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(Interviewee, print) (Interviewer, print)

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Brenda S. Fuller  
(Interviewee's signature)

Address 129 Betta View St.  
Jacksonville, Alabama 36265  
Phone 435-7609

Date March 17, 1996

Sesalea O. Fuller  
(Interviewer's signature)

Address 129 Betta View St.  
Jacksonville, Alabama 36265  
Phone 435-7609

Date March 17, 1996

**Interviewee Background Information**

Name: Brenda Sharon Lucas Fuller

Address: 129 Betta View Street Jacksonville, Alabama

Phone Number(s): 435-7609

Approximate age or date of birth: September 18, 1949

Mother's name: Orpha Bell Sweeney Lucas

Father's name: Charlie Fletcher Lucas

Places lived and when: Squirrel Camp, Virginia 1949-1955; Clinchco, VA 1955-1967;

Bluefield, VA (college) 1967-1969; Norfolk, VA (college) 1969-Jan 1972;

Blacksburg, VA March 1972 - June 1972; Jacksonville, Alabama, June 1972 to present.

Education: Clinchco Elem School 1955-1962; Ervington High School 1962-1967;

Bluefield Baptist Junior College, 1967-1969; Old Dominion University 1969-1972.

Religion: Baptist

Business, political and social memberships (past and present):

JSU Faculty Wives 1973-1975.

Present occupation: housewife, part-time substitute teacher

Former occupation(s): Aron representative, 1965-1967.

Special skills: crafts, sewing, flannel graph stories, teaching Bible.

Major Accomplishments: only one of five kids to finish college; raising

children; surviving cancer; moving to Alabama and surviving;

building house.

Local events in which you have participated: \_\_\_\_\_

State and/or regional events in which you have participated: \_\_\_\_\_

convention of young church leaders 1965-1967 Lynchburg, VA

National events in which you have participated: \_\_\_\_\_

International events in which you have participated: \_\_\_\_\_

Natural born U.S. citizen? (Yes)/No

Naturalized Citizen: Yes/No Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Country from which you emigrated: \_\_\_\_\_

Documents, photographs, and artifacts which are in your possession:

photos of old home place in Virginia; some of father's coal mining

equipment; out of print books about southwestern Virginia

Individuals you recommend who might be candidates for an oral

history interview: \_\_\_\_\_

Additional information: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**LIFE IN APPALACHIA:  
COAL MINING, LIVING CONDITIONS,  
ISOLATION, AND UNIQUENESS OF THE PEOPLE**

**SESALEA FULLER**

**SOUTH SINCE 1860**

**APRIL 1, 1996**



## HISTORICAL CHRONOLOGY

### 1945—

- \*\*Franklin D. Roosevelt dies at Warm Springs, Georgia. Vice-president Truman succeeds to the Presidency.
- \*\*Representatives of fifty nations convene in San Francisco and draw up the charter of the United Nations.
- \*\*Germany surrenders unconditionally.
- \*\*Atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Japan surrenders.
- \*\*The historian Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. publishes The Age of Jackson.
- \*\*Pledge of allegiance to the United States flag given official recognition by Congress.

### 1946—

- \*\*In a speech delivered in Fulton, Missouri, former British prime minister Winston Churchill warns that an "Iron Curtain" is descending on Europe, dividing the continent into two blocs.
- \*\*In the midterm elections the Republicans regain control of both houses of Congress.
- \*\*Robert Penn Warren's novel, All the King's Men, based on the life of the populist Louisiana politician Huey Long, is published.
- \*\*Approximately 400,000 coal miners go on strike, demanding a raise and a social security plan. Government seizes soft coal mines. Week later, contract signed by John L. Lewis and Secretary Krug giving miners wage increase of 18.5 cents per hour, vacation pay and safety rules.
- \*\*John L. Lewis fined \$10,000 for contempt of court in coal strike and UMW \$3,500,000 by Federal District. Lewis orders miners back to work.

### 1947—

- \*\*Congress adopts the Taft-Hartley Act over the President's veto. The new law provides protection for employer as well as employee, limits use of closed shop, provides for union responsibility under negotiated contracts, and restricts union activities.
- \*\*The House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) begins an investigation of Communist influence in the movie industry.
- \*\*The President asks Congress to authorize the first installment of funds (totaling \$17 billion) to finance the reconstruction of Western Europe under the Marshall Plan.
- \*\*About 100 northern Civil War veterans remain on Veterans Administration pension roles. Less than 80 Confederate veterans are living.
- \*\*UMW, using threat of strike, wins wage boost of 44.375 cents and hour. Coal mines restored to private operation after government operation since 1946.
- \*\*Premiere in New York of Tennessee Williams' play A Streetcar Named Desire.

### 1948—

- \*\*President Truman signs the Selective Service Act, which requires men between 18 and 25 to register for military service.
- \*\*An executive order signed by President Truman prohibits discrimination in the armed forces and in federal employment.
- \*\*"Dixiecrats" opposed to the President's strong civil rights stand form the States' Rights party and nominate J. Strom Thurmond for President.
- \*\*Truman is reelected.

**\*\*Approximately 360,000 soft coal miners strike, demanding from operators retirement pension of \$100 a month at age 62; strike ends with tentative agreement on pension.**

**\*\*A.C. Kinsey and his researchers publish Sexual Behavior in the Human Male.**

#### **1949—**

**\*\*In his Inaugural Address, Truman outlines his Fair Deal program: agricultural price supports, and extension of social programs, more low-income housing at affordable prices and more civil rights legislation.**

**\*\*The Republic of Ireland is born.**

**\*\*The President signs a bill amending the Fair Labor Standards Act and increasing the minimum hourly wage to 75 cents.**

**\*\*Expenditure to provide continuing program for reforestation and revegetation of national forest and range lands authorized by Congress.**

**\*\*President John L. Lewis of UMW orders two week stoppage of work in coal mines east of the Mississippi in protest against appointment of Dr. James Boyd, new director of U.S. Bureau of Mines.**

#### **1950—**

**\*\*The population of the United States is set at 150,697,361. Illiteracy is at its lowest level ever at 3.2%.**

**\*\*President Truman orders naval and air forces to aid South Korea, which was invaded by North Korea.**

**\*\*The UN General Assembly implicitly approves the crossing of the 38th parallel boundary of North Korea by UN Forces.**

**\*\*A new Social Security Act extends coverage to an additional 10 million workers.**

**\*\*Supreme Court bars segregation of Negroes in two Southern universities, in Sweatt vs. Painter (Texas) and McLaurin vs. Oklahoma State Regents.**

**\*\*Soft coal operators and UMW sign new contract, ending eight months' dispute.**

**\*\*William Faulkner is awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature.**

#### **1951—**

**\*\*The UN General Assembly finds Communist China responsible for aggression in Korea.**

**\*\*The Twenty-second Amendment to the Constitution is adopted: No person can be elected president more than two times. If a vice-president as president during more than two years of a previous president's term, he can be elected president only once.**

**\*\*118 of 199 Republican members of the House issue a "Declaration of Policy" demanding that American efforts be centered around the defense of the Western Hemisphere.**

**\*\*Southern railroads receive a 10% passenger fare increase from the Interstate Commerce Commission.**

**\*\*119 persons are killed in a mine blast at West Frankfort, Illinois.**

**\*\*The first color TV broadcast lasts four hours.**

#### **1952—**

**\*\*Truman does not seek reelection. Eisenhower is elected president.**

**\*\*Supreme Court rules that members of groups advocating the violent overthrow of the government may be barred from teaching in public schools.**

**\*\*Congress passes a fair trade act allowing manufacturers and retailers to fix prices on trade-marked items wherever permitted by state law.**

**\*\*Widespread and prolonged drought conditions cause extensive crop damage in the South and Northeast; Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Tennessee and South Carolina are made eligible for disaster relief**

**\*\*Tornadoes in the South leave widespread death and destruction in their path.**

**\*\*American Bandstand premieres on TV.**

#### **1953—**

**\*\*The two sides in the Korean Conflict sign an armistice at Panmunjom.**

**\*\*Eisenhower holds talks with French prime minister. The U.S. will help France in its war in Indochina.**

**\*\*The President signs the Submerged Lands Act, giving coastal states the rights to submerged lands, reclaimed lands, and tidelands oil within their historic boundaries.**

**\*\*The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is created.**

**\*\*Unemployment reaches its lowest point since the close of World War II with the total of gainfully employed workers at 63.4 million.**

**\*\*The first issue of Playboy magazine is published.**

#### **1954—**

**\*\*Supreme Court, in the historic case of Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka, rules that separate but equal segregation in education is unconstitutional.**

**\*\*The Agricultural Act of 1954, providing for flexible price supports, is signed into law.**

**\*\*President Eisenhower signs the Housing Act of 1954, which provides for assistance for urban renewal, 35,000 public housing units, and liberalized mortgage requirements.**

**\*\*In congressional elections, the Democrats recapture majorities in the Senate and the House of Representatives.**

**\*\*President Eisenhower asks Congress to authorize a return to flexible or sliding scale farm prices.**

#### **1955—**

**\*\*The President signs a bill amending the Fair Labor Standards Act to raise minimum wage to \$1 per hour.**

**\*\*Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. leads a Negro boycott of the Montgomery, Alabama bus system.**

**\*\*Supreme Court relegates school desegregation to the federal district courts and does not stipulate a time limit.**

**\*\*The White House Conference on Education endorses greater federal funding for public education.**

**\*\*Emmett Till, a black youth from Chicago, is murdered by two white men in Mississippi. Although Till's killers will be freed by a jury, the trial will attract national media attention to the plight of blacks in the South.**

**\*\*The U.S. begins a program of aid to Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.**

**\*\*Eisenhower holds the first TV presidential press conference.**

#### **1956—**

**\*\*Eisenhower reelected.**

**\*\*A law aimed at reducing agricultural surpluses and supporting prices provides aid to farmers who decide to leave their land fallow.**

**\*\*Secretary of Agriculture Benson declares that all federally-owned stocks of surplus cotton will be placed on the world market.**

**\*\*Supreme Court rules that an Alabama law and a Montgomery, Alabama ordinance requiring racial segregation in intrastate buses are invalid.**

**\*\*The House of Representatives rejects a \$1.6 billion school construction bill containing the controversial Powell anti-segregation amendment.**

**\*\*Southerners in Congress issue a manifesto pledging "all lawful means" to overturn the Supreme Court desegregation order of 1954.**

**\*\*The University of Alabama expels Autherine Lucy, its first Negro student, despite a federal court order reversing her suspension by the University's president and trustees.**

**\*\*Elvis Presley's first hit record, "Heartbreak Hotel."**

#### **1957—**

**\*\*In a speech to Congress, the president pledges that the U.S. will assist any nation in the Middle East threatened by communism (Eisenhower Doctrine).**

**\*\*The International Geophysical Year spurs environmental studies by scientists all over the world.**

**\*\*Congress adopts the Civil Rights Act of 1957 which establishes procedures for safeguarding blacks' right to vote and creates the Civil Rights Commission and the Civil Rights Division within the Department of Justice. It is the first law since 1875 to protect the rights of blacks to vote.**

**\*\*Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina establishes a new filibuster record, speaking continuously for 24 hours and 18 minutes against the Civil Rights Bill.**

**\*\*Governor Orval Faubus employs units of the Arkansas National Guard to prevent the integration of Central High School in Little Rock. Later, a federalized National Guard and U.S. Army units sent by the President escort nine black students to school.**

**\*\*President Eisenhower advocates having a Republican candidate entered in all Southern congressional districts in 1958.**

**\*\*Senator John F. Kennedy's book Profiles in Courage wins the Pulitzer Prize.**

#### **1958—**

**\*\*The U.S., Great Britain, and the U.S.S.R. begin negotiations on a treaty that would ban the testing of nuclear weapons.**

**\*\*The U.S. claims all rights to oil resources beyond the three mile limit on the Gulf Coast. The five states affected make counter-claims.**

**\*\*In the midterm elections, the Democrats enlarge their majorities in Congress.**

**\*\*In Birmingham, Alabama a bomb explodes near a Baptist church whose minister is a civil rights leader.**

**\*\*Supreme Court intervenes in cases involving Columbus, Georgia, where violations of blacks' voting rights.**

**\*\*Supreme Court unanimously bans all "dilatatory plans" for the desegregation of schools.**

#### **1959—**

**\*\*President Eisenhower signs the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act, which seeks to safeguard the rights of union members vis-a-vis their unions. It includes a "bill of rights" for**



labor and requires unions to file annual financial reports with the Secretary of Labor and prevents racketeering in labor unions.

**\*\*Alaska and Hawaii are admitted to the Union as the 49th and 50th states, respectively.**

**\*\*The U.S. announces that military aid to Laos will be increased.**

**\*\*The Southern Christian Leadership Conference is founded under the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. to further the advancement of civil rights by Christian means.**

**\*\*The states of Virginia and Maryland end an "oyster war." dating from the 1780s, by agreement on a Potomac River pact.**

**\*\*A federal district court in New York lifts the post office on distribution of D.H. Lawrence's Lady Chatterley's Lover.**

#### **1960—**

**\*\*Negroes begin a series of sit-in demonstrations to desegregate lunch counters and similar facilities in the South.**

**\*\*President Eisenhower signs the Civil Rights Act of 1960, which provides for the use of federal referees where there are patterns of discrimination in Negro voting. It also sets new criminal penalties for violent obstructions of federal court orders.**

**\*\* At a press conference, Eisenhower admits that the U.S. has been sending reconnaissance aircraft over Soviet territory for the last four years.**

**\*\*According to the review Southern School News, since the Supreme Court's 1954 Brown ruling, barely 6% of public school in southern states have complied with the order to desegregate.**

**\*\*Supreme Court reverses a lower court ruling that a key section of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 was unconstitutional.**

**\*\*Supreme Court, in the Tuskegee, Alabama, gerrymander case of Gomillion vs. Lightfoot, holds that a state may not change the boundaries of a city for the purpose of excluding Negro voters.**

**\*\*A fifty-star American flag becomes official reflecting the admission of Hawaii and Alaska to the Union.**

**\*\*The "pill", the first oral contraceptive, is marketed.**

**\*\*John F. Kennedy is elected president.**

#### **1961—**

**\*\*President Kennedy presents to Congress an economic program that includes increases in Social Security benefits and the minimum wage, and extension of unemployment insurance, and acceleration of federal procurement and construction programs in order to stimulate the economy.**

**\*\*President Kennedy signs a bill raising the minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act to \$1.15 in September, 1961 and \$1.25 in September, 1963.**

**\*\*Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, President Kennedy's military advisor, visits South Vietnam to determine the most effective way to help its government defend itself against attacks by Communist Vietcong guerillas. After he reports to the President, the U.S. sends additional advisors and training personnel to South Vietnam.**

**\*\*Kennedy proposes a space program whose goal is to land a man on the moon before the end of the decade.**

**\*\*The Twenty-third amendment to the Constitution is adopted. It provides for voting by District of Columbia citizens in presidential elections.**

**\*\*Biracial groups known as freedom riders begin to travel through the South to integrate facilities. In Alabama and other states some groups are attacked by mobs. Other groups are arrested.**

### 1962—

**\*\*President Kennedy announces a naval quarantine of Cuba in response to the installation of Soviet missile sites there. He calls on the U.S.S.R. to dismantle the sites and remove the missiles. Premier Khrushchev agrees to do so and the quarantine is ended.**

**\*\*Two American officers are killed in an ambush north of Saigon, the South Vietnamese capital. Troops sent to Vietnam in an advisory capacity are authorized to open fire if attacked.**

**\*\*In Engel vs. Vitale, the Supreme Court holds that the reading in the New York public school of a prayer composed by the New York Board of Regents is unconstitutional.**

**\*\*A tour of the White House, with the President's wife Jacqueline Kennedy as guide, is broadcast on TV.**

**\*\*Protected by federal marshals, James Meredith, a black student, enrolls at the University of Mississippi. Demonstrations against his enrollment result in two deaths.**

**\*\*Southern School News reports that only three states--Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina--have not yet undertaken some form of token integration.**

### 1963—

**\*\*The President signs a bill forbidding sex discrimination in payment for equal work.**

**\*\*Civil rights demonstrations take place in many localities. In Mississippi Medgar W. Evers is killed. In Alabama Dr. Martin Luther King is arrested, Negro properties are bombed, and four Negro girls are killed when a church is bombed in Birmingham.**

**\*\*About 200,000 people converge on Washington to demonstrate peacefully for civil rights. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. speaks to them of his dreams for the future.**

**\*\*Alabama governor George Wallace physically blocks the entry of two black students to the University of Alabama. Wallace then abandons his resistance after President Kennedy federalizes the Alabama National Guard.**

**\*\*The first Negro student is enrolled at formerly all-white Clemson College in South Carolina as a result of a federal court order.**

**\*\*Kennedy assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald. Vice-president Johnson becomes president.**

**\*\*Betty Friedan's The Feminine Mystique helps launch the women's liberation movement.**

### 1964—

**\*\*U.S. Navy planes bomb bases in North Vietnam in retaliation for reported attacks on U.S. destroyers in international waters in the Gulf of Tonkin. Congress adopts a joint resolution approving the bombing and authorizing the President to do what may be required to bar such attacks in the future.**

**\*\*The Twenty-fourth amendment to the Constitution, outlawing poll taxes as a requirement for voting in federal elections, is adopted.**

**\*\*President Johnson signs a bill providing new price support programs for growers of cotton and wheat.**

**\*\*The President signs the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which protects voting rights, prohibits racial discrimination in employment and in public accommodations, and encourages school desegregation. The act also creates the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.**

**\*\*Johnson is reelected president.**

**\*\*Dr. Martin Luther King is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1964.**

### **1965—**

**\*\*The President commits U.S. ground forces in South Vietnam.**

**\*\*Demonstrations against the Vietnam War are held across the nation; draftees burn their induction notices.**

**\*\*President Johnson federalizes the Alabama National Guard and mobilizes Army units to protect a freedom march from Selma to Montgomery. A participant in the march, Mrs. Viola Liuzzo of Detroit, is killed. Trails of the man accused of her murder result, first, in a hung jury and then in an acquittal. Later, however, three members of the KKK, including the acquitted man, are convicted of a conspiracy in the murder.**

**\*\*President Johnson signs the Voting Rights Act of 1965, ensuring Negro voting rights.**

**\*\*The President signs a bill creating the Department of Housing and Urban Development.**

**\*\*President Johnson signs into law \$1.4 billion federal-state program of economic aid for Appalachia.**

### **1966—**

**\*\*In his State of the Union message President Johnson says that the U.S. will remain in Vietnam as long as aggression continues.**

**\*\*John W. Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Department orders federal funds withheld from twelve school districts in Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana for violation of school desegregation guidelines of 1964 Civil Rights Act.**

**\*\*Edward Brooke, Massachusetts Republican, is the first black senator since the Reconstruction era.**

**\*\* Robert C. Weaver, the first Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, becomes the First black member of a president's cabinet.**

**\*\*In the midterm elections, the Republicans increase their congressional representation by three seats in the Senate and 47 in the House.**

**\*\*U.S. forces in Vietnam total 380,000 by late December, as compared with approximately 180,000 at the beginning of 1966. Antiwar sentiment mounts in the U.S.**

### **1967—**

**\*\*In his State of the Union message President Johnson asks Congress to levy a 6% surcharge on personal and corporate income taxes to help finance the Vietnam War and domestic reform programs.**

**\*\*Congress amends the Social Security Act to increase cash benefits, raise the amount of taxable earnings and liberalize Medicare.**

**\*\*Antiwar demonstrators assemble in Washington. Some of them have a violent encounter with marshals and soldiers at the Pentagon.**

**\*\*The Twenty-fifth amendment to the Constitution is adopted. It provides for filling a vacancy in the office of vice-president and for steps to be taken in the event of the inability of the President to fulfill his responsibilities.**

**\*\*In Loving vs. Virginia, the Supreme Court rules unanimously that states cannot constitutionally bar marriages between whites and nonwhites.**

**\*\*President Johnson appoints Solicitor General Thurgood Marshall, a Negro, to the Supreme Court.**

### **1968—**

- \*\*As a step toward peace negotiations President Johnson orders that bombing of North Vietnam north of the 21st parallel be halted.**
- \*\*President Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act of 1968. Under its provisions racial discrimination is forbidden in selling or renting about four-fifths of the housing in the U.S.**
- \*\*The National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders (Kerner Commission) issues a report in which it attributes Negro unrest to white racism and recommends measures to aid Negroes.**
- \*\*Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee. His death is followed by racial violence in 125 cities throughout the nation.**
- \*\*Nixon is elected president.**

### **1969—**

- \*\*President Nixon announces the coming withdrawal of 25,000 American soldiers from South Vietnam. Further withdrawals of 85,000 men are announced later the same year.**
- \*\*In Alexander vs. Holmes County Board of Education, the Supreme Court rules that there must be no delay in discontinuing school segregation.**
- \*\*A nationwide moratorium against the Vietnam War includes prayers, vigils, and silent marches.**
- \*\*Neil Armstrong becomes the first person to walk on the moon.**
- \*\*Earth Day is marked by demonstrations against pollution.**

### **1970—**

- \*\*The announcement by President Nixon that U.S. troops are invading Cambodia, where North Vietnamese forces take sanctuary, arouses protests throughout the country.**
- \*\*President Nixon proposes a five-point plan for peace in Vietnam. It is rejected by the Communist peace delegations.**
- \*\*At Kent State University in Ohio, a demonstration against the war turns violent when National Guard troops open fire and kill four students and wound eight.**
- \*\*Supreme Court issues an order for the integration of all schools in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas by February 1. Although many districts do not comply by that date, substantial progress is made by August 31.**
- \*\*In congressional elections, the Democrats retain majorities in the Senate and House.**

### **1971—**

- \*\*In his State of the Union Address, Nixon presents his plan for revenue sharing.**
- \*\*The Senate adopts an amendment calling for withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam within nine months.**
- \*\*The New York Times begins publishing the Pentagon Papers, excerpts from a classified study of the Vietnam War. A government effort to halt publication by court order is overruled by the Supreme Court.**
- \*\*A huge demonstration against the war is held in Washington. Thousands are arrested when demonstrators attempt to disrupt the operations of the federal government.**
- \*\*Congress adopts the Twenty-sixth amendment to the Constitution, granting eighteen-year-old citizens the right to vote in all elections.**
- \*\*Supreme Court unanimously rules that busing to achieve racial integration in public schools is constitutional.**

## 1972—

**\*\*Nixon presents an eight-point peace proposal involving a cease-fire and the release of all captured U.S. soldiers in exchange for the withdrawal of American troops from South Vietnam. Nixon reveals that Henry Kissinger, his national security advisor, has been conducting secret negotiations with the Communists.**

**\*\*Nixon becomes the first U.S. President to visit China.**

**\*\*Alabama governor George Wallace, campaigning for the presidency, is shot and seriously wounded.**

**\*\*Five men carrying cameras and surveillance equipment are arrested at the Democratic National Committee offices in the Watergate complex in Washington. With two men formerly employed at the White House, they are indicted.**

**\*\*Nixon is reelected.**

## 1973—

**\*\*The U.S. completes the withdrawal of its troops from South Vietnam, and all American prisoners of war have been returned.**

**\*\*The Senate establishes the Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities (Watergate Committee).**

**\*\*Vice-president Agnew resigns. Nixon appoints Gerald Ford vice-president.**

**\*\*The House Judiciary Committee begins deliberations on procedures for impeachment.**

**\*\*The Federal Energy Office is created to encourage energy savings and coordinate the search for new sources of energy.**

**\*\*In Roe vs. Wade, the Supreme Court rules that state laws restricting abortions during the first six months of a pregnancy are an unconstitutional infringement of a woman's right to privacy.**

## 1974—

**\*\*President Nixon outlines a ten-point program for dealing with problems of peace, inflation, energy, health, poverty, transportation, and legislative reform.**

**\*\*Legislation enables 8 million additional workers to receive the minimum wage, which is increased to \$2.30 an hour.**

**\*\*The House Judiciary Committee adopts three articles of impeachment, including one alleging that the President engaged in a criminal conspiracy to obstruct justice.**

**\*\*Nixon becomes the first U.S. President to resign from office. His decision, announced on August 8 in a nationwide TV broadcast, comes as congressional support erodes after newly released tape transcripts reveal that shortly after the Watergate break-in he had ordered a probe of the incident by the FBI to be halted.**

**\*\*Vice-president Ford is sworn in as President.**

**\*\*In midterm elections, the Democrats increase their majorities in the Senate and the House.**

## 1975—

**\*\*Congress approves the admission of women to the Army, navy, and air force academies.**

**\*\*The Rockefeller Commission reports that the CIA had placed 300,000 individuals and organizations, including antiwar, black, and political groups, under illegal surveillance.**

**\*\*The last Americans are evacuated from Saigon as the capital of South Vietnam is attacked by the Communists.**

**\*\*The Civil Rights Commission announces that school in southern states are more racially integrated than school in northern states.**

#### **1976—**

**\*\*The Bicentennial of the U.S. is celebrated.**

**\*\*In Beirut, the American ambassador to Lebanon is murdered. The U.S. Navy evacuated 160 Americans and 148 foreigners from Beirut.**

**\*\*The U.S. vetoes the admission of Vietnam to the UN.**

**\*\*Democrat Jimmy Carter is elected president.**

**\*\*Alex Haley's Roots, the saga of an Afro-American family, is published.**

#### **1977—**

**\*\*At the University of Notre Dame, Carter defines three goals of his foreign policy: defending human rights, limiting arms sales to foreign countries and strengthening America's influence in black Africa.**

**\*\*Legislation raises the minimum wage to \$3.35 an hour by 1981.**

**\*\*In Paris, the U.S. and Vietnam begin unsuccessful talks aimed at normalizing relations.**

**\*\*The Department of Energy is created.**

**\*\*The First National Women's Conference, the most important feminist gathering since the Seneca Falls Congress of 1848, is held in Houston, Texas.**

**\*\*The singer Elvis Presley dies.**

#### **1978—**

**\*\*Carter mediates peace talks between Anwar Sadat and Israeli prime minister Menachem Begin at Camp David, Maryland. The three leaders sign an agreement providing for a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt within three months and a "Framework for Peace in the Middle East."**

**\*\*Several laws aimed at reducing the consumption of energy are passed by Congress, including one deregulating the price of natural gas.**

**\*\*NASA selects 35 future astronauts for the space shuttle program, including six women, three blacks, and one Asian.**

**\*\*California Voters adopt Proposition 13, reducing their property taxes; the measure will spark a nationwide "taxpayer revolt."**

#### **1979—**

**\*\*The U.S. embassy in Teheran, Iran is occupied by Iranian Muslim fundamentalists who are followers of Ayatollah Khomeini; 66 Americans are taken hostage.**

**\*\*Carter bans the importation of Iranian oil and freezes Iranian assets in the U.S.**

**\*\*The American embassy in Tripoli, Libya is attacked.**

**\*\*The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) announces a 16% increase in the price of oil. In the past year, the price of oil has increased by 50%.**

**\*\*The Civil Rights Commission announces that 25 years after segregation was ruled unconstitutional, 46% of minority children still attend racially segregated schools.**

#### **1980—**

**\*\*A military mission to rescue the 52 Americans held hostage in Iran ends in failure; eight U.S. servicemen are killed.**

**\*\*Secretary of State Vance resigns after opposing the attempted rescue of the hostages in Iran.**

**\*\*In the state of Washington, Mount St. Helens begins a series of volcanic eruptions that will kill approximately 60 people.**

**\*\*In Miami, race riots follow the acquittal by a white jury of four white policemen who had killed a black.**

**\*\* Republican Ronald Reagan is elected President.**

**\*\*Republicans gain a majority in the Senate for only the second time in fifty years.**

#### **1981—**

**\*\*Minutes after Reagan is inaugurated, Iran frees the 52 hostages held in captivity for 444 days in the American embassy in Teheran. The U.S. pledges to unfreeze Iranian assets in the U.S., not to interfere in Iran's internal affairs and to lift the trade embargo.**

**\*\*In his State of the Union Address, Reagan outlines his economic program, which includes a \$41 billion cut in the federal budget for the coming fiscal year, a 10% cut in the individual income tax in each of the next three years, and \$5 billion in additional defense spending. The projected deficit is \$45 billion.**

**\*\*Reagan is wounded by a bullet in an assassination attempt in Washington.**

**\*\*The Senate confirms Sandra Day O'Connor as the first female Supreme Court justice.**

**\*\*The space shuttle Columbia, the first reusable space craft, orbits the Earth.**

#### **1982—**

**\*\*The poverty rate reaches 14%, its highest level since 1967, and 7.4% above its level in 1980. Poverty is defined as an annual income of \$8,414 if less for a four-person household.**

**\*\*The federal budget deficit for Fiscal Year 1982 reaches \$110 billion, a new record.**

**\*\*Economic sanctions are imposed on Libya in retaliation for its support of international terrorism. The sanctions include an embargo on the export of high-technology equipment and a ban on imports of Libyan oil.**

**\*\*Approximately 800 U.S. Marines land in Beirut as part of a multinational force overseeing the withdrawal of Palestinian soldiers.**

**\*\*The President announces that he supports a bill introduced by Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina that would allow prayer in public schools.**

#### **1983—**

**\*\*Reagan announces that the U.S. will develop weapons to defend against a ballistic missile attack--the Strategic Defense Initiative of "Star Wars" program.**

**\*\*Terrorists explode a car bomb at the U.S. embassy in Beirut; 63 are killed, including 17 Americans.**

**\*\*A truck bomb destroys the marine barracks in Beirut; 241 Marines are killed.**

**\*\*American military forces land on the Caribbean island of Grenada. The operation to rescue American students and forestall a leftist takeover is a success.**

**\*\*Reagan signs into law a bill designed to save the Social Security System from bankruptcy.**

**\*\*Michael Jackson's album Thriller breaks all sales records.**

#### **1984—**

**\*\*The trade deficit climbs to \$107.6 billion.**

**\*\*According to the census, the U.S. and 236,158,000 inhabitants.**

- \*\*American troops are withdrawn from Lebanon.**
- \*\*An explosion at the American embassy in Beirut kills two Americans.**
- \*\*The AIDS virus is identified.**
- \*\*Donald Duck, the Walt Disney character, is 50 years old.**
- \*\*Reagan is reelected by a landslide.**

**1985—**

- \*\*The federal budget deficit reaches \$211.9 billion. For the first time since World War II, the U.S. is a debtor nation.**
- \*\*The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Bill is approved by Congress and signed into law by the President. Federal spending will be cut automatically if the budget is not balanced within five years.**
- \*\*Limited economic sanctions are imposed on South Africa to protest its policy on racial apartheid.**
- \*\*The actor Rock Hudson dies of AIDS.**



## PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY

Brenda Lucas Fuller

1949—born in Squirrel Camp (Clinchco), Virginia--September 18.

1952—sister Phyllis died.

1955—moved to town of Clinchco.

1957—flood of 1957 in Clinchco.

1966—father disabled and forced to quit job in coal mines.

1967—graduated from Ervinton High School, Nora, Virginia.

1967—started college at Bluefield College, Bluefield, Virginia.

1969—graduated from Bluefield College with an associate science degree.

1969—started school at Old Dominion University, Norfolk Virginia.

1972—graduated from Old Dominion with a Bachelor's degree in Biology.

1972—married Frank C. Fuller, Jr. of Clinchco, Virginia--March 25.

1972—moved to Jacksonville, Alabama--June.

1975—daughter Sesalea born--July 15.

1977—flood of 1977 in Clinchco--April 3.

1983—daughter Elizabeth born--August 14.

## INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

**\*\*People in Appalachia have always been described/stereotyped as "hillbillies" and "back-woods" peoples. How do you feel about that generalization?**

**\*\*What national/international/state events effected your life in the mountains of southwestern Virginia?**

**\*\*How did the United Mine Workers Association effect your way of life?**

**\*\*Looking back now, what kinds of pollution were there in the area?**

**\*\*Describe the conditions under which you were raised--size, location, and type of house; diet; recreation; education; etc.**

**\*\*What effect did coal mining in the region have on your upbringing?**

**\*\*Define "holler" (in proper English spelled and pronounced "hollow").**

**\*\*How did the rurality/isolation of the region effect your upbringing--education, awareness of outside?**

**\*\*In most areas where coal mining is the main staple of life, the coal company establishes the towns. How was Clinchco laid out?--Houses built the same? Company store? Schools? Churches?**

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March 17, 1996

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- canning
- missing the mountains



Southern Appalachia has long been considered by many as a land of poverty, violence, illiteracy, simplicity, and backwardness.<sup>1</sup> The people are depicted by writers, government agents, and the entertainment industry as "hillbillies" and "Tobacco Roaders."<sup>2</sup> However, to the people who live or have lived there, Southern Appalachia is a product of place and time. Basing this paper on information gathered through extensive research and an interview conducted with Brenda Fuller, the focus will be on southwestern Virginia--coal mining, living conditions, isolation of the region, and the uniqueness of the people.

Many definitions exist for the exact location of the Southern Appalachian region. Some consider the area to extend to the Ouachita Mountains of Arkansas and to the Marathon Basin region in western Texas.<sup>3</sup> According to "The New Appalachian Subregions and their Development Strategies," Southern Appalachia "includes all of Appalachian Kentucky, the northwestern counties of Appalachian Tennessee, seven counties in the southwestern tip of Virginia and the nine southern counties of West Virginia" (See Appendix A). A brief geography lesson of the area finds the terrain "mountainous or hilly in the extreme, with almost no level land."<sup>4</sup> "Most of the ridges are narrow, broken by numerous small gaps...and the steep hillsides come down to the very brink of every stream."<sup>5</sup> Since relatively little land is available for settlement, residents are forced to concentrate "in densely settled pockets along river valleys and up mountain hollows."<sup>6</sup> A hollow, or "holler" as it is called in Southern Appalachia, is similar to a "valley between two mountains," but very narrow.<sup>7</sup> Geologically, the steep terrain of this region resulted when uplift occurred in the Earth's crust, millions of years ago. This uplifting brought a deeply buried fossil fuel relatively close to the surface.<sup>8</sup> When mined, the natural resource coal became a staple for the people of Southern Appalachia.<sup>9</sup>

The Southern Appalachian region obtains most of its income from coal mining. The coal field beneath this area is "one of the largest and most important

continuous deposits of bituminous coal in the world."<sup>10</sup> Southwestern Virginia, which lies within the region, possesses a low moisture, "low ash and sulphur [sic] content" coal that is used for steam power and heating purposes<sup>11</sup> (See Appendix B). Large coal companies invaded Southern Appalachia in the early twentieth century for a variety of reasons: 1) Southern Appalachian coal was of better quality than northern coal (fewer impurities); 2) Southern Appalachian coal could be delivered at lower costs to the consumer; 3) "the geological location of mountain coal seams made mining easier and less expensive and; 4) coal operators could pay lower wages to Southern Appalachian miners, therefore making a larger profit."<sup>12</sup>

In order to transport the coal to locations other than Southern Appalachia, the coal companies had to build railroad lines. Because of the steep terrain, tunnels had to be blasted through solid rock to create an "easy" grade. This allowed trains to carry the immense tonnage of coal with little trouble.<sup>13</sup> With the new mode of transportation, Southern Appalachian is able to supply approximately 70% of the national output of coal.<sup>14</sup>

Southwestern Virginia coal is typically mined using the drift method. This method, employed when coal is deeply buried or exposed at the surface, involves the carving of horizontal tunnels into the coal. "Side corridors are cut back at right angles from the main tunnels, and the corridors are in turn connected by crosscutting passages....As coal is removed from the working face, it is brought to the surface by conveyor belts to a tippie where it is washed, sized, and loaded on railroad cars or trucks for shipment."<sup>15</sup> Little strip mining, that is the removing of layers of soil to get to the coal, is employed in southwestern Virginia. The Lick Fork, of Moss Mine, near Clinchco began as a drift mine and was later converted to a strip mine<sup>16</sup> (See Appendix C, picture 2).

Working conditions in the coal mines were far from ideal. Miners began their days before sunrise and end their days well after dark.<sup>17</sup> "I wouldn't see



Daddy much...He'd go to work before it got daylight and come in at dark." Often miners had to work in extremely cramped conditions. "[My father] had to work for non-union mines some and he had to crawl on his knees under 36-inch coal, to get the coal."<sup>18</sup> Miners would arrive home after a long, hard day, "wet" and "dust-blackened."<sup>19</sup> "Daddy would be black. If you ever got to see him much, he'd be black as all get out. He'd be so black. His clothes would be black and Mother would have to wash them and beat them to death" to get the coal dust of them.<sup>20</sup>

Miners also had to deal with the possibility of explosions and cave-ins. "They [the coal company] didn't like the men to smoke in the mines 'cause it could blow it up with the gas that's in the mines."<sup>21</sup> Most drift mines were relatively free of natural gases. "The accumulation of explosive methane gas and coal dust was an unavoidable by-product of coal mining." Rock dust was used to keep down the coal dust.<sup>22</sup> The dust from the mines did cause problems for the miners. Black lung disease, also known as "miner's asthma" or pneumoconiosis, effected many miners. Government regulations have yet to reduce the levels of dust in the coal mines that cause the disease.<sup>23</sup>

The U. M. W. A., United Mine Workers of America, tried to help ease working conditions for the miners. Union mines paid better wages than non-union mines. The miners at union mines did not work in as hazardous conditions as at the non-union mines. "If it wasn't for the union, we wouldn't have had anything." The union provided its members with medical insurance, a benefit the coal company refused to provide.<sup>24</sup>

In order to mine the coal, the coal company needed workers. Since coal was located far away from towns or villages and commuting was out of the question because of the topography, the coal companies established company towns not far from the mines.<sup>25</sup> An example of a coal mining company town is Clinchco,

Virginia, "the principal mining town in Dickenson County," Virginia<sup>26</sup> (See Appendix C, picture 1).

The town of Clinchco was founded in 1917 by the Clinchfield Coal Company. It was called Clinchco from the name of the company--*Clinchfield Coal*.<sup>27</sup> Clinchco, like most coal company towns in Southern Appalachia had houses that "were nearly all built to one or two basic designs and painted alike."<sup>28</sup> This "uniformity of housing type...added a monotony to the construction-camp atmosphere of the mountain mining town."<sup>29</sup> Before moving into the camp at Clinchco, Brenda and her family lived at Squirrel Camp, up the river from Clinchco (See Appendix D, pictures 1, 2 and 3). The three-room house they occupied was owned by the company and was located on a small plot of land between the road and the river. They had a smokehouse, outhouse, well, and raised hogs and chickens. The family also had a garden, where they "raised everything [they] ate." Brenda remembers in the summertime, when she was young, digging up sweet potatoes. "I remember playing in the dirt. I had sweet potatoes as my little people and they would sing and I would sing too with my little sweet potatoes." The house was equipped with electricity, however, not like is seen today. "The cord would come down out of the ceiling." The family moved to the town of Clinchco in the mid 1950s. The house there had indoor plumbing. However, the town did not (and still does not) have a sewage system. "The sewage--you'd flush the commode--and it would go into the creek that ran behind the house we moved in."<sup>30</sup> Emptying sewage into a creek was a standard practice in company towns.<sup>31</sup> One would think that sanitary conditions in the company towns would be terrible, due to the means of sewage disposal, but "people used Clorox so much and cleaning stuff that nobody really got sick."<sup>32</sup>

The coal company also built a company store. This building, usually located near the center of town, "housed the commissary, barber shop, and post office."

Most company stores offered "a wide variety of merchandise, from food to home furnishings, all of which could be purchased on credit or with company scrip."<sup>33</sup> "Around Christmas time, [the company store] would have one place...that had all these toys and you could go look at them, the different kinds of toys they had."<sup>34</sup>

The company town also had several churches. The community, or union, church was established by the coal company. These churches were occupied by different denominations at various times of the month. Home missionaries, usually affiliated with the Baptists, came from Richmond and set up "mining missions" in the company towns.<sup>35</sup> "They perform[ed] the usual religious functions, and also provide[d] community centers, recreational leadership, and welfare services."<sup>36</sup>

As a consequence of living in such close proximity to the coal mines, pollution was a problem for the company towns. "What was left over that was no good from the mines...was a slate dump." The coal company piled the slate refuse up in the "hollers." Highly combustible, the slate, once on fire, would simply have to burn itself out. In the process, all the trees and vegetation in the surrounding area were killed. After the slate burned out, the resulting "red dog" was used to "fill the roads in." Coal releases sulfur when it is burned. Brenda recalls "the smell. The people in the town burned coal, all the houses burned coal. They had coal and you could smell the sulfur, couldn't see it, but you could smell it. Smelled strong." Smoke from the burning coal also hung low in the "hollers," especially after a rain.<sup>37</sup>

Because settlement in Southern Appalachia has occurred where the coal is located, the area is extremely isolated from the rest of the world. The terrain makes the area difficult to access.<sup>38</sup> The mountains separate the people from the appearance of civilization.<sup>39</sup> Granted, the communities are not completely isolated. Radio and television allow the outside world into the "hollers,"<sup>40</sup> "the people have little concern for happenings other than those directly related to their own lives."<sup>41</sup>

"You didn't worry about the outside world. I never thought about killings or things like that. Things like that went on, I'm sure, but you never thought about that growing up."<sup>42</sup> This isolation has allowed for the development of many characteristics that "have made [Southern Appalachian peoples] different...from most other Americans." Mountain people are known for their individualism, self-reliance, and pride. For the mountaineer, individualism means a reliance on one's self to survive, even if that means withdrawing from society to do so. "The pride of the mountaineer is mostly a feeling of not wanting to be beholding of other people."<sup>43</sup>

Perhaps the most obvious of all the many traits associated with Southern Appalachian peoples is their dialect. Some of the words and phrases the mountaineers use can be traced back to Chaucer. This, of course, is an effect of isolation. A few of the words are as follows: afeard, holp, cryke, eet (ate), fer (far), hit (it), right (very), study (think), poke (bag), agin (again), and you-un's. Some of the phrases frequently heard throughout Southern Appalachia are: "Sap-risin' time is lovin' time," "fair to middlin'," and "he up and done it."<sup>44</sup>

Many mountaineers still believe in the old-timey doctoring. Brenda's mother doctors with herbs and old remedies to this day. Different plants such as queen-in-the-meadow and ground ivy have been used to cure such ailments as kidney trouble and hives in a baby named Sesalea. Brenda's mother also believes in what some would call superstitions. She believes in planting by the signs, having to do with the "dark" side and the "light" of the moon.<sup>45</sup>

Whoever said "life is not always easy" must have visited Southern Appalachia at least once. Life back in the hills has never been easy. The people are trapped in an environment where mining coal is their only livelihood, and separation from the rest of the world is merely a consequence. From this way of life, the residents of Southern Appalachia have developed their own means of

survival through simplicity, strong traditional values, individualism, self-reliance, and pride.<sup>46</sup> Despite all their differences from other regions of the country, these people have stood fast and will continue to do so, in part because of the mountains that have shaped their lives. The following poems about Appalachia summarize the message this paper has attempted to convey:

"Coal Tattoo"

Traveling down that coal town road  
 Listen to my rubber tires whine!  
 Goodbye to buckeye and white sycamore,  
 I'm leaving you behind.  
 I been a coal man all my life,  
 Layin' down track in the hole  
 Got a back like an ironwood  
 Bent by the wind,  
 Blood veins blue as the coal.  
 Blood veins blue as the coal.

Somebody said "That's a strange tattoo  
 You have on the side of your head."  
 I said that's the blueprint left by the coal,  
 Just a little more and I'd be dead.  
 But I love the rumble and I love the dark,  
 I love the cool of the slate,  
 But it's on down the new road  
 Looking for a job.  
 This traveling and looking I hate.

I've stood for the Union, I've walked in the line,  
 I've fought against the company.  
 Stood for the U. M. W. of A.  
 Now who's gonna stand for me?  
 I got no house and I got no pay,  
 Just got a worried soul

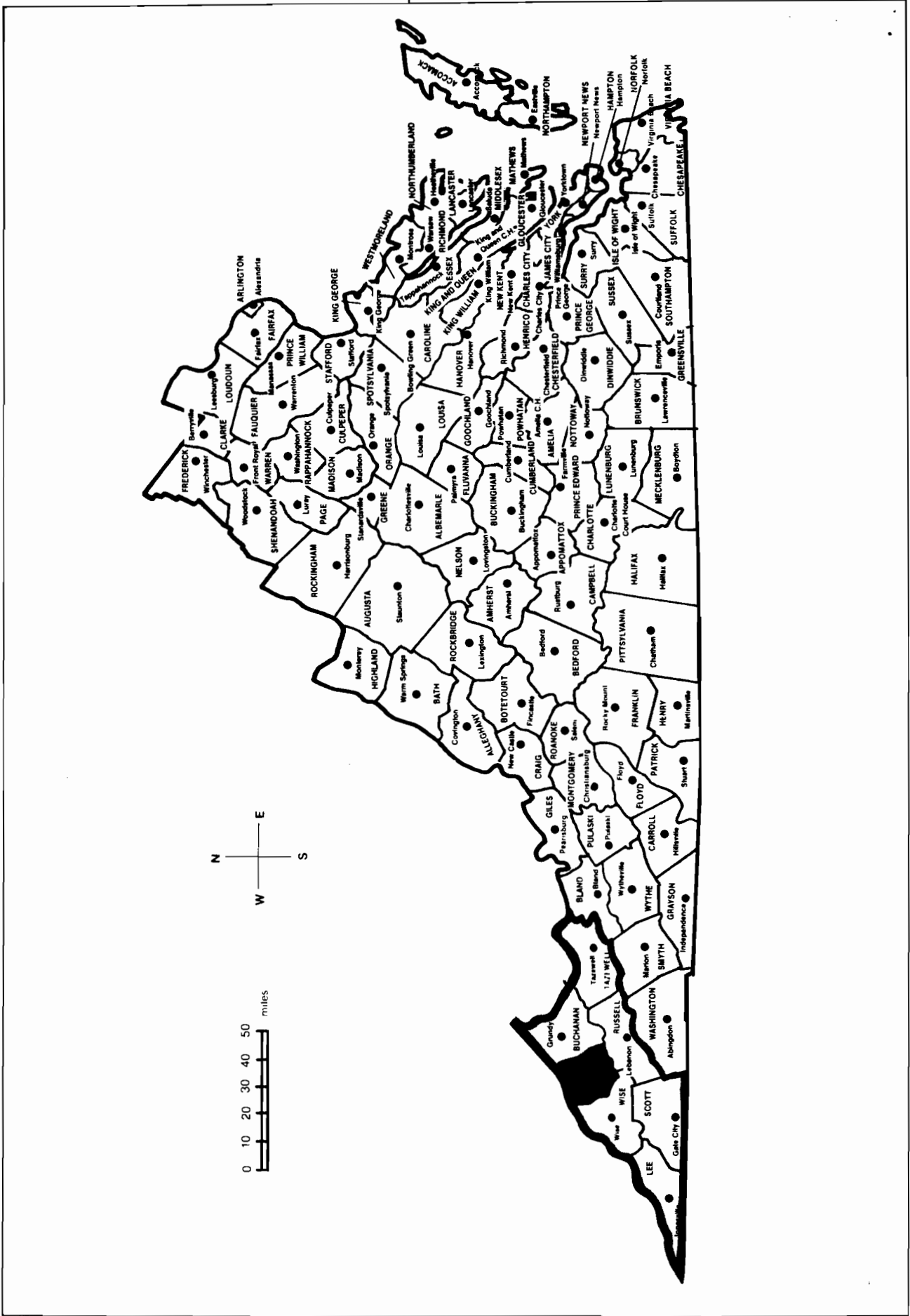
And this blue tattoo on the side of my head  
Left by the number nine coal.

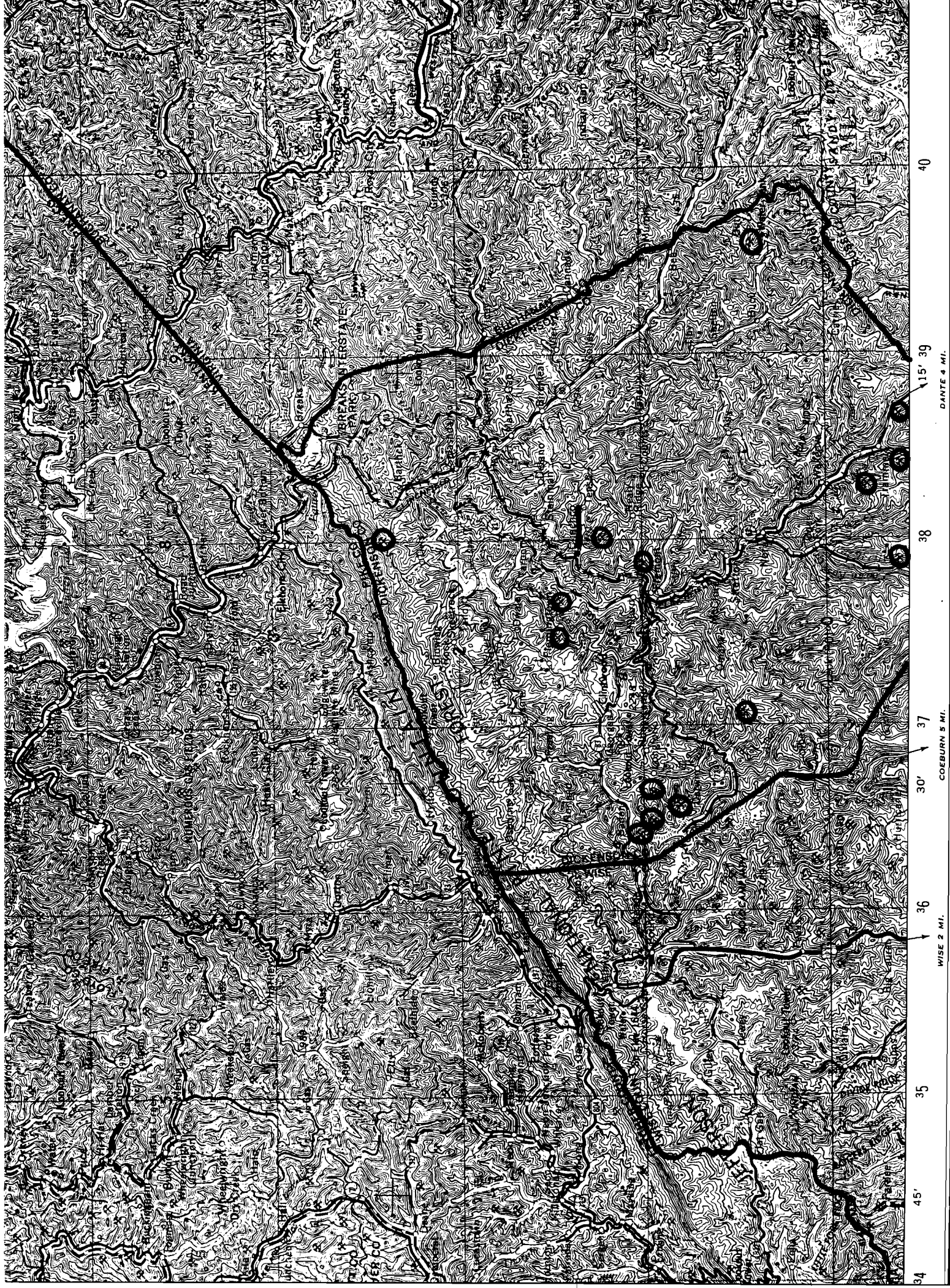
Some day when I die and go  
To heaven the land of my dreams,  
I won't have to worry on losing my job  
To bad times and big machines.  
I ain't gonna pay my money away  
On dues and hospital plans,  
I'm gonna pick coal while the blue heavens roll  
And sing with the angel bands.  
And sing with the angel bands!<sup>47</sup>

"These Hills I Love"

This night a million stars pin back the sky  
To make a jeweled roof above this earth  
And I must go to hear the night winds cry  
Over these ancient hills that gave me birth.  
I will hear messages from whispering leaves  
That grow from trees in forests such as mine  
Where beech and birch and ash are friendly trees,  
Where sycamore is neighbor to the pine.  
For months I've been away from life my own,  
I've heard the song of wheels against cold steel;  
I've climbed skyward, trusting the motors' moan  
Across the continent. And, now, I feel  
The sweet true surge of life in every vein,  
Herein this night with brighter stars above  
With beauty, song and peace to soothe my brain  
Among these rugged hills of home I love.<sup>48</sup>

# Counties and County Seats





34 45' 35 36 37 38 39 40

WISE 2 MI. COEBURN 5 MI. DANTE 4 MI.

Appendix B



## LEGEND FOR APPENDICES A AND B

**Appendix A—**

Blue line--Indicates seven southwestern Virginia counties that are considered part of Southern Appalachia.

Orange--Indicates Dickenson County, Virginia.

Source: Facts on File, 1984.

**Appendix B—**Contour Map of Dickenson County, Virginia

Scale--1:250,000

Contour interval--100 feet (each line represents 100 feet)

State Boundary--purple line

County boundary--blue line

Coal mine--brown circle

Clinchco--red dot and line

Source: U. S. Geological Survey, 1972.



1.

An early panorama of Clinchco about 1918. Note mine openings in upper right of picture and wooden tippie at right of store building. Church, school, theatre and drug store had not yet been constructed. The log Mill Creek School can be seen to the left of the jail.

2.

AIR VIEW  
OF THE  
MOSS MINE

This is one of the largest commercial mines in the world. In 1953 it produced 2,570,229 tons of coal.



1.



2.



3.



4.



## LEGEND FOR APPENDICES C AND D

**Appendix C--**

Picture 1--Town of Clinchco about 1918. This picture shows the layout of a coal company town. Source: Clinchco History Book, p. 8.

Picture 2--View of the Moss Mine also known as the Lick Fork Mine. This mine is where Brenda's father worked. Source: Meet Virginia's Baby, p. 125.

**Appendix D--Family Photos**

Picture 1--Brenda at age three or four at three-room Squirrel Camp house.

Picture 2--Brenda at age three or four with brother in front of smokehouse at Squirrel Camp house. Water well can be seen in right of picture behind Brenda. The date on this picture is the date it was developed, not the date it was taken. The picture was actually taken four or five years earlier.

Picture 3--Brenda's older sisters and father at Squirrel Camp house.

Picture 4--Brenda's father in front of house in Clinchco during flood of 1977.



## NOTES

<sup>1</sup>Karl B. Raitz and Richard Ulack, Appalachia: A Regional Geography, with the collaboration of Thomas R. Leinbach (Boulder: Westview Press, 1984), 11, 18; and Harry M. Caudill, "O, Appalachia!" in Appalachia: Its People, Heritage, and Problems, ed. Frank S. Riddel, (Dubuque: Kendall/Hunt Publishing, 1974), 271.

<sup>2</sup>Don West, "Freedom in the Mountains," in Appalachia: Social Context Past and Present, ed. Bruce Ergood and Bruce E. Kuhre, (Dubuque: Kendall/Hunt Publishing, 1983), 20.

<sup>3</sup>Karl B. Raitz and Richard Ulack, Appalachia: A Regional Geography, with the collaboration of Thomas R. Leinbach (Boulder: Westview Press, 1984), 18.

<sup>4</sup>"The New Appalachian Subregions and Their Development Strategies," in Appalachia: Social Context Past and Present, ed. Bruce Ergood and Bruce E. Kuhre, (Dubuque: Kendall/Hunt Publishing, 1983), 26.

<sup>5</sup>Elihu Jasper Sutherland, Meet Virginia's Baby (Clintwood, Virginia: n. p., 1955), 125.

<sup>6</sup>"The New Appalachian Subregions and Their Development Strategies," in Appalachia: Social Context Past and Present, ed. Bruce Ergood and Bruce E. Kuhre, (Dubuque: Kendall/Hunt Publishing, 1983), 26.

<sup>7</sup>Brenda Lucas Fuller, interview by author, 17 March 1996, Jacksonville, Alabama, tape recording.

<sup>8</sup>Karl B. Raitz and Richard Ulack, Appalachia: A Regional Geography, with the collaboration of Thomas R. Leinbach (Boulder: Westview Press, 1984), 79, 82.

<sup>9</sup>Harold A. Gibbard, "Extractive Industries and Forestry," in The Southern Appalachian Region: A Survey, ed. Thomas R. Ford, (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1962), 111.

<sup>10</sup>Harold A. Gibbard, "Extractive Industries and Forestry," in The Southern Appalachian Region: A Survey, ed. Thomas R. Ford, (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1962), 103.

<sup>11</sup>Morton S. Baratz, The Union and the Coal Industry (London: Kennikat Press, 1973), 31; Elihu Jasper Sutherland, Meet Virginia's Baby (Clintwood, Virginia: n. p., 1955), 125.

<sup>12</sup>Ronald D. Eller, Miners, Millhands, and Mountaineers: Industrialization of the Appalachian South, 1880-1930 (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press,

1982), 129; Morton S. Baratz, The Union and the Coal Industry (London: Kennikat Press, 1973), 31.

<sup>13</sup>Elihu Jasper Sutherland, Meet Virginia's Baby (Clintwood, Virginia: n. p., 1955), 139, 139.

<sup>14</sup>Morton S. Baratz, The Union and the Coal Industry (London: Kennikat Press, 1973), 28.

<sup>15</sup>Karl B. Raitz and Richard Ulack, Appalachia: A Regional Geography, with the collaboration of Thomas R. Leinbach (Boulder: Westview Press, 1984), 224.

<sup>16</sup>Elihu Jasper Sutherland, Meet Virginia's Baby (Clintwood, Virginia: n. p., 1955), 129.

<sup>17</sup>Ronald D. Eller, Miners, Millhands, and Mountaineers: Industrialization of the Appalachian South, 1880-1930 (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1982), 177.

<sup>18</sup>Brenda Lucas Fuller, interview by author, 17 March 1996, Jacksonville, Alabama, tape recording.

<sup>19</sup>Ronald D. Eller, Miners, Millhands, and Mountaineers: Industrialization of the Appalachian South, 1880-1930 (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1982), 178.

<sup>20</sup>Brenda Lucas Fuller, interview by author, 17 March 1996, Jacksonville, Alabama, tape recording.

<sup>21</sup>*ibid.*

<sup>22</sup>Ronald D. Eller, Miners, Millhands, and Mountaineers: Industrialization of the Appalachian South, 1880-1930 (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1982), 179.

<sup>23</sup>James Branscome, The Federal Government in Appalachia (New York: Field Foundation, 1977), 40.

<sup>24</sup>Brenda Lucas Fuller, interview by author, 17 March 1996, Jacksonville, Alabama, tape recording.

<sup>25</sup>Ronald D. Eller, Miners, Millhands, and Mountaineers: Industrialization of the Appalachian South, 1880-1930 (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1982), 163.

<sup>26</sup>Elihu Jasper Sutherland, Meet Virginia's Baby (Clintwood, Virginia: n. p., 1955), 45.

<sup>27</sup>Clinchco History Book (Mission, Kansas: Inter-Collegiate Press, n. d.), 4.

<sup>28</sup>Harold A. Gibbard, "Extractive Industries and Forestry," in The Southern Appalachian Region: A Survey, ed. Thomas R. Ford, (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1962), 111, 112.

<sup>29</sup>Ronald D. Eller, Miners, Millhands, and Mountaineers: Industrialization of the Appalachian South, 1880-1930 (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1982), 183.

<sup>30</sup>Brenda Lucas Fuller, interview by author, 17 March 1996, Jacksonville, Alabama, tape recording.

<sup>31</sup>Ronald D. Eller, Miners, Millhands, and Mountaineers: Industrialization of the Appalachian South, 1880-1930 (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1982), 184.

<sup>32</sup>Brenda Lucas Fuller, interview by author, 17 March 1996, Jacksonville, Alabama, tape recording.

<sup>33</sup>Ronald D. Eller, Miners, Millhands, and Mountaineers: Industrialization of the Appalachian South, 1880-1930 (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1982), 188.

<sup>34</sup>Brenda Lucas Fuller, interview by author, 17 March 1996, Jacksonville, Alabama, tape recording.

<sup>35</sup>Brenda Lucas Fuller, interview by author, 17 March 1996, Jacksonville, Alabama, tape recording; Harold A. Gibbard, "Extractive Industries and Forestry," in The Southern Appalachian Region: A Survey, ed. Thomas R. Ford, (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1962), 112.

<sup>36</sup>Harold A. Gibbard, "Extractive Industries and Forestry," in The Southern Appalachian Region: A Survey, ed. Thomas R. Ford, (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1962), 112.

<sup>37</sup>Brenda Lucas Fuller, interview by author, 17 March 1996, Jacksonville, Alabama, tape recording.

<sup>38</sup>Elihu Jasper Sutherland, Meet Virginia's Baby (Clintwood, Virginia: n. p., 1955), 159.

<sup>39</sup>John Fox, Jr., "The Southern Mountaineer," in Appalachian Images in Folk and Popular Culture, ed. W.K. McNeil, (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1995), 124.

<sup>40</sup>Harold A. Gibbard, "Extractive Industries and Forestry," in The Southern Appalachian Region: A Survey, ed. Thomas R. Ford, (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1962), 111.



<sup>41</sup>Margaret A. Hitch, "Life in a Blue Ridge Hollow," in Appalachian Images in Folk and Popular Culture, ed. W.K. McNeil, (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1995), 251.

<sup>42</sup>Brenda Lucas Fuller, interview by author, 17 March 1996, Jacksonville, Alabama, tape recording.

<sup>43</sup>Loyal Jones, "Appalachian Values," in Appalachia: Social Context Past and Present, ed. Bruce Ergood and Bruce E. Kuhre, (Dubuque: Kendall/Hunt Publishing, 1983), 125, 126.

<sup>44</sup>Bruce Roberts and Nancy Roberts, Where Time Stood Still (London: Crowell-Collier Press, 1970), 43, 45; Mary French Caldwell, "Change Comes to the Appalachian Mountaineer," in Appalachian Images in Folk and Popular Culture, ed. W.K. McNeil, (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1995), 222; John Fox, Jr., "The Southern Mountaineer," in Appalachian Images in Folk and Popular Culture, ed. W.K. McNeil, (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1995), 127.

<sup>45</sup>Brenda Lucas Fuller, interview by author, 17 March 1996, Jacksonville, Alabama, tape recording.

<sup>46</sup>Loyal Jones, "Appalachian Values," in Appalachia: Social Context Past and Present, ed. Bruce Ergood and Bruce E. Kuhre, (Dubuque: Kendall/Hunt Publishing, 1983), 125

<sup>47</sup>Billy Edd Wheeler, "Coal Tattoo," in Voices from the Hills: Selected Readings of Southern Appalachia, ed. Robert J. Higgs and Ambrose N. Manning, (New York: Frederick Ungar Publishing, 1975), 327-328.

<sup>48</sup>Jesse Stuart, "These Hills I Love," in Voices from the Hills: Selected Readings of Southern Appalachia, ed. Robert J. Higgs and Ambrose N. Manning, (New York: Frederick Ungar Publishing, 1975), 317.

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