LIVING COAL

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In partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the Degree of Masters of Arts New Media Photojournalism

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WE HEREBY RECOMMEND THAT THE THESIS PREPARED UNDER OUR SUPERVISION BY LAUREN SCHNEIDERMAN ENITLED "LIVING COAL" BE ACCEPTED AS FULFILLING, IN PART, REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ART IN INTERIOR DESIGN.

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III.Abstract

This thesis concerns the multigenerational Jarrell family located in Van, West Virginia, and their relationship with coal mining. I set out to find what life is like living in a monoeconomy of coal, and discovered a family so strongly connected to this disappearing industry. This project adds to social documentary traditions, by combining various medias to tell one family's story. The final product is presented in a short documentary, including video, audio, and photographs, as well as a community engagement component, which expands the scope beyond the Jarrells to create discourse among the youth in Van. This is a significant undertaking because it shows a part of our world that is often omitted from mainstream media; what happens to people when the big industry that they once thrived on, diminishes.

fig. 1. Though John has been fired from the mines three times, he hopes the industry improves because he "would go back underground in a heartbeat."

IV. Introduction

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Southern West Virginia, once known as the "billion dollar coal field," is now the home of a fading industry where unemployment runs rampant. Through the eyes of the Jarrells, a multigenerational family, *Living Coal* tells a story that is not theirs alone. John, 23, who has been laid off from the mines three times, lives with his wife Crystal, 22, and their two children, Rylan, 3, and Jaycee, 2. *Living Coal* is about one family's relationship to coal.

John was a coal miner. Coal mining is in his family, his dad is a coal miner, both his grandfathers were coal miners, and all the other men in his family and community have worked in coal.

After working for three years as a miner, he was fired. Surrounded by a mono economy of coal he didn't have any job options. He went from making $6,000/mo. in the mines to making $1,500/mo. on unemployment. John, his wife Crystal and their two kids, Rylan and JayCee lost their house.

I have been documenting the Jarrells for the past year through their ups and downs and their struggle for economic independence and personal autonomy. Though the coalmines put the Jarrell's in their current situation, coal is also the commodity that made their community and family what it is today. While the Jarrells are trying to figure out what to do next, John is secretly waiting for coal to boom again.

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The culmination of this project is a short documentary that uses stills, video and audio to tell the Jarrell's story.

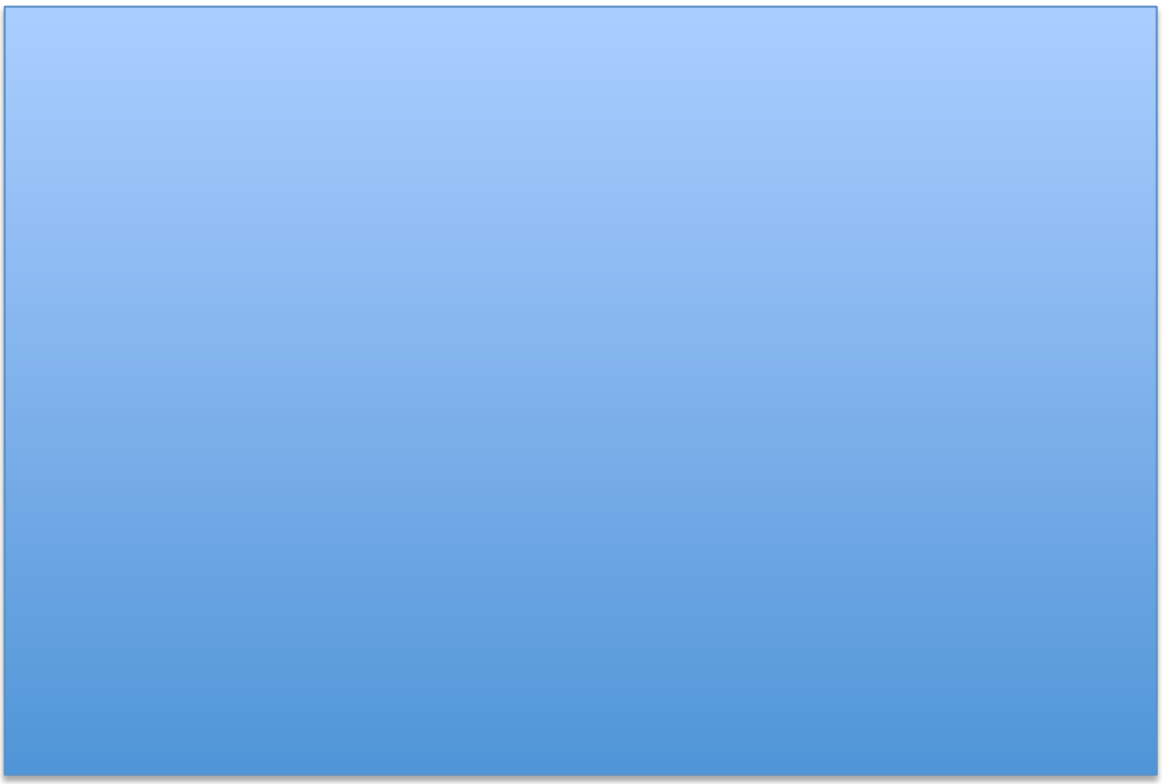

fig. 2. After Crystal paints JayCee's nails, JayCee tells her mom how much she loves her.

V. Project Rationale

In May 2011, Boone County West Virginia, where the Jarrells call home, saw an unemployment rate of 12.5%, the highest number since 1998[1]. By telling the story of one family I am able to tell a much larger story about America, the death of industry and the struggle for employment.

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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The physical distance from this extraction industry puts a barrier between the non-Appalachian and those that live in the shadow of coal companies. This project will allow a population outside of West Virginia and the surrounding region to become familiar with a situation that does not directly affect them. My goal with this project is to begin to bridge this gap, and create dialogue and understanding surrounding this topic.

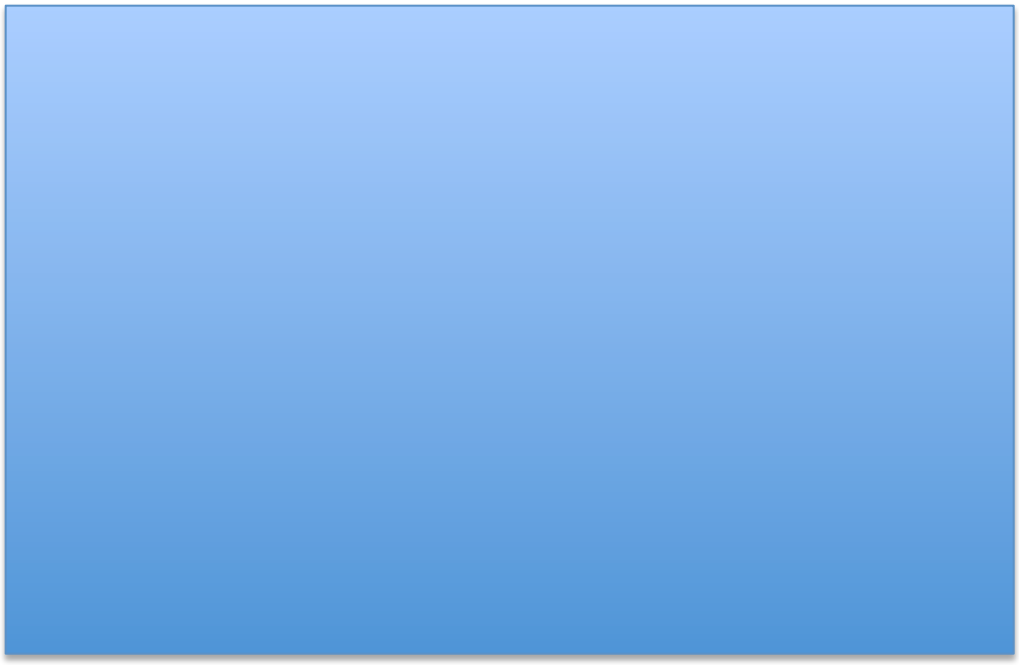

fig. 3. John Jarrell, 23, and his wife Crystal, 22, search for houses on Craigslist in Morgantown, WV. They are originally from the small town of Van, population just over 200, in southern West Virginia. After John was fired from three different coal-mining jobs he moved his family four hours away to Morgantown so he could find work. For the time being, John, Crystal and their two children are staying with Crystal's mom and step-dad.

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VI. Summary of Research

I initially went to West Virginia planning to explore Mountaintop Removal and produce an environmental story. After making my first trip in March 2012, and visiting with the Coal River Mountain Watch, an organization created to stop the destruction of our communities and our environment by mountain top removal mining. I realized that by focusing on an environmental approach I was limiting myself and placing parameters on the people who would interact with me. I then decided to focus on different coal stories, and met and photographed numerous people around West Virginia.

In April 2012, I met the Jarrells and I decided to focus on their family and their relationship to coal. I met this family through photographing at a Christian school and church in Boone County, West Virginia. After photographing at the school on numerous occasions, I eventually met the school secretary, Angela Jarrell. Angela introduced me to her son and his wife, and after hearing their story, I knew it was one I wanted to tell. I have been following John his wife, Crystal, and their two kids on their lengthy journey for employment and autonomy.

Other connections made during fieldwork:

Larry Gibson lived on Kayford Mountain. Shortly after meeting him, he passed away in September 2012. Since 1986 they have been slowly destroying it through mountaintop removal mining. Larry welcomed me to his home and showed me his mountain.

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Wilma and Terry Steele, The Branham's and The Young's, are activists in their communities, which often make them outcasts. They told me their stories, introduced me to people and let me stay at their homes.

The Christian Faith School and Church has allowed me to continue to visit and work with their students on projects that expanded my thesis from one family to a community.

The Jobs Project, Sustainable Williamson and Darrin McCormick (Mayor of Williamson) have introduced me to their efforts to bring jobs and sustainability into the coalfields. And the Appalachian Studies Association hosts an Appalachian Studies Conference every year. I have attended this conference for the past two years and have found it inspirational and full of networking opportunities.

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fig. 4. As a result of John's layoffs, In August 2012, John and Crystal could no longer afford their home. They had to move in with John's parents, putting a total of seven people, and two different families, under one roof.

VII. Professional Precedents and Goals

This project explores coal's industrial and historical context and illuminates the way coal is intertwined in people's livelihoods. Through a look into one family's relationship with coal and unemployment. This project will add to the breadth of stories already produced about the coalfields,. It is my hope that focusing on one family rather than a general look into a topic will give viewers a unique experience of a personal plight. This story will be told in still images and audio, which will allow the characters in my story to explain their situation in their own words.

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For *Living Coal* I created a project website which houses the video, images, narrative, and community engagement elements of this project. My video, images, narrative and community engagement are housed on the website www.livingcoal.com. My objective was to make the story the main aspect of the page. I also wanted to page to be easy to navigate and have users go back and forth between my video, slideshow and community engagement without getting lost or leaving the site.

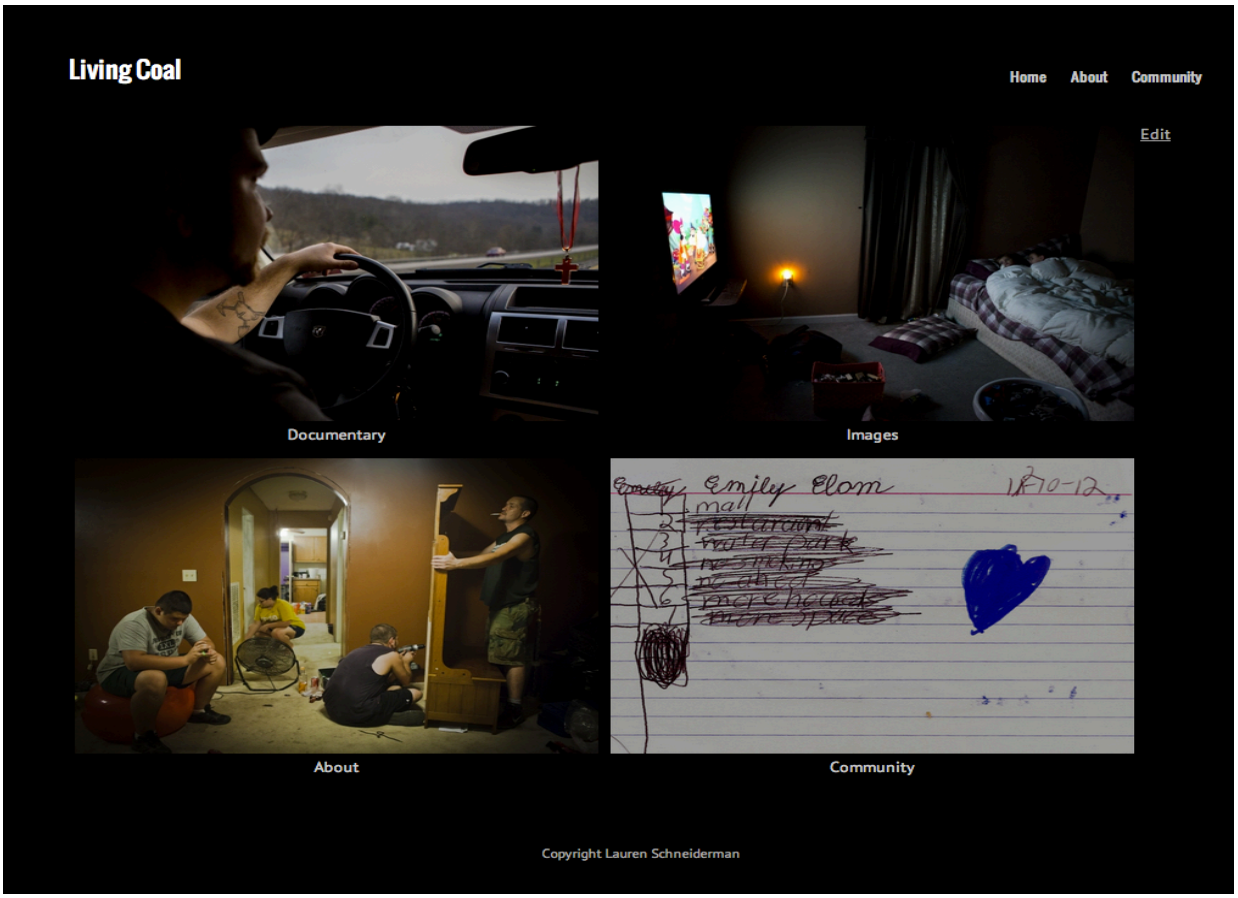

fig. 5. www.livingcoal.com project homepage. Copyright 2013 Lauren Schneiderman.

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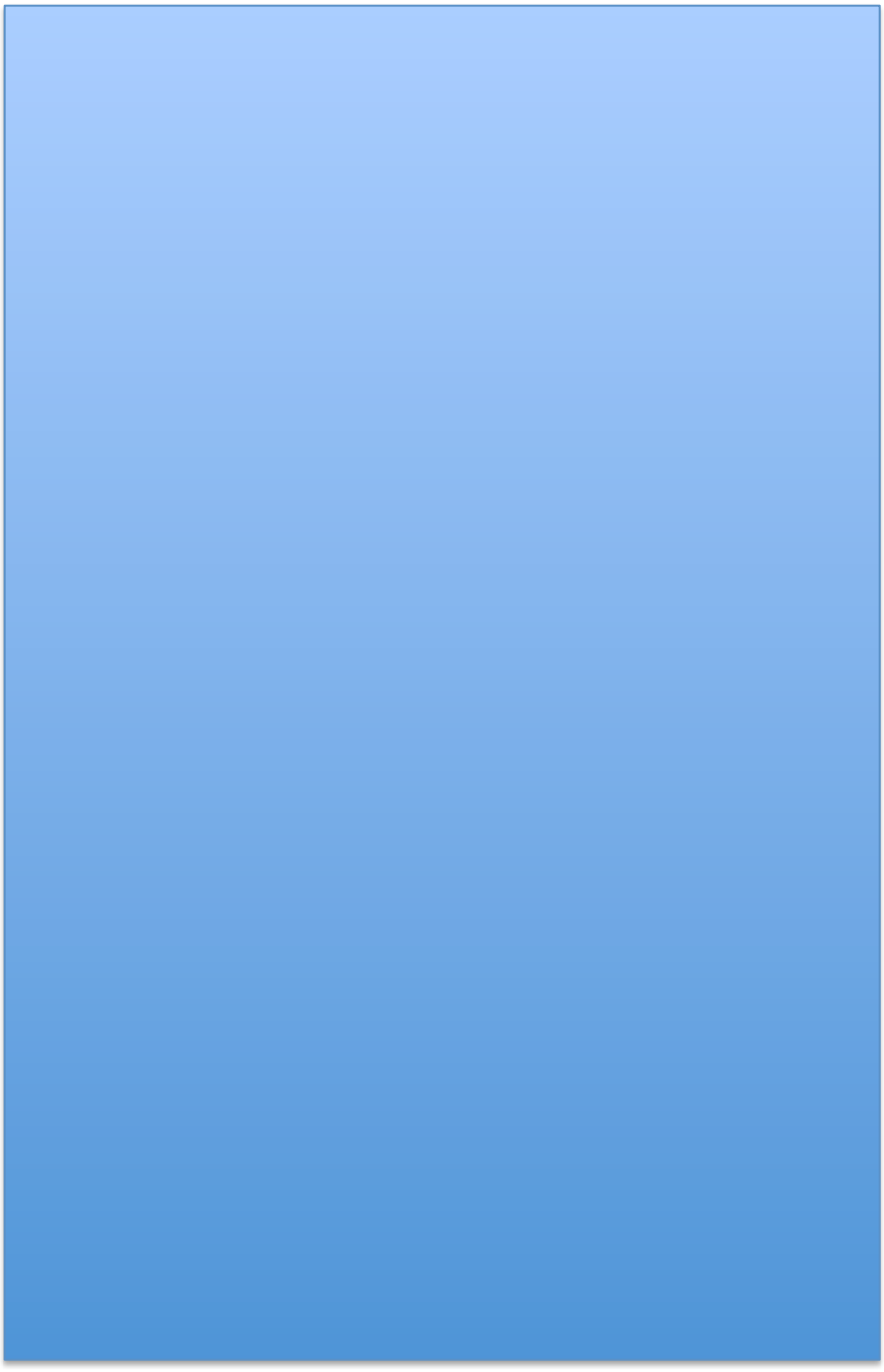

fig. 6, fig 7: www.livingcoal.com documentary page. www.livingcoal.com image slideshow page.

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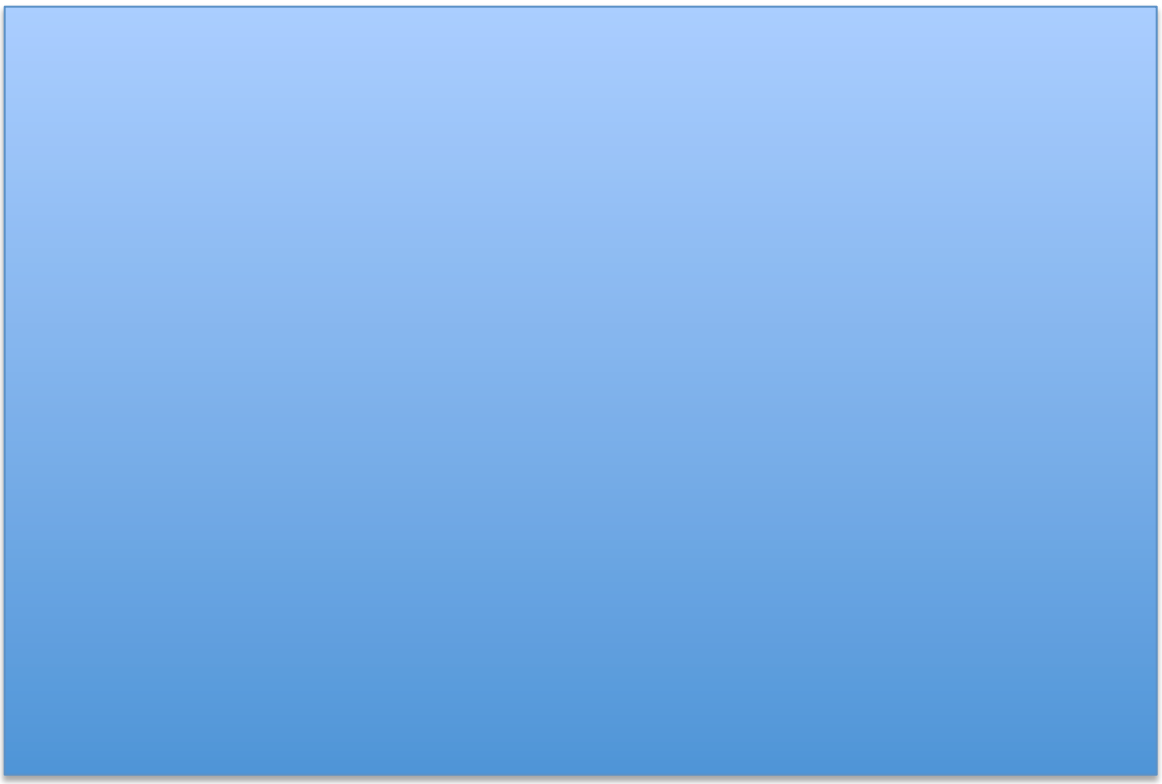

fig. 8. Angela Jarrell, John's mother, quit her job so she could watch her grandkids while John and Crystal went to work. This was before they moved four hours away. Now, Angela is also unemployed.

Community Engagement

Building a Better Boone

Because of our country's interest in domestic oil, coal is slowly fading. Many coal companies have declared bankruptcy and coalmines have closed their doors. Coal mining, once a secure, high paying job, no longer offers the same stability. Many families have had to move away to find work, leaving their communities desolate.

All of this information left me with many thoughts; specifically, what do the people of Southern West Virginia hope for the future of their community?

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"A Better Boone" is the beginning of a project investigating what it is like to grow up in the heart of the coalfields. By incorporating young voices into my narrative I am expanding the scope of my project beyond one family. I am invite participants to engage in dialogue with me, with viewers and with each other about the hopes and dreams they have for their communities.

WHEN ?In Van, West Virginia, a community in Boone County, I led a workshop at the Christian Faith School. Thirteen students participated in this workshop ranging in age between 12-17. In this space students were asked to describe what they would like to see in their communities within the next 1-5 years. Students wrote their ideas on index cards and used collage to express those ideas visually.

This project aims to create an understanding between those that live within the shadows of these coal companies and those that don't.

When the project is complete I am going to make this work into a book that I can share with the Christian Faith School and other people and venues in the Van community.

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IX. Narrative

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fig. 9. John and Crystal have two children; Rylan, 3, and JayCee, 2. Since loosing their home Rylan and JayCee have to share a bed, something they have never done before.

Coal means everything to John Jarrell. He worked underground for three years following in his father's footsteps. Everyday he would descend 900 feet down and come up with a face covered in ash. Coal mining paid the bills, sustained his hobbies and supported his family. John longs to go back underground, but those days are over. He has been laid off from three different mines and has had trouble finding secure work since.

"If it wasn't for the coal mines we wouldn't be where we're at today," said John.

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In Southern West Virginia coal was king. Now it exists somewhere between a boom region of the past and a ghost town of the future. Once known as the billion-dollar coalfield, it is now home to a fading industry. Culturally and geographically in the heart of Appalachia, West Virginia prospered because of its profusion of coal. Unfortunately for many, it is the market that determines the success of industry. When prices fall and coal is no longer in demand, it is the people of Southern West Virginia who suffer.

fig 10. A mural in Whitesville, West Virginia representing West Virginia's long history with coal.

The Jarrell's are from Van, an unincorporated rural town located in Boone County, with a population of just over 200. It sits between the mountains and beside a windy road frequently passed by coal trucks and trains. A gas station, bank, pharmacy, flower store, pizza shop and two schools sit amongst the hills and hollows. Here, coal is more than a

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resource and a job; it is woven into the cultural fiber of the community. In Boone County, coal runs deep.

John is from a coal mining family. "My dad Vic Jarrell, he's a coalminer; he's been a coal miner for the last sixteen years. My Paw Paw, his name is Conway Jarrell; he's been a coal miner pretty much all of his life… My Paw Paw Melvin Holstein, … he was a coal miner pretty much all of his life," and the list goes on.

John, his wife Crystal and their two kids, Rylan and JayCee lived in an old Y & O coal camp. Their house was situated where coal bosses once resided. Located across the street from John's parents, they paid $350/mo. for a three-bedroom house. After being laid off, "I went from making $6,000 a month to making $1,500 a month [on unemployment]… You just can't do nothing, especially if you got car payments, house payments, your insurance, utilities…" John said.

They had to give up their home.

"They just had to finally accept it and give up their house… it's kinda like giving up your pride, cause when you lived on your own and you made it on your own for so many years and then to have to say you're defeated…" said Angie Jarrell, John's mother. Angie quit her job as a school secretary to help raise "the grandbabies," Rylan and JayCee.

Then John and Crystal and the kids moved away.

The lack of jobs in Boone County gave them no choice. They moved in with Crystal's parents, in Morgantown which is four hours from Van.

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Vic Jarrell, John's father has been a coal miner for seventeen years. When he graduated from high school, coal wasn't booming either. He went to Alabama to work in their coalfields. This is a common situation; coal has always been unpredictable. "Two years ago coal was booming…there was jobs, different companies opening up, just different opportunities, and now there's nothing. They are actually laying off," he said. This time, though, something feels different. "With so many renewable energy sources and so many people pushing for it, it's hard to really tell where it will be in 10 years," said John.

John started working for Next Gen, a contracting company in Pennsylvania. He drives an hour and a half each way. Currently he is working the night shift: 5 pm to 5 am. While John is at work Crystal takes care of the kids. They don't have enough money to hire a babysitter. According to Crystal the kids haven't been affected by the move, yet. "Once we stay here longer, they will start to realize this is where we live for right now and they'll realize that they're not able to see the people they love everyday."

The next step is making money, so they can afford a place to call home. "[Moving] has definitely put a strain on us…. Once you're used to living by yourself so long, its kind of hard to live anywhere else," said Crystal. To begin this process they sold two cars. John sold some guns. And they are deciding whether or not to declare bankruptcy.

According to a New York Times article titled *The Declining Source of Energy*, "While coal still remains the primary source of electricity in the U.S., its share has fallen." [1] Back in Van, the gas station is open fewer hours, the beauty salon has closed, and FOR RENT signs are popping up all over the place. "It feels like a retirement community," John recalls.

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“Anything and everything to do with the coal industry is just disappearing, slowly, little by little.”

fig. 11. When John, Crystal and the kids first moved to Morgantown, they only packed what could fit in their car. They weren’t able to bring their kids table, so Rylan and JayCee ate their meals on the floor.

After dealing with financial instability for over a year, the situation put a strain on their marriage. It all culminated when John and Crystal had a divorce scare. After taking a few weeks to work everything out they decided to move back to Boone County. Still not able to get a job in the coalfields John decided to join the Air National Guard. Although John will have to leave his family for six months, they are hoping that this will give them back the autonomy that has been absent since John’s first layoff. But deep down, he is hoping coal will boom again. “…If I had the chance I would go back underground in a

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heartbeat," said John. "If I had the chance to go back underground, I think I would do it in a heartbeat."

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[1]http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2012/05/29/us/coal-declines-as-source-of-energy.html?ref=coal

fig. 12. With the lack of work in Morgantown, the Jarrell's moved back to Van. Here JayCee jumps on a trampoline purchased by her maw maw and paw paw, John's parents, whose house they now live in.

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XI.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Annotated Bibliography of Visual and Academic Sources

Mountaintop removal:

Carmichael, Chris. *Battle for the Mountains*. Video, n.d. http://unc.news21.com/index.php/stories/mtop.html.

News 21. *Coal: A Love Story*. "Born Into Coal." Video. 2011. http://www.poweringanation.org/coal/.

Through multimedia this project explores America's relationship with coal. This project is meant to inform and start a conversation about coal, since it is where most of our energy comes from—and many people do not know how that coal is extracted. This project incorporates video, images and graphics.

Falkenberg, Katie. *The Human Toll: Mountaintop Removal Mining*. Photography, 2010. http://www.poyi.org/67/17/ae02_01.php.

"The Human Toll: Mountaintop Removal Mining" focuses on just that, how people are affected by mountaintop mining. Falkenberg does a great job covering this issue by getting close and documenting families, while also interweaving photographs of mountaintop removal sites, and the aftermath of economic ventures built on those sites. Falkenburg shows the way people use and have historically used water, which is now contaminated with toxins. She shows people who have gotten sick and others who have died, possibly because of this type of mining. She visits towns that have been abandoned by the force of coal companies. She also talks to coal miners currently participating in mountaintop removal of their own land, to see why they do it and to add some balance to the story.

Farlow, Melissa. "Mountaintop Removal, When Mountains Move, National Geographic." *Olson and Farlow*. Web. <http://olsonfarlow.com/portfolios/mountaintop-removal>.

Beautiful National Geographic that documents how communities struggle with mountaintop removal.

The Last Mountain. Dir. Bill Haney. 2011. DVD.

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This movie is about the fight against mountaintop removal on Coal River Mountain in West Virginia. It gives an overview of the strip mining process and the impacts it has on the environment and people. Although a local story, The Last Mountain, tries to bring this issue to a broader range of people, showing America where our energy comes form and what is at stake.

Lichtenstein, Andrew. "The Battle for Blair Mountain 2011." *Facing Change: Documenting America*. 2011. Web. <http://facingchange.org/blog/2011/06/16/the-battle-for-blair-mountain-2011/>.

I think this series was limited by only photographing a Blair Mountain protest in 2011, but the photographer, Andrew Lichtenstein, really got to the heart of the issue and West Virginian struggle: strip mining may be bad, but coal, is what our economy is based on. Lichenstein photographed environmental activists from outside the state, West Virginian activists as well as West Virginians for coal, showing the many different sides to this issue. This series reinforced for me that mountaintop removal and strip mining are not black and white, there is not a right and wrong answer…but many different thoughts and emotions go into this issue.

Yale Environment 360. "Leveling Appalachia: The Legacy of Mountaintop Removal Mining for Yale Environment 360 | MediaStorm." *MediaStorm*. Yale Environment 360, 13 Oct. 2009. Web. <http://mediastorm.com/clients/leveling-appalachia-for-yale360>.

This 20-minute long video produced by MediaStorm focuses on the environmental effects of mountaintop removal. I thought this video used beautiful images (still and video) along with great interviews and sound bites (political and community members) to get a really heartfelt difficult story.

Appalachia:

Chambers, Karen S. "Presages: Gordon Smith's Kentucky Coal Country Photographs."*AEQAI*. Sept. 2011. Web. <http://aeqai.com/main/2011/09/presages-gordon-smith%E2%80%99s-kentucky-coal-country-photographs/>.

Gordon Smith's beautiful black and white portraits of Kentucky coal mining actually stop me in my tracks. Through his portraits you can see the effect the coal industry has had on its people and its landscape. Smith began photographing this series in 1994, with the rise of mountaintop mining. Smith believed these improvised people had no choice but to destroy their land and surrounding environment in order to survive.

Estrin, James. "A Photographer's Trail to Appalachia." *Lens Blog*. NYT, 28 Apr. 2010. Web. 23 Oct. 2012. <http://lens.blogs.nytimes.com/2010/04/28/showcase-154/>.

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Ken Light's photographs in the NYT Len's blog showing images from his journey to Appalachia.

Menschel, Neal. *Current Projects*. Photography, http://www.nealmenschel.com/3/artist.asp?ArtistID=24777&Akey=K5CEKP9C.

For ten years Neal Menschel and his daughter Molly documented West Virginia, mostly focusing on McDowell County, the southernmost poverty stricken county in the state. Menschel's images are a slice of daily life, showing outsiders what happens in West Virginia. There are many images of coal workers and mines, parents taking care of their children, logging, churches, and music festivals. These images are a beautiful document of a community.

Rabinowitz, Noah. "Appalachian Resources : Noah Rabinowitz." *Appalachian Resources: Noah Rabinowitz*. N.p., n.d. Web. 23 Oct. 2012. <http://noahrabinowitz.com/index.php?/projects/wayne/>.

Images depicting Appalachian Resources, and their scarcity.

Shea, Daniel. *Removing Mountains//Plume*. Photography, 2007/2009-2010. http://www.danielpshea.com/photography/coal-work/.

Through a social documentary narrative, Daniel Shea, uses beautiful fine art images to photograph the industry of coal. Shea looks at the history and industry of coal, mountaintop removal, and coals prevalence as one of America's top energy sources. Shea follows coal from the mountain to the power plant, where it is turned into energy and powering homes throughout America. Shea uses portraits, landscape and mountaintop removal sites to make his point. He incorporates images of protest.

Tending the Commons: Folklife and Landscape in Southern West Virginia. Photography, n.d. Library of Congress. http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/collections/tending/title_still_image.html.

Collection of images and audio form Appalachia created by the American Folklife Centers's Coal River Folklife project that document coal mining from 1992-1999.

Other (not necessarily Appalachian related):

Alford, Kael. "Kael Alford: Bottom of 'da Boot: Land Loss and Oil." *Kael Alford*. N.p., n.d. Web. 23 Oct. 2012. <http://kaelalford.sites.livebooks.com/>.

Representation of Loisiana and her connection to the land through family heritage. I specifically enjoy the portraits and images of the surrounding landscape and use of detail.

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Rubin, Steven. “Vacationland: Rural Maine Chronicled by Steven Rubin." *TIME.com*. N.p., 17 Apr. 2012. Web. 23 Oct. 2012. <http://lightbox.time.com/2012/04/17/vacationland-rural-maine-chronicled-in-the-photography-of-steven-rubin/>.

This work is a depiction and essay of families in rural Maine. Photographer seems really humble; shows the closeness of kin and family.

Vest, Brad. "Brad Vest | Photographer | 815.762.1811." *Brad Vest | Photographer | 815.762.1811*. N.p., 2011. Web. 23 Oct. 2012. <http://www.bradvest.com/projects/adrift/>.

Story about a families struggle with drugs in West Virginia. I really enjoy the portrayal of the family.

Audio:

“Appalachia Rising.” Audio. *State of the Re:Union*. State of the Re:Union, n.d. http://stateofthereunion.com/home/season-2/appalachia.

You can’t talk about the current situation in Appalachia without talking about its history. 1921, the Battle of Blair Mountain, a defining labor movement where 10 thousand coal miners marched in protest of not being allowed to join a union. This radio story discusses Appalachia’s connection to the land and how MTR threatens that connection. This radio piece highlights personal stories and experiences fighting against mountaintop removal.

Article:

Barry, Dan. "As the Mountaintops Fall, a Coal Town Vanishes." *New York Times*. 12 Apr. 2011. Web. <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/04/13/us/13lindytown.html?_r=2>.

Appalachia is a place ruled by coal. Lindytown, W.Va, is a town forced to abandon because of Massey Enegry. “The coal that helped to create Lindytown also destroyed it.”

The Battle for Blair Mountain. Eletronic Zine. http://seamsandstory.files.wordpress.com/2010/12/blair-mountain-zine2.pdf.

Historical zine about the battle of Blair Mountain. In 1921, over ten thousand coal miners marched in protest of not being able to join a union. This was the largest armed labor insurrection in American history. On this historical site, Massey Energy, wants to destroy the mountain to extract coal, ruining the mountain and all of its history.

"Community Land Use in Coal River Valley: The Coal River Commons." *Aurora Lights*. Web. <http://auroralights.org/map_project/theme.php?theme=crm&article=4>.

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Land use in Appalachia is strongly connected to the ideas from their Native American predecessors. In Appalachia there is a deep connection to the land, and the surrounding ecological system. Although most mountains and are privately owned, historically the natural resources have never been completely private, and people in the community could have a say in how things are used. With mountaintop removal, the private companies have decided to not allow the community to use the Appalachian sites in the same way, often not even allowing use of the mountain for recreational activities.

Jen, Osha. "The Impact of Coal on Our Lives." *OVEC*. Web. <http://www.ohvec.org/issues/mountaintop_removal/articles/The_Impact_of_Coal_on_Our_Lives.pdf>.

This is a lists of impacts of coal on human life. Also includes resources on the impact of mountaintop removal. This is in response to show the EPA, and the world how mountaintop strip mining causes negative effects.

Loeb, Penny. "The Floods of 2001", n.d. http://www.wvcoalfield.com/flooding.htm.

Website focuses on the multiple 100-year floods in 2001 in McDowell County, West Virginia. These floods destroyed the entire town, and when people didn't move and decided to rebuild their community—another flood ruined everything again. Since 2001, it has been thought that the excessive mining, mountaintop removal and timbering can cause flooding.

"Poverty and Mortality Disparities in Central Appalachia: Mountaintop Mining and Environmental Justice." *Journal of Health Disparities Research and Practice* 4, no. 3 (2011): 44–53. http://www.crmw.net/crmw/sites/default/files/health-study-files/Hendryx_Poverty%20and%20mortality%20disparities_2011.pdf.

How the poverty and mortality rates in Appalachia change depending on a person's proximity to mountaintop mining sites. This is possibly due to environmental contributions from this type of mining.

Reece, Erik. "Moving Mountains", February 2006. Orion Magazine. http://www.orionmagazine.org/index.php/articles/article/166/.

Since the 60s Appalachia has long been ignored. With multiple hundred year floods, slurry disasters and now mountaintop removal (and all of its side effects). This article discusses the negative effects of mountaintop coal mining: child asthma, destruction of houses, flooding, contamination of water, and even suicide, after dealing with many of these causes.

Ward Jr., Ken. "If Coal Is so Good, Then Why Is W.Va. so Poor? Coal Tattoo." *If Coal*

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Is so Good, Then Why Is W.Va. so Poor? Coal Tattoo. WV Gazette, 22 June 2011. Web. <http://blogs.wvgazette.com/coaltattoo/2011/07/22/if-coal-is-so-good-then-why-is-w-va-so-poor/>.

If coal is so good, then why is W.Va so poor? Discusses how politicians continuously discuss how mountaintop mining provides jobs, produces cheap coal and another coal boom is just around the corner. These same politicians refuse to even mention the health risks, the environmental injustice and the poverty and morality disparity between Appalachia and the rest of America.

Yan, Sophia. "In West Virginia, a Battle Over Mountaintop Mining." *Time*. Time, 12 Mar. 2010. Web. <http://www.time.com/time/health/article/0,8599,1971709,00.html>.

Over one-third of America's coal is mined in Appalachia. This is because with mountaintop strip mining, it is cheaper and easier to remove the coal from the mountain than other coal mountains. Though the coal is cheaper, this type of mining is causing environmental and health damage in the community. As a result of the mountaintop strip mining, mining companies are turning towns surrounded by mountain sites into ghost towns, buy buying all the houses and forcing communities to abandon their homes.

Appendix 2 . List of Illustrations

fig. 1. Though John has been fired from the mines three times, he hopes the industry improves because he "would go back underground in a heartbeat."

fig. 2. After Crystal paints JayCee's nails, JayCee tells her mom how much she loves her.
fig. 3. John Jarrell, 23, and his wife Crystal, 22, search for houses on Craigslist in Morgantown, WV. They are originally from the small town of Van, population just over 200, in southern West Virginia. After John was fired from three different coal-mining jobs he moved his family four hours away to Morgantown so he could find work. For the time being, John, Crystal and their two children are staying with Crystal's mom and step-dad.

fig. 4. As a result of John's layoffs, In August 2012, John and Crystal could no longer afford their home. They had to move in with John's parents, putting a total of seven people, and two different families, under one roof.

fig. 5. www.livingcoal.com project homepage. Copyright 2013 Lauren Schneiderman.

fig. 6. www.livingcoal.com documentary page.

fig. 7. www.livingcoal.com image slideshow page.

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fig. 8. Angela Jarrell, John's mother, quit her job so she could watch her grandkids while John and Crystal went to work. This was before they moved four hours away. Now, Angela is also unemployed.

fig. 9. John and Crystal have two children; Rylan, 3, and JayCee, 2. Since loosing their home Rylan and JayCee have to share a bed, something they have never done before.

fig 10. A mural in Whitesville, West Virginia representing West Virginia's long history with coal.

fig. 11. When John, Crystal and the kids first moved to Morgantown, they only packed what could fit in their car. They weren't able to bring their kids table, so Rylan and JayCee ate their meals on the floor.

fig. 12. With the lack of work in Morgantown, the Jarrell's moved back to Van. Here JayCee jumps on a trampoline purchased by her maw maw and paw paw, John's parents, whose house they now live in.

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