

Coal Mines in Illinois Spring Valley Quadrangle

Bureau, Putnam & La Salle Counties, Illinois

This map accompanies the Coal Mines Directory for the Spring Valley Quadrangle. Consult the directory for a complete explanation of the information shown on this map.

- Mining Method**
- Room & Pillar (RP)
 - Room & Pillar Basic (RPB)
 - Modified Room & Pillar (MRP)
 - Room & Pillar Panel (RPP)
 - Blind Room & Pillar (BRP)
 - Checkerboard Room & Pillar (CRP)
 - High Extraction Retreat (HER)
 - Longwall (LW)
 - Underground, Method Unknown
 - Strip Mine
 - Auger Mine
 - General Area of Mining

- Source of Mine Outline**
- Final Mine Map
 - Not Final Mine Map
 - Undated Mine Map
 - Incomplete Mine Map
 - Secondary Source Map

- Tipple, Shaft, Slope, Drift Locations**
- Strip Mine Tipple - Active
 - Strip Mine Tipple - Abandoned
 - Mine Shaft - Active
 - Mine Shaft - Abandoned
 - Mine Slope - Active
 - Mine Slope - Abandoned
 - Mine Drift - Active
 - Mine Drift - Abandoned
 - Air Shaft
 - Uncertain Location
 - Uncertain Type of Opening

- Mine Annotation**
(space permitting)
- Company
 - Mine Name
 - ISGS Index No., Years of Operation

Disclaimer
Please check the Coal Section at the Illinois State Geological Survey's web site at <http://www.isgs.illinois.edu> for the most up-to-date version of these products.

Note that each quadrangle scale mined-out area map requires the use of the associated text directory for full explanation of map features and mine attributes. Also note that some quadrangles have multiple seams of mining and therefore more than one map may be available for a particular quadrangle. Please take care to check for multiple maps, as extensive mining may exist in the other seams.

The maps and digital files used for these studies were compiled from data obtained from a variety of public and private sources and have varying degrees of completeness and accuracy. This compilation map presents reasonable interpretation and does not estimate the need for detailed studies to fully understand the geology of a specific site. The maps may be off by 500 feet or more due to errors in the original source maps, the compilation process, digitizing, or a combination of these factors. These data are not intended for use in site-specific screening or decision-making. Use of these documents does not constitute the need for detailed studies to fully understand the geology of a specific site. The Illinois State Geological Survey, Institute of Natural Resource Sustainability, or the University of Illinois make no guarantee, expressed or implied, regarding the correctness of the interpretations presented in this data set and accept no liability for the consequences of decisions made by others on the basis of the information presented here.

These maps were designed for use at 1:24,000. Enlarging the map may reduce accuracy, as the original scale of the source maps used to compile the outlines shown varies from 1:400 to 1:150,000, and some mine locations are known only from text descriptions. See the accompanying mine directory for the original scale of the source maps used for a specific mine to check accuracy of a given portion of the map. Areas with no mines shown may still be undermined; see the unmined-out areas list at the back of each mine directory.

The image of the U.S.G.S. topographic base map was projected from the original UTM to Lambert Conformal Conic.



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Mine Outlines Compiled by
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November 13, 2009

SPRING VALLEY, ILL.
N415 W880 5/7.5
1900
PHOTOGRAPHED 1978
DIA 116 (1:24,000) SERIES

SCALE 1:24,000

CONTOUR INTERVAL, 10 FEET

CENTER LINE OF RAILROADS, 1:50,000 SCALE

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1985

THIS MAP COMPILED WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WASHINGTON, DC 20508 AND BY THE STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, URBANA, ILLINOIS, ALSO A FULLY REGISTERED, INFORMATION MAPS AND DIGITAL DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USGS-IGS
Terrains by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1965. First checked 1966.
Horizontal projection. 1927 North American datum.
16,000-foot grid, based on Illinois radio-triangle system, west and east coasts
1:250,000 contour. Transverse Mercator and UTM.
ZONE 16, shown in blue.
Red and black indicate areas in which no landmarks buildings are shown.
Four red dashes (two indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs).
Red and black indicate areas in which no landmarks buildings are shown.
Red and black indicate areas in which no landmarks buildings are shown.
1977. Map dated 1978. This information will hold the red

DIRECTORY OF COAL MINES IN ILLINOIS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE SERIES SPRING VALLEY QUADRANGLE BUREAU, PUTNAM & LA SALLE COUNTIES

Alan R. Myers & C. Chenoweth



2009

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This material is based upon work supported by the Illinois Mine Subsidence Insurance Fund. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Illinois Mine Subsidence Insurance Fund.

Cover photo Track-mounted duckbill loading machine at a Peabody Coal Company mine, ca. 1915.

DISCLAIMER: The accuracy and completeness of mine maps and directories vary with the availability of reliable information. Maps and other information used to compile this mine map and directory were obtained from a variety of sources and the accuracy of some of the original information cannot be verified. Consequently, the Illinois State Geological Survey (ISGS) cannot guarantee the mine maps are free of errors and disclaims any responsibility for damages that may result from actions or decisions based on them.

The ISGS updates the maps and directories periodically, and welcomes any new information or corrections. Please contact the Coal Section of the ISGS at the address shown on the title page of this directory, or telephone (217) 244-4610.

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INTRODUCTION

Coal has been mined in 76 counties of Illinois. More than 7,400 coal mines have operated since commercial mining began in Illinois about 1810; fewer than 30 are currently active. To detail the extent and location of coal mining in Illinois, the Illinois State Geological Survey (ISGS) has compiled maps and directories of known coal mines. The ISGS offers maps at a scale of 1:100,000 and accompanying directories for each county in which coal mining is known to have occurred. Maps at a scale of 1:24,000 and accompanying directories, such as this, are available for selected quadrangles. Contact the ISGS for a list of these quadrangles.

These larger scale maps show the approximate positions of mines in relation to surface features such as roads and water bodies, and indicate the mining method used and the accuracy of the mine boundaries. The maps are useful for locating mine boundaries relative to specific properties and for assessing the potential for subsidence in an area. Mine boundaries compiled from final mine surveys are generally shown within 200 feet of their true position. As a result of poor cartographic quality and inaccuracies in the original mine surveys, boundaries of some older mines may be mislocated on the map by 500 feet or more. Original mine maps should be consulted in situations that require precise delineation of mine boundaries or internal workings of mined areas.

This directory serves as a key to the accompanying mine map and provides basic information on the coal mines in the quadrangle. The directory is composed of two parts. Part I explains the symbols and patterns used on the accompanying map and the summary data presented for each mine. Part II numerically lists the mines in the quadrangle and summarizes the geology and production history of each mine. Total production for the mine, not the portion in the quadrangle, is given.

MINING IN THE SPRING VALLEY QUADRANGLE

An astonishing number of people fell down the shafts of Bureau County, most of them in the Spring Valley Quadrangle. The Spring Valley Coal No. 3 Mine (index 242) hosted three of these deaths, one in 1887, one in 1893, and one in 1895. A suicide took place at the same mine in 1910, jumping into the shaft that was over 460 feet deep. In 1895, a 20 years old man accidentally fell down the shaft of Spring Valley No. 2 (index 2035). Another man was killed in trying to climb out of shafts and falling or being knocked off the buntons by the descending cage at the Spring Valley No. 3 Mine in 1904. Most counties had no more than 1 killed by falling down the shaft, if any.

The earliest mining in the Spring Valley Quadrangle was the Merrick Mine, which reportedly opened in 1857. The second mine was James Cahill's mine (mine index 358), also in Peru, La Salle County, which opened in 1879. All the mines in this area used the old longwall method to remove Colchester Coal. The coal was generally around 3 feet thick, but of much better quality than the shallower coals.

PART I EXPLANATION OF MAP AND MINE SUMMARY SHEET

INTERPRETING THE MAP

The map accompanying this directory shows the location of coal mines known to be present in the quadrangle. The map, corresponding to a U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle, covers an area bounded by lines of latitude and longitude 7.5-minutes apart. In Illinois, a quadrangle is approximately 6.5 miles east to west and 8.5 miles north to south, an area of about 56 square miles. The USGS generally offers one map of mines per quadrangle. In some areas where extensive mining occurred in two or more overlapping seams, separate maps are compiled for mines in each seam to maintain readability of the map.

Mine Type and Mining Method

The mine type is indicated on the map by pattern color: green represents surface mines; red and yellow represent underground mines. The red patterns are used for areas of underground mining that are documented by a primary or secondary source map. A yellow pattern is used for cases where no map of the mine workings is available, but a general area of mining can be inferred from property maps or production figures. The patterns indicate the main mining methods used in underground mines. The methods are (1) room and pillar and (2) high extraction. The method used gives some indication of the amount and pattern of coal extraction within each mined area, and has some influence on the timing and type of subsidence that can occur over a mine.

The following discussion and illustrations of mining methods are based on Guither et al. (1984).

In room-and-pillar mines, coal is removed from haulage-ways (entries) and selected areas called rooms. Pillars of unmined coal are left between the rooms to support the roof. Depending on the size of rooms and pillars, the amount of coal removed from the production areas will range from 40% to 70%.

Room and Pillar - mining is divided into six categories:

- room-and-pillar basic (RPB, fig. 1A), an early method that did not follow a preset mining plan and therefore resulted in very irregular designs;
- modified room and pillar (MRP, fig. 1B);
- room-and-pillar panel (RPP, fig. 1C);
- blind room and pillar (BRP, fig. 1D);
- checkerboard room and pillar (CRP, fig. 1E);
- room and pillar (RP), a classification used when the specific type of room-and-pillar mining is unknown.

Blind and checkerboard are the most common types of room-and-pillar mining used in Illinois today. The knowledge of room-and-pillar mining methods gives a trained engineer information on the nature of subsidence that may occur. A more extensive discussion of subsidence can be found in Bauer et al. (1993).

High-extraction These mining methods are subdivided into high-extraction retreat (HER, Fig 1F) and longwall (LW, Fig 1G, 1H). In these methods, much of the coal is removed within well defined areas of the mine. Subsidence of the surface above these areas occurs within weeks. Once the subsidence activity ceases, the potential for further movement over these areas is low; however, subsidence may continue for several years after mining.

High-extraction retreat mining is a form of room-and-pillar mining that extracts most of the coal. Rooms and pillars are developed in the panels, and the pillars are then systematically removed (fig. 1F).

In early (pre-1960) longwall mines, mining advanced in multiple directions from a central shaft (fig. 1G). Large pillars of coal were left around the shaft, but all coal was removed beyond these pillars. Miners placed rock and wooden props and cribs in the mined-out areas to support the mine roof. The overlying rock gradually settled onto these supports, thus producing subsidence at the surface. In post-1959 longwall mines, room-and-pillar methods have been used to develop the main entries of the mine and panel areas. Modern longwall methods extract 100 percent of the coal in the panel areas (fig. 1H).

SOURCE MAPS

Mine outlines depicted on the map are, whenever possible, based on maps made from original mine surveys. The process of compiling and digitizing the quadrangle map may produce errors of less than 200 feet in the location of mine boundaries. Larger errors of 500 feet or more are possible for mines that have incomplete or inaccurate source maps.

Because of the extreme complexity of some mine maps, detailed features of mined areas have been omitted. The digitized mine boundary includes the exterior boundary of all rooms or entries that were at least 80 feet wide or protruded 500 feet from the main mining area. Unmined areas between mines are shown if they are at least 80 feet wide; unmined blocks of coal within mines are shown if they are at least 400 feet on each side. Original source maps should be consulted when precise information on mine boundaries or interior features is needed.

The mine summary sheet lists the source maps used to determine each mine outline. The completeness of map sources is indicated on the map by a line symbol at the mine boundary. Source maps are organized in five categories.

Final mine map The mine outline was digitized from an original map made from mine surveys conducted within a few months after production ceased. The date of the map and the last reported production are listed on the summary sheet.

Not a final map The mine is currently active or the mine outline was made from a map based on mine surveys conducted more than few months before production ceased. This implies the actual mined-out area is probably larger than the outline on the map. The mine summary sheet indicated the dates of source maps and the last reported production, as well as the approximate tonnage mined between these two dates (if the mine is abandoned). The summary sheet also lists the approximate acreage mined since the date of the map and, in some cases, indicates the area where additional mining may have taken place. This latter information is determined by locating on the map the active faces relative to probable boundaries of the mine property.

Undated map The source map was undated, so it may or may not be based on a final mine survey. When sufficient data are available, the probable acreage of the mined area is estimated from reported production, average seam thickness and a recovery rate comparable to other mines in the area. This information is listed in the summary sheet for the mine.

Incomplete map The source map did not show the entire mine. The summary sheet indicates the missing part of the mine map and the acreage of the unmapped area, which is estimated from the amount of coal known to have been produced from the mine.

Secondary source map The original mine map was not found so the outline shown was determined from secondary sources (e.g., outlines from small-scale regional maps published in other reports). The summary sheet describes the secondary sources.

POINTS AND LABELS

The locations of all known mine openings (shafts, slopes, and drifts) and surface mine tipples are plotted on the map. Tipples are areas where coal was cleaned, stockpiled, and loaded for shipping.

Only openings or tipples are plotted for mines without source maps. If the precise locations of these features are unknown, a special symbol is used to indicate the approximate location of the mine.

Each mine on the map is labeled with the names of the mine and operating company, ISGS mine index number, and years of operation (if known) if space permits. A seam designation is given on maps where more than one seam was mined. For a mine that operated under more than one name, only the most recent name is generally given. When a mine changed names or ownership shortly before closing, an earlier name is listed. All company and mine names are listed on the mine summary sheet in the directory, under the production history segment.

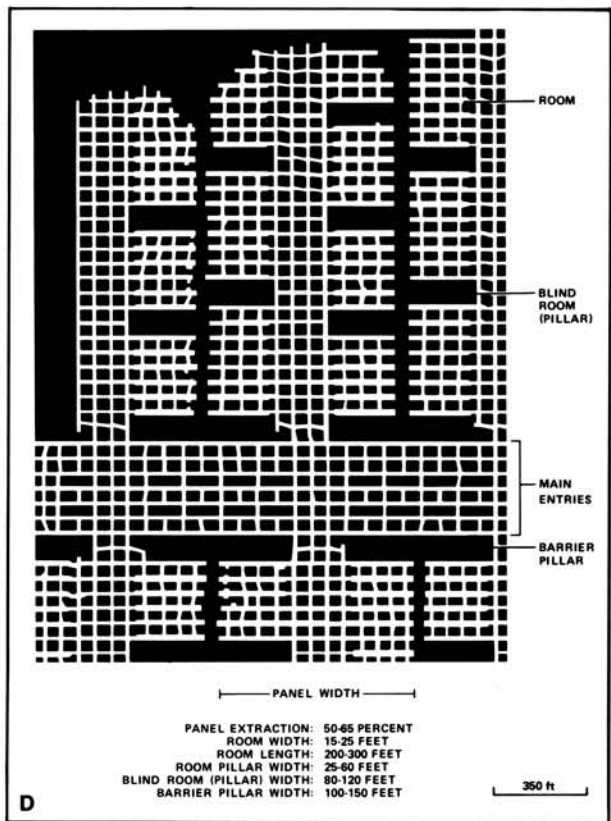
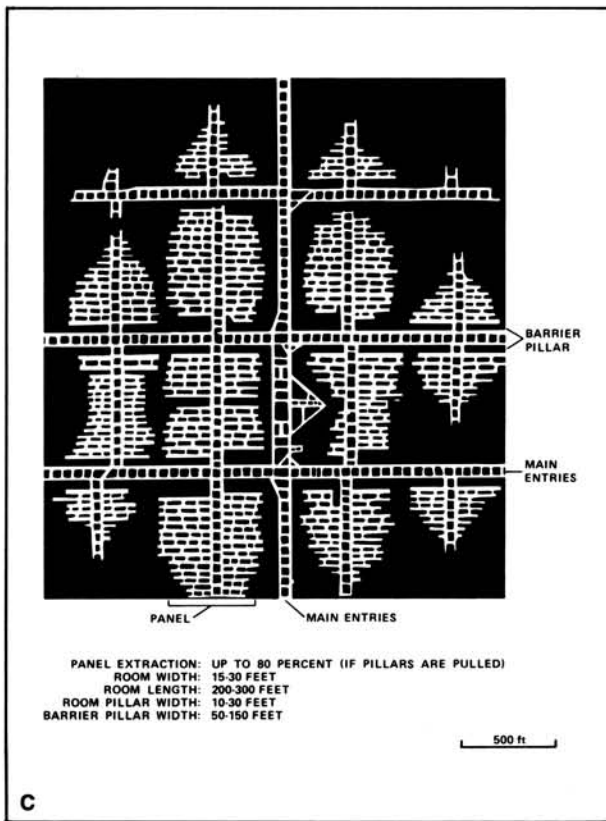
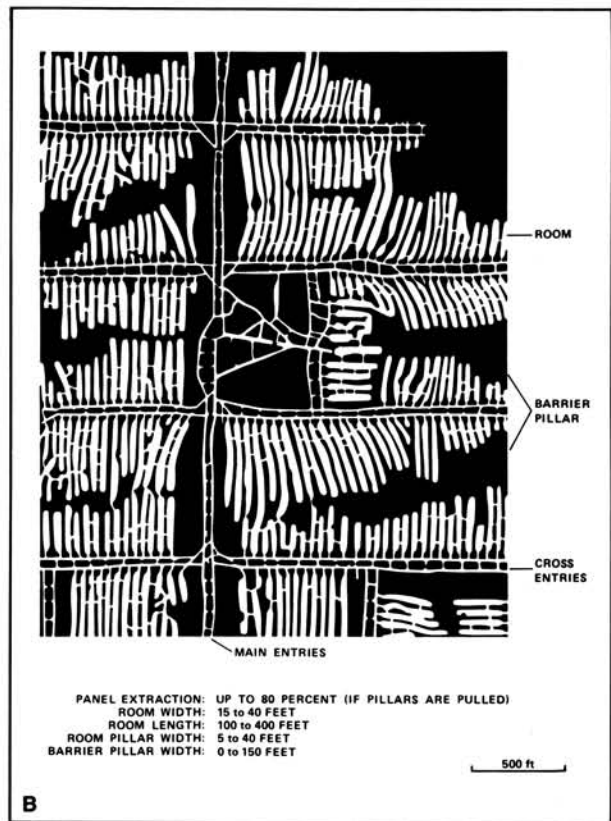
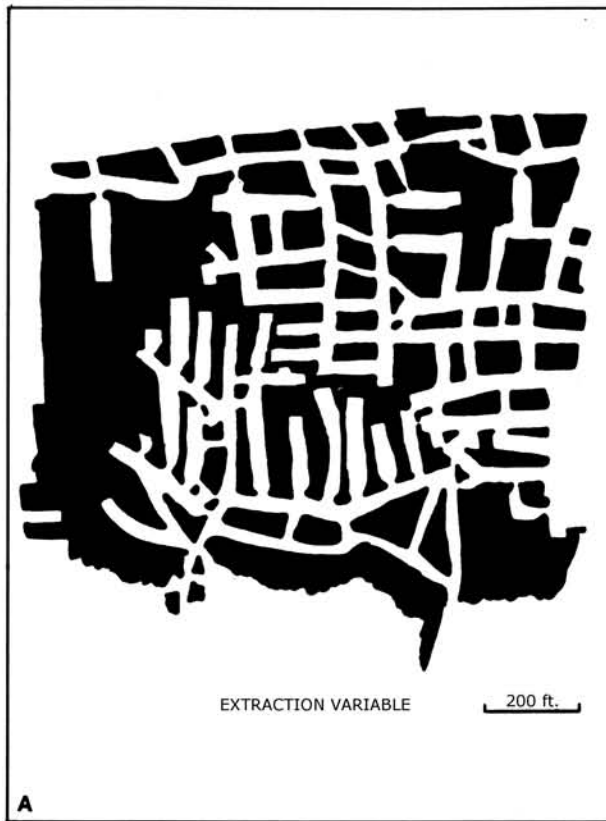


Figure 1 Mining methods: (A) room-and-pillar basic (RPB), (B) modified room and pillar (MRP), (C) room-and-pillar panel (RPP), (D) blind room and pillar (BRP).

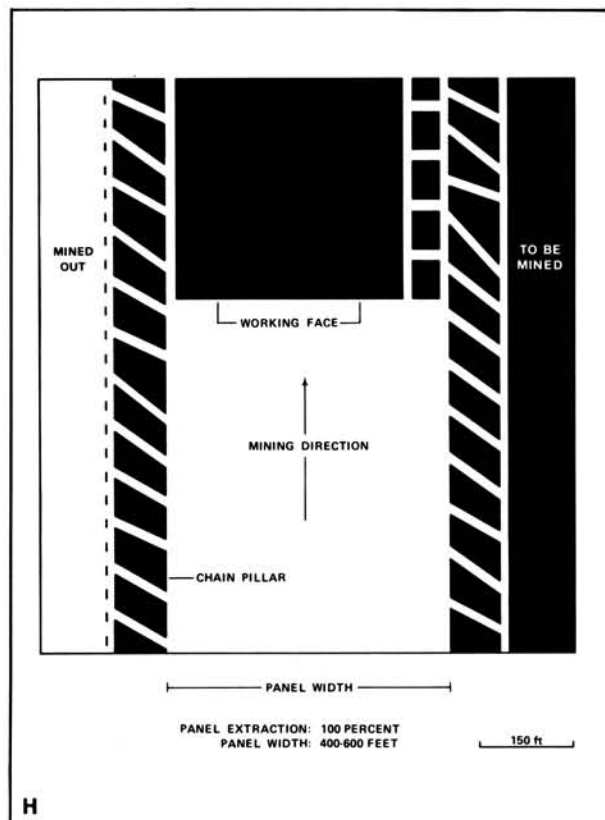
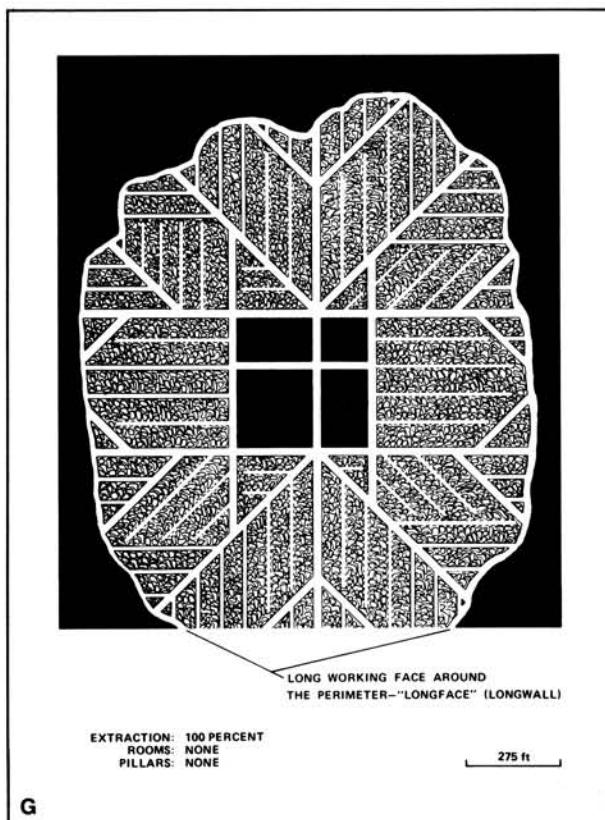
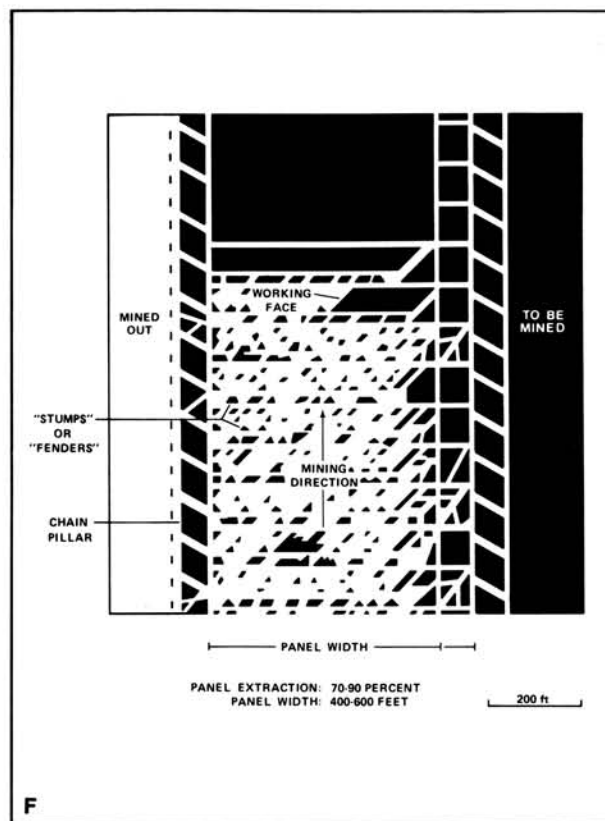
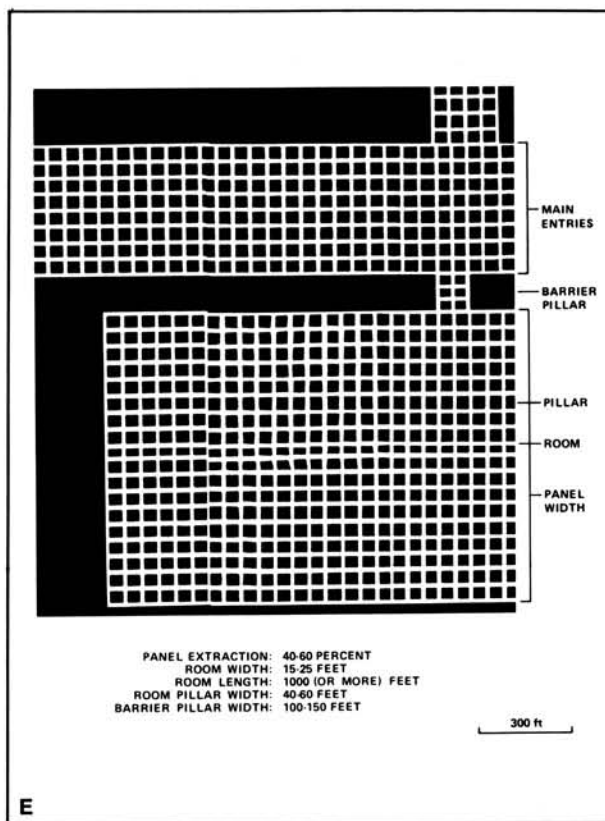


Figure 1 (cont.) Mining methods: (E) checkerboard room and pillar (CRP), (F) high extraction retreat (HER), (G) early (pre-1960) longwall, (H) post-1959 longwall

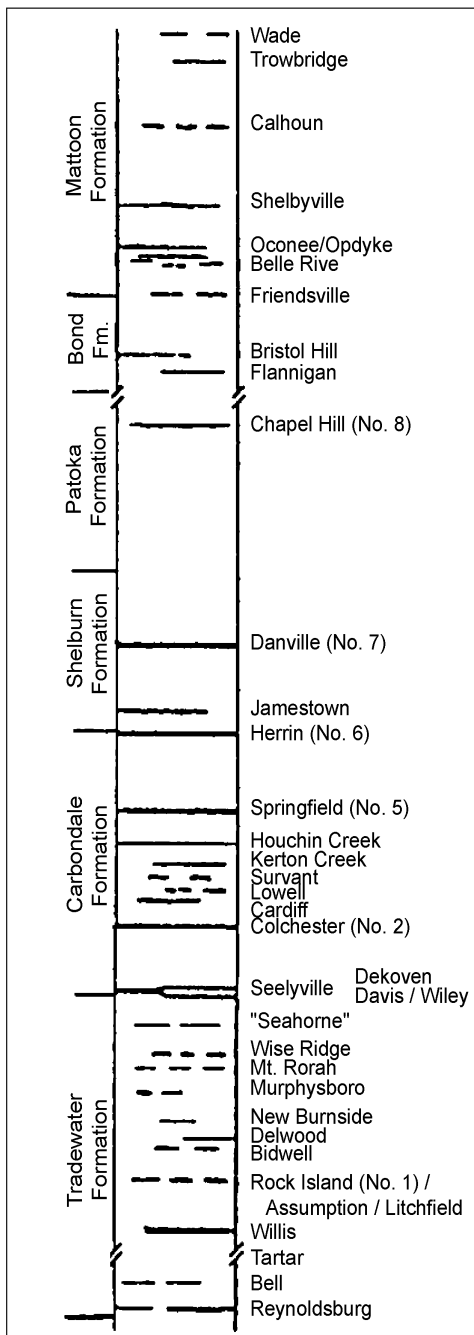


Figure 2 Generalized stratigraphic section, showing approximate vertical relations of coals in Illinois.

GEOLOGY

Seam(s) mined The name of the coal seam(s) mined is listed, if known. If multiple seams were mined, they are all listed, although the mined-out area for each seam may be shown on separate maps. Figure 2 shows the stratigraphic section of the coal-bearing interval in Illinois, and the vertical relations among the coals.

Depth The depth to the top of the seam in the vicinity of the shaft is listed, if known. The depth is determined from notes made by geologists who visited the mine during its operation or from drill hole data in ISGS files. Depth generally varies little over the extent of a mine; however, reported depths for an individual mine may vary. Depth for surface-mined coals varies, and is usually represented as a range.

INTERPRETING A MINE SUMMARY SHEET

The mine summary sheet is arranged numerically by mine index number. Index numbers are shown on the map and in the mine listing. The mine summary sheet provides the following information (if available).

Company and mine name The last company or owner of the mine is used, unless no production was recorded for the last owner. In that case, the penultimate owner is listed. Mines often have no specific name; in these cases, the company name is also used as the mine name.

Type *Underground* denotes a subsurface mine in which the coal was reached through a shaft, slope, or a drift entry. *Surface* denotes a surface, open pit or strip mine.

Total mined-out acreage shown The total acreage of the mined area mapped, including any acreage mined on adjacent quadrangles, is calculated from the digitized outline of the mine. The acreage of large barrier pillars depicted on the map is excluded from the mined-out acreage. Small pillars not digitized are included in the acreage calculation. If the mine outline is not based on a final mine map, the acreage is followed by an estimate of additional acres that may have been mined. The estimate is determined from reported mine production, approximate thickness of the coal, and recovery rates calculated from nearby mines that used similar mining methods.

SHAFT, SLOPE, DRIFT OR TIPPLE LOCATIONS

Shaft, slope, drift, or tippie locations Locations of all known former entry points to underground mines or the location of coal cleaning, tippie, and shipping equipment used by the mine's facility are listed. The location is described in terms of county, township and range (Twp-Rge), section, and location within the section by quarters. NE SW NW, for instance, would describe the location in the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter. When sections are irregular in size, the quarters remain the same size and are oriented (or "registered") from the southeast corner of the section. Approximate footage from the section lines (FEL = from east line, FNL = from north line, for example) is given when that information is known; this indicates a surveyed location and is not derived from maps. Entry points are also plotted on the map and coded for the type of entry or tippie. A mine opening may have had many purposes during the life of the mine. Old hoist shafts are often later used for air and escape shafts; this information is included in the directory when known. The tippie for underground mines was generally located near the main shaft or slope. At surface mines, coal was sometimes hauled to a central tippie several miles from the mine pit.

Thickness The approximate thickness of the mined seam is shown, if known. Thickness also comes from notes of geologists who visited the mine during its operation or from borehole data in ISGS files. Minimum, maximum, and average thicknesses are given when this information is available.

Mining method The principal mining method used at the mine (figs. 1A-H) is listed. See the mining methods section at the beginning of this directory for a discussion of this parameter.

Geologic problems reported Any known geologic problems, such as faults, water seepage, floor heaving, and unstable roof, encountered in the mine are reported. This information is from notes made by ISGS geologists who visited the mine, or from reports by mine inspectors published by the Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals, or from the source map(s). Geologic problems are not reported for active mines.

PRODUCTION HISTORY

Production history Tons of coal produced from the mine by each mine owner are totaled. When the source map used for the mine outline is not a final mine map, the tonnage produced since the date of the map is identified. For mines that extend into adjacent quadrangles, the tonnage reported includes areas mined in adjacent quadrangles.

SOURCE OF DATA

Source map This section lists information about the map(s) used to compile the mine outline and the locations of tipples and mine openings. In some cases more than one source map was used. For example, a map drawn before the mine closed may provide better information on original areas of the mine than a later map. When more than one map was used, the bibliography section explains what information was taken from each source.

Date The date of the most recent mine survey listed on the source map is reported.

Original scale The original scale of the source map is listed. Many maps are photo-reductions and are no longer at their original scale. The original scale gives some indication of the level of detail of the mine outline and the accuracy of the mine boundary relative to surface features. Generally, the larger the scale, the greater the accuracy and detail of the mine map. Mine outlines taken from source maps at scales smaller than 1:24,000 may be highly generalized and may well be inaccurately located with respect to surface features.

Digitized scale The scale of the digitized map is reported. The scale may be different from that of the original source map. In many cases the digitized map was made from a photo-reduction of the original source map, or the source map was not in a condition suitable for digitizing and the mine boundaries were transferred to another base map.

Map type Source maps are classified into five categories to indicate the probable completeness of the map. See discussion of source maps in the previous section.

Annotated bibliography Sources that provide information about the mine are listed, with the data taken from each source. Some commonly used sources are described below. Full bibliographic references are given for all other sources. Unless otherwise noted, all sources are available for public inspection at the ISGS.

Coal Reports Published since 1881, these reports contain tabular data on mine ownership, production, employment, and accidents. Some volumes include short descriptions made by mine inspectors of physical features and conditions in selected mines.

Directory of Illinois Coal Mines This source is a compilation of basic data about Illinois coal mines, originally gathered by ISGS staff in the early 1950s. Sources used for this directory are undocumented, but they are primarily Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals annual reports, ISGS mine notes, and coal company officials.

ENR Document 85/01, Guither, H. D., J. K. Hines, and R. A. Bauer, 1985 The Economic Effect of Underground Mining Upon Land Used for Illinois Agriculture: Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources Document 85/01, 185 p.

Microfilm map The U.S. Bureau of Mines maintains a microfilm archive of mine maps. A microfilm file for Illinois is available for public viewing at the ISGS.

Mine notes ISGS geologists have visited mines or contacted mine officials throughout the state since the early 1900s. Notes made during these visits range from brief descriptions of the mine location to long narratives (including sketches) of mining conditions and geology.

Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, Preliminary Reports on Subsidence Investigations Mining engineers working for the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis mapped areas of subsidence due to coal mining in the early 1930s. These reports often include county maps of mine properties with mined-out areas including shaft locations, as well as subsidence areas.

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Hennessey, A. L. & H. F. Tyler, 1876, A Complete City Directory of La Salle & Peru, printed by A. L. Hennessey, La Salle, Illinois, 150p.

Interstate Publishing Company, 1886, History of La Salle County, Illinois, Volume I, Interstate Publishing Company, Chicago, Illinois, 916p.

PART II DIRECTORY OF MINES IN THE SPRING VALLEY QUADRANGLE

MINE SUMMARY SHEETS

A summary sheet on the geology and production history of each mine in the Spring Valley Quadrangle is provided. These summary sheets are arranged numerically by mine index number. Consult Part I for a complete explanation of the data listed in the summary sheet.

Mine Index 1

Spring Valley Coal Company, Spring Valley No. 5 Mine

Type: Underground Total mined-out acreage shown: 717

SHAFT, SLOPE, DRIFT or TIPPLE LOCATIONS

Type	County	Township-Range	Section	Quarters-Footage
Main shaft (16 x 12 ft)	Bureau	16N 11E	24	SW NE SW
Air shaft	Bureau	16N 11E	24	SW NE SW

GEOLOGY

Seam(s) Mined	Depth (ft)	Thickness (ft)			Mining Method
		Min	Max	Avg	
Colchester	421	2.33	4.0	3.25	LW

Geologic Problems Reported: The immediate roof was generally a light gray shale soapstone with black shale above. The gray shale ranged up to 30 feet thick. The black shale varied from 3 to 15 feet thick. A layer of clay with coal stringers and pyrite bands was sometimes present, between and adhering to the coal and draw slate soapstone. This layer was not present when the immediate roof was black shale. Pyrite was common in streaks and bands. One band was persistent throughout the mine, about 3 inches from the top of the coal, and another persistent band was noted 6 inches above the floor. Some step faults were present. Breaks and bulges were noted in the floor, generally trending NW-SE, and the coal was thrown as much as 11 feet. However, there was no trouble with heaving. The underclay was generally between 6 and 8 inches thick, sometimes as much as 12 inches. A sandstone was present beneath the underclay, and some of the underclay was sandy.

PRODUCTION HISTORY

Company	Mine Name	Years	Production (tons)
Spring Valley Coal Company	Spring Valley No. 5	1900-1923	<u>4,258,505</u> 4,258,505

Last reported production: February 1923

SOURCES OF DATA

Source Map	Date	Original Scale	Digitized Scale	Map Type
Microfilm, document 351379	4-1923	1:2400	1:4303	Final

Annotated Bibliography (data source, brief description of information)

Coal Reports - Production, ownership, years of operation, shaft size, seam.
 Directory of Illinois Coal Mines (Bureau County) - Mine names, mine index, ownership, years of operation.
 Mine notes (Bureau County) - Mine type, shaft location, depth, thickness, geologic problems.
 Microfilm map, document 351379, reel 03135, frames 417, 418 - Shaft locations, mine outline, mining method.

Mine Index 102**La Salle County Carbon Coal Company, Cedar Point Mine or La Salle County No. 5 Mine**

Type: Underground Total mined-out acreage shown: 361

SHAFT, SLOPE, DRIFT or TIPPLE LOCATIONS

Type	County	Township-Range	Section	Quarters-Footage
Main shaft (12 x 16 ft)	La Salle	32N 1E	4	NE SW SW
Air shaft	La Salle	32N 1E	4	NE SW SW

GEOLOGY

Seam(s) Mined	Depth (ft)	Thickness (ft)			Mining Method
		Min	Max	Avg	
Colchester	544-550	3.33	3.8	3.5	LW

Geologic Problems Reported: The roof of the Colchester Coal was about 18 feet of soapstone separated from the coal by 1 to 2 inches of dark bony shale. The seam had local dips or swales with over 5 feet of relief that made haulage difficult. The Colchester Coal also had lenses, balls and facings of pyrite, as well as calcite and gypsum fracture fillings.

PRODUCTION HISTORY

Company	Mine Name	Years	Production (tons)
La Salle County Carbon Coal Company	Cedar Point, La Salle County No. 5	1906-1924	<u>2,246,731</u> 2,246,731

Last reported production: April 1924

SOURCES OF DATA

Source Map	Date	Original Scale	Digitized Scale	Map Type
Microfilm, document 352411	3-1924	1:2400	1:4137	Final

Annotated Bibliography (data source, brief description of information)

Coal Reports - Production, ownership, years of operation, seam, depth.

Directory of Illinois Coal Mines (La Salle County) - Mine names, mine index, ownership, years of operation.

ENR Document 85/01 - Mining method.

Mine notes (La Salle County) - Mine type, shaft location, seam, depth, thickness, geologic problems.

Microfilm map, document 352411, reel 03139, frames 78 & 79 - Shaft locations, mine outline, mining method.

Mine Index 242
Spring Valley Coal Mining Company, Spring Valley No. 3 Mine

Type: Underground Total mined-out acreage shown: 1,521

SHAFT, SLOPE, DRIFT or TIPPLE LOCATIONS

Type	County	Township-Range	Section	Quarters-Footage
Main shaft	Bureau	16N 11E	33	SW SE NW
Air shaft	Bureau	16N 11E	33	SE SE NW
Escape shaft & stairway	Bureau	16N 11E	33	SE SE NW

GEOLOGY

Seam(s) Mined	Depth (ft)	Thickness (ft)			Mining Method
		Min	Max	Avg	
Colchester	456	3.0	4.0	3.5	LW

Geologic Problems Reported: Black damp leaked from the gob. Some small faults were noted, trending east-west. The immediate roof was 16 to 21 feet of soapstone. Pyrite was present as streaks and balls. The distribution was irregular and no persistent bands were seen. The underclay was 10 to 12 inches thick, with sandstone below.

PRODUCTION HISTORY

Company	Mine Name	Years	Production (tons)
Spring Valley Coal Company	Spring Valley No. 3	1885-1933 *	8,027,404
Spring Valley Coal Mining Company	Spring Valley No. 3	1934-1947	<u>478,408</u>
			8,505,812

* Idle or temporarily abandoned from 1928 to 1933

Last reported production: April 1947

SOURCES OF DATA

Source Map	Date	Original Scale	Digitized Scale	Map Type
Microfilm, document 351381	6-15-1947	1:2400	1:4634	Final

Annotated Bibliography (data source, brief description of information)

Coal Reports - Production, ownership, years of operation.
 Directory of Illinois Coal Mines (Bureau County) - Mine names, mine index, ownership, years of operation.
 Mine notes (Bureau County) - Mine type, shaft location, seam, depth, thickness, geologic problems.
 Microfilm map, document 351381, reel 03135, frames 426-429 - Shaft locations, mine outline, mining method.

Mine Index 243
Spring Valley Coal Company, Spring Valley No. 1 Mine

Type: Underground Total mined-out acreage shown: 1,720

SHAFT, SLOPE, DRIFT or TIPPLE LOCATIONS

Type	County	Township-Range	Section	Quarters-Footage
Main shaft (17 x 8.5 ft)	Bureau	16N 11E	35	SW SE SW
Escape shaft	Bureau	16N 11E	35	SW SE SW
Old shaft (17 x 8.5 ft) *	Bureau	16N 11E	35	SE SW SW
Air shaft	Bureau	16N 11E	35	SE SW SW

* The old shaft was burned in an 1894 fire, and was so damaged that a new hoist shaft was constructed 240 feet east of the old shaft.

GEOLOGY

Seam(s) Mined	Depth (ft)	Thickness (ft)			Mining Method
		Min	Max	Avg	
Colchester	335			3.5	LW

Geologic Problems Reported: The roof consisted of 2 inches of draw slate under 10 to 20 feet of hard gray shale. Pyrite was scattered abundantly in elongate lenses throughout the seam. The underclay was up to 2 feet thick, but in some places, sandstone was directly under the coal.

PRODUCTION HISTORY

Company	Mine Name	Years	Production (tons)
Spring Valley Coal Company	Spring Valley No. 1	1884-1925 **	8,338,640 8,338,640

** Idle 1896

Last reported production: April 1925

SOURCES OF DATA

Source Map	Date	Original Scale	Digitized Scale	Map Type
Microfilm, document 351379	6-30-1925	1:2400	1:4469	Final

Annotated Bibliography (data source, brief description of information)

Coal Reports - Production, ownership, years of operation.
 Directory of Illinois Coal Mines (Bureau County) - Mine names, mine index, ownership, years of operation.
 Mine notes (Bureau County) - Mine type, shaft location, seam, depth, thickness, geologic problems.
 Microfilm map, document 351379, reel 03135, frames 419-422 - Shaft locations, mine outline, mining method.

Mine Index 298**Prairie State Coal Company, Prairie State Mine**

Type: Underground Total mined-out acreage shown: 1,288 Production indicates approximately 30 acres were mined after the map date.

SHAFT, SLOPE, DRIFT or TIPPLE LOCATIONS

Type	County	Township-Range	Section	Quarters-Footage
Main shaft (8 x 16 ft)	Putnam	32N 1W	8	SE NW NE
Air shaft	Putnam	32N 1W	8	SW NE NE

GEOLOGY

Seam(s) Mined	Depth (ft)	Thickness (ft)			Mining Method
		Min	Max	Avg	
Colchester	454			3.33	LW

Geologic Problems Reported: The roof was "mudstone". The coal dipped a considerable amount in local areas. The floor was clay and sandstone.

PRODUCTION HISTORY

Company	Mine Name	Years	Production (tons)
St. Paul Coal Company	St. Paul No. 1	1904-1929 *	6,319,056
Prairie State Coal Company	Prairie State	1930-1935	334,456
Prairie State Coal Company	Prairie State	1935-1938	153,026 **
			6,806,538

* Idle or abandoned 1925 to 1929

** Production after map date

Last reported production: 1938

SOURCES OF DATA

Source Map	Date	Original Scale	Digitized Scale	Map Type
Company, 4103.P82 i5.1-1	1-1924	1:2400	1:2400	Not final
Microfilm, document 352071	11-1935	1:2400	1:4800	Not final

Annotated Bibliography (data source, brief description of information)

Coal Reports - Production, ownership, years of operation.

Directory of Illinois Coal Mines (Putnam County) - Mine names, mine index, ownership, years of operation.

Mine notes (Putnam County) - Mine type, shaft location, shaft size, seam, depth, thickness, geologic problems.

Company map, ISGS map library, 4103.P82 i5.1-1 - Mine outline, shaft locations, mining method.

Microfilm map, document 352071, reel 03138, frame 43 - Mine outline (eastern side), mining method.

Mine Index 299
B. F. Berry, Berry Mine

Type: Underground Total mined-out acreage shown: 658 Production indicates approximately 3 acres were mined after the map date.

SHAFT, SLOPE, DRIFT or TIPPLE LOCATIONS

Type	County	Township-Range	Section	Quarters-Footage
Main shaft	Putnam	32N 1W	11	NE SE SE
Escape / air shaft	Putnam	32N 1W	11	SE NE SE

GEOLOGY

Seam(s) Mined	Depth (ft)	Thickness (ft)			Mining Method
		Min	Max	Avg	
Colchester	497	2.83	3.5	3.0	LW

Geologic Problems Reported: The roof was 24 feet of soapstone (gray shale), with black shale above. No faults or clay veins were seen and rolls were rare. The floor was 12 inches of fire clay with sandstone below.

PRODUCTION HISTORY

Company	Mine Name	Years	Production (tons)
B. F. Berry	Berry	1906-1924	3,249,500
B. F. Berry	Berry	1924-1924	<u>15,855 *</u>
			3,265,355

* Production after map date

Last reported production: February 1924

SOURCES OF DATA

Source Map	Date	Original Scale	Digitized Scale	Map Type
Microfilm, document 352073	1-1924	1:2400	1:5131	Not final

Annotated Bibliography (data source, brief description of information)

- Coal Reports - Production, ownership, years of operation.
- Directory of Illinois Coal Mines (Putnam County) - Mine names, mine index, ownership, years of operation.
- Mine notes (Putnam County) - Mine type, shaft location, seam, depth, thickness, geologic problems.
- Microfilm map, document 352073, reel 03138, frame 48 - Shaft locations, mine outline, mining method.

Mine Index 358
United Coal Company, Illinois Zinc No. 3 Mine

Type: Underground Total mined-out acreage shown: 948

SHAFT, SLOPE, DRIFT or TIPPLE LOCATIONS

Type	County	Township-Range	Section	Quarters-Footage
Main shaft	La Salle	33N 1E	16	SW SE SW
Escape shaft	La Salle	33N 1E	16	SW SE SW

GEOLOGY

Seam(s) Mined	Depth (ft)	Thickness (ft)			Mining Method
		Min	Max	Avg	
Colchester	330-360	3.0	4.0	3.5	LW

Geologic Problems Reported: The roof varied from soapstone to black shale. The black shale contained coal balls. The coal contained pyrite so that very few places in the mine were without some pyrite in the seam.

PRODUCTION HISTORY

Company	Mine Name	Years	Production (tons)
James Cahill	Cahill	1879-1896	1,069,477 *
James Cahill Estate	Cahill	1896-1908	876,557
Cahill Coal Company	Cahill	1908-1914	301,419
Illinois Zinc Company	Illinois Zinc No. 3	1914-1937	1,468,287
Peru Deep Vein Coal Company	Illinois Zinc No. 3	1938-1946	427,506
United Coal Company	Illinois Zinc No. 3	1946-1947	<u>24,907</u>
			4,168,153

* Production before July 1881 is unknown.

Last reported production: February 1947

SOURCES OF DATA

Source Map	Date	Original Scale	Digitized Scale	Map Type
Microfilm, document 352408	3-30-1945	1:2400	1:4634	Not final **
Microfilm, document 352438	5-20-1930	1:2400	1:4634	Secondary source
ISGS mined-out area map	2006	1:100000	1:100000	Secondary source

** The map is not final and incomplete. The earliest survey date shown on this source map is 8-1935 and a small area is labeled "stopped 1934". Most of this mine's area is not included on the company source map.

Annotated Bibliography (data source, brief description of information)

- Coal Reports - Production, ownership, years of operation, depth.
- Directory of Illinois Coal Mines (La Salle County) - Mine names, mine index, ownership, years of operation.
- ENR Document 85/01 - Mining method.
- Mine notes (La Salle County) - Mine type, shaft location, seam, thickness, geologic problems.
- Bedford, W. T., 1911, *La Salle Tribune, 1891-1911* - Years of operation.
- Microfilm map, document 352408, reel 03139, frames 70 & 71 - Shaft locations, mine outline, mining method.
- Microfilm map, document 352438, reel 03139, frames 113 & 114, map of Union Mine (mine index 755) - Mine outline (eastern side).
- ISGS mined-out area map, La Salle County - Mine outline (northern and western parts).

Mine Index 2035
Spring Valley Coal Company, Spring Valley No. 2 Mine

Type: Underground Total mined-out acreage shown: 1,089

SHAFT, SLOPE, DRIFT or TIPPLE LOCATIONS

Type	County	Township-Range	Section	Quarters-Footage
Main shaft (No. 2) *	Bureau	16N 11E	35	SW NW NE
Shaft (No. 4) *	Bureau	16N 11E	35	SW NW NE

* The No. 4 Mine production was reported with the No. 2 Mine from 1896-1901. The No. 4 shaft is the more northern of the two shafts in SW NW NE, and was probably used as an air / escape shaft for the No. 2 Mine. The No. 2 Mine was also connected underground to the Spring Valley No. 1 Mine (mine index 243), as indicated by the rescue of most of the mules through that connection during the fire that destroyed the shaft and closed the No. 2 Mine on December 31, 1908.

GEOLOGY

Seam(s) Mined	Depth (ft)	Thickness (ft)			Mining Method
		Min	Max	Avg	
Colchester	359			3.5-3.67	LW

Geologic Problems Reported:

PRODUCTION HISTORY

Company	Mine Name	Years	Production (tons)
Spring Valley Coal Company	Spring Valley No. 4	1892-1901 **	249,699
Spring Valley Coal Company	Spring Valley No. 2	1885-1908	4,971,776
			5,221,475

** This (first) No. 4 Mine was connected underground to the No. 2 Mine. The production from the No. 4 was reported separately from 1892 to 1895, then reported with the No. 2 Mine from 1896-1901, and was thereafter ignored. (The second No. 4 Mine began reporting when Spring Valley Coal Company bought the Chicago, Wilmington & Franklin No. 1 Mine in 1903, and is located in this report under mine index 241.)

Last reported production: December 31, 1908

SOURCES OF DATA

Source Map	Date	Original Scale	Digitized Scale	Map Type
Federal Land Bank Report	6-1935	1:63360	1:63360	Secondary source
Bulletin 37, Plate II	1919	1:62500	1:62500	Secondary source

Annotated Bibliography (data source, brief description of information)

- Coal Reports - Production, ownership, years of operation, seam, thickness.
- Directory of Illinois Coal Mines (Bureau County) - Mine names, mine index, ownership, years of operation.
- Mine notes (Bureau County) - Mine type, shaft location, depth.
- Federal Land Bank Report (Bureau County) - Shaft locations, mine outline, mining method.
- Cady, Gilbert H., 1919, Geology and Mineral Resources of the Hennepin and La Salle Quadrangles, Illinois State Geological Survey, Bulletin 37, Plate II - Shaft locations.

Mine Index 2670
Peru Coal Company, Merrick Mine

Type: Underground Total mined-out acreage shown: 64

SHAFT, SLOPE, DRIFT or TIPPLE LOCATIONS

Type	County	Township-Range	Section	Quarters-Footage
Main shaft	La Salle	33N 1E	20	SW NW NE

GEOLOGY

Seam(s) Mined	Depth (ft)	Thickness (ft)			Mining Method
		Min	Max	Avg	
Colchester	354				LW

Geologic Problems Reported:

PRODUCTION HISTORY

Company	Mine Name	Years	Production (tons)
Peru Coal Company *	Merrick	1857-1873	Unknown *

* The company name is from the 1886 History of La Salle County, Illinois, Volume I, which also corroborates the 1857 opening year shown on the secondary source map. The year the mine was abandoned was from the source map. The mine name is shown on the source map as Merrick Shaft. The 1876 Complete City Directory of La Salle & Peru indicates the mine at this location was known as the Lower Shaft. Production for mines operating before 1881 is not known.

Last reported production:

SOURCES OF DATA

Source Map	Date	Original Scale	Digitized Scale	Map Type
Microfilm, document 352408	3-30-1945	1:2400	1:4634	Secondary source

Annotated Bibliography (data source, brief description of information)

Directory of Illinois Coal Mines (La Salle County) - Mine names, mine index, ownership, years of operation.
 History of La Salle County, Illinois, Volume I - Mine name, years of operation, depth.
 A Complete City Directory of La Salle & Peru, 1879 - Mine name, company name.
 Microfilm map, document 352408, reel 03139, frame 70, map of Illinois Zinc No. 3 Mine (mine index 358) - Shaft location, mine outline, mining method.

MINES WHOSE LOCATIONS ARE NOT KNOWN, SPRING VALLEY QUADRANGLE

The locations of the following mines are unknown, but the production tonnage, operating names, and nearest town were reported in the Annual Coal Reports. The operators listed below mined in or near the Spring Valley Quadrangle. The information shown is similar to that presented on the summary sheets in the previous pages of this directory. The first item is the name the mine operated under as listed in the Coal Report, then the years the mine reported. If no physical data are available, the next item listed is the total tons produced by the mine. If physical data are available, the order of presentation is as follows: type of opening for the mine (drift, slope or shaft), depth of coal in feet, and thickness of coal in feet.

The total tons mined by these unlocated mines is 2,065 (1,600 underground and 465 surface mined), which would represent less than 1 acre, depending on the recovery factor, mining method, and numerous other factors. (Note: 1 square mile = 640 acres)

PERU

Weissenburger (P.), 1881-1883, shaft, Springfield, 135, 4.5-5.5, RP	900 tons
Weissenburger (V. H.), 1883-1884	<u>700 tons</u>
	1,600 tons

STREATOR, Bureau County

Katcher & Lesak, 1938-1939, surface	465 tons	mine index 4183
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