Madison County Historical Society

MCHS News

Jan 2017 | Opening Doors to Madison County History | Vol. 5 No. 1

715 N Main Street
Edwardsville, IL
62025

Hours:
Wed-Fri 9 am - 4 pm
Sunday 1 pm - 4 pm
Group Tours Available

Free Admission

Museum Phone:
618-656-7562

Library Phone:
618-656-7569

Web Address:
madcohistory.org

E-mail:
info@madcohistory.org

About Us:

The MCHS museum complex, consisting of a modern archival library, a museum in the 1836 Weir House and the Helms Collection Center, is owned by the nonprofit Madison County Historical Society and operated jointly with Madison County.

The Madison County Historical Society is a 501(c)(3) charitable organization.

The Lasting Influence of Coal Mining On Madison County

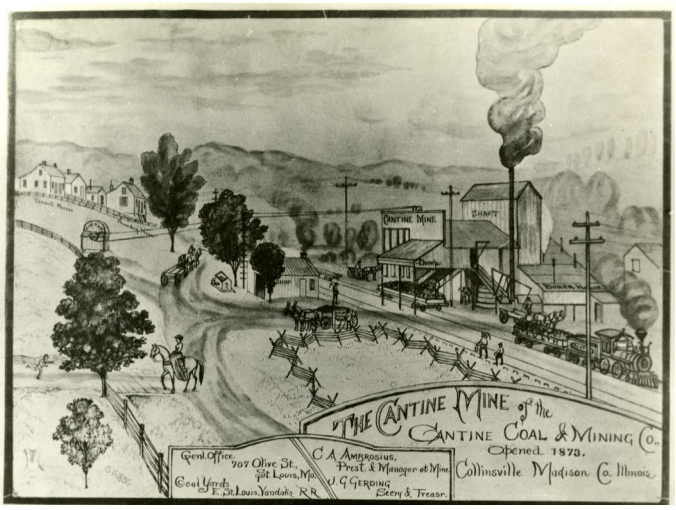
By Robert Gibson

When asked to write about mining in Madison County – I said "sure," only to second guess what I was getting myself into. It should be said that in my professional life as a State employee in the Office of Mines and Minerals, Abandoned Mined Lands Division, I have concerned myself with the narrow perspective of having to solve the problems associated with past coal mining with the primary responsibility of keeping the citizens of Illinois safe. Suffice it to say, over the past 36 years, I have seen a lot. What I hope to convey in this brief article is a summary of both the positive and negative impacts of the coal mining which took place in our county. More importantly it is my intent to give you, the reader, a brief recounting of the lessons I have learned in my job hoping it informs you and helps keep you safe. From that perspective, let's give it a go.

Figure 1. Illinois Coal Basin. From: Heartland Coal Field Alliance

What may not be appreciated is the amount of "happen stance" that has occurred in Madison County - geographically, geologically and historically - with respect to the formation and exploitation of coal as resource. First, geographically, Madison County is located near the western edge of the Illinois Coal Basin (figure 1). The Illinois Basin is structurally a bowl shaped depression that began forming around 540 million years ago. In this structural low basin, beginning some 320 million years ago, great deposits of coal were laid down covering large parts of Illinois and Indiana as well as portions of Kentucky and a little bit of Tennessee. In practical terms what this means geologically is that at the edge of the basin coal is very shallow and easy to mine. In some places in Madison County the coal is so shallow that it is exposed along the bluffs of the Mississippi River Valley and people simply had to pick the coal for use.

Continued on page 4



The Cantine Mine in Collinsville. (MCHS)

Coming Soon

Sunday, January 22
2 p.m.
Madison County Archival Library

Program
The Remaining Legacy of
Madison County Coal Mining

Presenter: Robert Gibson

Reminder

The Historical Museum
Remains Closed
for Renovations

◆ ◆ ◆

The Archival Library is
open regular hours.

About Us

Volunteers
There are abundant and varied opportunities for volunteers at either the museum or the archival library. Please call if interested.

Memberships
Several membership levels are available to those interested in supporting the work of preserving Madison County history through an MCHS membership. Memberships run on the calendar year, Jan 1-Dec 31. Applications are available on our web site, at the MCHS Museum or at the Archival Library.

Publications
MCHS News
6 issues annually
Cindy Reinhardt, Editor

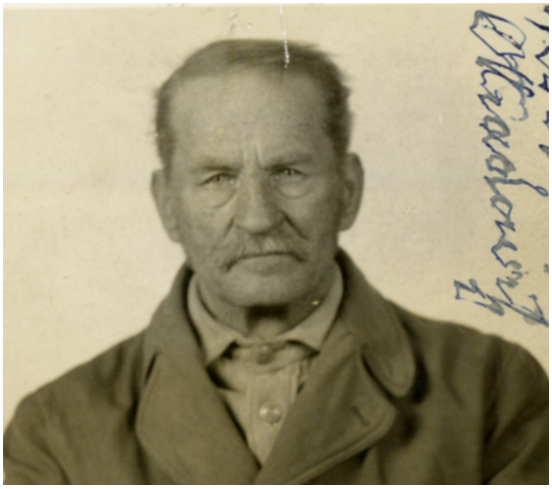
Web Site
madcohistory.org

Archival Library Spotlight

By Mary Westerhold, Interim Director and Archival Research Manager

The major coal mines in Madison County were often the employers of recent immigrants. The labor and working conditions could be difficult, but it did not require extensive training. For many immigrants, it was the beginning of a better life in the "Land of Opportunity."

Unfortunately not all of the stories had happy endings. Take for example the Otradowitz family. Alois Otradowitz and two brothers, John and George, arrived in the United States from Austria about 1907 and began working in coal mines in Macoupin and Madison County. Tragedy soon struck the family when John was killed in a mining accident in Gillespie, IL.



Immigrant Madison County coal miner, Alois Otradowitz. (MCHS)

By 1909, Alois and George were living in Edwardsville and working in Mine No. 4 at Glen Carbon. On April 9, 1909, George and Alois were working together in the mine when there was a fall of coal and George was buried. Alois frantically tried to dig him out, but his efforts failed and George perished.

Neither George nor John had married so there was no family left for Alois. He continued to work in the coal mines until his late 60s when he became ill. Thirty years after arriving in the United States, Alois entered the Madison County Poor Farm "ill and destitute." He had never married and would live at the Poor Farm until his death four years later.

When Alois died, his few possessions included a wallet which is now in the collection of the Archival Library. In the wallet he had saved those papers which were important to him including his baptismal certificate, a card stating that he was in good health that he had carried with him when he immigrated to the U.S., a letter from a nephew in Austria telling of the death of Alois' sister, a certificate that allowed him to work in the mines, a newspaper clipping telling of George's death, and a well-worn copy of "How Foreigners Can Become Citizens."

While Alois Otradowitz never became a citizen and left no descendants when he died, his story remains as a testament to the struggles of an average man hoping for a better life than the one he left behind in the "old country."

Museum Spotlight

By Jenn Walta, Curator

The Madison County Historical Museum cares for numerous artifacts related to the coal mining industry, but the carbide lamp pictured here helped light the way for many men that worked under dangerous conditions to provide an important natural resource.

Joseph Gregor Jr., an Edwardsville miner, used this fabric cap and carbide lamp while working in the East Side Mine in 1934. The East Side Mine (1910-1945) was at the bottom of Vandalia Street Hill on Marine Road outside of Edwardsville. The carbide lamp was invented about 1910, in response to the danger posed by open flames and methane gas. Up until 1850, miners used candles or small lamps hammered into the timbers supporting the mine. After that, the men attached lights to the canvas or cloth caps using metal brackets. The carbide lamp allowed for more light to be introduced in the mines due to the reflector also present on the lamp. It should be noted that the open flame on the carbide lamp still made the ignition of methane gas possible.

The coal miner's cap and carbide lamp shown above was a gift from Joseph Gregor Jr in 1996. (MCHS)

News

Westerhold Named Interim Museum Director

With the retirement of Suzanne Dietrich in November, the position of Director of the Madison County Historical Museum and Archival Library was left vacant. Mary Westerhold has been named Interim Director until a search can be completed for a new director. Mary came to the museum as a volunteer in September 1999 and was hired to work in the Archival Library in December 2000 when it was still located in the Weir House. She is currently the Research Manager for the Archival Library.

Miriam Burns Retires from MCHS Board

Long-time MCHS Board Member Miriam Burns re-signed her position in November so she can spend more time with family. Miriam has been a very proactive member of the board over the past 15 years, serving on the Executive Board, on fundraising committees and worked as a researcher for various projects. Prior to joining the MCHS Board, Miriam was a museum volunteer from 1988-2001. She has also been co-chair and secretary of Friends of the Museum organization A retired teacher, she brought a rich compliment of skills to the board and will be sorely missed.

Dining-In-History

The 2016 Dining-in-History event at the Diamond Mineral Spring Restaurant in Grantfork was a wonderful success. The event, chaired by Candace Ladd, attracted 117 guests this year. MCHS is very grateful for the support and assistance of the Michael family that owns the former resort and the volunteers who led tours.

MCHS is already exploring options for next year, where guests can dine in a historic place while learning more about Madison County's incredibly rich heritage.

Guests prepare to enter the Stephen Bardill House aka "Pie House" for a tour before "Dining in History." (Photo by Don Reaza)

New and Renewing Members

November - Mid-December w Thank you for supporting MCHS!

$100 James Madison

Bernice Brown
W. Scott & Marcia Delicate
Gary & Benna Denue
Dr. Joseph Helms
Charlotte Johnson
Henry & Shirley Malench
Dan Marshall
Arnold & Jeanne Meyer
Stephen Mudge

$50 Family

Kurt & Gretchen Ackerman
Les & Nancy Alexander
Philip & Amy Alfeld
Alvin Deibert
Ted & Jean Elik
Nancy & Bruce Hoffman
John & Maxine Johnson
Gracie Koeller
William Mudge
Allen & Margie Schmidt
Lawrence Schwarz
John & Marion Sperling
Candy Wentz
Gayle K. Wolff

$35 Individual

Cathy Bagby
Gena Boger
Betty Braundmeier
Carolyn Catalano
Sharon Daiber
Shirley Daiber
Suzanne Dietrich
Arlene Eller
Lynn Engelman
Joan Evers
Carolyn Schmidt Golfin
Edna Grench
Robert Gusewelle
Janet Faires Hall
David Hanser
Nancy A. Hess
Charlotte Johnson
Jeanette Kampen
Gloria Mannz
Janet Matoesian
Ruth Murray
Diann Noll
Scott Oliva
Lois Poole
Richard Raymond
Velma J. Schmidt
Joan Shaffner
Diane Shrader
Beverly A. Stutz
Mary T. Westerhold
Dorothy Zwettler

Early History of Coal (cont from page 1)

From the bluffs, the basin deepens to the southeast where the same coal seam exposed at the bluffs lies at depths of 350 feet near Troy, Illinois, and deeper yet, nearly a thousand feet below ground surface at the center of the Illinois Basin located in southeastern Illinois in Wabash and Gallatin counties.

Historically, the amount of coal mining in Madison and St. Clair counties is closely related to meeting the energy needs of St. Louis, Missouri, railroad expansion, industrial growth, and the westward expansion of our country. If one considers that between the mid 1800's and 1900, Chicago, Illinois and St. Louis, Missouri were among the top four largest cities in the United States and that they were rapidly growing in population, it doesn't take much imagination to realize that the demand for lumber for home building, furniture construction, cooking and heating needs would rapidly deplete locally available wood supplies. Fortunately, there was an abundant supply of coal nearby to meet the energy needs and thereby allowing diminishing wood supplies to be used for other useful purposes. Railroads were built to meet these growing energy needs and were necessary to transport the coal from the mines to their respective markets. At the same time these trains, previously fueled by wood, were being converted to using coal as an energy source and many coal mines were sunk simply to meet the energy needs of trains.

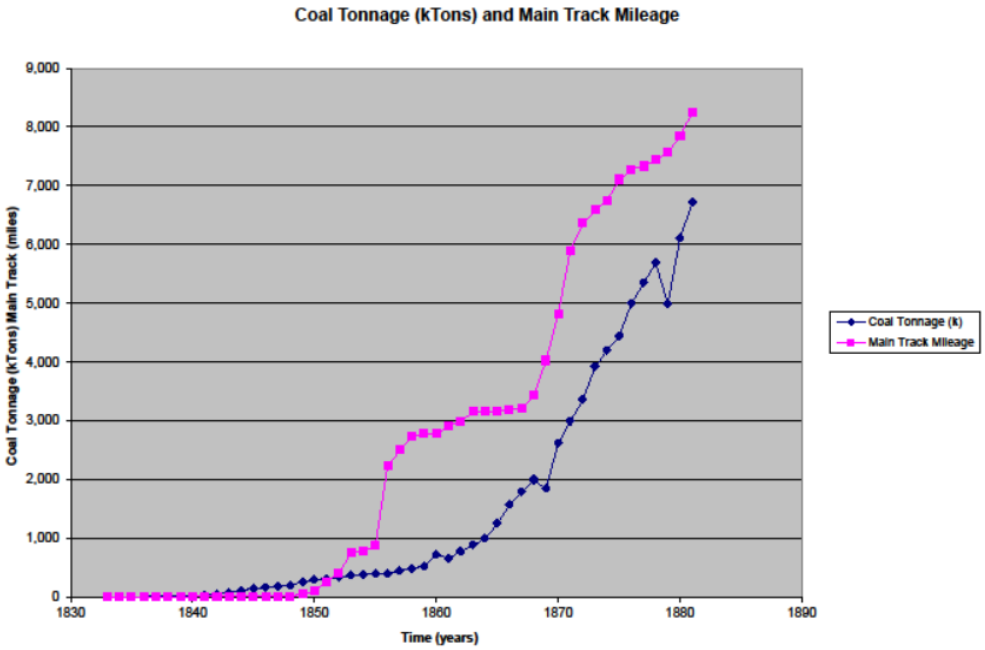


Figure 2. This plot shows the close relationship between railroad development and coal mining.

As an aside, in the early days of our nation, Saline County contained a vast reserve of forests designated as federal lands. Early on the harvesting of trees on federal lands was allowed in the boiling of local waters in order to extract the salt necessary for food preservation used during the period of our country's westward expansion. The loss of forests was so great that this practice of using wood to meet energy needs of boiling water was ended. Instead coal was mined on federal lands as a means of meeting the salt distillation needs required for westward expansion.

As cities continued to grow there became a nearly insatiable need for energy. Irrespective of the diminishing wood supply concerns of the time and from an energy perspective, wood produces roughly half the energy measured in BTU's as does coal. As cities grew, so did industry and with it so grew the railroads and the demand for energy. For all of these reasons, the need and demand for coal grew rapidly. Figure 2 shows the tonnage of coal mined (in kilotons) and tracks mileage through time.

Madison County Coal Mines

The photo at left shows a mule being hoisted out of the Home Trade Mine in Edwardsville because of a fire in the mine. In a memoir written in the early 1990s, Virginia Pierson Scherer recalled a time in her childhood when mules used in the Madison Mine (where Market Basket is now located) stampeded through the Leclaire neighborhood.

She said the mules lived in the mine so eventually went blind and were easily spooked when brought to the surface. On the day in question, she and her friends were having a tea party in the yard when an alarm was sounded. She said, "Mother ran outside and quickly grabbed us up so the mules wouldn't trample us. The mules tore up the garden that Dad had worked so hard on. They trampled our tent and ruined our tea party! Eventually the mules were rounded up. I felt sorry for those mules that had to go back to work in the dungeons of those treacherous coal mines."

Madison County Coal Mines (cont from page 4)

The first coal mine recorded in Madison County was the McCrea Mine. Records show it was abandoned in 1860. Little is known about its mining operations including when it was opened. However, it is likely that it operated only a few years and the extent of mining was limited. The mine entrance is believed to be located near the intersection of Fosterburg Road and 3rd Street in Fosterburg, Illinois. The McCrea Mine operated at a depth 70 feet below ground surface and extracted the Herrin No. 6 Coal seam.

Figure 3a. The 1891 Mining Law prohibited children under age 13 from working in coal mines unless the School Board certified it was a necessity for the child to do so.

What makes this mine particularly interesting to me is the working conditions in which the miners probably had to work. The coal seam in this mine averaged 3 feet in thickness. The men mining the coal would likely have had to mine the coal while on their backs and stomachs and then have to crab walk between the working face and shaft hauling bushels of coal. If the men did not haul the coal, then children and dogs were often used in thin coal seam mines to haul coal-laidened carts from the face to the shaft portal (figures 3a and 3b).

Another old and interesting mine was the Henry Ritter Mine that operated from 1855 to 1875. To gain access to the 6.5 foot thick Herrin Coal seam, Mr. Ritter hand dug a 25 foot diameter shaft 90 feet deep. The shaft itself was a 12-sided (dodecahedron) tongue and groove wood lined shaft joined with wooden pegs and sealed with tar to keep it watertight. The Ritter Mine is located on the north side of the railroad tracks about 500 feet west of the Henry and M Street intersection in Edwardsville, Illinois. The precise location of this mine shaft and its construction details are known only because the fill materials that were used to fill the shaft collapsed, causing a hole to form threatening the safe use of Norfolk and Southern railroad tracks. The Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals, Abandoned Mined Lands sealed the shaft with a large concrete plug to ensure continued safe use of the railroad tracks (figure 4). For those familiar with Edwardsville, the brick home on the northwest corner of Henry and M Streets was the Henry Ritter home. Nearby streets Phillipena and Henrietta are named after his wife and daughter.

The last mine to operate in Madison County was the Livingston-Mt. Olive Coal Company which lies beneath nearly all the city of Livingston. It operated from 1905 to 1964 mining the six- foot thick Herrin No. 6 coal seam at a depth of 287 feet.

During the intervening 104 years of coal mining, over 6 percent of the county has been undermined leaving a legacy future generations will need to contend with. Figure 5 (page 6) shows the location of coal mining in Madison County. The curious can find a great deal of information at the Illinois State Geological Survey website (http://www.isgs.illinois.edu/ including the ability of locating your home relative to known mining as well as the history and mining characteristics of each mine. It should be noted that there are mines that operated in the distant past and little is known about them including their location. So when using the ISGS website understand that it can only confirm that a particular location is undermined for those mines where maps were made and retained in state archives. As previously mentioned, there are many potential dangers associated with past coal mining activities. The dangers include subsidence, gas leaks, shaft openings and fires. It is for this reason, that mine map preservation efforts made by the State are so important.

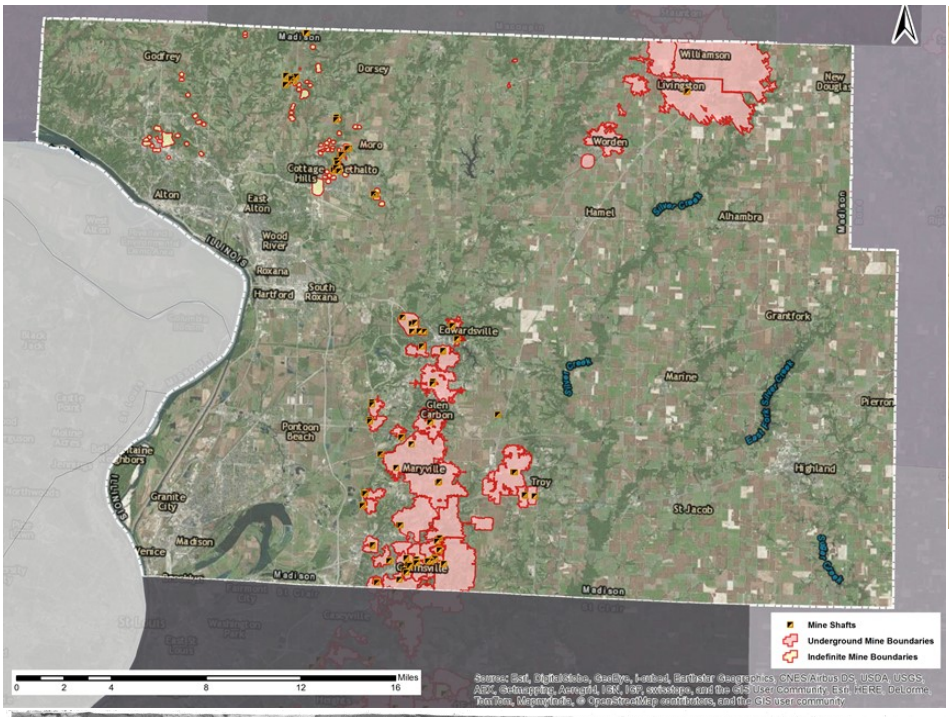
Figure 3b. Photograph by James Taylor, Mine Inspector, Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1903.

Figure 4. Shaft liner for the Henry Ritter Mine as seen during the AML Emergency Program remediation efforts taken to ensure public and railroad safety.

Problems Associated with Past Mining Activity

Over shallow mines, those being less than 100 feet, pit-type subsidence is the most common form of subsidence. Pits are steep sided holes forming rapidly, which are usually 6-15 feet in diameter and 4 to 12 feet deep, but can be significantly bigger and deeper (figure 6a and 6b). Pits form as the result of roof collapse within the mine that propagates upwards until it intersects the ground surface. Although it is a collapse feature, its size is largely dependent upon the amount and the ease to which soil can erode into the mine. The key factors that influence soil erosion are: erodible soil, water availability, and how easily the water is able to flow through the soil and into the mine workings.

For the most part, pits pose a lesser threat than other mine related problems. Rarely are homes damaged by pit subsidence. Primarily because pits tend to be small relative to the size of a home and that the foundations of homes tend to be sufficiently strong and able to temporarily bridge the hole. The main risk from pit subsidence is the possibility of a person falling into the hole and being injured. It's recommended that a person maintains a safe distance from the edge of the pit and seeks help from the AML in remediating the hazard. Excavating loose soils from the pit and then filling it with compacted clay soils is a very effective, and relatively inexpensive, means of eliminating this type of hazard.



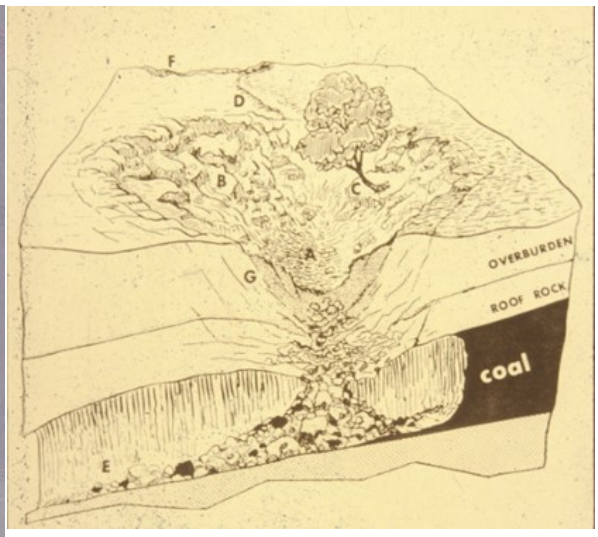


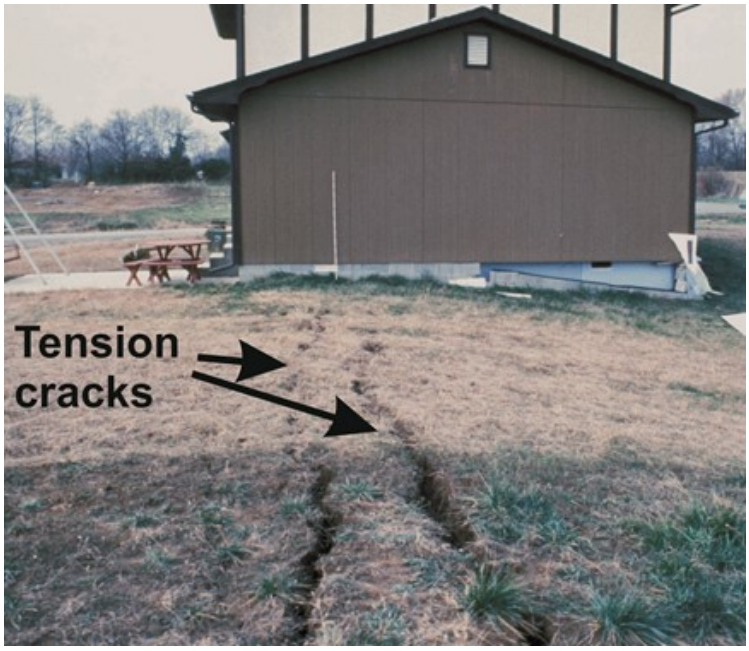
Figure 5.(left) Known mined out areas of Madison County.

Figures 6a (above) and 6b (below)). Diagram illustrating the mechanics of pit subsidence formation and photograph of a typical pit.

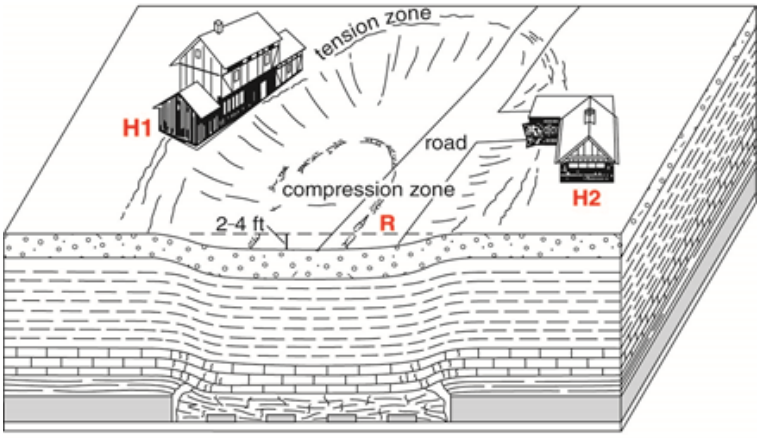
Historic Mine: At left is the sign that greeted miners as they left the Donk Brothers Thermal Mine on Center Grove Road near Edwardsville. On the way in, another sign read, "Be Careful Today!" Men speaking eight different languages worked in the mine, so there were signs in many languages..
(MCHS)

Sag Subsidence Can Cause Severe Damage

A second type of subsidence is sag. Sags can form over any mine of any depth and are a bowl shaped depression that is caused by massive failures occurring within the coal mine. Sags range considerably in size, but are frequently 350 to 500 feet in diameter with ground settlement that gradually increases from near zero at its outer edge to a maximum settlement of 2.5 to 3 feet near its center. The figures below show a schematic of sag-type subsidence and associated damages.



Figures 7a (above and 7b (below). Diagram illustrating sag subsidence characteristics. Photograph shows ground cracking and home damage due to sag type subsidence. The home in the photograph is the same as home H1 in the diagram,.



Although the downward warping of the ground surface undergoing sag-type subsidence appears visually subtle, the damage associated with sag-type subsidence isn't. Sags can cause severe damage to homes, large buildings, and bridges. There are many factors that influence the severity of damages caused by sag-type subsidence, but suffice it to say it is the kind of problem no homeowner wants to face. Not only does sag-type subsidence cause significant structural damage, but unlike other insurance losses caused by storms and fire, sag subsidence lasts for a very long time. The early phase of sag-type subsidence is characterized by large ground settlement that develops rapidly. Approximately 60 to 70 percent (1.5 to 2 feet) of the total movement typically occurs within the first few weeks to months. The rate and magnitude of ground movement continually decreases until movements stop, 10 or 15 (or more) years later. During this second phase, characterized by a diminishing rate of settlement, the amount of drop, although seemingly small compared to the early movements, gradually adds up (to the remaining 1 to 1.5 feet of settlement) and will continue to cause significant damage, but just takes longer (figure 8).

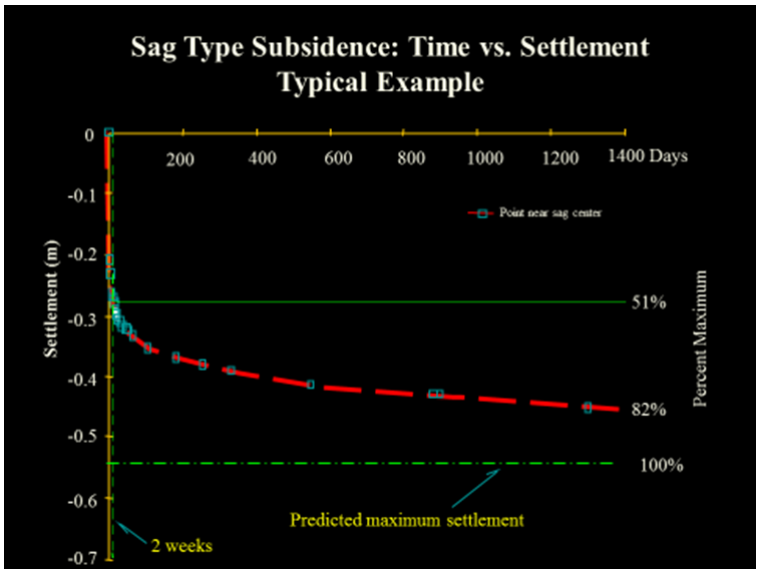


Figure 8. Diagram illustrating the time-settlement characteristics of sag- type subsidence. The blue squares are data taken from field measurement. The red curve is based on mathematical calculations used to predict future settlement. Note how quickly the ground drops during the first 2 weeks as compared what takes place the following 3.8 years where ground movements are estimated to be 82% complete.

Due to the severity and long lasting nature of damages caused by sag-type subsidence, Illinois mandated subsidence insurance be made available. Illinois was one of the first states to do so and was unique in that the insurance model is designed to keep premiums low by spreading the risk to include all counties with significant underground mining. Subsidence insurance is automatically available in counties where 2% or more of the county is undermined with the caveat that insurance coverage can be waived. In counties with lesser mining, subsidence insurance has to be made available but it is up to the property owner to add the coverage to their homeowner policy.

Subsidence insurance first became available in 1979 with maximum coverage for damage being capped at $50,000. The maximum coverage available effective July 1, 2011 is $750,000. "The Illinois Mine Subsidence Insurance Fund is a non-governmental tax paying entity created by the Illinois General Assembly. Its main purpose is to ensure financial resources are available to owners of property damaged by mine subsidence so those damages can be repaired". The following link to the FUND contains detailed information about subsidence, insurance coverage, and links to other information sources (www.imsif.com).

Other Mining Legacy Problems

Other mine related problems that can be life threatening and damage causing includes shaft collapse, mine gas leaks, and coal refuse fires. Typically these kinds of problems are localized and not as common a problem as subsidence, but are non-the-less very serious.

Shaft Collapse

Shafts refer to the mine entrances used to provide access and egress for miners and for mining purposes. They are used to facilitate the removal of coal for shipment as well as providing fresh air and a means of escapement in case of emergency. There are many reasons to avoid shafts, but of particular concern are vertical shafts. Many of the older mine shafts were filled by whatever means possible and remain hidden dangers.

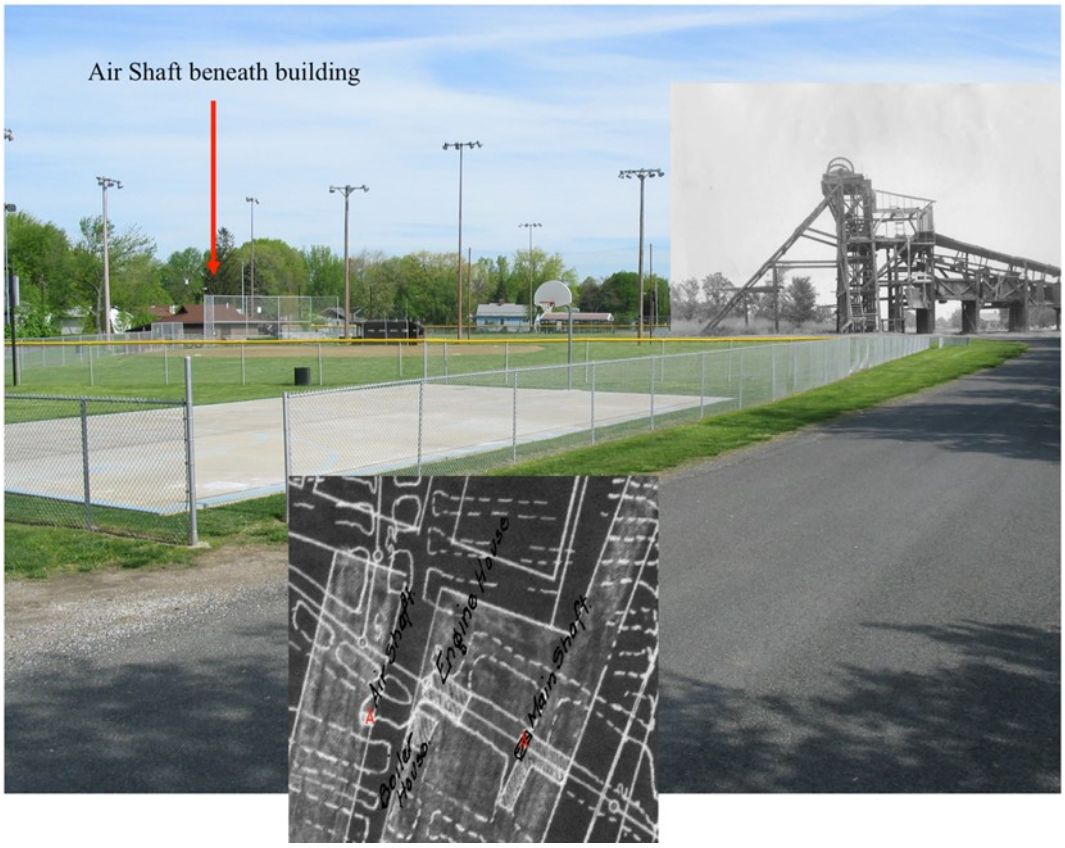


Figure 9. The Vadalabene (formerly Vogue) softball field complex in Edwardsville is an example of surface development built on an old mine site. The shaft shown is the Henrietta Mine (1898-1937) and the picture was taken circa 1937. (MCHS)

Frequently old shafts suddenly open forming holes that are 10's or even 100s of feet deep and 30 to 60 feet in diameter with little or no warning. To make matters worse, explosive, poisonous, and asphyxiate levels of gases are often associated with old mines and can escape to the surface via a mine shaft. In short, entrance into old mines or building structures over shafts is potentially dangerous and should be avoided.

Mine Gas Leaks

Besides shafts, mine gases can escape to the surface through improperly sealed boreholes drilled to facilitate mining operations. Such problems are rare but do occur and are dangerous. This particular problem came to light when a farmer struck the capped drill hole while plowing a field. A spark from the machinery ignited the methane. Gas leaks from cased drill holes are fairly easy to seal off. When holes are drilled and not cased, containment of escaping methane gas is very difficult. Another example of methane gas escaping from a drill hole created a major problem within a neighborhood in Swansea, Illinois. During the installation of a geothermal heating and cooling system the contractor inadvertently drill into an abandoned coal mine, suddenly releasing pressurized methane gas from the mine. The methane gas flowed into various underground utilities and began to accumulate at explosive concentrations in several nearby homes. The Illinois AML was able to seal off the gas leak and prevent major damages and loss of life. The lesson learned, when considering geothermal installations, one should first consult the Illinois State Geological Survey mined out area maps website to verify mine locations and coal seam depths so as to avoid drilling into old mines inadvertently.

Coal Refuse Fires

The last, but not least hazardous, problem associated with past coal mining operations is the coal refuse piles left behind when mines close. Often these refuse piles contain sufficient amounts of coal and are subject to spontaneously catching on fire. When they do catch fire, they often form a thin, solid looking, crust covering intensely hot fires. Such burning areas are hard to discern and may be incapable of supporting the weight of a person. There have been many instances of people exploring old mine sites who have fallen through such crusts and have been severely burned.

There are other problems associated with past coal mining activities not mentioned herein only because they do not directly apply to the mining conditions that are likely to be encountered in Madison County. Figure 10 (page 9) is a plot of the mine related problems that the Illinois AML has investigated and includes mine problems abated under the Emergency Program.

In closing, coal mining has provided the energy needed to grow our country, but it has also left us and future generations a legacy of environmental problems and hazards with which we will have to contend. I would like to leave off with the following advice. Be sure to consult the Illinois State Geological Survey and Illinois Mine links provided above. Should you be unfortunate enough to experience a mine related problem and have safety concerns, contact the Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals, Abandoned Mined Lands Division for help and guidance. Their website is located at https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/mines .

Mining Legacy Problems (cont from page 8)

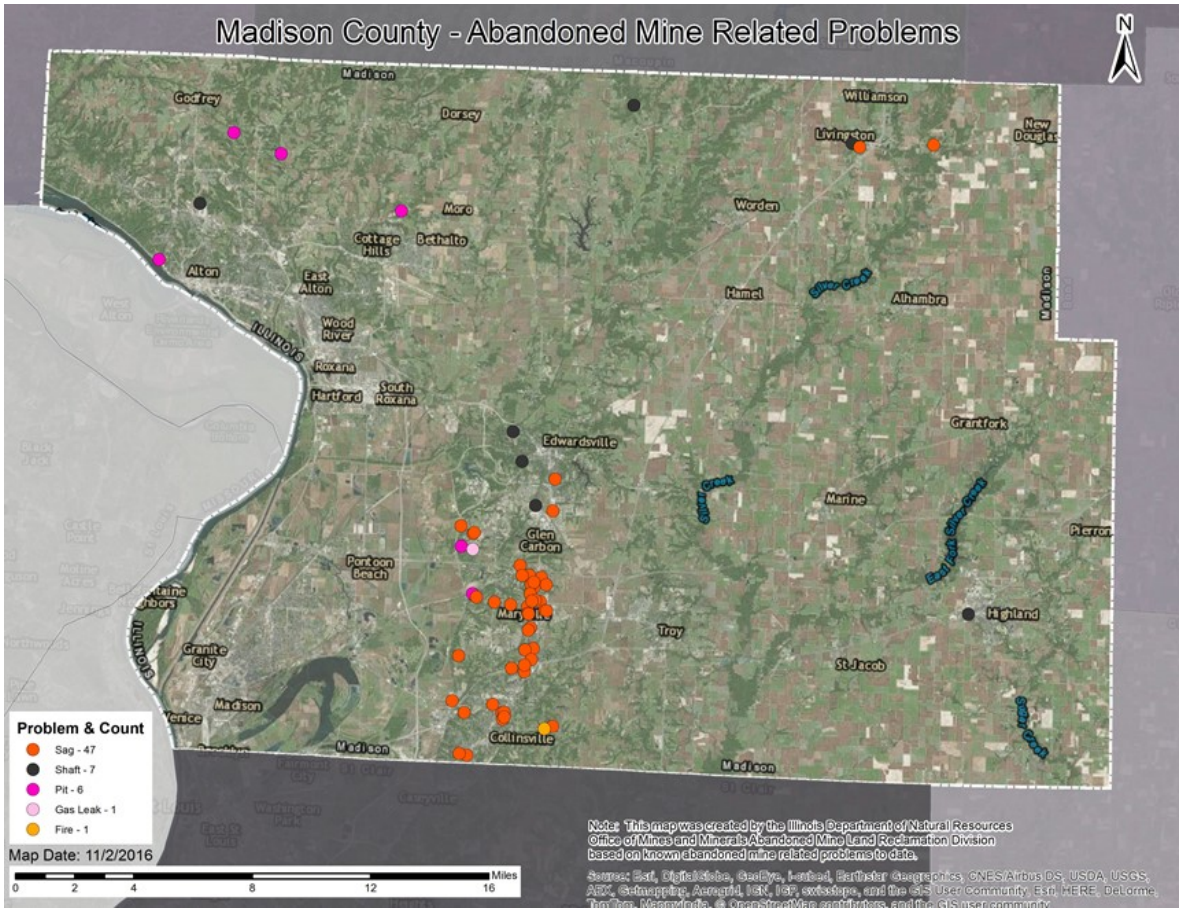


Figure 10. The above location map shows the various mine related problems investigated by the Illinois Abandoned Mined Lands Emergency Program for Madison County as of November 2, 2016. As can be seen on the map, the issues investigated are concentrated, but certainly not limited to, the communities surrounding Maryville.

The problems that have been investigated are indicated by the color of the dot on the map. There have been 47 investigations of sag damage (red dot on map), seven for shaft issues (black dot), six areas with pit development (pink dots) and one investigation each for a gas leak (white dot) and fire (yellow dot).

Mary's Research Tip

Researching Coal Miners

Coal mining has been a part of Madison County for its entire history. The Illinois State Geological Survey has 15 pages of mines listed in its directory of coal mines in Madison County. This information (maps and data) for every coal mining county in Illinois is available free at http://www.isgs.illinois.edu/research/coal/maps/county.

Another good (and free!) resource for coal mines and miners in Illinois is the website Wayne's World of History & Genealogy located at http://www.gillespieil.com/ilcoalmines.html. One section lists coal mines by county, which can include both the history of the mines in that county and also an alphabetical list of fatalities in the mines.

A Madison County sample is: **"ALBIE**

March 26, 1912[24] , **Louis Albie**, of Collinsville, laborer, aged 70 years, married, employed in the Lumaghi Coal Co.'s No. 2 mine, Collinsville, Madison County, was killed by a fall of slate. He leaves a widow and four children.

[24] Thirty-First Annual Coal Report of Illinois, 1912; State Mining Board; Springfield, Illinois; Illinois State Journal Co.. State Printers, 1913"

So if there are coal miners in your family tree, be sure to check out this information. It is a great history lesson on how coal mining left its mark on many residents of Illinois."

(Note: Due to the subject matter of this newsletter, this month's Research Tip is a repeat from July, 2015)

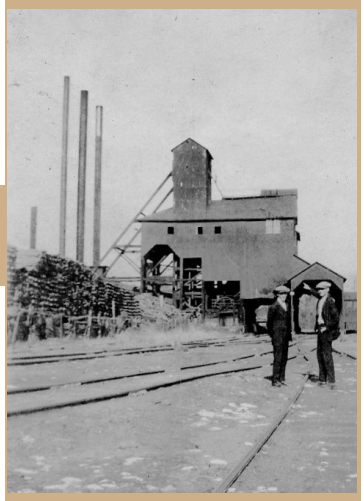
Guest Author Robert Gibson

MCHS thanks this month's guest author, Robert "Bob" Gibson, for his informative and valuable information on the sometimes dangerous legacy of the coal mining industry in Madison County.

Bob is a nationally recognized expert on coal mine subsidence. For 36 years he worked as the Emergency Supervisor for the Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals, Abandoned Mined Lands Division. He is currently employed by the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement as an AML and Regulatory Specialist. He also provides oversite for active mining in Indiana.

Bob will provide a program on Madison County's coal mining issues on January 22.

Madison Coal Corporation



The Madison Coal Corp. owned and platted much of the Village of Glen Carbon where the company had three coal mines (a fourth was located in Edwardsville). Madison Mine #2, which opened in 1891 in Glen Carbon, is pictured above. Glen Carbon's coal heritage is visible today in the city's name as well as its logo which features the silhouette of a coal miner.

Madison County Historical Society

Opening Doors to Madison County History

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MCHS

AN INVITATION

from the Madison County Historical Society

The Donk Mine in Glen Carbon

FREE EVENT
EVERYONE WELCOME

THE REMAINING LEGACY OF MADISON COUNTY COAL MINING

Sunday, January 22 - 2 p.m.

Presenter: Robert Gibson

What's under your house or business? Robert Gibson, an authority on issues of land use in areas previously undermined for coal, will give a presentation featuring photographs, charts and interesting facts about Madison County coal mines. He will also give advice on what to do if you have an issue caused by an abandoned coal mine and discuss who should have mine subsidence insurance.

Madison County Archival Library
715 N. Main Street, Edwardsville
618-656-7562

1/2017

Madison County Historical Society

MADISON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
715 N. MAIN STREET
EDWARDSVILLE, ILLINOIS 62025
www.MCHSnews.org - 618-656-7562

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- Six issues of the MCHS newsletter full of interesting, informative stories of Madison County Heritage.
- Access to *Time Travelers*, a reciprocal membership network of over 200 historical sites and museums throughout the United States. These benefits may include free or reduced admission, gift shop discounts, free parking, and much more.
- Invitations to receptions and special programs throughout the year.
- 10% discount at MCHS events and at the MCHS gift shop.
- Join now and enjoy benefits beginning NOW and continuing through December 2016

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