded by Bradley as an idealistic city with open spaces and parks to improve the mental and physical well-being of the residents. Bradley constructed a boardwalk, piers, and public access to the beach to allow access to all. The land was platted, and plans were made for residential lots, parks, and streets in what was to be a place for “healthful relaxation and quiet reflection.” However, by the 1920s and 1930s, Asbury Park became known for its impressive entertainment venues, amusement attractions, stores, and hotels (Asbury Park Museum, 2023). The Waterfront Resort Historic District is eligible under Criteria A and C as a planned seaside community and for its collection of architecture. The Waterfront Resort Historic District retains integrity and is associated with James Bradley and his original plan for Asbury Park which was incorporated in 1874.

Maritime Setting

The Waterfront Resort Historic District stretches approximately one mile along the beach in Asbury Park from Deal Lake south to Lake Wesley and includes the Asbury Park boardwalk. The Waterfront Resort Historic District has prominent views of the ocean to the east and views to the interior urban core of Asbury Park to the west.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although there may be unobstructed views of the offshore components from portions of the Waterfront Resort Historic District due to its location on the Atlantic Ocean, at a distance of almost 67 km (42 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Atlantic Highlands Historic District

4th Avenue to the west; East Mt Avenue / 8th Avenue / East Highland Avenue to Grand Avenue to the south; Grand Avenue / East Mt Avenue / Chapin Avenue / Hooper Avenue to the east; Ocean Boulevard / Scenic Court to the North
Atlantic Highlands Borough, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 73.6 km (45.7 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 269252.2 m2 (66.5 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 65.1 m2 (0.0 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 0 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

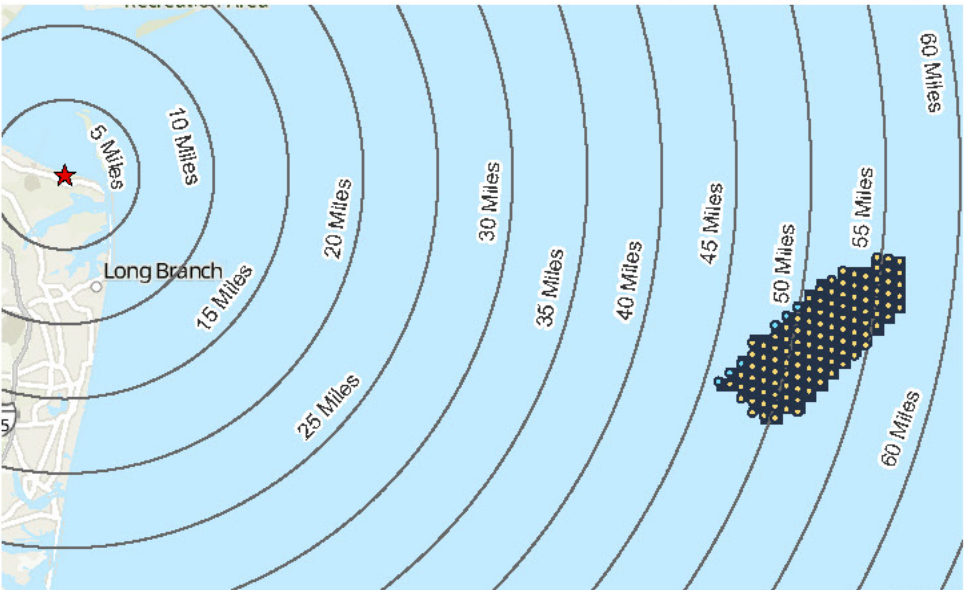
The Atlantic Highlands Historic District is a residential district located on a hill overlooking Sandy Hook Bay. The district, which encompasses approximately 60 acres, was developed by the Atlantic Highlands Association and is laid out in a series of concentric circular roads. The district comprised of large lots containing late nineteenth and early twentieth century residences ranging from Stick, Shingle, Queen Anne, Free Classic, to Colonial Revival styles. The houses were originally constructed as summer homes and the district also included a tabernacle, large hotel, and natural amphitheater, all of which are nonextant. The district is significant as a planned community as well as for its architecture (Monmouth County Park System, 2007a).

Maritime Setting

Due to the elevation of the Atlantic Highlands Historic District, portions of the district, particularly from upper story interior vantages, have views of the Lower Bays as well as distant views of the Atlantic Ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although the Atlantic Highlands Historic District is located on a hill with distant ocean views, due to the surrounding development and vegetation, the offshore components are anticipated to be visible from less than 1% of the district. In addition, at a distance greater than 72 km (45 mi), the WTGs will be difficult to discern in even the clearest atmospheric conditions.



Bay Head Historic District

Roughly bounded by Point Pleasant Beach Borough line, Atlantic Ocean, Mantoloking Borough line and Point Pleasant Bay Head Borough, Ocean County, NJ



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District

Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 72.4 km (45.0 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 1237432.3 m2 (305.8 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 127367.5 m2 (31.5 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 10.3 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

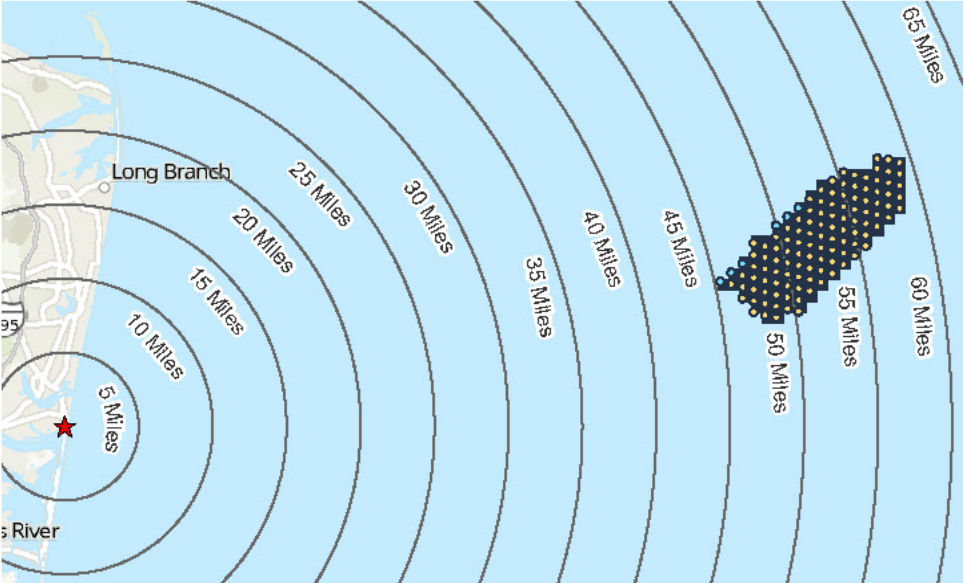
Significance
The Bay Head Historic District is significant as a coastal summer resort with structures dating from the late nineteenth century to the beginning of World War II. The residences are predominantly wood framed and Shingle-style. The district is significant under NRHP Criterion A for its association in the development of Bay Head as a resort community and for the Bay Head Train Loop as well as Criterion C for its architecture. The Bay Head Train Loop is the only extant balloon or reversing loop left in New Jersey. The loop allows for trains to turn around without having to stop (Zakalak, 2005).

Maritime Setting
The Bay Head Historic District is located on the barrier island between the Atlantic Ocean and Bay Head Harbor. The seaside setting contributes to the district's significance as a late nineteenth-century coastal summer resort.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect
Visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be substantially diminished from the Bay Head Historic District. At a distance of over 72 km (45 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Deal Esplanade Historic District

Bounded by Atlantic Avenue, Roseld Avenue, Neptune Avenue, and the Ocean
Deal Borough, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 66.9 km (41.6 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 1080090.1 m2 (266.9 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 270843.4 m2 (66.9 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 25.1 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The Deal Esplanade Historic District is a residential district comprised of revival-style homes centered around Deal Esplanade, a wide curvilinear street. The district is comprised of approximately 300 large houses along landscaped streets developed by the Atlantic Coast Realty Company in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The district is significant under NRHP Criterion A for its design and planning as well as Criterion C for its large residential buildings designed in revival-styles of architecture (McCabe, 1980).

Maritime Setting

The Deal Esplanade Historic District is bounded to the east by the Atlantic Ocean, with views of the water from scattered portions within the district.

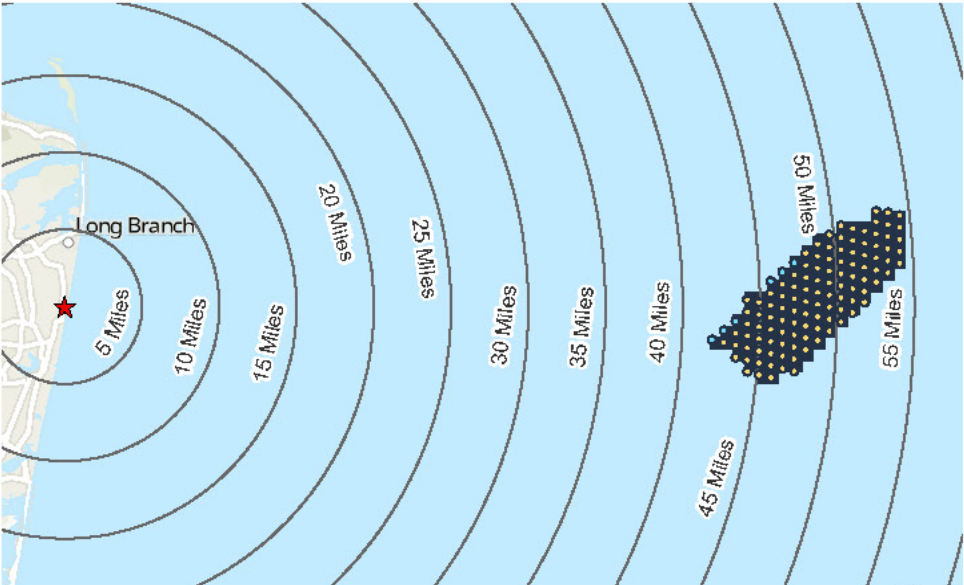
Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although there may be unobstructed views of the offshore components from beachfront portions of the Deal Esplanade Historic District and partial views from elevated portions of the district, at a distance of over 65 km (41 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



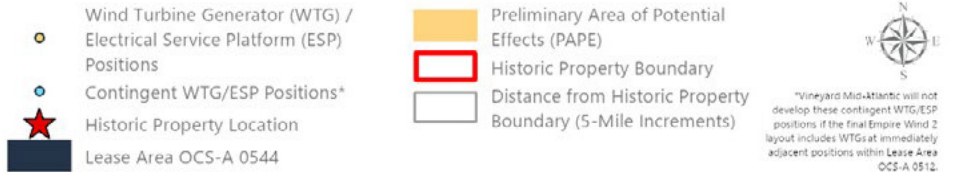
Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

0 310 620 1,240 Feet



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

0 3.5 7 14 Miles



*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

Mantoloking Historic District

Bounded by the municipal line with Bay Head Borough, municipal boundary with Brick Township, Barnegat Bay, and the beachfront Mantoloking Borough, Ocean County, NJ



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District

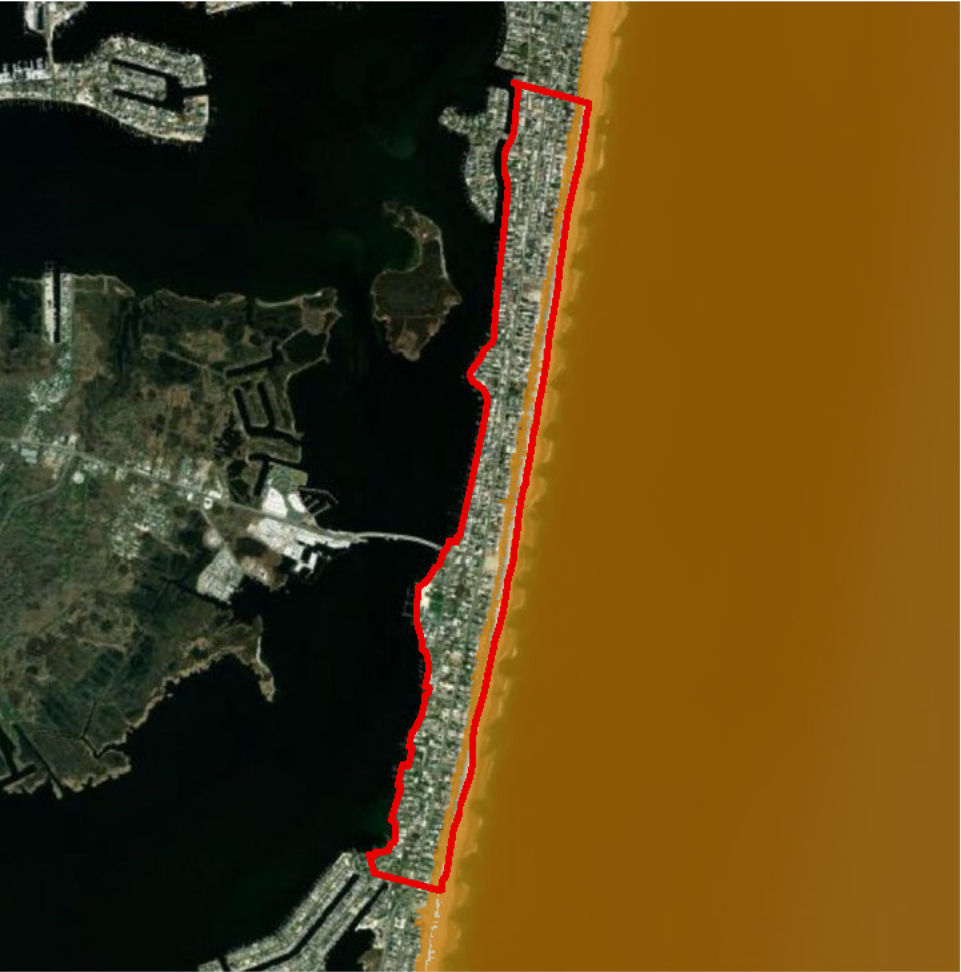
Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 73.2 km (45.5 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 970015.1 m2 (239.7 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 124932.2 m2 (30.9 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 12.9 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
The Mantoloking Historic District was previously determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP by NJHPO in 1996. The historic district is a grouping of residential buildings from the last quarter of the nineteenth century to the first half of the twentieth century and is significant under NRHP Criterion A as a significant example of a coastal resort town, and Criterion C for its architecture and as a representative example of the seaside resort movement of Ocean County.

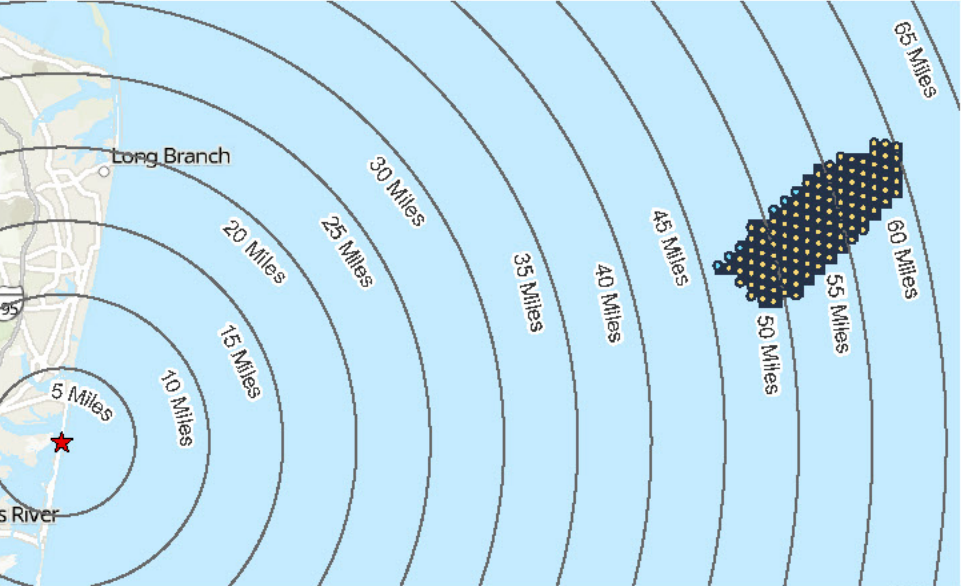
Maritime Setting
The district is located on the east side of Barnegat Bay to the south of Mantoloking Road (State Route 548). Views to the Atlantic Ocean are obstructed by the built landscape in Mantoloking Borough and the maritime setting of the district is largely tied to its location on Barnegat Bay.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

At a distance of over 72 km (45 mi), visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be substantially diminished from within the Mantoloking Historic District and the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) / Electrical Service Platform (ESP) Positions

Contingent WTG/ESP Positions*

Historic Property Location

Lease Area OCS-A 0544

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)

Historic Property Boundary

Distance from Historic Property Boundary (5-Mile Increments)

*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

Locust Historic District

Bounded by Lakeside Avenue, Locust Point Road, and Navesink River Road, Middletown Township, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 71.7 km (44.6 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 660376.8 m2 (163.2 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 14801.4 m2 (3.7 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 2.2 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

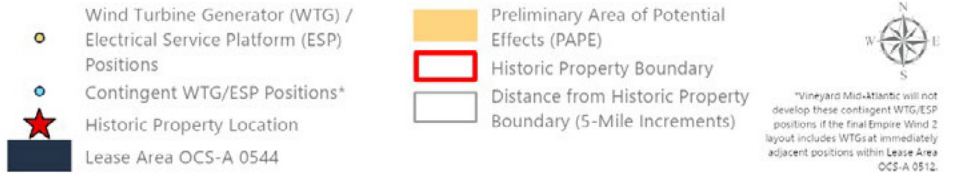
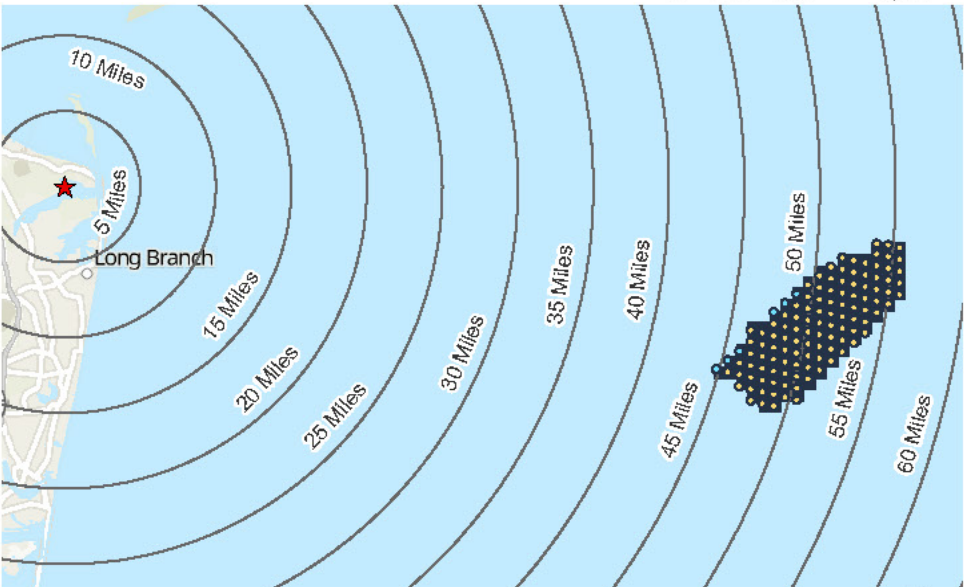
The Locust Historic District, located at the confluence of Claypit Creek and the Navesink River, comprises several dozen residences with associated outbuildings, a handful of small commercial buildings, a bridge, and a public park. The community was founded in about 1715, becoming a farming and fishing village in the eighteenth century, a port for shipping oysters and other products to New York City in the nineteenth century, and a location for private summer estates in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Middletown Township, 2023). The district meets NRHP Criterion A in the areas of commerce, maritime history, and Criterion C in architecture as an early farming and fishing village, a nineteenth-century center for oyster trade, and as a collection of period buildings exhibiting a range of architectural styles.

Maritime Setting

The Locust Historic District is located on the Navesink River approximately 2.3 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. Many properties within the district have river access and views, and the district is closely associated with maritime activity.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be substantially diminished from the Locust Historic District due to the district's location on the Navesink River as well as the intervening development and vegetation. In addition, at a distance of over 70 km (44 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Navesink Military Reservation Historic District

Roughly triangular area including both sides of Monmouth Avenue and Locust Avenue to junction with Hillside and Grand Avenues
Middletown Township, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



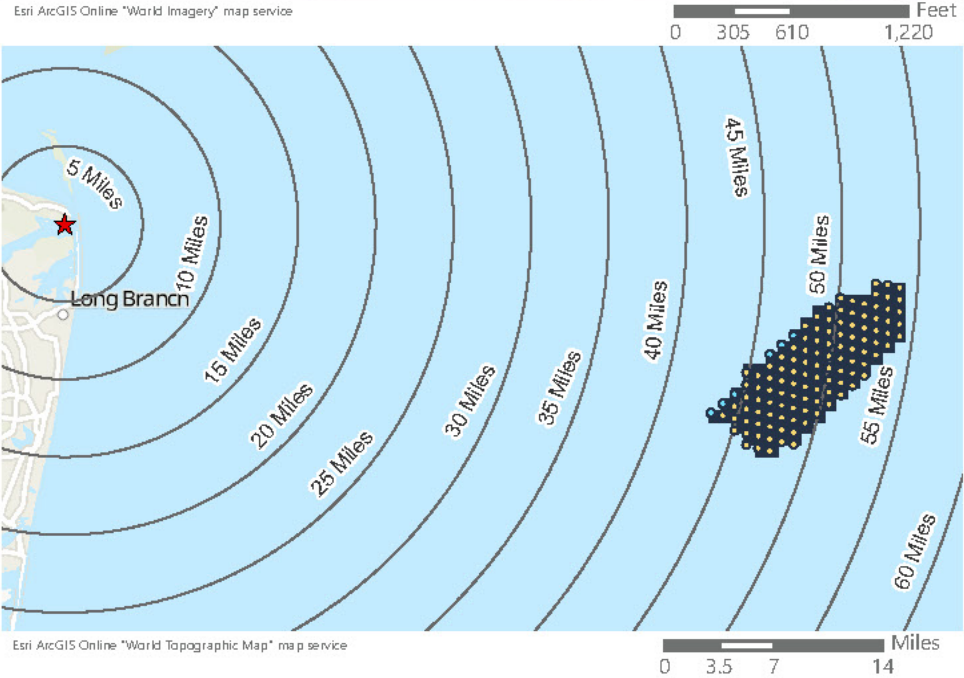
Photograph representative of District

Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 69.0 km (42.9 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Mid-Tower
Total Property Size 921706.2 m2 (227.8 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 41488.1 m2 (10.3 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 4.5 %
Representative Key Observation Point 15

Significance
The Navesink Military Reservation Historic District is a 224-acre area located in the southeastern section of the Hartshorne Woods Park on the Navesink River and was established by the War Department as part of the 1940 Modernization Program for Harbor Defenses. The Reservation was strategically located near Sandy Hook and the New York Harbor to act as the primary defense of New York during World War II. The Reservation is also significant for its military architecture and road system (Zink, 2014). The Navesink Military Reservation is listed on the NRHP under Criteria A and C.

Maritime Setting
The Navesink Military Reservation Historic District is heavily wooded with much of the former military facility purposely concealed or obscured from view to protect from potential assault. There are clear and elevated areas that provide vantage points for coastal batteries that overlook the Intercoastal Waterway with views of the Atlantic Ocean and New York Harbor.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect
Visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be substantially diminished from the Navesink Military Reservation Historic District due to the historic district's location on mainland New Jersey on the Navesink River and the Intercoastal Waterway as well as the intervening development and vegetation on the barrier island. In addition, at a distance greater than 67 km (42 mi), the WTGs will be difficult to discern in even the clearest atmospheric conditions.



Water Witch Historic District

Roughly bounded by NJ Route 36, Water Witch Drive, Sea View Terrace, Park Way, Windlass Path, and Serpentine Drive. Middletown Township, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District

Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 70.2 km (43.4 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 238637.6 m2 (59.0 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 505.9 m2 (0.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 0.2 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

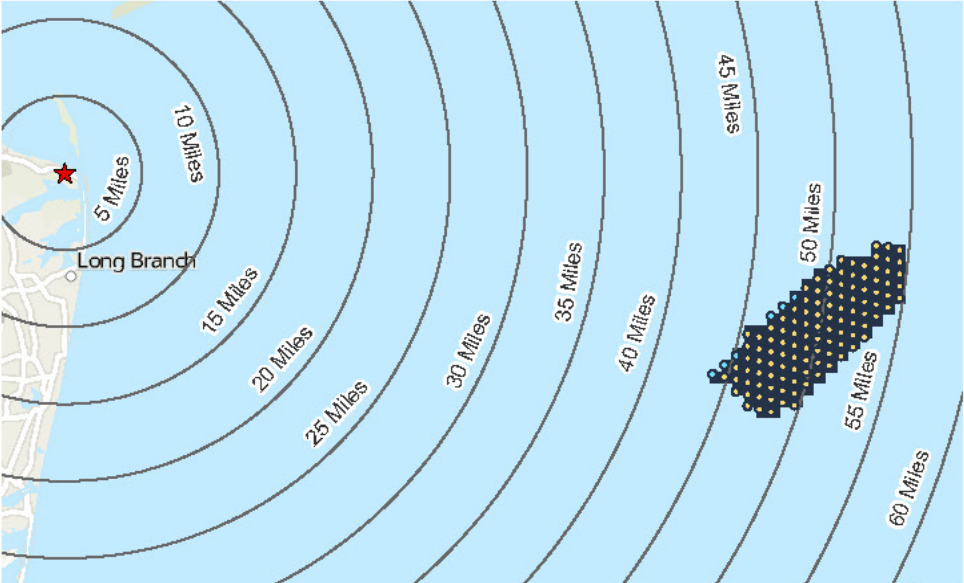
Significance
Water Witch Club Historic District is listed on the NRHP under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Entertainment/ Recreation, under Criterion B for its association with the architects Frederick P. Hill, Lyman A. Ford, and Austin W. Lord, and for association with the explorer and engineer Gen. Charles W. Raymond, and under Criterion C in the areas of Landscape Architecture and Architecture. The Water Witch Club Historic District is an important surviving example of a romantically designed summer community. The district was entirely designed by architect club members who made their residences in Water Witch. Today, the district encompasses the Water Witch Club Casino and over twenty of the original cottages. Landscaping includes distinctive stone structures constructed of locally quarried "peanut stone." While the district was developed primarily between 1896 and 1909, the period of significance starts with the creation of the Water Witch Club in 1895 and ends in 1930 about the time that the district transformed from a seasonal vacation club to a year-round community (Tomkins, 2002).

Maritime Setting
The Water Witch Club Historic District is located in the Navesink Highlands with semi-wooded landscaping, serpentine gravel roads, and picturesque building siting. Portions of the district, particularly from upper story interior vantages, have views of the Sandy Hook Bay and distant views of the Atlantic Ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect
Although it is anticipated that there may be views of the offshore components from within the Water Witch Club Historic District due to its location on an elevated hilltop, at a distance of over 69 km (43 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association Historic District

Bounded by Fletcher Lake, NJ 71, Lake Wesley and the Ocean Neptune Township, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District

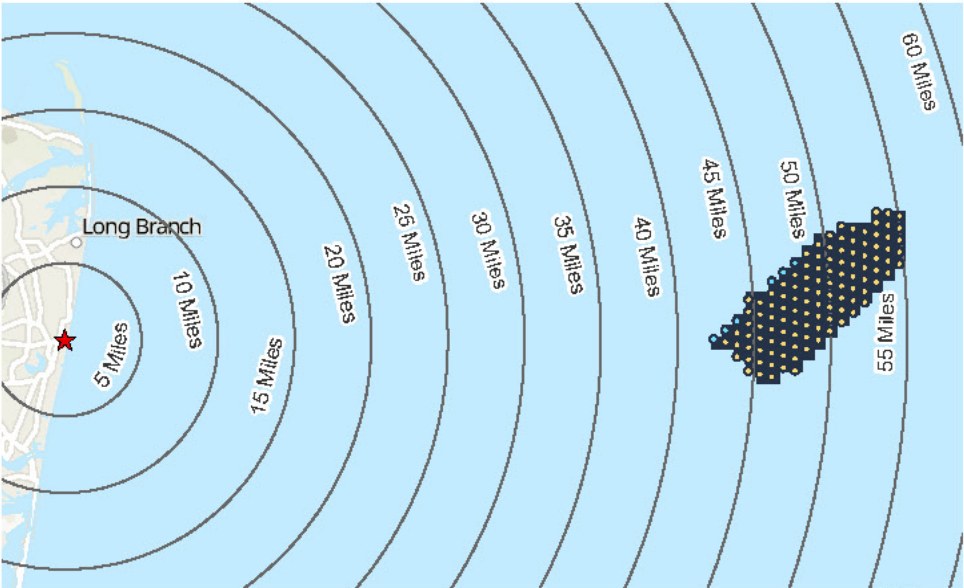
Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 67.5 km (41.9 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 10211430.2 m2 (252.4 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 247955.2 m2 (61.3 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 24.3 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
The area encompassing the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association Historic District was established in 1869 as a Methodist summer camp meeting ground and was incorporated by the New Jersey State Legislature in 1870. The historic district, which includes a large auditorium and tabernacle complex, a church, high school, hotels and residences, mostly exhibits the Stick style of architecture. The district was listed on the NRHP in 1976 for its significance in Architecture, Community Planning and Development, Religion, and Engineering (Bell and Goodrich, 1975).

Maritime Setting
The Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association Historic District is bounded to the east by the Atlantic Ocean, the south by Fletcher Lake, and the north by Lake Wesley and has a clear maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although there may be unobstructed views of the offshore components from portions of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association Historic District due to its location on the Atlantic Ocean, at a distance of almost 68 km (42 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) / Electrical Service Platform (ESP) Positions

Contingent WTG/ESP Positions*

Historic Property Location

Lease Area OCS-A 0544

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)

Historic Property Boundary

Distance from Historic Property Boundary (5-Mile Increments)

*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

Conover Park Historic District

Roughly Bounded by Rumson Road to the north, Grant Avenue to the south, Packer Avenue and the Navesink River inlet to the east, and South Ward Avenue / Shrewsbury Drive to the west
Rumson Borough, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 67.9 km (42.2 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 120513.8 m2 (29.8 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 966.9 m2 (0.2 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 0.8 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The Conover Park Historic District is located in Rumson, New Jersey. It is roughly bounded by Rumson Road to the north, Grant Avenue to the south, Packer Avenue and the Navesink River inlet to the east, and South Ward Avenue / Shrewsbury Drive to the west. The district is made up of approximately 13 blocks of residential properties. These properties are mostly two- and three-story structures that were built in the late nineteenth century as summer residences for wealthy New York bankers and industrialists. The Conover Park Historic District is significant for its architecture as a summer colony on the river and beachfront in New Jersey (Blake et al., 1965).

Maritime Setting

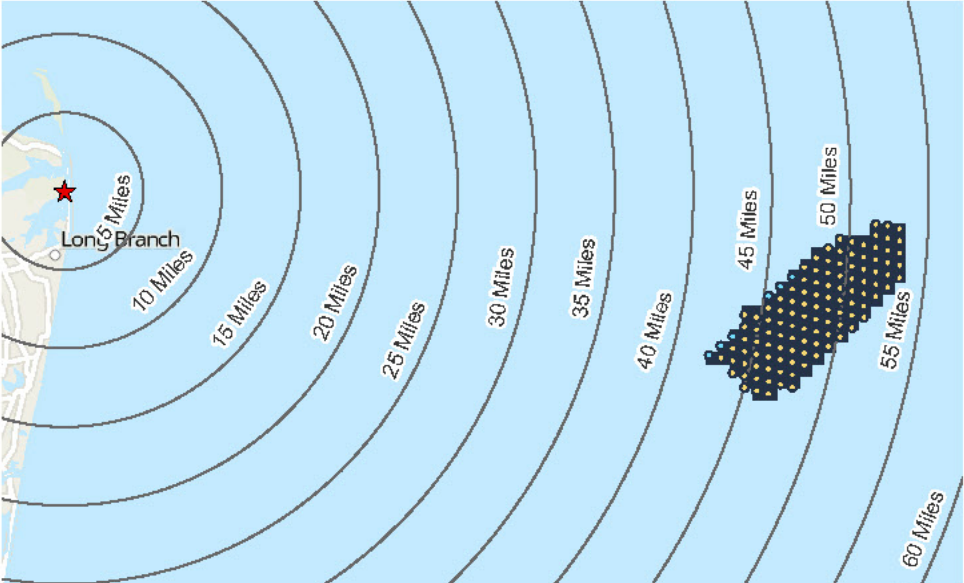
The Conover Park Historic District is located in coastal New Jersey and is bounded by Oyster Bay and the Shrewsbury River. Although located near the Atlantic Ocean, the maritime setting of the district are the adjacent bodies of water.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

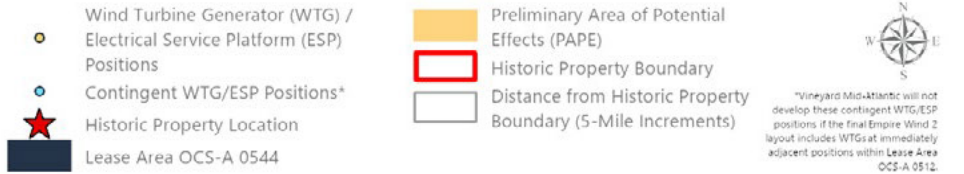
Visibility of the offshore components will be limited to less than 1% of the Conover Park Historic District due to the intervening development and vegetation as well as the distance between the district and the offshore components. In addition, at a distance of over 67 km (42 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



New York and Long Branch Railroad Historic District

Spanning over 38 miles of railroad, running north to south beginning in Bay Head Junction, New Jersey and running north to Perth Amboy, New Jersey
Multiple, Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean County, NJ



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District



Photograph representative of District

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 67.2 km (41.8 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 2079140.7 m2 (513.7 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 2226.2 m2 (0.6 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 0.3 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

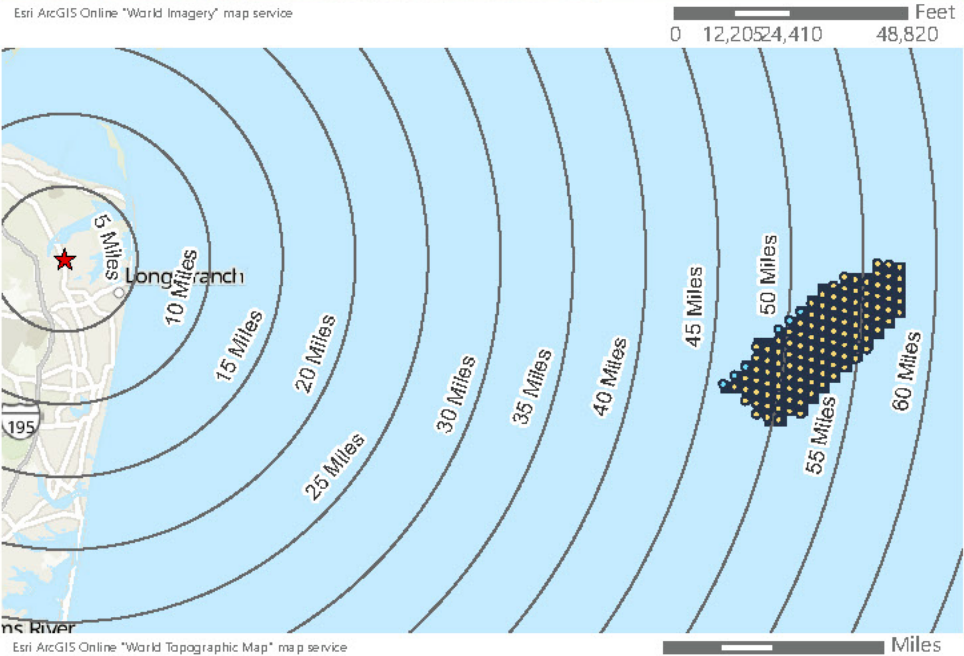
The New York and Long Branch Railroad Historic District is a nearly forty-mile stretch of active rail line that extends from the city of Perth Amboy, Middlesex County, in the north to Bay Head Borough, Ocean County, in the south. The district, which was determined to meet NRHP Criteria A and C in 2004 by the NJHPO, runs parallel to the Atlantic coast and the Garden State Parkway. The period of significance begins in 1872 when the first section of the rail line was constructed and ends in 1954 when the opening of the Garden State Parkway led to a precipitous decline in ridership. The construction of the railway in the late nineteenth century played a pivotal role in the development of Monmouth and Ocean counties along the shoreline, particularly in aiding resort development. Prior to the construction of the New York and Long Branch railway, passenger service to the New Jersey Shore from New York City was via steamboat from the Upper New York Bay to Port Monmouth where limited passenger rail service was offered. The New York and Long Branch Railroad was chartered in 1868 and enough of the line had been completed by 1875 to begin service. President Ulysses S. Grant, who summered in Long Branch, was at the official dedication on June 25, 1875. The railroad finally reached its planned terminus at Bay Head Junction in 1882. Initially under the control of the Central Railroad of New Jersey (CNJ), in 1888 the CNJ and its chief competitor, the Pennsylvania Railroad (PRR), entered a joint operation agreement so both companies would have access to passenger traffic along the northern New Jersey Shore. This prevented the construction of competing parallel rail lines and allowed for the pooling of capital between the two companies to expand and improve the line. The joint operating agreement continued until 1976 when Conrail took over the northeast rail corridor (Greiff et al, 1981; Wilson, 1953; Zerbe et al., 2009).

Maritime Setting

The New York and Long Branch Railroad Historic District runs parallel to the New Jersey coast and derives significance from association with late-nineteenth-century oceanfront resort development. However, the New York and Long Branch Railroad Historic District is located inland without any apparent maritime setting. While there may be sections of the nearly 40-mile railway that potentially have open views of the water, as a transportation corridor the district does not derive significance from ocean views.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Due to the linear nature of the New York and Long Branch Railroad Historic District, the offshore components are anticipated to be visible from less than 1% of this historic rail line. In addition, the New York and Long Branch Railroad Historic District is located over 65 km (41 mi) from the WTGs and at that distance, even in the clearest atmospheric conditions the WTGs will be difficult to discern.



ATTACHMENT C

INDIVIDUAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES – PROPERTY INFORMATION AND VISUAL EFFECTS ASSESSMENT

Attachment C: Individual Historic Properties INDEX

NEW YORK

City of Long Beach

St. Ignatius Martyr Church / Long Beach Catholic Regional School NY-36059-25916

Town of Babylon

Babylon Village Pool NY-36103-19125
Long Island Yacht Club NY-36103-18706
Oak Island Beach Community Center NY-36103-17978
Republic Airport Hangar #4 NY-36103-33630

Town of Brookhaven

120 Ocean Walk NY-36103-12648
122 Ocean Walk NY-36103-12647
141 Ocean Walk NY-36103-12676
143-44 Ocean Walk NY-36103-12674
4 Ocean Walk NY-36103-12658
556 Ocean Walk NY-36103-12582
557 Ocean Walk NY-36103-12583
573 Coast Guard Walk NY-36103-12572
574 Coast Guard Walk NY-36103-12573
A. Mcaleenen Estate / St. Angelas Convent NY-36103-13873
Brookhaven National Laboratory Alternating Gradient Synchrotron (AGS) Complex NY-36103-33734
Carrington House NY-36103-33567
Earl Combs House NY-36103-12640
Evans/DePass House/Kodak House NY-36103-33932
Fire Island National Seashore Administration Building NY-36103-33756
Hard Estate NY-36103-7274
Lindenmere / Imelda Marcos Residence NY-36103-13895
Manor of St. George NY-36103-33773
Peter and Nan Schultz House NY-36103-33922
Smith Point Bridge over Narrow Bay NY-36103-34064
Steels House NY-36103-33752
Timber Point Golf Course NY-36103-7991
US Coast Guard Moriches NY-36103-34055
W.E. Terry House NY-36103-13732
William Floyd Estate / Old Mastic House NY-36103-14077

Town of Hempstead

Harbor Elementary School NY-36059-25692
Lido Beach Towers NY-36059-30722
Muller Bay House NY-36059-33964
Nike Missile Site NY-29/30 NY-36059-24305
Sheehan-Van Wicklen Bay House NY-36059-33965
Sun and Surf Beach Club/Silver Point County Park NY-36059-22238
Wantagh Park NY-36059-25842
Warasila Bay House NY-36059-33966

Town of Islip

101 W Bayberry Road NY-36103-7965

Bayberry Beach and Tennis Club NY-36103-8129
Blue Points (Oyster) Company Complex NY-36103-7996
Bourne Estate NY-36103-7272
Charles Keater House NY-36103-7705
Fire Island Light NY-36103-9277
Fire Island Summer Clubhouse NY-36103-7702
G.I. Herbert House NY-36103-7542
Harry W. Havemeyer House NY-36103-7049
J. Adolph Mollenhauer House NY-36103-9561
Jeremy Barnes House NY-36103-6980
John E. Roosevelt Estate / Meadow-croft NY-36103-7539
Rafael Guastavino Jr House NY-36103-7670
W.T. Hayward House NY-36103-8125
Wereholme / Harold H. Weekes Estate / Charles Scully Estate NY-36103-33570
Windmill Manor (Sharpe / Riggio House)

Town of Oyster Bay

190 Clocks Boulevard NY-36059-21013
Plant 5/Experimental and Engineering Building NY-36059-30099

Town of Southampton

Daniel S. Loughran House / Lough Rea NY-36103-33716
Dr. Charles Remsen House NY-36103-4993
Geller-Pearlroth House NY-36103-5317
Pye-Kostuk House NY-36103-4866
Seatuck Lodge NY-36103-4919
Tiana Life Saving Station NY-36103-5289
US Coast Guard Station Shinnecock NY-36103-33593
Weltz House NY-36103-5511

Village of Atlantic Beach

Catalina Beach Club NY-36059-22037

Village of Muttontown

Stevens Estate NY-36059-30598

Village of Patchogue

William Hiram and Nancy Newins House NY-36103-13385

Village of Quogue

42 Dune Road NY-36103-5428
Surf Club of Quogue NY-36103-5434

Village of Westhampton Beach

Pilson House NY-36103-5737

NEW JERSEY

Asbury Park

Asbury Park Casino and Carousel NJ-34025-110
Asbury Park Convention Hall NJ-34025-257
Berkeley-Carteret Hotel NJ-34025-258
Deal Lake Court Apts. NJ-34025-4135
Howard Johnson's Pavilion NJ-34025-260
Santander Condominium NJ-34025-286
Soldiers' Park NJ-34025-4452

Avon-by-the-Sea Borough

Berwick Lodge NJ-34025-262

Belmar Borough

Belmar Fishing Club NJ-34025-282

Deal Borough

Deal Casino Beach Club Elberon NJ-34025-102
Bathing Club NJ-34025-433

Highlands Borough

79 Portland Road NJ-34025-4331
Murray/Masciale House NJ-34025-4082

Long Branch

Breakwater Beach Club NJ-34025-99
Elberon Memorial Presbyterian Church NJ-34025-4221
Ocean Beach Club of Elberon San Alfonso Retreat House NJ-34025-288
St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church NJ-34025-3842
Sur Mer NJ-34025-432

Middletown Township

Fort Hancock Life Saving Station NJ-34025-4000
Hans Huber Estate NJ-34025-3923

Monmouth Beach Borough

35 Ocean Avenue N NJ-34025-91
58 Ocean Avenue NJ-34025-1134
Monmouth Beach Bath and Tennis Club NJ-34025-266

Neptune Township

Mt. Prospect Cemetery NJ-34025-83

Point Pleasant Beach

Old Coast Guard Station Manasquan Inlet NJ-34029-4004

Red Bank Borough

15 Hilltop Terrace NJ-34025-3852

Rumson Borough

St. George's-by-the River Episcopal Church NJ-34025-4156

Sea Girt Borough

Sea Girt Lighthouse NJ-34025-4132

Spring Lake Borough

10 Warren Avenue NJ-34025-329
1711 Ocean Avenue N NJ-34025-336
2 Passaic Avenue NJ-34025-330
2 Warren Avenue NJ-34025-273
Audenried Cottage NJ-34025-4081
Richard A. Donnelly House NJ-34025-279
Rufus E. Shapely House NJ-34025-4427

West Long Branch Borough

Glenwood Cemetery NJ-34025-4075

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

St. Ignatius Martyr Church / Long Beach Catholic Regional School

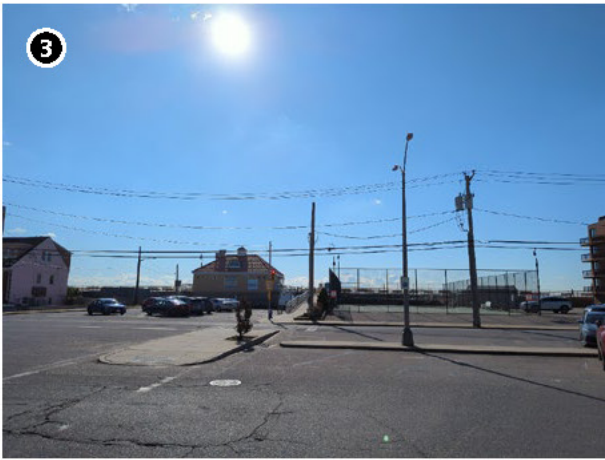
721 West Broadway
City of Long Beach, Nassau County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 58.6 km (36.4 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 11988.8 m2 (3.0 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 371.7 m2 (0.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 3.1 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
The St. Ignatius Martyr Church and Long Beach Catholic Regional School complex appears to meet Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a fine example of an early to mid-twentieth century Roman Catholic church complex. The ca.1926 Romanesque-style St. Ignatius Martyr Church was previously determined individually NRHP-eligible by the NYSHPO. In addition to the church, the complex includes a ca.1953 school and two residential type parish buildings. All are constructed in a complimentary Mediterranean style and form a distinct unit encompassing an entire rectilinear block.

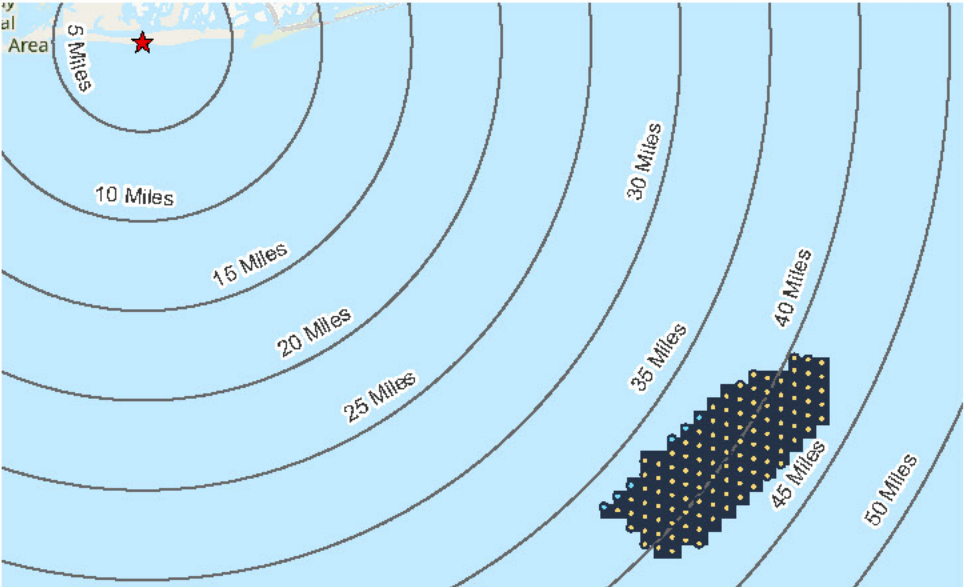
Maritime Setting
The St. Ignatius Martyr Church and Long Beach Catholic Regional School complex is located one block north of the beach. However, due to the height of the sand dunes and intervening high-rise construction ocean views from the complex are likely limited.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be limited from the St. Ignatius Martyr Church / Long Beach Catholic Regional School, due to the vegetation, buildings, and structures located between the historic property and the WTGs. The distance separating the property from the nearest WTGs will further diminish any perceptible changes to the existing ocean views.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) / Electrical Service Platform (ESP) Positions

Contingent WTG/ESP Positions*

Historic Property Location

Lease Area OCS-A 0544

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)

Historic Property Boundary

Distance from Historic Property Boundary (5-Mile Increments)

*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

Babylon Village Pool

640 Fire Island Avenue South
Town of Babylon, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 47.3 km (29.4 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 31746.2 m2 (7.8 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 29560.7 m2 (7.3 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 93.1 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The Babylon Village Pool was constructed 1927 for community use. The pool, at one time, was said to be the largest on the east coast and was known for its distinctive tile work. In earlier years, just after its construction, the pool was filled using the salt water from the Great South Bay. The pools setting is unique, being built out onto its own peninsula, and provides panoramic views of the Great South Bay (Town of Babylon, 2023; Village of Babylon 2021).

Maritime Setting

The Babylon Village Pool sits out on the Great South Bay, at the southernmost end of Fire Island Avenue South. The pool, being further out in the water than the surrounding residences, has an unobstructed 180-degree view of the Great South Bay.

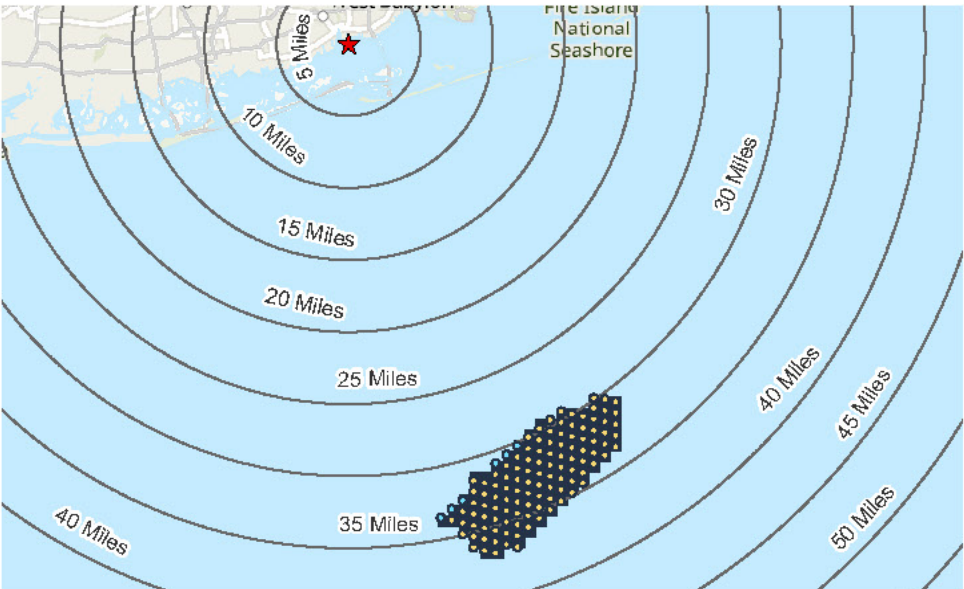
Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components from the Babylon Village Pool property is anticipated to be limited due to its location on the Great South Bay, the distance between the pool and the WTGs, as well as the intervening water and multiple barrier islands.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

0 55 110 220 Feet



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

0 3.75 7.5 15 Miles



*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

Long Island Yacht Club

307 Little East Neck Road
Town of Babylon, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 48.0 km (29.9 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 26107.6 m2 (6.5 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 1422.4 m2 (0.4 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 5.4 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The Long Island Yacht Club is located at 307 Little East Neck Road S and was originally constructed ca. 1910 in the Georgian Revival style as the Trenchard Estate. The estate was constructed by E.W. Howell and Company, a well-known Long Island contractor based in Babylon. The property was acquired by the Long Island Yacht Club which was founded in 1958. The club was shuttered in 2015 but reopened in 2016 under new ownership (Incorporated Village of Babylon, 1980; White, 2017). The resource retains characteristic ornamental details of the style and maintains the integrity necessary for NRHP eligibility under Criterion C for Architecture as an excellent extant example of Gilded Age estate architecture in Suffolk County. The resource is also eligible under Criterion A for its association with Recreation/Entertainment in Suffolk County.

Maritime Setting

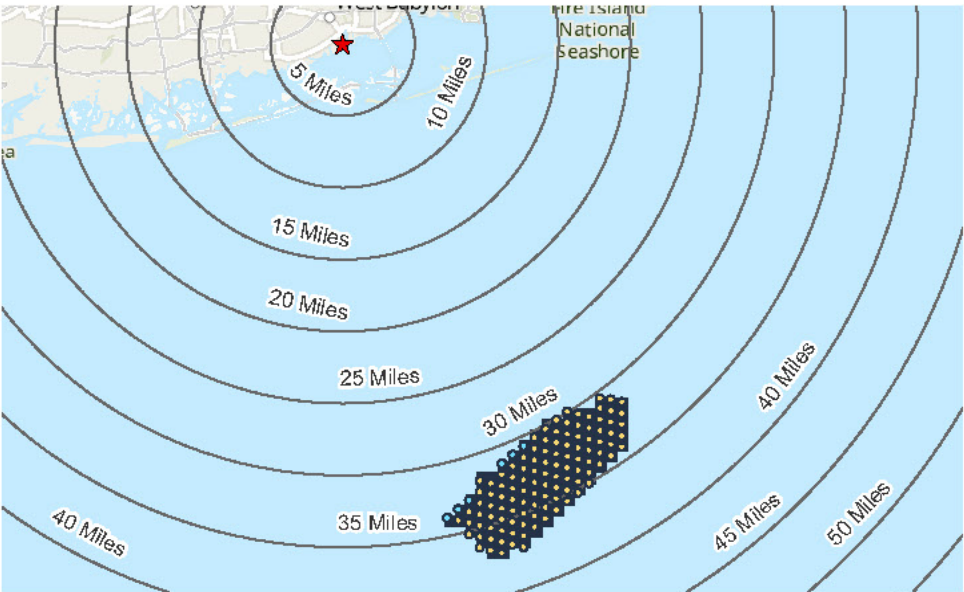
The Long Island Yacht Club overlooks the mouth of Fosters Creek and the Great South Bay. Its maritime significance is related to its use as a yacht club and its maritime setting is related to its location on the bay. Views to the south towards the Atlantic Ocean are obstructed by Jones Beach Island and Fire Island.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

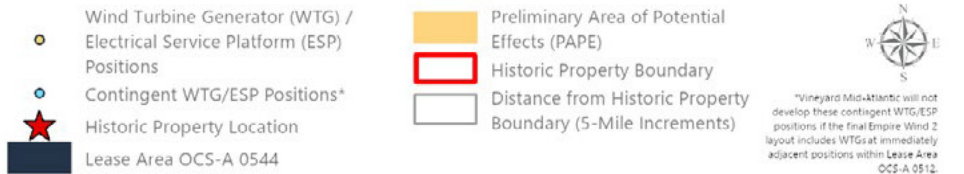
Visibility of the offshore components from the Long Island Yacht Club is anticipated to be limited to 5% of the property due to its location on the Great South Bay and its east-west orientation. In addition, views of the WTGs are anticipated to be minimized due to the distance between the property and the WTGs as well as the intervening development, vegetation, Great South Bay, and islands.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Oak Island Beach Community Center

108 Oak Beach Road
Town of Babylon, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 42.6 km (26.5 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 1377.1 m2 (0.3 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 1152.2 m2 (0.3 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 83.7 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

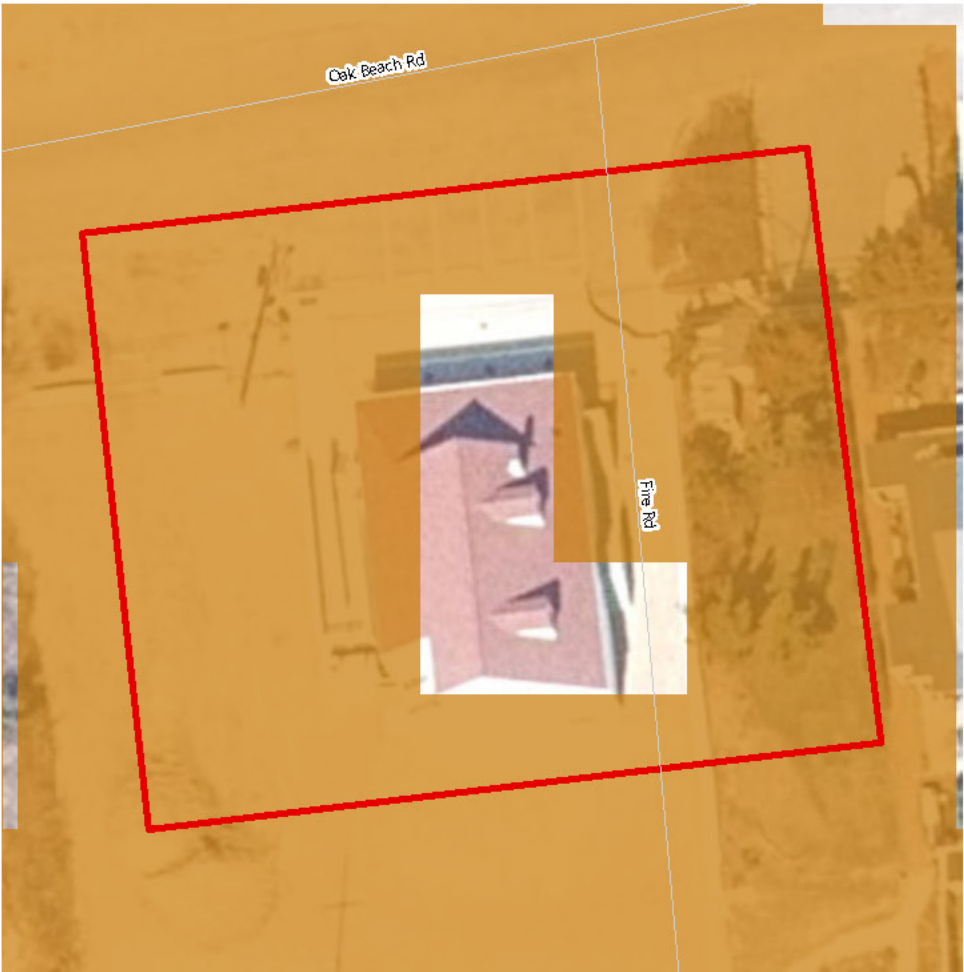
Formerly serving as the Oak Island Beach Life Saving Station #26, the Oak Island Beach Community Center is one of twenty-six lifesaving stations constructed with the “Red House” type stations that were built along the barrier beaches on Long Island between 1871 and 1873. The Red House type stations were designed to accommodate a keeper, a six-person crew and any rescue victims. In 1898 the station had to be relocated due to the extreme beach erosion, and then again in 1930 to accommodate the construction of the Ocean Parkway. The station served its original purpose until after World War II. The Town of Babylon gave the station new significance when they adapted the building to serve as a chapel in 1947, and in 1975 the building became the Community Center. The station is both architecturally and historically significant for the impact it has made serving several community purposes. The representation of the Red House type of construction which, despite a few alterations and additions to accommodate functions through the years, remains evident in the massing (TOBOHS, 2013; Weiss, 2013; NYSHPO, 2018).

Maritime Setting

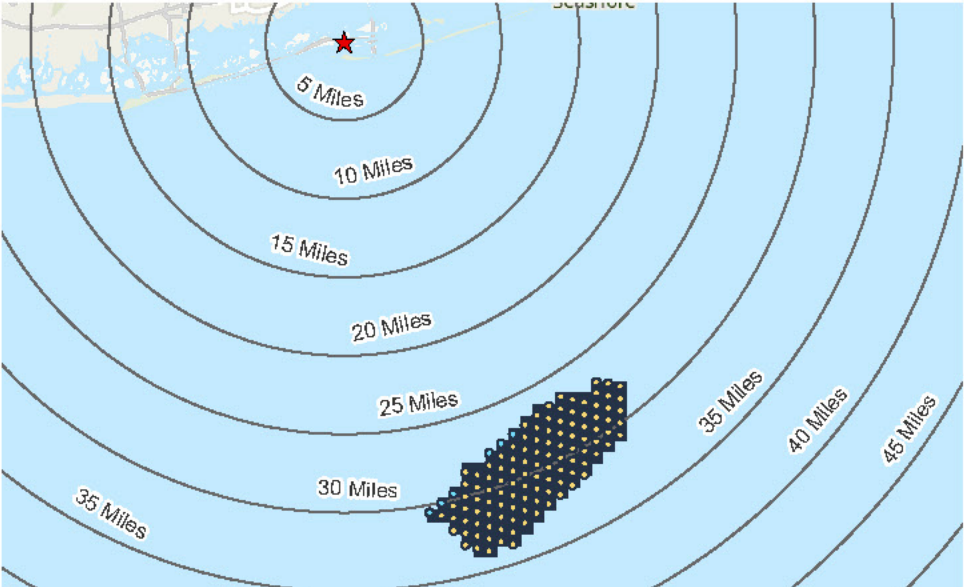
The Oak Island Beach Community Center is set on Oak Beach, west of the Gilgo and Captree State Parks. The building has views of the adjacent Great South Bay to the south. The bay and ocean views are integral to the property's setting and its historic use as a lifesaving station.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

The Oak Island Beach Community Center is located on the barrier island on the Atlantic Ocean with views of the ocean. Due to the historic property's location on the beach, unobstructed views of the WTGs are anticipated. Distance and common atmospheric conditions will attenuate the visual prominence of the wind farm, but the visible portions of the turbines are expected to detract from the important ocean components of the property's historic maritime setting.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Republic Airport Hangar #4

1230 New Highway
Town of Babylon, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph of property

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 56.7 km (35.2 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 9721.7 m2 (2.4 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 83.9 m2 (0.0 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 0.9 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The Republic Airport Hangar #4 at 1230 New Highway was previously determined to be NRHP eligible by NYSHPO in 2004 with significance under Criterion A for its association with Industrial and Military History as well as Criterion C for Architecture. The Hangar #4 is a steel girder hangar constructed in 1944 for Republic Airport which opened in 1928. The hangar's structural system includes a series of steel girders supporting a barrel style tar roof covered by a protective covering. The building is flanked on the sides by masonry offices and a control tower is located on the northwest end (Bartos, 2010a; Republic Airport, 2023). The Republic Hangar #4 retains sufficient integrity to maintain its NRHP eligibility under Criteria A and C.

Maritime Setting

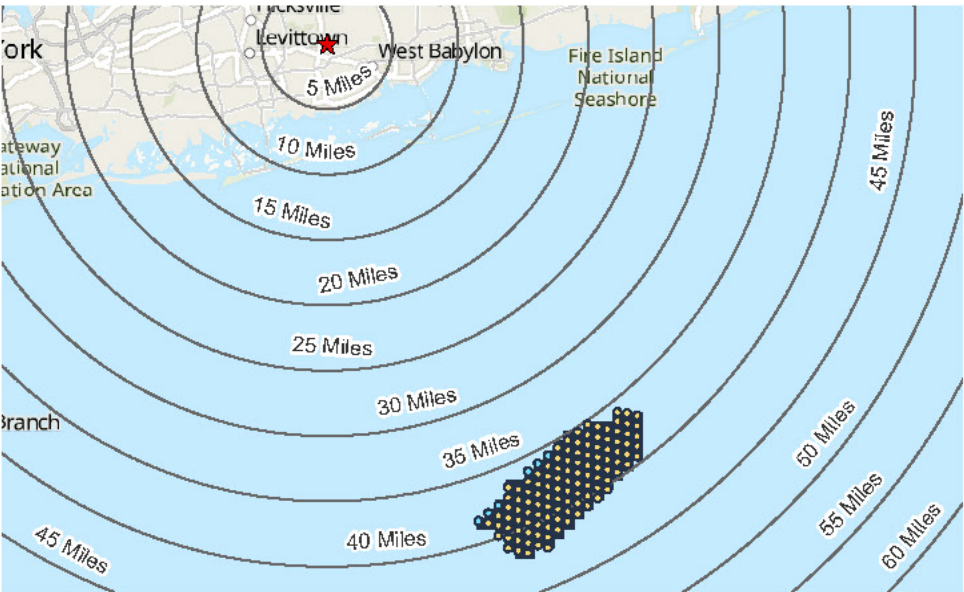
The Republic Airport Hangar #4 is located inland in the densely developed Village of Farmingdale. As a result, the hangar does not have a maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be substantially diminished from the Republic Airport Hangar #4 due to the historic property's location in the middle of mainland Long Island as well as the intervening development and vegetation. The limited WTG visibility from the airport hangar will not diminish the property's integrity as the historic setting is unrelated to open ocean views.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



120 Ocean Walk

120 Ocean Walk
Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 38.6 km (24.0 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Mid-Tower
Total Property Size 922.3 m2 (0.2 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 351.9 m2 (0.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 38.2 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The three-story, Earl Combs-designed residence at 120 Ocean Walk consists of three octagonal sections with wood siding, and large windows. Additionally, the building features nine terraces which provide scenic views, from several angles, of the setting and context of the building. The 1968 construction was centered around the view of the ocean and picturesque beachfront the residence was built into. The residence features a central, three-story atrium with large windows that provide broad views of the beach and the Atlantic Ocean from different levels in the building (Pines Modern, 2021b; FIPHPS, 2023). The resource retains sufficient integrity for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C as an excellent example of the Modern style. The house also is significant as an example of the work of Earl Combs.

Maritime Setting

120 Ocean Walk is set on the beach front on the barrier island and has wide views of the ocean and the surrounding sand dunes. The neighboring buildings are set fairly close together, while still allowing panoramic views of the waterfront.

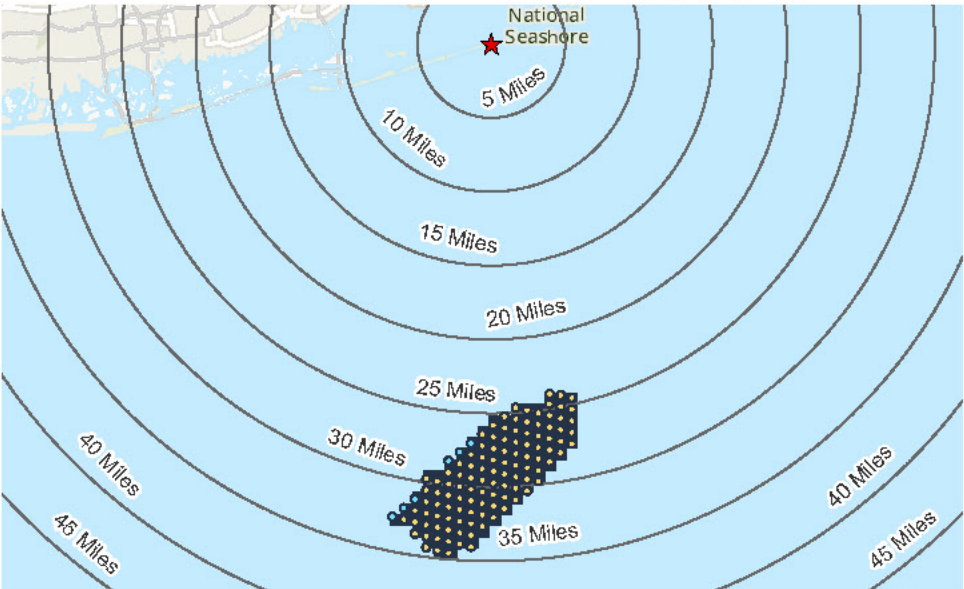
Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

120 Ocean Walk is located on Fire Island on the Atlantic Ocean with views of the ocean. Due to the historic property's location on Fire Island and the distance between 120 Ocean Walk and the offshore components, unobstructed views of the WTGs are anticipated. Views of the WTGs, particularly under clear atmospheric conditions, will diminish the integrity of this property's historic maritime setting and appreciation of the property's architectural design intended to embrace expansive ocean views.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

0 5 10 20 Feet



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

0 3.75 7.5 15 Miles



*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

122 Ocean Walk

122 Ocean Walk
Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 38.6 km (24.0 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Mid-Tower
Total Property Size 1030.6 m2 (0.3 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 285.8 m2 (0.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 27.7 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The 1970 Horace Gifford designed residence at 122 Ocean Walk embodies modern trends consistent with the era. The angled wood siding combined with the floor-to-ceiling windows across the beachfront façade allowed the futuristic, multicolor lights to be visible from the exterior of the building, highlighting the geometric façade. The residence contributes significantly to the modern movement of architecture local to Fire Island in the 1970s and is an intact example of Horace Giffords design and talent for incorporating timber into his designs (Pines Modern, 2021c). The resource retains sufficient integrity for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C as an excellent example of the Modern style. The house also is significant as an example of the work of Horace Gifford, a renowned and highly sought-after Modernist architect who worked primarily on Fire Island.

Maritime Setting

122 Ocean Walk has a maritime setting located on Fire Island and the Atlantic Ocean beach with large windows with unobstructed views of the ocean.

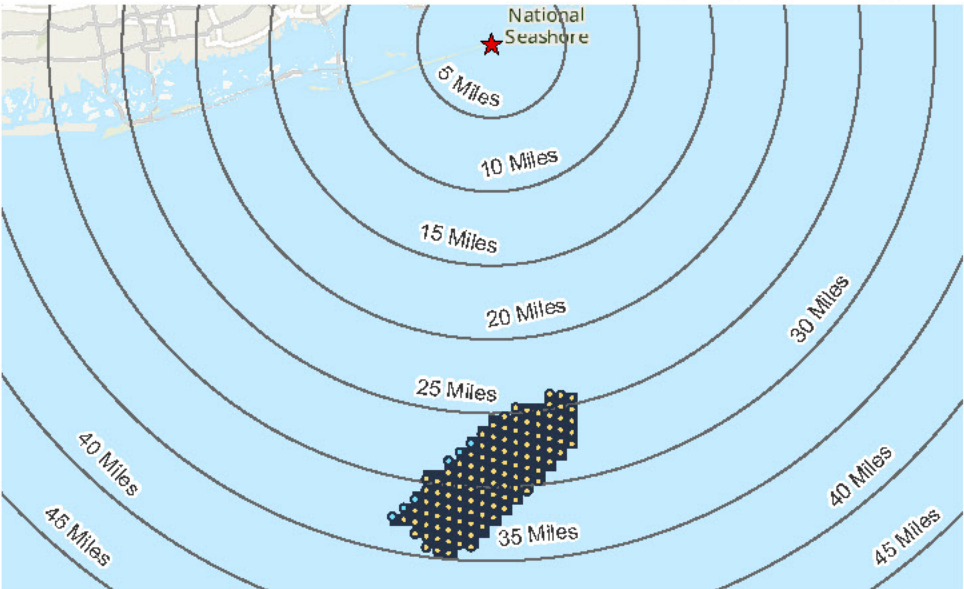
Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

122 Ocean Walk is located on Fire Island on the Atlantic Ocean with views of the ocean. Due to the historic property's location on Fire Island and the distance between 122 Ocean Walk and the offshore components, unobstructed views of the WTGs are anticipated. Views of the WTGs, particularly under clear atmospheric conditions, will diminish the integrity of this property's historic maritime setting and appreciation of the property's architectural design intended to embrace expansive ocean views.



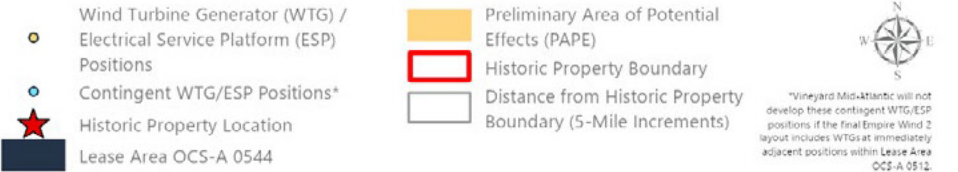
Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

0 10 20 40 Feet



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

0 3.75 7.5 15 Miles



141 Ocean Walk

141 Ocean Walk
Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 38.5 km (24 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Mid-Tower
Total Property Size 977.8 m2 (0.2 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 657.4 m2 (0.2 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 67.2 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

Designed by architect Steven Robinson in 1976, the massing of the residence at 141 Ocean Walk is intended to mimic the shapes of the surrounding sand dunes. The cedar siding allows the building to blend in with its sandy surroundings. The geometric design features large windows across the beachfront façade, and deep, overhanging eaves to provide shade on the porches on the first level. The beachfront façade holds an in-ground pool and deck area shielded by the surrounding dunes and a small fence. In keeping with architectural trends in the Fire Island Pines area, this building utilizes large windows, cedar siding and geometric design to represent a style that Fire Island has been known for since the 1970s (Pines Modern, 2021d). The resource retains sufficient integrity for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C as an excellent example of the Modern style.

Maritime Setting

141 Ocean Walk is a beachfront property, nestled into the surrounding sand dunes, with wide, unobstructed views of the Atlantic Ocean. The residence has a significant maritime setting that is characterized by its proximity to the beaches of Fire Island and the Atlantic Ocean.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

141 Ocean Walk is located on Fire Island on the Atlantic Ocean with views of the ocean. Due to the historic property's location on Fire Island and the distance between the 141 Ocean Walk and the offshore components, unobstructed views of the WTGs are anticipated. Views of the WTGs, particularly under clear atmospheric conditions, will diminish the integrity of this property's historic maritime setting and appreciation of Steven Robinson's architectural design intended to embrace expansive ocean views.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



143-44 Ocean Walk

143-44 Ocean Walk
Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 38.6 km (24.0 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Mid-Tower
Total Property Size 1317.4 m2 (0.3 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 507.5 m2 (0.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 38.5 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

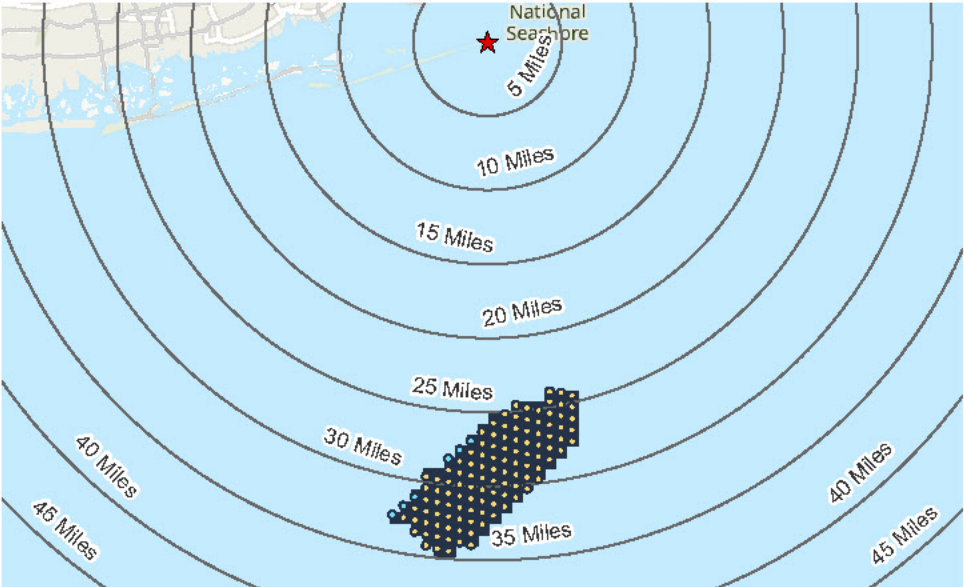
Significance
Designed by John Reilly in 1977, the residence at 143-44 Ocean Walk is unique in that it sits on a double oceanfront lot instead of a single. This residence follows stylistic trends common in the Fire Island Pines and features large floor-to-ceiling windows on both levels, and cedar siding on the exterior, creating a streamlined and modern appearance. This residence may be the only design by Reilly in the Pines, who was commissioned to design it as an unknown architect. The building captures the style and similar aesthetic of its neighbors in the Fire Island Pines community (Pines Modern, 2021d). The resource retains sufficient integrity for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C as an excellent example of the Modern style.

Maritime Setting
Built on a double beachfront lot, this residence is neighbored on three sides by other residences. The building has clear, unobstructed views of the beach and Atlantic Ocean with large windows intended to afford expansive ocean views from both floors of the house.

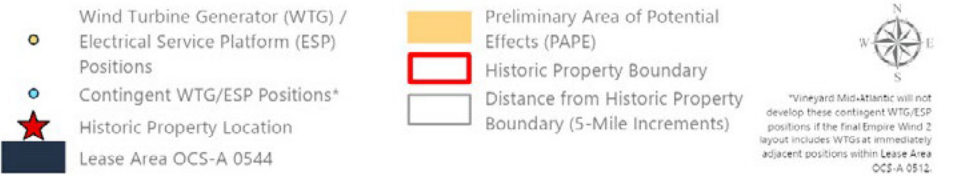
Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect
143-44 Ocean Walk is located on Fire Island on the Atlantic Ocean with views of the ocean. Due to the historic property's location on Fire Island and the distance between the 143-44 Ocean Walk and the offshore components, unobstructed views of the WTGs are anticipated. Views of the WTGs, particularly under clear atmospheric conditions, will diminish the integrity of this property's historic maritime setting and appreciation of the property's architectural design intended to embrace expansive ocean views.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



4 Ocean Walk

4 Ocean Walk
Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

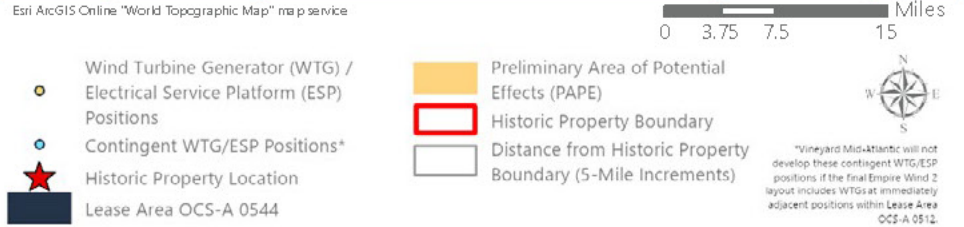
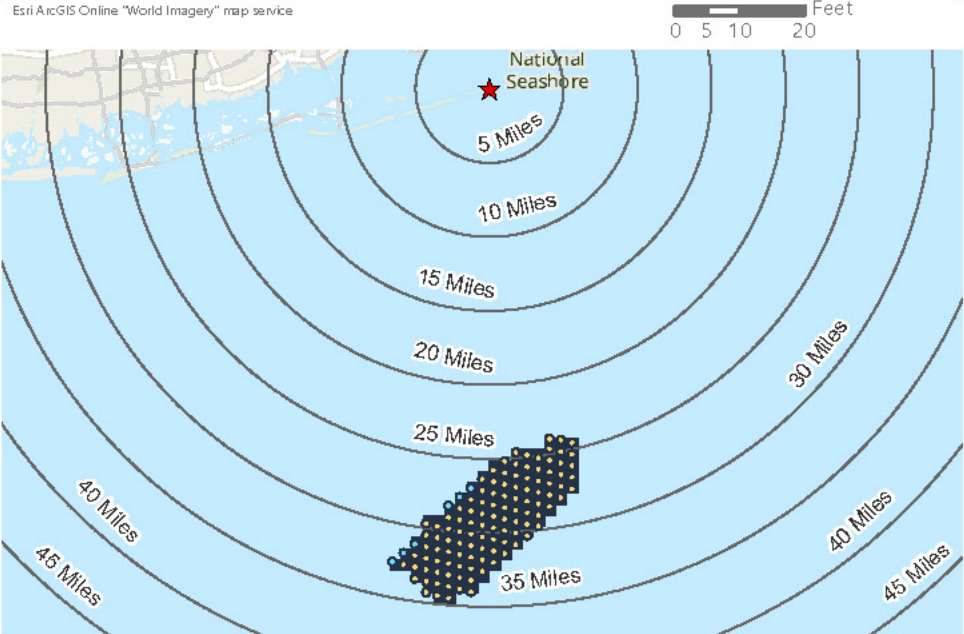
Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 38.6 km (24.0 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Mid-Tower
Total Property Size 632.4 m2 (0.2 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 128.8 m2 (0.0 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 20.4 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
Designed by Peter Asher in 1968, 4 Ocean Walk reflects Asher’s previous experience as a boat builder and furniture designer. The cedar wood sided building is two levels, the first being a box shape pedestal upon which the second level sits. The second level is comprised of two arches enclosed by windows to create an open interior with views of the ocean and surrounding area. The use of the cedar wood siding, combined with the use of the arches and curves on the building allows it to compliment the neighboring residences while maintaining a unique appearance (Pines Modern, 2021a). The resource retains sufficient integrity for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C as an excellent example of the Modern style.

Maritime Setting
4 Ocean Walk is situated on the beachfront of Fire Island, neighbored on three sides by other buildings and foliage, it has wide, unobstructed views of the Atlantic Ocean to the south. The residence has a significant maritime setting that is characterized by its proximity to the beaches of Fire Island and the Atlantic Ocean and underscored by architectural features intended to provide open ocean views.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect
4 Ocean Walk is located on Fire Island on the Atlantic Ocean with views of the ocean. Due to the historic property’s location on Fire Island and the distance between 4 Ocean Walk and the offshore components, unobstructed views of the WTGs are anticipated. Views of the WTGs, particularly under clear atmospheric conditions, will diminish the integrity of this property’s historic maritime setting and appreciation of the property’s architectural design intended to embrace expansive ocean views.



*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

556 Ocean Walk

556 Ocean Walk
Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



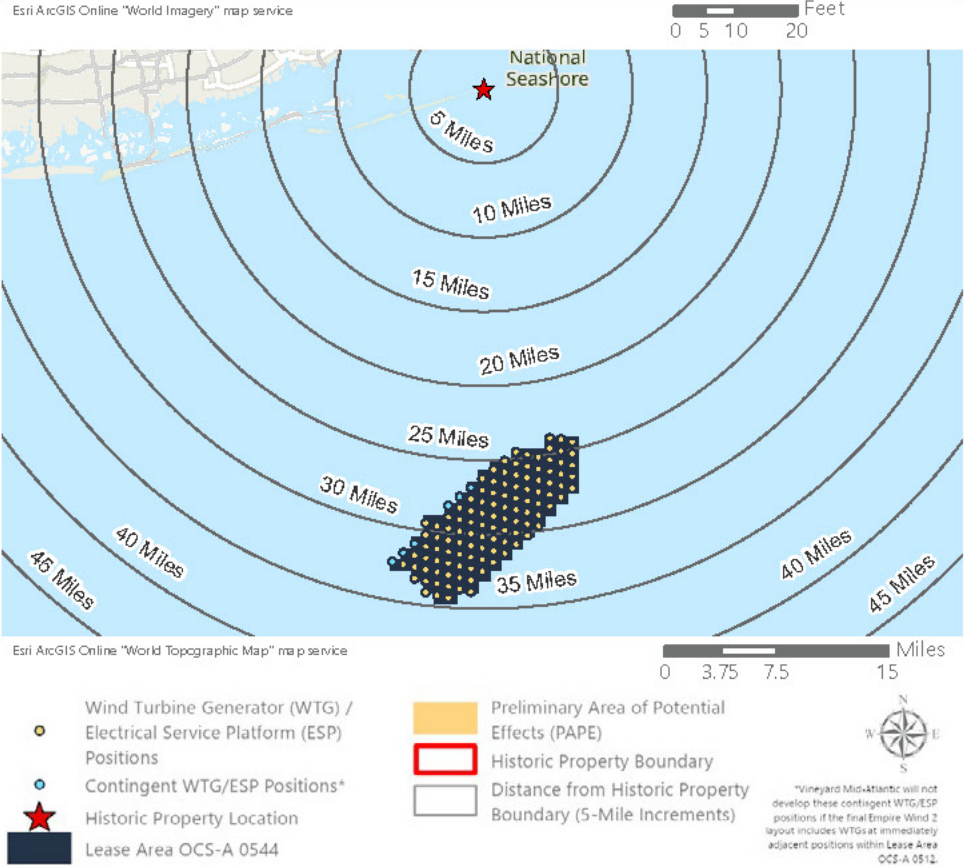
Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 38.5 km (23.9 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Mid-Tower
Total Property Size 973.2 m2 (0.2 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 621.4 m2 (0.2 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 63.9 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
The house at 556 Ocean Walk is a Modernist dwelling from 1969 designed by Horace Gifford. The home was constructed for Stuart Roeder, a public relations executive for Warner Brothers at the time. Roeder often hosted top firm directors, fashion models, and celebrities during the 1970s. Initially constructed as a modest one-story mid-century beach cottage with a shed roof and fixed windows overlooking the ocean, Horace Gifford added striking two-story geometric addition to create the Modern aesthetic shown in its current form. Two barreled columns covered in vertical board frame the large, deeply inset two-story picture windows on the southern (rear) elevation offering sweeping views of the Atlantic Ocean. Two decks on the southwest (side) elevation set at 45-degree angles also offer views to the beach and ocean (Pines Modern, 2021f). The resource retains sufficient integrity for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C as an excellent example of the Modern style. The house also is significant as an example of the work of Horace Gifford, a renowned and highly sought-after Modernist architect who worked primarily on Fire Island.

Maritime Setting
The house at 556 Ocean Walk was significantly altered in 1969 utilizing the designs of famed Fire Island architect Horace Gifford. Gifford's designs fully embraced the sweeping views of the beach and ocean by utilizing large picture windows and by angling elevations to capture outside views. As a result, the resource has a significant maritime setting that is characterized by its proximity to the beaches of Fire Island and the Atlantic Ocean.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect
556 Ocean Walk is located on Fire Island on the Atlantic Ocean with views of the ocean. Due to the historic property's location on Fire Island and the distance between the 556 Ocean Walk and the offshore components, unobstructed views of the WTGs are anticipated. Views of the WTGs, particularly under clear atmospheric conditions, will diminish the integrity of this property's historic maritime setting and the specific architectural design and features intended to embrace expansive ocean views.



557 Ocean Walk

557 Ocean Walk
Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 38.5 km (23.9 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Mid-Tower
Total Property Size 833.2 m2 (0.2 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 390.3 m2 (0.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 46.9 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

Designed by Canadian architect Arthur Erickson in 1977, 557 Ocean Walk was designed as a grid. The beachfront façade features massive wooden piers which are angled to provide shade, and large floor-to-ceiling windows on both levels to expose an interior left intentionally simple to showcase art pieces displayed by the owner. The geometric pattern of the residence combined with the use of large windows and cedar wood siding, creates a sense of resemblance between this structure and its neighbors while still remaining different (Pines Modern, 2021g).

Maritime Setting

557 Ocean Walk is located on Fire Island on the Atlantic Ocean with views of the ocean from the designed large windows, open porch, and deck. The residence has a significant maritime setting that is characterized by its proximity to the beaches of Fire Island and the Atlantic Ocean. Architectural features, such as large, shore-facing windows designed, in part, to afford and enhance ocean views from the property render it more sensitive to changes in the largely undeveloped seascape extending to the south.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

557 Ocean Walk is located on Fire Island on the Atlantic Ocean with views of the ocean. Due to the historic property's location on Fire Island and the distance between the 557 Ocean Walk and the offshore components, unobstructed views of the WTGs are anticipated. 557 Ocean Walk is an intact example of modern residential design on Fire Island with distinct floor-to-ceiling windows facing the shoreline. Although the interior design reflects functional consideration for views towards the interior and the artwork displayed there, the relationship of that artwork and the house to the seascape extending to the south appears to have been an important consideration in the architectural design and siting. Views of the WTGs, particularly under clear atmospheric conditions, will diminish the integrity of this property's historic maritime setting.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

0 5 10 20 Feet



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

0 3.75 7.5 15 Miles



*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

573 Coast Guard Walk

573 Coast Guard Walk
Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 38.6 km (24.0 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Mid-Tower
Total Property Size 696.5 m2 (0.2 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 12.8 m2 (0.0 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 1.8 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

573 Coast Guard Walk was one of the first commissions that architect Horace Gifford received. The building has a cross-shaped base with an octagonal shaped level placed on top. Each corner holds a terrace to provide views of the oceanfront. This residence is architecturally significant to the Fire Island Pines area, in keeping with architectural trends of Fire Island Beach Houses in the mid-twentieth century (Pines Modern, 2021). The resource retains sufficient integrity for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C as an excellent example of the Modern style. The house also is significant as an example of the work of Horace Gifford, a renowned and highly sought-after Modernist architect who worked primarily on Fire Island.

Maritime Setting

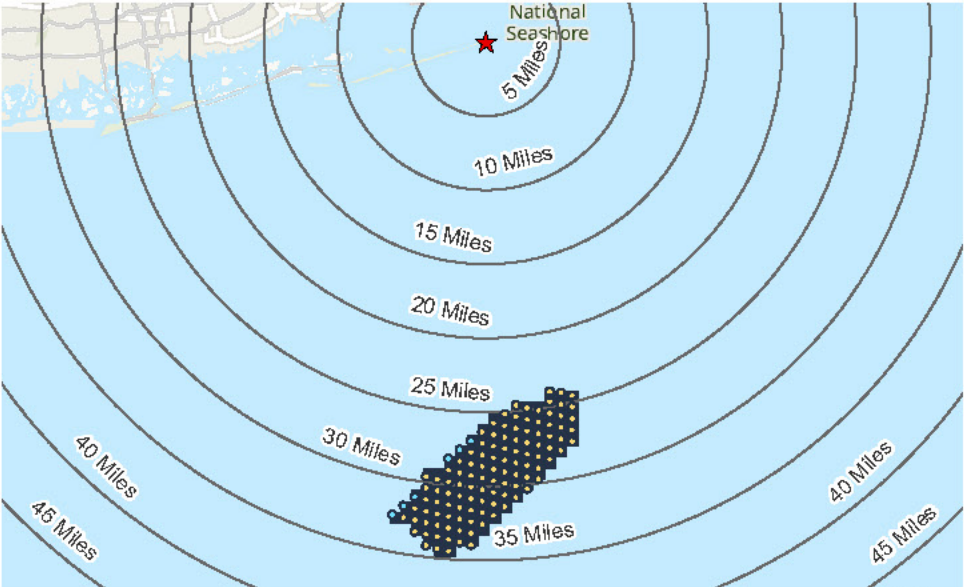
573 Coast Guard Walk has a maritime setting on Fire Island located three houses from the Atlantic Ocean beach with partial views of the ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

573 Coast Guard Walk is located on Fire Island three houses from the Atlantic Ocean beach. Visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be limited due to the intervening residences, topography, and vegetation south of the historic property.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



574 Coast Guard Walk

574 Coast Guard Walk
Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 38.6 km (24.0 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Mid-Tower
Total Property Size 692.8 m2 (0.2 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 1.8 m2 (0.0 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 0.3 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

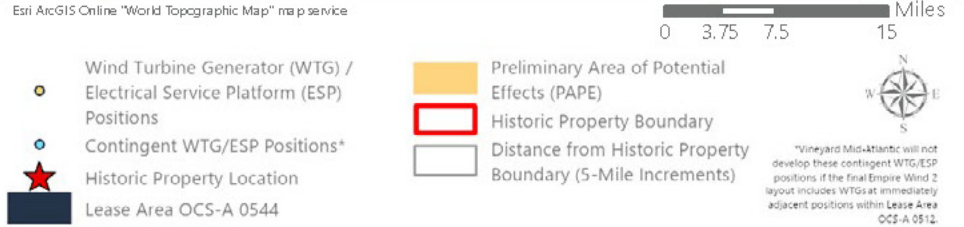
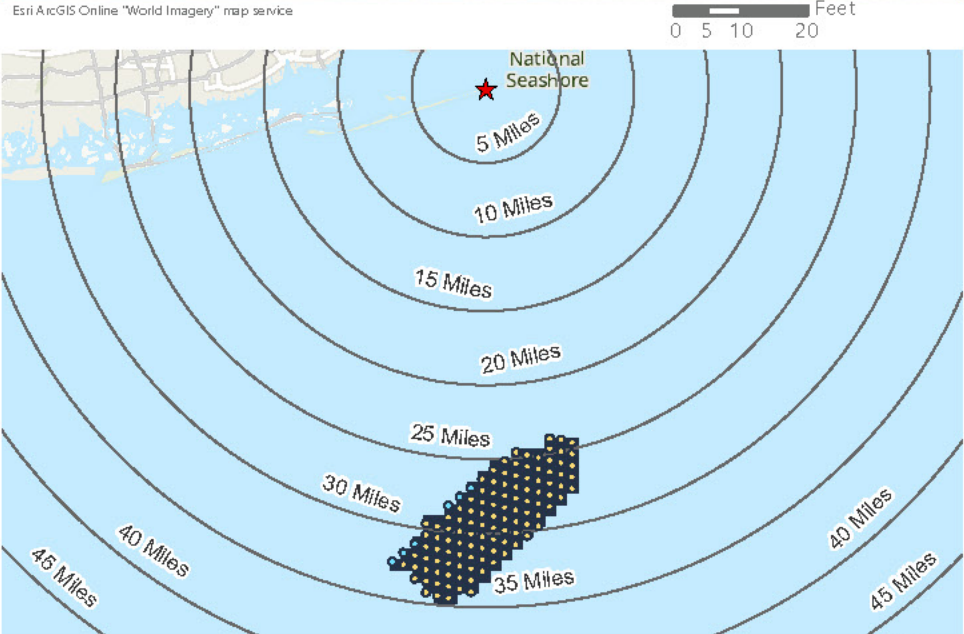
Using the discarded remains of architect Charles Gwanthmey's first project, architect Horace Gifford recycled and reused portions of the existing building to create something new at 574 Coast Guard Walk. Gifford used the pinwheel shape structure, discarded by Gwanthmey, and raised it up to create two levels. Gifford used other remains of the Gwanthmey building to create towers. Featured in several publications, this residence is an upcycled innovation from Gifford (Pines Modern, 2021j). The resource retains sufficient integrity for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C as an excellent example of the Modern style. The house also is significant as an example of the work of Horace Gifford, a renowned and highly sought-after Modernist architect who worked primarily on Fire Island.

Maritime Setting

574 Coast Guard Walk has a maritime setting defined by the property's location on the narrow Fire Island barrier island. The property's association with, and visual connection to, the ocean is attenuated by its set-back from the beach, being located inland from the Atlantic Ocean shoreline, behind several other residential buildings and with partial views of the ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

574 Coast Guard Walk is located on Fire Island four houses from the Atlantic Ocean beach. Visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be very limited due to the intervening residences, topography, and vegetation south of the historic property.



A. McAleenen Estate / St. Angelas Convent

7 Convent Lane
Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 54.1 km (33.6 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 4907.1 m² (1.2 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 3225.8 m² (0.8 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 65.7 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
This large estate, constructed ca. 1890, was built for the McAleenen family. Until recently, the building served as a convent and nun's residence. The three-level Victorian style residence is set on a waterfront parcel with wide views of Moriches Bay. Wrap-around porches, balconies, and tall windows facing the bay all reflect an intentional relationship between the estate house's architectural design and its location along the bay. This residence is unique in that it is one of the last remaining estates in this style on the South Shore. The McAleenen Estate appears to be significant under Criterion C for its architecture as an intact example of a late nineteenth-century Victorian style residence (NYSHPO, 1982).

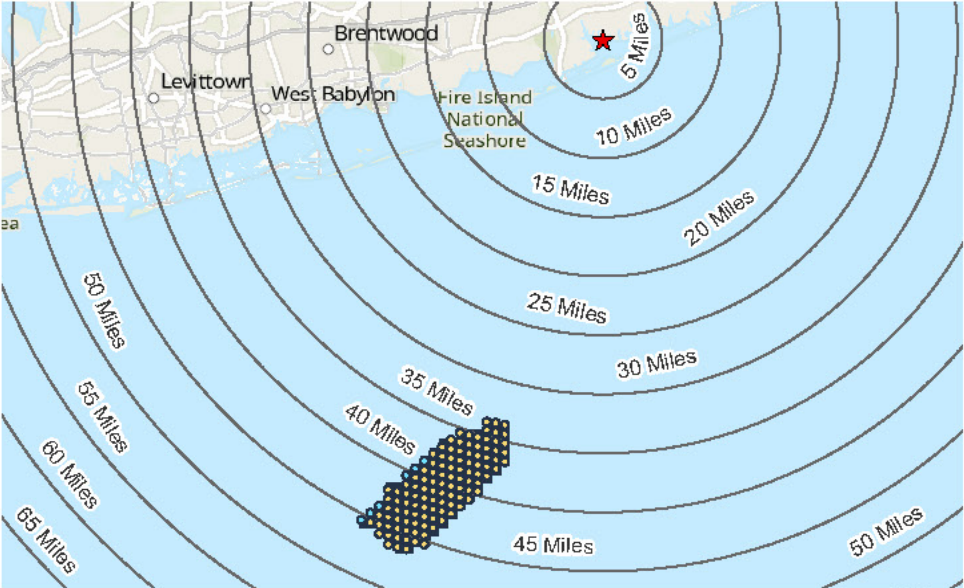
Maritime Setting
The McAleenen Estate is set on an inlet and has views of the Great South Bay to the south and inlet to the west. The estate's design embraces the expansive water views afforded by its location along the shores of Moriches Bay.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although the offshore components are anticipated to be visible from the McAleenen Estate, visibility will be limited due to its location on Moriches Bay and the intervening vegetation on Fire Island. Water views from the historic property are focused on the adjacent Moriches Bay and views of the proposed WTGs. At distances over 54 km (33 mi) from the nearest turbines, the WTGs will appear as relatively small against the distant ocean horizon and will be minimized or extinguished by common atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) / Electrical Service Platform (ESP) Positions

Contingent WTG/ESP Positions*

Historic Property Location

Lease Area OCS-A 0544

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)

Historic Property Boundary

Distance from Historic Property Boundary (5-Mile Increments)

*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

Brookhaven National Laboratory Alternating Gradient Synchrotron (AGS) Complex

743 Brookhaven Avenue
Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 62.0 km (38.5 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 803765.3 m2 (198.6 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 562.2 m2 (0.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 0.1 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

Plant 5, also known as the Experimental and Engineering Building, is part of the larger Northrop Grumman collection of buildings in Bethpage, NY. Located at 500 Grumman Road, Plant 5 is an approximately 600,000 square feet, three-story brick building with a four-story section at the main entrance. The building also has horizontal rectangle windows across the front facade. Later additions to the building are clad in corrugated metal and concrete block. Plant 5 is significant for its association with Northrop Grumman’s research and development in collaboration with the US Navy and NASA from the 1940s through the 1980s. During this time, Plant 5 contained a test lab, where final assembly of 15 Apollo Lunar Module (LM) spacecrafts occurred (which successfully carried men to the moon) between 1967 and 1972 (NYSHPO. 1998; LaRocco, P. and D.M. Schwartz. 2020).

Maritime Setting

Plant 5 is located inland and does not have a maritime setting.

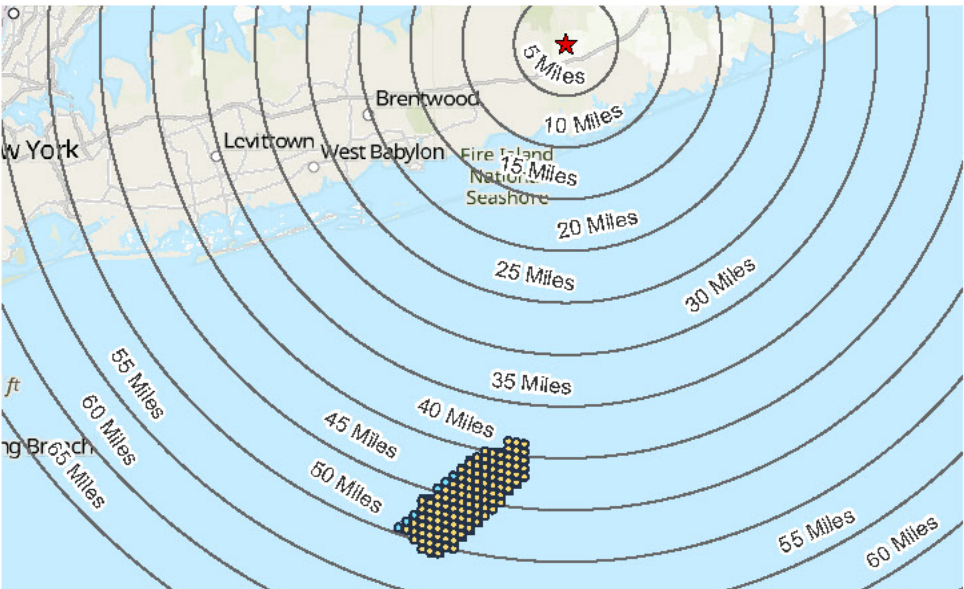
Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Minimal visibility of the offshore components from the Plant 5/Experimental and Engineering Building (Northrop Grumman #05-01) is anticipated due to the property’s inland location and the intervening vegetation and development located between the historic property and the WTGs. Ocean views are not a salient feature of the property’s historic setting.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

0 345 690 1,380 Feet

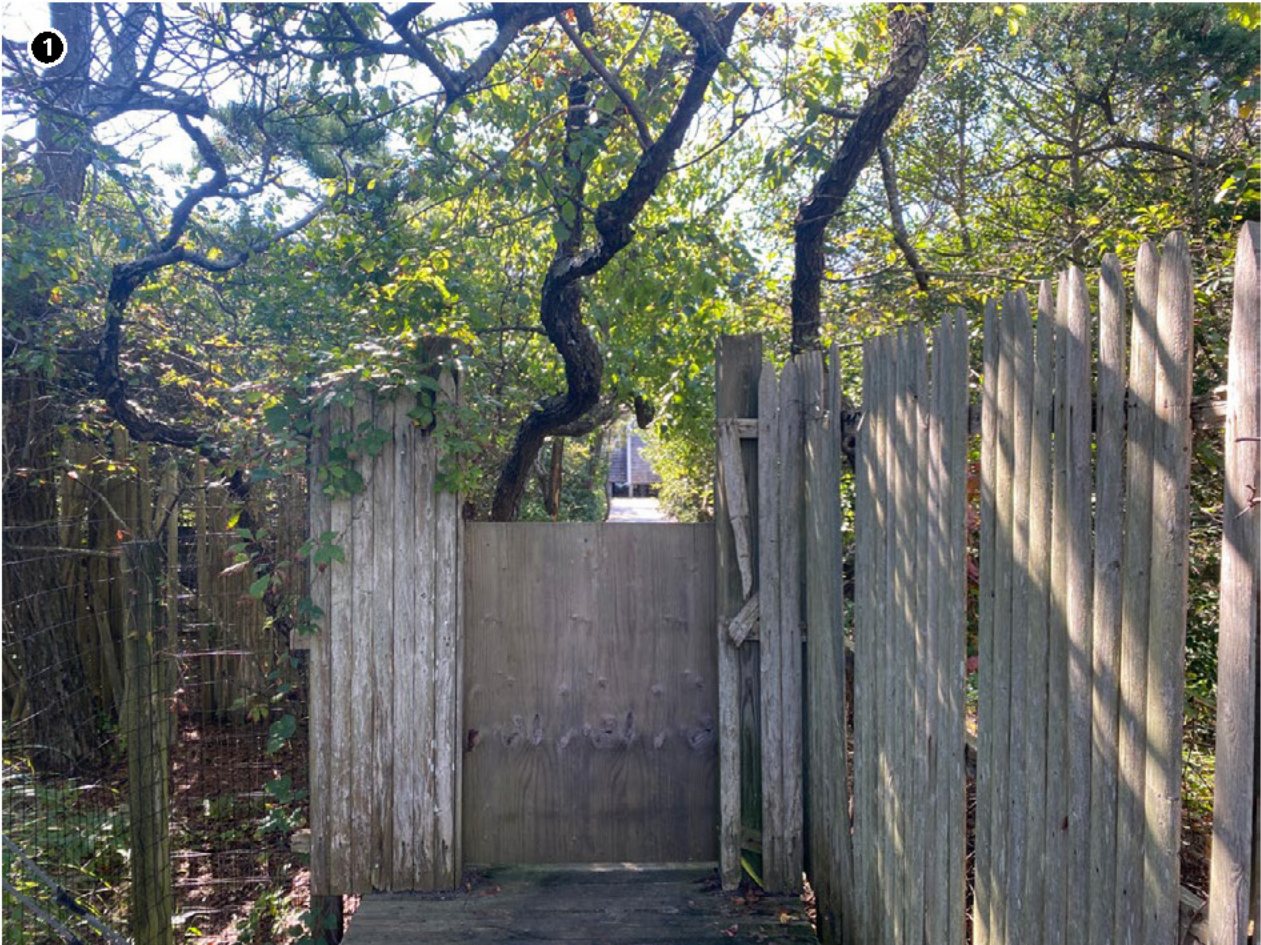


Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

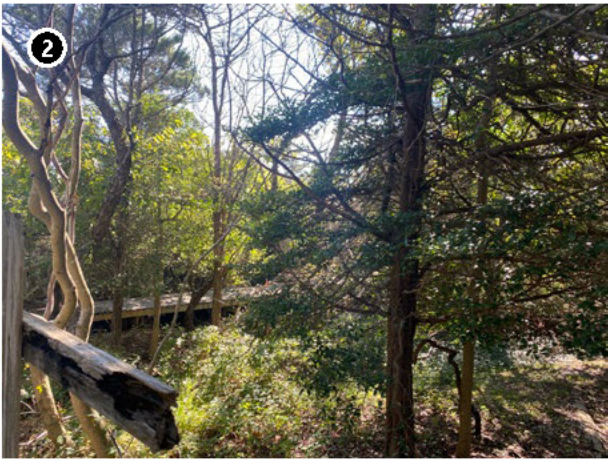
0 5 10 20 Miles

Carrington House

Lewis Walk (at eastern terminus of Ocean Walk)
Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 38.4 km (23.9 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Mid-Tower
Total Property Size 153771.5 m2 (38 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 7064.3 m2 (1.7 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 26.2 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
The Carrington House property consists of three contributing buildings including the main house, a guest house, and a utility shed. The main house was constructed ca. 1912 by Frederick Marquet and is a one-and-a-half-story, wood-frame vacation bungalow resting on wood piers and capped by a gable roof. The house represents elements of the Craftsman style. The guest house consists of two separate wood-frame, gable-roof buildings, a former oil house and wagon shed, that were moved to the property ca. 1942 and combined. These buildings were originally associated with the Lone Hill Lifesaving Station, formerly on the neighboring parcel. The utility shed is a simple concrete-block, gable-roof, single-room building. The resource is significant as one of the earliest residences constructed in the resort communities of Cherry Grove and the Pines and is one of the first vacation homes constructed on Fire Island. The resource is also significant for its architecture as it represents an early bungalow cottage, which became a popular style as Fire Island became developed. The property is listed in the NRHP under Criterion A, for Entertainment/Recreation and Social History, and Criterion C, for Architecture (McDonald, 2012).

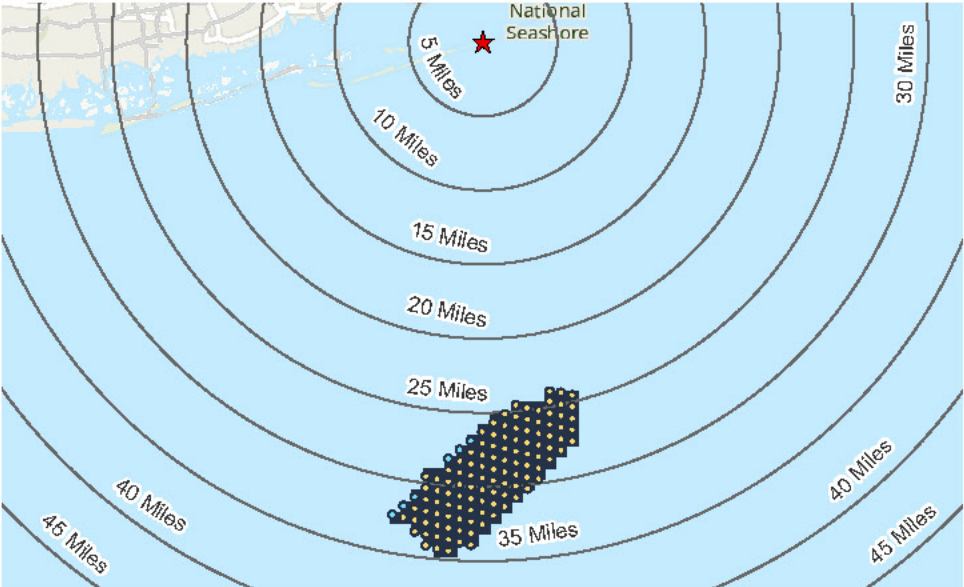
Maritime Setting
The Carrington House was constructed on Fire Island as one of the first summer cottage/vacation homes taking advantage of the beach and ocean. The house is designed for views of the beach and ocean. Architectural features designed to afford and enhance ocean views from the property render it more sensitive to changes in the largely undeveloped seascape extending to the south. As with a number of other Fire Island historic properties, the Carrington House's significance under seaside and beach recreation further underscores its important associations with the open expanses of ocean waters that provide a backdrop to the recreational activities undertaken on the beach and nearshore waters.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

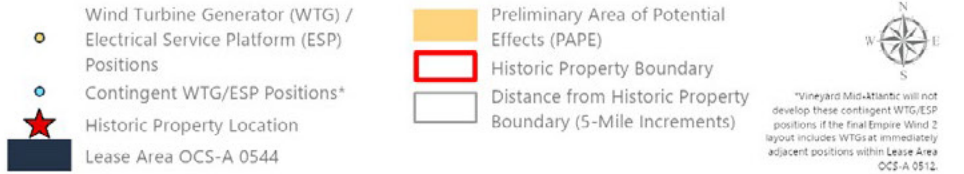
The Carrington House is located on Fire Island and the property spans the island from the Atlantic Ocean to the Great South Bay. Due to the historic property's location on Fire Island and the distance between the Carrington House and the offshore components, unobstructed views of the WTGs are anticipated. Views of the WTGs under clear atmospheric conditions will detract from the seascape and diminish the integrity of the property's historic maritime setting.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

Earl Combs House

351 Sunburst Walk
Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 38.7 km (24.1 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Mid-Tower
Total Property Size 623.7 m2 (0.2 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 254.9 m2 (0.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 40.9 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

Prominent architect Earl Burns Combs designed this Modernistic-style house for himself in 1965. Constructed on Fire Island, the house is a two-story, octagonal building resting on wood piers, is clad in vertical redwood planks, and is capped by a hipped roof with a centered observation deck. The house retains historic integrity and is recommended NRHP-eligible under Criterion C, Architecture as a significant example of the Modernistic style as applied to Fire Island (Pines Modern, 2021e). The house also is significant as an example of the work of Earl Combs.

Maritime Setting

The Earl Combs House is located on Fire Island approximately 150 feet from Great South Beach. The home was designed to incorporate views of the ocean and beach, as well as more distant views to Great South Bay.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

The Earl Combs House is located on Fire Island, one house from the Atlantic Ocean beach. Due to the elevated nature of the historic property, unobstructed views of the offshore components are anticipated from the Earl Combs House. Views of the WTGs, particularly under clear atmospheric conditions, will diminish the integrity of this property's historic maritime setting and appreciation of the property's architectural design, particularly the elevated observation deck, intended to embrace expansive bay and ocean views.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

0 5 10 20 Feet



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

0 3.75 7.5 15 Miles



*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

Evans/DePass House/Kodak House

482 Tarpon Walk
Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 38.7 km (24.1 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Mid-Tower
Total Property Size 819.3 m2 (0.2 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 178.1 m2 (0.0 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 21.7 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

482 Tarpon Walk is significant for its association with Horace Gifford as well as its architecture. The Evans/DePass House, aka Kodak House is located at 482 Tarpon Walk on Fire Island. The residence was constructed in 1965 and designed by architect Horace Gifford, who designed 63 houses on Fire Island. The house is known as the Kodak House because it resembles the shape of a Kodak flashcube. The building is designed in a cross-shape with a platform deck dividing the first and second stories and with floor-to-ceiling windows with five panes on the second story of each side of the cross (Velsey, 2024; Pines Modern, 2024a).

Maritime Setting

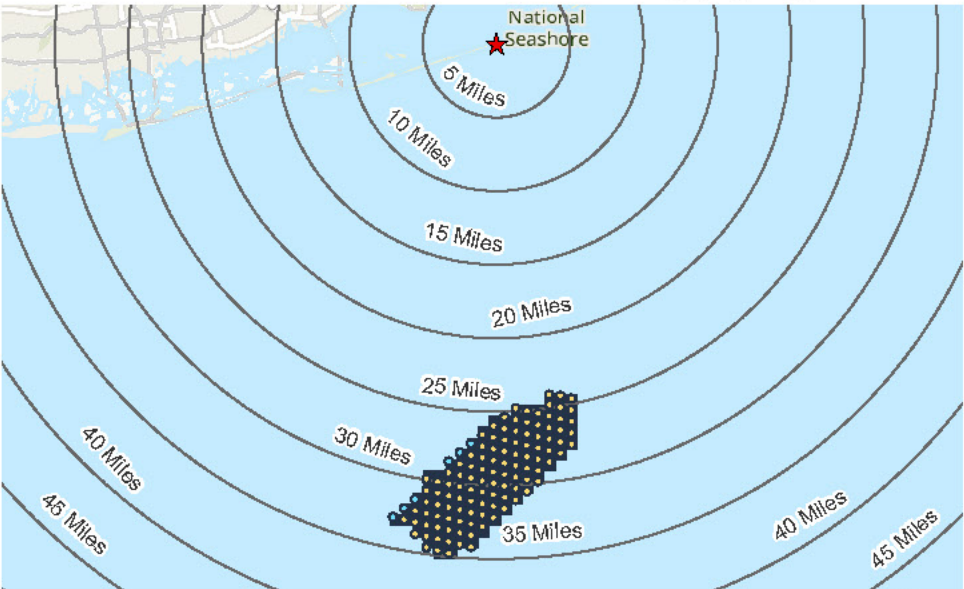
The Evans/DePass House, aka Kodak House is sited atop a low coastal bluff, overlooking several buildings constructed to the south of the property and separating the Kodak House from the shoreline. The upper story decks and distinct floor-to-ceiling windows along the southern elevation of the house offer views of the distant Atlantic Ocean.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

The Evans/DePass House, aka Kodak House is sited on an elevated bluff with large windows and decks on the second story oriented towards the proposed wind farm. Views of the WTGs from elevated vantages are anticipated and would diminish the integrity of the maritime setting for this historic property. The introduction of turbine structures along the ocean horizon may also diminish the integrity of feeling associated with the architectural design and its focus on the open expanses of ocean waters with few fixed, artificial features.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Fire Island National Seashore Administration Building

CR 75 East of William Floyd Parkway
Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 47.1 km (29.3 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Mid-Tower
Total Property Size 2916.4 m2 (0.7 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 2579.0 m2 (0.6 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 88.4 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

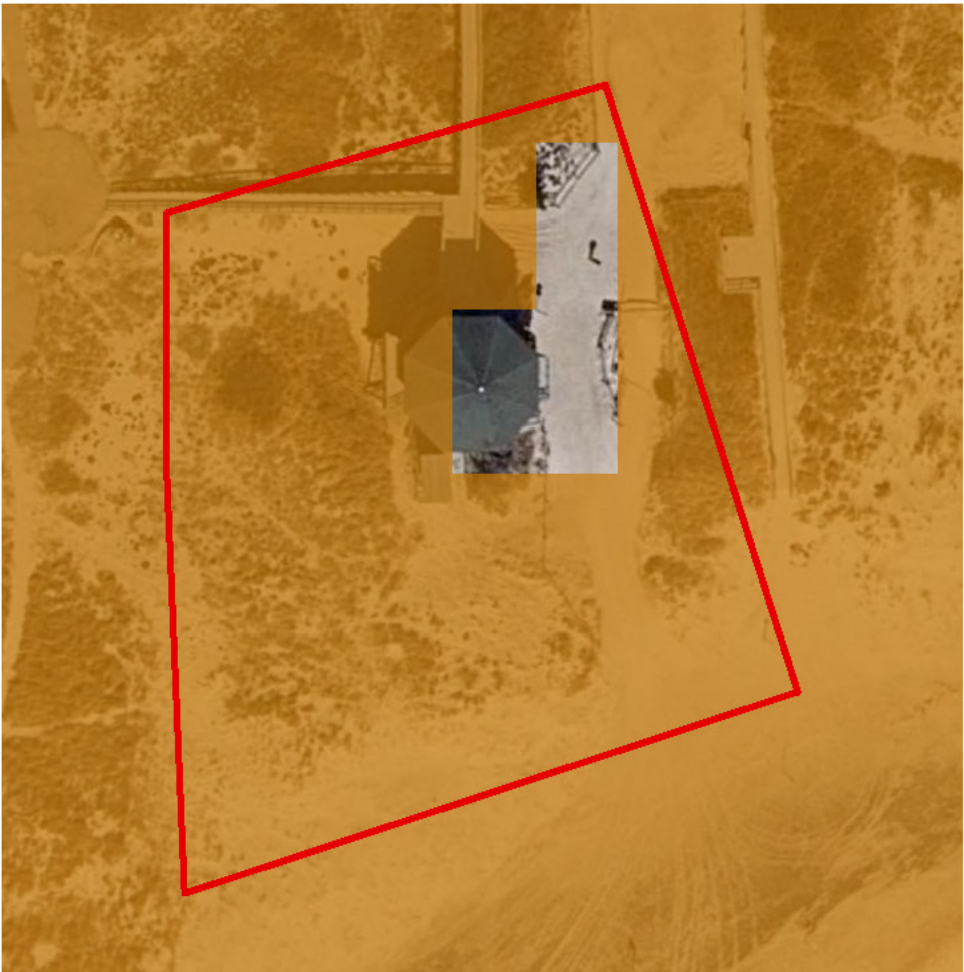
The Fire Island National Seashore Administration Building is located at the eastern end of the Fire Island National Seashore. The building is an octagonal-shaped structure originally constructed in 1964 as the Marshall Allen house, designed by Hobby Miller, who constructed many of the buildings on Fire Island through his company J.P. Miller, Inc. (SPLIA, 1984). The Fire Island National Seashore Administration Building is eligible under NRHP Criterion A for its association with the development of residences on Fire Island and the establishment of the National Seashore, as well as Criterion C as an extant example of an octagonal-shaped summer residence.

Maritime Setting

The Fire Island National Seashore Administration Building is located on the barrier island as a summer residence with unobstructed views of the Atlantic Ocean and the Intercoastal Waterway.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

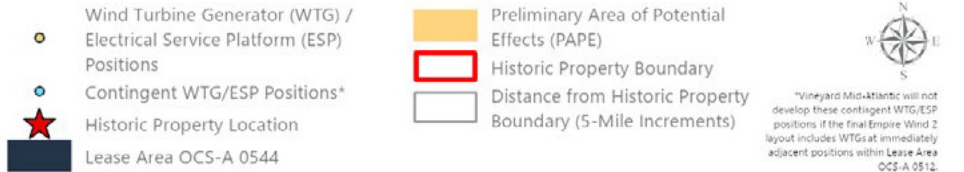
The Fire Island National Seashore Administration Building is located on the southern coastline, approximately 47 km (29 mi) from the offshore components and was designed to provide 360-degree views of the surrounding land and seascape. Although the distance separating the property from the nearest WTGs and common atmospheric conditions will substantially reduce the intensity of the visual change and the duration of periods of visibility, the lack of intervening buildings or lands may draw more attention to the turbines when viewed from the building.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Hard Estate

88 West Avenue
Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 45.1 km (28 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 879369.5 m2 (217.3 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 645093.8 m2 (159.4 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 73.4 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

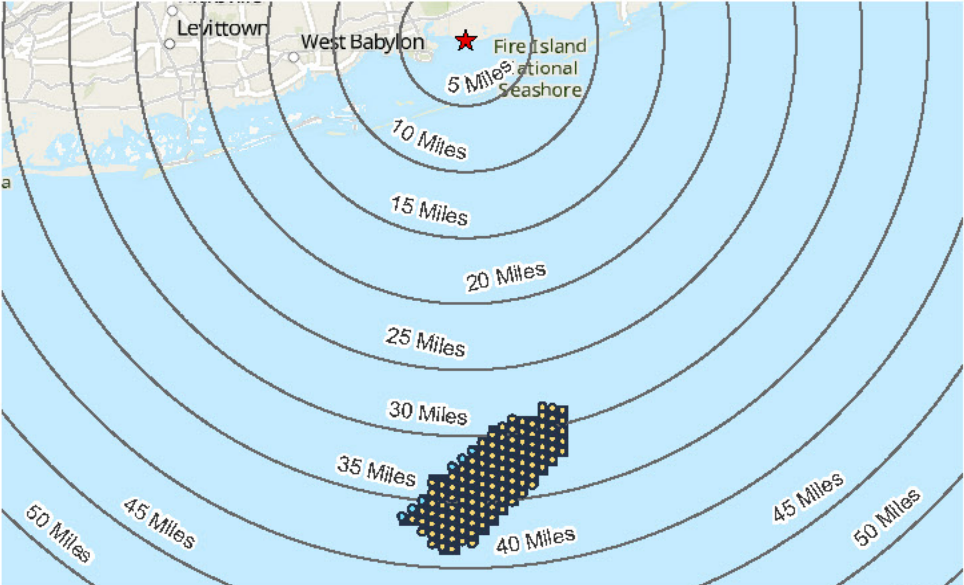
Significance
The Hard Estate is a two-story ca. 1908 Classical Revival-style estate covered in stucco and capped by a cross-gable roof covered in asphalt shingle. The main block of the resource includes a central projecting pedimented gable on the northeast (front) elevation and a partially enclosed entry porch with a simple entablature, decorative second-story balustrade, and supported by fluted Doric columns. Decorative dentils are located below the roof line which is also decorated with a simple frieze. An L-shaped hipped roof addition is attached to the northwest (side) elevation while a gable roof addition with pedimented dormer windows is attached to the southeast (side) elevation. The land on which the Hard Estate is located was historically associated with Commodore Frederick Bourse, one-time president of the Singer Sewing Machine Company. Bourse began spending summers in Sayville in 1889 and eventually acquired roughly 2,000 acres within Oakdale, Bohemia, and Sayville. He gifted the 250-acre Hard Estate to his daughter as a wedding present in 1908. The estate included three gatehouses, a greenhouse, a large carriage house (which presently functions as the Long Island Maritime Museum), and a boat house. The property was acquired by Suffolk County in 1967 and today the grounds are owned and operated by the West Sayville Country Club and the Long Island Maritime Museum (Sayville Library, n.d.). The Hard Estate was previously determined to be eligible for the NRHP by NYSHPO under Criterion C as an extant and increasingly rare example of a Classical Revival Gilded Age estate in Suffolk County.

Maritime Setting
The Hard Estate is situated to the north of Nicholl Bay and the Great South Bay. The rear of the estate offers views of marshland and both bays with Fire Island located farther to the south. The maritime setting of the estate is related to its position overlooking the bays and the resource has limited and partially obstructed views to the Atlantic Ocean. Fire Island defines the horizon when viewed from much of the property and views from lower elevation lawn areas along the marshes are substantially screened by reeds and tall marsh grasses.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect
The Hard Estate is located on the Great South Bay with views of the bay, Fire Island, and partially screened views to the Atlantic Ocean. Viewshed modeling indicates WTG visibility will be limited to present-day golf course elements to the south of the historic estate building and a small portion of the historic estate property immediately west of the building. At a minimum distance of over 45 km (28 mi) from the nearest WTGs, the turbines will appear as relatively small elements where views are not fully screened, even under clear atmospheric conditions. This visibility is not expected to diminish appreciation of the historic estate's relationship to the bays and marshes that are focal elements of the property's maritime setting.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Lindenmere / Imelda Marcos Residence

Sedgemere Road
Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 54.3 km (33.8 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 33176.6 m2 (8.2 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 5517.6 m2 (1.4 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 16.8 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

Lindenmere is a large, two-story Shingle-style residence constructed in 1908. The two-and-a-half-story, T-shaped building is capped by a gambrel roof with numerous gambrel and gable front dormers. Some of the dormers feature lunette and Palladian windows. A large wraparound porch with Doric columns is located along the façade facing Moriches Bay. The home was originally built by Hester Kailly who sold it to May and Warren Leslie, who eventually sold it for use as a hotel in 1945. When the resource was originally surveyed in 1982, the First Lady of the Philippines owned the property and was remodeling it as her residence (Craig, 1982c). The resource is recommended NRHP-eligible under Criterion C, for Architecture.

Maritime Setting

Lindenmere, constructed on the shore of Moriches Bay, was designed to provide sweeping views of the bay. The maritime setting is integral to the resource.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although the offshore components are anticipated to be visible from the Lindenmere (Imelda Marcos Residence), visibility will be limited due to its location on Moriches Bay and the intervening development, vegetation, the Intercoastal Waterway, and the barrier island. The distance separating the property from the proposed wind farm will minimize or extinguish views of the WTGs under common atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Manor of St. George

Smith Road; west side; south of Neighborhood Road spur
Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 49.4 km (30.7 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 456266.9 m2 (112.7 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 64691.0 m2 (16.0 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 14.2 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The Manor of St. George and associated Smith Family Cemetery is located at the terminus of Neighborhood Road in an open clearing overlooking Bellport Bay to the west. The approximately 127-acre property remained in the Smith family until 1955 when the property was gifted to the Town of Brookhaven. The original land patent was granted to Colonel William Smith in 1697. Smith began acquiring large land holdings in the vicinity of the Town of Brookhaven beginning in 1688, and by the end of the seventeenth century his patents totaled almost 64,000 acres and nearly 40% of the land that comprises Brookhaven today. The manor was an independent political jurisdiction until 1789 when an act of the New York legislature deemed the property part of the Town of Brookhaven. The first manor house on the property was constructed in the late eighteenth century and was replaced in 1844 (Post Morrow Foundation, 2023). The resource retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under Criterion A for its association with the Colonial-era development of Brookhaven and Suffolk County. The resource is also eligible under Criterion B for its association with the Smith family, one the earliest and most prominent families to settle in Brookhaven. Finally, the resource is eligible under Criterion C for Architecture as it stands as an extant and increasingly rare example of a nineteenth century manor house in Suffolk County.

Maritime Setting

The Manor of St. George has commanding views overlooking Bellport Bay; however, due to residential development to the south of the resource there are no views to the Atlantic Ocean. As such, the maritime setting of the Manor of St. George is related to its location on Bellport Bay.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

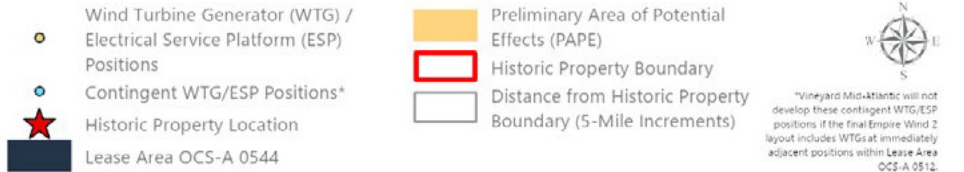
Visibility of the offshore components from the Manor of St. George is anticipated to be limited due to its location on Bellport Bay as well as the intervening development, vegetation, and islands. Ground-level views are anticipated to be limited to the shoreline and will not extend to the areas surrounding the buildings on the property.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Peter and Nan Schultz House

554 Beachcomber Walk
Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 38.6 km (24.0 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Mid-Tower
Total Property Size 756.3 m2 (0.2 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 235.0 m2 (0.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 31.1 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

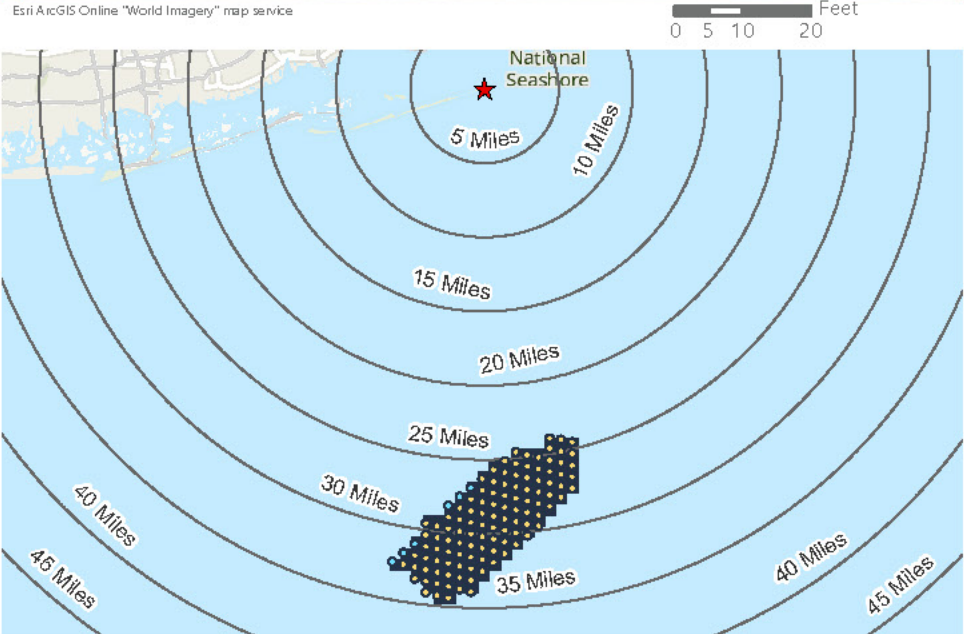
The Peter and Nan Schultz House was designed in 1964 by Horace Gifford, an architect who designed 63 houses on Fire Island. The house is reminiscent of the Trenton Bath House by Louis Kahn. The house is significant for its association with Horace Gifford as well as its architecture (Pines Modern, 2024b).

Maritime Setting

The Peter and Nan Schultz House is located on the barrier island with views of the Atlantic Ocean. Although the maritime setting of Fire Island is an import element of the historic house, the specific location of the property is towards the interior of the barrier island, and ocean views appear to have been a lesser consideration in the architectural design and siting. Views from the interior are intimate and embrace the distinctive coastal flora of the property and its immediate surroundings rather than the broad expanses of ocean waters associated with properties along the immediate shoreline.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

The Peter and Nan Schultz House is located on Fire Island set back from the Atlantic Ocean. Visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be screened by the surrounding residences and vegetation.



Smith Point Bridge over Narrow Bay

William Floyd Parkway
Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 47.6 km (29.6 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Mid-Tower
Total Property Size 13025.6 m2 (3.2 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 4577.9 m2 (1.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 35.1 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

Point Bridge over Narrow Bay has previously been determined NRHP-eligible by the NYSHPO under Criterion C in the area of Engineering as an example of a movable bridge and under Criterion A in the area of Transportation for its role in providing recreational access for the local community to Smith Point County Park and Fire Island. The Smith Point Bridge is a trunnion type double leaf bascule bridge designed by Hardesty & Hanover, Consulting Engineers and constructed between 1955 and 1959. The bridge is 1,216 feet long and has 22-foot clearance when in a vertical position. While there were earlier timber bridges that connected this section of Fire Island to the Long Island mainland, the current bridge was constructed after some 30 years without a mainland connection and was part of a larger project to develop Smith Point as a county park for recreation (Howe, 2016).

Maritime Setting

Smith Point Bridge over Narrow Bay connects Mastic Beach to Fire Island for the purpose of recreational use of Smith Point County Park. While ocean views are an important element in the setting of the waterfront park, the bridge merely spans Narrow Bay for the purpose of access. Views, while evident, are not part of its historic significance.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be limited from the Smith Point Bridge due to the elevation of the bridge and the intervening vegetation and the distance between the bridge and the WTGs. In addition, the bridge is significant as a trunnion double leaf bascule bridge and the presence of the offshore components in the distance will not diminish the significance of the bridge in engineering.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Steels House

Steels Walk, east side
Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 39.6 km (24.6 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Mid-Tower
Total Property Size 461.6 m2 (0.1 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 427.0 m2 (0.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 92.5 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

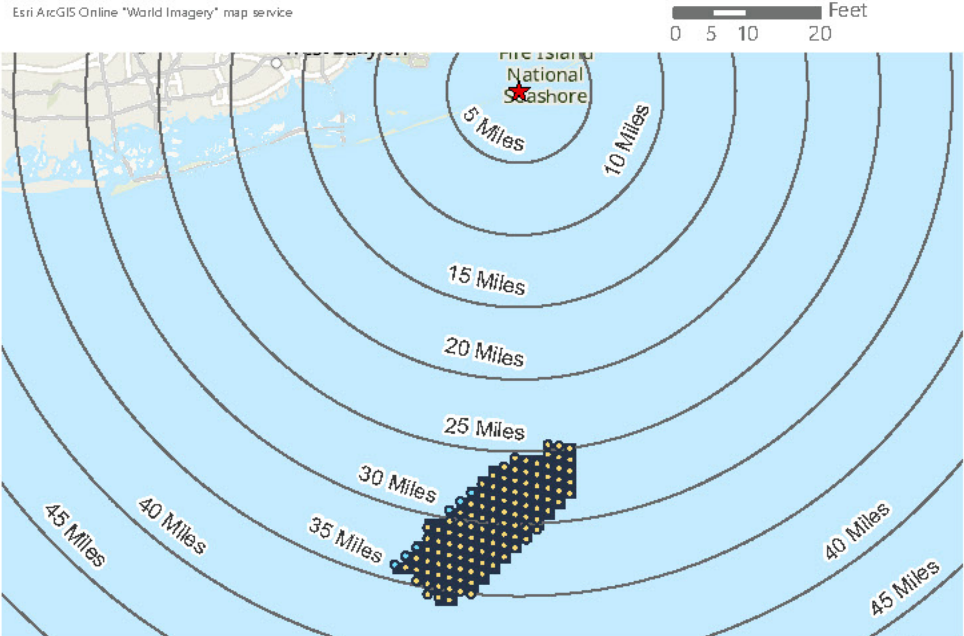
The Steels House is located on the east side of Steels Walk in the small community of Water Island on Fire Island. The dwelling is a one-and-a-half story shingled Front Gable cottage. The roof is covered in asphalt shingle and is pierced by an interior chimney at the ridgeline. The roof also features a shed roof dormer window. A one-story, full width hipped roof porch supported by square posts is attached to the southwest (front) elevation. A patio is attached to the southeast (side) elevation while an enclosed addition is attached to the northeast (rear) elevation. According to a previous inventory form, the Steels House was built for Ruth Caldwell, daughter of George Steels, in 1911 during the earliest phase of residential development in the neighborhood. The Steels House was one of three pre-World War I houses in the Water Island community extant in 1984 (Sheppard, 1984). Most surrounding cottages and houses were built during the Prohibition Era or later. The Steels House retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under Criterion A for its association with the early twentieth century development of the distinctive Water Island community on Fire Island. Additionally, the resource is eligible under Criterion C as a rare extant example of the earliest cottages built in the community. The Steels House is both individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and as a contributing resource to the Waters Island Historic District in which it is located.

Maritime Setting

The Steels House is located in the community of Water Island on Fire Island. The resource has views of both the Great South Bay to the north and the Atlantic Ocean to the south. As such, the resource has a significant maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be limited from the Steels House due to its location in the middle of Fire Island. Although the property has been recently elevated, views of the offshore components will be screened by the surrounding residences and vegetation.



Timber Point Golf Course

398 Great River Road
Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 45.2 km (28.1 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 931786.2 m2 (230.2 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 544434.4 m2 (134.5 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 58.4 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

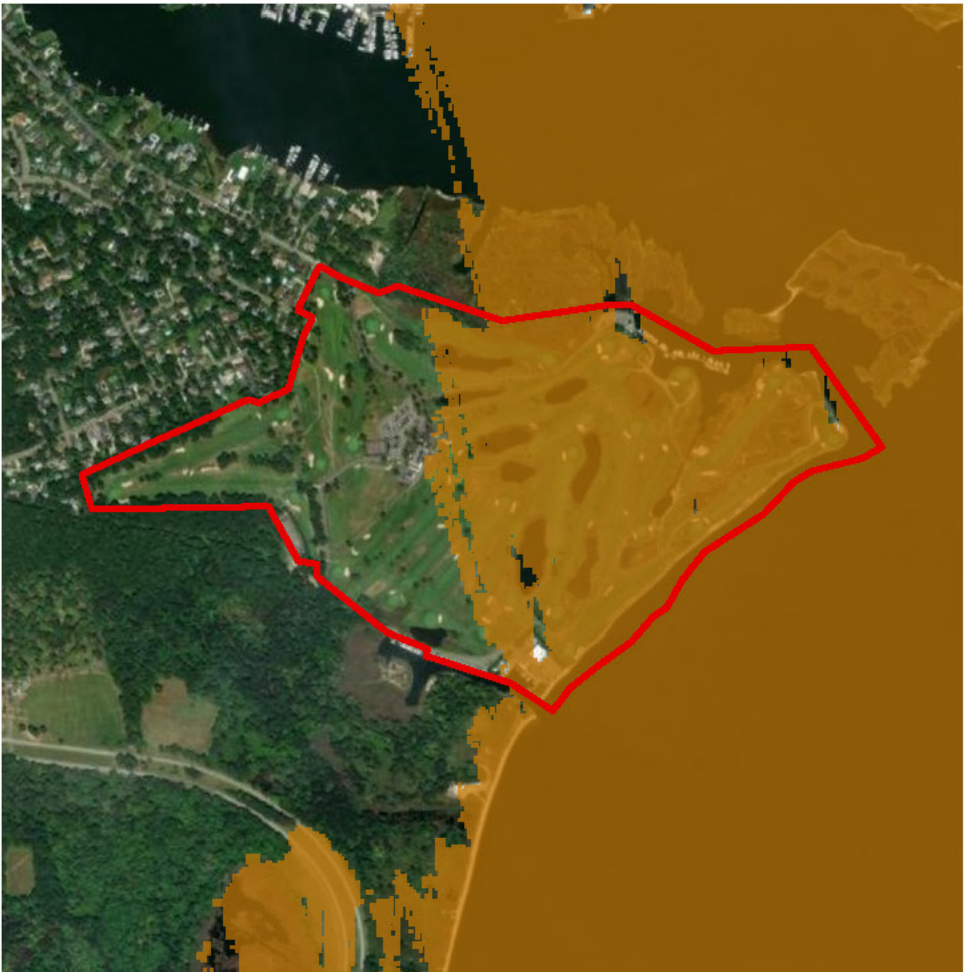
The Timber Point Golf Course at 398 Great River Road is a 27-hole golf course and country club located at the mouth of the Connetquot River where it meets the Great South Bay. The 231-acre property was initially designed as an 18-hole golf course designed by renowned English architect C. Hugh Alison in the early 1920s. The club was originally called the Great River Club and was located on the former estate of William L. Breese and later New York attorney Julien T. Davies. In 1925, the club was chartered as the Timber Point Club and the Breese-Davies Estate became the clubhouse (GRCA, 2023; Timber Point Women’s Golf Club, 2023). The Timber Point Golf Course retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under Criterion A for its association with Recreation/Entertainment in Suffolk County. The club is also eligible under Criterion C as an example of a designed historic landscape developed as a golf course and country club in the early twentieth century in Suffolk County.

Maritime Setting

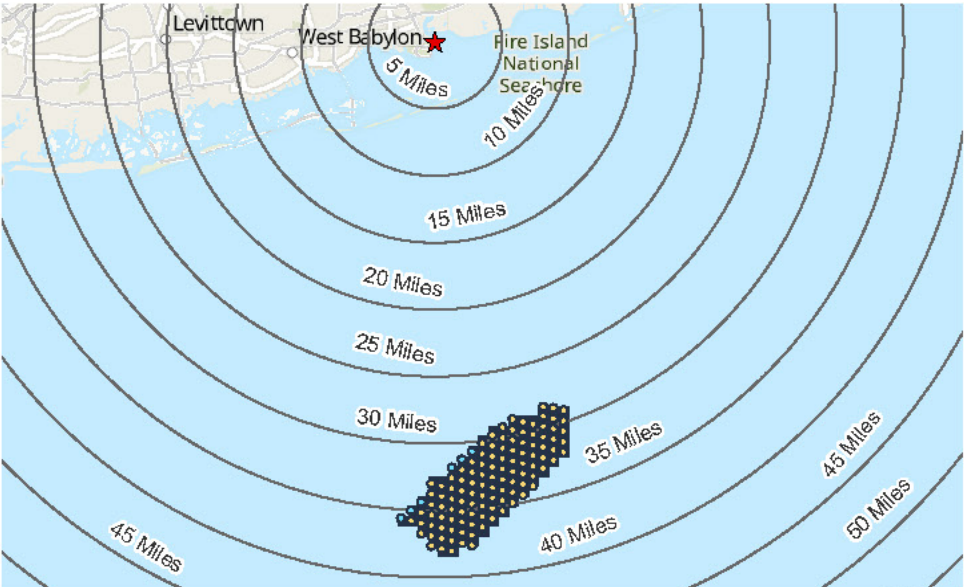
The Timber Point Golf Course is situated on open, gently rolling hills overlooking the mouth of the Connetquot River and Nicoll Bay just north of Hecksher State Park (Property ID: NY-36103-7988). Its views of the bay are a defining feature of the golf course and club, though views of the Atlantic Ocean are largely screened by existing buildings and vegetation on Fire Island located approximately 7 km (4.3 mi) to the south.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be limited from the Timber Point Golf Course due to its location on the Great South Bay. The views of the proposed WTGs, which will appear as relatively small against the distant ocean horizon, would be minimized or extinguished by common atmospheric conditions. The limited views of the distant WTGs are not expected to diminish the strong visual connection between the historic golf course and the expansive bay waters to the south and the striking interplay between the open lawns, wooded margins and bay waters that define the historic maritime setting.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



US Coast Guard Moriches

100 Moriches Island Rd
Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



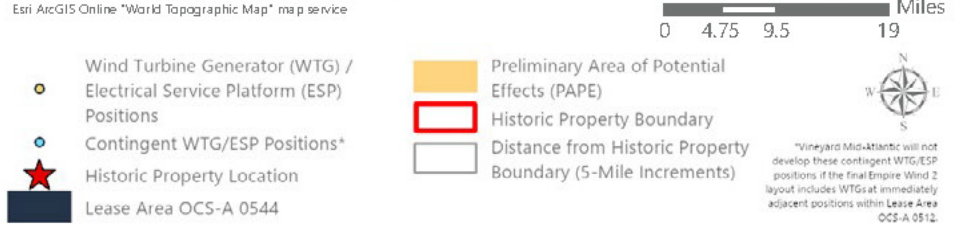
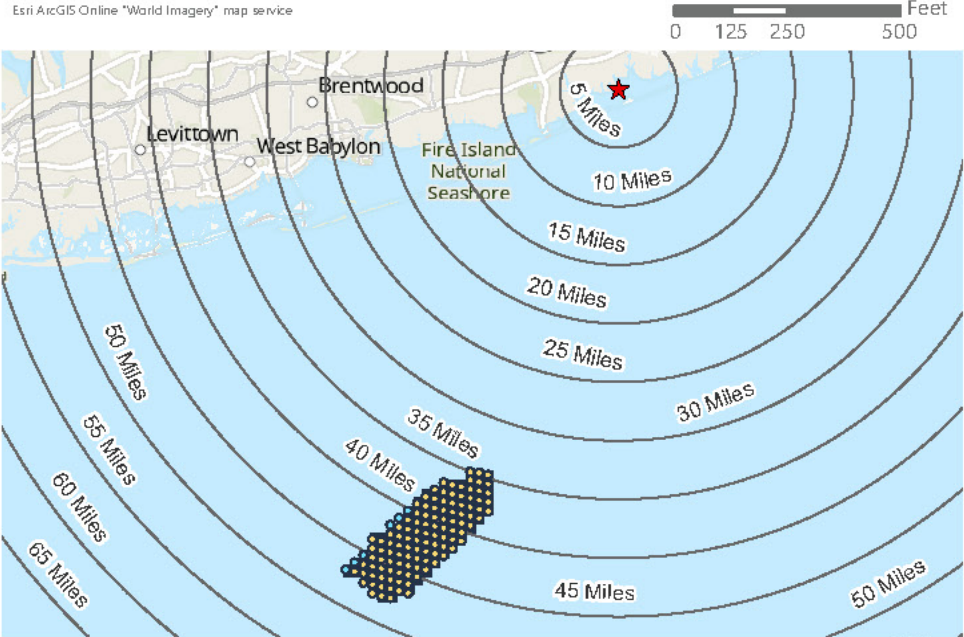
Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 55.7 km (34.6 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 79052.4 m2 (19.5 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 41808.4 m2 (10.3 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 52.9 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
US Coast Guard Moriches was previously determined NRHP-eligible by the NYSHPO under Criterion A in the area of Military History for its association with nationwide consolidation of U.S. Coast Guard facilities during the mid-twentieth century and for the role the facility played in regional search and rescue operations. The station is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a fine example of a mid-twentieth century U.S. Coast Guard station and, in particular, for the singular design of the Multi-Mission Building which is an adaption of the Lorain-type constructed to an unusually large scale. The Multi-Mission Building has also been identified as individually NRHP-eligible apart from the station complex. The station buildings exhibit the Colonial Revival and Art Deco styles, and were constructed between 1941 and 1945, which is the period of significance identified for the district (Betsworth, 2021).

Maritime Setting
US Coast Guard Moriches is located at the tip of a peninsula within Moriches Bay. The complex houses U.S. Coast Guard facilities for search and rescue operations related to maritime accidents and weather events. The station has a broad view of the bay as well as ocean access by way of the ocean inlet to the southwest. The maritime setting and broad ocean viewshed are defining elements of the station's setting and significance.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect
Although the offshore components may be partially visible from a portion of the US Coast Guard Moriches, the water views from the historic property are focused on Moriches Bay, Tuthill Cove, and Hart Cove and views of the proposed WTG, which will appear as relatively small against the distant ocean horizon, would be minimized or extinguished by common atmospheric conditions.



W.E. Terry House

104 Union Avenue
Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 54.6 km (33.9 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 25751.8 m2 (6.4 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 4529.5 m2 (1.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 17.6 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The W.E. Terry House at 110-112 Union Avenue is a stately two-and-a-half-story ca. 1870 Classical Revival dwelling measuring five bays wide and three bays deep. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and pierced by two exterior brick chimneys at the gable ends. The roof includes gable returns and decorative brackets below the roof line. Two dormer windows are located on the west (front) elevation, also accented with broken pediments. A one-story porch enclosed with windows and featuring an upper balcony is attached to the front elevation. The porch also includes a porte cochere. Other architectural details were not visible during the field survey. The W. E. Terry House retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under Criterion C as an excellent example of the Classical Revival style in Suffolk County.

Maritime Setting

The W.E. Terry House overlooks Senix Creek and as a result its maritime setting is related to the creek. Due to residential infill around the resource, there are no views to the Atlantic Ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Due to the W.E. Terry House’s location on Senix Creek and inland in Center Moriches, as well as the intervening land, vegetation, and development on Long Island as well as on the barrier island and the Intercoastal Waterway, visibility of the offshore components will be limited from this historic property. The distance separating the property from the proposed wind farm will minimize or extinguish views of the WTGs under common atmospheric conditions.

Property is not visible from the right-of-way



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

- Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) / Electrical Service Platform (ESP) Positions
- Contingent WTG/ESP Positions*
- Historic Property Location
- Lease Area OCS-A 0544
- Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)
- Historic Property Boundary
- Distance from Historic Property Boundary (5-Mile Increments)

*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

William Floyd Estate / Old Mastic House

20 Washington Avenue
Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

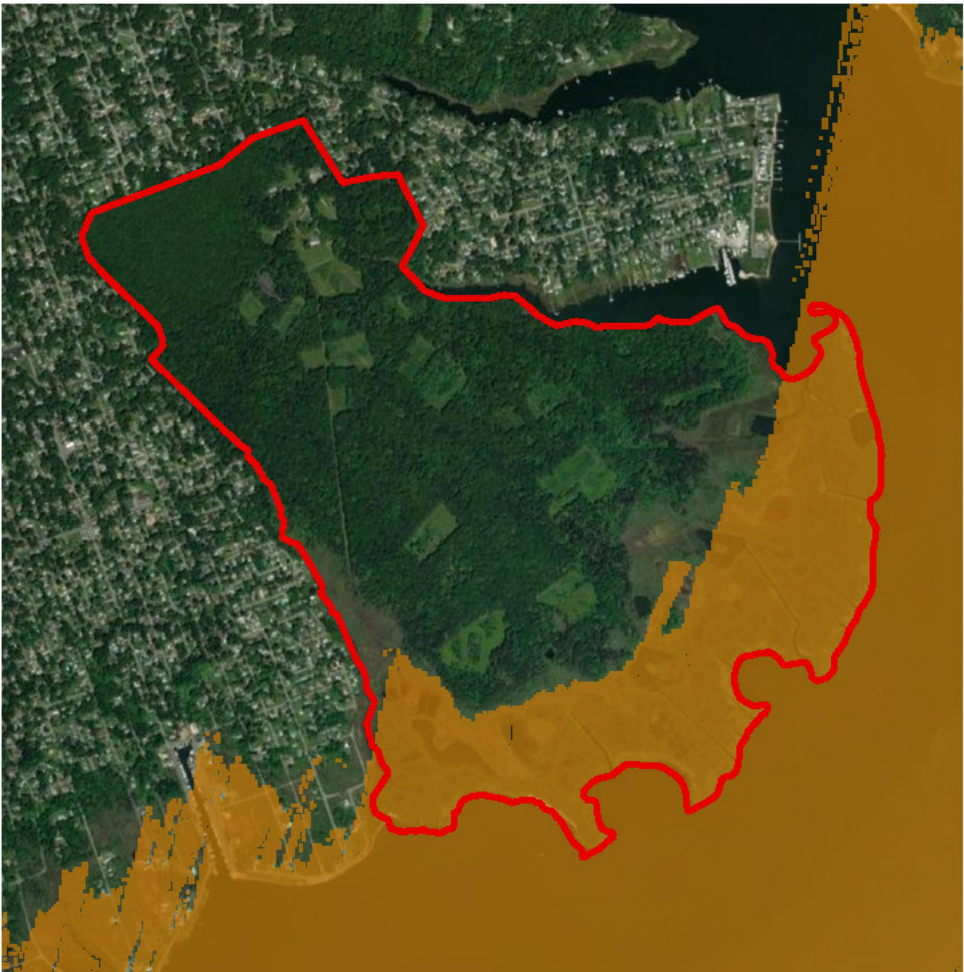
Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 50.8 km (31.5 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 2474992.7 m2 (611.6 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 721008.7 m2 (178.2 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 29.1 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
The William Floyd Estate, birthplace of General William Floyd, signer of the Declaration of Independence, currently consists of approximately 611 acres that encompass a residence and supporting outbuildings. Approximately 200 acres of the property are in salt marsh adjacent to the bay, while the rest consists of fields and second growth woods. The original construction of the house dates to the 1720s and was expanded ca. 1750. William Floyd was born in 1734, and inherited the property, originally consisting of 4,400 acres, in 1755. Under William Floyd's ownership, the residence was expanded again and hosted dignitaries including Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. The house, referred to as "Old Mastic" by the family consists of a two-story, wood-frame, seven-bay-wide main block, with a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay wing. The house is capped by gabled roofs with dormers and has undergone numerous building campaigns throughout the 250 years that the Floyd family owned the property. The house exhibits architectural styles from Georgian to Colonial Revival. By the end of the 1750s William Floyd had become a prominent resident in the region and was elected Town Trustee of Brookhaven in 1769, 1770, and 1771. He served as a Colonel in Suffolk County militia, served in the Provincial Assembly of New York, and in 1774 served as a delegate to the First Continental Congress. He continued to serve as a delegate until he signed the Declaration of Independence. The estate was listed in the NRHP in 1971 primarily for its association with William Floyd who lived at the estate until his death in 1801. The property retains significance in areas of archaeology, agriculture, architecture, military, and politics/government (Booth, 1977).

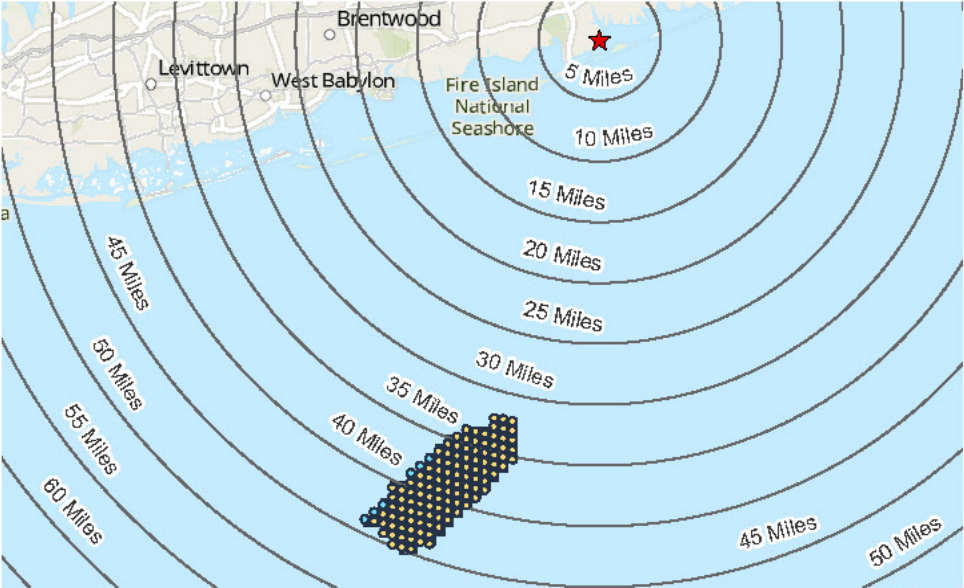
Maritime Setting
The William Floyd Estate is located on Moriches Bay, with approximately 200 acres consisting of salt marsh. The residence is located adjacent to cleared fields and wooded areas approximately 1 mile north of the bay.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components from the William Floyd Estate property will be restricted to the southern portions along Narrow Bay and Moriches Bay. Visibility from the buildings is anticipated to be screened by the existing vegetation and topography and further minimized by distance from the proposed wind farm.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) / Electrical Service Platform (ESP) Positions

Contingent WTG/ESP Positions*

Historic Property Location

Lease Area OCS-A 0544

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)

Historic Property Boundary

Distance from Historic Property Boundary (5-Mile Increments)

*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

Harbor Elementary School

3500 Bayview Street
Town of Hempstead, Nassau County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 54.0 km (33.6 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 62777.8 m2 (15.5 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 955.6 m2 (0.2 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 1.5 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
The Seaford Harbor Elementary School is located at 3500 Bayview Street in Seaford, New York. Opened in 1962, the public school currently houses grades kindergarten through fifth grade and is part of the Seaford Union Free School District. The school has a rectangular layout, with an internal, center courtyard. Typical for school architecture of the time, the property has a single-story main section, with a two-story wing to the northeast. The Seaford Harbor Elementary School is significant for its association with the rise of suburban expansion on Long Island in the 1960s and for its expression of standardized school architecture in the mid-1900s in the United States (NYSED, 2023).

Maritime Setting
Although the Harbor Elementary School is located on coastal Long Island, the proximity of the school to marine waters and availability of bay- or ocean views is not relevant to the property's significance.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components will be limited to less than 2% of the Seaford Harbor Elementary School due to the intervening development and vegetation as well as the distance between the historic school and the offshore components. The school lacks a historic maritime setting and its capacity to convey its significance relating to its mid-twentieth century design and suburban expansion in the region will not be diminished by the minimal views of the distant WTGs.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) / Electrical Service Platform (ESP) Positions
Contingent WTG/ESP Positions*
Historic Property Location
Lease Area OCS-A 0544

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)
Historic Property Boundary
Distance from Historic Property Boundary (5-Mile Increments)

*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

Lido Beach Towers

2 Richmond Road
Town of Hempstead, Nassau County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 55.4 km (34.5 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 35332.3 m2 (8.7 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 19248.5 m2 (4.8 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 54.5 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

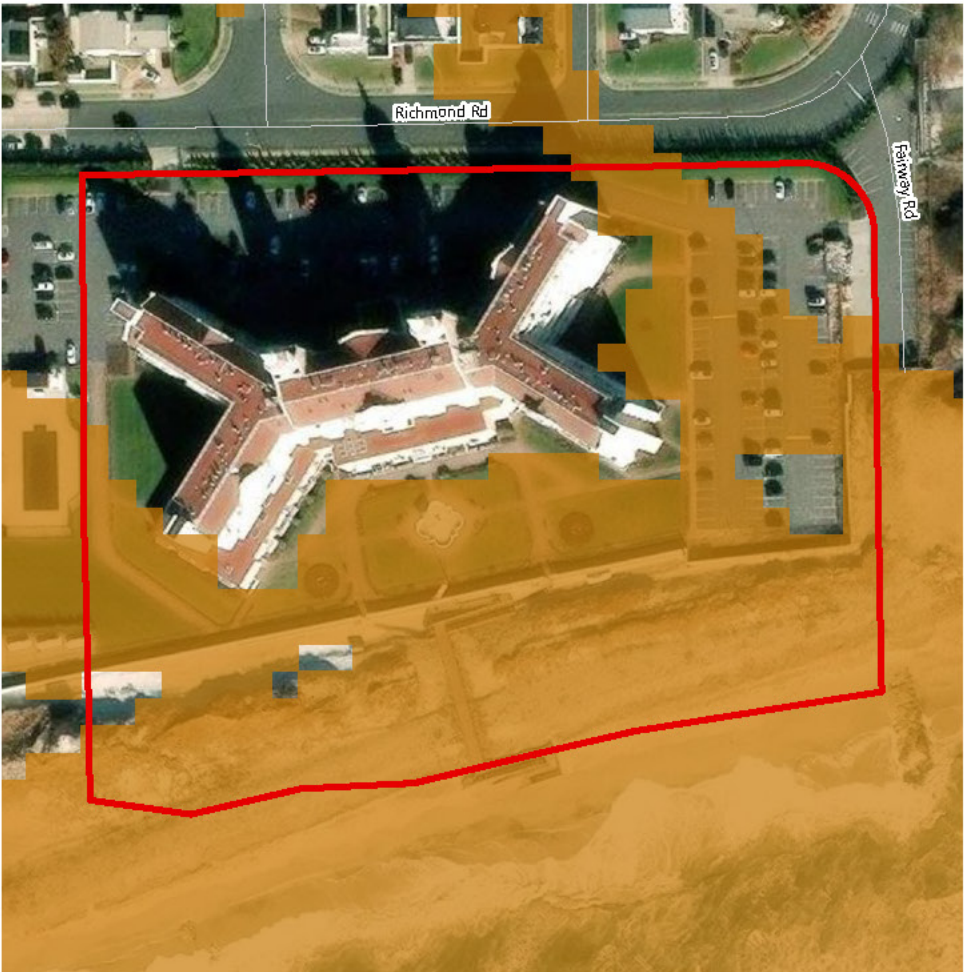
Lido Beach Towers, a five-story Spanish Renaissance-style condominium complex, was constructed in 1929 as the Lido Beach Hotel as part of the area’s development as a resort community. The hotel later served as a U.S. Navy training facility during World War II (NYSHPO, 2023). The building meets NRHP Criterion A for its association with the development of Lido Beach as a resort community, and Criterion C as an example of Spanish Renaissance hotel architecture of the 1920s.

Maritime Setting

Lido Beach Towers was originally built as a beach hotel, is located on the Atlantic Ocean, and has a clear maritime setting.

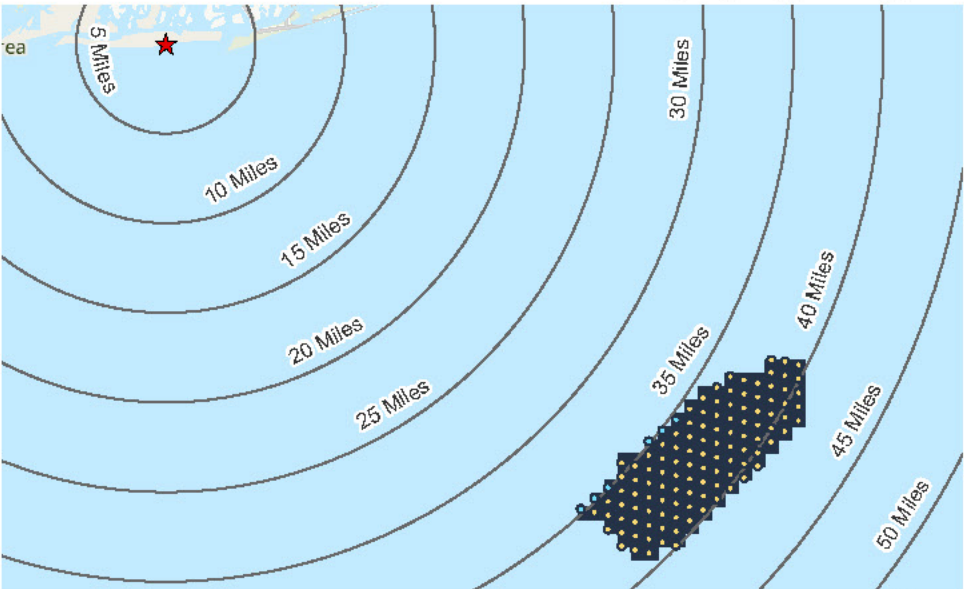
Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although the offshore components may be visible from portions of the property, visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be limited from the Lido Beach Towers due to distance. At over 55 km (34 mi) from the nearest proposed WTGs, project visibility will be minimized by commonly occurring atmospheric conditions and the turbines will be difficult to discern under even clear skies with minimal haze. The very limited views of the Project are not anticipated to diminish the integrity of the historic hotel’s setting or detract from its intact association with the beachfront and Atlantic Ocean.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

0 50 100 200 Feet



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

0 3 6 12 Miles



Muller Bay House

Hempstead Bay
Town of Hempstead, Nassau County, NY

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 54.1 km (33.6 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 2502.0 m2 (0.6 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 2501.9 m2 (0.6 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 100 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The Muller Bay House is a ca. 1910 single-story dwelling located on False Channel Meadow in East Bay. Like other surviving bay houses in the Town of Hempstead, it is accessible only by boat. The house was historically used by the Muller family to store fishing gear in support of their fish market. The resource meets NRHP Criterion A for its association with income-producing maritime activity, and Criterion C as an extant example of the bay house typology which is local to the South Shore of Long Island (Howe, 2013).

Maritime Setting

The Muller Bay House is located approximately 2.8 miles from the Atlantic Ocean on a meadow (island) in East Bay. The resource is associated with the local historic maritime economy and has a clear maritime setting.

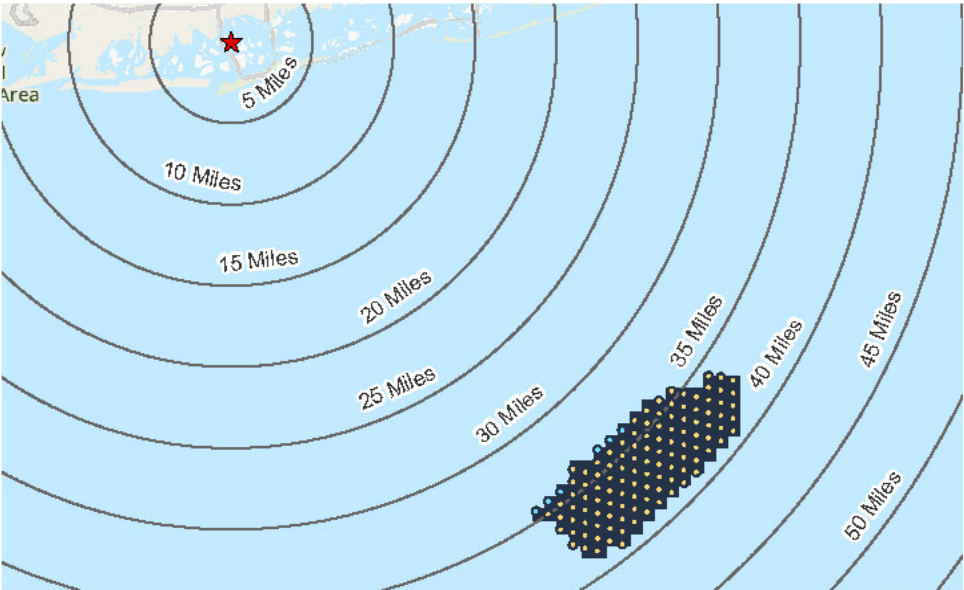
Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although the offshore components are anticipated to be visible from the Muller Bay House, due to its location on Ned’s Creek, the primary water views from the historic property are of the creek to the immediate west. In addition, due to the orientation of the building, the intervening bays, islands, vegetation, the Intercoastal Waterway, and development are anticipated to substantially reduce visibility from this historic property under even clear conditions. The distance separating the property from the proposed wind farm will minimize or extinguish views of the WTGs under common atmospheric conditions.

Photograph not available



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

Nike Missile Site NY-29/30

Lido Beach Road
Town of Hempstead, Nassau County, NY

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 54.6 km (33.9 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 140096.4 m2 (34.6 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 32980.2 m2 (8.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 23.5 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

Nike Missile Site NY-29/30 is a Cold War-era surface-to-air missile defense system operational from 1955-1963 located in Lido Beach. The facility hosted 60 Nike-Ajax missiles and the associated Integrated Fire Control Area containing launch control and support buildings (New York State Military Museum and Veterans Research Center, 2023). Following the decommissioning of the site, the property was converted into a storage area for the Long Beach School District, serving mostly as bus parking. The facility is gated and not accessible to the public. Review of aerial photography reveals that most of the buildings originally associated with the facility have been demolished. However, the missile battery area is extant and visible and some of the remaining buildings to the south and east of the missile battery area, including what appears to be the large, L-shaped launch control building are also extant (NETR, 2023). This resource is recommended NRHP-eligible under Criterion A for its association with the Cold War-era missile defense system of New York.

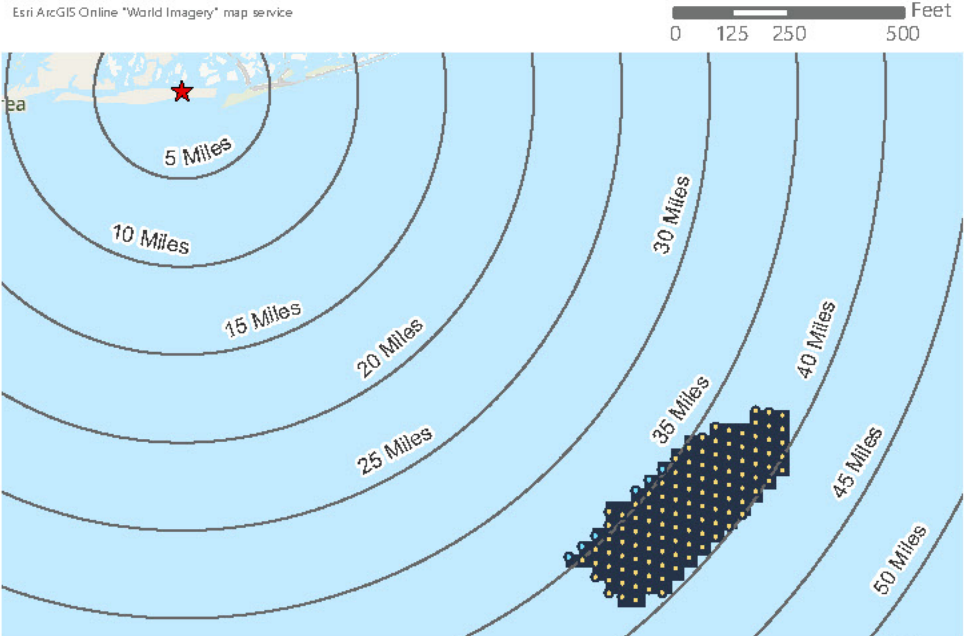
Maritime Setting

Although located fairly close to Lido Beach, the setting of the Nike Missile Site is located oriented more towards South Oyster Bay to the north. Despite the proximity to the ocean to the south, the immediate setting of the site is a combination of marshland adjacent to the bay, and industrial development to the south providing significant screening of ocean views.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be limited from the Nike Missile Site NY-29/30, due to its location on the northern side of the barrier island as well as the vegetation, buildings, and structures located between the historic property and the WTGs. Due to the lack of a historic maritime setting, the minimal visibility of WTGs from this property will not diminish its integrity or ability to convey its association with Cold War-era history and technology.

Photograph not available



Sheehan-Van Wicklen Bay House

on East Crow Island
Town of Hempstead, Nassau County, NY

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)

Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 52.1 km (32.3 mi)

Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade

Total Property Size 3173.1 m2 (0.8 acres)

Property Area With Visibility 3173.0 m2 (0.8 acres)

Percentage of Property with Visibility 100 %

Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The Sheehan-Van Wicklen Bay House is a ca. 1947 single-story dwelling located on East Crow Island. Like other surviving bay houses in the Town of Hempstead, it is accessible only by boat. The resource meets NRHP Criterion A for its association with maritime recreation, and Criterion C as an extant example of the bay house typology which is local to the South Shore of Long Island (Howe, 2013).

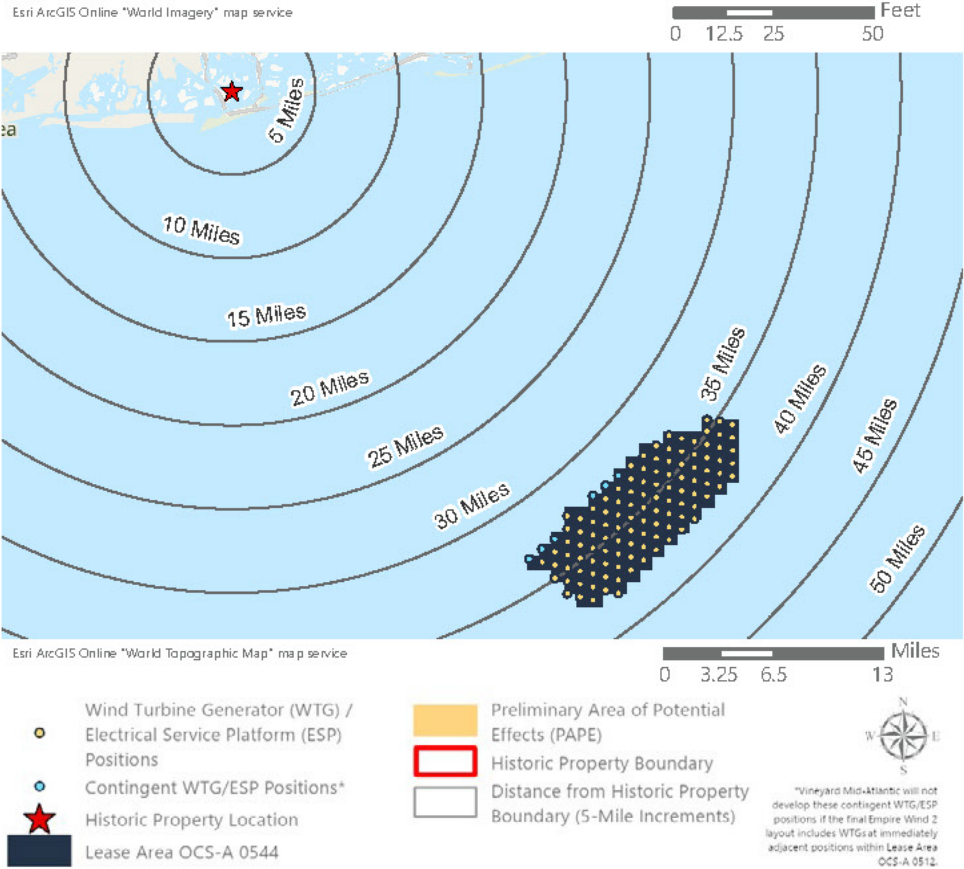
Maritime Setting

The Sheehan-Van Wicklen Bay House is a bay house located on East Crow Island in the Hempstead marshes. The house is only accessible by boat and has a maritime setting associated with East Bay.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although the offshore components are anticipated to be visible from the Sheehan-Van Wicklen Bay House, due to its location on Wife’s Lead, the primary water views from the historic property are oriented towards the waterway immediately to the west. The orientation of the building, the distance separating the property from the nearest WTGs, and the intervening islands, vegetation, buildings, and infrastructure are anticipated to minimize visibility from this historic property. At distances over 30 miles to the WTGs, the turbines will be difficult to discern under even clear viewing conditions.

Photograph not available



Sun and Surf Beach Club/Silver Point County Park

2189 Atlantic Boulevard
Town of Hempstead, Nassau County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 62.3 km (38.7 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 449748.9 m2 (111.1 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 170811.1 m2 (38.7 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 38 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
The Silver Point Beach Club was originally constructed in the 1930s and sits on over 100 acres of beachfront land. The Sun and Surf Beach Club was established later, in 1948 and occupies roughly 50 acres of beachfront land on the western end of the Long Beach barrier island. The Club and Park are made up primarily of rows of wooden cabanas with beach access. The Club and the Park appear to meet Criterion A for contributions to recreation and beach culture in Long Island (Sun and Surf Beach Club, 2023; Silver Point Beach Club, 2023).

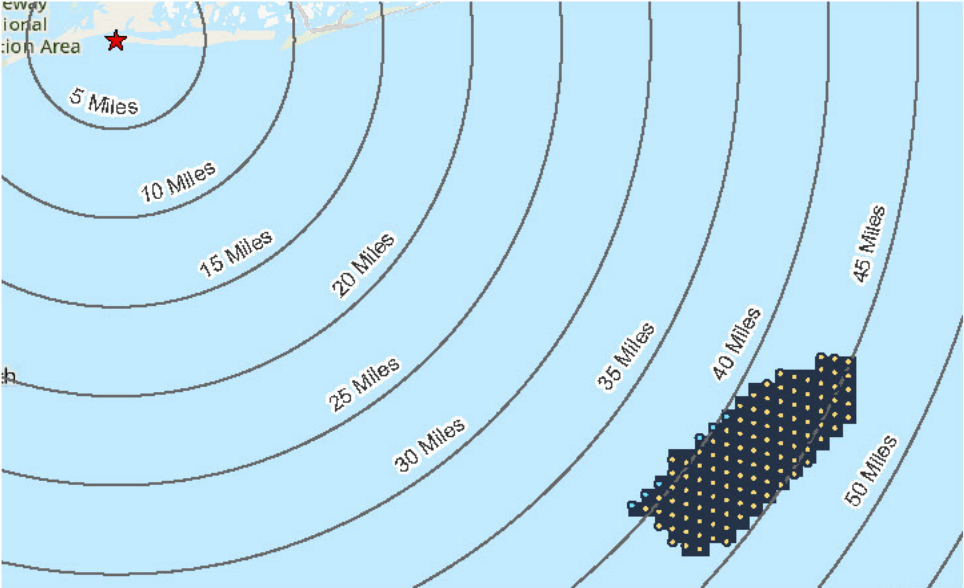
Maritime Setting
The Sun and Surf Beach Club, and the Silver Point County Park is established on the western-most point of the Long Beach barrier island and is surrounded on the north and west by the East Rockaway Inlet, and to the south by the Atlantic Ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although it is anticipated that there may be unobstructed views of the offshore components from the Sun and Surf Beach Club/Silver Point County Park due to its location on the Atlantic Ocean and the East Rockaway Inlet, at a distance of almost 63 km (39 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) / Electrical Service Platform (ESP) Positions

Contingent WTG/ESP Positions*

Historic Property Location

Lease Area OCS-A 0544

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)

Historic Property Boundary

Distance from Historic Property Boundary (5-Mile Increments)

*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

Wantagh Park

1 King Road
Town of Hempstead, Nassau County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 53.1 km (33.0 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 494121.2 m2 (122.1 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 173630.2 m2 (42.9 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 35.2 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

Wantagh Park was previously determined NRHP-eligible by the NYSHPO under Criterion A in the area of Recreation and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The park, which is notable for its semi-circular marina and its Mid-Century Modern buildings, was developed between 1961 and 1967 and encompasses 111 acres. Designed to accommodate the growing post-WWII population of Long Island, Wantagh Park originally featured a yacht club, an administration building, and a pool complex. The administration building and pool complex remain intact, though the pool complex was greatly expanded in the 1990s, but the yacht club appears to have been replaced in recent years with the Lighthouse Picnic Area which includes a folly lighthouse (Weiss, 2015).

Maritime Setting

Wantagh Park occupies a narrow strip of land adjacent to Wantagh Parkway on the north side of South Oyster Bay. The southern end of the park fronts the water and a small inlet to the west of the park provides access to a semi-circular marina. Views of the water are only substantially apparent at the southern end of the park; however, this area of the park has been landscaped to provide elevated views to park goers. The planned water vistas and distinctive marina provide the park with a distinctive maritime setting.

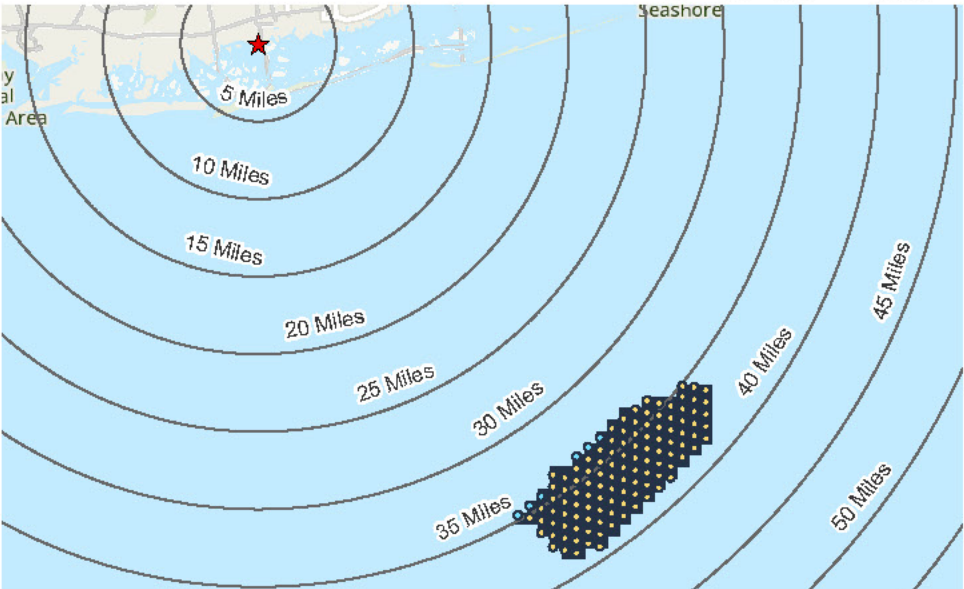
Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be limited from Wantagh Park, due to its location off East Bay and Flat Creek, the intervening islands, causeway, and Jones Beach. Water views from the historic property are focused on the adjacent creek and bay and views of the proposed WTGs, which will appear as relatively small against the distant ocean horizon, would be minimized or extinguished by common atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

0 435 870 1,740 Feet



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

0 3.5 7 14 Miles



Warasila Bay House

on Little Ned’s Creek
Town of Hempstead, Nassau County, NY

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 54.2 km (33.7 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 599.1 m2 (0.1 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 599.1 m2 (0.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 100 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The Warasila Bay House is a ca. 1933 single-story dwelling located on Little Neds Creek. Like other surviving bay houses in the Town of Hempstead, it is accessible only by boat. The house was built by Glen Blakely, a fisherman from Freeport, and owner (as of 2013) Brian Warasila is a commercial fisherman, continuing the association with the fishing industry. The resource meets NRHP Criterion A for its association with income-producing maritime activity, and Criterion C as an extant example of the bay house typology which is local to the South Shore of Long Island (Howe, 2013).

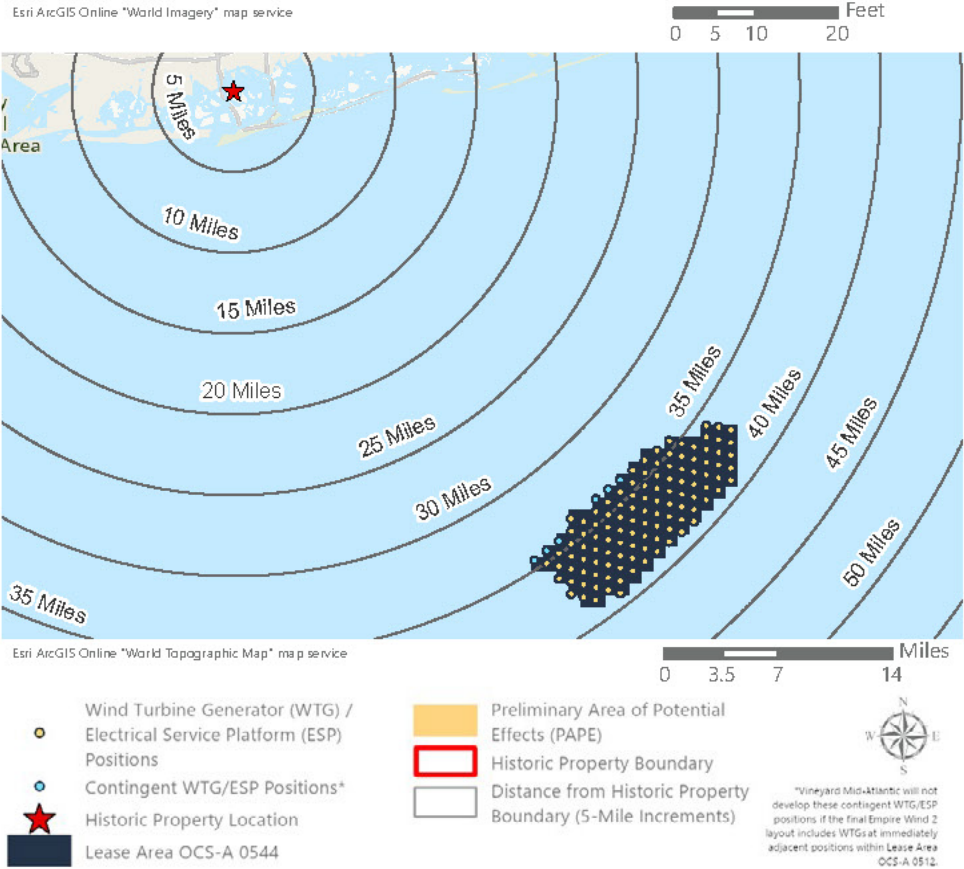
Maritime Setting

The Warasila Bay House is located approximately 1.8 miles from the Atlantic Ocean on a bay island. The expansive marshlands surrounding the property are a dominant visual feature of the property's setting and have a strong association with the Warasila Bay House’s significance in the local historic maritime economy.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although the offshore components are anticipated to be visible from the Warasila Bay House, due to its location on Ned’s Creek, the primary water views from the historic property are of the creek to the immediate west. In addition, to the orientation of the building, the intervening bays, islands, vegetation, the Intercoastal Waterway, and development are anticipated to screen visibility from this historic property. The distance separating the property from the proposed wind farm will minimize or extinguish views of the WTGs under common atmospheric conditions.

Property is not visible from the right-of-way



101 W Bayberry Road

101 W Bayberry Road
Town of Islip, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 47.2 km (29.4 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 5485.4 m2 (1.4 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 223.2 m2 (0.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 4.1 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
101 West Bayberry Road is a stucco, rectangular, two-story, residence located in Islip, New York. The property has five sections – the central block, two hyphens (one toward the north and one toward the south) with two wings (one toward the north and one toward the south). The residence has two internal chimneys and a flat roof. The property also has red clay tiles on the pitch of the portico on the front façade. There is also red clay roof tiles on the northern hyphen and two windows on the front façade. The front of the property has an ornate metal fence with stone pillars at the gate. There are gas lampposts on the stone pillars. 101 West Bayberry Road is significant for its architecture and its association with Henry Osborne (H.O.) Havemeyer. Havemeyer funded the development of residences at “Bayberry Point,” which are located on West Bayberry Road and East Bayberry Road. Havemeyer, was a third-generation sugar refiner and became the president of the American Sugar Refining Company in 1891. Havemeyer and his family spent the months of July and August in Islip, Long Island, New York annually, and wanted to develop residences for wealthy, New York residents who spent summers on Long Island. Havemeyer hired architect Grosvenor Atterbury to develop the residences in Bayberry Point (Van Liew, 1972; Ross, 1902; Find A Grace, accessed July 2024).

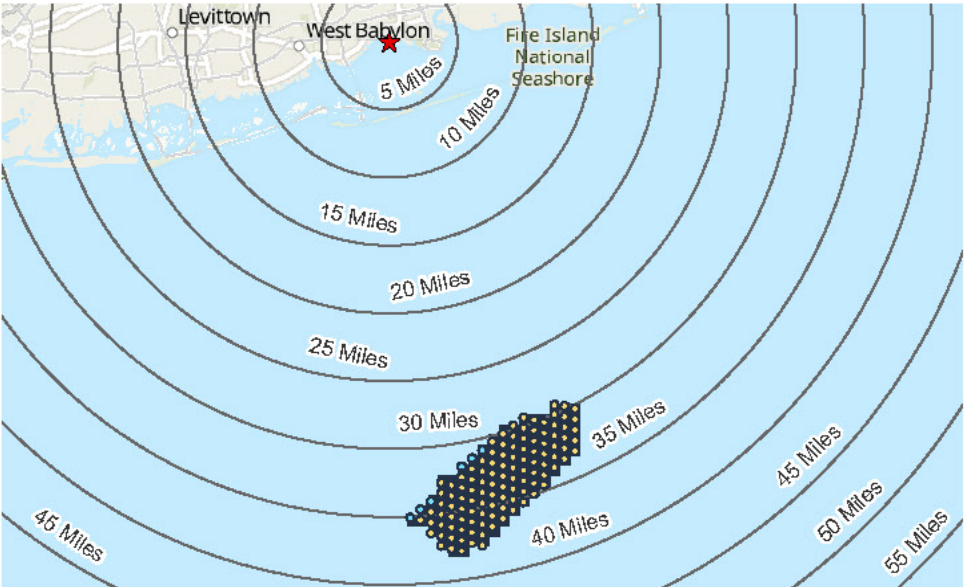
Maritime Setting
101 West Bayberry Road is located on West Canal and a few buildings from the Atlantic Ocean with views of both bodies of water from portions of the property. The association of the property with the distant Atlantic Ocean is attenuated and minimal in contrast to the nearby canal and Great South Bay. Ocean views are generally constrained to the eastern-most sections of the property along the West Canal, which provides an open visual corridor oriented towards the Great South Bay, Fire Island, and the proposed wind farm.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

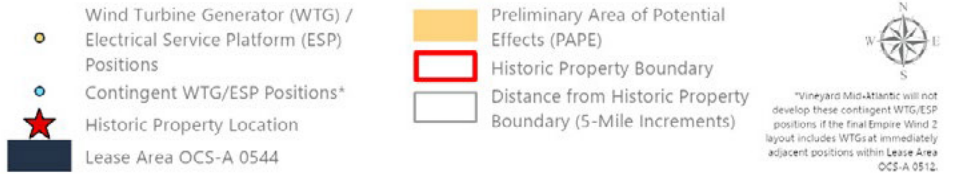
Visibility of the offshore components from 101 West Bayberry Road is anticipated to be limited due to the property's location on West Canal and its east-west orientation, as well as the intervening vegetation and development located between the historic property and the WTGs. At minimum distances of over 47 km (29 mi) from the nearest WTGs, the wind farm will be difficult to discern from the property even under clear viewing conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Bayberry Beach and Tennis Club

600 Elder Road
Town of Islip, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 46.5 km (28.9 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 14061 m2 (3.5 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 12990.0 m2 (3.2 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 92.4 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The Bayberry Beach and Tennis Club was constructed by prominent resident Horace Havermeyer, Sr. and incorporated in 1937. In 1940, the club received the main portion of the property, including 2.3 acres and waterfront from the Bayberry Point Corporation, Mr. Havermeyer’s company. In 1945, Horace Havermeyer, Sr. deeded additional land to the north of the existing property, where the extant tennis courts were constructed. A final parcel was added to the north in 1954. The club attracted well-known citizens and became a prominent club in the region and included a visit from the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, who were visiting club member Margaret Lawrence. In the late 1940s and early 1950s renowned tennis coach Frank Gillespie, coach of Amherst College, became the tennis pro at the club. The Bayberry Beach and Tennis Club retains historic integrity and is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, for Social History and Entertainment/Recreation for its significance as a prominent club in the region (Bayberry Beach and Tennis Club, 2023).

Maritime Setting

The Bayberry Beach and Tennis Club was constructed to take advantage of the property’s location on the Great South Bay and includes a private beach and sweeping views of the bay. The resource’s maritime setting is an integral part of its significance.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be limited from the Bayberry Beach and Tennis Club due to its location on the Great South Bay and screening provided by Fire Island to the south. The views of the proposed WTGs, which will appear as relatively small against the distant ocean horizon, would be minimized or extinguished by common atmospheric conditions. Although the setting of the tennis club along the shores of the Great South Bay is integral to appreciation of this property as an historic tennis club and its continual use for recreation, the limited views of WTGs located over 46 km (28 mi) away will not diminish the club’s historic and visual connection to the expansive bay.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Blue Points (Oyster) Company Complex

Atlantic Avenue
Town of Islip, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 45.2 km (28.1 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 15182.5 m2 (3.8 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 12614.7 m2 (3.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 83.1 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The Bluepoints Oyster Company is a complex of 21 wood framed oyster houses located at the end of Atlantic Avenue on the Great South Bay. Jacob Ocker established the Ocker Oyster Plant in Oakdale, NY in the late nineteenth century and in 1908 he moved the business along with some of the buildings to the current location. Ocker established the Bluepoints Oyster Company in 1912. The complex was determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP by NYSHPO and retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under Criterion A for its association with Commerce and Maritime History in Suffolk County. Further, the Bluepoints Oyster Company Complex is significant under Criterion C as an intact example of an oystering complex dating to the early twentieth century (Long Island Traditions, 2023b; Currie, 2002).

Maritime Setting

The Bluepoints Oyster Company Complex is sited overlooking the Great South Bay. Its location and maritime setting are associated with its location on the bay, which is vital to its operation as an oystering company.

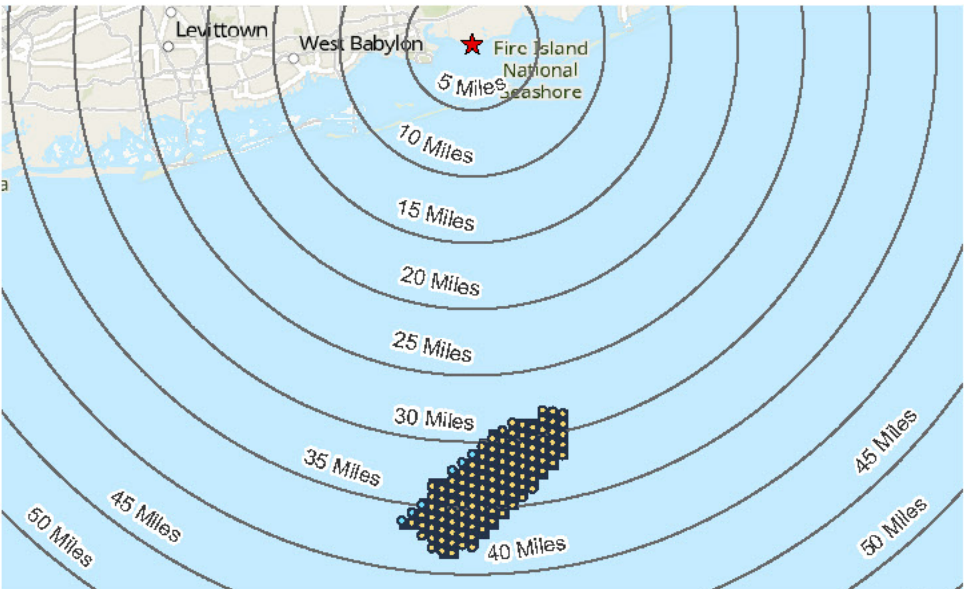
Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Due to its nature as an oystering company, the Bluepoints Oyster Company Complex is located on the Great South Bay with views of the bay, Fire Island, and distant views of the Atlantic Ocean. Although the offshore components are anticipated to be partially visible from the property, visibility of the ocean is not integral to the significance of this historic property and views of the proposed WTGs will appear as relatively small against the distant ocean horizon and be minimized or extinguished by common atmospheric conditions.



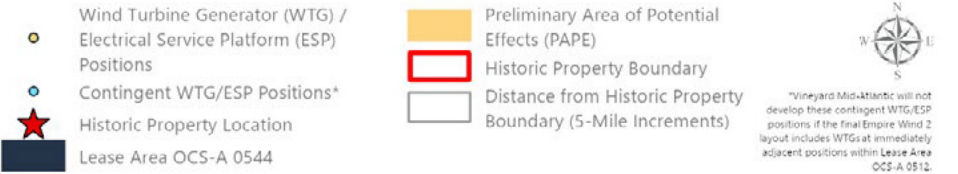
Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

0 30 60 120 Feet



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

0 4.25 8.5 17 Miles



Bourne Estate

500 Montauk Highway
Town of Islip, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 46.6 km (29 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 696453.8 m2 (172.1 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 215559.5 m2 (53.3 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 31 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

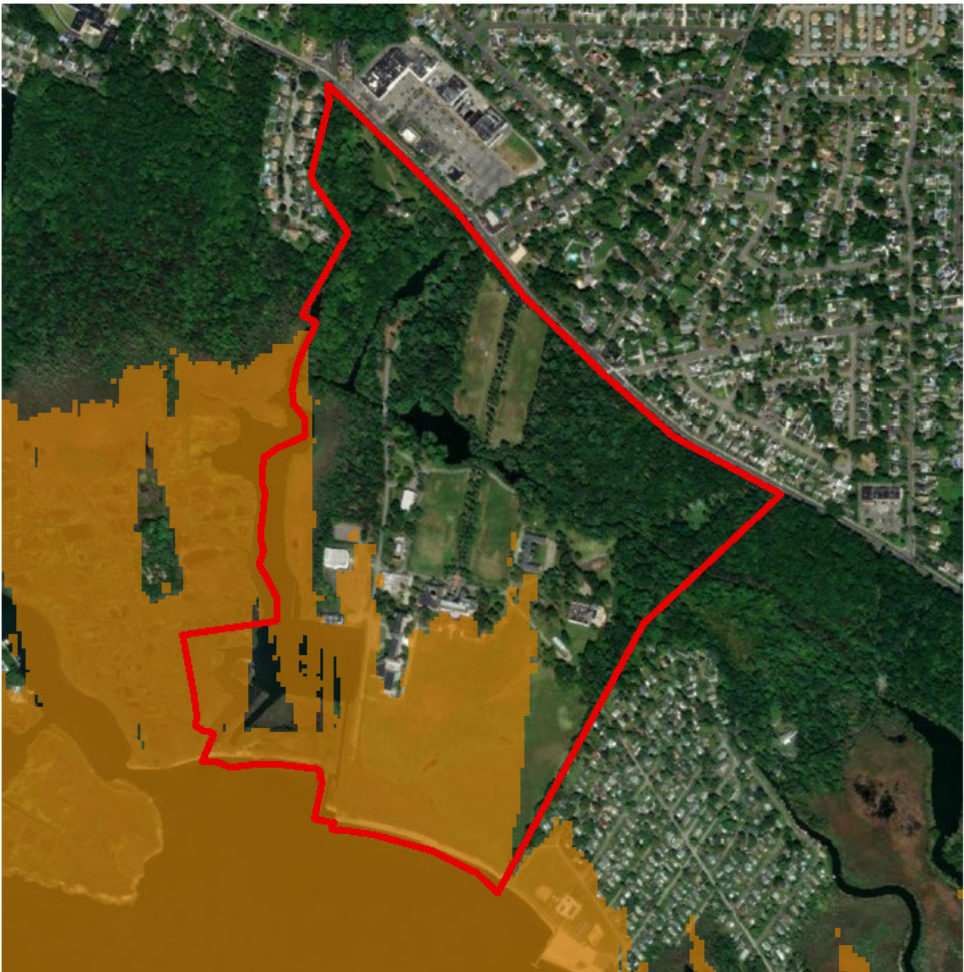
Indian Neck Hall, the main house of the former Frederick Bourne Estate, located on the former campus of the LaSalle Military Academy, was previously determined to be NRHP eligible by NYSHPO with significance under Criterion C for Architecture. The hall was constructed in 1897 in the Georgian Revival style and designed by Ernest Flagg. Additional contributing elements to the estate include a historic-era carriage house and boathouse. The hall embodies the characteristic elements of its style and stands as an excellent extant example of Gilded Age estate architecture in Suffolk County (NYSHPO, Date Unknown; Town of Islip, 1979).

Maritime Setting

The Bourne Estate overlooks the mouth of the Connetquot River and the Great South Bay. The maritime setting of this historic property is closely associated with the Great South Bay.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

The Bourne Estate has expansive views of the Great South Bay and the distant horizon defined by Fire Island. Although the nacelles and blade tips may be visible rising above the existing vegetation and buildings on Fire Island under very clear atmospheric conditions, the wind farm is not anticipated to detract from the historic setting or the association of this historic property with the waters and viewscapes of Great South Bay.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Charles Keater House

225 Edwards Avenue
Town of Islip, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 45.3 km (28.1 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 7550.3 m2 (1.9 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 4903.9 m2 (1.2 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 65 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

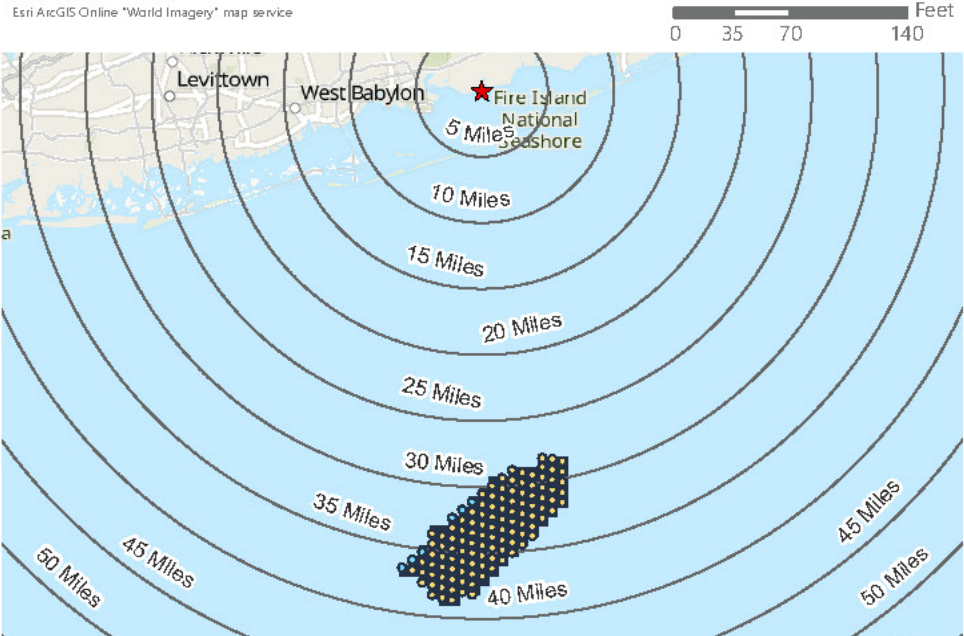
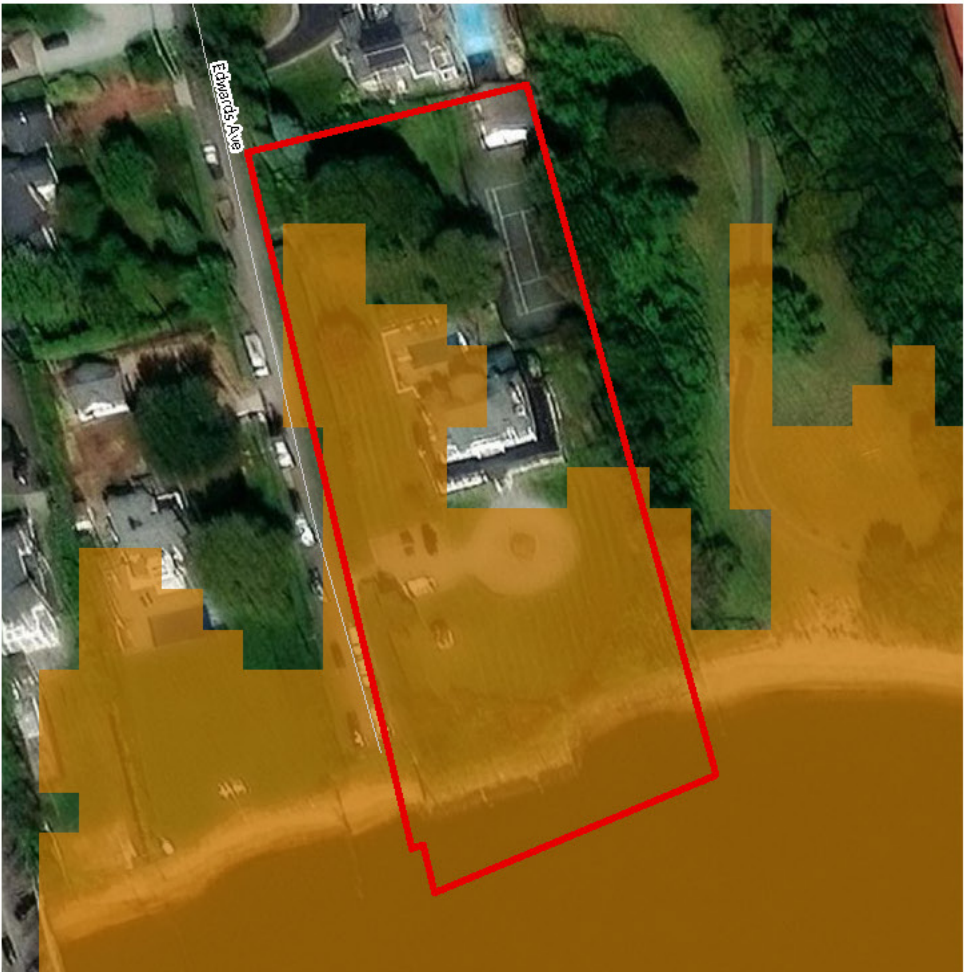
The Charles Keater House at 225 Edwards Avenue is a two-and-a-half-story ca. 1890 Colonial Revival dwelling measuring five bays wide and two bays deep. The house is covered in vinyl siding and is capped by a hipped roof decorated with scrolled dormer windows with broken pediments and a centrally located projecting gable pediment on the southeast (front) elevation. The roof is pierced by a heavily interior brick chimney at the slope and the roofline includes a simple frieze with dentils in the eaves below the roof line. Fenestration consists of twelve-over-one windows, eight-over-two windows, fixed windows, and a Palladian window on the front elevation. A wraparound porch is located on the southeast, northeast (side), and southwest (side) elevations. The porch is partially enclosed and includes two semi-circular porticos. According to the previous inventory form, the house was one of two neighboring properties designed by I.H. Greene Jr. (Monastero, 1979b). The resource retains sufficient integrity for eligibility under Criterion C for Architecture as an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style in Sayville.

Maritime Setting

The Charles Keater House is situated overlooking the Great South Bay with views to the south and southeast towards Fire Island. The maritime setting of the resource is related to its location on the Great South Bay and the resource likely has very limited views of the Atlantic Ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components from the Charles Keater House is anticipated to be limited due to the property's location on the Great South Bay and the intervening water and development and vegetation on Fire Island. Based on viewshed analyses, some portions of the WTGs may be visible projecting above the screening provided by Fire Island buildings and trees; however, those elements will appear as relatively small against the distant ocean horizon, would be minimized or extinguished by common atmospheric conditions.



Fire Island Light

Robert Moses Causeway
Town of Islip, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 38.9 km (24.2 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Mid-Tower
Total Property Size 1335.5 m2 (0.3 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 854.2 m2 (0.2 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 62.4 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The Fire Island Light Station is NRHP-listed under Criteria A and C in the areas of Commerce, Engineering, Military History, and Politics/Government. The lighthouse was constructed in 1858 replacing an earlier lighthouse constructed in 1826. The light station served as an important navigational aid to maritime traffic bound for New York harbor, filling a gap between the Sandy Hook Light and the Montauk Point Light, and warning ships of a dangerous shoal about a mile off the coast of Fire Island. Originally located on the inlet, westward migration of fire island sands has since moved the inlet five miles to the west of the lighthouse. The light tower is 164 feet and constructed of brick with a hyperbolic curved profile. The station also includes a stone keeper's house contemporary to the light and a non-historic Fresnel Lens Building used for information displays (Kesselman, 1981).

Maritime Setting

The Fire Island Light Station is located inland of the Fire Island beach but occupies an elevated position. Views from the tower are expansive and historically the lighthouse served as a navigational aid and warning of a shoal about a mile from the beach. The maritime setting and broad ocean viewshed are defining elements of the light station's setting and significance.

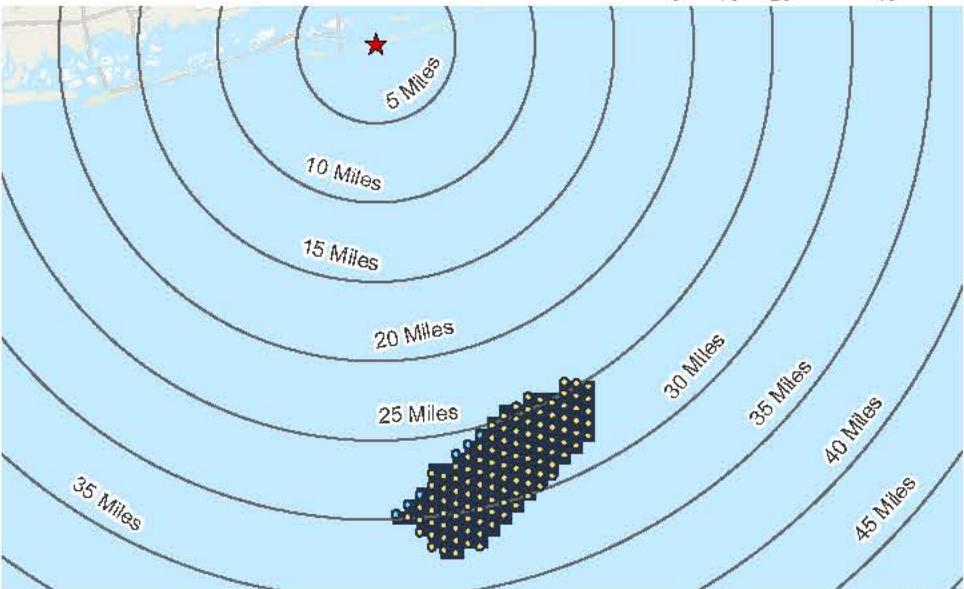
Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

As an aid to navigation with expansive views of the Atlantic Ocean, unobstructed views of the offshore components are anticipated from Fire Island Light Station from ground level and lantern level due to its location on Fire Island.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

0 10 20 40 Feet



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

0 3.5 7 14 Miles



Fire Island Summer Clubhouse

Bay Walk, Fire Island Summer Club, Bay Shore
Town of Islip, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 38.6 km (24.0 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 7350.3 m2 (1.8 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 2267.2 m2 (0.6 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 30.8 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The Fire Island Summer Club was founded in 1946. Originally known as the Fire Island Beach Club, the organization purchased the U.S. Life-Saving Service’s Blue Point Station House, originally constructed in 1913 and abandoned in 1946, to use as the Clubhouse and moved it to its present location by floating it down the bay in May of 1947. The clubhouse, one of only a few extant Fire Island station houses, has served as the community center since it was moved. The building consists of a three-story watch tower flanked by one-and-a-half-story wings and has become a well-known landmark on Fire Island. While moved from its original location the clubhouse retains historic integrity and is in a similar setting to its original location. The Fire Island Summer Clubhouse is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, for Entertainment/Recreation and Social History, for its significance in the historical development of Fire Island, and Criterion C, for Architecture (LaViolette and Ortiz, n.d.). The Clubhouse both individually eligible for listing in the National Register and a contributing resource to the Fire Island Summer Club Historic District (Property ID: NY-36103-34003).

Maritime Setting

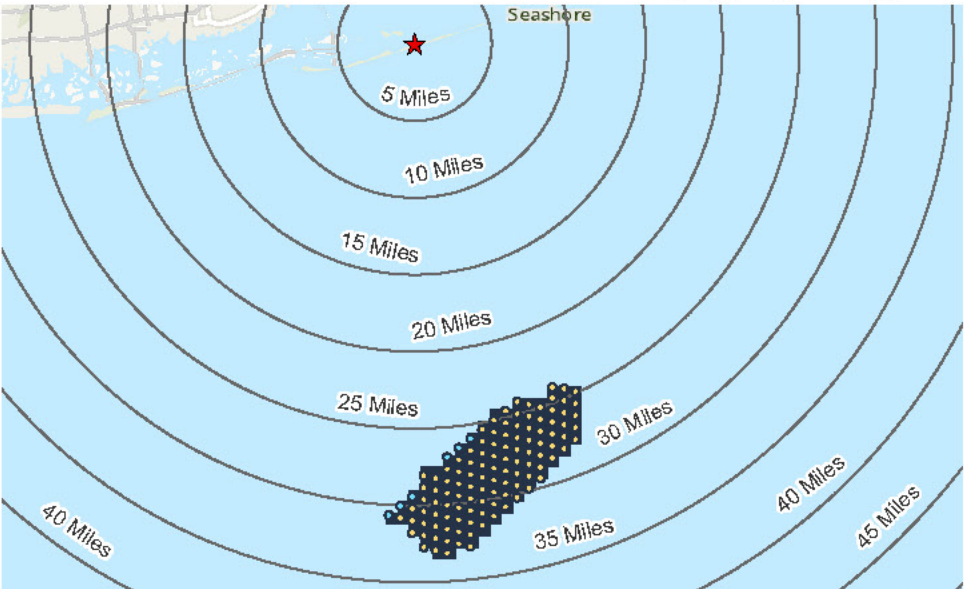
Located on the shore of Fire Island facing the Great South Bay, the Fire Island Summer Club was organized as a community recreational space taking advantage of the bay and maritime settings of Fire Island. The clubhouse is a repurposed U.S. Life-Saving Service station house, originally located 8 miles to the northeast. The building was designed for views of the bay and ocean.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

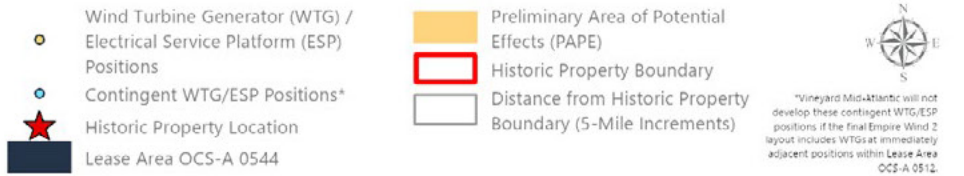
The Fire Island Summer Clubhouse is located at the northwest corner of the Fire Island Summer Club historic district on the Great South Bay. The Clubhouse is bordered to the west by undeveloped lands with relatively low vegetation, providing some ground-level views towards the Atlantic Ocean and the proposed WTGs. Unobstructed views of the Atlantic Ocean and the offshore components are anticipated from the tower level.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



G.I. Herbert House

224 Edwards Avenue
Town of Islip, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 45.3 km (28.1 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 3687.9 m2 (0.9 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 2085.1 m2 (0.5 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 56.5 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

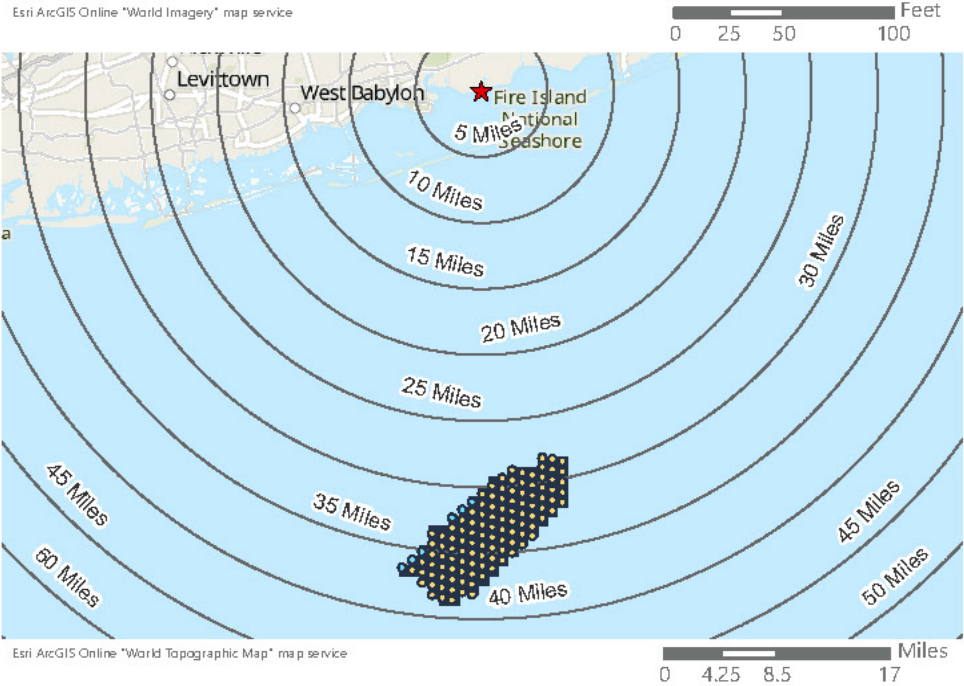
The G.I. Herbert House at 224 Edwards Avenue is a one-and-a-half-story ca. 1870 Second Empire-style dwelling with an L-shaped plan measuring four bays wide and one bay deep. The house is covered in clapboard siding and the flared mansard roof is covered with slate shingles. A heavy, exterior brick chimney is located on the east (side) elevation. The roofline includes six-pane windows decorated with pointed arch surrounds and shutters. Additional fenestration consists of full-height four-over-four windows also decorated with shutters. A wrap-around hipped roof porch is attached to the east and north (rear) elevations. A pavilion with a steeply pitched roof is attached to the north elevation. According to a previous inventory form, the home is one of the oldest waterfront dwellings in Sayville and stands in contrast to the typical Shingle style cottages in the community (Monastero, 1979). The resource retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under Criterion A for its association with the early developmental history of Sayville. Additionally, the resource is eligible under Criterion C for Architecture as an excellent and rare example of the Second Empire style in Sayville.

Maritime Setting

The G.I. Herbert House is situated overlooking the Great South Bay with views to the south and southeast towards Fire Island. The maritime setting of the resource is related to its location on the Great South Bay. Views towards the Atlantic Ocean are screened by Fire Island to the south.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components from the G.I. Herbert House is anticipated to be limited due to the property's location on the Great South Bay, distance from the proposed wind farm, and the intervening water and development and vegetation on Fire Island. The views of the proposed WTGs, which will appear as relatively small against the distant ocean horizon, would be minimized or extinguished by common atmospheric conditions.



Harry W. Havemeyer House

90 South Saxon Avenue
Town of Islip, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 48.2 km (30 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 33419.5 m2 (8.3 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 15410.2 m2 (3.8 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 46.1 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

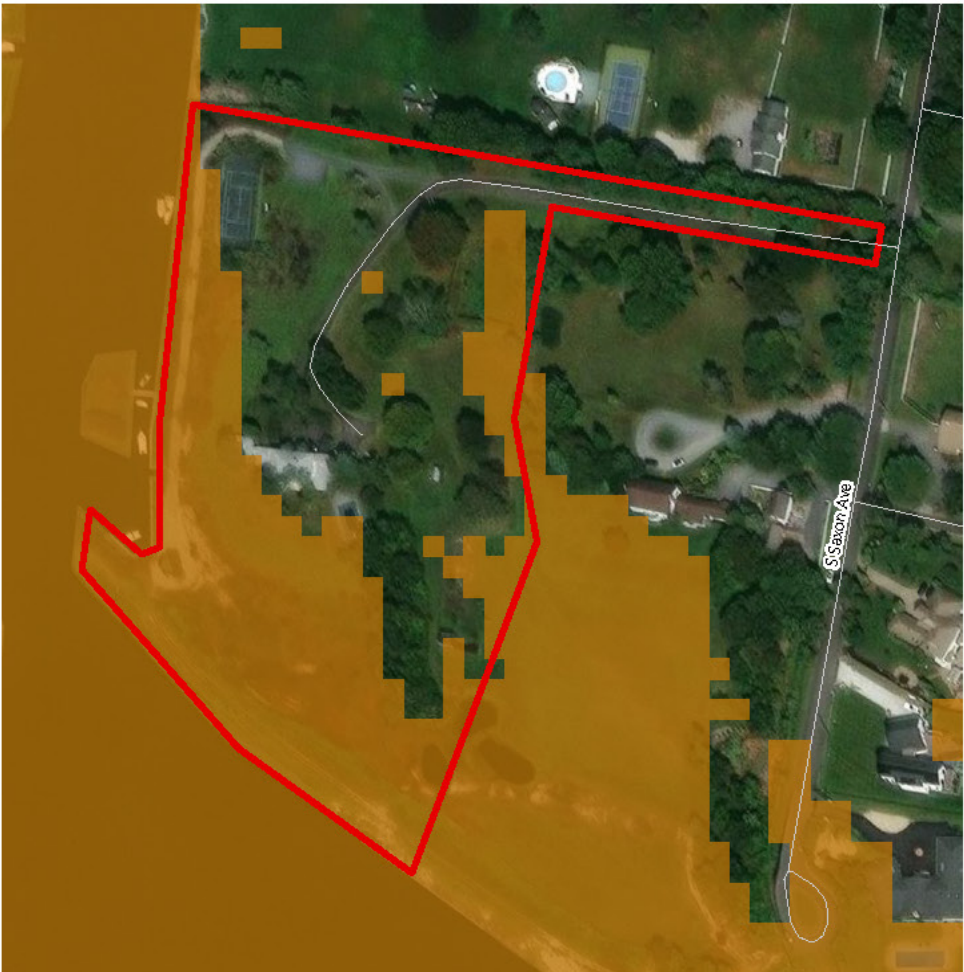
The Harry W. Havemeyer House was constructed in 1961 by architect Francis Day Rogers of Rogers & Bergen. The building is a Modernist style residence and consists of a two-and-a-half-story main block flanked by one-and-a-half-story wings, one of which incorporates a garage. The building was constructed of cypress and is located off a long private drive on property landscaped and designed in 1917, reportedly by the Olmsted firm, for Horace Havemeyer, Harry Havemeyer’s father. The property includes a small accessible island in Awixa Creek. The resource is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, for Architecture (SPLIA, 1989c).

Maritime Setting

The Harry W. Havemeyer House is located at the mouth of Awixa Creek as it flows into the Great Cove in the Great South Bay. The house was constructed to take advantage of its location and views of the creek and bay.

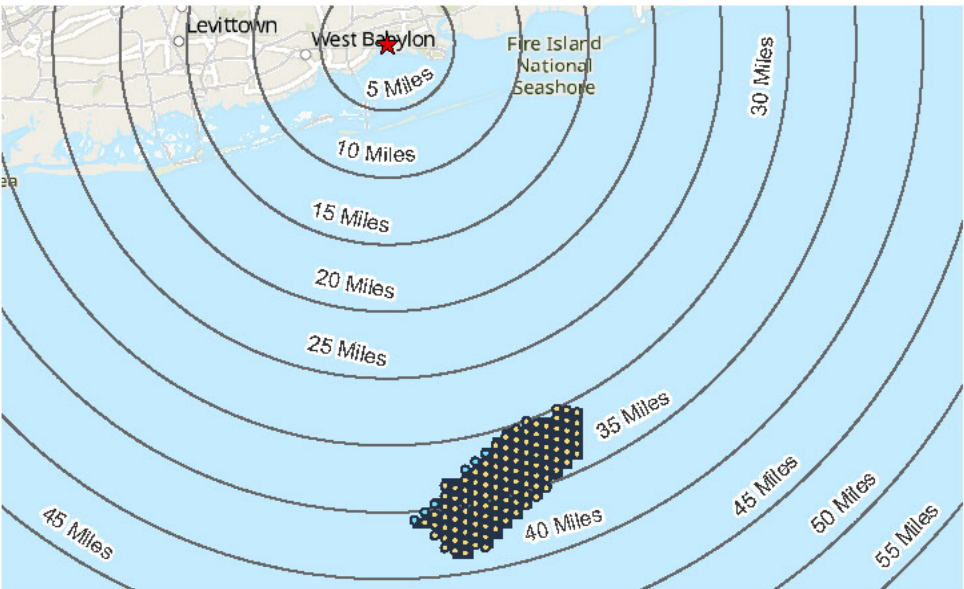
Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components from the ground level within the Harry W. Havemeyer House property is anticipated to be limited due to its location on the Great South Bay. In addition, views of the WTGs are anticipated to be minimized due to the intervening development and vegetation on the barrier islands to the south and the substantial distance separating this property from the proposed wind farm.



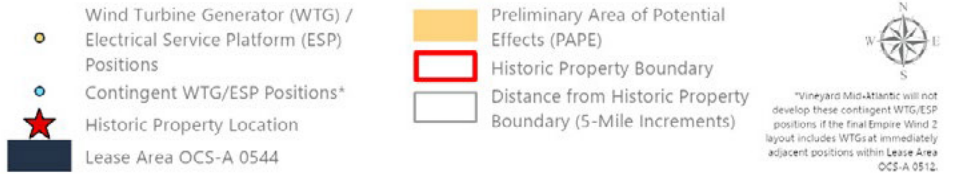
Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

0 70 140 280 Feet



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

0 4 8 16 Miles



*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

J. Adolph Mollenhauer House

81 Awixa Avenue
Town of Islip, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 48.6 km (30.2 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 10061.1 m2 (2.5 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 3425.7 m2 (0.8 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 34 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The J. Adolph Mollenhauer House was constructed in 1899 by architect Frank T. Cornell, of New York. The building is a two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival style residence clad in brick. The house exhibits significant characteristics of the Colonial Revival style including Palladian windows, eyebrow dormers, Ionic columns, corbelled chimneys, and bay windows. An arched bridge leads to a small island with a garden in Awixa Creek. The home was constructed for J. Adolph Mollenhauer, a prominent resident, and Commodore of the Pentaquit-Corinthian Yacht Club. J. Adolph Mollenhauer named the residence "Homeport." The resource is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, for Architecture (SPLIA, 1989b).

Maritime Setting

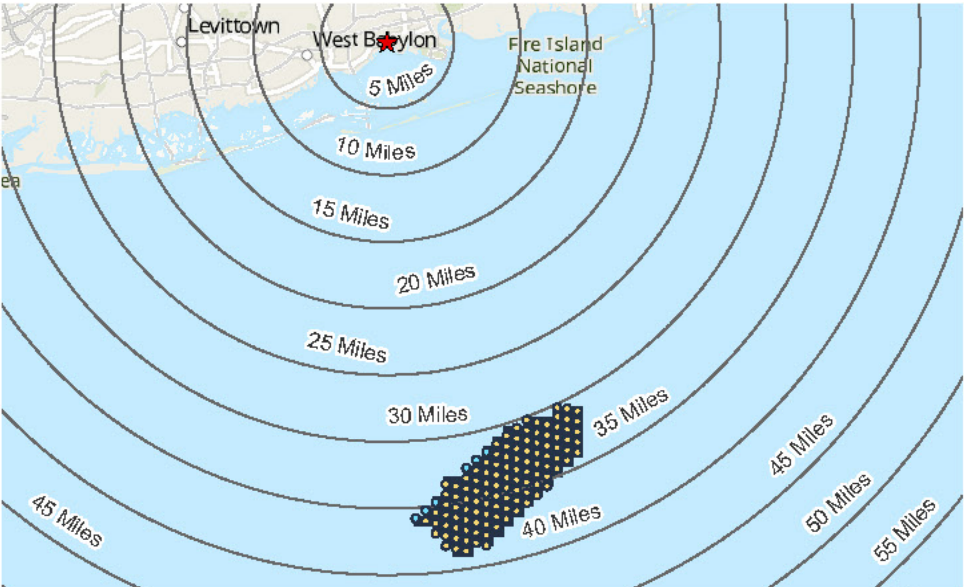
The J. Adolph Mollenhauer House is located on Awixa Creek approximately 0.20 mile north of its mouth at the Great Cove. The house was constructed to take advantage of its location and views of Awixa Creek, with a small accessible island located in the creek.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components from the J. Adolph Mollenhauer House is anticipated to be limited due to its location on Awixa Creek and its east-west orientation. In addition, views of the WTGs are anticipated to be minimized due to the intervening development and vegetation on the barrier islands to the south and the substantial distance separating this property from the proposed wind farm.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Jeremy Barnes House

313 Inlet Walk
Town of Islip, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 38.5 km (24.0 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Mid-Tower
Total Property Size 1472.7 m2 (0.4 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 1250.1 m2 (0.3 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 84.9 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

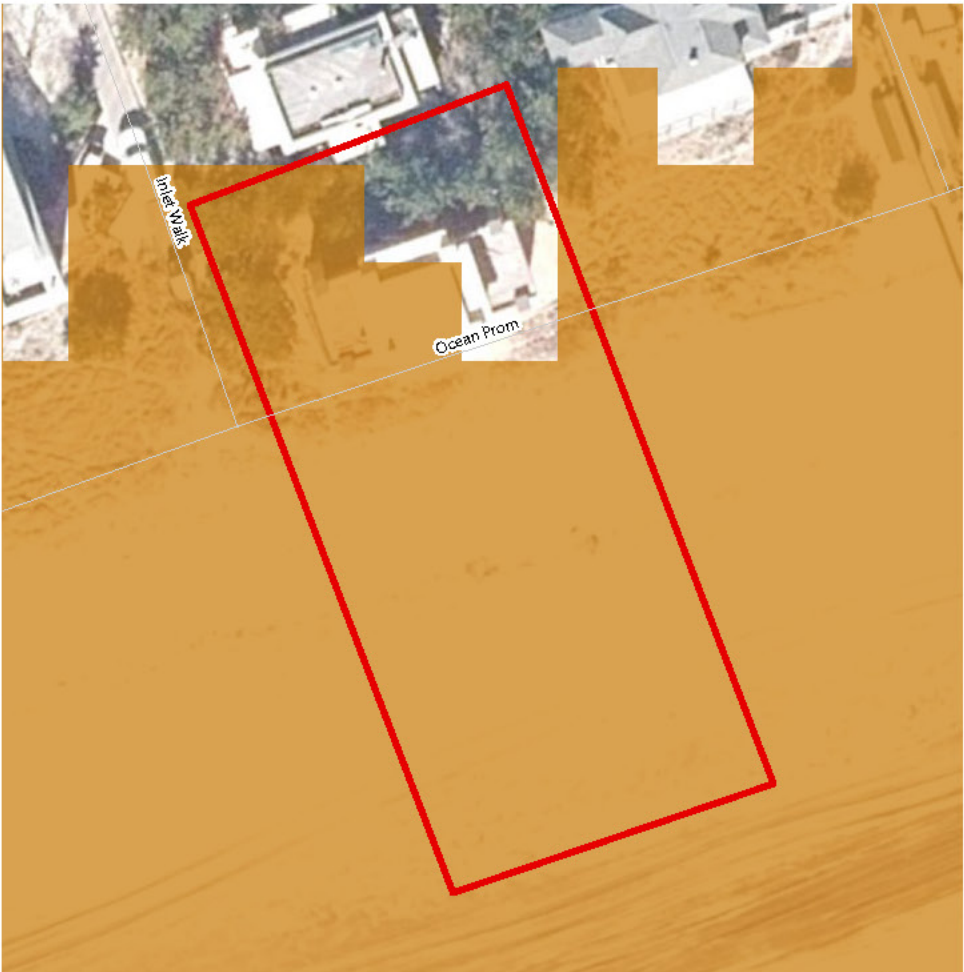
The Jeremy Barnes House was constructed in 1967. Prominent Fire Island architect Horace Gifford was originally contracted for the construction, but he eventually disowned the project before completion as he thought the residence was too large, the residence was completed by A. Massey Engineer, from Cold Spring, New York. The property was eventually sold to Joyce Segal and subsequently sold to Bill and Sheila Lambert in 2012. The residence is a three-story Modernist style building clad in vertical plank wood siding, with numerous flat roofs and balconies. Fenestration consists of narrow jalousie windows, as well as fixed windows and ribbons of sliding glass doors. The property is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C, for Architecture (US Modernist, 2023).

Maritime Setting

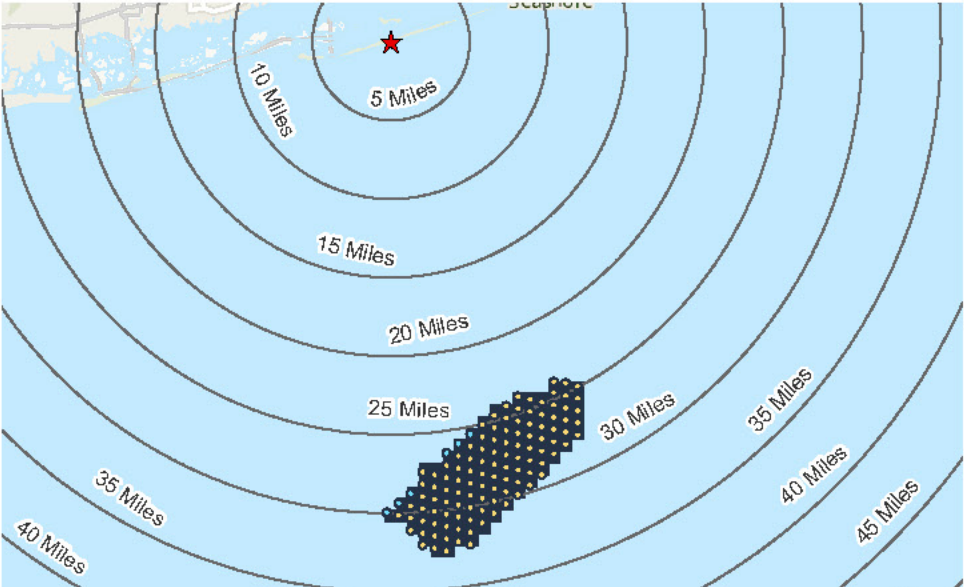
Located on the beach, the Jeremy Barnes House was constructed and designed to take advantage of the views of the beach and ocean. Today the property retains clear views of the ocean, and the resource’s maritime setting is an integral part of its design, siting and significance.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

The Jeremy Barnes House is located on Fire Island on the Atlantic Ocean with views of the ocean. Due to the historic property’s location on Fire Island and the distance between the Jeremy Barnes House and the offshore components, unobstructed views of the WTGs are anticipated. Views of the WTGs, particularly under clear atmospheric conditions, will diminish the integrity of this property’s historic maritime setting and appreciation of the property’s architectural design intended to embrace expansive ocean views.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



John E. Roosevelt Estate / Meadowcroft

299 Middle Road
Town of Islip, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



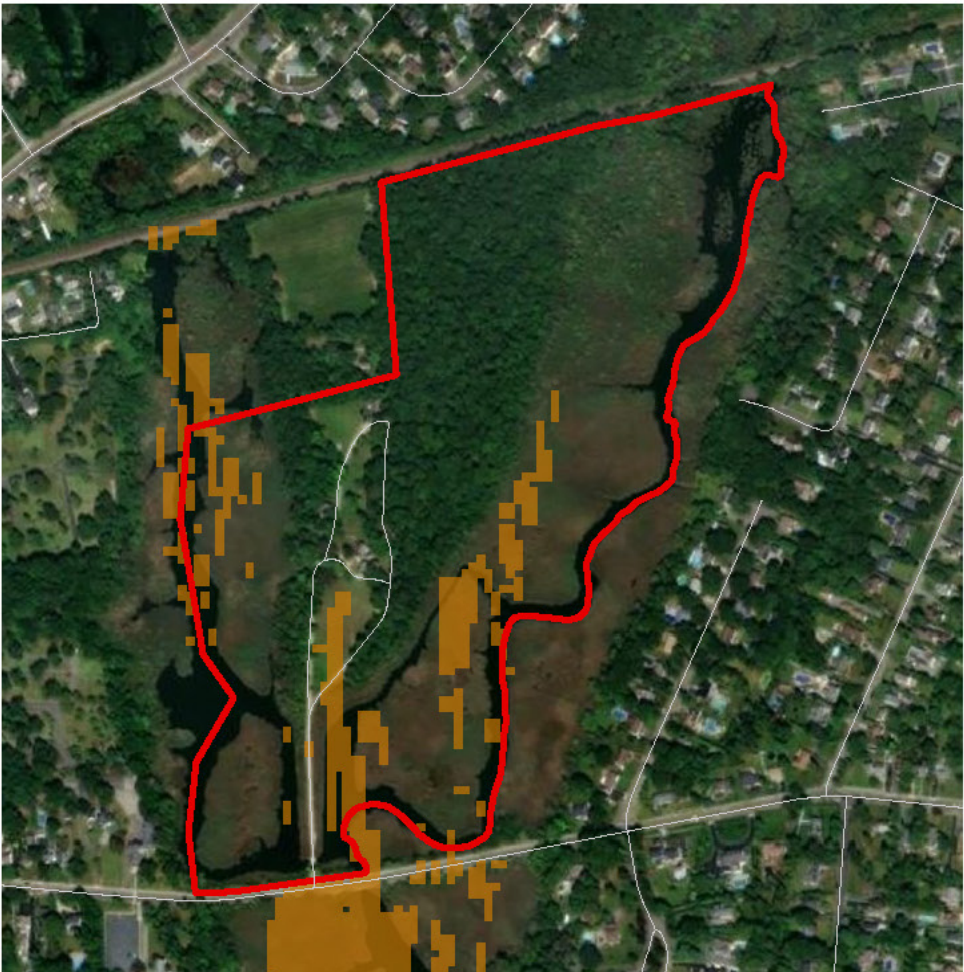
Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 46.6 km (29 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 262445.3 m2 (64.8 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 18590.0 m2 (4.6 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 7.1 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

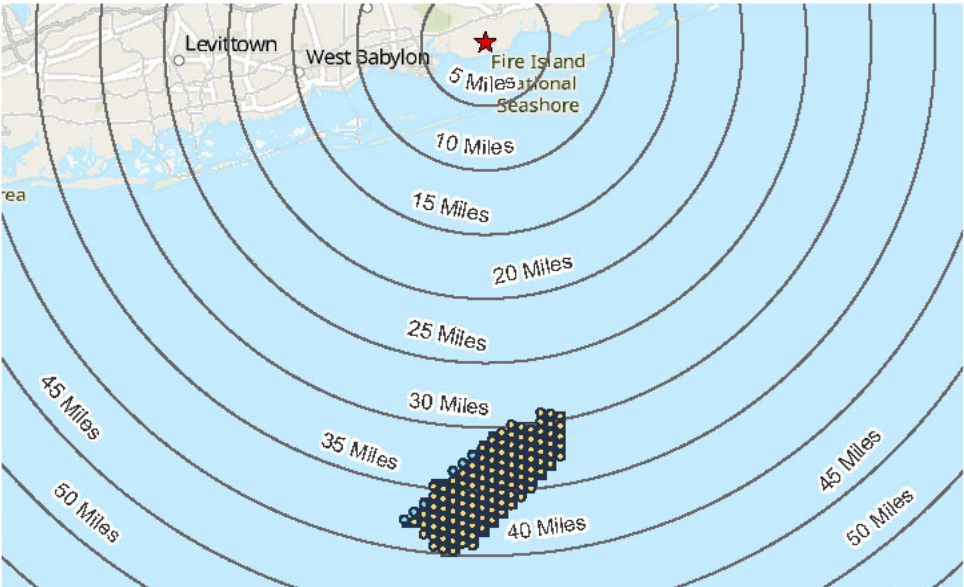
Significance
The John E. Roosevelt Estate, known as Meadowcroft, is a Colonial Revival-style estate constructed between 1891 and 1892 which was added to existing mid-nineteenth-century farmhouse buildings. The property includes 86 acres on the Browns River in Sayville. The building was designed by local architect Isaac Henry Green, who designed the adjacent St. Ann's Episcopal Church. The building is eclectic in style, attached to the former Woodward family farmhouse. The irregular-shaped two-and-a-half-story building has both Georgian and Queen Anne exterior elements, including a hipped roof, corner pilasters, and large front porches. The estate is also significant for its association with the Roosevelt family. John Ellis Roosevelt was a prominent New York lawyer and cousin to President Theodore Roosevelt (Kuhn, 1987).

Maritime Setting
The John E. Roosevelt Estate is located on the Browns River and lacks a maritime setting associated with the Great South Bay or the Atlantic Ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect
Visibility of the offshore components from the John E. Roosevelt Estate property is anticipated to be extremely limited due to its inland location on Brown's River on mainland Long Island and the intervening development and vegetation in Sayville and on Fire Island. This significant distance separating this property from the nearest WTGs, alone, is expected to substantially diminish the prominence of the wind farm when viewed the Estate. The property lacks a historic maritime association with the Atlantic Ocean and its existing setting would not be diminished by the minimal visibility of the wind farm.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Rafael Guastavino Jr House

143 Awixa Avenue
Town of Islip, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 48.2 km (29.9 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 5048.5 m² (1.2 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 2845.4 m² (0.7 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 56.4 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
The Rafael Guastavino Jr. House was constructed in 1914 by prominent Long Island architect Rafael Guastavino, Jr. The residence is a two-and-a-half-story Mediterranean Revival style building clad in brick and clay tiles, with a garage located to the north of the residence. Rafael Guastavino, Jr. lived in the residence from 1914 until his death in 1950. Rafael Guastavino, Jr., along with his father Rafael Guastavino, were significant American architects, known for developments in fireproofing and structural tile techniques, which this house exhibits. The property is listed in the NRHP under Criterion B, for its association with prominent architect Rafael Guastavino, Jr. and under Criterion C, for Architecture (SPLIA, 1989a; Lewis, 2013).

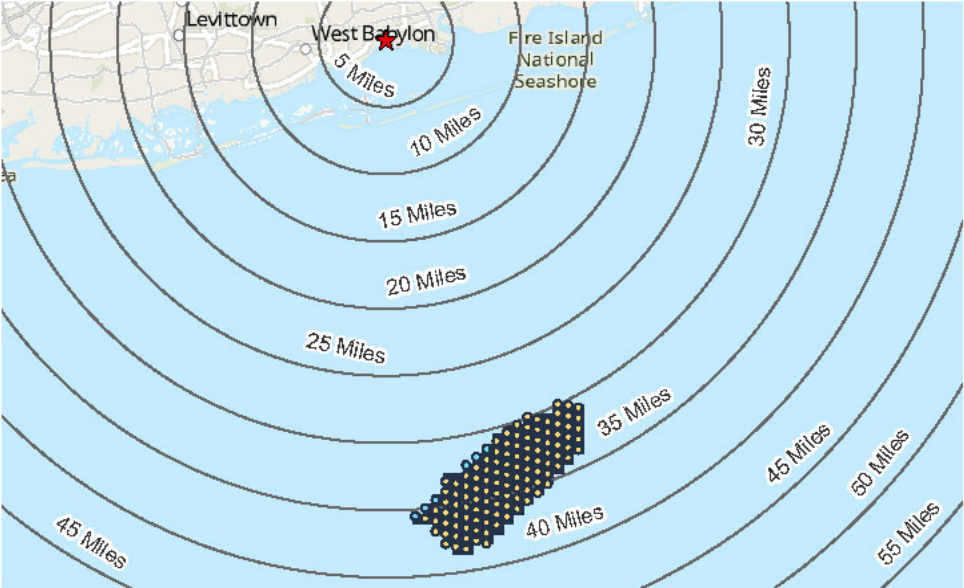
Maritime Setting
The Rafael Guastavino Jr. House is located at the mouth of Awixa Creek as it flows into the Great Cove in the Great South Bay. The house was constructed to take advantage of its location and views of the creek and bay.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components from the Rafael Guastavino Jr. House is anticipated to be limited due to its location on the mouth of the Awixa Creek and its east-west orientation. In addition, views of the WTGs are anticipated to be minimized due to the intervening development and vegetation on the barrier islands to the south and the substantial distance separating this property from the proposed wind farm.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) / Electrical Service Platform (ESP) Positions

Contingent WTG/ESP Positions*

Historic Property Location

Lease Area OCS-A 0544

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)

Historic Property Boundary

Distance from Historic Property Boundary (5-Mile Increments)

*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

W.T. Hayward House

486 Greene Avenue
Town of Islip, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph not available

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 45.2 km (28.1 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 6970.5 m2 (1.7 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 3085.4 m2 (0.8 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 44.3 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

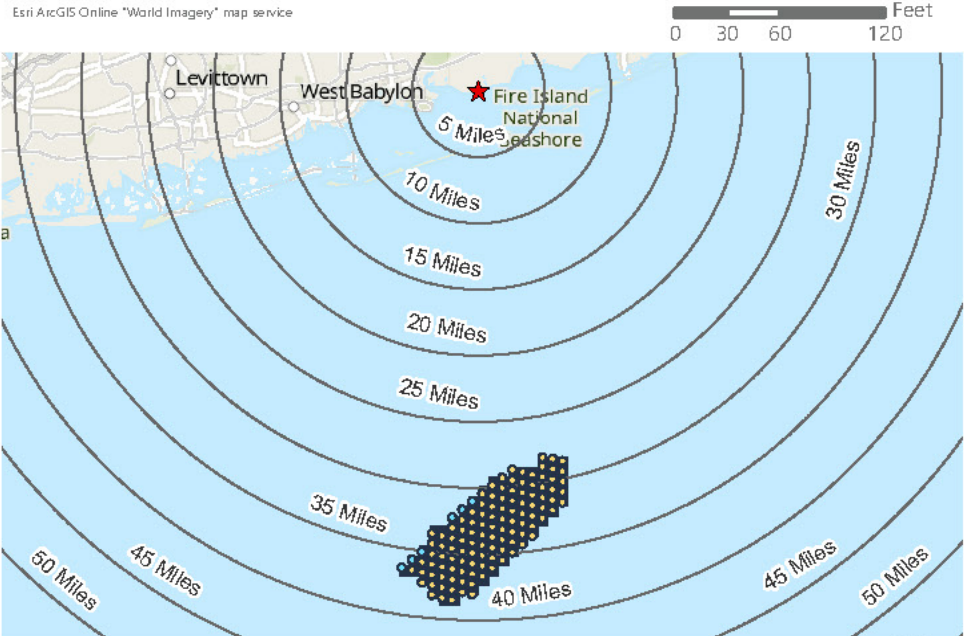
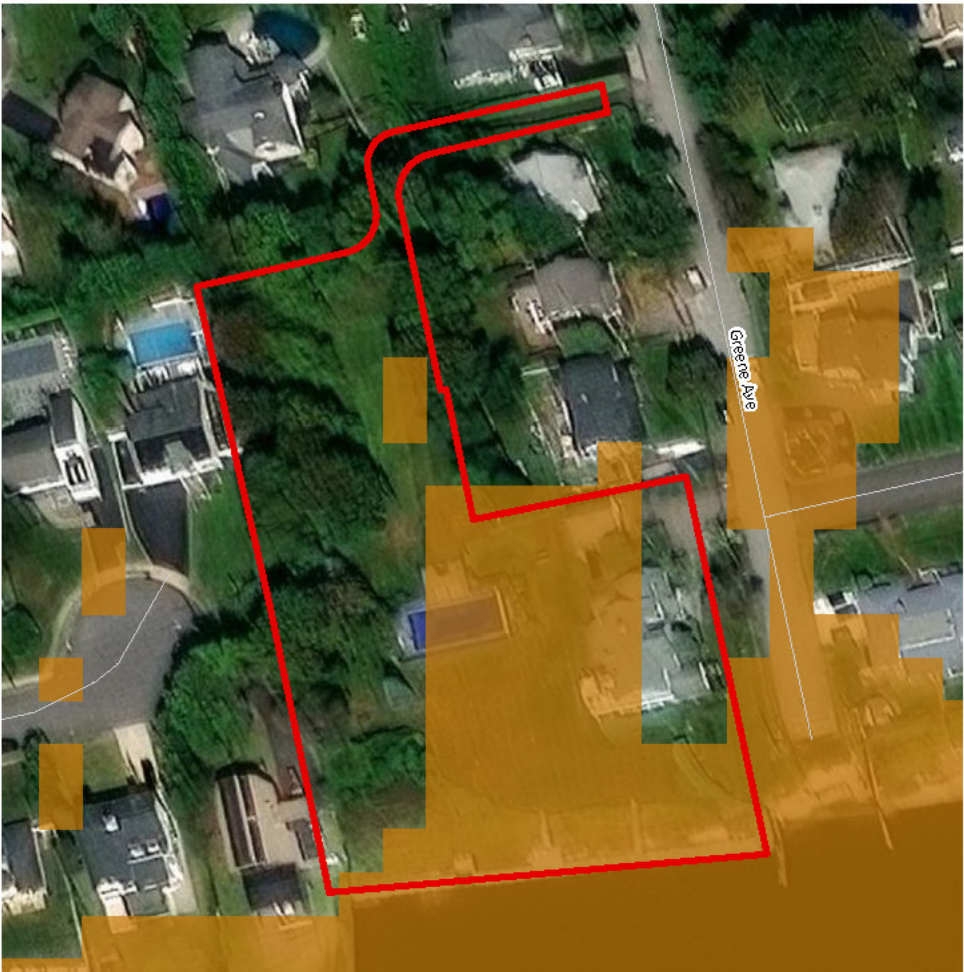
The Hayward House was designed by architect I.H. Greene Jr. and constructed ca. 1893. The Shingle-style, gambrel roof residence was featured in Architecture and Building magazine and sits on a waterfront site. The building appears to be significant under NRHP Criterion C for its architecture as an intact example of a late nineteenth century beach house (Town of Islip, 1979).

Maritime Setting

The Hayward House is situated on waterfront property. The residence is not closely neighbored by other buildings and has wide views of the Great South Bay.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components from the W.T. Hayward House is anticipated to be limited due to the property's location on the Great South Bay and the intervening water and development and vegetation on Fire Island. The views of the proposed WTGs, which will appear as relatively small against the distant ocean horizon, would be minimized or extinguished by common atmospheric conditions.



Wereholme / Harold H. Weekes Estate / Charles Scully Estate

550 South Bay Avenue
Town of Islip, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 46.6 km (28.9 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 275080.2 m2 (68 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 74997.2 m2 (18.5 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 27.3 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
Wereholme was constructed in 1917 and was designed by prominent Long Island architect Grosvenor Atterbury. The main building is a French Eclectic-style residence constructed of rusticated concrete block with a three-story main block capped by a hipped roof and a two-story wing capped by a clipped cross-gable roof. The building features numerous dormers and towers. The property is representative of an early-twentieth century trend of wealthy New York City residents constructing residences on Long Island. The property is listed in the NRHP under Criterion A, for Social History, and Criterion C, for Architecture (Sachs, 1977a; Bartos, 2005).

Maritime Setting
Wereholme is constructed within a heavily wooded parcel consisting of fifty-two acres of wetland and sixteen acres of wooded land. The main residence is constructed within the southern edge of the upland wooded area overlooking the wetlands crossed by constructed waterways. The Great South Bay is located approximately 0.5 mile south of the main residence, and there are views of the bay and fringing marshlands from within the property; the setting of the resource on the Great South Bay is an important aspect to its significance.

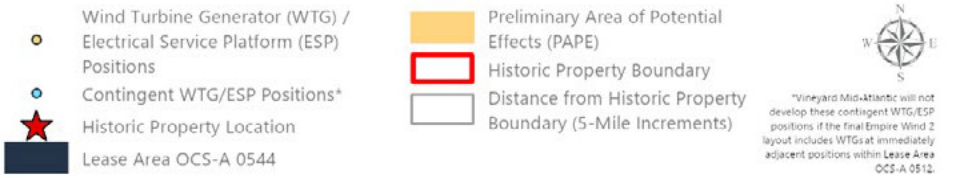
Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect
Wereholme / Harold H. Weekes Estate / Charles Scully Estate is located on a point on the Great South Bay. The building is surrounded by dense vegetation and visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be limited to the southern portions of the property. Viewshed analyses indicate that WTG visibility will be largely confined to the marshland portions of the estate property and would be limited to upper portions of WTGs projecting above the substantial screening provided by Fire Island. At a distance of almost 47 km (29 mi) from the nearest WTG, this limited scope of visibility is not expected to diminish the integrity of the property's maritime setting, even under ideal viewing conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Windmill Manor (Sharpe / Riggio House)

70-80 South Saxon Avenue
Town of Islip, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 48.4 km (30.1 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 15535.2 m² (3.8 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 105.7 m² (0.0 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 0.7 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

Windmill Manor is located 70-80 Saxon Avenue in Islip, New York. The complex consists of a main house, along with a stable, tennis court, auto garage, and a three-story windmill. The main house is a large, two-and-a-half-story, brick, multi-gable roof English Tudor style property. There is a slate roof and large end chimneys. The west elevation contains a massive chimney flanked by two dormers. The stable is a two-story structure with a cross-gable roof. The auto garage is a four-bay, two story structure with an asphalt shingle roof. The windmill is a small, three-story octagonal building with flared walls and a rounded, helmet-shaped roof. The structure has a large, four-blade windmill attached as well. This property is not visible from the street or right-of-way and this description is determined from the best available data and images. The property was designed by architect William Hamilton Russell of the firm, Russell and Clinton. Windmill Manor is significant for its architecture and style (Havermeyer, 1989; Long Island Press, 2018).

Maritime Setting

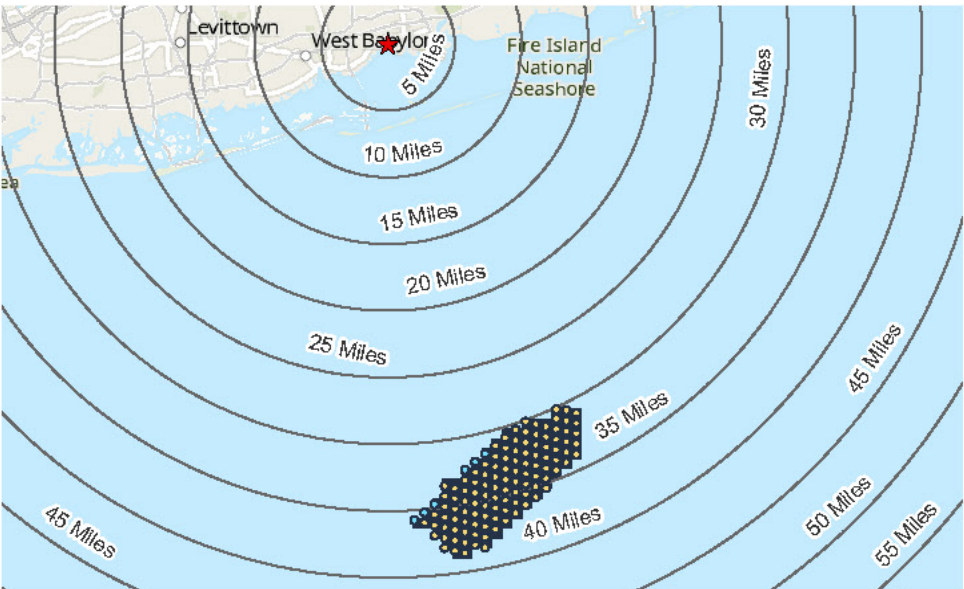
Windmill Manor is located on Awixa Creek with one property separating the estate from the Great South Bay. The western-most sections of the property offer views of both the creek and bay. The orientation of the lawn and open portions of the property towards the creek and intervening buildings to the south restrict views towards the Atlantic Ocean and the Project.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Windmill Manor is sited over 48 km (30 mi) from the nearest WTG and will have minimal views of the WTGs under even ideal atmospheric conditions. The property lacks a historic and visual association with the Atlantic Ocean and ocean views, such as could be available from isolated sections of the property, do not constitute a significant element of the properties historic setting.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



190 Clocks Boulevard

190 Clocks Boulevard
Town of Oyster Bay, Nassau County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



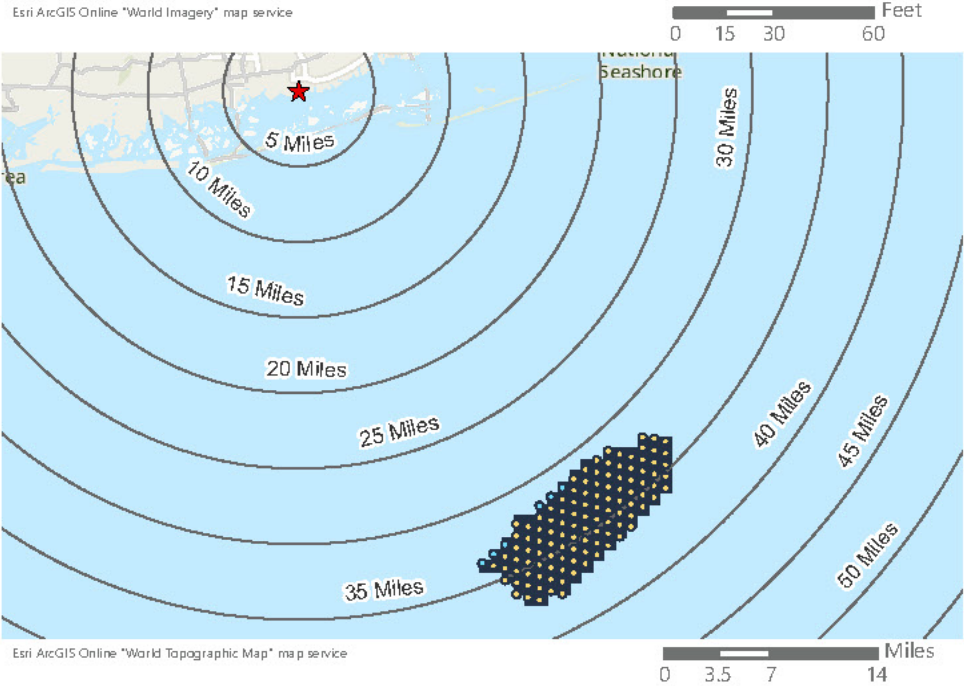
Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 50.5 km (31.4 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 1498.4 m² (0.4 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 263.0 m² (0.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 17.6 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
The house at 190 Clocks Boulevard is a two-and-one-half-story Queen Anne-style residence constructed ca. 1888. It meets NRHP Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an example of Queen Anne style domestic architecture retaining a high degree of integrity (Nassau County, 2023).

Maritime Setting
190 Clocks Boulevard is located near Oyster Bay and approximately three miles from the Atlantic Ocean. Although it is not sited on the bayfront, the property may have views towards Oyster Bay from its upper floors.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect
Based on the viewshed analysis, visibility of the offshore components from 190 Clocks Boulevard is anticipated to be limited due to its location on the Narraskatuck Creek, east-west orientation, as well as the intervening vegetation and islands. At a distance of over 50 km (31 mi) from the nearest WTG, the wind farm will be very difficult to see from the property and will not diminish the integrity of the house's historic setting.



Plant 5/Experimental and Engineering Building (Northrop Grumman #05-01)

500 Grumman Road W
Town of Oyster Bay, Nassau County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 62.0 km (38.6 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 124094.5 m² (30.7 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 56.2 m² (0.0 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 0 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

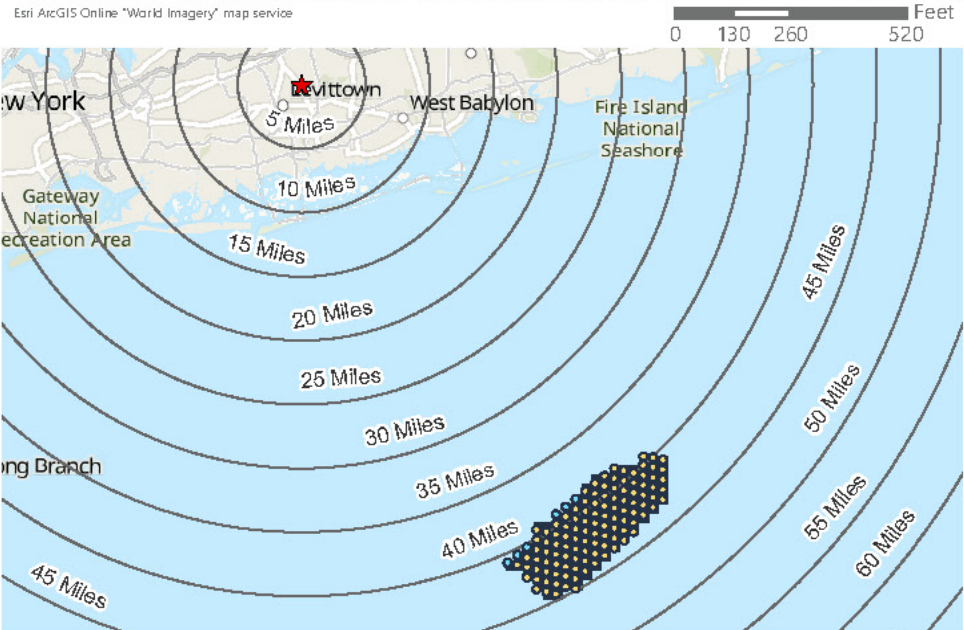
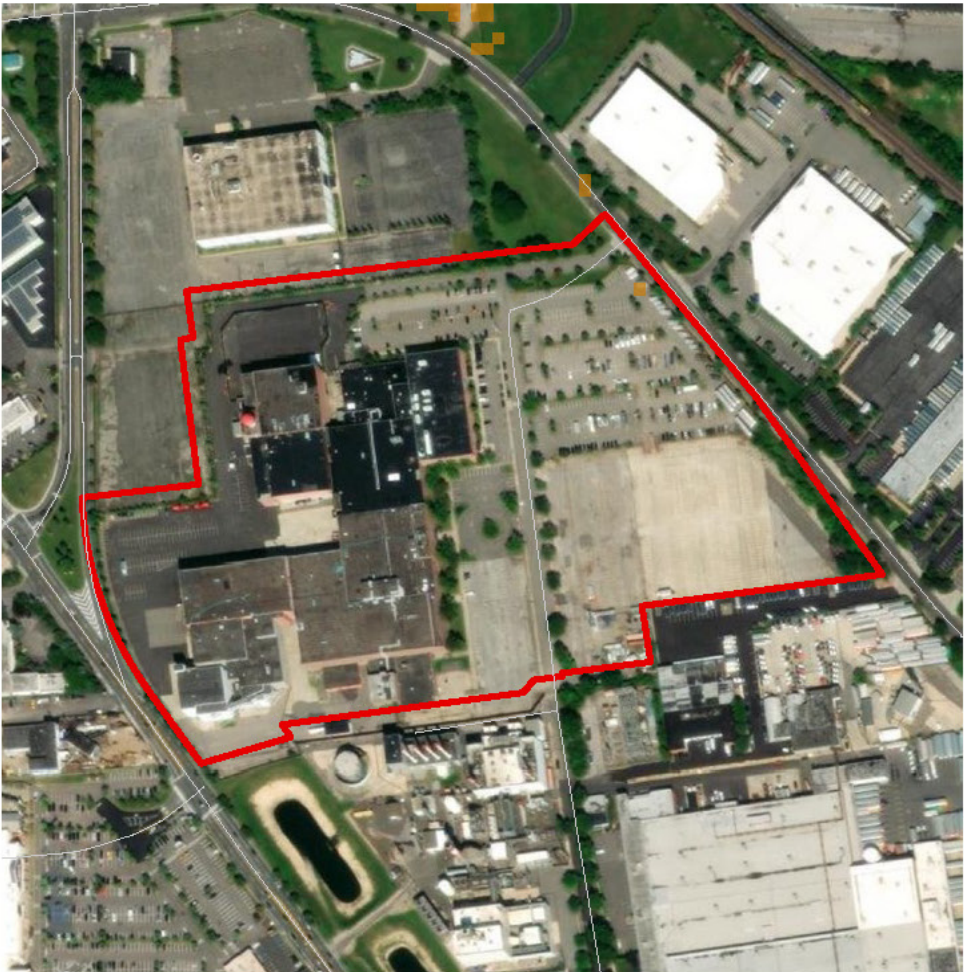
Plant 5, also known as the Experimental and Engineering Building, is part of the larger Northrop Grumman collection of buildings in Bethpage, NY. Located at 500 Grumman Road, Plant 5 is an approximately 600,000 square feet, three-story brick building with a four-story section at the main entrance. The building also has horizontal rectangle windows across the front facade. Later additions to the building are clad in corrugated metal and concrete block. Plant 5 is significant for its association with Northrop Grumman's research and development in collaboration with the US Navy and NASA from the 1940s through the 1980s. During this time, Plant 5 contained a test lab, where final assembly of 15 Apollo Lunar Module (LM) spacecrafts occurred (which successfully carried men to the moon) between 1967 and 1972 (NYSHPO. 1998; LaRocco, P. and D.M. Schwartz. 2020).

Maritime Setting

Plant 5 is located inland and does not have a maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Minimal visibility of the offshore components from the Plant 5/Experimental and Engineering Building (Northrop Grumman #05-01) is anticipated due to the property's inland location and the intervening vegetation and development located between the historic property and the WTGs.



Daniel S. Loughran House / Lough Rea

18 Rampasture Road
Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 71.2 km (44.2 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 5762.7 m2 (1.4 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 1015.5 m2 (0.3 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 17.6 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The Daniel S. Loughran House is a relatively intact example of early twentieth century Dutch Colonial Revival architecture on Long Island. Constructed ca. 1901 for iron magnate and president of Kings County Ironworks, the house features a front-gabled roof with recessed porch with paired, Doric columns, and retains some likely original diamond pane upper sash windows. The house was one of two built for the Loughran family on Rampasture Lane and is significant under Criterion C as a minimally altered example of Dutch Colonial Revival-style residential architecture on Long Island (AKRF, 2014; Town of Southampton, 2016).

Maritime Setting

The Daniel S. Loughran House / Lough Rea is located inland from Tiana Bay on Rampasture Point. Although some obstructed views of Tiana Bay may be available from the upper stories of the house, it does not otherwise have a strong maritime setting or association.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be limited from the Daniel S. Loughran House / Lough Rea due to its location and orientation to Tiana Bay, as well as the intervening development, vegetation, water, and the distance between the historic property and the WTGs. In addition, at a distance greater than 70 km (44 mi), the WTGs will be difficult to discern in even the clearest atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

Dr. Charles Remsen House

31 Remsen Lane
Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, NY

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 58.3 km (36.2 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 18449.6 m2 (4.6 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 7876.8 m2 (1.9 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 42.7 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The Dr. Charles Remsen House is a Shingle-style residence built by Daniel Ruland around 1890 with additions designed by Leonard Bishop constructed in 1917. It is situated in a hamlet formerly known as Speonk, and Dr. Remsen had been a resident for several years when he offered a substantial donation towards the construction of a new church in the village. In exchange, the church pastor worked to change the village name to Remsenburg in the doctor's honor. The move was highly controversial leading to elements of the hamlet retaining the original name (today it is known as Remsenburg-Speonk). The house has sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility under Criterion C as an example of Shingle-style architecture, and also has significance under Criterion B for its association with the hamlet's present-day namesake (Michne and Michne, 2004).

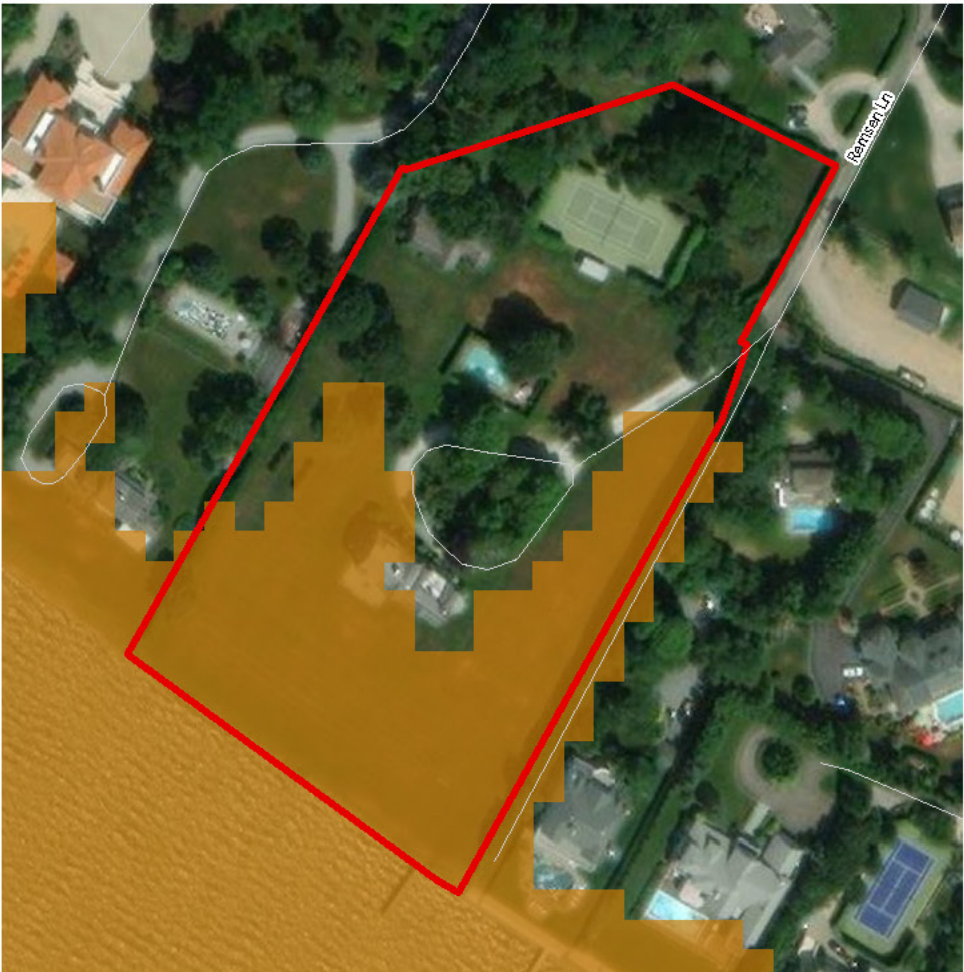
Maritime Setting

The Dr. Charles Remsen House has a maritime setting as it was built to face the water of Moriches Bay and retains unobstructed views and access to the shore.

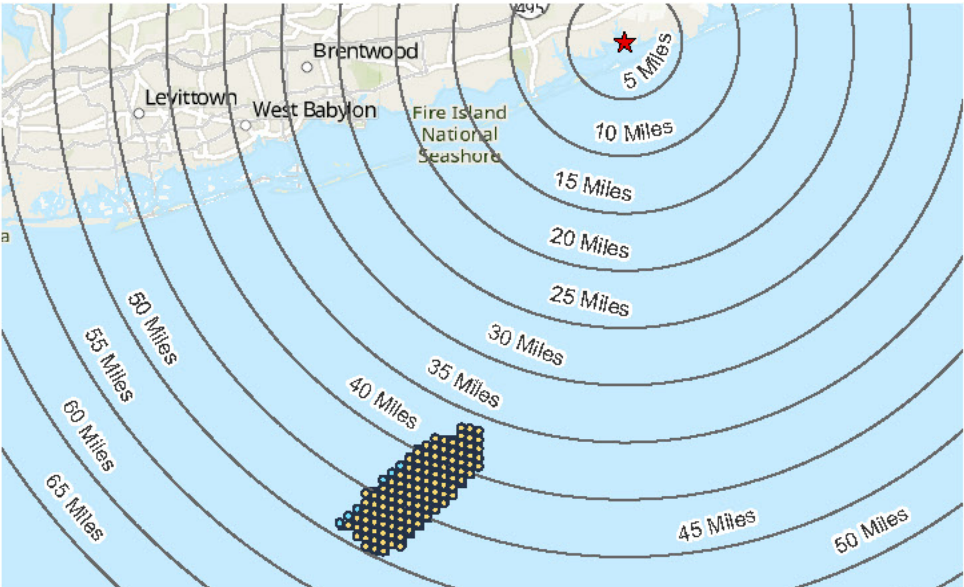
Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

The Dr. Charles Remsen House is located on Moriches Bay with minimal development, structures, and vegetation located between the offshore components and this historic property. According to the viewshed analysis, isolated views of the offshore components are anticipated from bayside portions of the Dr. Charles Remsen House, which is not accessible from the public right-of-way; however, at a distance of over 58 km (36 mi) to the nearest WTGs, the offshore components will be difficult to discern under most atmospheric conditions and would not detract from the existing ocean views under even ideal viewing conditions.

Property is not visible from the right-of-way



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

Geller-Pearlroth House

615 Dune Road
Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 57 km (35.4 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 2722.5 m2 (0.7 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 1520.3 m2 (0.4 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 55.8 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The Geller-Pearlroth House is a Modernist beach house built by Andrew Geller in 1959. The unusual form consists of two diamond-shaped volumes connected with a central space featuring a prominent chimney on the façade. The diminutive building contains approximately 600 square-feet of living space. The building has been recently restored, including the removal of additions. The resource has sufficient integrity of location, design, materials, and feel to convey its significance under Criterion C as an excellent example of a Modernist beach house on Long Island (Iconic Houses, 2020).

Maritime Setting

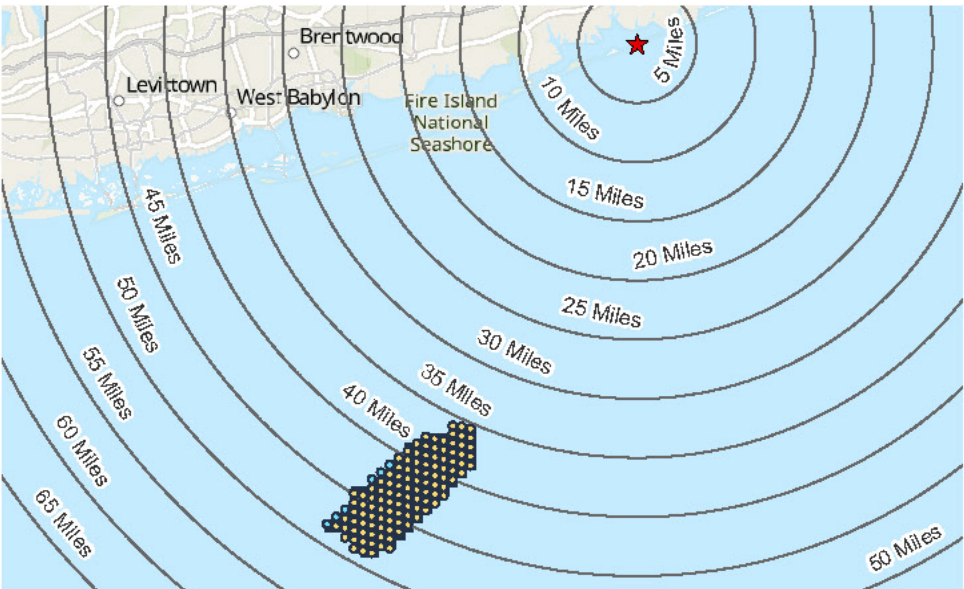
The Geller-Pearlroth House was constructed as a beach house on the Atlantic Coast. Though this setting has been disrupted by a large residence positioned between the resource and the water, its location and proximity to the water are intact, and it retains oblique ocean views.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although the Geller-Pearlroth House is located on the Atlantic Ocean beachfront with oblique views of the ocean, visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be greatly diminished due to the property's location over 56 km (35 mi) from the WTGs. Common atmospheric conditions will obscure the WTGs when viewed from the property and are unlikely to detract from the existing viewscape under even clear viewing conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Pye-Kostuk House

End of Bay Road, west side
Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 59.2 km (36.8 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 5855.7 m2 (1.4 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 416.8 m2 (0.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 7.1 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

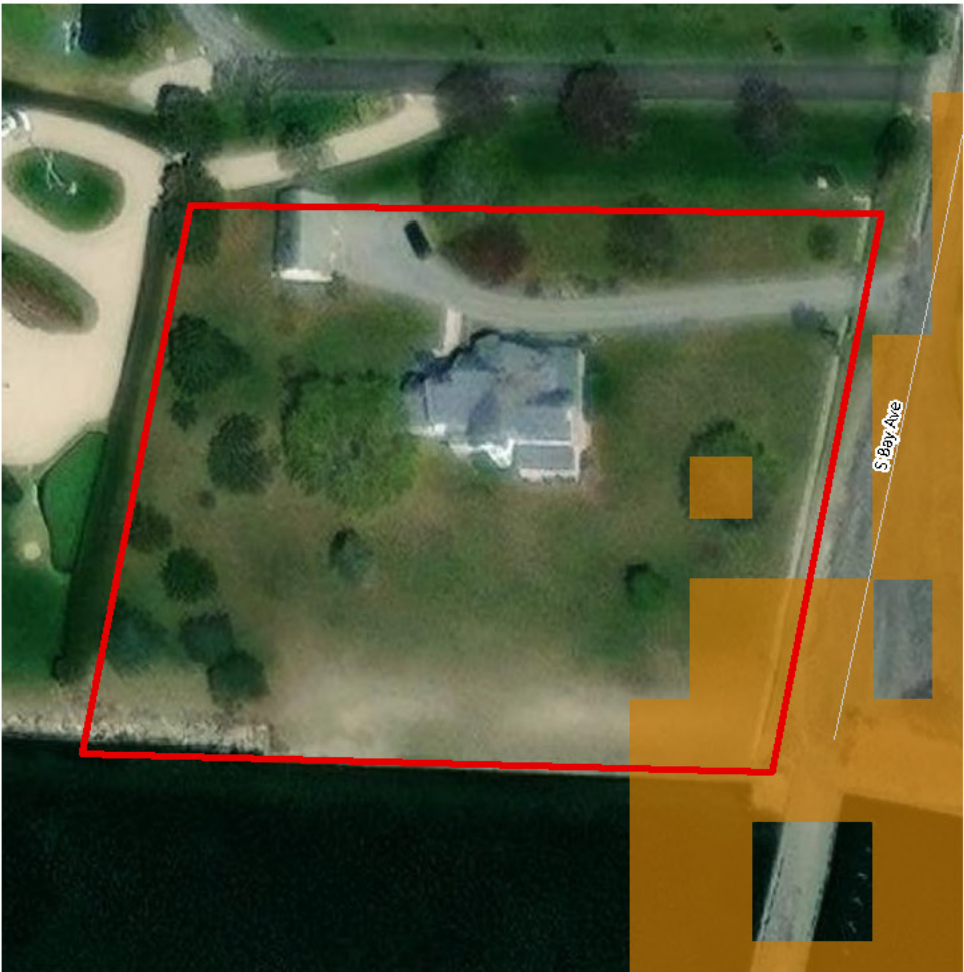
The Pye-Kostuk House is a Queen Anne-style residence built around 1895 for William H. Pye, who became one of the largest duck farmers in the region. The house was originally built further north on Bay Road but was moved to its present location in the 1930s. Subsequent occupants were the family of Peter Kostuk, also a duck farmer. Though the house has lost its integrity of location and setting with the move, it retains high integrity of design, materials, and feel to convey its significance under Criterion C. It also has significance under Criterion A for Agriculture, for its long association with Long Island duck farming, a thriving practice that was centered in Eastport and which has now nearly entirely disappeared from the region (Cohen, 2021; Michne and Michne, 2004).

Maritime Setting

The Pye-Kostuk House has a notable maritime setting for its position at the end of Bay Avenue overlooking Moriches Bay at the mouths of the East River, Seatuck Creek, and Little Seatuck Creek. It has unobstructed views of the water, though the house is oriented to face the street and the East River.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

The Pye-Kostuk House is located at the end of Bay Avenue overlooking Moriches Bay at the mouths of the East River, Seatuck Creek, and Little Seatuck Creek. According to the viewshed analysis, the offshore components will be visible from the southeastern corner of the property along Bay Avenue and the waterfront due to the vast body of water and the minimal built environment and vegetation located between the historic property and the WTGs; however, distance will minimize or extinguish WTG visibility from this property under common atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Seatuck Lodge

74 Cedar Lane W
Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, NY



Property is not visible from the right-of-way



Property is not visible from the right-of-way



Property is not visible from the right-of-way

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 58.7 km (36.5 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 16212.1 m2 (4.0 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 4930.4 m2 (1.2 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 30.4 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

Seatuck Lodge is a large, Shingle-style residence built in 1895 by Alonzo Reed, a prominent textbook author. Reed occupied the house for 15 years before it was sold to Charles Hilles. The three-story house is a high-style example of the style, featuring a gambrel roof on the main volume with gambrel-roofed dormers and a two-story gambrel-roofed extension projecting toward the street. There is a three-story tower on the south elevation, which serves as the façade, and large, octagonal porch extensions. The resource has sufficient integrity to convey its significance under Criterion C, as an excellent example of Shingle-style architecture, and under Criterion B under Education and Social History for its association with Alonzo Reed (Michne and Michne, 2004).

Maritime Setting

The Seatuck Lodge maritime setting on Moriches Bay is enhanced by the principal elevation built to face the water, rather than the street.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

The Seatuck Lodge is located on Moriches Bay and Seatuck Cover. According to the viewshed analysis, the offshore components will be visible from bayfront portions of the property as well as from the rear patio and upper interior vantages, which are not accessible from the public right-of-way; however, at a distance exceeding 58 km (36 mi) to the nearest WTGs, the partially screened views of the offshore components are not expected to detract from maritime setting of the lodge.



Tiana Life Saving Station

70 Dune Road
Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

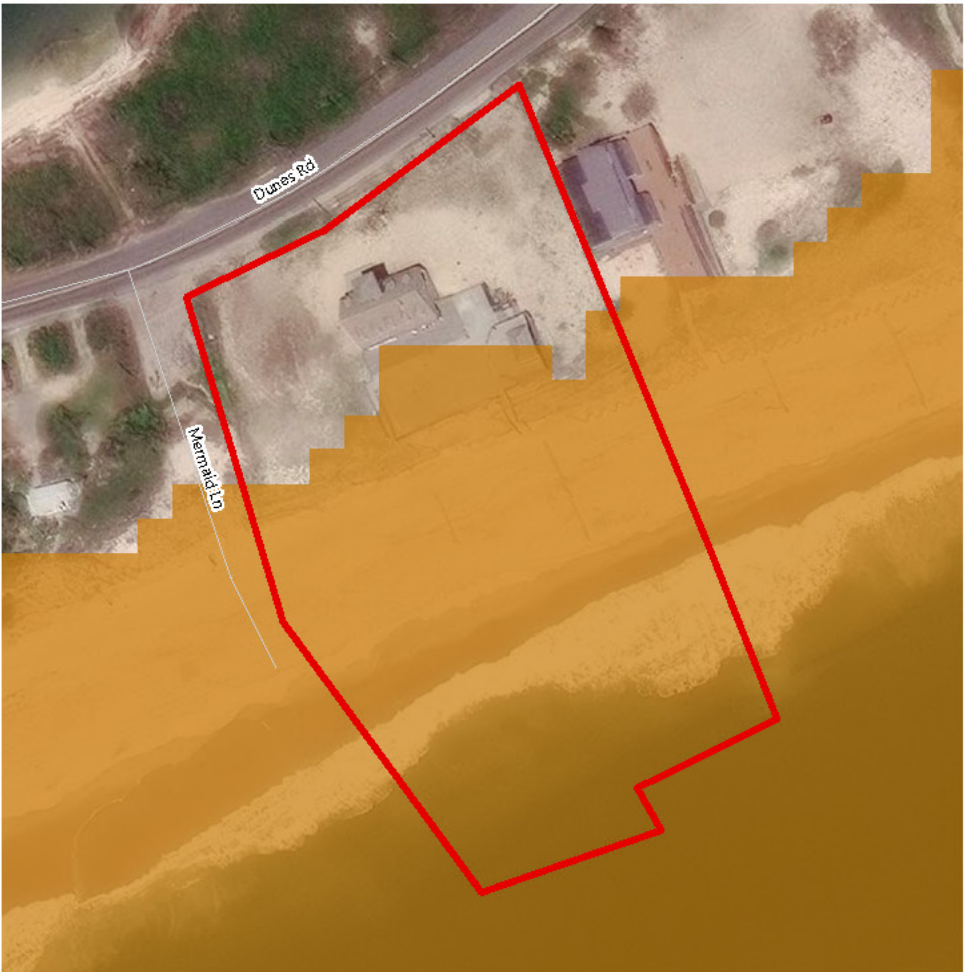
Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 67.8 km (42.1 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 12517 m2 (3.1 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 8737.0 m2 (2.2 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 69.8 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
The Tiana Life-Saving Station was built in 1912, replacing an earlier station. It was built to a standard design by Victor Mendeheff called "Lorain" that was used for seven other stations on Long Island. The station was deactivated in 1937 but then reactivated and staffed by a Black crew between 1942 and 1947. It was only the second such facility in the United States to be fully staffed by a Black crew. The station was fully decommissioned in 1946 and by the 1950s was altered and converted to a beach club. The Town of Southampton recently purchased the resource and restored it to its 1912 appearance. The Tiana Life-Saving Station has sufficient integrity of location, setting, and design to convey its significance under Criterion A for Maritime History as well as for Ethnic Heritage (Town of Southampton, 2023; U.S. Life Saving Service Heritage Association, 2023).

Maritime Setting
The Tiana Life-Saving Station has a strong maritime setting as it was constructed to serve coastal boat traffic. It maintains its original location and setting as a beach-front property on the Atlantic Ocean with full views of the water.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although there may be unobstructed views of the offshore components from within the Tiana Life Saving Station tower due to its location on the Atlantic Ocean, at a distance of over 67 km (42 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

- Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) / Electrical Service Platform (ESP) Positions
- Contingent WTG/ESP Positions*
- Historic Property Location
- Lease Area OCS-A 0544

- Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)
- Historic Property Boundary
- Distance from Historic Property Boundary (5-Mile Increments)

*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

US Coast Guard Station Shinnecock

29 Lighthouse Road
Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph of property

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 71.3 km (44.3 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 37982.7 m2 (9.4 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 11791.1 m2 (2.9 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 31 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
U.S. Coast Guard Station Shinnecock was established in about 1855. The current barracks and boathouse were built after a devastating hurricane in 1938 destroyed previous buildings on the site. The barracks and boathouse meet NRHP Criterion C in the area of architecture as an example of Colonial Revival style military buildings (Betsworth, 2021).

Maritime Setting
U.S. Coast Guard Station Shinnecock is located on a bayfront spit approximately one mile from the Atlantic Ocean. The station is associated with maritime defense and navigation and has access to the ocean via Shinnecock Inlet approximately 1.5 miles to the southeast.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect
Visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be substantially diminished from the U.S. Coast Guard Station Shinnecock, due to its location over 70 km (44 mi) from the WTGs. Although the WTGs may be visible from the lantern level of the historic property, at this distance the WTGs will be difficult to discern even in the clearest atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Weltz House

238 Dune Road
Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 65.3 km (40.6 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 7404.5 m2 (1.8 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 1635.7 m2 (0.4 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 22.1 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

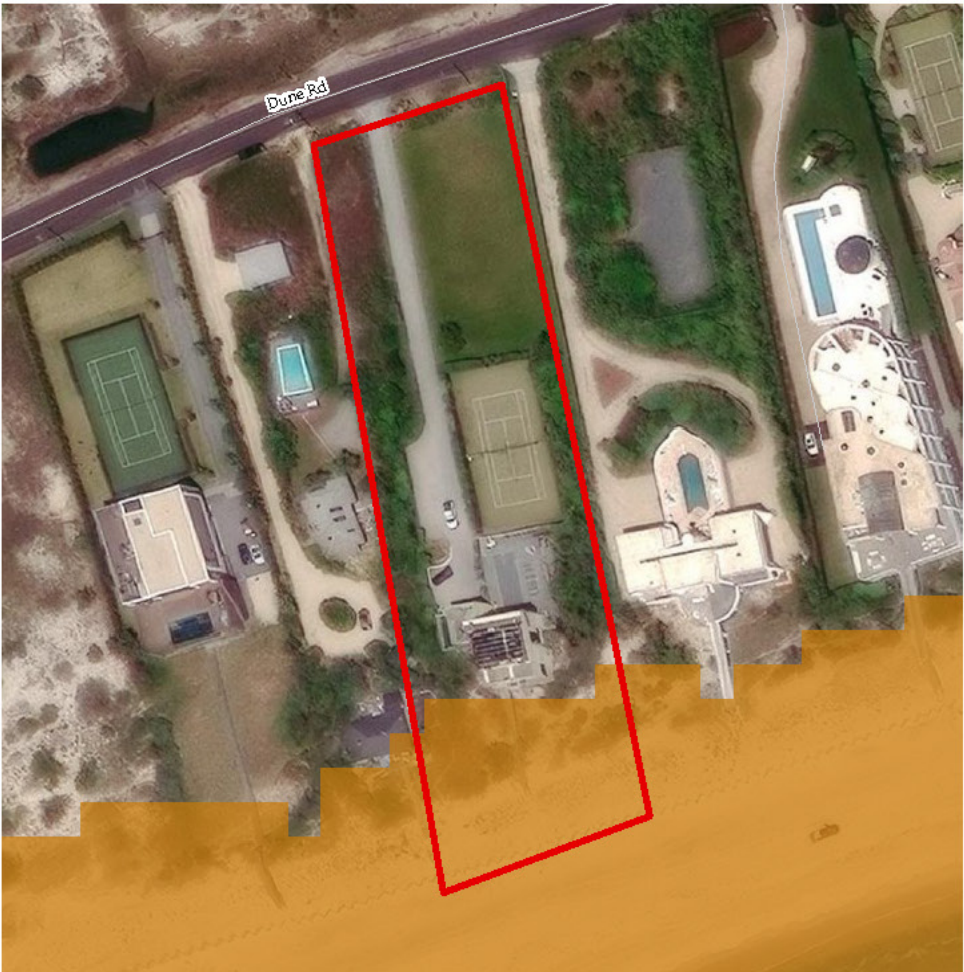
The Weltz House is a two-story Modernist beach house built by Harold Reeve and Son in 1976 from the designs of Charles Gwathmey, a noted Modernist architect. The boxy design is characterized by smooth walls with limited fenestration on most elevations with two tiers of full-width integrated decks facing the ocean. The residence has been modified, including the addition of a third floor, belt courses marking each floor, and the removal of a large glass-block window. Despite these alterations, the resource retains its Modernist design and sufficient integrity of location, setting, and feel to convey its significance under Criterion C (U.S. Modernist, 2023).

Maritime Setting

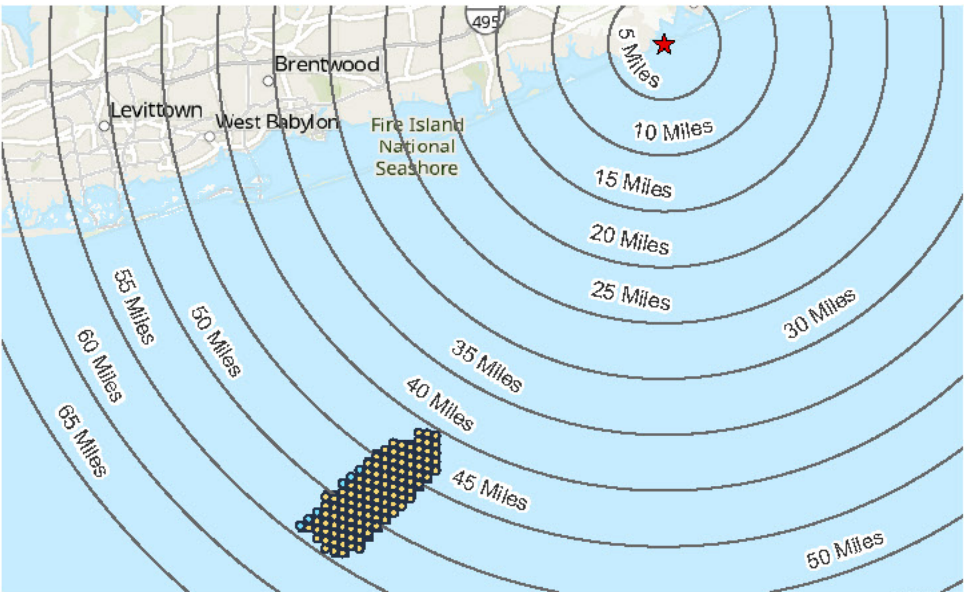
The Weltz House has a strong maritime setting as a waterfront home with private access to the Atlantic Ocean beach. Its Modernist fenestration design maximizes views of the ocean while providing comparably few windows on other elevations.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although it is anticipated that there may be unobstructed views of the offshore components from the Weltz House due to its location on the Atlantic Ocean, at a distance of over 64 km (40 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Catalina Beach Club

2045 Ocean Boulevard
Village of Atlantic Beach, Nassau County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



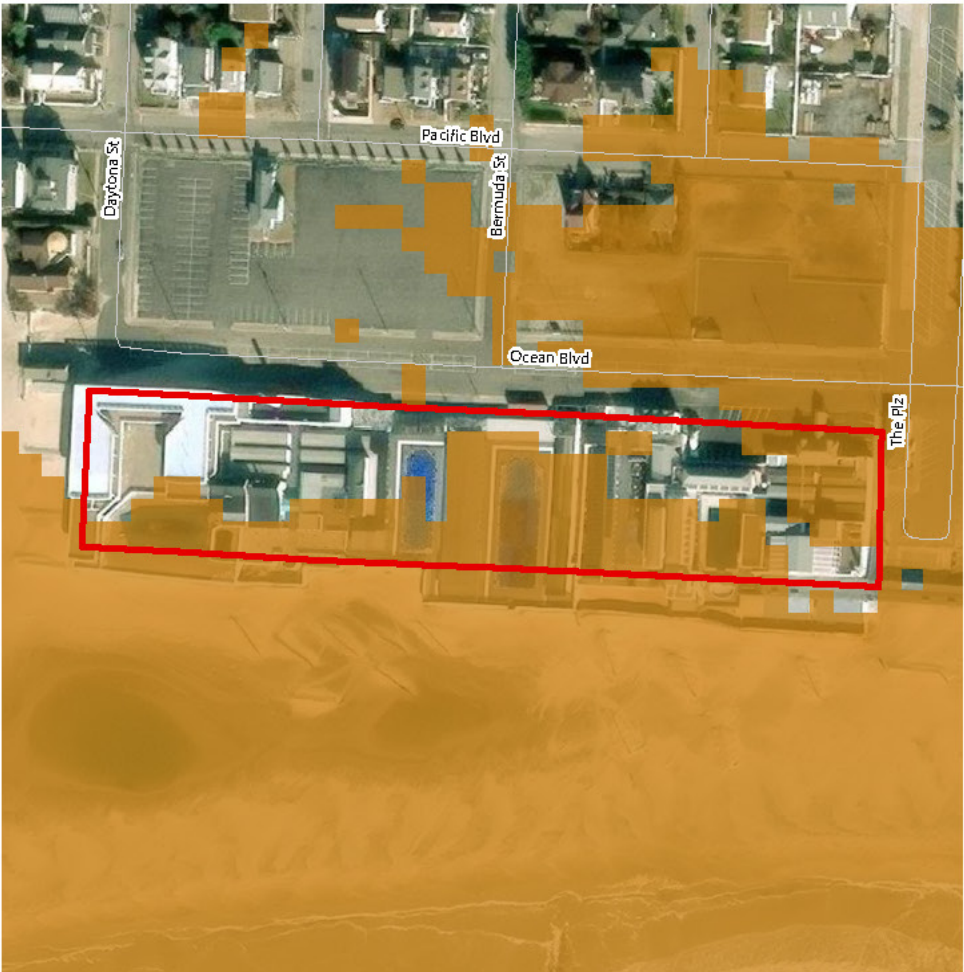
Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 62.1 km (38.6 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 13637.2 m2 (3.4 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 7089.4 m2 (1.8 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 52 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

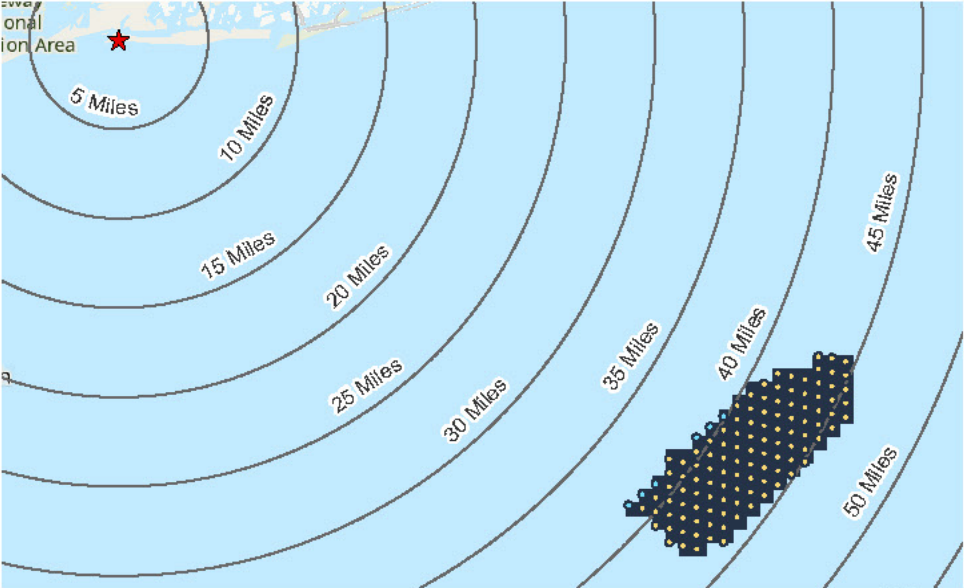
Significance
The Catalina Beach Club is a mid-twentieth-century private beachfront club consisting of a ca. 1938 Art Deco style clubhouse resembling an ocean liner, cabanas, and swimming pools. The resource meets NRHP Criteria A and C in the areas of recreation and architecture for its association with the development of private beach clubs along New York’s oceanfront in the early to mid-twentieth century and as an example of an Art Deco style clubhouse retaining a high degree of integrity (Catalina Beach Club, 2023; Nassau County, 2023).

Maritime Setting
The Catalina Beach Club is located on the Atlantic Ocean, is directly associated with beachfront recreation, and has a clear maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect
Although it is anticipated that there may be unobstructed views of the offshore components from the Catalina Beach Club due to its location on the Atlantic Ocean, at a distance of over 61 km (38 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Stevens Estate

11 Mansion Hill Drive
Village of Muttontown, Nassau County, NY

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 59.2 km (42.8 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 28445.5 m2 (7.0 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 1054.6 m2 (0.3 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 3.7 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The Stevens Estate, originally comprised of 150 acres that has since been subdivided, contains a main residence constructed in 1902. The house was designed by Warren, Westmore, and Morgan architects and is a two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival-style residence clad in brick and capped by a side gable roof. A one-story, flat-roof, porte-cochere with clustered Ionic columns shelters the main entrance. The main entrance is capped by a semi-circular transom, and there are stone keystones above all the windows. The east side of the house features a two-and-a-half-story wing of similar style. The estate also contained a superintendent's cottage as well as a pony stable and barn, carriage house, garage, and gardens (Aiello, 1981). The resource has previously been determined NRHP-eligible and is significant under Criterion C for Architecture.

Maritime Setting

The Stevens Estate is located on a wooded parcel approximately 11 miles north of the Great South Bay and does not have a significant maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

The Stevens Estate is located in an elevated position at the top of Mansion Hill on mainland Long Island over 67 km (42 mi) from the offshore components. According to the viewshed analysis, the offshore components may be visible from a small portion of the property; however, due to the distance between the historic property and the WTGs as well as the intervening development, vegetation, and waterways, any visibility of the WTGs is anticipated to be substantially diminished and at this distance will be difficult to discern even in the clearest atmospheric conditions. The estate lacks a maritime setting and its integrity will not be diminished by the minimal views of the WTGs.

Photograph not available



William Hiram and Nancy Newins House

464 Bay Avenue
Village of Patchogue, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 47.7 km (29.6 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 1899.4 m2 (0.5 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 725.0 m2 (0.2 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 38.2 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

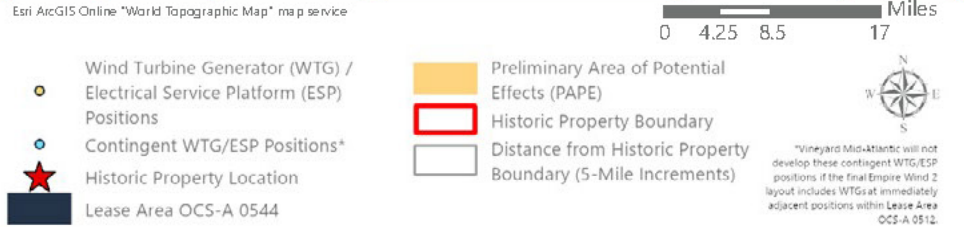
Constructed ca. 1885, this Queen Anne style, two-and-a-half story residence features a covered, asymmetrical, wraparound porch, supported by Doric columns, a second story balcony, and an asphalt shingle roof. This residence is significant under Criterion C for architecture as a unique, uncommon example of a late nineteenth century seaside home in the local area. The residence exemplifies character defining Queen Anne features including paired brackets under the wide eaves of the roof, and a central dormer on the hipped roof with three, diamond paned casement windows (Betsworth, 2022).

Maritime Setting

The William Hiram and Nancy Newins House is the fourth house back from the north shore of Patchogue Bay on Bay Avenue. Its historic maritime setting is associated with its general location near the bay and within a shoreline community rather than expansive views of bay or ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

The William Hiram and Nancy Newins House is located approximately 0.17 km (550 ft) from Patchogue Bay with minimal development or vegetation to obstruct distant views of the Atlantic Ocean. According to the viewshed analysis, the offshore components will be visible from the southern portion of the property and elevated interior vantages on the southern and western elevations; however, at distances exceeding 47 km (29 mi) from the nearest WTGs, the wind farm will be difficult to discern even under clear viewing conditions.



42 Dune Road

42 Dune Road
Village of Quogue, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph of property context along Dune Road

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 62.8 km (39.0 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 6397.1 m2 (1.6 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 1634.7 m2 (0.4 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 25.6 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
The building at 42 Dune Road was built around 1928 and is a gambrel-roofed Colonial Revival-style residence. Its side gable and dormers, which include both individual dormers facing the street and a continuous dormer facing the ocean, are character-defining features of the Dutch Colonial variant from the 1920s and 1930s. The use of wood shingle siding references the gambrel-roofed Shingle-style residences of a generation earlier. Despite additions on either end of the main volume, the resource retains sufficient integrity of design, materials, and setting to convey its significance under Criterion C for Architecture (Studenroth, 2014).

Maritime Setting
42 Dune Road was built as a beach front house facing the Atlantic Ocean. It has unobstructed views of the water and private beach access.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although it is anticipated that there may be unobstructed views of the offshore components from 42 Dune Road due to its location on the Atlantic Ocean, at a distance of almost 63 km (39 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

- Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) / Electrical Service Platform (ESP) Positions
- Contingent WTG/ESP Positions*
- Historic Property Location
- Lease Area OCS-A 0544

- Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)
- Historic Property Boundary
- Distance from Historic Property Boundary (5-Mile Increments)

*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

Surf Club of Quogue

50 Beach Lane
Village of Quogue, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 63 km (39.1 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 5607.3 m2 (1.4 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 2401.5 m2 (0.6 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 42.8 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

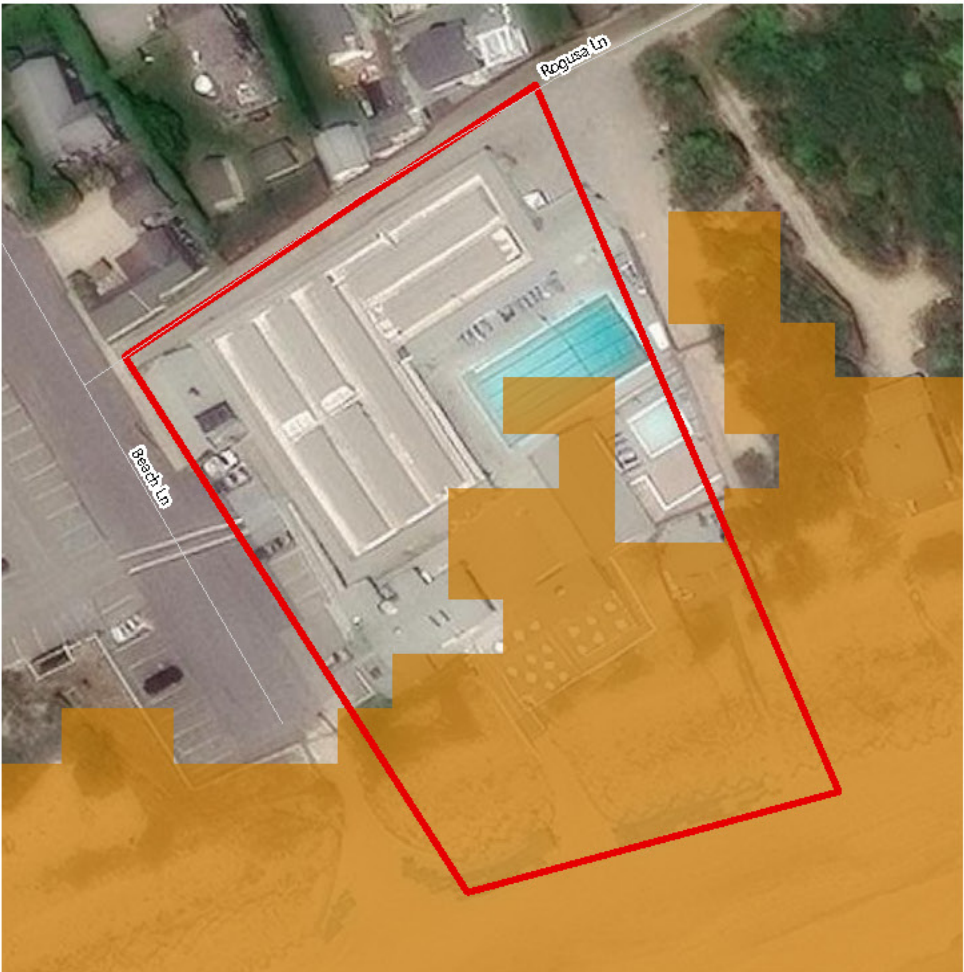
The Surf Club of Quogue at 50 Beach Lane is a private beach club that was initially organized in the early twentieth century. The current club building dates to ca. 1960 and comprises a one-story building covered in vertical board and capped by a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingle. The property also includes townhouses, auxiliary buildings, and direct beach access for members. The Surf Club of Quogue began as a bathing station in 1879 located next to the Quogue Life Saving Station. The property was severely damaged by a hurricane in 1938 and in 1957 the original club was destroyed by fire. The club was rebuilt shortly after and continues to operate today (USLSSSQ, 2023). The resource retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance with Recreation/Entertainment as an increasingly rare example of a mid-century beach club on Long Island.

Maritime Setting

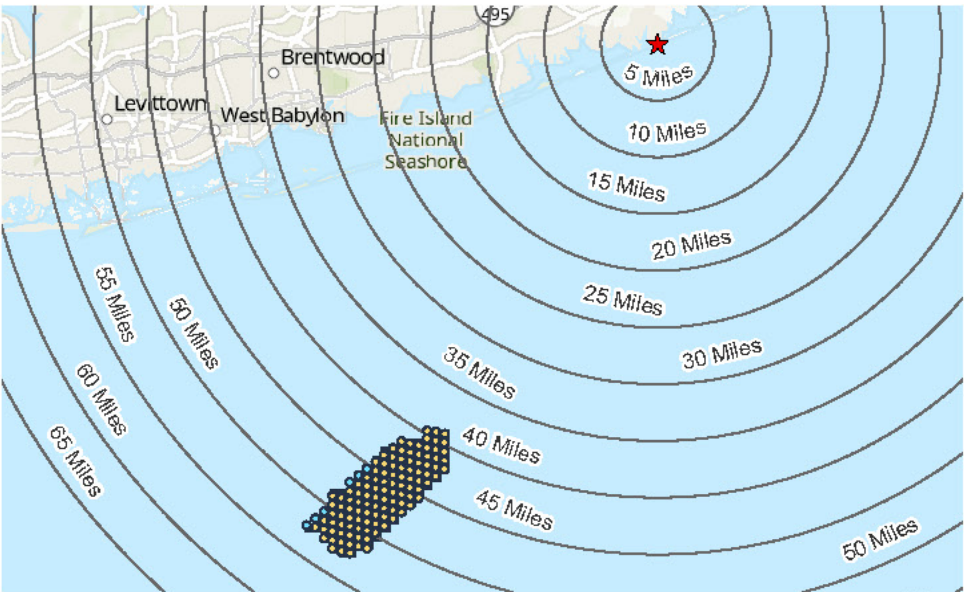
The Surf Club of Quogue offers direct beach access to its members and as a result has a significant maritime setting with open and unobstructed views of the Atlantic Ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although it is anticipated that there may be unobstructed views of the offshore components from the Surf Club of Quogue due to its location on the Atlantic Ocean, at a distance of over 62 km (39 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Pilson House

199 Dune Road
Village of Westhampton Beach, Suffolk County, NY



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph of property context along Dune Road

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 60.4 km (37.5 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 5438.5 m2 (1.3 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 1786.6 m2 (0.4 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 32.9 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The Pilson House is a Modernist beach house built in 1971 by architect Horace Gifford, who supervised its renovation in 1981. It was expanded in the 1990s and was under renovation in 2022. Gifford was known for Modernist beach house design on Fire Island and Long Island, though this building was larger and more complex than its predecessors. The flat-roofed residence is set on a raised foundation with additional height added by high ceilings. It has an asymmetrical plan consisting of central living spaces flanked by bedroom wings. The beach-facing elevation is characterized by banks of full-height windows with transoms, while the street-facing elevation has more modestly scaled fenestration. Though it was enlarged and the formerly “natural” wood siding has been painted or stained with a color, it retains its integrity of setting, feel, materials, and workmanship to convey its significance under Criterion C (Rawlins, 2013; U.S. Modernist 2023)

Maritime Setting

The Pilson House was designed as an ocean-front house with its largest windows facing the Atlantic Ocean and private access to the beach. Its maritime setting contributes to its significance.

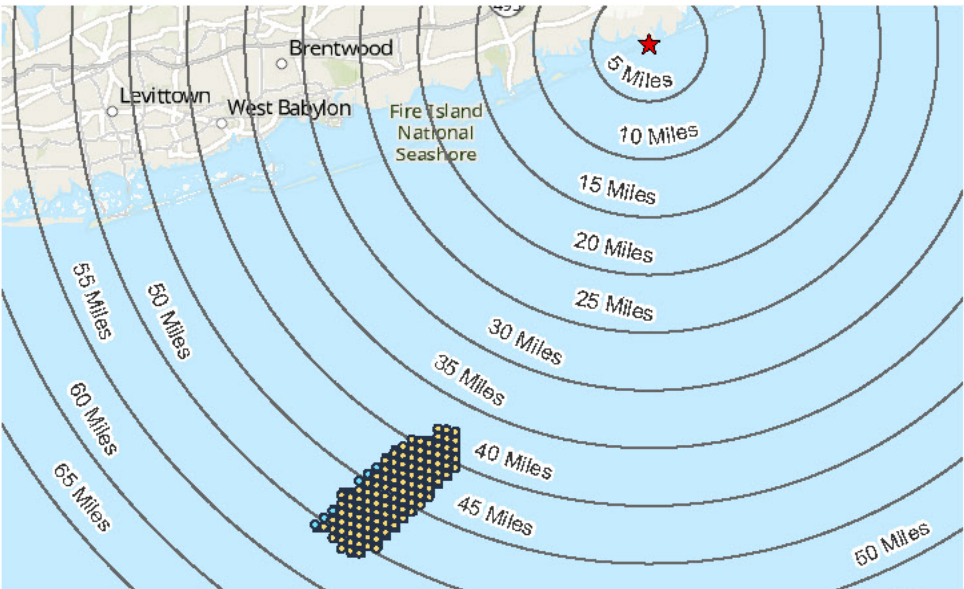
Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although it is anticipated that there may be unobstructed views of the offshore components from the Pilson House due to its location on the Atlantic Ocean, at a distance of over 59 km (37 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

0 25 50 100 Feet



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

0 4.75 9.5 19 Miles

- Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) / Electrical Service Platform (ESP) Positions
- Contingent WTG/ESP Positions*
- Historic Property Location
- Lease Area OCS-A 0544
- Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)
- Historic Property Boundary
- Distance from Historic Property Boundary (5-Mile Increments)

*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512

Asbury Park Casino and Carousel

104-108 Asbury Avenue
Asbury Park, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph of property

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 67.6 km (42.0 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 8583.8 m2 (2.1 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 2617.1 m2 (0.65 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 30.5 %
Representative Key Observation Point 18

Significance

The Asbury Park Casino and Carousel was designed by New York architects Warren and Wetmore in 1929 in the Beaux Arts style to replace an earlier casino that was destroyed by fire. The Asbury Park Casino was originally composed of three interconnected buildings: an arcade, an auditorium, and a carousel building. The auditorium, which was located directly on the beach, was demolished in 2006. The arcade is located directly on the boardwalk, which traverses the building, and presents a blank wall to the ocean where the auditorium was once attached. The carousel is on the opposite side of the arcade oriented away from the ocean. The building meets NRHP Criterion A for its significance in the history and development of Asbury Park as a summer resort destination, and Criterion C as a notable Beaux Arts style recreation complex designed by a prominent architecture firm of the early twentieth century.

Maritime Setting

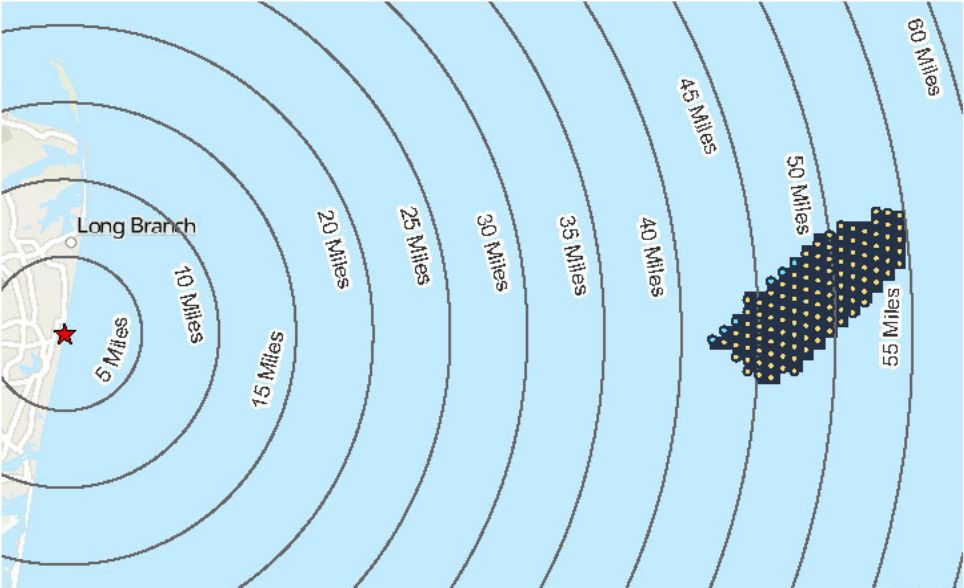
The Asbury Park Casino and Carousel is located on the Atlantic Ocean beach and is an integral component of the Asbury Park boardwalk and waterfront and has a clear maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

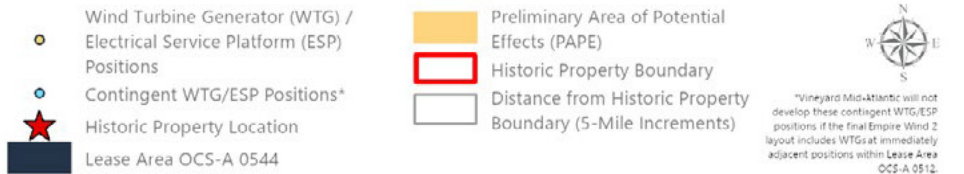
Although there may be unobstructed views of the offshore components from the ocean side of the Asbury Park Casino and Carousel due to its location on the Atlantic Ocean, at a distance of over 67 km (42 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Asbury Park Convention Hall

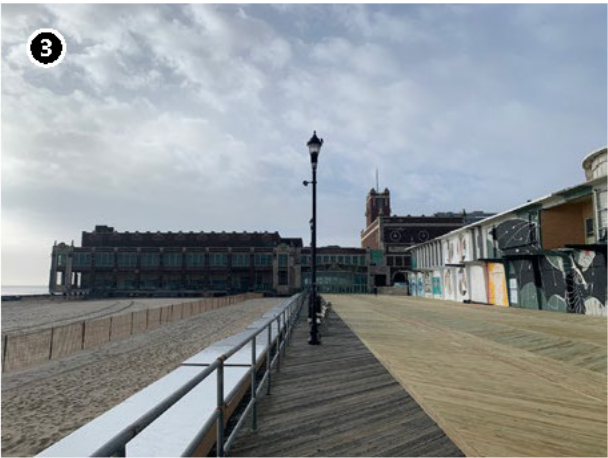
Ocean Avenue
Asbury Park, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph of property

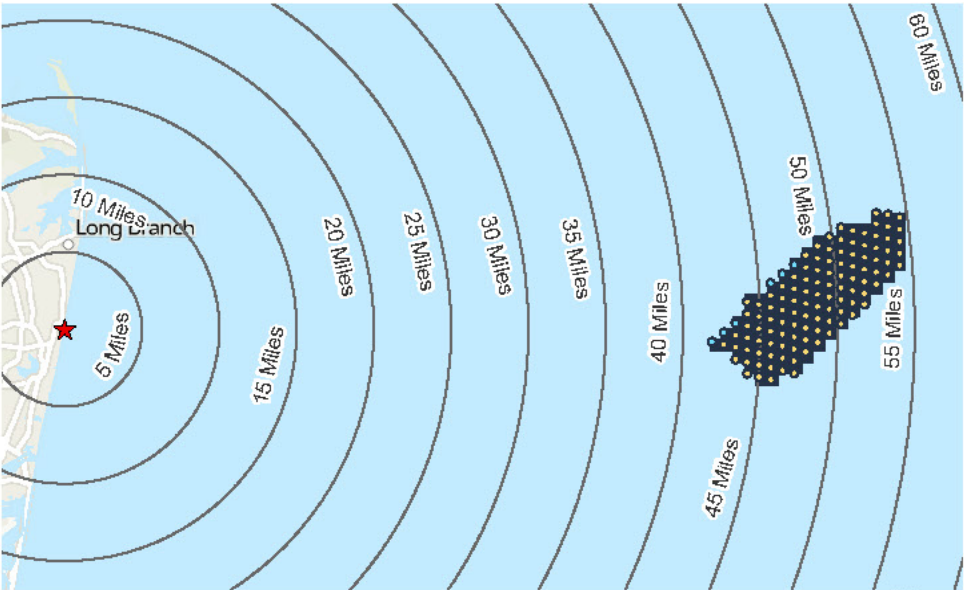
Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 67.4 km (41.9 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 8764.1 m2 (2.2 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 2323.7 m2 (0.6 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 2.7 %
Representative Key Observation Point 18

Significance
The Asbury Park Convention Hall consists of two structures, the convention hall and the Paramount Theatre. The buildings were designed by Warren and Wetmore of New York and constructed in 1928. The Asbury Park Convention Hall is listed on the NRHP under Criterion A as an important art and entertainment venue and the development of the New Jersey shore as a destination, and under Criterion C as an unusually fine example of 1920's eclectic-style design (Buehler and Gilvary, 1978).

Maritime Setting
The Asbury Park Convention Hall is located on the Atlantic Ocean and is a waterfront entertainment venue with a clear maritime setting. The convention hall is located directly on the boardwalk and is an integral component of the Asbury Park boardwalk and waterfront.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although there may be unobstructed views of the offshore components from within the Asbury Park Convention Hall due to its location on the Atlantic Ocean, at a distance of almost 68 km (42 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Berkeley-Carteret Hotel

1401 Ocean Avenue
City of Asbury Park, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph of property

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 67.4 km (41.9 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 14164 m2 (3.5 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 4631.6 m2 (1.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 32.5 %
Representative Key Observation Point 18

Significance

The Berkeley-Carteret Hotel has formally been determined NRHP-eligible by the NJHPO under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce and Recreation/Entertainment as the city of Asbury Park’s landmark hotel. The hotel is also recommended eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an example of an early twentieth century grand hotel designed by famed New York City architect Whitney Warren. In the early 1920s, Arthur C. Steinbach negotiated the purchase of the site of the city’s dilapidated auditorium from the estate of the city founder James A. Bradley. Steinbach and his investors sought to build the largest luxury hotel in Asbury Park with ballrooms that could also be rented as convention space replacing the function of the old auditorium. Dubbed the Berkeley-Carteret after the original colonial era New Jersey Proprietors, the hotel was completed in 1925 (TravelClick, 2023; Pike, 2005).

Maritime Setting

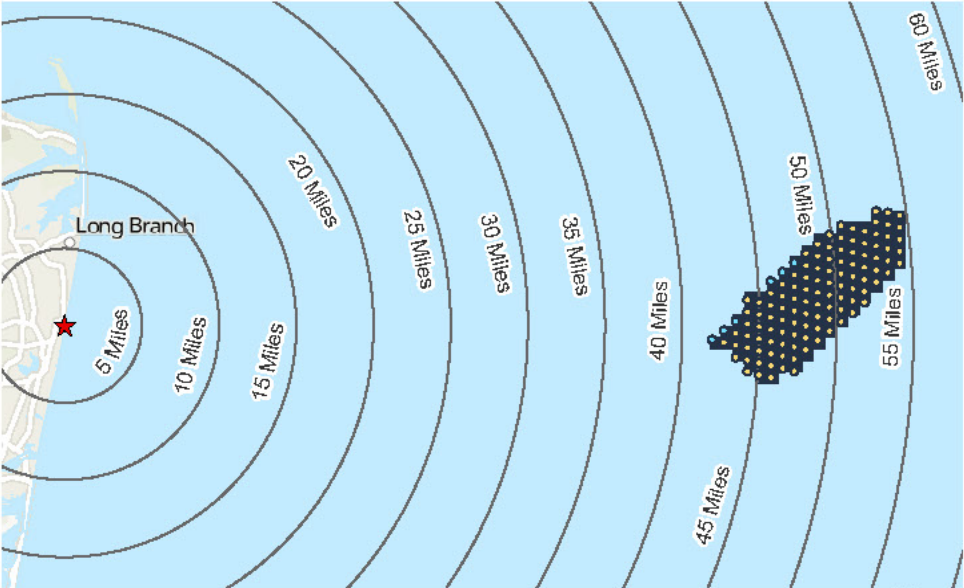
The Berkeley-Carteret Hotel is located on the Asbury Park boardwalk with broad unobstructed views of the ocean. The eight-story hotel was designed with a cross plan specifically to permit direct ocean views for most of the rooms. Consequently, ocean views and the maritime setting of the hotel are contributing elements to its significance.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

The offshore components are anticipated to be visible from portions of the 6th Avenue side of the Berkeley-Carteret Hotel and from within the upper stories; however, at a distance of almost 68 km (42 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Deal Lake Court Apartments

1-10 Deal Court
Asbury Park, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 67.7 km (42.1 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 1506.3 m2 (0.37 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 398.6 m2 (0.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 26.5 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The Deal Lake Apartments are located on the southeast corner of Deal Lake Drive and Park Avenue in Asbury Park, directly south of Deal Lake and three blocks from the Atlantic Ocean. The 1930s apartment complex is comprised of two buildings, each containing five two-story with roof deck units. The Deal Lake Apartments were designed in a Moderne style with smooth walls, flat roofs, horizontal massing, curves, opaque glass blocks, and concrete blocks and are significant under Criteria C for its architecture.

Maritime Setting

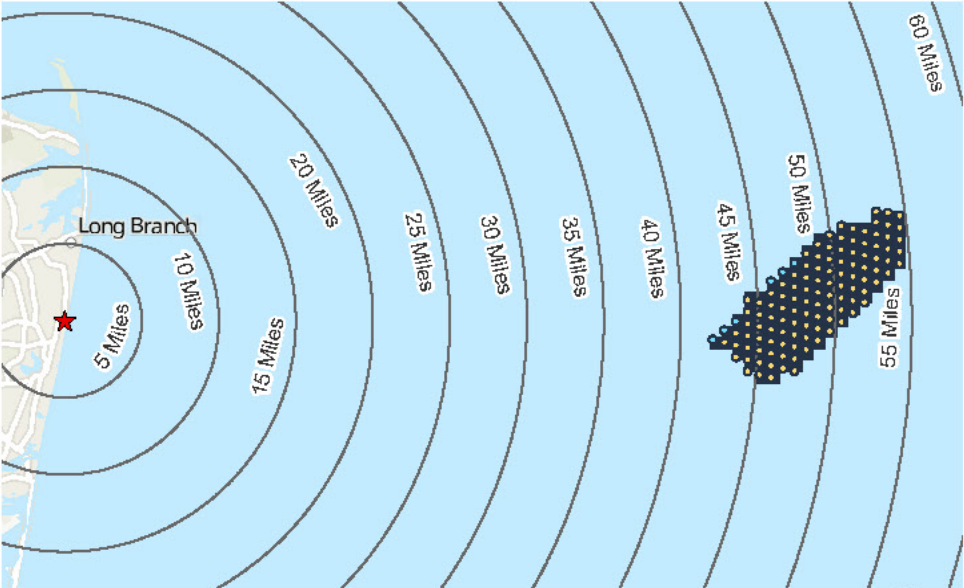
The Deal Lake Apartments have a clear maritime setting with views of both Deal Lake and the Atlantic Ocean from windows, balconies, and roof decks.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

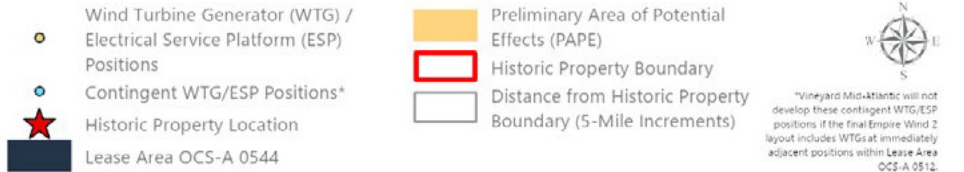
Visibility of the offshore components from the Deal Lake Apartments is anticipated to be limited to the northern elevations of the buildings' upper stories of the Berkeley-Carteret Hotel; however, at a distance of over 67 km (42 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Howard Johnson’s Pavilion

Ocean Avenue at Fifth Avenue
Asbury Park, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph of property

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 67.5 km (41.9 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 3318.1 m2 (0.8 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 559.8 m2 (0.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 16.9 %
Representative Key Observation Point 18

Significance

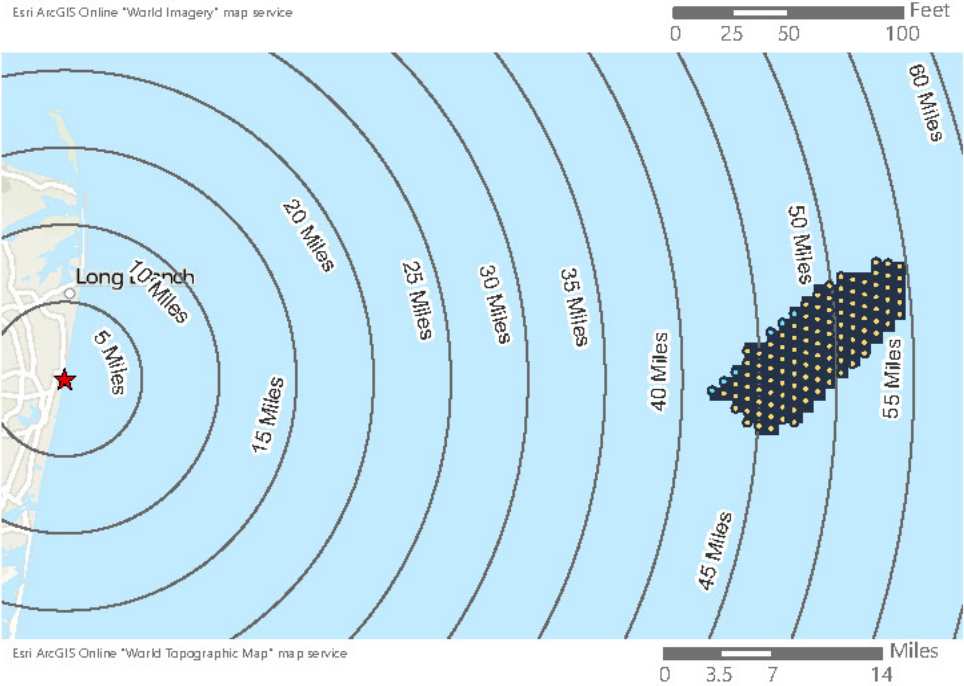
The Howard Johnson’s Pavilion was determined to be individually eligible for the NRHP by NJHPO in 2003. The 1962 pavilion is eligible under Criterion C for Architecture. Built in the Googie or futuristic modern style by Philadelphia architect John Duhring Fridy, the circular building features a roof decorated with a crown of sculptural projecting gables and large multi-pane windows separated by pilasters. The repeated projecting gables are reminiscent of the iconic Howard Johnson roadside hotels with their high-pitched cross gable orange roofs. The building stands in stark contrast to the nearby traditional revival-style buildings on the Asbury Park boardwalk.

Maritime Setting

The Howard Johnson’s Pavilion is located on the Asbury Park Boardwalk and has a clear maritime setting. The pavilion features expansive window walls that overlook the beach and take in ocean views.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although there may be unobstructed views of the offshore components from portions of the property and from within the upper stories of the Howard Johnson’s Pavilion due to its location on the Atlantic Ocean, at a distance of almost 68 km (42 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Santander Condominium

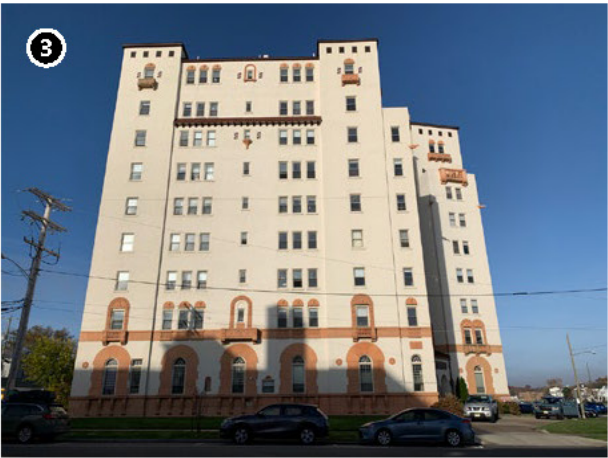
400 Deal Lake Drive
Asbury Park, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph of property

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 67.8 km (42.1 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 1892.5 m2 (0.5 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 507.1 m2 (0.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 26.8 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The Santander Apartments are located on the southwest corner of Deal Lake Drive and Park Avenue in Asbury Park, directly south of Deal Lake and three blocks from the Atlantic Ocean. The nine-story building was constructed in 1929 as a luxury apartment building and was used during World War II as a signal corps school. The Santander Apartments is significant under Criteria C for its architecture and its Mediterranean Revival-style exterior with its terra-cotta details, arched windows and entryway, balconettes, medallions and reliefs (Hunton et al, 2019).

Maritime Setting

The Santander Apartments is located a block from Deal Lake and three blocks from the Atlantic Ocean with water views from windows on multiple elevations.

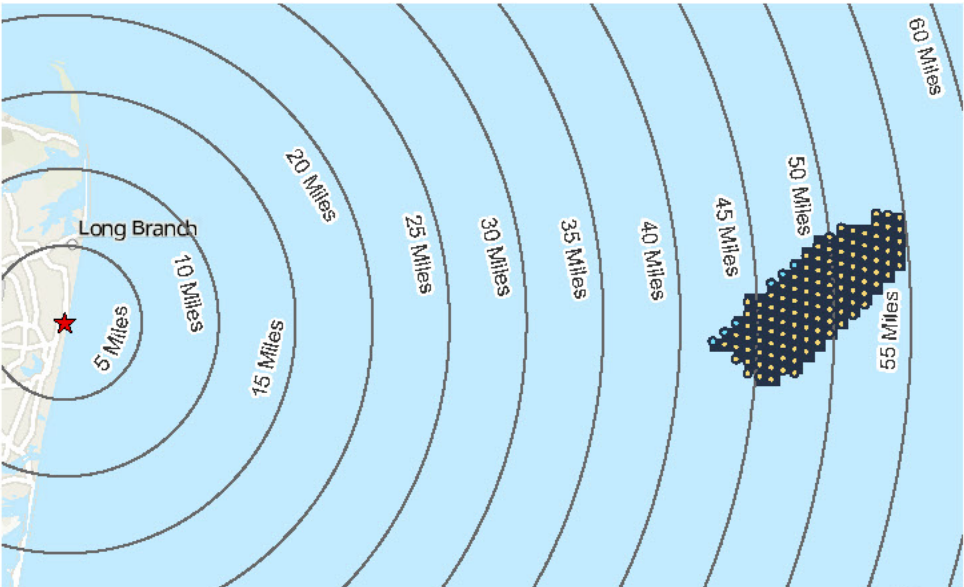
Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be substantially diminished from the Santander Apartments. At a distance of over 67 km (42 mi), the offshore components are anticipated to be minimally visible due to the distance between the historic property and the WTGs.



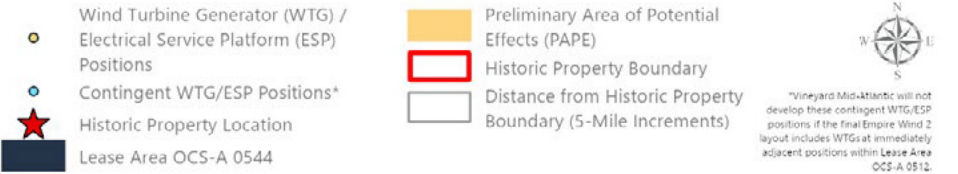
Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

0 10 20 40 Feet



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

0 3.5 7 14 Miles



Soldiers’ Park

Corner of Cookman Avenue and Grand Avenue
Asbury Park, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible

Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 68.2 km (42.4 mi)

Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade

Total Property Size 128.3 m2 (0.0 acres)

Property Area With Visibility 30.4 m2 (0.0 acres)

Percentage of Property with Visibility 23.7 %

Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

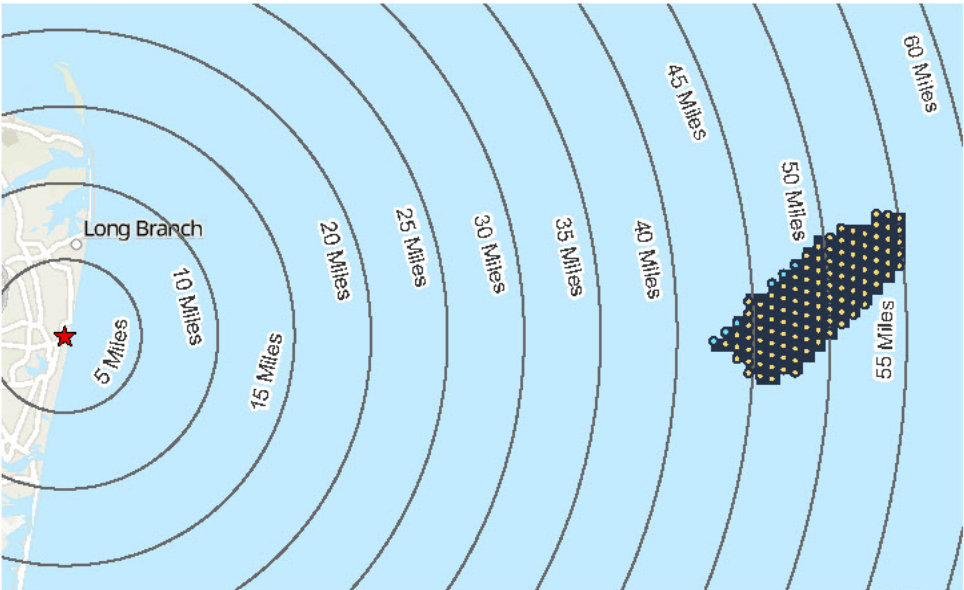
Soldiers’ Park is located at the intersection of Grand and Cookman Avenues in Asbury Park. The triangular-shaped park contains a statue of a civil war soldier on a pedestal atop an obelisk reportedly erected in 1893 as well as two cannons. A plaque which states “In memory of those who fought in defense of the union war of rebellion 1861-1865. Erected by C.K. Hall post No. 41 G.A.R. Depart of N.J. and Women’s Relief Corp No. 25” is located at the base of the monument (NJDEP, 1999; The Historical Marker Database, 2008).

Maritime Setting

Although Soldiers Park is located a block from the Atlantic Ocean, the significance of the park is as a memorial and not its setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components from Soldiers’ Park will be limited due to the distance between the historic property and the offshore components. In addition, the setting of the park does not contribute to its significance.



Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) / Electrical Service Platform (ESP) Positions

Contingent WTG/ESP Positions*

Historic Property Location

Lease Area OCS-A 0544

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)

Historic Property Boundary

Distance from Historic Property Boundary (5-Mile Increments)

*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

Berwick Lodge

601 Ocean Avenue
Avon-by-the-Sea Borough, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 68.3 km (42.5 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 2285.6 m2 (0.6 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 550.8 m2 (0.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 24.1 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

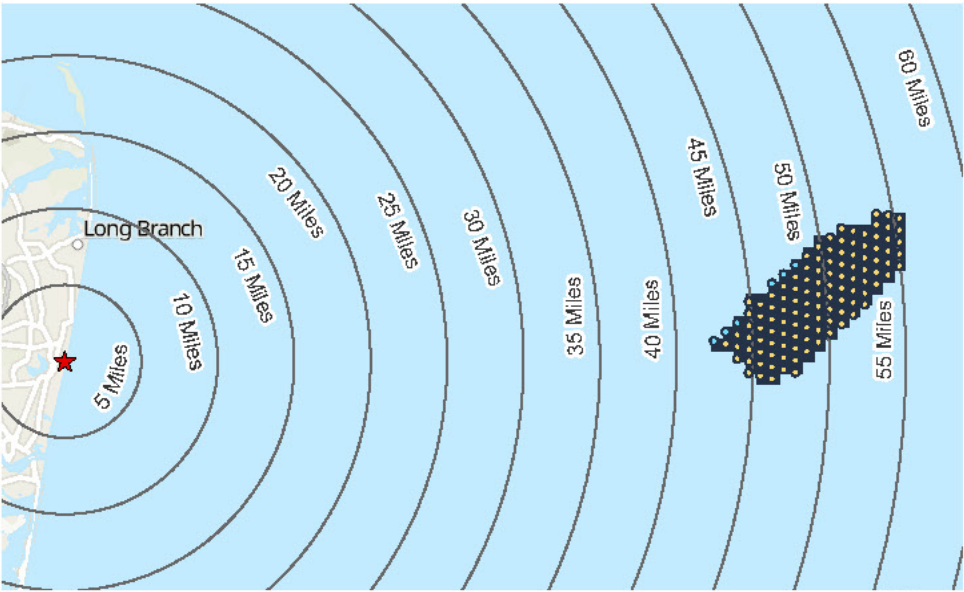
Berwick Lodge is a three-story Classical Revival-style hotel completed in 1883 and enlarged and renovated in 1902. It meets NRHP Criterion A for its association with the development of Avon-by-the-Sea as a resort community in the late nineteenth century.

Maritime Setting

Berwick Lodge is located across Ocean Avenue from the Avon-by-the-Sea boardwalk and the Atlantic Ocean. While the lodge faces south, the eastern elevation faces the beach and ocean and features two stories of expansive porches sited to take in ocean views. Berwick Lodge has a clear and unobstructed maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components from ground level will be limited to a paved parking area and a small portion of the property along Ocean Avenue. The offshore components may be visible from upper story vantages; however, at a distance of over 67 km (42 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Belmar Fishing Club

Ocean Avenue at First Avenue
Belmar Borough, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph of property

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 68.2 km (42.3 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 5107.5 m2 (1.3 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 4667.9 m2 (1.2 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 91.4 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The Belmar Fishing Club is a Spanish Mission-style, two-story building constructed in 1930. The building continues to act as the home of a private fishing club. The building is significant under NRHP Criterion A for its association with the development of private clubs on the New Jersey shore and Criterion C for its Mission-style architecture.

Maritime Setting

The Belmar Fishing Club is located on the Atlantic Ocean with unobstructed views of the water. The maritime setting of the property is intrinsic to the historic fishing club design and historic function.

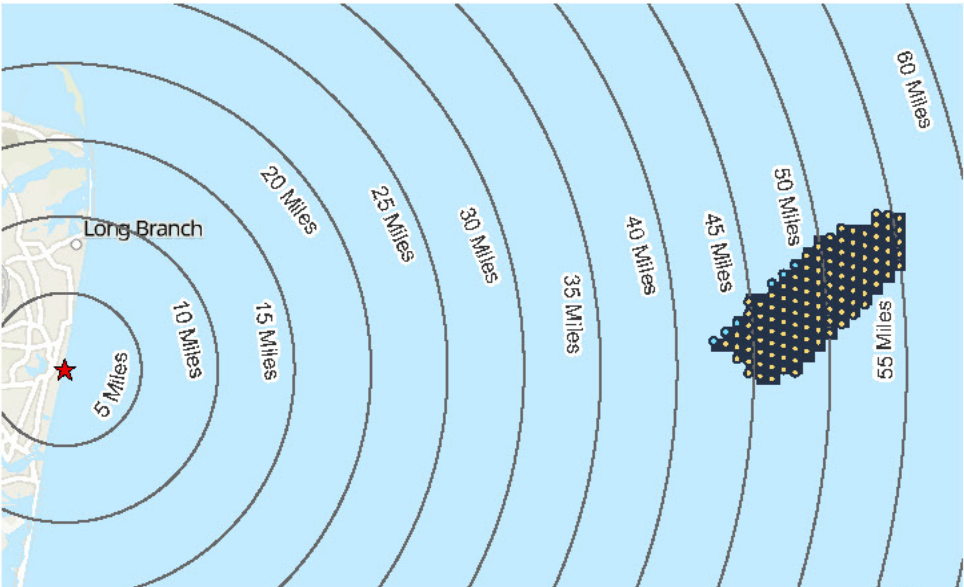
Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although located on the Atlantic Ocean beach, at a distance greater than 67 km (42 mi), visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be substantially diminished from Belmar Fishing Club, and the WTGs will be difficult to discern in even the clearest atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

0 70 140 280 Feet



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

0 3.5 7 14 Miles



Deal Casino Beach Club

125 Ocean Avenue
Deal Borough, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph of property

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 66.9 km (41.6 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 104554.4 m2 (25.8 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 81379.6 m2 (20.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 77.8 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The Deal Casino Beach Club is a beach-side, day-use recreation facility including 570 bath houses ranging in size from 80 to 300 square feet, a large salt-water swimming pool, a large sundeck surrounding the pool area, and a long brick wall with integrated public and commercial-use rooms. The club was constructed in 1957 a few blocks north of the original, which was built in 1907. Beach clubs have been a popular active and passive recreation space since the late 1800s, and the word "casino" was used at that time to refer to gathering places (TheBPlot, 2023). The clubs provided access to the beachfront, restaurants, both adult and children's swimming pools, spaces to play sports such as tennis, basketball, and spaces for families including bathhouses, playgrounds, and picnic areas. The clubs provided a comfortable place for families or individuals to spend free time in the warmer months for the cost of a membership fee. Today the beach clubs of New Jersey have become significant shoreline features and continue to provide extensive amenities to their members. The Deal Casino Beach Club is significant under NRHP Criteria A and C as a midcentury beach club developed along the New Jersey shoreline (Kelly, 2023).

Maritime Setting

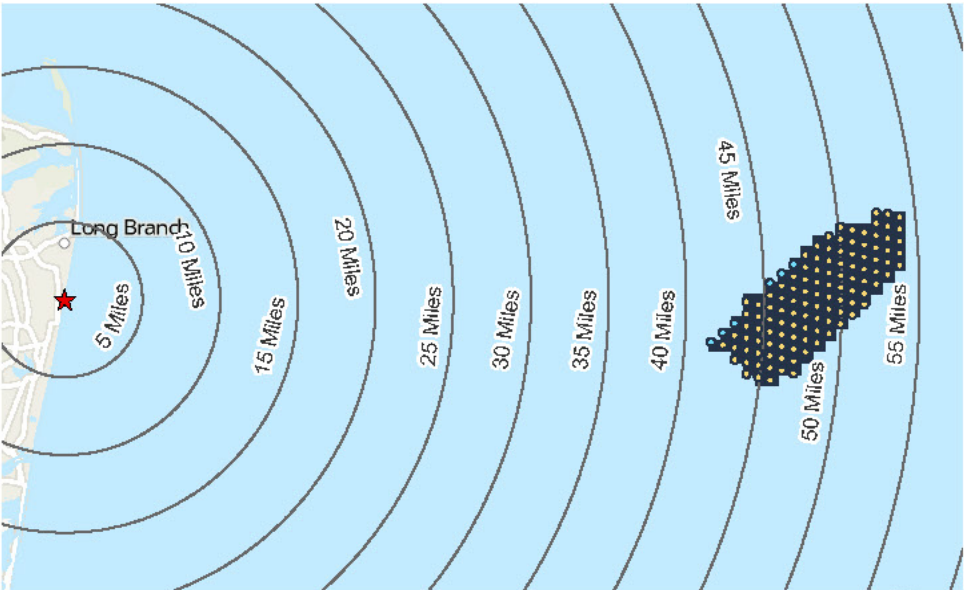
The Deal Casino Beach Club is located on the Atlantic Ocean with a clear maritime setting. As a midcentury beach club developed along the New Jersey shore, the Deal Casino Beach Club derives its significance from its beachfront location.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although located on the Atlantic Ocean, visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be substantially diminished from Deal Casino Beach Club. At a distance of over 65 km (41 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Elberon Bathing Club

1285 Ocean Avenue N
Deal Borough, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph of property

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 66.8 km (41.5 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 15838.7 m2 (3.9 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 14106.5 m2 (3.5 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 89.1 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

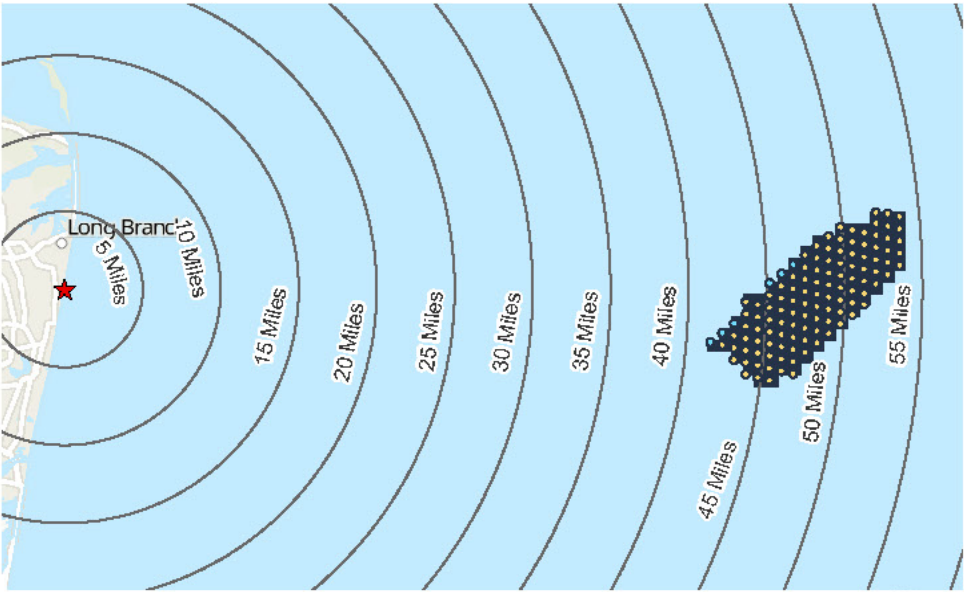
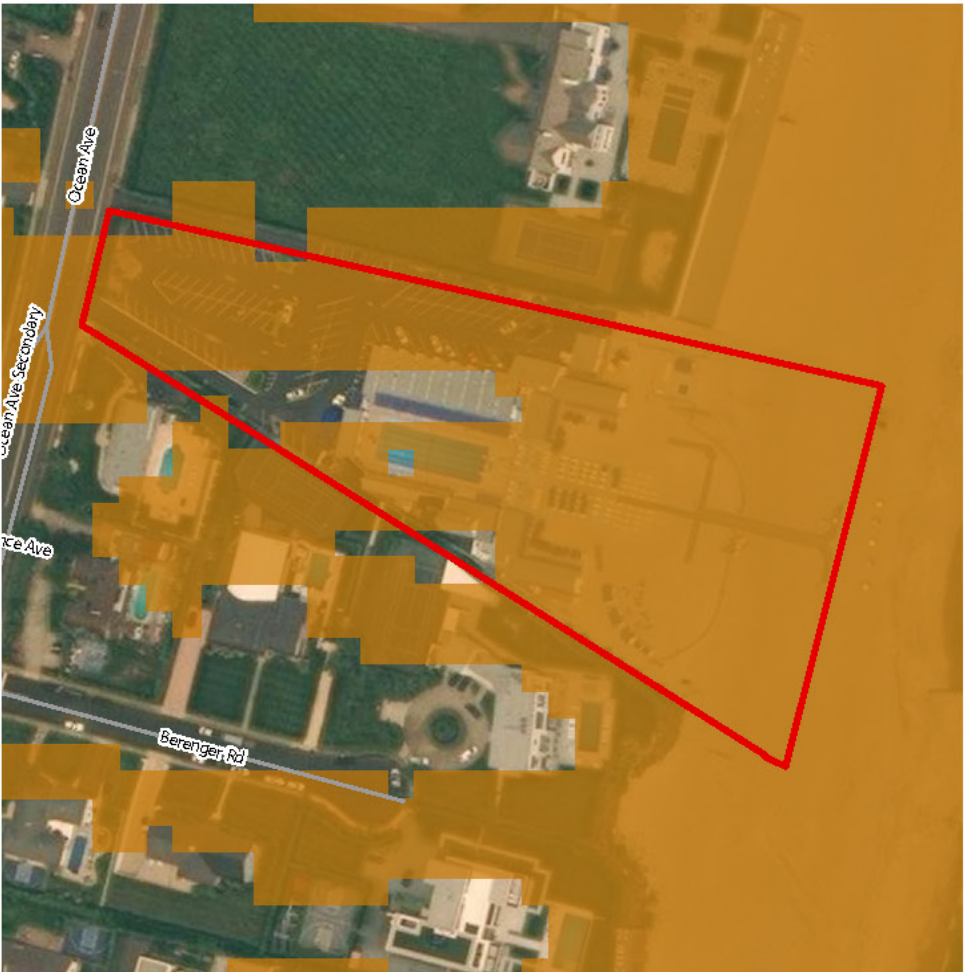
The Elberon Bathing Club was established in the late 1920s as a private, member-owned beach club founded by wealthy families. The club was constructed on Bloomingdale’s Beach, on land owned by Gene Sperry, a New York lawyer. The club meets NRHP Criterion A for its association with the development of private beach clubs along the New Jersey shore and Criterion C as an extant example of an early-twentieth-century beach club.

Maritime Setting

The Elberon Bathing Club, located at 1285 Ocean Avenue, is a recreational facility consisting of over a dozen one-story buildings and a one-and-one-half-story clubhouse. The Elberon Bathing Club is located on the Atlantic Ocean and has a clear maritime setting. The club is significant as an extant example of an early twentieth-century beach club and derives significance from an oceanfront location.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although the Elberon Bathing Club is located on the Atlantic Ocean beachfront with unobstructed views of the ocean, visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be substantially diminished due to the property’s location over 65 km (41 mi) from the WTGs. In addition, at this distance the WTGs will be difficult to discern even in the clearest atmospheric conditions.



79 Portland Road

79 Portland Road
Highlands Borough, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic from Portland Road

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 69.3 km (43.1 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 3382.0 m2 (0.8 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 1984.9 m2 (0.5 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 58.7 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The residence at 79 Portland Road in Highlands Borough appears to meet Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an example of the Queen Anne style. The ca.1904 two-and-one-half-story frame building is located on a high bluff overlooking the Shrewsbury River and Navesink Beach. The house exhibits character-defining features of the Queen Anne style, with an expansive wraparound porch, an engaged corner tower with a high conical roof, a large gable-front dormer with inset balcony, overhanging second-story bays, and mixed wall cladding. Despite some diminished material integrity, including the application of synthetic siding and the replacement of porch supports and windows, the residence retains integrity of design, setting, location, feeling, and association.

Maritime Setting

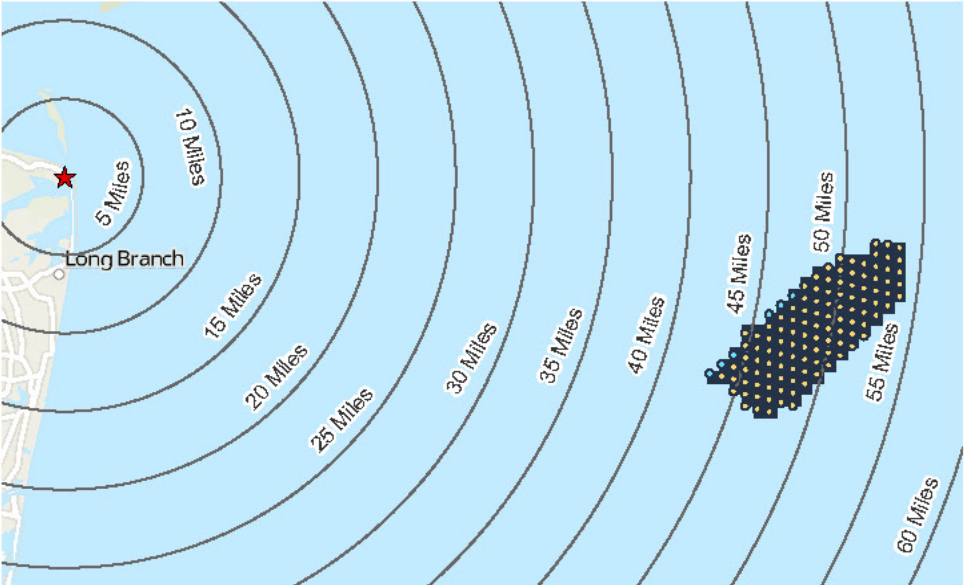
The residence at 79 Portland Road overlooks the Shrewsbury River and Navesink Beach. While street level views are screened by intervening construction, the high vantage point of the residence likely provides the property with broad views of the waterway, barrier island, and ocean beyond. Uniquely located on a highpoint in a geographic location known as the Atlantic Highlands, ocean views and the maritime settings are significant elements of the property's historic setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be limited due to the distance between the historic property and the WTGs as well as the intervening development and vegetation in the Highlands and on the barrier island. In addition, at a distance of over 69 km (43 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Murray/Masciale House

Lighthouse Road
Highlands Borough, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 69.6 km (43.2 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 858.2 m2 (0.2 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 172.7 m2 (0.0 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 20.1 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The Murray/Masciale House is a former U.S. Navy telegraph building and postal telegraph building associated with the adjacent Navesink Light Station. The building and tower were constructed ca. 1904 and were abandoned by the Navy in about 1909. The structure was subsequently purchased by the Postal Telegraph Company and moved just off the lighthouse grounds, with the building serving as a residence for the telegraph operator. The tower was removed by the early 1940s, leaving the present building (Lavery and Clifford, 2004). The Murray/Masciale House meets NRHP Criterion A for its association with the early history of wireless telecommunications at the Navesink Light Station.

Maritime Setting

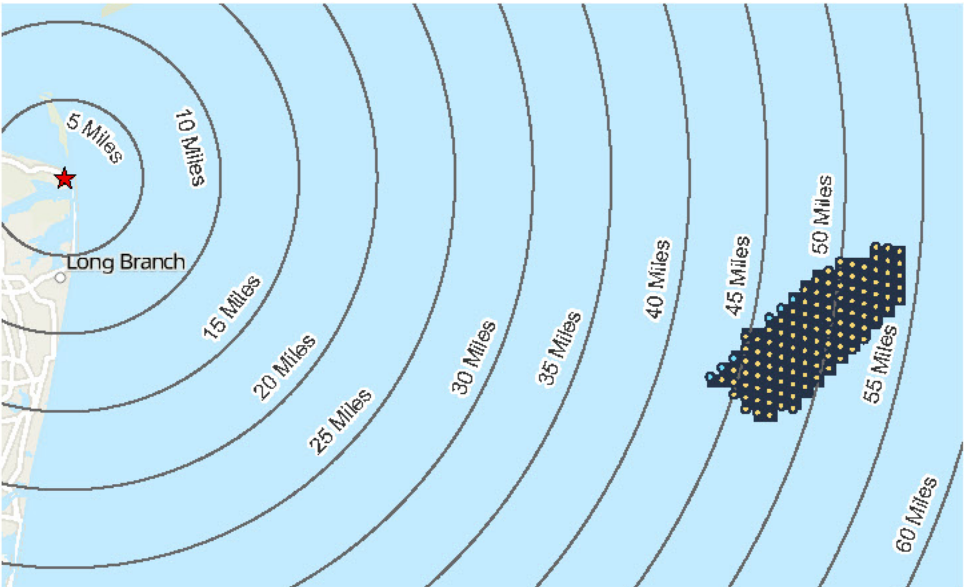
The Murray/Masciale House is sited on a steep hillside overlooking Sandy Hook and the Atlantic Ocean. While its setting was integral to the resource's use as an early wireless communication facility, the building was moved to the current location and converted to use as a residence. The Murray/Masciale House does not derive significance from clear and open ocean views.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

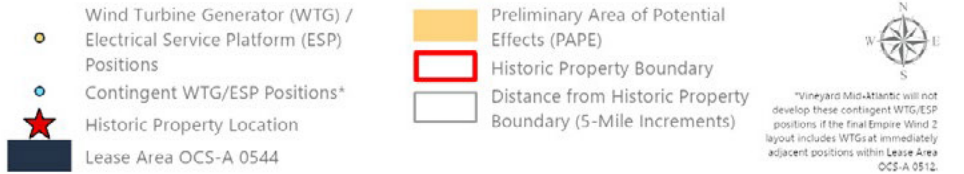
Visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be substantially diminished from the Murray/Masciale House due to the intervening development and vegetation as well as the distance between the property and the offshore components. In addition, at this distance the WTGs will be difficult to discern even in the clearest atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Breakwater Beach Club

1141 Ocean Avenue N
Long Branch, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 66.7 km (41.5 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 8698.1 m2 (2.1 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 4610.4 m2 (1.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 53 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The Breakwater Beach Club, designed by H. Irving Braun, opened as a private club in 1957 by owners Abe Vogel, Leopold Hechter, Irving Kaye, Harry Glassberg, and Sol Tepper. The resource is significant under NRHP Criterion A for its role as a mid-twentieth century recreational beach club in Long Branch, a city renowned for its beach clubs.

Maritime Setting

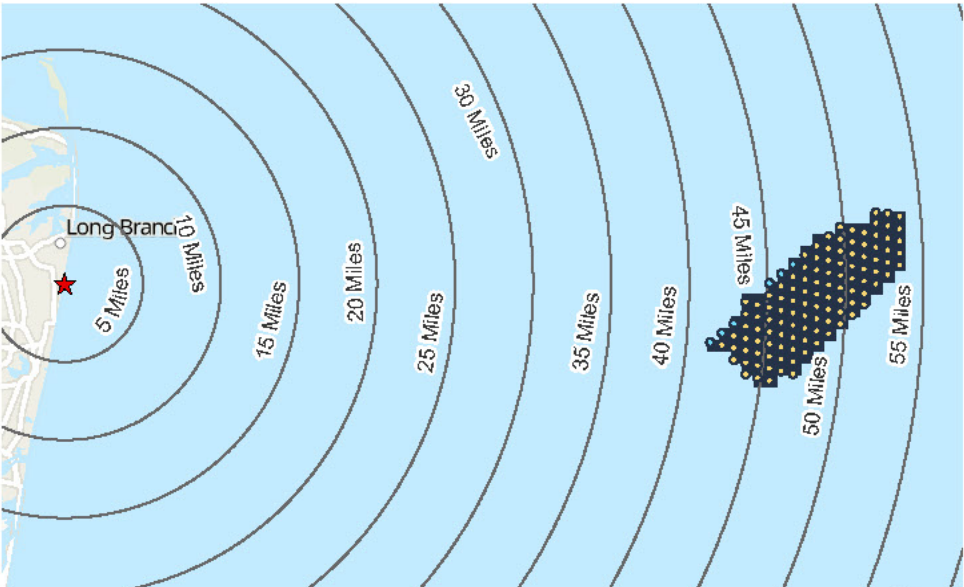
The Breakwater Beach Club is significant for its role as a mid-twentieth-century recreational beach club in Long Branch, a city renowned for its beach clubs. The significance of the property is derived from its oceanfront location and access to water. The Breakwater Beach Club has a significant maritime setting with clear views and access to the ocean and beach.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although it is anticipated that there may be unobstructed views of the offshore components from the Breakwater Beach Club due to its location on the Atlantic Ocean, at a distance of over 65 km (41 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Elberon Memorial Presbyterian Church

70 Park Avenue
Long Branch, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph of Property

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 67.1 km (41.7 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 4788.7 m2 (1.2 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 399.1 m2 (0.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 8.3 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
The Elberon Memorial Presbyterian Church is a two-story, Gothic Revival-style church with a square tower located on the main façade. The building was constructed circa 1885 and designed by Stanford White with two large windows designed by Louis Tiffany as well as the rose window over the main entrance. The building is significant for its association with Moses Taylor, a New York merchant and banker as well as its architecture (Elberon Memorial Church. 2024; Monmouth County Park System. 2007b).

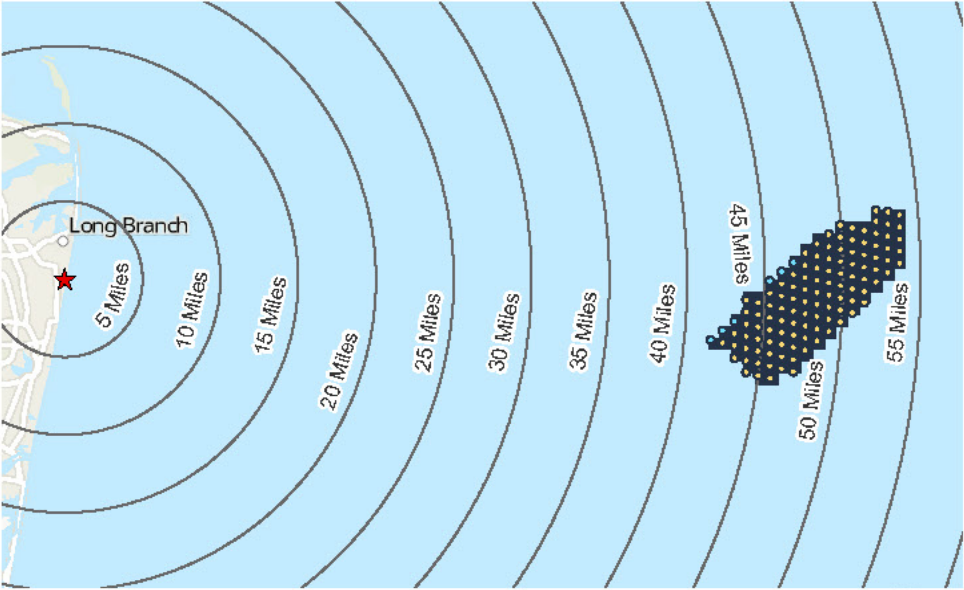
Maritime Setting
The Elberon Memorial Presbyterian Church is located three blocks from the Atlantic Ocean; however, the coastal setting of the church is not a character-defining element of the significance of the building.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components from the Elberon Memorial Presbyterian Church will be limited to a small portion of the property along Park Avenue due to the intervening development and vegetation as well as the distance between the historic property and the offshore components. In addition, at a distance of over 65 km (41 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

0 3.5 7 14 Miles

Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) / Electrical Service Platform (ESP) Positions
Contingent WTG/ESP Positions*
Historic Property Location
Lease Area OCS-A 0544

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)
Historic Property Boundary
Distance from Historic Property Boundary (5-Mile Increments)

*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

Ocean Beach Club of Elberon

1035 Ocean Avenue
Long Branch, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 66.7 km (41.4 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 28935.3 m2 (7.1 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 20474.9 m2 (5.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 70.8 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The Ocean Beach Club of Elberon is the oldest beach club in Long Branch. Originally constructed as a private residence c. 1880, the property was formally organized as a club in 1906. The resource is significant under NRHP Criterion A for its role as an early recreational beach club in Long Branch, renowned for its beach clubs, and under Criterion C for its architecture.

Maritime Setting

The Ocean Beach Club of Elberon is significant for its role as an early twentieth century recreational beach club in Long Branch, a city renowned for its beach clubs. The significance of the property is derived from its oceanfront location and access to water. The Ocean Beach Club has a significant maritime setting with clear views and access to the ocean and beach.

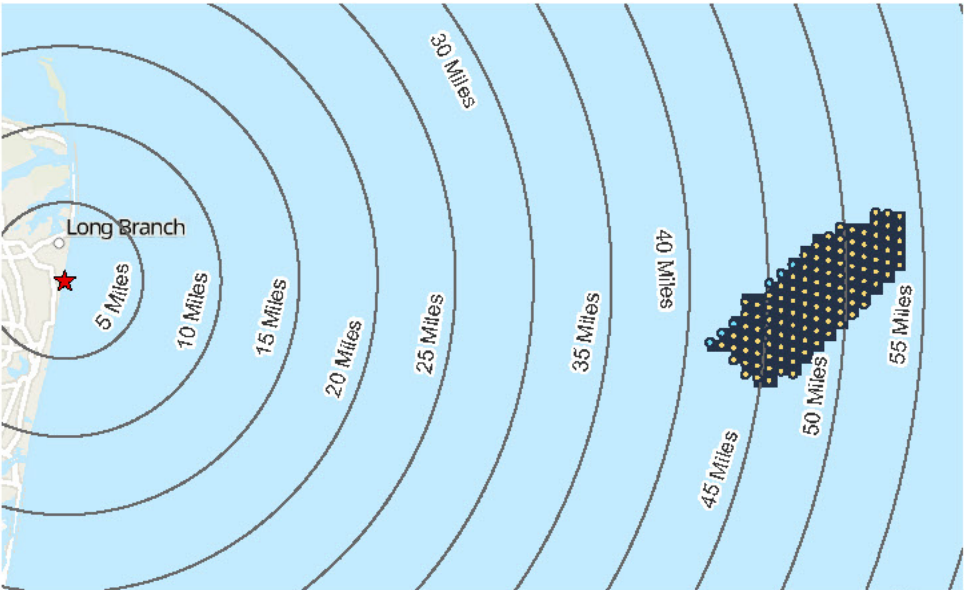
Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although located on the Atlantic Ocean beach, visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be substantially diminished from the Ocean Beach Club of Elberon. At a distance greater than 65 km (41 mi), the WTGs will be difficult to discern in even the clearest atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

0 45 90 180 Feet



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

0 3.5 7 14 Miles



*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

San Alfonso Retreat House

755 Ocean Avenue N
Long Branch, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph of property

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 66.6 km (41.4 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 37010.8 m² (9.1 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 24401.5 m² (6.0 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 65.9 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

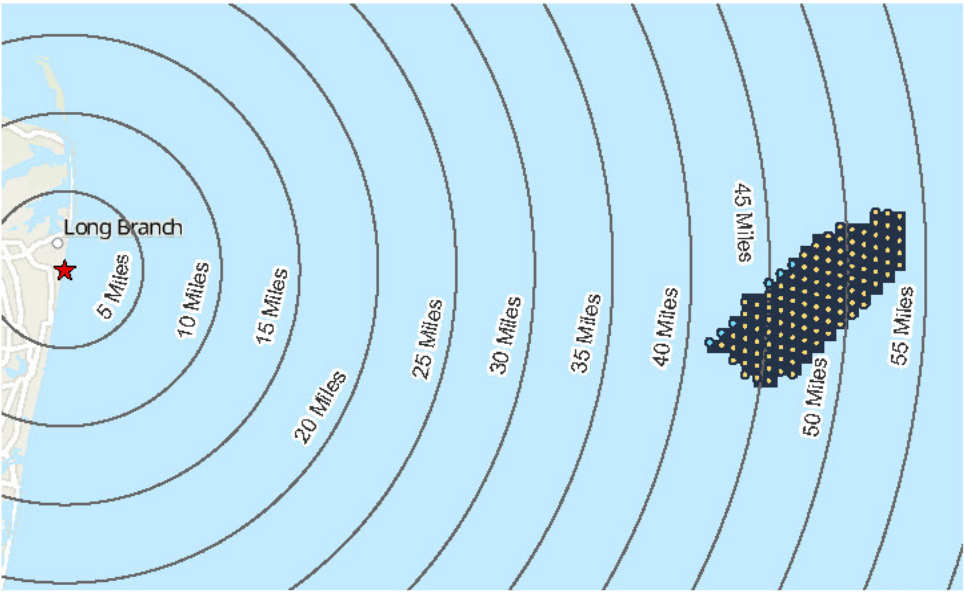
The San Alfonso Retreat House is a Catholic Redemptorist retreat center founded ca. 1925. The center initially utilized an existing residence, which was demolished in the mid-twentieth century as the center expanded. Today, the retreat house is an approximately 9-acre complex of ca. 1950s Modernist style two-story brick buildings including guest rooms and gathering spaces, along with a prayer garden and an expansive lawn overlooking the beach. It meets NRHP Criterion C as an example of a mid-twentieth-century Modernist retreat center.

Maritime Setting

The San Alfonso Retreat House is an approximately 9-acre complex of ca. 1950s Modernist style two-story brick buildings including guest rooms and gathering spaces, along with a prayer garden and an expansive lawn overlooking the beach. While the public elevation of the complex is oriented west toward Ocean Avenue North, the San Alfonso Retreat House is purposefully located on the Atlantic Ocean and has a clear maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although it is anticipated that there may be unobstructed views of the offshore components from the San Alfonso Retreat House due to its location on the Atlantic Ocean, at a distance of over 65 km (41 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



St. Michael’s Roman Catholic Church

796 Ocean Avenue N
Long Branch, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 66.8 km (41.5 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 6501.3 m2 (1.6 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 3574.5 m2 (0.9 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 55 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

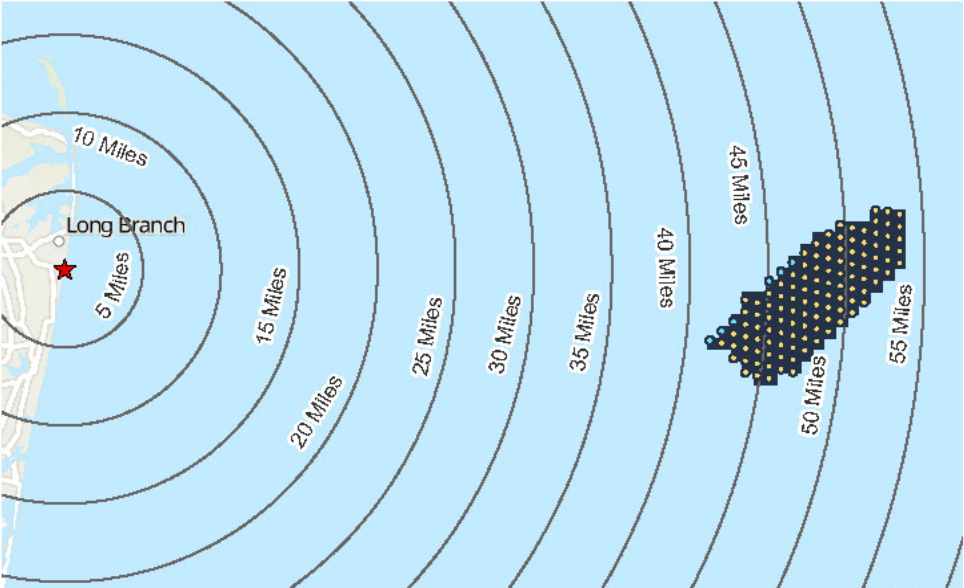
Significance
St. Michael’s Roman Catholic Church is a brick Gothic Revival-style church and associated Queen Anne style rectory. The property meets NRHP Criterion C as an example of late-nineteenth-century ecclesiastical architecture.

Maritime Setting
St. Michael’s Roman Catholic Church is located one block from the Atlantic Ocean and does not have a maritime setting. Any potential open views of the water are significantly or completely screened by distance, topography and vegetation.

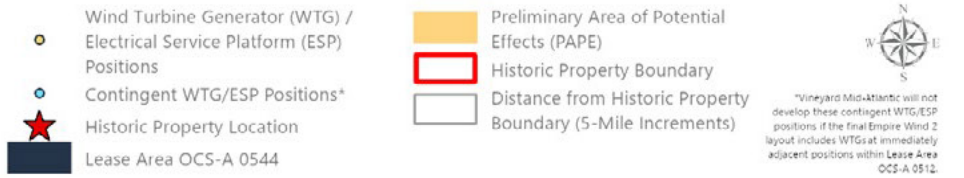
Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect
The St. Michael’s Roman Catholic Church is located one block from the Atlantic Ocean with views of the ocean over the existing tennis courts and parking lots. According to the viewshed analysis, the offshore components may be visible from portions the St. Michael’s Roman Catholic Church. Visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be substantially diminished from the church due to the distance of over 65 km (41 mi) between the property and the offshore components. At this distance the WTGs will be difficult to discern even in the clearest atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Sur Mer

1245 Ocean Avenue N
Long Branch, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 66.7 km (41.5 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 10232.7 m2 (2.5 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 6770.5 m2 (1.7 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 66.2 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
Sur Mer is a beachside mansion constructed in the Chateausque style c. 1910. The resource retains a high degree of integrity and meets NRHP Criterion C for its architecture as an excellent example of a Chateausque-style residence.

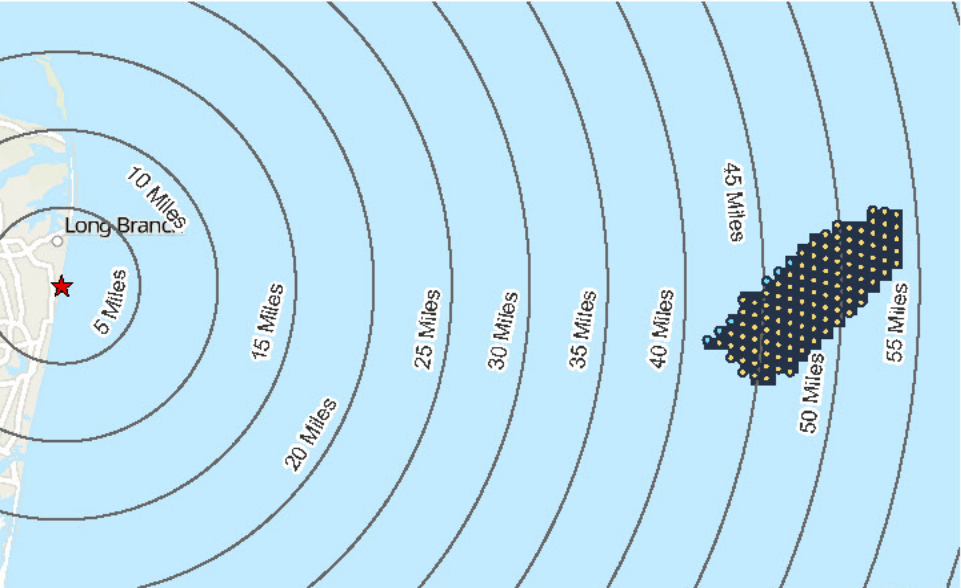
Maritime Setting
Sur Mer, located at 1245 Ocean Avenue, is a two-and-one-half-story Chateausque-style mansion. Sur Mer is a beachfront property and is elevated upon a terraced lawn with a significant elevation to the ocean. The property has a significant maritime setting with clear views and access to the ocean and beach.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although it is anticipated that there may be unobstructed views of the offshore components from Sur Mer due to its location on the Atlantic Ocean, at a distance of over 65 km (41 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) / Electrical Service Platform (ESP) Positions

Contingent WTG/ESP Positions*

Historic Property Location

Lease Area OCS-A 0544

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)

Historic Property Boundary

Distance from Historic Property Boundary (5-Mile Increments)

*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

Fort Hancock Life Saving Station

Gateway National Recreation Area
Middletown Township, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 70.6 km (43.9 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 957.9 m2 (0.2 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 457.1 m2 (0.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 47.7 %
Representative Key Observation Point 15

Significance

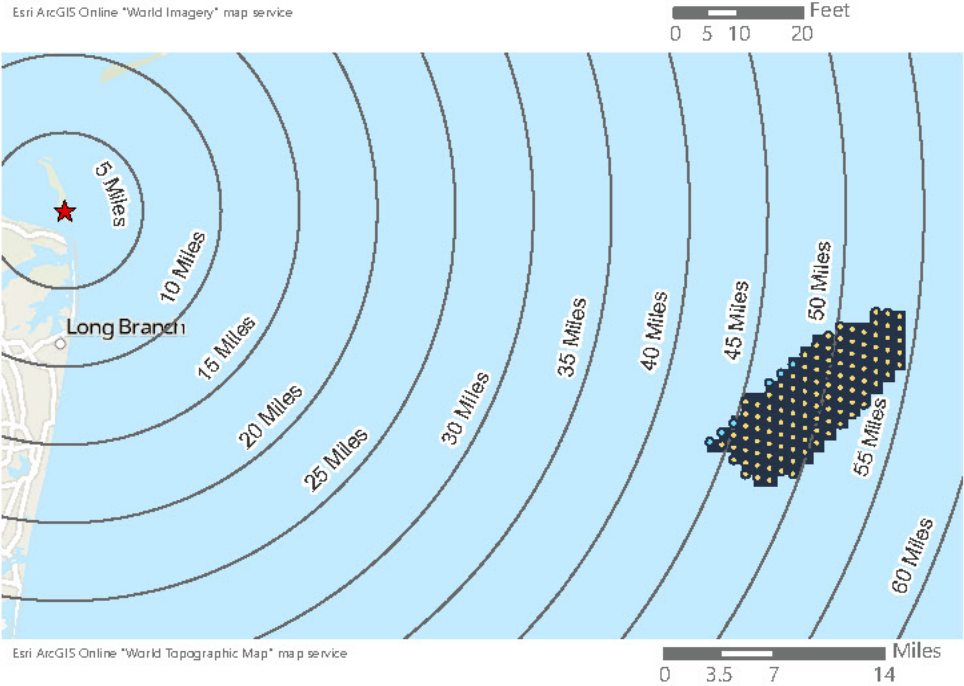
The Fort Hancock Life-Saving Station is listed on the NRHP under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce and Social History for its association with early federal efforts to preserve life during maritime accidents. The station is also listed under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an example of a relatively unaltered late nineteenth century utilitarian architecture along the New Jersey coast. Constructed in 1894, the Fort Hancock Life-Saving Station replaced an earlier life-saving station dating from 1848. Typical of life-saving stations, the extant building consists of a boathouse, office, and lookout tower. The period of significance begins with the date of construction, 1894, and ends in 1949 when the station was decommissioned by the U.S. Coast Guard (Torres-Reyes and Fricker, 1980).

Maritime Setting

The Fort Hancock Life-Saving Station is located east of Hartshorne Drive on a sandy knoll with a view of the ocean. Originally situated more inland, the station is now a mere 150 feet from the ocean due to over a century of erosion. Life-saving stations were historically sited close to the beach so that rescue crews could quickly respond to maritime accidents. Consequently, the setting of the life-saving station is an important element of its significance.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be limited due to the distance between the Fort Hancock Life Saving Station and the WTGs as well as the intervening development and vegetation in the Highlands and on the barrier island. In addition, at a distance of almost 71 km (44 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Hans Huber Estate

25 Brown's Dock Road
Middletown Township, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph of property

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 73.0 km (45.3 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 192963.9 m2 (47.7 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 1349.0 m2 (0.3 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 0.7 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The Hans Huber Estate is a 390-acre park known as Huber Woods Park currently managed by the Monmouth County Park System. The property was donated by the Huber family and the J.M. Huber Corporation in 1974 and 1984. The property had been a farm constructed for Hans and Catherine Huber and contains a caretaker's residence, and multiple barns, sheds, and outbuildings, many of which pre-date the farmhouse. The half-timbered farmhouse was constructed in 1927 and designed by Edwin L. Howard, a New York architect. The Hans Huber Estate is significant for its architecture and as a mostly intact early twentieth century estate in along the Navesink River (Monmouth County, 1984a; Monmouth County Park System, 2024).

Maritime Setting

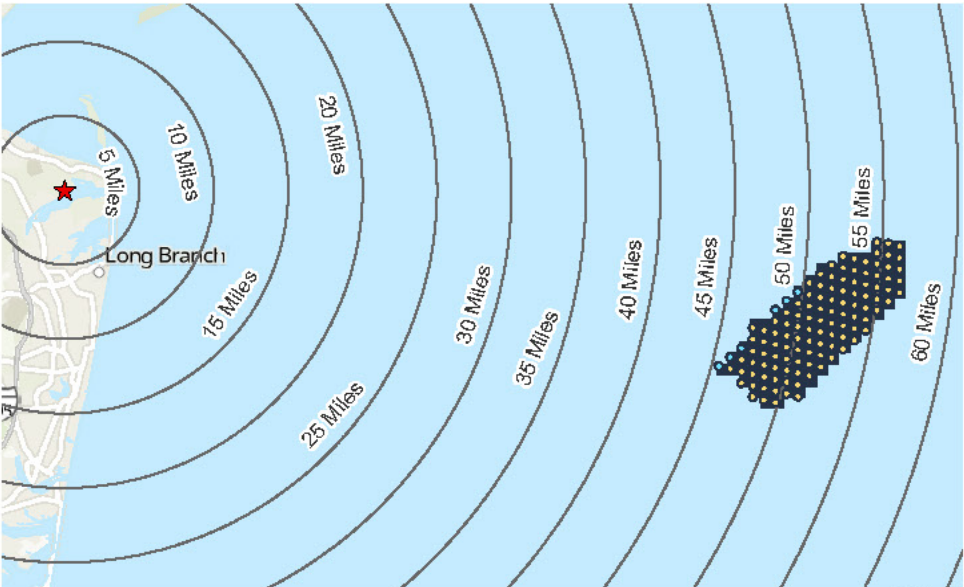
The Hans Huber Estate is located on a hill overlooking the Navesink River with minimal views of the Atlantic Ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Due to the intervening development and vegetation as well as the distance between the Hans Huber Estate, visibility of the offshore components will be limited to a small portion of the southwestern corner of the property. In addition, at a distance of over 72 km (45 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

35 Ocean Avenue N

35 Ocean Avenue N
Monmouth Beach Borough, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



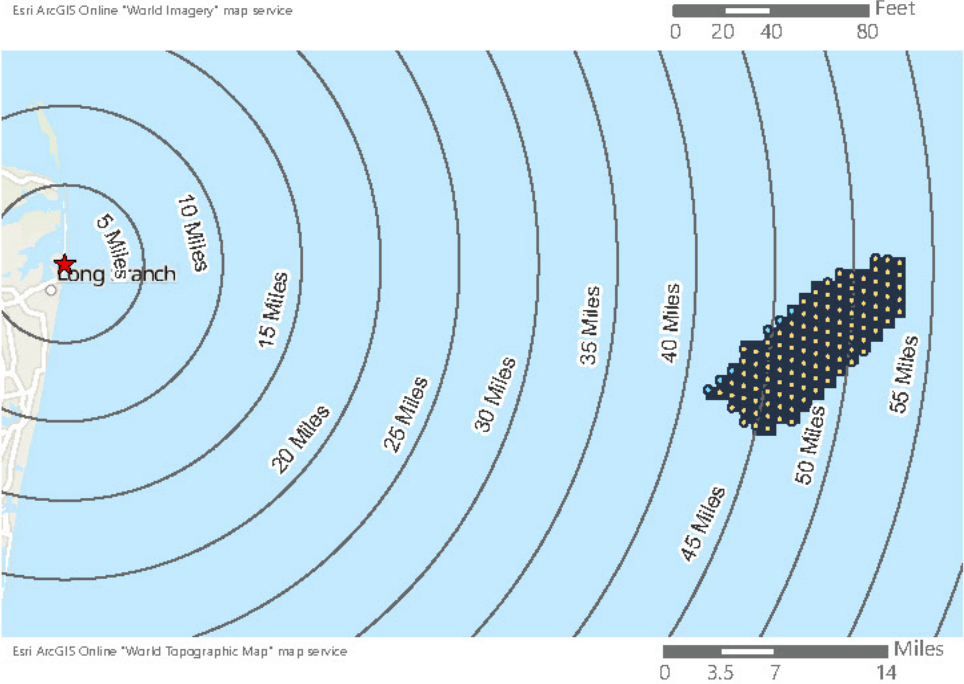
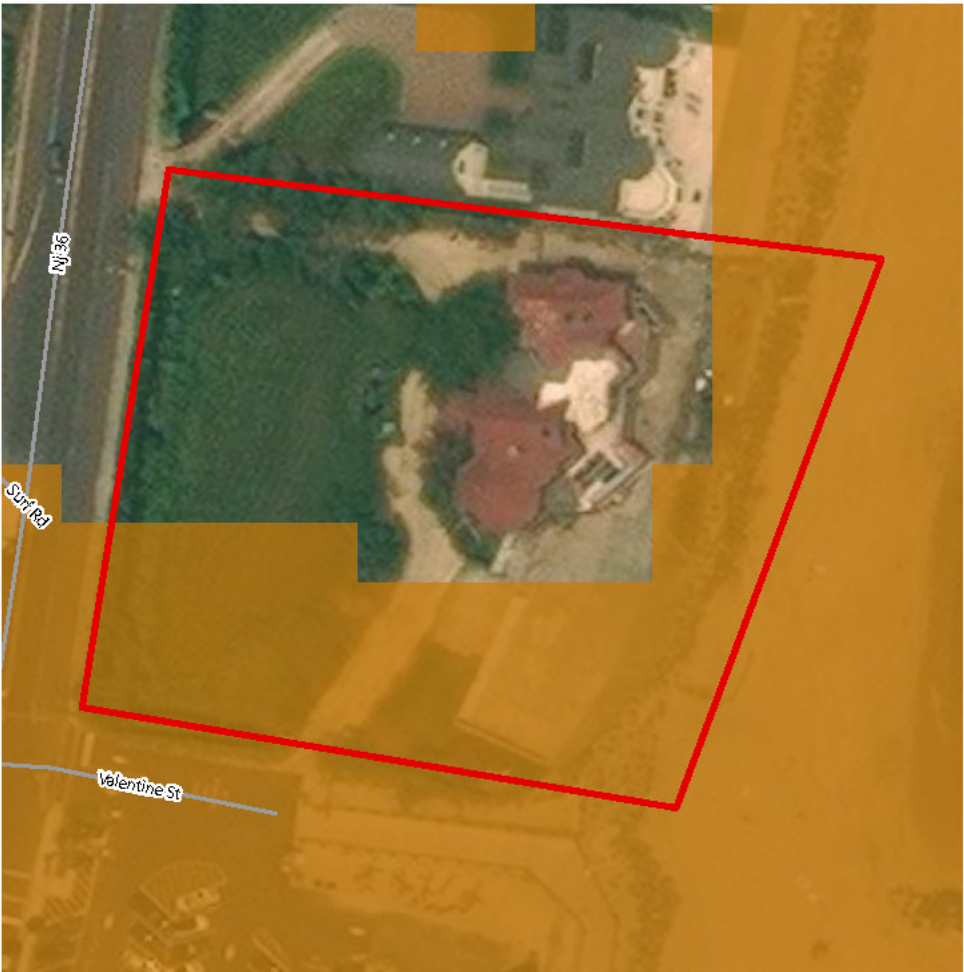
Photograph of property

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 66.8 km (41.5 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 5925.5 m2 (1.5 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 2742.5 m2 (0.7 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 46.3 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
The Queen Anne style beachfront cottage at 35 Ocean Avenue N was built in about 1905 and retains character defining exterior features including shingle siding, wood windows with colored glass, prominent chimneys, and conical turret roof. The property appears to retain sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion C.

Maritime Setting
35 Ocean Avenue N is a large cottage elevated above the beach and is oriented toward the ocean with a long facade featuring numerous windows and an expansive enclosed porch. The resource has a beachfront setting and full and unobstructed views of the Atlantic Ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect
Although there may be unobstructed views of the offshore components from 35 Ocean Avenue N due to its location on the Atlantic Ocean, at a distance of over 65 km (41 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



58 Ocean Avenue

58 Ocean Avenue
Monmouth Beach Borough, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph of property

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 66.9 km (41.6 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 4157.2 m2 (1.0 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 112.0 m2 (0.0 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 2.7 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

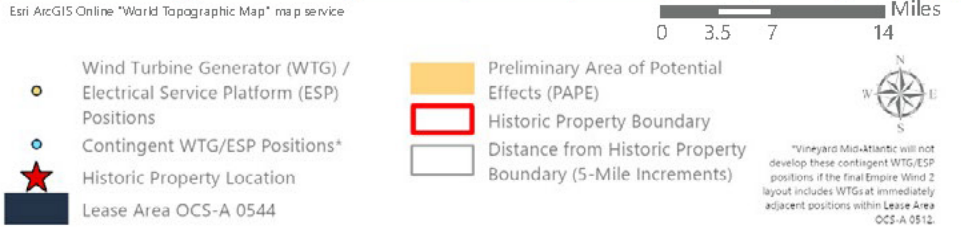
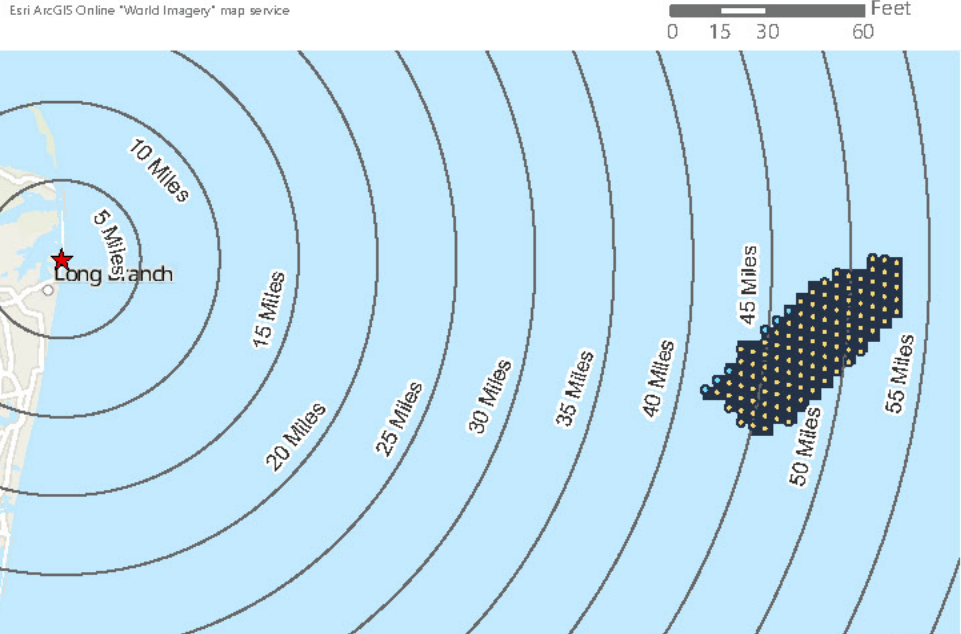
58 Ocean Avenue is a complex, three-story, Colonial Revival residence on the corner of Ocean Avenue and Beach Road in Monmouth Beach, Monmouth County, New Jersey. The exterior is clad in wood shakes, along with a large porch that contains Doric columns. There are paired six-over-one windows and multiple exterior chimneys, with corresponding interior fireplaces over multiple bays. The scale, form, and materials of this house are representative of the large, seasonal residences which were constructed in Monmouth Beach in the early twentieth century. 58 Ocean Avenue meets NRHP eligibility under Criterion A for its association with the development Monmouth Beach and Monmouth County, especially in regards to large, seasonal residences on the New Jersey coastline in the early twentieth century and meets NRHP eligibility under Criterion C for its Colonial Revival-style exterior with wood shakes, large porches and entryways, and Doric columns (Hunton et al., 2019).

Maritime Setting

58 Ocean Avenue has a clear maritime setting being located across the street from the Atlantic Ocean beachfront with mostly unobstructed views of the water from the surrounding lawns and from elevated portions of the building.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

At a distance of over 65 km (41 mi), visibility of the offshore components from ground level will be limited to a small portion of property along Atlantic Avenue. The offshore components may be visible from elevated interior vantages and porches; however, based on distance the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Monmouth Beach Bath and Tennis Club

65 Ocean Avenue
Monmouth Beach Borough, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph of property

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 66.8 km (41.5 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 16027.6 m2 (4.0 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 11829.3 m2 (2.9 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 73.8 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
The Monmouth Beach Bath and Tennis Club was constructed in 1912 and is the only extant pre-1930s bath club on the Monmouth County coastline. The club was designed and developed by Thomas W. Butts who also owned the Monmouth Beach Casino. The club was designed around a large central Olympic-size swimming pool surrounded by four large pavilions, reminiscent of Roman Baths (Kelly, 2024; Hunton, 1984). The club is significant under NRHP Criterion A for its association with the development of the New Jersey shore and Criterion C for its architectural design as a beach club.

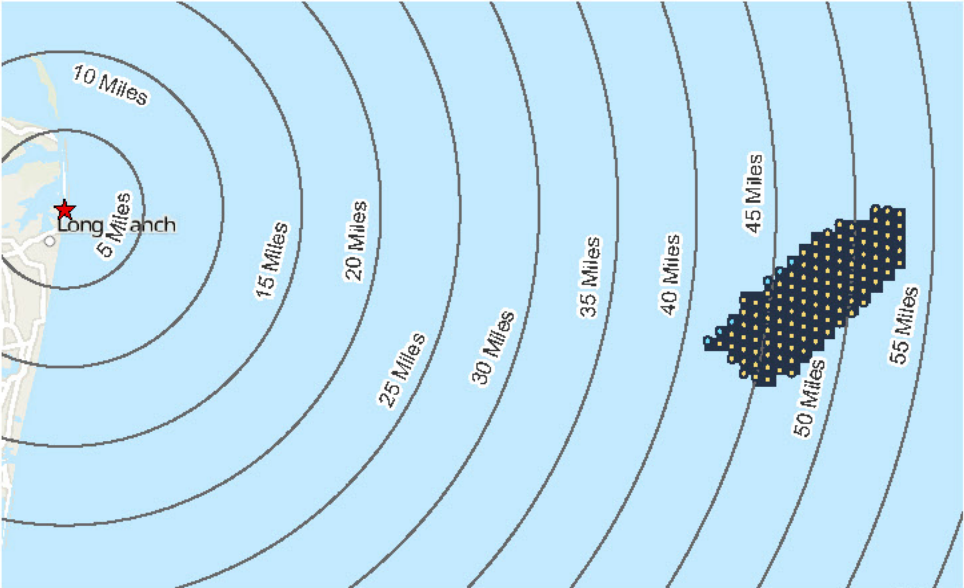
Maritime Setting
The Monmouth Beach Bath and Tennis Club has a beachfront setting and unobstructed views of the Atlantic Ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although there may be unobstructed views of the offshore components from within the Monmouth Beach Bath and Tennis Club due to its location on the Atlantic Ocean, at a distance of over 65 km (41 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

- Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) / Electrical Service Platform (ESP) Positions
- Contingent WTG/ESP Positions*
- Historic Property Location
- Lease Area OCS-A 0544

- Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)
- Historic Property Boundary
- Distance from Historic Property Boundary (5-Mile Increments)

*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

Mt. Prospect Cemetery

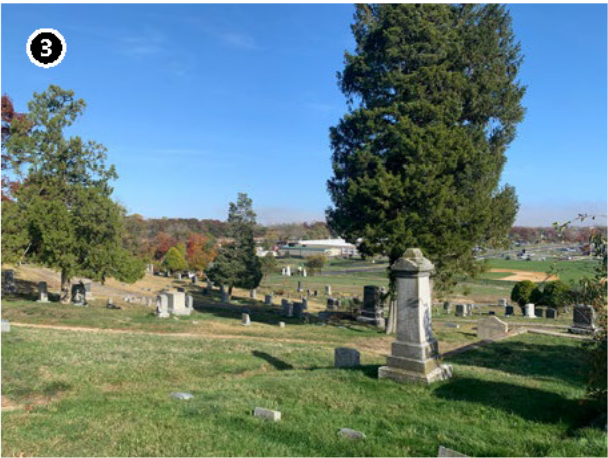
2600 Heck Avenue
Neptune Township, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph of property

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 71.1 km (44.2 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 125625.4 m2 (31.0 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 22331.5 m2 (5.5 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 17.8 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

Mount Prospect Cemetery is an approximately 35-acre cemetery located in Neptune Township. The cemetery was opened in 1881 and contains over 4000 burials. The cemetery is laid out in the style of nineteenth century rural cemeteries with winding paths navigating numerous notable grave markers set among marked changes in topography. Significant persons buried in Mount Prospect Cemetery include prominent residents of Neptune Township, victims of the SS Morro Castle disaster, and members of the Sand Hill tribe, who have been in the area now known as Monmouth County since the early eighteenth century. The most prominent monument in the cemetery is the 75-foot-tall Bennett monument erected for the wife of Henry Bennett, owner of the Philadelphia-based Bijou Theatre chain. Mount Prospect Cemetery meets NRHP eligibility Criterion A as an example of a mid-to-late-nineteenth century cemetery associated with the history of Neptune Township and its growth in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-centuries, and Criteria Consideration D for containing the burials of several people of historical significance to the State of New Jersey (New Jersey Digest, 2022; Find A Grave, 2024; Mount Prospect Cemetery, 2024; Sand Hill Indian History, 2024).

Maritime Setting

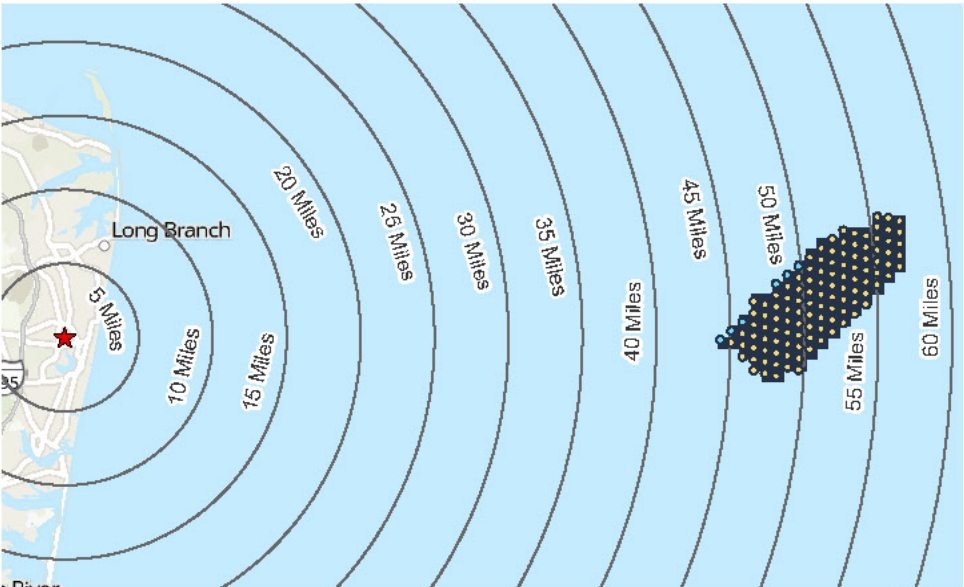
The Mount Prospect Cemetery is located inland and does not have a maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components will be limited from the Mount Prospect Cemetery due to the intervening development and vegetation as well as the distance between the district and the offshore components. In addition, at a distance of over 70 km (44 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Old Coast Guard Station Manasquan Inlet

40 Inlet Drive
Point Pleasant Beach Borough, Ocean County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 71.6 km (44.5 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 679.1 m2 (0.2 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 262.7 m2 (0.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 39.1 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

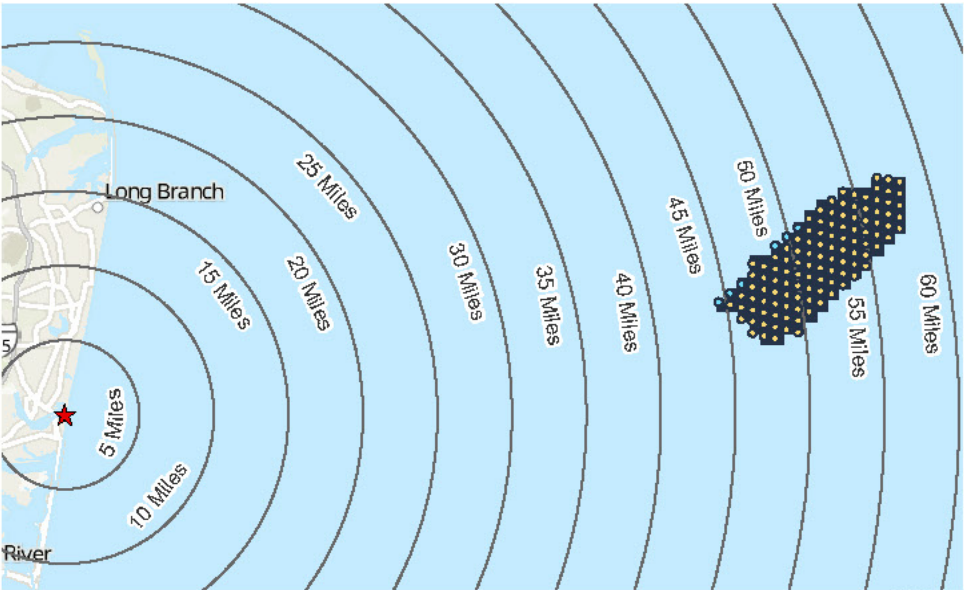
Significance
The Old Coast Guard Station Manasquan Inlet, also known as Coast Guard Lifeboat Station #105, was constructed in 1936. The building was designed by the United States Coast Guard Civil Engineering Headquarters in the Roosevelt-type style. The two-story, Colonial Revival building with a central lookout tower was funded by Works Progress Administration and was constructed to replace the existing stations in Manasquan, Bay Head, Mantoloking, Chadwick Beach and Toms River (Cleven, 2014; USGS, 2021). The Old Coast Guard Station Manasquan Inlet is significant under Criterion A for its association with the USCG and Criterion C for its architecture as an example of an extant Roosevelt-type style station.

Maritime Setting
The Old Coast Guard Station Manasquan Inlet has a clear maritime setting as a USCG station located on the Manasquan River and the Manasquan Inlet with views of both bodies of water and the Atlantic Ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect
Visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be substantially diminished from the Old Coast Guard Station Manasquan Inlet due to the historic property's location on the Manasquan River and the intervening development and vegetation. In addition, at a distance of over 70 km (44 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service
0 5 10 20 Feet



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service
0 3.75 7.5 15 Miles



15 Hilltop Terrace

15 Hilltop Terrace
Red Bank Borough, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 73.8 km (45.9 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Nacelle
Total Property Size 1573.4 m² (0.4 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 217.0 m² (0.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 13.8 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

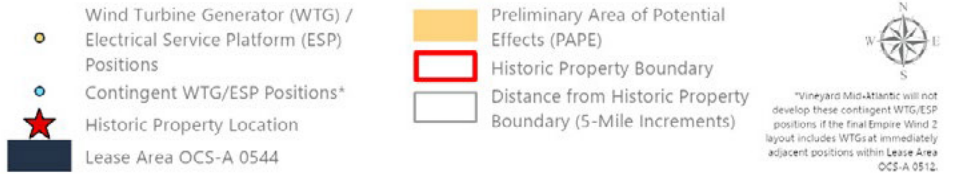
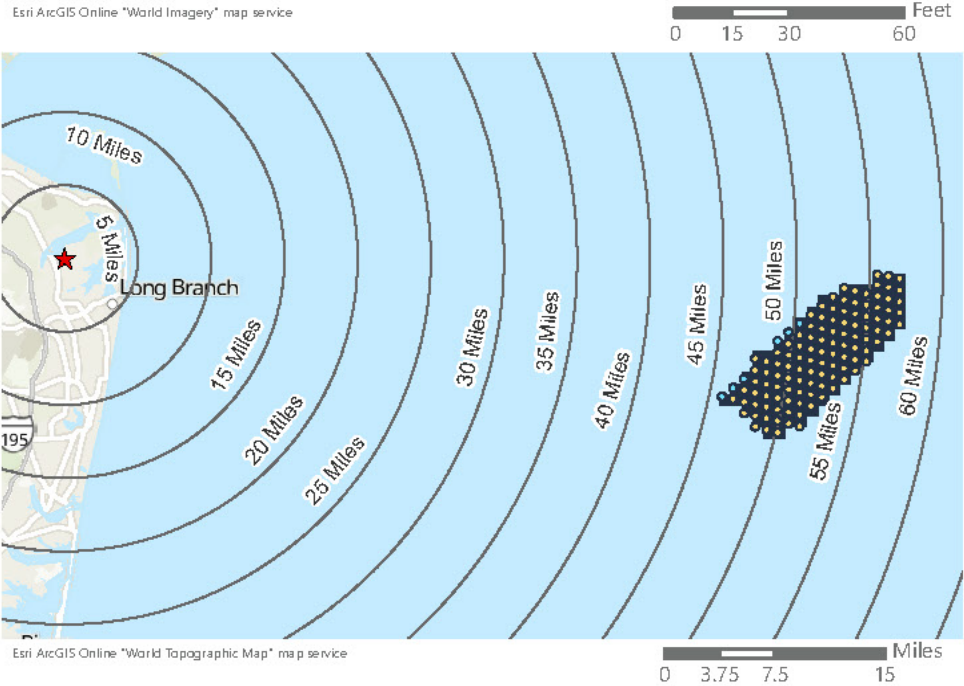
15 Hilltop Terrace is located in Red Bank, New Jersey and was built circa 1907. The residential property is made up of two separate buildings, the first is a two-and-a-half story Mission-style building with a flared hip roof, covered in red clay tiles with exposed rafter tails. Across a permanent courtyard is the second building, which is a one-and-a-half story Mission-style, residential building with red clay tiles on the roof and exposed rafter tails. 15 Hilltop Terrace is significant for its Mission-style architecture and its association as a former service building for the former Andrew W. Freedman estate, Tower Hill. While the main house is no longer extant, 15 Hilltop Terrace is an extant portion of the larger estate. Entrance gates to the original estate can also be seen at the corner of Hilltop Terrace and Prospect Avenue. It has been speculated that the two buildings at 15 Hilltop Terrace were the former residences of the servants of the main estate (McCabe, J. 1981).

Maritime Setting

15 Hilltop Terrace is located on North Hill in Red Bank and situated to have views of the Navesink River with Sandy Hook and Lower Bays in the distance as well as distant views of the Atlantic Ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components will be limited from the 15 Hilltop Terrace due to the intervening development and vegetation as well as the distance between the district and the offshore components. In addition, at a distance of over 72 km (45 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



St. George's-by-the River Episcopal Church

7 Lincoln Avenue
Rumson Borough, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 67.9 km (42.2 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 5464.4 m2 (1.4 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 192.6 m2 (0.0 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 3.5 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

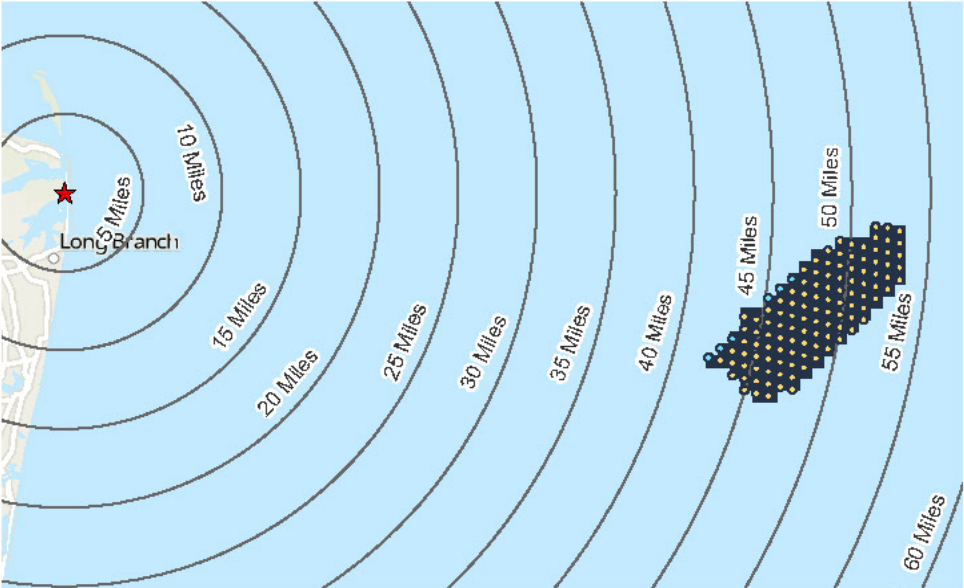
Significance
St. George's-by-the River Episcopal Church is a Gothic Revival-style granite church building constructed in 1907. The building is significant for its architecture under Criterion C. The church, which is reminiscent of rural English parish churches, was designed by the architecture firm of A. Stewart Walker & Leon N. Gillette of New York and was constructed by the New York firm of Swallows and Howes. The nave runs east to west with gabled ends and a two-story tower at the eastern elevation. Over time multiple additions were added to the property including a parish hall and rectory in 1911 and 1912, a carillon in 1934, cloisters in 1946 which connected the parish hall to the church, parish offices and classrooms in 1953, and a chapel in 1955.

Maritime Setting
The St. George's-by-the River Episcopal Church is located a block from the Atlantic Ocean and was constructed for the residents of the coastal borough. Although the church complex is located by the water and may have partial ocean views, the significance of the church is associated with its architecture, not its setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect
Visibility of the offshore components will be limited to less than 4% of the St. George's-by-the River Episcopal Church property due to the intervening development and vegetation as well as the distance between the historic church and the offshore components. In addition, at a distance of over 67 km (42 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

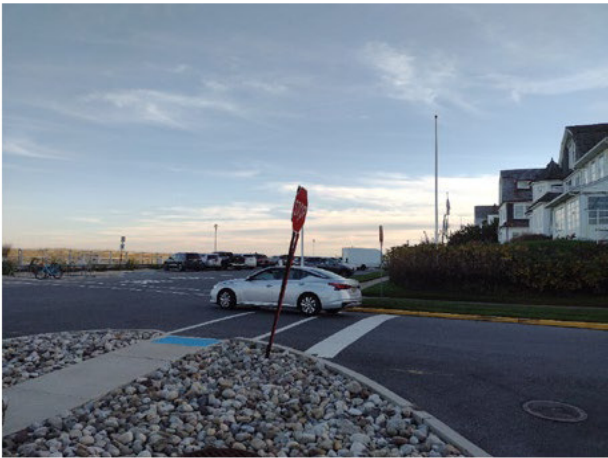


Sea Girt Lighthouse

NW corner Ocean Avenue and Beacon Boulevard
Sea Girt Borough, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph not available

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 70.3 km (43.7 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 928.6 m2 (0.2 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 330.2 m2 (0.1 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 35.6 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
The Sea Girt Lighthouse was constructed in 1896 to address the need for a guiding beacon in the 40-mile stretch between the Barnegat and Navesink Highlands light stations. The Sea Girt Light is a T-shaped brick keeper’s house with integrated light, the last of its type constructed on the Atlantic coast. When constructed, the lighthouse was located on the beach of the Sea Girt Inlet, which was susceptible to shifting sands. By 1915, the beach had moved enough that the integrity of the lighthouse was being undermined requiring the construction of a bulkhead to stabilize the light station reservation grounds. By 1930, the inlet itself had become filled with silt to the point of being nearly impassable for larger vessels. In 1921, the Sea Girt Lighthouse was outfitted with a radio fog beacon. The Sea Girt station transmitted to incoming vessels which were then able to determine their proximity to the shore and New York Harbor by triangulating with the signals transmitted from lightships at Ambrose and Fire Island. Increasingly obsolete by the onset of the Second World War, the lighthouse was deactivated, and the keeper’s house was converted to barracks for the U.S. Coast Guard which used the tower as an observation post for spotting U-boat activity. After the war, the federal government had no use for the building and sold the lighthouse in 1956 to the borough of Sea Girt which used it as a library and community space. The Sea Girt Lighthouse Citizens Committee was formed in 1981 to restore and manage the building as a museum. The Sea Girt Lighthouse meets NRHP Criterion A in the areas of Maritime History and Transportation for its association with coastal navigation in the first half of the twentieth century, notably including the novel use of radio navigational technology in 1921. The lighthouse is also NRHP-eligible under Criterion C as an example of a late-nineteenth-century lighthouse and as a late example of the integrated light and keeper’s house type (Sea Girt Lighthouse Citizens Committee, 2023; Wanko, 2015; Hackney, 2023).

Maritime Setting
The Sea Girt Lighthouse was constructed to guide vessels traveling between the Barnegat Light and Navesink Light Station. As an aid-to-navigation, the Sea Girt Lighthouse has a strong maritime setting with views of the Atlantic Ocean integral to its setting and significance.

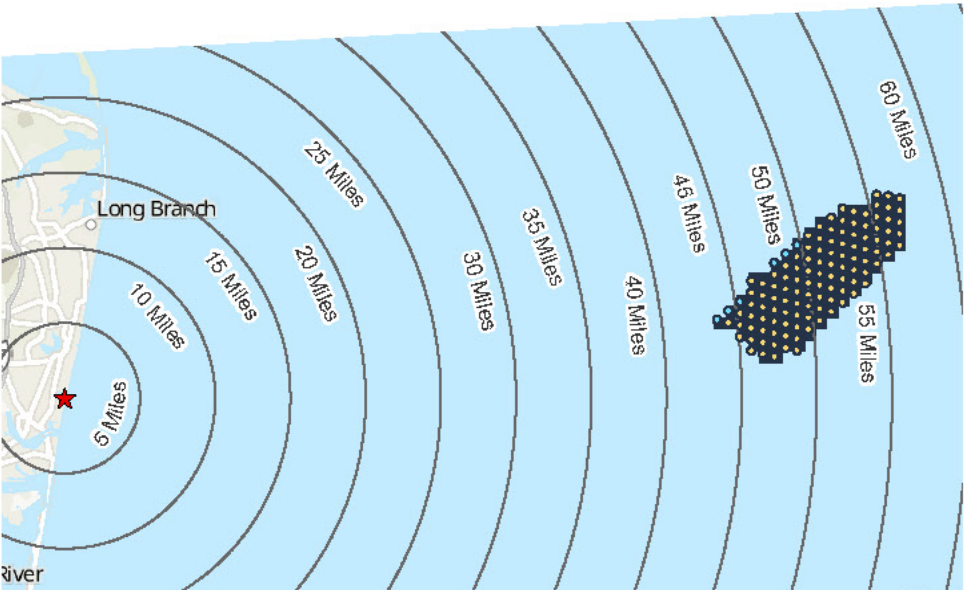
Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although there may be unobstructed views of the offshore components from the Sea Girt Lighthouse at the lantern level due to its location on the Atlantic Ocean, at a distance of over 69 km (43 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

Feet
0 5 10 20



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

Miles
0 3.75 7.5 15

- Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) / Electrical Service Platform (ESP) Positions
- Contingent WTG/ESP Positions*
- Historic Property Location
- Lease Area OCS-A 0544
- Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)
- Historic Property Boundary
- Distance from Historic Property Boundary (5-Mile Increments)

*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

10 Warren Avenue

10 Warren Avenue
Spring Lake Borough, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 69.8 km (43.4 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 1392.9 m2 (0.3 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 59.2 m2 (0.0 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 4.3 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

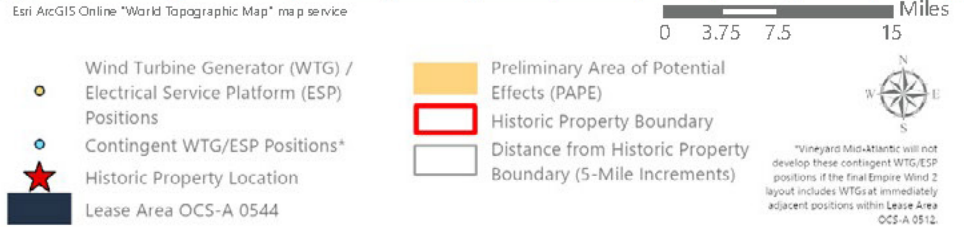
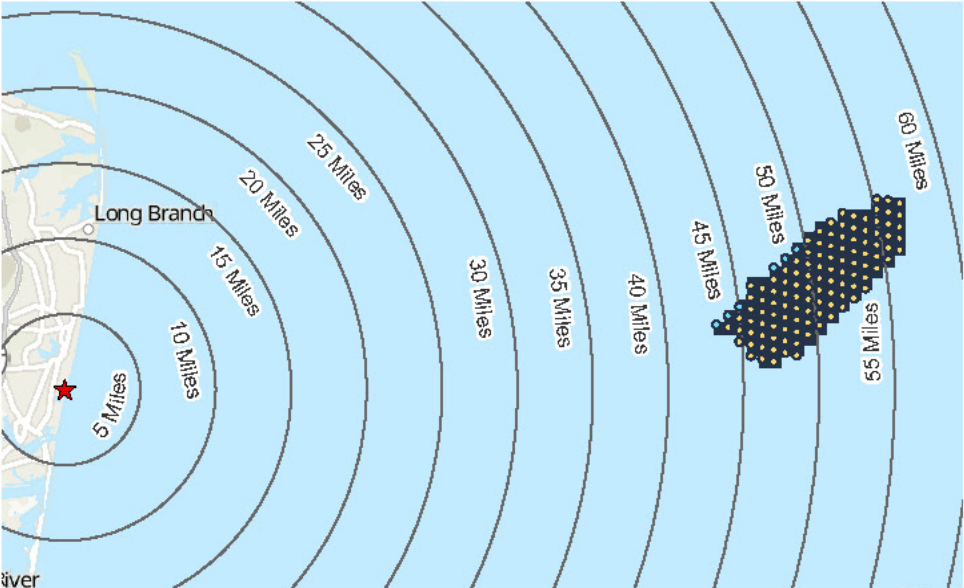
Significance
10 Warren Avenue is a three-story, five-bay, rectangular residence with a red clay tile clad roof with exposed decorative brackets. Both the first and second floors have wrap-around porches with Doric columns on the first floor and two enclosed sleeping porches on the second. The residence at 10 Warren Avenue is significant for its architecture.

Maritime Setting
10 Warren Avenue is located one building from the Atlantic Ocean beachfront and may have views of the ocean from the upper story porches and interior vantages.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect
Visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be limited to a small portion of 10 Warren Avenue property and upper story vantages. In addition, at a distance of over 69 km (43 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



1711 Ocean Avenue N

1711 Ocean Avenue N
Spring Lake Borough, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



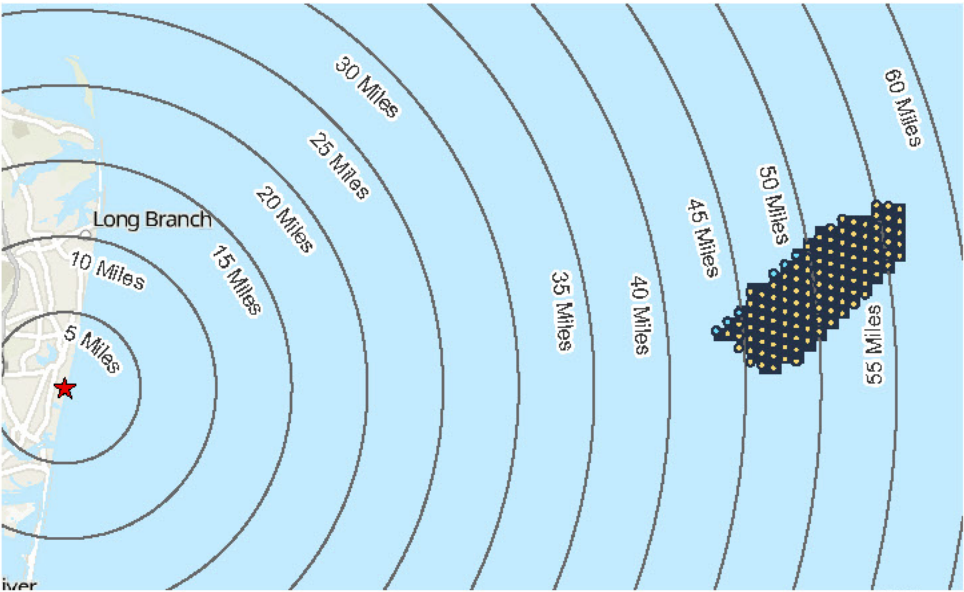
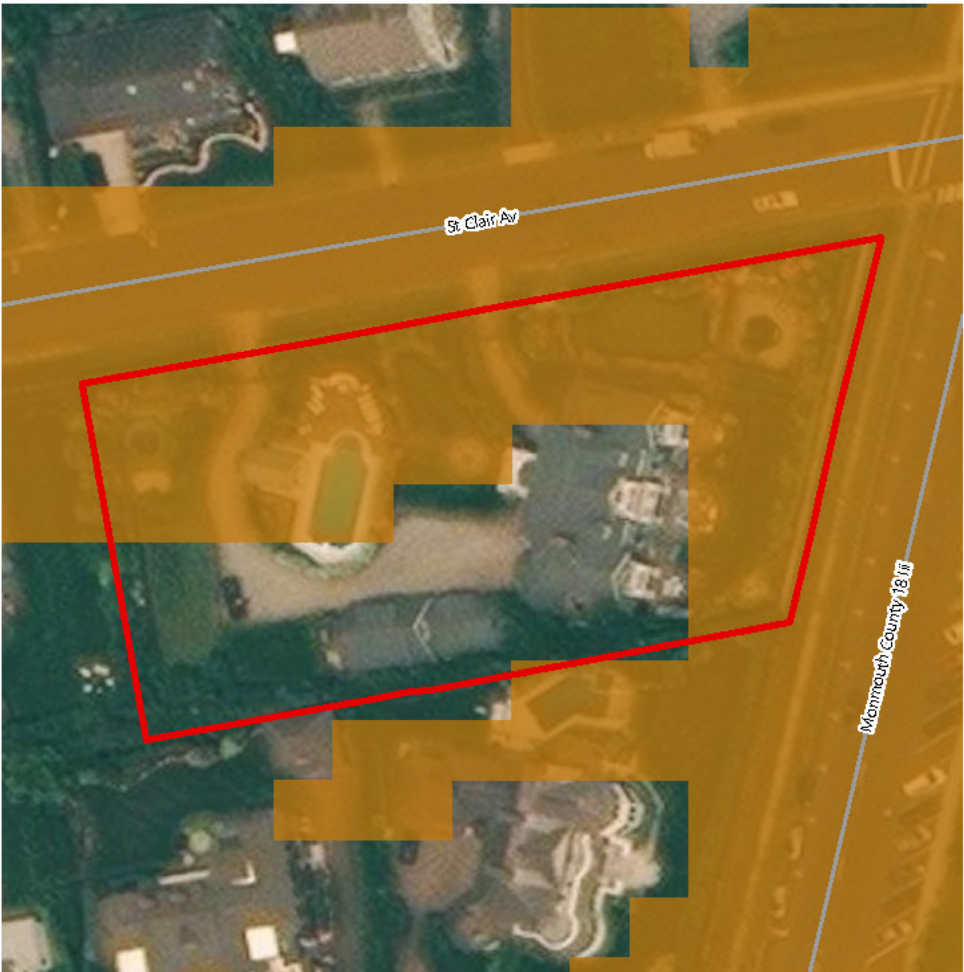
Photograph looking south along Ocean Avenue

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 69.5 km (43.2 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 4240.0 m2 (1.0 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 2452.9 m2 (0.6 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 57.9 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
1711 Ocean Avenue North is a two-and-one-half-story Colonial Revival style residence with a dormered hipped roof, shingle siding, and multiple porches. The resource meets NRHP Criterion C in the area of architecture as a high style example of a turn-of-the-twentieth-century seaside residence.

Maritime Setting
1711 Ocean Avenue North is located across Ocean Avenue from the beach and Atlantic Ocean and has a clear maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect
At a distance of over 69 km (43 mi), visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be substantially diminished and the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



2 Passaic Avenue

2 Passaic Avenue
Spring Lake Borough, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 69.7 km (43.3 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 2089.4 m2 (0.5 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 1185.2 m2 (0.3 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 56.7 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
2 Passaic Avenue is an early example of Neoclassical architecture built ca. 1898 that is recommended as eligible under Criterion C. The two and a half story residence has a hipped roof with a single-story wraparound porch supported by paired columns, and a full-height porch with a flat roof supported by paired Corinthian columns at the entry on Passaic Avenue. The east elevation features an enclosed sunroom on the first floor and a second story porch with a flat roof supported by tripled columns. There are gabled dormers on all elevations including unusual double and triple gabled dormers on the two principal elevations. The siding is wood clapboard, the roof has wood shingles, and the foundation is concealed behind brickwork. Alterations include replacement windows, a non-historic porte-cochere, and replacement rails and balusters on the porches.

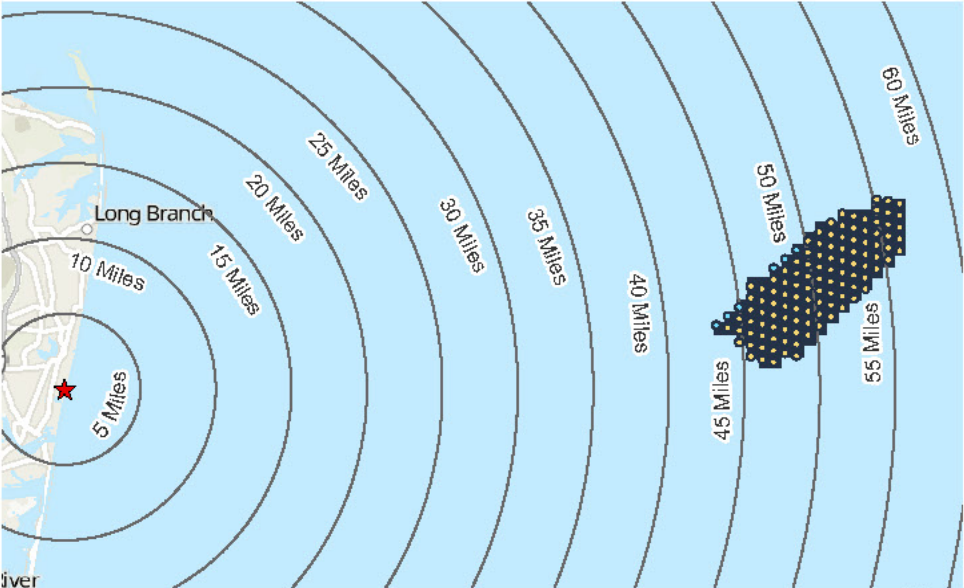
Maritime Setting
2 Passaic Avenue is an ocean-front property. Though its principal elevation faces Passaic Avenue, the wraparound porch, enclosed sunroom, second story porch, and triple dormer on the east elevation all face the sea. Though the low dunes block the ocean views from street level, the property is elevated above the street and has unobstructed views of the water.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

At a distance of over 69 km (43 mi), visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be substantially diminished and the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



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Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) / Electrical Service Platform (ESP) Positions

Contingent WTG/ESP Positions*

Historic Property Location

Lease Area OCS-A 0544

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)

Historic Property Boundary

Distance from Historic Property Boundary (5-Mile Increments)

*Vineyard Mid-Atlantic will not develop these contingent WTG/ESP positions if the final Empire Wind 2 layout includes WTGs at immediately adjacent positions within Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

2 Warren Avenue

2 Warren Avenue
Spring Lake Borough, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-determined)
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 69.8 km (43.4 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 2785.9 m2 (0.7 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 1281.7 m2 (0.3 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 46 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
The building at 2 Warren Avenue is a two-story Colonial Revival mansion with a hipped roof and a rectangular plan. The roof system has a variety of dormers surmounted by finials. A center projecting bay on the second story features tripartite round arch windows and is surmounted by a balustrade. The projection is flanked by elliptical and oriel windows. The first story is defined by a substantial porch supported by ionic and square columns. The residence is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C for Architecture as an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style applied to summer resort "cottages" constructed in Spring Lake. Furthermore, this resource meets the registration requirements and is mentioned in the multiple property submission Spring Lake, New Jersey as a Coastal Resort, 1850-1870 Multiple Property Submission in Monmouth County, New Jersey (Milner and Strathearn, 1991).

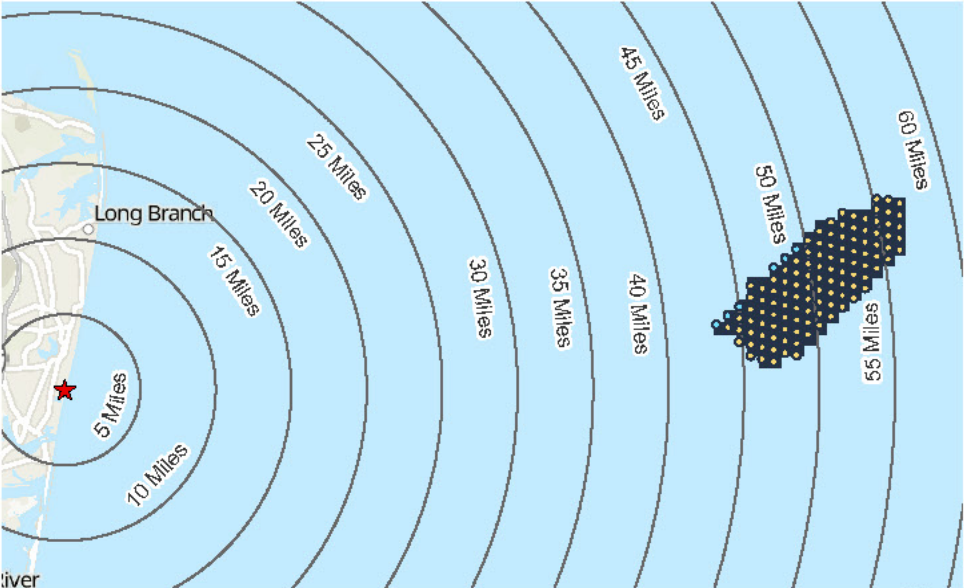
Maritime Setting
The two-story Colonial Revival is an oceanfront property among large Victorian resort properties, many of which have been replaced within the last decade with new homes that replicate Victorian forms. 2 Warren Avenue is located across Ocean Avenue from the Atlantic Ocean and has unobstructed views of the water.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although 2 Warren Avenue is located on the waterfront with unobstructed ocean views, due to its location of over 69 km (43 mi) from the offshore components, the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



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Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Audenried Cottage (Normandy Inn)

21 Tuttle Avenue
Spring Lake Borough, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

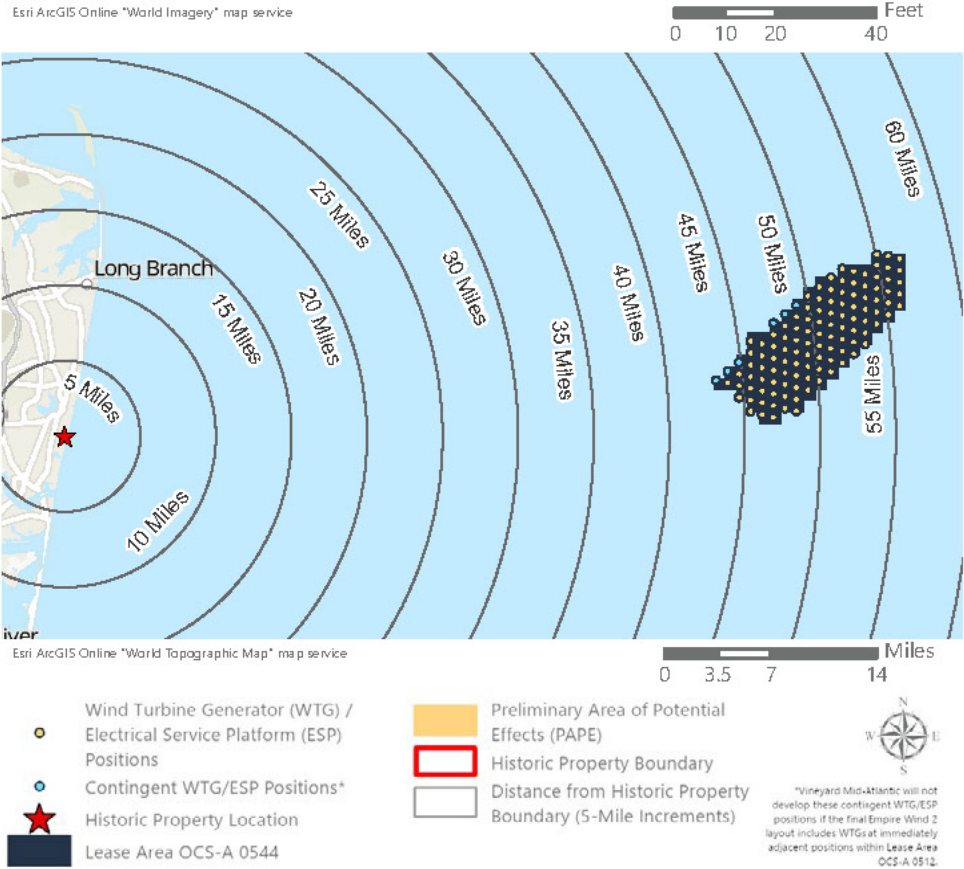
Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 69.6 km (43.2 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 1044.7 m2 (0.3 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 175.0 m2 (0.0 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 16.8 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
The Audenried Cottage (Normandy Inn) was constructed at 104 Passaic Avenue between 1885 and 1889 as a cottage for the Audenried family. The cottage is a three-story Italianate and Queen Anne-style residence with a four-story tower with a first-story wraparound porch as well as a second story open porch on the northeast corner of the building. In 1909 the building was relocated from its original location and enlarged to become a boarding house to its current location at 21 Tuttle Avenue. The Audenried Cottage (Normandy Inn) is significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of Spring Lake as a vacation destination and Criterion C for its architecture (Milner and Strathearn, 1990b).

Maritime Setting
The Audenried Cottage (Normandy Inn) was built as a summer home for the Audenried Family near the Atlantic Ocean allowing for views of the ocean from the upper stories, the second-story porch and the tower.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components will be limited from the Audenried Cottage (Normandy Inn) due to the intervening development and vegetation as well as the distance between the district and the offshore components. In addition, at a distance of over 69 km (43 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Richard A. Donnelly House

101 Madison Avenue
Spring Lake Borough, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 69.8 km (43.4 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 2089.4 m2 (0.5 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 2.6 m2 (0.0 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 0.1 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

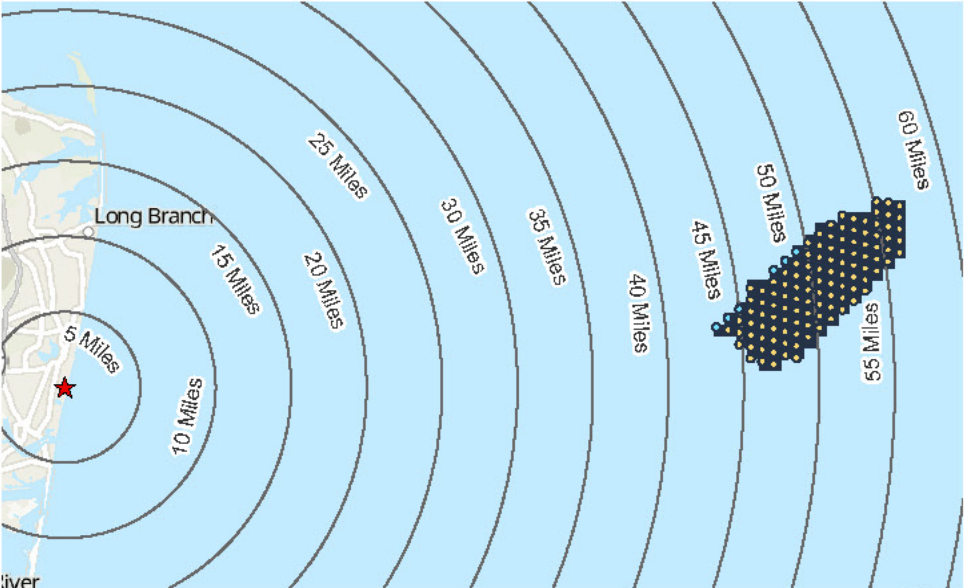
Significance
The Richard A. Donnelly House is located at 101 Madison Avenue in Spring Lake, NJ. The square shaped, Shingle-style, three-story residence has a high hipped roof, with an internal chimney. The exterior is clad in wood shingles and has a large porch on the main façade and eastern elevation. The Richard A. Donnelly House is significant for its architecture and association with Richard Grant Augustus Donnelly. Donnelly, the original owner of the property at 101 Madison Avenue, served as a Union Army Solider during the Civil War and was the Mayor of Trenton, New Jersey from 1884 to 1886. Donnelly was appointed and served as the Quarter Master General for the New Jersey National Guard from 1890 until his death in 1905 (Hunton, 1984; Find A Grave. 2024b).

Maritime Setting
The Richard A. Donnelly House is located one block from the Atlantic Ocean and may have views of the water from interior upper story vantage points.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect
Visibility of the offshore components will be limited to less than 1% of the Richard A. Donnelly House due to the intervening development and vegetation as well as the distance between the district and the offshore components. In addition, at a distance of over 69 km (43 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



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Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



Rufus E. Shapely House

11 Mercer Avenue
Spring Lake Borough, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 69.9 km (43.4 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 1392.9 m2 (0.3 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 180.7 m2 (0.0 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 13 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance

The Rufus E. Shapely House is a circa 1892-1893 two-story Colonial Revival-style residence with a gambrel roof, shingle siding, and extensive porches built for Philadelphia lawyer Rufus Shapely. The resource meets NRHP Criterion C in the area of architecture as an excellent example of early Colonial Revival style architecture in Spring Lake Borough.

Maritime Setting

The Rufus E. Shapely House is located in a residential beachside community, within the first block from the ocean, approximately 500 feet from the beach. The house is oriented toward the street with the main views consisting of adjacent residences. However, the upper floors likely provide clear views to the ocean and the beach.

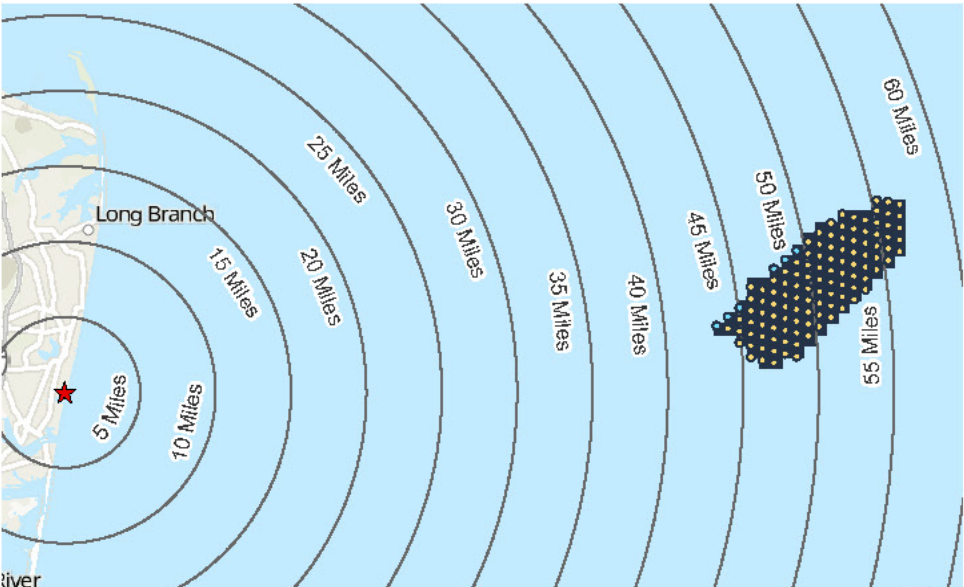
Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components is anticipated to be substantially diminished from the Rufus E. Shapely House due to the intervening development and vegetation. In addition, the historic property is located over 69 km (43 mi) from the WTGs and at this distance the WTGs will be difficult to discern even in the clearest atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

0 10 20 40 Feet



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

0 3.75 7.5 15 Miles



Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Glenwood Cemetery

East side Monmouth Road, 0.2 mi. south of State Route 36
West Long Branch Borough, Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph looking toward Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

Historic Designation Recommended NRHP-Eligible
Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic 70.3 km (43.7 mi)
Visible Portion of the Closest WTG Blade
Total Property Size 99349.5 m2 (24.5 acres)
Property Area With Visibility 843.1 m2 (0.2 acres)
Percentage of Property with Visibility 0.8 %
Representative Key Observation Point N/A

Significance
Glenwood Cemetery is located at the intersection of Route 36 and Monmouth Road in West Long Branch, Monmouth County, New Jersey. The approximately 26-acre cemetery contains over 9,000 burials, with the earliest burials dating to the early 1800s. The cemetery is laid out in the style of nineteenth century cemeteries with winding paths navigating numerous notable grave markers set among marked changes in topography. Significant persons buried in Glenwood Cemetery include Michael Joseph "Turkey Mike" Donlin, a Major League Baseball player who was married to stage actress Mabel Hite. After retirement as a professional baseball player, Donlin moved to Hollywood and acted in 46 movies over a 23-year career. Arthur Willard Pryor, a musician, composer, and trombonist is also buried at Glenwood Cemetery. Pryor began his career as a featured soloist in John Sousa's band before composing some of the most popular tunes of the early 1900s. George Lyall Fotheringham, a Scottish American professional golfer is also buried at Glenwood Cemetery. Fotheringham won the South African Open five times and was a founding member of the Professional Golfers' Association (PGA) of America. Around 1925, a 1260-unit mausoleum was partially constructed. The mausoleum was complete to about one-and-a-half stories of concrete, finished with stone. Work on the structure stopped in 1927 when the Glenwood Mausoleum Company went bankrupt. The structure stood within the cemetery grounds until at least 2003 but was demolished by 2010. It is no longer extant. Glenwood Cemetery meets NRHP eligibility Criterion A as an example of a mid-to-late-nineteenth century cemetery associated with the history of West Long Branch and its growth in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, and Criteria Consideration D for containing the burials of several people of historical significance to the State of New Jersey (McCabe, J. 2010; Find A Grave, 2024c).

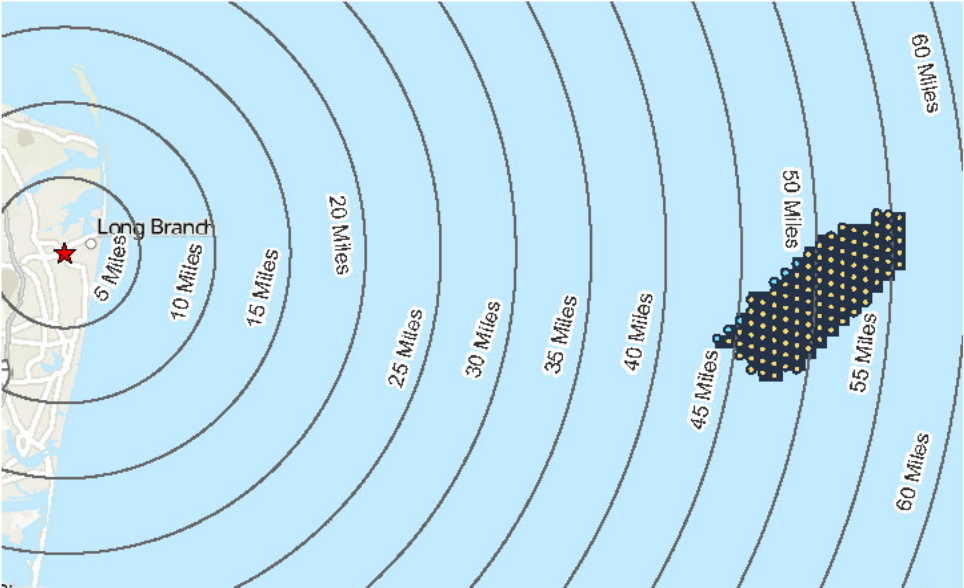
Maritime Setting
The Glenwood Cemetery is located inland and does not have a maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the offshore components will be limited to less than 1% of the Glenwood Cemetery due to the intervening development and vegetation as well as the distance between the district and the offshore components. In addition, at a distance of over 69 km (43 mi), the WTGs will be very difficult to discern under even clear atmospheric conditions.



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service



Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service



ATTACHMENT D

ABOVEGROUND HISTORIC PROPERTY INFORMATION AND VISUAL EFFECTS ASSESSMENT TABLE

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Attachment D - Aboveground Historic Property Information and Visual Effects Assessment Table

[illegible]

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Attachment D - Aboveground Historic Property Information and Visual Effects Assessment Table

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Source	NHP Status	Represents Key Observance Point (KOP)	Distance to Vineyard HRA Buffer	Visible Portion of the Object WTS	Total Property Size	Property Area w/ Visibility	% Property w/ Visibility	Significance	Multiple Settings	Effect Recommendation	Effect Recommendation Summary	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NP-2019-2317	Castle Rock Club	200 Ocean Boulevard	Village of Atlantic Beach	Nassau	NY	Period Data	Recommended NHP-1 Light	N/A	621 m (2036 ft)	None	1,302.2 m ² (3.4 acres)	708.4 m ² (1.8 acres)	51.07189917108	The Castle Rock Club is a historic structure that was built in 1928. It is a two-story building with a central tower and a large porch. The building is made of brick and has a flat roof. It is located on the corner of Ocean Boulevard and 200th Street. The building is in good condition and is a good example of early 20th-century architecture.	The Castle Rock Club is located on the Atlantic Ocean, is directly associated with tourism, recreation, and has a clear multiple setting.	No Adverse Effect	Although the proposed structure may be constructed along the offshore component of the Castle Rock Club, it is located on the Atlantic Ocean, is a distance of one 621 m (2036 ft) from the WTS, will be visually obscured by the ocean, and will not be visible from the shore.	Figure 2-6-1, Sheet 8	C
NP-2019-2319	Stevens Estate	11 Madison Hill Drive	Village of Macomb	Nassau	NY	SHPO Database	NHP-1 Light (NHP-10-000-0000)	N/A	182 m (597 ft)	None	2,945.1 m ² (7.0 acres)	1,636.4 m ² (4.0 acres)	1.30991911156	The Stevens Estate, originally comprised of 18 acres that was once owned by the Stevens family. The estate was developed by the Stevens family in 1928. The house was designed by the Stevens family and is a good example of early 20th-century architecture. The house is made of brick and has a flat roof. It is located on the corner of Madison Hill Drive and 11th Street. The house is in good condition and is a good example of early 20th-century architecture.	The Stevens Estate is located on a wooded point of land, is directly associated with tourism, recreation, and has a clear multiple setting.	No Adverse Effect	The Stevens Estate is located on a wooded point of land, is directly associated with tourism, recreation, and has a clear multiple setting. The house is a good example of early 20th-century architecture and is a good example of the Stevens family's influence on the area.	Figure 2-6-1, Sheet 7	C
NP-2019-2342	James M. Ryan Historic Site	Kennedy Beach Boulevard	Beach of Queens	Queens	NY	SHPO Database	NHP-10-000-0000	01	600 m (1968 ft)	None	1,029,461 m ² (251.7 acres)	1,121,36.4 m ² (276.0 acres)	0.740962230409	The James M. Ryan Historic Site is a 200-acre public park on the Kennedy Beach Boulevard. The site is a good example of early 20th-century architecture and is a good example of the James M. Ryan family's influence on the area. The site is located on the corner of Kennedy Beach Boulevard and 10th Street. The site is in good condition and is a good example of early 20th-century architecture.	The James M. Ryan Historic Site is located on the Atlantic Ocean and has a clear multiple setting.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the offshore components from the James M. Ryan Historic Site is not expected to be affected due to the distance of one 600 m (1968 ft) from the WTS. As a distance of one 600 m (1968 ft) from the WTS, the WTS will be visually obscured by the ocean, and will not be visible from the shore.	Figure 2-6-1, Sheet 5	B
NP-2019-2328	Joe P. Ryan Historic Site	226 Kennedy Beach Boulevard	Beach of Queens	Queens	NY	SHPO Database	NHP-10-000-0000	N/A	607 m (1991 ft)	None	1,170,562 m ² (268.4 acres)	34,012 m ² (8.4 acres)	2.001462033640	The Joe P. Ryan Historic Site is a 200-acre public park on the Kennedy Beach Boulevard. The site is a good example of early 20th-century architecture and is a good example of the Joe P. Ryan family's influence on the area. The site is located on the corner of Kennedy Beach Boulevard and 10th Street. The site is in good condition and is a good example of early 20th-century architecture.	The Joe P. Ryan Historic Site is located on the Atlantic Ocean and has a clear multiple setting.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the offshore components from the Joe P. Ryan Historic Site is not expected to be affected due to the distance of one 607 m (1991 ft) from the WTS. As a distance of one 607 m (1991 ft) from the WTS, the WTS will be visually obscured by the ocean, and will not be visible from the shore.	Figure 2-6-1, Sheet 5	B
NP-2019-2328	Shirley Ryan Historic Site	1000 1st Street	Beach of Queens	Queens	NY	SHPO Database	NHP-10-000-0000	N/A	708 m (2322 ft)	None	2,042,242 m ² (501.8 acres)	2,042.2 m ² (0.5 acres)	0.0021991997310	The Shirley Ryan Historic Site is a 200-acre public park on the Shirley Ryan Boulevard. The site is a good example of early 20th-century architecture and is a good example of the Shirley Ryan family's influence on the area. The site is located on the corner of Shirley Ryan Boulevard and 10th Street. The site is in good condition and is a good example of early 20th-century architecture.	The Shirley Ryan Historic Site is located on the Atlantic Ocean and has a clear multiple setting.	No Adverse Effect	Although the Shirley Ryan Historic Site is located on the Atlantic Ocean, it is a distance of one 708 m (2322 ft) from the WTS, will be visually obscured by the ocean, and will not be visible from the shore.	Figure 2-6-1, Sheet 5	B
NP-2019-1778	On Island Beach Community Center	1000 1st Street	Town of Bayport	Delaware	NY	SHPO Database	NHP-10-000-0000	N/A	428 m (1404 ft)	None	1,071 m ² (0.24 acres)	1,112.2 m ² (0.25 acres)	0.02700004429	The On Island Beach Community Center is a 200-acre public park on the On Island Beach Boulevard. The site is a good example of early 20th-century architecture and is a good example of the On Island Beach family's influence on the area. The site is located on the corner of On Island Beach Boulevard and 10th Street. The site is in good condition and is a good example of early 20th-century architecture.	The On Island Beach Community Center is located on the Atlantic Ocean and has a clear multiple setting.	Adverse Effect	The On Island Beach Community Center is located on the Atlantic Ocean, is directly associated with tourism, recreation, and has a clear multiple setting. The site is a good example of early 20th-century architecture and is a good example of the On Island Beach family's influence on the area.	Figure 2-6-1, Sheet 10	C
NP-2019-1721	Bayport Village Pool	640 1st Avenue South	Town of Bayport	Delaware	NY	Period Data	Recommended NHP-1 Light	N/A	472 m (1548 ft)	None	2,746.2 m ² (0.6 acres)	20,166.7 m ² (4.5 acres)	0.118013918072	The Bayport Village Pool is a 200-acre public park on the Bayport Village Boulevard. The site is a good example of early 20th-century architecture and is a good example of the Bayport Village family's influence on the area. The site is located on the corner of Bayport Village Boulevard and 10th Street. The site is in good condition and is a good example of early 20th-century architecture.	The Bayport Village Pool is located on the Atlantic Ocean and has a clear multiple setting.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the offshore components from the Bayport Village Pool is not expected to be affected due to the distance of one 472 m (1548 ft) from the WTS. As a distance of one 472 m (1548 ft) from the WTS, the WTS will be visually obscured by the ocean, and will not be visible from the shore.	Figure 2-6-1, Sheet 12	C
NP-2019-1896	Long Island Point Club	207 1st Avenue North	Town of Bayport	Delaware	NY	Period Data	Recommended NHP-1 Light	N/A	480 m (1574 ft)	None	20,076 m ² (0.4 acres)	1,432.2 m ² (0.4 acres)	1.440170710226	The Long Island Point Club is a 200-acre public park on the Long Island Point Boulevard. The site is a good example of early 20th-century architecture and is a good example of the Long Island Point family's influence on the area. The site is located on the corner of Long Island Point Boulevard and 10th Street. The site is in good condition and is a good example of early 20th-century architecture.	The Long Island Point Club is located on the Atlantic Ocean and has a clear multiple setting.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the offshore components from the Long Island Point Club is not expected to be affected due to the distance of one 480 m (1574 ft) from the WTS. As a distance of one 480 m (1574 ft) from the WTS, the WTS will be visually obscured by the ocean, and will not be visible from the shore.	Figure 2-6-1, Sheet 12	C
NP-2019-2332	Republic Point Range-M	1200 New Highway	Town of Bayport	Delaware	NY	SHPO Database	NHP-10-000-0000	N/A	167 m (547 ft)	None	0.712 m ² (0.17 acres)	816 m ² (0.18 acres)	0.0026406102440	The Republic Point Range-M is a 200-acre public park on the Republic Point Range-M Boulevard. The site is a good example of early 20th-century architecture and is a good example of the Republic Point Range-M family's influence on the area. The site is located on the corner of Republic Point Range-M Boulevard and 10th Street. The site is in good condition and is a good example of early 20th-century architecture.	The Republic Point Range-M is located on the Atlantic Ocean and has a clear multiple setting.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the offshore components from the Republic Point Range-M is not expected to be affected due to the distance of one 167 m (547 ft) from the WTS. As a distance of one 167 m (547 ft) from the WTS, the WTS will be visually obscured by the ocean, and will not be visible from the shore.	Figure 2-6-1, Sheet 12	C
NP-2019-2140	Rose A. Moore State Park	Rose A. Moore Causeway	Town of Bayport, Town of Bayport	Delaware	NY	SHPO Database	NHP-10-000-0000	01	217 m (712 ft)	Mid-Town	80,207.4 m ² (19.8 acres)	22,816.2 m ² (5.6 acres)	40.02700004429	The Rose A. Moore State Park is a 200-acre public park on the Rose A. Moore Causeway. The site is a good example of early 20th-century architecture and is a good example of the Rose A. Moore family's influence on the area. The site is located on the corner of Rose A. Moore Causeway and 10th Street. The site is in good condition and is a good example of early 20th-century architecture.	The Rose A. Moore State Park is located on the Atlantic Ocean and has a clear multiple setting.	Adverse Effect	The Rose A. Moore State Park is located on the Atlantic Ocean, is directly associated with tourism, recreation, and has a clear multiple setting. The site is a good example of early 20th-century architecture and is a good example of the Rose A. Moore family's influence on the area.	Figure 2-6-1, Sheet 10	B
NP-2019-2218	Point O Woods Historic Site	East Village of Ocean Beach	Town of Beachmont	Delaware	NY	SHPO Database	NHP-10-000-0000	N/A	211 m (692 ft)	Mid-Town	0.0411.9 m ² (0.009 acres)	1,071.9 m ² (0.24 acres)	14.00270004429	The Point O Woods Historic Site is a 200-acre public park on the Point O Woods Boulevard. The site is a good example of early 20th-century architecture and is a good example of the Point O Woods family's influence on the area. The site is located on the corner of Point O Woods Boulevard and 10th Street. The site is in good condition and is a good example of early 20th-century architecture.	The Point O Woods Historic Site is located on the Atlantic Ocean and has a clear multiple setting.	Adverse Effect	The Point O Woods Historic Site is located on the Atlantic Ocean, is directly associated with tourism, recreation, and has a clear multiple setting. The site is a good example of early 20th-century architecture and is a good example of the Point O Woods family's influence on the area.	Figure 2-6-1, Sheet 11	B
NP-2019-2267	Caribbean House	1000 1st Avenue North	Town of Beachmont	Delaware	NY	SHPO Database	NHP-10-000-0000	N/A	284 m (933 ft)	Mid-Town	1,071.9 m ² (0.24 acres)	7,094.2 m ² (1.6 acres)	20.217500000000	The Caribbean House is a 200-acre public park on the Caribbean House Boulevard. The site is a good example of early 20th-century architecture and is a good example of the Caribbean House family's influence on the area. The site is located on the corner of Caribbean House Boulevard and 10th Street. The site is in good condition and is a good example of early 20th-century architecture.	The Caribbean House is located on the Atlantic Ocean and has a clear multiple setting.	Adverse Effect	The Caribbean House is located on the Atlantic Ocean, is directly associated with tourism, recreation, and has a clear multiple setting. The site is a good example of early 20th-century architecture and is a good example of the Caribbean House family's influence on the area.	Figure 2-6-1, Sheet 11	C

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic

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Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Attachment D - Aboveground Historic Property Information and Visual Effects Assessment Table

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Source	NHP Status	Representative Photograph File (URL)	Distance to Vineyard Mid-Atlantic	Visible Portion of the Object WFO	Total Property Size	Property Area w/ Visibility	% Property w/ Visibility	Significance	Multiple Setting	Effect Recommendation	Effect Recommendation Summary	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
NP-20-03-2712	Stark House	Stark Way, east side	Town of Boone Harbor	DuPuis	NY	SHPO Database	Recommended NHP+Eligible	N/A	265 m (246 m)	Mid-Town	4616 m ² (0.1 ac+)	4278 m ² (0.1 ac+)	92.67131813612	The Stark House is located on the west side of Stark Way in the small community of Stark Island on the island. The building is a one-story half-story original French Colonial cottage. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and is pitched at a 12/12 pitch. The exterior is made of brick. The roof also features a small roof dormer. A one-story, half-story porch is supported by square posts. Attached to the southeast corner of the house is a porch. According to the National Historic Register, the Stark House was one of the first houses built on Stark Island in the early 19th century. According to a photograph taken from the Stark House, the roof has a chimney. The Stark House is located on the west side of Stark Way in the small community of Stark Island on the island. The building is a one-story half-story original French Colonial cottage. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and is pitched at a 12/12 pitch. The exterior is made of brick. The roof also features a small roof dormer. A one-story, half-story porch is supported by square posts. Attached to the southeast corner of the house is a porch. According to the National Historic Register, the Stark House was one of the first houses built on Stark Island in the early 19th century. According to a photograph taken from the Stark House, the roof has a chimney.	The Stark House is located in the community of Stark Island on the island. The house has views of both the Great South Bay to the east and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. As such, the house has a significant multiple setting.	Visibility of the offshore components is a consideration in Initial Formative Studies. The Stark House is located on the west side of Stark Way in the small community of Stark Island on the island. The building is a one-story half-story original French Colonial cottage. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and is pitched at a 12/12 pitch. The exterior is made of brick. The roof also features a small roof dormer. A one-story, half-story porch is supported by square posts. Attached to the southeast corner of the house is a porch. According to the National Historic Register, the Stark House was one of the first houses built on Stark Island in the early 19th century. According to a photograph taken from the Stark House, the roof has a chimney.	Figure 2-6-1, Sheet 11	C	
NP-20-03-2774	Marl Estate	88 West Avenue	Town of Boone Harbor	DuPuis	NY	SHPO Database	NHP+Eligible (NHP+PO)-discovery field	N/A	451 m (228 m)	North	971806.9 m ² (212.1 ac+)	64806.9 m ² (14.8 ac+)	6.667381280718	The Marl Estate is a property of 1000 Coastal Route, Boone Harbor, located on the shore of the island. It is a large, multi-story house with a complex roofline. The house is made of brick and has a large porch. The house is located on the shore of the island. It is a large, multi-story house with a complex roofline. The house is made of brick and has a large porch. The house is located on the shore of the island. It is a large, multi-story house with a complex roofline. The house is made of brick and has a large porch.	The Marl Estate is situated on the east of Mitchell Bay and the Great South Bay. The east of the estate offers views of the island and the Atlantic Ocean to the east. The west end of the estate is situated in position on the right side of the island. The east of the estate is situated in position on the right side of the island. The east of the estate is situated in position on the right side of the island. The east of the estate is situated in position on the right side of the island.	The Marl Estate is located on the Great South Bay to the east of the bay. The land is partially owned by the Atlantic Ocean. The land is owned by the Atlantic Ocean			

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Attachment D - Aboveground Historic Property Information and Visual Effects Assessment Table

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Source	NHP Status	Agrees to the Key Observation Public Record	Distance to Nearest NHP	Visible Portion of the Observed NHP	Total Property Size	Property Area w/ Visibility	% Property w/ Visibility	Significance	Methodology	Effect Recommendation	Effect Recommendation Basis	Figure Reference	Assessment Reference
NP-20163-1322	W. E. Terry House	164 Union Avenue	Town of Essex	Essex	NY	S+PO Database	Recommended NHP+Eligible	N/A	146 m (225 ft)	None	2911.8 m ² (64,400)	432.1 m ² (7,100)	17.93%	The W. E. Terry House is a 1912-style house with a gabled roof and a chimney. It is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century. The house is located on a hill and has a view of the ocean. The house is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century.	The W. E. Terry House is located on Union Avenue in Essex, New York. It is a 1912-style house with a gabled roof and a chimney. It is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century. The house is located on a hill and has a view of the ocean. The house is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century.	No Adverse Effect	Due to the W. E. Terry House's location on Union Avenue in Essex, New York, it is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century. The house is located on a hill and has a view of the ocean. The house is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century.	Figure 2-6-1, Sheet 14, 15	C
NP-20163-2455	US Coast Guard Markers	100 Markers, 800 Rd	Town of Essex	Essex	NY	S+PO Database	NHP+Eligible (NHP+PO-eligible)	N/A	117 m (246 ft)	None	780.12 m ² (18,400)	4,888.4 m ² (10,500)	52.88%	US Coast Guard Markers were previously observed NHP+Eligible by the NPS in 1980. The markers are located on the shore of the Hudson River. The markers are a good example of a house built in the early 20th century.	US Coast Guard Markers are located on the shore of the Hudson River in Essex, New York. The markers are a good example of a house built in the early 20th century. The markers are located on the shore of the Hudson River in Essex, New York. The markers are a good example of a house built in the early 20th century.	No Adverse Effect	Although the offshore components may be partially visible from the shore, the US Coast Guard Markers are a good example of a house built in the early 20th century. The markers are located on the shore of the Hudson River in Essex, New York. The markers are a good example of a house built in the early 20th century.	Figure 2-6-1, Sheet 15	C
NP-20163-2324	Essex House National Laboratory of the Hudson River	742 Essex House Avenue	Town of Essex	Essex	NY	S+PO Database	NHP+Eligible (NHP+PO-eligible)	N/A	628 m (2093 ft)	None	32,751.1 m ² (1,188,000)	162.2 m ² (1,740)	0.0049%	The Essex House National Laboratory of the Hudson River is a 1912-style house with a gabled roof and a chimney. It is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century. The house is located on a hill and has a view of the ocean. The house is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century.	The Essex House National Laboratory of the Hudson River is located on Essex House Avenue in Essex, New York. It is a 1912-style house with a gabled roof and a chimney. It is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century. The house is located on a hill and has a view of the ocean. The house is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the offshore components is a red herring. It is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century. The house is located on a hill and has a view of the ocean. The house is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century.	Figure 2-6-1, Sheet 16, 18	C
NP-20163-2402	Re Island Summer Place	Clayton, 1000, 2nd Street, West (Essex)	Town of Essex	Essex	NY	Local Historic Property	Recommended NHP+Eligible	N/A	212 m (223 ft)	None	19,422 m ² (41,400)	16,414 m ² (35,300)	77.32%	The Re Island Summer Place is a 1912-style house with a gabled roof and a chimney. It is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century. The house is located on a hill and has a view of the ocean. The house is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century.	The Re Island Summer Place is located on Clayton, 1000, 2nd Street, West in Essex, New York. It is a 1912-style house with a gabled roof and a chimney. It is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century. The house is located on a hill and has a view of the ocean. The house is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century.	Adverse Effect	The Island Summer Place is located on the shore of the Hudson River in Essex, New York. The house is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century. The house is located on the shore of the Hudson River in Essex, New York. The house is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century.	Figure 2-6-1, Sheet 17	B
NP-20163-2451	Island Summer House	212 Essex House	Town of Essex	Essex	NY	Payroll Data	Recommended NHP+Eligible	N/A	213 m (246 ft)	None	14,127 m ² (30,400)	1,281 m ² (13,800)	9.08%	The Island Summer House is a 1912-style house with a gabled roof and a chimney. It is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century. The house is located on a hill and has a view of the ocean. The house is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century.	The Island Summer House is located on 212 Essex House in Essex, New York. It is a 1912-style house with a gabled roof and a chimney. It is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century. The house is located on a hill and has a view of the ocean. The house is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century.	Adverse Effect	The Island Summer House is located on the shore of the Hudson River in Essex, New York. The house is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century. The house is located on the shore of the Hudson River in Essex, New York. The house is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century.	Figure 2-6-1, Sheet 17	C
NP-20163-2277	Re Island Summer Place	Bay View, The Island Summer Place, Bay Drive	Town of Essex	Essex	NY	S+PO Database	Recommended NHP+Eligible	N/A	214 m (246 ft)	None	71,562 m ² (1,540,000)	2,282.2 m ² (24,600)	3.19%	The Re Island Summer Place is a 1912-style house with a gabled roof and a chimney. It is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century. The house is located on a hill and has a view of the ocean. The house is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century.	The Re Island Summer Place is located on Bay View, The Island Summer Place, Bay Drive in Essex, New York. It is a 1912-style house with a gabled roof and a chimney. It is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century. The house is located on a hill and has a view of the ocean. The house is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century.	Adverse Effect	The Island Summer Place is located on the shore of the Hudson River in Essex, New York. The house is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century. The house is located on the shore of the Hudson River in Essex, New York. The house is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century.	Figure 2-6-1, Sheet 17	C
NP-20163-2446	Re Island Right-Side Historic District (Historic House)	Bay View Road	Town of Essex	Essex	NY	Payroll Data	NHP+Eligible	N/A	217 m (246 ft)	None	17,144.1 m ² (37,400)	2,812.6 m ² (30,400)	16.40%	The Re Island Right-Side Historic District (Historic House) is a 1912-style house with a gabled roof and a chimney. It is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century. The house is located on a hill and has a view of the ocean. The house is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century.	The Re Island Right-Side Historic District (Historic House) is located on Bay View Road in Essex, New York. It is a 1912-style house with a gabled roof and a chimney. It is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century. The house is located on a hill and has a view of the ocean. The house is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century.	Adverse Effect	The Re Island Right-Side Historic District (Historic House) is located on the shore of the Hudson River in Essex, New York. The house is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century. The house is located on the shore of the Hudson River in Essex, New York. The house is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century.	Figure 2-6-1, Sheet 18	B
NP-20163-2352	Re Island Right-Side	Robert Moses Causeway	Town of Essex	Essex	NY	S+PO Database	NHP+Eligible	N/A	219 m (242 ft)	None	12,115 m ² (26,400)	894.2 m ² (9,600)	7.38%	The Re Island Right-Side is a 1912-style house with a gabled roof and a chimney. It is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century. The house is located on a hill and has a view of the ocean. The house is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century.	The Re Island Right-Side is located on Robert Moses Causeway in Essex, New York. It is a 1912-style house with a gabled roof and a chimney. It is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century. The house is located on a hill and has a view of the ocean. The house is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century.	Adverse Effect	As an offshore structure, the Re Island Right-Side is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century. The house is located on the shore of the Hudson River in Essex, New York. The house is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century.	Figure 2-6-1, Sheet 18	C
NP-20163-2404	Robert Moses Causeway	Robert Moses Causeway	Town of Essex	Essex	NY	S+PO Database	Recommended NHP+Eligible	N/A	217 m (247 ft)	None	412,286.4 m ² (4,440,000)	2,801.9 m ² (30,400)	0.68%	The Robert Moses Causeway is a 1912-style house with a gabled roof and a chimney. It is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century. The house is located on a hill and has a view of the ocean. The house is a good example of a	The Robert Moses Causeway is located on Robert Moses Causeway in Essex, New York. It is a 1912-style house with a gabled roof and a chimney. It is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century. The house is located on a hill and has a view of the ocean. The house is a good example of a	Adverse Effect	The Robert Moses Causeway connects the Robert Moses Causeway to the shore of the Hudson River. The house is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century. The house is located on the shore of the Hudson River in Essex, New York. The house is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century.	Figure 2-6-1, Sheet 12	B
NP-20163-2399	West Re Island	West Re Island	Town of Essex	Essex	NY	Payroll Data	Recommended NHP+Eligible	N/A	482 m (1581 ft)	None	16,941.8 m ² (36,400)	27,946.4 m ² (67,400)	48.6%	West Re Island is a 1912-style house with a gabled roof and a chimney. It is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century. The house is located on a hill and has a view of the ocean. The house is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century.	West Re Island is located on West Re Island in Essex, New York. It is a 1912-style house with a gabled roof and a chimney. It is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century. The house is located on a hill and has a view of the ocean. The house is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century.	No Adverse Effect	Although the offshore components may be partially visible from the shore, the West Re Island is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century. The house is located on the shore of the Hudson River in Essex, New York. The house is a good example of a house built in the early 20th century.	Figure 2-6-1, Sheet 17	B

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Attachment D - Aboveground Historic Property Information and Visual Effects Assessment Table

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Source	NHP Status	Represents Key Observation Point (KOP)	Distance to Nearest NHP Lands	Visible Portion of the Object WTS	Total Property Size	Property Area w/ WTS	% Property w/ WTS	Significance	Multiple Setting	Effect Room-in-Room	Effect Room-in-Room Name	Figure Reference	Attachments Reference
NP-20-027081	Mechanic State Farm	Thruway Police Road	Town of Lily	South	NY	S=PO Database	NH=NH EPHS (NPS+PO-obs+H)	00	421 m (1381 ft)	None/B	75196.12 m ² (188,924 ac)	46946.02 m ² (11642 ac)	62.44%	Mechanic State Farm is located at the corner of the historic site. The property is a large, rectangular, single-story building with a gabled roof. The building is constructed of brick and has a central entrance with a small porch. The building is surrounded by a large, open field. The building is located on the corner of the historic site, and the field is the only visible portion of the site.	Mechanic State Farm is located on the corner of the historic site. The building is constructed of brick and has a central entrance with a small porch. The building is surrounded by a large, open field. The building is located on the corner of the historic site, and the field is the only visible portion of the site.	No Adverse Effect	Veracity of the historic components is undisturbed by the historic site. The building is located on the corner of the historic site, and the field is the only visible portion of the site.	Figure 2-6, Sheet 11	B
NP-20-027082	W.T. Murray House	4805 West Avenue	Town of Lily	South	NY	S=PO Database	NH=NH EPHS (NPS+PO-obs+H)	N/A	412 m (1351 ft)	None/B	99761 m ² (1,744 ac)	23814 m ² (58 ac)	23.87%	The Murray House was designed by a local architect, and it is a good example of the architecture of the time. The house is a two-story, single-story building with a gabled roof. The house is constructed of brick and has a central entrance with a small porch. The house is surrounded by a large, open field. The house is located on the corner of the historic site, and the field is the only visible portion of the site.	The Murray House is located on the corner of the historic site. The house is constructed of brick and has a central entrance with a small porch. The house is surrounded by a large, open field. The house is located on the corner of the historic site, and the field is the only visible portion of the site.	No Adverse Effect	Veracity of the historic components is undisturbed by the historic site. The house is located on the corner of the historic site, and the field is the only visible portion of the site.	Figure 2-6, Sheet 11, 20	C
NP-20-027086	Blue Pointe Optical Company Complex	Adams Avenue	Town of Lily	South	NY	S=PO Database	NH=NH EPHS (NPS+PO-obs+H)	N/A	412 m (1351 ft)	None/B	12414 m ² (3,144 ac)	12414 m ² (3,144 ac)	100%	The Blue Pointe Optical Company Complex is a large, rectangular, single-story building with a gabled roof. The building is constructed of brick and has a central entrance with a small porch. The building is surrounded by a large, open field. The building is located on the corner of the historic site, and the field is the only visible portion of the site.	The Blue Pointe Optical Company Complex is located on the corner of the historic site. The building is constructed of brick and has a central entrance with a small porch. The building is surrounded by a large, open field. The building is located on the corner of the historic site, and the field is the only visible portion of the site.	No Adverse Effect	Due to the historic site, the Blue Pointe Optical Company Complex is located on the corner of the historic site. The building is constructed of brick and has a central entrance with a small porch. The building is surrounded by a large, open field. The building is located on the corner of the historic site, and the field is the only visible portion of the site.	Figure 2-6, Sheet 11	C
NP-20-027082	GI Historic House	224 Adams Avenue	Town of Lily	South	NY	S=PO Database	Recommended NH=NH EPHS	N/A	412 m (1351 ft)	None/B	30875 m ² (7,644 ac)	20811 m ² (51 ac)	67.44%	The GI Historic House is a large, rectangular, single-story building with a gabled roof. The building is constructed of brick and has a central entrance with a small porch. The building is surrounded by a large, open field. The building is located on the corner of the historic site, and the field is the only visible portion of the site.	The GI Historic House is located on the corner of the historic site. The building is constructed of brick and has a central entrance with a small porch. The building is surrounded by a large, open field. The building is located on the corner of the historic site, and the field is the only visible portion of the site.	No Adverse Effect	Veracity of the historic components is undisturbed by the historic site. The house is located on the corner of the historic site, and the field is the only visible portion of the site.	Figure 2-6, Sheet 11, 20	C
NP-20-027081	Chas. K. House	221 Adams Avenue	Town of Lily	South	NY	S=PO Database	Recommended NH=NH EPHS	N/A	412 m (1351 ft)	None/B	71162 m ² (1,744 ac)	48823 m ² (1,2 ac)	68.62%	The Chas. K. House is a large, rectangular, single-story building with a gabled roof. The building is constructed of brick and has a central entrance with a small porch. The building is surrounded by a large, open field. The building is located on the corner of the historic site, and the field is the only visible portion of the site.	The Chas. K. House is located on the corner of the historic site. The building is constructed of brick and has a central entrance with a small porch. The building is surrounded by a large, open field. The building is located on the corner of the historic site, and the field is the only visible portion of the site.	No Adverse Effect	Veracity of the historic components is undisturbed by the historic site. The house is located on the corner of the historic site, and the field is the only visible portion of the site.	Figure 2-6, Sheet 11, 20	C
NP-20-027086	Adelle	South Adams Avenue	Town of Lily	South	NY	S=PO Database	NH=NH EPHS (NPS+PO-obs+H)	N/A	414 m (1358 ft)	None/B	4215 m ² (1,014 ac)	4215 m ² (1,014 ac)	100%	Adelle is a large, rectangular, single-story building with a gabled roof. The building is constructed of brick and has a central entrance with a small porch. The building is surrounded by a large, open field. The building is located on the corner of the historic site, and the field is the only visible portion of the site.	Adelle is a large, rectangular, single-story building with a gabled roof. The building is constructed of brick and has a central entrance with a small porch. The building is surrounded by a large, open field. The building is located on the corner of the historic site, and the field is the only visible portion of the site.	No Adverse Effect	Although the historic site is located on the corner of the historic site, the building is located on the corner of the historic site. The building is constructed of brick and has a central entrance with a small porch. The building is surrounded by a large, open field. The building is located on the corner of the historic site, and the field is the only visible portion of the site.	Figure 2-6, Sheet 11	A
NP-20-027079	Hedley	South Adams Avenue	Town of Lily	South	NY	S=PO Database	NH=NH EPHS (NPS+PO-obs+H)	N/A	414 m (1358 ft)	None/B	9464 m ² (2,344 ac)	1481 m ² (36 ac)	15.65%	Hedley is a large, rectangular, single-story building with a gabled roof. The building is constructed of brick and has a central entrance with a small porch. The building is surrounded by a large, open field. The building is located on the corner of the historic site, and the field is the only visible portion of the site.	Hedley is a large, rectangular, single-story building with a gabled roof. The building is constructed of brick and has a central entrance with a small porch. The building is surrounded by a large, open field. The building is located on the corner of the historic site, and the field is the only visible portion of the site.	No Adverse Effect	Although the historic site is located on the corner of the historic site, the building is located on the corner of the historic site. The building is constructed of brick and has a central entrance with a small porch. The building is surrounded by a large, open field. The building is located on the corner of the historic site, and the field is the only visible portion of the site.	Figure 2-6, Sheet 11	A
NP-20-027079	Redburn Optical Glass House	84 West Avenue	Town of Lily	South	NY	S=PO Database	NH=NH EPHS (NPS+PO-obs+H)	N/A	414 m (1358 ft)	None/B	30174 m ² (7,444 ac)	27681 m ² (6,844 ac)	91.74%	The Redburn Optical Glass House is a large, rectangular, single-story building with a gabled roof. The building is constructed of brick and has a central entrance with a small porch. The building is surrounded by a large, open field. The building is located on the corner of the historic site, and the field is the only visible portion of the site.	The Redburn Optical Glass House is located on the corner of the historic site. The building is constructed of brick and has a central entrance with a small porch. The building is surrounded by a large, open field. The building is located on the corner of the historic site, and the field is the only visible portion of the site.	No Adverse Effect	Although the historic site is located on the corner of the historic site, the building is located on the corner of the historic site. The building is constructed of brick and has a central entrance with a small porch. The building is surrounded by a large, open field. The building is located on the corner of the historic site, and the field is the only visible portion of the site.	Figure 2-6, Sheet 11, 20	A
NP-20-027078	Bayview House and Farm	688 West Road	Town of Lily	South	NY	PO=PO Data	Recommended NH=NH EPHS	N/A	461 m (1513 ft)	None/B	1480 m ² (3,644 ac)	12968 m ² (3,244 ac)	87.62%	The Bayview House and Farm is a large, rectangular, single-story building with a gabled roof. The building is constructed of brick and has a central entrance with a small porch. The building is surrounded by a large, open field. The building is located on the corner of the historic site, and the field is the only visible portion of the site.	The Bayview House and Farm is located on the corner of the historic site. The building is constructed of brick and has a central entrance with a small porch. The building is surrounded by a large, open field. The building is located on the corner of the historic site, and the field is the only visible portion of the site.	No Adverse Effect	Veracity of the historic components is undisturbed by the historic site. The house is located on the corner of the historic site, and the field is the only visible portion of the site.	Figure 2-6, Sheet 11, 12	C
NP-20-027071	Westview House and Farm	112 East Bay Avenue	Town of Lily	South	NY	S=PO Database	NH=NH EPHS	N/A	461 m (1513 ft)	None/B	27808 m ² (6,844 ac)	54002 m ² (13,344 ac)	19.41%	The Westview House and Farm is a large, rectangular, single-story building with a gabled roof. The building is constructed of brick and has a central entrance with a small porch. The building is surrounded by a large, open field. The building is located on the corner of the historic site, and the field is the only visible portion of the site.	The Westview House and Farm is	No Adverse Effect	Veracity of the historic components is undisturbed by the historic site. The house is located on the corner of the historic site, and the field is the only visible portion of the site.	Figure 2-6, Sheet 11, 12	C
NP-20-027072	Bowme Estate	500 Montross Highway	Town of Lily	South	NY	S=PO Database	NH=NH EPHS (NPS+PO-obs+H)	N/A	466 m (1528 ft)	None/B	694112 m ² (172,144 ac)	21336.1 m ² (5,244 ac)	3.07%	Bowme Estate is the main house of the former Bowme Estate. The house is a large, rectangular, single-story building with a gabled roof. The house is constructed of brick and has a central entrance with a small porch. The house is surrounded by a large, open field. The house is located on the corner of the historic site, and the field is the only visible portion of the site.	The Bowme Estate is the main house of the former Bowme Estate. The house is a large, rectangular, single-story building with a gabled roof. The house is constructed of brick and has a central entrance with a small porch. The house is surrounded by a large, open field. The house is located on the corner of the historic site, and the field is the only visible portion of the site.	No Adverse Effect	Veracity of the historic components is undisturbed by the historic site. The house is located on the corner of the historic site, and the field is the only visible portion of the site.	Figure 2-6, Sheet 20	C

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Attachment D - Aboveground Historic Property Information and Visual Effects Assessment Table

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Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Attachment D - Aboveground Historic Property Information and Visual Effects Assessment Table

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Source	NHRP Status	Representative for Observation Point (RCP)	Distance to Vineyard MRA Adirondack	Visible Portion of the Oldest WFO	Total Property Size	Property Area w/ Visibility	% Property w/ Visibility	Significance	Multimedia Setting	Effect Recommendation	Effect Recommendation Narrative	Figure Reference	Attachment Reference
10-24021-018	Washburn House Historic District	Knights, located by the Ashcroft Creek, Oak Avenue, Washburn, and Oak Avenue	City of Ashby, Maine	Maine	ME	SHPO Database	Recommended NRHP-Eight	18	671 m (2217.7 ft)	None	407465 ft ² (124.4 ac)	41482.2 ft ² (1024.4 ac)	10.161369326272	The Washburn House Historic District is a approximately 120-acre site that includes the main house, outbuildings, and a large garden. The house is a two-story, gabled, brick structure with a central chimney. It was built in 1810 by John Washburn, a prominent merchant and politician. The house is one of the best-preserved examples of Federal-style architecture in Maine. The outbuildings include a carriage house, a barn, and a workshop. The garden is a large, formal garden with a central path and several flower beds. The site is located on a hill overlooking the town of Washburn.	The Washburn House Historic District is approximately one mile from the Ashby, Maine, and is a distance of approximately 671 m (2217.7 ft) from the WFO. The WFO will be very difficult to observe in a clear, unobstructed view.	No Adverse Effect	Although the WFO may be visible in some locations, the effect on the historic character of the district is not expected to be significant.	Figure 2-4-1, Sheet 2	B
10-24021-017	Ashby Farm Connector Wall	Oak Avenue	City of Ashby, Maine	Maine	ME	SHPO Database	NRHP-Status	18	674 m (2213.8 ft)	None	8764 ft ² (2.2 ac)	22227 ft ² (508.4 ac)	25.889933366662	The Ashby Farm Connector Wall is a wall that runs along the Ashby Farm property. It is a two-story, gabled, brick structure with a central chimney. It was built in 1810 by John Washburn, a prominent merchant and politician. The wall is one of the best-preserved examples of Federal-style architecture in Maine. The wall is located on a hill overlooking the town of Washburn.	The Ashby Farm Connector Wall is located on the Ashby Farm property and is a distance of approximately 674 m (2213.8 ft) from the WFO. The WFO will be very difficult to observe in a clear, unobstructed view.	No Adverse Effect	Although the WFO may be visible in some locations, the effect on the historic character of the district is not expected to be significant.	Figure 2-4-1, Sheet 2	C
10-24021-016	Bowling Green Historic District	1400 Oak Avenue	City of Ashby, Maine	Maine	ME	SHPO Database	NRHP-Eight (SHPO-Status-Proposed)	18	674 m (2213.8 ft)	None	14164 ft ² (3.2 ac)	462 ft ² (0.1 ac)	3.2419574461	The Bowling Green Historic District is a approximately 14-acre site that includes the main house, outbuildings, and a large garden. The house is a two-story, gabled, brick structure with a central chimney. It was built in 1810 by John Washburn, a prominent merchant and politician. The house is one of the best-preserved examples of Federal-style architecture in Maine. The outbuildings include a carriage house, a barn, and a workshop. The garden is a large, formal garden with a central path and several flower beds. The site is located on a hill overlooking the town of Washburn.	The Bowling Green Historic District is located on the Ashby Farm property and is a distance of approximately 674 m (2213.8 ft) from the WFO. The WFO will be very difficult to observe in a clear, unobstructed view.	No Adverse Effect	The historic character of the district is not expected to be significantly affected by the WFO.	Figure 2-4-1, Sheet 2	C
10-24021-015	Howard Johnson's Pavilion	Oak Avenue at Oak Avenue	City of Ashby, Maine	Maine	ME	SHPO Database	NRHP-Eight (SHPO-Status-Proposed)	18	675 m (2215.8 ft)	None	2216 ft ² (0.5 ac)	1563 ft ² (0.3 ac)	15.87232746569	The Howard Johnson's Pavilion is a two-story, gabled, brick structure with a central chimney. It was built in 1810 by John Washburn, a prominent merchant and politician. The pavilion is one of the best-preserved examples of Federal-style architecture in Maine. The pavilion is located on a hill overlooking the town of Washburn.	The Howard Johnson's Pavilion is located on the Ashby Farm property and is a distance of approximately 675 m (2215.8 ft) from the WFO. The WFO will be very difficult to observe in a clear, unobstructed view.	No Adverse Effect	Although the WFO may be visible in some locations, the effect on the historic character of the district is not expected to be significant.	Figure 2-4-1, Sheet 2	C
10-24021-014	Ashby Farm Carriage and Coach House	1000 Oak Avenue	City of Ashby, Maine	Maine	ME	SHPO Database	NRHP-Eight (SHPO-Status-Proposed)	18	676 m (2217.8 ft)	None	3912 ft ² (0.9 ac)	2671 ft ² (0.6 ac)	35.48973221751	The Ashby Farm Carriage and Coach House is a two-story, gabled, brick structure with a central chimney. It was built in 1810 by John Washburn, a prominent merchant and politician. The house is one of the best-preserved examples of Federal-style architecture in Maine. The house is located on a hill overlooking the town of Washburn.	The Ashby Farm Carriage and Coach House is located on the Ashby Farm property and is a distance of approximately 676 m (2217.8 ft) from the WFO. The WFO will be very difficult to observe in a clear, unobstructed view.	No Adverse Effect	Although the WFO may be visible in some locations, the effect on the historic character of the district is not expected to be significant.	Figure 2-4-1, Sheet 2	C
10-24021-013	Danforth House Historic District	1100 Oak Avenue	City of Ashby, Maine	Maine	ME	SHPO Database	Recommended NRHP-Eight	18	677 m (2221.8 ft)	None	13062 ft ² (3.0 ac)	2066 ft ² (0.5 ac)	36.1	The Danforth House Historic District is a approximately 13-acre site that includes the main house, outbuildings, and a large garden. The house is a two-story, gabled, brick structure with a central chimney. It was built in 1810 by John Washburn, a prominent merchant and politician. The house is one of the best-preserved examples of Federal-style architecture in Maine. The outbuildings include a carriage house, a barn, and a workshop. The garden is a large, formal garden with a central path and several flower beds. The site is located on a hill overlooking the town of Washburn.	The Danforth House Historic District is located on the Ashby Farm property and is a distance of approximately 677 m (2221.8 ft) from the WFO. The WFO will be very difficult to observe in a clear, unobstructed view.	No Adverse Effect	Although the WFO may be visible in some locations, the effect on the historic character of the district is not expected to be significant.	Figure 2-4-1, Sheet 2	C
10-24021-012	Sanford House Historic District	Knights, located by the Ashcroft Creek, Oak Avenue, Washburn, and Oak Avenue	City of Ashby, Maine	Maine	ME	SHPO Database	NRHP-Eight (SHPO-Status-Proposed)	18	677 m (2221.8 ft)	None	24684 ft ² (0.6 ac)	626.6 ft ² (0.6 ac)	2.5	The Sanford House Historic District is a approximately 24-acre site that includes the main house, outbuildings, and a large garden. The house is a two-story, gabled, brick structure with a central chimney. It was built in 1810 by John Washburn, a prominent merchant and politician. The house is one of the best-preserved examples of Federal-style architecture in Maine. The outbuildings include a carriage house, a barn, and a workshop. The garden is a large, formal garden with a central path and several flower beds. The site is located on a hill overlooking the town of Washburn.	Although the WFO may be visible in some locations, the effect on the historic character of the district is not expected to be significant.	No Adverse Effect	Although the WFO may be visible in some locations, the effect on the historic character of the district is not expected to be significant.	Figure 2-4-1, Sheet 2	B
10-24021-011	Sanford House Historic District	400 Oak Avenue	City of Ashby, Maine	Maine	ME	SHPO Database	Recommended NRHP-Eight	18	678 m (2223.8 ft)	None	19215 ft ² (0.5 ac)	3827 ft ² (0.9 ac)	36.8	The Sanford House Historic District is a approximately 19-acre site that includes the main house, outbuildings, and a large garden. The house is a two-story, gabled, brick structure with a central chimney. It was built in 1810 by John Washburn, a prominent merchant and politician. The house is one of the best-preserved examples of Federal-style architecture in Maine. The outbuildings include a carriage house, a barn, and a workshop. The garden is a large, formal garden with a central path and several flower beds. The site is located on a hill overlooking the town of Washburn.	The Sanford House Historic District is located on the Ashby Farm property and is a distance of approximately 678 m (2223.8 ft) from the WFO. The WFO will be very difficult to observe in a clear, unobstructed view.	No Adverse Effect	Although the WFO may be visible in some locations, the effect on the historic character of the district is not expected to be significant.	Figure 2-4-1, Sheet 2	C
10-24021-010	Solberg House	Corner of Oak Avenue and Oak Avenue	City of Ashby, Maine	Maine	ME	SHPO Database	Recommended NRHP-Eight	18	682 m (2236.8 ft)	None	1212 ft ² (0.3 ac)	26.4 ft ² (0.3 ac)	2.2	Solberg House is located on the intersection of Oak Avenue and Oak Avenue. It is a two-story, gabled, brick structure with a central chimney. It was built in 1810 by John Washburn, a prominent merchant and politician. The house is one of the best-preserved examples of Federal-style architecture in Maine. The house is located on a hill overlooking the town of Washburn.	Although Solberg House is located on the intersection of Oak Avenue and Oak Avenue, the WFO will be very difficult to observe in a clear, unobstructed view.	No Adverse Effect	Although the WFO may be visible in some locations, the effect on the historic character of the district is not expected to be significant.	Figure 2-4-1, Sheet 2	C
10-24021-009	Sanford House Historic District	710 Oak Avenue N	City of Long Branch, Maine	Maine	ME	SHPO Database	NRHP-Eight (SHPO-Status-Proposed)	18	686 m (2250.8 ft)	None	27018 ft ² (0.6 ac)	2440.4 ft ² (0.6 ac)	61.0210444227	The Sanford House Historic District is a approximately 27-acre site that includes the main house, outbuildings, and a large garden. The house is a two-story, gabled, brick structure with a central chimney. It was built in 1810 by John Washburn, a prominent merchant and politician. The house is one of the best-preserved examples of Federal-style architecture in Maine. The outbuildings include a carriage house, a barn, and a workshop. The garden is a large, formal garden with a central path and several flower beds. The site is located on a hill overlooking the town of Washburn.	The Sanford House Historic District is located on the Ashby Farm property and is a distance of approximately 686 m (2250.8 ft) from the WFO. The WFO will be very difficult to observe in a clear, unobstructed view.	No Adverse Effect	Although the WFO may be visible in some locations, the effect on the historic character of the district is not expected to be significant.	Figure 2-4-1, Sheet 2	C
10-24021-008	Oak Branch Club of Elbow	1020 Oak Avenue	City of Long Branch, Maine	Maine	ME	SHPO Database	Recommended NRHP-Eight	18	687 m (2252.8 ft)	None	22921 ft ² (0.5 ac)	2049.4 ft ² (0.5 ac)	70.76200076479	The Oak Branch Club of Elbow is a two-story, gabled, brick structure with a central chimney. It was built in 1810 by John Washburn, a prominent merchant and politician. The club is one of the best-preserved examples of Federal-style architecture in Maine. The club is located on a hill overlooking the town of Washburn.	The Oak Branch Club of Elbow is located on the Ashby Farm property and is a distance of approximately 687 m (2252.8 ft) from the WFO. The WFO will be very difficult to observe in a clear, unobstructed view.	No Adverse Effect	Although the WFO may be visible in some locations, the effect on the historic character of the district is not expected to be significant.	Figure 2-4-1, Sheet 2	C
10-24021-007	Bowling Green Historic District	1140 Oak Avenue N	City of Long Branch, Maine	Maine	ME	SHPO Database	Recommended NRHP-Eight	18	687 m (2252.8 ft)	None	3091 ft ² (0.7 ac)	4618.4 ft ² (1.1 ac)	52.8897795495	The Bowling Green Historic District is a approximately 30-acre site that includes the main house, outbuildings, and a large garden. The house is a two-story, gabled, brick structure with a central chimney. It was built in 1810 by John Washburn, a prominent merchant and politician. The house is one of the best-preserved examples of Federal-style architecture in Maine. The outbuildings include a carriage house, a barn, and a workshop. The garden is a large, formal garden with a central path and several flower beds. The site is located on a hill overlooking the town of Washburn.	The Bowling Green Historic District is located on the Ashby Farm property and is a distance of approximately 687 m (2252.8 ft) from the WFO. The WFO will be very difficult to observe in a clear, unobstructed view.	No Adverse Effect	Although the WFO may be visible in some locations, the effect on the historic character of the district is not expected to be significant.	Figure 2-4-1, Sheet 2	C
10-24021-006	Sanford House	1240 Oak Avenue N	City of Long Branch, Maine	Maine	ME	SHPO Database	Recommended NRHP-Eight	18	687 m (2252.8 ft)	None	10222 ft ² (0.3 ac)	678.6 ft ² (0.7 ac)	66.1676307126	Sanford House is located on 1240 Oak Avenue. It is a two-story, gabled, brick structure with a central chimney. It was built in 1810 by John Washburn, a prominent merchant and politician. The house is one of the best-preserved examples of Federal-style architecture in Maine. The house is located on a hill overlooking the town of Washburn.	Although the WFO may be visible in some locations, the effect on the historic character of the district is not expected to be significant.	No Adverse Effect	Although the WFO may be visible in some locations, the effect on the historic character of the district is not expected to be significant.	Figure 2-4-1, Sheet 2	C
10-24021-005	St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church	700 Oak Avenue N	City of Long Branch, Maine	Maine	ME	SHPO Database	NRHP-Eight (SHPO-Status-Proposed)	18	688 m (2255.8 ft)	None	6902.5 ft ² (0.6 ac)	2174.4 ft ² (0.5 ac)	34.98224023819	St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church is a two-story, gabled, brick structure with a central chimney. It was built in 1810 by John Washburn, a prominent merchant and politician. The church is one of the best-preserved examples of Federal-style architecture in Maine. The church is located on a hill overlooking the town of Washburn.	St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church is located on the Ashby Farm property and is a distance of approximately 688 m (2255.8 ft) from the WFO. The WFO will be very difficult to observe in a clear, unobstructed view.	No Adverse Effect	Although the WFO may be visible in some locations, the effect on the historic character of the district is not expected to be significant.	Figure 2-4-1, Sheet 2	C
10-24021-004	Elbow Memorial Presbyterian Church	70 Oak Avenue	City of Long Branch, Maine	Maine	ME	SHPO Database	Recommended NRHP-Eight	18	671 m (2201.7 ft)	None	4767 ft ² (1.2 ac)	2201 ft ² (0.5 ac)	4.2	The Elbow Memorial Presbyterian Church is a two-story, gabled, brick structure with a central chimney. It was built in 1810 by John Washburn, a prominent merchant and politician. The church is one of the best-preserved examples of Federal-style architecture in Maine. The church is located on a hill overlooking the town of Washburn.	The Elbow Memorial Presbyterian Church is located on the Ashby Farm property and is a distance of approximately 671 m (2201.7 ft) from the WFO. The WFO will be very difficult to observe in a clear, unobstructed view.	No Adverse Effect	Although the WFO may be visible in some locations, the effect on the historic character of the district is not expected to be significant.	Figure 2-4-1, Sheet 2	C
10-24021-003	Elbow Bowling Club	1200 Oak Avenue N	Maine	ME	SHPO Database	Recommended NRHP-Eight	18	688 m (2255.8 ft)	None	13022 ft ² (0.3 ac)	1418.1 ft ² (0.3 ac)	86.962259764717	The Elbow Bowling Club is located on 1200 Oak Avenue. It is a two-story, gabled, brick structure with a central chimney. It was built in 1810 by John Washburn, a prominent merchant and politician. The club is one of the best-preserved examples of Federal-style architecture in Maine. The club is located on a hill overlooking the town of Washburn.	The Elbow Bowling Club is located on the Ashby Farm property and is a distance of approximately 688 m (2255.8 ft) from the WFO. The WFO will be very difficult to observe in a clear, unobstructed view.	No Adverse Effect	Although the WFO may be visible in some locations, the effect on the historic character of the district is not expected to be significant.	Figure 2-4-1, Sheet 2	C	

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Attachment D - Aboveground Historic Property Information and Visual Effects Assessment Table[illegible]

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Attachment D - Aboveground Historic Property Information and Visual Effects Assessment Table

[illegible]

*organized alphabetically by state, county, and municipality

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ATTACHMENT E

VISUAL SIMULATIONS



Photographic Simulations

Photo Location Map

Photo Data

Date/Time:	23-May-2023 / 17:20
Light Conditions:	Front Light
Camera:	Canon 6D Mark II
Focal Length:	50mm (full frame)

Photo Location

Latitude:	44° 33' 57.79" N
Longitude:	73° 52' 08.87" W
Elevation (+/-):	4.9 m (16 ft)
Nearest Turbine:	69.3 km (43.0 mi)
Farthest Turbine:	82.7 km (51.4 mi)
Horiz. Field-of-View:	16°
Vertical Field-of-View	0.09°

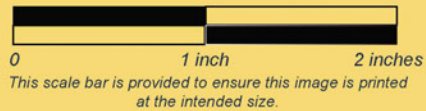
Meteorological Data

Temperature:	60°F
Humidity:	58%
Visibility:	>10 mi
Weather Condition:	Fair

Visual Setting

SCA/LCA:	Oceanside Recreation
Resource Type:	National Recreation Area Municipal Park/Ocean Beach
Use Type:	Active Recreation Passive Recreation/Relaxation
Viewer Types:	Recreation oriented visitors

Figure E-1a
KOP 01: Jacob Riis Park - Gateway National Recreation Area
Borough of Queens, New York City, NY



The above photograph is intended to be viewed 22 inches from the reader's eye when printed on 11"x17" paper. When viewing on a computer monitor, use the zoom function of the display software (e.g., Adobe Acrobat Reader DC) to adjust the size of the image so that the scale bar measures correctly. When scaled correctly the screen image should then be viewed at a distance of approximately 22 inches from the reader's eye. Viewing on an uncalibrated video monitor can alter intended lightness, color and/or contrast of the image.

EXISTING VIEW



Photographic Simulations

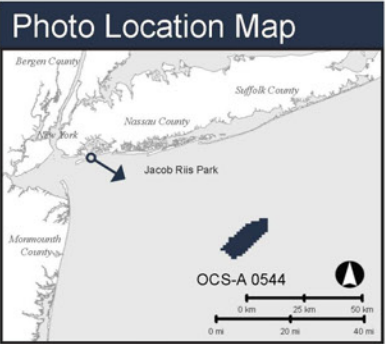


Photo Data	
Date/Time:	23-May-2023 / 17:20
Light Conditions:	Front Light
Camera:	Canon 6D Mark II
Focal Length:	50mm (full frame)

Photo Location	
Latitude:	44° 33' 57.79" N
Longitude:	73° 52' 08.87" W
Elevation (+/-):	4.9 m (16 ft)
Nearest Turbine:	69.3 km (43.0 mi)
Farthest Turbine:	82.7 km (51.4 mi)
Horiz. Field-of-View:	16°
Vertical Field-of-View:	0.29°

Visible Portion of Closest WTG

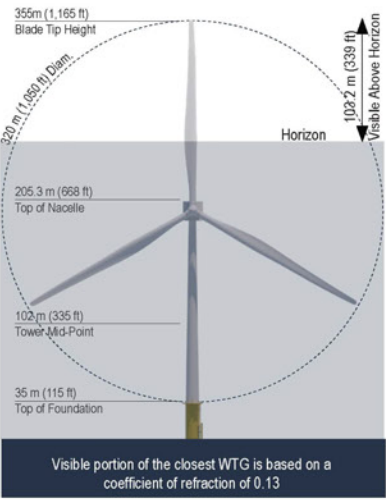
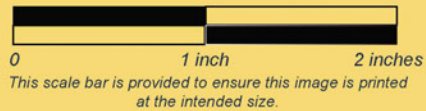


Figure E-1b
KOP 01: Jacob Riis Park - Gateway National Recreation Area
Borough of Queens, New York City, NY



The above photograph is intended to be viewed 22 inches from the reader's eye when printed on 11"x17" paper. When viewing on a computer monitor, use the zoom function of the display software (e.g., Adobe Acrobat Reader DC) to adjust the size of the image so that the scale bar measures correctly. When scaled correctly the screen image should then be viewed at a distance of approximately 22 inches from the reader's eye. Viewing on an uncalibrated video monitor can alter intended lightness, color and/or contrast of the image.

SIMULATED VIEW



Photographic Simulations

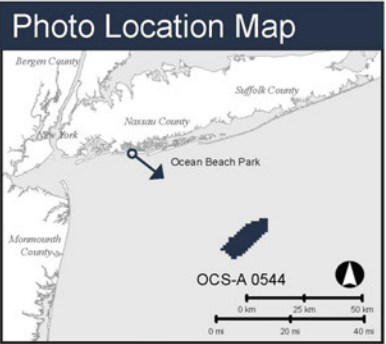


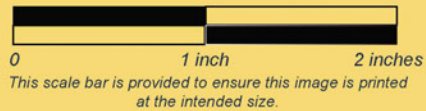
Photo Data	
Date/Time:	03-Nov-2022 / 12:40
Light Conditions:	Side Light
Camera:	Canon 6D Mark II
Focal Length:	50mm (full frame)

Photo Location	
Latitude:	40° 34' 58.36" N
Longitude:	73° 38' 58.54" W
Elevation (+/-):	6.4 m (21 ft)
Nearest Turbine:	56.3 km (35 mi)
Farthest Turbine:	67.0 km (41.6 mi)
Horiz. Field-of-View:	21°
Vertical Field-of-View	0.21°

Meteorological Data	
Temperature:	65°F
Humidity:	56%
Visibility:	>10 mi
Weather Condition:	Fair

Visual Setting	
SCA/LCA:	Oceanside Urban
Resource Type:	Public Boardwalk Ocean Beach
Use Type:	Passive Recreation/Relaxation
Viewer Types:	Local residents/workers Recreation oriented visitors

Figure E-2a
KOP 02: Ocean Beach Park/Long Beach Boardwalk
City of Long Beach, Nassau County, NY



The above photograph is intended to be viewed 22 inches from the reader's eye when printed on 11"x17" paper. When viewing on a computer monitor, use the zoom function of the display software (e.g., Adobe Acrobat Reader DC) to adjust the size of the image so that the scale bar measures correctly. When scaled correctly the screen image should then be viewed at a distance of approximately 22 inches from the reader's eye. Viewing on an uncalibrated video monitor can alter intended lightness, color and/or contrast of the image.

EXISTING VIEW



Photographic Simulations

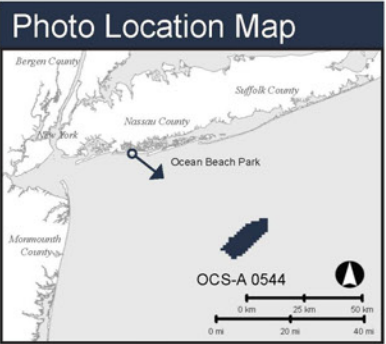


Photo Data

Date/Time:	03-Nov-2022 / 12:40
Light Conditions:	Side Light
Camera:	Canon 6D Mark II
Focal Length:	50mm (full frame)

Photo Location

Latitude:	40° 34' 58.36" N
Longitude:	73° 38' 58.54" W
Elevation (+/-):	6.4 m (21 ft)
Nearest Turbine:	56.3 km (35 mi)
Farthest Turbine:	67.0 km (41.6 mi)
Horiz. Field-of-View:	21°
Vertical Field-of-View:	0.21°

Visible Portion of Closest WTG

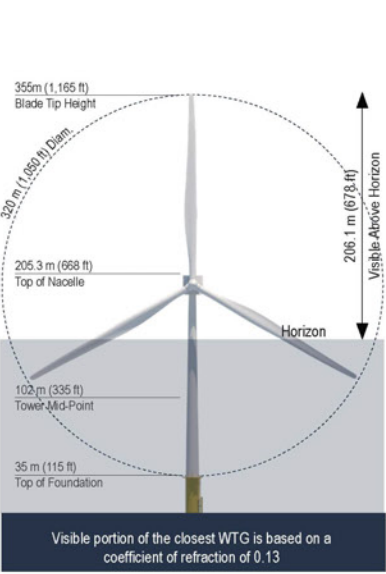
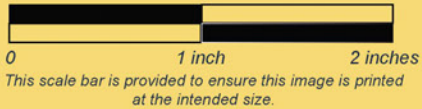


Figure E-2b
KOP 02: Ocean Beach Park/Long Beach Boardwalk
City of Long Beach, Nassau County, NY



The above photograph is intended to be viewed 22 inches from the reader's eye when printed on 11"x17" paper. When viewing on a computer monitor, use the zoom function of the display software (e.g., Adobe Acrobat Reader DC) to adjust the size of the image so that the scale bar measures correctly. When scaled correctly the screen image should then be viewed at a distance of approximately 22 inches from the reader's eye. Viewing on an uncalibrated video monitor can alter intended lightness, color and/or contrast of the image.

SIMULATED VIEW



Photographic Simulations

Photo Location Map

Photo Data

Date/Time:	24-May-2023 / 15:55
Light Conditions:	Side Light
Camera:	Canon 6D Mark II
Focal Length:	50mm (full frame)

Photo Location

Latitude:	40° 38' 47.12" N
Longitude:	73° 33' 46.22" W
Elevation (+/-):	35.7 m (117 ft)
Nearest Turbine:	56.2 km (35.1 mi)
Farthest Turbine:	65.0 km (40.4 mi)
Horiz. Field-of-View:	22°
Vertical Field-of-View	0.28°

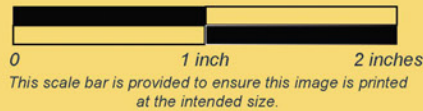
Meteorological Data

Temperature:	66°F
Humidity:	43%
Visibility:	>10 mi
Weather Condition:	Fair

Visual Setting

SCA/LCA:	Bayside Natural Upland
Resource Type:	County Park, Scenic Overlook Conservation Area
Use Type:	Passive Recreation/Relaxation Scenic enjoyment
Viewer Types:	Recreation oriented visitors Scenery oriented visitors

Figure E-3a
KOP 04: Norman J. Levy Park & Preserve
Town of Hempstead, Nassau County, NY



The above photograph is intended to be viewed 22 inches from the reader's eye when printed on 11"x17" paper. When viewing on a computer monitor, use the zoom function of the display software (e.g., Adobe Acrobat Reader DC) to adjust the size of the image so that the scale bar measures correctly. When scaled correctly the screen image should then be viewed at a distance of approximately 22 inches from the reader's eye. Viewing on an uncalibrated video monitor can alter intended lightness, color and/or contrast of the image.

EXISTING VIEW



Photographic Simulations

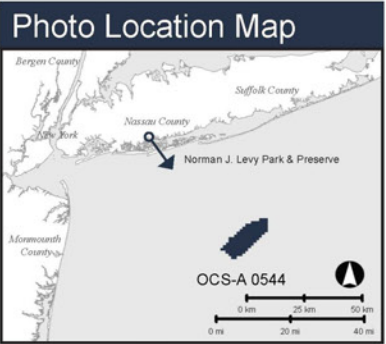


Photo Data

Date/Time:	24-May-2023 / 15:55
Light Conditions:	Side Light
Camera:	Canon 6D Mark II
Focal Length:	50mm (full frame)

Photo Location

Latitude:	40° 38' 47.12" N
Longitude:	73° 33' 46.22" W
Elevation (+/-):	35.7 m (117 ft)
Nearest Turbine:	56.2 km (35.1 mi)
Farthest Turbine:	65.0 km (40.4 mi)
Horiz. Field-of-View:	22°
Vertical Field-of-View:	0.28°

Visible Portion of Closest WTG

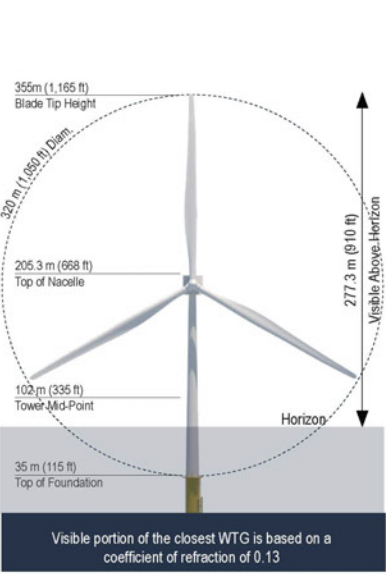
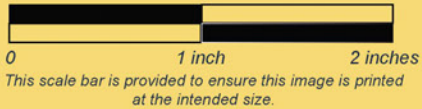


Figure E-3b
KOP 04: Norman J. Levy Park & Preserve
Town of Hempstead, Nassau County, NY



The above photograph is intended to be viewed 22 inches from the reader's eye when printed on 11"x17" paper. When viewing on a computer monitor, use the zoom function of the display software (e.g., Adobe Acrobat Reader DC) to adjust the size of the image so that the scale bar measures correctly. When scaled correctly the screen image should then be viewed at a distance of approximately 22 inches from the reader's eye. Viewing on an uncalibrated video monitor can alter intended lightness, color and/or contrast of the image.

SIMULATED VIEW



Photographic Simulations

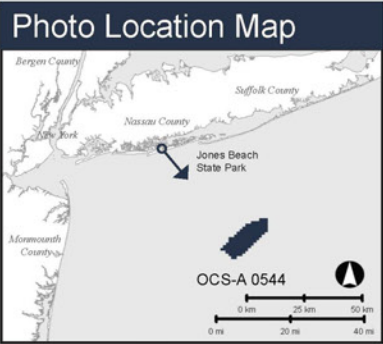


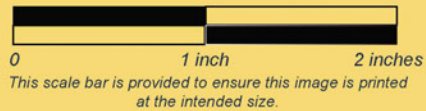
Photo Data	
Date/Time:	23-May-2023 / 18:50
Light Conditions:	Side Light
Camera:	Canon 6D Mark II
Focal Length:	50mm (full frame)

Photo Location	
Latitude:	40° 35' 45.52" N
Longitude:	73° 29' 43.01" W
Elevation (+/-):	5.2 m (17 ft)
Nearest Turbine:	48.8 km (30.3 mi)
Farthest Turbine:	57.5 km (35.7 mi)
Horiz. Field-of-View:	25°
Vertical Field-of-View	0.29°

Meteorological Data	
Temperature:	59°F
Humidity:	48%
Visibility:	>10 mi
Weather Condition:	Fair

Visual Setting	
SCA/LCA:	Oceanside Recreation
Resource Type:	State Park Ocean Beach
Use Type:	Active Recreation Passive Recreation/Relaxation
Viewer Types:	Recreation oriented visitors Scenery oriented visitors

Figure E-4a
KOP 05: Jones Beach State Park (Field 6)
Town of Hempstead, Nassau County, NY



The above photograph is intended to be viewed 22 inches from the reader's eye when printed on 11"x17" paper. When viewing on a computer monitor, use the zoom function of the display software (e.g., Adobe Acrobat Reader DC) to adjust the size of the image so that the scale bar measures correctly. When scaled correctly the screen image should then be viewed at a distance of approximately 22 inches from the reader's eye. Viewing on an uncalibrated video monitor can alter intended lightness, color and/or contrast of the image.

EXISTING VIEW



Photographic Simulations

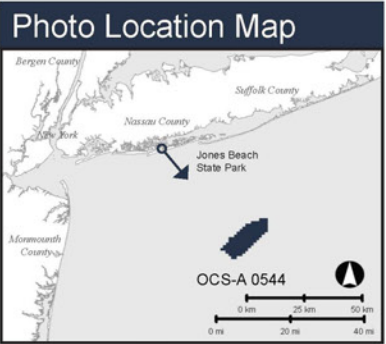


Photo Data

Date/Time:	23-May-2023 / 18:50
Light Conditions:	Side Light
Camera:	Canon 6D Mark II
Focal Length:	50mm (full frame)

Photo Location

Latitude:	40° 35' 45.52" N
Longitude:	73° 29' 43.01" W
Elevation (+/-):	5.2 m (17 ft)
Nearest Turbine:	48.8 km (30.3 mi)
Farthest Turbine:	57.5 km (35.7 mi)
Horiz. Field-of-View:	25°
Vertical Field-of-View:	0.29°

Visible Portion of Closest WTG

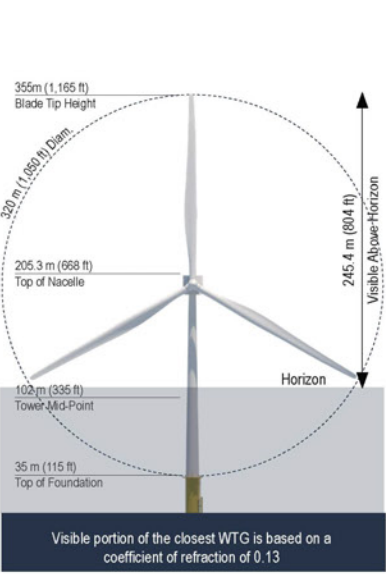
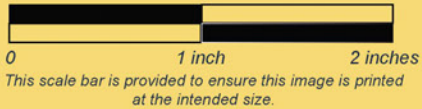
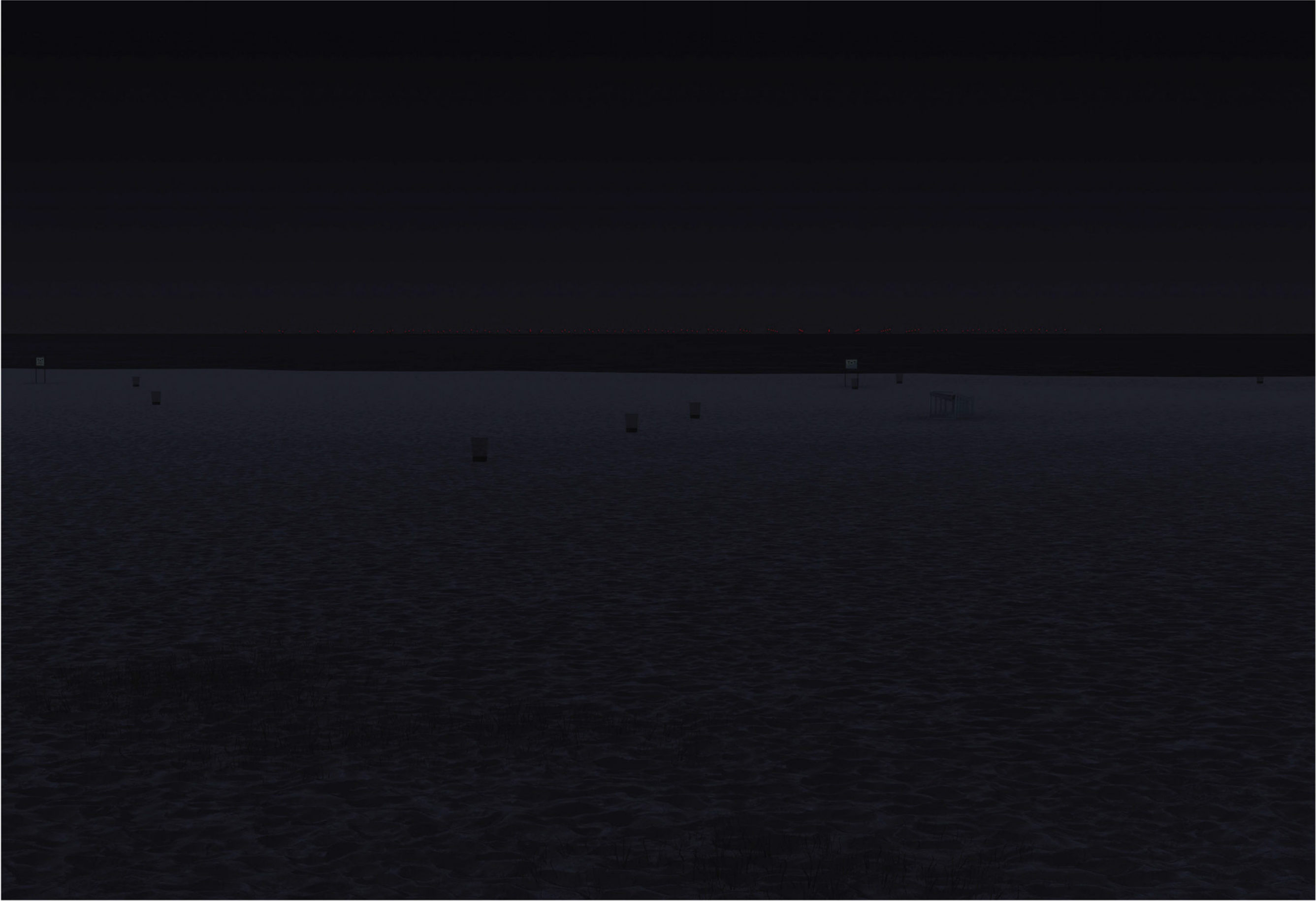


Figure E-4b
KOP 05: Jones Beach State Park (Field 6)
Town of Hempstead, Nassau County, NY



The above photograph is intended to be viewed 22 inches from the reader's eye when printed on 11"x17" paper. When viewing on a computer monitor, use the zoom function of the display software (e.g., Adobe Acrobat Reader DC) to adjust the size of the image so that the scale bar measures correctly. When scaled correctly the screen image should then be viewed at a distance of approximately 22 inches from the reader's eye. Viewing on an uncalibrated video monitor can alter intended lightness, color and/or contrast of the image.

SIMULATED VIEW



Photographic Simulations

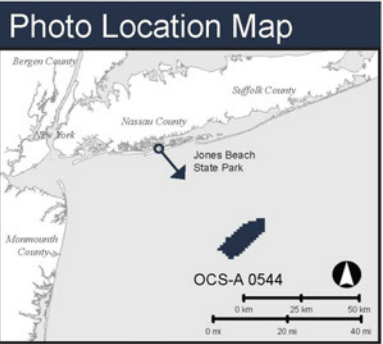


Photo Data	
Date/Time:	N/A
Light Conditions:	Night
Camera:	Canon 6D Mark II
Focal Length:	50mm (full frame)

Photo Location	
Latitude:	40° 35' 45.52" N
Longitude:	73° 29' 43.01" W
Elevation (+/-):	5.2 m (17 ft)
Nearest Turbine:	48.8 km (30.3 mi)
Farthest Turbine:	57.5 km (35.7 mi)
Horiz. Field-of-View:	25°
Vertical Field-of-View:	0.29°

Visible Portion of Closest WTG

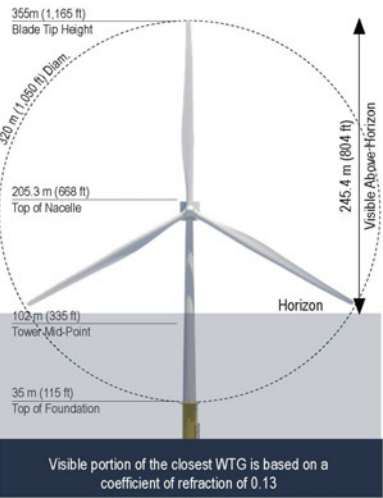
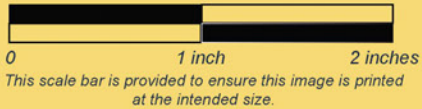


Figure E-4c
KOP 05: Jones Beach State Park (Field 6)
Town of Hempstead, Nassau County, NY



SIMULATED VIEW - NIGHTTIME CONDITION

The above photograph is intended to be viewed 22 inches from the reader's eye when printed on 11"x17" paper. When viewing on a computer monitor, use the zoom function of the display software (e.g., Adobe Acrobat Reader DC) to adjust the size of the image so that the scale bar measures correctly. When scaled correctly the screen image should then be viewed at a distance of approximately 22 inches from the reader's eye. Viewing on an uncalibrated video monitor can alter intended lightness, color and/or contrast of the image.



Photographic Simulations

Photo Location Map

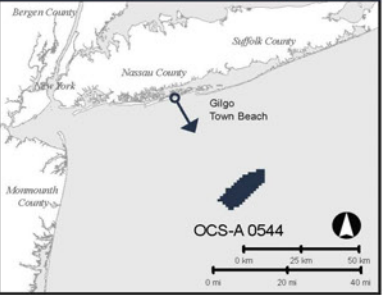


Photo Data

Date/Time:	24-May-2023 / 8:15
Light Conditions:	Side Light
Camera:	Canon 6D Mark II
Focal Length:	50mm (full frame)

Photo Location

Latitude:	40° 37' 04.72" N
Longitude:	73° 23' 41.67" W
Elevation (+/-):	7.6 m (25 ft)
Nearest Turbine:	45.4 km (28.2 mi)
Farthest Turbine:	55.3 km (34.3 mi)
Horiz. Field-of-View:	27°
Vertical Field-of-View	0.34°

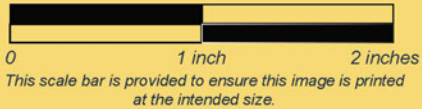
Meteorological Data

Temperature:	56°F
Humidity:	64%
Visibility:	>10 mi
Weather Condition:	Fair

Visual Setting

SCA/LCA:	Oceanside Residential/Commercial
Resource Type:	Ocean Beach
Use Type:	Active Recreation Passive Recreation/Relaxation
Viewer Types:	Recreation oriented visitors Scenery oriented visitors

Figure E-5a
KOP 06: Gilgo Town Beach
Town of Babylon, Suffolk County, NY



EXISTING VIEW

The above photograph is intended to be viewed 22 inches from the reader's eye when printed on 11"x17" paper. When viewing on a computer monitor, use the zoom function of the display software (e.g., Adobe Acrobat Reader DC) to adjust the size of the image so that the scale bar measures correctly. When scaled correctly the screen image should then be viewed at a distance of approximately 22 inches from the reader's eye. Viewing on an uncalibrated video monitor can alter intended lightness, color and/or contrast of the image.



Photographic Simulations

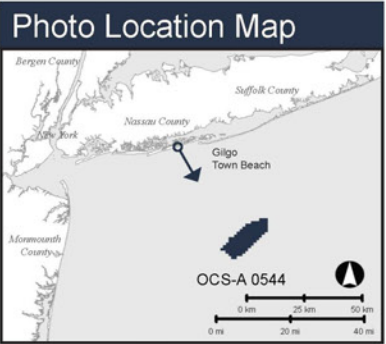


Photo Data

Date/Time:	24-May-2023 / 8:15
Light Conditions:	Side Light
Camera:	Canon 6D Mark II
Focal Length:	50mm (full frame)

Photo Location

Latitude:	40° 37' 04.72" N
Longitude:	73° 23' 41.67" W
Elevation (+/-):	7.6 m (25 ft)
Nearest Turbine:	45.4 km (28.2 mi)
Farthest Turbine:	55.3 km (34.3 mi)
Horiz. Field-of-View:	27°
Vertical Field-of-View:	0.34°

Visible Portion of Closest WTG

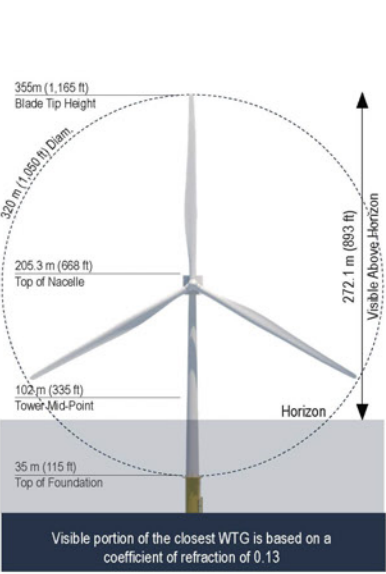
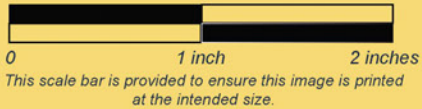


Figure E-5b
KOP 06: Gilgo Town Beach
Town of Babylon, Suffolk County, NY



The above photograph is intended to be viewed 22 inches from the reader's eye when printed on 11"x17" paper. When viewing on a computer monitor, use the zoom function of the display software (e.g., Adobe Acrobat Reader DC) to adjust the size of the image so that the scale bar measures correctly. When scaled correctly the screen image should then be viewed at a distance of approximately 22 inches from the reader's eye. Viewing on an uncalibrated video monitor can alter intended lightness, color and/or contrast of the image.

SIMULATED VIEW



Photographic Simulations

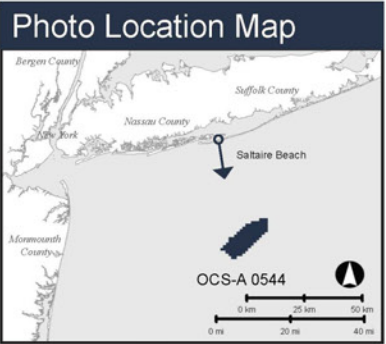


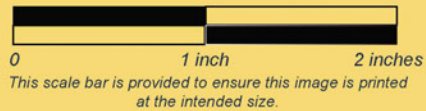
Photo Data	
Date/Time:	24-May-2023 / 9:15
Light Conditions:	Side Light
Camera:	Canon 6D Mark II
Focal Length:	50mm (full frame)

Photo Location	
Latitude:	40° 37' 58.88" N
Longitude:	73° 12' 12.65" W
Elevation (+/-):	4.0 m (13 ft)
Nearest Turbine:	38.8 km (24.1 mi)
Farthest Turbine:	52.2 km (32.4 mi)
Horiz. Field-of-View:	30°
Vertical Field-of-View	0.43°

Meteorological Data	
Temperature:	56°F
Humidity:	53%
Visibility:	>10 mi
Weather Condition:	Fair

Visual Setting	
SCA/LCA:	Oceanside Residential/Commercial
Resource Type:	National Seashore Ocean Beach
Use Type:	Active Recreation Passive Recreation/Relaxation
Viewer Types:	Seasonal Residents/Vacationers Recreation oriented visitors

Figure E-6a
KOP 08: Saltaire Beach
Fire Island, Town of Islip, Suffolk County, NY



The above photograph is intended to be viewed 22 inches from the reader's eye when printed on 11"x17" paper. When viewing on a computer monitor, use the zoom function of the display software (e.g., Adobe Acrobat Reader DC) to adjust the size of the image so that the scale bar measures correctly. When scaled correctly the screen image should then be viewed at a distance of approximately 22 inches from the reader's eye. Viewing on an uncalibrated video monitor can alter intended lightness, color and/or contrast of the image.

EXISTING VIEW



Photographic Simulations

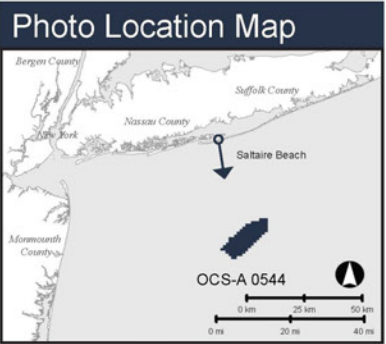


Photo Data

Date/Time:	24-May-2023 / 9:15
Light Conditions:	Side Light
Camera:	Canon 6D Mark II
Focal Length:	50mm (full frame)

Photo Location

Latitude:	40° 37' 58.88" N
Longitude:	73° 12' 12.65" W
Elevation (+/-):	4.0 m (13 ft)
Nearest Turbine:	38.8 km (24.1 mi)
Farthest Turbine:	52.2 km (32.4 mi)
Horiz. Field-of-View:	30°
Vertical Field-of-View:	0.43°

Visible Portion of Closest WTG

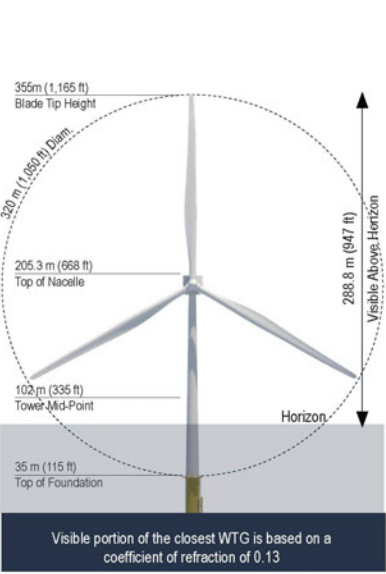
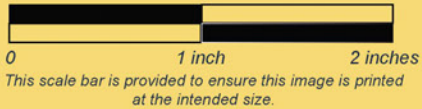


Figure E-6b
KOP 08: Saltaire Beach
Fire Island, Town of Islip, Suffolk County, NY



The above photograph is intended to be viewed 22 inches from the reader's eye when printed on 11"x17" paper. When viewing on a computer monitor, use the zoom function of the display software (e.g., Adobe Acrobat Reader DC) to adjust the size of the image so that the scale bar measures correctly. When scaled correctly the screen image should then be viewed at a distance of approximately 22 inches from the reader's eye. Viewing on an uncalibrated video monitor can alter intended lightness, color and/or contrast of the image.

SIMULATED VIEW



Photographic Simulations

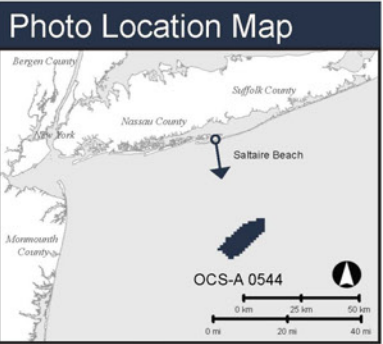


Photo Data	
Date/Time:	N/A
Light Conditions:	Night
Camera:	Canon 6D Mark II
Focal Length:	50mm (full frame)

Photo Location	
Latitude:	40° 37' 58.88" N
Longitude:	73° 12' 12.65" W
Elevation (+/-):	4.0 m (13 ft)
Nearest Turbine:	38.8 km (24.1 mi)
Farthest Turbine:	52.2 km (32.4 mi)
Horiz. Field-of-View:	30°
Vertical Field-of-View:	0.43°

Visible Portion of Closest WTG

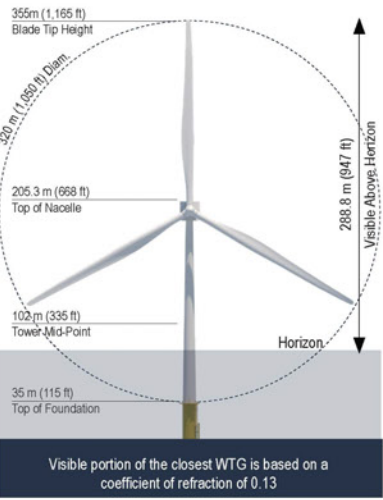
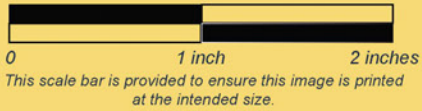


Figure E-6c
KOP 08: Saltaire Beach
Fire Island, Town of Islip, Suffolk County, NY



SIMULATED VIEW - NIGHTTIME CONDITION

The above photograph is intended to be viewed 22 inches from the reader's eye when printed on 11"x17" paper.
When viewing on a computer monitor, use the zoom function of the display software (e.g., Adobe Acrobat Reader DC) to adjust the size of the image so that the scale bar measures correctly. When scaled correctly the screen image should then be viewed at a distance of approximately 22 inches from the reader's eye.
Viewing on an uncalibrated video monitor can alter intended lightness, color and/or contrast of the image.



Photographic Simulations

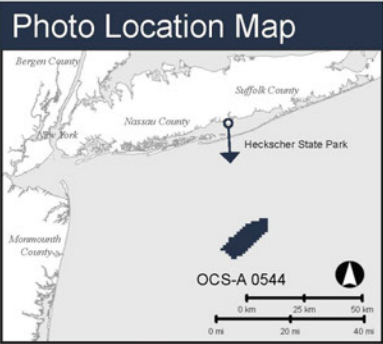


Photo Data

Date/Time:	24-May-2023 / 14:35
Light Conditions:	Side Light
Camera:	Canon 6D Mark II
Focal Length:	50mm (full frame)

Photo Location

Latitude:	40° 41' 55.38" N
Longitude:	73° 09' 46.57" W
Elevation (+/-):	3.0 m (10 ft)
Nearest Turbine:	44.2 km (27.5 mi)
Farthest Turbine:	59.9 km (37.2 mi)
Horiz. Field-of-View:	24°
Vertical Field-of-View	0.33°

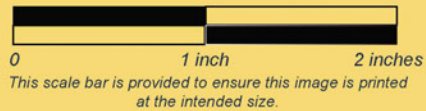
Meteorological Data

Temperature:	68°F
Humidity:	43%
Visibility:	>10 mi
Weather Condition:	Fair

Visual Setting

SCA/LCA:	Bayside Recreation
Resource Type:	State Park Bay Beach
Use Type:	Active Recreation Passive Recreation/Relaxation
Viewer Types:	Recreation oriented visitors Scenery oriented visitors

Figure E-7a
KOP 09: Hecksher State Park
Town of Islip, Suffolk County, NY



The above photograph is intended to be viewed 22 inches from the reader's eye when printed on 11"x17" paper. When viewing on a computer monitor, use the zoom function of the display software (e.g., Adobe Acrobat Reader DC) to adjust the size of the image so that the scale bar measures correctly. When scaled correctly the screen image should then be viewed at a distance of approximately 22 inches from the reader's eye. Viewing on an uncalibrated video monitor can alter intended lightness, color and/or contrast of the image.

EXISTING VIEW



Photographic Simulations

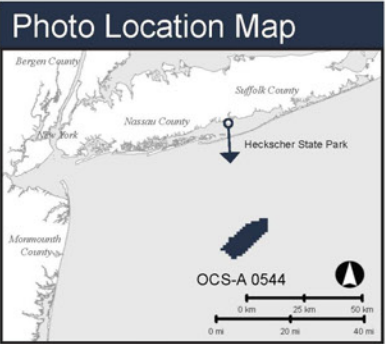


Photo Data

Date/Time:	24-May-2023 / 14:35
Light Conditions:	Side Light
Camera:	Canon 6D Mark II
Focal Length:	50mm (full frame)

Photo Location

Latitude:	40° 41' 55.38" N
Longitude:	73° 09' 46.57" W
Elevation (+/-):	3.0 m (10 ft)
Nearest Turbine:	44.2 km (27.5 mi)
Farthest Turbine:	59.9 km (37.2 mi)
Horiz. Field-of-View:	24°
Vertical Field-of-View:	0.33

Visible Portion of Closest WTG

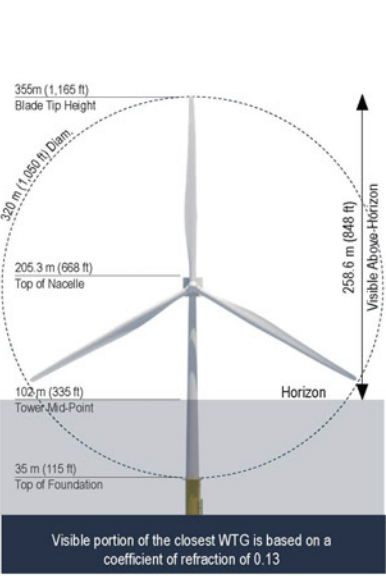
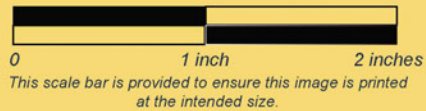


Figure E-7b
KOP 09: Heckscher State Park
Town of Islip, Suffolk County, NY



The above photograph is intended to be viewed 22 inches from the reader's eye when printed on 11"x17" paper. When viewing on a computer monitor, use the zoom function of the display software (e.g., Adobe Acrobat Reader DC) to adjust the size of the image so that the scale bar measures correctly. When scaled correctly the screen image should then be viewed at a distance of approximately 22 inches from the reader's eye. Viewing on an uncalibrated video monitor can alter intended lightness, color and/or contrast of the image.

SIMULATED VIEW



Photographic Simulations

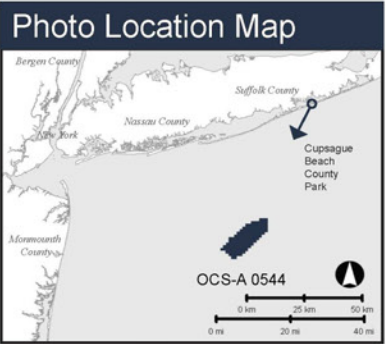


Photo Data

Date/Time:	24-May-2023 / 12:00
Light Conditions:	Back Light
Camera:	Canon 6D Mark II
Focal Length:	50mm (full frame)

Photo Location

Latitude:	40° 46' 16.24" N
Longitude:	72° 43' 50.16" W
Elevation (+/-):	7.3 m (24 ft)
Nearest Turbine:	54.7 km (34.0 mi)
Farthest Turbine:	76.0 km (47.3 mi)
Horiz. Field-of-View:	13°
Vertical Field-of-View	0.23°

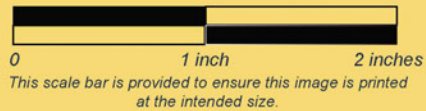
Meteorological Data

Temperature:	67°F
Humidity:	45%
Visibility:	>10 mi
Weather Condition:	Fair

Visual Setting

SCA/LCA:	Oceanside Beach
Resource Type:	Municipal Park Ocean Beach
Use Type:	Active Recreation Passive Recreation/Relaxation
Viewer Types:	Recreation oriented visitors Scenery oriented visitors

Figure E-8a
KOP 12: Cupsogue Beach County Park
Village of Westhampton Beach, Suffolk County, New York



The above photograph is intended to be viewed 22 inches from the reader's eye when printed on 11"x17" paper. When viewing on a computer monitor, use the zoom function of the display software (e.g., Adobe Acrobat Reader DC) to adjust the size of the image so that the scale bar measures correctly. When scaled correctly the screen image should then be viewed at a distance of approximately 22 inches from the reader's eye. Viewing on an uncalibrated video monitor can alter intended lightness, color and/or contrast of the image.

EXISTING VIEW



Photographic Simulations

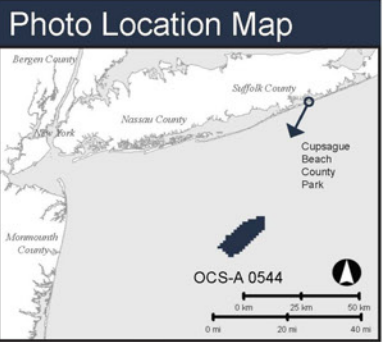


Photo Data	
Date/Time:	24-May-2023 / 12:00
Light Conditions:	Back Light
Camera:	Canon 6D Mark II
Focal Length:	50mm (full frame)

Photo Location	
Latitude:	40° 46' 16.24" N
Longitude:	72° 43' 50.16" W
Elevation (+/-):	7.3 m (24 ft)
Nearest Turbine:	54.7 km (34.0 mi)
Farthest Turbine:	76.0 km (47.3 mi)
Horiz. Field-of-View:	13°
Vertical Field-of-View:	0.23°

Visible Portion of Closest WTG

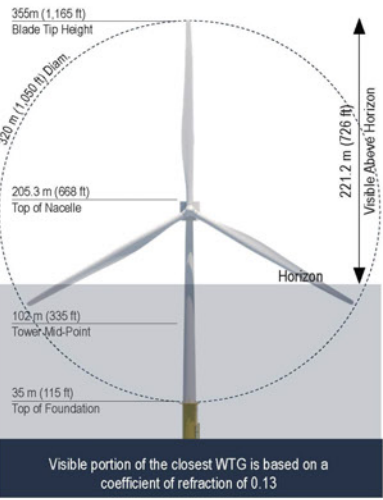
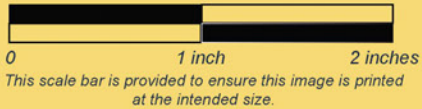


Figure E-8b
KOP 12: Cupogue Beach County Park
Village of Westhampton Beach, Suffolk County, New York



The above photograph is intended to be viewed 22 inches from the reader's eye when printed on 11"x17" paper. When viewing on a computer monitor, use the zoom function of the display software (e.g., Adobe Acrobat Reader DC) to adjust the size of the image so that the scale bar measures correctly. When scaled correctly the screen image should then be viewed at a distance of approximately 22 inches from the reader's eye. Viewing on an uncalibrated video monitor can alter intended lightness, color and/or contrast of the image.

SIMULATED VIEW



Photographic Simulations

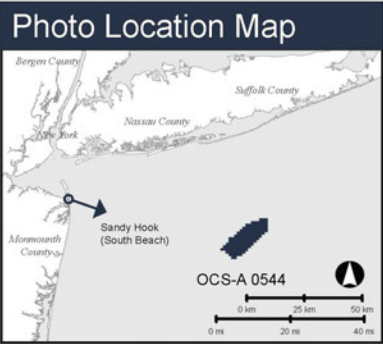


Photo Data

Date/Time:	24-May-2023 / 14:50
Light Conditions:	Side Light
Camera:	Canon 6D Mark II
Focal Length:	50mm (full frame)

Photo Location

Latitude:	40° 24' 21.47" N
Longitude:	73° 58' 40.06" W
Elevation (+/-):	7.3 m (24 ft)
Nearest Turbine:	69.4 km (43.1mi)
Farthest Turbine:	86.5 km (53.8 mi)
Horiz. Field-of-View:	14°
Vertical Field-of-View	0.10°

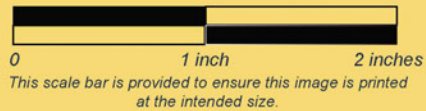
Meteorological Data

Temperature:	61°F
Humidity:	62%
Visibility:	>10 mi
Weather Condition:	Fair

Visual Setting

SCA/LCA:	Oceanside Beach
Resource Type:	National Recreation Area Ocean Beach
Use Type:	Active/Passive Recreation Scenic/Cultural Tourism
Viewer Types:	Recreation oriented visitors Scenery/heritage oriented visitors

Figure E-9a
KOP 15: Sandy Hook National Recreation Area (South Beach)
Township of Middletown, Monmouth County, NJ



The above photograph is intended to be viewed 22 inches from the reader's eye when printed on 11"x17" paper. When viewing on a computer monitor, use the zoom function of the display software (e.g., Adobe Acrobat Reader DC) to adjust the size of the image so that the scale bar measures correctly. When scaled correctly the screen image should then be viewed at a distance of approximately 22 inches from the reader's eye. Viewing on an uncalibrated video monitor can alter intended lightness, color and/or contrast of the image.

EXISTING VIEW



Photographic Simulations

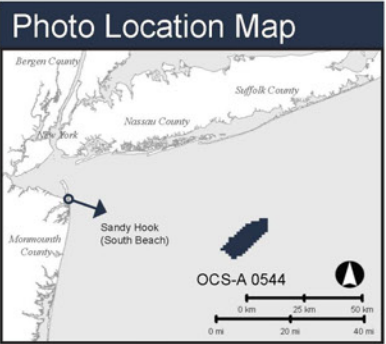


Photo Data

Date/Time:	24-May-2023 / 14:50
Light Conditions:	Side Light
Camera:	Canon 6D Mark II
Focal Length:	50mm (full frame)

Photo Location

Latitude:	40° 24' 21.47" N
Longitude:	73° 58' 40.06" W
Elevation (+/-):	7.3 m (24 ft)
Nearest Turbine:	69.4 km (43.1mi)
Farthest Turbine:	86.5 km (53.8 mi)
Horiz. Field-of-View:	14°
Vertical Field-of-View:	0.10°

Visible Portion of Closest WTG

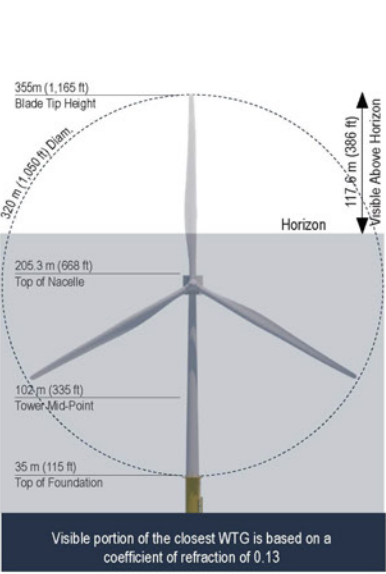
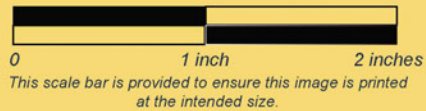


Figure E-9b
KOP 15: Sandy Hook National Recreation Area (South Beach)
Township of Middletown, Monmouth County, NJ



The above photograph is intended to be viewed 22 inches from the reader's eye when printed on 11"x17" paper. When viewing on a computer monitor, use the zoom function of the display software (e.g., Adobe Acrobat Reader DC) to adjust the size of the image so that the scale bar measures correctly. When scaled correctly the screen image should then be viewed at a distance of approximately 22 inches from the reader's eye. Viewing on an uncalibrated video monitor can alter intended lightness, color and/or contrast of the image.

SIMULATED VIEW



Photographic Simulations

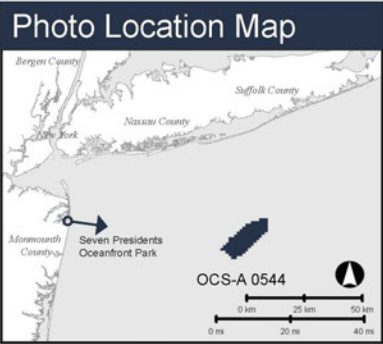


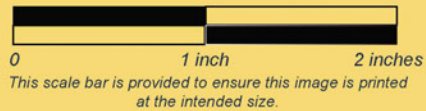
Photo Data	
Date/Time:	23-May-2023 / 13:40
Light Conditions:	Side Light
Camera:	Canon 6D Mark II
Focal Length:	50mm (full frame)

Photo Location	
Latitude:	40° 19' 00.74" N
Longitude:	73° 58' 35.31" W
Elevation (+/-):	5.2 m (17 ft)
Nearest Turbine:	66.7 km (41.5 mi)
Farthest Turbine:	85.2 km (53.0 mi)
Horiz. Field-of-View:	14°
Vertical Field-of-View	0.11°

Meteorological Data	
Temperature:	62°F
Humidity:	60%
Visibility:	>10 mi
Weather Condition:	Fair

Visual Setting	
SCA/LCA:	Oceanside Recreation
Resource Type:	Municipal Park Ocean Beach
Use Type:	Active Recreation Passive Recreation/Relaxation
Viewer Types:	Recreation oriented visitors Local residents/workers

Figure E-10a
KOP 17: Seven Presidents Oceanfront Park
City of Long Branch, Monmouth County, NJ



The above photograph is intended to be viewed 22 inches from the reader's eye when printed on 11"x17" paper. When viewing on a computer monitor, use the zoom function of the display software (e.g., Adobe Acrobat Reader DC) to adjust the size of the image so that the scale bar measures correctly. When scaled correctly the screen image should then be viewed at a distance of approximately 22 inches from the reader's eye. Viewing on an uncalibrated video monitor can alter intended lightness, color and/or contrast of the image.

EXISTING VIEW



Photographic Simulations

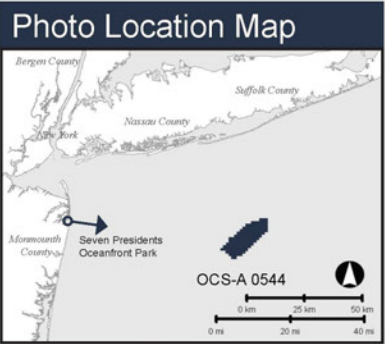


Photo Data

Date/Time:	23-May-2023 / 13:40
Light Conditions:	Side Light
Camera:	Canon 6D Mark II
Focal Length:	50mm (full frame)

Photo Location

Latitude:	40° 19' 00.74" N
Longitude:	73° 58' 35.31" W
Elevation (+/-):	5.2 m (17 ft)
Nearest Turbine:	66.7 km (41.5 mi)
Farthest Turbine:	85.2 km (53.0 mi)
Horiz. Field-of-View:	14°
Vertical Field-of-View:	0.10°

Visible Portion of Closest WTG

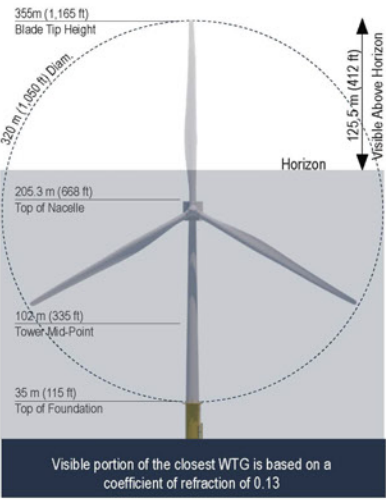
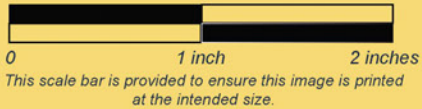


Figure E-10b
KOP 17: Seven Presidents Oceanfront Park
City of Long Branch, Monmouth County, NJ

SIMULATED VIEW

The above photograph is intended to be viewed 22 inches from the reader's eye when printed on 11"x17" paper. When viewing on a computer monitor, use the zoom function of the display software (e.g., Adobe Acrobat Reader DC) to adjust the size of the image so that the scale bar measures correctly. When scaled correctly the screen image should then be viewed at a distance of approximately 22 inches from the reader's eye. Viewing on an uncalibrated video monitor can alter intended lightness, color and/or contrast of the image.





Photographic Simulations

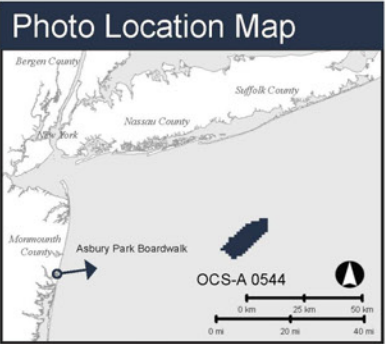


Photo Data

Date/Time:	23-May-2023 / 12:50
Light Conditions:	Side Light
Camera:	Canon 6D Mark II
Focal Length:	50mm (full frame)

Photo Location

Latitude:	40° 13' 08.51" N
Longitude:	74° 00' 00.52" W
Elevation (+/-):	5.8 m (19 ft)
Nearest Turbine:	67.6 km (42.0 mi)
Farthest Turbine:	88.0 km (54.7 mi)
Horiz. Field-of-View:	12°
Vertical Field-of-View	0.10°

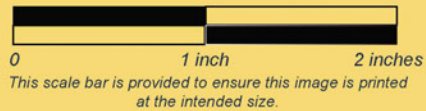
Meteorological Data

Temperature:	64°F
Humidity:	56%
Visibility:	>10 mi
Weather Condition:	Fair

Visual Setting

SCA/LCA:	Oceanside Urban
Resource Type:	Public Boardwalk/Arcade Ocean Beach
Use Type:	Family Entertainment Passive Recreation/Relaxation
Viewer Types:	Entertainment oriented visitors Vacationers

Figure E-11a
KOP 18: Asbury Park Boardwalk
City of Asbury Park, Monmouth County, NJ



The above photograph is intended to be viewed 22 inches from the reader's eye when printed on 11"x17" paper. When viewing on a computer monitor, use the zoom function of the display software (e.g., Adobe Acrobat Reader DC) to adjust the size of the image so that the scale bar measures correctly. When scaled correctly the screen image should then be viewed at a distance of approximately 22 inches from the reader's eye. Viewing on an uncalibrated video monitor can alter intended lightness, color and/or contrast of the image.

EXISTING VIEW



Photographic Simulations

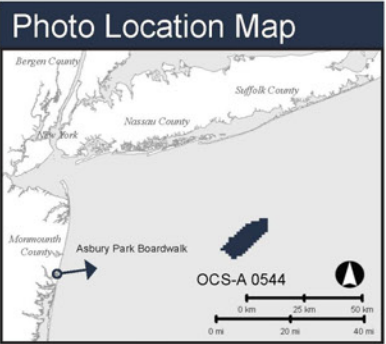


Photo Data

Date/Time:	23-May-2023 / 12:50
Light Conditions:	Side Light
Camera:	Canon 6D Mark II
Focal Length:	50mm (full frame)

Photo Location

Latitude:	40° 13' 08.51" N
Longitude:	74° 00' 00.52" W
Elevation (+/-):	5.8 m (19 ft)
Nearest Turbine:	67.6 km (42.0 mi)
Farthest Turbine:	88.0 km (54.7 mi)
Horiz. Field-of-View:	12°
Vertical Field-of-View:	0.10°

Visible Portion of Closest WTG

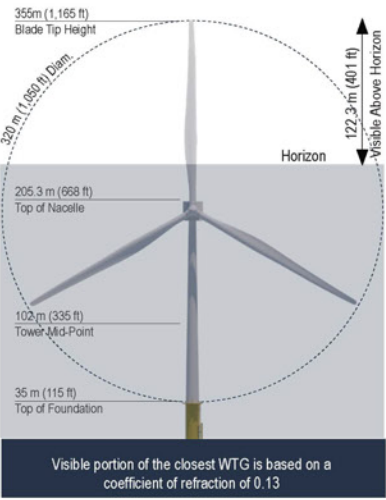
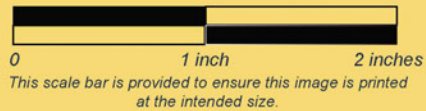


Figure E-11b
KOP 18: Asbury Park Boardwalk
City of Asbury Park, Monmouth County, NJ



The above photograph is intended to be viewed 22 inches from the reader's eye when printed on 11"x17" paper.
When viewing on a computer monitor, use the zoom function of the display software (e.g., Adobe Acrobat Reader DC) to adjust the size of the image so that the scale bar measures correctly. When scaled correctly the screen image should then be viewed at a distance of approximately 22 inches from the reader's eye.
Viewing on an uncalibrated video monitor can alter intended lightness, color and/or contrast of the image.

SIMULATED VIEW

ATTACHMENT F

ALL PARCELS REVIEWED

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Attachment F - All Parcels Reviewed

EDR Resource ID Num ber	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NEW YORK							
NY-36059-25916	St Ignatius Martyr Church/Long Beach Catholic Regional School	721 West Broadway	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY	NRHP-Eligible	NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-23320	861 Oceanfront, Long Beach (ca. 2017 dwelling)	861 Oceanfront	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Nonextant
NY-36059-20051	Ca. 1961 6-story co-op apartment building	250 SHORE RD	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-20064	Altered ca. 1930 Front Gable	899 BOARDWALK	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-20083	Heavily altered ca. 1977 Front Gable	845 OCEANFRONT	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-20285	Ca. 1967 6-story apartment building	10 MONROE BLVD.	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-20309	670 West Broadway, Long Beach	670 West Broadway	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-20419	Ocean Club at Long Beach	100 W Broadway	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-21397	The Broadway (Ca. 1965 high rise condo)	25 W Broadway	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-21431	Altered ca. 1916 Colonial Revival		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-21797	Ca. 1967 6-story apartment building	25 FRANKLIN BLVD.	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-21820	Ca. 1951 one-story shed roof apartmnts	1101-1107 OCEAN	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-21990	Pacifica House (ca. 1963 brick-faced apartment building)	765 SHORE RD.	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-21991	Altered ca. 1923 dwelling with wood shingle	837 BOARDWALK	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-22072	Ca. 1935 stucco Colonial Revival	762 SHORE RD.	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-22217	Altered ca. 1925 Colonial Revival	843 Oceanfront Street	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-22271	Ca. 1970 6-story co-op apartment building	700 SHORE RD.	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-22309	Pre-1966 4-story apartment building	830 SHORE RD.	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-22619	Ca. 1968 brick-faced 6-story apartment building	630 SHORE RD.	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-23024	Ca. 1962 5-story apartment building	210 SHORE RD.	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-23239	Heavily altered ca. 1920 Front Gable	843 OCEAN FRONT	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-23284	Ca. 1955 former hotel	270 SHORE RD.	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-23336	Ca. 1970 6-story apartment building	600 SHORE RD	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24380	Ca. 1985 Condos	859 Oceanfront	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24438	Heavily altered ca. 1936 Classical Revival	15 PENNSYLVANIA AVE	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24481	Heavily altered ca. 1980 Shed style dwelling	10 ILLINOIS AVE	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24673	Long Beach Terrace, 430-450 Shore RD, Long Beach	430-450 Shore RD	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24838	Ca. 1979 Shed dwelling	935 OCEAN FRONT.	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24873	Altered ca. 1925 Colonial Revival	833 OCEANFRONT	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-25065	Ca. 1956 2-story stucco covered apartment	5 NEW YORK AVE	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-25361	Weathervane	750 Shore RD	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-25871	Ca. 1966 6-story apartment building	370 WEST BROADWAY	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-26505	840 Shore RD, Long Beach	840 Shore Road	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-26541	Ca. 1968 6-story apartment building	860 EAST BROADWAY	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-26821	14 Delaware Ave	14 Delaware Ave	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-26839	Ca. 1961 co-op apartment building	560 WEST BROADWAY	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-27163	Ca. 1964 9-story apartment building	25 NEPTUNE BLVD.	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-27539	Ca. 1957 Beach Terrace Care Center (nursing home)	640 BROADWAY	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-28061	668 West Broadway, Long Beach	668 West Broadway	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-28469	Ocean Crest	21 Arizona Avenue	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-28926	Former Hebrew Academy of Long Beach	530 West Broadway	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-29368	Ca. 1975 apartment building	951 OCEAN FRONT ST	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-29720	Ca. 1968 brick-faced 6-story apartment building	666 SHORE RD	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-29974	Altered ca. 1923 Front Gable dwelling	839 OCEANFRONT	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-29979	Ca. 1966 6-story apartment building	522 SHORE RD.	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33613	Virginia Avenue Public Restroom		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33614	New York Avenue Public Restroom		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33615	Riverside Boulevard Comfort Station	Riverside Boulevard	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33616	Neptune Blvd Public Restroom	Neptune Blvd	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33944	666-628 West Broadway	666-628 West Broadway	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-20058	Ca. 1990 condo building		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-20065	Ca. 1984 dwelling		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic

*sorted by state and alphabetically by county and municipality

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Attachment F - All Parcels Reviewed

EDR Resource ID Number	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NY-36059-20094	Beach		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-20119	Ca. 2000 dwelling		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-20129	Parking lot/pool		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-20187		Vacant	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-20356	Parking lot		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-20360	Ca. 1990 apartment building		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-20416	Ca. 1987 high rise		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-21393	Ca. 2005 dwelling		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-21743	Ca. 1990 high rise		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-22007		Vacant	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-22148	Playground		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-22173	Ca. 1991 high rise		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-22510	Ca. 2010 dwelling		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-22859	Ca. 1988 condos		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23103			City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23282	Ca. 1997 dwelling		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23319	Ca. 2017 dwelling		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23324	Ca. 1997 dwelling		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23337	Parking lot		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23572	Ca. 1987 raised Ranch		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-24362		Vacant	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-24993	Ca. 1984 dwelling		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-25114	Ca. 1991 dwelling		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-25834	Ca. 2010 dwelling		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-25920	Ca. 2012 dwelling		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-26506	Ca. 2015 dwelling		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-26946	Ca. 2000 dwelling		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-27094	Ca. 1988 dwelling		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-27095		Vacant	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-27096	Vacant lot		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-27324	Vacant lot		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-27426	Ca. 2011 dwelling		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-27542	Cs. 1990 high rise condo building		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-27576	Ca. 2005 high rise		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-27997	Vacant lot		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-28023		Vacant	City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-28239	Ca. 2012 dwelling		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-28251	Vacant lot		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-28295	Ca. 1985 dwelling		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-28399	Ca. 1990 apartment complex		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-28634	Ca. 1988 dwelling		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29042	Parking lot		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29047	Vacant lot		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29357			City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29530	Vacant lot		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29533	Ca. 1990 townhouses		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29553	Ca. 1986 dwelling		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29683	Ca. 1987 high rise		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-30682	Ca. 2005 dwelling		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-30721	Vacant lot		City of Long Beach	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-25842	Wantagh Park	1 King Road	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	NRHP-Eligible (NYSHPO-determined)	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24122	153 Memory Lane	153 Memory Lane	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Nonextant

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Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Attachment F - All Parcels Reviewed

EDR Resource ID Number	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NY-36059-33962	Pidherney Bay House	on Scow Creek	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Nonextant
NY-36059-33574	Jones Beach State Park, Causeway and Parkway System	Bounded roughly by the Ocean, Wantagh, Meadowbrook and Loop State Parkways	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed
NY-36059-19807	3514 COLONY DR, Baldwin	3514 COLONY DR	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-19856	212 SARATOGA BLVD	212 SARATOGA BLVD	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-19857	210 saratoga blvd	210 saratoga blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-19858	4101 NEW YORK AVE	4101 NEW YORK AVE	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-19866	4090 CONNECTICUT AVE	4090 CONNECTICUT AVE	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-19874	3910 AUSTIN BLVD	3910 AUSTIN BLVD	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-19949	3880 LONG BEACH RD	3880 LONG BEACH RD	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-20415	15 Sharen Drive	15 Sharen Drive	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-20705	3495 Bay Front Dr	3495 Bay Front Dr	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-20712	3524 Woodward Street, Oceanside	3524 Woodward Street	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-20807		3648 Bertha Drive	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-20851	Altered ca. 1930 Minimal Traditional	2069 PACIFIC BLVD	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-20852		1825 Ocean Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-20857	Nickerson Beach Park	800 Lido Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-20864	Heavily altered ca. 1970 dwelling	21 MOHAWK AVE.	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-21010	3225 Leeward lane, merrick	3225 Leeward lane	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-21049	3052 Shore Road	3052 Shore Road	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-21118	137 Lynbrook Ave	137 Lynbrook Ave	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-21144	Heavily altered ca. 1950 dwelling	1 CLAYTON AVE	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-21162	179 Kingston Boulevard	179 Kingston Boulevard	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-21228	84 Lester Avenue, Freeport	84 Lester Avenue	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-21314			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-21546	Altered ca. 1949 Modern dwelling	20 ROCHESTER AVE	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-21563	Ca. 1930 Modern dwelling	5 MALONE AVE	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-21600	Heavily altered ca. 1930 dwelling	2 MALONE AVE	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-21642	23 Troy Ave	23 Troy Avenu	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-21676	176 SARATOGA	176 SARATOGA	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-21677	4106 NEW YORK AVE	4106 NEW YORK AVE	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-21682	Heavily altered ca. 1952 Colonial Revival	2064 PACIFIC BLVD	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-21842	3961 NEVADA AVE	3961 NEVADA AVE	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-22190	14 MINEOLA AVE	14 MINEOLA AVE	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-22193	64 MINEOLA AVE	64 MINEOLA AVE	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-22236	Heavily altered ca. 1955 two-story dwelling	25 TRENTON AVE.	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-22239	82 JAMAICA AVE	82 JAMAICA AVE	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-22411	Heavily altered ca. 1951 Shed style dwelling	30 GENESEE BLVD	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-22443	Clearwater Beach Club	1875 Ocean Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-22581	BISHOP RD	BISHOP RD	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-22875	4105 New York Avenue	4105 New York Avenue	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-23032	Sands Beach Club	1395 Beech Street	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-23246	4189 SOUTH BEACHVIEW AVENUE	4189 SOUTH BEACHVIEW AVENUE	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-23283	Ca. 1957 raised Ranch	3 OSWEGO AVE.	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-23295	208 Saratoga Boulevard	208 Saratoga Boulevard	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-23373	149 Hewlett Ave	149 Hewlett Ave	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-23395	Ca. 1942 Modern dwelling	4 CLAYTON AVE.	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-23537	3463 Bayfront Drive	3463 Bayfront Drive	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-23593	100 MINEOLA AVE	100 MINEOLA AVE	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-23738	Town Park at Point Lookout	Lido Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24117	Empire Point Boating Center	2 EMPIRE BLVD	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24118	Empire Kayaks	4 EMPIRE BLVD	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24125	REMOVE Mineola Ave	Mineola Ave	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible

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Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
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NY-36059-24126	Mineola Ave	Mineola Ave	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24136	Town Park at Point Lookout	Ocean Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24148		95 EMPIRE BLVD	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24161	219 Trafalgar Boulevard, Island Park	219 Trafalgar Boulevard	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24179	116 LYNBROOK AVE	116 LYNBROOK AVE	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24180	118 LYNBROOK AVE	118 LYNBROOK AVE	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24181	124 Lynbrook Ave	124 Lynbrook Ave	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24225	173 BAYSIDE AVE	173 BAYSIDE AVE	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24254	89 EMPIRE BLVD	89 EMPIRE BLVD	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24256	21 EMPIRE BLVD	21 EMPIRE BLVD	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24313	143 Trafalgar Boulevard	143 Trafalgar Boulevard	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24366	4054 NEW YORK AVE	4054 NEW YORK AVE	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24496	132 SARATOGA BLVD	132 SARATOGA BLVD	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24498	121 Atlantic Place South	121 Atlantic Place South	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24515	Altered ca. 1946 raised Ranch	1988 OCEAN BLVD.	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24595	West Marina	350 Lido Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24637	20 MINEOLA AVE	20 MINEOLA AVE	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24638			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24671	Point Lookout District Beach	Lido Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24728	Ca. 1930 Colonial Revival	18 OSWEGO AVE.	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24734	Heavily altered ca. 1949 Cape Cod	30 HAMILTON AVE	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24760	128 MINEOLA AVE	128 MINEOLA AVE	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24908	Nautilus Hotel	2001 Ocean Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24964	175 BAYSIDE DR	175 BAYSIDE DR	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-25048	100 Ocean Blvd	100 Ocean Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-25128	Parcel associated with NY-36059-22411		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-25447	120 LYNBROOK AVE	120 LYNBROOK AVE	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-25522	2871 Shore DR, Merrick	2871 Shore DR	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-25529	101 MINEOLA AVE	101 MINEOLA AVE	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-25582	129 MINEOLA AVE	129 MINEOLA AVE	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-25602	Town Park at Malibu	Lido Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-25630	190 SARATOGA BLVD	190 SARATOGA BLVD	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-25640	Town Park at Point Lookout	Lido Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-25720	206 SARATOGA BLVD	206 SARATOGA BLVD	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-25884	Appco Paper & Plastics Corporation	3949 AUSTIN BLVD	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-26003	136 Lynbrook Ave	136 Lynbrook Ave	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-26047	Ca. 1972 Colonial Revival	54 ACAPULCO ST.	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-26175	173 Kingston Boulevard	173 Kingston Boulevard	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-26230	114 LYNBROOK AVE	114 LYNBROOK AVE	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-26320	Garage associated with NY-36059-24734		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-26415	Peters Clam Bar	600 LONG BEACH	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-26486	4100 NEW YORK AVE	4100 NEW YORK AVE	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-26582		4044 connecticut ave	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-26785	200 Meister Boulevard	200 Meister Boulevard	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-26895	141 Lynbrook Ave	141 Lynbrook Ave	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-26956	3433 Bay Front Place, Baldwin Harbor	3433 Bay Front Place	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-26993	Atlantic Beach Tennis Center	60 The Plaza	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-26997		4055 New York AVE	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-27082	135 MINEOLA AVE	135 MINEOLA AVE	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-27122		971 Marginal Rd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-27169	Ca. 1955 raised Ranch	31 TRENTON AVE.	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-27271	4068 OHIO PL	4068 OHIO PL	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-27622	155 Trafalgar Boulevard	155 Trafalgar Boulevard	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible

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Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
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EDR Resource ID Number	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NY-36059-27652	The Townhouses	750 Lido Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-27691	63 BEECH ST	63 BEECH ST	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-28016		4 Saratoga Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-28032	The Shores	1845 Ocean Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-28065	3525 Bay Front Drive	3525 Bay Front Drive	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-28081	150 Inwood Ave	150 Inwood Ave	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-28090	3136 Shore Rd	3136 Shore Rd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-28256	Lawrence Beach Club	1393 Beech Street	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-28316	135 Parkside Dr	135 Parkside Dr	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-28429	Ocean Club	1565 Ocean Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-28652	Atlantic Beach Club	1393 Beech Street	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-28787	Lido Beach Town Park	Lido Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-28895	Lido Beach West Town Park	200 Lido Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-29068	12 Ocean Blvd	12 Ocean Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-29273	Ca. 1950 hipped roof Ranch	2061 PACIFIC BLVD	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-29291	Ca. 1946 Colonial Revival	31 YATES AVE.	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-29300	Residence	3325 Bayfront Drive	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-29381	3156 Shore RD, Bellmore	3156 Shore RD	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-29495	170 BAYSIDE DR	170 BAYSIDE DR	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-29496	26 MINEOLA AVE	26 MINEOLA AVE	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-29497			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-29500	3100 shore road, Massapequa (muni is wrong)	3100 Shore Road	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-29562	110 Ocean Blvd	110 Ocean Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-29563	112 Ocean Blvd	112 Ocean Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-29802	4045 MASSACHUSETTS AVE	4045 MASSACHUSETTS AVE	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-30013	240 Cathedral Avenue, Island Park	240 Cathedral Avenue	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-30624	124 MINEOLA AVE	124 MINEOLA AVE	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-30660	LIPA-Barrett Substation	Daly Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-30720	Oceanside Landfill	Long Beach Road	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-30727	Oceanside Landfill	LONG BEACH RD	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33698	Atlantic Beach Boardwalk	South of Ocean Blvd between Putnam Blvd and the Plaza	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33947	1980s Houses	Prescott St and Kensington St	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33948	1960s altered houses	Lido Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33949	1970s - 1980s altered houses	Lido Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33950	1970s - 1980s altered houses	Lido Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33951	1970s - 1980s altered houses	Lido Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33952	1960s altered houses	Lido Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33953	1970s Houses	Donna Lane	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33954	1960s-1970s Houses	Ocean BLVD	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33955	1960s houses	Ocean Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33956	1920s altered houses	Ocean Blvd, Hewlett Ave, Inwood Ave	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33958	Altered houses on Mineola Ave	Mineola Ave	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33959	1920s-1940s altered houses	Mineola Avenue	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33960	1960s altered houses	Mineola Ave	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33980	South Shore Collision	2000 LONG BEACH RD	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33981	K&K Outboard	3875 LONG BEACH RD	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33982	1980s altered houses on Empire Blvd and Jamaica Ave	Empire Blvd and Jamaica Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33985	Hempstead Bay Sailing Club	53 EMPIRE BLVD	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33986	1980s houses and gas station	Georgia Ave and Louisiana Ave	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33987	1960s-1980s houses and commercial	Florida Ave and Georgia Ave along Austin Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33988	1960-1980 commerical buildings	Austin Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33989	1960s altered houses	Broadway	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible

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Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Attachment F - All Parcels Reviewed

EDR Resource ID Number	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NY-36059-33990	1980s houses	Connecticut Ave	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33991	1980s houses on Ohio Pl	Ohio Pl	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33992	1980s houses on Saratoga Blvd	Saratoga Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33993	1960s altered houses	Saratoga Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-23460	1850 Ocean Boulevard	1850 Ocean Boulevard	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-29899	1840 Ocean Boulevard	1840 Ocean Boulevard	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33862	Pre-1966 Vernon Chair House	Vernon Ave south of Ocean Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-30722	Lido Beach Towers	2 Richmond Road	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33600	Rockaway Hunt Historic District	Roughly bounded by Barrett Road, and Atlantic Avenue, the Woodmere Golf Club, Isle of Wight neighborhood, and Lawrence Country Club.	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-22287	219 Causeway Street	219 Causeway Street	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-22238	Sun and Surf Beach Club/Silver Point County Park	2189 Atlantic Boulevard	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-22280	365 Longwood	365 Longwood	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-22422	WICKERSHAM	215 Hollywood Crossing	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24305	Nike Missile Site NY-29/30	Lido Beach Rd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-27031	2 c. 1960s houses on eastern section of island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33863	Troy Beach Chair House	17 Troy Avenue	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-23459	1854 Ocean Boulevard	1854 Ocean Boulevard	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33964	Muller Bay House (ca. 1910)	Hempstead Bay	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33965	Sheehan-Van Wicklen Bay House (ca. 1947)	on East Crow Island	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-33966	Warasila Bay House (ca. 1933)	on Little Ned's Creek	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-19845			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-19846			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-19867			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-20359			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-20543			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-20764	Diamond Shoals		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-20769	South Line Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-20770	South Line Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-20825			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-20848			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-20849			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-20858			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-20859			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-20860			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-20862			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-20998	Big Crow Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-21004	Deep Creek Meadow		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-21026	Neds Meadow		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-21117	vacant		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-21145			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-21146	Pool		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-21147			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-21545	Ca. 2015 dwelling		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-21550			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-21562	Vacant lot		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-21689			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-21739			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-21759			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-21760			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-21761			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-21788			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic

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Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Attachment F - All Parcels Reviewed

EDR Resource ID Num ber	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NY-36059-21789			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-21790			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-21841			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-21952			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-21984	Beach		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-22073			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-22074	Vacant lot		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-22145	Pool		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-22181			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-22182			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-22183			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-22189			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-22192			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-22211	Beach/Vacant lot		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-22272			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-22289			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-22388	Vacant lot		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-22396	Inwood Country Club (ca. 1991)		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-22472	Ca. 2020 dwelling		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-22479	Beach		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-22658	East Crow Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-22730	East Crow Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-22743			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-22780			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-22974			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-22989			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23033	Vacant lot		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23128			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23189	Middle Crow Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23208			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23249	Black Banks Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23278	Vacant lot		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23291			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23396			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23399			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23535			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23541			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23542			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23543	Dox		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23545			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23546			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23547			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23567	Smith Meadow Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23574	East Crow Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23588	Ca. 2006 dwelling		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23737	Beach		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-24135			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-24182			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-24183			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-24226	177 BAYSIDE DR	177 BAYSIDE DR	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-24255			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-24304			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-24342			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic

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Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Attachment F - All Parcels Reviewed

EDR Resource ID Num ber	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NY-36059-24404	Middle Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-24478			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-24497			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-24514			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-24545			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-24558			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-24636			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-24651			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-24703			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-24729			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-24790			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-24813	Cinder Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-24841	Vacant lot		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-24865	Vacant Land		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-24913			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-24947			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-25012			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-25043	Big Crow Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-25045	VACANT BEACH		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-25061			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-25072	Neds Meadow		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-25079	Vacant lot		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-25288			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-25373			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-25493			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-25564			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-25620			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-25625			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-25628			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-25662			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-25674			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-25838			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-25839			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-25846	Cuba Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-25948			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-25949			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-26002			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-26041			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-26168			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-26192	East Crow Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-26229			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-26258			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-26321	Vacant lot		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-26432	Black Banks Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-26519			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-26553	False Channel Meadow		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-26555			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-26577			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-26609	False Channel Meadow		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-26691	Big Crow Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-26692	VACANT BEACH		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-26751			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-26818			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic

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NY-36059-26819			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-26870			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-26947			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-27081			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-27143	Egg Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-27155	North Line Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-27182			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-27273			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-27411	East Crow Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-27425	Middle Line Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-27490	56 MINEOLA AVE	56 MINEOLA AVE	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-27508	Ca. 1995 dwelling		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-27531			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-27571			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-27574			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-27972			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-27976	False Channel Meadow		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-28003	South Line Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-28013			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-28067	East Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-28118	East Crow Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-28147	Tennis courts		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-28209	False Channel Meadow		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-28244			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-28305			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-28379			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-28512			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-28789			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-28903			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-28920	North Line Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-28956	Ca. 2005 dwelling	2074 PACIFIC BLVD	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29014	Black Banks Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29049	Ca. 205 dwelling		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29074			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29199	Vacant lot		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29237			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29268			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29275	Vacant Land		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29352	False Channel Meadow		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29353	Beach		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29376			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29401			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29425	Middle Crow Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29489	East Crow Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29491			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29591	Vacant Land		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29592			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29626			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29664	Middle Line Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29667			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29671			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29679			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29762			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic

*sorted by state and alphabetically by county and municipality

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Attachment F - All Parcels Reviewed

EDR Resource ID Num ber	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NY-36059-30001			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-30012	Big Crow Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-30019	Big Crow Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-30076	Beach		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-30121	Snipe Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-30593			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-30626	Vacant land		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-30652			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-30654			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-30655			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-30659			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-30661	Olivers Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-30678			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-30685			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-30691	High Meadow Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-30697	Smith Meadow		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-30701	Long Meadow Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-30705	Sea Dog Island		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-30709			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-33844	Vacant lots		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-33854	Jefferson Chair House ca. 2000	End of Jefferson Blvd between Ocean Blvd and Boardwalk	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-33877	Ca. 1991 housing development		Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-33942	Pebble Cove	1671 Ocean Blvd	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-33983		100 EMPIRE BLVD	Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-33984			Town of Hempstead	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29158	Roslyn Air National Guard Station	East Hills; Harbor Hill Road; Walnut Drive	Town of North Hempstead	Nassau	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-34068	Bethpage State Park	99 Quaker Meeting House Road	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	NRHP-Eligible	NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-34062	SUNY Farmingdale Historic District	2350 NY-110	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	NRHP-Eligible	NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-20930	67 Clearwater AVE, Massapequa	67 Clearwater AVE	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Nonextant
NY-36059-19820	93 leewater ave, Massapequa	93 leewater ave	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-19821	99 Leewater Avenue	99 Leewater Avenue	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-20038			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-20469	51 Leewater Avenue	51 Leewater Avenue	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-20631	52 Highwater Avenue, Massapequa	52 Highwater Avenue	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-20931	77 Clearwater Avenue, Massapequa	77 Clearwater Avenue	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-21020	170 Clocks Boulevard, Massapequa	170 Clocks Boulevard	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-21075	250 Bay DR, Massapequa	250 Bay DR	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-22760	133 south stillwater ave	133 south stillwater ave	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-22984	72 Waterview Avenue	72 Waterview Avenue	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-23300	19 Neptune Place	19 Neptune Place	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-23416	33 harbor pl, Massapequa	33 harbor pl	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24005	86 leewater ave, massapequa	86 leewater ave	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24064	6 Riverdale AVE, Massapequa	6 Riverdale AVE	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24100	99 Fairwater Avenue	99 Fairwater Avenue	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24176	26 pirates cove court, massapequa	26 pirates cove court	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24291	94 Ripplewater ave, Massapequa	94 Ripplewater ave	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24298	304 East Shore Drive	304 East Shore Drive	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24663	71 Clearwater Avenue, Massapequa	71 Clearwater Avenue	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24905	268 East Shore Drive, Massapequa	268 East Shore Drive	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24981	70 Waterview AVE, Massapequa	70 Waterview AVE	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-25947	340 East Shore Drive	340 East Shore Drive	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-26476	103 Riviera dr, massapequa	103 Riviera dr	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible

*sorted by state and alphabetically by county and municipality

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Attachment F - All Parcels Reviewed

EDR Resource ID Num ber	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NY-36059-26547	1 overlea court, massapequa park	1 overlea court	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-26833	32 Pirates Cove	32 Pirates Cove	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-28490	270 east shore dr, massapequa	270 east shore dr	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-29119	269 west shore drive, massapequa	269 west shore drive	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-29165	286 east shore drive, massapequa	286 east shore drive	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-29351	12 Riverdale Ave, Massapequa	12 Riverdale Ave	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-23242	6 Beach Road	6 BEACH RD	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-21013	190 Clocks Boulevard	190 Clocks Blvd	Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-20755			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-20756			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-20761			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-20767			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-20775	Diamond Shoals		Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-20783			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-20784			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-20786			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-20948			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-22353			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-22448			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-22531			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23127	North Line Island		Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23206			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23237			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23306			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23434	North Line Island		Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23485			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-24436			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-24468			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-24900			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-25126			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-25398			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-25667			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-25738			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-26031			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-26562			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-27064			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-27110			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-27412			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-27437			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-28343	Diamond Shoals		Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-28488			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29287			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29468			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29593			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29658			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29666			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29924			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-29993			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-30006			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-30088			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-30644			Town of Oyster Bay	Nassau	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-22037	Catalina Beach Club	2045 Ocean Blvd	Village of Atlantic Beach	Nassau	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-30598	Stevens Estate	11 Mansion Hill Drive	Village of Muttontown	Nassau	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible

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Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Attachment F - All Parcels Reviewed

EDR Resource ID Num ber	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NY-36103-33758	Ocean Parkway	Ocean Parkway	Town of Oyster Bay, Town of Babylon, Town of Islip	Nassau, Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36081-30745	Former Neponsit Beach Hospital	67 Rockaway Beach Boulevard	Queens	Queens	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Nonextant
NY-36081-33542	Jacob Riis Park Historic District	Rockaway Beach Blvd.	Queens	Queens	NY	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed
NY-36081-30738	Fort Tilden Historic District Boundary Expansion	326 ROCKAWAY POINT BOULEVARD	Queens	Queens	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36081-30730	Silver Gull Beach Club Historic District	328 Rockaway Point Boulevard	Queens	Queens	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36081-30746	Jacob Riis Park Historic District	402 GARAGE BEACH 169 STREET	Queens	Queens	NY	NRHP-Listed	REMOVE - Duplicate
NY-36081-30748	Jacob Riis Park Historic District	65 ROCKAWAY BEACH BLVD	Queens	Queens	NY	NRHP-Listed	REMOVE - Duplicate
NY-36081-30747	Beach	BEACH 149 STREET	Queens	Queens	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36081-30795	Beach	BEACH 141 STREET	Queens	Queens	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36081-30815	Beach	BEACH 74 STREET	Queens	Queens	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36081-30829	Beach	OCEAN PROMENADE	Queens	Queens	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36081-30964	Beach	HOLLAND AVENUE	Queens	Queens	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36081-31009	Beach	BEACH 116 STREET	Queens	Queens	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36081-31010	Beach	BEACH 116 STREET	Queens	Queens	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36081-31037	Beach	BEACH 130 STREET	Queens	Queens	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36081-31107	Beach	BEACH 130 STREET	Queens	Queens	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36081-32272	Beach	BEACH 52 STREET	Queens	Queens	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
	Rock Hill	258 Eastport Manor Road	Manorville	Suffolk	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-15857	5 Kay Road	5 Kay Road	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Nonextant
NY-36103-18573	Dyott Home/Ernest H. Dodd Carriage House	3 Harbor Road	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Nonextant
NY-36103-17120	833 Venetian Boulevard,	833 Venetian Boulevard,	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8781	Captree State Park	Robert Moses Causeway	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-15856	7 Kay Road	7 Kay Road	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-15891	12 Lee Place	12 Lee Place	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-15905	114 Western Concourse Street South	114 Western Concourse Street South	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-15916	484 West Drive	484 West Drive	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-15932	470 South East Drive	470 South East Drive	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-16103	290 West Riviera Drive	290 West Riviera Drive	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-16107	264 West Riviera Drive	264 West Riviera Drive	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-16127	227 West Lido Promenade	227 West Lido Promenade	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-16133	265 West Lido Promenade	265 West Lido Promenade	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-16141	310 West Lido Promenade	310 West Lido Promenade	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-16142	302 West Lido Promenade	302 West Lido Promenade	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-16151	240 West Lido Promenade_Not Eligible	240 West Lido Promenade_Not Eligible	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-16152	236 West Lido Promenade	236 West Lido Promenade	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-16160	172 W Lido Promenade	172 W Lido Promenade	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-16164	299 East Riviera Drive	299 East Riviera Drive	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-16229	70 East Beach Promenade	70 East Beach Promenade	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-16235	25 East Beach Promenade	25 East Beach Promenade	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-16272	173 Inlet Drive	173 Inlet Drive	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-16336	110 Surf Road	110 Surf Road	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-16337	116 Surf Road	116 Surf Road	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-16370	148 W Lido Promenade Street	148 W Lido Promenade Street	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-16372	160 W Lido Promenade Street	160 W Lido Promenade Street	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-16461	468 West Drive	468 West Drive	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-16935	380 East Shore Road	380 East Shore Road	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-16939	58 Harding Avenue	58 Harding Avenue	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-16941	361 East Shore Road	361 East Shore Road	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-16998	311 Riviera Parkway	311 Riviera Parkway	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-17042	426 Venetian Boulevard	426 Venetian Boulevard	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-17058	508 Venetian Boulevard	508 Venetian Boulevard	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-17078	407 Venetian Boulevard	407 Venetian Boulevard	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible

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Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Attachment F - All Parcels Reviewed

EDR Resource ID Number	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NY-36103-17108	818 Venetian Boulevard,	818 Venetian Boulevard,	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-17122	823 Venetian Boulevard,	823 Venetian Boulevard,	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-17132	519 Venetian Boulevard	519 Venetian Boulevard	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-17133	517 South Venetian Boulevard	517 South Venetian Boulevard	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-17135	513 South Venetian Boulevard	513 South Venetian Boulevard	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-17136	511 Venetian Boulevard	511 Venetian Boulevard	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-17662	24 Sheridan Road	24 Sheridan Road	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-17663	20 Sheridan Road	20 Sheridan Road	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-17687	456 Little East Neck Road S	456 Little East Neck Road S	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-17767	Cedar Beach Golf Course	Ocean Parkway	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-17840		4606 Captree Is	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-17841		2 Captree Island	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-17883	Captree State Park	Robert Moses Causeway	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-17924	61 OCEAN	61 OCEAN	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-17925	58 OCEAN	58 OCEAN	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-17926	56 OCEAN	56 OCEAN	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-17938	Gilgo State Park	Ocean Parkway	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-17963	255 DRUMELZIA	255 DRUMELZIA	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-17965	305 OAK BEACH AVE	305 OAK BEACH AVE	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-17972	306 OAK BEACH AVE	306 OAK BEACH AVE	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-17974		4299 Oak Beach Road	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-18232	260 Ocean Avenue	260 Ocean Avenue	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-18319	141 South LeBrun Avenue	141 South LeBrun Avenue	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-18329	126 Lebrun Avenue	126 Lebrun Avenuev	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-18343	102 Norman Avenue	102 Norman Avenue	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-18346	120 South Norman Avenue	120 South Norman Avenue	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-18362	46 South Bay Avenue	46 South Bay Avenue	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-18364	54 South Bay Avenue	54 South Bay Avenue	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-18370	15 Unqua Place	15 Unqua Place	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-18372	19 Unqua Place	19 Unqua Place	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-18373	21 Unqua Place	21 Unqua Place	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-18390	26 Unqua Place	26 Unqua Place	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-18404	348 Ocean Avenue	348 Ocean Avenue	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-18414	15 South Mincher Place	15 South Mincher Place	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-18437	316 Grand Central Avenue	316 Grand Central Avenue	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-18455	James Caples Memorial Park/North and South Beach Houses	South Bayview Avenue	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-18598	44 Edward Avenue	44 Edward Avenue	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-18698	44 Kittiwake Lane	44 Kittiwake Lane	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-18760	5 Midway Street	5 Midway Street	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-18863	440 Little East Neck Road S	440 Little East Neck Road S	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-18895	27 Grant Avenue Eas	27 Grant Avenue Eas	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-18899	53 East Shore Drive	53 East Shore Drive	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-18903	26 Grant Avenue East	26 Grant Avenue East	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-18913	108 East Shore Drive	108 East Shore Drive	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-18915	98 East Shore Drive	98 East Shore Drive	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-18921	111 East Shore Drive	111 East Shore Drive	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-18968	131 Bayview Avenue	131 Bayview Avenue	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-18976	97 Bayvew Avenue	97 Bayvew Avenue	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-18979	83 Bayview Avenue	83 Bayview Avenue	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19015	93 Lighthouse Road	93 Lighthouse Road	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19016	99 Lighthouse Road	99 Lighthouse Road	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19025	162 Araca Road	162 Araca Road	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19034	115 Araca Road	115 Araca Road	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible

*sorted by state and alphabetically by county and municipality

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Attachment F - All Parcels Reviewed

EDR Resource ID Num ber	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NY-36103-19036	123 Araca Road	123 Araca Road	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19037	Kacer Residence	131 Araca Road	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19040	155 Araca Road	155 Araca Road	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19041	159 Araca Road	159 Araca Road	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19052	100 Annuskemunnica Road	100 Annuskemunnica Road	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19053	102 Annuskemunnica Road	102 Annuskemunnica Road	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19054	112 Annuskemunnica Road	112 Annuskemunnica Road	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19063	9 Hiawatha Road	9 Hiawatha Road	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19065	12 Hiawatha Road	12 Hiawatha Road	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19070	167 Annuskemunnica Road	167 Annuskemunnica Road	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19075	590 Fire Island Avenue	590 Fire Island Avenue	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19079	606 Fire Island Avenue	606 Fire Island Avenue	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19082	624 Fire Island Avenue	624 Fire Island Avenue	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19083	630 Fire Island Avenue	630 Fire Island Avenue	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19086	2 Hiawatha Road	2 Hiawatha Road	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19115	11 Nereid Place	11 Nereid Place	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19116	13 Nereid Place	13 Nereid Place	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19119	11 East Court	11 East Court	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19318	911 South 6th Street	911 South 6th Street	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19328	822 South 6th Street	822 South 6th Street	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19334	854 South 6th Street	854 South 6th Street	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19337	890 South 6th Street	890 South 6th Street	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19338	898 South 6th Street	898 South 6th Street	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19341	920 S 6th Street	920 S 6th Street	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19347	951 S 5th St	951 S 5th St	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19353	853 South 5th Street	853 South 5th Street	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19358	994 S 5th St	994 S 5th St	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19361	975 South 5th St	975 South 5th St	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19365	963 South 4th Street	963 South 4th Street	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19366	933 South 4th Street	933 South 4th Street	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19390	Moose Lodge of Lindenhurst #1421	883 South Broadway	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19467	754 Shore Walk Street	754 Shore Walk Street	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19580	Shore Road Park	65 Shore Road	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19581	897 South Bay Street	897 South Bay Street	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19633	863 Beach Street	863 Beach Street	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19634	869 Beach Street	869 Beach Street	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19678	16 & 10 Bayview Ave W	16 & 10 Bayview Ave W	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19709	2 Bayview Avenue East	2 Bayview Avenue East	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19719	807 Ocean Street	807 Ocean Street	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36059-24433	JFK Wildlife Sanctuary; Tobay Beach Park; Burger Shack; Seafood Shack		Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-33961	1940s-1980s altered houses and non-historic houses	Oak Beach Ave	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-17978	Oak Island Beach Community Center	108 Oak Beach Road	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-18706	Long Island Yacht Club	307 Little East Neck Road	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-33630	Republic Airport Hangar #4	1230 New Highway	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19095	St. Moritz Motel	23 Yacht Club Road	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-19125	Babylon Village Pool	640 Fire Island Avenue South	Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-17902	Ocean Parkway		Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8780			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-17698			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17700			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17701			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17704			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic

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Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Attachment F - All Parcels Reviewed

EDR Resource ID Num ber	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NY-36103-17705			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-17706			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17707			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17708			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17709			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17710			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17711			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17713			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17714			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17715			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17716			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17717			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17718			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17719			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17720			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17721			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17723			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17724			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17725			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17726	Gilgo Island		Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17727			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-17729			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-17730			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-17733			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-17734			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-17735			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-17736			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17737			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17738			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17739			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17741			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-17742			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-17743			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-17744			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-17745			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17747			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17750			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17751			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17752			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17753			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17754			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17755			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17756			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17758			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17759			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17760			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17761			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17765			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17766			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17768			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17769			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17771			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17772			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic

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Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Attachment F - All Parcels Reviewed

EDR Resource ID Num ber	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NY-36103-17773			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17774			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17775			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17777			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17778			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17784			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17806			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17832			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17872			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17873			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17874			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17875			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17876			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17878			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17879			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17880			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17881			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17885			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17886			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17887			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17888			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17889			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17890			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17891			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17892			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17893			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17894			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17895			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17896			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17901			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17903	Beach		Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17904	marsh		Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17934	Water		Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17939			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17940			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17959			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17960			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17961			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17962			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17966			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17967			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17968			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17969			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17970	water		Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-17971			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-18138			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-18139			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-18141			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-18142			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-18144			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-18486			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-22208			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36059-23207			Town of Babylon	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic

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Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Attachment F - All Parcels Reviewed

EDR Resource ID Num ber	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NY-36103-33749	Robert Moses State Park (LI)	Robert Moses Causeway	Town of Babylon, Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-34064	Smith Point Bridge over Narrow Bay	William Floyd Parkway	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-34055	US Coast Guard Moriches	100 Moriches Island Rd	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-11074	Wellington Farm / Wertheim National Wildlife Refuge	340 Smith Road	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Planned to be demolished
NY-36103-7745	52 Browns River Road	52 Browns River Road	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Nonextant
NY-36103-7768	36 Browns River Road 3	36 Browns River Road 3	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Nonextant
NY-36103-11823		22 Rod Street	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Nonextant
NY-36103-13034	Schwartz Residence	9 Thornhedge Road	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Nonextant
NY-36103-13711	Windmill	69 Lake Avenue	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Nonextant
NY-36103-33751	Walter Oakley House	Burma Road, east of Division Street	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Nonextant
NY-36103-33753	Bishop House	Burma Road	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Nonextant
NY-36103-33754	Booth-Robinson House	Burma Road; southeast side at Robinson Cove	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Nonextant
NY-36103-14077	William Floyd Estate (Old Mastic House)	20 Washington Avenue	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed
NY-36103-33567	Carrington House	Fire Island Nat'l Seashore, Brookhaven, NY 11782	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed
NY-36103-33750	Point O'Woods Historic District	East of Village of Ocean Beach	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed
NY-36103-7458		28 Namkee Lane	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7611	Shellfish Marine	West Avenue	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7612	West Sayville Boat Basin	Atlantic Avenue	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7613	Hart Shellfish Company	Atlantic Avenue	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7614	Kingston's Clam Bar	132 ATLANTIC AVE	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7615	Marina on West Avenue	West Avenue	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7743	42 Browns River Road	42 Browns River Road	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7755	Land's End Restaurant	80 Browns River Road	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7766	52 Browns River Road 3	52 Browns River Road 3	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7767	42 Browns River Road 3	42 Browns River Road 3	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7808	307 S Snedecor Avenue	307 S Snedecor Avenue	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-11395	Roeser Weekend House	Lindner Court	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-11408	Residence ca. 1936	17 Ocean Place	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-11409		15 Ocean Place	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12165		18 Noble Street	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12166		16 Noble Street	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12191	Sun House/Pavilion	Blue Point Avenue; at end	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12222	82 Boylan Lane	82 Boylan Lane	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12235		12 Namkee Lane	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12238		18 Namkee Lane	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12242	26 Namkee Lane	26 Namkee Lane	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12243		28 Namkee Lane	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12258	90 Boylan Lane	90 Boylan Lane	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12259		92 Boylan Lane	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12260	98 Boylan Lane	98 Boylan Lane	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12261	100 Boylan Lane	100 Boylan Lane	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12262	102 Boylan Lane	102 Boylan Lane	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12264		106 Boylan Lane	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12265		110 Boylan Lane	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12657	5 Ocean Walk	5 Ocean Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12661	John C. Mayer House	Ocean Walk; south side	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12752	Bishop Cottage	East Walk; east side	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12776	Marran Cottage	West Walk; east side	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12778	Feeney Cottage	West Walk;east side	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12785	Former Keepers Dwelling/Blue Point Life Saving Station	Burma Road; Great South Beach at Blue Point	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12786	Green House/Former Blue Point Life Saving Station	Burma Road; Great South Beach at Blue Point	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible

*sorted by state and alphabetically by county and municipality

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Attachment F - All Parcels Reviewed

EDR Resource ID Number	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NY-36103-12992	Bellport Unitarian Fellowship	Browns Lane	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12997	Bellport Golf and Country Club	South Country Road	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-13014	Bellport Village Marina Gazebo		Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-13015	Osborn Park Shelter		Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-13022	Rich House	Thornhedge Road	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-13033	The Bigelaws Residence	7 Thornhedge Road	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-13036	Laviano Residence	99 South Howells Point	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-13037		44 Thornhedge Road	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-13039	Hicken O'Keefe- Cullen	40 Thorn Lane	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-13245		13 Sunset Lane	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-13271		43 Brightwood Street	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-13281		12 Dock Street	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-13354		405 Rider Avenue	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-13374		20 Smith Street	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-13409		500 Bay Avenue	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-13702	Herman-Rebalowski House	96 Lake Avenue	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-13710	Kiel Merenda House	67 Lake Avenue	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-13859	Brooklyn Hotel Barn	124 Union Avenue	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-13933		4 Inletview Place	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-13967		19 Laura Lee Drive	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-13994		12 South Street	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-14218		45 Dahlia Drive	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-14431	2 Hemlock Drive	2 Hemlock Drive	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-14519	26 Locust Drive	26 Locust Drive	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-14525	35 Locust Drive	35 Locust Drive	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-14648		139 Johns Neck Road	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-14650		143 Johns Neck Road	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-14728		9 Bayside Road	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-33757	TWA Flight 800 International Memorial and Gardens	Fire Island Beach Road	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-33931	142 Ocean Walk	142 Ocean Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12220		76 Boylan Ln	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-14524		37 Locust Drive	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-34002	Linder Court Potential HD - NOT ELIGIBLE	Linder Court	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-13701	Lake Avenue Historic District	100 Lake Avenue	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12568	Norton and Marlo Sloan House	567 Driftwood Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-13732	W.E. Terry House	104 Union Avenue	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-13895	Lindenmere (Amdelda Marcos Residence)	Sedgemere Road	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7273	West Oak Recreation Club Camp	304 MAPLE	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7274	Hard Estate	88 West Avenue	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7991	Timber Point Golf Course	398 Great River Road	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY		Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-10204	Former Nike Missile Launch Facility	NY 25A & WM Floyd Parkway	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12572	573 Coast Guard Walk	573 Coast Guard Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12573	574 Coast Guard Walk	574 Coast Guard Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12582	556 Ocean Walk	556 Ocean Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12583	557 Ocean Walk	557 Ocean Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12640	Earl Combs House	351 Sunburst Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12647	122 Ocean Walk	122 Ocean Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12648	120 Ocean Walk	120 Ocean Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12658	4 Ocean Walk	4 Ocean Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12674	143-44 OCEAN WALK	143-44 OCEAN WALK	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12676	141 Ocean Walk	141 Ocean Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12741	32 Great South Bay Walk	32 Great South Bay Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-13873	A. Mcaleenen Estate (St. Angelas Convent)	7 Convent Lane	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible

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EDR Resource ID Number	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NY-36103-33734	Brookhaven National Laboratory Alternating Gradient Synchrotron (AGS) Complex	743 Brookhaven Avenue	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-33752	Steels House	Steels Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-33756	Fire Island National Seashore Administration Building	CR 75 East of William Floyd Parkway	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-33774	Manor of St George/Smith Family Cemetery	Smith Road	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12681	Goodwin House	443 Sail Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-13865	Joseph McAleenan Gate House	Union Avenue	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-34001	Water Island Historic District	Charach Walk, W Walk, Steels Walk, Caldwells Walk, E Walk; Atlantic Walk, Bay Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-12647	122 Ocean Walk	122 Ocean Walk	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7227	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7253	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7258	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7259	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7260	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7261	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7262	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7266	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7267	Water	Water	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7270	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7275	Water	Water	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7989	TIMBER POINT RD	TIMBER POINT RD	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7992	GREAT SOUTH BA ST	GREAT SOUTH BA ST	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-12209			Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-12282	Surface Water	Surface Water	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-12284			Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-12285	Ocean/Beach		Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-12900	Water	Water	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-12925	Water	Water	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-12926	Water	Water	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-12927	Water	Water	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-12928	Water	Water	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-14158			Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-15107			Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-15141			Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-33773	Manor of St George Manorhouse	Smith Road	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Eligible with other buildings
NY-36103-4134	Ocean		Town of East Hampton	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-34067	Episcopal Church of the Messiah	53 Carleton Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Eligible	NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-33550	Fire Island Light Station	Robert Moses Causeway	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed
NY-36103-33778	Rudolph Oyster Cull House	84 West Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NHL	NHL
NY-36103-33780	Great South Bay Oyster Sloop Priscilla	Suffolk Marine Museum Basin	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NHL	NHL
NY-36103-33779	Scallop Sloop Modesty	Suffolk Marine Museum Basin	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NHL	NHL
NY-36103-7086	567 Shore Drive	567 Shore Drive	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Nonextant
NY-36103-7091	555 Shore Drive	555 Shore Drive	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Nonextant
NY-36103-7099	6 Fern Place	6 Fern Place	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Nonextant
NY-36103-7115	656 Shore Drive	656 Shore Drive	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Nonextant
NY-36103-7732	57 Browns River Road	57 Browns River Road	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Nonextant
NY-36103-7744	48-52 Browns River Road	48-52 Browns River Road	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Nonextant
NY-36103-7871	Mina House	64 Garner Lane	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Nonextant
NY-36103-8054	Shea/Evans House	90 Garner Lane	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Nonextant
NY-36103-8309	114 West Sequams Lane	114 West Sequams Lane	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Nonextant
NY-36103-8632	851 West Bay Drive	851 West Bay Drive	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Nonextant
NY-36103-6980	John E. Roosevelt Estate, Meadowcroft	299 Middle Road	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed

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EDR Resource ID Number	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NY-36103-8125	'Wereholme' - Harold H. Weekes Estate / Charles Scully Estate	550 South Bay Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed
NY-36103-33543	Roosevelt, John Ellis, Estate	Middle Rd.	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed
NY-36103-33550	Fire Island Light Station	Robert Moses Causeway	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed
NY-36103-33563	Fire Island Light Historic District		Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed
NY-36103-6979	St. Ann's Episcopal Church	257 Middle Road	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed
NY-36103-7539	Rafael Guastavino Jr House	143 Awixa Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed
NY-36103-8946	Fire Island Light Station Historic District (Boundary Increase)	Burma Road	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed
NY-36103-33738	Fire Island Light Station: First Lighthouse Foundation	Robert Moses Causeway	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed
NY-36103-33739	Fire Island Light Station Boat House (Keeper's Garage)	Robert Moses Causeway	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed
NY-36103-33740	Fire Island Light Station: Power House Foundation	Robert Moses Causeway	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed
NY-36103-33741	Fire Island Light Station: Radio Tower Foundations	Robert Moses Causeway	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed
NY-36103-33742	Fire Island Light Station	Robert Moses Causeway	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed
NY-36103-33744	Fire Island Light Station: Tool House	Robert Moses Causeway	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed
NY-36103-33745	Fire Island Light Station: Engine Mounts	Robert Moses Causeway	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed
NY-36103-33746	Fire Island Light Station: Oil House (Battery Storage)	Robert Moses Causeway	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed
NY-36103-33747	Fire Island Light Station: Gasoline Storage Tank	Robert Moses Causeway	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed
NY-36103-33748	Fire Island Light Station: Store House (Wooden Store House)	Robert Moses Causeway	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed
NY-36103-8020	Uyar House	96 West Lane	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7016	18 Homan Avenue	18 Homan Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7017	Marina	Homan Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7018	Marina	Homan Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7020	21 Homan Avenue	21 Homan Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7021	Residence on Homan Avenue	Residence on Homan Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7023	31 Homan Avenue	31 Homan Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7024	33 Homan Avenue	33 Homan Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7025	35 Homan Avenue	35 Homan Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7026	37 Homan Avenue	37 Homan Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7028	30 Harmon Avenue	30 Harmon Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7029	Shore Marina Services	34 Homan Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7032	38 Homan Avenue	38 Homan Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7034	Marina on Homan Avenue	Homan Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7035	60 Mowbray Avenue	60 Mowbray Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7043	E. Mildberger House	47 Awixa Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7044	49 AWIXA AVE	49 AWIXA AVE	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7048	Wooley House	65 Awixa Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7051	75 AWIXA AVE	75 AWIXA AVE	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7071	5 PARSONS LANDING	5 PARSONS LANDING	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7074	House on Parsons Landing	House on Parsons Landing	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7085	551 Shore Drive	551 Shore Drive	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7088	560 SHORE DR	560 SHORE DR	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7090	Oakdale Yacht Club	520 Shore Dr	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7097	588 SHORE DR	588 SHORE DR	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7098	10 FERN PL	10 FERN PL	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7100	2 FERN PL	2 FERN PL	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7108	11 CONSUELO PL	11 CONSUELO PL	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7110	View Restaurant - Idle Hour - W.K. VANDERBILT ESTATE: TEA HOUSE (The View Restaurant)	3 Consuelo Place	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7113	SHORE DR	SHORE DR	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7116	Nault River Marina	Shore Drive	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7117	Vanderbilts Wharf	445 Vanderbilt Boulevard	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7118	IDLE HOUR BLV	IDLE HOUR BLV	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7120	15 IDLE HOUR RD	15 IDLE HOUR RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7121	308 WEST SHORE RD	308 WEST SHORE RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible

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EDR Resource ID Num ber	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NY-36103-7124	315 WEST SHORE RD	315 WEST SHORE RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7126	West Shore Road	West Shore Road	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7131	227 BELLEVUE RD	227 BELLEVUE RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7132	219 BELLEVUE RD	219 BELLEVUE RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7133	211 Bellevue Road	211 Bellevue Road	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7134	209 BELLEVUE RD	209 BELLEVUE RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7135	207 BELLEVUE RD	207 BELLEVUE RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7136	199 BELLEVUE RD	199 BELLEVUE RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7154	112 CROSS RD	112 CROSS RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7156	210 CONNETQUOT RD	210 CONNETQUOT RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7157	214 CONNETQUOT RD	214 CONNETQUOT RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7160	224 BELLEVUE RD	224 BELLEVUE RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7162	209 CONNETQUOT RD	209 CONNETQUOT RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7163	213 CONNETQUOT RD	213 CONNETQUOT RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7216	282 BELVEDERE DR	282 BELVEDERE DR	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7223	24 GLADYS CT	24 GLADYS CT	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7271	MAIN ST	MAIN ST	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7406	Charles A. Post Estate: Outbuildings	10 Salt Meadow Lane	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7505	62 Mowbray Avenue	62 Mowbray Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7506	63 Mowbray Avenue	63 Mowbray Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7507	64 Mowbray Avenue	64 Mowbray Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7508	66 Mowbray Avenue	66 Mowbray Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7509	Residence on Mowbray Avenue	Residence on Mowbray Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7510	70 Mowbray Avenue	70 Mowbray Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7512	76 South Montgomery Avenue	76 South Montgomery Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7513	7 Montgomery Lane	7 Montgomery Lane	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7514	9 Montgomery Lane	9 Montgomery Lane	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7515	2 Montgomery Lane	2 Montgomery Lane	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7516	96 South Montgomery Avenue	96 South Montgomery Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7517	1 South Court	1 South Court	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7519	124 Penataquit Avenue	124 Penataquit Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7520	2 South Penataquit Lane	2 South Penataquit Lane	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7521	Residence on South Penataquit Lane	Residence on South Penataquit Lane	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7522	C.F. Ash House	122 South Penataquit Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7523	Jones Carriage House	95 Awixa Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7525	150 AWIXA AVE	150 AWIXA AVE	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7532	99 AWIXA AVE	99 AWIXA AVE	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7534	105 AWIXA AVE	105 AWIXA AVE	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7535	117 AWIXA AVE	117 AWIXA AVE	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7537	125 AWIXA AVE	125 AWIXA AVE	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7538	131 AWIXA AVE	131 AWIXA AVE	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7540	145 AWIXA AVE	145 AWIXA AVE	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7541	149 AWIXA AVE	149 AWIXA AVE	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7554	9 Overlea Ct	9 Overlea Ct	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7555	Pinkerton Estate	87 South Saxon Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7558	15 Post Lane	15 Post Lane	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7566	19 OVERLEA CT	19 OVERLEA CT	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7572	125 Overlea Court	125 Overlea Court	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7573	115 SAXON AVE	115 SAXON AVE	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7574	OVERLEA CT	OVERLEA CT	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7578	161 SAINT MARKS LN	161 SAINT MARKS LN	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7580	87 WEST AVE	87 WEST AVE	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7581	89 WEST AVE	89 WEST AVE	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible

*sorted by state and alphabetically by county and municipality

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Attachment F - All Parcels Reviewed

EDR Resource ID Num ber	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NY-36103-7593	Greene's Creek Marina	83 Atlantic Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7610	Blue Island Oyster Company	Atlantic Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7720	377 Foster Avenue	377 Foster Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7723	5 Browns River Road	5 Browns River Road	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7725	9 Browns River Road	9 Browns River Road	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7726	15 Browns River Road	15 Browns River Road	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7727	21 Browns River Road	21 Browns River Road	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7728	31 Browns River Road	31 Browns River Road	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7730	53 Browns River Road	53 Browns River Road	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7791	275 Connetquot Road	275 Connetquot Road	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7848	95 Newport Street	95 Newport Street	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7868	Sikora House	50 Garner Lane	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7880	Terry/Polcino House	55 Garner Lane	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7884	Amen House	77 Garner Lane	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7900	12 Cottage Avenue	12 Cottage Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7953	146 South Penataquit Avenue	146 South Penataquit Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7954	152 S PENATQUIT AVE	152 S PENATQUIT AVE	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7955	158 PENATQUIT AVE	158 PENATQUIT AVE	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7959	151 AWIXA AVE	151 AWIXA AVE	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7961	155 S AWIXA AVE	155 S AWIXA AVE	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7962	170 SOUTH PENATAQUIT AVE	170 SOUTH PENATAQUIT AVE	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7971	89 THE HELM	89 THE HELM	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7972	103 THE HELM	103 THE HELM	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7985	East Islip Marina Park	BAYVIEW AVE	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8053	Orlando House	84 Garner Lane	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8059	136 Bayberry Road	136 Bayberry Road	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8061	150 WEST BAYBERRY ST	150 WEST BAYBERRY ST	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8062	160 WEST BAYBERRY RD	160 WEST BAYBERRY RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8063	170 W BAYBERRY RD	170 W BAYBERRY RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8066	155 WEST BAYBERRY RD	155 WEST BAYBERRY RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8067	151 W BAYBERRY RD	151 W BAYBERRY RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8068	147 W BAYBERRY RD	147 W BAYBERRY RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8070	Bayberry Point: Reiley Residence	137 West Bayberry Road	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8073	188 E BAYBERRY RD	188 E BAYBERRY RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8075	204 East Bayberry Road	204 East Bayberry Road	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8076	214 EAST BAYBERRY RD	214 EAST BAYBERRY RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8077	215 E BAYBERRY RD	215 E BAYBERRY RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8078	213 EAST BAYBERRY RD	213 EAST BAYBERRY RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8079	211 EAST BAYBERRY RD	211 EAST BAYBERRY RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8080	209 E BAYBERRY RD	209 E BAYBERRY RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8081	207 EAST BAYBERRY RD	207 EAST BAYBERRY RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8094	24 BEECH RD	24 BEECH RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8095	26 BEECH RD	26 BEECH RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8097	195 East Bayberry Road	195 East Bayberry Road	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8100	7 BEECH RD	7 BEECH RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8101	11 BEECH RD	11 BEECH RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8103	17 BEECH RD	17 BEECH RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8104	19A BEECH RD	19A BEECH RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8105	21 BEECH RD	21 BEECH RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8106	23 Beech Road	23 Beech Road	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8107	25 BEECH RD	25 BEECH RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8108	27 BEECH RD	27 BEECH RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8111	126 ELDER RD	126 ELDER RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible

*sorted by state and alphabetically by county and municipality

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Attachment F - All Parcels Reviewed

EDR Resource ID Number	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NY-36103-8117	101 ELDER RD	101 ELDER RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8118	105 ELDER RD	105 ELDER RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8119	109 ELDER RD	109 ELDER RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8120	111 ELDER RD	111 ELDER RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8122	119 ELDER RD	119 ELDER RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8130	Islip Beach	SO BAY AVE	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8131	115 THE HELM	115 THE HELM	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8135	131 THE HELM RD	131 THE HELM RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8138	143 THE HELM RD	143 THE HELM RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8139	147 THE HELM RD	147 THE HELM RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8140	151 THE HELM RD	151 THE HELM RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8141	148 THE HELM	148 THE HELM	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8154	35 THE MOOR RD	35 THE MOOR RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8157	191 THE HELM	191 THE HELM	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8160	162 THE HELM RD	162 THE HELM RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8161	156 THE HELM RD	156 THE HELM RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8163	155 THE HELM RD	155 THE HELM RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8164	159 THE HELM RD	159 THE HELM RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8165	163 THE HELM	163 THE HELM	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8166	167 THE HELM RD	167 THE HELM RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8167	171 THE HELM	171 THE HELM	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8168	175 The Helm Road	175 The Helm Road	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8170	183 THE HELM	183 THE HELM	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8172	38 THE KEEL RD	38 THE KEEL RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8173	34 THE KEEL	34 THE KEEL	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8280	234 West Islip Road	234 West Islip Road	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8308	111 West Sequams Lane	111 West Sequams Lane	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8338	117 Sequams Lane West	117 Sequams Lane West	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8351	104 Sequams Lane East	104 Sequams Lane East	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8420	105 Wampum Lane	105 Wampum Lane	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8549	12 Shoal Drive	12 Shoal Drive	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8562	161 West Sequams Lane	161 West Sequams Lane	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8580	136 Wagstaff Lane	136 Wagstaff Lane	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8607	171 Secatogue Lan	171 Secatogue Lan	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8624	862 West Bay Drive	862 West Bay Drive	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8630	881 West Bay Drive	881 West Bay Drive	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8640	876 East Bay Drive	876 East Bay Drive	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8643	854 East Bay Drive	854 East Bay Drive	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-9115	Kamen House	26 South Walk	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-9300			Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-33816	Bayberry Point Survey District (Moorish Houses)	Bayberry Point	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7049	J. Adolph Mollenhauer House	81 Awixa Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-34004	Robert Moses Causeway	Robert Moses Causeway	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7272	Bourne Estate / LaSalle Military Academy	500 Montauk Highway	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7542	Harry W. Havemeyer House	90 South Saxon Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7702	Herbert, G.I. House	224 Edwards Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7705	Keater, Charles, House	225 Edwards Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7988	Heckscher State Park	Timber Point Road	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8127	Peter's Estate	St. Mark's Lane	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-8129	Bayberry Beach and Tennis Club	Elder Road	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-9277	Fire Island Summer Clubhouse	Bay Walk, Fire Island Summer Club, Bay Shore	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-9561	Jeremy Barnes House	313 Inlet Walk	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-9138	Saul Lambert House/Lambert Beach House	East Walk	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible

*sorted by state and alphabetically by county and municipality

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Attachment F - All Parcels Reviewed

EDR Resource ID Number	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NY-36103-9449	Len Silver House	308 Surf Walk	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-33920	Bourne Estate - INDIAN NECK HALL (MAIN HOUSE) Frederick Bourne Estate	500 Montauk Hwy	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-33921	Bourne Estate - BOATHOUSE	500 Montauk Hwy	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-33928	HARD ESTATE MAIN HOUSE (WEST SAYVILLE COUNTY PARK)	88 West Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-33929	HARD ESTATE GARAGE (SUFFOLK MARINE MUSEUM)	88 West Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-33998	West Fire Island	multiple buildings	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-34003	Fire Island Summer Club	Club Walk, Midway, Surf Road, West (Schooner) Walk, East (Sloop) Walk	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-6345	Suffolk Community College-Brentwood Campus	Wicks Road, west side, south of Long Island Expressway, east of Crooked Hill Road	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7670	Hayward, W.T., House	486 Greene Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-7996	Blue Points (Oyster) Company Complex	Atlantic Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-33781	Leonard P. Beebe Home	88 West Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-6733	Water	Water	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-6953	Vacant Land	FERNWOOD AVE	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7022	Vacant Lot	Homan Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7033			Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7042	45 SOUTH AWIXA AVE	45 SOUTH AWIXA AVE	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7046	Awixa Avenue	Awixa Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7047	Awixa Avenue	Awixa Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7076	297 MAPLE ST	297 MAPLE ST	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7077	547 SHORE DR	547 SHORE DR	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7078	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7083	SHORE DR	SHORE DR	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7087	568 SHORE DR	568 SHORE DR	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7096	578 SHORE DR	578 SHORE DR	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7101	Vacant Waterfront	Vacant Waterfront	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7102	3 FERN PL	3 FERN PL	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Not NRHP-Eligible	REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7103	Shore Drive	Shore Drive	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7104	Shore Drive	Shore Drive	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7105	Shore Drive	Shore Drive	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7106	Shore Drive	Shore Drive	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7111	Parking Lot	Parking Lot	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7112	30 CONSUELO PL	30 CONSUELO PL	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7114	652 SHORE DR	652 SHORE DR	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7119	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7122	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7123	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7125	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7127	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7128	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7129	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7130	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7137	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7138	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7139	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7140	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7141	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7142	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7143	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7144	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7145	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic

*sorted by state and alphabetically by county and municipality

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Attachment F - All Parcels Reviewed

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Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
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EDR Resource ID Num ber	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NY-36103-7229	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7230	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7231	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7232	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7233	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7234	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7235	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7236	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7237	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7238	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7239	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7240	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7241	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7242	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7243	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7244	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7245	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7246	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7247	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7248	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7249	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7250	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7251	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7252	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7255	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7263	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7264	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7268	Water	Water	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7269	Water	Water	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7536	121 AWIXA AVE	121 AWIXA AVE	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7548	19 DOVER CT	19 DOVER CT	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7549	20 DOVER CT	20 DOVER CT	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7557	Post Lane	Post Lane	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7560	Post Lane	Post Lane	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7561	Post Lane	Post Lane	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7565	Overlea Ct	Overlea Ct	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7568	23 OVERLEA CT	23 OVERLEA CT	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7569	OVERLEA CT	OVERLEA CT	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7570	OVERLEA CT	OVERLEA CT	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7571	OVERLEA CT	OVERLEA CT	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7576	REMOVE Maple Street	Maple Street	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7579	REMOVE ST MARKS	ST MARKS	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7609	WEST AVE	WEST AVE	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7616	West Avenue	West Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7952			Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7960	153 AWIXIA AVE	153 AWIXIA AVE	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7963	120 W BAYBERRY RD	120 W BAYBERRY RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7973	109 THE HELM RD	109 THE HELM RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7981	South Shore Nature Center/Nature Refuge	Bayview Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7982	South Shore Nature Center/Nature Refuge	Bayview Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7984	South Shore Nature Center/Nature Refuge	BAYVIEW AVE	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7986	South Shore Nature Center/Nature Refuge	Bayview Avenue	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-7987	South Shore Nature Center/Nature Refuge	Schoolhouse Road	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic

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Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
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EDR Resource ID Num ber	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NY-36103-7990	South Shore Nature Center/Nature Refuge	Schoolhouse Road	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8060	Bayberry Road	Bayberry Road	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8064	162 WEST BAYBERRY RD	162 WEST BAYBERRY RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8065	159 WEST BAYBERRY RD	159 WEST BAYBERRY RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8072	172 E BAYBERRY RD	172 E BAYBERRY RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8074	200 EAST BAYBERRY RD	200 EAST BAYBERRY RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8082	East Bayberry Road	East Bayberry Road	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8090	16 BEECH RD	16 BEECH RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8091	18 BEECH RD	18 BEECH RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8092	20 BEECH RD	20 BEECH RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8093	22 BEECH RD	22 BEECH RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8096	199 EAST BAYBERRY RD	199 EAST BAYBERRY RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8102	15 BEECH RD	15 BEECH RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8109	29 BEECH RD	29 BEECH RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8123	ELDER RD	ELDER RD	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8128	Seatuck National Wildlife Refuge	SO BAY AVE	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8132	117 THE HELM	117 THE HELM	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8133	119 THE HELM	119 THE HELM	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8134	127 THE HELM	127 THE HELM	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8137	139 THE HELM	139 THE HELM	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8162	152 THE HELM	152 THE HELM	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8169	THE HELM	THE HELM	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8171	187 THE HELM	187 THE HELM	Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8782			Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8783			Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8784			Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8785			Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8786			Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8787			Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8788			Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8789			Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8790			Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8791			Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8792			Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8793			Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8794			Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8796			Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8797			Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8799			Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8801			Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8802			Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8803			Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8805			Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8806			Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8937	East Fire Island		Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8938	East Fire Island		Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-8941			Town of Islip	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-6156	Wildwood State Park	1368 Sound Avenue	Town of Riverhead	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-4182	Dr. Wesley Bowers Residence	Beach Road, South Side	Town of Southampton	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Listed	Nonextant
NY-36103-33551	Bowers, Dr. Wesley, House	1280 Meadow Lane	Town of Southampton	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Listed	Nonextant
NY-36103-4142	Robert Conason House	1820 Meadow Lane	Town of Southampton	Suffolk	NY		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-4181	Sugarman Residence	1360 Meadow Lane	Town of Southampton	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-5037		3 Bayberry Lane	Town of Southampton	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible

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Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
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EDR Resource ID Number	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NY-36103-5286	55 Dune Road	55 Dune Road	Town of Southampton	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-5411		10 Dune Road	Town of Southampton	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-5416		22 Dune Road	Town of Southampton	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-5417		24 Dune Road	Town of Southampton	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-5461		118 Dune Road	Town of Southampton	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-5463		122 Dune Rd	Town of Southampton	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-5687	6 Co-op Units	231-379 Dune Road	Town of Southampton	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-33721	Old Ponquogue Bridge Marine Park	275 Dune Road	Town of Southampton	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-4774	Muschenheim Main House	27 Lighthouse Road	Town of Southampton	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-4866	Pye-Kostuk House	Bay Road	Town of Southampton	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-4919	Seatuck Lodge	74 Cedar Lane W	Town of Southampton	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-4993	Dr. Charles Remsen House	31 Remsen Lane	Town of Southampton	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-5289	Tiana Life Saving Station	70 Dune Road	Town of Southampton	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-5317	Geller-Pearlroth House	615 Dune Road	Town of Southampton	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-5511	Weltz House	238 Dune Road	Town of Southampton	Suffolk	NY		Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-33589	US Coast Guard Station Shinnecock Building/Operations	100 Lighthouse Road at Foster Avenue	Town of Southampton	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-33590	Boathouse/ Boat Maintenance Facility	100 Foster Avenue	Town of Southampton	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-33593	US Coast Guard Station Shinnecock	29 Lighthouse Road	Town of Southampton	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-5442	Old Station	84 Dune Road	Town of Southampton	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-33716	"Lough Rea" Daniel S. Loughran House	18 Rampasture Road	Town of Southampton	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-4143	Melvin C. Arnold House	1840 Meadow Lane	Town of Southampton	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-5361			Town of Southampton	Suffolk	NY		REMOVE - Not Historic
NY-36103-13385	William Hiram and Nancy Newins House	464 Bay Avenue	Village of Patchogue	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-5441	United States Life Saving Station	78 Dune Road	Village of Quogue	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed
NY-36103-33569	Quogue Historic District (2015)	Various	Village of Quogue	Suffolk	NY	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed
NY-36103-5428	42 Dune Road	42 Dune Road	Village of Quogue	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-5434	Surf Club of Quogue	50 Beach Lane	Village of Quogue	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NY-36103-5737	Pilson House	199 Dune Road	Village of Westhampton Beach	Suffolk	NY	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NEW JERSEY							
NJ-34025-3835	New York and Long Branch Railroad Historic District	Spanning over 38 miles of railroad, running north to south beginning in Bay Head Junction, New Jersey and running north to Perth Amboy, New York	Multiple	Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean	NJ	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-3823	Allenhurst Residential Historic District	Roughly bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, Main Street, Cedar Avenue, Hume Street, Elberon Avenue	Allenhurst Borough	Monmouth	NJ	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed
NJ-34025-258	Berkeley-Carteret Hotel	1401 Ocean Avenue	Asbury Park	Monmouth	NJ	NRHP-Eligible	NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-257	Asbury Park Convention Hall	Ocean Avenue	Asbury Park	Monmouth	NJ	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed
NJ-34025-110	Asbury Park Casino and Carousel	104-108 Asbury Avenue	Asbury Park	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-260	Howard Johnson's Pavilion	Ocean Avenue at Fifth Avenue	Asbury Park	Monmouth	NJ	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-3839	Waterfront Resort Historic District	Roughly bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, Ocean Avenue, Wesley Lake, and Deal Lake	Asbury Park	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-491	Resource at NJ Parcel_1306_8_6	801 OCEAN AVENUE	Avon-by-the-Sea Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Nonextant
NJ-34025-4347	205 Lincoln Avenue	205 Lincoln Avenue	Avon-by-the-Sea Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	Nonextant
NJ-34025-2788	1306_21_15 (Avon City Pool)	609 OCEAN AVENUE	Avon-by-the-Sea Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2789	1306_37_15	309 OCEAN AVENUE	Avon-by-the-Sea Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2790	1306_37_17	305 OCEAN AVENUE	Avon-by-the-Sea Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2791			Avon-by-the-Sea Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2803	1306_23_3	29 WOODLAND AVENUE	Avon-by-the-Sea Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2804	1306_23_4	25 WOODLAND AVENUE	Avon-by-the-Sea Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2805	1306_23_5	19 WOODLAND AVENUE	Avon-by-the-Sea Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2842	1306_53_2.05	15 LINCOLN AVENUE	Avon-by-the-Sea Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2843	1306_53_3.02	11 LINCOLN AVENUE	Avon-by-the-Sea Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible

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Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
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NJ-34025-2846	1306_23_2.02	37 WOODLAND AVENUE	Avon-by-the-Sea Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2858	1306_53_1	37 LINCOLN AVENUE	Avon-by-the-Sea Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-484	Resource at NJ Parcel_1306_23_15	515 OCEAN AVENUE	Avon-by-the-Sea Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-485	Resource at NJ Parcel_1306_23_16.01	503 Ocean Avenue	Avon-by-the-Sea Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-490	Resource at NJ Parcel_1306_53_4	203 Ocean Avenue	Avon-by-the-Sea Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2841	1306_53_2.04	17 LINCOLN AVENUE	Avon-by-the-Sea Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-262	Berwick Lodge	601 OCEAN AVENUE	Avon-by-the-Sea Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2836			Avon-by-the-Sea Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-3237	1306_58_1		Avon-by-the-Sea Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-290	13th Street Pavilion (demolished)	13th and Ocean Avenues	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Nonextant
NJ-34025-283	Ocean Avenue Bridge	over Shark River	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-284	105 First Avenue (1306-5)	105 First Avenue	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-291	Joel Parker White House	1102 Ocean Avenue	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-310	105 Third Avenue	105 Third Avenue	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-470	Resource at NJ Parcel_1307_201_1	105 TWENTIETH AVE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-486	Resource at NJ Parcel_1307_130_24_C003A	122 SUSAN DR	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-445	Resource at NJ Parcel_1307_80_18	200 FOURTH AVENUE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-446	Resource at NJ Parcel_1307_60_1	601 OCEAN AVE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Nonextant
NJ-34025-447	Resource at NJ Parcel_1307_70_1	701 Ocean Avenue	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-456	Resource at NJ Parcel_1307_190_15	1907 OCEAN AVENUE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-458	Resource at NJ Parcel_1307_190_17	1904 Ocean Avenue N	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-459	Resource at NJ Parcel_1307_190_18	1902 OCEAN AVE N	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-461	Resource at NJ Parcel_1307_110_1	1100 Ocean Avenue N	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-462	Resource at NJ Parcel_1307_70_20	704 Ocean Avenue N	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-463	Mama Luke's	1715 Ocean Avenue	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-464	Resource at NJ Parcel_1307_180_1	1801 OCEAN AVE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-465	Resource at NJ Parcel_1307_180_14	PO BOX 563	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-466	Resource at NJ Parcel_1307_190_1	1900 OCEAN AVENUE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-467	Resource at NJ Parcel_1307_200_13	2010 Ocean Ave	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-468	Resource at NJ Parcel_1307_200_15	2006 OCEAN AVE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-469	Resource at NJ Parcel_1307_200_16	2004 OCEAN AVENUE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-471	Belmar Terrace Apartments	1701 Ocean Avenue	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-472	Ocean Vista Condominiums	1501 Ocean Avenue N	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-474	Ocean Harbor Apartments	100 9th Avenue	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-475	Playa Bowls	1609 Ocean Avenue N	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-476	Resource at NJ Parcel_1307_40_1	305 FOURTH AVENUE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-477	Resource at NJ Parcel_1307_60_20	603 Ocean Avenue N	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-478	Resource at NJ Parcel_1307_90_16	906 OCEAN AVENUE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-479	Resource at NJ Parcel_1307_90_17	905 OCEAN AVENUE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-482	Resource at NJ Parcel_1307_40_17	200 FOURTH AVE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-483	Resource at NJ Parcel_1307_130_24_C002B	1304 OCEAN AVE, UNIT 2B	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-487	1307_100_1 (Mayfair Hotel)	1000 OCEAN AVE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-488	Resource at NJ Parcel_1307_2_1	104 1st Avenue	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-489	Resource at NJ Parcel_1307_2_2	3 Ocean Avenue	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-457	Resource at NJ Parcel_1307_190_16	1905 Ocean Avenue N	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2743	1307_60_3	101 SIXTH AVE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2685	1307_160_2	101-103 SIXTEENTH AVE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2699	1307_180_11	104 NINETEENTH AVE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2700	1307_180_12	102 NINETEENTH AVE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2701	1307_190_3	105 NINETEENTH AVE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2702	1307_190_4	107 NINETEENTH AVE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2703	1307_190_5	109 NINETEENTH AVE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2704	1307_200_3	103 TWENTIETH AVE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible

*sorted by state and alphabetically by county and municipality

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Attachment F - All Parcels Reviewed

EDR Resource ID Number	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NJ-34025-2733	Northwind Condominiums	5 Ocean Ave	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2736	1307_140_2	101 FOURTEENTH AVE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2737	1307_140_3	103 FOURTEENTH AVE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2738	1307_140_4	105 - 107 FOURTEENTH AVE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2744	1307_60_4	103 SIXTH AVE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2745	1307_60_5	105 SIXTH AVE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2761	Bel-Haven Court	109 SECOND AVE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2762	1307_30_2	101 THIRD AVE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2763	1307_30_3	103 THIRD AVE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2775	1307_120_2	99 TWELFTH AVE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2776	1307_120_3	101 TWELFTH AVE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2777	1307_120_4	103 TWELFTH AVE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2783	1307_110_3	101 ELEVENTH AVE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2784		103 Eleventh	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2824	La Marre	103 SECOND AVE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-3944	Ocean Avenue Bridge	over Shark River	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-282	Belmar Fishing Club	Ocean Avenue at First Avenue	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-301	Beach		Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-311	Thirteenth Avenue Pavilion	Ocean Avenue at Thirteenth Avenue	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-480	Resource at NJ Parcel_1307_90_18	904 Ocean Avenue	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-2687	1307_70_19.01	711 OCEAN AVE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-2706	1307_50_1 (Lake)		Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-2739			Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-2740			Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-2741	1307_130_4	101-A THIRTEENTH AVE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-2742			Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-2765	1307_3_1		Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-2782			Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-2785			Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-2786			Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-2819	1307_10.01_1	FIRST AVE & OCEAN AVE	Belmar Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-514	Resource at NJ Parcel_1308_65_11	303 OCEAN AVE	Bradley Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-3148	1308_14_18	103-05 NEWARK AVE	Bradley Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-3160	1308_52_5	111 FIFTH AVE	Bradley Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-3161	1308_52_25	110 FOURTH AVE	Bradley Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-3162	1308_52_18 (Magen David Congregation of Bradley Beach)	101 FIFTH AVE	Bradley Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-3208	1308_76_8	100 OCEAN AVE	Bradley Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-3209	1308_76_7	107 SECOND AVE	Bradley Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-3210	1308_76_5.02	113 SECOND AVE	Bradley Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-3213	1308_76_5.01	111 SECOND AVE	Bradley Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-3214	1308_76_6	109 SECOND AVE	Bradley Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-3216	1308_65_5	103 FOURTH AVE	Bradley Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-494	Resource at NJ Parcel_1308_13_16	1107 Ocean Avenue	Bradley Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-495	Resource at NJ Parcel_1308_13_17	1105 Ocean Avenue	Bradley Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-504	Resource at NJ Parcel_1308_51_10	508 Ocean Avenue N	Bradley Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-505	Resource at NJ Parcel_1308_52_22	100 FOURTH AVE	Bradley Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-506	Resource at NJ Parcel_1308_52_21	401 Ocean Avenue N	Bradley Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-509	Resource at NJ Parcel_1308_66_13	201 OCEAN AVE	Bradley Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-510	Resource at NJ Parcel_1308_66_10	211 Ocean Avenue N	Bradley Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-511	Resource at NJ Parcel_1308_65_14	301 Ocean Avenue N	Bradley Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-512	Resource at NJ Parcel_1308_65_13	301 A Ocean Avenue N	Bradley Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-513	Resource at NJ Parcel_1308_65_12	303 OCEAN AVENUE	Bradley Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-515	Resource at NJ Parcel_1308_65_10	305 Ocean Avenue	Bradley Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible

*sorted by state and alphabetically by county and municipality

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EDR Resource ID Num ber	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NJ-34025-516	Resource at NJ Parcel_1308_65_9	309 Ocean Avenue N	Bradley Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-517	Resource at NJ Parcel_1308_65_8	311 OCEAN AVE	Bradley Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-312	107 Park Place	107 Park Place	Bradley Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-3156	1308_39_5	OCEAN AVE	Bradley Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-3221	1308_91_3		Bradley Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-261	Deal Esplanade Historic District	Bounded by Atlantic Avenue, Roselo Avenue, Neptune Avenue, and the Ocean	Deal Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-449	Ca. 1965 stylized Spanish Colonial ranch	2 Ocean Lane	Deal Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Nonextant
NJ-34025-442	Resource at NJ Parcel_1311_6.02_6	21 Roosevelt Avenue	Deal Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Nonextant
NJ-34025-100	12 Whitehall Avenue	12 Whitehall Avenue	Deal Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2533	1311_6.01_9.01	26 JEROME AVE	Deal Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2579	1311_14_5	103 OCEAN AVE	Deal Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-441	1 Whitehall Avenue	1 Whitehall Avenue	Deal Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-450	Resource at NJ Parcel_1311_29_8	1 & 5 CLEM CONOVER ROAD	Deal Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-451	Ca. 1975 - no streetview	1271 OCEAN PARKWAY	Deal Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-453	8 Wallace Road	8 Wallace Road	Deal Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-454	191 Ocean Avenue N	191 Ocean Avenue N	Deal Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-455	Resource at NJ Parcel_1311_29.01_4	1832 EAST 5TH ST	Deal Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-101	NJDEP Deal Fishing Access Building	1 Roosevelt Avenue	Deal Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-452	9 Wallace Road	9 Wallace Road	Deal Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-2574	1311_6.01_2	21 WHITEHALL AVE	Deal Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-102	Deal Casino Beach Club	125 Ocean Avenue	Deal Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-433	Elberon Bathing Club	1285 Ocean Avenue N	Deal Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-444	7 Jerome Avenue	7 Jerome Avenue	Deal Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-443	Vacant lot	DURANT SQUARE	Deal Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-2544	1311_14_10	OCEAN AVE	Deal Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-2578	1311_14_2	OCEAN AVE	Deal Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-4331	79 Portland Road	79 Portland Road	Highlands Borough	Monmouth	NJ	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-4044	Navesink Light Station	2 Lighthouse Road	Highlands Borough	Monmouth	NJ	NHL	NHL
NJ-34025-4082	Murray/Masciale House	Lighthouse Road	Highlands Borough	Monmouth	NJ	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-1870			Loch Arbour Village	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-98	Ca. 1930 Tudor Revival house	9 Pullman Avenue	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-263	Sea Cliff Villa/James M. Brown House (demolished)	981 Ocean Avenue	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Nonextant
NJ-34025-404	Resource at NJ Parcel_1327_16_11	2 PARK AVE, 17TH FL	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Nonextant
NJ-34025-97	US Lifesaving Station #5 and Takanassee Beach Club Historic District (Demolished)	801 Ocean Avenue N	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Nonextant
NJ-34025-293	Theodore Moss House (Demolished)	286 OCEAN AVE	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Nonextant
NJ-34025-424	Vacant Lot	205 MAIN STREET	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Nonextant
NJ-34025-437	Resource at NJ Parcel_1327_470_7	2849 NE 32ND STREET	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Nonextant
NJ-34025-1545	1327_303_6	45 MARINE TERR	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Nonextant
NJ-34025-3943	Elberon Hotel Cottage	2 Garfield Road	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ	IDENTIFIED_INDV	Nonextant
NJ-34025-3821	The Reservation Historic District (Demolished)		Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ	NOT_ELIGIBLE	Nonextant
NJ-34025-3827	US Lifesaving Station #5 and Takanassee Beach Club Historic District		Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ	NRHP-Eligible	Nonextant
NJ-34025-4320	Moses Taylor House	1085 OCEAN AVE	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	Nonextant
NJ-34025-4426	Benjamin Watson Leight House	851 Ocean Avenue	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	Nonextant
NJ-34025-92	469 Ocean Avenue	469 Ocean Avenue	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-93	Sea Verge Apartments	385 Ocean Blvd	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-96	Imperial House Condominiums	787 Ocean Ave N	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-423	Resource at NJ Parcel_1327_149_3.116	448 OCEAN AVE UNIT 16A	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-1448	1327_149_7	25 MATILDA TERR	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-1500	1327_29_11	4 PULLMAN AVE	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-1501	1327_29_11.01	6 PULLMAN AVE	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible

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EDR Resource ID Number	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NJ-34025-1567	1327_15_1	11 GARFIELD TERR	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-1568	1327_15_2	9 GARFIELD TERR	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-1569	1327_15_3	7 GARFIELD TERR	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-300	475 Ocean Ave.	475 Ocean Ave.	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-1614			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-1632			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-1633	1327_60_3	3 PLAZA CT	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-1634	1327_60_4	5 PLAZA CT	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-1635	1327_60_5	7 PLAZA CT	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-1656	1327_425_3	22 ATLANTIC AVE	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-1740			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-1811			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-314	The Reservation/Navaho Lodge	East side of Ocean Avenue, north of Joline Avenue	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-1813			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-4083	Ocean Avenue Bridge	Ocean Avenue over Lake Takanassee	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-4233	44 Atlantic Avenue	44 Atlantic Avenue	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-379	Resource at NJ Parcel_1327_15_18	965 EAST 9TH ST.	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-380	Resource at NJ Parcel_1327_15_21	463 7TH AVENUE, 21ST FL	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-381	Resource at NJ Parcel_1327_15_22	33 GARFIELD TERR	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-384	Resource at NJ Parcel_1327_87_8	675 Ocean Avenue	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-386	Resource at NJ Parcel_1327_29_6	19500 TURNBERRY WAY # 25F	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-407	Resource at NJ Parcel_1327_218_9	399 MONMOUTH STREET	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-410	Resource at NJ Parcel_1327_143_1	250 E 87TH ST APT 6A	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-412	Resource at NJ Parcel_1327_59_4	2 PLAZA CT	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-414	Resource at NJ Parcel_1327_143_2	250 E 87TH ST APT 6A	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-415	Resource at NJ Parcel_1327_143_3	6 MATILDA TERR	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-416	Monmouth University Housing	400 CEDAR AVENUE	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-426	Resource at NJ Parcel_1327_216_20	256 OCEAN AVE	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-427	Resource at NJ Parcel_1327_216_21	6000 FREEDOM SQUARE DRIVE	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-430	Promenade Beach Club	1 COOPER AVE	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-431	456 Ocean Ave North	456 Ocean Ave North	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-434	Resource at NJ Parcel_1327_419.01_1	WEST MAIN ST	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-438	Resource at NJ Parcel_1327_1_9	220 SPEER AVE	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-288	Ocean Beach Club of Elberon	1035 Ocean Avenue	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-94	The Anchorage Condominium	480 Ocean Ave N	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-643	Ocean View Towers Condo		Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-644	Townhouse complex east of Bonforte Road		Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-378	Resource at NJ Parcel_1334_50_15	1 OCEAN AVENUE	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-385	Resource at NJ Parcel_1327_1_10	6 GARFIELD RD	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-422	Resource at NJ Parcel_1327_149_3.115	448 OCEAN AVE,UNIT 15A	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-436	465 OCEAN AVE NO	465 OCEAN AVE NO	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-1685	1327_149_3.110	448 OCEAN AVE UNIT 10A	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-1686	1327_149_3.111	448 OCEAN AVE UNIT 11A	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-1687	1327_149_3.112	448 OCEAN AVE UNIT 12A	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-1688	1327_149_3.113	448 OCEAN AVE UNIT 13A	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-1689	1327_149_3.118	448 OCEAN AVE UNIT 18A	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-1690	1327_149_3.119	448 OCEAN AVE UNIT 19A	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-1691	1327_149_3.123	448 OCEAN AVE UNIT 23A	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-1693	1327_149_3.125	448 OCEAN AVE UNIT 25A	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-1694	1327_149_3.126	448 OCEAN AVE UNIT 26A	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-1696	1327_149_3.128	448 OCEAN AVE UNIT 28A	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-1697	1327_149_3.129	448 OCEAN AVE UNIT 29A	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible

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Attachment F - All Parcels Reviewed

EDR Resource ID Num ber	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NJ-34025-1698	1327_149_3.130	448 OCEAN AVE UNIT 30A	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-4376	469 Ocean Avenue	469 Ocean Avenue	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-95	San Alfonso Retreat House	755 Ocean Ave N	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-99	Breakwater Beach Club	1141 Ocean Avenue N	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-432	Sur Mer	1245 Ocean Avenue N	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-3842	St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church	796 Ocean Avenue N	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-382	Vacant	32-34 BROAD ST	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-387	Vacant Lot	1412 BROADWAY 3RD FLOOR	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-405	Vacant Lot	666 FIFTH AVENUE	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-406	Vacant Lot	666 FIFTH AVENUE, FL 15	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-409	Resource at NJ Parcel_1327_16_6	1155 OCEAN AVENUE	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-411	Vacant Lot	1407 BROADWAY 41ST FL	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-425	Vacant Lot	32-34 BROAD STREET	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-428	Vacant Lot	34 BROAD ST LOWER LEVEL	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1423	1327_215_1.21	2 N BATH AVE UNIT D2	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1424	1327_215_1.22	2 N BATH AVE UNIT D3	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1425	1327_215_1.23	2 N BATH AVE UNIT D4	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1427			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1428			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1481	1327_60_1	877 OCEAN AVE	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1488			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1507			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1508			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1509			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1510			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1511			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1515			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1516			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1517			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1603	1327_301_5	32 OCEAN TERR	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1607	1327_29_13	10 PULLMAN AVE	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1638	1327_60_10	851 OCEAN AVE	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1640			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1641			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1652	1327_425_2	28 ATLANTIC AVE	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1676	1327_304.06_1.04	10 OCEAN AVE NO	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1680			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1681			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1682			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1699			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1700			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1707	1327_216_7.07	295 OCEAN BLVD	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1720	1327_215_1.14	2 N BATH AVE UNIT C1	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1721	1327_215_1.15	2 N BATH AVE UNIT C2	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1725	1327_215_1.19	2 N BATH AVE UNIT C6	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1726	1327_215_1.20	2 N BATH AVE UNIT D1	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1727			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1732	1327_304.06_1.01	66 OCEAN AVE NO	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1733	1327_304.06_1.03	22 OCEAN AVE NO	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1735			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1736	1327_300_1	100 OCEAN AVE NO	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1737			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1738			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic

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EDR Resource ID Num ber	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NJ-34025-1739			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1748			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1749			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1750			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1751			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1785			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1786			Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-4319	Edgar A. West Building	465 OCEAN BLVD NO	Long Branch	Monmouth	NJ	IDENTIFIED_INDV	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-540	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_167_16	134 First Ave / 135 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-3325	1329_187_20	418 FIRST AVE-419 BEACHFRONT	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-524	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_165_27.01	66 First Ave / 69 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-525	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_165_25.02	65 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-526	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_165_24.02	63 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-528	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_165_22	59 BEACHFRONT	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-529	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_165_21.02	53 FARMSTEAD RD	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-530	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_165_20.02	3 PIERCE CT	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-531	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_165_19.02	53 BEACHFRONT	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-532	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_165_18	48 First Ave / 49 BEACHFRONT	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-533	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_165_15.04	45 BEACHFRONT	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-534	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_165_15.01	42 First Ave / 43 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Nonextant
NJ-34025-535	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_165_12.01	40 FIRST AVE-41 BEACHFRON	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-536	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_165_8	30 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-537	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_165_6.06	1057 BAYVIEW RD	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-538	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_167_18	138 First / 139 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-541	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_167_15	132 First / 133 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Nonextant
NJ-34025-542	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_167_13	128 First Ave / 129 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-543	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_167_10	122 First Ave / 123 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-545	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_167_8	118 First Ave / 119 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-546	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_167_7	116 First Ave / 117 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-547	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_167_6	114 First Ave / 115 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-548	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_167_1.02	106 First Ave / 107Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-549	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_167_3	104 First Ave / 105 BEACHFRONT	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Nonextant
NJ-34025-550	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_170_21.02	148 First / 147 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-551	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_170_20	150 First Ave / 149 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-552	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_170_17	158 First / 157 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-553	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_170_18.02	155 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-554	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_170_16.02	159 BEACHFRONT	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-555	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_170_14	164 First / 163 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-556	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_170_13.01	166 First / 165 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-557	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_170_11	174 First Ave / 173 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-558	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_170_9	178 First Ave / 179 BEACHFRONT	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-560	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_170_12_C0005	171 BEACHFRONT	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-561	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_181_5	290 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-562	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_181_8	282 First Ave / 283 BEACHFRONT	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Nonextant
NJ-34025-563	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_181_13	267 First Ave / 268 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-564	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_181_14	264 First Ave / 265 BEACHFRONT	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-565	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_181_16	260 First Ave / 261 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Nonextant
NJ-34025-568	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_185_24	360 First / 359 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-569	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_185_23	357 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-570	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_185_16	342 First / 343 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-571	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_185_14	+/- 332 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-572	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_185_13	334 First / 335 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-573	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_185_12	332 First Avenue / 333 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible

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EDR Resource ID Number	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NJ-34025-575	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_187_3	377 First Ave / 378 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Nonextant
NJ-34025-576	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_187_5	384 First Ave / 385 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Nonextant
NJ-34025-577	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_187_6	386 First Ave / 387 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-578	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_187_7	388 First Ave / 389 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-579	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_187_8	393 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-580	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_187_9	395 BEACHFRONT	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Nonextant
NJ-34025-581	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_187_10	398 First Ave / 399 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-582	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_187_11	400 First Ave / 410 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-583	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_187_12	402 First Ave / 403 BEACHFRONT	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-584	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_187_13	404 First Ave / 405 BEACHFRONT	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-585	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_187_14	406 First Ave / 407 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-586	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_187_15	408 First Ave / 409 Beachfront	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-587	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_165_3.01	20-18 FIRST AVENUE	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-523	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_165_29.02	73 BEACHFRONT	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-539	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_167_17	PO BOX 428	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-544	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_167_9	11 CHAMPIONS WAY	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-559	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_170_5.01	14 HUNTERS RUN	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-566	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_185_27	367 BEACHFRONT	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-567	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_185_26	PO BOX 75	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-574	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_187_1.01	90 FURMAN STREET, #806	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-3322	1329_187_17	413 BEACHFRONT/412 FIRST	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-3323	1329_187_18	414 FIRST AVE-415 BEACHFRONT	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-3324	1329_187_19	416 FIRST AVE-417 BEACHFRONT	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-3326	1329_187_21	420 FIRST AVE-421 BEACHFRONT	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-518	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_165_32.03	201 E MAIN ST	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-519	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_165_32.04	201 E MAIN ST	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-520	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_165_32.02	201 E MAIN ST	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-521	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_165_32.01	201 E MAIN ST	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-522	Resource at NJ Parcel_1329_165_34	1235 18TH AVE	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-3327	1329_187_26	435 BEACHFRONT	Manasquan Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-4000	Fort Hancock Life Saving Station	Gateway National Recreation Area	Middletown Township	Monmouth	NJ	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed
NJ-34025-3840	Fort Hancock and Sandy Hook Proving Ground Historic District (NR)	Includes entire area of the peninsula between the highway 36 bridge (but does not include the bridge) and the north most point of the penensula	Middletown Township	Monmouth	NJ	NHL	NHL
NJ-34025-34005	Sandy Hook Lighthouse	Mercer Road	Middletown Township	Monmouth	NJ	NHL	NHL
NJ-34025-3816	Navesink Military Reservation Historic District	Roughly triangular area including both sides of Monmouth Avenue and Locust Avenue to junction with Hillside and Grand Avenues	Middletown Township	Monmouth	NJ	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed
NJ-34025-3826	Locust Historic District	Bounded by Lakeside Avenue, Locust Point Road, and Navesink River Road,	Middletown Township	Monmouth	NJ	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-1141	1334_50_3.01 (Monmouth Beach Bathing Pavilion)	29 OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-376	Resource at NJ Parcel_1334_50_11	9 Ocean Avenue	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-377	Shores Condominium At Monmouth	45 OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-1233	1334_1_12	EAST OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-266	Monmouth Beach Bath and Tennis Club	65 Ocean Avenue	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-91	35 Ocean Avenue N	35 Ocean Avenue N	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-315	Corcione Collection	Underwater deposit, 3.7 km east of, and parallel to Sandy Hook	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1133	1334_1_3	EAST OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1148	1334_1_1	EAST OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1162	1334_1_2	EAST OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1163	1334_1_15	EAST OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic

*sorted by state and alphabetically by county and municipality

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EDR Resource ID Number	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NJ-34025-1164	1334_1_5.01	EAST OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1181	1334_1_5	EAST OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1182	1334_1_9		Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1191	1334_50_9	13 OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1195	1334_16_1	EAST OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1196	1334_16_2	EAST OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1197	1334_16_4	EAST OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1198	1334_16_5	EAST OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1199	1334_16_6	EAST OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1200	1334_16_7	EAST OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1201	1334_16_8	EAST SIDE OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1202	1334_16_9	EAST OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1203	1334_16_10	EAST OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1204	1334_16_12	EAST OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1205	1334_16_13	EAST OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1206	1334_16_14	EAST OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1207	1334_16_15	EAST OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1208	1334_16_16	EAST OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1209	1334_16_17	EAST OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1210	1334_16_18	EAST OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1211	1334_16_2.02	EAST OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1229	1334_1_6	EAST OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1230	1334_1_8	EAST OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1231	1334_1_10	EAST OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1232	1334_1_11	EAST OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1234	1334_1_13	EAST OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1235	1334_1_11.01	EAST OCEAN AVENUE	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-3815	Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association Historic District	Bounded by Fletcher Lake, NJ 71, Lake Wesley and the Ocean	Neptune Township	Monmouth	NJ	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed
NJ-34025-3958	Rumson-Sea Bright Bridge	Rumson Road (CR520) over Shrewsbury River	Rumson Borough	Monmouth	NJ	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-3828	Fort Hancock and Sandy Hook Proving Ground Historic District (NHL)		Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ	NHL	NHL
NJ-34025-975			Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	Nonextant
NJ-34025-785	1342_7_5	1201 OCEAN AVENUE	Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-854	1342_5_63 (Sea Bright Village Condos)	VILLAGE ROAD	Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-885	1342_4_6 (Edgewater Beach Club)	1465 OCEAN AVENUE	Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-942	1342_7_6	1187 OCEAN AVENUE	Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-909	1342_22_4.01	15 EAST CHURCH STREET	Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-859	1342_23_3 (Chapel Beach Club)	1041 OCEAN AVENUE	Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-860	1342_23_4 (Sea Bright Beach Club)	1037 OCEAN AVENUE	Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-862	1342_23_12 (Surfrider Beach Club)	931 OCEAN AVENUE	Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-866	1342_4.01_8	28 VILLAGE ROAD	Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-910	Vacant lot		Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-940	1342_7.04_59	1201 OCEAN AVENUE UNIT 34	Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-1029	1342_7.03_41	1201 OCEAN AVENUE UNIT 38	Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-1053			Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-776	1342_23_1		Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-861	1342_23_11	909 OCEAN AVENUE	Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-871			Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-906			Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-907			Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-908			Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-913			Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Attachment F - All Parcels Reviewed

EDR Resource ID Number	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NJ-34025-914	1342_21_7	2 EAST CHURCH STREET	Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-960	1342_7_9	1171 OCEAN AVENUE	Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-979	1342_23_132	EAST OCEAN AVENUE	Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-999	1342_7_8	OCEAN AVENUE	Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1000	1342_21_2.02	1 EAST NEW STREET	Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1004			Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1005			Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1006			Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1012			Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1014			Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1047	1342_4_1	1500 OCEAN AVENUE	Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-1048	1342_4_4	1490 OCEAN AVENUE	Sea Bright Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-356	Resource at NJ Parcel_1343_5_9	846 ROUTE 17 NORTH	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Nonextant
NJ-34025-896	1343_11_8	10 NEW YORK BOULEVARD	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Nonextant
NJ-34025-897	1343_5_7	2 SEASIDE PLACE	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Nonextant
NJ-34025-349	Resource at NJ Parcel_1343_9_11	635 OCEAN AVENUE	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-352	Resource at NJ Parcel_1343_11_16	PO BOX 1867	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-353	Resource at NJ Parcel_1343_11_15	230 WEST 78TH ST APT 7A	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-357	Resource at NJ Parcel_1343_5_8	1001 Ocean Ave	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-361	Resource at NJ Parcel_1343_9_19	609 OCEAN AVENUE	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-362	Resource at NJ Parcel_1343_9_20	60 SILVER LAKE DR	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-363	Resource at NJ Parcel_1343_10_1	PO BOX 116 - 175 BLISS RD	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-364	Resource at NJ Parcel_1343_10_16	615 ELM STREET	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-365	Resource at NJ Parcel_1343_10_15	1904 ATLANTIC AVENUE	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-366	Resource at NJ Parcel_1343_11_1	12 PHILLIPS LANE	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-367	Resource at NJ Parcel_1343_11_17	409 OCEAN AVENUE	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-368	Resource at NJ Parcel_1343_12_14	303 OCEAN AVENUE	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-370	Resource at NJ Parcel_1343_9_16	619 OCEAN AVENUE	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-372	Resource at NJ Parcel_1343_13_1	211 OCEAN AVENUE	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-373	Resource at NJ Parcel_1343_13_14	205 Ocean Ave	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-374	Resource at NJ Parcel_1343_14_14	100 Ocean Ave	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-347	Resource at NJ Parcel_1343_9_9	639 OCEAN AVENUE	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-348	Resource at NJ Parcel_1343_9_10	637 OCEAN AVENUE	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-351	Resource at NJ Parcel_1343_11_13	401 OCEAN AVENUE	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-355	Resource at NJ Parcel_1343_5_1	1007 OCEAN AVENUE	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-369	Resource at NJ Parcel_1343_12_13	145 WEST 67TH.ST.APT.#41D	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-371	Resource at NJ Parcel_1343_9_17	50 WILSON PARK DRIVE	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-856	1343_11_11	4 NEW YORK BOULEVARD	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-857	1343_11_10	6 NEW YORK BOULEVARD	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-899	1343_10_7	10 BALTIMORE BOULEVARD	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-900	1343_10_6	12 BALTIMORE BOULEVARD	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-947	1343_13_8	10 CHICAGO BOULEVARD	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-4132	Sea Girt Lighthouse	NW corner Ocean Avenue and Beacon Boulevard	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-350	Resource at NJ Parcel_1343_9_12	32 CAPPOLA CT	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-354	Resource at NJ Parcel_1343_6_7	7 DOGWOOD DR	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-358	Resource at NJ Parcel_1343_7_8	706 MORVEN TERRACE	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-359	Resource at NJ Parcel_1343_7_9	20 CHURCH TAVERN ROAD	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-360	Resource at NJ Parcel_1343_7_10	24 BROOKSTONE DR	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-375	Resource at NJ Parcel_1343_9_4	217 MAIN ST	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-905	Beach		Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-946	1343_13_11	4 CHICAGO BOULEVARD	Sea Girt Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-271	Warren Hotel (1348-47)	13-15 Warren Avenue	Spring Lake Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Nonextant
NJ-34025-272	A.S. Logan House (1348-30)	901 Ocean Avenue	Spring Lake Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Nonextant

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Attachment F - All Parcels Reviewed

EDR Resource ID Num ber	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NJ-34025-270	The Essex and Sussex Hotel (1348-29)	700 Ocean Avenue	Spring Lake Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-317	Resource at NJ Parcel_1347_9_4	107 Ocean Ave	Spring Lake Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-327	Resource at NJ Parcel_1347_8_1	1 Ocean Ave	Spring Lake Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-337	Resource at NJ Parcel_1347_108_1	1901 Ocean Ave	Spring Lake Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-339	Resource at NJ Parcel_1347_108_4	1907 Ocean Ave	Spring Lake Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-341	Resource at NJ Parcel_1347_122_1	106 LAKEWOOD RD W	Spring Lake Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-342	Resource at NJ Parcel_1347_122_2	2103 OCEAN AVE	Spring Lake Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-343	Resource at NJ Parcel_1347_137_3	7 Lorraine Ave	Spring Lake Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-344	Resource at NJ Parcel_1347_137_4	5 Lorraine Ave	Spring Lake Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-346	Resource at NJ Parcel_1347_144_1	1 Pitney Ave	Spring Lake Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-319	Resource at NJ Parcel_1347_144_24	2 PITNEY AVE	Spring Lake Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-320	Resource at NJ Parcel_1347_19_1	2 Pennsylvania Ave	Spring Lake Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-321	Resource at NJ Parcel_1347_32_2	607 Ocean Ave	Spring Lake Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-333	Resource at NJ Parcel_1347_89_1	2 MADISON AVENUE	Spring Lake Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-334	Resource at NJ Parcel_1347_89_2	1505 OCEAN AVE	Spring Lake Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-335	Resource at NJ Parcel_1347_56_5	909 Ocean Ave	Spring Lake Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-340	Resource at NJ Parcel_1347_108_6	5 TIFFANY'S WAY	Spring Lake Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-345	Resource at NJ Parcel_1347_138_1	2303 Ocean Ave	Spring Lake Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-4292	7 Mercer Avenue (1348-16)	7 Mercer Avenue	Spring Lake Borough	Monmouth	NJ	IDENTIFIED_INDV	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-273	2 Warren Avenue (1348-46)	2 Warren Avenue	Spring Lake Borough	Monmouth	NJ	Undetermined	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-330	2 Passaic Avenue	2 Passaic Avenue	Spring Lake Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-336	1711 Ocean Avenue N	1711 Ocean Avenue N	Spring Lake Borough	Monmouth	NJ		Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-4427	Rufus E. Shapely House (1348-17)	11 Mercer Avenue	Spring Lake Borough	Monmouth	NJ	IDENTIFIED_INDV	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-318	Resource at NJ Parcel_1347_8_6	1 York Ave	Spring Lake Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-322	Resource at NJ Parcel_1347_95_1	1603 Ocean Ave	Spring Lake Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-328	Resource at NJ Parcel_1347_8_2	3 Ocean Ave	Spring Lake Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-331	Resource at NJ Parcel_1347_78_1	1307 Ocean Ave	Spring Lake Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34025-2735	1307_210_1		Spring Lake Borough	Monmouth	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34029-3836	Bay Head Historic District	Roughly bounded by Point Pleasant Beach Borough line, Atlantic Ocean, Mantoloking Borough line and Point Pleasant	Bay Head Borough	Ocean	NJ	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed
NJ-34029-86	845 East Ave - Residence, 1908	845 East Avenue	Bay Head Borough	Ocean	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34029-87	829 East Ave - Residence, 1929	829 East Ave	Bay Head Borough	Ocean	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34029-4311	821 East Avenue	821 East Avenue	Bay Head Borough	Ocean	NJ	Undetermined	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34029-3833	Mantoloking Historic District	Bounded by the municipal line with Bay Head Borough, municipal boundary with Brick Township, Barnegat Bay, and the beachfront	Mantoloking Borough	Ocean	NJ	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34029-85		867 East Avenue	Mantoloking Borough	Ocean	NJ		Nonextant
NJ-34029-4015	Ocean Point Hotel (Demolished)	804 Ocean Avenue	Point Pleasant Beach Borough	Ocean	NJ	Undetermined	Nonextant
NJ-34029-251	Manasquan Inlet Coast Guard Station	61-69 Inlet Drive	Point Pleasant Beach Borough	Ocean	NJ	NRHP-Eligible	NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34029-4004	Old Coast Guard Station Manasquan Inlet	40 Inlet Drive	Point Pleasant Beach Borough	Ocean	NJ	NRHP-Listed	NRHP-Listed
NJ-34029-588	Resource at NJ Parcel_1526_2_3	350 DARLINGTON RD	Point Pleasant Beach Borough	Ocean	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34029-592	Resource at NJ Parcel_1526_10_12	16 SMALLBROOK CIRCLE	Point Pleasant Beach Borough	Ocean	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34029-593	Resource at NJ Parcel_1526_17.01_2	1422 OCEAN AVENUE	Point Pleasant Beach Borough	Ocean	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34029-597	Resource at NJ Parcel_1526_13.11_5	1501 OCEANFRONT	Point Pleasant Beach Borough	Ocean	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34029-600	Resource at NJ Parcel_1526_28.01_2	1206 OCEAN AVENUE	Point Pleasant Beach Borough	Ocean	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34029-601	Resource at NJ Parcel_1526_17.01_4	87 BRANTWOOD RD	Point Pleasant Beach Borough	Ocean	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34029-606	Resource at NJ Parcel_1526_17.01_24	130 Ocean Avenue	Point Pleasant Beach Borough	Ocean	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34029-608	Resource at NJ Parcel_1526_17.01_1	1424 OCEANFRONT	Point Pleasant Beach Borough	Ocean	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34029-621	Resource at NJ Parcel_1526_17.01_9	8 CHIPPEWA CT	Point Pleasant Beach Borough	Ocean	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34029-623	Resource at NJ Parcel_1526_28.01_1	1208 OCEAN AVE	Point Pleasant Beach Borough	Ocean	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34029-605	Resource at NJ Parcel_1526_17.01_20	P.O. BOX 158	Point Pleasant Beach Borough	Ocean	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34029-607	Resource at NJ Parcel_1526_17.01_12	C/O K BAUER PO BOX 1145	Point Pleasant Beach Borough	Ocean	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible

*sorted by state and alphabetically by county and municipality

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic
Attachment F - All Parcels Reviewed

EDR Resource ID Number	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Existing Determination	EDR Eligibility Recommendation
NJ-34029-611	Resource at NJ Parcel_1526_28.01_5	6 WENCZEL DR.	Point Pleasant Beach Borough	Ocean	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34029-615	Resource at NJ Parcel_1526_17.01_7	1412 OCEAN AVENUE	Point Pleasant Beach Borough	Ocean	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34029-3756			Point Pleasant Beach Borough	Ocean	NJ		Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34029-4182	Canary Cottage	808 Ocean Avenue/3 Atlantic Avenue	Point Pleasant Beach Borough	Ocean	NJ	IDENTIFIED_INDV	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34025-4196	NJ Route 35 Bridge (SI&A #1506152)	NJ Route 35 over Manasquan River	Point Pleasant Beach Borough	Ocean	NJ	NRHP-Eligible	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34029-4362	Atlantic Apartments	1 Atlantic Avenue	Point Pleasant Beach Borough	Ocean	NJ	IDENTIFIED_INDV	Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34029-646	Point Pleasant Beach Boardwalk	N/A	Point Pleasant Beach Borough	Ocean	NJ		Recommended NRHP-Eligible
NJ-34029-589	Resource at NJ Parcel_1526_7_5	17 CAPTAINS COURT	Point Pleasant Beach Borough	Ocean	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34029-590	Resource at NJ Parcel_1526_10_13	71 FAIRFIELD LANE	Point Pleasant Beach Borough	Ocean	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34029-628	Resource at NJ Parcel_1526_17.01_11	1404 OCEAN AVE	Point Pleasant Beach Borough	Ocean	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34029-3688	1526_7_8	1 DELAWARE AVE.	Point Pleasant Beach Borough	Ocean	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34029-3702	parking lot		Point Pleasant Beach Borough	Ocean	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34029-3727	beach		Point Pleasant Beach Borough	Ocean	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34029-3728	parking lot		Point Pleasant Beach Borough	Ocean	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34029-3744	parking lot		Point Pleasant Beach Borough	Ocean	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34029-3755	parking lot		Point Pleasant Beach Borough	Ocean	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic
NJ-34029-3782	parking lot		Point Pleasant Beach Borough	Ocean	NJ		REMOVE - Not Historic

*sorted by state and alphabetically by county and municipality

ATTACHMENT G

RESUMES



Education

- Master of Historic Preservation, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, 2005
- Bachelor of Arts in Humanities, Providence College, Providence, RI, 2001

Employment History

- Senior Project Manager, Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering, and Environmental Services, D.P.C., Syracuse, NY, 2021
- National Practice Leader – Cultural Resources, Nova Group GBC, New Orleans, LA, 2021
- Director – Cultural Resources, CRBE, New Orleans, LA & White Plains, NY, 2015-2020
- Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer/Construction Grants Coordinator, CT State Historic Preservation Office, Hartford, CT, 2011-2015
- Architectural Historian, EnviroBusiness, Inc., Brookfield, CT, New York, NY, & York, PA, 2005-2011
- Research Assistant, National Trust for Historic Preservation, President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument, Washington, D.C., 2004-2005

Laura serves as a Senior Project Manager-Historic Preservation with more than 19 years of professional experience. Laura holds a Master's in Historic Preservation from the University of Maryland, College Park and meets the Qualifications for the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Architectural History (per 36 CFR 61). Prior to joining EDR, Laura served as National Practice Leader and Director of Cultural Resources at national telecommunications consulting firms and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer for the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). She has reviewed thousands of proposed projects throughout the United States for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and has expertise in complex consultations regarding potential effects on historic properties.

As Senior Project Manager-Historic Preservation, Laura is responsible for supporting historic preservation projects; National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility determinations and nominations; literature review/research conducted in support of cultural resources and environmental analyses; assisting in preparation of cultural resources surveys; and providing visual impacts analyses relative to historic resources for state and federal permitting documents. Laura serves as a senior cultural resource manager for multiple offshore wind construction and operations plans and is deeply familiar with the Bureau of Ocean and Energy Management-led permitting and consultations. In addition, Laura provides clients with senior strategic advice, planning, and technical support for projects requiring review under Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Project Experience

South Fork Wind Farm, Section 106 & Cultural Resources Strategic Oversight, Offshore, NY/New England - Project Manager for development of HPTs for historic properties adversely affected by the proposed 132-megawatt offshore wind farm located off the coast of southern New England. Provided consulting for cultural resources assessments, Section 106 of the NHPA, SHPO, and stakeholder consultation for historic resources effects visual analysis, and proposed mitigation strategies.

Revolution Wind Farm, Section 106 & Cultural Resources Strategic Oversight, Offshore, MA, RI - Project Manager for development of Historic Property Treatment Plans (HPTs) for historic properties adversely affected by the proposed 880-MW offshore wind farm located off the coast of southern New England. Provided consulting for cultural resources and visual effects assessments, Section 106 of the NHPA, SHPO, and stakeholder consultation for a historic resources effects analysis, and proposed mitigation strategies.

Sunrise Wind, Section 106 & Cultural Resources Strategic Oversight, Offshore NY/New England - Project Manager for cultural resources assessments, Section 106 of the NHPA, SHPO, and stakeholder consultation for historic resources visual effects analysis, and proposed mitigation strategies for a proposed 880-MW offshore wind farm located off the coast of Southern New England.

Skipjack Wind Farm, Section 106 & Cultural Resources Strategic Oversight, Offshore, MD, DE - Senior technical support for cultural resources assessments, Section 106 of the NHPA, SHPO, and stakeholder consultation for a historic resources effects analysis, and proposed mitigation strategies for a proposed 120-MW offshore wind farm located off the coast of Delaware and Maryland.

Atlantic Shores South Offshore Wind, Section 106 & Cultural Resources Strategic Oversight, Offshore, NY, NJ - Technical Lead for cultural resources assessments, Section 106 of the NHPA, SHPO, and stakeholder consultation for a historic resources effects analysis, and proposed mitigation strategies for a proposed offshore wind farm located off the coast of New Jersey.

Atlantic Shores North Offshore Wind, Section 106 & Cultural Resources Strategic Oversight, Offshore, NY, NJ - Technical Lead for cultural resources assessments, Section 106 of the NHPA, SHPO, and stakeholder consultation for a historic resources effects analysis, and proposed mitigation strategies for a proposed offshore wind farm located off the coast of New Jersey.

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic Wind Farm, Section 106 & Cultural Resources Strategic Oversight, Offshore, NY, NJ - Technical Lead for cultural resources assessments, Section 106 of the NHPA, SHPO, and stakeholder consultation for a historic resources effects analysis, and proposed mitigation strategies for a proposed offshore wind farm located off the coast of New York and New Jersey.

Cedar & Saint Development, Section 106 and Mitigation, Mobile, AL - Authored the Section 106 submittal and developed a mitigation plan for a proposed development within a NRHP-listed historic district. Served as client's point-of-contact with consulting parties and SHPO and HUD.

Selected Professional Experience (Prior to EDR)

National Practice Leader, Cultural Resources, Nova Group, GBC (2021) - Developed scopes of work for Section 106 consultation projects for Federal and State agencies. Completed and/or provide Quality Control for Section 106 projects for multiple federal agencies. Managed projects in all aspects of NEPA for multiple clients and communicated directly with clients on status of projects. Consulted directly with State Historic Preservation Offices, Federal and State agencies, and local organizations on behalf of clients. Trained staff with regards to historic preservation issues. Develop the company's policies and procedures with regards to cultural resources and Section 106.

Director, Cultural Resources, CBRE (2015-2020) - Completed over 3,000 Section 106 consultations for FCC projects in addition to Section 106 for other agencies and state equivalent reviews. Developed scopes of work for Section 106 consultation projects for Federal and State agencies. Developed expert knowledge of the National Historic Preservation Act and the FCC's Programmatic Agreement and Report and Orders. Advised clients on historic preservation issues. Developed mitigation strategies and/or alternatives in consultation with stakeholders. Authored Memorandums of Agreement for potential adverse effect projects in consultation with ACHP, SHPOs, THPOs, local preservation groups, and other stakeholders. Provided quality control determinations of effect for Section 106 consultation projects as well as determinations of the eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Provided expert testimony with regards to potential effects on historic resources.

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer/Construction Grants Coordinator, Connecticut SHPO (2011-2015) - As Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer and the Construction Grant Coordinator for the State of Connecticut, provided technical assistance on hundreds of restoration and Section 106 projects and managed a portfolio of over \$5 million in planning and construction grants. Assisted property owners with project planning and design to ensure projects met the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Developed and reviewed hundreds of determinations of eligibility for properties for submitted for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Hosted and attended numerous meetings and training sessions to improve the public's understanding of historic preservation policies and programs and attended annual National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) meetings and developed relationships with many of the State Historic Preservation Officers.



James Finelli is a Senior Architectural Historian with over 15 years of professional experience in historic preservation. James meets the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Professional Qualifications in History, and Architectural History (36 CFR Part 61) and is well-versed in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, the National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria, and state and local preservation ordinances. James holds a Master of Arts degree in Public History and a Bachelor of Arts degree in U.S. History, both from the University at Albany.

James's areas of technical expertise include identification and analysis of aboveground historic resources, architectural survey fieldwork, historic context research, historic map analysis, geographic information systems (GIS) analysis, and technical report preparation. Prior to EDR, James was at the New York State Division for Historic Preservation/State Historic Preservation Office where his responsibilities included reviewing applications for historic rehabilitation tax credit projects, coordinating National Register of Historic Places nominations, and maintaining the statewide inventory of historic properties.

Education

- Master of Arts, Public History, University at Albany, Albany, NY, 2009
- Bachelor of Arts, U.S. History, University at Albany, Albany, NY, 2007

Employment History

- Senior Architectural Historian, Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering, and Environmental Services, D.P.C., Albany, NY, 2022
- Historic Preservation Program Analyst, NYS Division for Historic Preservation/State Historic Preservation Office, Waterford, NY, 2015-2022
- NY Park & Rec Aide, New Windsor Cantonment/Knox's Headquarters State Historic Sites, New Windsor, NY, 2014-2015
- Museum Teacher, Plimoth Plantation, Plymouth, MA, 2010-2014
- NY Parks & Rec Aide, Schuyler Mansion State Historic Site, Albany, NY, 2008-2010

Project Experience

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind, BOEM Lease Areas OCS-A 0499, OCS-A 0549, and OCS-A 541 - Senior Architectural Historian for a Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis and architectural survey reports in support of a 1,500 MW offshore wind energy project located off the coast of New Jersey and New York. Project roles include architectural field survey, historic research, report preparation, and coordination of NJHPO inventory form preparation.

Historic Preservation Program Analyst, New York SHPO (2015-2022) - As a program analyst in the Survey and National Register Unit, reviewed thousands of Section 106, 14.09, and SEQRA projects including numerous solar, transmission, and wind projects. Reviewed and provided guidance on dozens of consultation and independent historic resources surveys. Drafted over a hundred Determinations of Eligibility for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. Reviewed and provided guidance on some fifty historic tax credit Part 1 applications. Guided nearly thirty nominations through the listing process to the National Register, including research and drafting for multiple listings. As point person for over thirty Certified Local Government communities, provided guidance on municipal preservation, preservation law, and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties. As a member of the Trekker 2.0 design committee, helped guide the development of the state's historic resources field data collection app.

Philip Schuyler Mansion Additional Documentation, Albany, NY - Project manager and co-author of additional documentation form to supplement a legacy nomination of the home of founding father and Revolutionary War general, Philip Schuyler. Original nomination for Schuyler Mansion State Historic Site omitted mention of the enslaved individuals who lived on the estate. Project involved cooperation of multiple NYSOPRHP bureaus and content experts to add documentation to the nomination in support of National Register Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage/Black as part of a long-term agency goal to tell a fuller and more inclusive story at NYS Historic Sites.

Schenectady Public Market and Scale House, Schenectady, NY - NYSHPO reviewer, project researcher, and co-author of the nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Nomination was first step in the proposed redevelopment of a long vacant early twentieth century market scale house which was identified as an exceedingly rare building type as part of the project.

H.A. Moyer Factory Complex, Syracuse, NY - NYSHPO reviewer for Part 1 of the commercial historic tax credit application and guided the project through the National Register of Historic Places listing process. Commercial redevelopment of a large former carriage and automobile factory complex on the north side of the City of Syracuse.

Main Street Historic District, Binghamton, NY - NYSHPO reviewer for the nomination and guided the project through the National Register of Historic Places listing process. A secondary commercial spine on the west side of Binghamton, the City sponsored listing of the district to provide commercial property owners access to the historic tax credit program and encourage investment in the commercial corridor.

Mottville Cemetery, Skaneateles, NY - NYSHPO reviewer, project researcher, and co-author of the nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Modest early nineteenth century community cemetery in rural central New York which documents the early Euro-American settlement to the region. Nomination was an important step in local preservation efforts.



Education

- Bachelor of Fine Arts, Historic Preservation, Savannah College of Art and Design, Savannah, GA, 2011

Certifications

- National Safety Council First Aid, CPR, and AED Certified
- OSHA 30-hour Construction Safety and Health Training

Employment History

- Project Architectural Historian, Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering, & Environmental Services, D.P.C., Syracuse, NY, 13202, 2022
- Architectural Historian, The Markosky Engineering Group, Inc., Ligonier, PA, 2017-2022
- Architectural Historian/Senior Architectural Historian, GAI Consultants, Inc., Pittsburgh, PA, 2013-2017

Elizabeth Williams is a Project Architectural Historian at EDR with 10 years of experience in the field. She exceeds the Qualifications for the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Architectural History (per 36 CFR 61) and has conducted numerous large-scale historic resource survey efforts in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, and Missouri. In addition to her extensive survey experience, Ms. Williams is adept at completing historic resource survey forms including determinations of eligibility, authoring historic contexts and reports, and conducting archival and background research. She is familiar with federal and state guidelines that broadly includes Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

As a Project Architectural Historian, Elizabeth's responsibilities include providing support to the Cultural Resources Division by conducting historic resources survey fieldwork, research, writing, mapping, geographic information systems (GIS) analysis, and preparation of report figures. Coordinates project implementation with, and on behalf of, project managers and senior staff and assumes primary responsibility for completion of cultural resources reports and deliverables that meet EDR's standards of quality.

Project Experience

Skipjack Wind Farm, Offshore, MD, DE– Completed field survey and intensive desktop analysis and evaluations of potential historic resources for a proposed offshore wind farm located off the coast of Delaware and Maryland.

Atlantic Shores Wind Farm, Offshore, NJ – Completed field survey and intensive desktop analysis and evaluations of potential historic resources for a proposed offshore wind farm located off the coast of New Jersey.

Richwood Solar Project, Union County, Ohio - Field survey, authoring of Historic Resources Survey report, and completion of Ohio Historic Inventory Forms.

Stark Solar Project, Union County, Ohio – Co-authoring of Historic Resources Survey report, and completion of Ohio Historic Inventory Forms.

Mineral Basin Solar Project, Clearfield County, PA - Field survey, authoring of Historic Resources Survey report, and completion of inventory data for PA-SHARE platform.

Erie Canal Bike Path Extension Project, Niagara County, NY – Field survey and authoring of Historic Resources Survey report.

Pennsylvania Baseline Survey Year 1 Contract B - Susquehanna, Wyoming, and Lackawanna Counties, PA - *(prior to EDR)* This ongoing project through the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office aims to collect the minimum record of over 27,000 historic resources in 52 counties in Pennsylvania over a span of three years. As a subconsultant to JMT, Ms. Williams completed surveys in three counties in northeastern Pennsylvania over five weeks and captured over 2,000 resources total. The minimum record was recorded using the mobile app Survey123 and data was entered into PA SHPO's Survey Manager platform. Ms. Williams also completed brief county and municipality histories for each county using templates provided by PA SHPO. The project also involved multiple meetings with representatives from PA SHPO to provide feedback about this new project and its components.

Magnolia Levee Dam Safety Modification National Register of Historic Places Evaluation, Carroll, and Stark Counties, OH - *(prior to EDR)* Architectural Historian on a two-person team that completed a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Evaluation for this United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) project to make improvements to the Magnolia Levee and the former Sandy and Beaver Canal. Ms. Williams conducted the evaluation of above ground resources including Magnolia Levee, the canal, two early 20th

century houses, and a late 19th century blacksmith shop, as well as an effects evaluation for the NRHP listed Elson-Magnolia Flour Mill.

Allegheny Circle, Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, PA - *(prior to EDR)* Architectural Historian who completed the research, field survey, and drafting of the eligibility form for the Allegheny Center Historic District (2019RE03220) urban renewal complex, which transformed 40-acres from a dense urban grid to a distinct island of modernity separated from its surroundings by the ring road and offering a distinctly new vision for commercial, business, and residential urban planning. She also contributed to the preparation of both a Determination of Effects report and Section 4(f) checklists for historic resources.

West Virginia Multi-County Historic Resources Survey, Various Counties, WV - *(prior to EDR)* Was a part of a two-person team that completed a multi-county survey of historic structures for the West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office (WV SHPO). A total of 750 historic structures were recorded, with 150 resources allotted to each of the five counties in north-central WV: Tyler, Ritchie, Gilmer, Braxton, and Doddridge. The survey reports for the individual counties contained a historic context, methodology, summaries of the resources that were identified, mapping and figures, and individual eligibility documentation for all resources. This grant-funded project was designed to supplement and enrich existing information on the historic built environment of these counties by identifying and documenting heretofore unrecorded resources.

Corry Historic District National Register Nomination, Erie County, PA - *(prior to EDR)* As a part of this ongoing project, Ms. Williams is preparing the nomination to list the Corry Historic District, which contains approximately 300 properties, to the National Register of Historic Places. The historic district is significant for its association with transportation, industry, and community planning and development. The project builds on preliminary eligibility studies Ms. Williams conducted in Corry and includes a public outreach component.
