



Mine originally operated by: (1)

LA SALLE CO CARBON CO
PERU

Date 1886

Original name or number:

#1 & AS #2

Illinois Coal Report

p.

LATER OPERATORS

Date

Operator

Name or No.

2

1930 UNION COAL CO.

1

3

Incorrect - This applies to the L.C.C.C.C., Union mine in 14-33N-1E. See 1930 Coal Rpt.

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

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12

13

14

* Also owners

See ownership sheet

Railroad, Wagon, Idle, Abandoned

IDENTIFICATION

1928

County No.

Coal No.

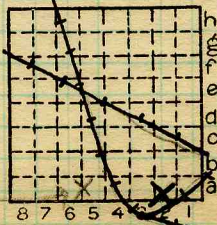
Quad. 62

Part 7

County

LA SALLE

AS #2



Sec. 23

T. 33 N.

R. 1 E.

Index No.

1623

COAL MINE OPERATOR

1673

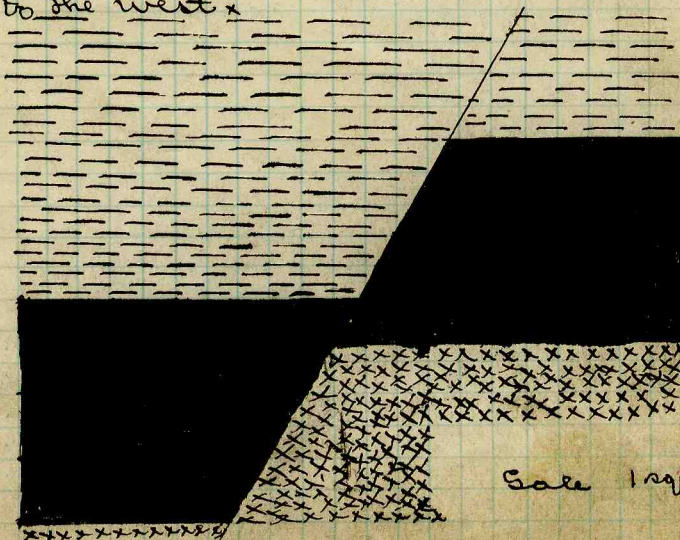
1st South on the West side, part left entry, about 4000' SW of shaft. Udden # 207 tag # 169x

7 Gray shale	34	
6 Coal		20"
5 Mother coal & sulphur		1/4"
4 Coal		8"
3 Sulphur		1 1/2"
2 Coal		12"
1 Fire clay	27	
excluded sulphur 1 1/2"x		

The top coal is much harder than the lower portion. It has a brighter luster and a splintery fracture. Usually more sulphur is to be seen in the lower portion.

There is between 2"-3" of draw slate in which impressions of plants were observed.

In the 4 Room 3rd Right off 1st S. on W side a pretty fault was observed, upthrow to the west.



Fault breccia 4"-8" thick along fault planes

Sale 1 square = 6" 1623

August 19'08

Fairbairn County Carbon Coal Co. 1623

Location of mines:-

- ✓ No 1 SW cor SE $\frac{1}{4}$ DE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 23
- no 5 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 4.
- ✓ Fairbairn NE cor SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 15
- ✓ Rockwell NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE E $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 14
- ✓ Union NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE E $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 16

Mine #1 Shaft 461 Greatest thickness of coal 3'6", thinnest 3' average about 3' 4" Long wall. Hand-mined, undercut. Wooden cars 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons mule haulage.

The roof in the 1st South on the West side consist of a grayish colored shale. In the straight East & West it is a black colored shale. This black colored shale is usually found where the coal is the thinnest. In this black shale numerous sulphur balls occur. Thickness varies from from few inches to 6' while grayish colored shale attains a thickness of 15'. Above this occurs a cap rock varying in thickness from a 6"-12".

Floor usually a fire clay varying in thickness from 6"-2'6". Under this there is a sandstone. In places the coal occurs immediately above this sandstone. Sulphur occurs rather abundantly in the coal but its distribution is very irregular. Balls are occasionally met with cutting the coal within a foot of the floor.

Sample collected in the 1623

1623

Ditchfield engine 24 x 36 first motion
Cast iron drum 7' x shaker screen 6"
4" 3" 5" 2 1/4" 1 1/4" 5/8" 3/8" 1/4" three tracks
under upper Jean 4 x 14 wooden tipples

Samples for study

Udden 209 coal # 6 Tag 166

Udden 208 coal # 2+4 Tag 170x

1623



Town, *LaSalle Illinois*

Surface alt., _____ ft.

Local Authority,

Depth to coal, *440* ft.

Alt. top coal, _____ ft.

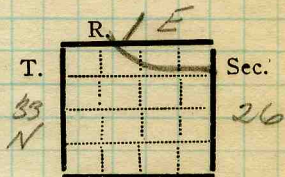
Level: Auth.,

Thickness: Av. _____ in.

Max. _____ in., Min. _____ in.

Method,

R. R., *Illinois Central*



Location: authority,

(Show R. R.)

Operator

Mine Name or No. *1*

LaSalle County Carbon Coal Co. Mine #1

19

shaft in in sec. 33. See 'mined-out area' map.

Successor to

Date

Succeeded by

Date

Succeeded by

Date

PRODUCTION.

										U. S. No.
19										

Geol. Notes?

Coop. No.

Coal secs?

Analyses No.

Examined by

Ref.

Coal bed name: Local

Survey No. *2*

County *LaSalle*

Index No. *1626*

K.—ACTIVE SHIPPING OR LOCAL COAL MINE.

1003



F. Thickness of rock above bed worked,

(1) Important variations, *Bed of Sandstone 60' above Coal* See

G. Note presence of strata having important effect on mining, See

(1) Position,
 (2) Character,
 (3) Persistence,
 (4) Other workable coal beds *No 5 Coal Seam lies 160' above #2 and a third lies 60' above #5* See

H. Cap rock,

(1) Thickness,
 (2) Height above coal, See

I. Immediate roof,

(1) Thickness, *60±* (2) Contact with coal, *Even and smooth.*
 (3) Horizontal variation, See *X-2*

J. Draw slate, (1) Thickness, (2) Contacts

(3) Persistence, *See #7(?) Coal 3±*

K. Coal bed: Max. Min. 36 Av. 42 inches

(1) Benches,
 (a) Position,
 (b) Persistence, *See #5 Coal 4±*
See Q1-Q2

(2) Bedded impurities, kind, position in benches, persistence, ease of separation, *shale(?)*

(3) Irregularities in bed (due to deposition, erosion, or movement), *See X-3 Sandstone ?*

(a) Effect on mining, *shale*

(a) Effect on mining, *See #2 Coal 3 6*

SECTION			
Name	Ft.	In.	Sym.
<i>surface</i>			
<i>limestone ?</i>			
<i>#7(?) Coal</i>	<i>3±</i>		
<i>#5 Coal</i>	<i>4±</i>		
<i>shale(?)</i>			
<i>Sandstone ?</i>			
<i>shale</i>			
<i>#2 Coal</i>	<i>3 6</i>		

Collector,

Coal: Survey No. *2*

Mine, *LaSalle County Coal Co. Co. LaSalle*

Index No. *1629*

M.—UNDERGROUND SHEET (Geol.)

1623



259593

K. (5) Physical character of Coal,

- (a) Relative hardness, *Very hard for bituminous coal, especially Illinois Coal.*
- (b) Lustre, *Bright except for thin dull laminae.*
- (c) Fracture, *Conchoidal, breaks to thin edges.*
- (d) Texture, *Dense* See

- (6) Impurities in coal, other than bedded, kind, position, persistence, ease of separation, etc. *There are two horizons in which pyrite and dull coal laminae thicken to a lens of hard clay and pyrite. These do not separate from the coal, except with difficulty* See X-3

L. Floor: (1) Material,

- (2) Thickness, *?*
- (3) Variation, *No apparent*

- (4) Note character, condition, tendency to heave, relation to undercutting, commercial value.

See X-1

(5) Clay sample No. Location,

M. Stratigraphy,

- (1) Fossiliferous horizons underground,

Collection No. Location,

N. Notes on effect of deep drilling in coal mine areas.

See

Collector, Cola: Survey No. 2 Mine LaSalle County Coal Co Co. LaSalleIndex No. 16 26

N.—UNDERGROUND SHEET (Geol.)

23



Symbol Description Inches

1 division=3 in.]

Coal Samples A-43

Roof is composed of light gray shale that is relatively hard
Seam is mined longwall and shale fall continually in entries Sample A-46
Top of Coal

Hard laminated coal with conspicuous bright and dull laminae. Conchoidal fracture and breaks to thin edges.

Pyrite lense $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick See Sample A-45
Hard coal with many lamination of dull material.

inconspicuous parting
Very hard coal with many lamination of bright and dull coal.
Conchoidal fracture.

Fire Clay. Light colored, hard and apparently very sandy. Sample A-44

Collector.

Mine, LaSalle County Gas Co. LaSalle

Q.—COAL SECTION SHEET. #1

Coal: Survey No. 2

Index No. 1620

23



Symbol Description Inches

1 division=3 in.

Coal Face Sample A-47

Roof is composed of very hard black shale, lower 1" sometimes contains coal fragments and small particles of pyrite. Breaks with long splintery fracture

top Sample A-51

Hard laminated coal that breaks to thin edges. This horizon has many bright and dull bands Sample A-52

Each line represents a pyrite lamina that thicken and thin laterally and connect to sedimentary lenses of pyrite and hard clay. Sample A-52

Hard laminated coal having bright and dull bands. Sample A-52

Dirt and pyrite streaks Very hard laminated coal. Brittle and breaks across lamination as easily as with them.

Fire clay. A very hard sandy fire clay. Sample A-50

Collector.

Mine. LaSalle County Coal Co. LaSalle

Q.—COAL SECTION SHEET, #2

Coal: Survey No. 2

Index No. 1686



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Fire Clay

In this mine the fire clay underlying the No 2 coal is hard and brittle. Apparently it is quite sandy and gritty. In mining this seam by the Longwall method the hand miners remove about 8" of the upper part of this fire clay in under cutting the coal. In this work the fire clay seems to break more readily in a vertical plane than in a horizontal plane. Vertical plates of fire clay 2" thick and 8" high are commonly obtained. While the fire clay is hard the miners with their picks can pull loose fairly large pieces quite readily.

See Samples A-44 and A-50

Collector

Mine LaSalle County Coal Co. LaSalle

X.—EXTRA SHEET No. 1

Coal: Survey No. 2

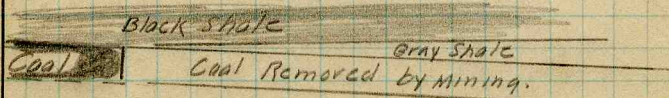
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Roof.

The roof on the No 2 coal seam in this mine is either medium hard gray shale or medium hard black shale. The Supt. Mc Curry, said that usually the sags in the coal seam have the gray shale roof and the tops of the swells in the seam has the black shale roof. This identical condition was observed at Coal section No 2. The coal was rising and the black shale-gray shale contact came down so that the black shale came in contact with the coal not 10' in back of the spot where the section No 2 was made. This interesting phase is shown in diagram below



This suggests that there were swells in the accumulated vegetable material and that the lower places were covered with gray muds. Later the inwashing material was black mud which covered the gray and covered the higher parts of the vegetable accumulation. This change from gray to black material takes place in a vertical distance of 1 inch or so. In one instance there seemed to be an angular discordance in bedding plane.

Collector

Mine

Co.

Coal: Survey No. 2Index No. 16-6X.—EXTRA SHEET No. 2

23



Impurities in Coal.

(a) Bedded Impurities

There are two horizons in the coal seam that may have some bedded impurities. One horizon, about 18" above the floor includes about 4" of coal and several horizontal pyrite lamina. Laterally some of these lamina thicken into a lense of pyrite and clay forming a laminated lense up to 2" in thickness. These lenses adhere strongly to the coal and not much effort is made to prevent them from entering the car. Not everywhere was this 4" horizon as pronounced as at Coal Section No 2 but it was visible upon close inspection.

Again about 18" above the floor was a 1½ inch horizon that had pyrite streaks that thickened into pyrite-clay lenses 1½" thick. Also this horizon was hard and adhered to the coal on both sides.

(b) Concretions or Segregations

The thickened stony pyrite lenses as mentioned above are the only impurities that may come under this class. These lenses, while they occur along a persistent horizon, may be classed as concretions or segregations along that plane.

LaSalle County Coal Co.
Extrd. No 3

Coal Seam, No 2
Index No - 1626

22



(c) Lenticular Clay Masses
None

(d) Joint Fillings and facings.
Any joint filling and facing impurities are of little importance in this coal. A few instances were noted where they did occur but in very small amounts.

(e) Crack fillings or horsebacks
None observed

(f) Interbedded Carbonaceous and Petrified Material.
None observed

g. Igneous dikes None

h. Mineral Veins None

i. Petrifications None