

MG-0057-0037A, MG-0057-0224A,

MG-0057-0225A, MG-0057-229A,

MG-0057-0801A, MG-0057-0802A,

MG-0057-0803A, MG-0057-0916A,

MG-0057-1034A,

MG-1577A,

MG-1597A, MG-1603A, MG-1702A,

MG-1821A, MG-1822A, MG-1823A,

MG-1825A, MG-1828A,

MG-2391 to MG-2444

NEW DEAL ERA STONE RESOURCES

VOLUME II

MORGAN DISTRICT MORGANTOWN, WV

ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORY SURVEY

**FALL & WINTER
2016-2017**

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NEW DEAL ERA STONE RESOURCES
Volume II
ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORY SURVEY

Located in
Monongalia County, West Virginia

Conducted in the Fall of 2016 & Winter of 2017
For
The Morgantown Historic Landmarks Commission
Jeanne Grimm, Member

The West Virginia Division of Culture and History
The Cultural Center of the Capitol Complex
1900 Kanawha Blvd., East
Charleston, WV 25305
Mr. Randall Reid-Smith, Commissioner

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PREFACE

The New Deal Era Stone Resources Volume II Architecture and History Survey of Morgan District and Morgantown, West Virginia is an effort by the Morgantown Historic Landmarks Commission (HLC) to further identify and document the architectural and historical resources located in Monongalia County which are recognized as possible resources but not recorded or resources not identified in the original survey. This survey identifies and records sites within the city of Morgantown's neighborhoods, including: downtown, Evansdale, Greenmont, Wiles Hill, Woodburn, Sabraton and Seneca. The survey area outside the Morgantown city limits in the largely rural area of Morgan District was completed in the first phase. The HLC will use this report and survey to guide them in the protection of historic resources in Monongalia County.

In 2017, the Monongalia County HLC contracted with the consulting firm of Michael Gioulis to further document the county's historic New Deal Era stone resources. This survey found and documented many sites but there are still additional stone resources that were not recorded.

A grant from the West Virginia Division of Culture and History, State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), was awarded in 2017 to the Morgantown HLC to conduct an Architecture and Historic Resource Survey of Morgantown in Monongalia County focusing on New Deal Era Stone resources with attention to stone retaining walls. Morgantown was originally within the Morgan District but has since been separated and is its own district. Stone culverts and curbs are also included in 1 but none are included in 2. The survey area encompassed approximately 6,780 acres. The survey team was to document approximately 50 stone works.

The total area surveyed yielded 72 stone resources. This count is for all stone retaining walls in 2. Many of the sites are accepted to be built by New Deal Era programs, based on research, type, construction techniques or other documentation and observation. Others are presumed to be built by New Deal Era programs, 1932 to 1943, due to the research or to physical or stylistic identification but cannot be definitively corroborated with the research. These will need additional research to determine significance. Two sites (HPI's MG-2426 and MG-2441) are considered not to be built by the WPA due to their atypical construction techniques.

Boundary maps provided by the Historic Landmark Commission were used for initial survey purposes. County road maps and topographic maps were then consulted and the boundaries delineated on these. A city map provided by the Morgantown Development Department proved to be adequate to cover the entire survey area where resources were located. This city map was used for final report purposes.

Inventories sites are marked on the city map, and the Historic Properties Inventory forms have locator maps from the State Historic Preservation Office's GIS mapping site.

GLOSSARY OF NEW DEAL PROGRAM ACRONYMS

CCC Civilian Conservation Corps
FERA Federal Emergency Relief Administration
NRA National Recovery Administration
PWA Public Works Administration
CWA Civil Works Administration
WPA Works Progress Administration
NYA National Youth Administration

PURPOSE

The purpose of the second volume survey is to continue identification of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration's New Deal stone public works projects and to create an inventory of and map the location of the stone walls and other stone projects undertaken by New Deal entities in the Morgan District of Monongalia County and Morgantown. The entities include: the Works Progress Administration, the Public Works Administration and their predecessors: the Civil Works Administration, National Youth Administration and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

This project is considered an intensive survey and as such it examined the New Deal Era Stone resources in a systematic and detailed way. The information gathered was evaluated against criteria necessary for determination of significance. All resources were compared with characteristic masonry materials and styles used by the New Deal workers in order to determine the sites' significance. It was expected to find approximately fifty sites but more sites were discovered through windshield surveys conducted at the outset of the project.

The city of Morgantown is experiencing great growth including the need for student housing. Over the past few years construction is moving closer to the University's campuses and many older buildings and landmarks have been lost. As stated in volume I of the survey, development activity is moving quickly due to the pursuit for more WVU student housing. These development pressures are sometimes at odds with preservation of historic resources. Whole blocks of houses have been removed in the Sunnyside neighborhood for this purpose. The impact of development can be seen in the Evansdale and Downtown campuses as well. This development is funded by private and public investment.

The project was intended to identify and quantify resources in the survey area. The information gathered can be incorporated into the planning processes in Morgantown and Monongalia County and assist in making informed decisions for future activities. These can include, but are not limited to, National Register of Historic Places nominations for individual resources and/or historic districts, National Register of Historic Places nominations under a multiple property documentation, targeted development locations, and targeted historic preservation activities. Another objective of the survey was to determine the condition of the walls and who may be responsible for their maintenance and preservation.

METHODOLOGY

This project was a joint venture between the firm of Michael Gioulis Historic Preservation Consultant, who acted as the main consultant, and Jenny Boulware's West Virginia University Public History and Cultural Resource Management class, who provided volunteer time as a thirty percent match for the grant. The consultant, Michael Gioulis met with the class volunteers one time during the course of the survey project. This instructional meeting took place in the classroom and ended in the field. Students received information on terms to be used, research methods, how to conduct a survey, outcomes of a survey and the paperwork involved. Assistance was given to Jenny Boulware and volunteers in completing and conducting the survey throughout the project. In addition to the survey and HPI responsibilities, students were tasked with specific research, contextual analysis and interpretive planning assignments. The results of their work are seen in the HPI forms and in social context statements and interpretation plans.

The first step in the survey process was to meet with Jeanne Grimm of the Morgantown Historic Landmark Commission and Jenny Boulware from West Virginia University to review the survey process, agree on the boundaries, assignment of responsibilities and methodology, and gather any materials pertinent to the project.

Historic maps, tax maps, City of Morgantown Development Department maps, County Road maps and USGS topographic maps were utilized to set the boundaries for the survey area which is an estimated 6,780 acres. The survey area is located within 2 USGS quadrangles: Morgantown North and Morgantown South. Assignment areas were based on resource clusters. Student volunteers received areas in both quadrangles, the consultant's area was predominantly Morgantown North. Specific sites to be recorded received field numbers which were used to link to study maps and to correspond to field notes. Survey teams either walked or conducted windshield surveys of the areas looking for and recording stone walls, curbs and culverts which were considered to be built by the New Deal programs. Sites identified through the windshield surveys conducted in the historic districts of Greenmont, South Park are not recorded. However, a list of potential sites which may be affiliated with the New Deal programs is included in the report. Student volunteers also conducted a windshield survey of Sabraton for which potential sites are included in the report. See page 76.

Upon completion of the field work and draft report, the consultant presented a survey report of findings and progress on March 7, 2018 to the Morgantown Historic Landmarks Commission at the Sixth Morgantown Area History Round Table.

City maps were annotated with all documented stone resources identified in the research and field work. Any resource identified in the research was noted as well as those observed in the field which may have been New Deal Era.

As noted in volume I research at first did not reveal the locations of the stone structures. Many resources were examined including but not limited to: Thony Pietro Papers, 1911 to 1954 and 1899 to 1950; WVU Institute for History of Technology and Industrial Archeology Records, Boxes 3,4,5,9,55 and 67; West Virginia Archives & History, New Deal Archive and Manuscript Resources; the West Virginia Blue Book, various years; and the Annual Report of the State Road Commission (1932-1941), West Virginia Department of Highways, West Virginia Archives,

Charleston, West Virginia. These did not prove very fruitful in identifying sites. In addition national sources were consulted such as The Living New Deal web site, The New Deal in West Virginia web site, and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum web site. It was not until the Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal, Books 18 to 25 were examined that possible New Deal program locations were identified. A complete list of resources examined is attached.

In addition to the Morgantown records, other New Deal projects were identified, such as school construction or additions and remodeling in the district. Stone walls associated with these sites were also studied to determine if they potentially were associated with the New Deal construction. Again using construction techniques, masonry details and fabric and other physical properties it could reasonably be concluded that many are actually from the study time period.

Due to the rural and undeveloped nature of much of Monongalia County during the New Deal, almost all of the resources identified in Volume 1 are located within the city limits of Morgantown. Comparison of county road maps from 1933 to 1937 shows few paved roads during the time period, which translated into limited construction projects on roads and retaining walls in the county.

In order to aid in the identification of stone resources as New Deal era stone structures construction techniques were examined and compared. The National Park Service published a training manual for Emergency Conservation Work Project training in 1937 which provided guidance for Civilian Conservation Corps workers. In it some standards and definitions are presented. These include:

- Stone is sandstone ashlar or rubble.
- Raised straight and horizontal joints.
- Vertical joints are plumb and raised.
- Ashlar is coursed regularly or random coursed and may or may not have a cap stone.
- Stones are generally rough faced.
- Ashlar is defined as a stone cut on four sides so that the adjoining sides will be at right angles to each other.
- Rubblework consists of stones in which the adjoining sides are not required to be at right angles and little attention is paid to uniformity of height in the different courses.
- Coursed ashlar is stonework in which blocks are uniform in size and the bed joints are continuous.
- Random -coursed ashlar is a method of laying ashlar walls with no attempt to have the vertical joints over one another only a general arrangement.

In this survey we found stone walls that matched these characteristics. It was possible to recognize walls from this time period through the construction techniques, joints, stone characteristics etc. As more resources were observed a general similarity of appearance and construction details were identified. The characteristics noted in Morgan District are:

- Ashlar stones generally approximately 8-12 inches tall.
- Raised rectangular joints were used almost exclusively.

- Cap stones were both flush or projected slightly from the face of the walls. There does not appear to be a consistent or predominant technique.
- There are generally no weep holes in the base of the wall, though some do appear occasionally.
- Coursing is generally a modified Flemish bond having two or three stretcher stones separated by a header in every course. Occasionally the spacing is greater, 4 or 5 stretchers per header, but 2 or 3 is most prevalent.



Fig. 1.Fife Avenue wall showing 2 and 3 stretcher coursing



Fig. 2.Common raised rectangular or trapezoidal joint technique

The Richwood Avenue walls are a good example. They conform to many of the conventions, but not all; many of the individual stones used in the walls are much larger than other walls encountered and the joints are concave rather than raised. One reason may be due to the different

quarries used during this time period. The Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal makes reference to the different stone quarries used.



Fig. 3. Concave joint used in Richwood Avenue wall - Vol. 1



Fig. 4. Joint used in wall at 728 Richwood Avenue located a few blocks from The Richwood Avenue Wall - Vol. II

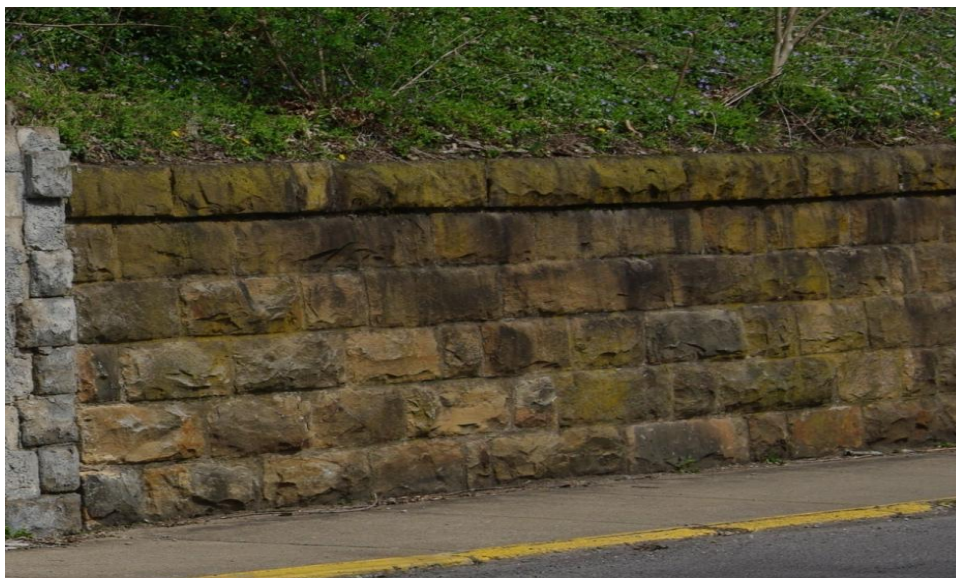


Fig. 5.Larger stones of the curved section of the Richwood Avenue wall - Vol. 1



Fig. 6.Larger stones used for wall at 728 Richwood Avenue - Vol.II



Fig. 7.No Number 8th Street
MG-1884, Vol. I



Fig. 8.254 Fife Avenue
MG-2393, Vol. II

Walls are similar in style, masonry techniques and stone size. Note there is a “FERA 1934” cartouche on 8th Street wall in Vol. I.



Fig. 9.705 Rogers Avenue Wall
MG-1920, Vol. I



Fig. 10.747 N Willey Street
MG-2404, Vol. II

Walls are similar in style, masonry techniques and stone size.

Stone resources that have lost integrity through modifications were noted as not eligible but were still documented on the West Virginia Historic Property Inventory form. Sites that could definitively be identified with New Deal Era programs through research were evaluated as to their eligibility within a potential Multiple Property Documentation of New Deal Era stone work. Sites that were observed in the field as possible New Deal Era stonework but could not be verified as such in the research were noted for additional research to confirm the association. In addition sites were evaluated as to their integrity of historic fabric and significance in order to determine their eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

For analysis and recommendation purposes, several classifications were used:

- (NE)** Not Eligible
- (NELI)** Not Eligible Due to Loss of Integrity
- (CE)** Considered Eligible to The National Register Of Historic Places
- (CEMP)** Considered Eligible to The National Register of Historic Places Under A Multiple Property Documentation
- (MEMP)** May Be Eligible For The National Register Of Historic Places Under A Multiple Property Documentation
- (AI)** Additional Research May Uncover Information Necessary To Make A Determination Of Eligibility

Photographs were taken of all resources within the survey area.

The field and research information was transferred to the West Virginia Historic Property Inventory (WVHPI) forms and they were prepared for final typing. Seventy two (72) WVHPI forms were completed for the New Deal Era Stone Resources Architecture and History Survey Volume II in Morgantown, Monongalia County, West Virginia.

The consultant evaluated the resources to determine the significance of the resources. Evaluation was conducted following the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation and the classifications noted earlier were used in the analysis section of this report.

The following *Criteria for Evaluation* is taken from http://www.nps.gov/nr/national_register_fundamentals.htm:

To be considered eligible, a property must meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. This involves examining the property's age, integrity, and significance.

- *Age and Integrity. Is the property old enough to be considered historic (generally at least 50 years old) and does it still look much the way it did in the past?*
- *Significance. Is the property associated with events, activities, or developments that were important in the past? With the lives of people who were important in the past? With significant architectural history, landscape history, or engineering achievements? Does it have the potential to yield information through archeological investigation about our past?*

Site numbers provided by the SHPO are recorded on the final survey map. This numbering system is consistent for the report, inventory forms, maps, and photographs. UTM references are noted for each resource in the report and on the inventory form. The West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office Interactive GIS Map was used for the USGS topographic UTM references and individual WVHPI form maps.

The complied report provides a reference and analysis of the survey activities and direction for future activities by the Morgantown Historic Landmarks Commission.

In addition to the survey work Ms. Boulware's class developed social context statements for New Deal Era Stone Resources as a basis for a possible Multiple Property Documentation. See the

recommendations section for future activities. Also included in their assignment was project interpretation design. Student reports on social context and project interpretation are included in the report. See pages 35 and 64 of report.

EXHIBIT OF SELECTED WALLS

Fife Avenue Walls

Stone walls span properties on Fife Avenue between N High Street and N Willey Street on the north side of the street. The walls are approximately 967 feet or .18 miles in total length including breaks. They are continuous with breaks for stairs, a garage and three street intersections.

The address 400 Fife Avenue appears in Volume I and Volume II. However, they are not the same resource and are located next to each other.

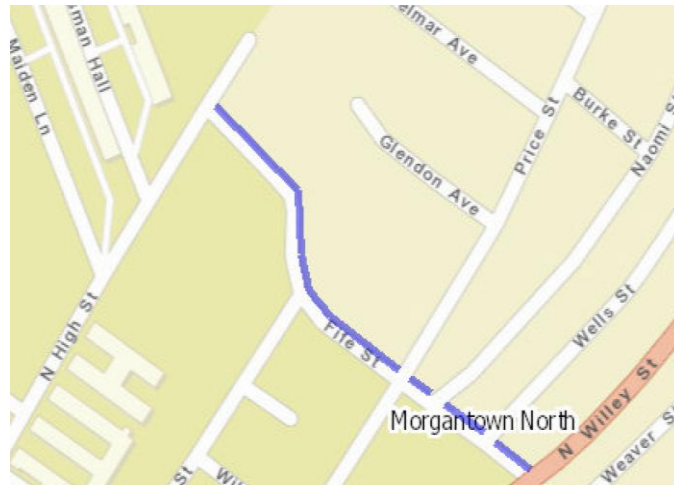


Fig. 11. Map of Fife Avenue Walls between N High St and N Willey St
Blue line on map designates stone wall locations.



Fig. 12. 700 N High St and Fife Ave
MG-2392



Fig. 13. 247 Fife Ave
MG-0057-0229A

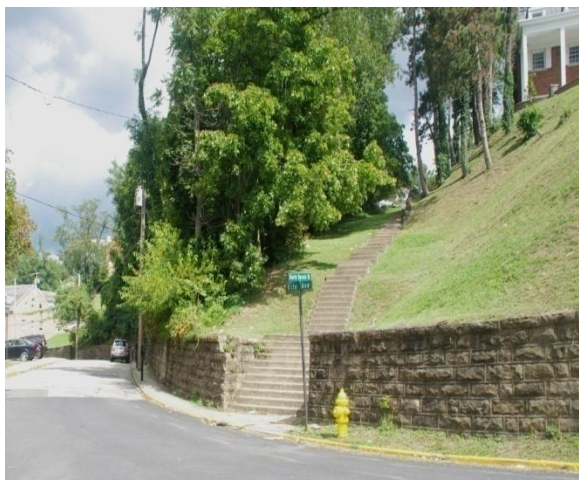


Fig. 14.254 Fife Ave-MG-2393



Fig. 15.254 Fife Ave-MG-2393



Fig. 16.317 Fife Ave-MG-0057-0225A



Fig. 17.703 Price St and Fife Ave-MG-2394

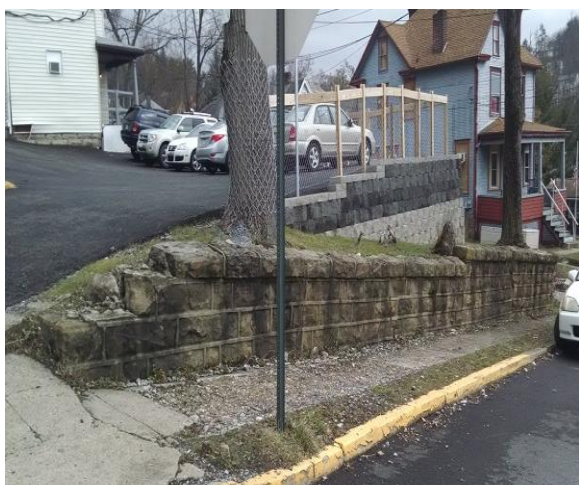


Fig. 18.400 Fife Avenue-MG-1885Vol.I



Fig. 19.400 Fife Avenue-MG-0057-0224AVol. II

Willey and N Willey Street Walls

Continuous stone walls span properties on N Willey St between the intersection of Richwood Avenue to Oak Street on the west side of the street. Stone walls can also be seen on the east side of N Willey but they are not continuous. The continuous walls are approximately 1,077 feet or .20 miles in total length including breaks for stairs, a driveway, a garage and one street intersection. Walls located at 715 and 763 N Willey Street are not documented due to their deteriorated condition and loss of integrity.

The 1933 and 1935 Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books make mention of the Willey Street Wall Project, on Willey Street and Monongalia Avenue. It recorded an agreement with the Sarah White Heirs and that a wall was to start on the Sarah White property.

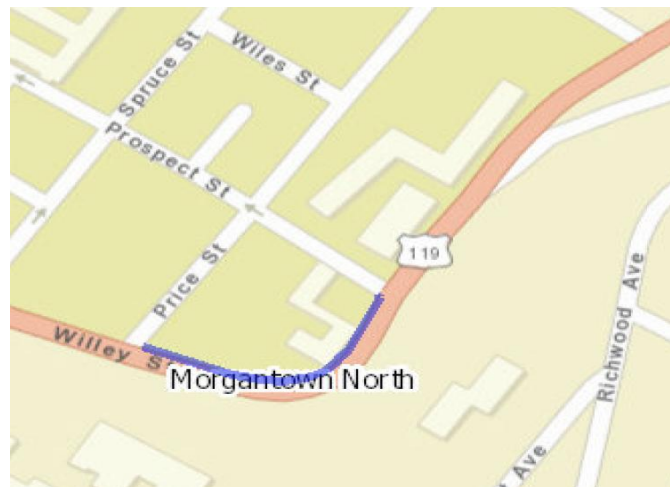


Fig. 20. Map of Willey St wall between Price St and Prospect St
Blue line on map designates stone wall locations.



Fig. 21. 325 Willey St-MG-2432



Fig. 22. Map of N Willey St walls between Richwood Ave and Oak St
Blue line on map designates stone wall locations.



Fig. 23. 345 Price St/N Willey St
MG-2434



Fig. 24. 675 N Willey St
MG-2433



Fig. 25. 701 N Willey St and Fife Ave
MG-2396



Fig. 26. 705 N Willey St-MG-2399



Fig. 27.717 N Willey St-MG-2400



Fig. 28.725 N Willey St-MG-2401



Fig. 29.731 N Willey St-MG-2402

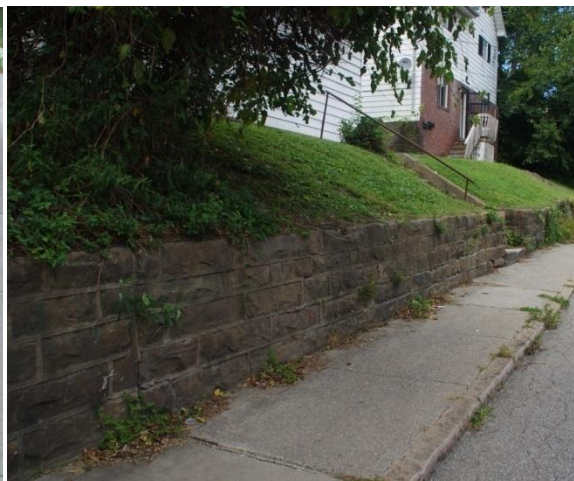


Fig. 30.739 N Willey St-MG-2403



Fig. 31.747 N Willey St-MG-2404

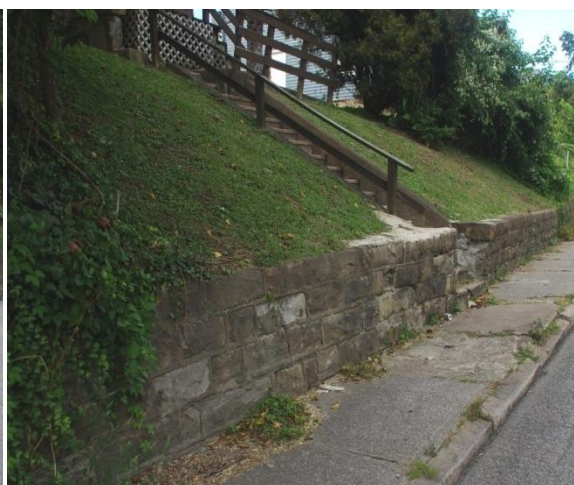


Fig. 32.751 N Willey St-MG-2405

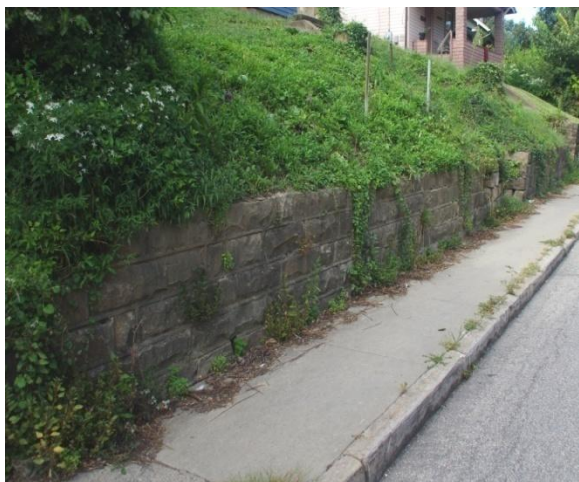


Fig. 33.759 N Willey St-MG-2406



Fig. 34.670 N Willey St -East Side of St
MG-2409



Fig. 35.Map of MG-2436 & MG-2437
Blue lines on map designate stone wall locations.



Fig. 36.900 N Willey St-MG-2436



Fig. 37.912 N Willey St-MG-2437

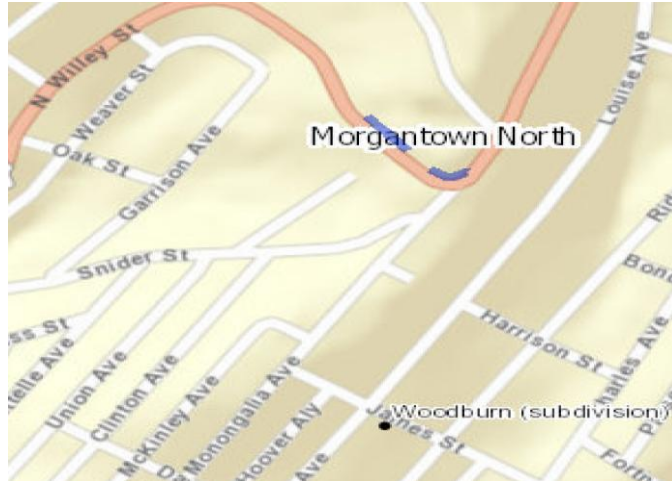


Fig. 38. Map of Willey Street Wall Project - MG-2408MG-2407
Blue lines on map designate stone wall locations.



Fig. 39. 995 N Willey St-MG-2408
Willey Street Wall Project



Fig. 40. 987 N Willey St-MG-2407
Willey Street Wall Project

Richwood Avenue Walls

Richwood Avenue has a high concentration of stone retaining walls. Remnants of retaining walls can be seen at the intersection of Richwood Avenue and N Willey Street. Walls between Snider Street and Dayton Street documented in Volume II are located on the opposite side of the Richwood Avenue Wall documented in Volume I. A large number of these walls are continuous with breaks for driveways, stairs and street intersections.

Walls located between 217 and 245 Richwood Avenue are not documented as resources in this survey but appear to be similar to other WPA walls on Richwood Avenue. We believe that all stone walls on Richwood Avenue are documented with the exception of those between 217 and 245.

Another cluster of continuous stone retaining walls are located on Richwood Avenue between Dayton Street and Downs Avenue. In this location, the walls are situated on the north and east and southeast sides of the avenue. Walls on the east and southeast side of Richwood Avenue measure approximately five hundred and thirty (530) feet including breaks. This measurement includes HPIs MG-1821A, 1822A, 1823A, 1828A and 2413, Volume II and MG-1912, Volume I. Walls on the north side of Richwood Avenue measure approximately two hundred and eighty five (285) feet including breaks. Measurement includes HPI MG-1825A, Volume II and MG-1913, Volume I.

On 3/24/1935, the Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Book recorded that on Richmond Avenue stone walls were constructed in front of Kirch and Protzman properties as their original walls fell into the street. These properties are located at 133 and 141 Richwood Avenue. The wall at 141 Richwood Avenue has a stylized 1936 WPA cartouche located near the top of the wall on the north end.

On 11/9/1937, the Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Book recorded an agreement for a stone quarry on Richwood Avenue, near city limits, with Ira J. Baer. On 11/09/1938, the Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Book records a stone quarry agreement with Ira J. Baer to expire in sixty days. Mr. Baer requested payment of .25 per perch for all stone quarried on property owned by him on Richwood Avenue near city limits. On the 1983 HPI MG-0057-0803A for 211 Richwood Avenue, it is noted that Ira J. Baer is the owner of the house located at 211 Richwood Avenue.

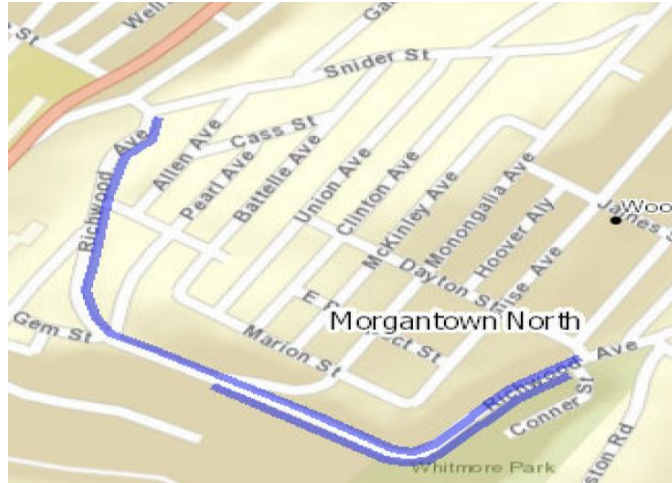


Fig. 41. Map of Richwood Ave walls between Snider St and Dayton St
Blue line on map designates stone wall locations.



Fig. 42.101 Richwood Ave-MG-2410

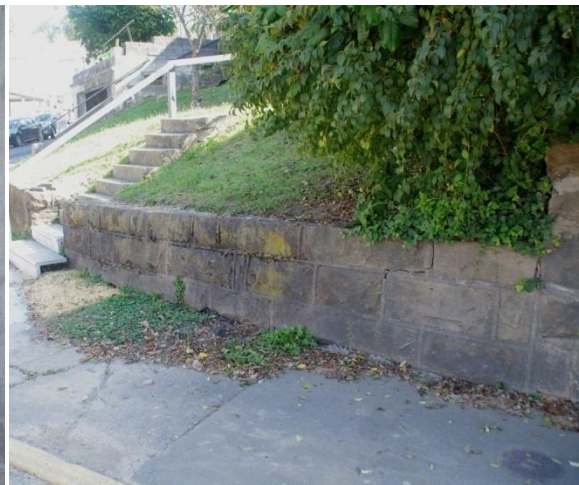


Fig. 43.105 Richwood Ave-MG-2411

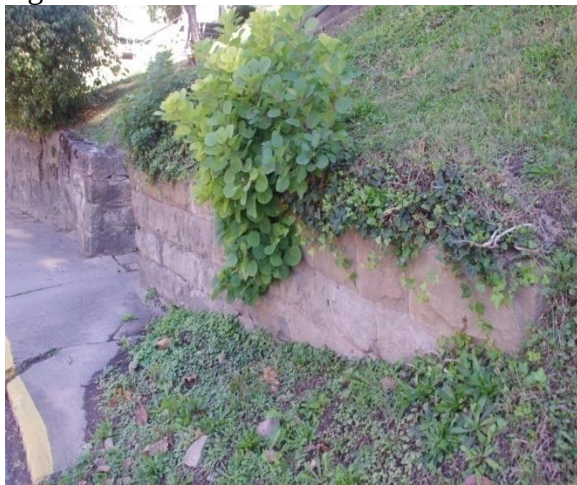


Fig. 44.107 Richwood Ave-MG-2412



Fig. 45.133 Richwood Ave-MG-0057-0801A
The Kirch Wall



Fig. 46.141 Richwood Ave-MG-0057-0802A Fig. 47.141 Richwood Ave-MG-0057-0802A
The Protzman Wall

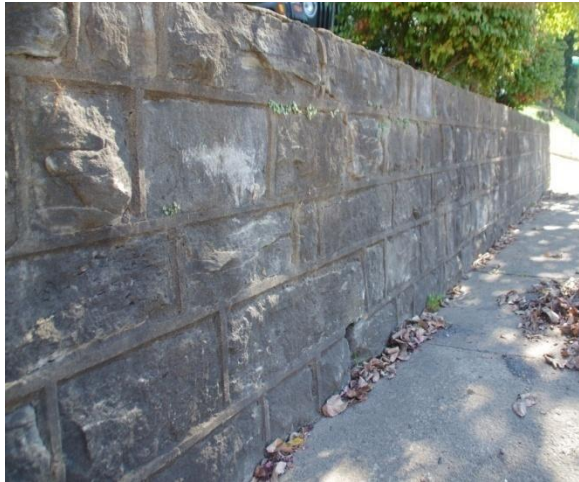


Fig. 48.451 E Prospect St & Richwood Ave MG-1577 Fig. 49.211, 213, 215 Richwood Ave MG-0057-0803A

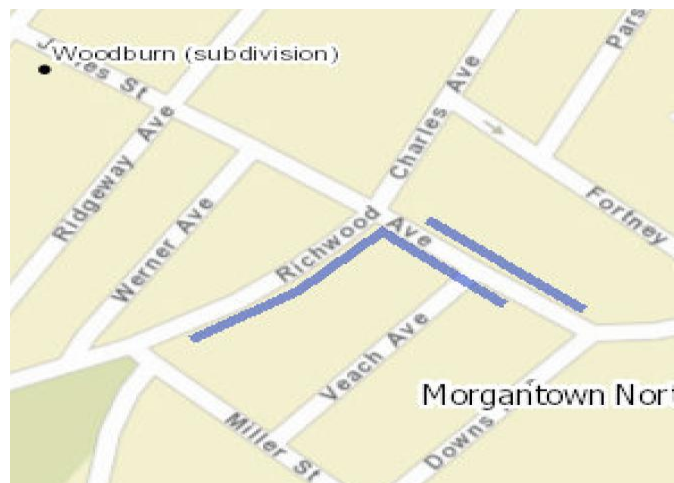


Fig. 50. Map of Richwood Ave HPIs MG-1912, 1913, Vol. I and MG-1821A, 1822A, 1823A, 1825A, 1828A and 2413, Vol. II. Blue lines on map designate stone wall locations.



Fig. 51.724 Richwood Ave-MG-1821A



Fig. 52.728 Richwood Ave-1822A



Fig. 53.No # Richwood Ave-MG-2413



Fig. 54.736 Richwood Ave-MG-1823A



Fig. 55.813 Richwood Ave-MG-1825A



Fig. 56.822 Richwood Ave-MG-1828A

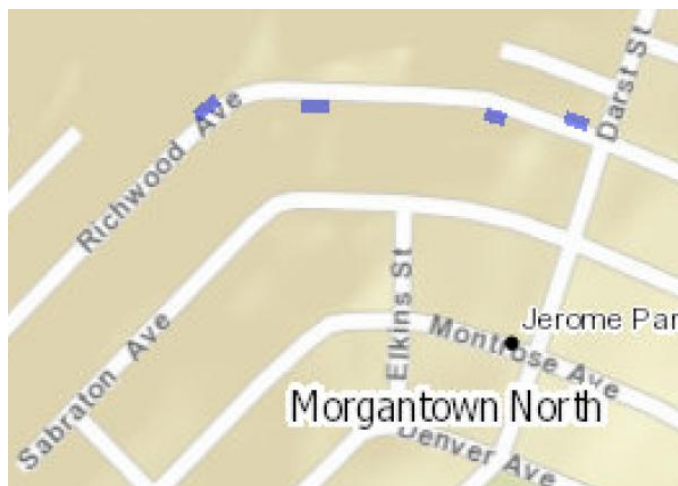


Fig. 57. Map of stone walls on Richwood Ave. MG-2415, 2416, 2417 and 2419.
Blue lines on map designate stone wall locations.

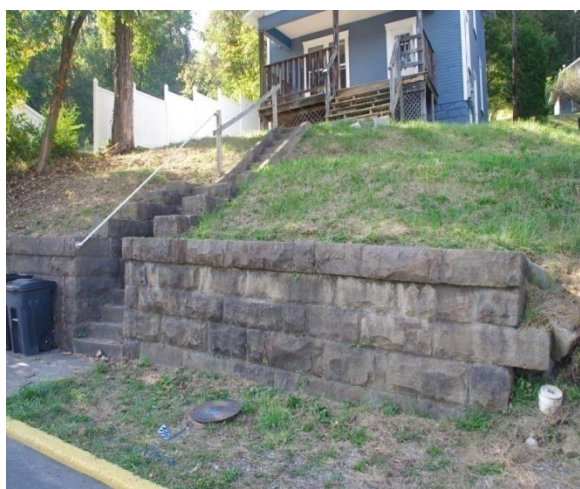


Fig. 58. 1137 Richwood Ave-MG-2415



Fig. 59. 1168 Richwood Ave-MG-2416



Fig. 60. 1212 Richwood Ave-MG-2417

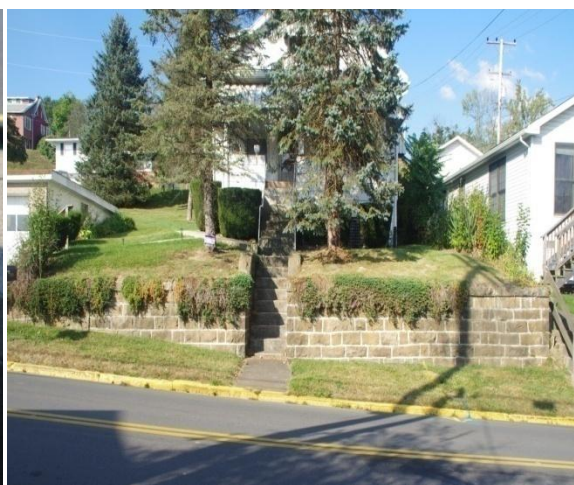


Fig. 61. 1225 Richwood Ave-MG-2419

East Prospect Street and Union Avenue Wall

This large stone retaining wall supports Union Avenue. It sits below Union Avenue at the end of East Prospect Street between Dayton and Marion Streets with a small portion of the wall above grade on Union Avenue. The wall extends behind 535 and 537 Union Avenue, the intersection of East Prospect Street and 509 East Prospect Street. Wall can be viewed facing east on East Prospect Street toward Union Avenue.

Total length of wall is approximately one hundred and forty nine feet including steps. Most of the wall is approximately one foot five inches deep. Height at the intersection of East Prospect Street and Union Avenue is nine feet eight inches and decreases from there to both ends. Stones are rough faced ashlar and the typical size and type of stones seen in area stone walls. Joints are straight but do not exhibit the raised profile. Coursing is regular with a varied header to stretcher ratio. There are no obvious weep holes and no cap stones.



Fig. 62. Map of E Prospect St and Union Ave Wall.
Blue lines on map designate stone wall locations.

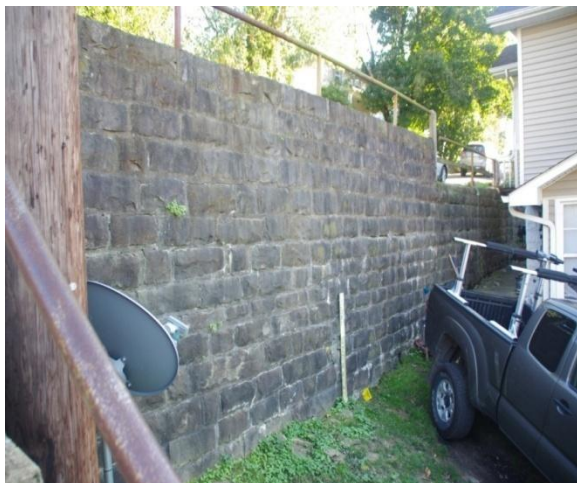


Fig. 63. E Prospect St and Union Ave
MG-2420



Fig. 64. E Prospect St and Union Ave
MG-2420

DESCRIPTION OF THE SURVEY AREA

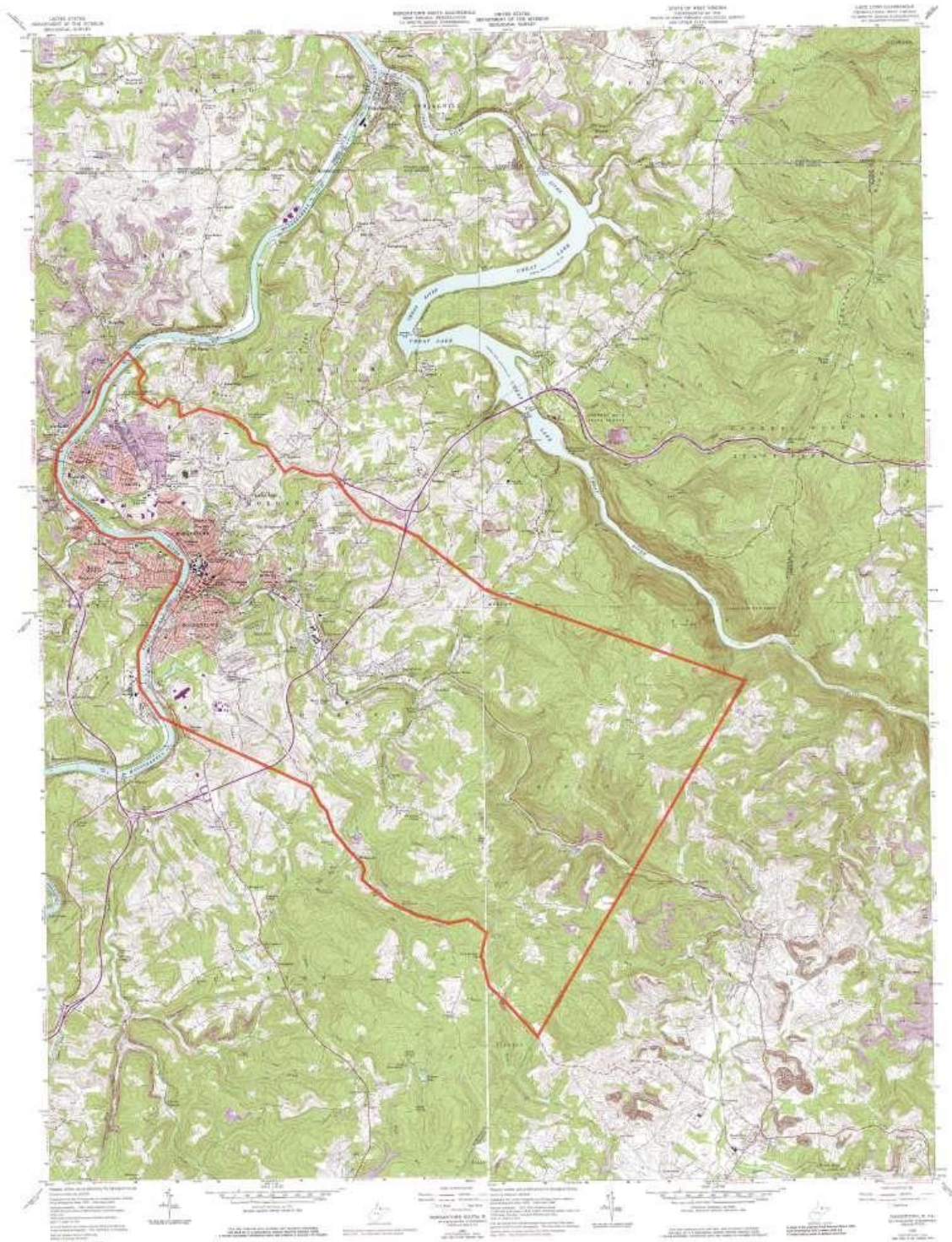


Fig. 65. Combined USGS topos with Morgan District outlined. This delineates both Volume 1 and 2.

The volume 2 survey area comprised the Morgantown City limits. Initially Morgantown was located within the Morgan District, but has since been separated as a separate district.

The city of Morgantown includes its downtown and the Evansdale, Greenmont, Wiles Hill, Woodburn, Sabraton and Seneca neighborhoods. The estimated acreage within the city limits of Morgantown is six thousand seven hundred and eighty (6,780) acres.

The city of Morgantown is a densely populated area with a complex street system. The system derives from old roads that were located in previous small towns and villages that now comprise Morgantown city limits. They often followed the river, or creeks and terrain features, and as such do not form a grid system. There are many detached single and multi-family houses. There are also many multifamily apartment type buildings. Recently there has been much construction of housing complexes. In addition there is a commercial downtown of Morgantown, and secondary downtowns for Suncrest, Sabraton and other neighborhoods and locations in town. Since this survey does not concern itself with architecture, additional information on building types etc. is not necessary.

SURVEY AREA MAP ANNOTATED WITH STONE RESOURCE SITES

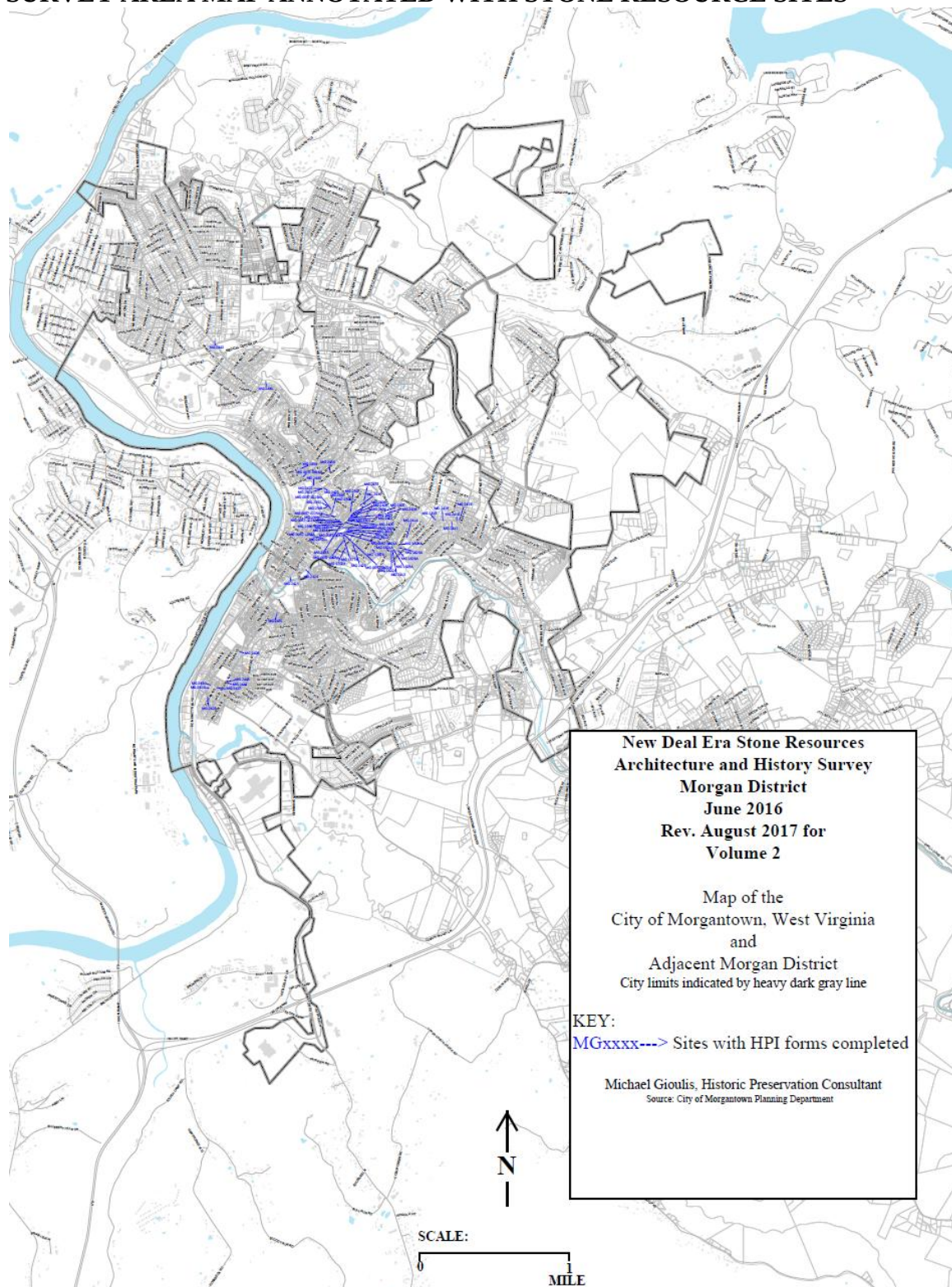


Fig. 66. Blue lines identify survey HPI.
See following pages for larger views of map

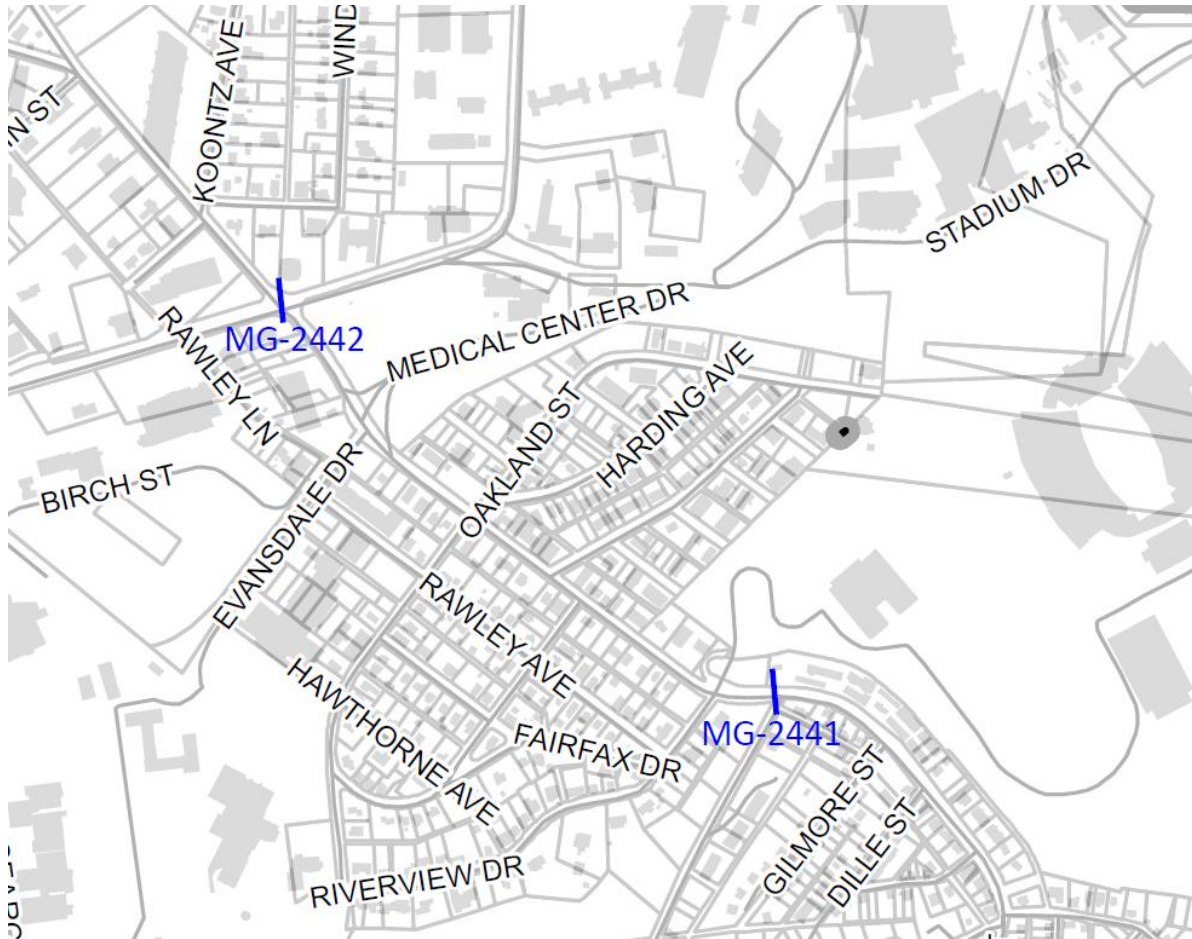


Fig. 67.

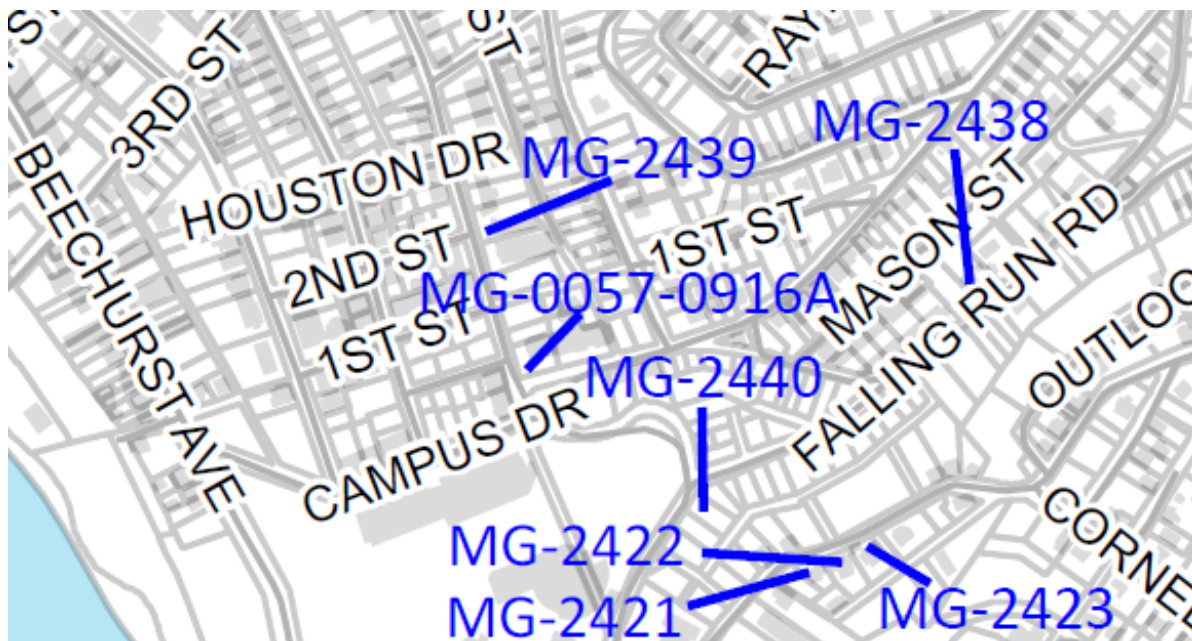


Fig. 68.

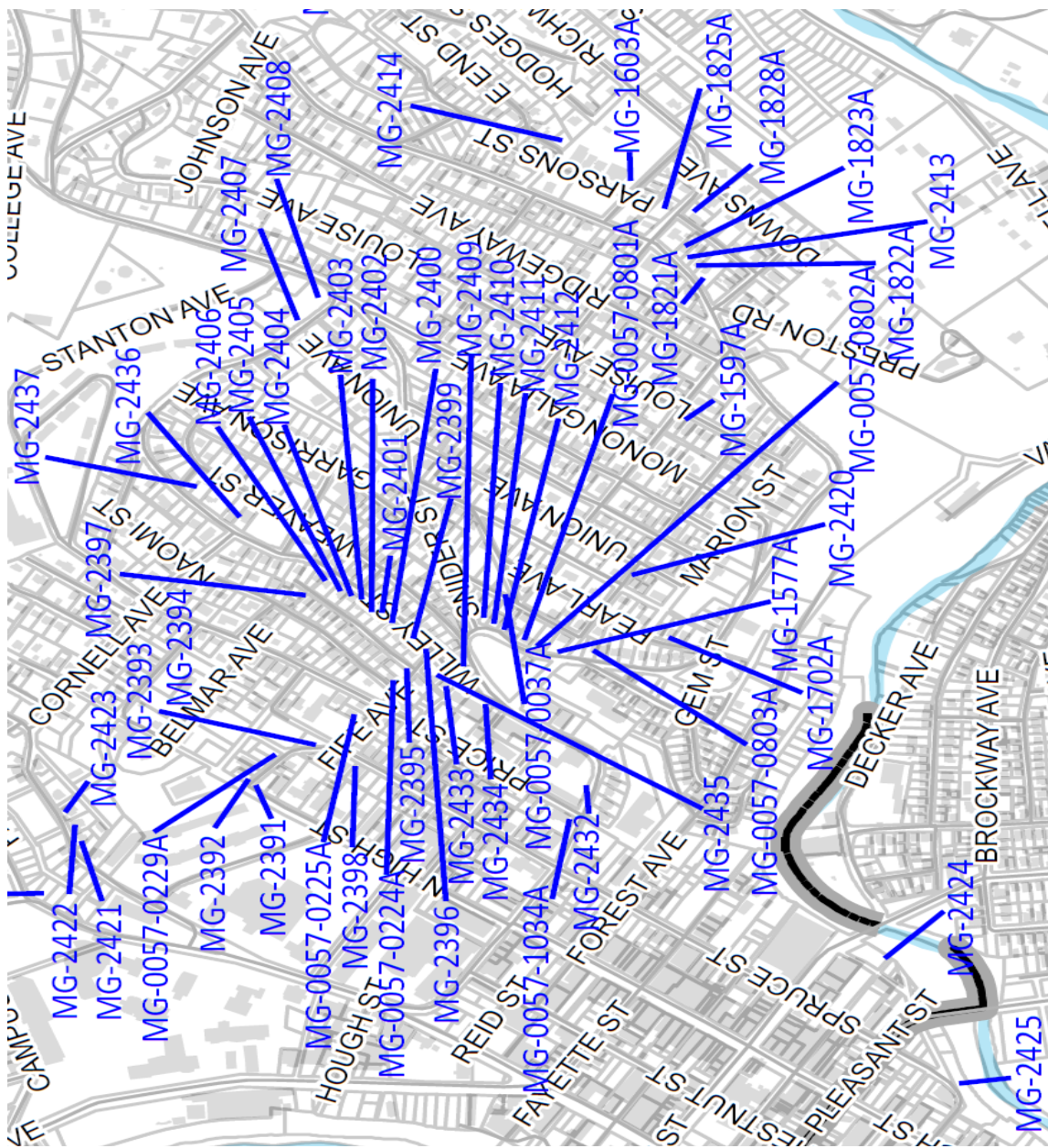


Fig. 69.

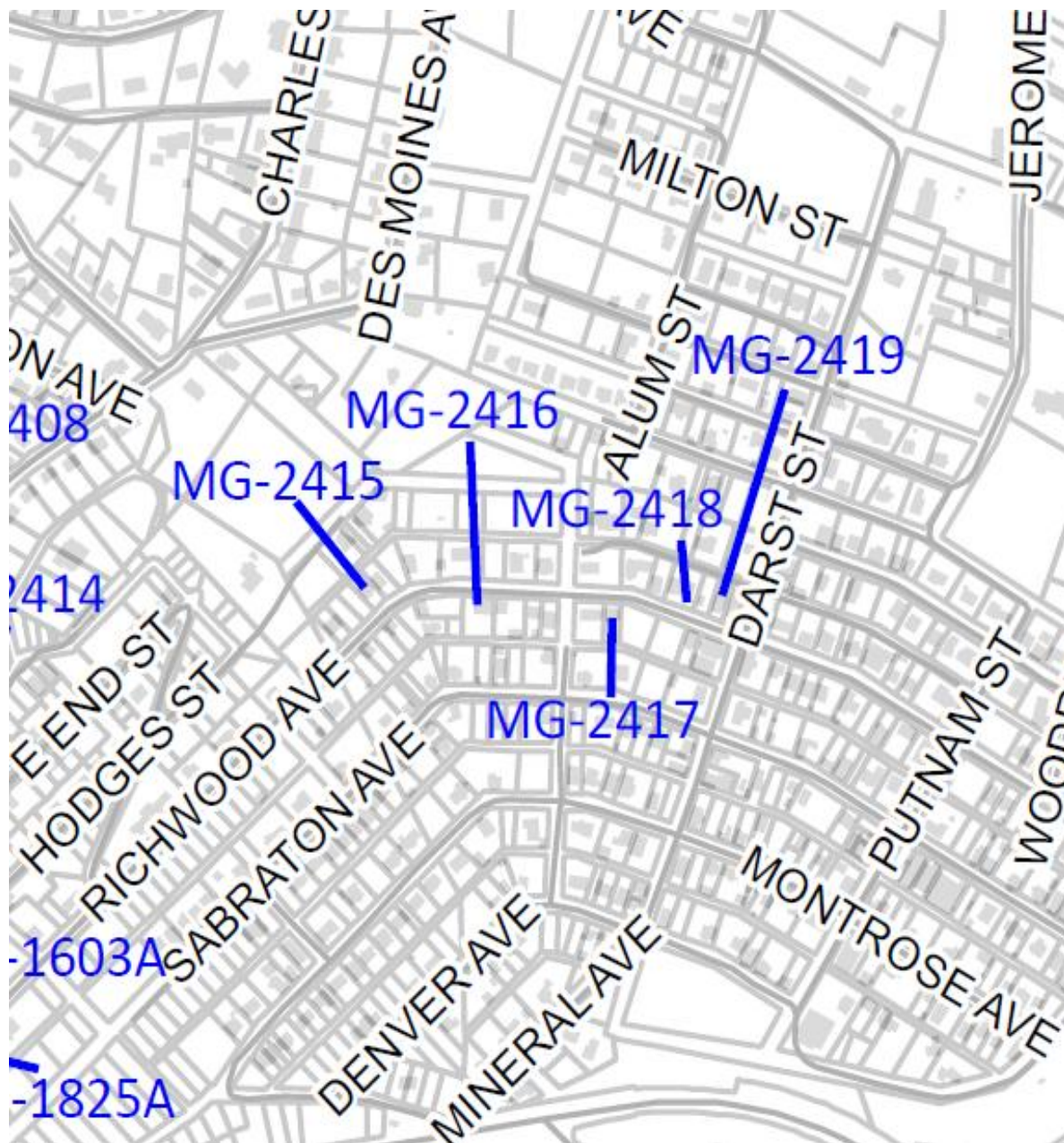


Fig. 70.

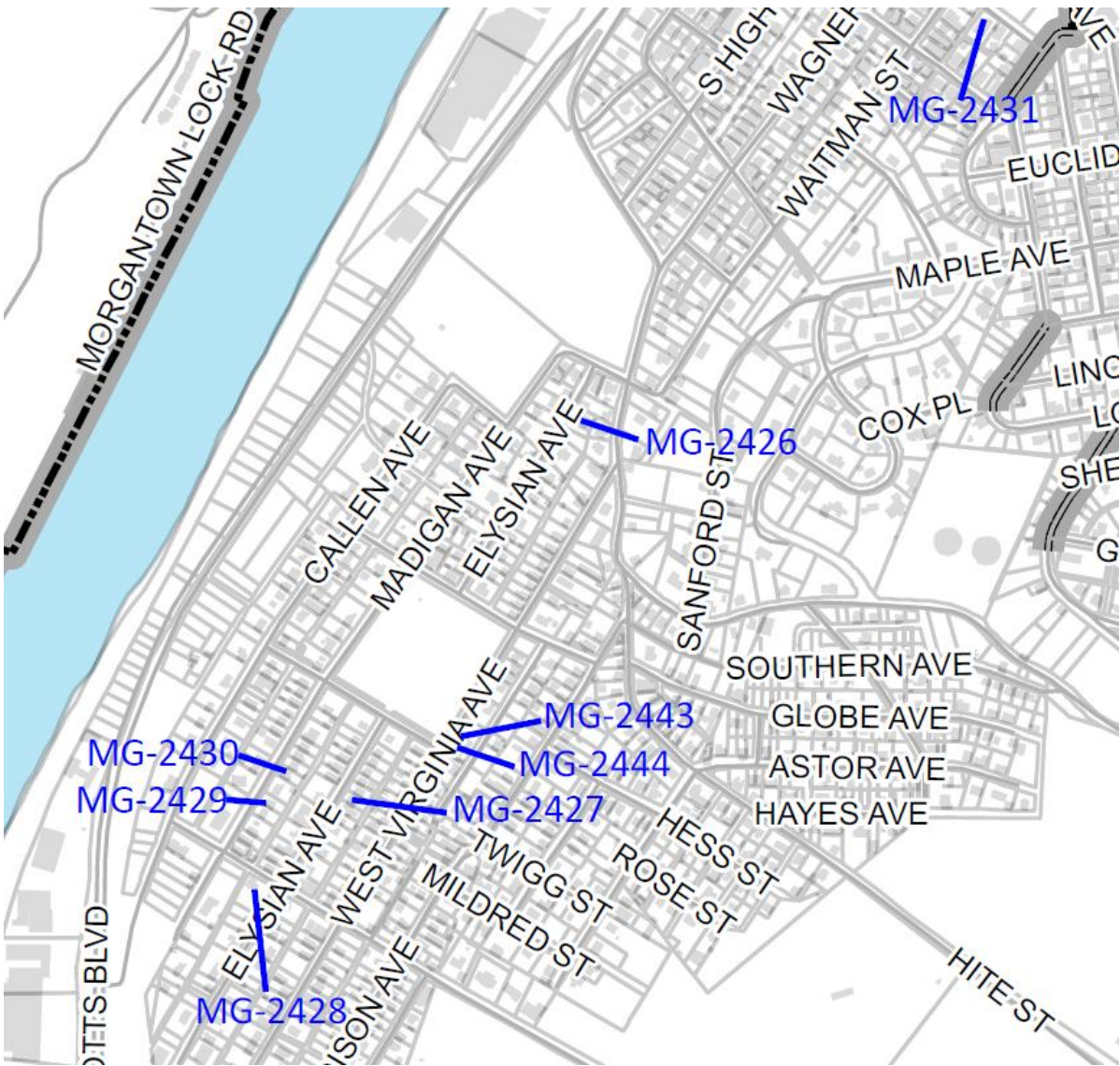


Fig. 71.

UTM REFERENCES

SITE #	ADDRESS	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
MG-0057-0037A	700 Cass Street	17 North	590237E	4387460N
MG-0057-0224A	400 Fife Avenue	17 North	590112E	4387599N
MG-0057-0225A	317 Fife Avenue	17 North	590057E	4387631N
MG-0057-0229A	247 Fife Avenue	17 North	590005E	4387737N
MG-0057-0801A	133 Richwood Avenue	17 North	590166E	4387457N
MG-0057-0802A	141 Richwood Avenue	17 North	590167E	4387435N
MG-0057-0803A	211-213-215 Richwood Avenue	17 North	590153E	4387370N
MG-0057-0916A	2012 University Avenue	17 North	589689E	4388070N
MG-0057-1034A	293 Willey Street	17 North	589917E	4387392N
MG-1577A	451 E. Prospect Street	17 North	590168E	4387422N
MG-1597A	621 Louise Avenue	17 North	590496E	4387276N
MG-1603A	918 Fortney Street	17 North	590836E	4387354N
MG-1702A	508-510 Pearl Avenue	17 North	590179E	4387274N
MG-1821A	724 Richwood Avenue	17 North	590692E	4387268N
MG-1822A	728 Richwood Avenue	17 North	590703E	4387272N
MG-1823A	736 Richwood Avenue	17 North	590724E	4387287N
MG-1825A	813 Richwood Avenue	17 North	590783E	4387300N
MG-1828A	822 Richwood Avenue	17 North	590781E	4387272N
MG-2391	692 N. High Street	17 North	589966E	4387741N
MG-2392	700 N. High Street	17 North	589971E	4387763N
MG-2393	254 Fife Avenue	17 North	590151E	4387571N
MG-2394	703 Price Street	17 North	590072E	4387628N
MG-2395	709 Wells Street	17 North	590128E	4387590N
MG-2396	701 N. Willey Street	17 North	590163E	4387569N
MG-2397	743 Wells Street	17 North	590219E	4387692N

SITE #	ADDRESS	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
MG-2398	679 N. Spruce Street	17 North	590010E	4387660N
MG-2399	705 N. Willey Street	17 North	590176E	4387582N
MG-2400	717 N. Willey Street	17 North	590197E	4387600N
MG-2401	725 N. Willey Street	17 North	590206E	4387616N
MG-2402	731 N. Willey Street	17 North	590217E	4387627N
MG-2403	739 N. Willey Street	17 North	590229E	4387639N
MG-2404	747 N. Willey Street	17 North	590238E	4387651N
MG-2405	751 N. Willey Street	17 North	590245E	4387660N
MG-2406	759 N. Willey Street	17 North	590260E	4387678N
MG-2407	987 N. Willey Street	17 North	590601E	4387753N
MG-2408	995 N. Willey Street	17 North	590637E	4387708N
MG-2409	670 N. Willey Street	17 North	590129E	4387519N
MG-2410	101 Richwood Avenue	17 North	590199E	4387500N
MG-2411	105 Richwood Avenue	17 North	590197E	4387490N
MG-2412	107 Richwood Avenue	17 North	590192E	4387479N
MG-2413	No Address Richwood Avenue	17 North	590720E	4387284N
MG-2414	192 Parsons Street	17 North	590867E	4387434N
MG-2415	1137 Richwood Avenue	17 North	591208E	4387628N
MG-2416	1168 Richwood Avenue	17 North	591302E	4387616N
MG-2417	1212 Richwood Avenue	17 North	591402E	4387614N
MG-2418	1221 Richwood Avenue	17 North	591450E	4387634N
MG-2419	1225 Richwood Avenue	17 North	591485E	4387613N
MG-2420	E. Prospect Street/Union Avenue	17 North	590279E	4387342N
MG-2421	804 College Avenue	17 North	589875E	4387949N
MG-2422	810 College Avenue	17 North	589906E	4387968N
MG-2423	814 College Avenue	17 North	589925E	4387973N
MG-2424	2-4 Elk Street	17 North	589706E	4387038N
MG-2425	Kirk/Spruce Street Wall No#	17 North	589575E	4386968N
MG-2426	393 Elysian Avenue	17 North	588967E	4386087N

SITE #	ADDRESS	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
MG-2427	637 Elysian Avenue	17 North	588722E	4385664N
MG-2428	210 Mississippi Street	17 North	588644E	4385561N
MG-2429	653 Madigan Avenue	17 North	588629E	4385660N
MG-2430	641 Madigan Avenue	17 North	588647E	4385691N
MG-2431	316 Allison Street	17 North	589434E	4386526N
MG-2432	325 Willey Street	17 North	589936E	4387386N
MG-2433	675 N. Willey Street	17 North	590118E	4387533N
MG-2434	345 Price/N. Willey Street	17 North	590080E	4387493N
MG-2435	683 N. Willey Street	17 North	590133E	4387543N
MG-2436	900 N. Willey Street	17 North	588648E	4389599N
MG-2437	912 N. Willey Street	17 North	590365E	4387817N
MG-2438	357 Falling Run Road	17 North	590000E	4388141N
MG-2439	2100-2108 University Avenue	17 North	589636E	4388190N
MG-2440	1890 University Avenue	17 North	589798E	4388005N
MG-2441	2760 University Avenue	17 North	589170E	4389148N
MG-2442	University Avenue and Van Voorhis Street	17 North	588648E	4389599N
MG-2443	365 Barrickman Street	17 North	589078E	4386132N
MG-2444	No# Barrickman Street	17 North	589070E	4386114N

SOCIAL CONTEXT

The following context statement papers were prepared by students as part of this project. We anticipate that the next phase of the HLC work will include research and development of a Multiple Property Documentation (MPD) for New Deal Era Stonework in Monongalia County. This will include context statements for the resources as well as additional research to identify and select contexts, periods of significance, integrity analysis, descriptions statements and eligibility analysis. These papers will serve as a good basis for those context statements and research. Some specifics in these papers may or may not be included when the final MPD is completed.

Also included are interpretive projects.

Allison McCauley

WPA Walls Social Context

Scattered around Morgantown are stone walls that seem insignificant to passersby as they look like any ordinary stone wall. They, however, are remnants of a time of struggle and recovery at a local and national level. From 1929 to 1939, the United States plunged into an economic depression that would cost millions of Americans their jobs and security.

When the stock market crashed in October of 1929, the whole country entered a recession that would become known as “The Great Depression.” The value of shares, wages, and the value of money decreased dramatically in a short time, and by 1932, thirteen million people were unemployed.¹ In response to this growing crisis, newly elected President Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) proposed a new program to get the economy back on track, calling it the “New Deal.” This program followed the trend of ending “laissez-faire” capitalism and returning to the government regulations of previous eras.² There was much debate over whether or not the New Deal programs were constitutional, whether they were an overreach of the government’s power, but they did help strengthen the economy and get people working again.

The Works Progress Administration (WPA) was one of the many programs enacted in 1935. The purpose of the WPA was to put the unemployed to work on government projects so that they could earn money, preserve their skills, and “keep their self-respect.”³ With these unemployed workers earning money, they could in turn stimulate the economy by spending their wages. During the eight years of the WPA, 8.5 million people were back at work, employed at the cost of the federal government. The various construction projects across the United States resulted in 650 thousand miles of roads, 125 thousand public buildings, 75 thousand bridges, 8 thousand parks, and eight-hundred airports.⁴ The WPA also hired artists and writers for projects, with the intention of putting their skills to work and giving them funds to put back into the

¹ John Hardman, “The Great Depression and the New Deal.” *Ethics of Development in a Global Environment*. N.d.

² Ibid.

³ Encyclopedia Britannica; August 8, 2017

⁴ Ibid.

economy. By 1939, the WPA had begun to see several management issues, leading to an unsuccessful strike by construction workers.⁵ By 1945, the program was terminated, as the wartime economy virtually eliminated unemployment.

Even though the WPA was successful in putting people back to work, the program received much criticism during its eight years. In 1939, a Gallup poll asked Americans the best and worst aspects of the New Deal programs. This poll showed that many Americans thought that the WPA was both the best and worst thing about the New Deal program.⁶ One of the criticisms of the WPA was its inefficiencies. The projects were often more expensive than private party projects, sometimes costing three or four times more! Unions protested that the wages were too low compared to those in the private sector. The WPA's arts program also drew criticism, with many saying those projects were a waste of money.⁷ Despite these drawbacks, there were some who celebrated the WPA. It provided employment for many, and numerous WPA construction projects are still standing today.⁸

Morgantown, West Virginia was not left untouched by the Great Depression and the WPA. One of the states hit hardest during the Great Depression was West Virginia, with unemployment exceeding 80% in some counties.⁹ Both the coal and agriculture industries suffered, as people lost their jobs or moved from their farms to find jobs in other states. In an effort to keep farmers in West Virginia and provide industry jobs, planned communities were built. These include Arthurdale, Eleanor, and Tygart Valley. The success of these towns was mixed. Life for many who moved to these planned communities improved, while others were not as lucky. Arthurdale, for example, was the first planned government community of the New Deal. Located in Preston County, it was constructed between 1934 and 1937 on 1200 acres of land purchased from Richard Arthur.¹⁰ The idea for Arthurdale started when Eleanor Roosevelt visited West Virginian coal camps in August 1933, and saw that these communities needed the most help.¹¹ Like other towns of its kind, Arthurdale was meant to aid impoverished families by providing housing and jobs. Employment in Arthurdale came from community farming, factory work, and cottage businesses.¹² Unfortunately, many businesses within Arthurdale shut down within a few years due to the isolated nature of the town and its small workforce.¹³ Many unemployed coal miners began work with the WPA in order to earn money for their families. They worked on infrastructure projects around the state including floodwalls, roads, and bridges.¹⁴ The workers in the WPA program also built many courthouses. In Morgantown, WPA projects included Richwood Avenue, WVU's Boreman Hall, and numerous stone walls.¹⁵ These

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ History.com Staff, "Works Progress Administration (WPA)"; History.com; 2017

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ History.com Staff, "Works Progress Administration (WPA)"; History.com; 2017

⁹ Jerry Bruce Thomas, "The Great Depression." e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia. 09 August 2012. Web. <https://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2155>

¹⁰ Jennifer Bonnette, "Arthurdale." e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia. 17 October 2013. Web. <https://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/298>

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Jerry Bruce Thomas, "The Great Depression." e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia. 09 August 2012. Web. <https://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2155>

¹⁵ Jerry Bruce Thomas, "New Deal." e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia. 12 October 2010. Web. <https://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2265>

workers, of course, had to be trained. With new skills, people who worked with the WPA could hopefully secure jobs once the Great Depression was over.

The New Deal will be remembered as a major shift of government administration. The new agencies created by the New Deal led to many modern-day agencies and the regulations those agencies must follow. Roosevelt's response to the Great Depression set a precedent for how the federal government responds to social and economic affairs. For example, in 2007, the United States was plunged into another economic recession after the housing market went from boom to bust. As a result, Americans lost 7.5 million jobs, causing the unemployment rate to double.¹⁶ In response, the Federal Reserve implemented several policies that were controversial at the time. The Federal Reserve lowered interest rates to nearly zero and provided banks with \$7.7 trillion of emergency loans.¹⁷ Congress and the Obama administration also responded to the great recession. They enacted the American Recovery and Restoration Act, which provided \$800 billion in government spending to jumpstart the economy.¹⁸ Like Roosevelt and the New Deal from the 1930s, this action received much criticism, but federal action helped the economy recover.

The WPA projects have stood the test of time, becoming landmarks in Morgantown. Many may view these walls as more repair drains and, as a result, view them as a waste of resources. The Americans who worked on these projects may not have realized the importance of their work and how the completed WPA projects would still be in use across the country. For the workers in Morgantown, their work should be remembered and preserved as a reminder of the Great Depression, how the New Deal improved the lives of many Americans, and how the Great Depression continues to be an example of the federal government's response to social and economic events.

¹⁶ Investopedia, "The Great Depression." (2017). <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/g/great-recession.asp>

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ M. Gimein, "Who Really Dug Us Out of the Great Recession." January 13, 2016. <http://time.com/money/4176949/who-really-dug-us-out-of-the-great-recession/>

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- .

Italian Architectural Approach to Stone Constructions in Morgantown

“Stones always tell us long stories. They are natural formations that reflect the growth and decay that occurs over the course of time. Man senses something unique in stone that helps him express his thoughts. In this way, we find our connection to the tried and true and our unison with nature.” – Werner Blaser

World-famous architect Werner Blaser’s quote above inspired the exploration of stone construction for homes(and walls) in Morgantown, West Virginia. Established in 1785 by an act of the Virginia Assembly, Morgantown was named in honor of Zackquill Morgan, founder of the town. Originally called Morgan’s town, it later became known as Morgantown. Its population grew to feature German, Swiss, and Italian residents, among numerous other nationalities.

Thoney Pietro serves as one particularly notable Italian immigrant and resident. Born in Italy in 1878, Pietro moved to America in 1896. Upon his death in 1972, he left a legacy of stonework that is a testament of his master builder status. According to a 1958 biographical sketch, Thoney was named Ferdinando Pitassi at birth. An American employer changed his name to Thoney Pietro, which is fitting as “pietra” in Italian means stone (Who Built Morgantown, 2017). At age seven Pietro apprenticed under his grandfather in the art of stonemasonry. His speed and skill for bricklaying was remarkable. In 1900 at age 22 Pietro obtained the world’s record for bricklaying, placing 136 pavement bricks per minute over eight hours. In 1907 the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette featured an article where he was timed at 182 bricks per minute. His skill clearly improved.



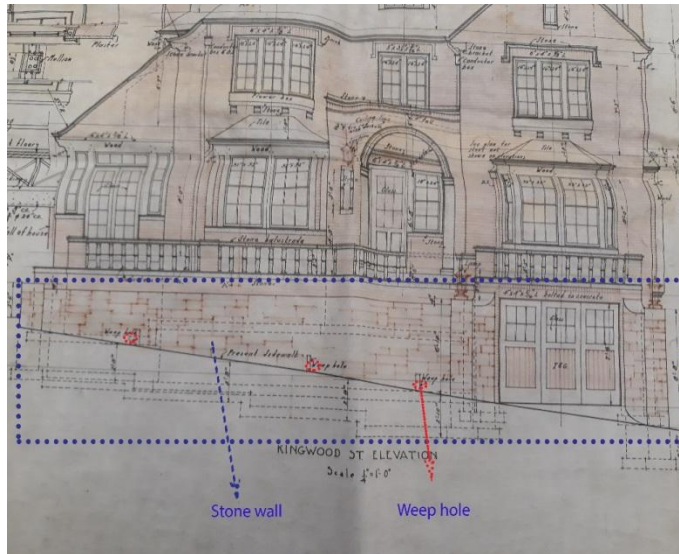
West Virginia & Regional History Center

Pietro arrived in Monongalia County in 1911 by boat. As he came up the Monongahela River he was reminded of his Italian home place. He quickly set out to enhance Morgantown’s infrastructure, paving many of the streets with bricks including High, Spruce, Park, University Avenue and Brockway Avenue. He also built sidewalks and walls. Pietro’s residential projects reflect his preference for Italianate design using stones as the main material. While his Kingwood Street home was less flamboyant than his future castle on Tyrone Road, they both embody Italianate features.

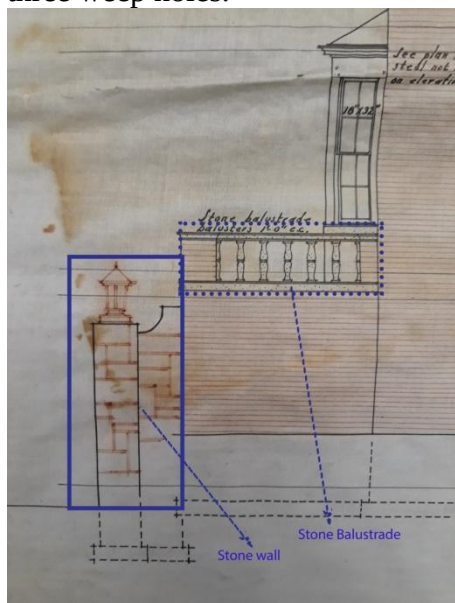
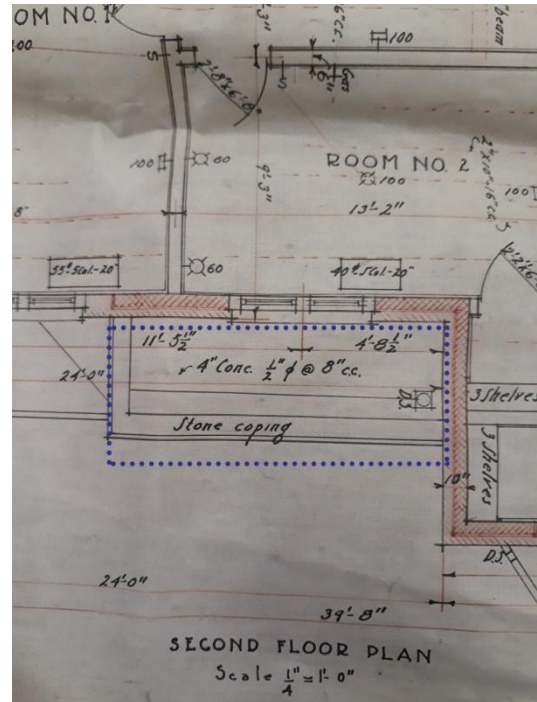
After he established The Thoney Pietro Company Pietro’s fortune increased. As a sizeable general contractor, the Pietro Company offered services including street paving, plumbing, sewerage and excavating. By the late 1890s Pietro secured

contract jobs in Pennsylvania and across West Virginia, laying streets from Monongalia to Mingo.

Within Pietro's manuscripts at the West Virginia and Regional History Center are company drawings that highlight various structures, their design and construction plans. One house that embodies Pietro's skill is located in Morgantown's South Park Historic District (106 Wilson). It was made by Pietro's company between 1900 and 1926. It was built with brick, cut stone, frame, and stucco and features a prominent stone balustrade. The house has both symmetrical and asymmetrical characteristics. Its columns and piers add to a unique streetscape in the South Park Historic District.



The house features raised pointed mortar, a capped wall nine courses high with stones of varying size and three weep holes.





106 Wilson Street, 1924, Morgantown, WV.

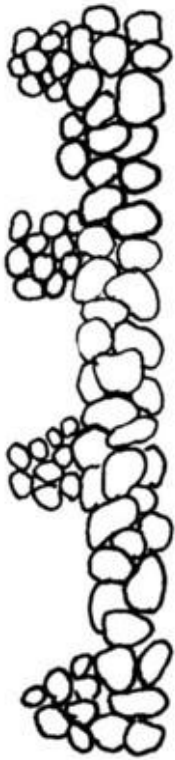


106 Wilson Street, 1930, Morgantown, WV.

While the house at 106 Wilson reveals Pietro's skill and vision for masonry work, so too do the stone walls documented in the New Deal Era Stone Resources Survey of Morgan District. Below is a brief overview of different types of stone walls in the United States from the 19th and 20th centuries. Pietro's walls are clearly more stable and feature precision in placement and installation.

Straight Stone Wall with “knobs”

The photo below shows a rather unusual stone wall one stone wide (“single thrown wall”) with small “knobs” of stone evenly spaced and all on one side (old farm site in South Hampton, NH).



Stones Size in Walls

Robert Thorson’s book *Stone by Stone* (2002) notes that the weight and shape of stones effects how high stone is placed (pp.160-161). The photo below is a classic example of this effect. The heavier and more difficult to handle stones are on the bottom. The weight and size of stones decrease with the height. (Newbury, MA)



Lace Walls

Susan Allport's book *Sermons in Stone* (1990) calls attention to the unusual, less frequently found lace walls found on Martha's Vineyard (pp. 119-123). The photo below is from the summit of Blue Job Mountain in New Hampshire. The top of this low mountain had been cultivated for wild blueberries. The stonewall shown created a large enclosed area around one of the blueberry fields.



Serpentine Walls

True "s" curved serpentine stonewalls are relatively rare. When they are found, they are generally accompanied by stone cairns and enigmatic stone structures. This example is from Sanbornton, NH. It is near several cairn groups and a petroglyph.



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http://www.thedaonline.com/for-sale-one-local-medieval-fortress-for-a-modern-fortune/article_8d0dfab7-9cf9-5036-80b0-273c3024e70d.html

“Who Built Morgantown,” Morgantown Magazine. June 29, 2017

<http://www.morgantownmag.com/culture/who-built-morgantown/>

In 1929, just after the stock market crash started the world's most severe depression, the city of Morgantown, West Virginia had just over 20,000 residents.¹⁹ Prior to the crash, Morgantown was a growing city. Historically, Morgantown was a center of industry, including iron works, nail works, a wool factory, a paper mill, carriage works, foundries, salt making, and furniture making.²⁰ In the late 19th century, the glass making industry made its way into Morgantown, the remnants of which can still be seen on the landscape.²¹ In addition to industry, the city itself and its surrounding suburbs were also beginning to grow. In 1923, the Monongahela Development Company purchased a tract of land that would become the Suncrest neighborhood. After its establishment, the community was rapidly growing and attracting the city's emerging middle class with its large, flat lots and distance from the city's industry. However, the stock market crash put this growth on hold. Due to the economic downturn, particularly after the Depression deepened in 1931, the community experienced numerous foreclosures on these new homes that had been painstakingly built.

While Morgantown suffered as a community, the experiences of citizens in the city were similar to those in other parts of the country. For the first three years of the Depression, many criticized then President Herbert Hoover for not doing enough on a federal level to aid the American people.²² In 1932, a new president was elected, one who was significantly more progressive in his desire to give federal aid to the 13,000,000 unemployed citizens in the United States. Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) spent the first one hundred days of his presidency creating a number of federal programs to bring relief to business, agriculture, and the unemployed. These programs became known as the New Deal.²³

Although FDR's New Deal was created on a national scale, these agencies had a significant impact on the state of West Virginia. One of the first agencies created by FDR was the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). In the State of West Virginia, there were 49,222 CCC enrollees between April 1933 and June 1941. Locally, and beginning in 1936, the Fifth District of the CCC worked in Coopers Rock State Forest after the land for the park was purchased by the state. They built various structures, including the Superintendent's lodge, the first-aid station, and the overlook.²⁴ Another of FDR's early New Deal agencies was the Works Progress Administration (WPA), which had a significant impact on Morgantown. Nationally, the WPA put 8.5 million people to work and built more than 650,000 miles of road, 125,000 public

¹⁹ <http://population.us/wv/morgantown/>

²⁰ "Industrial History," in *History of Monongalia County, West Virginia, From Its First Settlements to the Present Times; with Numerous Biographical and Family Sketches* by Samuel T. Wiley (Kingwood, WV: Journal Printing House, 1883) 254-266.

²¹ "The Building," *The Shoppes at Seneca Center*, accessed October 16, 2017, <http://www.senecacenter.com/the-building/>.

²² "Herbert Hoover," *The White House*, accessed October 12, 2017, [s://www.whitehouse.gov/1600/presidents/herberthoover](https://www.whitehouse.gov/1600/presidents/herberthoover).

²³ "Franklin D. Roosevelt," *The White House*, accessed October 12, 2017, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/1600/presidents/franklindroosevelt>.

²⁴ Pamela Ball Redmond, "Coopers Rock State Forest Historic Resources," *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form*, May 15, 1991, accessed October 13, 2017, <https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/GetAsset/7b0d8406-fce1-47f8-af4a-ab41cb9a4921?branding=NRHP>.

buildings, 75,000 bridges, 8,000 parks, and 800 airports.²⁵ In Morgantown, WPA work included creating stone retaining walls.

While the walls in Morgantown have become an important part of the landscape, they are by no means the only WPA walls in the country. Other WPA walls were built in Minnesota, but they were constructed from different materials. The example in figure 1 is constructed of concrete. Like many of the Morgantown walls, this wall, after it was backfilled, was also designed to be a retaining wall. Figure 2, on the other hand, illustrates an example of a sand stone retaining wall without weep holes similar to those built by the WPA in Morgantown. Unlike the Morgantown walls, however, the designs are more complex and the mortar does not project.²⁶

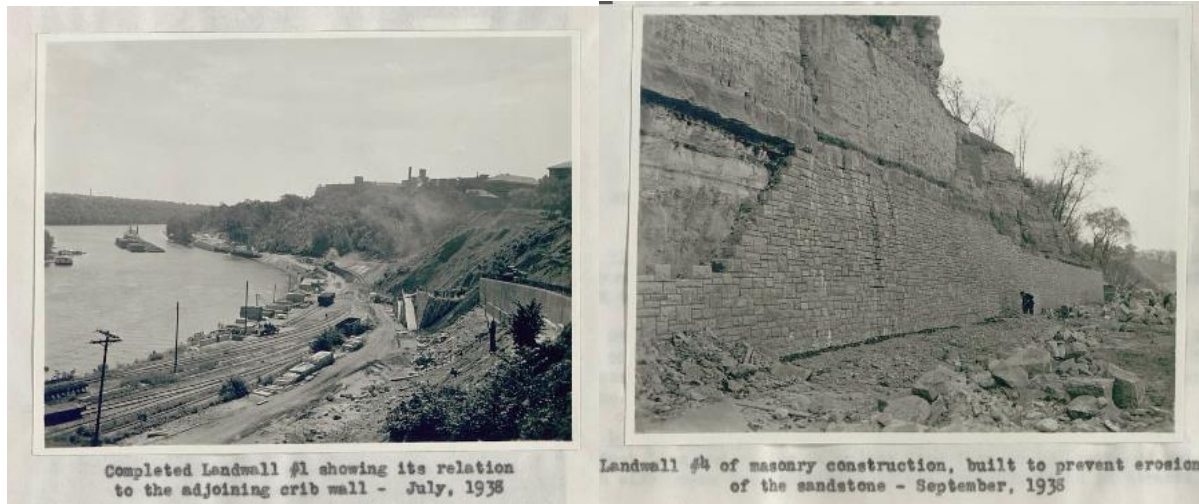


Figure 1

Figure 2

In Sebastian County, Arkansas the WPA built a bridge across the Vache Grasse Creek. Although far from Morgantown, West Virginia, the bridge is similar to the Morgantown walls as they are comprised of the same long, rough sandstone blocks (see appendix a).²⁷ Closer to Morgantown, WPA walls were built along the Cenemaugh River in Johnstown, Pennsylvania in an attempt to prevent flooding in the town. Like many of the Morgantown walls, those in Johnstown have a projecting cap, but the stones are much smaller and irregular in shape (see appendix b).²⁸

In Morgantown, the walls were created from locally sourced stone and were built by men with little to no experience as masons, although the project was awarded to Thoney Pietro Brothers, an experienced masonry company. While inexperienced, the masons were dedicated to

²⁵Editors of the Encyclopedia Britannica, "Works Progress Administration (WPA)," *Encyclopedia Britannica*, accessed October 13, 2017, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Works-Progress-Administration>.

²⁶*The Story of W.P.A. in the Minneapolis Parks, Parkways and Playgrounds, for 1938, Minneapolis, Minnesota* (Minneapolis, Minnesota: Board of Park Commissioners, 1939), <http://reflections.mndigital.org/catalog/p16022coll55:759#/image/3>.

²⁷ "3/4 VIEW, LOOKING SOUTHWEST, NORTH ELEVATION - Milltown Bridge, Spanning Vache Grasse Creek tributary at County Road No.77, Milltown, Sebastian County, AR," accessed October 16, 2017, <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ar0113.photos.010522p/resource/>.

²⁸ "Unit 6, STA. 164+00+lb, WPA masonry wall-detail - Johnstown Local Flood Protection Project, Beginning on Conemaugh River approx 3.8 miles downstream from confluence of Little Conemaugh & Stony Creek Rivers at Johnstown, Johnstown, Cambria County, PA," accessed October 16, 2017, <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/hhh.pa3502.photos.360448p/>.

doing their job well. Many of the walls show clean, even joints, but what might not be obvious is the backbreaking work involved in the process. General sentiments about FDR's New Deal amongst those who were employed was that they were happy to have jobs. The story of Thomas Farley, a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps from southern West Virginia, conveys this sentiment. Farley joined the CCC when he was just fifteen, in an effort to help to feed his family. Although Farley did not serve in West Virginia, he joined because there were no jobs in his hometown and he had no other way to support his family. After he joined, he begged his foreman not to tell anyone that he was not old enough to serve, as he feared losing the job and returning home with nothing.²⁹



WPA working on a stone wall. Date and location unknown.
<http://docs.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/images/photodb/27-0834a.gif>.

A good example of an important WPA project in Morgantown is the Richwood Avenue wall. Walls were created along Richwood Avenue, upon the request of local citizens, to serve as retaining walls both above and below the roadway. Without these walls, the roadbed was more likely to crumble and wash away. These walls were critical to supporting the road and they were laborious to construct. Because of these walls, Richwood Avenue has not experienced deterioration. Instead, the walls have supported the road for nearly one hundred years.³⁰ Period photos of the walls and their construction demonstrate the difficult process of their creation (see Appendix C). WPA workers had to dig through more than fifty feet of soil to hit bedrock to begin construction of the wall.³¹ Construction was completed in 1937 and immediately residents of West Virginia understood the importance of these walls. In fact, a newscast about WPA and other New Deal projects occurring statewide featured the Richwood Avenue walls. This newscast not only highlighted the importance of the walls, but also the difficult construction

²⁹ "Old West Virginian Talks About Civilian Conservation Corps," *Appalachian Magazine*, first published November 21, 2015, accessed December 1, 2017, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o4Z6B75OWec>.

process.³² In addition, local residents held a parade to celebrate the reopening of the improved roadway, demonstrating its import to the local community.

In the State of West Virginia, there were a number of other WPA projects that played a key role in creating infrastructure. In Charleston, the WPA aided with the construction of the Dickinson Street Bridge, which is still in use today.³³ For images of other WPA projects in West Virginia see Appendix D. Another New Deal agency, the Public Works Administration (PWA), also helped construct infrastructure in the state, including the Tygart Dam in Grafton, the Fifth Street Bridge in Parkersburg, and City Hall in South Charleston. In Morgantown, the PWA helped construct Boreman Hall on West Virginia University's campus and the addition to the Fourth Ward School.³⁴ Boreman Hall, in particular, was an expensive and labor-intensive project, costing over \$600,000 with construction spanning seventeen months.³⁵

While in some ways, Morgantown's WPA stonewalls are unique to the city, they reflect a larger phenomenon occurring throughout the United States. The New Deal helped create necessary infrastructure in towns across West Virginia and the nation. Particularly for rural states like West Virginia, agencies like the WPA and CCC helped create access to places that were previously inaccessible. Many of those projects remain as visible reminders of federal support, local employment and durable infrastructure.

³⁰ Kyle Rothemitch, "Historical Content for the Morgantown History Museum: New Deal Cultural Resources in Morgantown," accessed November 20, 2017.

³¹ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hVhwCiMqwBA&feature=youtu.be&t=45>.

³² See video here: <https://youtu.be/hVhwCiMqwBA?t=45>.

³³ "South Side Bridge—Charleston, WV," *The Living New Deal*, accessed October 16, 2017, <https://livingnewdeal.org/projects/south-side-bridge-charleston-wv/>.

³⁴ "Boreman Hall—Morgantown, WV," *The Living New Deal*, accessed October 16, 2017, <https://livingnewdeal.org/projects/boreman-hall-wvu-morgantown-wv/>.

³⁵ IBID.

Appendix A: WPA Bridge, Arkansas



Appendix B: WPA Wall Johnstown, Pennsylvania



Appendix C: Richwood Avenue Walls, West Virginia and Regional History Center



West Virginia & Regional History Center

Digging the foundation for the Richwood Avenue wall.



*Richwood Ave. Paving
Morgantown, W. Va.
W.P.A. Project No. 353
Sept. 10, 1936*

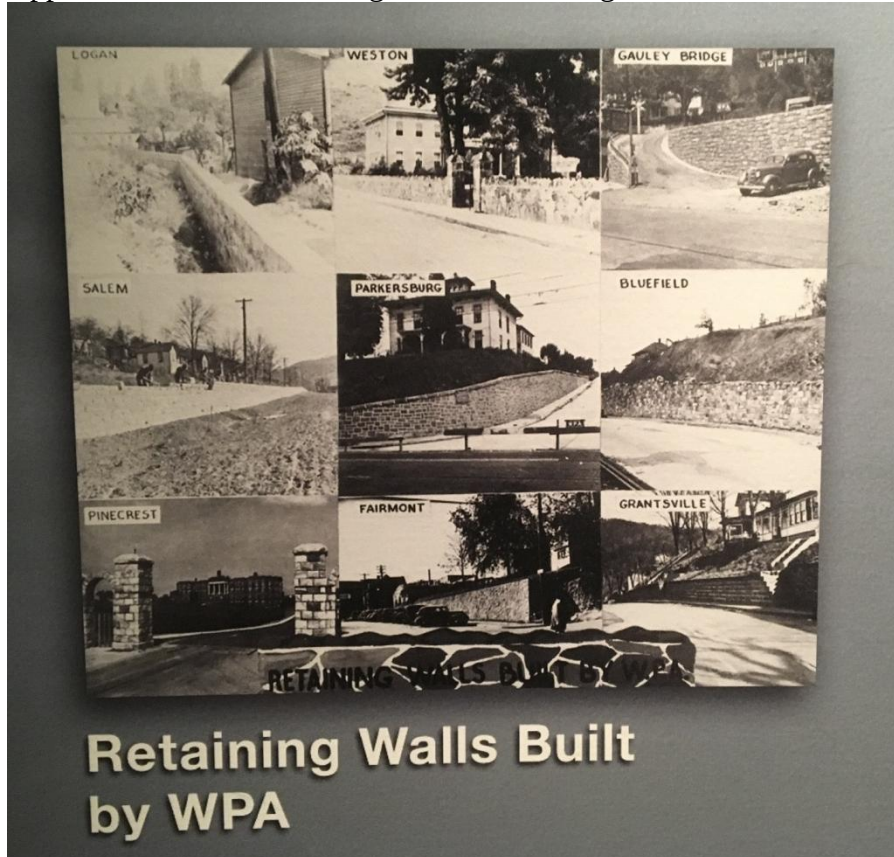
West Virginia & Regional History Center

Construction of the lower Richwood Avenue wall.



The completed Richwood Avenue walls.

Appendix D: WPA Retaining Walls, West Virginia State Museum, Charleston



Savannah Rose

Historical Context

In October 1929, declining stock prices on the New York Stock Exchange thrust the nation into an economic depression that would greatly affect everyone. As the Great Depression deepened in the state of West Virginia, living conditions worsened and remained some of the worst within the nation. Many of the state's economic production declined as more West Virginians began to lose their jobs. The collapse of the national economic system stunned the state of West Virginia, as citizens looked to their political leaders for guidance and assistance. Due to the situation, West Virginia governor William Gustavel Conley, who took the oath of office just months before the fall of the stock market, virtually was a lame duck from the start of his term. Like President Herbert Hoover, Conley emphasized his confidence in business conditions, saying that he had "every reason to be proud and happy for general business conditions in West Virginia."³⁶ However, citizens viewed conditions differently as the year 1930 opened with a devastating drought and continuing business decline.

Within Morgantown, West Virginia, the students at West Virginia University (WVU) noticed changes around their university and Morgantown as the effects of the Great Depression began to creep in. Like the nation, West Virginia University and the state of West Virginia shifted from forty years of Republican control to fourteen years of Democrat control.³⁷ WVU experienced a noticeable change in its faculty and presidents, as many began to leave the university. By 1929, many of Morgantown's local coal and glass industries declined as the Great Depression began to move into the region, leaving the town to question if West Virginia University would suffer as well. However, President John R. Turner took the helm of the university in 1928 and strengthened its position.

In the early years of the Great Depression, Morgantown citizens viewed the primary job of West Virginia University as maintaining enrollment. Doing so would ensure the sustainability of Morgantown landlords all the while assisting in gaining larger appropriations from the State Legislature.³⁸ WVU made strong efforts to provide students with cheap housing, giving incentive to study and live in Morgantown. Additionally, WVU provided jobs and loans for students, thus offering additional economic assistance. In 1931 WVU launched a campaign to raise an emergency loan fund for students, designed to help students through the temporary economic crisis. Luckily for the University, the Federal Emergency Relief Act (1933) allotted WVU \$3,430 a month to employ 228 students. The Federal Emergency Relief Act was just one piece of legislation pushed through by the nation's new president that would benefit West Virginia University. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt looked to aid American citizens nationwide. With his inauguration in January 1933, Roosevelt promised aid and relief during his first one hundred days in office issuing what he would call The New Deal.

President Roosevelt's New Deal was implemented nationally, but the agencies created by this groundbreaking act had significant impacts on the state of West Virginia. One of the main goals of President Roosevelt's New Deal was to employ the thousands of Americans who now found themselves without work and without a form of income. The New Deal's first impact on

³⁶ Jerry Bruce Thomas, *An Appalachian New Deal: West Virginia in the Great Depression* (Morgantown, WV: West Virginia University Press, 2010), 30.

³⁷ William Doherty, Jr. and Festus Summers, *West Virginia University: Symbol of Unity in a Sectionalized State* (Morgantown, WV: West Virginia University Press, 2013), 135.

³⁸ Doherty, Jr., *West Virginia University*, 138.

the state came with the creation of the Civilian Conservation Corps which employed nearly 50,000 people between 1933 and 1941. The largest and most ambitious of these programs was the Works Progress Administration (WPA). West Virginia looked to put most of their money into WPA projects as they could employ more people more quickly.³⁹ Nationally, the Works Progress Administration replaced the Federal Emergency Relief Act in many regards, however, in the state of West Virginia, the two organizations remained separate. The WPA swung into action in the fall and winter of 1935/1936. Morgantown began to flourish once again.

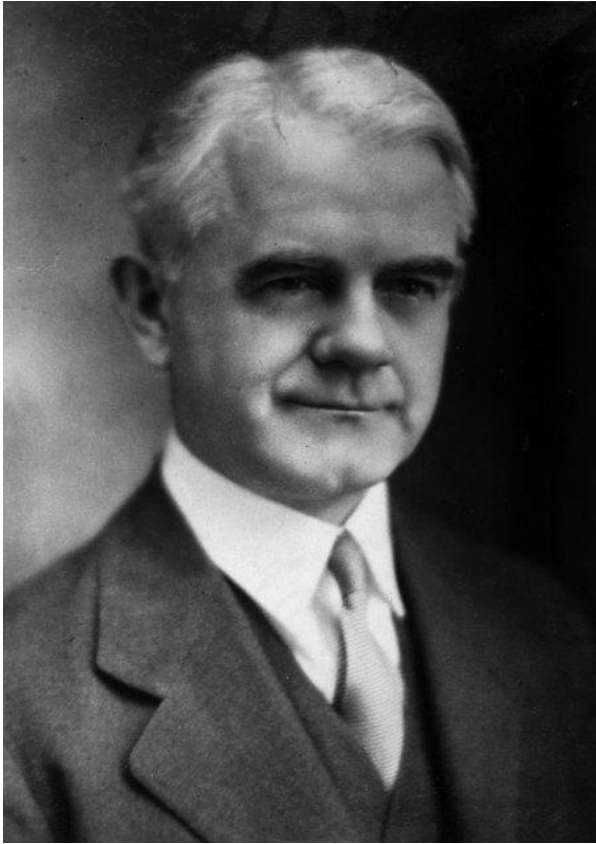
Stone retaining walls sourced from local quarries served as one of the major projects the Works Progress Administration implemented on the West Virginia University campus. The impact of the New Deal at WVU did not stop with the construction of walls. The University also oversaw the construction of new buildings including Boreman Hall. This physically stabilized and expanded campus provided greater student housing and an improved landscape.⁴⁰

As the campus benefited from federally funded projects, WVU Depression era students received government support via financial aid. The Works Projects Administration employed students, putting them to work organizing and cataloguing many of the University's archives and collections. One student took a job as a night guard of Clark Hall, the chemistry building. He remembered getting a lot of studying done, as there was nothing to guard against. In addition, many families moved to Morgantown so their children could attend the University all the while saving on room and board. Altogether, West Virginia University withstood the pressures of the Great Depression, growing into a large-scale university and dedicating itself to the education of the nation's next generation.

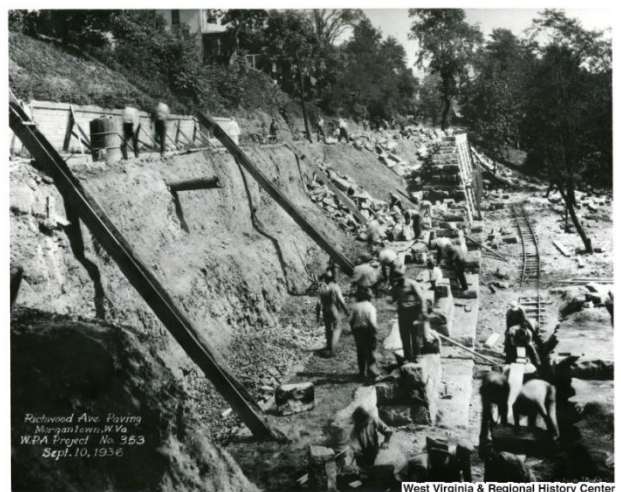
³⁹ Thomas, *An Appalachian New Deal*, 136.

⁴⁰ "Boreman Hall—Morgantown, WV," The Living New Deal, accessed October 20, 2017, <https://livingnewdeal.org/projects/boreman-hall-wvu-morgantown-wv/>.

Appendix



WVU President John R. Turner. Courtesy of the West Virginia and Regional History Center.



The Richwood Ave retaining wall, completed by the WPA. Courtesy of the West Virginia and Regional History Center.



Boreman Hall, WVU, was constructed with funds given by the WPA. Courtesy of the West Virginia and Regional History Center.

WPA Administration in West Virginia

FDR's Second New Deal

In response to nationwide mass unemployment following the stock market crash of 1930, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal administration sought to provide relief for the unemployed, recover the economy, and reform the financial system. From 1933 to 1935, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), headed by Harry Hopkins, administered "\$500 million to distribute to states, of which \$250 million was for matching grants, with states contributing \$3 for every \$1 of federal funds."⁴¹ At Hopkins' discretion, the remaining \$250 was to support state emergency situations. As states were required to provide administrative supervision and to leverage state contributions, states were eager to form relief agencies and access funding. For states mired by deficit, this created conflict between state governors and federal agents. Although Hopkins tried to address areas of greatest need, his discretionary allotments were sometimes viewed as favoritism. State politicians vying for re-election tried to win funds to their political favor, while Hopkins' field agents observed state misuse of federal funds. Furthermore, states began to cut education and welfare in order to free up matching funds within the state budget.

By 1935, President Roosevelt felt that direct welfare aid for the poor and unemployed confronted American ideals of self-reliance. The dole had a demoralizing effect for workers and created dependency on the government. Roosevelt urged reform of relief programs by pressuring Congress to pass the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. During the period known as the Second New Deal (1935-36), the Works Progress Administration (WPA), provided government jobs in infrastructure projects, including liquid infrastructure projects that could generate revenue over time, such as bridges and toll roads. Due to the persuasion of WPA Director Harry Hopkins, most of the nearly \$5 billion in work projects went to the WPA. The agency's focus on labor-intensive projects quickly put Americans to work, although its programs were also criticized for generating "projects of slight lasting value, the notorious 'boondoggles' of depression lore."⁴² The political bickering did not end with FERA. West Virginia Governor Guy H. Kump joined Southern governors with claims of WPA's deliberate discrimination. They complained that their states received "less per capita than northern and Middle Western states," while northern states paying higher taxes received less in benefits.⁴³

⁴¹ James T. Patterson. *New Deal and States: Federalism in Transition*. (New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1969), 50.

⁴² Jerry Bruce Thomas. *An Appalachian New Deal: West Virginia in the Great Depression*. (Morgantown, West Virginia University Press, 2010.) 136.

⁴³ James T. Patterson. *New Deal and States: Federalism in Transition*. (New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1969), 77.



Fig. 1. Photograph of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and

Harry Hopkins in the back seat of an automobile in Rochester, Minnesota, September 1938.



Fig. 2. Frank Witcher McCoullough, West Virginia State Administrator WPA.

Administrative Environment in West Virginia

Federal WPA funds were administered and overseen by state relief agencies. Although the West Virginia Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) had been operating as a work-relief agency, territorial politics slowed its conversion into the WPA. To head the state administration of the WPA, Hopkins appointed Frank Witcher McCoullough (See Fig. 2). McCoullough had been director of the state National Recovery Administration (NRA) and had previously sought democratic nomination for governor in 1932. In advance of the appointment, Hopkins chose not to consult with his opponent, West Virginia Governor Kump, controller of the state relief agency and political rival of McCoullough. Despite Kump's bitter opposition to the appointment and his attempts to obstruct McCoullough's confirmation, McCoullough ultimately installed his headquarters in Charleston.

The beginning of West Virginia's WPA office was mired by political sluggishness, with state officials influencing the momentum and direction of WPA projects. Although Governor Kump's actions were well intentioned, his conservatism and fear of Big Government's "spending orgy" led to obstructionism (See Fig. 3).⁴⁴ Kump insisted that due to a state Tax Limitation Amendment, his state and local governments could not afford the necessary matching funds for \$30 million of proposed rural road projects. The governor demanded that the project applications be rewritten as grant funds, and he appealed to Washington that state funds be left

⁴⁴ Ibid, 140.

out of the matter. Kump's former road commissioner, Earnest L. Bailey, implied that Kump's plan "undermined the roads program."⁴⁵



Fig 3. Governor Herman Guy Kump (1877-1962).

In early 1936, a WPA field representative in Parkersburg observed that "the district used money for approved projects to spend on unapproved projects, and that the projects tended to be overloaded with administrative personnel."⁴⁶ Democratic Senator Rush D. Holt fired back at the WPA. Senator Holt, whose brother was employed at Parkersburg as district engineer, accused McCoullough of "using the WPA to make himself governor, and that the agency was 'not only a failure but a disgrace to West Virginia.'"⁴⁷ McCoullough fired Holt's brother and Holt's appointees. Hopkins ordered a federal investigation, which uncovered corruption and patronage among Holt's staff. In a 1937 report on the WPA recreation program and district recreation conferences, a consultant by the name of "Meyer" observed, "The program is practically blocked by politics. The overwhelming majority of appointments were, and are being, made through political pull and in many, many, cases without the slightest consideration for fitness."⁴⁸ The Hopkins' federal investigation concluded in finding the accusations against McCoullough to be untrue.

Despite a slow start to WPA projects in West Virginia, rural road and city repaving projects were eventually approved, creating or improving transportation routes and access. Unemployed workers were involved in infrastructure projects such as building and improvement of farm-to-market and creek-and-hollow roads, civic buildings, parks, swimming pools, and recreation programs.⁴⁹ These community service projects put West Virginians back to work

⁴⁵ Ibid, 140.

⁴⁶ Ibid, 144.

⁴⁷ Ibid, 144.

⁴⁸ Ibid, 147.

⁴⁹ Ibid, 147.

shaping the physical landscape and character of their community centers. In Morgantown, local stone mason Thoney Pietro completed Project 353, a \$350,000 paving, retaining wall, and sewer project on Richwood Avenue's challenging terrain.⁵⁰ Following the completion of the project in 1937, local businesses inaugurated the new thoroughfare by sponsoring a large parade through to Whitmore Park. Such celebration reflects the significance of WPA's improvement projects to the community.

Administration of WPA Arts

Another popular target of New Deal opponents was WPA's Federal Project Number One (Federal One), which provided cultural support funds for art, music, theatre, writing, and historical records projects. Like the material works of the WPA, the cultural project brought urban amenities such as a fine art perspective to rural America for educational and recreational purposes. Rather than emphasizing the professional nature of artists and projects of high standard, the program focused more on group benefits, social service aspects, and employability. As a community service, the program created jobs for artists and encouraged public interest in art by bringing professional artists of the city to the countryside, developing rural programs within the capacity of rural areas, and creating community art centers or neighborhood houses for amateur expressions of art. The national Federal Music Project (FMP) encouraged music appreciation among the public by delivering refined classical symphonic music of Irish and German origin. Haydn, Schubert, Mendelssohn were favored along with John Phillip Sousa's brass compositions.

Administration of WPA Arts in West Virginia

Like West Virginia's WPA, Federal One in West Virginia was slow to start. Little interest was associated with the art project at first, listing no unemployed artists on the relief rolls of 1935. However, music projects were requested by large towns around the state. To foster music appreciation and education in West Virginia, FMP's national director Nikolai Sokoloff appointed Verna C. Blackburn, an orchestra director and veteran of vaudeville and theatre. After talking pictures replaced silent films, out-of-work musicians found relief playing for FMP-sponsored municipal bands. The bands travelled across the state to perform concerts in public spaces, hospitals, and playgrounds. In her letters to Sokoloff, Blackburn observed that her FMP clientele "preferred 'hillbilly' or jazz programs exclusively and shunned all classical music."⁵¹ She cited an incident in which young men disrupted an FMP concert, resulting in their arrest. Later in the season, those men who had been arrested sat among the "regulars," "educated to a liking of better music."⁵²

The Federal Music Project across the nation and state favored a certain kind of music, with administrators playing a large role in determining which projects would receive resources. While some states like Kentucky supported folk song festivals and traditional music, Blackburn's FMP preferred to support orchestras and symphonies. Although there was much interest at Arthurdale in square dance, mountain balladry, gospel singing, and fiddling, there is no documentation of FMP supporting mountain music interests. The program did little to support

⁵⁰ *Morgantown Post*. Microfilm. West Virginia and Regional History Center: Morgantown, West Virginia.

⁵¹ Peter Gough, *Sounds of the New Deal : The Federal Music Project in the West*. Urbana, (University of Illinois Press, 2015.) 31.

⁵² *Ibid*, 31.

local traditional music, including labor ballads, ethnic music, and African-American song. In 1937, Blackburn coolly rebuffed the African American community in Wheeling. When Ruth E. Banks proposed support for “a Mixed Chorus for Negroes,” Blackburn reported to Sokoloff, “I have not given it much thought as their instrumentation consisted of Banjo, Guitar, etc.”⁵³ Blackburn sent a letter of reply to Banks feigning helpfulness while describing administrative red tape at length, effectively disenfranchising the proposed project.

The same sensibility for “high” music is reflected in The WPA Guide to West Virginia. The Federal Writers Project describes a West Virginia steeped in a tradition of native folk music with mountain music ballads and jigs, but reveals its bias for other forms. “While music in its simpler forms remains an integral part of community life in the mountain region, the development of formal music in the cities has been slow.”⁵⁴ Despite the exclusion of vernacular forms, FWP succeeded in delivering music projects to West Virginia citizens.

WPA Projects shaping West Virginia’s communities

Material and cultural projects of the WPA brought urban solutions to underserved, rural areas across the nation. While infrastructure projects shaped the physical character of West Virginia’s rural areas, cultural projects by Federal One ensured citizens of varying socioeconomic backgrounds had access to enhanced education and recreation.

⁵³ Jerry Bruce Thomas, 149; Travis Stimeling. “Preserving art music in the Mountain State: A study of the West Virginia Federal Music Project orchestras, 1935–1939.” Dissertation (West Virginia University, ProQuest Dissertations Publishing, 2003) 76.

⁵⁴ Federal Writers' Project, The WPA Guide to West Virginia: The Mountain State (Trinity University Press, 2013.), 155.

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PROJECT INTERPRETATION

Allison McCauley

A History of Depression Era Walls

Submitted a five minute video on the History of Depression Era Walls. Video is attached in digital form.

Amy Loomis

Identifying Depression Era Walls

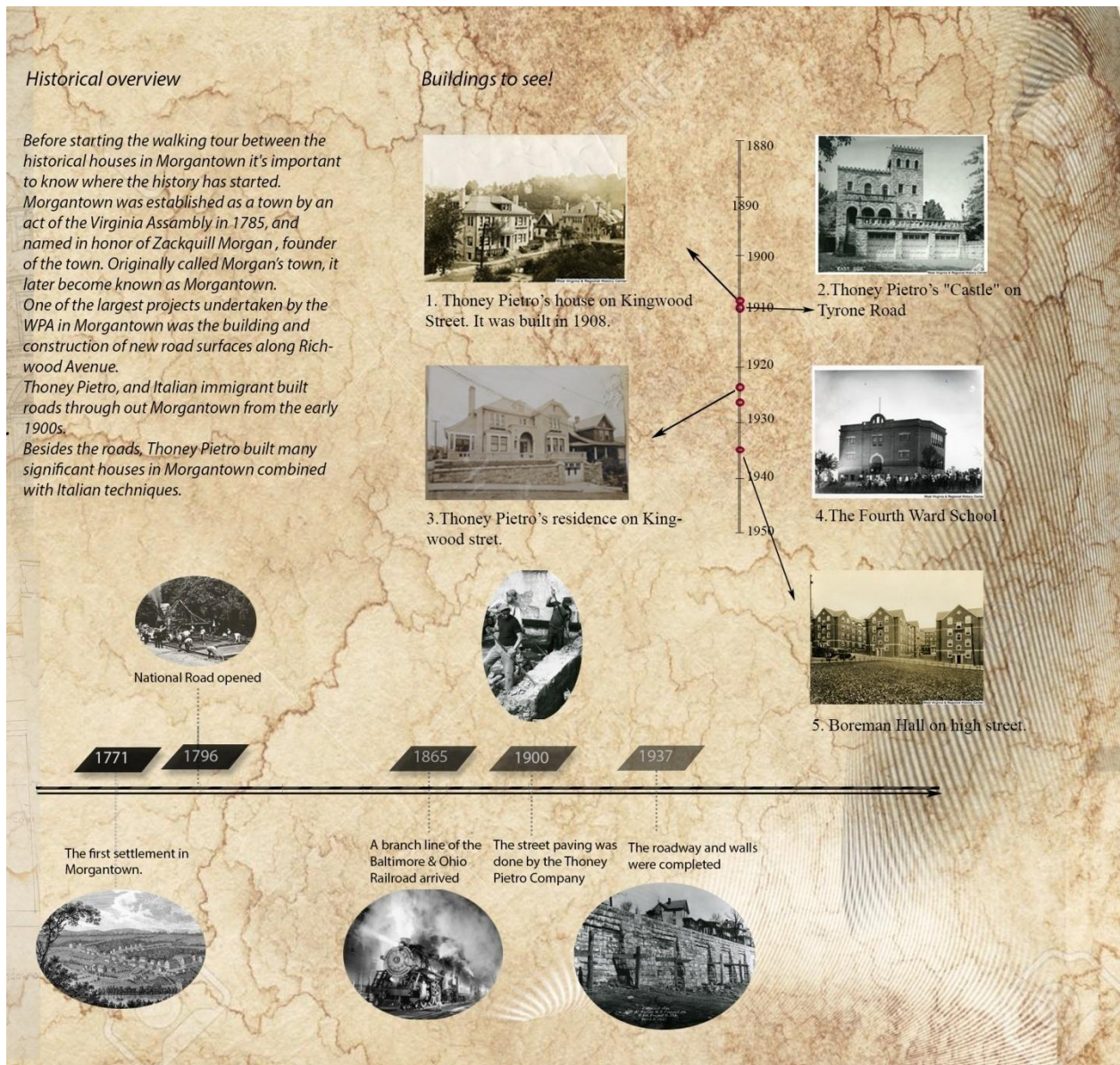
Submitted a five-minute video on Identifying Depression Era Walls. Video is attached in digital form.

Mariami Maghlakelidze
WPA Walking Tour Brochure

COVER



INSIDE



Megan McNish

From Cornerstone to Capstone - New Deal Era Stonewalls in Morgantown, WV Brochure

Where to Find Documented WPA Walls

Stewart Street & University Avenue



This WPA wall at Stewart Street and University Avenue is a good example of just how large these structures can be! Walk every foot of the wall and think just how difficult it must have been to lay each stone.

Willey Street & Richwood Avenue



This wall, at the intersection of Willey Street and Richwood Avenue, is nearly as long as the previous one on Stewart Street and University Avenue. What do you think this area was like when this wall was built? How has it changed?

The WPA Comes to an End

On December 4, 1942 the WPA was officially disbanded. With the onset of World War II, many men joined the armed forces and the war reinvigorated the American economy. In the nearly ten years it operated, the WPA had employed 8.5 million Americans, close to two thirds of those that were unemployed in 1933.

Although the WPA no longer exists, as the Morgantown stonewalls show, its impact on the built landscape in the United States can still be seen today. Other New Deal agencies like the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) built infrastructure in National and State Parks systems. In nearby Cooper's Rock State Forest, the CCC built overlooks, picnic shelters, and administrative buildings.

We invite you to take a closer look at the infrastructure, buildings and roads that surround you. A New Deal program likely funded and oversaw their construction. The number of projects might surprise you!

Created by Megan McNish
for Professor Jenny
Boulware's Cultural
Resource Management
Course



From Cornerstone to Capstone New Deal Era Stonewalls in Morgantown, WV

The Stock Market Crash

On October 19, 1929 the Wall Street Stock Market crashed. This started the era known as the Great Depression. By 1932 more than 13,000,000 Americans were unemployed. In the first one hundred days of his presidency, Franklin Delano Roosevelt created new federal programs to bring relief to business, agriculture and the unemployed. These programs are known as the New Deal.

Works Progress Administration (WPA)

One of the first programs created by FDR was the Works Progress Administration (WPA). Nationally, the WPA built more than 650,000 miles of road, 125,000 public buildings, 75,000 bridges, 8,000 parks, and 800 airports. Here in Morgantown, the WPA built stonewalls, creating much-needed infrastructure for the city.

The Morgantown Walls

Built from locally sourced stone, the WPA walls are scattered throughout Morgantown. In many cases, they serve as retaining walls, preventing important roads from being washed out and impassable. These silent stones have served the public for close to 100 years, yet they have become invisible to many.



Finding Morgantown's Stonewalls

Whether you are a visitor to Morgantown or a native resident, you have likely seen one of Morgantown's WPA walls. The next time you take a walk downtown look for these features:

- Sandstone walls with a rough face
- Rectangular, projecting mortar (the 'glue' that holds the walls together)
- Clean joints, no mortar smeared onto the stones
- Regular pattern of stone sizing. Typically there are 3-5 runners, or long stones, and then a stretcher, or short stone.

How many walls can you find on your next walk? What kinds of stories do you think they would tell if they could? For a close up of a WPA wall, see the photo on the right.

Why WPA Walls Matter

Walking by these walls, you might think they aren't really that important, but there is more to them than meets the eye. These often imposing pieces of infrastructure are the final product created by men who did backbreaking work, but were happy to have jobs. Their creations have stood the test of time and although some are crumbling, they have served Morgantown for nearly 100 years. Can you think of something that has been around for that long? What would Morgantown look like without them? Do you think WPA enrollees would be surprised to learn that their work has survived?

If you could create something that would be around for the next 100 years, what would it be? What kind of contribution would you want to make?



Savannah Rose

West Virginia University and the New Deal - A Walking Brochure

WVU DURING THE GREAT DEPRESSION

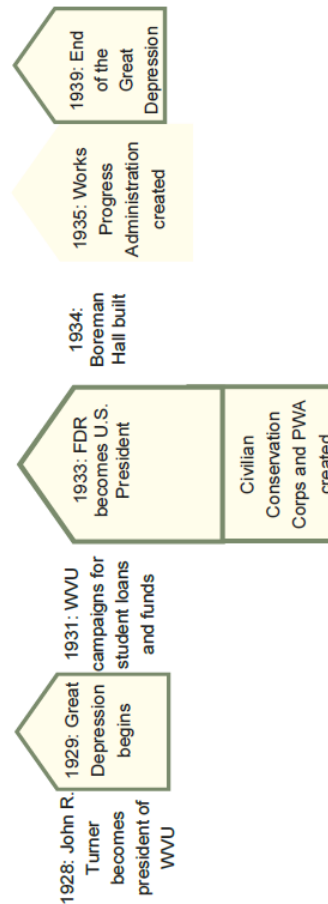
In October 1929, the United States plummeted into the Great Depression, one of the worst economic downturns in the nation's history. Like the nation, the state of West Virginia experienced economic despair and began to look for ways to change their situation. In 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt immediately considered relief programs by implementing the New Deal.

In Morgantown West Virginia University looked at relief options. WVU President John Roscoe Turner not only utilized the New Deal to improve the physical landscape of WVU, but also to increase enrollment. Additionally, African Americans were admitted into the University's graduate program and Humanities courses were expanded.

Follow this tour to view some of the New Deal highlights that remain on WVU's Downtown campus.

Content developed and designed by WVU's Cultural Resource Management program. Photographs courtesy of the West Virginia and Regional History Center, WVU Libraries.

Timeline



West Virginia University and the New Deal

A Walking Tour



West Virginia & Regional History Center

Purinton House University Ave

The Purinton House was the home of WVU President John Roscoe Turner between 1928 and 1934. Turner was responsible for the many Depression Era changes to WVU, causing the school to excel, instead of plummet into economic despair.



Clark Hall University Ave



Students took jobs in order to afford college as a part of the New Deal's financial aid program. One student took a job as a night guard of Clark Hall, which was the chemistry building. He remembered getting a lot of studying done, as there was nothing to guard against. Many families moved to Morgantown for their children to attend the University and not pay room and board.

Wise Library University Ave

The Works Projects Administration further employed student workers, putting them to work organizing and cataloguing many of the University's archives and collections. These students worked in Wise Library to afford their education during the Great Depression.



Retaining Wall Stewart Hall

This stone wall is only one of many that grace West Virginia University and the city of Morgantown, WV. These walls were built by the Works Progress Administration. The



WPA, established in 1935, was the largest and most ambitious program within the New Deal. Notice the craftsmanship used to construct these walls, from the neat square joints to the pattern in stone placement. These walls vary in size and shape. How many can you find around WVU's campus and Morgantown?

Boreman Hall North High St

Boreman Hall was constructed between May 1934 and October 1935 with federal funds. The PWA supplied a loan of \$446,000 and a grant of \$180,000 for the project. The PWA began in 1933, and worked to not only employ those in need, but also to improve the public welfare. With WVU's increasing attendance during the Great Depression era, Boreman Hall began as a men's dormitory.



SURVEY ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The list of sites identifies which resources are considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It also identifies which may require additional research to determine their eligibility. Some specific recommendations can be made:

New Deal Era Stone Resources Volume I concluded that the number of extant resources within the city limits relating to the New Deal Era is greater than originally believed. Therefore the New Deal Era Stone Resources Survey Volume II focused on identifying and inventorying those sites within the city limits. The windshield surveys conducted at the outset of Volume 2 work identified an even greater number than was included in this phase. It was decided that this volume include a list of additional stone resources possibly associated with New Deal Era programs. This list is included at the end of this section for future survey guidance. The list and Attachment 1, the Morgantown City Council Journal Books, provided the data which allowed us to group resources for assignments to the student volunteers and the consultant's team.

Also, additional resources may be found in other districts in Monongalia county, though the limited results of the first survey in out-of-city-limits areas indicates that there may not be many, if any, resources. These should be a low priority activity. The incorporated areas of the county, outside of Morgantown, may yield additional resources. For example, the Westover walls and the county incinerator, a WPA project, was located across the river from Morgantown and there may be stone resources associated with this site.

Volume I identified five (5) resources considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places on their own due the significance of the resource or its association with the New Deal Era and the impact the site may have had on the development of Morgantown and the county in that era. Volume II identified an additional four (4) resources and they are as follows:

- 133 and 141 Richwood Avenue (MG-0057-0801A & MG-0057-0802A) Wall is continuous along both properties. It is mentioned in the Morgantown City Council Journal Books as the Kirch and Protzman properties. Stone walls were constructed in front of properties as residents "walls" fell into the street. A 1936 WPA cartouche is located in front of 141 Richwood Avenue. Overall condition of the wall is good. The wall is significant under Criterion A for its association with the New Deal Era construction, and the association with social programs and the Depression.
- Willey Street Wall Project (MG-2407 & MG-2408) Wall across from Monongalia Avenue is curved, continuous and measures two hundred (200) feet. Condition is good except for one section on the east side where it appears to be damaged due to vehicles driving to close to it. This project is mentioned in the Morgantown City Council Journal Books. A second continuous wall spanning two properties is located north of the curved wall. This wall is in good condition. The wall is significant under Criterion A for its association with the New Deal Era construction, and the association with social programs and the Depression.

Volume II of the survey identifies two (2) sites as not eligible, eight (8) sites as not eligible due to loss of integrity, four (4) sites as considered eligible to the National Register of Historic Places

under a multiple property documentation, fifty three (51) sites as may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under a multiple property documentation and five (7) sites where additional research may uncover information necessary to make a determination of eligibility.

Multiple Property Documentation

A multiple property documentation is a method to document and register related resources that may not be geographically proximate but have related significance and time periods. In instances where a historic district would not be feasible due to the scattered locations of the resources a MPD may be a good alternative.

The MPD is often used to document a theme such as the body of work of an architect, or a historical theme such as the Courthouses, Coal Company Stores, and covered bridges. These are a few examples of West Virginia MPDs. The National Park Service lists eighteen MPDS for West Virginia on their website.

An MPD is not an actual National Register Nomination, but provides the tools to evaluate resources within the theme and determine their eligibility. Using the MPD individual resources or even historic districts can then be nominated based on their association to the context. For example in the South Bluefield MPD there are a number of individual buildings listed as well as a few historic districts. Resources can be nominated at the time the MPD is prepared, but the real attraction of an MPD is that it allows for future nominations of resources that fit the context. These may even be resources not yet identified.

In the case of the New Deal Era Stone Resources of Monongalia County, an MPD can be prepared identifying the contexts, geography, time period of significance, and types of resources included. Then as the walls or other structures are evaluated against the MPD, National Register nominations can be prepared for eligible properties. This would allow the HLC to prepare the MPD and nominate priority resources, such as the Richwood Avenue Wall or Decker's Creek Wall immediately. Then additional resources can be evaluated and nominated as time and funds allow.

The National Park Service defines an MPD as:

*The National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (NPS 10-900-b) nominates groups of related significant properties. On it, the themes, trends, and patterns of history shared by the properties are organized into **historic contexts** and the **property types** that represent those historic contexts are defined.*

The Multiple Property Documentation Form is a cover document and not a nomination in its own right, but serves as a basis for evaluating the National Register eligibility of related properties. It may be used to nominate and register thematically-related historic properties simultaneously or to establish the registration requirements for properties that may be nominated in the future. The nomination of each building, site, district, structure, or object within a thematic group is made on the National Register Registration Form (NPS 10-900). The name of the thematic group, denoting the historical framework of nominated

properties, is the **multiple property listing**. When nominated and listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the Multiple Property Documentation Form, together with individual Registration Forms, constitute a **multiple property submission**.

The Multiple Property Documentation Form streamlines the method of organizing information collected in surveys and research for registration and preservation planning purposes. The form facilitates the evaluation of individual properties by comparing them with resources that share similar physical characteristics and historical associations. Information common to the group of properties is presented in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, while information specific to each individual building, site, district, structure, or object is placed on an individual Registration Form. As a management tool, the thematic approach can furnish essential information for historic preservation planning because it evaluates properties on a comparative basis within a given geographical area and because it can be used to establish preservation priorities based on historical significance.

Public Education

An added benefit of an MPD is that the information may serve broader public education uses. The information can be used for historical publications, tourism brochures, walking tours, driving tours, and lesson plans for school students. Other innovative interpretation techniques can be used also, as seen in the WVU students' papers in this report. Videos, online resources, social media and other interpretive methods are possible. Some of these activities can be funded with assistance from the educational component of the West Virginia State Historic Preservation Survey and Planning Grant program. Or even funds from the West Virginia Humanities programs may apply.

Suggested Sample Outline for a Multiple Property Submission

Many of the resources identified in this survey are considered eligible under multiple property documentation (MPD). A multiple Property Documentation should be completed for this theme.

Student volunteers, Allison McCauley, Mariami Maghlakelidze, Megan McNish and Savannah Rose prepared and submitted social context statements and interpretations for the New Deal Era theme MPD. These can be the basis for the MPD forms.

The context statements identify significance under Criterion A for its association with the New Deal Era construction, for its association with social programs and the Depression. Also Criterion C for its engineering and construction techniques and systems. As new resources are identified they can be added to the MPD.

A possible MPD format could include:

- A. Multiple property listing name
 - a. New Deal Era Stone Resources of Monongalia County WV

- B. Associated historic contexts
 - a. New Deal Era Programs as Social Services in Monongalia County 1936-1943
 - b. Italian Masonry Architecture in Monongalia County During the New Deal 1936-1943
 - c. New Deal Era Stone Architecture in Monongalia County 1936-1943
 - d. History of the New Deal in Monongalia County 1936-1943
- C. Associated property types
 - a. Stone Walls
 - b. Stone gutters
 - c. Stone culverts and inlets
- D. National Register Registration Forms
 - a. The multiple property submission could encompass nomination forms on retaining walls, bridge abutments, curbs and garden walls including:
 - i. Richwood Avenue Wall
 - ii. Decker's Creek Wall
 - iii. White Park abutments

We recommend that the HLC continue their work by applying for grant to complete the MPD and include nominations for a few of the priority resources.

PREVIOUS HPI NUMBERS USED IN SURVEY

1. MG-1577	451 E. Prospect Street
2. MG-1597	621 Louise Avenue
3. MG-1603	918 Fortney Street
4. MG-1702	508-510 Pearl Avenue
5. MG-1821	724 Richwood Avenue
6. MG-1822	728 Richwood Avenue
7. MG-1823	736 Richwood Avenue
8. MG-1825	813 Richwood Avenue
9. MG-1828	822 Richwood Avenue
10. MG-0057-0037	700 Cass Street
11. MG-0057-0224	400 Fife Avenue
12. MG-0057-0225	317 Fife Avenue
13. MG-0057-0229	247 Fife Avenue
14. MG-0057-0801	133 Richwood Avenue
15. MG-0057-0802	141 Richwood Avenue
16. MG-0057-0803	211 Richwood Avenue
17. MG-0057-0916	2012 University Avenue
18. MG-0057-1034	293 Wiley Street

OTHER POSSIBLE NEW DEAL ERA STONE WALLS

One hundred and fifteen (115) possible New Deal Era stone resources are identified below. They are located in the following areas of Morgantown: Chancery Hill, two (2) sites; Downtown Morgantown, four (4) sites; Downtown Morgantown Historic District, three (3) sites; Evansdale Neighborhood, one (1) site; Greenmont Historic District, twenty two (22) sites; Sabraton, nine (9) sites; South Park Historic District, thirty six (36) sites; Suncrest one (1) site; Sunnyside Neighborhood, six (6) sites; University Hill four (4) sites; Wiles Hill, two (2) sites; Woodburn District, twenty five (25) sites. Walking and windshield surveys identified resources which may be similar in construction and design to stone retaining walls built in the area by the WPA ca. 1936. All listed resources will need further information to verify identity.

The Sabraton windshield survey and partial windshield survey of Woodburn were conducted by the student volunteers, Amy Loomis, Mariami Maghlakelidze, Allison McCauley, Megan McNish and Savannah Rose. All other area windshield surveys were conducted and researched by the consultant.

Chancery Hill

116 Prairie Avenue

1934 Council minutes mention stone gutters on high school property, Prairie Avenue

140 Waitman Street

1934 Council minutes mention Wall's property receives wall

1938 Council minutes mention paving on Waitman Street

HPI Site # MG-0057-0962 date ca. 1921- no mention of wall

Downtown Morgantown

413 Forest Avenue

1939 Council minutes mention a wall on Forest Avenue

265 Prospect Street/Spruce Street

1934 Council minutes mention a stone wall on Spruce Street

1938 Council minutes mention wall on Spruce Street

HPI Site # MG-0057-0787 date 1939- no mention of wall

299 Prospect Street/Hatfield Place

No mention of Prospect Street in Council minutes

Inventory Site # MG-0057-0788 ca. 1901- no mention of wall

University Avenue/Wiley Street/Beechurst Avenue

1935 Council minutes mention underpinning stone wall along University property

Downtown Morgantown Historic District



Fig. 72.153 Spruce Street/Kirk Street



Fig. 73.153 Spruce Street/Kirk Street

*1934 Council minutes mention stone wall on Spruce/High Streets
1938 Council minutes mention wall on Spruce/Fayette Streets
Downtown Morgantown Historic District Survey - HPI MG-2016*



Fig. 74.206 Spruce Street/Pleasant Street

*1934 Council minutes mention stone wall on Spruce/High Streets
1938 Council minutes mention wall on Spruce/Fayette Streets
Downtown Morgantown Historic District Survey - HPI MG-2056*



Fig. 75.447 Spruce Street/Forest Avenue

1934 Council minutes mention stone wall on Spruce/High Streets

1938 Council minutes mention wall on Spruce/Fayette Streets

1939 Council minutes mention wall on Forest Avenue

Downtown Morgantown Historic District Survey - HPI MG-2028

Evansdale Neighborhood

University Avenue Area 72/between Patteson Drive & Evansdale Drive/across from Raymond J. Lane Park

1935, 1938, 1939 Council minutes mention stone walls on University Avenue

Greenmont Historic District

604 Arlington Avenue

1941 Council minutes mention a WPA project accepted on Arlington Avenue

Greenmont Historic District Survey - HPI MG-0064-0083

608 Arlington Avenue

1941 Council minutes mention a WPA project accepted on Arlington Avenue

Greenmont Historic District Survey - HPI MG-0064-0084

612 Arlington Avenue

1941 Council minutes mention a WPA project accepted on Arlington Avenue

Greenmont Historic District Survey - HPI MG-0064-0085

224 Cherry Street/Sheets Alley

1938 Council minutes mention WPA paving labor on Cherry Street

Greenmont Historic District Survey - HPI MG-0057-0053

470 Cobun/corner of Dewey Street

1938 Council minutes mention paving on Dewey Street

1938 Council minutes mention stone gutters on Cobun Street

Greenmont Historic District HPI - 0064-0202

321 Dewey Street/corner of Elmina Street

1938 Council minutes mention WPA paving labor on Dewey Street

1938 Council minutes mention paving on Elmina Street

- 1940 Council minutes mention a wall refused on Elmina Street and in the same year a WPA project accepted
- 620 Elmina Street/corner of Lyndhurst Avenue**
 1938 Council minutes mention paving on Lyndhurst Avenue/Elmina Street
 1940 Council minutes mention a wall refused on Lyndhurst Avenue/Elmina Street
 Greenmont Historic District Survey - HPI MG-0064-0047
- 621 Elmina Street**
 Covered in vegetation - needs additional information
 Greenmont Historic District Survey - HPI MG-0064-0030
- 316 Green Street/between Arch Street and Watts Alley**
 No mention in Council minutes
 Greenmont Historic District Survey - HPI MG-0064-0231
- 81 Kingwood Street/Pennsylvania Avenue**
 1933 Council minutes mention gutters on both sides of Kingwood Street
 Greenmont Historic District Survey - HPI MG-0064-0344
- 85 Kingwood Street**
 1933 Council minutes mention gutters on both sides of Kingwood Street
 Greenmont Historic District Survey - HPI MG-0064-0343
- 216 Overdale Street/Sheets Alley**
 No mention in Council minutes
 Greenmont Historic District Survey - HPI MG-0064-0092
- 342 Overdale Street/Hobson Street**
 No mention in Council minutes
 Greenmont Historic District Survey - HPI MG-0064-0101
- 366 Overdale Street - Remnants**
 No mention in Council minutes
 Greenmont Historic District Survey - HPI MG-0064-0105
- 594 Overdale Street**
 No mention in Council minutes
- 380 Pennsylvania Avenue**
 No mention in Council minutes
- 404 Pennsylvania Avenue/between Kingwood Street and Hackney Street**
 1933 Council minutes mention gutters on both sides of Kingwood Street
- 408 Pennsylvania Avenue/between Kingwood Street and Hackney Street**
 1933 Council minutes mention gutters on both sides of Kingwood Street
 Greenmont Historic District Survey - HPI MG-0057-0755
- 420-422 Pennsylvania Avenue/between Kingwood Street and Hackney Street**
 1933 Council minutes mention gutters on both sides of Kingwood Street
 Greenmont Historic District Survey - HPI MG-0057-0762
- 6 Pietro Street/between Decker Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue**
 1938 Council minutes mention paving on Pietro Street
- 96 Rogers Avenue/Wade Street**
 No mention in Council minutes
- 497 Wilson Avenue/corner Overdale Street**
 1936 Council minutes mention permission for wall granted on Wilson Avenue
 Greenmont Historic District HPI - 0064-0257

Sabraton

1549 Ashland Avenue/Hillcrest Street

No mention in Council minutes

656 E Brockway Avenue

1934 Council minutes mention E Brockway in relation to Decker Creek Wall

144 Diamond Avenue/Racine Street

No mention in Council minutes

1577 Hyatt Avenue/Hillcrest Street

No mention in Council minutes

135 Linnehurst Avenue/Eugenia Avenue

No mention in Council minutes

1993 Listravia Avenue

No mention in Council minutes

HPI Site # MG-0057-0543

847 Miller Street/Veach Avenue

1937 Council minutes mention WPA labor for stone wall on Richwood Avenue/Veach Avenue

1938 Council minutes mention placing stone gutters on Richwood Avenue/Miller Street

1011-1195 Mineral Avenue/Powell Avenue

No mention in Council minutes

96-321 Rogers Avenue/Wade Street

No mention in Council minutes

South Park Historic District

442 Ash Street/between Euclid Avenue and Maple Avenue

1933 Council minutes mention stone retaining wall on Maple Avenue

Thoney Pietro Survey HPI - 0059-0001 - Stone House built by Pietro

443 Ash Street/between Euclid Avenue and Maple Avenue

1933 Council minutes mention stone retaining wall on Maple Avenue

South Park Historic District HPI - 0057-0016

316 Cobun Street

1938 Council minutes mention stone gutters on Cobun Street

South Park Historic District HPI - 0057-0074

108 Euclid Avenue/corner of Elm Street

No mention in Council minutes

204 Euclid Avenue/one house down from Cedar Street

No mention in Council minutes

324 Euclid Avenue/corner of Ash Street

No mention in Council minutes

500 Grand Street/corner of Maple

1933 Council minutes mention stone retaining wall on Maple Avenue

515 Grand Street/opposite corner of Maple

1933 Council minutes mention stone retaining wall on Maple Avenue

632 Grand Street

*No mention in Council minutes
South Park Historic District HPI - 0057-0285*

644 Grand Street – Between Greenbrier and Hinton

No mention in Council minutes

46 Jackson Avenue/Jefferson Street - Stairs

1939 Council minutes mention WPA labor for construction of stone wall on Jackson Avenue/Park Street

53 Jackson Avenue/Linden Street - Private property possible wall in yard

1939 Council minutes mention WPA labor for construction of stone wall on Jackson Avenue/Park Street

124 Jackson Avenue

1939 Council minutes mention WPA labor for construction of stone wall on Jackson Avenue/Park Street

South Park Historic District HPI - 0057-0448

208 Jackson Avenue

1939 Council minutes mention WPA labor for construction of stone wall on Jackson Avenue/Park Street

316 Jackson Avenue

1939 Council minutes mention WPA labor for construction of stone wall on Jackson Avenue/Park Street

451 Jefferson Street/Wilson Avenue

1936 Council minutes mention permission for wall granted on Wilson Avenue

428 Linden Street/Euclid Avenue - wall runs to Jefferson Street

No mention in Council minutes

116 Maple Avenue/Elm Street

1933 Council minutes mention stone retaining wall on Maple Avenue/Washington Street/Park Street

South Park Historic District HPI - 0057-0603

200 Maple Avenue/Cedar Street

1933 Council minutes mention stone retaining wall on Maple Avenue/Washington Street/Park Street

South Park Historic District HPI - 0057-0604

204 Maple Avenue

1933 Council minutes mention stone retaining wall on Maple Avenue/Washington Street/Park Street

South Park Historic District HPI - 0057-0605

312 Maple Avenue/opposite Ash Street

1933 Council minutes mention stone retaining wall on Maple Avenue/Washington Street/Park Street

324 Maple Avenue

1933 Council minutes mention stone retaining wall on Maple Avenue/Washington Street/Park Street

340 Maple Avenue/Washington Street

1933 Council minutes mention stone retaining wall on Maple Avenue/Washington Street/Park Street

257 Park Street/off of Hagans Street

1939 Council minutes mention WPA labor for construction of stone wall on Jackson Avenue/Park Street

1933 Council minutes mention stone retaining wall on Maple Avenue/Washington Street/Park Street

South Park Historic District HPI - 0057-0727

517 Park Street/and Maple Avenue

1933 Council minutes mention stone retaining wall on Maple Avenue/Washington Street/Park Street

South Park Historic District HPI - 0057-0741

519 Park Street/corner Jackson Avenue

1939 Council minutes mention WPA labor for construction of stone wall on Jackson Avenue/Park Street

South Park Historic District HPI - 0057-0742

343 Watts Street – Driveway

1938 Council minutes mention paving on Watts Street

16 Wilson Avenue/corner of Euclid Avenue

1936 Council minutes mention permission for wall granted on Wilson Avenue

59 Wilson Avenue/corner Simpson Street

1936 Council minutes mention permission for wall granted on Wilson Avenue

108 Wilson Avenue/corner Elm Street

1936 Council minutes mention permission for wall granted on Wilson Avenue

228 Wilson Avenue

1936 Council minutes mention permission for wall granted on Wilson Avenue

South Park Historic District HPI - 0057-1059

304 Wilson Avenue/corner Park Street

1936 Council minutes mention permission for wall granted on Wilson Avenue

1939 Council minutes mention WPA labor for construction of stone wall on Jackson Avenue/Park Street

1933 Council minutes mention stone retaining wall on Maple Avenue/Washington Street/Park Street

South Park Historic District HPI - 0057-1056

310 Wilson Avenue

1936 Council minutes mention permission for wall granted on Wilson Avenue

314 Wilson Avenue

1936 Council minutes mention permission for wall granted on Wilson Avenue

318 Wilson Avenue/Ash Street

1936 Council minutes mention permission for wall granted on Wilson Avenue

350 Wilson Avenue/corner Kingwood Street

1936 Council minutes mention permission for wall granted on Wilson Avenue

1933 Council minutes mention gutters on both sides of Kingwood Street

Suncrest

1369 Eastern Avenue/Aspen Street

No mention in Council minutes

Sunnyside Neighborhood

200 Beechurst Avenue

1933 Council minutes mention Beechurst Avenue

328 Grant Avenue

1934 Council minutes mention stone gutters on Eight Street, Beechurst Avenue and Grant Avenue

HPI - MG-0057-0315

16 Overhill Street/Quay Street

1933 Council minutes mention a culvert on Overhill Street

236 Quay Street/Overhill Street

1933 Council minutes mention a culvert on Overhill Street

309 2nd Street

No mention in Council minutes

Sunnyside Neighborhood Resurvey HPI - MG-0057-0839

2028 University Avenue

1935, 1938, 1939 Council minutes mention stone walls on University Avenue

Sunnyside Neighborhood Resurvey HPI - MG-0057-0918

University Hill

201 Belmar Avenue/Waverly Street

No mention in Council minutes

309 Belmar Avenue/Price Street

No mention in Council minutes

229 Cornell Avenue/Brown Street

No mention in Council minutes

HPI - MG-0057-0099

385 Falling Run Road

No mention in Council minutes

Wiles Hill

500 Melrose Street/Virginia Avenue

No mention in Council minutes

Wiles Hill Survey HPI - MG-0183

395 Stewart Street

1939 Council minutes mention stone wall on Yoke/Stewart Street

Woodburn District

371 Mansion Avenue/N Willey Street

1933/1935 Council minutes mention walls on Willey Street

93 Marion Street/McKinley Avenue

1938 Council minutes mention stone wall, stone gutters and paving on Marion Street

Woodburn District Survey HPI - MG-1651

95 Marion Street/McKinley Avenue

*1938 Council minutes mention stone wall, stone gutters and paving on Marion Street
Woodburn District Survey HPI - MG-0057-0613*

590 Preston Road/Hogback

*1933 Council minutes mention a rip rap wall on Hog Back at Deckers Creek channel
Woodburn District Survey HPI - MG-1714*

600 Preston Road/Hogback

*1933 Council minutes mention a rip rap wall on Hog Back at Deckers Creek channel
Woodburn District Survey HPI - MG-1713*

601-602 Preston Road/Hogback

*1933 Council minutes mention a rip rap wall on Hog Back at Deckers Creek channel
Woodburn District Survey HPI - 1709*

620 Preston Road

*No mention in Council minutes
Woodburn District Survey HPI - MG-1710*



Fig. 76.705 Snider St/Richwood Ave

1932-1938 Council minutes mention walls on Richwood Avenue



Fig. 77.705 Snider St/Richwood Ave

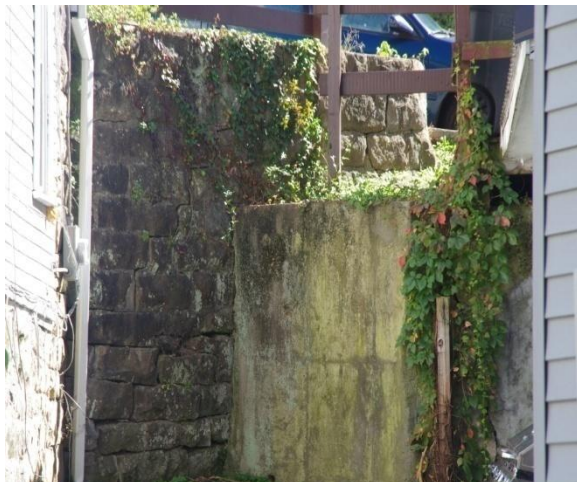


Fig. 78.713 Snider St/Richwood Ave

1932-1938 Council minutes mention walls on Richwood Avenue



Fig. 79.713 Snider St/Richwood Ave



Fig. 80. 715 Snider St/Richwood Ave

1932-1938 Council minutes mention walls on Richwood Avenue



Fig. 81. 715 Snider St/Richwood Ave



Fig. 82.

N Willey St/Richwood Ave Intersection

1933 & 1935 Council minutes mention walls on Willey Street

1932-1938 Council minutes mention walls on Richwood Avenue



Fig. 83.



Fig. 84. N Willey St/Richwood Ave

Fig. 85. N Willey St/Richwood Ave

1935 Council minutes mention stone curb on Willey Street/University Avenue

217 Richwood Avenue/between E Prospect Street and Pearl Avenue

1937 Council minutes mention walls along upper side of Richwood Avenue from E Prospect to Pearl Avenue if funds are available

Woodburn District Survey HPI - MG-1723

239 Richwood Avenue/between E Prospect Street and Pearl Avenue

1937 Council minutes mention walls along upper side of Richwood Avenue from E Prospect to Pearl Avenue if funds are available

Woodburn District Survey HPI - MG-0057-0806/807

241 Richwood Avenue/between E Prospect Street and Pearl Avenue

1937 Council minutes mention walls along upper side of Richwood Avenue from E Prospect to Pearl Avenue if funds are available

Woodburn District Survey HPI - MG-0057-0808

243 Richwood Avenue/between E Prospect Street and Pearl Avenue

1937 Council minutes mention walls along upper side of Richwood Avenue from E Prospect to Pearl Avenue if funds are available

Woodburn District Survey HPI - MG-0057-0809/0810

245 Richwood Avenue/between E Prospect Street and Pearl Avenue

1937 Council minutes mention walls along upper side of Richwood Avenue from E Prospect to Pearl Avenue if funds are available

HPI Site # MG-1710 date ca. 1930 - no mention of wall

Woodburn District Survey HPI - MG-0057-0811

721 Ridgeway Avenue

No mention in Council minutes

Woodburn District Survey HPI - MG-1747

737 Ridgeway Avenue

No mention in Council minutes

Woodburn District Survey HPI - MG-1754

745 Ridgeway Avenue/James Street

No mention in Council minutes

809 Ridgeway Avenue/covered with vegetation

No mention in Council minutes

813 Ridgeway Avenue

No mention in Council minutes

Woodburn District Survey HPI - MG-1760

821 Ridgeway Avenue

No mention in Council minutes

Woodburn District Survey HPI - MG-1762

843 Ridgeway Avenue/Harrison Street

No mention in Council minutes

Woodburn District Survey HPI - MG-1769

901 Ridgeway Avenue/Harrison Street

No mention in Council minutes

Woodburn District Survey HPI - MG-1772

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West Virginia University, Pietro, Thoney Papers, Box 1, Group D, Morgantown Projects, 1900-1938; Box 2, Group H & I, Company Records 1906-1932 & Building Information, West Virginia & Regional History Collection, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia

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ATTACHMENT 1

Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books

Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46)

West Virginia and Regional History Collection, West Virginia University, Morgantown

The references in the chart below are mentioned in the City Clerk Council Journal Books.

Different projects are listed but they are not the only projects which took place in this time frame.

A separate chart follows which will list only stone walls, stone curbs and stone culverts.

Date	City Clerk Council Journal Book References	Wall Name	Project	City Clerk Council Journal Book Descriptions
8/17/1937	Airport		Wall - Dry Stone	
7/5/1938	Airport		Paving	
11/22/1938	Airport	Airport Wall	Wall	Base for wall started
4/2/1940	Allen Ave	C H Blackshire	Wall	Requested - Refused
10/22/1940	Alley D	E C Turner	Wall	Requested
5/20/1941	Alley D	E C Turner	Wall	Requested & refused
12/24/1940	Alley D		Wall	WPA project accepted
2/25/1941	Arlington Ave			WPA project accepted
6/13/1933	Beechurst Ave		Wall - Stone	Stone Wall in front of Catholic Church
6/13/1933	Beechurst Ave		Wall - Stone	"stone wall in front of Catholic Church property nearing completion"
6/27/1933	Beechurst Ave		Wall - Stone	Near Completion
7/25/1933	Beechurst Ave		Stone Wall	Catholic property wall coping stones being prepared
12/20/1938	Charles		Sewer	
12/20/1938	Cherry		Paving	
2/23/1938	Cherry/Waitman		Paving	Labor WPA
7/5/1938	Chestnut/Hess		Paving	
8/15/1933	Cobun		Gutters - Stone	repaired
11/20/1934	Decker Creek		Wall	Wall constructed on the actual creek bank

9/6/1938	Decker Creek	Decker Creek Wall	Wall	In progress
12/20/1938	Decker Creek		Wall	
11/13/1934	Decker Creek/Channel	Decker Creek & Channel Project	Wall - Stone	Start at rip-rap wall south side of creek- prevents washing of private property - continuation of "old" RFC/CWA project
11/27/1934	Decker Creek/E Brockway/Beech	Decker Creek Wall	Wall	Decker Creek wall takes place along Decker Creek Boulevard from E. Brockway toward Beech Street
8/1/1933	Deckers Creek		Paved Channel	Deckers Creek mouth to West Penn down
1/11/1938	Deckers Creek		Wall	Deckers Creek wall discussed - Repair & reinforce a wall along Deckers Creek near Hog Back
1/25/1938	Deckers Creek		Wall	Motion made that City sponsor a WPA project to reconstruct a wall along Deckers Creek near Hog Back, with WPA labor when available - Motion carried
9/6/1938	Deckers Creek	Deckers Creek Wall	Wall - Stone	Wall started
9/20/1938	Deckers Creek	Deckers Creek Wall	Wall	Rock is now being hauled from the Quarry Project to this site for wall construction
11/15/1938	Deckers Creek	Deckers Creek Wall	Wall	In progress
11/22/1938	Deckers Creek	Deckers Creek Wall		In progress
2/21/1939	Deckers Creek	Deckers Creek Wall	Wall	Masonry construction
3/7/1939	Deckers Creek	Deckers Creek Wall	Wall	Suspended due to funds
4/18/1939	Deckers Creek	Deckers Creek Wall	Wall	Project approval but not received for additional funds
4/25/1939	Deckers Creek	Deckers Creek Wall	Wall	Approved
5/9/1939	Deckers Creek	Deckers Creek Wall	Wall	Resumed construction
6/13/1939	Deckers Creek	Deckers Creek Wall	Wall	Deckers Creek Wall -WPA project # 5473 accepted City manager to direct a letter of acceptance - motion passed
1/23/1934	Deckers Creek	Deckers Creek Wall	Wall	
6/13/1933	Deckers Creek Channel		Rip-Rap Wall	Clearing Channel and building a rip-rap wall along East bank at Hog Back
6/13/1933	Deckers Creek Channel		Rip-Rap Wall	On Hog Back
11/10/1936	Deckers Creek/Valley Crossing		Painting	WPA men painted the warehouse
2/7/1933	Deckers Creek Road		Berm - Stone	In progress
9/19/1933	Deckers Creek/Hog Back		Wall - Stone	At south bank for erosion
7/12/1938	Dewey St		Paving	
7/19/1938	Dewey St		Paving	
2/15/1938	Dewey/Hite St		Paving	Labor WPA

6/13/1933	Eight St		Gutters - Stone	Started
7/17/1934	Eight St		Wall - Stone	
7/24/1934	Eight St		Wall - Stone	Stone wall started
8/14/1934	Eight St	Panico	Wall - Stone	One section finished
5/25/1937	Eight St		Wall	Wall construction
11/2/1937	Eight St		Wall - Dry Stone	
7/5/1938	Eight St		Paving	
1/9/1934	Eight St/Beechurst/Grant		Gutters-Stone	
7/5/1933	Eight St/Grant/University/Creston		Gutters - Stone	
1/16/1934	Eight St	Pettiti	Wall - Stone	In front or above Pettiti Property
7/12/1938	Elmina St		Paving	
6/5/1940	Elmina St		Wall	Wall refused
12/3/1940	Elmina St			WPA project accepted
6/21/1938	Elysian Ave		Wall - Retaining	Elysian Ave. Wall - WPA project to be prepared - construction of retaining walls along 6 improved properties on the east side of Elysian Avenue - owner to pay for materials- WPA to provide labor - Motion carried
6/21/1938	Elysian Ave		Paving	Complete
6/28/1938	Elysian Ave		Wall	Motion made and passed for proposed WPA wall project on Elysian Ave - fronting properties of Clayton Hunter, Harry McLaughlin, ER Taylor, Harry Preston, Thomas Rose and Georgia Wilkinson
7/25/1938	Elysian Ave		Paving	
10/10/1933	Eureka Driveway		Culvert	
4/23/1934	Fayette/University		Wall - Stone	Stone wall by Federal Works Project just begun
5/16/1933	Fife Ave		Gutters - Stone	Complete
9/10/1940	Fife Ave	Douthat	Wall - sidewalk	Requested
9/10/1940	Fife Ave	Elder & Douthat	Walls	
7/9/1940	Fife/N. High St	Gibson Wall	Wall	Ordered - constructed
6/20/1939	Forest Ave	Morgantown Savings & Loan	Wall	412 Forest Ave - authorized on 4/18/39 Rescinded - motion carried
	Forest Ave	Martha Powell	Wall	Refused Martha Powell

6/27/1939	Forest Ave		Wall	Order revised
12/19/1933	Fortney		Gutters - Stone	
5/7/1940	Fortney St		WPA Project	Accepted
9/24/1940	Foundry St		Walls	
1/28/1941	Fourth St			WPA project accepted
10/10/1933	Groove Street		Culvert	
7/25/1938	High		Paving	
10/25/1938	Hite St		Paving	Completed
8/16/1938	Hobson St		Paving	
12/3/1940	Hobson St			WPA project accepted
3/7/1939	Jackson Ave/Park St		Wall - Stone	Jackson Ave wall authorized - construction of a stone wall along approx. 150 feet on north side of Jackson Ave. at intersection of Park Street - WPA labor - City furnish materials
11/21/1933	Kingwood St		Gutters	both sides
12/17/1935	Locust Ave/Grant		Wall - concrete	Stone Wall construction underway for Monongalia Ave.
10/17/1933	Lorentz Ave/Morgan St		Culvert	
5/31/1938	Louise Avenue			Currie, Mr. JH, - 524 Louise Avenue - damaged caused by blasting on Richwood Ave - as it was a WPA project he was told to file his claim with the WPA
7/12/1938	Lyndhurst Ave/Elmira		Paving	
6/5/1940	Lyndhurst Ave/Elmina		Wall	Wall refused
6/28/1938	Marion St		Wall	Wall excavation
8/3/1938	Marion St		Wall - Stone	Construction
5/18/1938	Marion St	A M Cole	Wall	Cole, A.M., Marion Street Wall etc. authorized - motion passed to construct a wall, sidewalk and steps in front of his property on Marion Street -WPA labor to be used when available
7/5/1938	Marion St		Paving	
7/5/1938	Marion St		Wall	In progress
7/12/1938	Marion St		Gutters - Stone	Near Completion
7/19/1938	Marion St		Wall	In progress
5/16/1933	Maple Ave/Washington/Park St			Stone retaining wall to be complete this week

8/15/1933	Mason Street		Gutters - Stone	2/3 complete
8/29/1933	Mason Street		Wall	Almost Complete
10/17/1933	Mason Street		Dry Wall	Dry wall completed with steps
10/10/1933	McClain Alley		Culvert	
12/19/1933	McLane		Gutters - Stone	Both sides
7/10/1934	McLane/Sixth/Seventh		Gutters - Stone	
12/10/1935	Monongalia Ave		Wall - Stone	Trestle below Monongalia Ave slated for stone wall project due to slip
12/17/1935	Monongalia Ave		Wall - Stone	
5/16/1933	Monongalia Ave/Willey St		Street Widening	Agreement- Sarah White Heirs
10/10/1933	Morgan Street		Culvert	
10/10/1933	North Street		Culvert	
10/10/1933	Overhill Street		Culvert	
5/28/1940	Parsons St		Wall	Accepted - WPA Project
7/5/1938	Pietro St		Paving	
7/12/1938	Pietro St		Paving	Reconsidered
1/9/1934	Prairie Ave		Gutters Stone - high school property	
6/21/1938	Richwood		Sidewalks	Complete
7/25/1938	Richwood		Gutters - Stone	
12/20/1938	Richwood		Sewer	
4/17/1934	Richwood Ave		Whitemoor Park	Large slip occurred -
3/24/1935	Richwood Ave	Kirch & Protzman	Wall - Stone	Stone walls constructed in front of Kirch & Protzman properties. Original residents "walls" fell into the street.
3/31/1935	Richwood Ave	Conner	Wall	Conner property receives wall
8/11/1935	Richwood Ave		Wall	continues
4/17/1937	Richwood Ave	Arthur Benette	Wall	Arthur Benette property - Richwood wall private owner
5/11/1937	Richwood Ave	DewittePoole/Anna Jackson	Wall	Dewitte Poole/ Anna Jackson addresses receive walls on private property on Richwood Ave

5/25/1937	Richwood Ave	Lot 6 & 7	Wall	City to furnish material and labor for lots 6&7 wall approx. 80' on the east side of Richwood Ave
5/25/1937	Richwood Ave	109 Richwood	Wall	Owner will pay for materials to construct wall - city to furnish labor
6/15/1937	Richwood Ave	T.C. Martin	Wall - Stone	Wall - stone masonry Mrs. Martin to pay \$175 toward cost of construction
6/15/1937	Richwood Ave	DewittePoole/Anna Jackson	Wall - Stone	Mrs. Dewitte Poole and Mrs. Annie Jackson - request city to construct a wall in their section of Richwood Ave now being paved
7/6/1937	Richwood Ave	Richwood Ave Wall	Wall - Stone	In progress
8/3/1937	Richwood Ave	Richwood Ave Wall	Wall - Stone	In progress
8/31/1937	Richwood Ave			
9/14/1937	Richwood Ave	Richwood Ave Wall	Wall - Stone	In progress
9/14/1937	Richwood Ave		Wall - Dry Stone	construction
9/21/1937	Richwood Ave	John P Shale Wall	Wall - Stone	Reconstruct wall in front of his property which does not conform to new curb lines - Shale agrees to the relocation of wall 7' from curb line if necessary. Motion carried to construct wall by city in front of Shale property before other walls which city is obligated to construct on Richwood and if at all possible to clean and use the stone now in the present wall.
10/26/1937	Richwood Ave	W D Poole Wall	Wall - Stone	Motion passed to construct wall at WD Poole property on Richwood when WPA funds are available for labor and owner pays for materials - Wall to be constructed 7 feet from curb line
3/8/1938	Richwood Ave	John Samsell	Wall - Stone	Motion made to refuse request of Mrs. John Samsell for city to construct steps and a stone wall in front of her property on Richwood Ave - motion carried
8/24/1937	Richwood Ave/E Prospect St		Wall - Retaining	instruct city manager to proceed with construction of a retaining wall without steps across from E Prospect St. at Richwood Ave. between Marion Street & Dayton Street
11/9/1937	Richwood Ave/East Prospect/Pearl Ave		Wall	Walls along upper side of street from East Prospect to Pearl Ave if project funds are available
11/9/1937	Richwood Ave/Monongalia Ave		Wall - Stone	Stone wall at foot of Monongalia Avenue along lot owned by the city
8/3/1937	Richwood Ave/Veach Ave	W.M. Foster	Wall - Stone	City to provide stone - WPA Labor - Mr. Foster to supply other necessary materials for wall
8/30/1938	Richwood St		Sidewalks	Construction
7/19/1938	Richwood/Miller St		Gutters - Stone	Placed

11/29/1932	Richwood Ave/Dayton St	Simeon Austin Wall	Wall	Old wall removed
12/6/1932	Richwood Ave/Dayton St	Simeon Austin Wall	Wall	Wall started
1/17/1933	Richwood Ave/Dayton St			Stone Wall completed
7/10/1934	Seventh St/McClane Ave/Beechurst		Gutters - Stone	
1/16/1934	Seventh St/McClane Ave/Grant Ave		Gutters - Stone	
10/10/1933	Short Street		Culvert	
5/1/1934	Spruce St/High St		Wall - Stone	
5/24/1938	Spruce/Fayette	Catherine F Guy	Wall	Guy, Catherine F., Application to construct a wall along her property at the corner of Spruce & Fayette Streets- 7.5 feet from curb. Motion made and carried
12/20/1938	University		Wall	
5/14/1935	University Ave	Whiteside & Everly Property	Wall - Stone	Completed
6/11/1935	University Ave	Madetra Property	Wall - Stone	To support sidewalk in front of Madetra Property almost complete
11/15/1938	University Ave		Wall	Excavation
11/22/1938	University Ave		Wall	In progress
12/6/1938	University Ave	Mestrezat	Wall - Rubble Rock Masonry	Excavation
1/10/1939	University Ave		Wall - Rubble Rock Masonry	Construction
2/28/1939	University Ave		Wall	Completed
1/8/1935	University Ave/Willey St		Wall - Stone	Stone wall along University property has been underpinned
12/3/1940	Vinton St			WPA project accepted
10/10/1933	Virginia Ave		Culvert	
12/20/1938	Virginia Ave		Sewer	
1/16/1934	Waitman St	Wall's Wall	Wall	Wall's property receives wall
12/20/1938	Waltman		Paving	
12/20/1938	Watts		Paving	
12/5/1939	Weaver St		Wall	Being done by city workmen
12/12/1939	Weaver St		Wall	Weaver Street wall abandoned until approval can be obtained from WPA to use WPA labor

3/8/1938	White Ave		Paving	Using WPA Labor
8/31/1937	Whitemoor Park		Wall	Earth in Whitemoor Park below - large walls sloped and shaped
11/9/1937	Whitemoor Park			Whitemoor Park damaged due to Richwood construction
1/2/1940	Whitemoor Park			NYA boys are shaping paths and clearing debris - Whitemoor Park
3/7/1933	Wiley Street/N. Spencer Street	Weaver Wall	Wall	Start soon
3/15/1933	Wiley Street/N. Spencer Street	Weaver Wall	Wall	Started Wall
3/28/1933	Wiley Street/N. Spencer Street	Weaver Wall	Wall	Progress in replacement of stone wall
4/4/1933	Wiley Street/N. Spencer Street	Weaver Wall	Wall	Wall Completed
2/19/1935	Willey St	Willey Street Wall Project	Wall	Wall to start on Sarah White Property
5/14/1935	Willey St		Wall	completed to faculty club
5/21/1935	Willey St		Wall	Completed
10/1/1935	Willey St		Wall - Stone	Repair stone wall on university property
6/18/1935	Willey St/Fayette		Wall - Stone	Completed
3/12/1935	Willey St/Monongalia Ave	Willey Street Wall Project	Wall	Motion to eliminate curved section of wall on Willey St - defer to state road and Sarah White estate
4/26/1935	Willey St/University A		Curb - Stone	
12/8/1936	Wilson Ave	Mike Bucci	Wall	Mike Bucci property wall on Wilson Avenue near Second Ward School permission granted
1/29/1935	Willey St		Wall - Stone	Construction
8/15/1939	Yoke/Stewart		Wall - Stone	Stone masonry

ATTACHMENT 2

Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46)

West Virginia and Regional History Collection, West Virginia University, Morgantown

Stone Walls, Stone Curbs & Stone Culverts By Street

The references in the chart below are mentioned in the City Clerk Council Journal Books as well as in other resources.

References other than the City Clerk Council Journal Books are listed in a separate column.

Date	City Clerk Council Journal Book References	Wall Name	Project	City Clerk Council Journal Book Descriptions	Site #	Other Reference/Resource
11/22/1938	Airport	Airport Wall	Wall	Base for wall started	MG-1871 (Vol 1)	"...Stone wall built around the entrance of airport by skilled masons..." Core, Earl L. <i>The Monongalia Story: A Bicentennial History, V. Sophistication, Volume 5 1934-36</i> . Parsons, McClain Printing Company, 1984.
8/17/1937	Airport		Wall - Dry Stone			
4/2/1940	Allen Ave	C H Blackshire	Wall	Requested - Refused		
	Allen Ave/Cass St #700				MG-0057-0037A (Vol 2)	Located close to Richwood Ave. Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Richwood Ave throughout Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46). Allen Ave referenced in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books 22-25 (Microfilm 5/25/37 to 4/17/46)
10/22/1940	Alley D	E C Turner	Wall	Requested		
5/20/1941	Alley D	E C Turner	Wall	Requested & refused		
12/24/1940	Alley D		Wall	WPA project accepted		
2/25/1941	Arlington Ave			WPA project accepted		
7/25/1933	Beechurst Ave		Stone Wall	Catholic property wall coping stones being prepared	MG-1874 (Vol 1)	
6/13/1933	Beechurst Ave		Wall - Stone	Stone Wall in front of Catholic Church	MG-1874 (Vol 1)	

6/13/1933	Beechurst Ave		Wall - Stone	"stone wall in front of Catholic Church property nearing completion"	MG-1874 (Vol 1)	"...New Roman Catholic Church - Beechurst & University Ave - Stone wall 1933 nearly complete - Church dedicated 11-26-39 - Saint Theresa Church ..."Core, Earl L. <i>The Monongalia Story: A Bicentennial History, V. Sophistication, Volume 5 1933.</i> Parsons, McClain Printing Company, 1984.
6/27/1933	Beechurst Ave		Wall - Stone	Near Completion	MG-1874 (Vol 1)	
8/15/1933	Cobun		Gutters - Stone	Repaired		
		Cobun # 346			MG-1875 (Vol 1)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Close to Second Ward School. WPA work mentioned in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37). Property is in the South Park Historic District. Fleming, D.A. and Johnson, M.E. South Park Historic District, National Register of Historic Places, Monongalia County, West Virginia, 1992.
		Cobun # 350			MG-1876 (Vol 1)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Close to Second Ward School. WPA work mentioned in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37). Property is in the South Park Historic District. Fleming, D.A. and Johnson, M.E. South Park Historic District, National Register of Historic Places, Monongalia County, West Virginia, 1992.
6/13/1933	Deckers Creek Channel		Wall - Rip-Rap	Clearing Channel and building a rip-rap wall along East bank at Hog Back	MG-1878 (Vol 1)	
6/13/1933	Deckers Creek Channel		Wall - Rip-Rap	On Hog Back	MG-1878 (Vol 1)	
8/1/1933	Deckers Creek		Paved Channel	Deckers Creek mouth to West Penn down	MG-1879 (Vol 1)	
11/10/1936	Deckers Creek/Valley Crossing		Painting	WPA men painted the warehouse	MG-1878 (Vol 1)	
9/19/1933	Deckers Creek/Hog Back		Wall - Stone	At south bank for erosion	MG-1879 (Vol 1)	
1/23/1934	Deckers Creek	Deckers Creek Wall	Wall		MG-1879 (Vol 1)	

11/13/1934	Deckers Creek/Channel	Decker Creek & Channel Project	Wall - Stone	Start at rip-rap wall south side of creek - prevents washing of private property - continuation of "old" RFC/CWA project	MG-1879 (Vol 1)	
11/20/1934	Deckers Creek		Wall	Wall constructed on the actual creek bank	MG-1879 (Vol 1)	
11/27/1934	Deckers Creek/E Brockway/Beech	Decker Creek Wall	Wall	Decker Creek wall takes place along Decker Creek Boulevard from E. Brockway toward Beech St.	MG-1879 (Vol 1)	
1/11/1938	Deckers Creek		Wall	Deckers Creek wall discussed - Repair & reinforce a wall along Deckers Creek near Hog Back	MG-1879 (Vol 1)	
1/25/1938	Deckers Creek		Wall	Motion made that City sponsor a WPA project to reconstruct a wall along Deckers Creek near Hog Back, with WPA labor when available - Motion carried	MG-1879 (Vol 1)	
9/6/1938	Deckers Creek	Decker Creek Wall	Wall	In progress	MG-1879 (Vol 1)	
9/6/1938	Deckers Creek	Deckers Creek Wall	Wall - Stone	Wall started	MG-1879 (Vol 1)	
9/20/1938	Deckers Creek	Deckers Creek Wall	Wall	Rock is now being hauled from the Quarry Project to this site for wall construction	MG-1879 (Vol 1)	
11/15/1938	Deckers Creek	Deckers Creek Wall	Wall	In progress	MG-1879 (Vol 1)	
11/22/1938	Deckers Creek	Deckers Creek Wall	Wall	In progress	MG-1879 (Vol 1)	
12/20/1938	Deckers Creek		Wall		MG-1879 (Vol 1)	
2/21/1939	Deckers Creek	Deckers Creek Wall	Wall	Masonry construction	MG-1879 (Vol 1)	

3/7/1939	Deckers Creek	Deckers Creek Wall	Wall	Suspended due to funds	MG-1879 (Vol 1)	
4/18/1939	Deckers Creek	Deckers Creek Wall	Wall	Project approval but not received for additional funds	MG-1879 (Vol 1)	
4/25/1939	Deckers Creek	Deckers Creek Wall	Wall	Approved	MG-1879 (Vol 1)	
5/9/1939	Deckers Creek	Deckers Creek Wall	Wall	Resumed construction	MG-1879 (Vol 1)	
6/13/1939	Deckers Creek	Deckers Creek Wall	Wall	Deckers Creek Wall - WPA project # 5473 accepted City manager to direct a letter of acceptance - motion passed	MG-1879 (Vol 1)	
5/25/1937	Eight St		Wall	Wall construction	MG-1882 (Vol 1)	FERA 1934 Plaque
11/2/1937	Eight St		Wall - Dry Stone			
7/17/1934	Eight St		Wall - Stone		MG-1882,83,84 (Vol 1)	FERA 1934 Plaque
7/24/1934	Eight St		Wall - Stone	Stone wall started	MG-1882,83,84 (Vol 1)	FERA 1934 Plaque
8/14/1934	Eight St	Panico	Wall - Stone	One section finished	MG-1882,83,84 (Vol 1)	FERA 1934 Plaque
1/16/1934	Eight St	Pettiti	Wall - Stone	In front or above Pettiti Property	MG-1882,83,84 (Vol 1)	FERA 1934 Plaque
6/5/1940	Elmina St		Wall	Wall refused		
12/3/1940	Elmina St			WPA project accepted		

6/28/1938	Elysian Ave		Wall	Motion made and passed for proposed WPA wall project on Elysian Ave - fronting properties of Clayton Hunter, Harry McLaughlin, ER Taylor, Harry Preston, Thomas Rose and Georgia Wilkinson		
6/21/1938	Elysian Ave		Wall - Retaining	Elysian Ave Wall - WPA project to be prepared - construction of retaining walls along 6 improved properties on the east side of Elysian Ave - owner to pay for materials- WPA to provide labor - Motion carried		
	Elysian Ave #393				MG-2426 (Vol 2)	Does not match style, materials and workmanship of other WPA walls. Reference to Elysian Ave in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 22-25 (Microfilm 5/25/37 to 4/17/46). On east side of street.
	Elysian Ave # 637				MG-2427 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship of other WPA walls. Reference to Elysian Ave in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 22-25 (Microfilm 5/25/37 to 4/17/46). On east side of street.
6/14/1933	Fayette/High St		Wall - Stone			Stone Retaining wall at corner of High and Fayette St discussed in city council. Two year project - Dominion News - June 14, 1933
4/23/1934	Fayette/University		Wall - Stone	Stone wall by Federal Works Project just begun		
9/10/1940	Fife Ave	Douthat	Wall - sidewalk	Requested		
9/10/1940	Fife Ave	Elder & Douthat	Walls			
	Fife Ave #247				MG-0057-0229A (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Fife Ave in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).

	Fife Ave # 254				MG-2393 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Fife Ave in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
	Fife Ave #317				MG-0057-0225A (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Fife Ave in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
	Price St #703/Fife Ave				MG-2394 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Fife Ave in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
	Fife Ave #400				MG-0057-0224A (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Fife Ave in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
	Fife Ave #400				MG-1885 (Vol 1)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Fife Ave in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
	Fife Ave #669				MG-1886 (Vol 1)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Fife Ave in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
	N. Willey St #701/Fife Ave				MG-2396 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Fife Ave and Willey Street in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
	Wells St #709/Fife Ave				MG-2395 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Fife Ave in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
7/9/1940	Fife/N. High St	Gibson Wall	Wall	Ordered - constructed	MG-2392 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Fife Ave in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46). 700 N. High Street.

	N. High St #692/Fife Ave				MG-2391 (Vol 2)	May match style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Located in area identified with the New Deal Era programs. Reference to Fife Ave and N. High St. in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
6/20/1939	Forest Ave	Morgantown Savings & Loan	Wall	412 Forest Ave - authorized on 4/18/39 Rescinded - motion carried		
	Forest Ave	Martha Powell	Wall	Refused Martha Powell		
6/27/1939	Forest Ave		Wall	Order revised		
5/7/1940	Fortney St		WPA Project	Accepted		
	Fortney St # 918				MG-1603A (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Fortney St in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 22-25 (Microfilm 5/25/37 to 4/17/46). Address is for Woodburn Elementary School and is close to Richwood Ave.
9/24/1940	Foundry St		Walls			
1/28/1941	Fourth St			WPA project accepted		
12/3/1940	Hobson St			WPA project accepted		
3/7/1939	Jackson Ave/Park St		Wall - Stone	Jackson Ave wall authorized - construction of a stone wall along approx 150 feet on north side of Jackson Ave at intersection of Park Street - WPA labor - City furnish materials		
11/21/1933	Kingwood St		Gutters	both sides		
	Kingwood Street # 81-85				MG-1888 (Vol 1)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Close to Second Ward School. WPA work mentioned in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37). Home, not wall, is listed in the Greenmont Historic District. Gioulis, M. "Greenmont Historic District", National Register of Historic Places, Monongalia County, West Virginia, 2004.

	Kingwood Street # 111				MG-1889 (Vol 1)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Close to Second Ward School. WPA work mentioned in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37). Home, not wall, is listed in the Greenmont Historic District. Gioulis, M. "Greenmont Historic District", National Register of Historic Places, Monongalia County, West Virginia, 2004.
	Kingwood Street # 129				MG-1890 (Vol 1)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Close to Second Ward School. WPA work mentioned in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37). Home, not wall, is listed in the Greenmont Historic District. Gioulis, M. "Greenmont Historic District", National Register of Historic Places, Monongalia County, West Virginia, 2004.
	Kingwood Street # 209				MG-1891 (Vol 1)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Close to Second Ward School. WPA work mentioned in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37). Home, not wall, is listed in the Greenmont Historic District. Gioulis, M. "Greenmont Historic District", National Register of Historic Places, Monongalia County, West Virginia, 2004.
	Kingwood Street # 331				MG-1892 (Vol 1)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Close to Second Ward School. WPA work mentioned in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37). Home, not wall, is listed in the Greenmont Historic District. Gioulis, M. "Greenmont Historic District", National Register of Historic Places, Monongalia County, West Virginia, 2004.
12/17/1935	Locust Ave/Grant		Wall - concrete	Stone Wall construction underway for Monongalia Ave.	MG-1893 (Vol 1)	
5/31/1938	Louise Ave			Currie, Mr. JH, - 524 Louise Ave - damaged caused by blasting on Richwood Ave - as it was a WPA project he was told to file his claim with the WPA	MG-1894 (Vol 1)	

	Louise Ave #621				MG-1597A (Vol 2)	Close to Richwood Ave. May match style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Richwood Ave throughout Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
6/5/1940	Lyndhurst Ave/Elmina		Wall	Wall refused		
6/28/1938	Marion St		Wall	Wall excavation		
8/3/1938	Marion St		Wall - Stone	construction		
5/18/1938	Marion St	A M Cole	Wall	Cole, A.M., Marion Street Wall etc. authorized - motion passed to construct a wall, sidewalk and steps in front of his property on Marion Street -WPA labor to be used when available		
7/5/1938	Marion St		Wall	In progress		
7/19/1938	Marion St		Wall	In progress		
5/16/1933	Maple Ave/Washington/ Park St		Wall - Stone	Stone retaining wall to be complete this week		
10/17/1933	Mason Street		Wall - Dry	Dry wall completed with steps		
8/29/1933	Mason Street		Wall	Almost Complete		
10/10/1933	McClain Alley		Culvert			
12/19/1933	McLane		Gutters - Stone	both sides		
7/10/1934	McLane/Sixth/Seventh		Gutters - Stone			
	McLane Ave/2nd Street				MG-1895 (Vol 1)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Close to Seneca Elementary School. WPA work mentioned in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37).

1939	McLane Ave & 3rd Street	Seneca Elementary			MG-1896 (Vol 1)	Construction began in 1939 - Grant was in 1938. Tucker and Silling architects for 21 school projects constructed through WPA grant and an accompanying bond issue- Seneca Elementary Addition is one of those 21 - Howe, B. and Statler, T. Second Ward Negro Elementary School, National Register of Historic Places, Monongalia County, West Virginia, 1992,
	McLane Ave #500				MG-1897 (Vol 1)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Close to Seneca Elementary School. WPA work mentioned in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37).
	McLane Ave #432				MG-1898 (Vol 1)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Close to Seneca Elementary School. WPA work mentioned in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37).
	McLane Ave #420				MG-1899 (Vol 1)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Close to Seneca Elementary School. WPA work mentioned in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37).
	McLane Ave #412				MG-1900 (Vol 1)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Close to Seneca Elementary School. WPA work mentioned in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37).
	McLane Ave #408				MG-1901 (Vol 1)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Close to Seneca Elementary School. WPA work mentioned in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37).
	McLane Ave #404-400				MG-1902 (Vol 1)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Close to Seneca Elementary School. WPA work mentioned in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37).
12/10/1935	Monongalia Ave		Wall - Stone	Tressel below Monongalia Ave slated for stone wall project due to slip		
12/17/1935	Monongalia Ave		Wall - Stone	Stone wall construction underway for Monongalia Ave.		
5/28/1940	Parsons St		Wall	Accepted - WPA Project		

	Parsons St #192				MG-2414 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Close to Woodburn Elementary School and Richwood Ave. WPA work mentioned on Parsons, Fortney and Richwood in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
11/29/1932	Richwood Ave/Dayton St	Simeon Austin Wall	Wall	Old wall removed		
12/6/1932	Richwood Ave/Dayton St	Simeon Austin Wall	Wall	Wall started		
1/17/1933	Richwood Ave/Dayton St		Wall	Stone Wall completed	MG-1911 (Vol 1)	
4/17/1934	Richwood Ave		Whitemoor Park	Large slip occurred -		
3/24/1935	Richwood Ave	Kirch & Protzman	Wall - Stone	Stone walls constructed in front of Kirch & Protzman properties. Original residents "walls" fell into the street.	MG-0057-0801A MG-0057-0802A (Vol 2)	133 Richwood Ave & 141 Richwood Ave. Wall at 141 Richwood Ave has a 1936 WPA cartouche. Reference to Richwood Ave throughout Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
3/31/1935	Richwood Ave	Conner	Wall	Conner property receives wall		
8/11/1935	Richwood Ave		Wall	Continues		
4/17/1937	Richwood Ave	Arthur Benette	Wall	Arthur Benette property - Richwood wall private owner		
5/11/1937	Richwood Ave	DewittePoole/Anna Jackson	Wall	Dewitte Poole/ Anna Jackson addresses receive walls on private property on Richwood Ave		
5/25/1937	Richwood Ave	Lot 6 &7	Wall	City to furnish material and labor for lots 6&7 wall approx 80' on the east side of Richwood Ave		
5/25/1937	Richwood Ave	109 Richwood	Wall	Owner will pay for materials to construct wall - city to furnish labor		

	Richwood Ave #101				MG-2410 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Richwood Ave throughout Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
	Richwood Ave #105				MG-2411 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Richwood Ave throughout Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
	Richwood Ave #107				MG-2412 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Richwood Ave throughout Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
6/15/1937	Richwood Ave	T.C. Martin	Wall - Stone	Wall - stone masonry Mrs. Martin to pay \$175 toward cost of construction		
6/15/1937	Richwood Ave	DewittePoole/Anna Jackson	Wall - Stone	Mrs. DeWitte Poole and Mrs. Annie Jackson - request city to construct a wall in their section of Richwood Ave now being paved		
7/6/1937	Richwood Ave	Richwood Ave Wall	Wall - Stone	In progress	MG-1908 (Vol 1)	
8/3/1937	Richwood Ave	Richwood Ave Wall	Wall - Stone	In progress		
8/3/1937	Richwood Ave/Veach Ave	W.M. Foster	Wall - Stone	City to provide stone - WPA Labor - Mr Foster to supply other necessary materials for wall	MG-1913 (Vol 1)	
	Richwood Ave #822				MG-1828A (Vol 2)	On the corner of Veach Ave. Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Richwood Ave throughout Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).

8/24/1937	Richwood Ave/E Prospect St		Wall - Retaining	Instruct city manager to proceed with construction of a retaining wall without steps across from E Prospect St. at Richwood Ave between Marion Street & Dayton Street		
	Richwood Ave/E Prospect St #451				MG-1577A (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Richwood Ave throughout Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
	East Prospect St/Union Ave				MG-2420 (Vol 2)	Close to Richwood Ave. Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Richwood Ave, E Prospect, Dayton and Marion Streets throughout Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
8/31/1937	Richwood Ave		Wall			
9/14/1937	Richwood Ave		Wall - Dry Stone	Construction		
9/14/1937	Richwood Ave	Richwood Ave Wall	Wall - Stone	In progress		
9/21/1937	Richwood Ave	John P Shale Wall	Wall - Stone	Reconstruct wall in front of his property which does not conform to new curb lines - Shale agrees to the relocation of wall 7' from curb line if necessary. Motion carried to construct wall by city in front of Shale property before other walls which city is obligated to construct on Richwood and if at all possible to clean and use the stone now in the present wall.		

10/26/1937	Richwood Ave	W D Poole Wall	Wall - Stone	Motion passed to construct wall at WD Poole property on Richwood when WPA funds are available for labor and owner pays for materials - Wall to be constructed 7 feet from curb line		
11/9/1937	Richwood Ave/East Prospect/Pearl Ave		Wall	Walls along upper side of street from East Prospect to Pearl Ave if project funds are available	MG-1905, 1906 (Vol 1) MG-0057-0803A (Vol 2)	211-213-215 Richwood Ave previous HPI MG-0057-0803 lists Ira J. Baer as owner of 211. He is referenced in the Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books 22-25 (Microfilm 5/25/37 to 4/17/46), West Virginia and Regional History Collection, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia. 11/9/1937 Baer, Ira J - Stone quarry agreement (Richwood Near City Limits) Deed & Contract Book # 3 at Page 304 and 11/09/38 Stone quarry agreement - Baer, Ira J - to expire in 60 days - Mr. Baer requested payment of .25 per perch for all stone quarried - property owned by him on Richwood Ave near city limits.
	Pearl Ave #508-510				MG-1702A (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Close to Richwood Ave walls.
11/9/1937	Richwood Ave/Monongalia Ave		Wall - Stone	Stone wall at foot of Monongalia Ave along lot owned by the city	MG-1907 Vol (1)	
3/8/1938	Richwood Ave	John Samsell	Wall - Stone	Motion made to refuse request of Mrs. John Samsell for city to construct steps and a stone wall in front of her property on Richwood Ave - motion carried		
	Richwood Ave/Morgantown Side				MG-1909 (Vol 1)	WPA Wall. Historic photographs show the wall being completed in 1937. Sections of the wall may have been built in different years.
	Richwood Ave/Sabraton Side				MG-1910 (Vol 1)	There are two 1936 WPA plaques at the top of the wall. Historic photographs show the wall being completed in 1937. Sections of the wall may have been built in each year.

	Richwood Ave #724				MG-1821A (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Richwood Ave throughout Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
	Richwood Ave #728				MG-1822A (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Richwood Ave throughout Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
	Richwood Ave #729				MG-1912 (Vol 1)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. In poured concrete on top of wall the letters "WPA" and numbers "1939" or "1937" following it have been written. Reference to Richwood Ave throughout Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
	Richwood Ave No Address				MG-2413 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Richwood Ave throughout Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
	Richwood Ave #736				MG-1823A (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Richwood Ave throughout Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
	Richwood Ave #813				MG-1825A (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Richwood Ave throughout Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
	Richwood Ave #1137				MG-2415 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Richwood Ave throughout Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
	Richwood Ave #1168				MG-2416 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Richwood Ave throughout Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).

	Richwood Ave #1212				MG-2417 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Richwood Ave throughout Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
	Richwood Ave #1221				MG-2418 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Richwood Ave throughout Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
	Richwood Ave #1225				MG-2419 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Richwood Ave throughout Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
	Richwood Ave #1268-1283				MG-1914 (Vol 1)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Richwood Ave throughout Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
1/16/1934	Seventh St/McClane Ave/Grant Ave		Gutters - Stone		MG-1928 (Vol 1)	
5/1/1934	Spruce St/High St		Wall - Stone			
5/24/1938	Spruce/Fayette	Catherine F Guy	Wall	Guy, Catherine F., Application to construct a wall along her property at the corner of Spruce & Fayette Streets- 7.5 feet from curb. Motion made and carried		
	N. Spruce Street #679				MG-2398 (Vol 2)	On corner of Fife Ave. May match style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Fife Ave and Spruce Street in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
	Kirk/Spruce Street Wall No#				MG-2425 (Vol 2)	Sections of wall match style, materials and workmanship of other WPA walls. Reference to Spruce Street in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46). Close to Elk Street Wall.

1/8/1935	University Ave/Willey St		Wall - Stone	Stone wall along University property has been underpinned/stone curb reset		
5/14/1935	University Ave	Whiteside & Everly Property	Wall - Stone	Completed		
6/11/1935	University Ave	Madetra Property	Wall - Stone	To support sidewalk in front of Madetra Property almost complete		
11/15/1938	University Ave		Wall	Excavation		
11/22/1938	University Ave		Wall	In progress	MG-1930 (Vol 1)	
12/6/1938	University Ave	Mestrezat	Wall - Rubble Rock Masonry	Excavation		
12/20/1938	University		Wall			
1/10/1939	University Ave		Wall - Rubble Rock Masonry	Construction		
2/28/1939	University Ave		Wall	completed		
	University Ave/VanVoorhis St				MG-2442 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to University Ave in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
	University Ave #1890				MG-2440 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to University Ave in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46). At intersection of Falling Run Road.
	University Ave #2012				MG-0057-0916A (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to University Ave in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46). At intersection of Stewart St. Wall mentioned on HPI MG-0057-0916.
	University Ave #2100-2108				MG-2439 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to University Ave in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).

	University Ave #2760				MG-2441 (Vol 2)	Does not match style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to University Ave in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
12/3/1940	Vinton St			WPA project accepted		
1/16/1934	Waitman St	Wall's Wall	Wall	Wall's property receives wall		
12/5/1939	Weaver St		Wall	Being done by city workmen		
12/12/1939	Weaver St		Wall	Weaver Street wall abandoned until approval can be obtained from WPA to use WPA labor	MG-1887 (Vol 1)	
8/31/1937	Whitemoor Park		Wall	Earth in Whitemoor Park below - large walls sloped and shaped		
11/9/1937	Whitemoor Park			Whitemoor Park damaged due to Richwood construction		
1/2/1940	Whitemoor Park			NYA boys are shaping paths and clearing debris - Whitemoor Park		
3/7/1933	Wiley St/N. Spencer St	Weaver Wall	Wall	Start soon		
3/15/1933	Wiley St/N. Spencer St	Weaver Wall	Wall	Started Wall		
3/28/1933	Wiley St/N. Spencer St	Weaver Wall	Wall	Progress in replacement of stone wall		
4/4/1933	Wiley St/N. Spencer St	Weaver Wall	Wall	Wall Completed		
5/16/1933	Willey St/Monongalia Ave		Street Widening	Agreement- Sarah White Heirs	MG-2408 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Willey Street in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37). 995 N. Willey Street
1/29/1935	Willey St		Wall - Stone	138 feet of stone wall constructed to date		

2/19/1935	Willey St	Willey Street Wall Project	Wall	Wall to start on Sarah White Property	MG-2407, 2408 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Willey Street in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37). 995 - 987 N. Willey Street
3/12/1935	Willey St/Monongalia Ave	Willey Street Wall Project	Wall	Motion to eliminate curved section of wall on Willey St - defer to state road and Sarah White estate	MG-2408 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Willey Street in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37). 995 N. Willey Street
5/14/1935	Willey St		Wall	Completed to faculty club		
5/21/1935	Willey St		Wall	Completed		
6/18/1935	Willey St/Fayette		Wall - Stone	Completed		
10/1/1935	Willey St		Wall - Stone	Repair stone wall on university property		
	Willey St #293				MG-0057-1034A (Vol 2)	May match style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Willey Street in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37).
	N. Willey St #325				MG-2432 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Willey Street in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37).
	N. Willey St/Price St #345				MG-2434 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Willey Street in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37). Arnold Hall & Apartments across from Richwood Ave intersection. Richwood Ave also mentioned in Journal Books.
	N. Willey St #670				MG-2409 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Willey Street in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37).
	N. Willey St #675				MG-2433 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Willey Street in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37).

	N. Willey St #683				MG-2435 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Willey Street in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37).
	N. Willey St #705				MG-2399 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Willey Street in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37).
	N. Willey St #717				MG-2400 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Willey Street in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37).
	N. Willey St #725				MG-2401 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Willey Street in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37).
	N. Willey St #731				MG-2402 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Willey Street in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37).
	N. Willey St #739				MG-2403 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Willey Street in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37).
	N. Willey St #747				MG-2404 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Willey Street in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37).
	N. Willey St #751				MG-2405 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Willey Street in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37).
	N. Willey St #759				MG-2406 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Willey Street in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37).
	N. Willey St #900				MG-2436 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Willey Street in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37).

	N. Willey St #912				MG-2437 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Reference to Willey Street in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37).
12/8/1936	Wilson Ave	Mike Bucci	Wall	Mike Bucci property wall on Wilson Ave near Second Ward School permission granted.		
	Wilson Ave#348				MG-1931 (Vol 1)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Close to Second Ward School. WPA work mentioned in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37).
	Wilson Ave #418				MG-1932 (Vol 1)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Site of the Second Ward School. WPA work mentioned in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37). Property is in the South Park Historic District. Fleming, D.A. and Johnson, M.E. South Park Historic Distract, National Register of Historic Places, Monongalia County, West Virginia, 1992.
8/15/1939	Yoke/Stewart		Wall - Stone	Stone masonry completed. WPA work mentioned in City Council Minutes, 1932 to 1942	MG-1933 (Vol 1)	
1/9/1934		John Tudor	Wall - Stone	Has steps - 1/2 done		
The streets in the chart below are not mentioned in the City Clerk Council Journal Books with reference to stone walls, stone curbs or stone culverts.						

	Allison Street #316				MG-2431 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Close to Waitman St. which is referenced in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books.
	Ashland Ave #1549				MG-1872 (Vol 1)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Close to Richwood Ave and Sabraton Ave.
1939	Aspen/Western	Suncrest Elementary School			MG-1873 (Vol 1)	Construction began in 1939 - Grant was in 1938 Tucker and Siling architects for 21 school projects constructed through WPA grant and an accompanying bond issue- Suncrest Elementary is one of those 21 - Howe, B. and Statler, T. Second Ward Negro Elementary School, National Register of Historic Places, Monongalia County, West Virginia, 1992.
1/24/1941	Aspen/Western	Suncrest Elementary School			MG-1873 (Vol 1)	Dedicated on 1/24/41. Core, E. L. <i>The Monongalia Story: A Bicentennial History, V, Sophistication 1934-36.</i> Parsons, WV: McClain Printing Company, 1984.
	Barrickman #365				MG-2443 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship of other WPA walls. Close to Elysian Ave. Reference to Elysian Ave in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 22-25 (Microfilm 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
	Barrickman No #				MG-2444 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship of other WPA walls. Close to Elysian Ave. Reference to Elysian Ave in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 22-25 (Microfilm 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).
	College Ave #804				MG-2421 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Close to WVU Campus, University Ave and Mason Street.
	College Ave #810				MG-2422 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Close to WVU Campus, University Ave and Mason Street.
	College Ave #814				MG-2423 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Close to WVU Campus, University Ave and Mason Street.
	College Ave #921				MG-1877 (Vol 1)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Close to University Ave and Mason Street.
	Dorsey Ave				MG-1880 (Vol 1)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Close to University Ave and Waitman Street.
	E. Brockway Ave #216-222				MG-1881 (Vol 1)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Close to Deckers Creek Wall and Hobson Street and Elmina Street.
	Elk St #2-4				MG-2424 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship of other WPA walls. Close to Kirk/Spruce Street Wall.

	Falling Run Road #357				MG-2438 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship of other WPA walls. Close to University Ave.
6/14/1933	Fayette/High St		Wall - Stone			Stone Retaining wall at corner of High and Fayette St discussed in city council. Two year project - Dominion News - June 14, 1933
	Madigan Ave #653				MG-2429 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship of other WPA walls. Close to Elysian Ave and Jack Roberts Park.
	Madigan Ave #641				MG-2430 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship of other WPA walls. Close to Elysian Ave and Jack Roberts Park.
	Mississippi Street #210				MG-2428 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship of other WPA walls. Reference to Elysian Ave in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 22-25 (Microfilm 5/25/37 to 4/17/46). On corner of Elysian Ave.
	Pixler Hill Road #58				MG-1903 (Vol 1)	Matches style, materials and workmanship of other WPA walls. Close to Summer School Road culvert.
	Pixler Hill Road #88				MG-1904 (Vol 1)	Matches style, materials and workmanship of other WPA walls. Close to Summer School Road culvert.
	Rt 7/ Earl L. Core Road				MG-1915 (Vol 1)	WPA Plaque - Outside of Town
	Rt 7/ Rogers Ave #702				MG-1921 (Vol 1)	Stone retaining wall between large WPA wall and Deckers Creek wall.
	Rt 7/737 Powell Ave				MG-1916 (Vol 1)	Stone retaining wall on driveway at end of stone gutter, curbs, culverts on opposite end of stone retaining wall with WPA Plaque close to Deckers Creek wall.
	Rt 7/Rogers Ave				MG-1917 (Vol 1)	Stone gutter, curbs and culverts - at end of stone retaining wall with WPA plaque close to Deckers Creek wall - WPA Plaque
	Rt 7/Rogers Ave				MG-1924 (Vol 1)	Stone retaining wall near Deckers Creek wall - WPA Plaque
	Rt 7/Rogers Ave #705				MG-1920 (Vol 1)	Stone retaining wall near Deckers Creek wall - WPA Plaque
	Rt 7/Rogers Ave #719				MG-1919 (Vol 1)	Stone retaining wall near Deckers Creek wall - WPA Plaque
	Rt 7/Rogers Ave #727-729				MG-1918 (Vol 1)	Stone retaining wall near Deckers Creek wall - WPA Plaque
	Rt 7/Rogers Ave #700				MG-1922 (Vol 1)	Stone retaining wall between large WPA wall and Deckers Creek wall.
	Rt 7/Rogers Ave No#				MG-1923 (Vol 1)	Stone retaining wall between large WPA wall and Deckers Creek wall.
	Sabraton Ave #1113				MG-1925 (Vol 1)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Close to Richwood Ave and Darst Street.

	Sabraton Ave #1309-1331				MG-1926 (Vol 1)	1309 Sabraton Ave matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. 1317 to 1329 No match. 1331 Possible. Close to Richwood Ave and Darst Street.
	Sabraton Ave #1749				MG-1927 (Vol 1)	Matches style, materials and workmanship of other WPA walls. South east end of Richwood Ave becomes Sabraton Ave.
	Summer School Road 70/3				MG-1929 (Vol 1)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Close to Pixlar Hill walls.
	Wells St. #743				MG-2397 (Vol 2)	Matches style, materials and workmanship seen on WPA walls. Close to Fife Ave and N. Willey Street. Reference to Fife Ave and Willey Street in Morgantown City Clerk Council Journal Books - Books 18-21 and 22-25 (Microfilm 9/25/28 to 5/18/37 and 5/25/37 to 4/17/46).

ATTACHMENT 3

LIST OF SITES

Eligibility Codes

(NE)	Not Eligible
(NELI)	Not Eligible Due To Loss Of Integrity
(CE)	Considered Eligible To The National Register Of Historic Places
(CEMP)	Considered Eligible To The National Register of Historic Places Under A Multiple Property Documentation
(MEMP)	May Be Eligible For The National Register Of Historic Places Under A Multiple Property Documentation
(AI)	Additional Research May Uncover Information Necessary To Make A Determination Of Eligibility

Site #	Address	Wall Name	Date	Description	Eligibility
MG-0057-0037A	700 Cass Street		ca. 1940	Wall does not have a cap stone. On the uphill side on Cass Street there is a return wall for twelve concrete steps leading to the house above. Height of the uphill return wall is three feet. Wall begins at the return wall on the downhill side of the steps and runs along Cass Street to Allen Avenue. The downhill step return wall measures approximately eleven feet and six inches long and seven feet high. It is pushed out and has been repaired with a modern concrete. At Allen Avenue the wall measures seven feet eight inches tall and curves to the end where it returns into the property. Stones are rough faced ashlar and are six to seven inches tall with the longest stone approximately thirty six inches. Joints are straight with a raised, square profile. Coursing is regular with a varied header to stretcher ratio. Starting on the uphill side of Cass Street the length of the wall is three feet to the steps which are three feet three inches wide. Continuing downhill from the steps the wall is fifty feet three inches to Allen Avenue. Total length is fifty three feet three inches not including the stairs. There are weep holes at the bottom of the taller section of the wall. Condition of the wall is fair but it does have a major crack on the uphill side. Crack has been filled and repaired with modern concrete.	(MEMP)

MG-0057-0224A	400 Fife Avenue		ca. 1940	Stone retaining wall is located directly in front of a house at 400 Fife Avenue. It begins at the corner of Naomi Street with three courses measuring two feet high and steps to the end at 709 Wells Street property line at six courses measuring six feet high. The return at the end runs approximately twenty feet back and has four courses. There is no cap stone and it is covered with vegetation. It appears to have missing or replaced mortar under the section with vegetation. In some sections not covered with vegetation the mortar appears to have been repaired. Stones are rough faced ashlar with raised rectangular joints. Stones are approximately eight inches high and range between one and a half to three feet long. From the start at approximately five feet the wall returns to concrete steps leading to the house above. Return walls are six feet five inches long and steps are five feet wide. Wall continues on for thirty four feet. Total length is forty four feet including steps. Wall is in fair condition.	(MEMP)
MG-0057-0225A	317 Fife Avenue		ca. 1940	Battered stone retaining wall ends at concrete steps leading to residence above. It is approximately fifteen feet long and has a one and a half inch projecting cap stone. The wall is five courses high and measures four feet three inches to the bottom of the cap. The return on the concrete steps measures three feet six inches. Stones are rough faced ashlar with raised rectangular joints. Coursing is regular with a varied header to stretcher ratio. Wall is in good condition.	(MEMP)
MG-0057-0229A	247 Fife Avenue		ca. 1940	Rough faced ashlar stone retaining wall with cap similar to previous wall at 700 N. High Street. It begins at the set of concrete steps where the previous wall terminated. The wall measures seventy three feet from these steps and stretches to another set of concrete steps where it terminates. Return walls for both set of steps are approximately two feet long. The height of the wall on the north end is approximately six feet tall and steps up to seven feet three inches on the south end. Coursing is regular with nine courses on the high end and seven courses on the low end. Taller section has three weep holes at the bottom of the wall. Stones are uniform and are approximately one and a half to three feet long and eight inches high. Joints are straight with a raised, square profile. Wall has one step crack in the middle that goes into a horizontal crack in the bed joints. Mortar in a few sections has been repaired and replaced. Entire wall is battered. Overall condition is very good.	(MEMP)
MG-0057-0801A	133 Richwood Avenue	Kirch Wall	1936	Stones on this battered retaining wall are rough faced ashlar with raised rectangular joints. Stone heights vary with larger stones on the bottom and smaller stones on top. Heights of the stones range from eight to twelve inches. There are weep holes along the base. Returns on both sides of the staircase at end of wall are approximately ten feet at the top. Joints are straight with a raised, trapezoidal profile. There is no cap stone. Height is six feet and nine inches with eight courses. Coursing is regular. Length of wall is fifty nine feet two inches. There are two stress step cracks which run from top to bottom. Overall condition of the wall is good.	(CEMP)

MG-0057-0802A	141 Richwood Avenue	Protzman Wall	1936	Wall has a WPA 1936 cartouche located at the top on the north side. Height is six feet and nine inches with eight courses. Coursing is regular with a varied header to stretcher ratio. Stones are rough faced ashlar with raised rectangular joints. There is no cap stone. Stone heights vary with larger stones on the bottom and smaller stones on top. Heights of stones range from eight to twelve inches. There are weep holes along the base. Length of wall is fifty nine feet. Wall terminates at a concrete stair. Wall returns measure ten feet on the left side and three feet on the right side. There are a couple of stress step cracks. Overall condition of the wall is good.	(CEMP)
MG-0057-0803A	211-213-215 Richwood Avenue		ca. 1937	Wall begins on property of 211 Richwood Avenue and continues on property at 213-215 where it terminates. Wall at 211 does not appear to have the same characteristics as a WPA wall. This portion of the wall is sixteen feet three inches long. Wall returns into the grade approximately five feet at the beginning of the wall. The remainder of the wall at 213-215 has four to three courses from beginning to end. In the center of the right side there is a break in the wall three feet two inches wide for concrete stairs. Stair returns are approximately two feet. There is no cap stone. One stone is missing on the top course, left side. There is a significant amount of cracking at the mortar joints and one cracked stone. Mortar has been repaired in sections. Joints are straight with a raised, trapezoidal profile. Coursing is regular with a varied header to stretcher ratio. Stones are eight inch rough faced ashlar. Longest stretcher is approximately two feet long. Length of the wall is twenty three feet. Generally the wall below 213-215 is in fair condition. Wall below 211 is deteriorated.	(MEMP)
MG-0057-0916A	2012 University Avenue		ca. 1938	The northern end of the wall begins on Stewart Street with one stone. It sits on a sloped sidewalk, stretching southwards around the corner of Stewart Street onto University Avenue, and is stepped due to the slope. At its highest point, the wall is 71 inches tall with 7 courses and a cap and the lowest point is just one stone barely visible above the soil. Half of the wall features a cap, while the other half does not. It features irregular coursing, and half of the wall features modern weeping. The top of the wall has been bound by mortar in some places. The joints between the stones are mostly clean and made of a mortar that contains large pieces of rock, although some areas of the wall are joined by newer mortar that is smeared onto the face of the rock. Many repairs have been made to the wall with numerous stones and mortar joints replaced or sandblasted for cleaning. The condition of the wall is stable as some of it has been updated to modern standards.	(MEMP)

MG-0057-1034A	293 Willey St		ca. 1936	The wall surrounds the WVU Campus Ministry Building along Price and Willey Streets, and a gravel driveway. It is approximately 213'6" long. Along Price and Willey Streets, the wall is constructed of rectilinear rough-faced ashlar stones with thin pointed raised mortar. The total length of the side along Price Street is 8'11". The wall runs down a slope along Price from the Prospect Street side down to Willey Street. It is 2" tall on the Prospect and Price side to 1'5.5" tall at Price and Willey, with curved stones rounding the corner of Price and Willey. Along the Willey side, the wall is 101' long with a 5'1" gap for stairs. On the Eastern side of Willey (toward Price Street), the wall is 2'4" high. The cap is 9" tall, 35" long, and 12" deep. At Price Street, the wall is 3 courses tall with a cap. The wall runs down a slope to a height of 5 courses tall with a cap toward Spruce Street. On the Western side of Willey (toward Spruce Street), the wall is 2'6" tall. The wall is stepped at stairs. At the stairs, the wall is 4 courses tall with a cap. Sloping down Willey to a driveway, the wall is 5 courses tall with a cap. At the corner of Spruce and Willey, the wall is 3'10" tall. The sidewalk has been paved to the base of the wall. There are no weep holes. Some flat mortar repairs have been made. The driveway side is approximately 119'5" long. It features a different construction than the Willey Street side, with irregular shaped, non-rectilinear dry laid stones. The wall has crumbled in places and is covered with vegetation. Near the mouth of the driveway, dirt at base of the wall has been cut away down to approximately 1' to accommodate driveway traffic. At the driveway, the wall is 1'7" high, 8 stretchers for 1 header.	(AI)
MG-1577A	451 E. Prospect		ca. 1937	Wall begins at stairs for 141 Richwood Avenue and terminates shortly after it curves onto E. Prospect Street. Height of wall at the beginning is three feet nine inches with five courses. It is two feet one inch with three courses in the curve at E. Prospect Street. Stones are delaminating slightly and widths vary. They are typical WPA rough faced ashlar stones with raised rectangular joints. Coursing is regular with a varied header to stretcher ratio. Courses are approximately eight inches high. There are a few weep holes at bottom and there is no cap stone. On the corner of Richwood Avenue and E. Prospect Street where the wall curves there is a visible crack. Wall has a few other small cracks and some parging of mortar on the top. Length of wall along Richwood Avenue is sixty one feet seven inches and the return on E. Prospect is approximately seven feet. Total length is sixty eight feet and seven inches. Stones appear to have some water damage. Overall condition is good.	(MEMPH)
MG-1597A	621 Louise Avenue		ca. 1936	Retaining wall is short and runs along Louise Avenue with a return on Dayton Street. Height starting on the corner of Dayton Street is one foot two inches and is two courses. On the south end along Louise Avenue the wall measures two feet nine inches tall and is four courses. Stones are eight inches high and length is between two and three feet. Coursing is regular with a varied header to stretcher ratio. There are step cracks throughout. Stones are rough faced ashlar with raised rectangular joints. Mortar in the joints is missing in many sections and has been replaced. The top of the wall is parged. The wall is one foot four inches thick and measures nine feet long on Dayton Street and forty feet long on Louise Avenue. Dayton Street wall section has a significant crack on the corner and is in poor condition. Wall on Louise Avenue is in fair condition. On the south end along Louise the wall is deteriorating, mortar is missing and stones are falling.	(AI)

MG-1603A	918 Fortney Street		ca. 1940	The east end of the wall on Fortney measures three feet thick below grade and two feet thick at the top. It runs to the stairs which lead to the entrance of the building and then returns and curves up the steps. Cap stones on the return walls slope up to the top step. Return wall rises with the eleven concrete steps which are nine feet ten inches wide. The wall continues from the steps along the front of the school to Parsons Street where it turns the corner with a gradual curve and runs along Parsons. It terminates into the ground at a paved entrance to the backside of the building. There is a modern drainage pipe in the middle of the wall on Parsons. Height of the wall starting at the east end on Fortney Street is five feet eight inches with six courses and measures fifty seven feet long to the stairs. Wall height at the stairs is three feet nine inches and stair stone return walls are approximately twelve feet long. Length of the wall from the stairs to Parsons Street is fifty one feet, five courses and four feet seven inches high. Along Parsons Street the wall measures one hundred and five feet and nine inches long. Total length of the wall is two hundred and thirteen feet and nine inches not including the steps. Coursing is regular, every few stretchers then a header. Stretchers range in length, approximately two feet to three feet and six inches. Stones are typical eight inch high rough faced ashlar. There is a projecting cap stone. Joints are straight with a raised, trapezoidal profile. There are a couple of cracks throughout the wall but the overall condition is very good.	(MEMP)
MG-1702A	508-510 Pearl Avenue		ca. 1937	Wall at adjacent property, 512 Pearl Avenue, has fallen in. The wall at 508-510 begins at the property line of 512 Pearl Avenue and is heavily damaged. It is intact at the center where it breaks for thirteen cut stone steps leading to the house above. Stairs measure approximately four feet wide and the stone return walls are approximately fifteen feet long. Stair return walls are stepped and in good condition. On the south side of the stairs, the wall measures approximately six feet four inches long and is in very poor condition. Sizes of stones vary and mortar has been replaced on this section. Remnants of the original wall can be seen. The south wall ends at the adjoining property's line. The approximate height of the north wall is four feet six inches with seven courses and on the south wall it is four feet three inches with six courses. The length of the wall on the north side of the steps is approximately twenty feet. Areas of the wall in good condition have raised rectangular joints, rough faced ashlar stones, regular coursing with no cap stone. Overall condition is extremely poor and it has lost integrity.	(NELI)
MG-1821A	724 Richwood Avenue		ca. 1937	The wall is battered and measures from the north end twenty one feet and six inches long with a break in the center for twenty three concrete steps. It continues on the south end for fifty six feet to the return wall. The return wall is approximately six feet long into the grade. Steps are four feet wide and have stone stepped return walls on both sides which measure approximately fifteen to twenty feet. Height of the wall is four feet eight inches and is four courses high with a projecting cap stone. Coursing is regular with a varied header to stretcher ratio. There appears to be a course of stone below grade. Stones are rough faced ashlar and joints have plain, smooth mortar. Stone height is approximately ten to fourteen inches and matches those seen in walls along Richwood Avenue. There are a few cracks on the return walls surrounding the stairs but overall the wall is solid and in very good condition.	(MEMP)

MG-1822A	728 Richwood Avenue		ca. 1937	The wall is battered and measures from the north end property line of 736 Richwood Avenue twelve feet eight inches long with a break in the center concrete steps. It continues on the south end for twenty three feet six inches to the property line of the adjoining property, 724 Richwood Avenue. Steps are four feet six inches wide and have stone stepped return walls on both sides which measure approximately fifteen to twenty feet. Height of the wall is approximately four feet nine inches and is four courses high with a projecting cap stone. Coursing is regular with a varied header to stretcher ratio. There appears to be a course of stone below grade. Stones are rough faced ashlar and joints have plain, smooth mortar. Stone height is approximately ten to fourteen inches and matches those seen in walls along Richwood Avenue. Wall is in very good condition but has a large step crack on the left side of the steps return wall and some vegetation growing on it.	(MEMP)
MG-1823A	736 Richwood Avenue		ca. 1937	Wall is the same and a continuation of the previous wall. The wall is battered and measures from the north end property line of 746 Richwood Avenue sixteen feet six inches long with a break in the center for ten concrete steps. It continues on the south end for eighteen feet nine inches to the property line of the adjoining property which is an empty lot. Steps are approximately five feet wide and have stone stepped return walls on both sides. Stones are rough faced ashlar and joints have plain, smooth mortar. Height of the wall is approximately four feet tall and is three courses high with a projecting cap stone. Coursing is regular with a varied header to stretcher ratio. Condition of the wall is good.	(MEMP)
MG-1825A	813 Richwood Avenue		ca. 1937	Similar to stone walls located between 724 and 746 Richwood Avenue. Stones are rough faced ashlar and joints have plain, smooth mortar. Height of the wall is six feet and is six courses high with a projecting cap stone. It has a break in the center for fourteen steps which lead to a landing and up to the house above. Stairs have a stepped stone return wall on both sides extending past the landing. The wall returns into the grade on the west end and is two courses high and approximately twelve feet long. End on the east side returns two feet. The wall measures from the west side thirty seven feet and six inches to the stairs. Stair width is four foot six inches. Measurement on the east side of the stairs is seventy two feet three inches long. Total length is one hundred and nine feet and nine inches not including the stairs. Coursing is regular with a varied header to stretcher ratio. Condition of the wall is good.	(MEMP)
MG-1828A	822 Richwood Avenue		ca. 1937	Similar to stone walls located between 724 and 746 Richwood Avenue. Stones are rough faced ashlar and joints have plain, smooth mortar. Height of the wall is two feet five inches on Veach Avenue and increases in height at the corner of and along Richwood Avenue to three feet eight inches. Richwood Avenue wall is three courses high with a projecting cap stone. Veach Avenue wall has three courses but does not have a cap stone. On the east side along Richwood Avenue the wall returns into the grade approximately two feet and breaks for stairs near Veach Avenue. Length of wall on the east side is twenty nine feet and four inches. Stairs have stone return walls on both sides and are four feet wide. Wall measures five feet from the steps to the corner of Veach Avenue. The wall continues along Veach Avenue for twenty four feet nine inches and terminates at the foundation of the house. Coursing is regular with a varied header to stretcher ratio. Wall has cracks and missing mortar. Condition is poor.	(MEMP)

MG-2391	692 N. High Street		ca. 1940	The wall begins on N. High Street and runs along and under Fife Avenue for 30 feet. It ends with concrete stairs going up from the parking lot to Fife Avenue. A concrete pad was poured on top of the retaining wall to create a sidewalk with the wall acting as the foundation. The height at the highest point is 6' 4" and tapers to zero on N. High Street and Fife Avenue. Original joints are deteriorated and have been repaired in a few sections only. Stones are rough faced ashlar. Stretcher sizes vary slightly approximately 8" high and 2' long. Headers are dispersed throughout. Graffiti covers the wall. Condition of the wall is fair.	(AI)
MG-2392	700 N. High Street		ca. 1940	The six foot wall including cap stone runs along the east side of Fife Avenue for a total length of eighty five feet with a break for concrete stairs leading to the building above. It returns on N. High Street for approximately one foot. Beginning on N. High Street the wall is six courses high and ends uphill at seven courses high. Stones are uniform and are approximately one and a half to three feet long and eight inches high. It has rough faced ashlar stone with straight, rectangular, raised joints indicative of WPA walls previously identified. Joints in sections have been repointed. Coursing is regular with a varied header to stretcher ratio. In the center of the wall there are a couple of cracks with a small amount of efflorescence due to water. Entire wall is battered. Overall condition is very good.	(MEMP)
MG-2393	254 Fife Avenue		ca. 1940	Wall begins on the north end with nine courses and ends on the south end with seven courses. The height of the wall on the north end is approximately seven feet three inches tall and steps down to six feet on the south end. Coursing is regular with a varied header to stretcher ratio. Stones are rough faced ashlar and are approximately eight inches high. At the beginning, on the north end, there are concrete steps leading to a parking lot above. Steps have two foot stone returns and newel post. At the intersection of N. Spruce Street are more steps leading to a building above. Return walls on these steps are damaged and measure, to the top of the first rung of steps, approximately nine feet on the left side and thirteen feet on the right side. Wall is two hundred and six feet long from the start to these steps. It is approximately one hundred and twenty nine feet to where the wall drops two courses and terminates at the next property, 317 Fife Avenue. Total length of wall is three hundred and thirty five feet. Throughout there is a one and a half inch projecting cap stone and weep holes at the base. Wall has a couple of step cracks but is in very good condition.	(MEMP)
MG-2394	703 Price Street		ca. 1940	This wall is separated by a garage from the same type wall located at the neighboring property, 317 Fife Avenue. It begins at the garage on the north end and terminates on the south end on the corner of Price Street. The wall is forty feet long and is five courses high with raised rectangular joints. Height of the wall measures approximately four feet three inches to the bottom of the cap. There are weep holes on the bottom course the size of a mortar joint. The coursing on this wall is regular for every three or four stretches there is a header. There is a projecting cap stone and stones are rough faced ashlar about eight inches high. Stretcher lengths vary measuring approximately one and a half to three feet or longer. Mortar is finer than previous walls and may be replacement mortar. Wall is in good condition.	(MEMP)

MG-2395	709 Wells Street		ca. 1940	Wall measures forty four feet three inches on Fife Avenue to the corner of Wells Street. Along Wells Street starting at Fife Avenue the wall measures forty eight feet three inches where it is interrupted by concrete steps which are five feet wide. The wall continues for another eighteen feet to a twelve foot ten inch wide driveway where it runs another three feet to the end of the property. There is a damaged return at the end which separates properties. Stones are the same as seen on other properties on Fife Avenue. They are rough faced ashlar with no cap and raised rectangular joints. Return walls on driveway are not the same stone or joints as the rest of the retaining wall. Coursing is regular. Wall height beginning on the north end of Wells Street is two feet three inches with three courses and ends at three feet five inches with six courses on the corner of Fife Avenue. Wall height beginning on the west end of Fife Avenue is three feet six inches with five courses and ends at five feet six inches with seven courses on the corner of Wells Street. Wall on Fife Avenue is stepped. Condition of the wall is good.	(MEMP)
MG-2396	701 N. Willey Street/Fife Avenue		ca. 1940	Walls have similar characteristics of WPA walls in the survey. Stones are one and a half to three feet long, eight inches high and rough faced ashlar. Wall has a projecting cap stone, regular coursing with stretchers and headers and raised rectangular joints. Wall has weep holes at base and is stepped seventeen times going downhill on Fife Avenue to Willey Street. Starting on Fife Avenue at the corner of Wells Street measurements are seventeen feet six inches long to concrete steps which are four feet wide. Wall continues downhill to Willey Street and terminates at sixty nine and a half feet from the previous concrete steps. Total length on Fife Avenue is ninety one feet including steps. Height starting on Fife Avenue at the corner of Wells is two feet to the bottom of the cap with two courses and increases in the center to six feet with eight courses before ending at two feet six inches with five courses at the corner of Willey Street. Condition of this wall is good. Front wall on Willey Street is somewhat bowed with cracked stones and joints. It is in poorer condition than the wall on Fife Avenue. The measurement on the front wall starting at the corner of Fife Avenue to front concrete steps is thirty four feet. Wall continues past the four foot wide steps for thirteen feet three inches where it connects to the next property's wall at 705 N. Willey Street. Total length of wall on Willey Street is 51 feet and three inches including steps. Height of wall on Willey is two feet six inches. The rear wall on Wells Street is eighty five feet long. It appears that the joints have been repaired and replaced in sections. Height of the wall is approximately one and a half feet on the corner of Fife Avenue and increases to four and a half feet where it terminates at the property line for the adjoining property.	(MEMP)
MG-2397	743 Wells Street		ca. 1940	Retaining wall at this address measures approximately thirty two and a half feet long from the adjacent property at 739 Wells and runs north to concrete steps which are five feet wide. The wall continues for another four feet until it terminates at the adjacent property to the south. Total length is forty one feet and six inches including steps. Step return walls are concrete. Wall does not have a cap stone and stones are approximately sixteen inches deep. Stones are rough faced ashlar with raised rectangular joints and coursing is regular, six or seven stones then a header. Stretchers are approximately two feet long. Second to last course from the bottom has four weep holes. The wall has five courses and is two feet	(MEMP)

				six inches high. Condition of the wall is good.	
MG-2398	679 N. Spruce Street		ca. 1938	Wall runs downhill along N. Spruce for fifteen feet and is stepped from Fife Avenue to corner return. Corner return runs along the property line of the adjacent property and measures three feet two inches tall. Height decreases uphill toward Fife Avenue to zero. Return wall length is sixteen feet six inches. Stones are rough faced ashlar with regular coursing and are eight inches high. Joints are straight with a raised, square profile. Wall below projecting cap stone is painted and has graffiti on it. Return wall has a large crack which runs down the middle. Condition of the wall is fair.	(AI)
MG-2399	705 N. Willey Street		ca. 1935	Stone wall measures approximately forty four feet and six inches long from the north end until it terminates at concrete steps leading to house above. Return walls for the steps are concrete. The wall is three feet tall and has three to four courses with an eighteen inch wide projecting cap stone. Stones are rough faced ashlar with raised trapezoidal joints. Coursing is regular. Wall is in good condition; however it is being pushed outward toward N. Willey Street. There are a few cracks and missing mortar in sections. In the rear of the house there is a stone retaining wall which appears to be the same as the one in front of the house.	(MEMP)
MG-2400	717 N. Willey Street		ca. 1935	Wall has similar characteristics of WPA walls found throughout Morgantown. It is at street level with a building above and is a continuation of the deteriorated wall located at 715 N. Willey Street. It begins at a concrete staircase and measures forty four feet and six inches long to the next property line at 725 N. Willey Street. Staircase has a two foot stone return. Stones are rough faced ashlar and joints are straight with a raised, square profile. There is no cap stone and the wall is five courses and measures four feet high. Coursing is regular with three or four stretchers to a header. The wall leans out slightly and there is a step crack in the center. Condition of the wall is good.	(MEMP)
MG-2401	725 N. Willey Street		ca. 1935	Stone wall is interrupted by concrete steps located in the center. The wall measures a total of fifty three feet and ten inches long not including the stairs. Stairway is approximately three feet wide with two foot stone returns on either side. Height is approximately four feet five inches and is slightly taller on the downhill side and shorter on the uphill side. There are six courses. It is similar to other WPA walls but there is no cap stone. Stones are rough faced ashlar with raised rectangular joints. Coursing is regular. Wall is leaning out badly with mortar and stones on top missing and several cracks throughout. It is in poor condition.	(MEMP)
MG-2402	731 N. Willey Street		ca. 1935	Stone wall is interrupted by concrete steps located in the center. The wall measures a total of thirty three feet and ten inches long not including the stairs. Stairway is approximately three feet wide with two foot stone returns on either side. Coursing is regular with a varied header to stretcher ratio. Stones are rough faced ashlar but appear somewhat smoother than stones on previous walls. Joints are straight with a raised, square profile. It is five coursed high with no cap and measures three feet seven inches tall. Wall has a step crack and leans out slightly but in relatively good condition.	(MEMP)

MG-2403	739 N. Willey Street		ca. 1935	Stone wall is interrupted by concrete steps located in the center. The wall measures a total of forty feet and six inches long not including the stairs. Stairway is approximately four feet ten inches wide with two foot stone returns on either side. It is five coursed high with no cap and measures three feet five inches tall. Coursing is regular, two to five stretchers then a header. Stretchers measure one foot six inches to three feet long. Stones are rough faced ashlar with raised rectangular joints and are approximately eight inches tall. Wall has multiple cracks and leans out significantly. Mortar is loose and missing throughout. Overall condition of the wall is poor.	(MEMP)
MG-2404	747 N. Willey Street		ca. 1935	Stone wall is interrupted by concrete steps located in the center. The wall measures a total of forty five feet long not including the stairs. Stairway is approximately four feet wide with full stone return walls with cap stone on either side. Return walls terminate at the grade of the top of the eleven concrete steps. It is five coursed high with projecting cap stone and measures four feet tall to the bottom of the cap. Coursing is regular, two to four stretchers then a header. Stones are rough faced ashlar with raised rectangular joints. Wall has vegetation growing around and through it. Mortar is missing and appears to have been replaced in sections. Wall is in fair condition.	(MEMP)
MG-2405	751 N. Willey Street		ca. 1935	Stone wall is interrupted by concrete steps located in the center. The wall measures a total of twenty six feet five inches long not including the stairs. Stairway is approximately four feet nine inches wide with two foot stone returns on either side. Return walls have been repaired. Wall is four coursed high with no cap and measures approximately two feet eight inches tall on the short side and four feet on the high side. Coursing is regular with stones approximately eight inches high. Stones are rough faced ashlar with raised rectangular joints. Joints are in deteriorated condition. There is a missing stone, missing mortar and cracks throughout. Overall condition of the wall is poor.	(MEMP)
MG-2406	759 N. Willey Street		ca. 1935	This wall is similar to other walls surveyed on N. Willey Street. It is interrupted by concrete steps located in the center. Wall measures a total of fifty one feet five inches long not including stairs. Center stairway is approximately four feet wide with approximately two foot stone returns on either side. It is five coursed high with no cap and measures three feet three inches tall. Stones are eight inch rough faced ashlar with raised rectangular joints. Joints are in deteriorated condition throughout. Coursing is regular, two to five stretchers then a header. On the uphill side of the wall it appears there is a two foot ten inch opening for a second set of stairs. The wall continues for four feet eleven inches on the other side of the opening. In this section the wall is seven courses and approximately five feet tall. Wall is in very poor condition.	(MEMP)

MG-2407	987 N. Willey Street	Willey Street Wall Project	ca. 1935	There are two retaining walls in this location. One below a house and one which continues north below what appears to be an empty lot. It is similar to the retaining wall located to the south on N. Willey Street across from Monongalia Avenue. Height of the wall is approximately three feet high. The first wall on the south end has four courses and is interrupted by approximately five foot wide stairs with concrete returns. Stairs lead to the house above. It measures approximately twenty three feet from the south end to the stairs and continues for eighteen feet on the north end until it terminates at the second wall. The second wall is a continuation of the first but is only three courses high and is approximately sixty four feet in length. Both walls have the same characteristics. Stones are rough faced ashlar with raised rectangular joints. Stretcher stones are approximately eight inches high and two to three feet long. Coursing is regular and there is no cap stone. Walls are in good condition.	(CEMP)
MG-2408	995 N. Willey Street	Willey Street Wall Project	ca. 1935	The stone wall is curved and follows N. Willey Street. Starting on the west side of the wall it is four courses high and increases to six courses moving toward the curve or east side. There is no cap stone and coursing is regular. Stones are rough faced ashlar with raised rectangular joints. It is battered to fight the grade. Joints are in good condition. Wall is continuous and measures two hundred feet. Condition of the wall is good except for one section on the east side where it appears to be damaged due to vehicles driving too close to it.	(CEMP)
MG-2409	670 N. Willey Street		ca. 1935	Stone wall coursing is regular with a varied header to stretcher ratio. Stones are rough faced ashlar and joints are straight with a raised, square profile. Wall is approximately eight feet tall with nine courses and fifteen feet long. There is no cap stone. Condition of the wall is good.	(MEMP)
MG-2410	101 Richwood Avenue		ca. 1937	Mortar on this wall has been repaired but remnants of the original joint profile can be seen. Original joints are straight with a raised, trapezoidal profile. Repaired joints are flat and poorly done. Wall appears to have sustained water damage and cracking. Coursing is regular, five stretchers then a header. Stones are rough faced ashlar but are slightly smoother than other stones in previous walls. It begins on Richwood Avenue at nine feet five inches tall with thirteen courses and runs along Snider Street where it ends at approximately seven feet tall with ten courses. On the end the wall returns back to the hillside for approximately four feet and is in a deteriorated condition. The length of the wall is twenty eight feet. The overall condition of the wall is fair but it has lost integrity due to pointing.	(NELI)
MG-2411	105 Richwood Avenue		ca. 1937	This wall starts and curves slightly at Snider Street and breaks for four foot six inch wide concrete stairs. At the beginning the stone wall returns for approximately three feet. There are stone wall returns on each side of the stairs which measure approximately two feet six inches. The wall continues and ends at the wall located on the adjacent property at 107 Richwood Avenue. Stone height is approximately ten to twelve inches which is taller than the eight inch high stones seen in previous walls. The stone height is similar to the height of the stones in WPA retaining walls along Richwood Avenue. There are a couple of weep holes at the base. Height of the wall is two feet eight inches with three courses. Coursing is regular. Length of the wall is seventeen feet eight inches to the stairs and	(MEMP)

				continues from the right side of the stairs for sixteen feet. Total length of the wall is thirty three feet and eight inches not including the stairs. Stones are rough faced ashlar with raised rectangular joints. There is no cap stone. Wall has step crack at the end on the right side but is in very good condition overall.	
MG-2412	107 Richwood Avenue		ca. 1937	The side of the wall north of the staircase, leading to the building above, has lost integrity or may not be a WPA wall. However the south side of the wall does appear to have similar characteristics as a WPA wall. The stones on the north side are large and twelve inches high. Wall on this side has sustained damage and wavers in and out. It has cracks, joints are unrecognizable and it buckles throughout especially near the stairs. Stones do not look straight and square. On the south side the stones are eight inches tall and rectangular. Joints have been repaired and wall has some damage. Wall is approximately four feet tall with five courses from the beginning on the left side and terminates to the ground on the right side. Stone wall returns on each side of the stairs are approximately two feet. Length of the wall from the left side to the stair is twenty one feet and four inches and on the right side of the stairs it is approximately fourteen feet. There are no cap stones or weep holes. Wall is in very poor condition.	(MEMP)
MG-2413	No Address Richwood Avenue		ca. 1937	Wall is similar to stone retaining walls at 728 and 736 Richwood Avenue. The wall is battered and measures from the north end property line staircase to the adjoining property line at 728 Richwood Avenue thirty eight feet nine inches long. Steps are approximately four feet six inches wide and have stone stepped return walls on both sides. Stones are rough faced ashlar and joints have plain, smooth mortar. Height of the wall is approximately four feet tall and is three courses high with a projecting cap stone. Coursing is regular with a varied header to stretcher ratio. Condition of the wall is good.	(MEMP)
MG-2414	192 Parsons Street		ca. 1940	Beginning on the left side along Parsons Street the wall measures approximately forty feet to a square corner where it turns up the property's driveway and ends on private property. It appears there may be steps on the driveway side as the wall decreases in height from the corner to the end. There is an eight inch cap stone on the section of wall along the driveway but it is missing along the Parsons Street side. Height is five feet tall from the grade level to the top of the cap. The driveway wall side joints have been repaired in sections. This side is approximately thirty feet long. Stones appear smaller than what has been seen previously and the typical stretcher on this wall is approximately two feet long. Coursing is regular with a varied header to stretcher ratio. Stones are rough faced ashlar with raised rectangular joints. Wall is in fair condition however the wall on the driveway side may have lost some integrity.	(MEMP)
MG-2415	1137 Richwood Avenue		ca. 1937	Wall has large stones which are twelve to fourteen inches high. This wall is similar to other stone retaining walls on Richwood Avenue. The wall measures twenty feet in length starting on the west side and ending on the east side at four foot wide concrete stairs. Stairs have a stone return wall on both sides which step up. Continuing on the east side of the steps the wall measures sixteen feet nine inches and is broken on the end. Total length of wall is thirty six feet and nine inches. The cap stone projects approximately two inches and is as thick as the wall's stones. Wall is three feet four inches and three courses high starting on the west side and increases to four foot ten inches and four courses high	(MEMP)

				moving east. Coursing is regular. Stones are rough faced ashlar and joints straight with plain, smooth mortar and square profile. Wall is in good condition with the exception of the broken end.	
MG-2416	1168 Richwood Avenue		ca. 1937	Wall has large stones and is similar to other stone retaining walls on Richwood Avenue. The retaining wall supports the bank of Richwood Avenue on the downhill side of the street. There is a chain link fence installed on top of the wall at street level. Posts for the fence are bolted in but do not go into the wall. Beginning at the steps on the west end of the property the wall runs along Richwood Avenue and ends with a return wall separating this property and the adjacent property to the east. Length of wall is seventy nine feet and the return wall is approximately twenty feet. The wall is approximately two feet deep. As this wall is on private property the height of the wall was not measured. Stones are rough faced ashlar. Joints are straight with a raised, trapezoidal profile. Coursing is regular with a varied header to stretcher ratio. Condition of wall is very good.	(MEMP)
MG-2417	1212 Richwood Avenue		ca. 1937	The retaining wall supports the bank of Richwood Avenue. Sidewalk concrete was poured on top of wall. Wall has one course to three courses running the length of the property starting on the left side with one and ending on the right side with three. The wall terminates at the driveway adjacent to the house on the west side. Stones are smaller than those seen on the majority of Richwood Avenue stone walls. Length of the wall is thirty nine feet seven inches. There are two concrete steps leading to the house attached to the face of the wall near the center. Stones are rough faced ashlar with raised rectangular joints. Coursing is regular. Condition of the wall is good.	(MEMP)
MG-2418	1221 Richwood Avenue		ca. 1937	Original stone retaining wall was covered at one time with a modern veneer smaller stone wall. The modern wall was removed on the section of wall along Richwood Avenue exposing the original stone wall beneath. Stones are approximately eight inches high and one to three feet long. Mortar joints have fallen out and have been replaced with new mortar. There is no cap stone. Stones are rough faced ashlar and coursing is regular. It appears to be similar to other stone walls found on Richwood Avenue. Wall starts on the west side and ends at the adjacent property's timber retaining wall. It continues east at the driveway where it curves around to a staircase. On the other side of the driveway there is only a stone or two remaining. Wall measures forty five feet three inches long from the beginning to the driveway. Height is three feet six inches and is five courses high. Condition of the wall is poor and has lost integrity due to veneer and removal of veneer.	(NELI)

MG-2419	1225 Richwood Avenue		ca. 1937	Stone wall retains the yard from the street. Wall appears to have replaced joints with a trapezoidal raised profile. The stones are slightly smaller and mortar color is lighter than those previously seen on other Richwood Avenue walls. Stones are rough faced ashlar and are six to eight inches tall with the longest stone just over two feet. Vegetation covers the two top courses and projecting cap stone. Height of the wall is four feet six inches high to the cap and has six courses on the east side. On the west side the wall measures approximately two feet high with cap stone. Coursing is regular with a varied header to stretcher ratio. The length of the wall on the left side is approximately twenty feet where it is interrupted by concrete stairs leading to the entrance of the house above. There are stone returns to the top of the stairs on both sides. Steps are three feet ten inches wide. Continuing from the steps east the wall measures nineteen feet to the end at the adjoining property line. The wall returns at the end for approximately ten feet and terminates at grade. Wall is in relatively good condition.	(MEMP)
MG-2420	E. Prospect Street/Union Avenue		ca. 1937	This large stone retaining wall supports Union Avenue. A small portion of the wall is above grade on Union Avenue. Starting on the south side of the wall there are concrete steps leading down from Union Avenue to the house at 535 Union Avenue. Wall measures from beginning to steps approximately sixteen feet one inch long and is one course high. Behind 537 Union Avenue from steps for 535 Union Avenue to section of wall above grade on Union Avenue the wall is thirty six feet nine inches long. Height is eight feet seven inches. As the wall continues through the intersection of East Prospect it measures thirty five feet two inches including the steps. Height is nine feet eight inches. There are concrete steps located on East Prospect Street leading up to Union Avenue. At this intersection the wall has steel railing on either side of the twenty four steps. Stones in the walls supporting the steps have varying heights with a couple of thinner rows. The steps may have been added at a later time. The wall behind 509 East Prospect Street is sixty one feet long. Height is five feet four inches. At the end of the wall on the north end there are remnants of steps. At this location the wall decreases to three feet four inches tall. Total length of the wall is approximately one hundred and forty nine feet including steps. Most of the wall is approximately one foot five inches deep. Stones are rough faced ashlar and the typical size and type of stones seen in area stone walls. Joints however are not the typical style seen on previous walls. Joints are straight but do not exhibit the raised profile. Mortar joints are in fair condition. Coursing is regular with a varied header to stretcher ratio. There are no weep holes but there are a couple of steel drain pipes coming out on the bottom of the wall on East Prospect. There are no cap stones. On the portions of the wall which can be seen there are a few step cracks but mortar and stones are in good condition. Overall condition of wall is good.	(MEMP)

MG-2421	804 College Avenue		ca. 1936	The wall begins on the west end at a set of steps for 726 College Avenue. Wall height in the beginning is five feet six inches. It has seven courses and a thick cap stone at the top. The wall measures one hundred and twenty feet including the steps at the east end which lead to the house above at 804 College Avenue. Height of wall on this end is three feet with four courses. Set of steps for 804 College Avenue has six turns and a landing up to the porch of the residence. There are stone return walls for all of the steps. Newel posts are on either side of return wall. Masonry on the house, steps and retaining wall are all similar. Joints on the retaining wall appear to be flat and not raised. Stones are not as rough as those seen elsewhere. Coursing is regular. On the east side of the wall stones are narrower on the top two courses. Bottom stones are all eight inches high. Cap stone is the same throughout. Wall has a large amount of vegetation growing on it and step cracks throughout. Overall condition of the wall is poor and has lost integrity due to deterioration of mortar and wall.	(NELI)
MG-2422	810 College Avenue		ca. 1936	The wall begins on the west end at a set of steps for 804 College Avenue and runs to a break for steps leading to house at 810 College Avenue. It continues from the steps and ends at a stone garage for the adjoining property on the east side. The steps have a concrete return wall and landing. It appears that stairs are cut into the wall and run parallel and on top of it. The wall is four courses high and measures three feet tall to the bottom of the projecting cap stone. It is a total of sixty five feet eight inches long. The wall appears to change in construction and composition from the previous site at 804 College Street. Stones vary in size and shape is not as square. Cap stones are longer than the previous wall at approximately six feet long but the height is the same. Coursing is regular with a varied header to stretcher ratio. Stones are rough faced ashlar. Condition of the wall is very poor. There is a large section in the center with no mortar remaining and repairs were poorly executed. It appears that there is a fair amount of water running through the wall particularly at the bottom. It has lost integrity due to loss of mortar and inappropriate pointing.	(NELI)

MG-2423	814 College Avenue		ca. 1936	The property at 814 College Avenue has stone retaining walls along College Avenue, on the return walls of the steps leading to house above and in the rear of the house. Similar characteristics of WPA masonry can be seen in large sections of the step return walls and rear retaining walls. College Avenue wall matches these characteristics as well. The wall along College Avenue begins on the west end of the adjoining property, 810 College Avenue. There is a stone garage on this end which appears to have been cut into the stone retaining wall. Masonry on the garage does not match masonry on the stone retaining wall and appears not to be built by the WPA. Garage joints do not have the raised, square profile and stones appear rounded. The wall continues east from the garage with two breaks for steps and ends at the property line for 834 College Avenue. The wall deteriorates towards the end and appears to have been reconstructed. Height at this end is approximately two feet six inches. Length of the wall measures fifty three feet, including steps, from garage to first break for steps and continues east to a second break for steps at one hundred and eight feet. At the second break the wall continues to the end for a length of eighty feet. Total length of wall is two hundred and forty one feet. The first set of steps has stone return walls leading to the house which bend twice. Second set of steps also have stone return walls but they are hard to see due to vegetation. Below 814 the wall measures approximately five feet seven inches in height and is six courses plus cap. Cap stones approximately four feet long run from the garage to the second set of steps. The remainder of the wall has no cap stone. Stones are rough faced ashlar, eight inches tall and vary in length from one foot to three feet. Coursing is regular with a varied header to stretcher ratio. Rear retaining wall behind the house is seven to eight courses high. It has been repaired in sections but has similar characteristics to the retaining wall along College Avenue. The stones are rough faced ashlar and the coursing is regular with a varied header to stretcher ratio. There is no cap stone. Overall walls are in good condition.	(MEMP)
MG-2424	2-4 Elk St		ca. 1936	Stone wall along Elk Street is similar to WPA walls throughout survey area. Concrete steps are located on the south end of the wall where it continues up along the steps toward Spruce Street. Stone wall changes in appearance along this section and does not appear to be the same as wall on Elk Street. This may be due to wall damage, replacement and repairs. The wall on Elk Street is fifteen feet tall at the corner of the steps and runs north ending at approximately seven feet in height. Wall is approximately thirty five feet long from stairs to end. The entire wall along Elk Street is covered with wire fencing and vegetation. Wall is leaning out toward Elk Street and there are braces spaced throughout to help stabilize it. There is a large crack and missing stones on the south end of the wall. Stones are rough faced ashlar with raised rectangular joints. Uncertain if there is a cap stone due to vegetation. A shorter stone wall continues after a break in the larger wall along Elk Street. It runs to the intersection of Walnut Street but does not appear to be similar. Wall is in very poor condition and has lost integrity due to structural failure, inappropriate pointing and insensitive installation of fence tie back.	(NELI)

MG-2425	Kirk/Spruce Street No#	Kirk/Spruce Street Wall	ca. 1920 & 1936	Wall measures approximately four hundred and eighty nine feet long from the parking lot on Kirk Street to Elk Street. The wall sits below Spruce Street with a small portion of it above ground level. The above ground level portion is approximately three feet tall and is located across the street from Hastings Funeral Home on Spruce Street. It has a cap stone and is similar in construction to the funeral home's driveway wall and other WPA walls in the area. Below the road the wall measures approximately six feet seven inches tall on the parking lot end and increases to approximately ten feet tall to the end. An additional wall sits below the section of the wall from the parking lot at Kirk Street to Decker Avenue for approximately one hundred and fifty one feet. It continues and slightly turns to run along Decker Avenue for one hundred and thirty two feet. This section of Decker Ave is gated and fenced and is no longer used as a through street. The upper wall has sections supported by buttresses similar in design to the buttresses for the WPA Richwood Wall on Richwood Avenue in Morgantown. It appears the buttresses are constructed of stone but have been repaired and covered in concrete. The wall has a few sections which have fallen and not repaired or repaired with replacement stones in various sizes. Also dry stacked stones have been used in some sections. Stone size and construction techniques change on upper wall past Decker Avenue to end at Elk Street. The upper wall near the intersection of Decker Avenue and Spruce Street has trees growing under the road surface and on top and through the stone wall. In general the stones are rough faced ashlar. The lower wall is covered with vegetation and not easy to see. A portion of the lower wall is curved. Construction of lower wall does not match the upper wall. May not be eligible and needs additional information due to archival evidence showing wall that pre dates New Deal Era.	(AI)
MG-2426	393 Elysian Avenue		Unknown	The wall is located at 393 Elysian Street. This wall is 95 feet and 8 inches long and curves into a garage attached to stone house. There are varying heights along the wall with 26 inches in height to the right of garage and 38.5 inches to the left of the garage. The stones are ashlar cut limestone with raised, pointed mortar. There are no weepholes, and the wall is attached to a residential home with similar stone build. The wall is 5 courses high with stones of varying size. The stones vary in size from 4 inches to 13.5 inches in height and 12.5 inches to 20.5 inches in length. The sidewalk appears to have been built to meet the wall.	(NE)
MG-2427	637 Elysian Ave		ca. 1938	The wall is 21 feet 2 inches long. The wall is 11 inches high at stairs and 3 feet 8 inches high at the garage. The wall is built from non-rectilinear stones of varying sizes with flat mortar. The wall is 4-6 courses high with cap, and the wall is stepped. Concrete has been laid at the base of the wall. The wall is bulging in some places. The wall is built along a residential driveway at 637 Elysian Ave.	(NELI)
MG-2428	210 Mississippi St		ca. 1938	The wall runs 72 feet 2 inches long from corner of Elysian Ave and Mississippi St to residence at 210 Mississippi Street, and this portion of the wall is 4 feet 3 inches high. There is a 3 foot gap for stairs and a 4 feet 2 inch long section leading to residential garage. This portion is 3 feet 7 inches in height. The section of wall that follows Elysian Ave is 6 feet 2 inches long and 6 to 12 inches high. The wall is 3 courses high with no cap. Stone laying is irregular with flat mortar between the stones.	(MEMP)

MG-2429	653 Madigan Ave		ca. 1938	This wall is parged with remnant of cap. The wall is 41 feet 2 inches long along Madigan Ave with a 4 feet 5 inch gap for stairs. The stair walls are 13 feet 9 inches in length. The wall ranges in height from 3 feet 10 inches to 3 feet 9 inches. The wall is 2 courses high with a cap. The mortar is flat. The stones are wide and shallow and appear to be decorative. The wall is broken at one end revealing the flat stones with filling behind. The sidewalk is laid to the base of the wall.	(NELI)
MG-2430	641 Madigan Ave		ca. 1938	Stone wall is 40 feet 10 inches long with a 4 foot 2 inch gap for stairs, with a height of 3 feet inches. The stair walls are 11 feet 4 inches in length with a height of 3 feet 3 inches. Wall is 5 courses high with a cap and is made of limestone with rough-faced ashlar stones with raised trapezoidal joints. The wall is repaired in places. There are 1 to 3 stretchers for every header.	(MEMP)
MG-2431	316 Allison St		ca. 1936	The wall is situated in the front yard of a residential structure. The total length of the wall is 75'6", interrupted by a 6'5" gap for stairs. The wall is three courses high and capped. There are between one and three stretchers for every header. The wall features rough-faced ashlar stones sized about 6.5" tall, 1'2" deep, with a length of between 8.5" to 2'6". The height of the wall toward the corner of Allison and Wilson Streets is 1'11". At the left of the stairs, the wall is 2'5.5" high. At the right of the stairs, the wall is 2'6" high. At the Waitman end, the wall is 2'8" high. At the left of the stairs, the wall extends along the stairs 3'1". At the right of the stairs, the wall extends 5'2", extended by 1 large stone. The wall features slightly raised flat mortar mixed with river stones. There are no weep holes. The sidewalk has been laid to base of wall, and stones extend below sidewalk. An 18'3" portion of wall on the Wilson Avenue side, and a 12' portion of the wall on the Waitman Street side appear to be additional construction. Caps are deeper than they are wide, laid perpendicular to the length of the wall, whereas in front of the house, caps are wider than they are deep. Mortar in this section is "smeared."	(MEMP)

MG-2432	325 Willey St		ca. 1936	The wall runs along Price Street down a slope to Willey Street and along Willey Street up a slope toward Prospect Street. Along Price Street, the wall is 42'4" long. The wall runs away from Prospect side, at a height of 1'5" down to the corner of Willey and Price at a height of 3'9". Stones are rough faced ashlar approximately 2'3" long, 7" tall, and 11" deep. This portion of the wall has been braced with iron bars and braces. It has been topped with mortar, with no capstones and no weep holes. Mortar is trapezoidal to square raised mortar. For every header stone, there is approximately 1 to 4 stretchers. Along Willey Street, the wall runs up a slope for a total of 280 feet. Near the corner of Price and Willey, there is a curved inset for a trashcan. The inset is 4'4" wide. On the left of the inset toward Price, the wall is 3'6" tall. On the right of the inset, the wall is 3'3" tall to a staircase gap of 4'4", allowing access to a parking lot. On the left of the stairs toward Price, the wall is 2'10" tall. On the right of the stairs toward Richwood, the wall is 2'8" tall. This portion of the wall has been topped with mortar, with no capstones and no weep holes. Mortar is trapezoidal to square raised mortar. The wall is between 5 and 6 courses tall. For every header stone, there is approximately 1 to 4 stretchers. There appears to be an addition of newer construction on Willey Street up a slope to an apartment building. This portion has capstones throughout. For every 1 header stone, there are 2 stretchers. Stones are lighter in color. This portion is 133'2" long and 3'1" high, with a stair gap curving to an opening of 9'4" to allow access to parking lots. At the stairs, the wall is 3'2" high on the Price Street side and 5 courses tall. At the stairs on the Richwood side, the wall is 4'2" high and 6 courses tall. Mortar is raised square and non-linear.	(MEMPHIS)
MG-2433	675 N. Willey St		ca. 1935	The total length of the wall is 158'5" down a slope from Fife Avenue to Arnold Hall driveway (towards Richwood Avenue). It is constructed of rough faced ashlar stone with square to trapezoidal mortar. The wall has been repaired in some places. Stone size is approximately 8" high, 2" long, and 4" deep. At 675 Willey Street, there is a 22'6" gap for stairs and a garage bay. On the Fife Ave side (northeast) of the garage bay, the wall is 5'10" tall with 8 courses. The wall is 4'2" tall to the left of the stairs, down a slope to 4'3" toward Richwood and Willey Streets (southwest). The wall in this portion is 5 courses high with no cap. There is an additional 4'1" gap for stairs at 683 Willey Street. At Willey Street and Fife Avenue, the wall is 5'5.5" tall stepped to 7'. On the Fife Avenue side left of the stairs, the wall is 4'2". On either side of these stairs, the wall is 4'6" tall. The wall leans out at 683 property. From the garage bay to the stairs toward Fife Avenue, the wall is 7 courses up a slope to 6 courses. On the right of the stairs (northeast portion), the wall continues up a slope toward Fife, stepping from 6 courses to 4 courses to 3 courses.	(MEMPHIS)

MG-2434	345 Price/N. Willey St.		ca. 1935	The stone wall is 8 feet, 4 inches at its highest point while being composed of ten courses and a protruding cap. The south end of the wall does not have a cap on it, and at its very end is 6 feet, 5 inches and stands at 9 courses tall. The north end of the wall has a cap on it and stands at 3 feet, 11 inches, standing at 4 courses. The stone wall is 193 feet and three inches in length. The joints between the stones are clean and made of a mortar that contains large pieces of rock, characteristic of mortar that dates to the period of significance. The joints are squared and projecting. The wall is stable, with a small amount of cracking as well as a few pieces of missing mortar or in some instances, replaced mortar. Near the center of the wall, a portion of it protrudes back away from the road towards the building, eventually leveling out into the ground. The wall has several alterations including new jointing and mortar and a piece of the top of the wall had been removed and covered with a thin metal plate. There is also some damage to the wall, including chipped mortar, cracked stone, and other damages.	(MEMPHIS)
MG-2435	683 N. Willey St.		ca. 1935	The stone wall at its highest point is 5 feet, 6 inches and contains 8 courses. The wall is broken up in the center of the wall by a staircase that leads to a residential home. The south end of the wall contains the wall's highest point. The northern end of the wall is where the wall decreases in size, ending at 2 feet and is made of 2 courses. The stone wall is 104 feet and four inches in length. The joints between the stones are clean and made of a mortar that contains large pieces of rock, characteristic of mortar that dates to the period of significance. The joints are squared and projecting. The wall is stable, with a small amount of cracking as well as a few pieces of missing mortar or in some instances, replaced mortar. The wall has several alterations including new jointing and mortar as well as a cement cap that was placed on it in the 1990's. Additionally, the wall has numerous cracks and chipped mortar.	(MEMPHIS)
MG-2436	900 N. Willey Street		ca. 1936	Retaining wall on private property could not be measured. Several courses high on sloping ground. Appears to have raised straight and horizontal joints.	(MEMPHIS)
MG-2437	912 N. Willey Street		ca. 1936	This ashlar stone retaining wall is on private property behind a home and, therefore, could not be measured. It appears to be several courses high and has two sections on differing levels. Appears to have raised straight and horizontal joints.	(MEMPHIS)
MG-2438	357 Falling Run Road		ca. 1936	The stone wall is 91 feet and 1 inch in length and rests solely upon Falling Run Road. The stone wall is broken by a staircase towards the northern side. At the southern end of the wall, it consists of 6 courses and stands at 4 foot 6 inches in height. On the northern end of the wall, it stands at 3 feet 6 inches, standing at 5 courses tall. It does not have a cap. The joints between the stones are clean and made of a mortar that contains large pieces of rock, characteristic of mortar that dates to the period of significance. The joints are squared and projecting. The wall is stable, with a small amount of cracking as well as a few pieces of missing mortar or in some instances, replaced mortar. While the wall doesn't have alterations, it does have a good deal of damage such as cracks and splitting stones.	(MEMPHIS)

MG-2439	2100-2108 University Avenue		ca. 1938	The wall is 119 feet, 3 inches in length, not including the break in the wall for the stairs. On the north end, it is 6 courses tall, totaling 4 feet, 7 inches in height. The wall is stepped on a sloping sidewalk, so on its South end, the wall is 11 courses and 8 feet tall. Parts of the wall also include weep holes. There is consistent damage across the wall. The entire wall has projecting square joints with mortar consistent with other WPA walls; however, many of the stones have mortar smeared on them. It is similar to the wall located a few blocks away on Stewart Street.	(MEMP)
MG-2440	1890 University Avenue		ca. 1938	The stone wall is four courses tall with a capstone, reaching 35.5 inches high on the north end and to 29.5 inches on the southern end, due to a sloping sidewalk. The wall is 42 feet, 4 inches in length and has irregular coursing. The joints between the stones are clean and made of a mortar that contains large pieces of rock, characteristic of mortar that dates to the period of significance. The joints are squared and projecting. The wall is stable, with a small amount of cracking as well as a few pieces of missing mortar or in some instances, replaced mortar.	(MEMP)
MG-2441	2760 University Avenue		ca. 1938	The wall is 160 feet, 1 inch in length. On the east end, it is 2 courses tall, just one foot in height. The wall is stepped on a sloping driveway, so on its West end, the wall is 3 feet, 7 inches tall and has 3 courses and a cap. Near its center, the wall is 7 feet, 7 inches tall and has 11 courses and a cap. Part of the wall is leaning and shows significant damage. The stone and mortar are not consistent with other WPA stonewalls.	(NE)
MG-2442	University Avenue and Van Voorhis Street		ca. 1938	This wall has several sections. The section on University Avenue is 127 feet, five inches in length. On its North end, the wall is 3 feet, four inches, but the number of courses cannot be determined due to an addition to the outside of the wall. On the west end, it is 2 courses tall, just one foot in height. The wall is stepped on a sloping sidewalk, so on its West end facing Van Voorhis Road, the wall is 3 feet, 9 inches tall and has 5 courses and a cap. This part of the wall is 55 feet, 7 inches long. On the east end, it is 88 feet, 2 inches long and 6 courses high with a cap. Parts of the wall show significant damage and one portion of the wall is covered in new stone. There are also stairs that seem to date from around the same time.	(MEMP)
MG-2443	365 Barrickman		ca. 1938	The stone resource at 365 Barrickman Avenue serves as a residential garage and porch base. It is irregular in form and coursing. The wall returns on both sides of the garage toward the rear of the house. Both north and south facing areas feature stairs. The northernmost stairs lead to the main entrance with noticeable change in stone laying and materials. The southernmost stairs lead to the back/side yard(s). It runs 23 feet from pier to pier with raised rectangular joints. Stones appear to be sandstone. Repair work present towards base of northernmost pier.	(AI)
MG-2444	No# Barrickman		ca. 1938	This rough faced ashlar wall frontage features weep holes and runs 79 feet long (and is set back from the adjacent residence at 365 Barrickman to the neighboring residence) then continues to curve 14 feet along stairwell. The frontage is 5 courses high (52 inches) with a cap. An additional 4x4 wood beam has been placed on top of the cap (likely for erosion purposes). The curved, uphill portion is as high as 7 courses with a cap. Repair work is evident throughout wall frontage.	(AI)