MG-0057-0194 to 0057-0200,MG-0057-0499 and MG-0057-0500,
MG-0057-0510 to MG-0057-0566, MG-0057-576, MG-0057-0660,
MG-0057-0853,MG-0860, MG-2497 to MG-2639

RMG-27

SABRATON HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY, MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA



5/2/2019

Survey Report

Prepared for the Morgantown Historic Landmarks Commission

389 Spruce Street, Morgantown, WV 26505

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and the West Virginia University Department of History

Fall 2018 Historic Preservation Courses

Sabraton Historic Resource Survey, Morgantown, West Virginia

SURVEY REPORT

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PROJECT BACKGROUND

Aurora Research Associates, LLC (ARA) was contracted by the Morgantown Historic Landmarks Commission (HLC) in July 2018 to perform an historic resource survey of the Sabraton neighborhood. The project was funded in part by a Survey and Planning Grant from the West Virginia Division of Arts, Culture and History and State Historic Preservation Office (WVSHPO). The project was conceived as a collaborative effort between ARA, the HLC and the West Virginia University Department of History (WVU). Graduate and undergraduate students enrolled in Historic Preservation courses provided volunteer hours for field survey and contextual historic research for the project. Dr. Jennifer Thornton, Assistant Professor of Public History, taught the courses and was the WVU point of contact for the project. Courtney Fint Zimmerman of ARA provided project management, field survey planning, training and review for WVU students, additional field survey and survey report preparation.

Approximately 70 properties in Sabraton was previously surveyed in 1983 by WVU students in the Department of History. An additional six properties were surveyed in 2010 by the West Virginia Division of Highways for the replacement of the Hartman Run Bridge.

PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION

Sabraton is a neighborhood within the Sixth Ward of the City of Morgantown in Monongalia County, Northcentral West Virginia. It is located to the southeast of downtown Morgantown. It lies on the eastern edge of the Allegheny Plateau; the topography consists of rolling hills. The neighborhood is mixed commercial and residential. Outside of the city limits, land use quickly shifts to rural farmland and forest. Deckers Creek, a tributary of the Monongahela River, runs through the area and is fed by smaller streams including Knocking Run, Hartman Run and Aaron Creek.

The project area encompasses approximately 570 acres in Sabraton roughly bounded by Hartman Run Road, Earl Core Road, Green Bag Road, Interstate 68, Listravia Avenue, and Hyatt Avenue. West Virginia State Route 7 (WV 7), locally called Earl Core Road, is the main thoroughfare in Sabraton. It runs generally north-south and is a connector between downtown Morgantown to the north and Interstate 68 to the southeast. WV 7 is heavily commercial and contains large-scale modern properties including gas stations, grocery stores, strip malls, banks, fast food restaurants and chain hotels. There are discrete areas of older properties within the survey boundaries including: Fulmer/Frum Street, a small residential pocket north of Hartman Run Road; the Norwood Addition, a residential development consisting of approximately ten streets on elevated ground in northeast Sabraton; North Listravia Avenue, including Sturgiss Avenue and Dug Hill Road, east of WV 7 in middle Sabraton; South Listravia Avenue, a small street grid just northeast of the WV 7/ I-68 exit; and West Sabraton, a rambling collection of residential streets on a hill west of WV 7 and north of I-68. Appendix A contains project area maps. Appendix C contains representative photographs of the survey area.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Overview

Prior to 1902, the area now known as Sabraton largely consisted of one large farmstead owned by the Harner family, who acquired the property in 1850. The Harner Homestead, built circa 1852 and listed in the National Register of Historic Places, is still extant at 1818 Listravia Avenue. In 1902, William T. Harner sold 100 acres of his property to George Sturgiss, a prominent businessman, politician and real estate developer. Sturgiss purchased the Harner house as part of the deal, but the Harners retained one acre adjacent and built a new home as well as several other houses for family members and as rental properties. Sturgiss subdivided

the land into lots and established Sturgiss City as a suburb of Morgantown. He was responsible for bringing rail service into the area and facilitating the opening of the American Steel and Tinplate Company, a major employer in the area. In the early 20th century, Sabraton experienced an influx of immigrants, primarily European, who came to work in the tin mill and other growing industries, including the Pressed Prism Plate Glass Company, Morgan Shirt Factory and Morgantown & Kingwood Railroad. The immigrant community was concentrated around Listravia Avenue, which was in close proximity to the tin mill. An electric streetcar linking Sabraton to downtown Morgantown was completed around 1903 and ran along Listravia Avenue.[1] West Sabraton, on a hill across Deckers Creek from the industrial zone, was also developed as a residential area; a vehicular bridge across the creek was completed in 1908, although houses did exist prior to that time.[2]

The Norwood Addition in northeast Sabraton was developed slightly later than the residential areas on lower ground closer to the railroad. This area shows steady residential construction beginning in the 1920s and continuing through the 1960s. A notable exception is 1468 Mayfield Avenue (MG-2529), built in 1872 and the second oldest resource observed in the survey area, behind the Harner Homestead. This house is most likely the original farmhouse for the larger parcel that eventually was subdivided. Historic photographs also depict a silk factory in the Norwood Addition along Sabraton Avenue.[3] Scant additional information was available regarding the origins of the silk factory, but by the 1930s, the building housed the Sabraton Fire Department.[4]

The nature of Sabraton's central corridor has been commercial since its early development, owing to the presence of the railroad and the factories, warehouses and commercial properties that located near it. In the early 20th century before automobiles became ambitious, residential areas were often in close proximity to factories and industrial areas – within walking distance if not directly adjacent. This slowly began to change over the decades as health and safety concerns led to zoning and gradual separation of industrial and residential areas. A 1966 photo of West Virginia Route 7 depicts a scene not unlike one that might be observed today, with a box store, car dealership and heavy automobile traffic. Perhaps the most significant change to the landscape of Sabraton occurred in 1974 with the opening of Corridor E (now Interstate 68).[5] The WV 7 interchange required the acquisition of 156 parcels of land and the relocation/regrading of Route 7.[6] The large fill constructed to accommodate I-68 and associated ramps isolated the south Listravia area and resulted in a number of demolitions. The access provided by the new highway also increased commercial development and traffic on WV 7.

The following essays authored by West Virginia University historic preservation students go into greater detail on a number of topics related to Sabraton's history, including early origins, Deckers Creek, industrialization, immigrant life and World War II. Additional essays providing critical insight into Sabraton's history are included as appendices.

---

[1] "Map 1 of Monongalia, Marion and Tyler counties."
[2] "West Sabraton Looking Southeast near Morgantown, W. Va." Photograph. https://wvhistoryonview.org/image/008051.jpg
[3] "Silk Factory, Norwood Addition, Sabraton, Morgantown, W. Va." Photograph. https://wvhistoryonview.org/catalog/011817
[4] "Soap Box Derby on Sabraton Avenue, Norwood Addition, Morgantown, W. Va." Photograph. https://wvhistoryonview.org/catalog/046051
[5] Evelyn Ryan, "Rain shortens road ceremonies." Dominion Post. Oct 17, 1974, 1-B. https://newspaperarchive.com/morgantown-dominion-post-oct-17-1974-p-16/
[6] "Land acquisition in Sabraton delayed." Morgantown Post, Jun 24, 1971, B-1. https://newspaperarchive.com/morgantown-post-jun-24-1971-p-13/

Sabraton Origins by Lindsay Deering

Incorporated into Morgantown proper in 1949, Sabraton started out as a large farm owned by the Philip Harner family. Purchased from Caleb Dorsey in 1850 according to tax records[7], the Harners held the land until 1885 when they sell 111 7/8 acres to their son William T. Harner.[8] William Harner owned and worked this land until 1902 when he sold 100 acres to George Cookman Sturgiss. Ultimately Sabraton became divided into four areas, on just north of Marilla Park, West Sabraton, South Sabraton, and the Norwood Addition. Through our survey we were able to pinpoint when each area began developing. West Sabraton's oldest homes date back to 1913 with some of the newest homes having been built around 1947. The Norwood Addition has homes dating from 1923 to 1961. South Sabraton began developing around 1900-1905 and saw new development through the 1920s. The area just north of Marilla Park began developing in the 1920s as well.[9]

The Honorable George Cookman Sturgiss is credited with developing a large part of the area we now know as Sabraton, West Virginia. In 1842, George Cookman Sturgiss was born in Mahoning County, Ohio to Reverend Alfred Gallatin Sturgiss and Sabra Lucinda Miner Sturgiss.[10] After the death of his father, he and his mother moved to Ashtabula County where they lived and she remained after Sturgiss began traveling as a furniture varnisher between Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York.[11]

In 1859, Sturgiss came to Monongalia County, then still part of Virginia. He attended Monongalia Academy, a predecessor to present day Monongalia County Schools. He paid for his tuition to the Academy by tutoring, teaching, and money he had saved from furniture varnishing.[12] After finishing at Monongalia Academy, he went on to study law with the Honorable Waitman T. Willey, who was a classmate of his father's and a notable judge in Morgantown. Sturgiss got his admittance to the bar in 1863, but enlisted in the Union Army and served as a Paymaster's Clerk until the end of the Civil War.[13] During this time, he also married his first wife, Sabra J. Vance of Morgantown on September 22, 1863.[14]

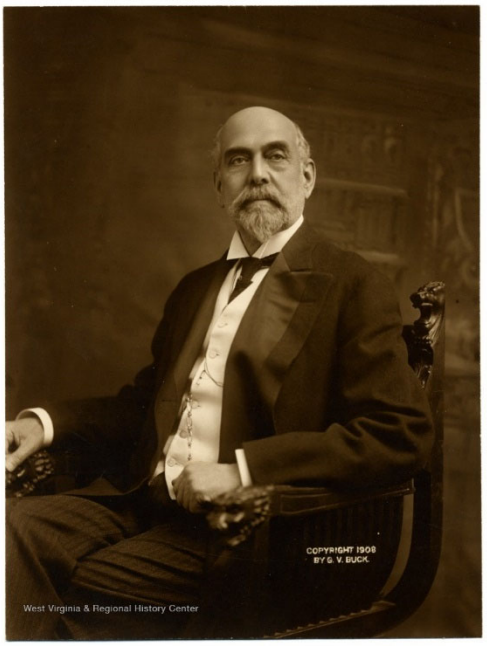


FIGURE 1. THE HONORABLE GEORGE COOKMAN STURGISS (SOURCE: WV REGIONAL AND HISTORY CENTER)

After Sturgiss finished his service in the Union Army, he began to build an impressive public service record. He served three terms in the House of Delegates beginning in 1870, and during his term he was able to persuade his fellow delegates to vote in favor of the future state university being placed in Morgantown in exchange for his votes to place the state penitentiary in Moundsville, West Virginia, and the state asylum in Weston, West Virginia. During his time in the House of Delegates, Sturgiss also got elected to serve as the Prosecuting

[7] Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Nancy Moore, and Dolores Fleming. 1983. National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form.
[8] Ibid.
[9] Data compiled from records on file with the Monongalia County Clerk and Assessors Offices.
[10] *History of West Virginia*. 1923. Vol. 2. American Historical Society, INC.
[11] Ibid.
[12] Ibid.
[13] Ibid.
[14] Ibid.

Attorney for Monongalia County, and held this position from 1872 until 1880. Sturgiss became a gubernatorial candidate in 1880 as well but was unsuccessful.

Sturgiss' other notable accomplishments over the years included more time as a public servant. Sturgiss became the first superintendent of schools in Monongalia County, and served two terms in this position.[15] Sturgiss also served as the United States Attorney for the district of West Virginia getting appointed in 1889 by President Benjamin Harrison.[16] At the turn of the century, Sturgiss decided to expand beyond public service and look into bringing in industry to the areas surrounding Morgantown. In order to do this, Sturgiss began to look for land to purchase.

George Sturgiss used the 100 acres he purchased from William T. Harner to open the American Sheet and Tin Plate Factory.[17] The factory would employ a large number of immigrants living in South Sabraton until the plant would close in 1935.[18] The location of the factory in Sabraton allowed the Morgantown and Kingwood railroad to come in to the area, which was also spearheaded by George Sturgiss.[19] Sturgiss was able to acquire the land needed to construct the railroad spanning from Morgantown to Kingwood making stops at Sabraton, Reedsville, Kingwood, and into Preston County.[20] Sturgiss would not be the one to ultimately oversee the construction of the railroad as it was purchased by Stephen B. Elkins in 1902.[21] With the laying of this railroad people in both Monongalia and Preston counties were able to reach the Baltimore and Ohio railway making travel both within and outside the state easier and more accessible to rural West Virginians.

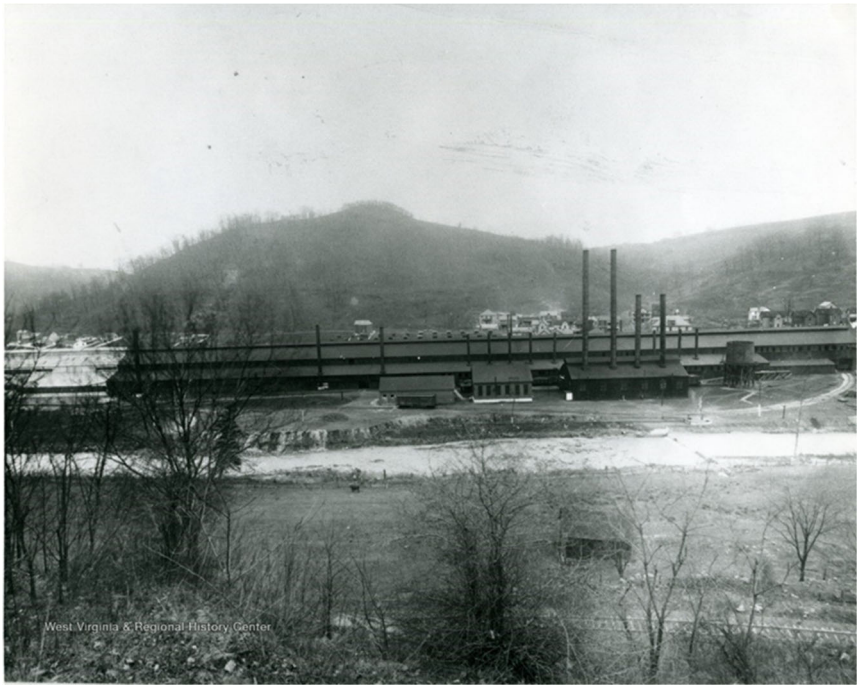


FIGURE 2. *AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY*. 1920. PHOTOGRAPH. SABRATON, WV. (SOURCE: WEST VIRGINIA AND REGIONAL HISTORY CENTER.)

With the railroad land secure, and building underway, Sturgiss went on to serve in the 16th Congress as a Representative of the Second District of West Virginia in 1906 and 1908 shortly after the death of his first wife, Sabra Vance Sturgiss in 1903.[22] He married his second wife, Charlotte Cecelia Kent of Alameda, California on November 25, 1908 and they had four daughters, Katherine Kent, Helen Marie, Roberta Cecelia, and Elizabeth Arabella.[23] George

[15] Ibid.
[16] Ibid.
[17] *History of West Virginia.*
[18] Monongalia Story
[19] "Morgantown and Kingwood Railroad." n.d. WVNC Rails. Accessed November 30, 2018. https://www.wvncrails.org/morgantown-and-kingwood-railroad.html.
[20] Ibid.
[21] Ibid.
[22] *History of West Virginia.*
[23] *History of West Virginia 7.*

Sturgiss passed away in 1920, and the town name changed from Sturgiss City to Sabraton in honor of his first wife and also his mother.[24]

Sturgiss was able to take Sabraton from farm land to a more densely populated area in under a half century. The maps and plats below show the development of Sabraton starting with the Harner Homestead.

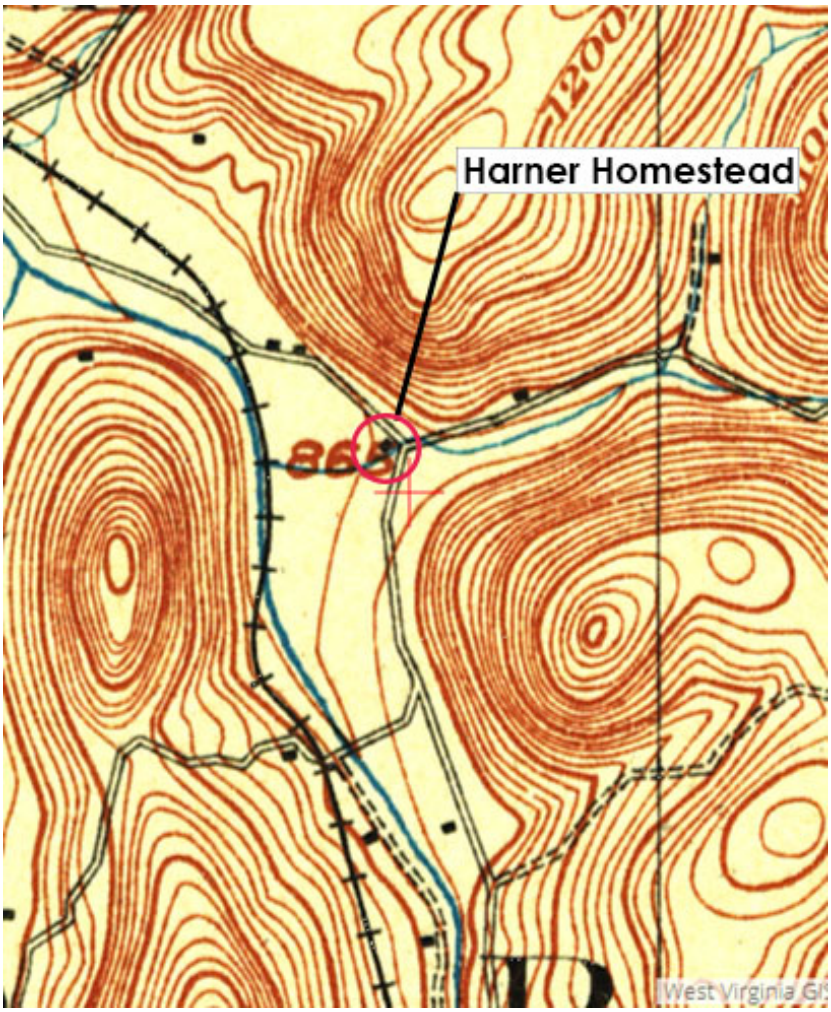


FIGURE 3. 1902 MORGANTOWN QUADRANGLE USGS TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP.

[24] Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

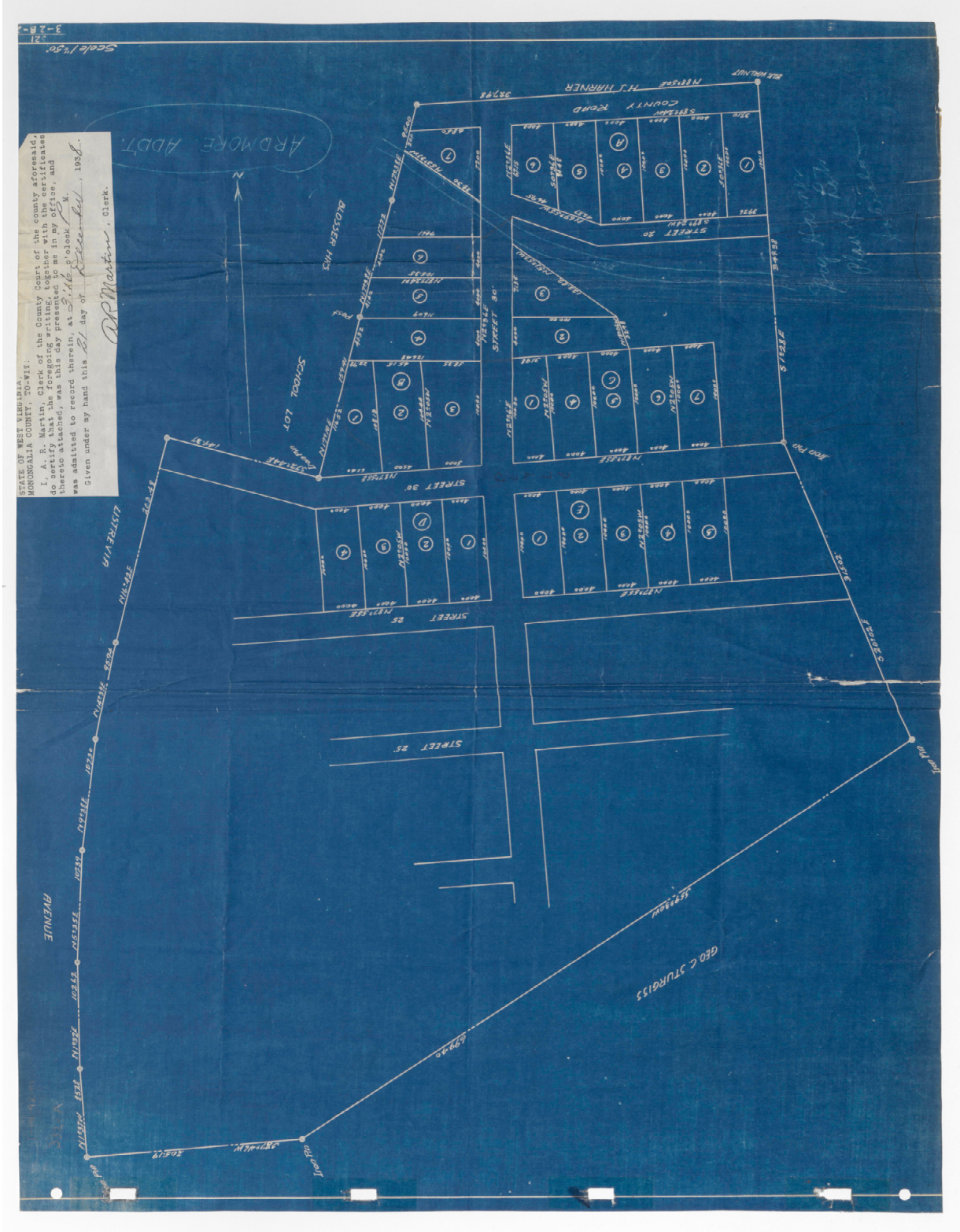


FIGURE 4. "SABRATON PLAT MAPS 1938." 1938. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT BEHIND SABRATON SCHOOL ALONG DUG HILL ROAD AND DOYLE STREET. MORGANTOWN, WV.

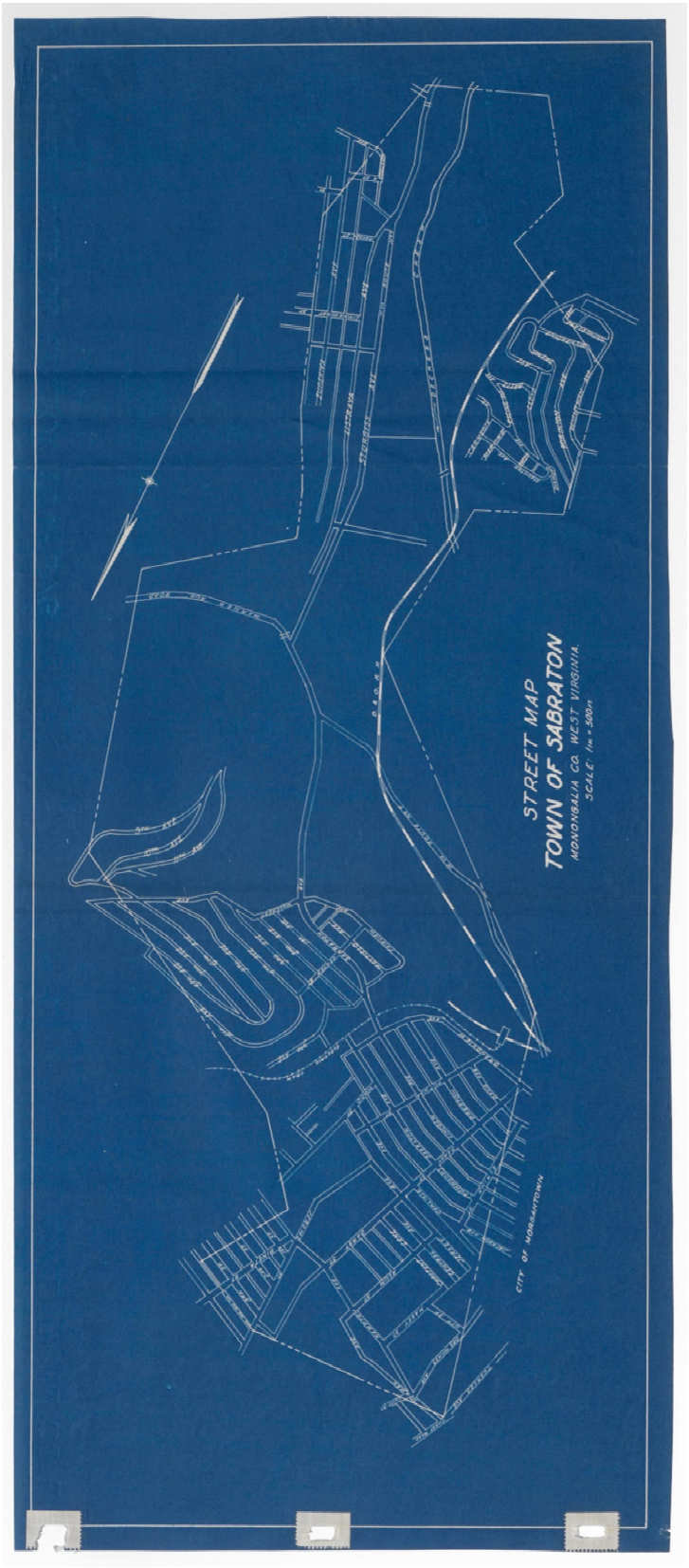


FIGURE 5. "SABRATON PLAT MAPS 1938." 1938. SABRATON PLAT MAP 1938. MORGANTOWN, WV.

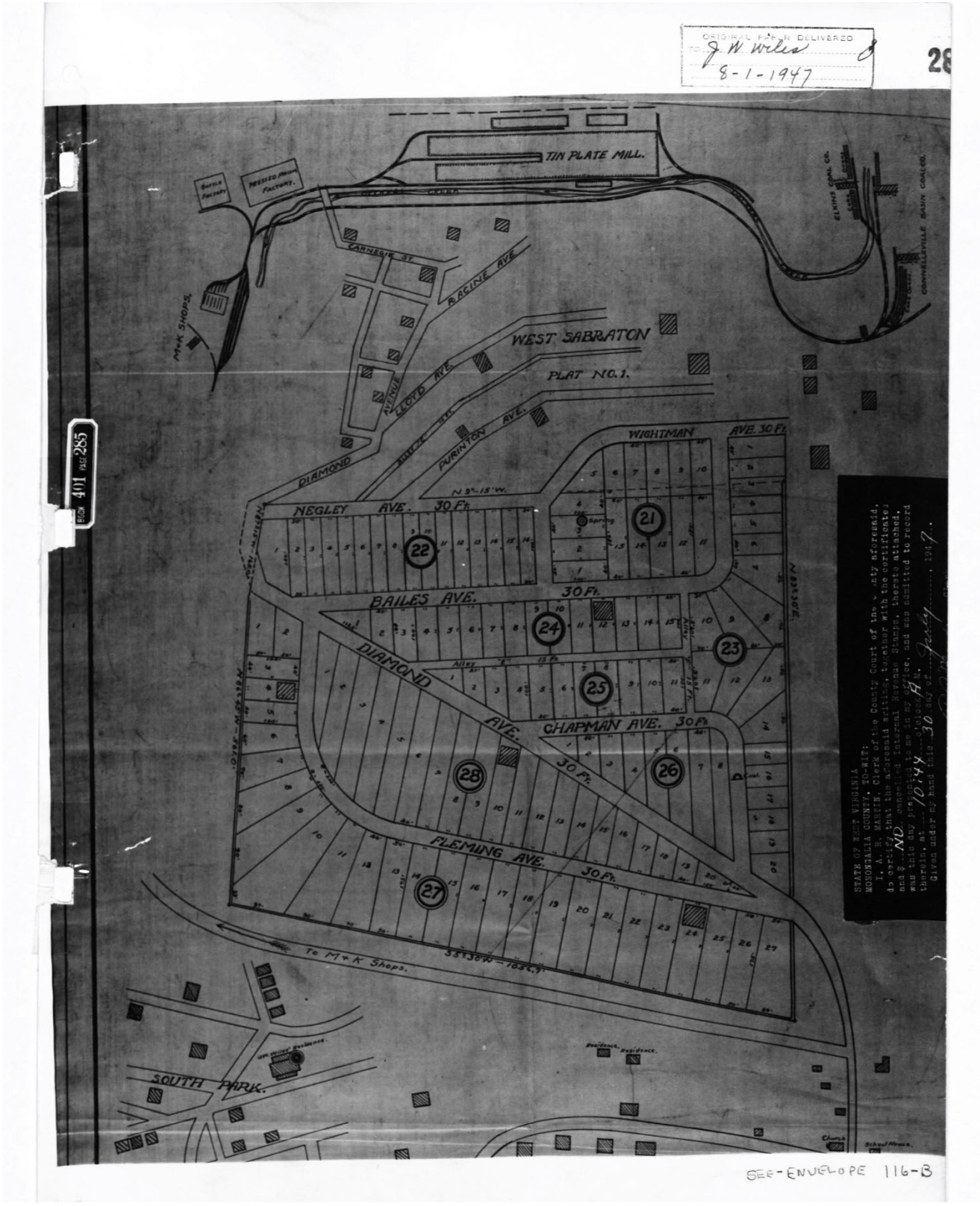


FIGURE 6. "SABRATON PLAT MAP 1947." WEST SABRATON ALONG DIAMOND AVE. MORGANTOWN, WV.

Deckers Creek by Sarah Hanna

Early History

Deckers Creek has always been a central part of Morgantown and Sabraton's histories. The first white settlers of Monongalia County, led by Deckers Creek namesake Thomas Decker, first settled along the creek in late 1758. Soon after, in the Spring of 1759, the group was attacked by a party of Mingo and Delaware Indians, and the majority of settlers were either killed or captured. Despite the failure of Decker's original settlement, the name persisted. Years later, Zackquill Morgan settled in the area and claimed land along the Monongahela River and Deckers Creek by tomahawk right. After fighting in the Revolutionary War, the General Assembly of Virginia established Morgan's Town in 1785.[25]

The Monongahela River became important for shipping goods north to Pittsburgh, and so Deckers Creek, a tributary to the river, became a useful place to have a business. Though in a relatively small town, early businesses could have access to wider markets by shipping their goods along Deckers Creek to the Monongahela River. Early businesses also used the creek for water-powered iron furnaces, sawmills, gristmills, and paper mills.[26] In the late nineteenth century, however, the construction of a railroad line along Deckers Creek brought larger-scale factories to the Sabraton area.

Industrial History

In 1899, Sabraton founder George Sturgiss chartered the Morgantown & Kingwood Railroad Company. Several years later, in 1902, Senator Stephen B. Elkins purchased the company and completed construction of the railroad. In addition to United States Senator and railroad operator, Elkins also owned the Elkins Coal and Coke Company. After the Civil War, using coke to make iron and steel became much more common, and companies like Elkins' that used beehive coke ovens rose to prominence. The coal and coke industry helped make the United States a leader in the global steel industry in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, making men like Elkins allies to the steel industry. Moreover, the growing importance of railroads in the United States at this time benefitted both the coke and steel industries in several ways.[27] Railroads needed steel in order to be built, and railroads, in turn, gave companies access to regional and nationwide markets. Being involved in the coal and coke industry and with ties to the steel industry, Elkins' purchase of the Morgantown & Kingwood Company was a lucrative investment.

The construction of a railroad line through the Sabraton area spurred the creation of more industry and attracted new laborers to the area. The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company opened in Sabraton in 1906 along Deckers Creek. Their workers consisted primarily of immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe and they settled near the factory in the Listravia Avenue area.[28] This set the tone for Sabraton as a primarily working-class immigrant community, which quickly gained attention from the progressive reformers of the time. Reformers such as Josie M. Hurxthal worked with the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company to educate immigrant families in English and housekeeping.[29] Additionally, the Sabraton immigrant community established cultural institutions, such as churches, that became pillars of the community and places where communities could celebrate and embrace their culture. Many of these institutions, such as St. Mary's Byzantine Catholic Church,

[25] Forbes, Harold Malcolm, "Zackquill Morgan," e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia, 8 December 2015, web, accessed 11 December 2018.
[26] "History," Friends of Deckers Creek, accessed 11 December 2018, https://deckerscreek.org/history/.
[27] National Register of Historic Places, Elkins Coal and Coke Company Historic District, Monongalia County, West Virginia.
[28] Howe, Barbara J., "Morgantown," e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia, 31 May 2013, web, accessed 13 December 2018.
[29] Core, Earl L., *The Monongalia Story, Volume 4,* (Parsons, WV: McClain Publishing, 1982), 505.

are still open today, and are reminders of the ways in which industry and immigration shaped the cultural landscape of Sabraton.

Another important business that shaped and was shaped by Deckers Creek was the Richard Mine near Brookhaven, which first opened in 1903. Several years later, the Elkins Coal and Coke Company acquired the Richard Mine and used the Morgantown & Kingwood Railroad for shipping. Though outside Sabraton, the Richard Mine has had a lasting impact on the area due to acid mine drainage. Both during its time of operation and after it was abandoned, the Richard Mine contaminated the Deckers Creek watershed with high acidity and metals.[30] This, along with other industrial pollutants made Deckers Creek unusable for recreation for many years. As industry in Sabraton declined and factories, mines, and the railroad were eventually abandoned, the area along Deckers Creek briefly declined with it.

Recent History

Beginning in the 1990s, a group of recreation enthusiasts and environmentalists joined together to establish the Friends of Deckers Creek (FODC). This organization was created to clean up the Deckers Creek watershed, educate local people about the environment, and promote recreation in and along the creek. Early efforts involved cleaning up trash in the creek, but quickly evolved into larger-scale community organization and an effort to mitigate the effects of acid mine drainage, among other dangerous pollutants.[31] This was the first of many efforts throughout the past several decades to make Deckers Creek a usable resource once again.

Around the same time that the FODC formed, there was also a push to turn the former Morgantown & Kingwood Railroad into a valuable community resource. In the midst of the decline of industry nationwide in the late twentieth century, a national movement emerged out of the Midwest that sought to turn abandoned railroads into trails for recreation. In 1986, the Rails-to-Trails Conservancy was established to promote this cause nationwide.[32] In 1996, this national effort made its way to Morgantown, when the Deckers Creek portion of the Morgantown & Kingwood Railroad was acquired from CSX to be used as a trail.[33] Since its creation, the Deckers Creek Rail Trail has become a central feature of recreation in the Morgantown area. Today, it is used for walking, running, biking, cross-country skiing, and more.

In addition to the Deckers Creek Rail Trail, there is also a large municipal park complex located along the creek that is managed by the Board of Parks and Recreation Commissioners (BOPARC). It features playgrounds, a pool, a community center, pavilions, and a skate park. This area, much like the Rail Trail and creek, has been rehabilitated from its former industrial life. Part of this complex was once the home of the Morgan Shirt Factory, which existed from 1914 to 2001 and employed many Morgantown residents. The Morgan Shirt Factory, due to the amount of people who worked there over the course of its existence, was a central feature of the community.[34] Today, however, BOPARC has turned this formal industrial landscape into a new type of central community feature.

In recent years, the Mon River Trails Conservancy, who operates the Deckers Creek Rail Trail, the FODC, and BOPARC have worked together to promote recreation in this area of town. The FODC has sponsored three

[30] "Pollutants," Friends of Deckers Creek, accessed 10 December 2018, https://deckerscreek.org/pollutants/.
[31] "History," Friends of Deckers Creek, accessed 10 December 2018, https://deckerscreek.org/history/.
[32] "About," Rails-to-Trails Conservancy, accessed 11 December 2018, https://www.railstotrails.org/about/.
[33] "Rail-Trail History," Mon River Trails Conservancy, accessed 11 December 2018, http://www.montrails.org/rail-trail-history/.
[34] Venham, Christy and Jeanne Grimm, "The Morgan Shirt Factory," *Goldenseal* 44, no. 2 (2018), 42, accessed 11 December 2018, http://www.wvculture.org/goldenseal/summer18/Factory.html.

murals along the Rail Trail, created by local artists and volunteers.[35] Additionally, in 2009, the FODC created an Outdoor Learning Park along the Rail Trail in Sabraton near Marilla Park. The park features an outdoor classroom pavilion, a community garden, and public art.[36] The Rail Trail features a large boardwalk that diverts from the normal path and leads to Marilla Park, making it a convenient place to stop during a day on the trail. Through these organizations, the area of Sabraton near Deckers Creek has been transformed from abandoned industrial area to thriving center for community recreation.

Conclusion

Throughout the history of white settlement in the Morgantown area, Deckers Creek has been a vital resource. Prior to the influx of big industry in the area, local business used the creek to ship their goods to wider markets. That practice was maximized when larger businesses arrived in the area. The railroad evolved the shipping of goods to meet the demands of a growing society, but goods were still shipped along Deckers Creek. When industry declined and left factories and railroads abandoned, the Morgantown community worked together through various organizations to transform the area into a community asset. Today, Deckers Creek is still vital to the Morgantown and Sabraton communities as an institution that promotes health, leisure, and community gathering.

Industrial Paternalism and the Early Development of Sabraton, 1902-1940 by Rachael Barbara Nicholas

In 1921, the Morgantown Chamber of Commerce (MCC) celebrated the industrialization of Sabraton, West Virginia. Then called Sturgiss City for its benevolent founder, George Sturgiss, Sabraton had seemingly overcome its growing pains. The MCC attributed the community's success to the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, around which the community had emerged. In a short paragraph, reminiscent of a child's book, MCC wrote:

> Sturgiss City has homes with gardens. Workers live in these homes and are happy. Sturgiss City has community gardens provided by the American Sheet and Tinplate Company. Sturgiss City has a community house where foreign women are taught domestic science, home sanitation and Red Cross work, and where the children are given kindergarten work.[37]

The Morgantown Chamber of Commerce assured its readers that Sturgiss City had become "one of the kind of towns you'll like" because of the services rendered to its working-class immigrant residents. In some ways, the MCC was correct. Sabraton did enjoy beneficial services like community homes and sanitation because of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company (AS&TC). Sabraton itself had never been a company town, but its relationship with AS&TC bore the features of a company town. That relationship was one of corporate welfare, or industrial paternalism, which embraced a "contentment sociology" in order to control unruly labor forces.[38] Almost everything about Sabraton's relationship with the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company

[35] Deskins, Sally and Pamela Curtin, "Metamorphosis, Friends of Deckers Creek Mural," Clio, last modified 3 August 2018, https://www.theclio.com/web/entry?id=63895; Curtin, Pamela, "Friends of Deckers Creek Mural," Clio, last modified 12 July 2018, https://www.theclio.com/web/entry?id=63200.
[36] "Outdoor Learning Park," Friends of Deckers Creek, accessed 13 December 2018, https://deckerscreek.org/outdoor-learning-park/.
[37] Morgantown Chamber of Commerce, "One of the Kind of Towns You'll Like," in *Morgantown District and Industrial Survey*, ed. L. E. McKenzie (Morgantown, 1921), 8.
[38] John C. Hennen, *The Americanization of West Virginia: Creating a Modern Industrial State, 1916-1925* (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1996), 101. Industrial paternalism assumes that happier workers (thanks to welfare services) will be more productive.

was steeped in paternalism. That paternalism was evident in social welfare policies that expressed themselves through the paradigms of ethnicity and gender in Sabraton. The legacy of that paternalism forever impacted the memory of Sabraton. While the image of a dirty, industrialized town often prevails, it also appears alongside its opposite: that of a flourishing, Americanized town thriving under AS&TC. As Earl L. Core, Morgantown's local historian, would recall, "there were some who worked unselfishly [in Monongalia County] to make life easier for the new people," who emigrated from Eastern Europe. Industrial forces in Sabraton tried "to help them understand American ways and to adjust to them."[39] Both portrayals speak to the history of Sabraton and its people during an era of industrialization and progressive reform.

The close relationship between Sabraton and the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company owed itself to their simultaneous emergence. George Sturgiss, a lawyer and landowner, had bequeathed vast swaths of land to Morgantown in 1903. He sold individual plots to prospective buyers, only stipulating that the new town, Sabraton, be named for his wife, Sabra Sturgiss.[40] Like a proper paternalist, he wanted his family to be remembered, even though he did not physically control the land. His influence would always remain if the town kept his approved moniker. Sturgiss's desire to grow a community in Sabraton—or Sturgiss City, as many called it—met with approval. Sturgiss further ensured that the community bearing his name (and his wife's) would grow by encouraging industrialization. Shortly before he created Sabraton, George and Sabra Sturgiss had transferred plots of land on Deckers Creek to the Rolling Mill Company of America for a sum of one dollar.[41] Sturgiss hoped the tin mill would roar to life next to the newly created Morgantown and Kingwood Railroad, which passed through Sabraton. With optimism and energy, Sturgiss subscribed to the stock, drew the interests of other capital, and saw the completion of ten separate mills.[42] Determination could not guarantee success, though. Financial difficulties arose and the mill had to be sold at public auction under an order from the United States Court. Many advocates stepped away from the project, but Sturgiss planted his ground. On July 31, 1905, he deeded the empty Morgantown Tin Plate Company to the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, giving the tinplate business one more chance.[43] It worked. In 1906, the Sabraton plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate company began production, drawing upon the population of South Sabraton, an addition to the original Sabraton plot that Sturgiss created in December 1905.[44] Sabraton maintained a separate identity from the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, being its own town, but its development would greatly rely on the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company.

Immigration from Europe fed the growing town of Sabraton and the workforce of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Industrialization in the United States had attracted a host of immigrants throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Irish migration climaxed at 221,253 people in 1852; German migration reached 250,630 people in 1882. Italian migration, a key group in Sabraton, approached 285,731 individuals in 1907.[45] A survey of South Sabraton, specifically of Sturgiss Avenue (modern-day Earl

[39] Earl L. Core, "The Mill Helps Employees Find New Way of Life," Undated. West Virginia & Regional History Center, Printed Ephemera, P11310.
[40] George C. Sturgiss, Deed for Sabraton, January 10, 1903. Monongalia County, West Virginia, Deed Book: 70, 279, County Clerk's Office, Morgantown.
[41] George and Sabra Sturgiss, Deed to Rolling Mill Company of America, September 9, 1902. Monongalia County, West Virginia, Deed Book: 67, 318, County Clerk's Office, Morgantown.
[42] Earl L. Core, *The Monongalia Story: A Bicentennial History, Volume IV, Industrialization* (Parsons, West Virginia: McClain Printing Company, 1982), 323.
[43] George Sturgiss, Deed to the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, July 31, 1905. Monongalia County, West Virginia, Deed Book: 84, 240, County Clerk's Office, Morgantown.
[44] George Sturgiss, Deed for South Sabraton, December 12, 1905. Monongalia County, West Virginia, Deed Book: 86, 274, County Clerk's Office, Morgantown.
[45] Matthew Frye Jacobson, *Whiteness of a Different Color: European Immigrants and the Alchemy of Race* (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1999), 43.

L. Core Road) and Listravia Avenue, revealed the ethnic composition of AS&TP's work force. As of 1914, the majority of people in Sabraton were foreign-born: 132 were Greek, 103 were Hungarian, 112 were Italian, 14 were Romanian, and 12 were Slav.[46] The federal census records for Sabraton bear out similar statistics. Sheet 7B of the 1920 census records nine heads of house. None were American-born, and all but one worked for the tinplate factory. Two hailed from Italy, four from Hungary, and three from Greece.[47] Immigrants traversed the seas at the beckoning of relatives to pursue industrial positions in America. At least one man, Evstratios (Charles) Koukoulis, left Palea Phocaea because his fiancée's brother told him there was work in Sabraton.[48]

Men like Koukoulis represented the larger influx of migration that had been sweeping through America, and each contributed to AS&TP's daily functions. Immigrant workers performed duties as heaters, rollers, picklers, catchers, dippers, and assorters. Heaters and rollers were the most coveted positions, being the most skilled, but their knowledge was not easy to obtain. It took years of experience to properly judge the heat treatment of metals (heater) and to roll sheets with the correct width and thickness (roller). A roller in sheet steel proudly boasted what it took to complete his job:

> This is a very responsible and highly skilled occupation, which requires a special knowledge of the working of iron and steel that can be gained only by long experience. It is impossible to convey in a description the kind and degree of knowledge required to produce uniform plates of the proper width and thickness on which the loss shall be as little as possible.[49]

The time and labor investment required to produce a successful heater and roller created a preference amongst employers for "old" immigrants, those of an Anglo-Saxon stock from England and Wales. Eastern European immigrants—like those in Sabraton—often assumed lesser positions within the industry. Employers assigned eastern Europeans to the tin house, where they labored as dippers and assorters. The dippers received the rolled tinplate from the heaters and rollers and dipped it in vats of acid, flux, and molten tin. If all went well, the dippers would send the tinplate to the assorters. The mostly female assorters took the sheets apart, inspected them, polished them, and packaged them for shipping. Their work was essential to the tin process, even though it was "unskilled."[50]

Immigrants worked diligently at the Sabraton plant, but they often fell under suspicion, even in a community that they dominated. The influx of immigrants in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries had unraveled notions of race and whiteness as "Anglo-Saxon whites" asserted their alleged superiority over eastern Europeans. Open immigration policies that had once allowed anyone with white skin to enter the United States had forced Anglo-Saxons to reconsider what it meant to be white and its different variations.[51] A new perception of some Europeans' "unfitness" for self-government took hold, resulting in a "series of subcategorical white groupings—Celt, Slav, Hebrew, Ibric, Mediterranean, and so on."[52] First-generation immigrants working for

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[46] Sabraton Housing Study, Scrapbook, and Photographs, March 31, 1914. West Virginia & Regional History Center, Archives & Manuscripts, A&M.2362.
[47] 1920 Federal Census, Morgantown, Monongalia County, West Virginia. Sheet 7B, digital image, AncestryLibrary.com, accessed December 12, 2018.
[48] Louis C. Martin, *Smokestacks in the Hills: Rural-Industrial Workers in West Virginia* (Champaign: University of Illinois Press, 2015), 70.
[49] Quoted in Louis C. Martin,"Tin Plate Towns, 1890-1910: Local Labor Movements and Workers' Responses to the Crisis in the Steelworkers' Union," *Pennsylvania History: A Journal of Mid-Atlantic Studies* 74, no. 4 (Autumn 2007): 496, https://www.jstor.org/stable/27778800?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents (accessed December 12, 2018).
[50] Ibid., 197-198.
[51] Jacobson, *Whiteness of a Different Color*, 39-40.
[52] Ibid., 42.

the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company felt the sting of racism. In local newspapers, West Virginians summed up the qualities of particular immigrants, often with derogatory words and condescending tones. The *Fairmont West Virginian* compared the Slavs to beasts of burden, saying "they [came] through Ellis Island with blank faces and animal-like docility."[53] It further observed that Slavs and Poles "seem to have little ambition or mental activity, and are most content when working at heavy menial toll."[54] Paternalists in the antebellum South had made similar statements about African Americans to justify slavery. For native whites, eastern Europeans resembled African Americans in all but appearance.

The presumed docility of eastern Europeans convinced Anglo-Saxons that the former was in need of paternalistic guidance. Industries like the American Sheet and Tin Plate Factory used welfare services to promote "Americanization" as a tool against strikes, which immigrants were suspected of fomenting. It understood that happy workers conditioned to American cultural norms were less likely to strike or cause trouble.[55] Other towns had already provided successful examples of industrial paternalism. George C. McMurtry of Apollo Iron and Steel oversaw the development of a stable community in Vandergrift, Pennsylvania. Using a model of industrial paternalism, McMurtry imagined "a sanitary environment with well-functioning sewers and water lines, streets bearing the names of American statesmen and commanders, and no taverns or alcohol." He believed this environment could "shape workers into healthy, happy, and patriotic people."[56] The company also set low lot prices to encourage homeownership, strengthening the ties between the company and the growing town. McMurtry's efforts engendered desirable results. When T. J. Shaffer, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, called for a strike in 1901, the workers in Vandergrift did not strike. There was some intimidation, of course. Workers feared what might happen to their property investments if they openly opposed Apollo Iron and Steel. They had become dependent on the company as a doting but all-powerful overseer. Others were truly content. Jack F. McIntyre, a tinplate roller, thought it would be impossible to gain new union members without paying them. They enjoyed their nice homes and stable jobs. A union was not necessary when they had McMurtry's paternalism.[57]

The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company fostered a similar arrangement in Sabraton. Like Vandergrift, AS&TP did not own the homes in Sabraton, but it did monitor the workers who rented housing. It supplied fencing material, employed a nurse, and oversaw the construction of a playground, a community house, and the Girl's Welfare House. The home for girls offered bathing facilities, lockers, a dining room, a kitchen, and a sitting room. Matrons supervised the property while immigrant women learned American values.[58] The Monongalia County Board of Education opened a night school for men and women that offered English classes and Americanization courses. In June 1924, 72 immigrants had enrolled in Americanization classes: 38 Italians, 8 Germans, 4 Hungarians, 4 Greeks, 3 Austrians, 3 Poles, 3 Czechoslovakians, and 7 additional nationalities.[59] Teachers and employers at AS&TP used the "Americanization" process to mold workers that met their criteria for whiteness. The nurse hired by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company played the most important role in that process. The Morgantown Chamber of Commerce happily printed a story in which the nurse's dedication saved a child's life—and his future in America. The young boy, Bela Popp, "was going

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[53] Unknown author, "Unskilled Laborers," *The Fairmont West Virginian*, March 13, 1907, 6.
[54] Unknown author, "Slavs and Poles," *The Fairmont West Virginian*, March 13, 1907, 6.
[55] Ronald Garay, *U.S. Steel and Gary, West Virginia: Corporate Paternalism in Appalachia* (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 2011), 38.
[56] Martin, "Tin Plate Towns, 1890-1910," 511.
[57] Ibid., 512.
[58] Morgantown Chamber of Commerce, "Human Side of Industry Found at Big Sheet and Tin Mill," in *Morgantown District and Industrial Survey*, ed. L. E. McKenzie (Morgantown, 1921), 52.
[59] Monongalia County Board of Education Minutes. West Virginia & Regional History Center, Archives & Manuscripts, A&M.1665, Reel 3, p. 63.

to die because he had been sick the entire 18 months of his life," according to his mother. The nurse summoned a physician, but he agreed with the mother. The nurse did not relent. Believing the child could be saved, "she called three times a week, giving baths, massages, enemas, and directing his diet." The nurse finally prevailed. "At two and a half years old he is [now] a husky young American," the Chamber of Commerce wrote.[60] In making the mother seem helpless, if not incompetent, the Morgantown Chamber of Commerce was able to celebrate industrial paternalism. In its opinion, the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company had not only Americanized immigrants, but it had also saved children so they could become "husky young" Americans.

The appearance of happy immigrant workers "becoming" Americans was integral to industrial paternalism. Practitioners not only hoped to discourage unionism but to also prevent government intervention in their private affairs.[61] Maintaining clean facilities with welfare services reduced the likelihood of any such intervention and contributed to the paternalistic pride of employers. Judge Elbert Gary, the progenitor of Gary, West Virginia, designed his company town with this in mind. He saw to the construction of houses, company stores, emergency hospitals, schools, post offices, recreation buildings, and churches.[62] He knew that instilling religion was a part of the Americanization process. The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company in Sabraton shared his views. With the cooperation of the Monongalia and the Preston County Sunday School Association, AS&TP managed the religious education of its workers in the community house. The Morgantown Chamber of Commerce boasted "[that] 'even the least of these' workers in the mining and industrial districts are being cared for… Ordinarily religion may not enter into business and industry," it admitted, "but here it is considered good business for industry that the morale among newly arrived foreigners and other workers should be maintained."[63] Such was the premise of industrial paternalism: happy workers meant good business and increased productivity.

In addition to religion and welfare services, industrial paternalists emphasized the importance of good hygiene. The Morgantown Chamber of Commerce expressed its hope that a demonstration house would "serve the purpose of arousing a desire in some of the families to have [a] home equally as clean and cheerful." Although it believed this work had already "had a splendid effect," Sabraton's recent history indicated otherwise.[64] In 1914, the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company had hired a nurse to conduct a housing survey of South Sabraton, where most of the workers lived. She discovered that Sabraton was contrary to the ideal company town. Although "the site of South Sabraton is admirably adapted to the development of an attractive industrial community of small size," she reported, "the settlement has been allowed to develop in haphazard fashion; possesses only the most primitive sanitary conveniences; and is woefully lacking in thoroughfares that are passable in wet weather." She added that the majority of dwellings were overcrowded, too expensive, and generally unsanitary. Garbage accumulated on vacant lots and open drains pooled into houses and gardens.[65] The nurse called for additional housing, lower rent, and sanitation improvements, but her report did not inspire immediate change. Sabraton continued to struggle as a dirty, impoverished community, despite AS&TP's pretensions of paternalistic benevolence. A visiting engineer concluded in 1916 that Sabraton was in desperate need of a new sewage system. Storm water from the

[60] Morgantown Chamber of Commerce, "Human Side of Industry Found at Big Sheet and Tin Mill," 52.

[61] Elizabeth Fones-Wolf, review of *The Business of Benevolence: Industrial Paternalism in Progressive America*, by Andrea Tone, *The Journal of Interdisciplinary History* 30, no. 1 (Summer 1999): 150, https://www.jstor.org/stable/207021.

[62] Garay, *U.S. Steel and Gary, West Virginia*, 40.

[63] Morgantown Chamber of Commerce, "'Even the Least of These' Are Cared for in This Community," in *Morgantown District and Industrial Survey*, ed. L. E. McKenzie (Morgantown, 1921), 58.

[64] Morgantown Chamber of Commerce, "Human Side of Industry Found at Big Sheet and Tin Mill,"52. It is worth noting that the community house was located on Listravia Avenue, where the employees of AS&TP lived. The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company kept itself in close proximity to its workers.

[65] Sabraton Housing Study, Scrapbook, and Photographs, March 31, 1914. West Virginia & Regional History Center, Archives & Manuscripts, A&M.2362.

drains adjoining Listravia Avenue had washed garbage from yards and the contents of toilets, pigsties, and stables into open channels. The engineer thought "the insanitary features within and around the houses and stores of the settlement and the overcrowded conditions herein would render it practically impossible to prevent the spread of disease from the settlement to the employees of the Sabraton works." In the spirit of prohibition, the engineer lamented the problematic spread of alcohol, which only exacerbated conditions. "The existence of the illegal traffic in alcoholic drinks and of disorderly conditions resulting therefrom constitute a menace to the safety and well-being of our workmen at this plant," he stated.[66] The piles of broken glass from alcoholic beverages attested to the engineer's deep concerns. The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company had to exert more control over Sabraton if it wished to convey the image of a successful parent.

The nurse offered several housing examples worth aspiring to in her 1914 report. She included descriptions and pictures of Mineville, New York; the Lebanon District in Lackawanna, Pennsylvania; and Birdsboro, Pennsylvania. She commended the Birdsboro Steel Foundry and Machine Company for providing brick double homes with eight rooms and a bath on each side. The rent for each side amounted to eleven or twelve dollars. The Lackawanna Steel Company also furnished nice homes with affordable rent. The blast-furnace employees occupied double stone houses for a mere four dollars per month.[67] Company towns like Lebanon, Birdsboro, Gary, and Vandergrift represented industrial paternalism at its best. In the nurse's opinion, Sabraton did not. House after house exhibited high rent, overcrowding, and poor sanitary conditions. Joe Callabria's home on Listravia Avenue was a typical case. The nurse wrote in her comments that the eight-room home had a damp basement, no bath or washbasins, and eighteen occupants. A family of five occupied one bedroom and kitchen, with two other families sharing the kitchen. The neighboring house, leased to Frank Pullea, suffered from similar problems. It had a damp basement and a damp first floor, owing to its low position on the street. The only toilet resided in the basement. The poor conditions still cost twenty-one dollars per month.[68] The employees of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company were paying much more for a lot less.

The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company had to preserve its reputation. It could not uphold its standards of corporate welfare if the town that grew up at its side continued to suffer in abject poverty. To rectify the situation, AS&TP looked inward, traveling into homes to initiate change. The process of introducing reform at the domestic level was inherently gendered. The nurse and other associates of AS&TP traveled into intimate, feminine spaces with their suggestions. Those suggestions continued the Americanization process that was already being carried out at other levels. Representatives of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company introduced immigrant women to the ideals of white American womanhood. One of these ideals involved cooking and female domesticity. According to the nurse, many immigrant women were lacking in this regard. "In most of the houses which take boarders the women will not do the cooking," she complained. "Several men will form a company… do their own cooking and divide their own expenses." The nurse attributed this practice to Greek and Italian women. She offered higher praise to different women. "The Hungarians and Slavish women do the cooking and washing and everybody divides the expense, which includes gas, water, and rent," she explained. "The woman does not have to pay, as her work counts for her part of the expense."[69]

The housing survey alerted AS&TP to the need for services that targeted immigrant

[66] M. P. Shawkey, "Report of the State Board of Regents of West Virginia for the Two Years Ending June 30, 1916" (Charleston, West Virginia: Tribune PTG. Co., 1916), 246-247 .
[67] Sabraton Housing Study, Scrapbook, and Photographs, March 31, 1914.
[68] Ibid.
[69] Ibid.

women. In September 1919, AS&TP hired another nurse, who assisted "anyone in distress, whether or not they were employees of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company." The company also built a demonstration home with quarters for the nurse. The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company used the house to teach proper housekeeping techniques to immigrant women, "who did not care for better homes because they did not know they existed." The paternalistic assumption that foreign women could not keep house prompted AS&TP to provide domestic classes. The demonstration house had a kindergarten during the day and a clubroom in the evening. Teachers instructed children in sewing, bed making, and the planning and preparation of meals.[70] The community house on Listravia Avenue offered similar services. If women could not visit the demonstration house at AS&TP, they could learn domestic science, home sanitation, and Red Cross work at the community house. In the meantime, children could enjoy public playgrounds and baseball parks, which AS&TP financed.[71] Every service had the common purpose of aiding families so men (and even some women) could perform more effectively at work. The entire scheme embodied the very essence of industrial paternalism.

The workers who received these services generally embraced them. How they interpreted the condescension of industrial paternalism is not clear, but they did not contest its beneficial services. Between 1914 and 1931, Morgantown had several unions: a glassworker's union, a mechanic's union, a typographic union, and a woodmen's union. The 1931 city directory proudly advertised the American Flint Glassworkers Local Union, the Bricklayers and Plasterers Local Union, the Carpenters and Jainers Local Union, and the Painters and Decorators Union.[72] What never appeared was a tin or steel union associated with the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. The Morgantown Chamber of Commerce praised this noticeable absence: "When the great steel strike was in full sway [in 1909], it was discovered that in only one plant owned by the United States Steel Corporation, there had been no strike," it proclaimed.[73] That plant had been the Sabraton works. The paternalism of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Factory had been successful. In 1913, the workers even came to its defense. They signed a petition to prevent Congress from permitting the continuation of dissolution proceedings against the United States Steel Corporation, of which AS&TP was subsidiary. [74] They could not sacrifice the AS&TP's employment stability.

The employees accepted AS&TP's industrial paternalism because it improved their living conditions. It did not last forever, though. The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company had come into existence after the tin industry had reached its peak. Throughout its life, 1906-1934, it experienced frequent shutdowns, once in 1908, again in 1911, and a third time in 1913. The latter occurred due to a steel shortage.[75] The most significant closure took place in 1931 during the Great Depression. It remained closed for two years before reopening in 1933.[76] The five hundred returning workers were so enthusiastic that they held a parade to celebrate.[77] Unfortunately, the plant only stayed open for another year. It closed permanently in 1934 and remained empty until the Sterling Faucet Company acquired the facilities in 1940. Industrial paternalism had kept the company afloat, but it could not withstand the economic realities of the 1930s. The men and women who once relied on its employment left Sabraton for new jobs.[78] Sheet 1A of the 1940 federal census lacked the

[70] Ibid.
[71] Morgantown Chamber of Commerce, "One of the Kind of Towns You'll Like," 8.
[72] Morgantown City Directory, 1931, 532.
[73] Morgantown Chamber of Commerce, "One of the Kind of Towns You'll Like," 8.
[74] Unknown author, "Employees Do Not Want Corporation Dissolved," The *Fairmont West Virginian*, September 13, 2013, p. 3.
[75] Unknown author, "Resumption," *The Clarksburg Telegram*, August 27, 1908, p. 4. Unknown author, "Mills to Resume," *The Daily Telegram*, December 12, 1911, p. 11. Unknown author, "Tin Plant to Resume," *The Daily Telegram*, January 25, 1913, p. 1.
[76] Unknown author, "Morgantown Area Steel Moving on Monongahela," *The Bluefield Daily Telegraph*, July 22, 1933, p. 8.
[77] Unknown author, "Morgantown Stages Prosperity Carnival," *The Bluefield Daily Telegraph*, July 25, 1933, p. 6.
[78] Earl L. Core, *The Monongalia Story: A Bicentennial History, Volume V, Sophistication* (West Virginia: McClain Printing Company, 1984), 231.

diversity it featured in 1920 when the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company was in its prime. Only four individuals on the sheet were foreign born, and they did not come from Eastern Europe. All four were born in England.[79] The closing of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company represented a turning point in Sabraton's history. It brought about a new demographic of people who did not experience the industrial paternalism of the early twentieth century. Although some, like Earl L. Core, remembered its paternalistic past, Sabraton's memory succumbed to images of trash, dirt, and poverty—the types of pictures once taken by an ambitious nurse. To combat this image, current residents will have to make Sabraton the kind of town "you'll like." That will be the new Sturgiss City.

The Immigrant Experience in Sabraton: 1902-1931 by Lydia Strickling

From its founding in 1902, the Sabraton neighborhood of Morgantown, West Virginia was a neighborhood of immigrants. Hundreds of people left the lives and homes that they had known in Europe to start anew there. Most of the immigrants who settled in Sabraton between 1902 and 1931 were from Eastern European countries like Hungary, Italy, Greece, and the Balkans. These immigrants came to fill the job vacancies at Sabraton's many factories, the most notable of which was the American Sheet and Tin Plate Factory, which was in operation from 1903 until 1931. Life was hard for these new immigrants and the places in which they lived, worked, and worshipped reflected this. This paper seeks to narrate life in Sabraton for these immigrants during the period in which most of them arrived in the neighborhood: 1902-1931.

Between 1900 and 1930, huge numbers of people made their way to the United States. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, about 18,638,400 people immigrated to the U.S. during this time. About 14,841,100 of these immigrants hailed from Europe.[80] The identities of these millions that came to start new lives in America in the early 20th Century and their motivations are reflected in the history of Sabraton's settlement. By the close of the 19th Century, populations in Eastern Europe were rapidly increasing. This is due to rising birthrates and falling death rates, as famine and epidemic diseases proved to be less deadly as the 20th Century dawned.[81] The rise in population in Eastern Europe had significant economic implications that impacted the movement of people in these overwhelmingly rural regions. While population increased, the amount of available farmland remained constant. Fragmentation of landholding became problematic as landowners saw their land broken up by the government and their share of the ownership diminished in order to compensate for the increasing number of potential land owners.[82]

Besides population increases, technological advancement was another factor that made it difficult for Eastern European peasants to make a living in their traditional rural setting. The mechanization of farming practices and the proliferation of railroads eliminated economic opportunities for rural farmworkers. Mechanization decreased the need for human farm laborers, and therefore eliminated jobs. Further, the increase in railroad trackage meant that goods that would have been previously made in people's homes, like cloth and pottery, could be made in industrial centers and shipped over long distances via the railroad at a lower cost.[83] Population spikes and better technology severely limited the opportunities of rural Eastern Europeans of the late 19th and early 20th Centuries. Thus, many people became unable to make their livings in the way their families likely had for generations and were forced to seek employment elsewhere.

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[79] 1940 Federal Census, Morgantown, Monongalia County, West Virginia. Sheet 1A, digital image, AncestryLibrary.com, accessed December 14, 2018.
[80] "Section 31: 20th Century Statistics." United States Census Bureau, accessed December 8, 2018, https://www.census.gov/prod/99pubs/99statab/sec31.pdf.
[81] Philip Taylor, *The Distant Magnet: European Immigration to the U.S.A.* (New York: Harper and Row Publishers, 1971), 51.
[82] Taylor, *The Distant Magnet*, 52-53.
[83] Ibid., 55.

The search for employment brought many displaced rural Eastern Europeans to cities in Europe to work in factories. But this change in setting and occupation was not always the right fit for those made this move. As Philip Taylor writes:

> Migration to towns, participation in an industrial revolution, might have serious disadvantages for new workers with a rural background, as they experienced new factory discipline and a new degree of overcrowding. Under certain conditions, a European peasant might feel that his uprooting, if it were inevitable, would better take him to America, with its higher rewards, even if industrial work rather than land lay ahead.[84]

The "higher rewards" in America to which Taylor refers included a higher income, since taxes on the lower classes were generally higher in Eastern European countries than in the United States.[85] Thus, higher income and a plethora of opportunities helped draw Eastern Europeans to America. Advertisements by steamship lines detailing the size and reliability of their ships also served as a way of enticing people to make the journey to the United States. Some advertisements even included immigrant success stories and other favorable descriptions of life in the new world.[86] But other than economic opportunities, letters from family and friends were the most effective at attracting immigrants. Such letters were trusted more than advertisements and were a strong motivating factor for thousands to make the journey to the United States.[87]

European immigrants of the early 20th Century made this journey on large, ocean-going steamships. By the turn of the century, accommodations on these ships for immigrants had been greatly improved. No longer were immigrant passengers forced to travel in the steerage compartments of ships, cargo holds with no windows and little ventilation; they now travelled in compartments with two, four, or six berths. These accommodations were dubbed "Third Class." Meals and beds were provided by the ship by this time as well additional toilets, dining rooms, nurses, doctors, and chaplains, none of which had been available before.[88] Before these ocean lines disembarked, the companies that operated them were responsible for vaccinating, disinfecting, and examining their passengers, according to American immigration laws. The journey from European port cities such as Liverpool to New York City lasted between eight and fourteen days.[89]

Most European immigrants to the United States between 1900-1930 were processed at Ellis Island, where they were subject to a physical examination and their arrival was formally recorded. By 1917, comprehensive laws were enacted by the U.S. Government stipulating those who were not permitted to enter the country. This list included beggars, prostitutes, those with mental illnesses, children under sixteen travelling without a parent or guardian, those with tuberculosis, and criminals. This law also stipulated that people who could not read or write in any language could not enter the country, a discriminatory measure aimed at excluding the influx of Southeastern European peasants at the time, many of whom were illiterate. While these regulations may seem restrictive, 80% of all arrivals at Ellis Island were admitted without problems during the peak years of the early 1900s.[90] From Ellis Island and New York City, immigrants would then make their way to various destinations across the country. For several hundred people between 1900 and 1930, this destination was the Sabraton neighborhood of Morgantown, West Virginia.

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[84] Ibid., 56.
[85] Ibid., 58.
[86] Taylor, *The Distant Magnet,* 80-81.
[87] Ibid., 86.
[88] Alan M. Kraut, *The Huddled Masses: The Immigrant in American Society, 1880-1921* (Arlington Heights, Illinois: Harlan Davidson Inc., 1982), 49.
[89] Ibid., 48-49.
[90] Kraut, *The Huddled Masses,* 53-57.

In 1902, prominent Morgantown resident George C. Sturgiss purchased several hundred acres of farmland to the southeast of Morgantown along the Morgantown and Kingwood Railroad and laid out the neighborhood of Sabraton. This property was adjacent to the land which he had donated to build a tin factory, first under the ownership of the Morgantown Tin Plate Company and later the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company.[91] Sabraton's proximity to the tin factory, as well as other factories nearby, led many immigrants who found employment at these locations to take up residence in the neighborhood. In 1914, there were 132 Greeks, 103 Hungarians, 112 Italians, 14 Romanians, and 40 Slavs living in Sabraton. Only 27 people out of 530 living in the neighborhood had been born in America.[92]

By 1914, conditions in the neighborhood had deteriorated. A survey conducted by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company described the state of Sabraton:

> The valley of Deckers [sic] Creek is one of great natural beauty, and the site of South Sabraton is admirably adapted to the development of an attractive industrial community of small size. Unfortunately, however, the settlement has been allowed to develop in haphazard fashion; possesses only the most primitive sanitary conveniences; and is wofully [sic] lacking in thoroughfares that are passable in wet weather. Dwellings are overcrowded in a demoralizing manner. Rented houses quickly fall into unsanitary condition through lack of timely repairs. Garbage is allowed to accumulate on vacant lots. Offensive open drains (the only sewer system in use) intersects lots and gardens and parallels the street car line. Little or no official supervision is given to the proper storage and quality of fish, meat, milk and vegetables in stores. Illicit traffic in alcoholic drink goes on with slight interruption. In wet weather the school children are compelled to walk along the street car track on Sturgiss Ave. because of the lack of passable roadways. The car track occupies the center of the street which, because of the open ditches on either side, has no sidewalk or roadway. The community is not incorporated as a village and has, therefore, no administrative officials.[93]

In such a short time after its founding, Sabraton was an immigrant community whose residents lived in squalor. Not only were its residents living in a new and unfamiliar place far from the homes that they had known, but also an unhealthy and hazardous place.

Despite the wretched conditions of the neighborhood, Sabraton was a place where immigrant residents lived, worked, and worshiped. By the time of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company's 1914 survey of the neighborhood, there were 46 houses there, only 18 of which were occupied by their owners. This statistic shows that most of the immigrant residents of Sabraton rented their homes as they could not afford homeownership. Furthermore, of the 46 houses in Sabraton in 1914, 17 had between 15 and 29 occupants.[94] This figure is significant considering many of the dwellings that housed this many people were small, vernacular structures. One six-room house along Listravia Avenue had 22 occupants, for example. Only three or four houses in the neighborhood had indoor plumbing, meaning most of Sabraton's residents were forced to use outhouses.[95] The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company's survey described these primitive and overcrowded spaces as having "Very little privacy or home life. The kitchen is the general sitting room for

[91] Bernard Lee Butcher, *Genealogical and Personal History of the Upper Monongahela Valley, West Virginia, Volume III* (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1912), 1292, https://archive.org/details/genealogicaland01callgoog/page/n4.
[92] A&M 2362, Sabraton Housing Study, Scrapbook and Photographs, West Virginia and Regional History Center, West Virginia University Libraries.
[93] A&M 2362, Sabraton Housing Study, Scrapbook and Photographs, West Virginia and Regional History Center, West Virginia University Libraries.
[94] Ibid.
[95] A&M 2362, Sabraton Housing Study, Scrapbook and Photographs, West Virginia and Regional History Center, West Virginia University Libraries.

both boarders and families; and as the men work at different hours, the sleeping rooms and beds are as a rule continuously occupied."[96]

Many of these overcrowded homes were boarding houses. In these living spaces, Greek and Italian immigrant men were those most likely to do the cooking and share expenses for food and rent amongst themselves. By contrast, Hungarian and Slavic female boarders would do the cooking and cleaning in their houses, in exchange for paying rent. These boarders' landlords were reluctant to make improvements to their home; thus poor living conditions became the norm for immigrants to Sabraton.[97]

Most of the time that immigrant residents of Sabraton spent outside of their homes was at work, typically in a factory. One of the largest employers of Sabraton residents was the American Sheet and Tin Plate Factory. This factory was partially built in 1902 but went into bankruptcy, unfinished the following year. Sabraton founder George Sturgiss purchased the factory and then sold it to the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, who finished its construction in 1903.[98] The American Sheet and Tin Plate Factory would become a major economic driver of the area, with Sabraton serving as its unofficial company town. By 1912, the mill employed some 800 people and had a payroll of $50,000.[99]

By about this time as well, it became apparent to factory management that their mostly immigrant workforce was living in squalor and practicing customs atypical of Morgantown's native-born population. To improve the lives of these immigrants and Americanize them, the Tin Plate Company constructed a Community House and a Model House. The Community House was built in 1911 and located at 1988 Listravia Avenue (MG-0057-0541). This building contained a daycare, where families could leave their young children as they went to work at the Tin Factory, as well as a community hospital where Sabraton residents could receive very basic medical care.[100]

A local resident named Josie Hurxthal was highly active at the Community House by providing care for immigrant children. She became involved at the Community House as volunteer and was so effective and well liked that the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company hired her as an official employee. In 1919, a visiting nurse was hired by the Tin Company to help Josie Hurtxthal care for the people of Sabraton. Her living quarters were the company's newly-built Model Home. This building was likely located on factory grounds and its purpose was to teach immigrant mothers how their homes should look and operate. Here were examples of furniture and appliances that lower level factory employees were supposed to be able to afford, a garden, and classes wherein mothers were taught skills like cooking, planning and how to make a bed.[101] Thus, despite the hardship that factory work entailed, the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company tried to lessen the burdens of its Sabraton employees, all while Americanizing its immigrant workforce. Spaces like the American Sheet and Tin Plate Factory, the Community House, and the Model House were all significant for the immigrant workers of Sabraton. These were places where people worked hard, received much needed assistance, and learned American ideals.

As a way of connecting the tin factory with the rest of Morgantown and providing its laborers with a way of getting to work, George Sturgiss funded the construction of an electric streetcar line that ran from upper

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[96] Ibid.
[97] Ibid.
[98] Butcher, *Genealogical and Personal History of the Upper Monongahela Valley,* 1292.
[99] Ibid., 1292.
[100] Historic Property Inventory Form, 1988 Listravia Avenue, Historic Preservation Unit, West Virginia State Department of History and Culture, http://services.wvgis.wvu.edu/SHPOdocs/PDFs/ArchitecturalSites/MG-0057-0541.pdf.
[101] Earl Core, "Tin Mill Helps Employees Find New Way of Life," P13310, West Virginia and Regional History Center.

Willey Street in downtown Morgantown, through Sabraton, and to the tin factory. In 1912, it was recorded that this streetcar line carried about 2,500 passengers and a sizeable amount of freight each day.[102] Streetcar service through Sabraton was operational between 1905 and 1934, when automobiles, buses, and the paving of Richwood and Sabraton Avenues made it obsolete.[103] Immigrant residents of Sabraton depended on the streetcar line to get them to work as well as to connect them with the greater community of Morgantown.

A final set of spaces that were supremely importance to Sabraton's immigrant residents were places of worship. While the American Sheet and Tin Plate Factory's Model Home sought to Americanize immigrants, churches were spaces wherein they could keep some of the traditional customs of their homelands alive. One of the most notable churches in Sabraton at this time was St. Marcella's Greek Orthodox Church (MG-0057-0194, demolished), organized in 1928 by bishop Emeri Zatkovich.[104] The church was located on Eugeniva Avenue and was attended by Sabraton's many Greek immigrants. St. Marcella's offered supplemental education classes to the parish's children, which were held after their school day was over and taught Greek language, history and geography. By 1931, St. Marcella's after school classes had 50 attendees, a number which was projected to grow to 60 soon after. [105] These education classes were a significant way that the Greek immigrants could resist the pressures of Americanization and feel a sense of community with those of the same heritage.

The places where Sabraton's immigrant residents spent their lives reflect the hardships that they encountered in the New World. Their homes, places of work, and places of worship are significant spaces because these are what immigrants left their old lives to inhabit. Despite any deterioration or disagreements that occurred inside of them, places like the homes of Sabraton, the American Sheet and Tin Plate Factory and associated structures, as well as St. Marcella's Greek Orthodox were important to Sabraton's immigrant residents and thus, merit attention from scholars and preservationists in the present day.

World War II Sabraton by Shannon Rowe

The Second World War brought sweeping change to communities all across the nation. The Great Depression had just ended, and the nation's economy was finding its momentum. Industry was growing and diversifying alongside the urban populations who sought industrial employment. Prosperity was returning. But then the nation was shocked by the news of the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, which would inaugurate America's four-year involvement in the bloody conflict. Industries shifted to the production of war materials. As men rushed to enlist, women entered the factories and greatly contributed to the war effort. The nation's economy boomed, rejuvenating small cities and communities who had been hardest hit by the Great Depression. One of those communities was Morgantown's small neighborhood of Sabraton.

Though the research of Sabraton during World War II is difficult to come by, what little there is to be found reflects both the neighborhood's contribution to the war and the war's impact on the community. Sabraton experienced similar changes that the nation did, especially in terms of population, industry, and sacrifice.

Monongalia County's population growth had slowed as a result of the Great Depression, but it picked back up again during the Second World War. In 1930, the county's population was 50,083. Ten years later in

[102] Butcher, *Genealogical and Personal History of the Upper Monongahela Valley*, 1293.
[103] Earl Core, *The Monongalia Story: A Bicentennial History, V. Sophistication* (Parsons, West Virginia: McClain Printing Company, 1984), 75.
[104] Earl Core *The Monongalia Story: A Bicentennial History, IV. Industrialization* (Parsons, West Virginia: McClain Printing Company, 1982), 504.
[105] *The Sabraton Review*, Sabraton, W. Va., 1931, West Virginia and Regional History Center.

1940, it had only slightly increased to 51,252. Sabraton's population also reflected this slow growth. In 1930, Sabraton's population was 1,717 and in 1940 it had grown to 1,810. Of the county's 51,252 people, 3,189 were listed as foreign born. Over half of those were from Eastern Europe. The other large group were 851 Italians.[106] These numbers are important because many of these immigrants settled in Sabraton, a known immigrant community. Many other Morgantown neighborhoods had covenants that excluded non-whites, but Sabraton did not.[107] However, immigration had slowed as a result of the Great Depression when economic conditions no longer attracted immigrants. The number of immigrants in Monongalia County had generally decreased from those in 1930. This was the beginning of a trend that would continue throughout the 1940's.[108] It is hard to pinpoint exactly what immigration and population numbers did during the war itself in Sabraton or Morgantown, but by 1950, the population had grown. The 1950 census recorded Monongalia County as having 60,797, nine times the increase of the decade before. Sabraton's individual growth is not recorded as the community had been incorporated into Morgantown City in 1949. But by combining the respective 1940 population numbers for the towns that would be incorporated together – 18,700 – and comparing it to the 1950 population numbers for those same incorporated towns – 25,525 – a significant increase can be seen.[109] However, it is likely that most of the growth occurred in Morgantown and Suncrest, especially as the result of the Morgantown Ordnance Works built in 1940 to produce ammonium for the making of explosives. That industry alone brought over 5,000 employees to Morgantown as most came from out of region or state.[110] Sabraton's industries, as will be discussed later, were much smaller and would hire from the surrounding population. In 1950, the number of non-whites was listed as 912 and foreign-born whites as 1,433. It is hard to make much sense of these two general figures, but it seems to confirm that the number of immigrants coming to Monongalia County had certainly decreased.[111] But despite the decrease in immigrants coming to the county, Sabraton likely maintained its immigrant identity. The community also had a slight increase in population. The data from these two censuses show that the war and post-war era brought people to Monongalia County.

The war brought industrial prosperity to Sabraton and gave employment to hundreds of local citizens. Even before the nation entered the war in 1942, Sabraton's industry was growing. In 1940, the Sterling Faucet Company, one of the largest producers of cast brass plumbing products in the country, opened a plant in Sabraton. The factory moved into the property and buildings previously used by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. The same year it opened, the factory employed only twenty-two people. Ten years later, the factory employed nearly 1,000.[112] Like thousands of other factories across the nation, Sterling Faucet began producing materials of war for the American war effort. It is unclear when Sterling Faucet agreed to a War Supply contract with the government to make primers for military ordnance. However, from February 1942 until December 1942, Sterling Faucet made $190,000-worth of primers. Between April 1942 and February 1943, the company made $87,000-worth of primers. It is unclear why these dates overlap, but perhaps they were for two separate contracts or maybe two different types of primers. Regardless, between February 1942 and February 1943, Sterling Faucet made $277,000-worth of primers.[113] The remaining contracts are

[106] Earl Core, *The Monongalia Story: A Bicentennial History*, Vol. 5, (Parsons, WV: McClain Printing Company, 1974), 126-127.
[107] Sabraton Housing Study, Scrapbook and Photographs, A&M 2362, 1914, West Virginia and Regional History Center.
[108] Core, *The Monongalia Story,* 127.
[109] Ibid, 127, 225; Morgantown, Sabraton, and Suncrest were the three communities incorporated together in 1949. In 1940, Morgantown's population was 16,655, Sabraton was 1,810, and Suncrest was 238. Add those together and it equals 18,700, Their combined population in 1950 was 25,525.
[110] Ibid, 142-143.
[111] Ibid, 225.
[112] James Callahan, "Morgantown, 1925-1950 An Economic and Social Study," Thesis, West Virginia University, 1953, 58.
[113] United States, War Production Board, *Alphabetical Listing of Major War Supply Contracts, Cumulative Through February 1943,* (Washington: War Production Board, Statistics Division, 1943), *775*, accessed December 12, 2018 from https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.c025389187;view=1up;seq=335.

not digitized, so it is unknown if there were further contracts and if those contracts were bigger. The only other glimpse of Sterling Faucet during the war is from a photo taken of the workforce in 1942.



FIGURE 7. PHOTO OF STERLING FAUCET COMPANY EMPLOYEES IN 1942. COURTEST OF THE WEST VIRGINIA AND REGIONAL HISTORY CENTER

This photograph is reflective of an important national trend during the war: women in the workforce. During the war, the female labor force grew by 6.5 million. Between 1940 and 1945, the female labor force grew by 50%, and the percentage of female employees in factories increased from 20 to 30%.[114] This photograph is representative of those statistics. Thirteen of the twenty-three employees shown are female, more than half. The men do not appear to be old men, as it would be expected, but many could be considered military age. Several men from the Morgantown area would be either drafted or enlisted during 1943. It is impossible to know whether or not any of the men in the photo served in the war, but they certainly served on the home front. It is also hard to know if Sterling Faucet's workforce grew during the war. If in 1940 the factory had twenty-two workers, and had twenty-three in 1942 perhaps a month or two into the first War Supply contract, did they hire more towards the end of 1942 or the start of 1943? Surely they hired more during the war in order to reach a workforce of 1,000 by 1950. Unfortunately, due to the lack of information, only speculations can be made. At the end of the war, the factory returned to the production of plumbing products.

The other Sabraton factory that contributed to the war effort was the Morgan Shirt Company. The factory building was built along Decker's Creek in 1914. For several years, glass products were made there until the Standard Glass company closed as a result of the Great Depression in 1929. Not long after, the Greenberg Shirt Factory opened and produced shirts, blouses, and other apparel. By the end of 1934, the factory employed ten men and 250 women. Several work stoppages and strikes plagued the company throughout the 1930's. In 1937, Greenberg moved out and the Raritan Shirt Company bought the factory. Though Raritan owned the factory, it was known as the Morgan Shirt Factory.[115] By 1943, the company also entered into a War Supply contract with the government to make Army uniform shirts. Between January 1943 and July 1943, the factory produced $98,000-worth of uniform shirts. No other contract is on the record for 1943.[116] Were there other contracts in 1944 or 1945? It appears that those seven months were the only months the factory contributed to the war effort. Nothing is known about the employees during the war, only the assumption that the workforce continued to be majority female. In 1947, the factory expanded to make room

[114] Susan Hartmann, *The Home Front and Beyond: American Women in the 1940s,* (Boston: Twayne Publishers, 1982).
[115] Jeanne Grimm and Christy Venham, "The Morgan Shirt Factory," *West Virginia Department of Arts, Culture, and History,* 2018.
[116] United States, War Production Board, *Alphabetical Listing of Major War Supply Contracts, Cumulative Through February 1943,* (Washington: War Production Board, Statistics Division, 1943), 556.

for more production and the following decade proved to be its best. The company's success continued well into the 1980's.[117]

With increasing populations and industry by the start of the war, it was clear that more housing was needed. The 1940 census showed that of the 3,553 structures in Morgantown, only seventy-three were vacant. The rest of the county had 8,934. With the construction of the Morgantown Ordnance Works in 1940 and thousands of out of state and region workers pouring into Morgantown, rental housing was difficult to find. In 1940, President Franklin Roosevelt authorized the creation of multiple agencies that would be responsible for assisting communities in housing their federal employees. One of those agencies, Defense Homes Corporation, would be charged with assessing and meeting the housing needs of Morgantown. In planning and managing defense housing, Defense Homes Corporation considered multiple factors such as the type of workers, duration of employment, incomes and amount of rent they could pay, race, the prevailing type of dwellings in the community, and the amount of substandard housing in the community. Due to the temporary nature of the emergency and the operation and expansion of industrial plants and military activities, the houses built by the Division of Defense Housing Coordination were rented by federal workers. Though the employees at Sterling Faucet and Morgan Shirt were not defense workers, it is possible that Sabraton housed some federal workers who were employed at Morgantown Ordnance Works. From 1942 until early 1946, tenants would pay monthly rent. After the war, those tenants were given a chance to buy the house in order to live there permanently, but most did not.[118] In selling these individual vacant houses, veterans were given first preference. Veterans returning home from the war proved to be eager homebuyers.[119] This was a trend that would be present in post-war Sabraton.

In 1941, Defense Homes Corporation announced plans to build 100 homes for defense workers, most employed by Morgantown Ordnance Works.[120] Between 1942 and 1946, Defense Homes Corporation bought and developed 113 lots in the Suncrest Park Addition.[121] In conjunction with workers provided by the Works Progress Administration, Defense Homes Corporation added thirty homes to Suncrest Neighborhood. These homes were Cape Cod style houses with integrated single-bay garages, a feature that contributed to a new trend for American houses.[122] So if only thirty of one hundred homes were built in Suncrest, where were the rest built? Could some have been built in other Morgantown neighborhoods such as Sabraton? If so, there likely were not many. Even in Sabraton's existing housing, rent was exorbitant until rent control went into effect on July 2, 1942, limiting how high landlords could raise the price.[123]

Sabraton's home front experience was a microcosm of that experienced by the nation. In January 1942, the Monongalia County Civilian Defense Council was established, providing for the organization of fire and police protection, air raid warden service, emergency medical units, public works, and utilities service. They offered classes to defense workers in firefighting, first aid, and other emergency measures.[124] In May 1942, the Monongalia County Home Front Organization assisted citizens in rationing and collecting paper, rags, and metals for defense efforts.[125] On May 1, 1942, Morgantown experienced its first blackout. Many more would

[117] Venham and Grimm, "The Morgan Shirt Factory."
[118] Theodore Veenstra, "Defense Housing Policies and Progress," *Monthly Labor Review* 52 (May 1941): 1071-1074.
[119] *Monthly Labor Review* 67, "Sale of Defense Homes Corporations Projects," (November 1948): 516-517.
[120] Mills Group Architecture, Planning, and Preservation, "Architecture and History Intensive Survey Report: Suncrest Neighborhood, Morgantown, WV," PDF, (August 2017): 13.
[121] Monongalia County, West Virginia, Deed Book 328, 452A.
[122] Mills Group Architecture, Planning, and Preservation, "Architecture and History," 15; Earl Core wrote that the Corporation intended to build all 100 houses in Suncrest, and this is a possibility. Core, 148.
[123] Callahan, "Morgantown," 60.
[124] Ibid, 62.
[125] Core, 155.

follow it in order to train citizens about how to react should an actual air raid occur.[126] This context, though not specific to Sabraton, certainly impacted the Sabraton community during the war.

Sabraton and greater Monongalia County's contributions to the war went beyond industry and rationing, but also included sending many of its citizens off to war. On September 16, 1940, President Franklin Roosevelt signed the first peacetime conscription law. One month later, Monongalia County formed two Selective Service Boards. The bulk of the men did not sign up until after the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Approximately 8,000 men and 124 women from Monongalia County served in the war. 6,206 entered the Army, 2,251 the Navy, 322 the Marines, and 38 the Coast Guard. 269 died, including 145 killed in action, 36 died of wounds, 35 killed in accidents, 6 died in prisoner of war camps, and 9 died of illness. 18 were declared dead without further details.[127]

Many of those who served came from the Sabraton community, though an official number has yet to be determined. But unlike other communities and neighborhoods in and around Morgantown, Sabraton sponsored its own World War II monument to memorialize those who served in the war. The monument is located on the corner of Sabraton Avenue, a busy road, and Hillcrest Avenue in the Norwood Addition of the Sabraton Neighborhood. Based on its appearance, it is well-maintained. It sits in front of the Norwood Fire Station, a building that has been on the property since 1955 when it replaced the old Sabraton Fire Station.[128] According to the Monongalia County Parcel Viewer, the property is currently owned by the Sabraton World War II Memorial Association. No deed book numbers were listed as a guide to further research.[129] The monument has no inscriptions that indicate when it was placed or who it was placed by. Likely the Sabraton World War II Memorial Association financed and researched the monument. No record can be found of the association. The Historic Landmarks Commission has no record of the monument. The American Legion was not

[126] Callahan, 62.
[127] Core, 154-156, 171.
[128] Ibid, 294.
[129] Monongalia County Parcel Viewer, Sixth Ward, Map 31, Parcel 50, Neighborhood 120.

even aware of its existence. The Norwood Fire Station had no guesses as to its origin or current maintenance. The Veterans of Foreign Wars have not been able to be reached. This truly is a mysterious monument.

There are over 425 names listed on the monument. In fact, some names have been added to the monument since its dedication, though it is tough to tell how long ago they were added or for what reason. Were they



FIGURE 8. THE SABRATON WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL. PHOTO BY AUTHOR.

all from Sabraton? 425 would be a lot considering the community's population in 1940 was 1,810. Just in researching the names of those killed in action, twelve soldiers, it becomes clear that most of them did not live in Sabraton, or even Monongalia County, before or during the war. Perhaps they moved to Sabraton after the war, though without census data beyond 1950, it is impossible to confirm. In an attempt to minimize the mystery of the monument, I thought I would highlight a few of the men listed on the monument.

Hoye M. Pysell was born in Reedsville, WV in 1923. He was living in Sabraton, married, and working for West Virginia Wood Product Company when the war began. He enlisted in the Army on August 23, 1943. He died April 28, 1945 just two days before Adolf Hitler committed suicide. He is buried in Lawnwood Cemetery.

Warren G. Summers was born on July 19, 1920 and was living in Sabraton and married at the time the war began. He enlisted on November 9, 1942 and became a member of the Army's 85th Division, 337th Infantry Regiment, Company B. He was killed on August 21, 1944 during the Battle of Arno River in Italy. He is buried in Nicholson Cemetery in Morgantown.

Louie A. Mares was born on December 27, 1926 in Morgantown and attended Morgantown High School. Upon his graduation, he went to work for Morgantown Ordnance Works. When he turned 18, he mustered into the Army on March 28, 1945 and served in Japan. After the war, he moved into a house in Sabraton across the street from where the monument in currently located. He died on December 8, 1946 and is buried in Beverly Hills Memorial Park.



FIGURE 9. LOUIE A. MARES



FIGURE 10. BENNETT AUDLEY MASON

Bennett Audley Mason was born on March 27, 1926 in Riverside, WV. After he turned 18, he joined the Navy on March 15, 1944. He served in the Philippines, Saipan, Okinawa, China, and Japan. His connection to Sabraton is unknown, however, his name is listed on the monument. He died on November 5, 1998 and is buried in Beverly Hills Memorial Park.

In late October 1941, a Navy Destroyer, U.S.S. Reuben James, was torpedoed in the Atlantic Ocean by a German submarine. Of 142 officers and men aboard, fifty-three were rescued, the rest were unaccounted for. On November 4, the *New York Times* identified the known dead, the eight injured, and the forty-five rescued sailors. Among those listed was S. Olexa, seaman, second class, from Sabraton, WV. The monument lists a Stephen Oleksa and a Steve Olexa. Were they the same person? Was there a mistake?

After doing thorough research on Ancestry.com, it turns out that they are, in fact, two different people. The two sets of four brothers are also in separate families. The Oleksa's were Czechoslovakian. The father, Steve, had immigrated to America and settled in Sabraton as a laborer. Four of his sons – Andrew, George, John, and Stephen – all served or were at least registered in World War II. John served in the West Virginia National Guard prior to the formal declaration of war and then served in the Army, eventually being promoted to Sergeant. The Olexa's were Hungarian. The parents, Joe and Mary, had immigrated to America and settled in Sabraton. Joe was also employed as a laborer. Their four sons – James, John, Michael, and Steve – all served or were at least registered in World War II. It is this Steve who had enlisted in the Navy on April 3, 1941. He was serving on the U.S.S. Reuben James when it was torpedoed and was rescued from the chilly waters of the Atlantic. He continued his service in the Navy until he was released on November 27, 1943.

These two families are incredible in that they shared very similar last names, so similar, in fact, that the census takers often misspelled them and are confused in the records. Both families lived on Listravia Avenue and had children that shared the same first names. Both fathers were laborers. These two families provide a glimpse into the Sabraton community, its immigrant identity, and its contributions to World War II.[130]

[130] All information regarding these servicemembers was gathered from Ancestry.com, including the two photos.



FIGURE 11. OLEKSAS AND OLEXAS ARE LISTED AT THE BOTTOM OF THE MIDDLE COLUMN. PHOTO BY AUTHOR.

Much remains to be discovered regarding World War II Sabraton, especially concerning this beautiful memorial. Despite the lack of information and records on Sabraton during the 1940's, this community was shaped by the war. The community contributed to the war effort through industry and personal sacrifice. It grew and strengthened as a result of the war, especially after the devastating Great Depression. Sabraton entered the post-war period and the 1950's much stronger as a result of the war. Many veterans likely moved to the community, such as Louie Mares did, and perhaps they contributed to the creation and dedication of this memorial. This monument is a representation of Sabraton's sacrifices and contributions to World War II.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Prior to field survey, Aurora Research Associates LLC (ARA) used existing Historic Property Inventory (HPI) forms from the 1983 Sabraton survey to create a database including location and basic architectural information. Courtney Zimmerman and Dr. Jennifer Thornton performed a windshield survey in August 2018 of the project area to identify additional areas and properties for survey. Ms. Zimmerman compiled a list of properties and Dr. Thornton assigned specific properties from the list to each of her students.

Ms. Zimmerman prepared a field survey training guide and presentation and conducted a training session for student volunteers in September 2018. The training session covered field survey procedures, safety, use of ARA's mobile survey application, overview of architectural terminology and instructions for completing HPI forms. Student volunteers surveyed their assigned properties on self-determined schedules in October/ November 2018 and used iPads and/or paper forms to photograph and record information about materials, alterations, additions and use for each previously-recorded resource. New records were created for any resources that were not previously documented. Students completed their HPI forms, which were reviewed by Dr. Thornton and provided to Ms. Zimmerman in December 2018. Ms. Zimmerman performed an in-depth review of each HPI to ensure adherence to WVSHPO standards and consistency in National Register evaluations across the survey. 87 HPIs were completed by student volunteers for the Fall 2018 semester. Ms.

Zimmerman also conducted optional field workshops on February 23 and 24, 2019 for Dr. Thornton's spring semester course. Four students attended these workshops and completed an additional five (5) HPIs.

Ms. Zimmerman surveyed the remaining 107 properties on February 23 and 24, 2019. Upon completion of the field work, the survey databases were compiled and managed by Ms. Zimmerman. Dr. Thornton provided the final research papers written by her Fall 2018 students and Ms. Zimmerman reviewed and incorporated these into the survey report, provided additional historic context, analyzed survey results and prepared the survey report.

SURVEY RESULTS

General Findings

212 properties built in or prior to 1970 were inventoried for this survey. 72 were previously surveyed, primarily in 1983 by West Virginia University history department students. Of the 72 previously-surveyed properties, 12 were found to be demolished (See Table 5, Appendix B). Most properties surveyed were residential structures located outside of the main commercial corridor. Very few properties along WV Route 7/Earl Core Road were surveyed as they appeared to less than 50 years old. Of the 200 extant properties surveyed, 189 are determined not eligible for the National Register, eight are recommended eligible as part of a potential historic district and four are recommended eligible as individual resources. Of the four individually-eligible properties, two are also contributing resources to the proposed historic district (MG-0057-0518, 1812 Listravia and MG-0057-0521, 1818 Listravia Avenue.) 1818 Listravia Avenue, the Harner Homestead, is already listed in the National Register.

The following tables summarize eligibility determinations and property uses for the surveyed properties.

National Register Determination	Quantity	Percentage
Not eligible	189	89%
Recommended eligible - historic district	7	3%
Recommended eligible - individual	4	2%
Demolished	12	6%
Grand Total	**212**	

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF NATIONAL REGISTER RECOMMENDATIONS

Property Use	Quantity
Commercial	12
Education	1
Religion	1
Residential	186
Demolished	12
Grand Total	**212**

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF PROPERTY USES IN SURVEY

Dates of construction were gathered from the Monongalia County Tax Assessor online parcel viewer and deed research conducted by WVU students in 1983 and 2019. In limited cases, dates of construction were estimated based on stylistic features and neighborhood context. Figure 12 graphically depicts the quanities of resources built within 10-year periods (excluding demolished properties). The age range of properties in the survey area reflects expected trends based on Sabraton's historic context. Very few residences dating from

prior to 1900 were recorded, which is be expected since Sabraton was generally farmland prior to 1902. The quantity of structures built increases gradually over the next two decades then increases dramatically between 1920-29. There is a steep drop in the 1930s, attributed to the Great Depression, and a fairly consistent level of construction post World War II and continuing through to 1970.

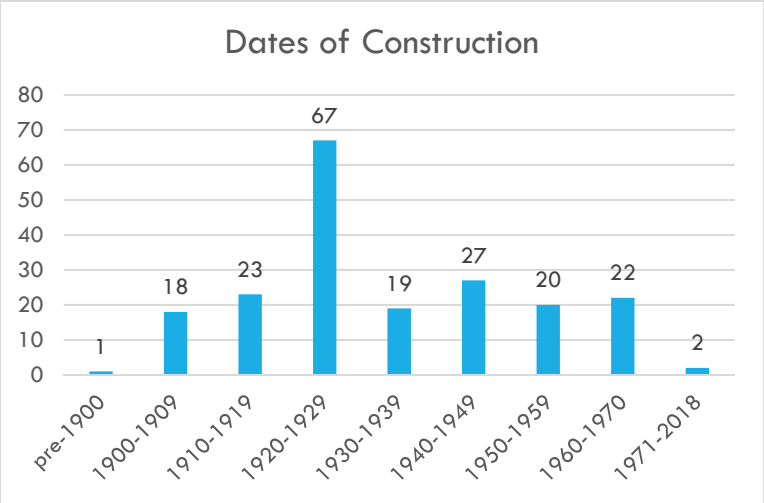


FIGURE 12. DATES OF CONSTRUCTION OF EXTANT SURVEYED RESOURCES

These numbers reflect only resources surviving to the present day; the actual rates of construction in any given decade would be much higher, particularly between 1900 and 1920, which was a period of rapid growth in Sabraton. The mere age of these structures coupled with the effects of subsequent development has made them less likely to survive. A significant portion of early residences was concentrated in South Sabraton near the tin mill, an area which experienced many demolitions and topography alterations when Interstate 68 was constructed in 1974.

A variety of residential architectural styles and forms were observed in the survey area, primarily vernacular forms with subtle stylistic details and influences (Table 3). This reflects Sabraton's origins as a working-class neighborhood where homes were more likely to be lower cost utilitarian structures, or at worst, quickly-constructed dwellings of poor quality and few amenities as described in essays of Racheal Nicholas, Lydia Strickling and Kaitlyn Wiley. Even so, the homes most likely to survive 100 years are the highest-quality structures.

The top five frequently observed styles account for 50% of all properties surveyed (excluding demolished properties). These include bungalows, ranches, gable-front houses, Four-Squares and I-houses, all primarily vernacular forms with varying levels of applied architectural detail.

Style	Quantity	Style	Quantity
Ranch	25	Craftsman	5
Bungalow	24	Split-Level	4
Gable-Front	24	Modern	3
Four-Square	17	Single-Pile	3
I-House	16	Tudor Revival	2
Minimal Traditional	11	Colonial Revival - Dutch	2
Victorian - Folk	10	Colonial Revival	1
Commercial	9	Colonial Revival - French	1
Gabled-Ell	9	Neo-Byzantine	1
Double-Pile	9	Prairie	1
Other	8	Pyramidal	1
Hall & Parlor	7	Richardsonian Romanesque	1
Cape Cod	5	Classical Revival	1
		Grand Total	**200**

TABLE 3. ARCHITECTURAL STYLES IN SURVEY AREA

The neighborhoods of South Listravia and the Norwood Addition demonstrate an instructive contrast in architectural styling. South Listravia Avenue retains many of the oldest working-class homes still extant in Sabraton. These are mostly Folk Victorian, I-houses, single- and double-pile structures and gabled ells. There are only a handful of Craftsman/bungalow style homes, an architectural trend that is more reflective of an early 20th century middle-class demographic. Of note is the Community House constructed by the American Sheet and Tin Plate at 1988 Listravia Ave. (MG-0057-0541). The company's selection of a Dutch Colonial bungalow design as its model home is consistent with its goals of shepherding its workers towards a middle-class modern American lifestyle.



FIGURE 13. HISTORIC IMAGE OF THE AS&TPC COMMUNITY HOUSE (MG-0057-0541).

In contrast with south Listravia is the Norwood Addition, a development on a hillside somewhat removed from the railroad and industrial center of Sabraton. This neighborhood has isolated early structures, but generally began growing after 1920. The survey found a mix of I-houses and Folk Victorians, Craftsman-style homes and bungalows, post-WWII ranch and Minimal Traditional homes. No single style or period dominates the neighborhood. Most homes have larger lots and the setting is more clearly suburban compared to south Listravia. This trend reflects increasing prosperity and the outward growth of both Sabraton and the larger Morgantown area. On a more somber note, WVU student researchers discovered restrictive deed covenants for many of the properties in the Norwood Addition, limiting ownership of the lots to Caucasians. Whether "Caucasian" included Eastern European immigrants is unknown, but the early developers of the Norwood

Addition clearly showed a racially-biased interest in setting it apart from what might be considered "undesirable" neighborhoods at that time.

Integrity

Sabraton has experienced widespread modern commercial development, demolitions and alteration of historic material. The length of Earl Core Road/WV 7 is lined with box stores, strip malls, gas stations, drive-thru banks, fast food restaurants and other modern commercial buildings. The tin mill/Sterling Faucet, Morgan Shirt Factory, glass factory, and all other early 20th century industrial buildings are no longer extant. Likewise, the railroad has been converted to a rail trail and all associated buildings removed. The decline of heavy industry, particularly Sterling Faucet, had a profound effect on West Sabraton, which was located just across Deckers Creek from the factory and thus convenient for workers. Historic photos from 1906-08 and 1925[131] show this area with sparse vegetation and dotted with dozens of two-story front-gabled, gabled-ell, side-gabled and hipped roof frame houses.[132] Of note in early photographs is a three-story 4x3 bay structure (no longer extant) with gambrel roof and dormers near the corner of Springfield and Carnegie streets[133]; its purpose is unknown but it appears to be a boardinghouse or structure of some importance. Today, about 15 houses built prior to 1930 remain in West Sabraton and are interspersed with post-WWII and modern residences. The hillside is wooded and there is very little sense or indication of this area's historic connection to the tin mill.

The most severe alteration to Sabraton's landscape occurred in 1974 when Interstate 68 was constructed through the area. Dozens of homes in the south Listravia vicinity were demolished to build the interstate. WV Route 7, Interstate-68 and its associated ramps were built on fill at a higher level than the existing streets, creating a steep embankment surrounding the houses and severing their historic relationship with the site of the tin mill. For most of the 20th century, WV Route 7 was a two-lane road at the same grade level as the buildings along its length. Longtime residents recall Route 7 passing right by the back porches of the houses on the west side of Listravia Avenue. Secondary effects of the interstate exit at Sabraton include increased commercial growth along Route 7, creating a clear delineation between the largescale commercial corridor and surrounding small-scale residential enclaves.

Analysis of materials recorded in the survey area also indicates overall poor preservation of historic fabric. An estimated 70% of surveyed properties have replacement siding (vinyl, aluminum, asbestos and other including Permastone and plywood/particleboard.) Similarly, almost 90% of surveyed properties have at least some replacement windows.

[131] "West Sabraton Looking Southeast near Morgantown, W. Va."
[132] "Sabraton Section of Morgantown, W.Va."
[133] "American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, Sabraton, W. Va."

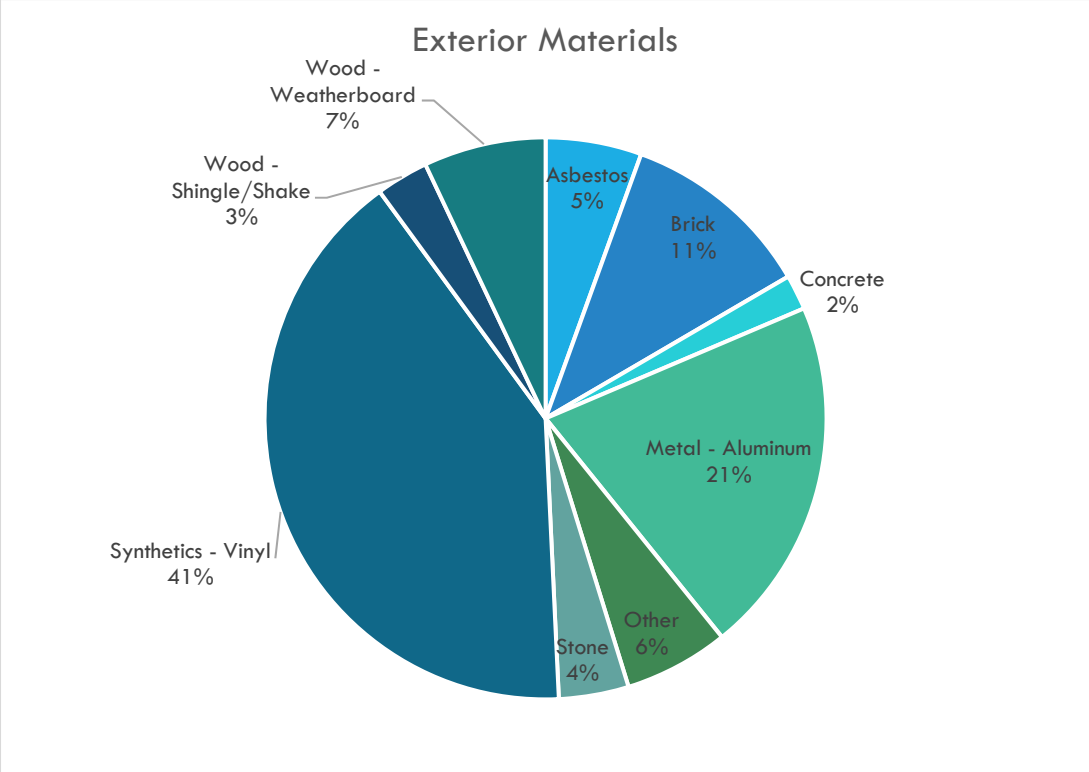


FIGURE 14. EXTERIOR MATERIALS OBSERVED IN SURVEY AREA.

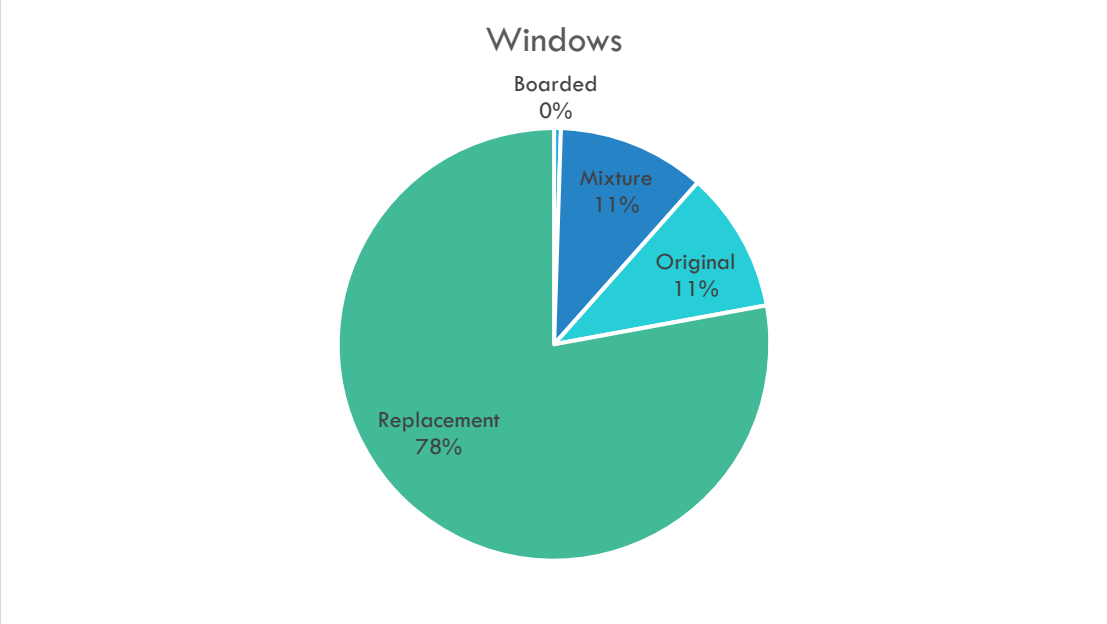


FIGURE 15. WINDOW REPLACEMENTS IN SURVEY AREA.

National Register Evaluation

Criterion A

Sabraton has historic significance as an industrial hub within the context of the development of Morgantown. The construction of the railroad and various factories is illustrative of the economic growth of the city and region in the early 20th century. Sabraton is also unique among Morgantown's neighborhoods for its concentration of European immigrants. The rapid changes in the landscape and demographics that occurred after the subdivision of Sabraton in 1902 were a microcosm of the changes happening throughout the state and nation due to industrialization and immigration. Along with increased prosperity and economic growth came challenges of worker exploitation, overcrowding, poverty, inadequate infrastructure and discrimination. Vestiges of these historic phenomena are present throughout Sabraton. One potential historic district and three individual properties were identified as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. The remainder of the properties lacked both individual significance and integrity.

The historic district (MG-2639) is located at north Listravia Avenue between Sturgiss Avenue, Dug Hill Road and just south of Doyle Street. It includes the Harner Homestead, which was listed individually in the National Register in 1984, a Craftsman cottage associated with the Harner Homestead, four homes that were constructed by the Harner family as personal residences or rentals after selling most of their property to George Sturgiss in 1902, three homes constructed as residences for AS&TP Company officials and the Sabraton School. This small enclave is one of the few areas within Sabraton that retains setting, feeling and association as an early 20th century neighborhood. The continued existence of this district is threatened, however, by planned demolition of the school and the construction of a housing development up Doyle Street. As of the writing of this report, however, the area retains integrity and is recommended a National Register Historic District.

1812 Listravia Avenue (MG-0057-0518) is also recommended individually eligible under Criterion C (see below). Sabraton Graded School (MG-2602) is recommended individually eligible under Criteria A and C for its association with education, social history and ethnic heritage and as a significant local example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture. The school is the only remaining school in Sabraton and was the site of Americanization classes for immigrants and their children.

The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company Community House at 1988 Listravia Avenue (MG-0057-0541) is recommended individually eligible under Criterion A for its unique role in Sabraton's industrial and immigrant history. The house was constructed by the company in 1911 as a community center providing child care and medical services to the surrounding community. Sabraton was not a company town in the same sense as the coal company towns found throughout the West Virginia coalfields, but the AS&TP Company espoused some of the same ideas regarding corporate paternalism. The Community House is a rare, if not singular, example in Morgantown of this type of corporate involvement in workers' private lives.

Criterion B

Sabraton is primarily associated with George Sturgiss, a prominent figure in local and state history. Sturgiss was responsible for Sabraton's early development both residentially and commercially. Sturgiss resided in downtown Morgantown and Sturgiss City/Sabraton was just one of his many ventures in business, real estate, politics and other realms. Although most or all of Sabraton has a general association with Sturgiss, there are no individual properties extant within the survey area that have a direct significant role in his life context. No other significant historic figures were found to have an association with Sabraton.

Criterion C

As discussed previously, most of the homes found in Sabraton are of commonplace or vernacular design and are not significant individual examples of a specific architectural style. Furthermore, the majority of properties surveyed suffered from lack of historic integrity due to common alterations such as replacement siding, replacement windows and additions. In addition to lack of historic significance, poor integrity generally eliminated most properties from eligibility under Criterion C.

1812 Listravia Avenue (MG-0057-0518) is recommended individually eligible under Criterion C as a notable local example of a Craftsman bungalow. The house is located on the Harner Homestead property and retains all of its original materials including wood shingle siding, wood sash windows, porch and dormers.

The Norwood Addition, North Listravia Avenue, South Listravia Avenue and West Sabraton were evaluated under Criterion C as historic districts. The context of vernacular and working-class housing in Sabraton is significant, but there is no longer a sufficient concentration of houses that retain integrity in the south Listravia Avenue area or West Sabraton to demonstrate this significance. The Norwood Addition is a less significant residential development within Sabraton's historic context and also lacks integrity.

The recommended North Listravia Historic District discussed previously under Criterion A is also eligible under Criterion C for architecture due to its variety of early 20th century residences that retain integrity, and because it includes the Harner Homestead, previously listed under Criterion C, and the Sabraton Graded School and 1812 Listravia Avenue, recommended individually eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D

Criterion D, covering properties that have yielded or are likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, applies primarily to archaeological sites, which were not part of the scope of this project.

Survey No.	Address	Name	Date of Construction	National Register Recommendation
	1818 Listravia Ave.	Harner Homestead	1852	Previously Listed; Contributing Resource
MG-0057-0518	1812 Listravia Ave.	The Cottage	1915	Individually Eligible – C Contributing Resource
MG-0057-0519	1813 Listravia Ave.		1919	Contributing Resource
MG-0057-0520	1817 Listravia Ave.		1920	Contributing Resource
MG-0057-0522	1821 Listravia Ave.		1914-15	Contributing Resource
MG-0057-0523	1822 Listravia Ave.		1900	Contributing Resource
MG-0057-0524	1824-26 Listravia Ave.		1902-05	Contributing Resource
MG-0057-0525	1828-30 Listravia Ave.		1902-05	Contributing Resource
MG-0057-0526	1834-36 Listravia Ave.		1902-05	Contributing Resource
MG-0057-0541	1988 Listravia Ave.	AS&TP Community House	1911	Individually Eligible – A
MG-2602	1837 Listravia Ave.	Sabraton Graded School	1909	Individually Eligible – A, C Contributing Resource

TABLE 4. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES.

CONCLUSIONS

Sabraton's important historic contributions to the economic and social growth of Morgantown and its unique role as an immigrant community are largely unknown to the general population of the city. WVU student Kaitlyn Wiley explores some of the possible reasons for this in her essay *Looking Below the House in a Hill: Landscape, Labor and Spatial Disenfranchisement in Sabraton, a Neighborhood in Morgantown* (Appendix D). Ms. Wiley's observations that the very nature of Sabraton as a working-class and immigrant community have historically led to less investment, resources and preservation echo a common challenge for the preservationist: how to recognize, celebrate and preserve historic buildings that are not "high style", that represent working class and impoverished populations, and that may expose uncomfortable truths about our economic and social foundations.

This survey identified a potential small historic district on North Listravia Avenue that represents a microcosm of various eras in Sabraton past, including 18th century rural farmland, early commercial/residential development, the role of the American Steel and Tin Plate Company, local educational history and the community's strong European immigrant heritage. Unfortunately, neglect and development threaten this small vestige of Sabraton's past. Even if formal listing as a National Register District is not pursued, efforts should be made to document and memorialize this area before substantial changes occur.

In Sabraton's case, the National Register of Historic Places framework provides minimal material support for preservation because of its strict standards for historic integrity. The National Register historic context and Criteria evaluation, however, can serve as an effective basis for interpretation and public education. While there is no turning back time on building demolition and interstate construction, opportunities exist to share the history of the working-class and immigrant populations and their built environment, such as interpretive signage, virtual mobile device-based signage, newspaper articles, social media posts, websites and other publications. Visitors and residents of Sabraton can learn to appreciate their neighborhood and imagine the historic fabric that does indeed exist beneath the layers of change.

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"Soap Box Derby on Sabraton Avenue, Norwood Addition, Morgantown, W. Va." Photograph. WVU Libraries West Virginia Regional and Historic Collection https://wvhistoryonview.org/catalog/046051

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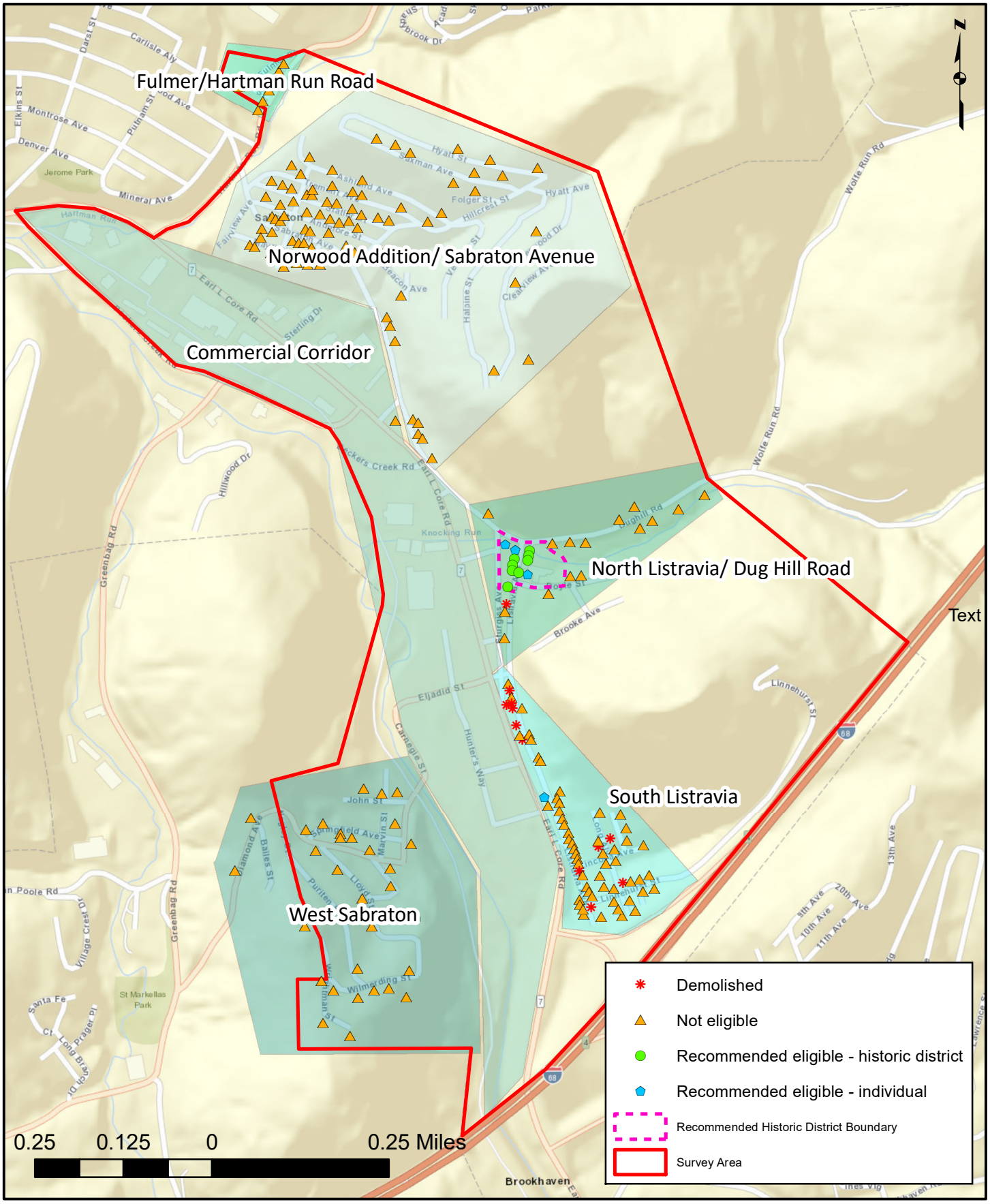
United States, War Production Board. *Alphabetical Listing of Major War Supply Contracts, Cumulative Through February 1943*. Washington: War Production Board, Statistics Division, 1943. Accessed December 12, 2018. https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.c025389187;view=1up;seq=108;size=125.

Veenstra, Theodore. "Defense Housing Policies and Progress." *Monthly Labor Review* 52, May 1941.

APPENDIX A

PROJECT AREA MAPS

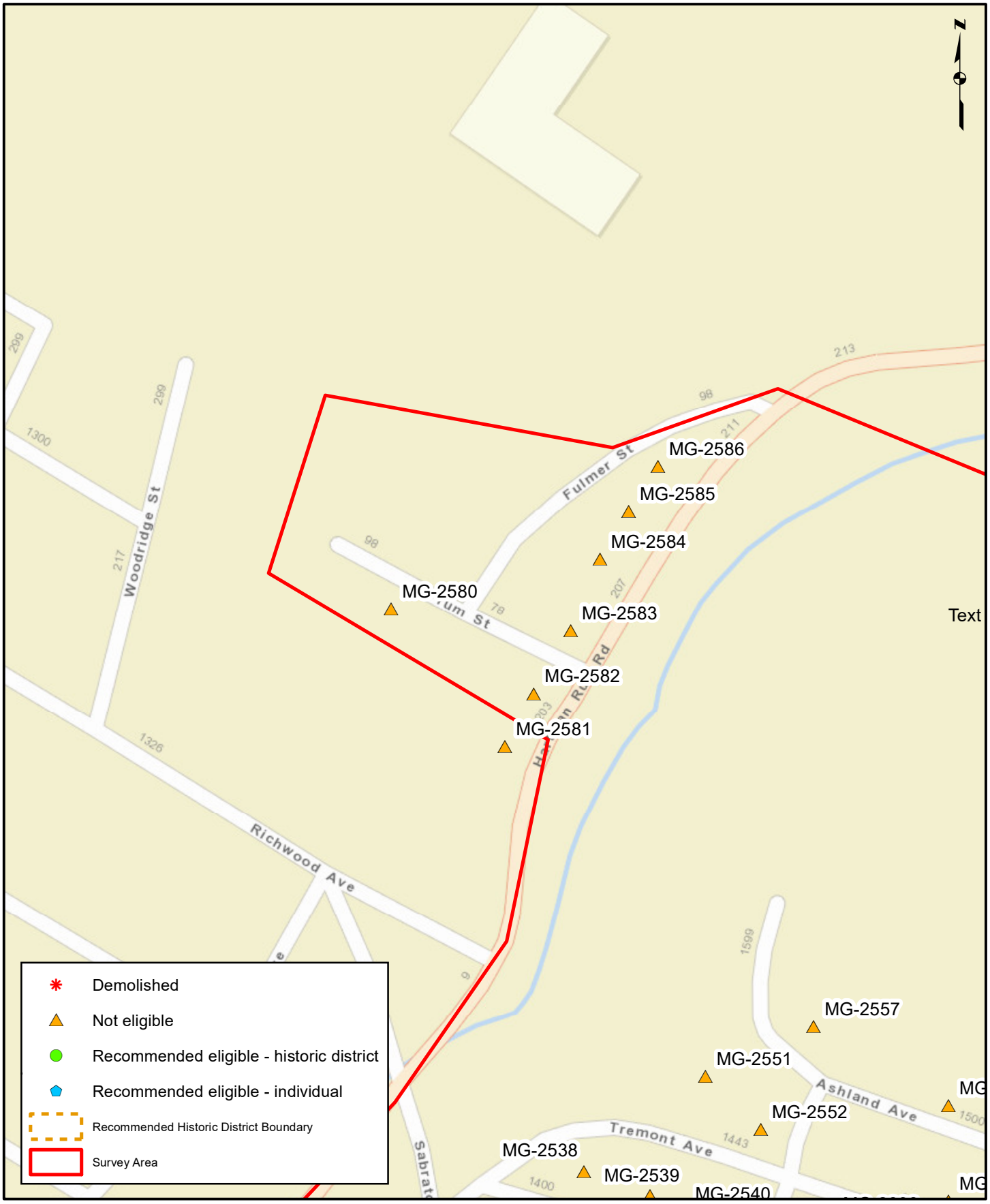
Sabraton Historic Resource Survey Overall Map



Morgantown Historic Landmarks Commission
489 Spruce Street
Morgantown, WV 26505

May 2019

Sabraton Historic Resource Survey Street Maps

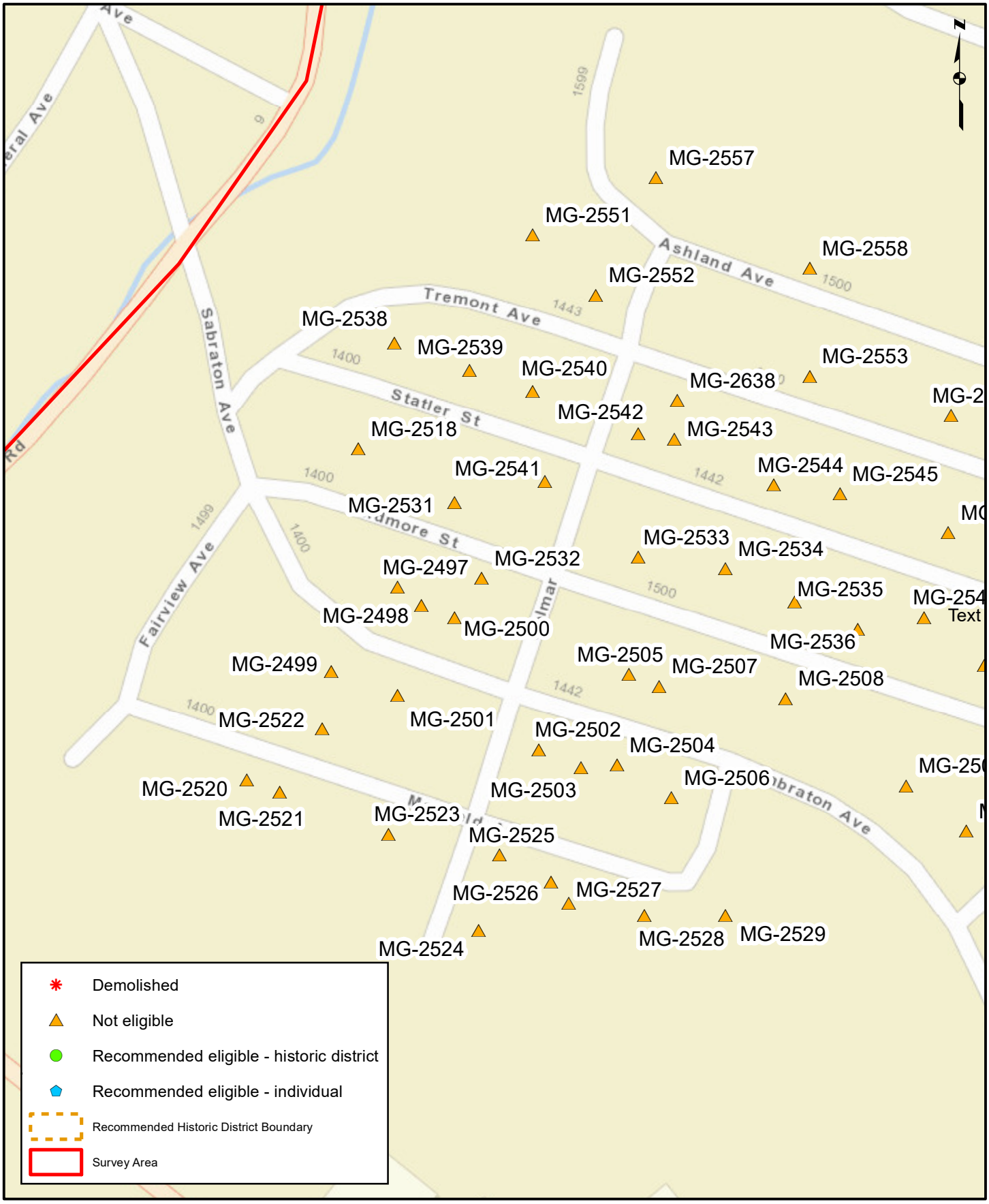


Morgantown Historic Landmarks Commission
489 Spruce Street
Morgantown, WV 26505
May 2019

Map 1 of 15

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Sabraton Historic Resource Survey Street Maps

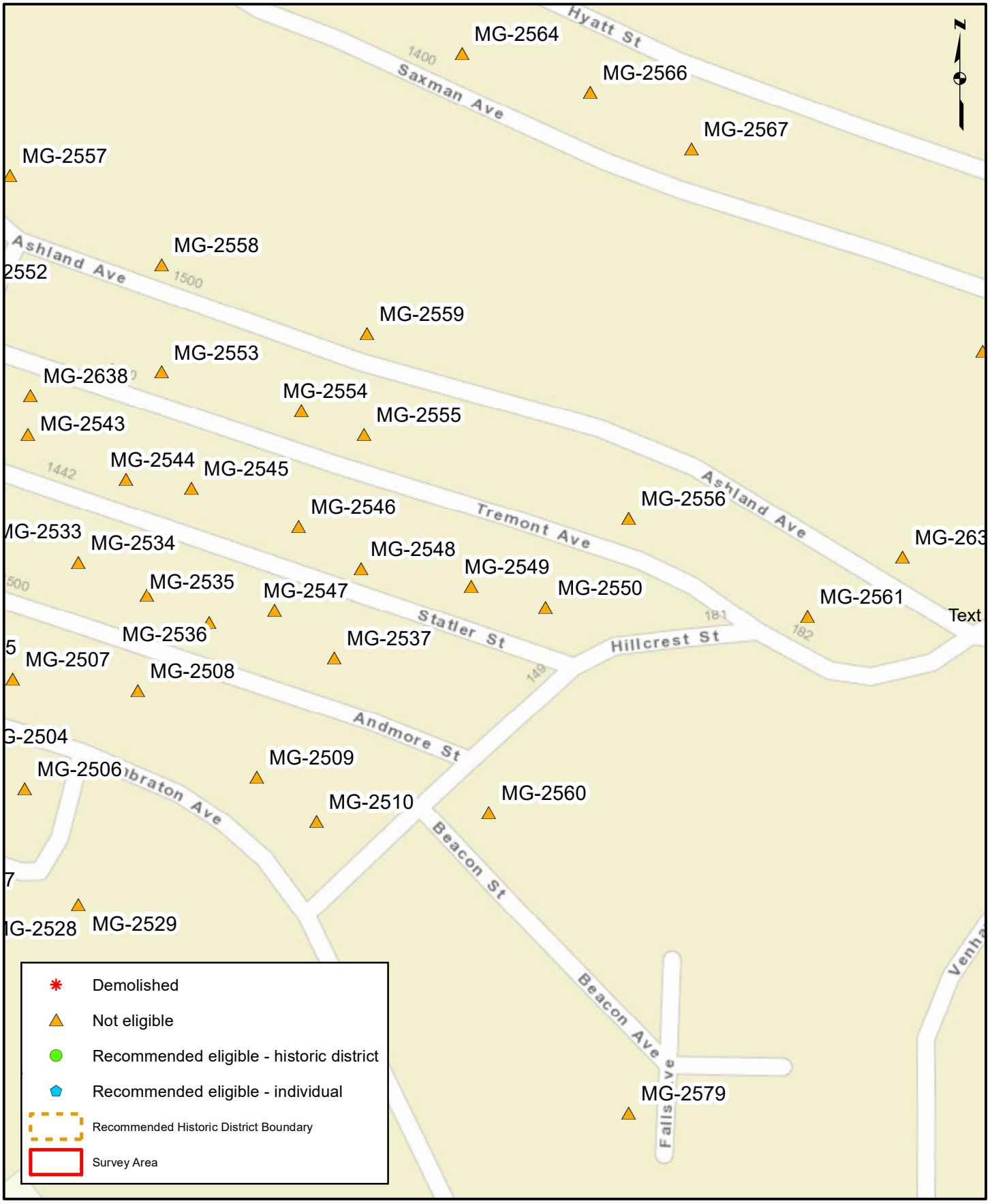


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489 Spruce Street
Morgantown, WV 26505

May 2019

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Sabraton Historic Resource Survey Street Maps



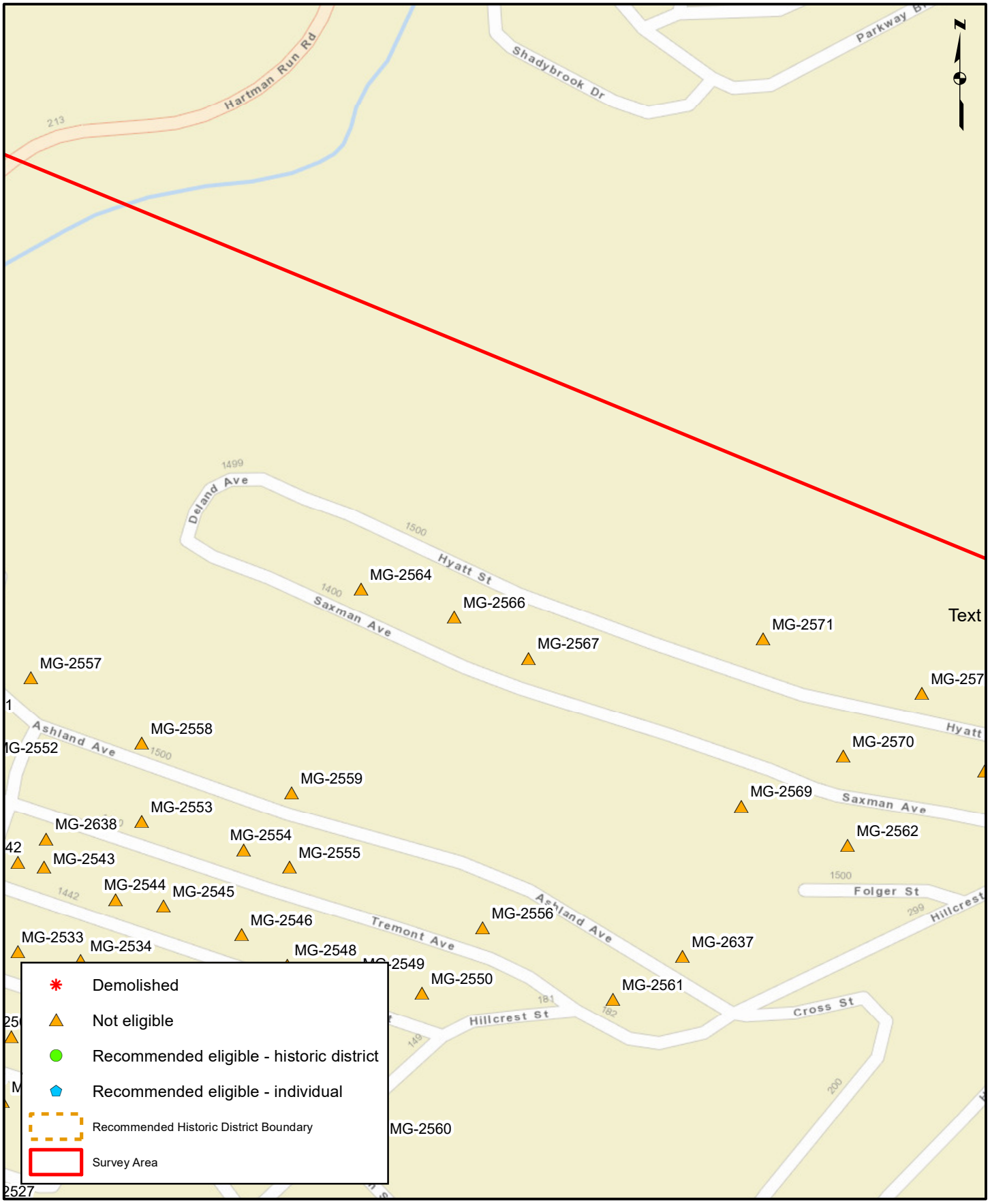
Morgantown Historic Landmarks Commission
489 Spruce Street
Morgantown, WV 26505

May 2019

Map 3 of 15

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Sabraton Historic Resource Survey Street Maps



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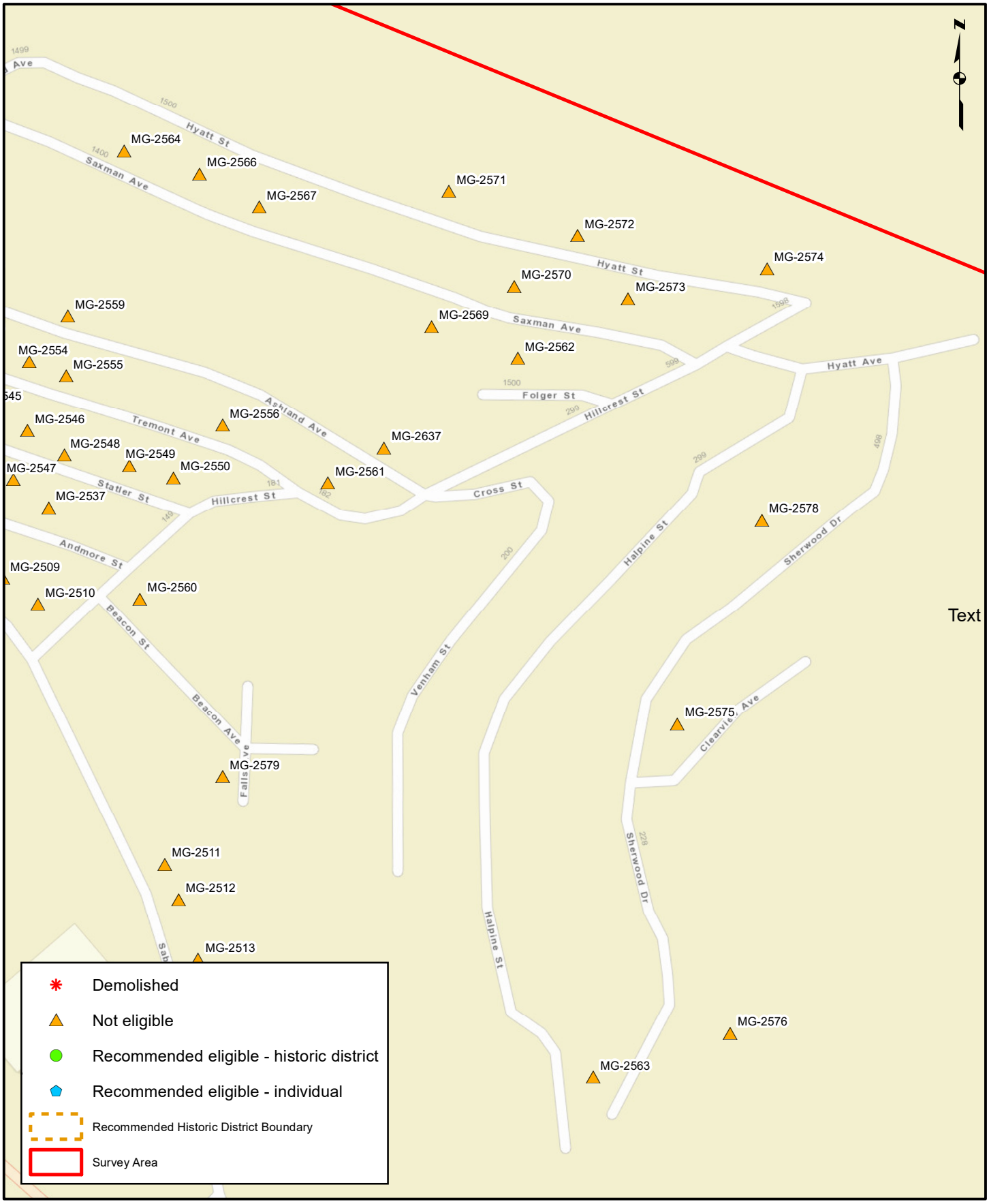
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489 Spruce Street
Morgantown, WV 26505

May 2019

Map 4 of 15

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Sabraton Historic Resource Survey Street Maps



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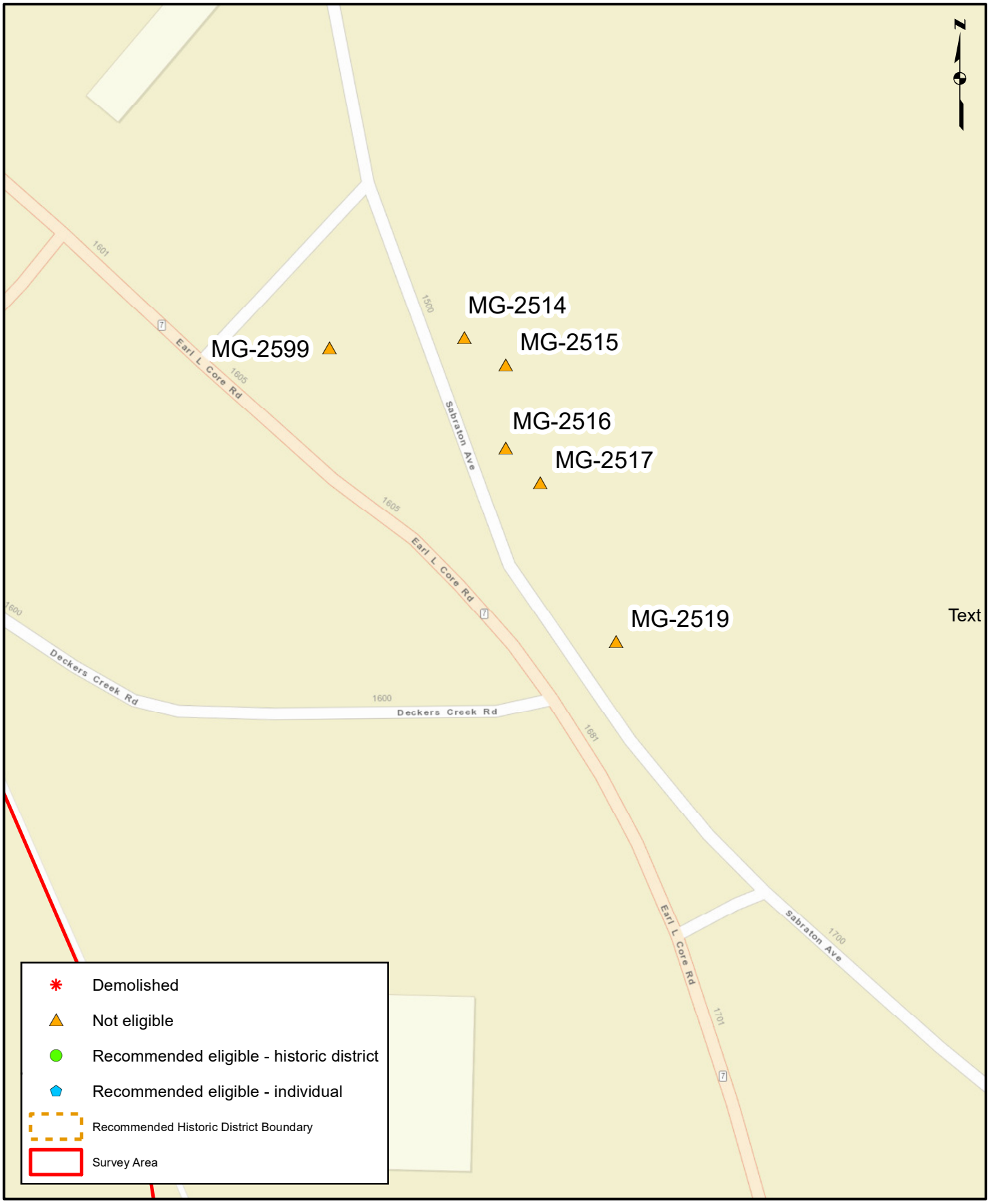
Morgantown Historic Landmarks Commission
489 Spruce Street
Morgantown, WV 26505

May 2019

Map 5 of 15

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Sabraton Historic Resource Survey Street Maps



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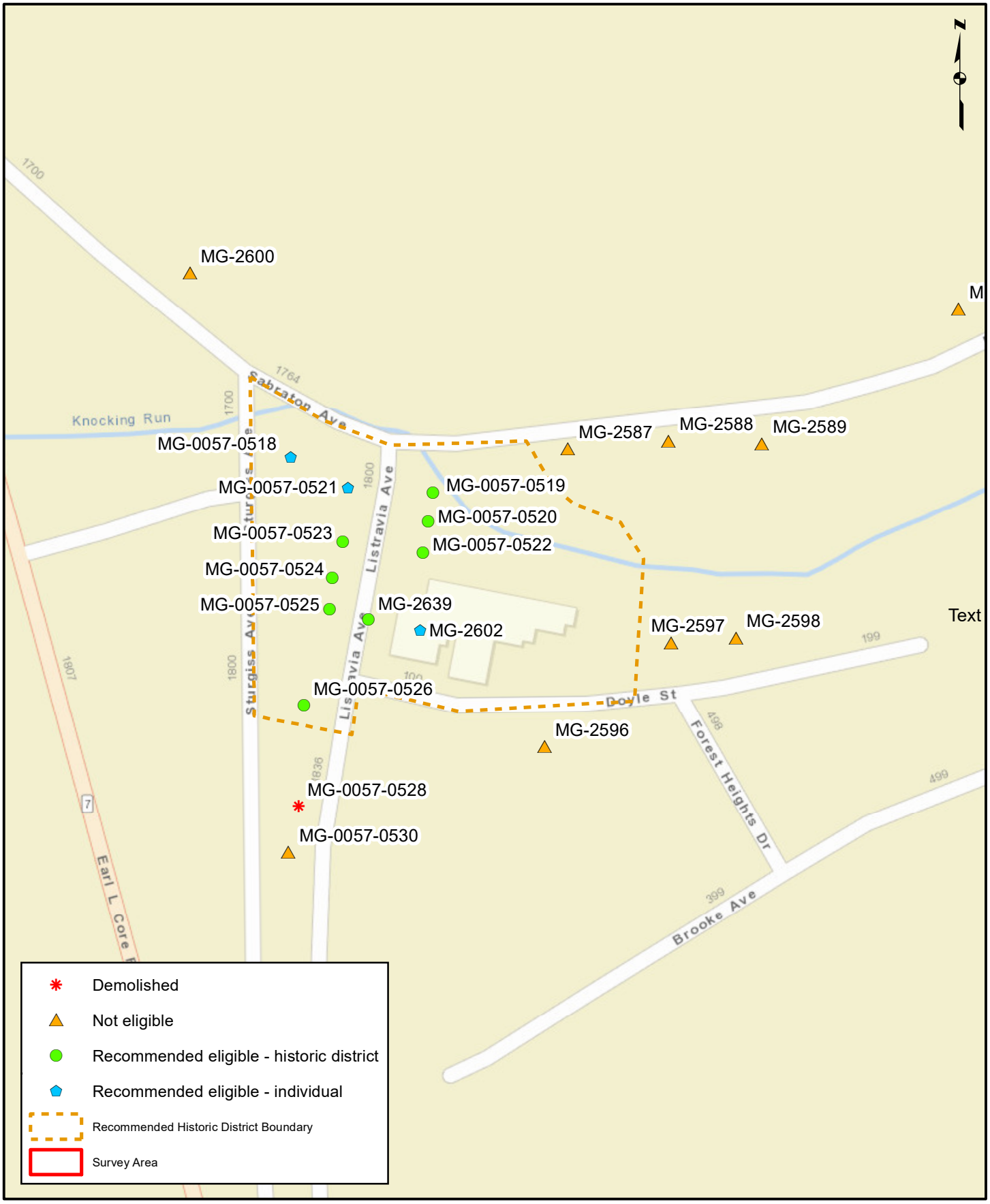
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489 Spruce Street
Morgantown, WV 26505

May 2019

Map 6 of 15

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Sabraton Historic Resource Survey Street Maps



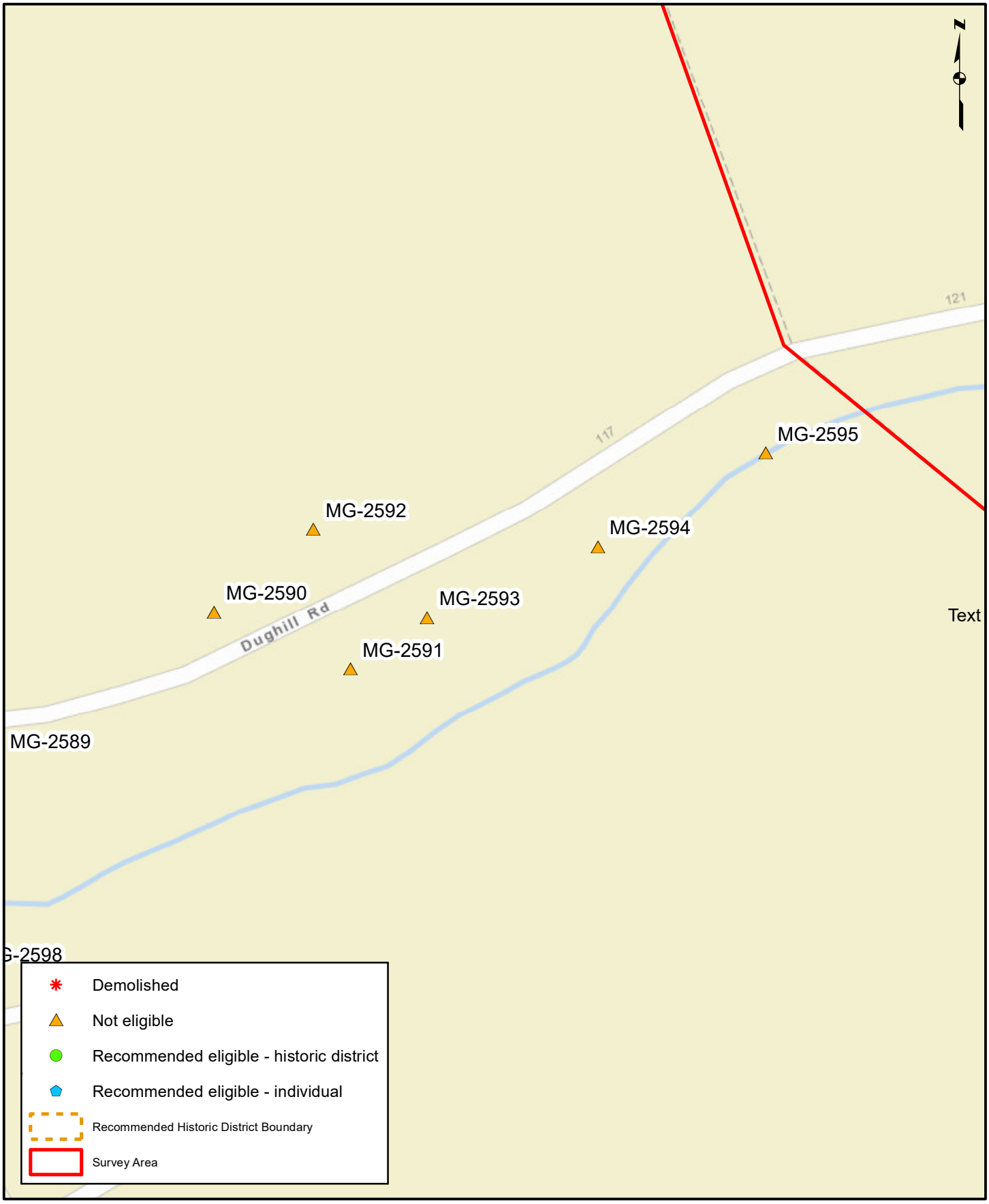
Morgantown Historic Landmarks Commission
489 Spruce Street
Morgantown, WV 26505

May 2019

Map 7 of 15

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Sabraton Historic Resource Survey Street Maps



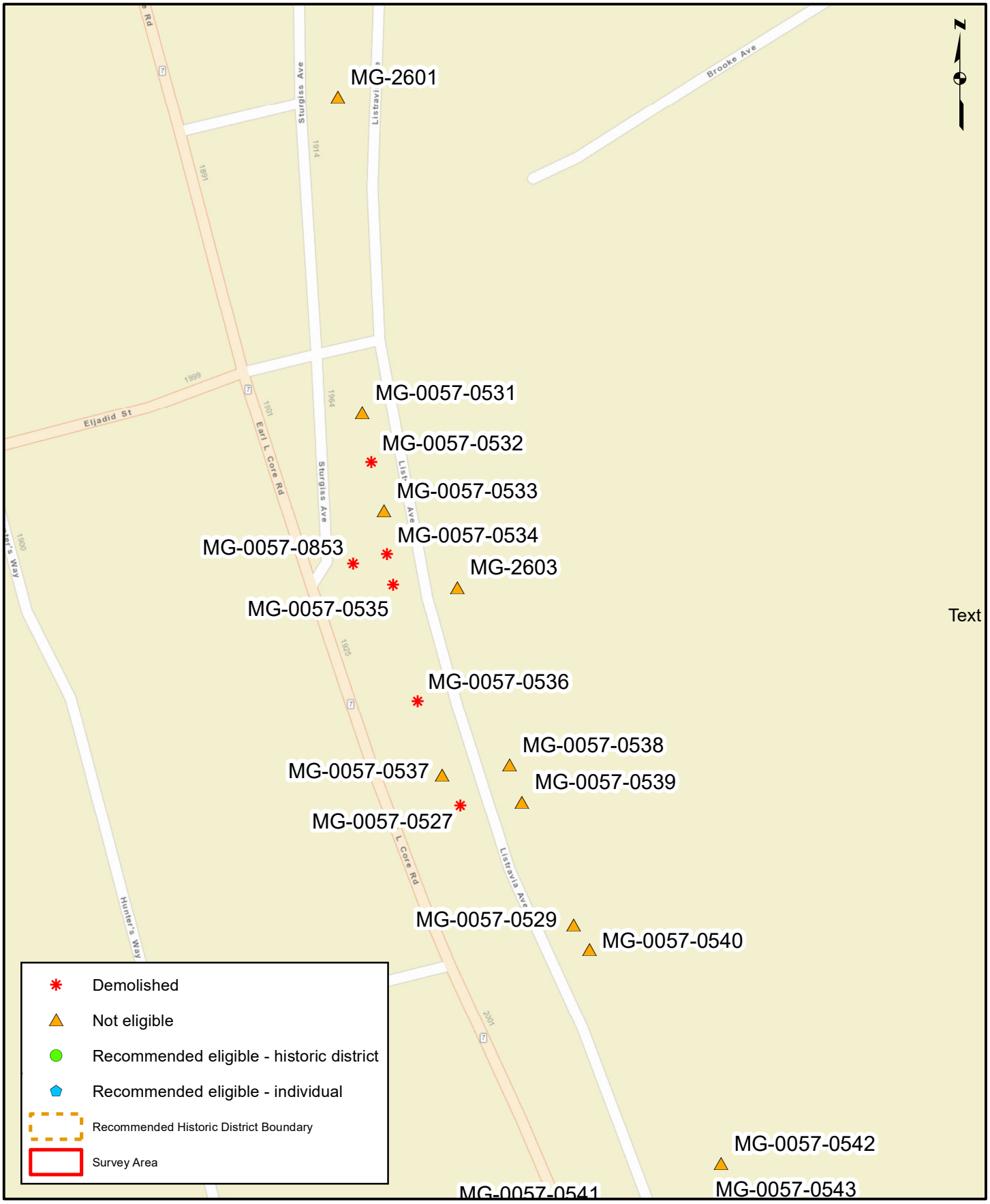
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489 Spruce Street
Morgantown, WV 26505

May 2019

Map 8 of 15

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Sabraton Historic Resource Survey Street Maps



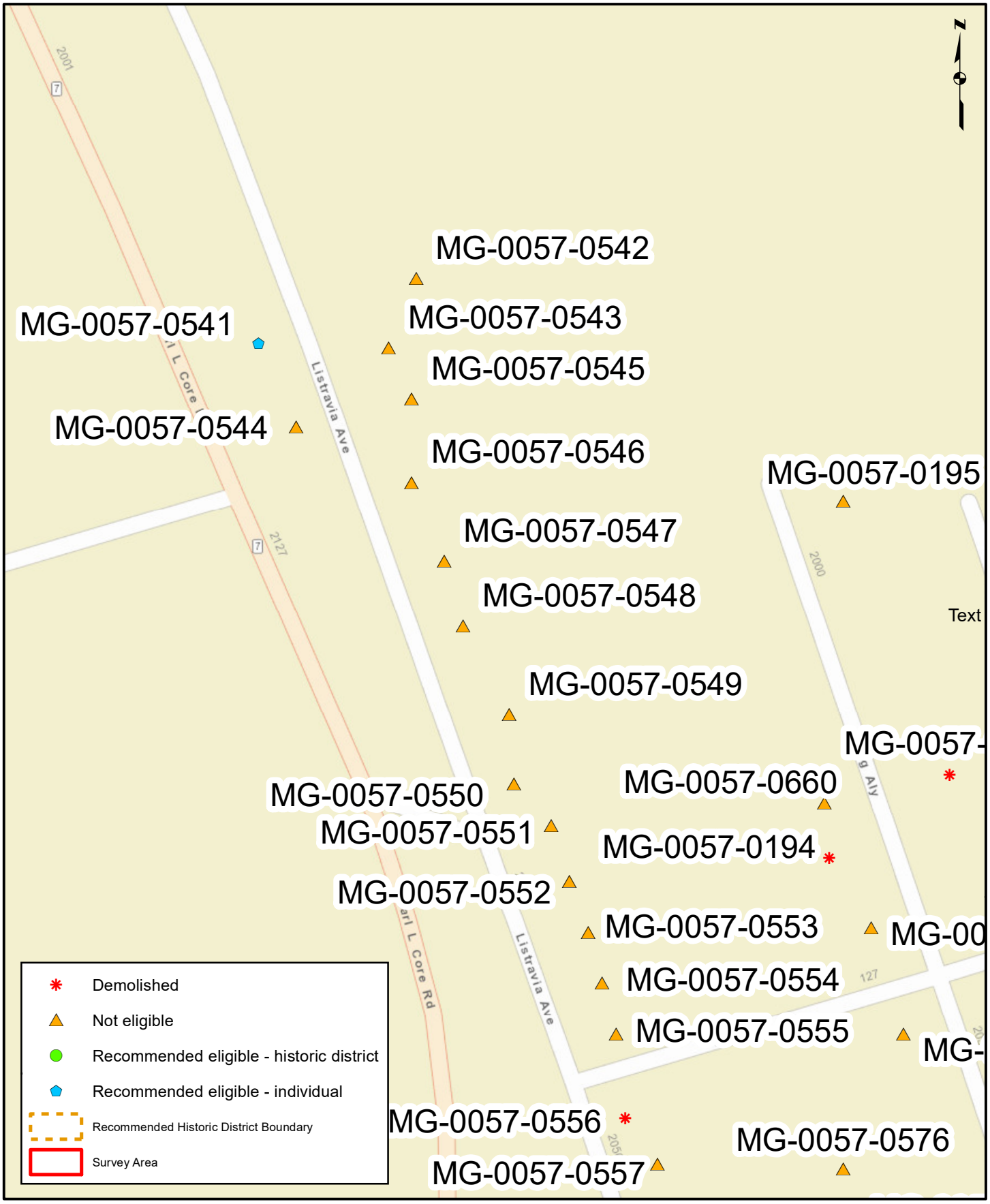
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Morgantown Historic Landmarks Commission
489 Spruce Street
Morgantown, WV 26505
May 2019

Map 9 of 15

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Sabraton Historic Resource Survey Street Maps



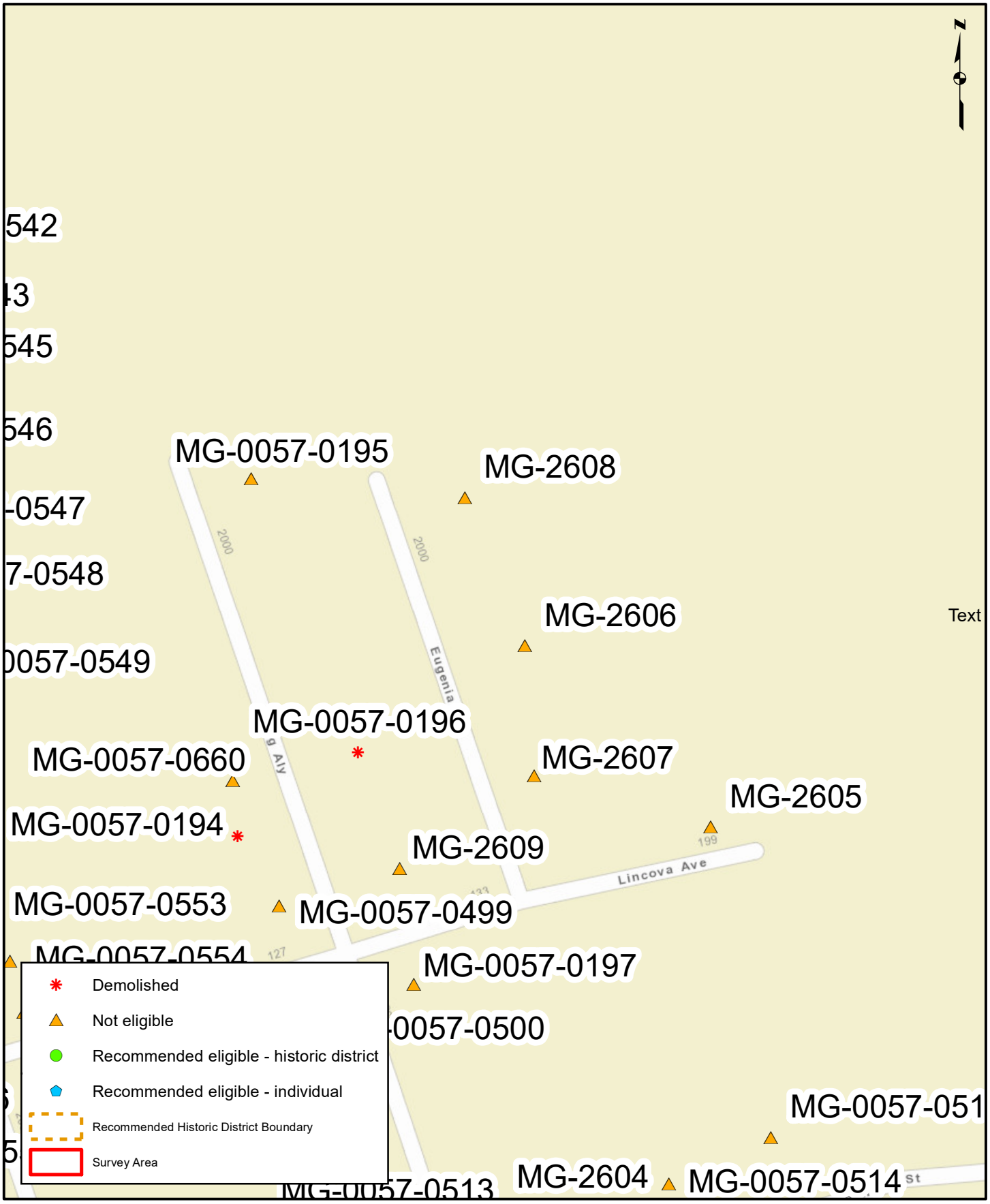
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489 Spruce Street
Morgantown, WV 26505

May 2019

Map 10 of 15

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Sabraton Historic Resource Survey Street Maps



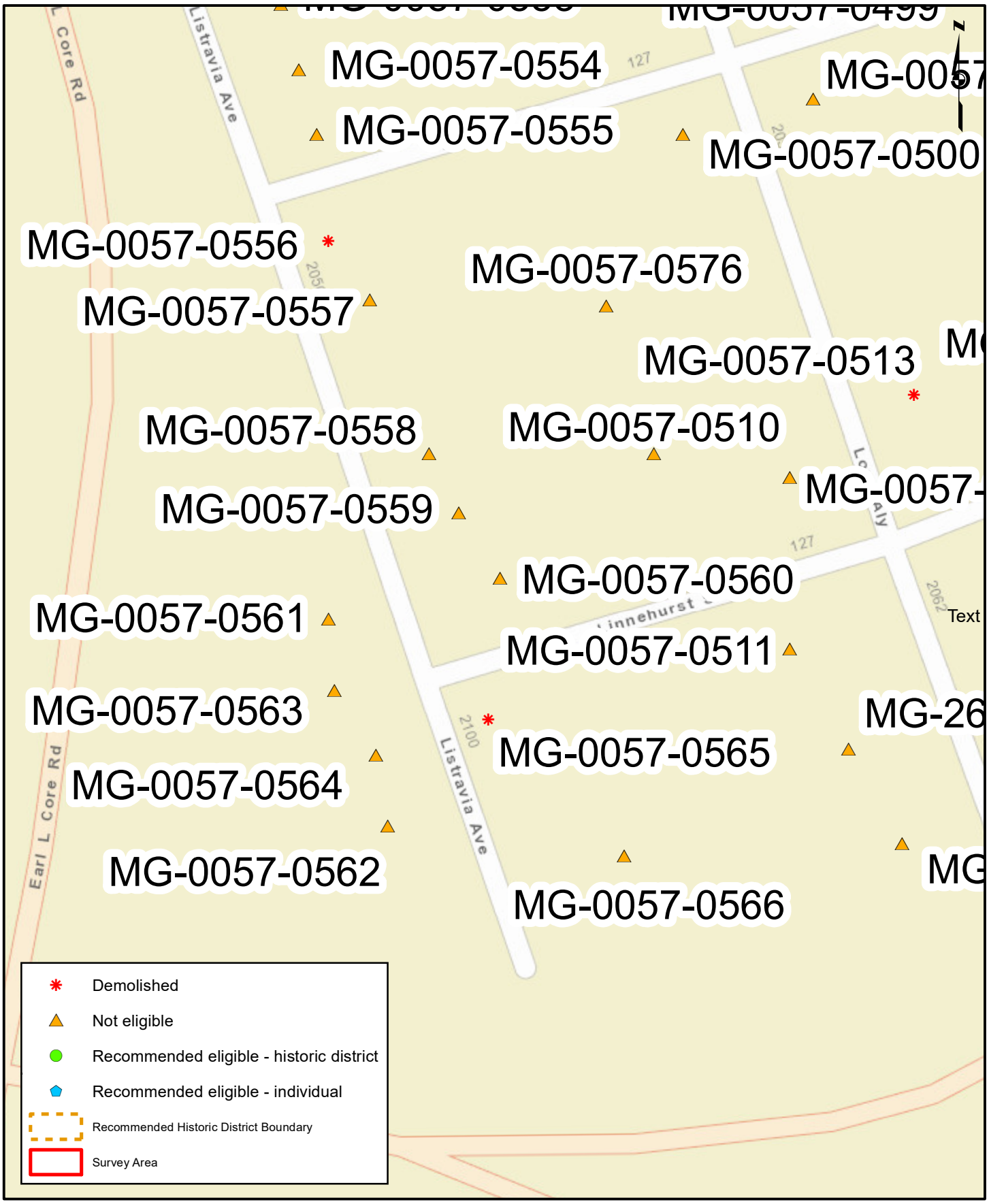
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Morgantown Historic Landmarks Commission
489 Spruce Street
Morgantown, WV 26505
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Map 11 of 15

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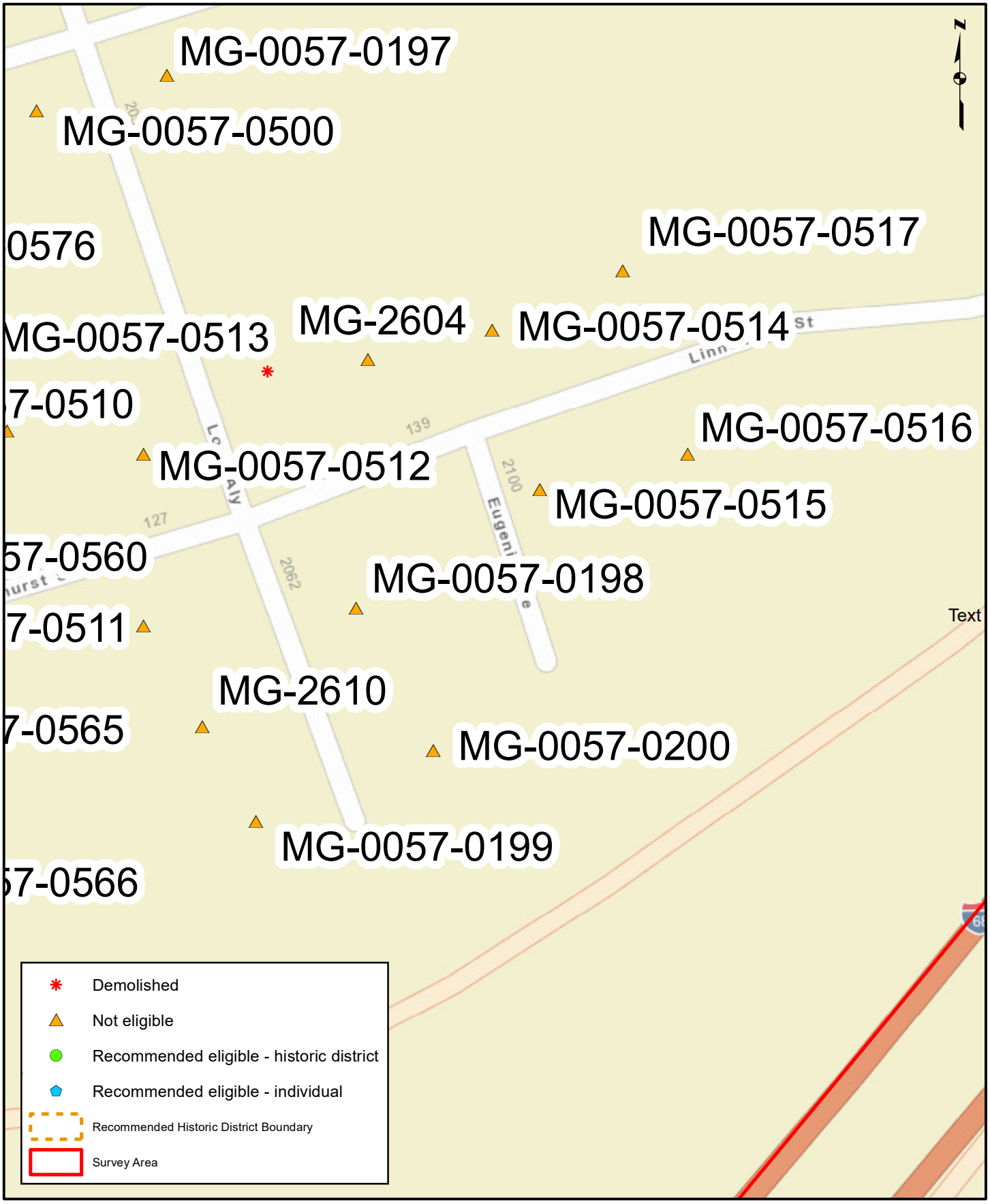
Sabraton Historic Resource Survey Street Maps



Morgantown Historic Landmarks Commission
489 Spruce Street
Morgantown, WV 26505
May 2019

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Sabraton Historic Resource Survey Street Maps



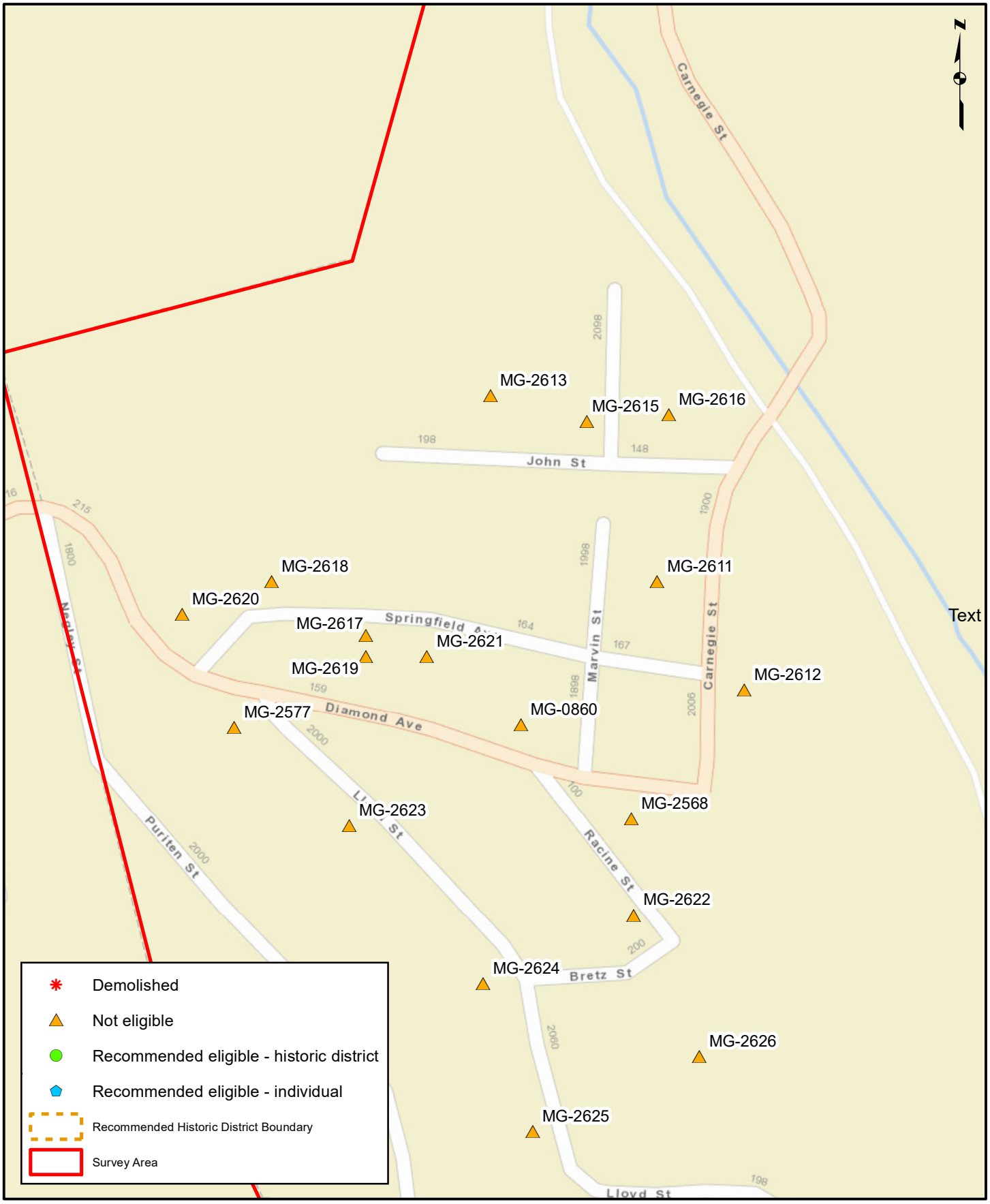
Morgantown Historic Landmarks Commission
489 Spruce Street
Morgantown, WV 26505

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Map 13 of 15

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Sabraton Historic Resource Survey Street Maps



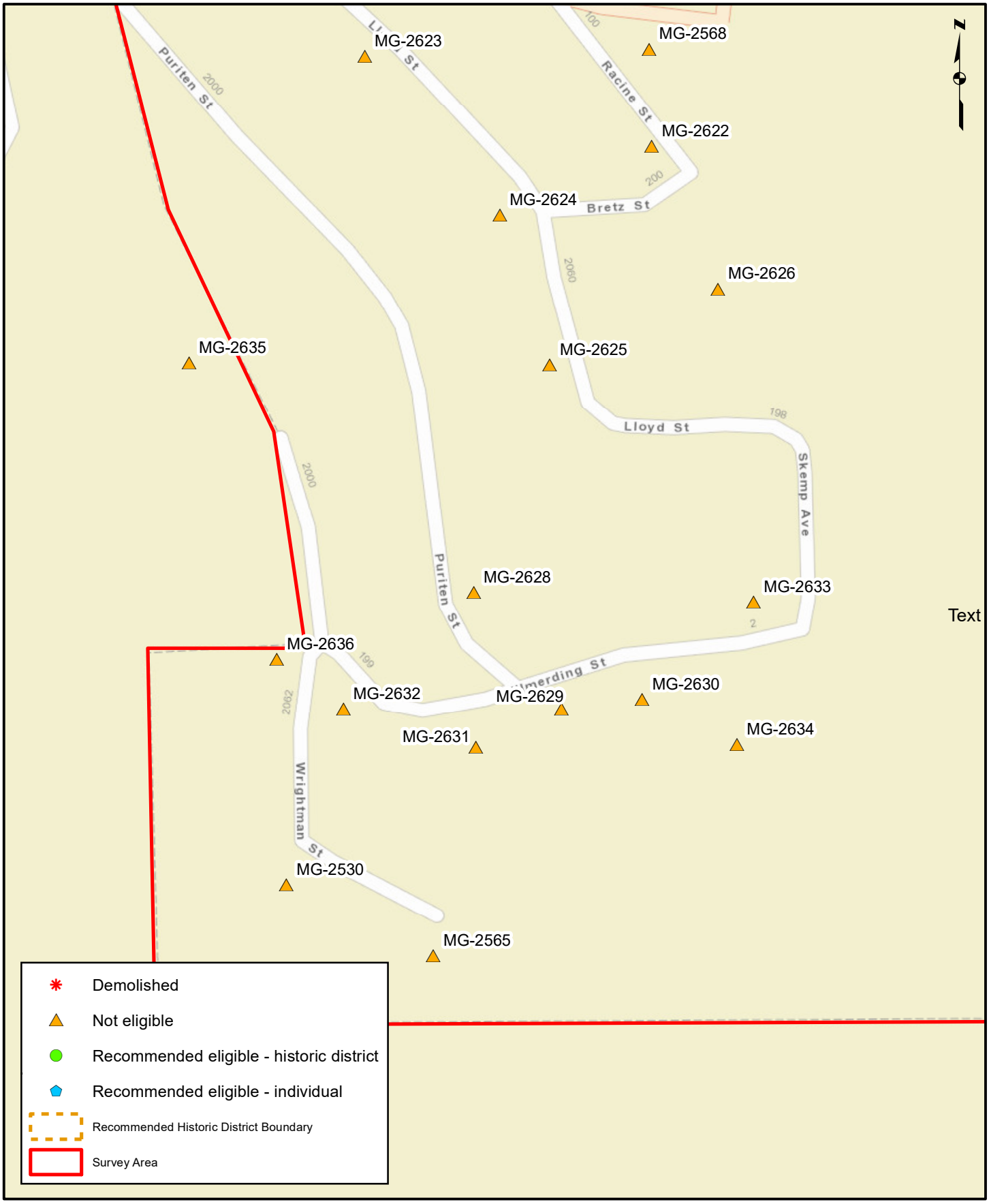
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Morgantown Historic Landmarks Commission
489 Spruce Street
Morgantown, WV 26505 May 2019

Map 14 of 15

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Sabraton Historic Resource Survey Street Maps



Text

Morgantown Historic Landmarks Commission
489 Spruce Street
Morgantown, WV 26505

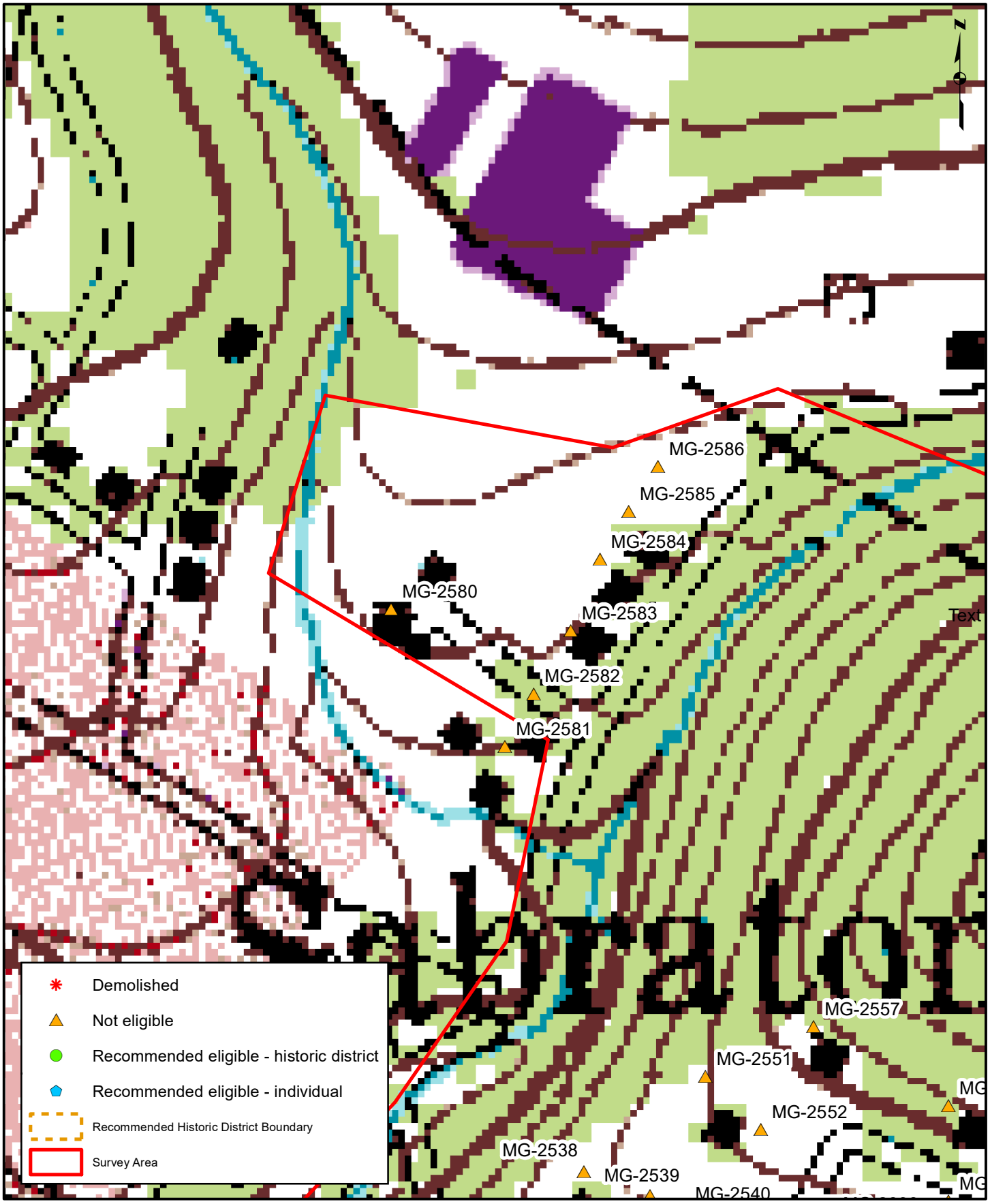
May 2019

Map 15 of 15

Feet

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Sabraton Historic Resource Survey USGS Resource Maps



Morgantown Historic Landmarks Commission
489 Spruce Street
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Map 1 of 15

USGS Morgantown North/
Morgantown South Quadrangles

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Sabraton Historic Resource Survey USGS Resource Maps



Morgantown Historic Landmarks Commission
489 Spruce Street
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May 2019

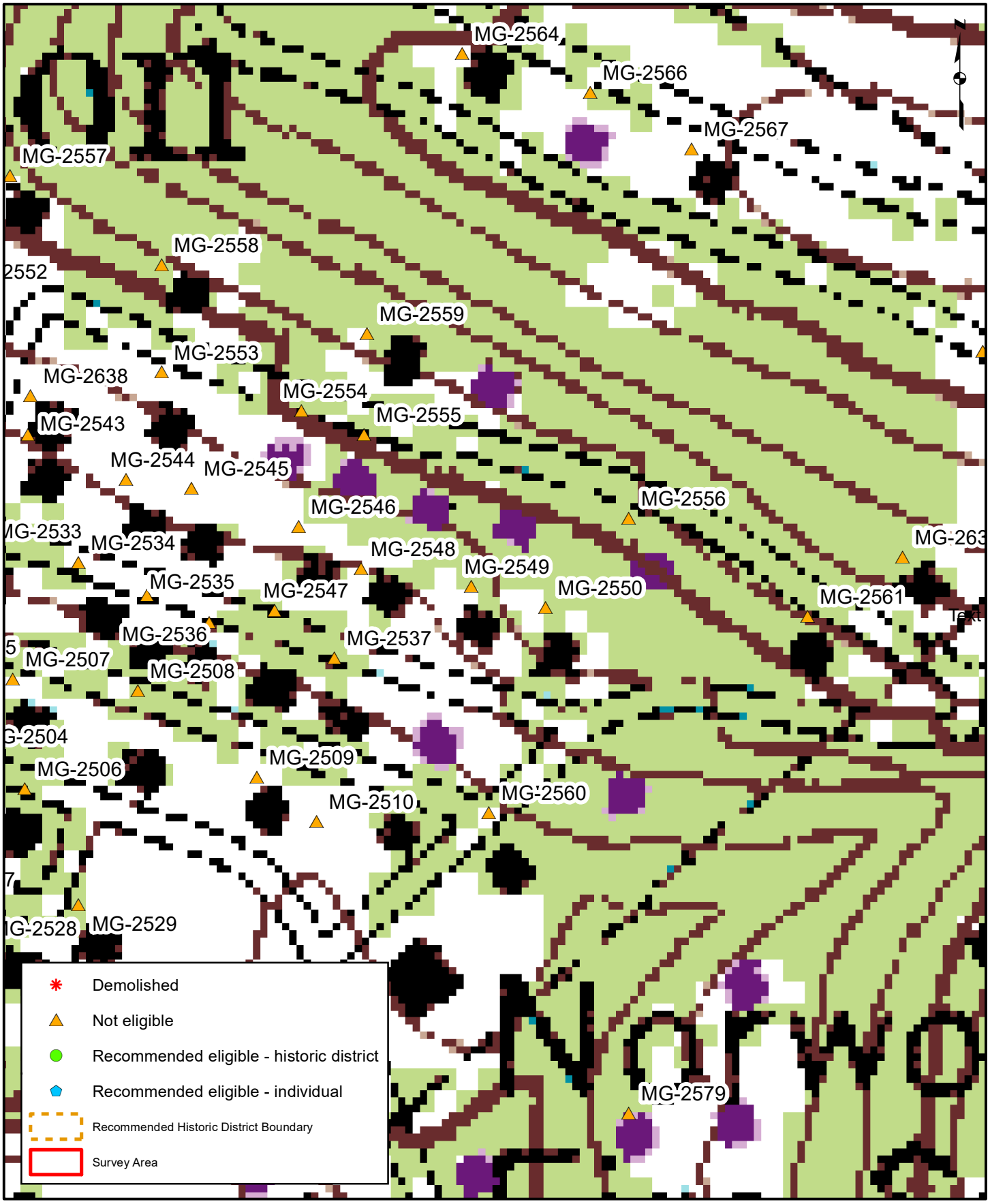
Map 2 of 15

USGS Morgantown North/
Morgantown South Quadrangles

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Sabraton Historic Resource Survey USGS Resource Maps



Morgantown Historic Landmarks Commission
489 Spruce Street
Morgantown, WV 26505

May 2019

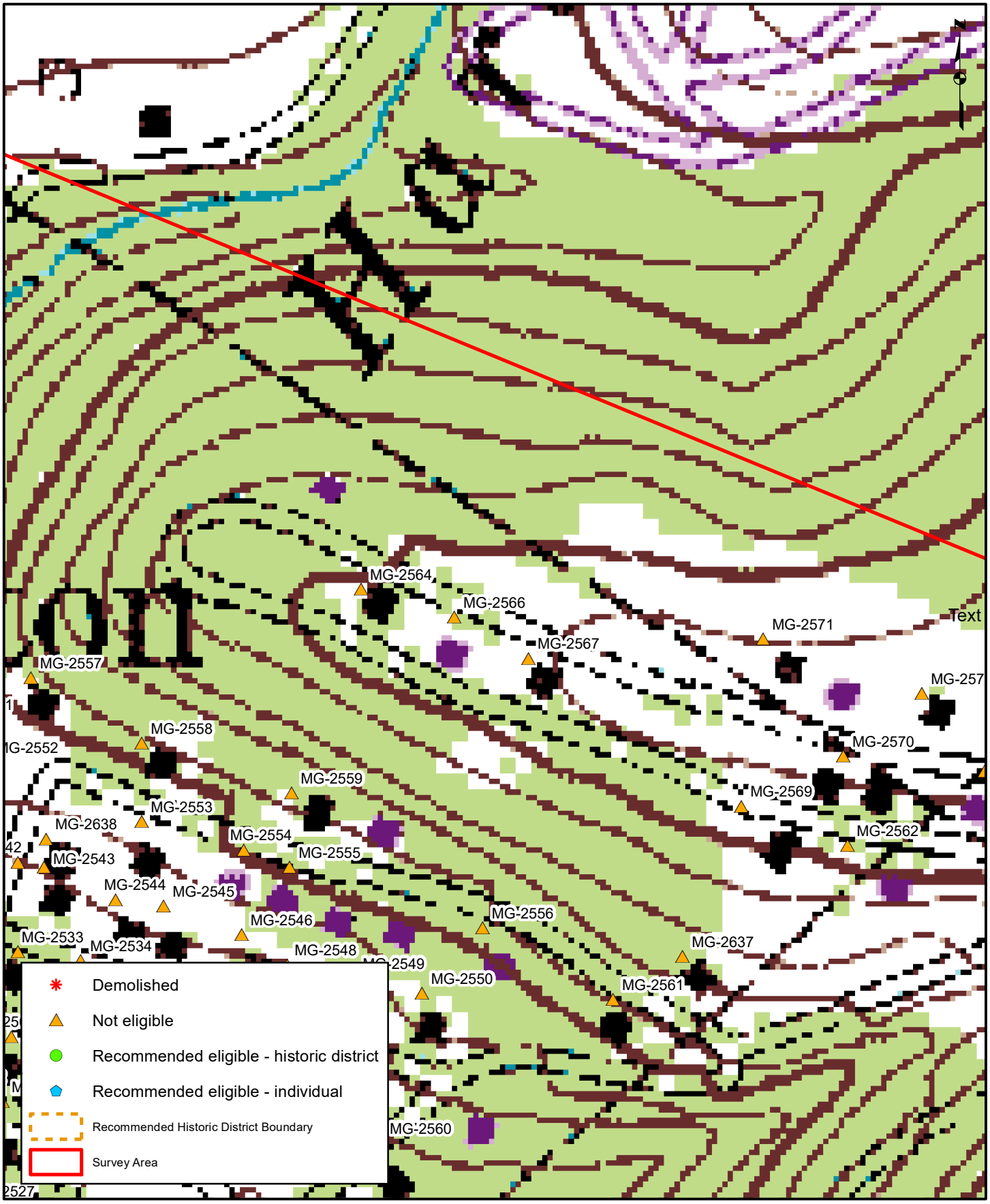
Map 3 of 15

USGS Morgantown North/
Morgantown South Quadrangles

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Sabraton Historic Resource Survey USGS Resource Maps



Morgantown Historic Landmarks Commission
489 Spruce Street
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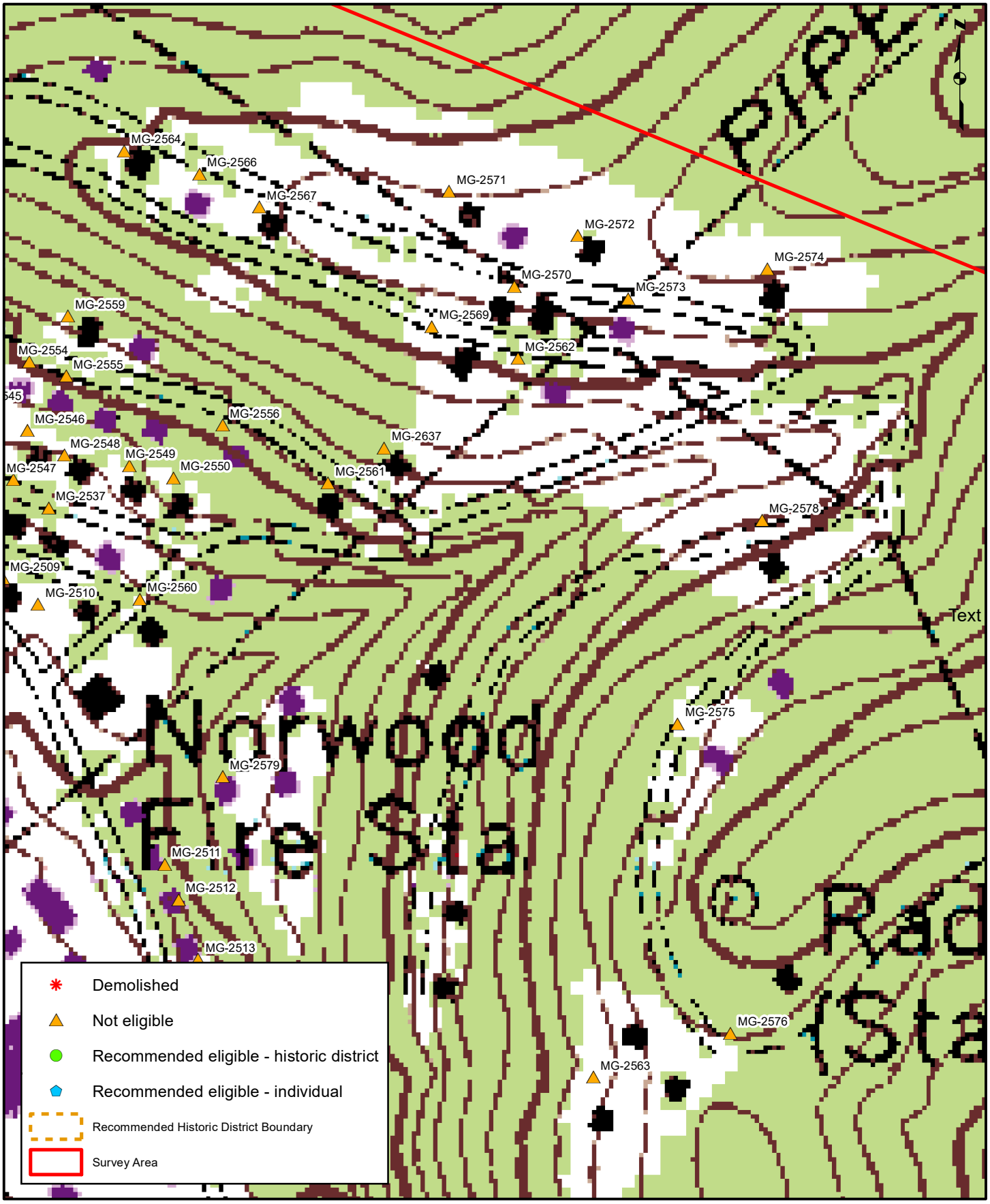
May 2019

Map 4 of 15

USGS Morgantown North/
Morgantown South Quadrangles

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Sabraton Historic Resource Survey USGS Resource Maps



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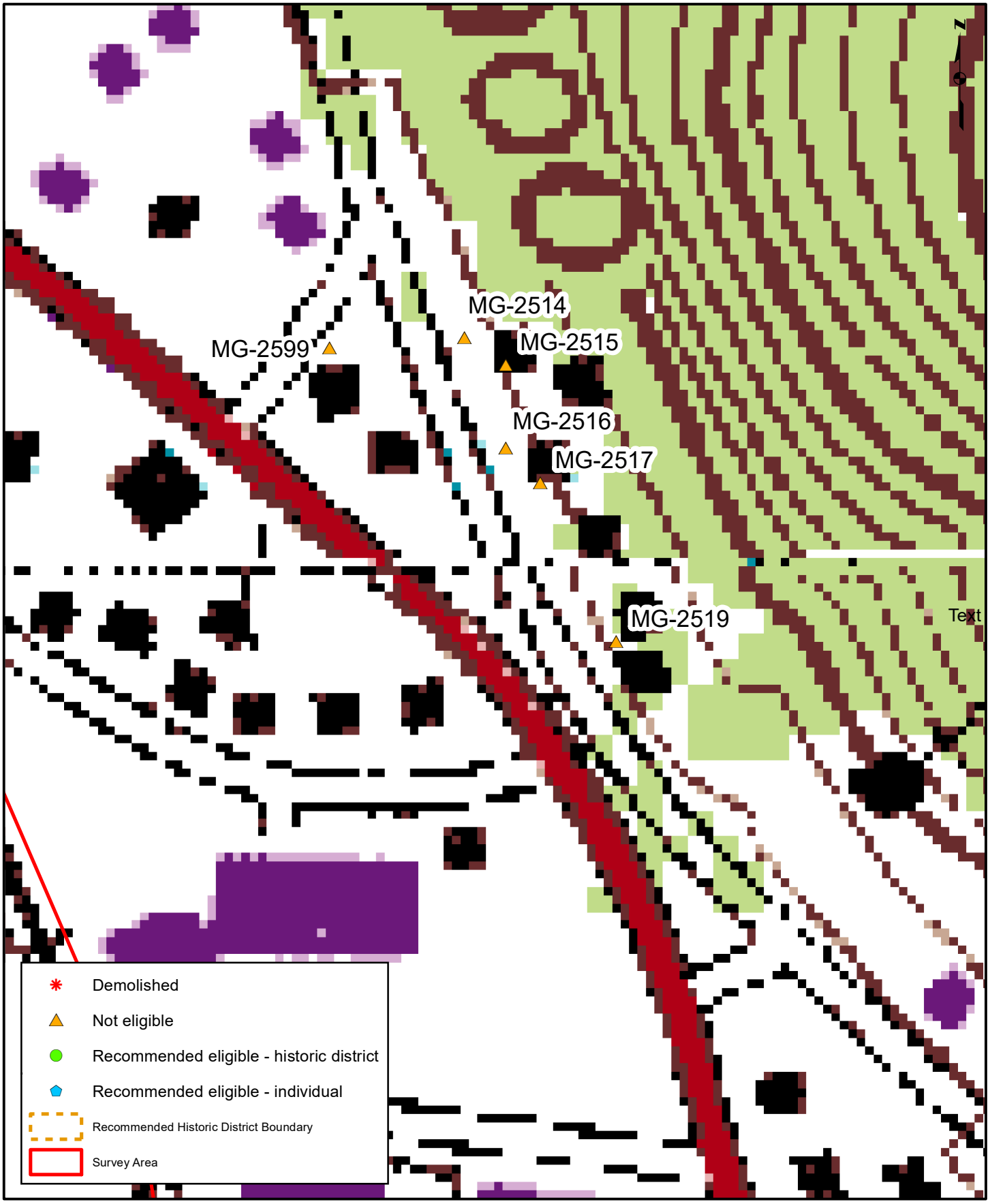
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Map 5 of 15

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Morgantown South Quadrangles

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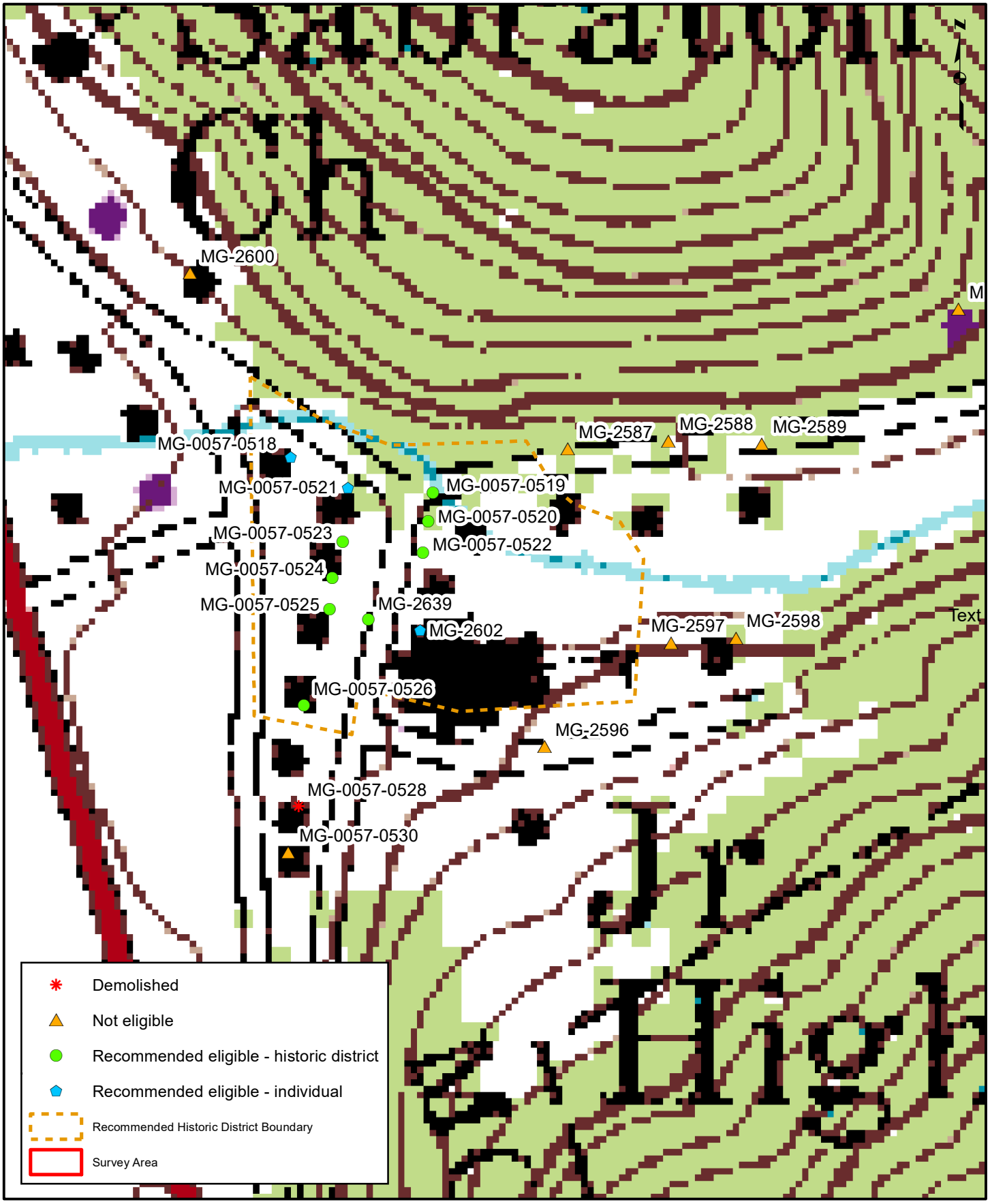
Morgantown Historic Landmarks Commission
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Map 6 of 15

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Morgantown South Quadrangles

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Sabraton Historic Resource Survey USGS Resource Maps



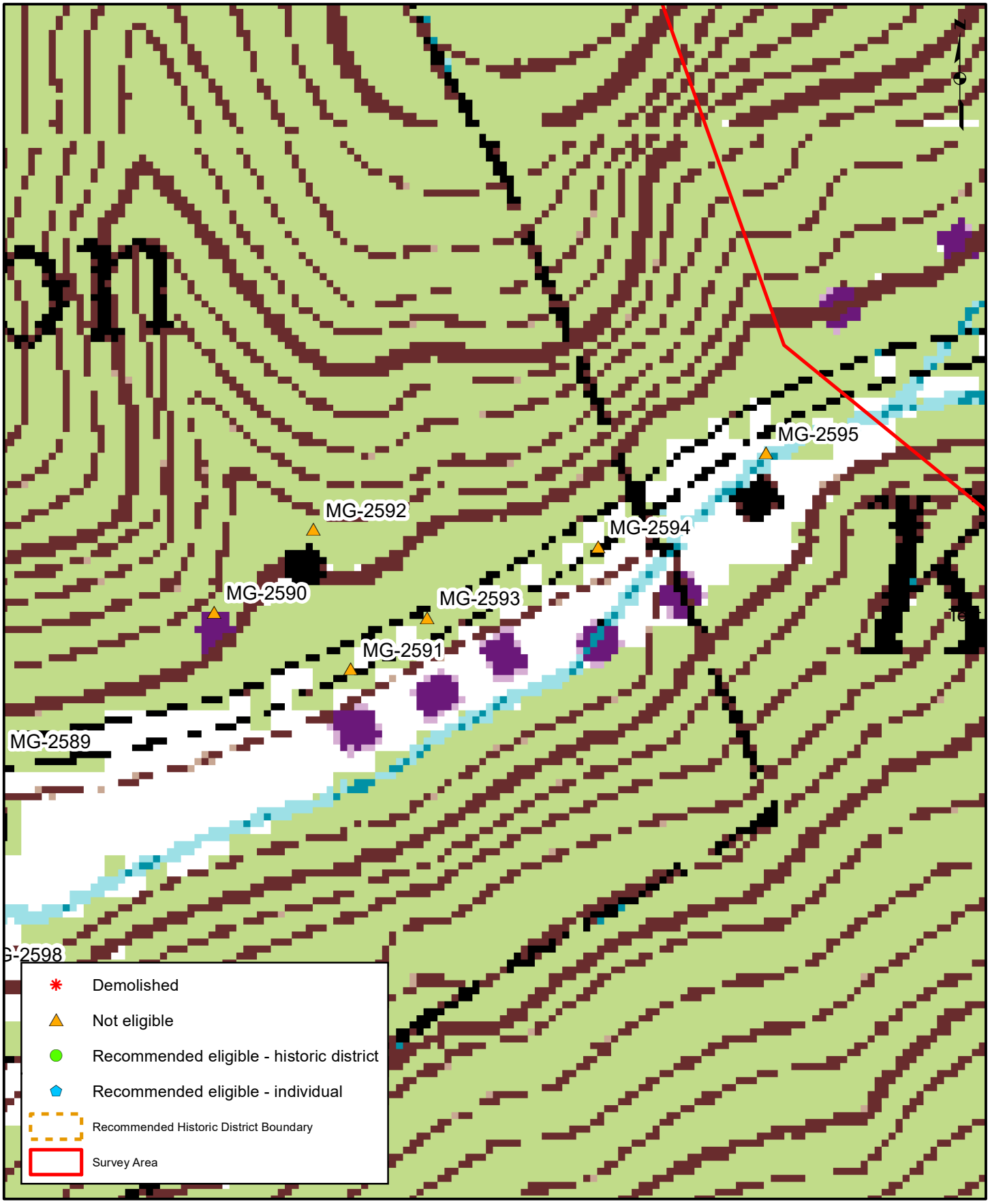
Morgantown Historic Landmarks Commission
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Map 7 of 15

USGS Morgantown North/
Morgantown South Quadrangles

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Map 8 of 15

USGS Morgantown North/
Morgantown South Quadrangles

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Sabraton Historic Resource Survey USGS Resource Maps



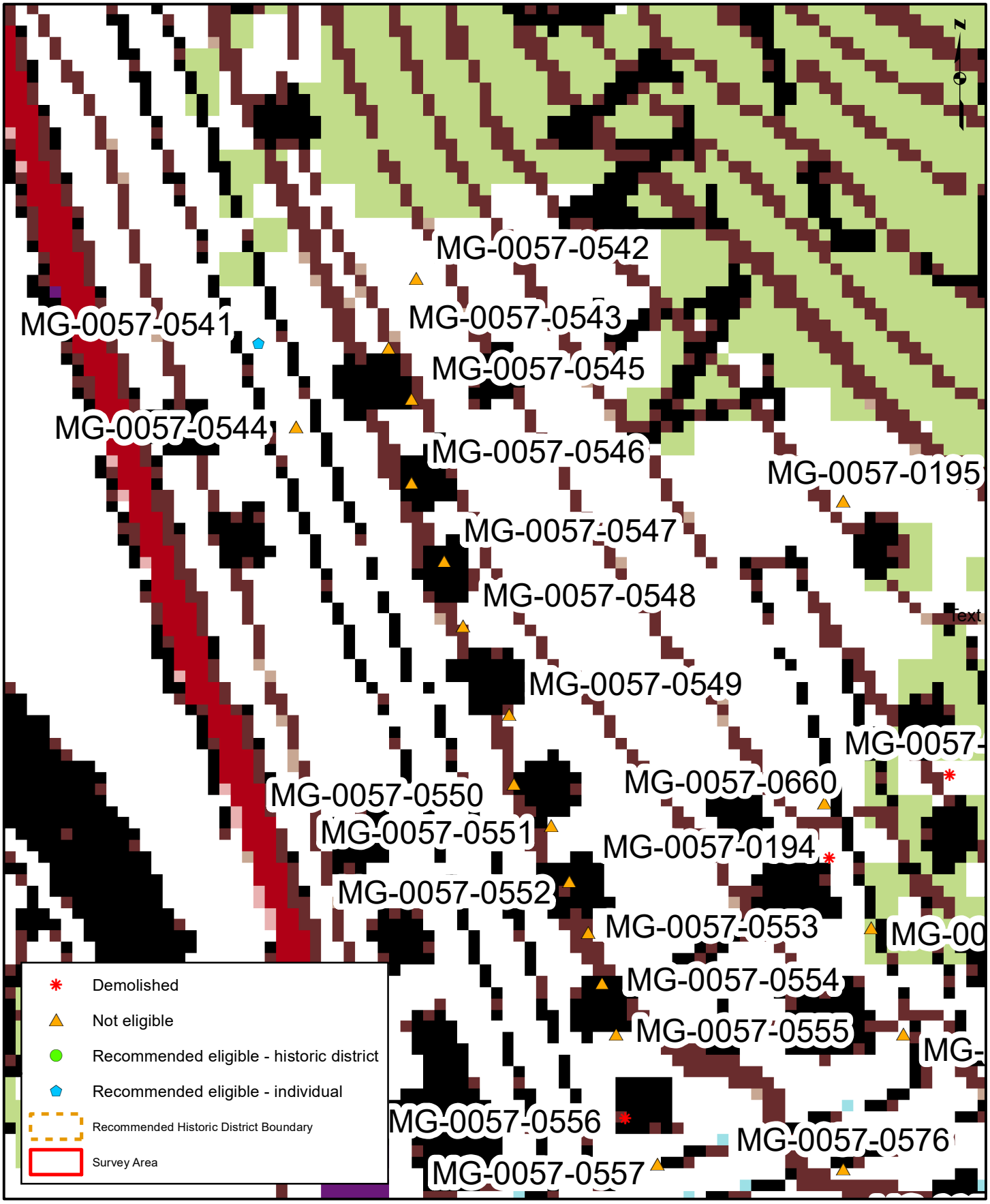
Morgantown Historic Landmarks Commission
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USGS Morgantown North/
Morgantown South Quadrangles

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Sabraton Historic Resource Survey USGS Resource Maps



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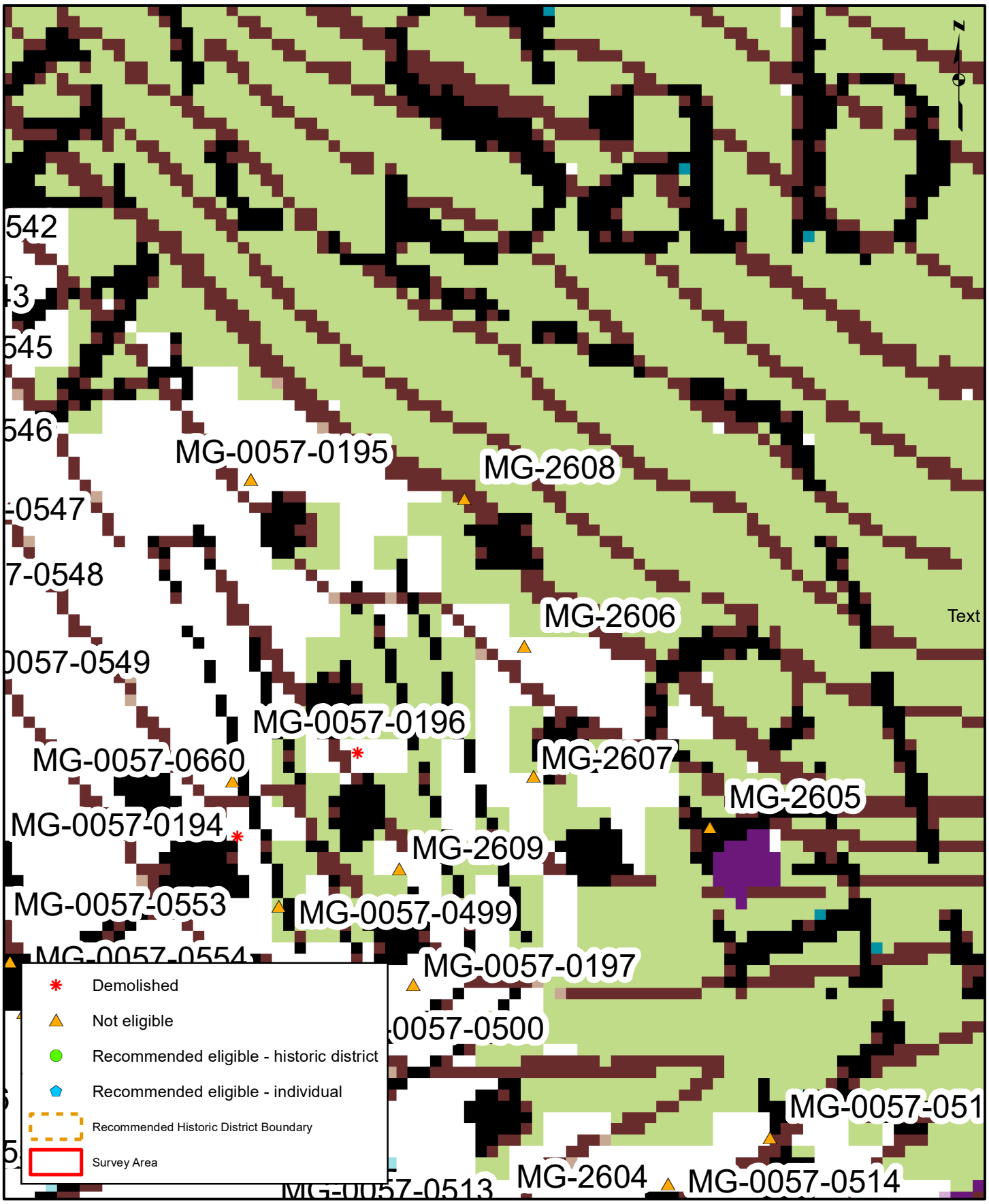
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Morgantown South Quadrangles

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Sabraton Historic Resource Survey USGS Resource Maps



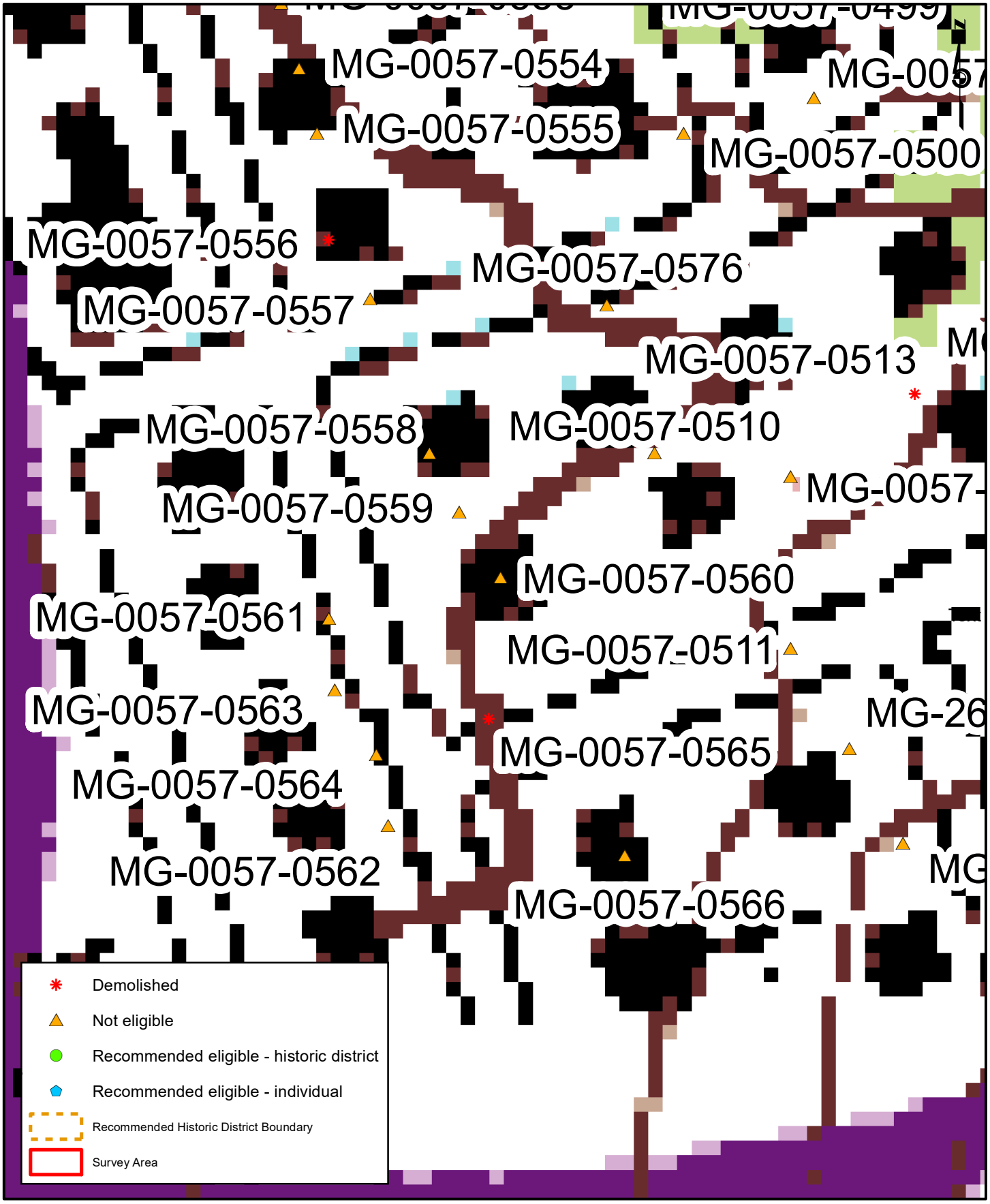
Morgantown Historic Landmarks Commission
489 Spruce Street
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USGS Morgantown North/
Morgantown South Quadrangles

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Sabraton Historic Resource Survey USGS Resource Maps



Morgantown Historic Landmarks Commission
489 Spruce Street
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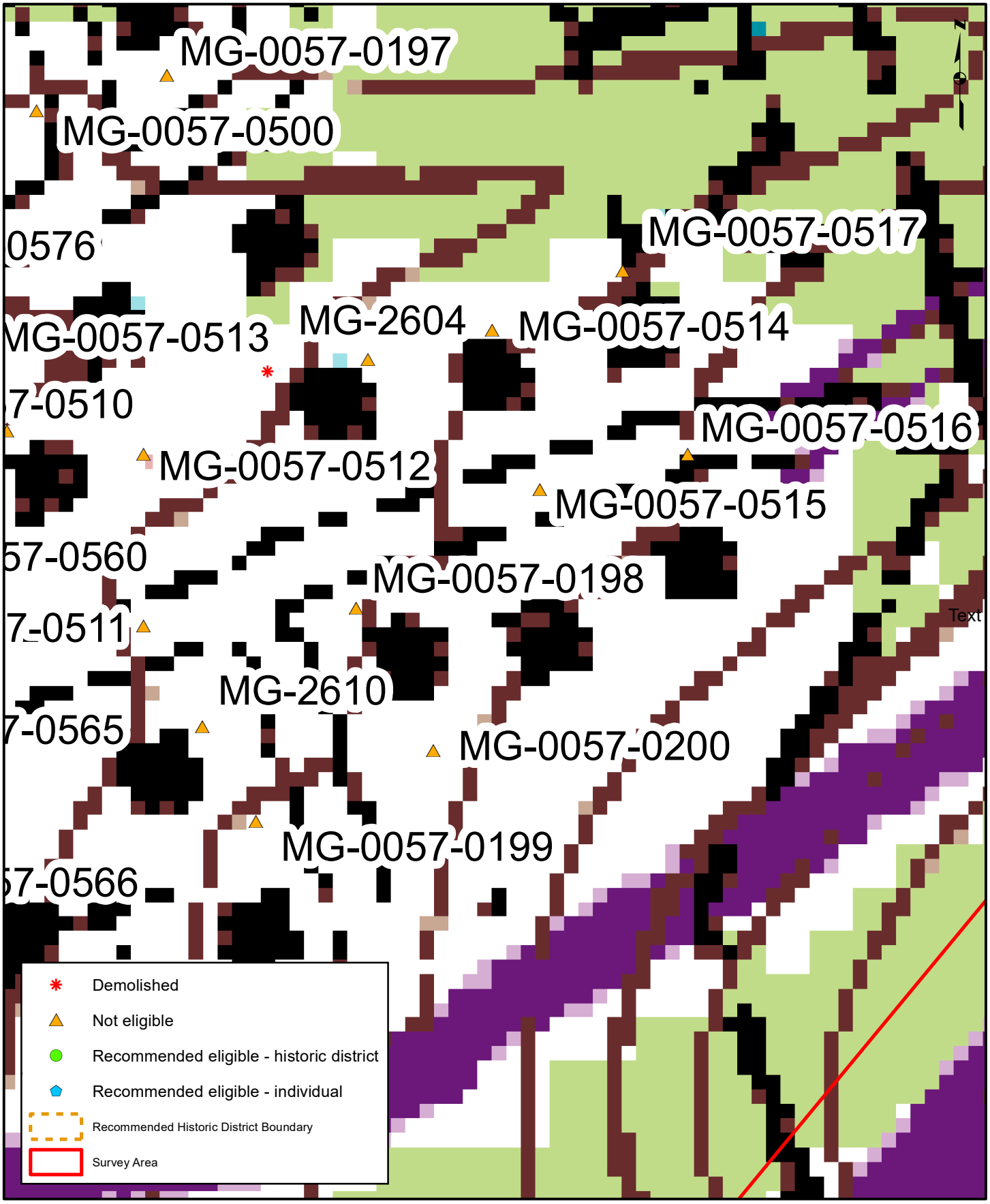
May 2019

Map 12 of 15

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Morgantown South Quadrangles

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Sabraton Historic Resource Survey USGS Resource Maps



Morgantown Historic Landmarks Commission
489 Spruce Street
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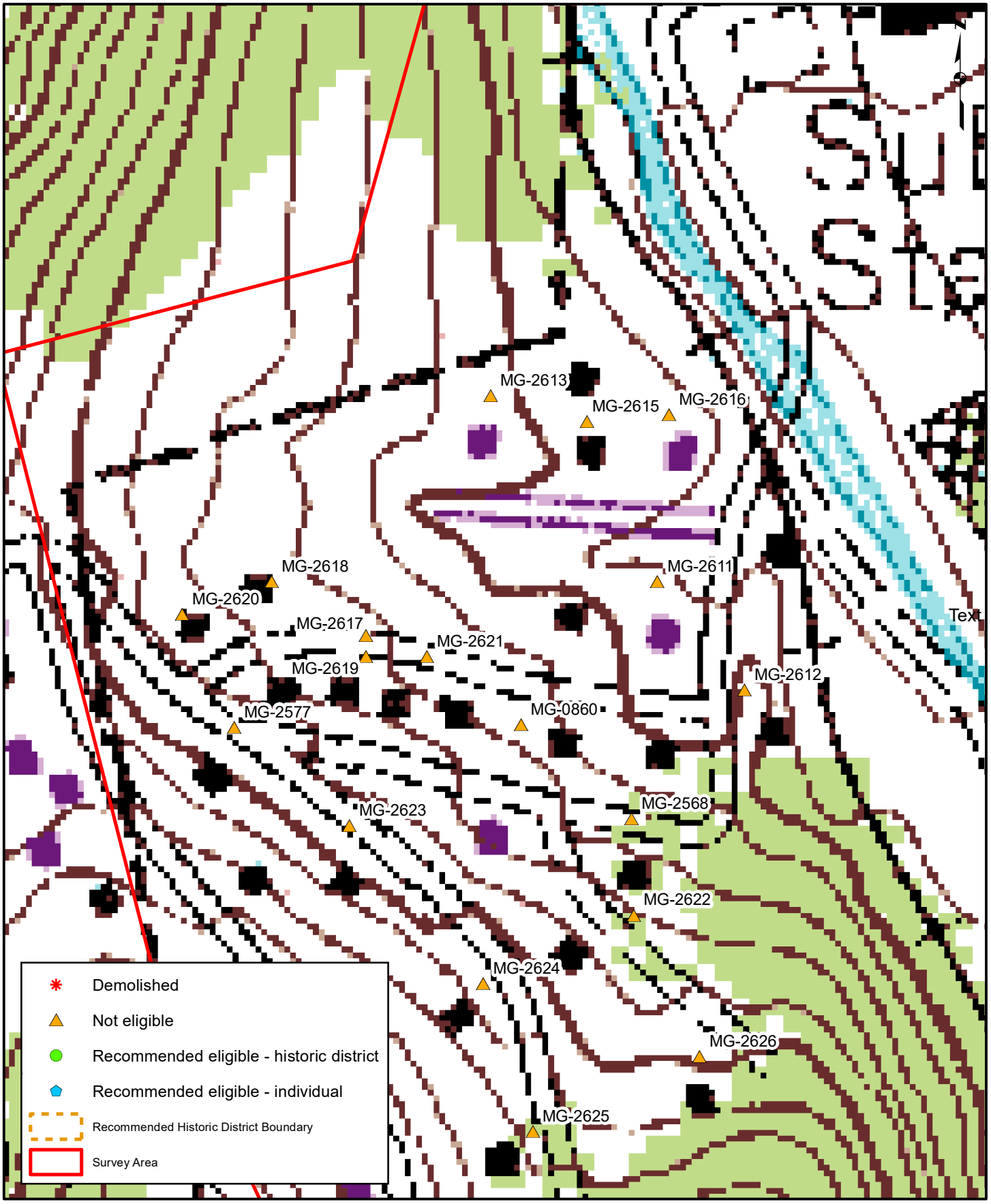
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Map 13 of 15

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Morgantown South Quadrangles

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Sabraton Historic Resource Survey USGS Resource Maps



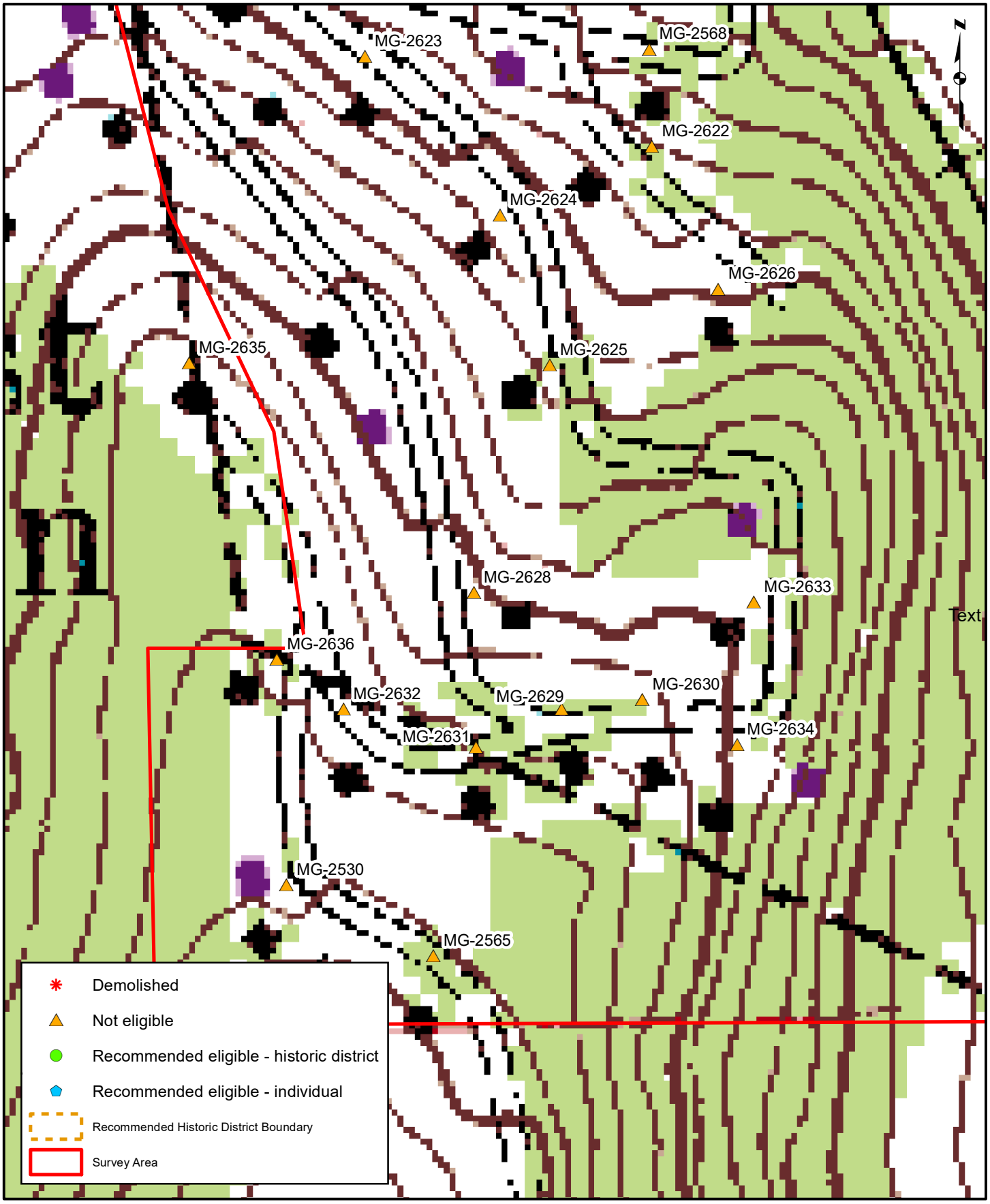
Morgantown Historic Landmarks Commission
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Map 14 of 15

USGS Morgantown North/
Morgantown South Quadrangles

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Sabraton Historic Resource Survey USGS Resource Maps



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USGS Morgantown North/
Morgantown South Quadrangles

Feet

0 70 140 280 420 560

APPENDIX B

RESOURCE INDICES

Demolished Properties

Index by Survey Number

Index by Eligibility

Index by Street Address

UTM Coordinates

TABLE 5. DEMOLISHED PROPERTIES

Survey Number	Name	Address
MG-0057-0194	St. Marcella's Greek Orthodox Church	Eugenia Ave
MG-0057-0196	House	2037 Eugeniva Avenue
MG-0057-0513	House	131 Linnehurst Avenue
MG-0057-0527	House	1944 Listravia Avenue
MG-0057-0528	House	1860 Listravia Avenue
MG-0057-0532	House	1904 Listravia Avenue
MG-0057-0534	House	1916 Listravia Avenue
MG-0057-0535	House	1920 Listravia Avenue
MG-0057-0536	House	1932 Listravia Avenue
MG-0057-0545	House	1997 Listravia Avenue
MG-0057-0556	House	2053 Listravia Avenue
MG-0057-0565	House	2105 Listravia Avenue
MG-0057-0853	House	1917 Sturgiss Avenue

Sabraton Historic Resource Survey Historic Property Inventory Forms Index by Survey Number

May 2019

Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Eligibility Recommendation	Surveyor
MG-0057-0194	St. Marcella's Greek Orthodox Church	Eugeniva Avenue	1928 ○ Circa	Demolished	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-0057-0195	House	2013 Eugeniva Avenue	1925 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-0057-0196	House	2037 Eugeniva Ave	1925 ◉ Circa	Demolished	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-0057-0197	House	2053 Eugeniva Avenue	1915 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-0057-0198	House	2105 Eugeniva Avenue	1921 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Elizabeth Satterfield
MG-0057-0199	House	2112 Eugeniva Avenue	1922 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-0057-0200	House	2113 Eugeniva Avenue	1925 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-0057-0499	House	127 Lincova Avenue	1922 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-0057-0500	House	128 Lincova Avenue	1921 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Lindsay Deering
MG-0057-0510	House	123 Linnehurst Street	1930 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Shannon Rowe
MG-0057-0511	House	124 Linnehurst Street	1922 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-0057-0512	House	127 Linnehurst Street	1922 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Kaitlyn Wiley
MG-0057-0513	House	131 Linnehurst Ave.	1920 ◉ Circa	Demolished	Courtney Fint Zimmerman

Sabraton Historic Resource Survey Historic Property Inventory Forms Index by Survey Number

May 2019

Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Eligibility Recommendation	Surveyor
MG-0057-0514	House	139 Linnehurst Street	1922 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	McKayla Herron
MG-0057-0515	House	140 Linnehurst Street	1923 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Amber Bradley
MG-0057-0516	House	146 Linnehurst Street	1924 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Grant Johnson
MG-0057-0517	House	149 Linnehurst Street	1925 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Julia Mellett
MG-0057-0518	The Cottage	1812 Listravia Avenue	1915 ◉ Circa	Recommended eligible - individual	Sarah Hanna
MG-0057-0519	House	1813 Listravia Avenue	1919 ◉ Circa	Recommended eligible - historic district	Sarah Hanna
MG-0057-0520	House	1817 Listravia Avenue	1920 ○ Circa	Recommended eligible - historic district	Lindsay Deering
MG-0057-0521	Harner Homestead	1818 Listravia Avenue	1852 ◉ Circa	Recommended eligible - individual	Courtney Zimmerman
MG-0057-0522	House	1821 Listravia Avenue	1914-1915 ◉ Circa	Recommended eligible - historic district	Thomas Kilionski
MG-0057-0523	House	1822 Listravia Avenue	1900 ○ Circa	Recommended eligible - historic district	Thomas Kilionski
MG-0057-0524	House	1824-1826 Listravia Avenue	1902-1905 ○ Circa	Recommended eligible - historic district	Lindsay Deering
MG-0057-0525	House	1828-1830 Listravia Avenue	1902-1905 ◉ Circa	Recommended eligible - historic district	Thomas Kilionski
MG-0057-0526	House	1834-1836 Listravia Avenue	1902-1905 ◉ Circa	Recommended eligible - historic district	Lydia Strickling

Sabraton Historic Resource Survey Historic Property Inventory Forms Index by Survey Number

May 2019

Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Eligibility Recommendation	Surveyor
MG-0057-0527	Garage	1944 Listravia Avenue	1918 ◉ Circa	Demolished	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-0057-0528	House	1860 Listravia Avenue	1902-1907 ◉ Circa	Demolished	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-0057-0529	House	1965 Listravia Avenue	1922 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Kaitlyn Wiley
MG-0057-0530	House	1866 Listravia Avenue/ 1869 Sturgiss Avenue	1925 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-0057-0531	House	1900 Listravia Avenue	1914 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	McKayla Herron
MG-0057-0532	House	1904 Listravia Avenue	1911-14 ◉ Circa	Demolished	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-0057-0533	House	1912 Listravia Avenue	1907 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Amber Bradley
MG-0057-0534	House	1916 Listravia Avenue	1911-14 ◉ Circa	Demolished	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-0057-0535		1920 Listravia Avenue	1911-14 ◉ Circa	Demolished	Kaitlyn Wiley
MG-0057-0536	House	1932 Listravia Avenue	1914 ◉ Circa	Demolished	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-0057-0537	House	1940 Listravia Avenue	1930 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Grant Johnson
MG-0057-0538	House	1945 Listravia Avenue	1922 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Julia Mellett
MG-0057-0539	House	1951 Listravia Avenue	1924 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Kaitlyn Wiley

Sabraton Historic Resource Survey Historic Property Inventory Forms Index by Survey Number

May 2019

Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Eligibility Recommendation	Surveyor
MG-0057-0540	House	1969 Listravia Avenue	1920 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Lydia Strickling
MG-0057-0541	American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. Community House	1988 Listravia Avenue	1911 ○ Circa	Recommended eligible - individual	Lydia Strickling
MG-0057-0542	House	1989 Listravia Avenue	1920 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-0057-0543	House	1993-1995 Listravia Avenue	1923 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-0057-0544	House	1996 Listravia Avenue	1911 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-0057-0545	House	1997 Listravia Avenue	1922 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-0057-0546	House	2001 Listravia Avenue	1915 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Lindsay Deering
MG-0057-0547	House	2005 Listravia Avenue	1911 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Rachael Nicholas
MG-0057-0548	House	2015 Listravia Avenue	1921-1922 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Thomas Kilionski
MG-0057-0549	House	2021 Listravia Avenue	1911 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Rachael Nicholas
MG-0057-0550	House	2025 Listravia Avenue	1911 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Elizabeth Satterfield
MG-0057-0551	House	2029 Listravia Avenue	1922 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Elizabeth Satterfield
MG-0057-0552	House	2033 Listravia Avenue	1905 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Jordan Riggs

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Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Eligibility Recommendation	Surveyor
MG-0057-0553	House	2037 Listravia Avenue	1905 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Jordan Riggs
MG-0057-0554	House	2041-2043 Listravia Avenue	1911 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Rachael Nicholas
MG-0057-0555	Tanner's Tavern and Grill	2045 Listravia Avenue	1911 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Lydia Strickling
MG-0057-0556	House	2053 Listravia Ave	1902 ◉ Circa	Demolished	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-0057-0557	House	2059 Listravia Avenue	1902 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-0057-0558	House	2065-2067 Listravia Avenue	1920 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Elizabeth Satterfield
MG-0057-0559	House	2069 Listravia Avenue	1922 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Rachael Nicholas
MG-0057-0560	House	2073 Listravia Avenue	1909-1910 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Shannon Rowe
MG-0057-0561	United Steelworkers Local 6214	2080 Listravia Avenue	1902-1905 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Shannon Rowe
MG-0057-0562	House	2108 Listravia Avenue	1902 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Sarah Hanna
MG-0057-0563	House	2100 Listravia Avenue	1918 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Kaitlyn Wiley
MG-0057-0564	House	2104 Listravia Avenue	1905 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Kaitlyn Wiley
MG-0057-0565	House	2105 Listravia Ave	1907 ◉ Circa	Demolished	Courtney Fint Zimmerman

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Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Eligibility Recommendation	Surveyor
MG-0057-0566	St Mary's Byzantine Catholic Church	2115 Listravia Avenue	1918 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-0057-0576	House	2059 Long Alley	1927 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Jordan Riggs
MG-0057-0660	House	2031 Eugeniva Avenue	1925 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-0057-0853	House	1917 Sturgiss Avenue	1907-1911 ○ Circa	Demolished	Shannon Rowe
MG-0860	House	144 Diamond Avenue	1926 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Lydia Strickling
MG-2497	House	1419 Sabraton Avenue	1924 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Rachael Nicholas
MG-2498	House	1423 Sabraton Avenue	1924 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Elizabeth Satterfield
MG-2499	House	1424 Sabraton Avenue	1949 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Elizabeth Satterfield
MG-2500	House	1427-1429 Sabraton Avenue	1925 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Shannon Rowe
MG-2501	House	1428 Sabraton Avenue	1925 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2502	House	1444 Sabraton Avenue	1925 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2503	House	1448 Sabraton Avenue	1925 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2504	House	1450 Sabraton Avenue	1925 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman

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Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Eligibility Recommendation	Surveyor
MG-2505	House	1451 Sabraton Avenue	1931 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Jordan Riggs
MG-2506	House	1456 Sabraton Avenue	1940 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2507	House	1457 Sabraton Avenue	1925 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Shannon Rowe
MG-2508	House	1473 Sabraton Avenue	1943 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Kaitlyn Wiley
MG-2509	House	1495 Sabraton Avenue	1925 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2510	House	1497 Sabraton Avenue	1961 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Kaitlyn Wiley
MG-2511	House	1531 Sabraton Avenue	1972 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Jordan Riggs
MG-2512	Sam's Auto Repair	1535 Sabraton Avenue	1960 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2513	Classic Furniture	1537 Sabraton Avenue	1960 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Jordan Riggs
MG-2514	House	1609 Sabraton Avenue	1923 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Julia Mellett
MG-2515	House	1613 Sabraton Avenue	1940 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Grant Johnson
MG-2516	House	1621 Sabraton Avenue	1920 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Amber Bradley
MG-2517	Autotown Used Cars	1625 Sabraton Avenue	1925 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Shannon Rowe

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Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Eligibility Recommendation	Surveyor
MG-2518	House	1417 Andmore Street	1947 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Sarah Hanna
MG-2519	Liberty Tax	1639 Sabraton Avenue	1967 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	McKayla Herron
MG-2520	House	1412 Mayfield Avenue	1925 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Lydia Strickling
MG-2521	House	1416 Mayfield Avenue	1927 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Lydia Strickling
MG-2522	House	1417 Mayfield Avenue	1940 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2523	House	1424 Mayfield Avenue	1920 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2524	House	1442 Mayfield Avenue	1907 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2525	House	1444 Mayfield Avenue	1925 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2526	House	1448 Mayfield Avenue	1925 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2527	House	1450 Mayfield Avenue	1958 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2528	House	1464 Mayfield Avenue	1939 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Rachael Nicholas
MG-2529	House	1468 Mayfield Avenue	1872 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Rachael Nicholas
MG-2530	House	2090 Wrightman Street	1913 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman

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Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Eligibility Recommendation	Surveyor
MG-2531	House	1425 Andmore Street	1940 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2532	House	1428 Andmore Street	1920 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2533	House	1449 Andmore Street	1938 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Sarah Hanna
MG-2534	House	1461 Andmore Street	1957 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2535	House	1469 Andmore Street	1954 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2536	House	1475 Andmore Street	1946 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2537	House	1491 Andmore Street	1949 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2538	House	1419 Statler Street	1930 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Jordan Riggs
MG-2539	House	1427 Statler Street	1930 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2540	House	1435 Statler Street	1930 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Adrienne Thompson, Madelynn Lawrence
MG-2541	House	1440 Statler Street	1930 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2542	House	1443 Statler Street	1959 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2543	House	1445 Statler Street	1925 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Rachael Nicholas

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Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Eligibility Recommendation	Surveyor
MG-2544	House	1467 Statler Street	1934 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Elizabeth Satterfield
MG-2545	House	1471 Statler Street	1941 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Jordan Riggs
MG-2546	House	1481 Statler Street	1930 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2547	House	1484 Statler Street	1945 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Shannon Rowe
MG-2548	House	1493 Statler Street	1930 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Adrienne Thompson, Madelynn Lawrence
MG-2549	House	1495 Statler Street	1950 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2550	House	1497 Statler Street	1949 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2551	House	1425 Tremont Avenue	1947 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2552	House	1433 Tremont Avenue	1930 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2553	House	1465 Tremont Avenue	1920 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2554	House	1479 Tremont Avenue	1960 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2555	House	1481 Tremont Avenue	1950 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2556	House	1517 Tremont Avenue	1970 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman

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Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Eligibility Recommendation	Surveyor
MG-2557	House	1433 Ashland Avenue	1951 ◯ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2558	House	1436 Ashland Avenue	1930 ◯ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2559	House	1454 Ashland Avenue	1923 ◯ Circa	Not eligible	Lindsay Deering
MG-2560	House	136 Hillcrest Street	1951 ◯ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2561	House	173 Hillcrest Street	1955 ◯ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2562	House	1557 Folger Ave.	1970 ◯ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2563	House	193 Halpine Street (Sherwood	1945 ◯ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2564	House	1485 Saxman Avenue	1924 ◯ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2565	House	2106 Wrightman Street	1955 ◯ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2566	House	1497 Saxman Avenue	1966 ◯ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2567	House	1517 Saxman Avenue	1920 ◯ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2568	House	128 Diamond Avenue	1948 ◯ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2569	House	1554 Saxman Avenue	1961 ◯ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman

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Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Eligibility Recommendation	Surveyor
MG-2570	House	1557 Saxman Avenue	1957 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2571	House	1541 Hyatt Avenue	1960 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2572	House	1559 Hyatt Avenue	1920 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Thomas Kilionski
MG-2573	House	1577 Hyatt Avenue	1967 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2574	House	1589 Hyatt Avenue	1920 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Thomas Kilionski
MG-2575	House	229 Sherwood Drive	1920 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2576	House	88 Sherwood Drive	1923 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2577	House	168 Diamond Avenue	1941 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Grant Johnson
MG-2578	House	252 Halpine Ave	1924 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2579	House	1528 Falls Avenue	1969 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2580	House	22 Frum Street	1948 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Lindsay Deering
MG-2581	House	201 Hartman Run Road	1930 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2582	House	203 Hartman Run Road	1930 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman

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Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Eligibility Recommendation	Surveyor
MG-2583	House	205 Hartman Run Road	1940 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2584	House	207 Hartman Run Road	1948 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2585	House	209 Hartman Run Road	1950 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2586	House	211 Hartman Run Road	1952 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2587	House	100 Dug Hill Road	1940 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2588	House	102 Dug Hill Road	1927 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2589	House	104 Dug Hill Road	1930 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Charlotte Vester and Sierra Landacre
MG-2590	House	107 Dug Hill Road	1965 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Charlotte Vester and Sierra Landacre
MG-2591	House	108 Dug Hill Road	1969 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2592	House	109 Dug Hill Road	1925 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2593	House	110 Dug Hill Road	1955 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2594	House	114 Dug Hill Road	1960 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2595	House	Dug Hill Road	1950 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman

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Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Eligibility Recommendation	Surveyor
MG-2596	House	128 Doyle Street	1940 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2597	House	149 Doyle Street	1970 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2598	House	153 Doyle Street	1920 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2599	Woodburn Shanks BBQ	1616 Earl Core Road	1960 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Kaitlyn Wiley
MG-2600	House	1757 Sabraton Avenue	1958 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2601	Leroy's Esso Station	1889 Sturgiss Avenue	1945 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Elizabeth Satterfield
MG-2602	Sabraton Graded School;Sabraton JHS & HS; Harner	1837 Listravia Avenue	1909 ○ Circa	Recommended eligible - individual	Elizabeth Satterfield
MG-2603	House	1925 Listravia Avenue	1940 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2604	House	135 Linnehurst Street	1969 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2605	House	139 Lincova Avenue	1960 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2606	House	145 Lincova Avenue	1930 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2607	House	149 Lincova Avenue	1948 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2608	House	151 Lincova Avenue	1925 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman

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Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Eligibility Recommendation	Surveyor
MG-2609	House	2045 Eugeniva Avenue	1922 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2610	House	2108 Eugeniva Avenue	1962 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2611	House	2004 Carnegie Street	1969 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2612	House	2017 Carnegie Street	1923 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	McKayla Herron
MG-2613	House	159 Johns Street	1955 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2614	House	224 Diamond Avenue	1947 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Julia Mellett
MG-2615	House	2020 Marvin Street	1948 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2616	House	1893 Marvin Street	1973 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2617	House	127 Springfield Avenue	1919 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2618	House	128 Springfield Avenue	1960 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2619	House	129 Springfield Avenue	1923 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2620	House	131 Springfield Avenue	1913 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2621	House	160 Springfield Avenue	1954 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman

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Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Eligibility Recommendation	Surveyor
MG-2622	House	132 Racine Street	1918 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2623	House	2016 Lloyd Street	1923 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2624	House	2032 Lloyd Avenue	1903 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Sarah Hanna
MG-2625	House	2060 Lloyd Avenue	1913 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Sarah Hanna
MG-2626	House	224 Bretz Street	1913 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2627	House	240 Diamond Avenue	1913 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Amber Bradley
MG-2628	House	2071 Purinton Street	1913 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Lindsay Deering
MG-2629	House	117 Wilmerding Street	1908 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Thomas Kilionski
MG-2630	House	134 Wilmerding Street	1903 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Thomas Kilionski
MG-2631	House	164 Wilmerding Street	1952 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2632	House	176 Wilmerding Street	1926 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Lydia Strickling
MG-2633	House	92 Wilmerding Street	1950 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2634	House	97 Wilmerding Street	1922 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman

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Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Eligibility Recommendation	Surveyor
MG-2635	House	2044 Wrightman Street	1930 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2636	House	2068 Wrightman Street	1908 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2637	House	1549 Ashland Avenue	1929 ○ Circa	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
MG-2638	House	1447 Tremont Ave.	1945 ◉ Circa	Not eligible	Adrienne Thompson, Madelynn Lawrence
MG-2639	North Listravia Historic District	1812 through 1836 Listravia Avenue	1852-1920 ◉ Circa	Recommended eligible - historic district	Courtney Fint Zimmerman

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Eligibility Recommendation	Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Surveyor
Demolished	MG-0057-0194	St. Marcella's Greek Orthodox Church	Eugeniva Avenue	1928 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Demolished	MG-0057-0196	House	2037 Eugeniva Ave	1925 ◉ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Demolished	MG-0057-0513	House	131 Linnehurst Ave.	1920 ◉ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Demolished	MG-0057-0527	Garage	1944 Listravia Avenue	1918 ◉ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Demolished	MG-0057-0528	House	1860 Listravia Avenue	1902-1907 ◉ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Demolished	MG-0057-0532	House	1904 Listravia Avenue	1911-14 ◉ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Demolished	MG-0057-0534	House	1916 Listravia Avenue	1911-14 ◉ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Demolished	MG-0057-0535		1920 Listravia Avenue	1911-14 ◉ Circa	Kaitlyn Wiley
Demolished	MG-0057-0536	House	1932 Listravia Avenue	1914 ◉ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Demolished	MG-0057-0556	House	2053 Listravia Ave	1902 ◉ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Demolished	MG-0057-0565	House	2105 Listravia Ave	1907 ◉ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Demolished	MG-0057-0853	House	1917 Sturgiss Avenue	1907-1911 ○ Circa	Shannon Rowe
Not eligible	MG-0057-0195	House	2013 Eugeniva Avenue	1925 ◉ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman

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Eligibility Recommendation	Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Surveyor
Not eligible	MG-0057-0197	House	2053 Eugeniva Avenue	1915 ◉ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-0057-0198	House	2105 Eugeniva Avenue	1921 ○ Circa	Elizabeth Satterfield
Not eligible	MG-0057-0199	House	2112 Eugeniva Avenue	1922 ◉ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-0057-0200	House	2113 Eugeniva Avenue	1925 ◉ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-0057-0499	House	127 Lincova Avenue	1922 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-0057-0500	House	128 Lincova Avenue	1921 ◉ Circa	Lindsay Deering
Not eligible	MG-0057-0510	House	123 Linnehurst Street	1930 ○ Circa	Shannon Rowe
Not eligible	MG-0057-0511	House	124 Linnehurst Street	1922 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-0057-0512	House	127 Linnehurst Street	1922 ○ Circa	Kaitlyn Wiley
Not eligible	MG-0057-0514	House	139 Linnehurst Street	1922 ◉ Circa	McKayla Herron
Not eligible	MG-0057-0515	House	140 Linnehurst Street	1923 ◉ Circa	Amber Bradley
Not eligible	MG-0057-0516	House	146 Linnehurst Street	1924 ○ Circa	Grant Johnson
Not eligible	MG-0057-0517	House	149 Linnehurst Street	1925 ◉ Circa	Julia Mellett

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Eligibility Recommendation	Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Surveyor
Not eligible	MG-0057-0529	House	1965 Listravia Avenue	1922 ○ Circa	Kaitlyn Wiley
Not eligible	MG-0057-0530	House	1866 Listravia Avenue/ 1869 Sturgiss Avenue	1925 ◉ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-0057-0531	House	1900 Listravia Avenue	1914 ◉ Circa	McKayla Herron
Not eligible	MG-0057-0533	House	1912 Listravia Avenue	1907 ◉ Circa	Amber Bradley
Not eligible	MG-0057-0537	House	1940 Listravia Avenue	1930 ◉ Circa	Grant Johnson
Not eligible	MG-0057-0538	House	1945 Listravia Avenue	1922 ○ Circa	Julia Mellett
Not eligible	MG-0057-0539	House	1951 Listravia Avenue	1924 ○ Circa	Kaitlyn Wiley
Not eligible	MG-0057-0540	House	1969 Listravia Avenue	1920 ◉ Circa	Lydia Strickling
Not eligible	MG-0057-0542	House	1989 Listravia Avenue	1920 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-0057-0543	House	1993-1995 Listravia Avenue	1923 ◉ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-0057-0544	House	1996 Listravia Avenue	1911 ◉ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-0057-0545	House	1997 Listravia Avenue	1922 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-0057-0546	House	2001 Listravia Avenue	1915 ○ Circa	Lindsay Deering

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Eligibility Recommendation	Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Surveyor
Not eligible	MG-0057-0547	House	2005 Listravia Avenue	1911 ○ Circa	Rachael Nicholas
Not eligible	MG-0057-0548	House	2015 Listravia Avenue	1921-1922 ◉ Circa	Thomas Kilionski
Not eligible	MG-0057-0549	House	2021 Listravia Avenue	1911 ◉ Circa	Rachael Nicholas
Not eligible	MG-0057-0550	House	2025 Listravia Avenue	1911 ○ Circa	Elizabeth Satterfield
Not eligible	MG-0057-0551	House	2029 Listravia Avenue	1922 ○ Circa	Elizabeth Satterfield
Not eligible	MG-0057-0552	House	2033 Listravia Avenue	1905 ◉ Circa	Jordan Riggs
Not eligible	MG-0057-0553	House	2037 Listravia Avenue	1905 ○ Circa	Jordan Riggs
Not eligible	MG-0057-0554	House	2041-2043 Listravia Avenue	1911 ○ Circa	Rachael Nicholas
Not eligible	MG-0057-0555	Tanner's Tavern and Grill	2045 Listravia Avenue	1911 ○ Circa	Lydia Strickling
Not eligible	MG-0057-0557	House	2059 Listravia Avenue	1902 ◉ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-0057-0558	House	2065-2067 Listravia Avenue	1920 ○ Circa	Elizabeth Satterfield
Not eligible	MG-0057-0559	House	2069 Listravia Avenue	1922 ○ Circa	Rachael Nicholas
Not eligible	MG-0057-0560	House	2073 Listravia Avenue	1909-1910 ○ Circa	Shannon Rowe

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Eligibility Recommendation	Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Surveyor
Not eligible	MG-0057-0561	United Steelworkers Local 6214	2080 Listravia Avenue	1902-1905 ◉ Circa	Shannon Rowe
Not eligible	MG-0057-0562	House	2108 Listravia Avenue	1902 ◉ Circa	Sarah Hanna
Not eligible	MG-0057-0563	House	2100 Listravia Avenue	1918 ○ Circa	Kaitlyn Wiley
Not eligible	MG-0057-0564	House	2104 Listravia Avenue	1905 ◉ Circa	Kaitlyn Wiley
Not eligible	MG-0057-0566	St Mary's Byzantine Catholic Church	2115 Listravia Avenue	1918 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-0057-0576	House	2059 Long Alley	1927 ◉ Circa	Jordan Riggs
Not eligible	MG-0057-0660	House	2031 Eugeniva Avenue	1925 ◉ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-0860	House	144 Diamond Avenue	1926 ○ Circa	Lydia Strickling
Not eligible	MG-2497	House	1419 Sabraton Avenue	1924 ○ Circa	Rachael Nicholas
Not eligible	MG-2498	House	1423 Sabraton Avenue	1924 ○ Circa	Elizabeth Satterfield
Not eligible	MG-2499	House	1424 Sabraton Avenue	1949 ○ Circa	Elizabeth Satterfield
Not eligible	MG-2500	House	1427-1429 Sabraton Avenue	1925 ○ Circa	Shannon Rowe
Not eligible	MG-2501	House	1428 Sabraton Avenue	1925 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman

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Eligibility Recommendation	Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Surveyor
Not eligible	MG-2502	House	1444 Sabraton Avenue	1925 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2503	House	1448 Sabraton Avenue	1925 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2504	House	1450 Sabraton Avenue	1925 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2505	House	1451 Sabraton Avenue	1931 ○ Circa	Jordan Riggs
Not eligible	MG-2506	House	1456 Sabraton Avenue	1940 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2507	House	1457 Sabraton Avenue	1925 ○ Circa	Shannon Rowe
Not eligible	MG-2508	House	1473 Sabraton Avenue	1943 ○ Circa	Kaitlyn Wiley
Not eligible	MG-2509	House	1495 Sabraton Avenue	1925 ◉ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2510	House	1497 Sabraton Avenue	1961 ○ Circa	Kaitlyn Wiley
Not eligible	MG-2511	House	1531 Sabraton Avenue	1972 ○ Circa	Jordan Riggs
Not eligible	MG-2512	Sam's Auto Repair	1535 Sabraton Avenue	1960 ◉ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2513	Classic Furniture	1537 Sabraton Avenue	1960 ◉ Circa	Jordan Riggs
Not eligible	MG-2514	House	1609 Sabraton Avenue	1923 ○ Circa	Julia Mellett

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Eligibility Recommendation	Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Surveyor
Not eligible	MG-2515	House	1613 Sabraton Avenue	1940 ○ Circa	Grant Johnson
Not eligible	MG-2516	House	1621 Sabraton Avenue	1920 ◉ Circa	Amber Bradley
Not eligible	MG-2517	Autotown Used Cars	1625 Sabraton Avenue	1925 ○ Circa	Shannon Rowe
Not eligible	MG-2518	House	1417 Andmore Street	1947 ◉ Circa	Sarah Hanna
Not eligible	MG-2519	Liberty Tax	1639 Sabraton Avenue	1967 ◉ Circa	McKayla Herron
Not eligible	MG-2520	House	1412 Mayfield Avenue	1925 ○ Circa	Lydia Strickling
Not eligible	MG-2521	House	1416 Mayfield Avenue	1927 ○ Circa	Lydia Strickling
Not eligible	MG-2522	House	1417 Mayfield Avenue	1940 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2523	House	1424 Mayfield Avenue	1920 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2524	House	1442 Mayfield Avenue	1907 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2525	House	1444 Mayfield Avenue	1925 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2526	House	1448 Mayfield Avenue	1925 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2527	House	1450 Mayfield Avenue	1958 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman

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Eligibility Recommendation	Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Surveyor
Not eligible	MG-2528	House	1464 Mayfield Avenue	1939 ○ Circa	Rachael Nicholas
Not eligible	MG-2529	House	1468 Mayfield Avenue	1872 ◉ Circa	Rachael Nicholas
Not eligible	MG-2530	House	2090 Wrightman Street	1913 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2531	House	1425 Andmore Street	1940 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2532	House	1428 Andmore Street	1920 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2533	House	1449 Andmore Street	1938 ◉ Circa	Sarah Hanna
Not eligible	MG-2534	House	1461 Andmore Street	1957 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2535	House	1469 Andmore Street	1954 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2536	House	1475 Andmore Street	1946 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2537	House	1491 Andmore Street	1949 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2538	House	1419 Statler Street	1930 ○ Circa	Jordan Riggs
Not eligible	MG-2539	House	1427 Statler Street	1930 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2540	House	1435 Statler Street	1930 ◉ Circa	Adrienne Thompson, Madelynn

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Eligibility Recommendation	Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Surveyor
Not eligible	MG-2541	House	1440 Statler Street	1930 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2542	House	1443 Statler Street	1959 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2543	House	1445 Statler Street	1925 ○ Circa	Rachael Nicholas
Not eligible	MG-2544	House	1467 Statler Street	1934 ○ Circa	Elizabeth Satterfield
Not eligible	MG-2545	House	1471 Statler Street	1941 ○ Circa	Jordan Riggs
Not eligible	MG-2546	House	1481 Statler Street	1930 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2547	House	1484 Statler Street	1945 ○ Circa	Shannon Rowe
Not eligible	MG-2548	House	1493 Statler Street	1930 ◉ Circa	Adrienne Thompson, Madelynn
Not eligible	MG-2549	House	1495 Statler Street	1950 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2550	House	1497 Statler Street	1949 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2551	House	1425 Tremont Avenue	1947 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2552	House	1433 Tremont Avenue	1930 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2553	House	1465 Tremont Avenue	1920 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman

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Eligibility Recommendation	Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Surveyor
Not eligible	MG-2554	House	1479 Tremont Avenue	1960 ◯ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2555	House	1481 Tremont Avenue	1950 ◯ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2556	House	1517 Tremont Avenue	1970 ◯ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2557	House	1433 Ashland Avenue	1951 ◯ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2558	House	1436 Ashland Avenue	1930 ◯ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2559	House	1454 Ashland Avenue	1923 ◯ Circa	Lindsay Deering
Not eligible	MG-2560	House	136 Hillcrest Street	1951 ◯ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2561	House	173 Hillcrest Street	1955 ◯ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2562	House	1557 Folger Ave.	1970 ◯ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2563	House	193 Halpine Street (Sherwood	1945 ◯ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2564	House	1485 Saxman Avenue	1924 ◯ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2565	House	2106 Wrightman Street	1955 ◯ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2566	House	1497 Saxman Avenue	1966 ◯ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman

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Eligibility Recommendation	Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Surveyor
Not eligible	MG-2567	House	1517 Saxman Avenue	1920 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2568	House	128 Diamond Avenue	1948 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2569	House	1554 Saxman Avenue	1961 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2570	House	1557 Saxman Avenue	1957 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2571	House	1541 Hyatt Avenue	1960 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2572	House	1559 Hyatt Avenue	1920 ○ Circa	Thomas Kilionski
Not eligible	MG-2573	House	1577 Hyatt Avenue	1967 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2574	House	1589 Hyatt Avenue	1920 ◉ Circa	Thomas Kilionski
Not eligible	MG-2575	House	229 Sherwood Drive	1920 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2576	House	88 Sherwood Drive	1923 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2577	House	168 Diamond Avenue	1941 ◉ Circa	Grant Johnson
Not eligible	MG-2578	House	252 Halpine Ave	1924 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2579	House	1528 Falls Avenue	1969 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman

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Eligibility Recommendation	Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Surveyor
Not eligible	MG-2580	House	22 Frum Street	1948 ○ Circa	Lindsay Deering
Not eligible	MG-2581	House	201 Hartman Run Road	1930 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2582	House	203 Hartman Run Road	1930 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2583	House	205 Hartman Run Road	1940 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2584	House	207 Hartman Run Road	1948 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2585	House	209 Hartman Run Road	1950 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2586	House	211 Hartman Run Road	1952 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2587	House	100 Dug Hill Road	1940 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2588	House	102 Dug Hill Road	1927 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2589	House	104 Dug Hill Road	1930 ◉ Circa	Charlotte Vester and Sierra Landacre
Not eligible	MG-2590	House	107 Dug Hill Road	1965 ◉ Circa	Charlotte Vester and Sierra Landacre
Not eligible	MG-2591	House	108 Dug Hill Road	1969 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2592	House	109 Dug Hill Road	1925 ◉ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman

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Eligibility Recommendation	Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Surveyor
Not eligible	MG-2593	House	110 Dug Hill Road	1955 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2594	House	114 Dug Hill Road	1960 ◉ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2595	House	Dug Hill Road	1950 ◉ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2596	House	128 Doyle Street	1940 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2597	House	149 Doyle Street	1970 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2598	House	153 Doyle Street	1920 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2599	Woodburn Shanks BBQ	1616 Earl Core Road	1960 ○ Circa	Kaitlyn Wiley
Not eligible	MG-2600	House	1757 Sabraton Avenue	1958 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2601	Leroy's Esso Station	1889 Sturgiss Avenue	1945 ◉ Circa	Elizabeth Satterfield
Not eligible	MG-2603	House	1925 Listravia Avenue	1940 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2604	House	135 Linnehurst Street	1969 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2605	House	139 Lincova Avenue	1960 ◉ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2606	House	145 Lincova Avenue	1930 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman

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Eligibility Recommendation	Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Surveyor
Not eligible	MG-2607	House	149 Lincova Avenue	1948 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2608	House	151 Lincova Avenue	1925 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2609	House	2045 Eugeniva Avenue	1922 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2610	House	2108 Eugeniva Avenue	1962 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2611	House	2004 Carnegie Street	1969 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2612	House	2017 Carnegie Street	1923 ◉ Circa	McKayla Herron
Not eligible	MG-2613	House	159 Johns Street	1955 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2614	House	224 Diamond Avenue	1947 ○ Circa	Julia Mellett
Not eligible	MG-2615	House	2020 Marvin Street	1948 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2616	House	1893 Marvin Street	1973 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2617	House	127 Springfield Avenue	1919 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2618	House	128 Springfield Avenue	1960 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2619	House	129 Springfield Avenue	1923 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman

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Eligibility Recommendation	Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Surveyor
Not eligible	MG-2620	House	131 Springfield Avenue	1913 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2621	House	160 Springfield Avenue	1954 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2622	House	132 Racine Street	1918 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2623	House	2016 Lloyd Street	1923 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2624	House	2032 Lloyd Avenue	1903 ◉ Circa	Sarah Hanna
Not eligible	MG-2625	House	2060 Lloyd Avenue	1913 ◉ Circa	Sarah Hanna
Not eligible	MG-2626	House	224 Bretz Street	1913 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2627	House	240 Diamond Avenue	1913 ◉ Circa	Amber Bradley
Not eligible	MG-2628	House	2071 Purinton Street	1913 ○ Circa	Lindsay Deering
Not eligible	MG-2629	House	117 Wilmerding Street	1908 ○ Circa	Thomas Kilionski
Not eligible	MG-2630	House	134 Wilmerding Street	1903 ○ Circa	Thomas Kilionski
Not eligible	MG-2631	House	164 Wilmerding Street	1952 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2632	House	176 Wilmerding Street	1926 ○ Circa	Lydia Strickling

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Eligibility Recommendation	Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Surveyor
Not eligible	MG-2633	House	92 Wilmerding Street	1950 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2634	House	97 Wilmerding Street	1922 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2635	House	2044 Wrightman Street	1930 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2636	House	2068 Wrightman Street	1908 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2637	House	1549 Ashland Avenue	1929 ○ Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Not eligible	MG-2638	House	1447 Tremont Ave.	1945 ◉ Circa	Adrienne Thompson, Madelynn
Recommended eligible - historic district	MG-0057-0519	House	1813 Listravia Avenue	1919 ◉ Circa	Sarah Hanna
Recommended eligible - historic district	MG-0057-0520	House	1817 Listravia Avenue	1920 ○ Circa	Lindsay Deering
Recommended eligible - historic district	MG-0057-0522	House	1821 Listravia Avenue	1914-1915 ◉ Circa	Thomas Kilionski
Recommended eligible - historic district	MG-0057-0523	House	1822 Listravia Avenue	1900 ○ Circa	Thomas Kilionski
Recommended eligible - historic district	MG-0057-0524	House	1824-1826 Listravia Avenue	1902-1905 ○ Circa	Lindsay Deering
Recommended eligible - historic district	MG-0057-0525	House	1828-1830 Listravia Avenue	1902-1905 ◉ Circa	Thomas Kilionski
Recommended eligible - historic district	MG-0057-0526	House	1834-1836 Listravia Avenue	1902-1905 ◉ Circa	Lydia Strickling

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Eligibility Recommendation	Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Date of Construction	Surveyor
Recommended eligible - historic district	MG-2639	North Listravia Historic District	1812 through 1836 Listravia Avenue	1852-1920 (●) Circa	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Recommended eligible - individual	MG-0057-0518	The Cottage	1812 Listravia Avenue	1915 (●) Circa	Sarah Hanna
Recommended eligible - individual	MG-0057-0521	Harner Homestead	1818 Listravia Avenue	1852 (●) Circa	Courtney Zimmerman
Recommended eligible - individual	MG-0057-0541	American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. Community House	1988 Listravia Avenue	1911 (○) Circa	Lydia Strickling
Recommended eligible - individual	MG-2602	Sabraton Graded School;Sabraton JHS & HS; Harner	1837 Listravia Avenue	1909 (○) Circa	Elizabeth Satterfield

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Street Address	Survey No.	Eligibility Recommendation	Surveyor
1417 Andmore Street	MG-2518	Not eligible	Sarah Hanna
1425 Andmore Street	MG-2531	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1428 Andmore Street	MG-2532	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1449 Andmore Street	MG-2533	Not eligible	Sarah Hanna
1461 Andmore Street	MG-2534	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1469 Andmore Street	MG-2535	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1475 Andmore Street	MG-2536	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1491 Andmore Street	MG-2537	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1433 Ashland Avenue	MG-2557	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1436 Ashland Avenue	MG-2558	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1454 Ashland Avenue	MG-2559	Not eligible	Lindsay Deering
1549 Ashland Avenue	MG-2637	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
224 Bretz Street	MG-2626	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
2004 Carnegie Street	MG-2611	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
2017 Carnegie Street	MG-2612	Not eligible	McKayla Herron
144 Diamond Avenue	MG-0860	Not eligible	Lydia Strickling
128 Diamond Avenue	MG-2568	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman

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Street Address	Survey No.	Eligibility Recommendation	Surveyor
168 Diamond Avenue	MG-2577	Not eligible	Grant Johnson
224 Diamond Avenue	MG-2614	Not eligible	Julia Mellett
240 Diamond Avenue	MG-2627	Not eligible	Amber Bradley
128 Doyle Street	MG-2596	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
149 Doyle Street	MG-2597	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
153 Doyle Street	MG-2598	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
100 Dug Hill Road	MG-2587	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
102 Dug Hill Road	MG-2588	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
104 Dug Hill Road	MG-2589	Not eligible	Charlotte Vester and Sierra Landacre
107 Dug Hill Road	MG-2590	Not eligible	Charlotte Vester and Sierra Landacre
108 Dug Hill Road	MG-2591	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
109 Dug Hill Road	MG-2592	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
110 Dug Hill Road	MG-2593	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
114 Dug Hill Road	MG-2594	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Dug Hill Road	MG-2595	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1616 Earl Core Road	MG-2599	Not eligible	Kaitlyn Wiley
2013 Eugeniva Avenue	MG-0057-0195	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman

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Street Address	Survey No.	Eligibility Recommendation	Surveyor
2031 Eugeniva Avenue	MG-0057-0660	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
2037 Eugeniva Ave	MG-0057-0196	Demolished	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
2045 Eugeniva Avenue	MG-2609	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
2053 Eugeniva Avenue	MG-0057-0197	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
2105 Eugeniva Avenue	MG-0057-0198	Not eligible	Elizabeth Satterfield
2108 Eugeniva Avenue	MG-2610	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
2112 Eugeniva Avenue	MG-0057-0199	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
2113 Eugeniva Avenue	MG-0057-0200	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
Eugeniva Avenue	MG-0057-0194	Demolished	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1528 Falls Avenue	MG-2579	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1557 Folger Ave.	MG-2562	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
22 Frum Street	MG-2580	Not eligible	Lindsay Deering
252 Halpine Ave	MG-2578	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
201 Hartman Run Road	MG-2581	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
203 Hartman Run Road	MG-2582	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
205 Hartman Run Road	MG-2583	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
207 Hartman Run Road	MG-2584	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman

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Street Address	Survey No.	Eligibility Recommendation	Surveyor
209 Hartman Run Road	MG-2585	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
211 Hartman Run Road	MG-2586	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
136 Hillcrest Street	MG-2560	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
173 Hillcrest Street	MG-2561	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1541 Hyatt Avenue	MG-2571	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1559 Hyatt Avenue	MG-2572	Not eligible	Thomas Kilionski
1577 Hyatt Avenue	MG-2573	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1589 Hyatt Avenue	MG-2574	Not eligible	Thomas Kilionski
159 Johns Street	MG-2613	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
127 Lincova Avenue	MG-0057-0499	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
128 Lincova Avenue	MG-0057-0500	Not eligible	Lindsay Deering
139 Lincova Avenue	MG-2605	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
145 Lincova Avenue	MG-2606	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
149 Lincova Avenue	MG-2607	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
151 Lincova Avenue	MG-2608	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
123 Linnehurst Street	MG-0057-0510	Not eligible	Shannon Rowe
124 Linnehurst Street	MG-0057-0511	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman

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Street Address	Survey No.	Eligibility Recommendation	Surveyor
127 Linnehurst Street	MG-0057-0512	Not eligible	Kaitlyn Wiley
131 Linnehurst Ave.	MG-0057-0513	Demolished	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
135 Linnehurst Street	MG-2604	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
139 Linnehurst Street	MG-0057-0514	Not eligible	McKayla Herron
140 Linnehurst Street	MG-0057-0515	Not eligible	Amber Bradley
146 Linnehurst Street	MG-0057-0516	Not eligible	Grant Johnson
149 Linnehurst Street	MG-0057-0517	Not eligible	Julia Mellett
1812 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0518	Recommended eligible - individual	Sarah Hanna
1812 through 1836 Listravia Avenue	MG-2639	Recommended eligible - historic district	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1813 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0519	Recommended eligible - historic district	Sarah Hanna
1817 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0520	Recommended eligible - historic district	Lindsay Deering
1818 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0521	Recommended eligible - individual	Courtney Zimmerman
1821 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0522	Recommended eligible - historic district	Thomas Kilionski
1822 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0523	Recommended eligible - historic district	Thomas Kilionski
1824-1826 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0524	Recommended eligible - historic district	Lindsay Deering
1828-1830 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0525	Recommended eligible - historic district	Thomas Kilionski
1834-1836 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0526	Recommended eligible - historic district	Lydia Strickling

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Street Address	Survey No.	Eligibility Recommendation	Surveyor
1837 Listravia Avenue	MG-2602	Recommended eligible - individual	Elizabeth Satterfield
1860 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0528	Demolished	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1866 Listravia Avenue/ 1869 Sturgiss Avenue	MG-0057-0530	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1900 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0531	Not eligible	McKayla Herron
1904 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0532	Demolished	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1912 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0533	Not eligible	Amber Bradley
1916 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0534	Demolished	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1920 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0535	Demolished	Kaitlyn Wiley
1925 Listravia Avenue	MG-2603	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1932 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0536	Demolished	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1940 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0537	Not eligible	Grant Johnson
1944 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0527	Demolished	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1945 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0538	Not eligible	Julia Mellett
1951 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0539	Not eligible	Kaitlyn Wiley
1965 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0529	Not eligible	Kaitlyn Wiley
1969 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0540	Not eligible	Lydia Strickling
1988 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0541	Recommended eligible - individual	Lydia Strickling

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Street Address	Survey No.	Eligibility Recommendation	Surveyor
1989 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0542	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1993-1995 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0543	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1996 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0544	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1997 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0545	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
2001 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0546	Not eligible	Lindsay Deering
2005 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0547	Not eligible	Rachael Nicholas
2015 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0548	Not eligible	Thomas Kilionski
2021 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0549	Not eligible	Rachael Nicholas
2025 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0550	Not eligible	Elizabeth Satterfield
2029 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0551	Not eligible	Elizabeth Satterfield
2033 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0552	Not eligible	Jordan Riggs
2037 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0553	Not eligible	Jordan Riggs
2041-2043 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0554	Not eligible	Rachael Nicholas
2045 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0555	Not eligible	Lydia Strickling
2053 Listravia Ave	MG-0057-0556	Demolished	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
2059 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0557	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
2065-2067 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0558	Not eligible	Elizabeth Satterfield

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Street Address	Survey No.	Eligibility Recommendation	Surveyor
2069 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0559	Not eligible	Rachael Nicholas
2073 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0560	Not eligible	Shannon Rowe
2080 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0561	Not eligible	Shannon Rowe
2100 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0563	Not eligible	Kaitlyn Wiley
2104 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0564	Not eligible	Kaitlyn Wiley
2105 Listravia Ave	MG-0057-0565	Demolished	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
2108 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0562	Not eligible	Sarah Hanna
2115 Listravia Avenue	MG-0057-0566	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
2016 Lloyd Street	MG-2623	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
2032 Lloyd Avenue	MG-2624	Not eligible	Sarah Hanna
2060 Lloyd Avenue	MG-2625	Not eligible	Sarah Hanna
2059 Long Alley	MG-0057-0576	Not eligible	Jordan Riggs
1893 Marvin Street	MG-2616	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
2020 Marvin Street	MG-2615	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1412 Mayfield Avenue	MG-2520	Not eligible	Lydia Strickling
1416 Mayfield Avenue	MG-2521	Not eligible	Lydia Strickling
1417 Mayfield Avenue	MG-2522	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman

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Street Address	Survey No.	Eligibility Recommendation	Surveyor
1424 Mayfield Avenue	MG-2523	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1442 Mayfield Avenue	MG-2524	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1444 Mayfield Avenue	MG-2525	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1448 Mayfield Avenue	MG-2526	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1450 Mayfield Avenue	MG-2527	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1464 Mayfield Avenue	MG-2528	Not eligible	Rachael Nicholas
1468 Mayfield Avenue	MG-2529	Not eligible	Rachael Nicholas
2071 Purinton Street	MG-2628	Not eligible	Lindsay Deering
132 Racine Street	MG-2622	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1531 Sabraton Avenue	MG-2511	Not eligible	Jordan Riggs
1535 Sabraton Avenue	MG-2512	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1537 Sabraton Avenue	MG-2513	Not eligible	Jordan Riggs
1609 Sabraton Avenue	MG-2514	Not eligible	Julia Mellett
1613 Sabraton Avenue	MG-2515	Not eligible	Grant Johnson
1621 Sabraton Avenue	MG-2516	Not eligible	Amber Bradley
1625 Sabraton Avenue	MG-2517	Not eligible	Shannon Rowe
1639 Sabraton Avenue	MG-2519	Not eligible	McKayla Herron

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Street Address	Survey No.	Eligibility Recommendation	Surveyor
1757 Sabraton Avenue	MG-2600	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1419 Sabraton Avenue	MG-2497	Not eligible	Rachael Nicholas
1423 Sabraton Avenue	MG-2498	Not eligible	Elizabeth Satterfield
1424 Sabraton Avenue	MG-2499	Not eligible	Elizabeth Satterfield
1427-1429 Sabraton Avenue	MG-2500	Not eligible	Shannon Rowe
1428 Sabraton Avenue	MG-2501	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1444 Sabraton Avenue	MG-2502	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1448 Sabraton Avenue	MG-2503	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1450 Sabraton Avenue	MG-2504	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1451 Sabraton Avenue	MG-2505	Not eligible	Jordan Riggs
1456 Sabraton Avenue	MG-2506	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1457 Sabraton Avenue	MG-2507	Not eligible	Shannon Rowe
1473 Sabraton Avenue	MG-2508	Not eligible	Kaitlyn Wiley
1495 Sabraton Avenue	MG-2509	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1497 Sabraton Avenue	MG-2510	Not eligible	Kaitlyn Wiley
1485 Saxman Avenue	MG-2564	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1497 Saxman Avenue	MG-2566	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman

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Street Address	Survey No.	Eligibility Recommendation	Surveyor
1517 Saxman Avenue	MG-2567	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1554 Saxman Avenue	MG-2569	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1557 Saxman Avenue	MG-2570	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
193 Halpine Street (Sherwood Street)	MG-2563	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
229 Sherwood Drive	MG-2575	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
88 Sherwood Drive	MG-2576	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
127 Springfield Avenue	MG-2617	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
128 Springfield Avenue	MG-2618	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
129 Springfield Avenue	MG-2619	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
131 Springfield Avenue	MG-2620	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
160 Springfield Avenue	MG-2621	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1419 Statler Street	MG-2538	Not eligible	Jordan Riggs
1427 Statler Street	MG-2539	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1435 Statler Street	MG-2540	Not eligible	Adrienne Thompson, Madelynn Lawrence
1440 Statler Street	MG-2541	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1443 Statler Street	MG-2542	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1445 Statler Street	MG-2543	Not eligible	Rachael Nicholas

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Street Address	Survey No.	Eligibility Recommendation	Surveyor
1467 Statler Street	MG-2544	Not eligible	Elizabeth Satterfield
1471 Statler Street	MG-2545	Not eligible	Jordan Riggs
1481 Statler Street	MG-2546	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1484 Statler Street	MG-2547	Not eligible	Shannon Rowe
1493 Statler Street	MG-2548	Not eligible	Adrienne Thompson, Madelynn Lawrence
1495 Statler Street	MG-2549	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1497 Statler Street	MG-2550	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1889 Sturgiss Avenue	MG-2601	Not eligible	Elizabeth Satterfield
1917 Sturgiss Avenue	MG-0057-0853	Demolished	Shannon Rowe
1425 Tremont Avenue	MG-2551	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1433 Tremont Avenue	MG-2552	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1447 Tremont Ave.	MG-2638	Not eligible	Adrienne Thompson, Madelynn Lawrence
1465 Tremont Avenue	MG-2553	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1479 Tremont Avenue	MG-2554	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1481 Tremont Avenue	MG-2555	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
1517 Tremont Avenue	MG-2556	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
117 Wilmerding Street	MG-2629	Not eligible	Thomas Kilionski

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Street Address	Survey No.	Eligibility Recommendation	Surveyor
134 Wilmerding Street	MG-2630	Not eligible	Thomas Kilionski
164 Wilmerding Street	MG-2631	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
176 Wilmerding Street	MG-2632	Not eligible	Lydia Strickling
92 Wilmerding Street	MG-2633	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
97 Wilmerding Street	MG-2634	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
2044 Wrightman Street	MG-2635	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
2068 Wrightman Street	MG-2636	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
2090 Wrightman Street	MG-2530	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman
2106 Wrightman Street	MG-2565	Not eligible	Courtney Fint Zimmerman

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Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Easting	Northing	Quadrangle
MG-0057-0194	St. Marcella's Greek Orthodox Church	Eugeniva Avenue	592676	4385793	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0195	House	2013 Eugeniva Avenue	592679	4385870	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0196	House	2037 Eugeniva Ave	592702	4385811	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0197	House	2053 Eugeniva Avenue	592714	4385761	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0198	House	2105 Eugeniva Avenue	592746	4385671	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0199	House	2112 Eugeniva Avenue	592729	4385635	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0200	House	2113 Eugeniva Avenue	592759	4385647	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0499	House	127 Lincova Avenue	592685	4385778	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0500	House	128 Lincova Avenue	592692	4385755	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0510	House	123 Linnehurst Street	592687	4385701	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0511	House	124 Linnehurst Street	592710	4385668	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0512	House	127 Linnehurst Street	592710	4385697	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0513	House	131 Linnehurst Ave.	592731	4385711	Morgantown South

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Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Easting	Northing	Quadrangle
MG-0057-0514	House	139 Linnehurst Street	592769	4385718	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0515	House	140 Linnehurst Street	592777	4385691	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0516	House	146 Linnehurst Street	592802	4385697	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0517	House	149 Linnehurst Street	592791	4385728	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0518	The Cottage	1812 Listravia Avenue	592464	4386479	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0519	House	1813 Listravia Avenue	592519	4386465	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0520	House	1817 Listravia Avenue	592517	4386454	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0521	Harner Homestead	1818 Listravia Avenue	592486	4386467	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0522	House	1821 Listravia Avenue	592515	4386442	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0523	House	1822 Listravia Avenue	592484	4386446	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0524	House	1824-1826 Listravia Avenue	592480	4386432	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0525	House	1828-1830 Listravia Avenue	592479	4386420	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0526	House	1834-1836 Listravia Avenue	592469	4386383	Morgantown South

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Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Easting	Northing	Quadrangle
MG-0057-0527	Garage	1944 Listravia Avenue	592502	4386035	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0528	House	1860 Listravia Avenue	592467	4386344	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0529	House	1965 Listravia Avenue	592539	4385996	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0530	House	1866 Listravia Avenue/ 1869 Sturgiss Avenue	592463	4386326	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0531	House	1900 Listravia Avenue	592470	4386163	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0532	House	1904 Listravia Avenue	592473	4386147	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0533	House	1912 Listravia Avenue	592477	4386131	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0534	House	1916 Listravia Avenue	592478	4386117	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0535		1920 Listravia Avenue	592480	4386107	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0536	House	1932 Listravia Avenue	592488	4386069	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0537	House	1940 Listravia Avenue	592496	4386045	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0538	House	1945 Listravia Avenue	592518	4386048	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0539	House	1951 Listravia Avenue	592522	4386036	Morgantown South

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Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Easting	Northing	Quadrangle
MG-0057-0540	House	1969 Listravia Avenue	592544	4385988	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0541	American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. Community House	1988 Listravia Avenue	592553	4385904	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0542	House	1989 Listravia Avenue	592587	4385918	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0543	House	1993-1995 Listravia Avenue	592581	4385903	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0544	House	1996 Listravia Avenue	592561	4385886	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0545	House	1997 Listravia Avenue	592586	4385892	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0546	House	2001 Listravia Avenue	592586	4385874	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0547	House	2005 Listravia Avenue	592593	4385857	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0548	House	2015 Listravia Avenue	592597	4385843	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0549	House	2021 Listravia Avenue	592607	4385824	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0550	House	2025 Listravia Avenue	592608	4385809	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0551	House	2029 Listravia Avenue	592616	4385800	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0552	House	2033 Listravia Avenue	592620	4385788	Morgantown South

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Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Easting	Northing	Quadrangle
MG-0057-0553	House	2037 Listravia Avenue	592624	4385777	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0554	House	2041-2043 Listravia Avenue	592627	4385766	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0555	Tanner's Tavern and Grill	2045 Listravia Avenue	592630	4385755	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0556	House	2053 Listravia Ave	592632	4385737	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0557	House	2059 Listravia Avenue	592639	4385727	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0558	House	2065-2067 Listravia Avenue	592649	4385701	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0559	House	2069 Listravia Avenue	592654	4385691	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0560	House	2073 Listravia Avenue	592661	4385680	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0561	United Steelworkers Local 6214	2080 Listravia Avenue	592632	4385673	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0562	House	2108 Listravia Avenue	592642	4385638	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0563	House	2100 Listravia Avenue	592633	4385661	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0564	House	2104 Listravia Avenue	592640	4385650	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0565	House	2105 Listravia Ave	592659	4385656	Morgantown South

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Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Easting	Northing	Quadrangle
MG-0057-0566	St Mary's Byzantine Catholic Church	2115 Listravia Avenue	592682	4385633	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0576	House	2059 Long Alley	592679	4385726	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0660	House	2031 Eugeniva Avenue	592675	4385805	Morgantown South
MG-0057-0853	House	1917 Sturgiss Avenue	592467	4386114	Morgantown South
MG-0860	House	144 Diamond Avenue	592155	4385784	Morgantown South
MG-2497	House	1419 Sabraton Avenue	591933	4387224	Morgantown North
MG-2498	House	1423 Sabraton Avenue	591941	4387218	Morgantown North
MG-2499	House	1424 Sabraton Avenue	591911	4387196	Morgantown North
MG-2500	House	1427-1429 Sabraton Avenue	591952	4387214	Morgantown North
MG-2501	House	1428 Sabraton Avenue	591933	4387188	Morgantown North
MG-2502	House	1444 Sabraton Avenue	591980	4387170	Morgantown North
MG-2503	House	1448 Sabraton Avenue	591994	4387164	Morgantown North
MG-2504	House	1450 Sabraton Avenue	592006	4387165	Morgantown North

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Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Easting	Northing	Quadrangle
MG-2505	House	1451 Sabraton Avenue	592010	4387195	Morgantown North
MG-2506	House	1456 Sabraton Avenue	592024	4387154	Morgantown North
MG-2507	House	1457 Sabraton Avenue	592020	4387191	Morgantown North
MG-2508	House	1473 Sabraton Avenue	592062	4387187	Morgantown North
MG-2509	House	1495 Sabraton Avenue	592102	4387158	Morgantown North
MG-2510	House	1497 Sabraton Avenue	592122	4387143	Morgantown North
MG-2511	House	1531 Sabraton Avenue	592194	4386995	Morgantown North
MG-2512	Sam's Auto Repair	1535 Sabraton Avenue	592202	4386975	Morgantown North
MG-2513	Classic Furniture	1537 Sabraton Avenue	592213	4386941	Morgantown North
MG-2514	House	1609 Sabraton Avenue	592253	4386763	Morgantown North
MG-2515	House	1613 Sabraton Avenue	592265	4386755	Morgantown North
MG-2516	House	1621 Sabraton Avenue	592265	4386731	Morgantown North
MG-2517	Autotown Used Cars	1625 Sabraton Avenue	592275	4386721	Morgantown North

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Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Easting	Northing	Quadrangle
MG-2518	House	1417 Andmore Street	591920	4387270	Morgantown North
MG-2519	Liberty Tax	1639 Sabraton Avenue	592297	4386675	Morgantown South
MG-2520	House	1412 Mayfield Avenue	591883	4387160	Morgantown North
MG-2521	House	1416 Mayfield Avenue	591894	4387156	Morgantown North
MG-2522	House	1417 Mayfield Avenue	591908	4387177	Morgantown North
MG-2523	House	1424 Mayfield Avenue	591930	4387142	Morgantown North
MG-2524	House	1442 Mayfield Avenue	591960	4387110	Morgantown North
MG-2525	House	1444 Mayfield Avenue	591967	4387135	Morgantown North
MG-2526	House	1448 Mayfield Avenue	591984	4387126	Morgantown North
MG-2527	House	1450 Mayfield Avenue	591990	4387119	Morgantown North
MG-2528	House	1464 Mayfield Avenue	592015	4387115	Morgantown North
MG-2529	House	1468 Mayfield Avenue	592042	4387115	Morgantown North
MG-2530	House	2090 Wrightman Street	592049	4385392	Morgantown South

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Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Easting	Northing	Quadrangle
MG-2531	House	1425 Andmore Street	591952	4387252	Morgantown North
MG-2532	House	1428 Andmore Street	591961	4387227	Morgantown North
MG-2533	House	1449 Andmore Street	592013	4387234	Morgantown North
MG-2534	House	1461 Andmore Street	592042	4387230	Morgantown North
MG-2535	House	1469 Andmore Street	592065	4387219	Morgantown North
MG-2536	House	1475 Andmore Street	592086	4387210	Morgantown North
MG-2537	House	1491 Andmore Street	592128	4387198	Morgantown North
MG-2538	House	1419 Statler Street	591932	4387305	Morgantown North
MG-2539	House	1427 Statler Street	591957	4387296	Morgantown North
MG-2540	House	1435 Statler Street	591978	4387289	Morgantown North
MG-2541	House	1440 Statler Street	591982	4387259	Morgantown North
MG-2542	House	1443 Statler Street	592013	4387275	Morgantown North
MG-2543	House	1445 Statler Street	592025	4387273	Morgantown North

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Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Easting	Northing	Quadrangle
MG-2544	House	1467 Statler Street	592058	4387258	Morgantown North
MG-2545	House	1471 Statler Street	592080	4387255	Morgantown North
MG-2546	House	1481 Statler Street	592116	4387242	Morgantown North
MG-2547	House	1484 Statler Street	592108	4387214	Morgantown North
MG-2548	House	1493 Statler Street	592137	4387228	Morgantown North
MG-2549	House	1495 Statler Street	592174	4387222	Morgantown North
MG-2550	House	1497 Statler Street	592199	4387215	Morgantown North
MG-2551	House	1425 Tremont Avenue	591978	4387341	Morgantown North
MG-2552	House	1433 Tremont Avenue	591999	4387321	Morgantown North
MG-2553	House	1465 Tremont Avenue	592070	4387294	Morgantown North
MG-2554	House	1479 Tremont Avenue	592117	4387281	Morgantown North
MG-2555	House	1481 Tremont Avenue	592138	4387273	Morgantown North
MG-2556	House	1517 Tremont Avenue	592227	4387245	Morgantown North

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Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Easting	Northing	Quadrangle
MG-2557	House	1433 Ashland Avenue	592019	4387360	Morgantown North
MG-2558	House	1436 Ashland Avenue	592070	4387330	Morgantown North
MG-2559	House	1454 Ashland Avenue	592139	4387307	Morgantown North
MG-2560	House	136 Hillcrest Street	592180	4387146	Morgantown North
MG-2561	House	173 Hillcrest Street	592287	4387212	Morgantown North
MG-2562	House	1557 Folger Ave.	592395	4387283	Morgantown North
MG-2563	House	193 Halpine Street (Sherwood Street)	592438	4386874	Morgantown North
MG-2564	House	1485 Saxman Avenue	592171	4387401	Morgantown North
MG-2565	House	2106 Wrightman Street	592111	4385362	Morgantown South
MG-2566	House	1497 Saxman Avenue	592214	4387388	Morgantown North
MG-2567	House	1517 Saxman Avenue	592248	4387369	Morgantown North
MG-2568	House	128 Diamond Avenue	592202	4385744	Morgantown South
MG-2569	House	1554 Saxman Avenue	592346	4387301	Morgantown North

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Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Easting	Northing	Quadrangle
MG-2570	House	1557 Saxman Avenue	592393	4387324	Morgantown North
MG-2571	House	1541 Hyatt Avenue	592356	4387378	Morgantown North
MG-2572	House	1559 Hyatt Avenue	592429	4387353	Morgantown North
MG-2573	House	1577 Hyatt Avenue	592458	4387317	Morgantown North
MG-2574	House	1589 Hyatt Avenue	592537	4387334	Morgantown North
MG-2575	House	229 Sherwood Drive	592486	4387075	Morgantown North
MG-2576	House	88 Sherwood Drive	592516	4386899	Morgantown North
MG-2577	House	168 Diamond Avenue	592033	4385783	Morgantown South
MG-2578	House	252 Halpine Ave	592534	4387191	Morgantown North
MG-2579	House	1528 Falls Avenue	592227	4387045	Morgantown North
MG-2580	House	22 Frum Street	591859	4387518	Morgantown North
MG-2581	House	201 Hartman Run Road	591902	4387466	Morgantown North
MG-2582	House	203 Hartman Run Road	591913	4387486	Morgantown North

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May 2019

Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Easting	Northing	Quadrangle
MG-2583	House	205 Hartman Run Road	591927	4387510	Morgantown North
MG-2584	House	207 Hartman Run Road	591938	4387537	Morgantown North
MG-2585	House	209 Hartman Run Road	591949	4387555	Morgantown North
MG-2586	House	211 Hartman Run Road	591960	4387572	Morgantown North
MG-2587	House	100 Dug Hill Road	592571	4386482	Morgantown South
MG-2588	House	102 Dug Hill Road	592610	4386485	Morgantown South
MG-2589	House	104 Dug Hill Road	592646	4386484	Morgantown South
MG-2590	House	107 Dug Hill Road	592722	4386536	Morgantown South
MG-2591	House	108 Dug Hill Road	592770	4386516	Morgantown South
MG-2592	House	109 Dug Hill Road	592757	4386565	Morgantown South
MG-2593	House	110 Dug Hill Road	592797	4386534	Morgantown South
MG-2594	House	114 Dug Hill Road	592857	4386559	Morgantown South
MG-2595	House	Dug Hill Road	592916	4386592	Morgantown South

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Sabraton Historic Resource Survey Historic Property Inventory Forms UTM Coordinates

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Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Easting	Northing	Quadrangle
MG-2596	House	128 Doyle Street	592562	4386367	Morgantown South
MG-2597	House	149 Doyle Street	592611	4386407	Morgantown South
MG-2598	House	153 Doyle Street	592636	4386409	Morgantown South
MG-2599	Woodburn Shanks BBQ	1616 Earl Core Road	592214	4386760	Morgantown North
MG-2600	House	1757 Sabraton Avenue	592425	4386550	Morgantown South
MG-2601	Leroy's Esso Station	1889 Sturgiss Avenue	592462	4386266	Morgantown South
MG-2602	Sabraton Graded School;Sabraton JHS & HS; Harner	1837 Listravia Avenue	592514	4386412	Morgantown South
MG-2603	House	1925 Listravia Avenue	592501	4386106	Morgantown South
MG-2604	House	135 Linnehurst Street	592748	4385713	Morgantown South
MG-2605	House	139 Lincova Avenue	592778	4385795	Morgantown South
MG-2606	House	145 Lincova Avenue	592738	4385834	Morgantown South
MG-2607	House	149 Lincova Avenue	592740	4385806	Morgantown South
MG-2608	House	151 Lincova Avenue	592725	4385866	Morgantown South

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May 2019

Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Easting	Northing	Quadrangle
MG-2609	House	2045 Eugeniva Avenue	592711	4385786	Morgantown South
MG-2610	House	2108 Eugeniva Avenue	592720	4385651	Morgantown South
MG-2611	House	2004 Carnegie Street	592213	4385845	Morgantown South
MG-2612	House	2017 Carnegie Street	592250	4385799	Morgantown South
MG-2613	House	159 Johns Street	592142	4385924	Morgantown South
MG-2614	House	224 Diamond Avenue	591886	4385858	Morgantown South
MG-2615	House	2020 Marvin Street	592183	4385913	Morgantown South
MG-2616	House	1893 Marvin Street	592218	4385916	Morgantown South
MG-2617	House	127 Springfield Avenue	592089	4385822	Morgantown South
MG-2618	House	128 Springfield Avenue	592049	4385845	Morgantown South
MG-2619	House	129 Springfield Avenue	592089	4385813	Morgantown South
MG-2620	House	131 Springfield Avenue	592011	4385831	Morgantown South
MG-2621	House	160 Springfield Avenue	592115	4385813	Morgantown South

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Sabraton Historic Resource Survey Historic Property Inventory Forms UTM Coordinates

May 2019

Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Easting	Northing	Quadrangle
MG-2622	House	132 Racine Street	592203	4385703	Morgantown South
MG-2623	House	2016 Lloyd Street	592082	4385741	Morgantown South
MG-2624	House	2032 Lloyd Avenue	592139	4385674	Morgantown South
MG-2625	House	2060 Lloyd Avenue	592160	4385611	Morgantown South
MG-2626	House	224 Bretz Street	592231	4385643	Morgantown South
MG-2627	House	240 Diamond Avenue	591849	4385738	Morgantown South
MG-2628	House	2071 Purinton Street	592128	4385515	Morgantown South
MG-2629	House	117 Wilmerding Street	592165	4385466	Morgantown South
MG-2630	House	134 Wilmerding Street	592199	4385470	Morgantown South
MG-2631	House	164 Wilmerding Street	592129	4385450	Morgantown South
MG-2632	House	176 Wilmerding Street	592073	4385466	Morgantown South
MG-2633	House	92 Wilmerding Street	592246	4385511	Morgantown South
MG-2634	House	97 Wilmerding Street	592239	4385451	Morgantown South

Sabraton Historic Resource Survey Historic Property Inventory Forms UTM Coordinates

May 2019

Survey No.	Building Name	Street Address	Easting	Northing	Quadrangle
MG-2635	House	2044 Wrightman Street	592008	4385612	Morgantown South
MG-2636	House	2068 Wrightman Street	592045	4385487	Morgantown South
MG-2637	House	1549 Ashland Avenue	592319	4387232	Morgantown North
MG-2638	House	1447 Tremont Ave.	592026	4387286	Morgantown North
MG-2639	North Listravia Historic District	1812 through 1836 Listravia Avenue	592494	4386416	Morgantown South

APPENDIX C

REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOGRAPHS



1. WV Route 7 looking north at El Jadid Street.



2. WV Route 7 looking south towards I-68 and former tin mill site.



3. Homes on west side of Listravia Avenue (MG-0057-0562 on left).



4. Homes on east side of Listravia Avenue (MG-0057-0551 on left).



5. Contributing resources at 1813-1821 Listravia Avenue (MG-0057-0519, 0520 and 0522.)



6. Contributing resources on north Listravia Avenue, MG-0057-0525 at left.



7. Norwood Addition, looking north on Mayfield Avenue.



8. Sabraton Avenue in Norwood Addition, looking east from Fairview Ave.



9. View of Sabraton commercial corridor looking south from Ashland Avenue in Norwood Addition.



10. Sabraton Graded School, MG-2602 (1837 Listravia). Contributing resource to the historic district and individually eligible under Criteria A and C.



11. American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. Community House, MG-0057-0541 (1988 Listravia). Recommended individually eligible under Criterion A.



12. The Cottage, 1812 Listravia Ave. (MG-0057-0518). Contributing resource to the historic district and individually eligible under Criterion C.



13. 127 (left) and 129 Springfield Avenue in West Sabraton (MG-2619 and MG-2617).



14. Looking west on Diamond Avenue at Racine street in West Sabraton (MG-2568 at left).

APPENDIX D

LOOKING BELOW THE HOUSE ON A HILL: LANDSCAPE, LABOR, AND SPATIAL DISENFRANCHISEMENT IN SABRATON, A NEIGHBORHOOD IN MORGANTOWN WEST VIRGINIA

BY KAITLYN WILEY
WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY HISTORY 600
DECEMBER 2018
DR. JENNIFER THORNTON

In the winter of 2010, a Sabraton resident by the name of Sarah Robinson was travelling along the highway to pick up her child from Trinity Christian School when she felt an overwhelming realization about the bleak condition of her community. No Christmas lights lit the main thoroughfare and no holiday decorations or banners adorned any of the light posts—a stark contrast from downtown and other upper-class neighborhoods in Morgantown. Determined to lead her community in a mass beautification effort, Robinson petitioned the city government and aroused support from local business leaders only to find that money earmarked in the city budget for Sabraton was allocated for dealing with water drainage issues in the area. Six years and several $300 contributions later, Robinson finally convinced the city to contribute funding for banners along Earl Core Road.[1]

The issues that Sabraton residents face today are much larger than the reluctance of one administration and reach beyond the constraints of one annual budget. Infrastructural problems have long plagued the progress of Sabraton and water drainage issues on the land that Earl Core road now sits has been a continuous problem for over one hundred years.[2] I argue that Sabraton's unique development as an immigrant working-class community along Decker's Creek created a spatially disenfranchised neighborhood that continues to be identified as something "other" and "outside" Morgantown, deemed undeserving of the same investment and resources given to other historically white and upper-class neighborhoods. After briefly reviewing the historiography that places this argument within a broader context of the built environment, cultural landscapes, and historic preservation, this paper explores Sabraton as a working environment, subject to ethnic bordering and controlled by the corporate paternalism of the leading employer American Sheet and Tinplate Company. What follows is a discussion of the ways in which the built environment has impacted and continues to impact Sabraton today.

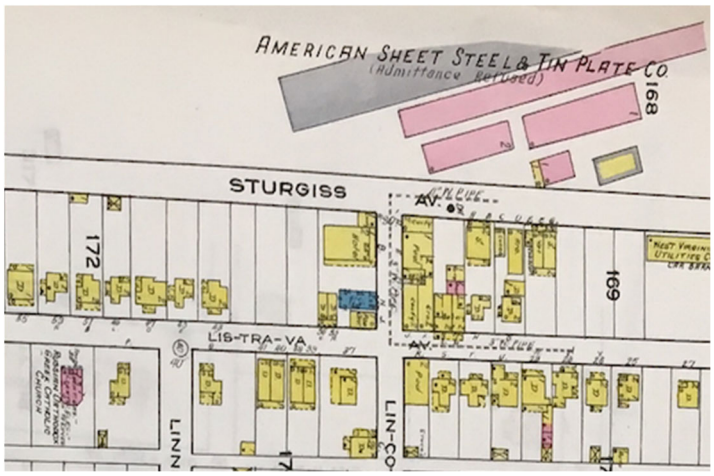
Beginning in the 1990s, historians and others in the field have worked to validate the rightful place of landscapes like Sabraton—vernacular, and of a lower socioeconomic status—within discussions of historic preservation and cultural heritage. Unsatisfied with the elitist habits of the New York Landmarks Commission and leading preservationist groups to focus primarily on architectural monuments, Dolores Hayden calls for a new type of preservation that emphasizes urban landscapes of working people—landscapes that withhold the "power of place" to nurture the memory and identity of marginalized groups.[3] Richard Longstreth asserts a similar argument in his work *Cultural Landscapes: Balancing Nature and Heritage in Preservation Practice* by widely defining cultural landscapes as both a tangible place in "any part of the land" and a method of "considering, analyzing, and evaluating places."[4] By understanding cultural landscapes in their broadest sense, this paper seeks to deconstruct the ways in which Sabraton "produces and is produced by societal relations."[5]

From its inception, Sabraton has existed as a working environment, best understood as a space shaped for economic production and social reproduction.[6] In 1902, judge and real estate investor George Sturgiss purchased 570 acres of farmland three miles east of Morgantown and held an auction for land plots of varying size. Given the suburb's proximity to Decker's Creek and the M&K railroad, Sabraton quickly attracted the business of glass and tin plate companies, prompting private investors to build cheap worker housing along Listravia Avenue.[7] Unlike the neat and gridded suburban streets of company towns, Listravia

[1] Charleston journal
[2] Health report? Drainage problems
[3] Dolores hayden power of place
[4] Longstreth landscapes a place and a process 1-2?
[5] Dolores hayden societal relations
[6] See dolores hayden
[7] Earl core

thrived as a vibrant community just across the tracks from American Sheet and Tinplate Company with houses dispersed sporadically amidst a conglomeration of churches, grocers, pool rooms, a school, a post office, and a hotel.[8] But this proximity to the workplace and the public sphere was not without problems; corporate paternalism and Progressive era politics worked together to challenge the privacy and autonomy of residents.





The built environment illustrated by the 1914 photograph and the 1921 Sanborn Map created an inseparable connection between work and home. The rigid style of structures and proximity of the factory ensured that workers could never truly distance themselves from the control of corporate giant American Sheet & Tinplate Company.

Photos Courtesy of West Virginia and Regional History Center

At the time that the American Sheet and Tinplate Company was growing, many large factories imagined themselves as paternalists and adopted a role as caregivers, hoping that higher levels of happiness among employees would lead to increased productivity, reduced labor turnover, and newfound loyalty. Science and psychology of the nineteenth century taught that a worker's emotion could threaten efficiency and encouraged corporations like the American Sheet and Tinplate Company to establish various types of reform programs.[9] This "human side of industry" is discussed in a full-page spread in the Morgantown District Industrial and Business Survey along with details outlining the specific ways that the tin mill sought to control their workers by controlling their landscape. Space in the company yard was neatly defined and divided into gendered spaces, with a community garden, Girl's Welfare House, and playground available for the recreation and benefit of all employees. But this oversight did not stop with property lines; the company extended their influence into the private space of workers on Listravia Avenue by providing a free garbage service, new fences and by purchasing a house on Listravia amongst the laboring population to serve as a community center and residence for the district nurse.[10] By extending their reaches into the private sphere of their employees, the American Sheet and Tinplate Company challenged the role of men as heads of house and emphasized the leadership of the company in all affairs related to the workplace, the community, and the home.

[8] sanborn
[9] Corporate eye? Corporate paternalism info
[10] Industrial and business survey

The most intimate of the Tinplate Company's reform projects was a housing survey completed by the resident nurse, best understood in comparison to the work of photojournalists Lewis Hine and Jacob Riis. Though Hine and Riis focused on different aspects of worker's lives, both progressives used photography to teach a middle-class audience about the costs of unregulated capitalism.[11] A frontal focus created sympathetic displays of working-class dignity and portrayed a landscape heavily defined by overwork and poverty. But photographs are not inherently immune to manipulation as evidenced by the transformation of Hine's austere and critical style prior to World War I into a more positive and utopian portrayal of labor in the 1920s.[12] Photographs in the nurse's survey are analyzed with close consideration of the ways in which the resident nurse's position as an advocate of the Tinplate Company informed her methods of photography.

With the assistance of Sunday school volunteer Mrs. Josie M. Hurxthal, the nurse collected demographic data of families living on Listravia Avenue and photographed the landscape with the purpose of soliciting support among landlords and county authorities to engage in "constructive cooperation, if the community is to show any material improvement in the future".[13] She encroaches upon the private spaces of immigrant men, women, and children to paint a picture of the working environment as haphazard with primitive conveniences, ultimately described as a stain on the beautiful fabric of the valley of Decker's Creek. To further alienate the subjects of her research, the nurse juxtaposes the images with pictures of beautiful, suburban homes living comfortably in company towns.[14] Though a genuine concern about living conditions likely played some role in this reform effort, a health report published later by the company's sanitary engineer signals a more self-interested catalyst for this project: the pollution of company property due to overflowing sewage, caused by an overwhelming lack of infrastructure and amenities in privately owned worker housing.[15]

Photographs in the survey reveal a community dominated by national folk structures that bare little expense to adornment or individuality. The two-story I-structure depicted in the image below represents a modest style of house prevalent on Listravia Avenue. The house is constructed with cheap wood framing and has a centered gable of moderate pitch. It is three bays wide, two bays long and includes simple four sash-windows. Whereas traditional folk homes were constructed of logs or heavy hewn frames, wooden dwellings like 2014 Listravia Ave. became popular in the rural area of Sabraton as new railroad routes like the M&K decreased the price of building supplies. A photograph taken from the perspective of the Tin Plate Company behind Sturgiss Avenue offers a look at the rearward extensions, a style modification that became popular in the post-railroad era and increased the number of residences per home.[16]

[11] Hine online exhibit
[12] Riis photography transformation
[13] Industrial survey identifying hurxthal
[14] survey
[15] Health report
[16] Field guide 135-143





Listravia Avenue and Sturgiss Avenue often became impassable in wet weather. Open drains flooded through the gardens and yards of homes and into the open streets. The nurse notes that 22 people occupied the dark and damp I-house.

Photos Courtesy of West Virginia and Regional History Center

Of the same folk family, the lighter colored house shown to the right of the I-house is a simple, cross gabled structure with the center gable facing the street and the side gable facing the eastern elevation. The house has a moderate pitch and a shed-roofed porch placed within the L between the two wings. Like the I-houses on Listravia, unstyled cross-gabled houses became popular in the early twentieth century as the railroad increased the supply and decreased the expense of lumber and balloon framing. They are most commonly found in northeastern and midwestern states, further illustrating this as a practical and average home of its time.[17] Both the I-house and cross-gabled house (respectively 2100 and 2104 Listravia Ave) were recently surveyed by graduate students at West Virginia University working under the direction of Aurora Research Associates. Recent photos from the historic property inventory form for 2100 Listravia Ave. is included later in this paper to help illustrate the decrepit condition of Sabraton today.

Even in their simplest forms, the I-house and cross-gabled houses were some of the largest and most elaborate houses on Listravia in 1914. Many immigrant families and single boarders lived in very basic side-gabled hall and parlor structures. Shown below, these vernacular houses are two rooms wide, one room deep, and have light framed walls and tin rooves that lack dormers or any type of roof elaboration. The larger house includes a small shed porch with unelaborated square columns, a principal variation for this style of house. This style of house dominated rural areas in the Southeast until the 20th century and would not have been conceived of as modern or fashionable in any way.[18]

[17] Field guide
[18] Field Guide



Hall and parlor houses were a cheaper option for many workers, but lack of windows and square footage led to extremely overcrowded and dark living quarters. The three room house with the two front windows shown above rented for $12.50 a month and was occupied by ten people, with eight boarders sleeping in one room.

Photos Courtesy of West Virginia and Regional History Center

The images in the housing survey depict important elements of architecture that defined the built environment and influenced the behavior of its occupants. Beyond providing shelter for families and structures for business, buildings are the foundational element of an environment's ambience and encourage people to act a certain way.[19] The plain and modest structures encouraged sensibility and modesty over frivolity and lavishness. Workers were expected to model their private lives after the linear landscape of their work space, and haphazard living among workers suggested a sense of dangerous unprofessionalism that could threaten company productivity. Even in their homes, workers living just feet away from company property and the hired nurse could not escape the omnipotence and power of the tin mill.

To the disadvantage of Sabraton residents, the paternalist efforts of the Tin Plate Company were limited to improving the most visible aspects of the built environment and did little to improve the actual living conditions of the people, thus creating a landscape that testifies to the shortcomings of progressive reform. In her survey, the resident nurse describes housing conditions as woefully inadequate due to the overcrowding, unsanitary conditions, and impassable thoroughfares. She calculates seventeen of the forty-six residences on Listravia Avenue as housing between 15-29 occupants and captions many of her photographs with notes about damp cellars, exposed sewage that flows over walkways and gardens, and overall lack of running water or bath fixtures. A single structure included below was deemed so appalling yet representative of the neighborhood that the nurse limits her caption to "Two rooms. Rental $4. Per month. No comment is necessary on this picture. Four occupants."[20]

[19] Built environment source
[20] Housing survey





The resident nurse used images of worker housing in other parts of the state to illustrate the impoverished living conditions in Sabraton. The cross-gabled house shown above belonged to miners working for the United States Coal and Coke Company in Gary, West Virginia and were rented for $2 a person, including fuel and water. The shacks in Sabraton were occupied by four people, rented at $4 each.

Photos Courtesy of the West Virginia and Regional History Center

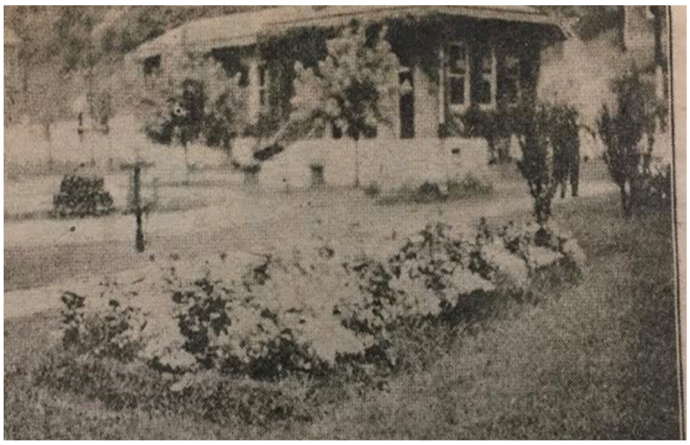
In seeking to communicate Sabraton as an inadequate landscape, the nurse juxtaposed photographs depicting poor living conditions with superior company housing provided in other areas of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey rented at much lower rates, but executives of the Tin Plate company did not need such comparisons; they lived in an environment rife with distinct borders that highlighted differences between people. Morgantown, like many urban and suburban areas across the United States, was organized by a process of ethnic bordering, or the creation of "cultural categories where ethnic others get placed", through labor segmentation, religious segregation, and residential restrictions.[21] In 1917 after racially restrictive zoning was deemed unconstitutional, racial covenants became the primary way to create ethnic borders that ensured upper-class, white neighborhoods remained as such. Sabraton's development as an industrial suburb necessitated the presence of cheap labor, and as such, lacks the same racial covenants as Suncrest and other wealthier neighborhoods making it one of the few places that people of Eastern European descent could reside in Morgantown.[22]

Rail tracks on Sturgiss Avenue served as a definitive line separating the ethnic and haphazard community of workers from the neat and orderly property of the Tin Plate Company. A beacon away from the slums, the company yard was picturesque with tennis courts, an athletic field, well-kept buildings, green lawns, flowers, and even a bubbling fountain with fish. One of the most beautiful buildings in this yard was a bungalow model home where immigrant women could learn a variety of domestic sciences and send their young children to kindergarten. This elaborate, Craftsman style L-shaped home had a low-pitched hipped roof with wide unenclosed overhangs. It was constructed of sturdy brick or stone and featured grouped windows in the front and three sash over sash windows on each side. Its deliberate design included a well-lit basement, bathing facilities, lockers, a cheerful sitting room, and a fully equipped dining room. To its front, the house was adorned with a spacious yard with a carefully manicured lawn, a white picket fence, rectangular flowerbeds

[21] Whitewashed Adobe 9

[22]

and ornamental trees. Physically and metaphorically, this house on a hill stood high above the sinking vernacular structures on Listravia Avenue. Unlike the rural hall-and-parlor homes or simple I-house structures where immigrant women made their homes, this intricate style of home was extremely fashionable in the 1920s and sought after due to its popularity in leading women's magazines *Country Life in America* and *Ladies Home Journal*.[23]





The Tin Plate Company strictly controlled the landscape of its recreational areas and adhered to a strict linear pattern, encouraging a regimented lifestyle among employees. All facilities were pristine, and all spaces designated. The deliberateness of this environment sharply contrasts with the disarray of structures on Listravia Avenue.

Photos Courtesy of the West Virginia and Regional History Center

The disparity between structures that comprised the working environment of Sabraton exacerbated and engendered differences between laborers and upstanding business owners. Members of the Morgantown Chamber of Commerce understood the intricate bungalow-style house as the ultimate model, achievable by aspiring women who successfully learned domesticity and American methods of tending to a house. Turning a blind eye to the ugly consequences of unregulated capitalism and discriminatory housing practices, upstanding citizens naively believed that foreign women "did not care for better homes because they did not know they existed." While the poor conditions of houses on Listravia challenged the character of women as keepers of the house, the rental status of properties challenged the masculinity of men. In local print, men who rented by necessity were condemned as incapable paternalists: "the citizen who is not a home owner and has been in the community any length of time is regarded as a poor citizen and not one who is giving to his family that which every family desires, a real home of its own." He who lived in a modest, vernacular structure was also the target of criticism, and should aspire to be owners of "real homes, not flimsy, built-over-night standard construction houses, but residences with yards and gardens, with breathing space for the family and playing space for the children, and in *select* residence districts."[24] Laboring, saving, and becoming a home-owner simply wasn't enough; to be a real man capable of living in a prestigious neighborhood, one simply had to be of American birth.

[23]

[24] Business survey 34



Lacking the vibrant sense of community it once held in the 1920s, Listravia Avenue has become anonymous space and one of the most impoverished places in Sabraton. Following the common progression of streets that become corridors, the environment today is increasingly defined by its neglect, litter, untidiness, and vandalism.

Ninety seven years later and Morgantown politics continues to glorify some neighborhoods, while others like Sabraton are left as an open target for disinvestment, vacancy, abandonment, and demolition. Trash accumulates outside houses and sidewalks, when present, are so overgrown that they are unusable by the public. Some residents of Sabraton, like the family living in the small trailer pictured above, make do with a rain-catch system in lieu of running water while others have been forced to vacate homes condemned for their irreparable decay. Yet despite these problems, the industrial suburb of Sabraton, now rebranded as a "business corridor" is strikingly absent from the 2018-2019 city budget. Culture and recreation constitutes only 6.6% of the budget, and of this allotment, $20,000 is earmarked for a façade improvement program on Main Street and a $100,000 match is promised to SunnySide Up, a nonprofit organization created to develop, finance, and implement urban land use plans for at risk neighborhoods surrounding West Virginia University.[25] Though Sunnyside and Sabraton bare a similar history defined by industry and working-class laborers, Sabraton's geographic disassociation from the downtown WVU campus and historical irrelevance to Morgantown's identity as a college town suggests little chance for investment by the nonprofit or city politicians.

Sabraton is but one of many spatially disenfranchised communities at risk of urban renewal; immigrant communities across the nation are facing inequitable challenges in their preservation efforts. As evidenced by both the history and current state of Sabraton, structures historically occupied by immigrants were often built cheaply, cared for poorly, and used extensively, leading to an inflated number of fire, drainage, and structural problems. As such, immigrant communities are often places of undistinguished architecture, worsening the burden that advocacy groups must face in their fight for preservation.

Environmental justice begins with a comprehensive understanding of a landscape's history. It is tempting to discount Sabraton as messy and focus preservation efforts on beautiful structures that omit a feeling of civic pride but as the astonishing parallels between Listravia avenue in 1914 and 2018 so clearly demonstrate, the fabric of a neighborhood is always sewn by its unique past. Preservationists must use histories of landscapes to educate and encourage city leaders to appreciate the ability of vernacular structures to tell a story that architectural monuments and houses on hills never could. We must appreciate the shared ownership of cultural landscapes and we must think broadly about the ways in which the histories of landscapes continue to impact

[25] Budget, sunnyside up website

our environment today. It is due time for Morgantown to follow preservation trends set in larger more urban areas, and stop looking upwards toward model houses on hills that represent lavish lifestyles lived by few, and begin to look down, at the places, homes, and working-class communities that make such a vantage possible.

APPENDIX E

SABRATON'S AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE MILL

BY THOMAS KILIONSKI

Bidders stood on the steps of the Monongalia County courthouse on a cold morning in January of 1905. Up for auction was a property and its buildings located within a community that was located southeast of downtown Morgantown. Two years earlier the same property had been donated to a group of businessmen who hoped to build a tin plate company and provide the foundation for a community that could count on the mill as a centerpiece to its economic development. However, a declining tin market during this period all but sealed the fate of the mill for the first owners of the mill and they declared bankruptcy. As the auctioneer called for bids in the cold, it seemed there would not be enough interest to satisfy the liens on the property. So, a sealed bid auction was used to try and raise interest. In all, it took three days to complete the auction of the tin mill and George C. Sturgiss, the person who donated the original sixteen acres won the auction with a bid of $200,200. Even though he owned the property and unfinished mill that he envisioned as a cornerstone of Sturgiss City, he already had plans in place to move the property on to a new owner whom he was sure could fulfill his dream.

The Morgantown Tin Plate Mill Company (later the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company) was envisioned by George C. Sturgiss as a conduit to a larger economic sphere outside of Morgantown. Not only did the town stand to gain from the tin mill's success but the surrounding region on the whole also stood to gain if it succeeded. The tin plate mill of Sturgiss City/Sabraton not only provided employment to residents of the Morgantown area but shaped the way Morgantown expanded as a community. Through the efforts of George Sturgiss, the mill became a linchpin in the development of various infrastructure elements which benefited the Morgantown as a community. Also, the mill contributed to the development of the town, especially Sturgiss City, by attempting to create a teaching component through its social assistance programs. In examining these factors, a clear connection between the tin mill and the present Sabraton can be seen.

George C. Sturgiss

The narrative of the tin plate factory in Sturgiss City must begin with an examination of its visionary founder, George Cookman Sturgiss. Sturgiss was born in the town of Poland, Ohio in 1842 to Rev. A. G. Sturgiss and Sabra L. Miner. In 1859, Sturgiss came to Monongalia County, then still a part of Virginia, and eventually attended the Monongalia Academy for two years. He went on to practice law under Waitman T. Willey in Morgantown. In September 1863, he married Sabra J. Vance. He passed the bar in May 1864 and immediately began practicing law. He served in the Civil War as a clerk in the United States Army between 1864 and 1865. Within the period spanning the years of 1866 to 1889, Sturgiss served in various capacities as an elected and appointed civil servant. These duties included superintendent of schools in Monongalia County, delegate in the West Virginia House of Delegates, and prosecuting attorney of Monongalia County.[1] These duties allowed Sturgiss to make various contacts both political and economic, not only in Monongalia County but in all of West Virginia. His first business venture was in railroads. He financed and rebuilt the railroad from Tunnelton to Kingwood in 1897 while learning the intricacies of financed business ventures. Once this railroad was up and running, he turned his sights toward a small area southeast of Morgantown, near Decker's Creek. His first venture in this area was to build the Morgantown and Kingwood Railroad from Morgantown to Masontown. Not only did this railroad allow for the transportation of coal out of the Fulmer mine, but the railroad passed through the outskirts of the Harner Farm, of which a section would become Sturgiss City. In spring of 1902, Sturgiss purchased two hundred acres from the Harners.[2] It was within these two hundred acres that Sturgiss envisioned a community supported by industry and contributing to the

[1] U. S. Data Repository, *Men of West Virginia: Volume II,* (Chicago: Biographical Publishing Company, 1903), pg 548-551, http://www.us-data.org/.
[2]Monongalia County County Clerk, Deed Book 66, pg.255.

expansion of the Morgantown area. [3] In the fall of 1902, Sturgiss formed the business entity of the tin plate mill and donated sixteen acres located at the south end of the larger two-hundred-acre parcel as the location to construct the buildings where the mill would operate. Unfortunately, due to economic instability within the steel industry, the tin plate industry suffered through a mild decline during this period. Because of this, the Morgantown Tin Plate Mill of which Sturgiss was the president was forced to declare bankruptcy.[4] In May 1904, the mill was placed in receivership under the direction of Frank P. Corbin and Reese Blizzard per the direction of B. L. Butcher, the appointed Referee in Bankruptcy.[5] In January 1905, in a sealed bid auction, George C. Sturgiss outbid all other bidders with a bid of $200,200.00 and in July 1905, was deeded the property he originally donated for the tin mill. Two days later, on July 31, 1905 George Sturgiss deeded the property to the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company as a means to realize his vision of Sturgiss City becoming an industrial hub in the Morgantown area. But the tin plate company was but one element of Sturgiss vision for this community in the Decker's Creek area. The Prism Plate Glass Company and Planing Mill, along with the Mirror Company were businesses that would anchor industry in Sturgiss City.[6] Sturgiss also knew that a successful community needed housing for residents who would fill the labor needs of the factories. Sturgiss worked with Harner and other land holders in the area to parcel out some of their land so homes could be built. In lots along Listravia and Sturgiss Avenues, builders like Fred Blosser built homes that are still standing today.[7] Not only did Sturgiss and land holders sell single lots to builders for residences, but Sturgiss also parceled out whole sub-divisions as a way to create community development. One of his developments was the Industrial Addition just south of Jerome Park which was located at the north end of Sturgiss City.[8] Sturgiss knew that home building would take time as residents settled in the area and he needed a labor pool quickly to fill the needs in Sturgiss Cities factories. As a steady flow of immigrants filled the Greenmont development in Morgantown and trolleys became viable, Sturgiss saw his next business opportunity that could benefit his community.

Electric trolleys had been in operation within Morgantown since 1903. They served downtown along with the areas of Sunnyside to the north and the First Ward to the south. But the residents of Greenmont had to walk from their homes over a ridge and down into Decker's valley to get to the factories in Sturgiss City. Sturgiss recognized an opportunity and built a trolley line from the intersection of High and Willey Streets at the north end of downtown along Richwood Avenue and terminating at the tin mill. This trolley line improved the commute for the residents of Greenmont; according to Census records, one in four residents worked at the tin mill.[9] Along with the trolley, George Sturgiss' business ventures both in land and property within the community

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[3] Earl L. Core, *The Monongalia Story: A Bicentennial History, Volume IV,* (Parsons, West Virginia: McClain Printing Company, 1974), page 560.

[4] U. S. Data Repository, *Men of West Virginia: Volume II,* (Chicago: Biographical Publishing Company, 1903), pg 548-551, http://www.us-data.org/.

[5] Monongalia County County Clerk, Deed Book 80, pg.234.

[6] U. S. Data Repository, *Men of West Virginia: Volume II,* (Chicago: Biographical Publishing Company, 1903), pg 548-551, http://www.us-data.org/.

[7] Historic Properties Inventory Form, 1813 Listravia: MG-0057-0519, Charleston, West Virginia: Historic Preservation Unit Department of Culture & History, March 1983, http://services.wvgis.wvu.edu/SHPOdocs/PDFs/ArchitecturalSites/MG-0057-0519.pdf.

[8] Monongalia County County Clerk, Deed Book 70, pg.279.

[9]Year: 1910; Census Place: Morgantown Ward 2, Monongalia, West Virginia; Page 15, Enumeration District: 0078, accessed March 28, 2018. https://search.ancestrylibrary.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?_phsrc=Nun1&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&indiv=1&db=1920usfedcen&gss=angs-d&new=1&rank=1&msT=1&gsfn=joseph&gsfn_x=0&gsln=sammeck&gsln_x=0&msbpn__ftp=Morgantown,%20Monongalia,%20West%20Virginia,%20USA&msbpn=25073&MSAV=1&uidh=xq3&pcat=35&fh=0&h=37647000&recoff=&ml_rpos=1

of Sturgiss City benefited its residents and Morgantown. The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company may have had the most impact of all his ventures.

The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company

Once Sturgiss deeded the property and buildings of the Morgantown Tin Plate Mill to The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company (ASTPC) in 1905, they completed the facilities and began production of tinplated sheets in 1906. The facilities were made up of multiple buildings under main roof structures and eventually grew to incorporate approximately 10,000 square feet.[10] ASTPC incorporated hot dipping which used the pack mill process of tinning steel sheets. There is some discrepancy in the historical records as to whether or not the steel plates that were tinned at the Mill were cold rolled from ingots or if the process started with pre-rolled sheets. It should be mentioned that although many different raw materials were tinplated during this period including cast iron objects, utensils, and decorative items, the Sturgiss City mill produced only tinplated steel sheets to be used to produce other products such as standing roof panels and containers. This is where Sturgiss' foresight was able to provide continuity as the Morgantown and Kingwood Railroad he built 1899 connected to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad which not only brought in raw steel from Pittsburgh, but shipped finished tin plated sheets into the Ohio Valley region.[11] As the rail line ran next to the Mill, it became integral to the Mill's operation and ultimately its success for thirty years. Another feature of the landscape that aided in the success of the Mill was the proximity of Decker's Creek to the Mill. Indeed, within a few hundred yards the creek flowed and its flow was used in the process of tin plating.

[10]A&M 1307, Sanborn Map Company, Fire Insurance Maps for West Virginia, West Virginia and Regional History Center, Dated 1911 and 1927, West Virginia University Libraries.

[11] American Sheet and Tin Plate Company Steel Price Books Collection, Box 1, Volume 2, 1903-1933, AIS.2001.03, Archives & Special Collections, University of Pittsburgh Library System

APPENDIX F

AMERICANIZATION OF IMMIGRANTS IN SABRATON, WV

BY JORDAN RIGGS
WEST VIRGINA UNIVERSITY HISTORY 600
DECEMBER 2018

From 1890 to 1930, over 22 million people immigrated to the United States. A large majority of these immigrants came from eastern and southern Europe.[1] A *Clarksburg Daily Telegram* article titled "Slavish Take Lead in Influx" makes it clear that the immigration demographics were changing. In 1910, the United States saw less Germans and Irish immigrants, and more immigrants from Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Russia.[2] In West Virginia, immigrants never surpassed 5% of the state population. By 1920, immigrants and their American-born children made up only one-tenth of the population.[3]

Many scholars have focused on the "Americanization crusade," which started late 1914 and ended with the National Origins Act in 1924.[4] This act immediately stopped the mass immigration from Europe by placing racial quotes on immigration.[5] Historian Jeffrey Mirvel argued that Americanization was not necessary a straightforward push to wipe immigrants of their culture of origin. It was a complex concept relating to interactions with immigrations. Mirel explained there were essentially two ways the Americans reacted to the immigrant population. Some Americans placed an emphasis on race. These people are referred to as racial restrictionists, who believed that only those of Anglo-Saxon or Nordic race had the ability to Americanize. On the contrary, there were some who believed education was the most important factor and that the immigrant's race was not relevant. These were the assimilationists and cultural pluralists. Mirvel focused on the relationship between the immigrant and the Americanizer by examining the education system and how it resulted in a "more democratic vision of American culture and national identity."[6]

The term Americanization largely did not receive its negative cognition until the 1970s when scholars and historians began to associate the topic with "culture imperialism."[7] Immigrants were encouraged to abandon their native culture in favor of American ideals. This process varied from place to place, and groups involved in immigrant communities also depended on the region.

Some argue that this term is so broad that it was became useless. It was a "catch-all" term that included everything from immigrants learning English to becoming citizens. Some also considered singular actions or events like participating in celebrating an American holiday, such as Mother's Day, to be significant in the process of "becoming" American. Clearly learning English was a larger and more significant time commitment for immigrants, but both fit under the category of Americanization. According to the U.S. Bureau of Education 1924 report included, "no word in the English language to-day is quite as meaningless as Americanization." Regardless, the American people had a general idea of what nationalism meant to them and how they wanted to include the new foreign population in their area.

In 1920, superintendent Frank Thompson of Boston said that public education should include national ideals that immigrants and natives could share. These ideals included "devotion and allegiance to the United States… a willingness to defend the country in time of danger; respect for the law; commitment to civility in discourse; tolerance of diverse points of view; belief in the principle of equality; and participation in political life." As immigrant populations increased, public education evolved to focus on targeting them through three

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[1] Jeffrey Mirel, *Patriotic Pluralism: Americanization Education and European Immigrants* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2010), 1.
[2] "Slavish Take Lead In Influx." *Clarksburg Daily Telegram*, December 29, 1911.
[3] Ken Fones-Wolf and Ronald L Lewis, eds. *Transnational West Virginia: Ethnic Communities and Economic Change, 1840-1940.* (Morgantown: West Virginia University Press, 2011), xii.
[4] Mirel, 6.
[5] Mirel, 15.
[6] Mirel, 4 & 14-15.
[7] Mirel, 3.

ways. School leaders focused on teaching the English language, American history and civics, and democratic ideals of America.[8]

Adult education was led by federal groups, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Children received an intercultural education by attending K-12 schools.[9] Other local groups were involved in assisting immigrants to assimilate into American society. In the case of Sabraton, these groups included the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) and Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR). These groups focused mainly on women who stayed at home and allowed women to hold leadership positions in their communities. In contrast, men were assimilated by working outside the home. Industrial factories that employed these immigrant men held night classes to help them learn English.

While the majority of these classes tended to be same-sex because of the who was providing the classes, that was not always the case. According to a 1925 article from *The Charleston Gazette*, night classes in Charleston had an almost equal male to female ratio. The first classes started in 1923 with the subjects English, history, and civics. Wives and husbands often attended together and worked through the three levels of classes: primary, immediate, and advanced. In its second year, the classes had 50 students, and then this number increased to 72 in 1925. This program was known for its yearly celebration party for Lincoln's birthday when students and teachers brought refreshments and had discussions about the former President. The Charleston-based school began annually in October and ran for five months.[10]

The American Tin Plate Company employed almost eight hundred workers for its Sabraton plant, mainly comprised of foreign immigrants. These immigrants often lived in the nearby community of Sturgiss City, present-day Sabraton.[11] According to a March 1914 housing survey from the company, the demographics of Sabraton are as follows: 27 American, 132 Greek, 103 Hungarian, 112 Italians, 14 Romanian, 40 Slavs, 5 Unclassified, and 97 children. Greek and Italian men often form "companies" and did the cooking, dividing the expenses among them. In contrast, Hungarian and Slavish women did the cooking for their families. These women did not have to pay for a share of the expense because they worked at home. The report notes women had "very little time to devote to her children." Rent was high, and the homes were overcrowded. Families often slept in the same room and rented the other rooms in the structure to other families. The report also detailed the poor condition of Sabraton. Open sewage lines ran along the street and trash piled in the yard. The nurse stated in the report that "If an epidemic were to break out, there is no possible means for isolation, or quarantine."[12]

[8] Mirel, 4-5.
[9] Mirel, 7.
[10] "Night School for Foreigners Unique Institution Here," *The Charleston Gazette*, March 23, 1925, https://newspaperarchive.com/other-articles-clipping-mar-23-1925-933110/.
[11] Ken Fones-Wolf and Ronald L Lewis, eds. *Transnational West Virginia: Ethnic Communities and Economic Change, 1840-1940*. (Morgantown: West Virginia University Press, 2011), 285.
[12] A&M 2362, Sabraton Housing Study, Scrapbook and Photographs, West Virginia and Regional History Center, West Virginia University Libraries. http://archives.lib.wvu.edu/repositories/2/resources/308 Accessed November 2, 2018.

Americanization in West Virginia was reflective of the national trend. The U.S. government sent Miss Irene Flowers Hickey to the state in August 1922 to assist in the effort. Five months into her work, West Virginian newspapers discussed Hickey's popularity. Previously, Hickey had restructured Americanization programs in Oklahoma. Hickey traveled through the state setting up citizenship classes for immigrants, notably in the mining districts and state prison. She became so popular that towns were requesting that she comeback to help establish additional classes.


WOMAN MAKING RAPID PROGRESS IN TEACHING CLASSES IN CITIZENSHIP AND AMERICANISM OVER THE STATE

Work of Miss Hickey, Loaned by U. S. Government Is Outlined

Miss Irene Flowers Hickey

"Woman Making Rapid Progress in Teaching Classes in Citizenship and Americanism Over the State." *The Charleston Daily Mail*, January 28, 1923. Accessed December 3, 2018.

While it is unknown if Hickey visited the Morgantown area, her presence in West Virginia allows one to examine the Americanization process from another angle. She said, "You must know the foreign groups that live in your neighborhood… You must learn their race characteristics. You cannot use the same methods with Italians that you would use with Scandinavians. Find out how many there are, how they live, and how they lived in their home land. Learn who have been their patriots, musicians, authors- the things in their history of which they are proud. Do not try to Americanize a human being before you understand him." Hickey continued, "Learn what your local government can do for the immigrant in health, laws, schools, legal advice, labor laws, naturalization, etc."[13]

In addition to the federal agencies, some industrial factories made efforts to assimilate their immigrant workers into society. The managers of American Sheet and Tin Plate Company's Sabraton mill provided an Americanization school using classrooms of the Sabraton School building. The company manager, W.H. Davis, was given permission by the Board on August 24, 1920. According to the Board's minutes, details would be arranged with Mr. Parsons, the custodian, and Mr. Conway, the Principal, to gain access to the building. There were no further mentions of this Americanization school in the Board's records.



"Sabraton Elementary School, Sabraton, Morgantown, W.Va.," pre-1914, West Virginia and Regional History Center, West Virginia University.

In the 1920-1921 regular school year, there were 269 students enrolled at Sabraton School. Of those 269, there were 112 boys and 117 girls. Some of these students lived in the immigrant community of Sturgiss City and their parents worked at the mill. By 1925, the school's attendance had increased to 369 students, 187 boys and 182 girls.[14]

Two national groups active in the Sabraton region were the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) and the Woman Christian Temperance Union (WCTU). Both groups were organized and run by women, while their husbands worked outside the home. In the early 1900s, an emphasis was placed on Americanizing immigrant, often focused on women and children. While men worked in often integrated environments, women remained in often ethically divided communities.

[13] "Woman Making Rapid Progress in Teaching Classes in Citizenship and Americanism Over the State," *The Charleston Daily Mail*, January 28, 1923, accessed December 3, 2018, https://newspaperarchive.com/other-articles-clipping-jan-28-1923-933143/.

[14] A&M 1665, Monongalia County Board of Education, Minute books, West Virginia and Regional History Center, West Virginia University Libraries. https://archives.lib.wvu.edu/repositories/2/resources/5128 Accessed December 7, 2018.

Sturgiss City was reflective of this trend, as it featured a high population of immigrants from Eastern Europe specifically from Italy, Greece and Hungary. For residents that only spoke their native tongue, their social interactions were limited.

West Virginia's DAR chapters distributed "The American Creed," held English night schools and essay contests on Patriotic Education in the Morgantown region. They also held programs on radicalism. DAR was mainly active near Scott's Run area, but it is possible that the group had ties to the Sabraton immigrants as well.[15]

The West Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs (WVFWC)'s chair made it their mission to "make the United States a nation of one people, one language, and one flag."[16] The director of the citizenship division emphasized that regardless if they were a foreign-born immigrant or born in the United States, assimilation was important. He said studying American civics was important "for all classes of Americans… we want them to think as we do, live as we do, and feel as we do, and have the same hopes that we have for our country.[17]

The Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) was another women-led organization. It was founded in November of 1874 in Ohio. Formed by women against alcohol, they soon started additional campaigns against tobacco and other drugs.[18] In the early 1900s, member fought for the passage of the 19th Amendment which secured women's right to vote.[19] By the early 1910s, Morgantown had an established chapter of WCTU focused on advocating against alcohol and helping immigrants.

Minutes from the Morgantown chapter of WCTU show they often worked with the immigrant population. The chapter developed a variety of programs which increased in popularity and attendance as years progressed. The WCTU organized mother's clubs, children's story hour, citizenship classes, English lessons and calls to foreign homes.

In March 1918, a program was given by Mrs. F.F. Briggs and Mrs. D.W. Lewellyn on the topic "Foreign Speaking People." Briggs included how Italians were the "largest class of nearly 1000 foreigners in our midst." Lewellyn spoke of the "trying experiences of the foreigner" and their struggle to adjust to the American life.

The mother's club was established prior to November 1917, and often included prayers, a song, and finally a discussion on the "rearing and training of children." While this November meeting was hosted by Mrs. E.M. Everely, it appears the duty of hosting rotated to various other members of the group. In minutes for February 1926, it is noted they were ten foreign mothers present. This meeting was special because of its proximity to George Washington's birthday. The meeting emphasized the accomplishments of the former president and encouraged immigrants to aspire to be as successful through hard work and other American ideals.[20] Just as Irene Hickey had encouraged the previous year, WCTU members were using symbolic figures in American history as a tool to relate to the immigrants.[21]

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[15] A&M 0474, Daughters of the American Revolution, Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter, Morgantown, West Virginia Records, West Virginia and Regional History Center, West Virginia University Libraries. https://archives.lib.wvu.edu/repositories/2/resources/2806 Accessed December 7, 2018.
[16] John Hennen, *Americanization of West Virginia: Creating a Modern Industrial State, 1916-1925* (Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky, 1996).
[17] Ibid., 124.
[18] "History," Woman's Christian Temperance Union, accessed December 01, 2018, https://www.wctu.org/history.html.
[19] "Services," Woman's Christian Temperance Union, accessed December 01, 2018, https://www.wctu.org/services.html.
[20] A&M 2998, Women's Christian Temperance Union of Morgantown, Records, West Virginia and Regional History Center, West Virginia University Libraries. http://archives.lib.wvu.edu/repositories/2/resources/1137 Accessed December 01, 2018.
[21] A&M 2998, Women's Christian Temperance Union of Morgantown, Records, West Virginia and Regional History Center, West Virginia University Libraries. http://archives.lib.wvu.edu/repositories/2/resources/1137 Accessed December 01, 2018.

Using historical figures was a common tactic for educating younger students. Washington, Lincoln, and Columbus were popular choices. Groups often hosted celebrations around their birthdays for immigrants to have the opportunity to learn about their accomplishments. Teachers also introduced the younger students to the American flag and as they got order, added lessons of civics, patriotic songs, and even the Gettysburg Address.[22]

In August 1929, WCTU trustees threw a party for the foreign mother's club with 45 in attendance. It is not clear how many of these 45 people attending were immigrants. The WCTU minutes continue to document when and how many "foreign mothers" were present during regular meetings. Children's story hour program started in November of 1925 with emphasis placed on "good ethics and patriotism."

Around 1925, Blanche Evans became the Secretary of Americanization for the Morgantown WCTU chapter. She had taken over this position from O.W. Rogers, the 1922 secretary. Evans not only kept detailed records for the number of monthly programs and attendance but also provided lectures to the immigrants. In January 1926, Evans gave a talk titled "The Why of Americanization" at a parent-teachers meeting in the First Ward. On May 16, Evans spoke at the Sabraton Mission and on May 23 at Scott's Run Sunday School. She gave another lecture titled, "Why Do Americanization Work" in September at the county convention.

The WCTU citizenship class was organized in January of 1926 under the leadership of Dr. George Baucroft. The chapter had spent the previous months trying to secure a teacher for the class. The class held an enrollment of five, with only an average attendance of two. By September of the same year they began teaching English classes at the community center twice a week. They also had been holding English lessons in homes, and this work continued alongside the community center's classes.

In February 1928, Blanche added "Racial Group" in front of her usual title of "Americanization Secretary" under her name. This is the only mention of a possible name change for Americanization Department of the WCTU. During this dated entry, she detailed an account of a mother's club program where the participants sang the Greek National Anthem prior to the American National Anthem and then Pledge of Allegiance. [23] By incorporating the immigrants' culture, it encouraged them to share their culture with Americans and vice versa.

WCTU's reports from the mid-1920s list names of "Adult Foreigners" with whom the Secretary of Americanization had worked. Names from Sabraton include Mrs. Mouvredias, Mrs. George Papandreas, Virginia Livanos, Sofia and Virginia Fioka, and Mrs. Veneto Patriey. It is noted that Mrs. Mouvredias passed away and the Fiokas moved from the state.

George Papandreas immigrated from Greece to the United States in 1914. He was a naturalized citizen with the ability to speak English. He held the position of pickler at a steel mill. He rented a house on Listravia Avenue. His wife Sofia Kongiouli immigrated from Greece in 1921, but she was not familiar with the English language. They married in 1924 and they had their first child, John in 1928.[24] At the age of twenty-three, George lived with Mike Papandreas (age 28), on Sabraton and Dellslow Road. Mike had immigrated in 1909 from Greece. Mike opened a general store, Papandreas Bros grocers, with George serving as a general merchant. Both Mike and George are listed as aliens on the 1920 census.[25]

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[22] Ibid., 53.
[23] A&M 2998, Women's Christian Temperance Union of Morgantown, Records, West Virginia and Regional History Center, West Virginia University Libraries. http://archives.lib.wvu.edu/repositories/2/resources/1137 Accessed December 01, 2018.
[24] 1930 U.S. Census, Monongalia County, West Virginia, population schedule, Sabraton town, p.13A, dwelling 228, family 237, George and Sofia Papandreas; digital image, Ancestry.com, accessed December 3, 2018, http://ancestory.com.
[25] 1920 U.S. Census, Monongalia County, West Virginia, population schedule, Sturgiss City, p.11B, dwelling 214, family 257, Mike and Sofia Papandreas; digital image, Ancestry.com, accessed December 3, 2018, http://ancestory.com.

By 1940, George Papandreas (age 43) had moved from West Virginia. They lived with their two children, John (12) and Peggy (7) in a rented home in Masontown, Pennsylvania. There, George is listed working as a bartender at a restaurant. George is recorded as a naturalized citizen with an education level of the second grade. Sofia remained an alien but holds a fifth grade education.[26]



WVU Department of History Survey Team "WV Historic Property Inventory Form MG-0057-0552." Online at www.wvculture.org

Virginia Livanos was one of the original immigrants listed by the Secretary of Americanization, Blanche Evans, who worked from around 1925 to 1936. Later she is listed as a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Livanos (age 29) lived on Listrava Avenue with her husband and parents. Her entire family was born in Greece. Her husband, Nick J. Kugoulis (44) and her father, Joe George Livanos (61) are listed as naturalized citizens. Virginia is listed as "having first papers," meaning she was in the process of becoming a citizen, and her mother Mary Livanos (51) was an alien. Nick had a fourth-grade education and worked as a grocer. Virginia and her father worked as "unpaid family worker" clerks at Nick's grocery store. The store was located at 2033 Listravia Ave. Virginia acquired the property in December 1939, but the home on the property was used as a rental. The family lived at 1988 Listrava Ave. This store front was built sometime between 1921 and 1927.[27] Nick Kugoulis owned his home, which is notable because Sabraton did not have restrictive covenants blocking immigrants from owning property.[28]

Experiences like Virginia Livanos and Sofia Papandreas are evidence that the voluntary women's groups had influence in Sabraton's immigrant community. While at first attending as guests and getting familiar with Blanche Evans, the women eventually became members of the WCTU. In this position, these women would have been seen as leaders in their community. The organizations gave voices to women and more importantly, immigrant women. Men were also included in the Americanization movement, but their involvement was through meeting community members at work and taking night classes to learn English.

Education of both first-generation immigrants and their American-born children was a priority for the Federal Government and local voluntary groups. Even though WCTU and DAR were founded for promoting prohibition and patriotism, ultimately, they became large influencers on smaller communities like Sabraton, West Virginia.

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[26] 1940 U.S. Census, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, population schedule, Masontown, p.4A, dwelling 9, family 71, George and Sofia Papandreas; digital image, Ancestry.com, accessed December 3, 2018, http://ancestory.com.
[27] WVU Department of History Survey Team "WV Historic Property Inventory Form MG-0057-0552." Online at www.wvculture.org
[28] 1940 U.S. Census, Monongalia County, West Virginia, population schedule, Sabraton, p.4A, family 66, Nick J. Neyonli and Virginia Livanos; digital image, Ancestry.com, accessed December 3, 2018, http://ancestory.com.

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