

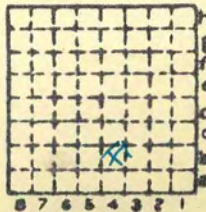


Mine "A" = 32 97 } mined out
 " "B" = 31 64 } area map.
 J. O., 1956

Citizens C.C

A+B

S2



Sec. 31

T. 16 N. S.

R. 5 E. W.

Index No.

~~31~~

mi. # 617

✓

Citizens Mng. + Sales Co.
mine "B"

M.i. #617

S-2



Sec. 31
16 N.
T. 5 S.
R. 5 W.
Index No.
0931



Mine originally operated by: (1)

Date Citizens Coal Co.

1897

Original name or number: B.

Illinois Coal Report 1897 p.

LATER OPERATORS

Date	Operator	Name or No.
2 1925	Buckley Coal Co. B.	#B
3 1928	Mine B Coal Co.	#B
4 1939	Boys 311, spfd Reopened	
5 1945	Citizens Mining & Sales Co (Local Mine)	
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		

Local 1946
12

* Also owners

#See ownership sheet

Railroad, Wagon, Idle, Abandoned ³⁰ Shaft 210'

C.S. & St. L., C. & A., Wabash

IDENTIFICATION

County No. ~~31~~

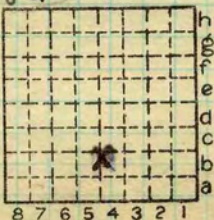
Coal No. 5

□ 6'

Quad. Springfield

Part 9

County Sangamon



Sec. 31

T. 16 N.

R. 5 W.

Index No.

0931 b4

S-2

COAL MINE OPERATOR



(Sheets)

COAL PRODUCTION

(Sheet)

No.	Period						Tons
	Mo.	Day	Year	Mo.	Day	Year	
						1935	
2	1	1	1936	12	31	1936	429160
2	1	1	1937	12	31	1937	161744
						1939	22 395
						1940	302 979
S-2	1	1	1941	12	31	1941	97 476
S-2	1	1	1942				376 384
						1943	259 615
						1944	21 340
						1945 (local)	2943
						1946	19 767
						1947	48 794
						1948	

#4

SUMMARIES

No.	to	No.	Tons
1897		1935	7 400 470

Railroad, Wagon, Idle, Abandoned

IDENTIFICATION

S-2
 County No. ~~31~~ Coal No. 5
 Springfield
 Quad. Part 9
 County Sangamon



Sec. 31

T. 16 N.
 R. 5 W.

Index No. 0931 b4



LOCATION AND ELEVATION

Location: side R. R. side R. R. side Highway No.

on top. map Location sheet Map Files #12-83-13D

Elevation: Method, 1. Est. () ft. 2. Inst. (kind Plane Table) 611.1 ft.

By W.B.Roe NB 602 p.3-19 Data sheet

DEPTH

Authority To coal 206 ft. Authority Rail to rail ft. Top of coal above rail. (Est. Rule) ft. To coal ft.

ALTITUDE OF TOP OF COAL

By estimated data ft. By instrumental data ft.

Thickness

Max. in. Min. in. Aver. 66 in.

GEOLOGICAL DATA

Mine notes, date 1934 Coop No. Pyr. inv. Coal Ash inv.

CHEMICAL DATA

Analyses Face U. I. B. M. Others 6 Car U. I. B. M. Others Org. Sulf U. I. B. M. Others Ash fusion U. I. B. M. Others Ash anal. U. I. B. M. Others U. I. B. M. Others

#617 Classification R.I. 120 UC. I. 145

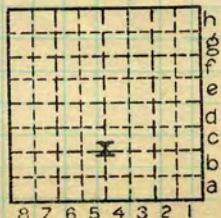
Misc. tests: Coking. Cleaning Boiler

Published descriptions:—

Railroad, Wagon, Idle, Abandoned

IDENTIFICATION

County No. 31 Coal No. 5 Part 9 Quad. Springfield County Sangamon



Sec. 31 T. 16 N. R. 5 W. Index No. 0931 b4

COAL MINE LOCATION AND DATA

Location and Elevation Data

Location: Exact ~~Approximate~~

(Approximate only if no trace or record of original exists)

Location by W. B. Roe

Date 4-22-31 Notebook No. 602 Page 3-19

Looseleaf ref. _____

Map files No. 12-83-13d

Description of location

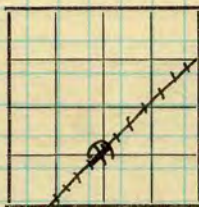
Position in sec., $\frac{1}{4}$ sec., 40 acres

_____ feet from North line

_____ feet from East line

1250 feet from South line

_____ feet from West line



Sec. 31

T. <u>16</u>	N.
R. <u>5</u>	W.

Farm _____

No. _____

Company "B" Coal Co.

No. _____

County No. 31

Other description: _____

Formerly Citizens
"B" Mine

Working

Elevation 611.1 ft.

By W. B. Roe

Method: Level, transit, alidade, hand level

Elevation of Alidade
Rail at shaft.

Height of point above ground 0

Date 4-22-31 Notebook 602 P. 3-19

Looseleaf ref. _____

Map files No. 12-83-13d

Description of item: (drill hole, mine, etc.) Mine shaft.

203' - R. to Rail Folio - gives 210

County Logansport Quadrangle Springfield Index No. 0931 B4
(45576-1M-10-30) 7

Town, **Springfield**

Local Authority,

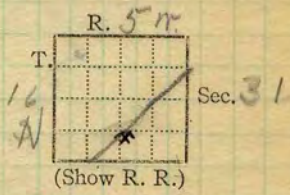
Level: Auth., *Bull 20*

Method,

R. R., *C.P. + S.F. R.*

Location: authority, *See folio*

Surface alt., ft.
Depth to coal, *204* ft.
Alt. top coal, ft.
Thickness: Av. *69* in.
Max. in., Min. in.



Operator

Mine Name or No.

19 *26*

Citizens Coal Mining Co. B

Successor to

Date

✓ Succeeded by *Buckley Coal Co. Springfield.* "B"

Date

Succeeded by

1929

Date

*P.O. Box 446
Springfield
Mine B. Coal Co., Springfield. (2-0)*

PRODUCTION

U. S. No.

19 ~~26~~
1927

*235 947
304 808*

1930 #3

Geol. Notes? *Yes*

Coop. No.

Coal secs.? *+*

Analyses No.

1513

Examined by

Ref.

Coal bed name: Local

Survey No.

County **Sangamon**

Index No. *0931*

K.—ACTIVE SHIPPING OR LOCAL COAL MINE.

Operator, Central Illinois Coal Mining Co. Date February 21, 1934
 Mine, Mine B Sec. 31 T. 16 N R. 5 W
 Location in mine, Face of Main 2nd off Main North
 400' from W line, 675' from N line, sec 36, T 16 N, R 6 W

GRAPHIC SECTION		DESCRIPTION OF SECTION (AT POINT SAMPLED)		
In.	No.	No.	(Note character and thickness of roof)	Inches
			Roof: Black shale, non-fissile, firm	30"
		1.	Coal	$\frac{3}{8}$
		2.	Fusain	$\frac{5}{32}$
		3	Coal	$\frac{1}{4}$
		4	Vitrain	$\frac{1}{4}$
		5	Coal	$\frac{3}{8}$
		6	Fusain	$\frac{1}{4}$
		7	Coal	$\frac{3}{8}$
		8	Vitrain	$\frac{5}{32}$
		9	Coal	$\frac{3}{32}$
		10	Vitrain	$\frac{7}{32}$
		11	Fusain	$\frac{1}{4}$
		12	Coal	$\frac{7}{16}$
		13	Fusain	$\frac{7}{32}$
		14	Coal	$\frac{13}{32}$
		15	Fusain	$\frac{1}{8}$
		16	Coal	$\frac{17}{32}$
		17	Vitrain	$\frac{3}{16}$
		18	Coal	$\frac{5}{32}$
		19	Vitrain	$\frac{5}{32}$
			Over (Note character and thickness of floor)	
			Total thickness of coal.	62 $\frac{3}{8}$
Condition, Dry Time, 5 hr. 50 min.				
Wt. Gross, lbs. Net, lbs.				
What Nos. shipped by Co.? 1-22, 24-30, 32-38, 40				
Excluded from sample: No. 23, 31, 39				
Sample represents $61\frac{9}{32}$ in. tons.				
Impurities? How do they occur? Pyrite mainly in fusain layers here, nodules in entry $6" \times 18"$ pyrite				

(1 division = 3 in.)

Sample No. | Can No. 39(1044) | Lab. No.
 Collector, E. T. Benson & R. A. McClevey | Coal: Survey No. 5
 Mine, Mine B | Co. Sangamon | Index No. 0931.50
 R.—COAL SAMPLE SHEET. | (12759—1000—2-29) 7

21	Vitrain		$\frac{5}{16}$
22	Coal	2	$\frac{3}{32}$
23	Pyritic fusain		$\frac{7}{16}$
24	Coal	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
25	Vitrain		$\frac{3}{16}$
26	Coal	1	$\frac{1}{8}$
27	Vitrain		$\frac{3}{8}$
28	Coal	3	$\frac{3}{16}$
29	Vitrain		$\frac{1}{8}$
30	Coal	1	
31	Pyritic fusain		$\frac{1}{8}$
32	Coal	1	$\frac{23}{32}$
33	Fusain		$\frac{3}{32}$
34	Coal		$\frac{25}{32}$
35	Vitrain		$\frac{1}{8}$
36	Coal	4	$\frac{1}{4}$
37	Vitrain		$\frac{13}{32}$
38	Coal	5	$\frac{1}{32}$
39	Pyritic and boney coal		$\frac{17}{32}$
40	Coal	1	$\frac{1}{8}$
Total		62	$\frac{3}{8}$

Floor: Fireclay, gray - quite thick apparently

Operator, Central Illinois Coal Mining Co. Date February 21, 1934
 Mine, B Sec. 31 T. 16 N R. 5 W
 Location in mine, Face of Main West entry
 1200' from S line, 340' from E line, sec 35, T16 N, R6 W

GRAPHIC SECTION		DESCRIPTION OF SECTION (AT POINT SAMPLED)	
In.	No.	No. (Note character and thickness of roof)	Inches
		Roof: Shale, black, firm	24 - 30
		1 Coal	1 $\frac{7}{16}$
		2 Vitrain	$\frac{9}{32}$
		3 Coal	$\frac{3}{16}$
		4 Durain	$\frac{1}{2}$
		5 Coal	1 $\frac{13}{16}$
		6 Vitrain	$\frac{3}{16}$
		7 Coal	2 $\frac{5}{32}$
		8 Vitrain	$\frac{3}{32}$
		9 Coal	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
		10 Durain	$\frac{5}{16}$
		11 Vitrain	$\frac{3}{16}$
		12 Durain	$\frac{1}{4}$
		13 Coal	2 $\frac{9}{32}$
		14 Durain	$\frac{3}{8}$
		15 Vitrain	$\frac{9}{32}$
		16 Coal	3 $\frac{15}{32}$
		17 Fusain	$\frac{1}{16}$
		18 Coal	2 $\frac{1}{16}$
		19 Pyrite	$\frac{1}{16}$
		(Over) (Note character and thickness of floor)	
		Total thickness of coal.	67 $\frac{1}{4}$

Condition, Dry Time, 1 hr. min.

Wt. Gross, 40 lbs. Net, lbs.

What Nos. shipped by Co.? 1-18, 20, 22-27, 29, 31-33,
 35-41, 43, 45-55, 57, 59, 61-63

Excluded from sample: No. 19, 21, 28, 30, 34, 42, 44, 56, 58, 60

Sample represents 66 $\frac{9}{32}$ in. tons.

Impurities? How do they occur? Pyrite in thin bands

(1 division=3 in.) and stringers, pyritic fusain; calcite facings

Sample No. 2

Can No. 40(1045)

Lab. No.

Collector, E.T. Benson & R.A. McClevey

Coal: Survey No. 5

Mine, B Co. Sangamon

Index No. 0931.5c

R.—COAL SAMPLE SHEET.

21	Clarain			43	Coal	1	$\frac{19}{32}$
22	Boney fusain			44	Pyrite		$\frac{1}{16}$
23	Vitrain	3	$\frac{13}{32}$	45	Coal	1	$\frac{7}{32}$
24	Coal		$\frac{5}{16}$	46	Coal		$\frac{3}{8}$
25	Fusain		$\frac{1}{8}$	47	Vitrain		$\frac{5}{8}$
26	Coal		$\frac{31}{32}$	48	Coal		$\frac{7}{32}$
27	Vitrain		$\frac{1}{8}$	49	Vitrain	3	$\frac{1}{4}$
28	Coal	2	$\frac{1}{32}$	50	Coal		$\frac{5}{32}$
29	Pyrite		$\frac{1}{8}$	51	Vitrain	1	
30	Coal		$\frac{9}{16}$	52	Coal		$\frac{2}{32}$
31	Pyrite		$\frac{1}{16}$	53	Vitrain		$\frac{1}{8}$
32	Coal	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	54	Coal		$\frac{1}{4}$
33	Vitrain		$\frac{5}{8}$	55	Vitrain	4	$\frac{3}{16}$
34	Coal	1	$\frac{15}{16}$	56	Coal		$\frac{1}{8}$
35	Pyrite		$\frac{1}{16}$	57	Pyrite	3	$\frac{3}{16}$
36	Coal		$\frac{5}{8}$	58	Coal		$\frac{1}{8}$
37	Fusain		$\frac{1}{16}$	59	Pyrite	4	$\frac{5}{16}$
38	Coal	1	$\frac{19}{32}$	60	Coal	4	$\frac{1}{4}$
39	Vitrain		$\frac{9}{32}$	61	Pyritic fusain	4	$\frac{29}{32}$
40	Clarain		$\frac{3}{8}$	62	Coal	4	$\frac{3}{16}$
41	Vitrain		$\frac{1}{16}$	63	Durain	5	$\frac{15}{16}$
	Clarain		$\frac{1}{2}$		Coal		$\frac{1}{16}$

Total 67 $\frac{1}{4}$

Floor: Fireclay, dark to light gray

Operator, Central Illinois Coal Mining Co. Date February 21, 1934
 Mine, B Sec. 31 T. 16 N R. 5 W
 Location in mine, Face of Main South of Mine B
 1800' from E line, 2900' from N line, sec 6, T 15 N, R 5 W

GRAPHIC SECTION		DESCRIPTION OF SECTION (AT POINT SAMPLED)	
In.	No.	No. (Note character and thickness of roof)	Inches
		Roof: Shale, black, hard, many concretions	30
		1 Coal	$\frac{15}{16}$
		2 Vitrain	$\frac{1}{4}$
		3 Coal	$\frac{7}{8}$
		4 Vitrain	$\frac{7}{32}$
		5 Coal	$\frac{1}{32}$
		6 Durain	$\frac{5}{16}$
		7 Vitrain	$\frac{7}{16}$
		8 Coal	2
		9 Vitrain	$\frac{9}{32}$
		10 Coal	$\frac{5}{16}$
		11 Fusain	$\frac{23}{32}$
		12 Coal	$\frac{7}{32}$
		13 Vitrain	$\frac{1}{16}$
		14 Coal	$\frac{3}{16}$
		15 Fusain	2
		16 Coal	$\frac{3}{4}$
		17 Fusain	$\frac{1}{8}$
		18 Coal	$\frac{3}{4}$
		19 Vitrain	$\frac{1}{16}$
		Over	$\frac{5}{16}$
		(Note character and thickness of floor)	
		Total thickness of coal.	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Condition, Moist	Time, 1 hr. min.
		Wt. Gross, 40 lbs.	Net, lbs.
		What Nos. shipped by Co.? 1-22, 24-30, 32-34, 36-38 40-42, 44, 46-52, 54-62	
		Excluded from sample: No. 23, 31, 35, 39, 43, 45, 53	
		Sample represents $66\frac{3}{16}$ in. tons.	
		Impurities? How do they occur? Pyrite in bands and stringers and mineralizing fusain; calcite facings	

(1 division=3 in.)

Sample No. 3 Can No. 41 (1046) Lab. No. XXXX
 Collector, E.T. Benson and R.A. Mc Clevey Coal: Survey No. 5
 Mine, B Co. Sangamon Index No. 0931, 5c
 R.—COAL SAMPLE SHEET. (12759—1000—2-29) 7

21	Fusain		$\frac{1}{16}$	43	Coal		
22	Coal	1	$\frac{9}{16}$	44	Pyritic fusain	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
23	Hard, pyritic fusain		$\frac{9}{32}$	45	Coal		$\frac{3}{8}$
24	Coal	1	$\frac{7}{8}$	46	Pyritic fusain		$\frac{5}{8}$
25	Vitrain		$\frac{3}{16}$	47	Coal		$\frac{5}{8}$
26	Coal	1	$\frac{5}{8}$	48	Vitrain		$\frac{17}{32}$
27	Fusain		$\frac{1}{8}$	49	Coal		$\frac{7}{8}$
28	Coal	1	$\frac{9}{16}$	50	Vitrain	3	$\frac{11}{16}$
29	Vitrain		$\frac{1}{16}$	51	Coal		$\frac{7}{8}$
30	Coal	1	$\frac{13}{32}$	52	Vitrain	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
31	Pyrite		$\frac{1}{8}$	53	Coal		$\frac{1}{2}$
32	Coal	1	$\frac{11}{16}$	54	Pyrite		$\frac{1}{2}$
33	Vitrain		$\frac{1}{8}$	55	Coal	3	$\frac{15}{32}$
34	Coal	3	$\frac{5}{16}$	56	Vitrain		$\frac{1}{2}$
35	Pyritic fusain		$\frac{3}{32}$	57	Coal		$\frac{1}{2}$
36	Coal	2	$\frac{3}{8}$	58	Vitrain		$\frac{1}{2}$
37	Vitrain		$\frac{5}{16}$	59	Coal	1	$\frac{9}{8}$
38	Coal		$\frac{7}{8}$	60	Soft and hard fusain		$\frac{1}{8}$
39	Pyrite		$\frac{1}{16}$	61	Coal	1	$\frac{3}{8}$
40	Coal	2	$\frac{7}{32}$	62	Vitrain		$\frac{7}{32}$
41	Vitrain		$\frac{7}{16}$		Coal	1	$\frac{3}{8}$
						Total	67 $\frac{1}{2}$

Floor: gray, slightly rusty fireclay

Operator, Central Illinois Coal Mining Co. Date February 21, 1934
 Mine, **B** Sec. 31 T. 16 N R. 5 W
 Location in mine, Face of 2nd S off bth W off 8th S
 2640' from N line, 200' from E line, sec. 1, T 15 N, R 6 W

GRAPHIC SECTION		DESCRIPTION OF SECTION (AT POINT SAMPLED)	
In.	No.	No. (Note character and thickness of roof)	Inches
		Roof: Black shale, hard to keep up	30" +
		1 Coal	2 $\frac{7}{8}$
		2 Fusain	$\frac{3}{32}$
		3 Coal	1 $\frac{1}{32}$
		4 Fusain	$\frac{1}{32}$
		5 Coal	2 $\frac{3}{16}$
		6 Vitrain	$\frac{3}{16}$
		7 Coal	5 $\frac{2}{32}$
		8 Vitrain	$\frac{7}{16}$
		9 Coal	1 $\frac{1}{16}$
		10 Fusain	$\frac{5}{32}$
		11 Coal	2 $\frac{13}{32}$
		12 Fusain	$\frac{1}{32}$
		13 Coal	1 $\frac{2}{16}$
		14 Vitrain	$\frac{3}{16}$
		15 Coal	1 $\frac{5}{16}$
		16 Vitrain	$\frac{15}{32}$
		17 Coal	6
		18 Vitrain	$\frac{7}{32}$
		19 Coal	3 $\frac{25}{32}$
		Over (Note character and thickness of floor)	
		Total thickness of coal.	67 $\frac{5}{8}$

Condition, Moist Time, 1 hr. min.

Wt. Gross, 40 lbs. Net, lbs.

What Nos. shipped by Co.? 1-19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31-33,
 35, 37-41, 43-45

Excluded from sample: No. 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 34, 36, 42

Sample represents $66\frac{1}{16}$ in. tons.

Impurities? How do they occur? Pyrite in stringers
 and bands; mineralized fusain; calcite facings

(1 division = 3 in.)

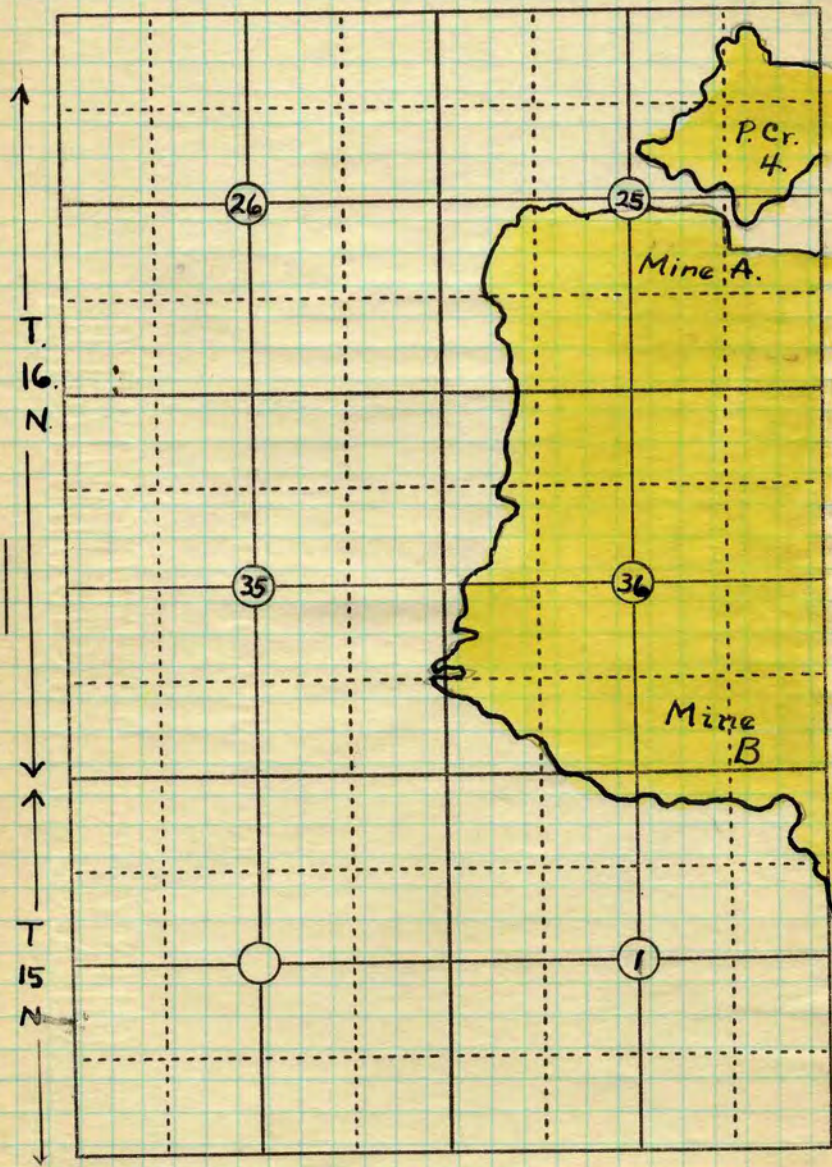
Sample No. 4 Can No. 1029 - Ground in mine
 42(1047) Lab. No.

Collector, E.T. Benson & R.A. McClevey Coal: Survey No. 5
 Mine, B Co. Sangamon Index No. 0931. 5c

20	Pyrite		$\frac{1}{32}$
21	Coal	4	$\frac{1}{8}$
22	Pyrite		$\frac{3}{32}$
23	Vitrain		$\frac{5}{32}$
24	Pyrite		$\frac{1}{16}$
25	Coal	7	$\frac{7}{32}$
26	Pyrite		$\frac{1}{16}$
27	Coal		$\frac{1}{16}$
28	Pyrite		$\frac{1}{16}$
29	Coal		$\frac{11}{32}$
30	Pyrite		$\frac{1}{16}$
31	Coal	4	$\frac{17}{32}$
32	Vitrain		$\frac{5}{32}$
33	Coal	5	$\frac{29}{32}$
34	Pyrite		$\frac{3}{32}$
35	Coal		$\frac{1}{8}$
36	Pyrite		$\frac{3}{32}$
37	Coal		$\frac{15}{32}$
38	Vitrain		$\frac{1}{4}$
39	Coal		$\frac{1}{2}$
40	Vitrain		$\frac{11}{32}$
41	Coal		$\frac{1}{4}$
42	Pyritic fusain		$\frac{1}{4}$
43	Coal	6	$\frac{15}{16}$
44	Vitrain		$\frac{3}{16}$
45	Coal	3	$\frac{15}{16}$
Total		67	$\frac{5}{8}$ "

5.6"

Floor: fireclay, gray, very soft



R. 6 W.

Date

Operator

Name or No.

County

Sangamon.

Citizens Coal Co. A & B

Index No. 0932

E.T. Benson

Mine A & B Springfield

February 21, 22

Mine properties owned by Citizens Coal Mining Co
of Peoria.
John H. Bontzis, President

Properties leased to Central Illinois Coal Co. of
Springfield, Wm. Ryan, President

Leases on the two properties were for 10 years,
will lapse in a year or two so Bontzis is interested
in getting available coal supplies to west and
south of Mines A and B for future development.

Bontzis keeps two men at the mines in a super-
visory capacity - accompanied us on sampling trip
Jack Scattergood - Springfield
Walter Becker - Peoria

Mine A - 202' deep R to R - working confined to west face
Superintendent - Pat Dooner

Employ about 350 men - 1700 T average daily prod.

Mine B - 210' deep - R to R - working faces now advanc-
ing west, south, and southeast.

Employ about 550 men - average about 2400 T on
working days - record 1811 cars on January 21, 1934

Superintendent - Oscar Falsetti

Mine manager - John Lawless

Falsetti is having trouble with bad roof conditions on the
SW part of mine B - The roof is the typical
black shale of the district but it does not stand
up like it does over most of the area. It breaks
down when coal is shot, and has to be loaded out.
It also requires a lot of timbering, so mining costs
in this area are high. Would like to know if this
condition will continue. Company has about 100 acres
of coal down in this area.

Falsetti also interested to know how far west
coal No. 5 extends and what mining conditions are
in this direction. Coal seems thinner and has fewer
horsebacks than is typical in the Springfield district

He would like to know if this change of character means that they might be running out of coal toward west where company has greatest reserve acreage.

Send him copies of any drill holes to the south and west of Mine B, and Coalf. Bull. 26. Also Folio if it has helpful information.

Mr. Bontje would like information on caking qualities of various Illinois coals. Send any data which Survey might have.

These two mines are old-fashioned in their methods of operation. They have electric hoists, but have small cage hoists. Both mines do not under cut but shoot right off the solid. Haulage is electric, with excellent haulage roads, to the partings, from which mules are used for gathering purposes. The only modern equipment noted in the mines were:

Mine A: Electric doors on Main North motor road on each side of airshaft. These doors open automatically either inward or outward when motor trolley approaches about 50 feet from them.

Mine B: Hand-fanber device from bottom to tipples to chock dumps, cagings, etc. Used quite frequently as caging speed at this mine is very fast.

Of the two mines Mine A appeared to be operated most efficiently and kept in better condition. Their motor roads were the best, and their entries more efficiently timbered. Many of these partings have had roof shale pulled down so that limestone caprock forms roof of entry at parting. However, they are over two miles from the ~~face~~ shaft to their working faces, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to ventilate their active sections sufficiently. May possibly sink a new air shaft.

Mine B has poorest working conditions, but has shorter hauls from face to shaft. Motor roads good with, in some cases, very crooked.

Mine B-

Springfield

February 21, 1934

Sample No. 1

Can No. 39 (1044)

Main 2nd off Main North

400' from W line, 675' from N line, sec 36, T16N, R6W

Thickness of section cut (by rule) = 68"

Thickness of section cut (by tape) = 62 3/8"

Roof at this place is black shale, non-fossiliferous and fairly hard - 30" thick

Floor is gray fire clay - estimated by Scattergood as 15-20 feet thick. Probably too thick.

Many large pyrite lenses in coal at this place - one to left of sampling point is 6" x 18" at face - is a pure pyrite nodule

also a large concretion in roof just to left of sampling point.

Coal here essentially dry - not much moisture

Sample No. 2

Can No. 40 (1045)

Face of Main West entry

1200' from S line, 340' from E line, sec 35, T16N, R6W

Height of section cut (by rule) = 67"

Height of section cut (by tape) = 67 1/4"

Roof here is black shale; much like that at previous place - 24" to 30" thick

Floor - here is fire clay varying from dark gray to light gray

Not as many pyrite nodules and lenses here as in north part of mine - pyrite confined to few stringers in coal

Coal here is dry also - no visible moisture

Sample No. 3

Can No. 41 (1046)

Face of Main South of Mine B

1800' from E line, 2900' from N line, sec 6, T15N, R5W

Height of section cut (by rule) = 67 1/2"

Height of section cut (by tape) = 67 1/2"

Coal here is damp with quite a bit of visible moisture on face; roof is also damp with dripping moisture

Roof: black shale with many concretions - hard

Floor: gray, slightly rusty fire clay - rust color may be due to greater moisture

Pyrite in stringers only - no large lenses or nodules

Mine B (Page 2)

February 21, 1932

Sample No. 4

Can No. 42 (1047)

Face of 2nd S off 6th W off 8th S
2040' from N line, 200' from E line, sec 1, T15N, R6W

Height of section cut (by rule) = 67"

Height of section cut (by tape) =

Duplicate sample cut down here and ground in mine - sample in quart can = 1029; this sample cut 6" away from sample cut into can.

Roof: black slate, very hard to keep up; apparently no different than shale elsewhere but it comes down very easily and has to be loaded out - requires extensive timbering also; high falls have revealed gray shale above - apparently no cap rock; black shale has only appearance and is wet, dripping considerable moisture; above where samples are taken the roof is firm and standing up well but it apparently grades into black shale, which is very hard to keep up, with no apparent change in lithology.

Floor: very soft, gray fireclay

Coal here is moist with considerable surface moisture

Illinois State Geological Survey

from Illinois State Journal

11/9/39 Mine B reopens after being closed
2 years due to labor dispute

4/12/44 - Mine B will not reopen, due to
a fault at the active face
now classified as "worked out,
abandoned and otherwise inactive"
has been closed since Feb 29th

9/9/45 - Carl Elshoff, leased from
Citizens, closed Feb 44, will be
reopened

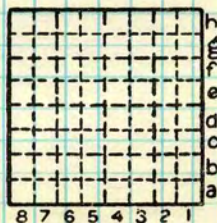
from the Sangamon Valley Collection of the
Lincoln Library, Springfield IL

By CAC Date 9/93

Quadrangle _____

County Sangamon Sec. _____ T. _____ R. _____

mi 617



A bad break

Mine subsidence claims another house — and in a hurry

By SARAH ANTONACCI

STAFF WRITER *3/26/89 S. J. [unclear]*

When Mal Hildebrand noticed minor cracks in his foundation walls and small cracks in his drywall Sunday, he was hoping they might be attributed to the change of season.

By Sunday night, he knew. It was mine subsidence.

The family lives in the 4000 block of Hollyhock Drive in Meadowbrook West subdivision — an area where at least three dozen houses have experienced some kind of subsidence during the past decade.

Hildebrand, director of the state Legislative Space Needs Commission and a construction manager, said he has learned never to assume anything. But as the day progressed, the fact his house was succumbing to mine subsidence became more and more clear.

"The whole house started going down immediately," he said.

"There was a considerable drop in the southeast elevation of the house. It's being pulled in three directions. Every room in the house has torn drywall, the floors are dropping off radically. There's a huge slope in it."

Hildebrand said he spent the day marking cracks in the foundation with a pencil. As the day progressed, doors began opening on their own or refusing to open at all, and cracks appeared near the windows. The house was having major problems.

"It makes you a little ill," he said. "It's such a crying shame what's going on out here, because it's a wonderful, wonderful neighborhood."

All of Springfield, except for about a 12-block area downtown, rests on abandoned mines at least 125 feet below the surface. If the rooms or tunnels in the underground maze collapse, damage to a house above can appear as quickly as 24 hours afterward.

"There's a higher incidence here, but this is happening all over the city. No one is immune," Hildebrand said.

Phil Smith, an environmental protection geologist with the Department of Natural Resources' Division of Abandoned Mines, said the agency monitors land shifts in the Meadowbrook West subdivision because of how often subsidence occurs. But, he said, it doesn't make it easier to predict.

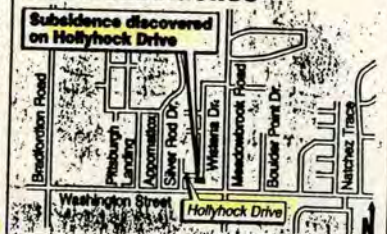
"Sometimes you may go long periods without one and then you'll see several in a year," he said. "There's no way to prepare." The last reports of subsidence in the area were in January on Wisteria Drive.

DNR's emergency services section goes to homes suffering from mine subsidence to determine if damage to the structures threatens the life and safety of the occupants.

If so, DNR will draw up specs to shore up the structure, accept bids on the project and see that the building gets repaired. If not, the owner's insurance company foots the bill.

The Hildebrands had DNR representatives at their house Wednesday and Thursday trying to make that determination.

Mine subsidence



David Ahnholz/The State Journal-Register

On Monday, the family spent the day removing china from china cabinets, checking gas lines and taking other precautions.

Their house is in a precarious position, Hildebrand said. Half rests on stable land. The other half is over a hole. All they can do is ride out the experience.

"The house is going to go where it's going to go, and there's not much you can do about it," he said.

"The house at this time seems safe, although it's totally structurally deficient. We're not worried about the whole thing collapsing on top of us. Subsidence is usually a slow process — you just notice a lot at first."

Sarah Antonacchi can be reached at 788-1529.

16N-6W

Citizens B Mine A

FORM 180 W

Missouri State Register

MINE "B"

CITIZENS MINING & SALES CO.
(POST OFFICE - Springfield, Ill.)

DEC 10 1943

Operation mgr - Mr. Bontjiv, Peoria.
Supt. Dec. 10, 1946 - Mr. Fallcity, Springfield.

Nelson's _{note} → 16 N - 5 or 6 W near south.

This is filed in sec. 35, T. 16 N., R. 5 W. under
Peabody No. 57, but this may be wrong. ASD
11/19/91

MINE INDEX No. 5-2
SANGAMON, COUNTY.

Dec. 10, 1946
R.W. Raley.

Initial Suspect is

DEC 10 19

Calculated from P. 85

1945 Coal Report gives:

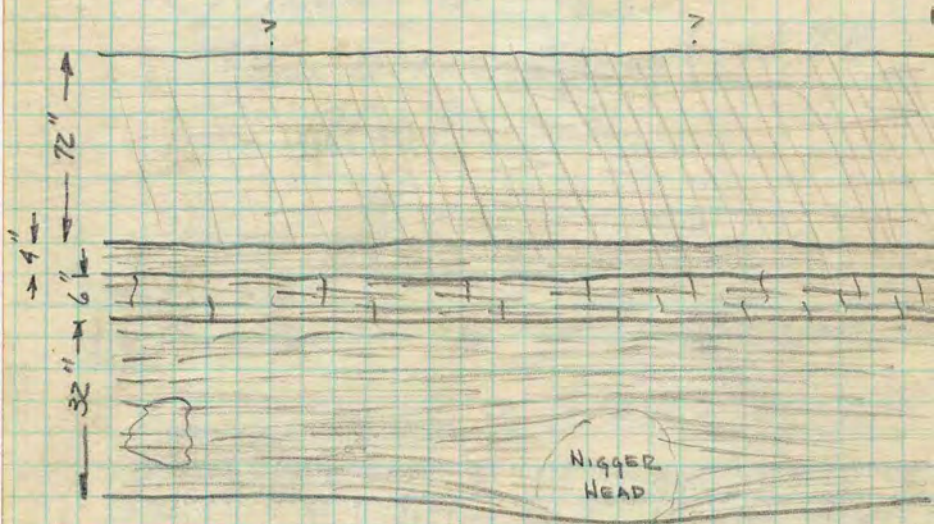
Hoisted = 2,943 tons

100% truck, trade
except for local use at

(this represents 23 days work with 28 employees.)
shooting was with a total of 900# Permissible.

100% Machine Mine. - lists 3 mining mach. & 2 Pros

Section in Top - near mine Bottom.



I never did see the material they described as sandrock unless it was that material a. in the above section. - Don't know where it is in the rock vein inside or at the face.

Samples

- 1) 1. normal slate - this sample is taken from a point about 1' above the coal as is typical of the overlying material.
- 2) 2. more or less typical housebank taken at the face. The features extend both up and down from the Coal. But I couldn't determine to what extent they cut the other beds.

The sections shown on the preceding page some samples and remarks were:

DEC 10 191

Zone -

bottomman.

(a.) This zone was stated to be a sandstone but it was unrecognizable and appeared to be only a bedding contact and actually then, the same as the underlying shale.

① Grey to grey green shale - Brittle when hard, hard when dry, mostly concretionary zones, jointed @ $\pm 20^\circ$ from vertical.

(The same jointing pattern was found in zone 4. See below)

② Rather soft grey sh. (mine would say "Soapstone" in Madison Co.) It might be Calcareous. Verify on next visit.

③ Hard black to dark grey material (looks like ls.)

Irregular top and bottom contact. Quite a lot of secondary calcite. Sometimes calcite strings cross the contact of zone 3 to zone 4 below.

④ Dark grey slate - Concretionary to some extent but especially near top & bottom. Badly jointed with same pattern as zone 1 - Some slips - these seem to not cross contacts either above or below.

General:

The slips in evidence do not cross any contacts but they have a marked effect upon the timbering, making it almost impossible (jointing helps to support the roof for long periods).

The entire bottom has fallen to the zone (a) and it is very heavily timbered. Using steel bars with heavy wooden legs.

Remark. It would seem doubtful whether or not such heavy timbering as was evidenced on the bottom is necessary. The bar legs were very small in comparison to the base and in one case of a "King Bar" on the bottom, there were 4 A.I. beams resting on a 10" King bar.

and // Mathematical Calculations should be used to determine the size of timbering needed to give the same strength to legs as to base.

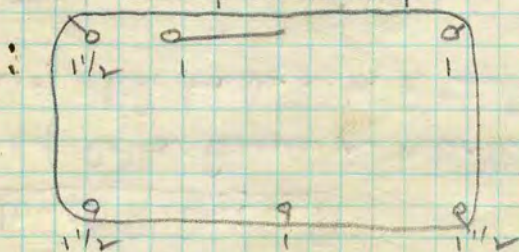
Working with Gordonman & Co. shells - result seem to be excellent. Payout is good and supervision appears to be good - morale of the face is especially high.

Inside works to done to the slate and good results are apparent everywhere. Face timbering is limited to occasional props and more or less routine rounding. Bars & legs are used for more permanent installations.

Cutty Shooting

DEC 10

Calculated P. 86



Numbers refer to number of sticks of Permissible Powder Atlas

This is definitely over shot - but Supt. said they hoped to reduce as soon as possible. Hope to get Atlas Representative in to handle powder.

Top Coal tends to hang badly - sometimes a thin S. layer at top contact is present. When is present makes coal come better and causes better roof control.

Roof is as shown in dict in page 1 is locally absent - if failure develops in slate then falls continue (if not timbered) until arch develops and no one knows how high this would be.

Coal thickness varies between 5 & 6 feet with 12-15 feet of V.C. that gives a lot of trouble by causing muddy strata - etc - general troubles. Cutting is made so that some bottom coal is left but cutter keeps climbing so that every few cuts a stop is made to take up bottom.

Shooting does not seem to affect the top as much as does the horseback. Ground the areas of these fillings the top seems to be most difficult to handle.

New underground complains that methane pressure in slate causes quite a lot of chocking and failure. Results in complete shear failure at Rib when it develops.

Practically every kind and method of timbering common to coal mining is used. And properly so. One thing noticeably by its absence is sufficient collar bracing on Motor Road Timbers. With it there any protection for timber on Motor Roads.

Would Recommend

Use of Collar Braces on Motor Roads.

Use of slide boards on M.R. timbers.

3-entry, sealing panel method.

Ventube Ventilation at face - and blowers used in entry work.

To Date - Seems to be very fine operation

next visit:

1. Is zone 2 on page 1 Calcareous? }
2. Is zone 3 on page 1 " ? } Verify.
3. more detail on shooting
4. layout sketch
5. Operat. face names & addresses.

Recommendations:

1. Softer shooting.
 - a. increase dump yield,
 - b. less damage to top,
 - c. powder consumption, and air.

DEC

2. Improved Ventilation.
 - a. perhaps new air shaft
 - b. keep inside ventilating up - so as to reduce time lost in blowing out places.

DEC 10 1