



Smithsonian
National Museum of American History
Kenneth E. Behring Center

Guide to the Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company photographs and other materials

NMAH.AC.1007

NMAH Staff

2013

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Table of Contents

Collection Overview	1
Administrative Information	1
Scope and Contents.....	7
Arrangement.....	7
Historical Note.....	3
Names and Subjects	7
Container Listing	8
Series 1: Background Materials, 1904 - 1933.....	8
Series 2: Photographs, 1909 - 1930.....	9

Collection Overview

Repository:	Archives Center, National Museum of American History
Title:	Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company photographs and other materials
Identifier:	NMAH.AC.1007
Date:	1885-1940s
Extent:	23 Cubic feet (99 boxes)
Creator:	Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company Bethlehem Steel Corporation Consolidation Coal Company
Language:	English
Summary:	The collection documents the building, operation and daily life of coal mining communities in Kentucky, West Virginia and Ohio between 1911 and 1946. The collection is a valuable for the study of mining technology and the social conditions of the time period and regions.

Administrative Information

Acquisition Information

Donated to the National Museum of American History in 1987 by Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

Provenance

The materials were collected by curators Charles O. Houston and P.W. Bishop, in the Division of Manufactures and heavy Industries in 1962. The collection transferred to the Archives Center by the Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources in 2007.

Related Materials

Materials in the Archives Center

The Archives Center holds a number of collections that document coal.

Coal and Gas Trust Investigation Collection (AC1049)

Hammond Coal Company Records (AC1003)

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company Records (AC0071)

Lehigh Valley Coal Company Records (AC1106)

Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company Records (AC0282)

Materials in Other Organizations

Archives Service Center, University of Pittsburgh

CONSOL Energy, Inc. Mine Maps and Records Collection, 1857-2002

AIS.1991.16

The CONSOL Energy Inc. collection contains coal mine maps, related documents and topographical information, as well as surface maps and detailed information on mine accidents. Additionally, there are technical drawings, outside notes on multiple mines, traverse and survey books, information on companies and railroads with which CONSOL conducted business, and a variety of non-print materials including photographs, negatives and aperture cards. Digital reproductions of selected material are available online.

CONSOL Energy Inc. West Virginia and Eastern Ohio Mine Maps and Records Collection, 1880-1994

AIS.2004.22

The CONSOL Energy Inc. West Virginia and Eastern Ohio Mine Maps and Records Collection contains coal mine maps as well as surface maps and detailed information on mine accidents in West Virginia and Eastern Ohio. Additionally, there are technical drawings, related documents, traverse and survey books, publications and photographs.

Consolidation Coal Company Records, 1854-1971, bulk 1864-1964

AIS.2011.03

The Consolidation Coal Company (Consol) was created by the merger of several small operators mining the Georges Creek coal basin in Allegany County, Maryland. The company expanded rapidly in the early twentieth century through the purchase of substantial tracts in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Kentucky as well as docks and distribution facilities in the Great Lakes region. By 1927, Consol was the nation's largest producer of bituminous coal. Following a merger with the Pittsburgh Coal Company in 1945, the company pursued a policy of acquiring companies which afforded opportunities for greater diversification while selling off unprofitable lines. In addition, a new research and development division was created to fund projects aimed at developing more efficient production methods and new outlets for coal consumption. The records of the Consolidation Coal Company and its affiliated companies are arranged in seven series. Minute books and contract files provide the most comprehensive documentation in this collection.

Processing Information

Finding aid encoded by Alison Oswald, 2014.

Preferred Citation

Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company photographs and other materials, Archives Center,
National Museum of American History

Restrictions

The collection is open for research. Gloves must be worn when handling unprotected photographs and negatives.

Special arrangements required to view original glass plate and film negatives due to cold storage. Using negatives requires a three hour waiting period. Contact the Archives Center at 202-633-3270.

Conditions Governing Use

Collection items available for reproduction, but the Archives Center makes no guarantees concerning intellectual property rights. Archives Center cost-recovery and use fees may apply when requesting reproductions.

Historical Note

The Consolidation Coal Company was started in 1864 to mine bituminous coal deposits in Maryland's Cumberland region. It expanded by acquiring other mine companies as well as rail and other transportation companies. It went into receivership in 1932. The Pittsburgh Coal Company, founded in 1900, took over the firm in 1945 and formed the Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company.

The Consolidation Coal Company (Maryland)

The Consolidation Coal Company was incorporated in Maryland on March 8, 1860, for the purpose of effecting a merger of a number of coal operators mining the Georges Creek basin in Allegany County, Maryland. Because of the Civil War, during which Confederate armies frequently blocked the region's only outlet to market, the company was not actually organized until April 19, 1864. Starting life as the dominant operator in this small but significant coal field, "Consol" rose to become the nation's top producer of bituminous coal.

The Georges Creek or Cumberland Coal Field, occupying part of the triangle of western Maryland, contained a high-quality, low-volatile bituminous steam coal which was also, thanks to the Potomac River, the coal of this type most accessible to Eastern markets. Coal had been mined in the region beginning in the 1700s, and the first coal company, the Maryland Mining Company, had been incorporated in 1828. However, large-scale development could not occur until the mid-1840s, after the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad reached Cumberland and provided reliable transportation. This also coincided with the development of ocean steam navigation and a rapid growth in the number of railroad locomotives and stationary steam engines. Cumberland coal was ideal for ship bunkering, and much of the output was shipped to New York Harbor. Naturally, New York capitalists and manufacturers played a leading role in developing the field. Lewis Howell's Maryland and New York Iron and Coal Company rolled the first solid U.S. railroad rail at its Mount Savage mill in 1844. The Consolidation Coal merger was put together by New Yorkers such as William H. Aspinwall, Erastus Corning, the Delanos and Roosevelts, and the Boston financier John Murray Forbes, who already had substantial investments in the region.

Upon its formation, the Consolidation Coal Company acquired the properties of the Ocean Steam Coal Company, the Frostburg Coal Company, and the Mount Savage Iron Company totaling about 11,000 acres. The last named company brought with it control of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, which connected the mines to the Baltimore & Ohio and later the Pennsylvania and Western Maryland railroads. In 1870, Consol absorbed the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company of 1840, the next largest operator in the field, and gained an additional 7,000 acres. Further purchases from the Delano interests gave it over 80 percent of the entire Cumberland Field.

Soon after its hated rival, the Pennsylvania Railroad, gained access to the Cumberland Coal Field, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad began purchasing large blocks of Consolidation Coal stock to protect its traffic base in 1875, eventually gaining a 52 percent interest. A B&O slate of directors was elected in

February 1877, with Charles F. Mayer of Baltimore as president, and the company offices were moved from New York to Baltimore.

Until the turn of the century, Consolidation Coal's mining operations were confined to the small soft coal region of western Maryland. The company purchased the 12,000 acre Millholland coal tract near Morgantown, W.Va. in 1902 and acquired controlling interests in the Fairmont Coal Company of West Virginia and the Somerset Coal Company of Pennsylvania the following year. These acquisitions boosted Consolidation's annual production more than six-fold in only three years. The company purchased the 25,000 acre Stony Creek tract in Somerset County, Pa., in 1904. The Fairmont Coal Company purchase included a joint interest in the North Western Fuel Company, which owned and operated docks and coal distribution facilities in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

In 1906, the Interstate Commerce Commission held a formal investigation of rail ownership of coal companies, which resulted in the passage of the Hepburn Act and its "Commodities Clause," which prohibited railroads from dealing in the commodities they hauled. In anticipation of the new regulations, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad sold its entire holdings of Consolidation stock to a Baltimore syndicate headed by Consol president Clarence W. Watson, J. H. Wheelwright and H. Crawford on April 26, 1906. At the time of the B&O's divestiture, the aggregate annual output of Consolidation's mines totaled more than 10 million tons and the company controlled more than 200,000 acres. The John D. Rockefeller interests began purchasing Consol securities in 1915, eventually securing a controlling interest. The company's offices were returned to New York City in May 1921.

After the B&O divestiture, Consol began expanding into the Southern Appalachian coal fields, which were just being opened by railroads on a large scale. The mines in this region yielded a low volatile coal that provided an ideal fuel source for stationary steam engines, ships, and locomotives. Of equal importance, operators in the remote mountains had been able to resist unionization and thus achieve lower operating costs, while all of Consol's previous holdings had been in the so-called "Central Competitive Field" to the north, which had been unionized in the 1890s. Consolidation Coal purchased 30,000 acres in the Millers Creek Field of Eastern Kentucky in 1909 and 100,000 acres in the Elkhorn Field the next year. In February 1922, Consol secured a long term lease and option on the Carter Coal Company, whose 37,000 acres straddled the borders of Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky. In 1925, Consol became the nation's largest producer of bituminous coal, excluding the captive mines of the steel companies.

During the Great Depression, Consolidation Coal experienced serious financial difficulties and was forced into receivership on June 2, 1932. The Rockefellers liquidated their holdings at a loss, and the Carter Coal Company was returned to the Carter heirs in 1933. Consol was reorganized and reincorporated in Delaware as the Consolidation Coal Company, Inc. on November 1, 1935, and was able to retain its position as one of the nation's top coal producers. Eventually, stock control passed into the hands of the M.A. Hanna Company group of Cleveland, dealers in coal and iron ore. Although production reached record levels during the Second World War, management feared a recurrence of the collapse that had followed World War I. It also faced the prospect of increased competition from oil and natural gas and the loss of traditional markets such as home heating and locomotive fuel. As a result Consol opened negotiations with another large producer, the Pittsburgh Coal Company, which was the dominant operator in the Pittsburgh District.

The Pittsburgh Coal Company

The Pittsburgh Coal Company was a product of the great industrial merger movement of the late 1890s. In 1899, two large mergers were effected in the Pittsburgh District.

The Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company was incorporated in Pennsylvania on October 1, 1899 to merge the properties of over 90 small firms operating mines along the Monongahela River south of Pittsburgh. Some of these operations dated to the early 1800s, and all of them shipped coal down the Ohio-Mississippi River system by barge from close to the mine mouth, or later by the railroads built along the river banks. The combination controlled 40,000 acres of coal land, 100 steam towboats,

4,000 barges, and facilities for handling coal at Cincinnati, Louisville, Vicksburg, Memphis, Baton Rouge and New Orleans.

The Pittsburgh Coal Company was incorporated in New Jersey as a holding company on September 1, 1899 and acquired the properties of over 80 operators located in the areas back from the river on both sides of the Monongahela south of Pittsburgh. The combination was engineered by some of the most prominent Pittsburgh industrialists, including Andrew W. Mellon, Henry W. Oliver, and Henry Clay Frick. It controlled over 80,000 acres and six collector railroads, the longest of which was the Montour Railroad. Most of its output was shipped by rail, with a large share being transferred to ships on the Great Lakes for distribution throughout the industrial Midwest. The company owned coal docks and yards at Chicago, Cleveland, Duluth, West Superior, Sault Ste. Marie, Ashtabula, Fairport and Thornburg. Subsequently, the company expanded in southwestern Pennsylvania and the Hocking Valley of Ohio through the lease of the Shaw Coal Company in 1901 and the purchase of the Midland Coal Company in 1903. Most of the properties were vested in a separate Pittsburgh Coal Company, an operating company incorporated in Pennsylvania.

Unlike the Consolidation Coal Company, which had grown by gradual accretion, the Pittsburgh Coal Company had been created in a single stroke. As with many mergers of the period, its capitalization probably contained a high percentage of "water" in anticipation of profits from future growth. Unfortunately, the years after the merger saw explosive growth in the coal fields of Southern Appalachia instead. Although farther from major consuming centers, they enjoyed several advantages. The coal itself was superior, low-volatile with higher BTU content and altogether cleaner than the high-volatile coals of Ohio and the Pittsburgh District. As already noted, the southern mines were also non-union. With the inroads of Southern Appalachian coal, the Pittsburgh Coal Company continuously lost ground in the crucial Lake and western markets from 1900 to 1915. The company's capitalization proved unwieldy in the unsettled economic conditions following the Panic of 1907. A reorganization plan was devised under which a new Pittsburgh Coal Company was incorporated in Pennsylvania on January 12, 1916 by merging the old Pittsburgh Coal Company of Pennsylvania and the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company. The old holding company was then liquidated and the stock of the new operating company distributed to its stockholders. Dissension between the common and preferred stockholders delayed consummation of the plan until July 16, 1917.

The Pittsburgh Coal Company, which had all its operations in the Central Competitive Field, had a much more difficult time than Consolidation in breaking the 1923 Jacksonville Agreement with the United Mine Workers in 1925-1927 and reverting to non-union status. The three-year struggle ended the company's ability to pay dividends. Pittsburgh Coal survived the Depression without receivership but with ever-increasing arrearages on its preferred stock. By the end of World War II, its managers were just as eager as those at Consol to attempt greater economies through merger. The Pittsburgh Coal Company and the Consolidation Coal Company merged on November 23, 1945, with exchange ratios of 65 to 35 percent. Pittsburgh Coal Company, the surviving partner, changed its name to the Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company.

The Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company

After the merger, the M.A. Hanna Company interests of Cleveland became the dominant factor in Pitt-Consol's affairs. Hanna had transferred its pre-merger Consol stock to its subsidiary Bessemer Coal & Coke Corporation in 1943. This led to a restructuring whereby Pitt-Consol acquired Hanna's share of the North Western-Hanna Fuel Company in April 1946 and the Hanna coal properties in eastern Ohio on June 16, 1946. These included large reserves of strippable coal that accounted for about 20 percent of the state's production. Pitt-Consol later acquired Hanna's holdings of coal land in Harrison, Belmont and Jefferson Counties, Ohio, on December 30, 1949. It purchased the New York Central Railroad's 51 percent interest in the Jefferson Coal Company, giving it full control, in 1952 and merged it into the Hanna Coal Company Division.

Pitt-Consol sold its last major railroads, the Montour Railroad and the Youngstown & Southern Railway to the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad on December 31, 1946. The Northwestern Coal Railway had been sold to the Great Northern system, and the Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad had been sold to the Western Maryland Railway in May 1944.

In addition, a new Research and Development Division was created to fund projects aimed at developing more efficient production methods, new outlets for coal consumption, coal-based synthetic fuels and chemical byproducts. A new coal gasification plant opened at Library, Pa., in November 1948, and the company began the manufacture of a smokeless fuel briquette under the trademark "Disco" at Imperial, Pa., in 1949. An experimental coal slurry pipeline was built in Ohio in 1952.

During the 1950s and early 1960s, Pitt-Consol made many changes in its coal holdings, selling high-cost or less desirable properties, diversifying its reserves across many different coal fields, rationalizing property lines to permit large mechanized underground or strip mines and forming joint ventures with steel companies to secure guaranteed customers. Pitt-Consol acquired the Jamison Coal and Coke Company in 1954 and the Pocahontas Fuel Company, Incorporated, a large producer of low-volatile Southern Appalachian coal, in 1956. In the latter year, it sold its Elkhorn Field properties to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. As Pittsburgh District operations became less central, the corporate name was changed back to Consolidation Coal Company in April 1958.

The Consolidation Coal Company, CONOCO and CONSOL Energy, Inc.:

Consol continued to expand into the early 1960s. On April 30, 1962, it absorbed the Truax-Traer Coal Company of Illinois. Truax-Traer also mined lignite in North Dakota, a low-grade but low-sulfur coal that was taking a greater share of the power generation market as environmental laws placed greater restrictions on high-sulfur coal from the Central Competitive Field. The following year Consol acquired the Crozer Coal and Land Company and the Page Coal and Coke Company, owners of additional reserves of low-volatile, low-sulfur steam coal in southern West Virginia.

In 1966, just two years after the company marked its centennial, Consolidation Coal was acquired by the Continental Oil Company (Conoco). This was part of a general trend whereby U.S. oil companies extended their reach by acquiring coal reserves and large coal producers. In turn, Conoco was acquired by E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Company in 1981. This purchase was motivated by DuPont's desire to obtain better control of chemical feedstocks in an era of high oil prices. Consolidation Coal was not a major factor in the Conoco acquisition and did not really fit into DuPont's strategy, especially after coal and oil prices declined. As a result, it was quickly sold off when DuPont was restructured a decade later. In 1991, a new holding company CONSOL Energy, Inc. was incorporated as a joint venture of DuPont Energy Company and the German energy conglomerate Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk A.G., through its wholly owned subsidiaries Rheinbraun A.G. and Rheinbraun U.S.A. GmbH. Consolidation Coal Company became a wholly-owned subsidiary of CONSOL Energy, Inc. DuPont eventually sold most of its half interest, so that by 1998, Rheinbraun affiliates owned 94% of CONSOL Energy stock, while DuPont Energy retained only 6%. CONSOL Energy purchased the entire stock of the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal Company on September 22, 1998. CONSOL Energy stock began trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "CNX" in 1999, with an initial public offering of more than 20 million shares.

CONSOL Energy produced more than 74 million tons of coal in 1999, accounting for approximately 7% of domestic production. The company currently operates 22 mining complexes, primarily east of the Mississippi River.

Source

Historical note from the Consolidation Coal Company Records, Archives Service Center, University of Pittsburgh

Scope and Contents

The collection consists mostly of photographs depicting Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company mines and mining towns in Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. Subjects include worker housing, schools for miners' children, gardens, churches, recreational facilities, health services, company stores, safety, mining machinery, construction of mines and related structures, and the interiors of mines.

Arrangement

The collection is arranged into two series.

Series 1: Background Materials, 1904-1933

Series 2: Photographs, 1885-1940s

Subseries 2.1: Photograph Albums, 1885-1932

Subseries 2.2: West Virginia Division, 1909-1917

Subseries 2.3: Glass Plate and Film Negatives, 1911-1940s

Subseries 2.4: Numbered Photographs, 1911-1930

Subseries 2.5: Miscellaneous, 1913, 1916

Names and Subject Terms

This collection is indexed in the online catalog of the Smithsonian Institution under the following terms:

Subjects:

- Company towns
- Mines -- Kentucky
- Mines -- Maryland
- Mines -- Pennsylvania
- Mines -- West Virginia
- Mining -- Kentucky
- Mining -- Maryland
- Mining -- Pennsylvania
- Mining -- West Virginia
- Mining and minerals industry
- Mining corporations

Types of Materials:

- Photograph albums -- 20th century
- Photographs -- 20th century
- Photographs -- Black-and-white negatives -- 20th century

Container Listing

Series 1: Background Materials, 1904 - 1933

Box 68, Folder 1	Pittsburgh Coal Company, souvenir book from Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904
Binder 68, Folder 2	Transcript of evidence for Mine explosion at Jamison Coke and Coal Company's Mine #7, 1916 October 19
Box 68, Folder 3	<i>Result-Getting Methods in Underground Coal Mining</i> , 1918
Box 68, Folder 4	Report of meeting between the representatives of the operators and employees of the George's Creek and Upper Potomac Regions, Baltimore, Maryland, 1922 January 10-12
Box 68, Folder 5	Wage incentive plans for the Pittsburgh Coal Company, 1927 - 1933
Box 68, Folder 6	Consolidated Coal Company, Inc., leather labels, undated
Box 70, Folder 4	Consolidation Coal Company's One Hundred Thousand Acre Unit for the Production of Elkhorn By-Product Coal in Oike and Letcher Counties, Kentucky, 1914 May 9
Box 70, Folder 5	National Resources and Industries of Central West Virginia, 1909
Box 68, Folder 8	Industrial Arts and vocational education materials, 1931

[Return to Table of Contents](#)

Series 2: Photographs , 1909 - 1930

This series documents through photographs and glass and film negatives document buildings, mines, machinery, homes, gardens, schoolchildren, miners, families, churches, schools and recreational facilities provided by the coal company. The series is arranged into five subseries: Subseries 2.1: Photograph Albums; Subseries 2.2: West Virginia Division; Subseries 2.3: Glass Plate and Film Negatives; Subseries 2.4: Numbered Photographs; and Subseries 2.5: Miscellaneous.

While the West Virginia Division documents almost exclusively West Virginia mines, represented are mines from Kentucky and Pennsylvania.

Subseries 2.1: Photograph Albums, 1885 - 1932

Box 1	Jenkins, Kentucky, 1915
Box 1	Jenkins, Kentucky and Dunham, Kentucky, 1916
Box 2	Elkhorn Division, #1, 1911 - 1913 <i>1 photographic album</i>
Box 3	Elkhorn Division, #2, 1913 - 1916 <i>1 photographic album</i>
Box 4	Elkhorn Division, #3, 1916 - 1920 <i>1 photographic album</i>
Box 5	Elkhorn Division, #4, 1920 - 1922 <i>1 photographic album</i>
Box 6	Elkhorn Division, #5, 1923 - 1925 <i>1 photographic album</i>
Box 7	West Virginia Division, #1, 1885 - 1915 <i>1 photographic album</i>
Box 8	West Virginia Division, #2, 1915 - 1917 <i>1 photographic album</i>
Box 9	West Virginia Division, #3, 1917 - 1919 <i>1 photographic album</i>
Box 10	West Virginia Division, #4, 1919 - 1920 <i>1 photographic album</i>
Box 11	West Virginia Division, #5, 1920 - 1921 <i>1 photographic album</i>
Box 12	West Virginia Division, #6, 1921 - 1923 <i>1 photographic album</i>
Box 13	Miller Creek Division, #1, 1909 - 1925 <i>1 photographic album</i>

Box 14 Strike, 1932

Box 15 Unidentified album, 1922 - 1923

Box 16 Unidentified album, 1924 - 1926

Box 17 Berryburg, West Virginia, mine 37, progress pictures, 1919 May 7

Box 17 Consolidated Coal Company (representative views showing some properties),
1917 May

Box 17 Consolidated Coal Company (schools, churches, and other buildings), 1916
July 21

Box 17 Cincinnati, Ohio (photographs 185-209), undated

Box 18 Unidentified album, 1923 - 1924

Box 69, Folder 4-7 Unidentified album, 1913 - 1916

Subseries 2.2: West Virginia Division, 1909 - 1917

Box 19 Gypsy Mining Company, Gypsy, West Virginia

Box 19 Monongah, West Virginia (mines #22-#23, #43, #53-#54, #63)

Box 19 Montana (mine #25)

Box 19 New England (mine # 26)

Box 19 Mines #27 and #29

Box 19 Beechwood Mine, Frostburg, Maryland, mine #30

Box 20 Owings Mine (Willard Mine), West Virginia, 1909 - 1910

Box 20 Globe Mine (33), Farnum, [West Virginia?], undated

Box 20 Mines #35 and #36, undated

Box 21 Berryburg, West Virginia, mine #37, undated

Box 21 Mines #38, #39, #40 and #42, undated

Box 21 Interstate, mine #44, undated

Box 21 Murray, Kentucky, Mine #45, undated

Box 21 Mines #46, #47 and #48, undated

Box 21 Enterprise Mine #49, Washington County, Pennsylvania, undated

Box 21 Mines #50 and #51, undated

Box 21 Meadowbrook Mine #55, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, undated

Box 21 Gaston Mine #56, Fairmount, West Virginia, undated

Box 22 Mines #60, #63-#66, #68, undated

Box 22 Mine #85, undated

Box 22 Carolina, mine #86, undated

Box 22 Idamay, West Virginia, mine #87, undated

Box 22 Glen Falls, [West Virginia?] mine #70, undated

Box 23 Hutchinson [Sewickley Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania?],
mines #67 and #84, 1914 - 1915, undated

Box 24 Wyatt, West Virginia, mines #88-#90, 1915 - 1916, undated

Box 25 Astor, West Virginia, undated

Box 25 Chieftain Mine, [Fairmount, West Virginia?], 1917

Box 25 Clarksburg, West Virginia, undated

Box 25 Columbia, undated

Box 25 Despard, [Harrison West Virginia?], undated

Box 25 Fairmont, West Virginia, undated

Box 25 Fairview, West Virginia, undated

Box 25 Highland, [West Virginia?], undated

Box 25 Mannington, West Virginia, undated

Box 25 Middleton, [West Virginia?], undated

Box 25 Oneil, West Virginia, undated

Box 25 Pennois, West Virginia, undated

Box 25 Perry, [West Virginia?], undated

Box 25 Pinnickinnick, West Virginia, undated

Box 25 Solon, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, undated

- Box 26 Fairmont Mining Machinery Company, undated
- Box 26 Fairmont and Clarksburg Tractor Company, undated
- Box 26 Graselli Carbon Works [Graselli Chemical Company], Clarksburg, West Virginia, undated

Subseries 2.3: Glass Plate and Film Negatives, 1911-1940s

The glass plate negatives consist of gelatin dry plates (4" x 5" and 8 1/2' x 10") and are arranged numerically. The plates are not inclusive and there are two numbering systems. There are some film negatives interspersed with the glass plates and these film negatives also have numbers. Researchers should consult the partial index to the glass plates in box 68, folder 7.

- Box 68, Folder 7 Index to glass plate negatives, #1-#3383, 1911 June 28-1947 August
[Image\(s\)](#)
- Box 69, Folder 1 LIT, two men with steam engine, undated
- Box 69, Folder 2 L23, group of men and women at mine entrance, undated
- Box 69, Folder 3 383, View of dam, 1912 March 30
- Box 70, Folder 1 1722, James Adkins and family , 1918 September 16
- Box 70, Folder 2 House with garden, undated
- Box 70, Folder 3 Group of school children, undated
- Box 71 #0039-#0153, 1911
- Box 72 #0154-#0356, 1911 - 1912
- Box 73 #0357-#0459 (missing #0456), 1912
- Box 74 #0460-#0677, 1912
- Box 75 #0678-#0786, 1912 - 1913
- Box 76 #0787-#0881, 1913
- Box 77 #0882-#0998, 1913 - 1914
- Box 78 #0999-#1104, 1914 - 1915
- Box 79 #1105-#1202, 1915
- Box 80 #1203-#1319, 1915 - 1916
- Box 81 #1320-#1436, 1916
- Box 82 #1437-#1568, 1916-[1917?]

Box 83	#1569-#1659, [1917?-1918?]
Box 84	#1660-#1764, [1918?]-1919
Box 85	#1765-#1867, 1919 - 1920
Box 86	#1868-#1984, 1920 - 1921
Box 87	#1984-#2102, 1921
Box 88	#2103-#2536, 1921 - 1922
Box 89	#2537-#2843, 1924 - 1927
Box 90	#2844-#3020, 1927 - 1930
Box 91	#3021A-#3183C, [1930s]
Box 92	#3183D-#3269J, [late 1930s-1940s]
Box 93	#3269M-#3707, 1940s
Box 94	#10059-#10073 (gardens and people in gardens), undated
Box 97	Unidentified negatives (#8693-#10058), undated
Box 97	Lighthouse model, undated
Box 94	Houses, undated
Box 94	Buildings, undated
Box 94	Buildings (unidentified)
Box 95	Group Scenes: Women and children, men and women, and young adults, undated
Box 95	Group Scenes: Men, undated
Box 95	Group Scenes: Special events and large groups, undated
Box 95	Groups Scenes: Schoolchildren, undated
Box 96	Group Scenes: Schoolchildren, undated
Box 96	Group Scenes: Children, undated
Box 96	Group Scenes: Children, undated
Box 96	Street views, undated

Box 96	Miscellaneous , undated
Box 96	Unidentified and no number, undated
Box 67	#1-#2180 <i>film negatives (4" x 5")</i>
Box 98	#2181-#2947, undated <i>766 negatives (photographic) (4" x 5")</i>
Box 99, Item 1	#225 (broken), undated
Box 99, Item 2	#664 (broken), undated
Box 99, Item 3	#665 (broken), undated
Box 99, Item 4	#684 (broken), undated
Box 99, Item 5	#685 (broken), undated
Box 99, Item 6	#719 (broken), undated
Box 99, Item 7	#1022 (broken), undated
Box 99, Item 8	#1023 (broken), undated
Box 99, Item 9	#1035 (broken), undated
Box 99, Item 10	#1037 (broken), undated
Box 99, Item 11	#1057 (broken), undated
Box 99, Item 12	#1161 (broken), undated
Box 99, Item 13	#1274 (broken), undated
Box 99, Item 14	#1697 (broken), undated

Subseries 2.4: Numbered Photographs, 1911 - 1930

Box 27	#1-#63
Box 28	#64-#129, undated
Box 29	#130-#189, undated
Box 30	#190-#241, undated
Box 31	#242-#337, undated
Box 32	#338-#381, undated

Box 33	#382-#419, undated
Box 34	#420-#536, undated
Box 35	#687-#722 (Maryland Division), undated
Box 36	#0001-#0079, 1911
Box 37	#0080-#0160, Jenkins, Kentucky, 1911
Box 38	#0161-#0340, 1911 - 1912
Box 39	#0341-#0450, 1911 - 1912
Box 40	#0451-#0680, Jenkins, Kentucky, 1912
Box 41	#0681-#0818, 1912 - 1913
Box 42	#0819-#0922, 1913
Box 43	#0924-#1051, 1913 - 1914
Box 44	#1052-#1109, 1914 - 1915
Box 45	#1113-#1174, 1915
Box 46	#1175-#1250, 1915 - 1916
Box 47	#1251-#1384, McRoberts, Kentucky, 1916
Box 48	#1385-#1504, Jenkins, Kentucky, 1916
Box 49	#1505-#1748, 1918
Box 50	#1750-#1883, Jenkins, Kentucky, 1918 - 1920
Box 51	#1894-#2122, McRoberts, Kentucky , 1920 - 1922
Box 52	#2123-#2291, McRoberts, Kentucky, 1921 - 1923
Box 53	#2292-#2432, McRoberts, Kentucky, 1923
Box 54	#2433-#2585, Jenkins, Kentucky, 1923 - 1924
Box 55	#2619-#2799, McRoberts and Jenkins, Kentucky, 1925 - 1926
Box 56	#2800-#2899, 1926 - 1929
Box 57	#2900-#2958, 1930
Box 66, Folder 1	Copyprints, #39-#100

Box 66, Folder 2	Copyprints, #102-#140
Box 66, Folder 3	Copyprints, #141-#189
Box 66, Folder 4	Copyprints, #190-#332
Box 66, Folder 5	Copyprints, #333-#376
Box 66, Folder 6	Copyprints, #377-#421
Box 66, Folder 7	Copyprints, #422-#618
Box 66, Folder 8	Copyprints, #619-#673
Box 66, Folder 9	Copyprints, #674-#721
Box 66, Folder 10	Copyprints, #722-#772
Box 66, Folder 11	Copyprints, #773-#783

Subseries 2.5: Miscellaneous, 1913 - 1913, 1916 - 1916

Box 58	Kentucky, Miscellaneous, undated
Box 59	Mineral Fuel Company, Kentucky, 1913
Box 60-61	Portraits (presidents, salesmen), undated
Box 62	Copy prints, unidentified (made by SI), undated
Box 63	Miscellaneous original prints (unidentified), undated
Box 64	Duplicate prints (Borden shaft and Kentucky), undated
Box 65	Duplicate prints and Coliery model prints, 1914, undated
Box 99, Folder 1	Portraits, undated
Box 99, Folder 2	Consolidation Coal Company (branch office listing, [Italy?], undated
Box 99, Folder 3	Fairmont Coal Company (panoramic), undated
Box 99, Folder 4	Group of men [fraternal organization?], undated
Box 99, Folder 5	Welfare Department, the Lost Prince, 1916
Box 99, Folder 6	Unidentified prints, undated

[Return to Table of Contents](#)