

Fall 2007

## WVRHC Newsletter, Fall 2007

West Virginia & Regional History Center

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# West Virginia and Regional History Collection

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## NEWSLETTER

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West Virginia University Libraries

Fall 2007

### **Matewan Trial Transcript Offers Eyewitness Accounts of Mine Wars “O.K. Corral”**

There is perhaps no single event in West Virginia history more gripping than the fatal shootout that occurred on the streets of Matewan, Mingo County, on May 19, 1920. Known today as the Matewan Massacre, this brief but deadly encounter between local authorities and Baldwin-Felts detectives left ten people dead and triggered a chain of events that led ultimately to the largest armed insurrection in post bellum American history. A recent acquisition by the Regional History Collection represents an unparalleled primary resource for studying this dramatic tale which has spawned more than a few books, plays, and even a major motion picture. A court reporter’s transcript of the Matewan Trial which stemmed from the event, the resource offers more than 2,000 pages of sworn testimony by dozens of actual participants in and eyewitnesses to this lethal showdown.

The events that transpired in Matewan that fateful day were actually years in the making, part of the epic struggle between those who owned and operated West Virginia’s coal mines and the denizens of the mines who labored to extract the earth’s riches. It was a rivalry that pitted affluence and influence against the force of sheer numbers.

The mines of southwestern West Virginia were among the last in the state to become unionized



*Matewan Police Chief, Sid Hatfield, was hired to “clean up” the rough and tumble town in 1919.*

perhaps due as much to factors including isolation and miners attitudes as to operators efforts to prevent it. For local citizens, a job in the mines was a welcome alternative to eking out an existence through subsistence farming. African-American migrants moving into the area from the South found wages and conditions to be favorable in comparison to what they had known elsewhere. Many miners lived in company houses, shopped at company stores and even socialized and worshipped in company structures. It was a way of life, a universe unto itself, and literally the only game in town.

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Given their dependence on the company, many miners were initially reluctant to anger the lords of this feudal society by engaging in union activities. Their fears were well justified. Coal operators' response to union advances in the Kanawha Valley several years earlier had led to tyrannical conditions there, including omnipresent hostile mine guards, company spies, blacklisting, evictions and the suspension of many basic civil liberties. Despite these abuses, when bloodshed erupted during the Cabin Creek – Paint Creek Strike, it was the miners who were vilified by the establishment, in the media, and in the courts. Dozens of lives were lost and more than two hundred miners were imprisoned before a settlement which acknowledged the miners' right to organize brought about an uneasy truce.

Following a period of relative calm brought on by the unifying force of a world war, the United Mine Workers renewed organizing efforts in southern West Virginia in 1919. Focusing this time on the coalfields of Logan and Mingo counties, organizers again encountered fierce resistance from operators and their minions who included not only company guards and "detectives," but state police and, with few exceptions, local lawmen as well.



*Albert C. Felts*



*Lee Felts*

Matewan's chief of police, Sid Hatfield, was one of those exceptions. Hired in 1919 by Matewan's mayor, Cabell Testerman, to "clean up" the rough and tumble town like Wyatt Earp did Dodge City, Hatfield was a locally celebrated gunman who genteel citizens considered to be no more than a thug himself. Sporting a cocky, penetrating gaze and a perpetual grin, "Two-Gun Sid" was a distant relative to feudist Devil Anse Hatfield which no doubt added to his aura.

Hatfield had worked as a miner before becoming a lawman and had no love for coal operators and their strong arm tactics. When it soon became clear that, unlike his peers elsewhere, Matewan's police chief would not be the pawn of the rich and powerful, he quickly emerged as a miner's hero.

Brawls and gunfights between union miners and coal company forces became epidemic in Mingo County during late 1919 and early 1920. Violence reached a peak in May 1920 when a three-day battle encompassing multiple coal towns raged along a ten mile stretch of the Tug Fork River. At least twenty were dead by the time the fighting ended on May 17, 1920.

It was just two days later when 13 heavily armed Baldwin-Felts detectives were dispatched to Matewan with orders to evict striking miners from company housing at nearby Red Jacket. The Baldwin-Felts were among the most hated of the miners' adversaries. Based in Roanoke, Virginia and in Bluefield, West Virginia, the agency offered both undercover investigative (i.e. "spying") and "police" services to whomever would pay their bill. By 1920, they had become particularly infamous among miners due to their actions at Paint Creek-Cabin



*Federal troops keep peace in Matewan in the weeks following the Matewan Massacre, summer 1920.*

Creek, as well as their role in Colorado's infamous "Ludlow Massacre" in which twenty miners and family members were killed, more than half of them children.

Arriving at their destination on the morning of May 19, 1920, the detectives lunched at Matewan's Urias Hotel before setting about their business shortly after noon. Led by Albert and Lee Felts whose brother, Tom, had co-founded the agency, the party proceeded by automobile to Red Jacket where they quickly set to work evicting miners, clearing out their homes, placing their personal belongings in the middle of the road.

At about 1:00 pm, they were interrupted in their labors by a visit from Police Chief Hatfield and Mayor Testerman. The mayor demanded to know under whose authority the evictions were being effected. Albert Felts responded that the actions had been authorized by the circuit judge in the county seat of Williamson. When Mayor Testerman asked for proof to that effect, Felts stated that he did not have any documents with him and ordered his men to resume their work. A short argument ensued which

concluded with a warning by the mayor that the incident was not finished.

Returning to town, Testerman and Hatfield telephoned authorities in Williamson to check out Felts' story. Informed that no such authorization had been issued, the mayor dispatched one of the evicted miners to Williamson to swear out warrants for the arrest of the detectives for their illegal actions.

The warrants for the Baldwin-Felts men were due to arrive in Matewan on the 5:15 p.m. train, the same train on which it was known that the detectives planned to leave town. Anticipating a confrontation, Mayor Testerman authorized the appointment of a dozen "special deputies" to back up his police chief. Most, if not all, were union miners.

Upon completing their assignment, the Baldwin-Felts returned to the Urias Hotel for a short respite before heading to the railroad depot. Apprized of the mayor's determination to arrest them, before heading out into the streets Albert Felts sought to limit the charges that might be placed against them by instructing that only those few members of the party who were licensed to carry

weapons should be armed. It was a decision he would not live long enough to regret.

The detectives were walking between the hotel and the railroad station when Sid Hatfield approached and told Albert Felts that he had a warrant for his arrest. Returning the police chief's smile, the detective responded he had a warrant for Hatfield's arrest and that he sincerely hoped Hatfield would peaceably accompany the Baldwin-Felts party on the train to Bluefield.

According to witnesses, the two men chuckled as they sized each other up, each admiring the other's audacity. They ambled up the street debating one another until Testerman interrupted their deliberations and demanded to see Felts' warrant which the detective quickly produced. While the mayor studied the document, Hatfield stepped back a few paces and ducked into the doorway of the S.D. Chambers hardware store.

When the mayor pronounced the document to be "bogus" a few moments later, Felts' hand reportedly drifted towards his gun. Shots rang out, and in little more than an instant, both Testerman and Felts lay in the dirt. A hail of gunfire erupted from the "special deputies" tearing into the detectives, most of whom were unarmed.

When the smoke cleared minutes later, seven Baldwin-Felts men were dead or dying, including both Felts brothers. In addition to Testerman, who



*A bullet-ridden doorway believed to be that of the Chambers Hardware store where the first shots were fired.*

died later that evening, losses on the other side were limited to two miner-deputies.

A crowd of more than three thousand attended the funerals of the Felts brothers which took place in Galax, Virginia. Condolences from coal operators and law enforcement colleagues were interspersed with promises of swift justice. It would be a formidable challenge, however, all agreed, to convict Hatfield and his gang in a court of law in Mingo County, where the Baldwin-Felts were hated. But revenge would be had! And in the meantime, efforts to suppress union activities in Mingo County would be redoubled.

Indictments against Hatfield and 22 others for their role in the murder of Albert Felts were handed down in July. It would be another six months before the case finally reached the county courthouse in Williamson. After spending more than two weeks assembling a jury deemed acceptable to both sides, the trial began on February 12, 1921. The case pitted a team of formidable legal minds on either side. To lead the defense, the UMW hired a man who was likely the best criminal attorney in West Virginia, John J. Coniff of Wheeling, as well as the state's most noted labor attorney, UMW District 17's chief counselor, Harold W. Houston. Financed by coal operator and Felts monies, the prosecution's team included two seasoned judges – former state supreme court justice Joseph M. Sanders and Judge James Damron – criminal attorney John S. Marcum and the Williamson Coal Operators Association's chief counsel Captain S.B. Avis.

The longest and most flamboyant trial in West Virginia to that date, the proceedings went on for more than a month with daily morning, afternoon and even some evening sessions. A procession of witnesses offered testimony which often directly contradicted that of others. As to who shot first, the defense held that Albert Felts had triggered the massacre by shooting Testerman. Witnesses for the prosecution claimed that it was Hatfield who fired the first shot. A company spy, C.E. Lively, who had surreptitiously befriended Hatfield testified that the police chief had killed not only Felts but Testerman as well. The motive? Hatfield coveted the mayor's wife and had once confided in the spy that he would have her for his own. The accusation was quite



*"Two-Gun Sid" amuses onlookers in Williamson during the Matewan Trial.*

plausible: the two were, in fact, married only 14 days after the shootout!

Whatever the truth may have been, after 46 days of highly charged and highly ambiguous testimony, the jury needed only a few hours to reach a verdict. On March 21, Hatfield and all his co-defendants were pronounced "Not Guilty." It was a day of jubilation for the victors, and a day of infamy for their foes who swore that vengeance would be theirs.

That vengeance came six months later when Sid Hatfield was summoned to McDowell County for allegedly conspiring with union miners to blow up a coal tipple. On August 1, 1921, as he walked unarmed up the steps of the McDowell County Courthouse, Hatfield, and his best friend and deputy, Ed Chambers, were executed by a Baldwin-Felts trio that included Matewan survivor Bill Salter and the notorious spy, C.E. Lively. Though the trio was arrested and informed by local authorities that the case against them was "absolute," all three were eventually acquitted.

It was only a few days after Sid Hatfield's murder that miners began to gather in Kanawha County for an armed march to Logan and Mingo counties to assist their beleaguered brethren in the fight to unionize. It is estimated that as many as 20,000 eventually joined the crusade which would culminate later that month in the Battle of Blair Mountain, the largest insurrection in American history besides the Civil War.

### **The Matewan Trial Transcript.**

The trial transcript recently acquired by the Regional History Collection is extensive though unfortunately represents only part of this long and drawn out case. Created by the court reporting firm, Price, Keller and Pugh, of Charleston, Hinton, and Huntington, the transcript contains approximately 2,000 pages which document the trial's proceedings from its commencement on February 12, 1921 through February 23, 1921. Though the examination of principal characters like Sid Hatfield and C.E. Lively evidently came during later sessions, included is the testimony of more than thirty participants and witnesses ranging from Baldwin-Felts survivors to a pair of Matewan telephone operators who overheard Hatfield vow to "kill those sons of bitches before they get out of Matewan."

The following is a brief and abridged passage from the testimony of a clerk who was on duty in the Chambers Hardware store when the shooting began.

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY CAPTAIN AVIS [Counsel for the Prosecution]:

- Q Mr. Stafford, were you in the Chambers Hardware Store just before and at the time that the shooting commenced?
- A I was.
- Q On the 19<sup>th</sup> May, 1920?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q Did you see anybody near the back end of that hardware store; that is, near the door which fronts on the railroad?
- A Did I see anybody there?
- Q Yes, sir.
- A I did.
- Q As I understand it, the front door of that store is on Mate Street, and then it has

also a front on the railroad; has a door that fronts on the railroad?

A Yes, sir, that is right.

Q Now, whom did you see there just before the first shot was fired, in front of the hardware store, near the door?

A Sid Hatfield, Isaac Brewer and Ben Mounts.

Q Do you recall anyone else?

A Do you mean near the door?

Q Yes.

A ...I do not.

Q Did you see Mr. A.C. Felts near that door just before the first shot was fired?

A I saw some man standing there. They said that was who it was. I didn't know him at all.

Q Somebody said it was Albert C. Felts?

A Yes, sir.

Q Describe what kind of looking man he was Mr. Stafford?

A He was kind of a tall man, looked to be about six feet tall, as well as I remember. He had on a yellow rain coat.

Q Do you know whether he wore glasses or not?

A Yes, sir he had on glasses.

Q ...Was he inside of the door or outside?

A ...He was on the outside as well as I remember.

Q About how near to the door?

A He was standing pretty close to the door.

Q You could see him from where you were?

A I could see him all right.

Q Did you see anyone else standing at the door?

A There was a bunch crowded around there pretty close to the door.

Q Did you know Mayor Testerman?

A Yes sir.

Q Could you see him at the door...?

A Yes, sir. I don't know whether he was at the door or not. I saw him, as well as I remember, at the lower side of the door, kind of at the lower side of the door, as well as I remember.

CAPTAIN AVIS: Did you see anyone at the door that was afterwards pointed out to you as C.B. Cunningham?

A I did.

Q Where was he standing?

A He was standing right above Felts, as well as I remember. I don't know exactly how they were standing.

Q You remember seeing them near the door, however?

A Yes, sir.

Q ...Now, whereabouts was Sid Hatfield standing with reference to that door?

A As well as I remember he was standing next to the bank on the lower side.

Q Next to the bank?

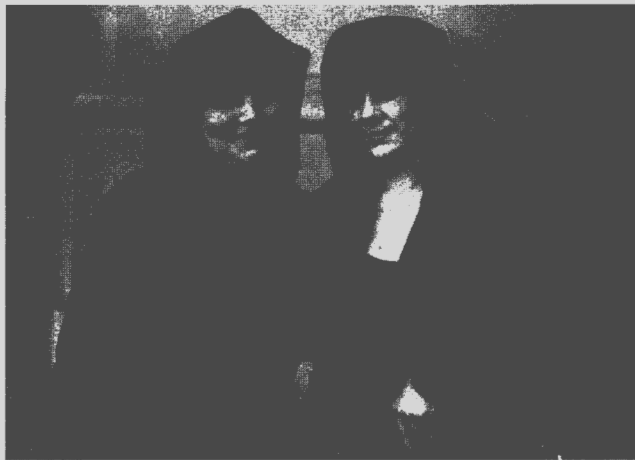
A Yes, sir.

Q On the inside of the store?

A On the inside.



*Sid Hatfield (back row, second from right) and his co-defendants. Deputy Ed Chambers is pictured, second from left, in the front row.*



*Mrs. Jessie Hatfield (left), formerly Mrs. Testerman, was twice widowed due to the Matewan affair. She poses here with Mrs. Ed Chambers whose husband was gunned down along with Sid Hatfield on the McDowell County Courthouse steps on August 1, 1921.*

Q ...How close to the door would be your best estimate that Sid Hatfield was standing?

A ...He was just inside the door, as well as I remember.

Q Who fired the first shot that you saw or heard on that occasion?

A I saw or heard?

CAPTAIN AVIS: Yes, sir.

A Sid Hatfield was the only man I saw fire a shot. I don't remember hearing any shot but this one – I mean before this one.

Q Just tell the jury how you saw him fire with reference to that door?

A He fired out the door.

Q Tell the jury what he fired with?

A With a revolver.

Q What kind of revolver?

A I don't know what it was. It looked about a 44. I don't know what it was.

Q Was it a bright barrel or shiny barrel, nickel plated or steel?

A As well as I remember it was a bright one. I don't know exactly what it was, it has been so long.

Q ...Mr. Stafford, how long have you known Sid Hatfield?

A ...I have knew him nearly all my life.

Q I wish you would state to the jury whether or not at the time you belonged to the local union of the United Mineworkers of America?

THE WITNESS: Whether I belonged?

CAPT. AVIS: Yes.

THE WITNESS: At that time?

CAPT. AVIS: At the time of this shooting?

A I don't remember if I did at that time.

Q Do you belong now?

A I do.

Q Do you know whether or not Sid Hatfield belongs to the Union?

A I do not....

Q ...When this shot was fired with this revolver you say it was pointed out the door?

A Yes, sir, out the door.

Q In what direction with reference to Albert Felts...or the man pointed out or was told to you was Albert C. Felts?

A It looked to me it was right on him. I don't remember.

Q What part of his head or his body?

A Looked like it was up high—it was his head.

CAPT. AVIS: You may examine him gentlemen.

CROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. CONIFF [Counsel for the Defense]:

Q ...You say that Sid Hatfield fired the first shot that you heard.

A It is the first shot I remember of hearing—have any recollection of.

Q That you have any recollection of?

A Yes, sir.

Q Well, will you say that a shot had not been fired before Sid Hatfield fired?

A I will not.

Q You don't remember, do you?

A I don't remember, no, sir, I wasn't—

Q Will you tell—

CAPTAIN AVIS: Wait a minute, what did you say?

A I said if I heard a shot before that, I didn't have any recollection of it.

MR. CONIFF: But you won't say now that there had not been a shot before that will you?

A No, sir, I will not.

Q And Mr. Stafford, the shot that you say Sid Hatfield fired, do you know whether it hit Cunningham, Felts or anybody else on the outside?

A I don't know whether it hit anybody or not....

Q ...How soon did you hear the second shot that you heard?

A Second shot I heard?

Q Yes.

A It was almost together. They were so close, you couldn't hardly tell anything about it.

Q Where did the second shot come from?

A It must have come from outside: I don't know where it come from.

Q Well did it?

A I said it must have; I don't know.



Q Well did it come inside?  
 A I couldn't see the bullet; I don't know whether it did or not.  
 (Laughter in the Courtroom)  
 Q Did you see the result of it on the inside?  
 A I seen the result of one shot on the inside, but there was so many shots fired, I couldn't tell which was the second shot.  
 Q What was the result of the shot you saw on the inside?  
 A It went through the front glass in the hardware building.  
 Q Facing Mate Street?  
 A Yes, sir.  
 Q Was that the second shot you heard?  
 A I don't know whether it was or not.  
 Q How soon was the shot that you heard after the shot that struck the glass?  
 A I don't know; there was so many together.  
 Q Immediately after the shots you heard there was a volley of shots you say?  
 A There was, yes.  
 Q Now, Mr. Stafford, you don't want the jury to understand that you are saying that Sid Hatfield fired the first shot that day, do you?  
 A I do not.

MR. MARCUM [Counsel for the Prosecution]: We object to that your Honor...!

### Visiting Committee

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### A New Face and a New Commitment

The West Virginia and Regional History Collection is pleased to announce the addition of a new staff member, one whose presence is sure to benefit the thousands of researchers who use the Collection each year. In July, Kevin Fredette was appointed to serve as the Regional History Collection's first ever Coordinator for Public Services. The position will be dedicated to both facilitating and actively promoting the use of the unique resources of the Regional History Collection by students, faculty and the general public.

A significant concern in academia, archives and libraries nationwide is that students and other researchers have begun to turn increasingly to online resources accessible through the World Wide Web and Google as a means of conducting research. While such sources offer a wealth of instant answers and generic, often biased overviews, they are no substitute to using primary resources to draw one's own conclusions. Teaching faculty are responding to this challenge to original scholarship (and original thinking) by requiring the use of traditional source materials in their courses to demonstrate that online information is far from comprehensive. A significant part of Mr. Fredette's efforts will be devoted to developing public service programs that support this growing interest in the use of archival materials for graduate and undergraduate course work.



*Coordinator Fredette tries to convince University High student Caty Rakowski that there is more to research than surfing the internet!*

Mr. Fredette brings to this appointment a wide variety of public services experience in academic libraries. In his most recent position as Head of Public Services at the WVU College of Law Library, he was responsible for and participated in reference and instructional activities for law faculty and students, attorneys and members of the general public. Prior to that, he served as the Head of Government Documents and Microforms for the WVU Libraries. His duties included overseeing compliance with federal depository requirements for selective depository libraries located throughout the state of West Virginia. He worked as a reference librarian and documents specialist at the University of California- Irvine Libraries and the Indiana University School of Law Library in Bloomington before coming to WVU in 1995.

Mr. Fredette has published a number of articles in his various fields during the course of his career. His most recent publication was a book chapter titled "West Virginia- One of a Kind" in *Prestatehood Legal Materials: A Fifty State Guide*, published by Haworth Press in 2006.

### Choices for Making Things Work Better!

West Virginia's rich history encompasses many eras and cultures, memorable events, famous people, and wonderful places. The West Virginia and Regional History Collection's mission of acquiring and holding resources to preserve that proud history and serve as a research base is an important one.

Private support for this educational mission is important now and in the future. There are numerous ways for each of us to make that work.

Current gifts certainly are helpful. You may donate cash, stocks or mutual funds for the Collection's most pressing needs, including acquisitions, conservation and staffing.

Also, including a gift provision in your will or revocable trust to support this special mission is a smart choice. Giving your attorney the wording of "to the West Virginia University Foundation, Inc. for the benefit of the WVU Libraries' West Virginia and Regional History Collection" is the first step. Your gift can be used for general purposes or to enhance any aspect of the Collection if you specify that.

Making the choice to support the West Virginia and Regional History Collection means that many others who care about West Virginia will benefit too.

### Selected Recent Acquisitions

**Bom, Sallye S. West Virginia University Reserve Officers' Training Corps Cap, Cape, and Football Material, 1944-1948, 2 ft. 6 in., Transfer in 2007. A&M 5127.**

Memorabilia acquired by West Virginia University student Sallye Bom (formerly Sallye Stewart) during the 1940s. Includes Bom's WVU Reserve Officers' Training Corps woman's cap and cape dating from 1948 in navy blue and gold. Also includes photograph, WVU football handbook, schedule and game programs for 1944 (6 issues and 1 duplicate), 1945 (7 issues), 1946 (1 issue), 1947 (3 issues and 1 duplicate), and 1948 (1 issue). There are also 2 issues of "Illustrated Football Annual" (1945, 1947) and 1 issue of "Street and Smith's 1945 Football Pictorial Year Book."

**Browne, Martin. Copy Books of a Putnam County Resident, 1805-1833, 1/2 in., Acquired in 2007. A&M 3598.**

Two copy books and two loose leaves by Martin Brown, a land owner who lived near Red House Shoals on the north bank of the Kanawha River in Union District, Putnam County, Virginia (now West Virginia). Brown was a native of Leeds, York County, England, and immigrated to America around 1785 to 1787. He operated a tavern near Winchester, Virginia until about 1808, when he moved to Red House Shoals. The copy books date from 1810 to 1833 when he was living in western Virginia and include primarily correspondence; the main correspondents are family members and his friend Thomas Stribling of Winchester, Virginia; topics include business transactions involving land, money, and slaves, as well as personal matters involving his family.

**Carney, J.P. Civil War Era Diary, 1864, 3/4 in., Acquired in 2007. A&M 3597.**

Diary of John P. Carney of Moundsville and Benwood, West Virginia, from January to October 1864, chiefly documenting Carney's daily activities, the weather, and movement on the Ohio River and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (B&O). Carney initially writes from Moundsville, where he appears to be a student, and then from Benwood, where he begins work at the B&O Railroad depot in May 1864. Almost daily entries record the weather and its effects on the Ohio River, including the amount of ice in the river and how it rises and falls. Comments about the Civil War are scattered throughout the diary and are mostly reports of what Carney reads in the newspaper.

**Cooper, Bernard R., Physicist. Papers Regarding Human Rights of Scientists, 1977-1981, 2 ft. 6 in., Transfer in 2007. A&M 5126.**

Correspondence, newsletters, minutes, photographs, and other material dating from 1977-1981 regarding human rights of refusenik scientists in the Soviet Union. These materials were collected by West Virginia University (WVU) physics professor Bernard R. Cooper, a member of the Committee on the International Freedom of Scientists (CIFS) of the American Physical Society. Scientists documented include Victor Brailovsky, Naum Meiman, Emil Mendzheritzky, and Anatoly Sakharov, among others. There is a 50 p. manuscript by Bernard R. Cooper titled "Science and Human Rights."

**Dawson, Jane Campbell. Diary and Other Material, 1909-1916, 1 in., Acquired in 2007. A&M 3587.**

Diary kept by Jane Campbell Dawson (died March 30, 1925, in St. Louis, Missouri), sister of Archibald W. Campbell (1833-1899), a leader of the West Virginia statehood movement, editor and part owner of the Wheeling "Daily Intelligencer," and prominent Republican. Most noteworthy in terms of West Virginia history is her "In Memoriam" statement regarding her brother found in the back of her diary. This statement regards his character and conveys her sentiment; he died in her Missouri home. Jane Dawson was an aunt to Jessie Campbell-Nave (see A&M 3587), daughter of Archibald W. Campbell. The diary also contains references to other family members, and religious activities and feelings. There are two brief entries regarding author Rebecca Harding Davis, one regarding a letter sent to her, and the other a brief obituary newspaper clipping with an inscription by Dawson claiming friendship. The larger part of her diary regards time spent in San Francisco from May, 1909 to June, 1910.

**Easton, J. Clark, Soldier. World War I Letters, Diaries, and Other Material, 1917-1919, 1963, 7 1/2 in., Gift in 2007. A&M 3584.**

Include letters, diaries, postcards, and two photographs of J. Clark Easton regarding his experiences during World War I with the US Corps of Interpreters, Headquarters, 77th Division. Also includes retirement scrapbook related to his service as a Professor of Medieval History at West Virginia University from 1938 to 1963.

**Guiher, James M., Jr. Papers, 1927-1976, 4 ft. 9 in., Gift in 2007. A&M 3579.**

Personal papers of James M. Guiher, Jr. (1927- ), Editor and Head of Textbook Division of Prentice-Hall books, and son of James M. Guiher, Sr. (1897-1965), a prominent lawyer, politician, and community leader from Clarksburg, West Virginia. Includes autobiographical material, correspondence, publications, photographs, and other

material regarding growing up in Clarksburg, attending Washington Irving High School (Clarksburg, WV), serving in the U.S. Army during WWII, attending Princeton and Harvard Universities, his career at Prentice-Hall, as well as his writings (including essays and plays). The writings regard an evolving view of life influenced by art, existentialism, and experiences in Italy and Greece. There are publications regarding the history of, and places and events in Clarksburg and Harrison County (including booklets, pamphlets, programs, maps, clippings, and post cards; ca. 1953-1999). There is also a group portrait photograph of his father James M. Guiher, Sr. as a member of Sigma Nu Fraternity, West Virginia University, 1917.

**Holt Family Collection. Papers, 1930-2007, 2 ft. 4 in., Gift in 2007. Addendum to A&M 1701.**

Papers of the Holt family; the larger part of the addendum is comprised of the personal and professional papers of Helen Froelich Holt, former West Virginia Secretary of State, presidential appointee to a post in the Department of the Interior, and widow of U.S. Senator Rush D. Holt. Includes scrapbooks (2 items) focusing on Senator Holt's last year in the U.S. Senate and his campaign to keep America out of a European war, and Helen Froelich Holt's sorority memorabilia as an undergraduate and photograph in Life Magazine (1940) as a Biology teacher at the National Park College in Maryland; there are also clippings, congratulations, and keepsakes celebrating Senator Holt and Helen Froelich Holt's courtship, engagement and wedding. There are photographs of Senator Holt's 1952 campaign for



*Helen Froelich announces her engagement, 1941.*

governor of West Virginia and Dwight Eisenhower's 1952 "Whistle Stop" campaign for the presidency in West Virginia; personal letters, cards and autographs from family, friends and political acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Holt including senators Bob Dole, Barack Obama, and Hillary Clinton.

**Lawrence, Russell Family. Papers, 1886-1964, 5 in., Gift in 2007. A&M 3589.**

Papers of the family of Russell Lawrence of Riverton, West Virginia in Pendleton County. Russell Lawrence was a farmer, school teacher, and deacon of a church. Includes: letter regarding Lawrence Estate (1954); correspondence regarding family business and legal affairs and local church matters, among other topics (1920s-1940s); memo books including names and brief notes regarding financial transactions (1886, 1929-1964); pamphlets with religious messages from outside West Virginia (1920s-1930s); miscellaneous pamphlets including one from the World's Dispensary Medical Association (1908), "The Custodian and the School Child" from Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (ca. 1920s), and "Safety Education in Home and School" (ca. 1930s); greeting cards (ca. 1929-1944); and ephemera, including bill from Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company (1941), "loyalty stamp" cards (1943), and two advertising cards from the Chicago Tailors Association (1925), among other items.

**McAtteer, Davitt, Collector. Letter and Photograph Regarding Monongah Mines, 1907, 3 items, Gift in 2007. A&M 3574.**

Letter and two photographs related to Monongah mines. 1) Letter dated December 6, 1907, authored by "Emmett" of Monongah, W. Va. to Ernest M. Trader of McKeesport, Pa. The letter discusses the use of "certificates" as money in Monongah, references the recent Naomi mine (Fayette County, Pa.) disaster of December 1, compares the conditions of the Naomi Mine to those of the Monongah Mines, and describes in detail the processes and outcomes involved in a dust explosion. There is no mention of the Monongah mining disaster, though it happened on the same day the letter was written. 2) A mounted photograph showing the wrecked bridge at Monongah Mine No. 6. The picture also shows a power house and boiler room facility (ca. 1907). 3) A second unidentified photograph showing men and women standing on a railroad track adjacent to a river (ca. 1900-1910).

**Rice, Connie, Compiler. African-American History of Monongalia County. Research Papers, 1995-1999, 7 1/2 in., Gift in 2007. A&M 3595.**

Research papers compiled by Connie Rice regarding the history of African-Americans in Monongalia County. Includes photographs, audio recordings and transcripts of interviews, speech transcripts, and a National Register Nomination form for 2nd Ward School of Morgantown, West Virginia. These papers were used to write Rice's book "Our Monongalia: a history of African Americans in Monongalia County, West Virginia."

**Stephens, Gerald, Compiler. Stephens and Smith Family Genealogy. Papers, 1897-2002, 2 ft. 7 in., Gift in 2007. A&M 3575.**



*Storer College professors Turpin, Moore and Patricik, 1936.*

Genealogy of the Stephens and Smith families, primarily from the 18th to 21st centuries. The families are related through the 1899 marriage of Ora Mae Smith to Leaman Clark Stephens in Ritchie County, West Virginia.

**Storer College Photographs. Prints, 1934-1936, 2 items, Gift in 2007.**

Two photographs of professors at Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. Includes colorized portrait of David Carter Moore (ca. 1934) and black and white group portrait of professors Turpin, Moore, and Patrick (October 30, 1936).

**Thomas, Herbert S., Engineer. Scrapbook of Construction of the Ohio Extension of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, 1892-1893, 1/2 in., Acquired in 2007. A&M 3592.**

Scrapbook of photographs kept by Herbert S. Thomas, an engineer of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, regarding construction of the Railroad's Ohio Extension along the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River between Welch and Kenova, West Virginia. The length of this extension is about 140 miles and was built between 1889 and 1893, according to a notebook kept by Thomas (which is not in the collection). There are 138 photographs mounted onto 48 pages; there are also 14 unmounted, loose photographs (of which 10 are cyanotypes). Subjects include camps, construction of a major trestle, group portraits of railroad employees, railroad infrastructure (bridges, trestles, and



*Bridge construction on the N&W Line, ca. 1892.*

tunnels), river scenes, rural homes and families, and survey equipment.

**Trinkley, Bruce, Composer. Scores for Vocal and Musical-Dramatic Works, 1975-2005, 1 ft., Gift in 2007. A&M 3591.**

Vocal music and musical-dramatic works by Bruce Trinkley. Includes published and unpublished piano-vocal scores and full scores of arrangements and original compositions by Trinkley; also includes recordings of his works, and of the Penn State Glee Club of which he was the director. There is also an autobiographical sketch, a resume, a list of choral publications, and a list of works. Bruce Trinkley spent the formative years of his musical

education in West Virginia in the vicinity of Bluefield; he later taught at Penn State University from 1970-2005.

**Vale, James B.C., Soldier. Journal Regarding West Virginia 4th Infantry, Company D, in the Civil War, 1861-1862, 1/2 in., Acquired in 2007. A&M 3593.**

Journal authored by James B.C. Vale of Company D, West Virginia 4th Infantry. Compiled in 1891 from a diary kept during the Civil War, it records in some detail operations of his unit in the period June 27, 1861 (when he enlisted) to October 31, 1862. Includes an introduction (page 1), muster roll (pages 2-5, including names, ranks, enlistment dates, and notes), and narrative (pages 6-15). The narrative regards campaigns in western Virginia, mostly in the vicinity of the Kanawha Valley, in 1861 and 1862, including considerable detail regarding troop movements.

**World War II Pilot Survival Packet, 1943-1945, 10 items, Transfer in 2007. A&M 3581.**

World War II pilot survival packet for American pilots shot down in Europe. Includes two maps of western and eastern Europe respectively; two German Mark notes in denominations of one million and fifty million marks each dated 1923; two foreign language phrase books, one for Croatia, Serbo, Albanian, Greek, and Italian, and the other for French, Polish, Russian, and German; one small compass; six small sheets of blank paper; one metal bar wrapped in paper (1/2 in. x 4 in.); and waterproof carrying case (5 in. x 6 in.).

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*Matewan's Police Chief Hatfield.*  
*See story, page 1.*