

2083



Form 180

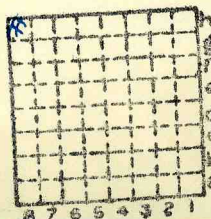
Superior ce #3

M.i. #66

5-8

Mine Index 66

252



Sec. 36

T. 8 S.

R. 9 E. W.

Index No.



Mine originally operated by: (1)

Date

Superior Coal Co.

1905

Original name or number: #3

Illinois Coal Report 1905 p.

LATER OPERATORS

Date

Operator

Name or No.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

50'S 440'E of NW corner NW NW (1948)

1946
OK

* Also owners

#See ownership sheet

Railroad, Wagon, Idle, Abandoned

Shaft

Spur

C.&N.W.

IDENTIFICATION

County No. 252

Coal No.

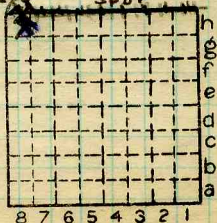
Quad. Gillespie

Part 6

200

7'7"

County Macoupin



Sec. 36

T. 8 N.

R. 7 W.

Index No.

1836 h8

S-8

COAL MINE OPERATOR



LOCATION AND ELEVATION

Location: **S** side **spur. Northwestern** R. R.
 side R. R.
 side Highway No.
 on top. map Location sheet **Map Files #9-59-21**

Elevation: Method, 1. Est. () ft.
 2. Inst. (kind **PT**) **650.3** ft.
 By **p.41-248 PSM NB591** Data sheet

DEPTH

Authority To coal **347** ft.
 Authority Rail to rail _____ ft.
 Top of coal above rail. (Est. Rule) _____ ft.
 To coal **346** ft.

ALTITUDE OF TOP OF COAL

By estimated data _____
 By instrumental data **304** ft.

Thickness

Max. in. Min. in. Aver. **84** in. **91**

GEOLOGICAL DATA

Mine notes, date **1912** _____

 Coop No. **66** Pyr. inv. _____ Coal Ash inv. _____

CHEMICAL DATA

Analyses Face	U. I. 5086-7-8	B. M.	Others
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

#66 Classification **R.I. 119 U.C.I. 142**

Misc. tests: Coking. _____ Cleaning _____ Boiler _____

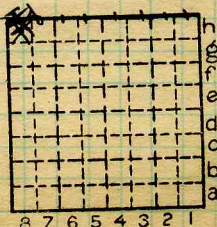
Published descriptions:—

Railroad, Wagon, Idle, Abandoned

IDENTIFICATION

County No. **252**
Gillespie
 Quad. **200**
 County **Macoupin**

Coal No.
 Part **6**



Sec. **36**

T. **8** N. ~~S.~~

R. **7** W. ~~E.~~

Index No.

1836.48

COAL MINE LOCATION AND DATA



(Sheets) COAL PRODUCTION (Sheet)

No.	Period						Tons	
	Mo.	Day	Year	Mo.	Day	Year		
8	1	1	1936	12	31	1936	478	953
						1935		
						1927	588	052
						1931	701	640
						1932	359	985
8	1	1	1937	12	31	1937	614	987
S-8	1	1	1938	12	31	1938	645	576
						1939	544	733
						1940	687	485
S-8	1	1	1941	12	31	1941	742	700
S-8			1942			1942	848	028
						1943	437	106
						1944	447	865
						1945	903	022
						1946	858	802
						1947	886	106
						1948	723	660
						1949	649	759
						50	620	075
						51	475	907
						52	468	050
						53	708	950

SUMMARIES

No.	to	No.		
1905		1935	24	615 837

Railroad, Wagon, Idle, Abandoned

IDENTIFICATION

S-8

County No. 252 Coal No.

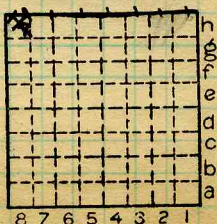
Gillespie

Quad. 200 Part 6

County Macoupin

Mine Index 66

(34217-1M-3-30) 7



Sec. 36

T. 8

R. 7 W.

Index No. 1836 h8

ILLINOIS COAL MINE NOTES

TOWN *Mellepie* T. *8N* R. *7W* S. *36* *NW 1/4 HW 1/4 Macougan* CO.
 COAL BED *5* DATE *Sept 11* COLLECTOR
 OPERATOR *Superior Coal Co.* MINE # *3* *1836*
 HEAD OFFICE *Mellepie Ill*
 CAPACITY *3000* MARKETS, FRT. *Chicago*
 ENTRANCE *A shaft*
 CAGE *elsee* ENGINES *Setch field 24x36*
 SCREENS *Bar 1 1/8"* DRUM *wooden T'*

STORAGE

VENTILATION *Miller fan 6' wide 16' diam*
 GAS, SOURCE
 COAL THICKNESS, AV. *7 1/6"* MAX. MIN. ELE. FT.

SECTION LOCATED

No.	In.	No.	In.
1		7	
2		8	
3		9	
4		10	
5		11	
6			

TAPE

NOT SHIPPED NOT INCLUDED CAN SAMPLE

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES BY NOS.

ROOF

FLOOR

DIP

CLEAT

FAULTS, ETC.

MACHINES *Crusher & Chain, Newell & Harrison Jeffrey*

HAULAGE *Electric Jeffrey 3 (2) 12 & 1(6) tons*
 CARS

DRAINAGE

WORKING SYSTEM

ENTRIES, MAIN

CROSS

ROOMS

PILLARS, MAIN

CROSS

ROOM

DRAWN

TIMBERS

Note also: Variation in coal, impurities, roof, structure.

#252

1836 HS

Collect records, analyses, fossils. Note land values, etc.

1836

J. W. Miller, I. R. ft Mellepie Ill

USED IN COOP. REPT. 1912.



Macoupin Bend

COAL MINE NOTES.
CONTINUED.

OPERATOR *Superior Coal & Mining Co.*

MINE **3** 1836

ENTRANCE NAME OF COAL BED

ELEVATION *641 US Topog.* THICKNESS OF COAL

DEPTH TO FLOOR *353'* MAX. MIN. AV.

ALTITUDE OF COAL

LOCATION OF SECTION *Face Main East Entry*

No. SECTION.

No.	SECTION.	In.
1	<i>Coal</i>	<i>73</i>
2	<i>Blue Band</i>	<i>3/4</i>
3	<i>Coal</i>	<i>21</i>
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
Tape		Total

SAMPLE No.

CAN No.

CONDITION

GROSS WEIGHT

TIME EXPOSED

NOT SHIPPED

NOT INCLUDED **2**

SECTION



PHYSICAL PROPERTIES BY NUMBERS

ROOF *Black Slate average 12" thick, Ls 32'-8"*

FLOOR *Ferruginous clay 6", hard blue shale 18", Ls. 3'*

DIP

FAULTS, ETC.

General.

~~GAS~~ *3 hrs, short of 70 days in sinking. 3 shift, 8 men each, 8hrs. long.*

COLLECTOR *Rutledge*

REFERENCE *N.B.6-P36*

DATE *6-11-06*

#252

1836 ~~1936~~

H8

USED IN COOP. REPT 1912



COAL MINING INVESTIGATIONS
COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

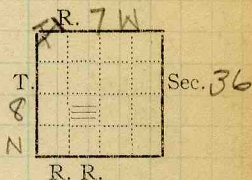
Mine Name or No., **3**
1/4 mile N.W. from **Benld.**

Operator, 191

Superior Coal Co.

USED IN COOP. REPT., 1912.

Operator, 191



Entrance, **Shaft**. Elev., Same ft. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{above,} \\ \text{below,} \end{array} \right.$ as **Benld.**

Depth to bottom coal, **332** ft. Alt.

Macoupin Co.

SURFACE DATA.

A. Topography **Level.**

See

B. Surficial materials, (1) Character

(2) Thickness, (3) Effect on mining and shaft-sinking, of former drainage lines, underground water strata, etc.

Elevation 640 from Rolfe by adjusting. See Staunton quad.

C. Outcrops, (1) Character,

See

(2) Structure,

See

(3) Fossil horizons

See

Collection No.,

See

(4) Evidences of subsidence,

See

D. Note collection of mine maps, drill records and shaft logs.

Shaft log by W.C. Morse in files

See drill record sheet.

E. Notes on surrounding area,

No 2. N.W. SW. Sec 6 T7N. R6W.

No 1. N.W. SW. Sec 29 T8N. R6W.

E-W parting good. In getting E or W the top coal always shoots down. N-S, it sometimes sticks.

See

Coal bed name: Local, **#6**

Survey

Collector, **FH Kay**

State No.

1836 H8

Mine, **Superior #3**

Co. Macoupin

Co-op. No.

66

L.—SURFACE SHEET (Geol.)

#252



UNDERGROUND DATA (cont'd.)

K. (5) Physical character of coal in benches,

- (a) Relative hardness, *Bottom hardest.*
- (b) Lustre, *Top brightest.*
- (c) Fracture, *Blocky but cleat does not*
- (d) Texture, *show strong.* See
- (6) Impurities in coal, other than bedded,

- (a) Kind, *Mostly gyp.*
- (b) Position and persistence, *Distributed in faces throughout.*
- (c) Rejected, Ease of separation, See

L. Floor: (1) Material *Clay.*

- (2) Thickness *18"-24"*
- (3) Variation *Fairly clean.*

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

Heaves mine the coal. This clay precludes commercial proposition.

See

(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.

Mine has been averaging 4200 tons daily. Automatic cager & relief.



See

Collector, *F.H. Kay* Coal # *6* State No. *1836 H8*

Mine, *Superior #3* Co. *Macoupin* Co-op. No. *66*

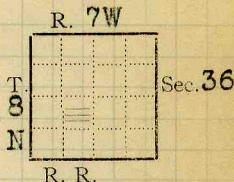


COAL MINING INVESTIGATIONS
COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

Mine Name or No., **3**
1 1/4 mile N.W. from **Benld**

Operator, 191
Superior Coal Co.

Operator, 191



R. R.

Entrance, **Shaft** Elev., **Same** ft. ^{above} _{below} as **Benld Macoupin Co.**
Depth to bottom coal, ft. Alt.

SURFACE DATA.

A. Topography **Level** See

B. Surficial materials, (1) Character

- (2) Thickness,
- (3) Effect on mining and shaft-sinking, of former drainage lines, underground water strata, etc.

Elevation 640 from Rolfe by adjusting.
See Staunton quadrangle.

C. Outcrops, (1) Character, See

(2) Structure, See

(3) Fossil horizons See

Collection No.,

(4) Evidences of subsidence, See

D. Note collection of mine maps, drill records and shaft logs.

See drill record sheet.

E. Notes on surrounding area,

No. 2. N.W. S.W. Sec. 6. T. 7 N. R. 6W.

No. 1. N.W. S.W. Sec. 29. T. 8 N. R. 6W.

E-W parting good. In going E. of W. the top coal always shoots down. N-S. it sometimes sticks.

See

Coal bed name: Local, **No. 6**

Collector, **F. H. Kay**

Mine, **Superior No. 3**

Survey

State No. **1836 48**

Co-op. No. **66**

Co. **Macoupin**

#252



UNDERGROUND DATA (cont'd.)

- K. (5) Physical character of coal in benches,
- (a) Relative hardness, **Bottom hardest**
 - (b) Lustre, **Top brightest**
 - (c) Fracture, **Blocky but cleat does not show**
 - (d) Texture, **strong** See
- (6) Impurities in coal, other than bedded,
- (a) Kind, **Mostly gyp**
 - (b) Position and persistence, **Distributed in faces throughout**
 - (c) Rejected, Ease of separation, See
- L. Floor: (1) Material **Clay**
- (2) Thickness **18"-24"**
 - (3) Variation **Fairly clean**
- (4) Note character, condition, tendency to heave, relation to undercutting, commercial value.

**Heaves mine the coal
Thin clay precludes commercial proposition**

- (5) Clay sample No. Location, See
- M. Stratigraphy
- (1) Fossiliferous horizons underground,

Collection No. Location,

- N. Notes on effect of deep drilling in coal mine areas.
- Mine has been averaging 4200 tons daily.
Automatic cages & relief**

See

Collector, *F. H. Kay* Coal
Mine, **Superior No. 3. Macoupin**

State No. **1836 H8**
Co-op. No. **66**

N.—UNDERGROUND SHEET (Geol.) #252



Wherever the limestone is very roly and protrudes, slicken sides are found.

Limestone very nodular in places, in others smooth.

Black slate lenticular.

Up to 6 ft.

The mammillary protuberances are always of lime, and the large amount of slicken-sides in lime and shale probably shows origin by pressure.

Costs outside of wages 15¢ per ton last half year.

Extra

No. 66

1836 HS

#252



5th E. 1st S.

Slate roof.

- 30" Bright coal with gyp facing tho not abundant. Toward top few mother coal bands. One very small sulph. streak.
- 30 1/2" 1/2" Band usually sulph. Some places dirt. Characteristic of bed.
- 54 1/2" 24" Dull coal, laminated
One 3/4" mother coal 6" from top, one or two irregular sulph. streaks.
Fine laminations dirt and coal near bottom.
- 55 1/4" 3/4" Sulph. Not persistent.
- 67 1/4" 12 1/2" { Banded dull and bright.
{ More glance near bottom
- 68 1/4" 1/4"-1/2" "The steel band" sulphur/
Persists. Parts the coal. Clean.
- 73 1/4" 5 1/2" Bright, clean coal 50 ft.
- 75 1/4" 1 1/2" Blue band sulph. and shale.
- 99 1/4" 24" Brighter, cleaner and harder coal.

1836 H8

No. 66

#252



Wherever the limestone is very wolly & protrudes, slickensides are found.



Lmst. very nodular in places, in others, smooth.
Black sh. lenticular
up to 6 ft.

The mammillary protuberances are always of blines, & the large amount of slickensides in lime & shale probably shows origin by pressure.

Costs outside of wages
~~cost~~ 15¢ per ton last half year.

Extra

66.

252

Macoupin
1836 #8



5th E 1st S.

Slate roof.

30" Bright coal with gyp facing
tho not abundant. Toward top
few mother coal bands. One
very small sulph. streak.

1/2" Band usually sulph. some places
dirt. Characteristic of bed.

24" Dull coal, laminated

One 3/4" "mother coal" 6" from
top, one or two irregular
sulph streaks.

Fine laminations dirt & coal
near bottom.

3/4" Sulph. ~~persistent~~ Not persistent

~~9 1/2"~~ (Banded dull & bright.
18 1/2" More gyp near bottom.

1/4-1/2" "The steel band" sulphur.
Persists, Parts the coal
clean.

5 1/2" Bright, clean coal. soft.

1 1/2 Blue band sulph. & shale.

24" Brighter, cleaner & harder
coal.

#252

#66 Macoupin
1836 #8



COAL MINING INVESTIGATION

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

Operator, *Superior Coal Co* Date, *7-11* 191*2*
 Mine, *#3* Located *3* miles* *S.W.* from *Gillespie*
 Location in mine *Crosscut 3rd N. of West.* (*4200* from *Shaft*)
 Total (vertical) depth from surface at point of sampling, *360* ft.

In describing the beds and character of the members, note any member that is rejected by the miner. Note all clay and sulphur partings, whatever their thickness. Exclude from sample all clay and sulphur partings $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick or over (and even those of less thickness if they are rejected at mine or tippie).

SECTION OF BED AT POINT SAMPLED

No.	DESCRIPTION	FEET	INCHES
1	Coal Bright		6
2	Sulphur Streak		5
3	Coal Bright	3	5
4	Sulphur Streak		4
5	Coal Bright	1	4
6	Sulphur Streak		4
7	Coal Bright Bony		6
8	Blue Band		1
9	Coal Bright	1	11
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15	Output Hoop T		
16	Red - Limestone over date		
17	Red - Fine Clay		
TOTAL,		7	10 1/2

78

94' 12"
92'

Is coal wet or dry? *Dry* ✓

Time exposed, — hours, *55* minutes.

Weight, *50* gross, net.

What are the impurities, and how do they occur? *Blue Bands*

Sulphur Streaks

What are shipped? *1-3-5-7-9*

What are excluded from the sample? *2-4-6-8*

Coal bed, *#6*

*Direction (N., NE., etc.). †Nearest railway station.

Town, *Gillespie* Mine, *#3* Co. *Superior Coal Co*

Sample No. *6B* Can No. *STD. 17* No. *66 1836 #8*

J.—COAL SAMPLE SHEET. Sampler. *WAS mald Staffort.*

#5086

#252



COAL MINING INVESTIGATION

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

Operator, *Superior Coal Co.* Date, *July-11* 1912
 Mine, *#3* Located *3* miles* ~~South~~ from *Gillespie*
 Location in mine, *Entry face Main E. (4700' from shaft)*
 Total (vertical) depth from surface at point of sampling, *350* ft.

In describing the beds and character of the members, note any member that is rejected by the miner. Note all clay and sulphur partings, whatever their thickness. Exclude from sample all clay and sulphur partings $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick or over (and even those of less thickness if they are rejected at mine or tippie).

SECTION OF BED AT POINT SAMPLED

No.	DESCRIPTION	FEET	INCHES
1	Coal, Bright	3	3
X 2	Blue Band		$\frac{1}{2}$
3	Coal, Bright		$\frac{5}{8}$
X 4	Blue Band		$\frac{1}{2}$
5	Coal, Bright	1	$\frac{3}{4}$
X 6	Blue Band of Sulphur		$\frac{1}{4}$
7	Coal, Bright	1	$\frac{3}{4}$
X 8	Blue Band - 5'		$\frac{1}{2}$
9	Coal, Bright	#	$\frac{1}{2}$
X 10	Blue Band		$\frac{1}{2}$
11	Coal, Bright	1	7
12			
13			
14			
15	Roof - Limestone over slate		
16	Floor - Fire Clay		
17	Output 4000		
TOTAL,		8	$2\frac{1}{11}$

79

98
95

Is coal wet or dry? *Dry*
 Time exposed, *1* hour, — minutes.
 Weight, *56* gross, net.

What are the impurities, and how do they occur? *small sulphur streaks, Blue Band, Bony Coal*

What are shipped? *1-3-5-7-9-11*

What are excluded from the sample? *2-4-6-8-10-12*

#5087

*Direction (N., NE., etc.). †Nearest railway station.

Town, *Gillespie* Mine, *#3* Co. *Superior Coal Co*
 Sample No. *66A* Can No. *St. V. 16* No. *66 1836#8*

I.—COAL SAMPLE SHEET. Sampler.

Macoupin #252

Wapomet Staff



COAL MINING INVESTIGATION

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

Operator, *Superior Coal Co.* Date *7-11-1912*
 Mine, *#3* Located *3 miles* SW* from *Gillespie*
 Location in mine, *1 1/2 S. off W. Entry face* (*3200' from shaft*)
 Total (vertical) depth from surface at point of sampling, *334'*

In describing the beds and character of the members, note any member that is rejected by the miner. Note all clay and sulphur partings, whatever their thickness. Exclude from sample all clay and sulphur partings $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick or over (and even those of less thickness if they are rejected at mine or tippie).

SECTION OF BED AT POINT SAMPLED

No.	DESCRIPTION	FEET	INCHES
1	Coal - bright	2	4
X 2	Sulphur band		1/2
3	Coal (streaked with Mother)	1	10
X 4	Sulphur band		1/8
5	Coal - Bright -	1	6
6	Blue band		1/2
X 7	Sulphur band		1/16
8	Coal (dull)		6"
X 9	Blue band		2
10	Coal	1	5
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16	<i>Output 4000 T</i>		
17	<i>Roof-Lime stone over slate</i>		
	<i>Floor - Fire Clay</i>		
	TOTAL,	7	10 1/2

80

94 1/2

Is coal wet or dry? *Dry*
 Time exposed, *1* hours, *10* minutes.
 Weight, gross, net.

What are the impurities, and how do they occur? *Blue Bands*

Mother Coal - Sulphur streak

What are shipped? *1-3-5-8-10*

What are excluded from the sample? *2-4-7-9 #6*

*Direction (N., NE., etc.). †Nearest railway station.

Town, *Gillespie* Mine, *#3* Co. *Superior*
 Sample No. *66* Can No. *870* No. *66 1836 #8*

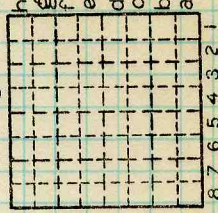
I.—COAL SAMPLE SHEET. Sampler.

#5088 #252



Superior #3
Location of Photographs.

Photo	Location	Description	Sec.	N.	S.	E.	W.	Index No.
			T.			R.		
4-1	Mouth of 11th W, 7th NW.	Roll,						
4-2	13th E, 7th NW, room 6	Section						
4-3	Room 6, 10th W, 9th NW.	Long ls. roll. (hammer in parting)						
4-4	Inside end of 11th NW parting	ls. roll.						
4-5	Shaft bottom	group of men on bottom						
4-6	At tippie	Steam rings from hoist exhaust.						
4-7								



By Spotis & Vaughan Date 9/9/70

Quad. Gillespie Part

County Maccoupin

Superior #3

COUNTY NO 252

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

1886 H 8



Symbol Description *Sup. #3* Inches

(1 division=3 in.)



Ls. cap rock
2" clod.

1'-6" (*Massive bl. sl.*)

5'-6" Bl. sl., good, hard; lower 4' laminated

Photo 4-2
13th E, 7th NW, room
6

Coal

9'

9/9/40

Collector, *Spotts, & Payne*

Mine. *Superior #3* Co. *Macoupin*

Q.—COAL SECTION SHEET.

Coal: Survey No.

Index No.

6

COUNTY NO. *252* *1836 H8*



Variable thickness of bl. sl. in this mine. Runs from 0" (with caprock immediately on coal except for a thin "clod" or rotten sk. parting) to plus 5'. The familiar thin band of pyrite immediately on the coal and below the bl. sl. was observed.

Faulted zone in 1st & 2nd "45" off Room 6, 11th W, 7th NW. Bl. sl. overlain by soapstone in this vicinity. Soapstone "slipped"; faulted, and upper portion shattered. Coal beneath also shattered, and faulted and only very thinly laminated. Caprock not affected by faulting.

Room 6, 10th W, 9th NW - large fall of caprock due to slabbing off of a huge shell of ls. The ls. ~~is~~ ^{is} rolly, Superior #3

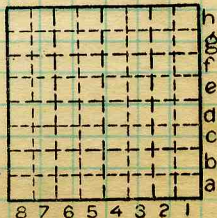
QUESTIONS DATE IN

Date 8/23/40 T. 8N. R. 7W.

COUNTY NO. 252

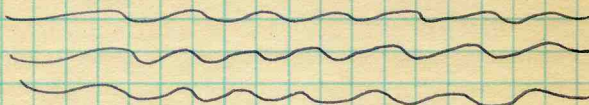
Quad. 200 Part.

County Macoupin Index No. 183648

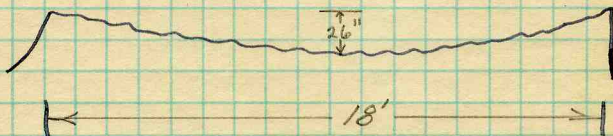




ripple-marked, with clean parting between each layer:



a. fall has occurred, exposing the ~~roll~~ ^{ls} and showing the almost N-S. strike of the long ls roll. Resembles a channel structure, with bedded, ripple-marked bottom.



Section View.

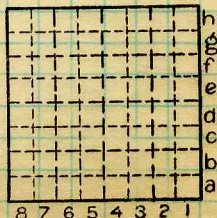
Note: Photo has been taken of the section exposed by the fall; photo clearly shows ripple-marking, etc.

Superior #3

Date 8/23/40 T. 8N R. 7W

Quad. 200 COUNTY NO. 252 Part.

County Macoupin Index No. 1836.H8





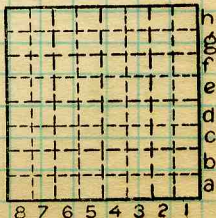
Roof conditions in this mine are unusually good. Normal roof stratum is ~~are~~ within bl. sl. or caprock ls. The bl. sl. is good, hard, and occurs in variable thicknesses. Large lenses of bl. sl. are common, with the max. thickness of the bl. sl. approaching 5'.

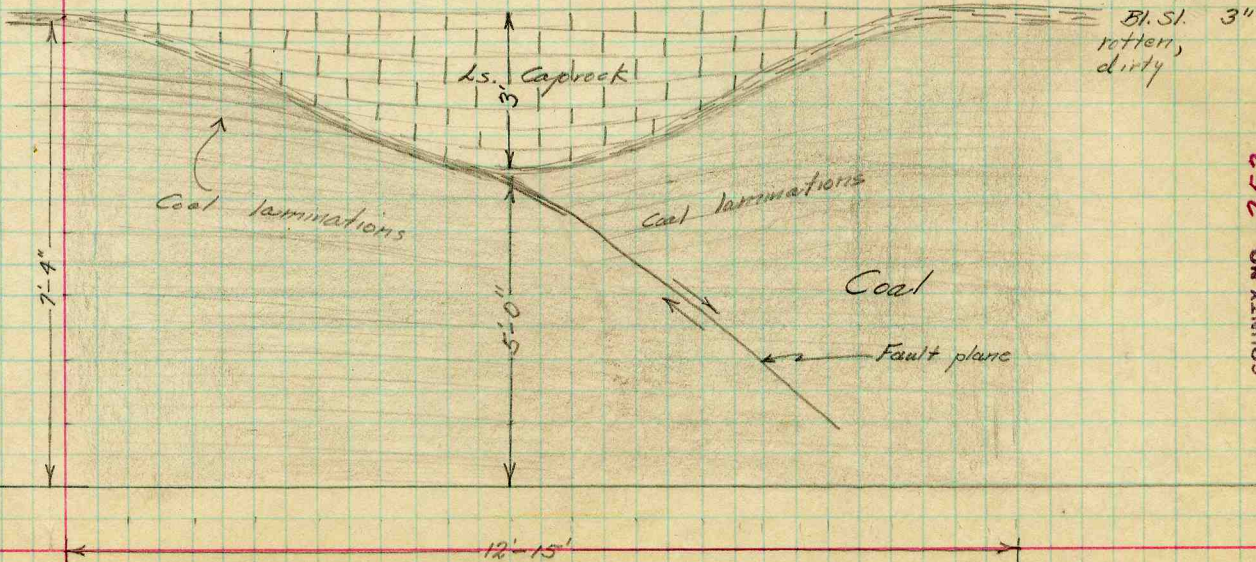
Superior #3

Date 8/23/40 T. 8N R. 7W

Quad 200 COUNTY NO. 252 Part

County Macoupin Index No 183648



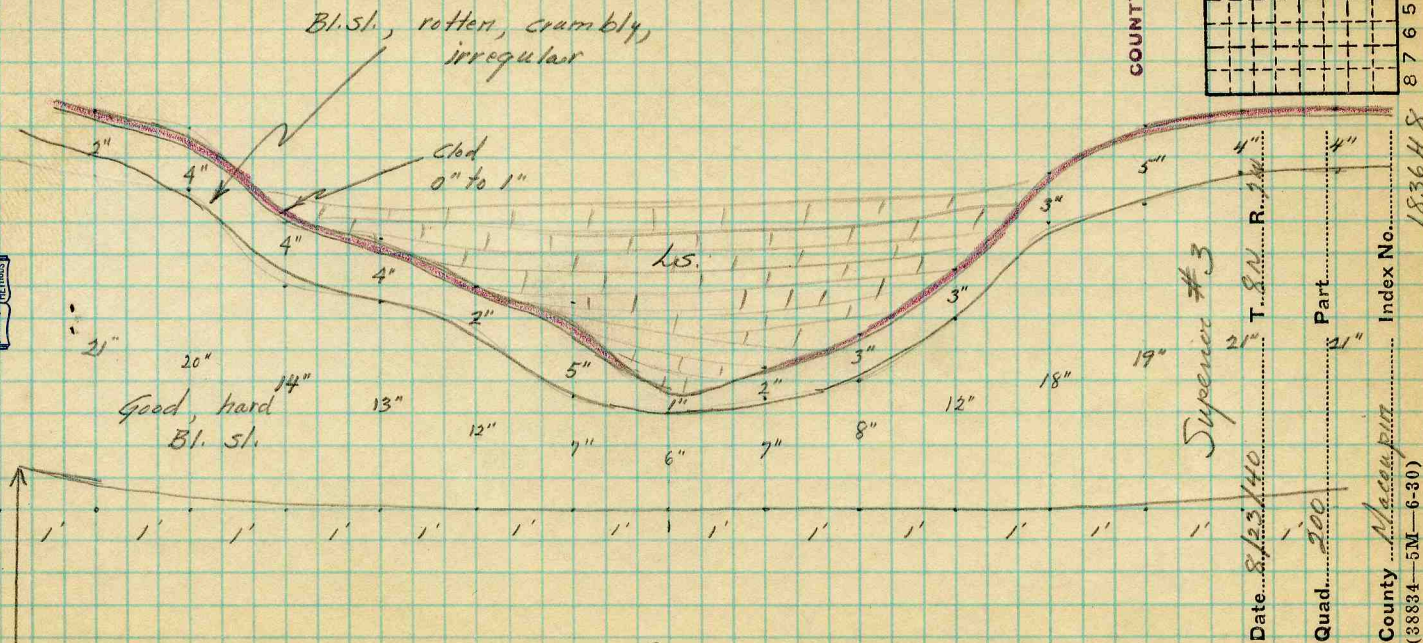


Inside end of 11th NW parting
(Very little bl. sl. in this vicinity)

COUNTY NO. 252

Superior # 3

1836 HS



about 7'-8"

Coal

North of 11th W, 7th NW
(within 50' of the above sketch, to W,
there was only 3 1/2" of the rotten sl. and only 6 1/2"





Symbol Description Inches

1 division = 3 in.



l.s. caprock
Rotten sl.

2"

5' *Bl. sl., good, hard.*

8'-11" *Coal*

*13th E, 7th NW,
Room 6*

COUNTY NO. *252*

Collector.
Mine. *Superior #3* Co. *Maccoupin*
Q.—COAL SECTION SHEET.

Coal: Survey No.
Index No.

6

1836 H8



Examined the Superior No. 3 Mine with Mr. Alec. Young, Mine Manager, Bill Jarvis and Spotti. See preceding notes by A. E. Spotti

From the No. 1 room to the mouth of the ~~off~~ 11W off 7N off Main West the bottom of the limestone is very irregular with bosses 6" to 36" in depth. The black slate is lenticular thinning from 21" to less than 6" within 50 feet. Rotten black shale above the black "slate" is characteristic of this mine as is also a thin pyrite band between the coal and the black "slate". In the 7North off Main West 100' past the 12E 5" of rotten black shale overlies 45" of black "slate"

A section of coal measured here was

- Black slate 45"
- Coal, silky at top 36"
- parting shale and pyrite 1/2-1/4"
- Coal 18"
- Pyrite (so called "steel band") 1/8-1/2"
- Coal 22"
- shale (Blue band) 1"
- Coal 23"

8'-9" coal in room 5.

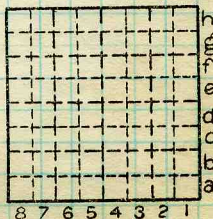
400' E ON 13E off 7N off Main W the following section from the caprock to the bottom of the coal was shown

- Limestone 2 1/2"
- "clod shale, black, rotten 2"
- shale, black, sheety 61"
- Coal 107"

Date 8/15/40 T. R.

Quad. SUPERIOR No. 3 Part

County Macomb Index No.





SHEET
COMPANY
FARM

T.

R.

S.

HOLE NO.

HOLE NO.

No.	STRATA	Thickness		Depth	
		Feet	In.	Feet	In.
	<p>Inside end of 13 N, W parting</p> <p>limestone</p> <p>14'</p> <p>3-4'</p> <p>coal</p> <p>cap</p> <p>200' out another shows fault curving to almost vertical</p>			3'-0"	
				7'-4"	coal

5/15/40 - Superior #3

County

T.—DRILL RECORD

Index No.



Between 13 & 14E off 7N-W Limestone
 6005 to 6 feet deep and 15' across with
 numerous slips in the black "slate" surrounding
 it.

In 1 & 2 cross cuts off Room 6 off 11W off
 7N-W the section is as follows:

"Clod"	slip-tract	4"
sh, gray, soft, white streaks		17"
shale, gray, slip-fractured		15"
Black "slate" slip-fractured		7"
Coal		—

Two intersecting faults were exposed at
 this locality, but these faults did not
 penetrate the limestone. 50' southwest
 the roof shales were very much faulted.

In room 12 off 12W off 7N-W the
 black "slate" is extremely slipped.
 The cleat in the coal in this mine runs
 NE-SW in general.

In room 15 off 12W large sulfur balls
 were found measuring $60 \times 36 \times 18$ " and

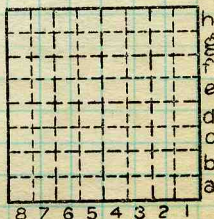
are surrounded by slips. These fall without
 warning and are a dangerous element.

In room 6 off 10W off 9N-W the
 limestone rolls down in a channel like pattern.
 The limestone in this roll is in ripple-marked
 layers 2 to 14" thick. The roll trends almost
 due north-south and has the following
 dimensions:— 20" wide x 200' long x 3 to 6' deep.

Date 8/15/40 T. R.

Quad. Part.

County Index No.



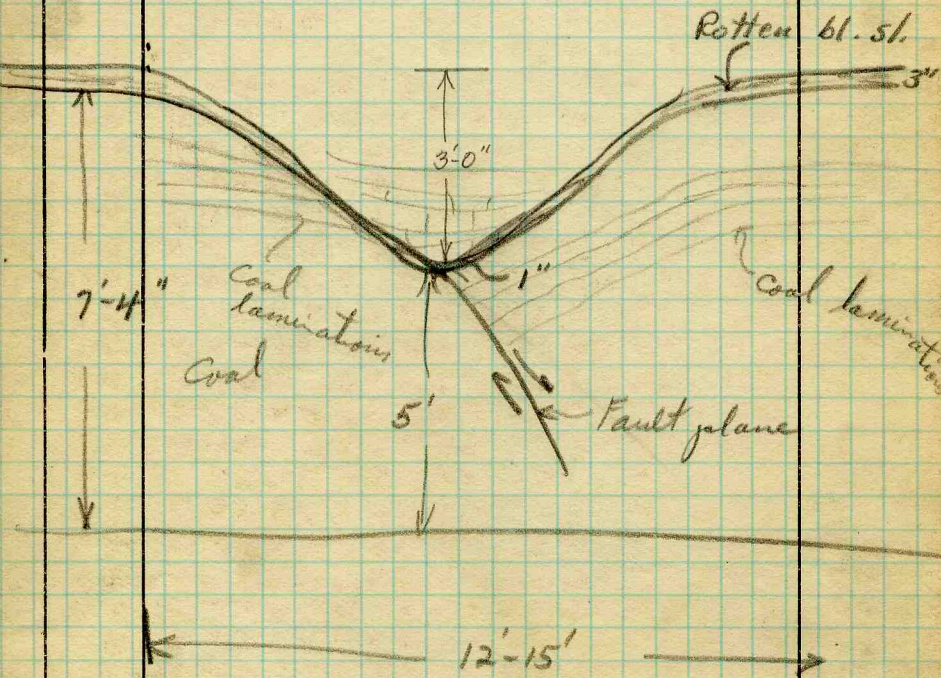


Symbol Description Inches

1 division=3 in.]

Superior #3

Sample 1 — Room 6,
10th W, 9th NW.



Inside end of 11th NW parting
Very little bl. sl. at this vicinity.

Collector. Coal: Survey No.
Mine. Co. Index No.



Sep. #3

13th E, 7th NW, #6 room loc.

Caprock.
2" rotten sl.

5'-0" bl. sl., good, hard.

8'-11" Coal

Variable thickness of bl. sl. in this mine. Runs from 0" (with cap rock immediately on coal, except for a thin "clod" or rotten sl. parting) to 5'. Also observed the familiar thin band of pyrite immediately atop the coal, & below the bl. sl.

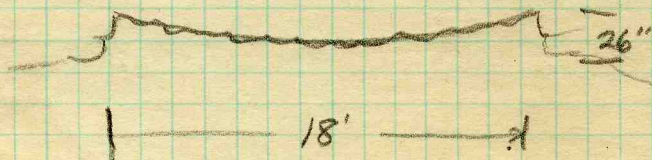
Faulted zone in 1st & 2nd 45 off Room 6, 11th W, 7th NW. Bl. sl. overlain by soapstone. Soapstone slipped, faulted and upper portion shattered. Coal beneath also shattered & faulted. Caprock not affected by faulting.



6 Room, 10th W, 9th NW.

Large fall of cap-rock due to slabbing off of a large band of the ls. Ls. rolly, nodular and slabby - surface of each slab ripple-marked and rolly, with

parting along each slab. Fall has occurred as a long, narrow channel, striking almost N-S. Evidently a channel structure, with bedded, ripple-marked bottom.



Get photo.



INDEX

Sup. #3.

Roof conditions in this mine unusually good. Normal conditions are either bl. sl. or cap rock ls forming the immediate roof. The bl. sl. is good, hard and occurs in variable thicknesses. Large lenticular structures are common in the bl. sl., with the thickness progressing from 0'-0" to about 5'.

Collector

Mine

Co.

Coal: Survey No.

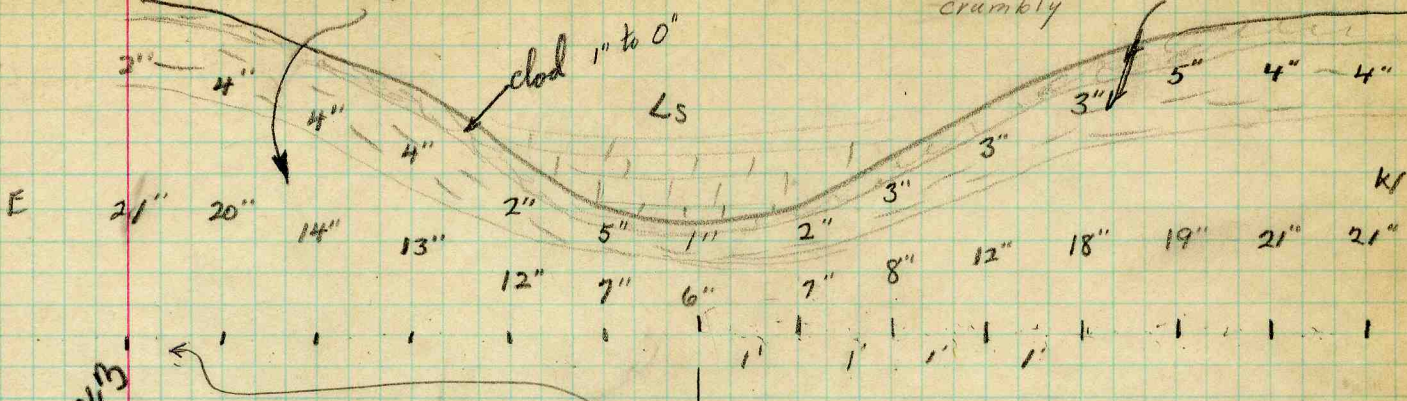
Index No.



Superior #3

Bl. sl., good, hard.

Rotten bl. sl., irregular, crumbly



Coal (about 7'-8")

Get photo of this

Mouth of 11th W, 7th NW

Within 50' of above sketch, to W, there was only 2 1/2" of the rotten slate and only 6 1/2" of the good bl. sl. Cap rock rather rolly and knobby in this zone



Superior 3

Limestone cap & bl. sh. form ~~the~~ roof in this mine — about 50' of each.

Cap Rock — Limestone
Thickness — 28' at shaft

Immediate roof — bl. slate & lime

Thickness — 1'-6"

Contact with coal — smooth.

Horizontal Variation — occurs only in parts of the mine

Notes:

Wherever the Ls. is roily and protrudes, slickensides are found.

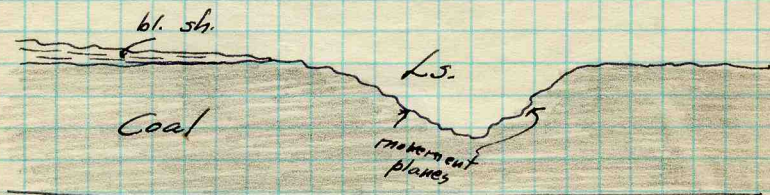
Limestone very nodular in places, in others smooth.

Bl. slate lenticular.

Up. to 6'

The mamillary protuberances are always of lime, and the large amount of slickensides in lime and shale probably shows origin by pressure.

Costs outside of wages 15¢ per ton last half year.



By F. H. Kay



Superior #3

1) Mouth of 11th W, 7th NW

4-1

Roll, with varying thicknesses of material

Roof conditions
too dangerous
1st & 2nd 45°
off Room 6, 11th W,
7th NW

2) Room 6, 11th W, 7th NW about 50' SW. of 1st & 2nd X-cent.

Slip, very much faulted, level not yet touching into ls.

Bl. sl. overlain by soapstone. Soap. slipped, etc.

3) Room 6, 10th W, 9th NW ~~long~~ long ls roll. - called *Hammer* by foreman. - Hammer between 2 benches of roll.

4-3

4) Inside end of 11th NW parting.

4-4

ls. roll, with little bl. sl.

5) 13th E, 7th NW, #6 Room -

4-2

Section with 5'-6" of good, hard bl. sl.

6) Get photo showing the thin pyrite band between coal & bl. sl

4-5

7) Group of Men in No. 3 - at shaft bottom

4-6

Steam rings from exhaust

4-7

9/9/40

Mine originally operated by: (1)

Date

Original name or number:

Date

me or No.

9-23-85

Reclamation delayed

Telegraph Capital Bureau *01-9-23-*
SPRINGFIELD - A major abandoned mine reclamation project in Macoupin County - the cleanup of 59 acres of polluting mine refuse near Gillespie - has been postponed at least temporarily by the state.

Donald Weis Clearing and Excavating of DuQuoin, which received the more than \$1.1 million contract for the project, has equipment already on the site and is ready to start.

Land owner Dennis McGrady Jr., a Gillespie attorney, is exploring the possibility of the "carbon recovery" from the site, said Kim Shanhart of the state Abandoned Mined Lands Reclamation Council, which awarded the contract.

"We want to be sure before we proceed that he's not going to interrupt us in the middle of our work so we won't waste a lot of time and money," she said.

The project is not being held up at his request, McGrady said Saturday from his Gillespie law office. "I wish they'd get started," he said.

McGrady, who bought the site about 10 years ago, said he originally considered a coal recovery project. However, three separate studies showed that "carbon recovery is no longer feasible" because of the state's mine reclamation law, under which the site is being re-

Claimed.
 Should McGrady decide to proceed with the coal recovery, then he, rather than the state, will be responsible for reclaiming the site, Shanhart added.

"That's a fair statement," McGrady said. "Anyone who does any mining is responsible for the cleanup."

The old Superior Coal Co. Washer Area, just east of Gillespie, had been used as a central coal washing area for several area mines.

According to the state agency, it has caused erosion of a neighboring 15 acres and sent acid runoff into two Spring Creek tributaries.

The reclamation project under contract would include excavation of a large pit in which the gob, or waste material, would be buried. All exposed gob would be contoured and covered with soil excavated from the pit. The affected areas then would be fertilized and seeded to re-establish vegetation and eliminate the erosion and acid runoff problems that have occurred for several years.

The project was to have been completed by next fall.

It is one of more than a dozen abandoned coal mine sites in Macoupin and Madison counties either reclaimed or under contract to be cleaned up under the state program.

Superior Coal Co. #3

Rail

Cour

Coal Report No. _____

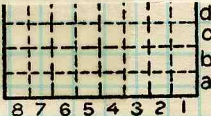
Quad.

County

N.
S.

E.
W.

Index. No.



COAL MINE OPERATOR



Superior Coal Co. mines gave birth to Macoupin towns

ALTON 11-16-85



DENNIS MCMURRAY
TELEGRAPH
CAPITOL
CORRESPONDENT

SPRINGFIELD - For most of the first half of this century the coal that stoked the steam engines of the locomotives of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad came from the four Superior Coal Co. mines clustered in southeast Macoupin County.

Superior Coal Co. was owned by the railroad, and the mines' production was used solely to supply its needs.

No. 1 mine was sunk in 1903. The town of Eagerville grew up around it. The same year, No. 2 gave birth to Sawyerville.

No. 3 was opened a year later at the site of what would become Mt. Clare. In 1918 No. 4, next to which the town of Wilsonville grew up, started production.

"These four mines were considered the largest and most productive coal mines in the state during World War I," according to a 150th anniversary history of Macoupin County published in 1979.

BY THE TIME the last of the four mines had closed in 1954, they had produced 122 million tons of coal for the C & NW's mighty locomotives before diesel engines took over. That is more than one-fourth the 309 million tons of coal produced in the county between 1882 and the end of 1984 by literally dozens of mines, according to the Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals.

At their peak in 1926, the four Superior Mines employed around 3,000 men, with Wilsonville No. 4 alone employing over 1,000. When the mines were on their last legs in 1950, employment had dropped to 1,469, with 437 working No. 4. The causes were both a declining demand for the coal by the railroad and the effects of increasing mechanization.

Because of frequent idling during the Great Depression, employment at the mines would have dropped substantially then. It did not because of agreements between the company and the union to "share the work" between the men, instead of layoffs.

Alfred "Tuffy" Dumez, now 83, who worked in No. 4 mine at Wilsonville all the years it was open, still treasures a 1932 ledger kept by his father, Emile Dumez, who was the "pit committee chairman" for the union, keeping track of the number of days each miner worked. There are 1,146 different names in the book.

"THEY WOULD raise hell if it didn't come out to the exact number of days," said Alfred Dumez.

His father was perhaps typical of the immigrants who worked the Superior Coal Co. and other mines in Macoupin County at the time. Emile Dumez had started working in the mines at age 11 in his native France. When he came to America, he worked in the coal fields of Pennsylvania before ending up in Wilsonville.

A large proportion of the miners in Macoupin County in this century, unlike those in the more southern parts of the state, were born in Europe. They had begun working in the pits as children in "The Old Country" on "the other side of the pond," as a couple of them recently described it.

"There was a babble of tongues spoken on the streets of most coal mining communities in the county in the early 1900s, and teaching English to all these people was the problem of the period," the 150th year history of Macoupin noted.

In most families, it was never questioned that the sons would follow their fathers into the coal mines.

Alfred Dumez, for example, followed his father into Superior No. 4 at age 16, making \$1.80 a day as a "trapper," opening the doors in the mine tunnels for the mules

TEAKERT HAD a chance to play minor league professional ball in Springfield at age 15, but instead went to work in No. 4.

"If your dad was an old coal miner that's what you did," added Teakert, who is also known around Wilsonville by the nickname "the old pro."

There were other miners who did not survive accidents in the mine and live to reminisce about the years later, or to think about what other turns their lives might have taken if they hadn't been coal miner's sons.

The official report for the same period in which Tuffy Dumez had his accident lists four fatalities just at Superior No. 4 at Wilsonville, in a six-month period.

A miner killed on the job in an Illinois mine in the period rated a short paragraph in the annual state reports. It noted for example that James Chadwick, 40, was killed by falling slate on Dec. 21, 1921, leaving a widow and three children. Thomas Durgin, 56, was killed in a shot explosion on Oct. 31, 1921. Pete Sandowski died on Sept. 27 of that year from blood poisoning from an injured thumb and "Camillo Baruetta, age 21, died on March 11, 1922, "from injuries received two days previous by being caught between pit cars in Mine No. 4."

The report badly misspelled the name of the 21-year-old miner caught between pit cars. He was actually Camillo Battuello, brother of Colombo Battuello, who still lives in Wilsonville and worked at No. 4 for 30 years, and Jack Battuello, the instigator of the 1937 sit-down strike at Mine No. 4 described on the "Backpage" of today's *Telegraph*.

COLOMBO BATTUELLO recalls that "it took us all time to get him (Camillo) to the hospital at Litchfield over those muddy roads."

"There were a lot of fatalities here. I could name 20 of them now," he said in a recent interview.

According to reports of the Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals, 34 men were killed in accidents at the Wilsonville mine while it was in production from 1918-1954. A staggering 1,729 accidents involving loss of seven days work or more were reported to the state during the life of the mine.

Colombo Battuello blames the heavy overburden (slate and other loose materials below the bedrock) as a major reason for the many fatalities and serious accidents.

Ironically, he said the mine had pushed into an area of good bedrock topping — "no bolting was necessary" — about the time it was closed.

Two basic safety developments in present day mining would also have prevented many of those accidents, he added.

One is roof bolting. Present underground coal mines, like Monterey near Carlinville, use machines that bolt the roofs of the tunnels. In the old days timber was used to shore up the roofs and they would often rot and collapse on the miners.

The other big safety improvement was the hard safety hat with its battery powered head lantern. The miners in the 1920s and even 1930s were still using canvas caps and carbide lamps with open flames. The caps provided no protection from falling debris.

HE SAID he then "broke three brothers in" when they followed him into the mine.
When he was 19, "Tuffy" Dumez was run over by a coal car in the mine. "It broke my collarbone, hurt my back and my bladder was busted up. I was off work for 3½ years," he recalled.
But he went back to work at No. 4 for another 30 years until it closed in 1954.
"I loved to work in the coal mine. You did your work and nobody would bother you," he said comparing it to his job at Laclede Steel Co. after the mine closed. At the steel mill "there were too many bosses. It didn't seem you could ever satisfy them."
Others who went to work with their fathers in the mine at 16, or a little earlier if they cheated a bit on the state law, still think about what could have been.
"I could play ball as well as Mickey Cochrane," said George "Mickey" Teakert, who went to work at No. 4 in 1927 and whose nickname is from his boyhood hero, the all-star major league catcher.

N.
S.
E.
W.
No.

7