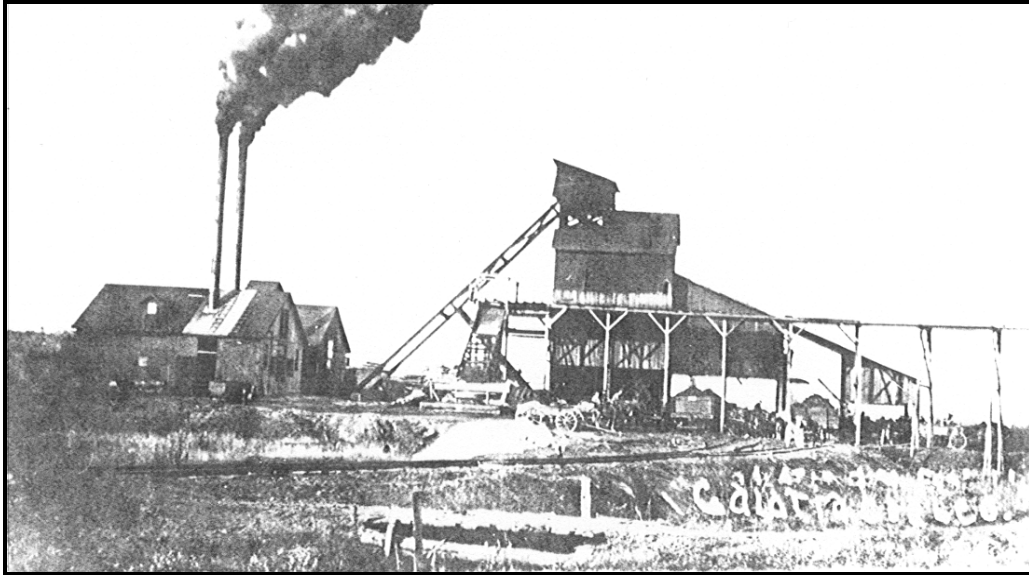


**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
ABANDONED MINED LANDS RECLAMATION
CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION**

**GALATIA COAL COMPANY MINE NO. 5
GALATIA, SALINE COUNTY**



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Locational Information and Survey Conditions

County: Saline

Quadrangle: Galatia, IL (1963)

Project Type/Title: Phase II archaeological survey of Galatia Coal Company Mine No. 5 reclamation project.

Responsible Federal/State Agencies: IDNR (Division of Abandoned Mined Lands)

Legal Location:

SE1/4, NW1/4, SE1/4 and SW1/4, NW1/4, SE1/4,
Section 11
Township 8 South, Range 5 East (Galatia Township),
Saline County
Illinois

UTM: 4188948m North
357307m East

Project Description: Phase II archaeological survey of proposed reclamation project for the Galatia Coal Company Mine No. 5 Site, an early twentieth-century (1903-1923) mine property that is slated for reclamation. The reclamation work will impact only a portion of the site and will involve the clearing to grade of the more dangerous building foundations there, as well as the infilling of improperly filled shafts. The intention of the survey was to record those building foundations at the site that will be directly impacted by the reclamation work and to document additional mine-related building and structural remains that might be present but will not be impacted by the reclamation.

Topography: The area surveyed is located on a terrace lying west of Gassaway Creek, approximately one-quarter mile west of the town of Galatia. The area, which was cleared at the time that the mine was in operation, has become covered with second-growth timber, underbrush, and vines. The existing topography was shaped in large measure by the past mining activity that occurred there. This is most evident in the two water impoundments that are located on the eastern edge of the mine site; one of these is relatively small, but the other is the size of a large pond, or small lake. The surface building complex associated with the mine primarily was located immediately south of the Illinois Central Railroad (which borders the northern edge of the site/survey area). A low ridge extends across the western and southern edges of the site.

Soils: Ava-Blueford-Hickory Association

Drainage: Gassaway Creek, Middle Fork of Saline River, Saline River, Ohio River

Land Use/Ground Cover: Second-growth timber and brush.

Survey Limitations: Surface visibility was very poor (0-10%) due to the timbered environment and the heavy vine growth on the ground. Also, the buildings at the site have been razed down to their foundations and these have, in some instances, become partially obscured by overburden that has accumulated or has been deposited since the abandonment of the mine.

Archaeological and Historical Information

Historical Plats/Atlases/Source: The town of Galatia is located in northwestern Saline County, along the northern edge of the valley formed by the Middle Fork of the Saline River. The village was platted in 1836 and soon after acquired the distinction of being the center of tobacco production in southern Illinois. Saline County's soils and mild climate proved very conducive to tobacco cultivation. More importantly, the tobacco presented a valuable cash crop for the county's early settlers, the majority of whom were Southerners and probably had grown the "weed" before coming to Illinois. In 1840, a half-million pounds of tobacco reportedly were grown around Galatia, and by 1858 production had increased three-fold to 1.5 million pounds. Most of the locally grown tobacco was processed at Henry Webber's stemmery and warehouse. Webber also owned a steam-powered flour mill in town (Irvin 1977:8; Coal Scoop 1986).

Tobacco production in Saline County was on the decline by the 1890s (Irvin 1977:8; Coal Scoop 1986), but the diminished economic importance of this crop was more than counterbalanced by the expansion of the coal industry during the same period. The earliest coal mines in the region were opened during the 1870s (Saline County Historical Society 1947:203-5). By 1902, there were sixteen coal mines operating in the county, which had a combined production of 224,014 tons. Four of the sixteen mines were classified as "shipping mines" while twelve were "local mines" (Illinois State Mining Board 1902). Coal production increased dramatically between 1906 and 1907, rising from 353,478 to 1,707,717 tons over the course of a single year. As of 1912, Saline County had eighteen shipping and twelve local mines, with a combined output of 4,076,756 tons for the year (Illinois State Mining Board 1902:274-5, 1906, 1907, 1912). As suggested by their name, shipping mines transported coal by rail and provided the bulk of their product either to distant markets or to the railroad companies themselves. In contrast, local mines serviced their immediate locale, usually were smaller in scale, and typically did not have direct rail connections.

The mine site discussed in this ASSR was a shipping mine that operated during the period 1903-1923. The mine was located adjacent to the Illinois Central Railroad and originally was opened by the Galatia Coal Company, which was owned by Galatia's leading commercial family --the Webbers. In 1912 the mine was renamed the St. Louis Coal and Coke Company (Illinois State Mine Board 1912:381). This marked the beginning of a long succession of name and ownership changes during the second decade of the mine's operation. Subsequent owners included the Galatia and Saline Coal Company (1913-1914), the Galatia Coal Company (1914-1915), the Durham Coal Company (1916-1918), the Saline County Coal Company (1918-1919), the Galatia Colliery Company (1919-1920) and the Big Creek Coal Company (1920-1923). All of the companies operating the

mine prior to the Saline County Coal Company acquisition of it in 1918 designated the property as mine “No. 1.” After that date, it was referred to as “No. 5” (IDNR/ISGS 2000:4-5). Mine No. 5 reportedly was the second-deepest shaft mine ever opened in Saline County (Saline County Historical Society 1947:212). Both the Herrin and Springfield coal seams were exploited (IDNR/ISGS 2000:4-5).

Compared to other shipping mines in Saline County, the Galatia mine was a relatively small operation. For most of its period of activity, the mine ranked last or close to last in terms of production among shipping mines. In 1903 (its first year in production), for instance, the mine produced only 6,825 tons of coal whereas the county’s largest mining concern, the Davenport Coal Company, produced 130,722 tons (Illinois State Mining Board 1903:333). The following three years (1904-1906), the mine is not listed in the State of Illinois’ *Annual Coal Report*, which suggests that it was closed down almost immediately after it opened. It reappears in the 1907 *Report*, which indicates that 25,302 tons of coal was extracted from the mine. In 1908, the mine’s production dropped down to 13,272 tons. Yet, it still employed 113 workers that year, which was a considerable work force in a town the size of Galatia. According to Irvin (1977:8): “The Mine employed every man in Galatia who wanted to work there. Although the mine was small, it gave Galatia economic boost. The mine also brought new people into the town and helped the community grow.” Coal mining was a seasonal industry, however, and the size of the work force at the Galatia mine varied considerably from year to year, as did the number of days the mine was in operation (Illinois State Mining Board 1903-1916; Illinois Division of Mines and Minerals 1917 and 1923).

The mine’s most productive period was 1918-1923, during which time an average of 36,345 tons/per year were extracted –despite a brief closure of the mine in 1922. One reason for the increased output was the mechanization of mining methods following the Saline County Coal Company’s acquisition of the property. Prior to 1918, all mining was done by hand and the coal moved by mule-power in the mine; after that date, the mining machines and motor-driven cars were utilized (Illinois State Mining Board 1903-1916; Illinois Division of Mines and Minerals 1917 and 1923). The mine’s peak year of production was 1923, when 92,854 tons were mined and 212 workers were employed for 171 days. Ironically, 1923 also marked the last year that the mine was open. It is possible that the mine’s closure was sparked by general downturn in coal prices following the end of the inflationary period driven by World War I. Table 1 below provides figures for the production, rank among Saline County shipping mines, days of operation, and number of employees for Galatia Mine for the period 1903-1923. Production figures are provided for all years, while figures for the other categories are provided at five-year intervals and some years in between.

Our knowledge of the early building complex at the Galatia mine is based primarily on two historic photographs (see Figure 2). Both photographs were taken from a point along the Illinois Central Railroad track, looking west toward the mine, and show three buildings: the mine tippie, engine house, and a boiler house. The engine and boiler houses appear to be of frame construction but have steel siding and roofing. Irvin (1977:25) provides a

1917 date for one of the photographs, yet it is of interest that the tipple appears to be unfinished in the view, whereas it is complete in the second photograph, which is undated. One wonders whether Irvin's photograph might actually depict the mine complex during the course of its construction in 1902-1903. The 1908 USGS topographic map illustrates two buildings on the mine site, neither of which is labeled (USGS Galatia, IL Quadrangle 1908) (see Figure 3). A county atlas published in 1908 doesn't show any buildings at the site; rather, it simply marks the property with a triangle labeled "mine" (see Figure 4). Access to the mine was provided by a north/south road extending south of modern-day Illinois Route 34 and by an intersecting east-west road running west off from Church Street in Galatia. The county atlas designates A. J. Webber as the owner of the land on which the mine is located (Ogle 1908:41). There is a 1908 Sanborn fire insurance map for Galatia, but this publication does not illustrate the mine property (Sanborn 1908).

Table 1
Galatia Mine No. 1 / 5
(1903-1923)

YEAR	PRODUCTION (TONS)	RANK AMONG SHIP. MINES	DAYS OF OPERATION	TOTAL EMPLOYEES
1903	6,825	6/6	130	17
1904	N/L			
1905	N/L			
1906	N/L			
1907	25,302	16/18	140	53
1908	13,272	17/20	118	113
1909	8,655	18/18	50	29
1910	22,924	16/17	132	38
1911	10,776	18/18	54	46
1912	16,000	18/18	90	48
1913	14,000	17/17	150	45
1914	21,950	17/17	96	50
1915	N/L			
1916	11,781	17/17		
1917	40,396	17/17	185	72
1918	56,918	18/23	264	77
1919	30,794	18/22		
1920	31,994	18/21		
1921	85,508	18/23		
1922	N/L			
1923	92,854	19/25	171	212

* All information obtained from the *Annual Coal Report of Illinois* (1903-1923).

The Saline County Coal Company dramatically reshaped the building complex in 1917-1918. These improvements are detailed in the 1918 *Annual Coal Report*, as follows:

At Mine No. 5 [Galatia], practically all of the buildings were replaced. A few of them, however, being temporarily repaired. The following replacement were made: Boiler house, together with the installation of two new boilers, engine and generator room, repairs to tippie, office building and scale house, wash house, fan house, reservoir and pump house, barn, corn crib and power house, railroad track and scales. Both the hoist shaft and air shaft were sunk from No. 6 vein to No. 5 vein, a distance of approximately 130 feet (Illinois Division of Mines and Minerals 1918:260).

Aside from the tippie, all, or certainly most of, the preexisting buildings at the mine site were replaced as part of the 1917-1918 rebuilding program. There is a third historic photograph of the mine site, which is undated but clearly shows the mine complex after it was expanded (see Figure 6). This photograph was taken from a low ridge behind the mine and looks north. Buildings and structures shown in the view include a car-puller house, tippie, water tank, engine house, boiler house, and blacksmith shop. In addition, a railroad track is shown extending from the west side of the tippie to the ridge behind the site. It is possible that this track was used to haul away the gob and waste removed from the mine (Galatia Public Library, photograph collections).

A 1925 Sanborn fire insurance map of Galatia provides the most detailed picture we have of the mine complex at its fullest state of development (see Figure 7). The map notes the mine as being owned by the Saline County Coal Corporation and indicates the mine as “not in operation.” A total of ten buildings are shown, most of which are labeled, though some are not. Buildings that are labeled are the car puller house, the tippie with attached shaker, the engine house, boiler house, blacksmith shop, check house, fan house with its attached engine room, and the office. One of the buildings not labeled is suspected to be a wash house. The office, fan house, and potential wash house were all constructed of brick, whereas the boiler house, engine house, and tippie were steel sided and the blacksmith shop, check house, and an unlabeled building were frame. Additional features shown include railroad sidings, three of which pass below the shaker section of the tippie, and a series of water lines and hydrants. The Sanborn map also indicates that the mine had its own independent electric plant and had steam heat (Sanborn Map Company 1925:1). The mine site also is depicted on a 1936 Sanborn map of Galatia, but this appears to be a reprint of the 1925 publication and does not show any changes to the property (Sanborn 1936:1). The date at which the buildings at the mine site were razed is not known.

Previously Reported Sites: None.

Previous Surveys: No previous archaeological surveys are known to have been done at the mine site. However, a survey of the site was conducted by personnel from IDNR’s Division of Abandoned Mined Lands (AML) prior to the one described in this ASSR. The results of the AML is described in an Abandoned Mine Land Problem Area Description report that is on file at the AML’s Marion, Illinois office (IDNR 2001a).

Regional Archaeologist Contacted: No regional archaeologist was contacted. However, Ron Kiser, a resource planner with AML, was consulted regarding the location and function of the building/structural remains found at the site.

Investigation Techniques: A pedestrian survey was conducted over the area that is to be impacted by the mine reclamation, as well as adjacent areas in order to identify additional remnants of the mine's surface complex. The resources identified were documented through photographs (35mm color film) and scaled line drawings. Documentary research on the mine site was conducted at the Galatia Public Library, Harrisburg Public Library, the Morris Library at Southern Illinois University (Carbonadale), the Illinois State Archives, and the Illinois State Library. Research at the Galatia Public Library yielded several historic photographs of the mine taken during the period that it was in operation. The most valuable published source utilized was the *Annual Coal Report of Illinois*.

Time Expended: 8 man-hours (in field).

Sites/Features Found: The survey identified ten sets of building foundations, a number of piers/footings, and several landscape features that are associated with the Galatia Mine. Building and structural remains identified have been assigned feature numbers, whereas the piers/footings have not. All of the buildings documented at the site are believed to have been constructed in 1917-1918, when the Saline County Coal Company essentially rebuilt the entire mine surface complex.

Feature 1 is the foundation remains of a combination office and scale house. The office proper was a one-story brick building that measured 20'-1" (north/south) by 44'-5" (east/west) and had a full basement beneath it. Like the rest of the buildings at the site, the office has been razed down to its foundations, which are 12"-thick poured concrete. Even though the brick walls have been completely removed, the mortar from the lowest course of brickwork remains intact and shows that the walls were three-bricks thick. The 1925 Sanborn indicates that the interior walls were plastered (Sanborn 1925). Holes have been cut into the south and east sides of the foundations, presumably for water or steam pipes servicing the building. A scale pit, constructed of poured concrete and measuring 9'-8" (north/south) by 54'-4", extends along the north side of the office. This scale pit was aligned to the railroad siding that serviced the mine. After being filled at the tipple/shaker, rail cars would pass over the scale pit before moving onto the Illinois Central Railroad. The scale mechanism itself has been removed, but the footings that supported its framework remain. The scale itself was positioned in a separate set of foundations (measuring 5'-10"x10'-2") that extended from the scale pit into the office (see Figures 10 through 12).

Feature 2 is a brick-lined cistern that is located approximately 12' southeast of the southeast corner of the office/scale house. The cistern has a slightly elliptical-shaped opening (2'-10" to 3'-2") and has been filled nearly to grade (see Figure 13).

Feature 3 is a small, rectangular-shaped building foundation located 10' west of the office/scale house. The foundations are of poured concrete and measure 3'-1½" (north/south) by 7'-7" (east/west). Holes, perhaps meant for vents or to accommodate steam piping, have been cut through the east and west foundations walls. The narrow width of the foundations, coupled with absence of mortar, suggests that the upper walls of the building were of frame construction. This small structure is not illustrated on the 1925 Sanborn map, and its original use remains a mystery. Given its size and proximity to the office/scale house, it may have been an outbuilding associated with the latter building – perhaps as a storage shed or valve house. It also could have functioned as a privy, but its interior width (2'-1½") would have made it rather confining for this purpose (see Figure 13).

Feature 4 represents the remains of a fan house and was located immediately east of an air shaft for the mine. This irregularly shaped building had brick walls and poured-concrete foundations and was divided into two rooms on its interior. The northern half of the building was five-sided and served as the fan room. On its interior, the fan room measured 18'-0" (north/south) by 21'-10" (east/west) at its widest points. The fan, which circulated fresh air into the mine and drew impure air out, was mounted over a concave, concrete-paved pit which measured 5'-9½"x15'-2" and was centered along the east side of the room. Nothing remains of the fan assembly, other than the pit and the base of its mounts. Two exterior doorways are believed to have been located to either side of the fan, on the east wall of the room. According to the 1925 Sanborn map, the fan was driven by a steam engine that was located in the southern room of the building. This engine room measured 14'-8" (north/south) by 22'-10" (east/west) on its interior. The steam engine was mounted on a large, rectangular-shaped, poured-concrete mount. Water for the engine was piped in at the southeast corner of the room (see Figures 14 through 16).

Feature 5 is a pump house foundation that is located at the upper end of the large impoundment pond created by the mine. The foundations measure 8'-1" (north/south) by 10'-1" and are constructed of poured concrete. Based on the presence of sill bolts on the top of the foundations, the walls of the building are suspected to have been frame rather than brick. The interior of the foundations is divided into two chambers: one, a square-shaped chamber, is a well shaft that is still open down to the water line; and the second, an L-shaped chamber that is now (and historically?) filled with soil. A water pipe formerly extended out from the well shaft through the west foundation wall. The main floor of the pump house probably consisted of single room that housed a pump. The weight of the pump required that heavy joists (6"x8") be utilized in the building. This pump house is not illustrated on the 1925 Sanborn map, but it is mentioned as one the improvements made to the mine in 1918 *Annual Coal Report* (Illinois Division of Mines and Minerals 1918:260) (see Figures 17 through 19).

Feature 6 is the remains of a large building that is located on a hillside bordering the southern edge of the mine complex. All that remains of this 26' (north/south) by 49' (east/west) building are its foundations, which are poured-concrete and originally supported three-brick-thick walls. The 1925 Sanborn map notes that this structure had a

concrete floor and plastered walls but does not indicate its use. However, we suspect that it served as a wash house, where the miners would change their clothes before entering the mine and clean-up after the end their shift. Factors supporting Feature 6's use as a wash house include its large, open interior space, concrete floor, and --most significantly-- by the interior drain that runs along the north wall. A sump pit is located off the northwest corner of the building, and this pit opens into a drainage ditch that runs downslope to the north. Water was piped into the building through a 2" pipe that is centered on the north wall (see Figures 20 and 21).

Feature 7 is the remains of the boiler house. The 1925 Sanborn map depicts this building as being a metal-clad frame building with an irregular footprint. The main part of the building measured approximately 45' (north/south) by 52' (east/west) and contained two large boilers. The boilers sat on 18'-wide concrete pads and each was equipped with two smokestacks. Nothing remains of the boilers. There were several extensions off the main part of the boiler house. One extension was located on the east and had a floor that was set at a slightly lower elevation than the boiler room. The use of this wing is unclear, though it is possible that it may have been a coal shed or even the corn crib that was reported as being built in the 1918 *Annual Coal Report*. Corn (or rather corn cobs) may have been used a secondary source of fuel at the mine. A second wing extended off the southwest corner of the boiler room and was positioned on a concrete pad; its function is unknown. Another wing connected the boiler house to the engine house (Feature 8) lying west of it. Documentation of the boiler house was hampered by the comparatively poor state of its remains and the overburden and heavy vegetation that covers it (see Figures 22 and 23).

Feature 8 is the deteriorated and overgrown remains of the engine house for the mine. Based on the 1925 Sanborn map, this building measured 60' (north/south) by 25' (east/west) and was steel-clad like the boiler house. The building formerly housed a hoist engine and an independent electric power plant, both of which were powered by the boilers in the adjacent building. The hoist engine was of a supreme importance at the mine since it moved men and material through the shaft leading into the mine, whereas the electric plant provided power to the surface buildings and powered the motor cars and lights down in the mine. The documentation of Feature 8 was rather limited in scope on account of the poor visibility of the building remains. However, two mounts used to support the hoist engine were documented. The mounts are C-shaped and are of composite construction; the ends of the C are brick laid around tie-down bolts, while the connecting arm is poured concrete (see Figures 22 and 23).

Feature 9 is a concrete conduit or drain that runs roughly east-to-west across the center of the site. It measures 1'-5" wide on its interior, has 6"-thick concrete sidewalls, and is open at the top. The original use of this feature is unclear, though it may have served as a conduit for steam heating pipes or been used as a box drain for runoff being discharged from the mine or surface buildings (see Figure 25).

Feature 10 was not documented in the FRR survey since we were unaware of its exact location until after the survey was completed. However, it was partially documented by the AML and appears on their reclamation plans for the mine. These plans describe Feature 10 as being a concrete foundation measuring 50'x50' (IDNR 2001b: sheets 3- 4). Local oral tradition holds that this building served as the "mule barn" for the mine (Kiser pers. comm. 1 November 2001). This may be true, considering that the 1918 *Annual Coal Report* mentions the construction of a new barn at the site. The abandoned mine map for the Galatia mine suggests that a second mule barn was located down in the mine itself (Illinois Division of Mines and Minerals n.d.).

A number of footings and piers also were identified during the survey. Most of these were isolated and provided little evidence as to their original use (see Figures 25 and 26). The only ones drawn to scale in the field were a line of piers located west of the engine house. Kiser (pers. comm. 1 November 2001) suggests that these piers may have been used to pull cable. If so, they may be associated with car-puller house, which was located in the same vicinity (see Figure 27).

Documented Buildings not Identified During the Survey: Nearly half of the buildings known to have once been present at the mine site are no longer visible on the landscape. Four of these buildings were of frame construction, so it is not entirely surprising that they would be subjected to more intensive destruction than the mine site was initially cleaned up. Archaeological remains of these buildings may indeed still be present, but they have been covered with overburden.

1. Tipple. The tipple was located directly north of the engine house and was positioned over the main shaft of the coal mine. It was steel-clad and rose approximately 60' high (Sanborn 1925:1). The tipple appears to have been the only building original to the site that was not replaced in 1917-1918, though it did undergo some improvements at that time (Illinois Division of Mines and Minerals 1918:260). A shaker, where coal was sorted by size, was connected to the north side of the tipple and extended out over three railroad sidings where rail cars could be filled with coal.
2. Blacksmith Shop: The blacksmith shop was a single-story, gable-roofed, frame building that was located a short distance east of the boiler house. It measured approximately 36' square (Sanborn 1925:1; Galatia Public Library, photograph collections).
3. Car-Puller House: The car-puller house was a small (approx. 12' square), single-story, front-gabled, frame building that was located west of the tipple. Based on the circa 1918-1923 photograph of the mine site, the building appears to have been equipped with a small steam engine that used to pull cars up and down the ridge behind the mine complex. These cars presumably were used to dump gob and waste hauled from the mine (Sanborn 1925:1; Galatia Public Library, photograph collections).

4. Check House: The check house was located in between the fan house and blacksmith shop. It measured approximately 14'x36, was single story, frame, and had a front porch (Sanborn 1925:1). This building is believed to be the place where the miners clocked in and out of work.
5. Unidentified Frame Structure: A single-story frame building, measuring approximately 18' square, is illustrated south of the fan house on the 1925 Sanborn map. Its function is not indicated (Sanborn 1925:1).

Landscape Features: The most prominent landscape feature that resulted from the mining activity at the Galatia mine is the large impoundment pond that extends along the east side, and then southward, of the site. A smaller impoundment is located to the south of the fan house and is surrounded by a berm on its north side. The railroad grade used by the mine's railroad siding also is evident (though eroded) east of the site.

Cultural Material: Although some surface artifacts were observed, none were collected. The majority of these artifacts were bottle fragments and building debris. On the whole, the artifact density was appeared to be light.

Collection Technique: The field survey was aimed at the documentation of building remains, rather than the collection of artifacts

Curated at: Fever River Research (short-term)
Illinois State Museum (long-term)

Area Surveyed (acres and square meters): 4.5 acres, 18,210 square meters

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- ☐ Phase I archaeological reconnaissance has located no archaeological material [in this portion of the site]; project clearance is recommended.
- ☐ Phase I archaeological reconnaissance has located archaeological materials; site(s) does(do) not meet requirements for National Register eligibility; project clearance is recommended.
- ☐ Phase I archaeological reconnaissance has located archaeological materials; site(s) may meet requirements for National Register eligibility; further testing is recommended.
- ☒ Phase II archaeological investigation has indicated that site(s) does(do) not meet requirements for National Register eligibility; project clearance is recommended.
- ☐ Phase II archaeological investigation has indicated that site(s) meet requirements for National Register eligibility; formal report is pending and a determination of eligibility is recommended.

Comments: The Phase II archaeological survey of the Galatia Coal Company Mine No. 5 Site resulted in the physical documentation of ten structural features associated with the mine, as well as the identification of a number of landscape features. This work was complimented substantially by the documentary research, which yielded comprehensive yearly statistics on the mine, as well as three historic photographs and a Sanborn map that illustrate the mine complex in detail. The information derived from the survey provides us with an excellent understanding of the building types and materials, site structure (including its evolution through time), and activity areas at the mine. Despite the apparent destruction of a number of resources at the site (e.g. the tipple and blacksmith shop), the Galatia Coal Company Mine No. 5 Site retains relatively good integrity as an archaeological site and serves as a representative example of a small-to-medium-sized, early-twentieth-century shipping mine in southern Illinois. However, we do not feel that additional fieldwork will significantly contribute to our further understanding of the site – given what we have already learned. As such, no further work is recommended.

Surveyors: C. Stratton

Survey Date: November 1-2, 2001

Report Completed By: C. Stratton and F. Mansberger
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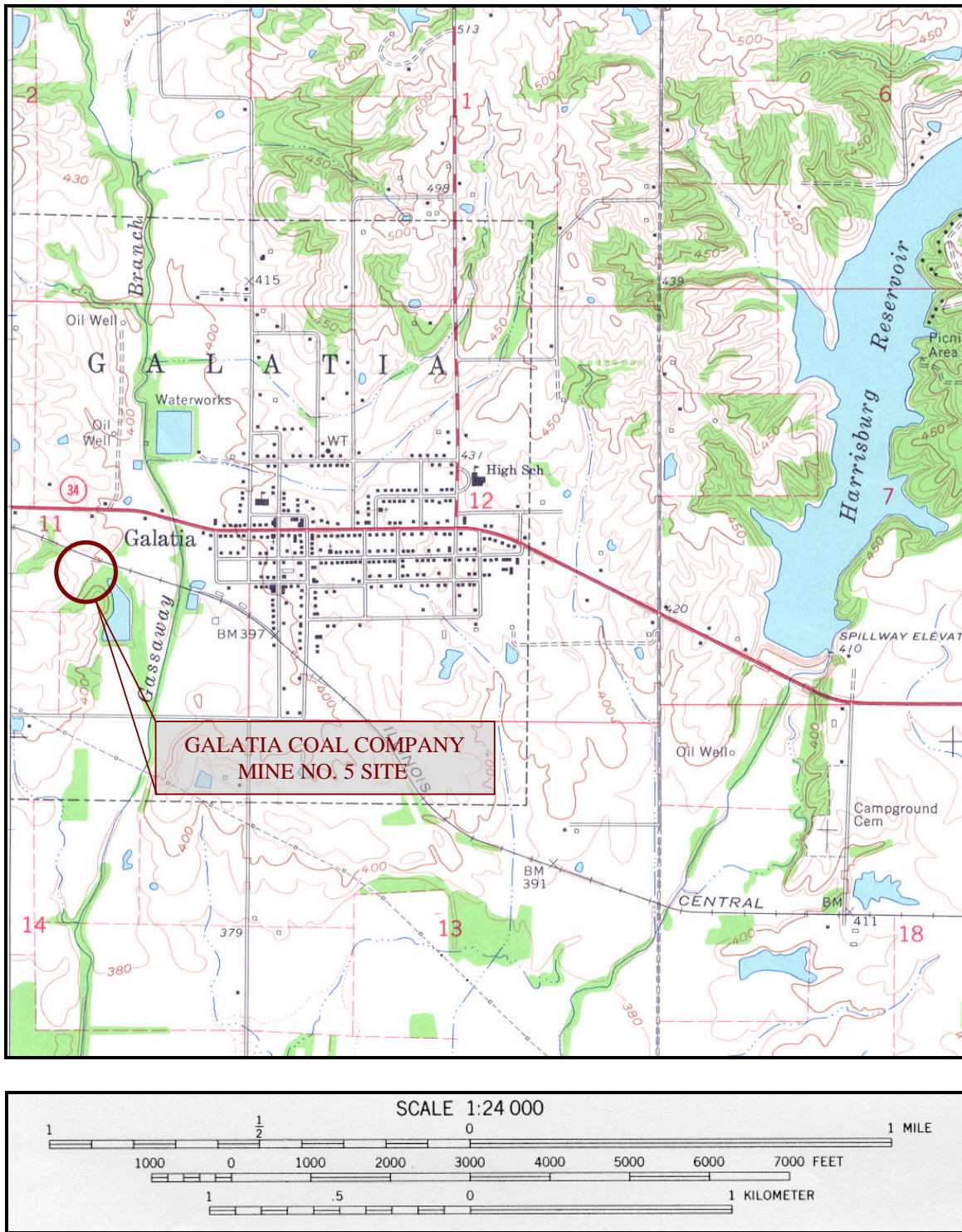


Figure 1. United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map, showing the location of the mine site (USGS Galatia, IL quadrangle 1963).

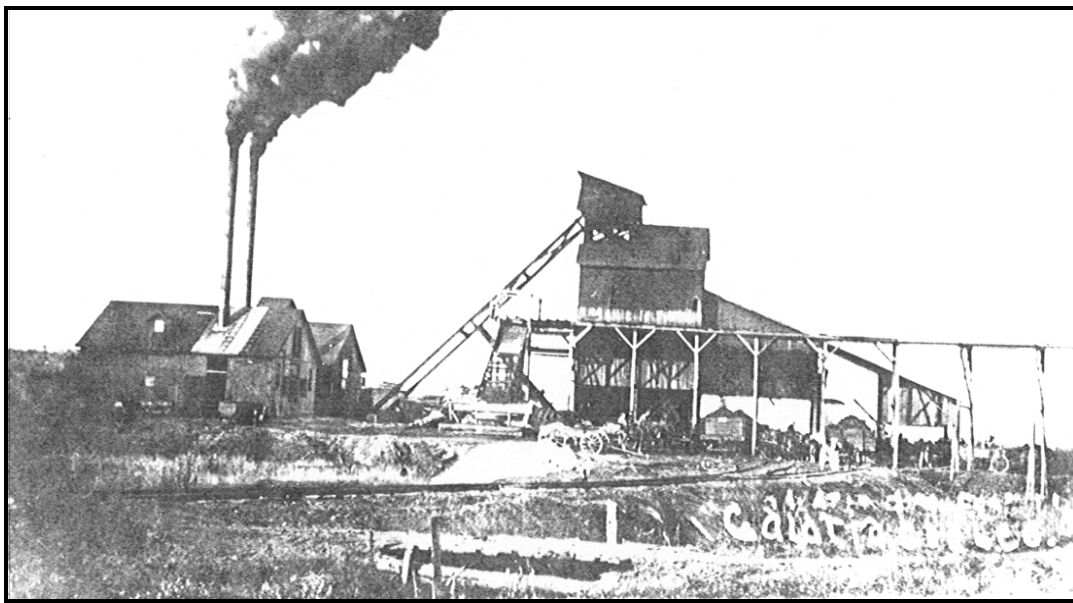
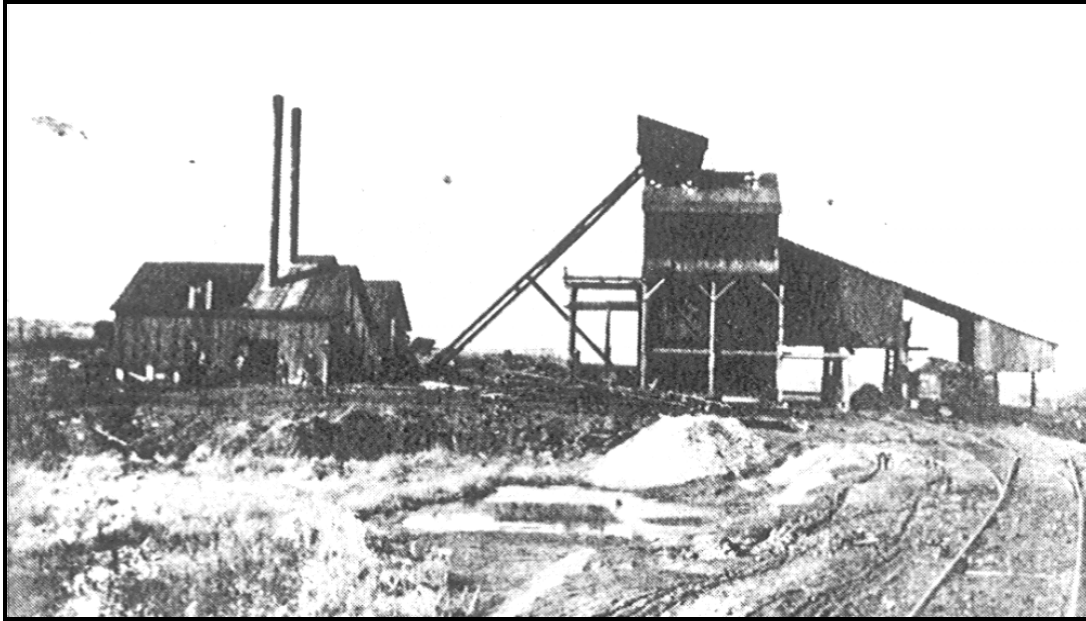


Figure 2. Two historic photographs of the early surface complex associated with the Galatia mine, looking west. Moving from the left to right, the buildings shown are the boiler house, engine house, and tipples. Irvin (1977:25) provides a 1917 date for the top photograph, but it is interesting that the tipples appear to be uncompleted compared to the bottom photograph (note the absence of the trestle or catwalk), which is undated. Yet, the terrain around the mine appears to be very similar in both views. One wonders whether the 1917 date might be conjectural and the first photograph actually shows the mine during the course of its construction 1902-1903, while the bottom photograph shows the mine soon after it opened for production (Top, from Irvin 1977:25; bottom, Galatia Public Library, photograph collections).

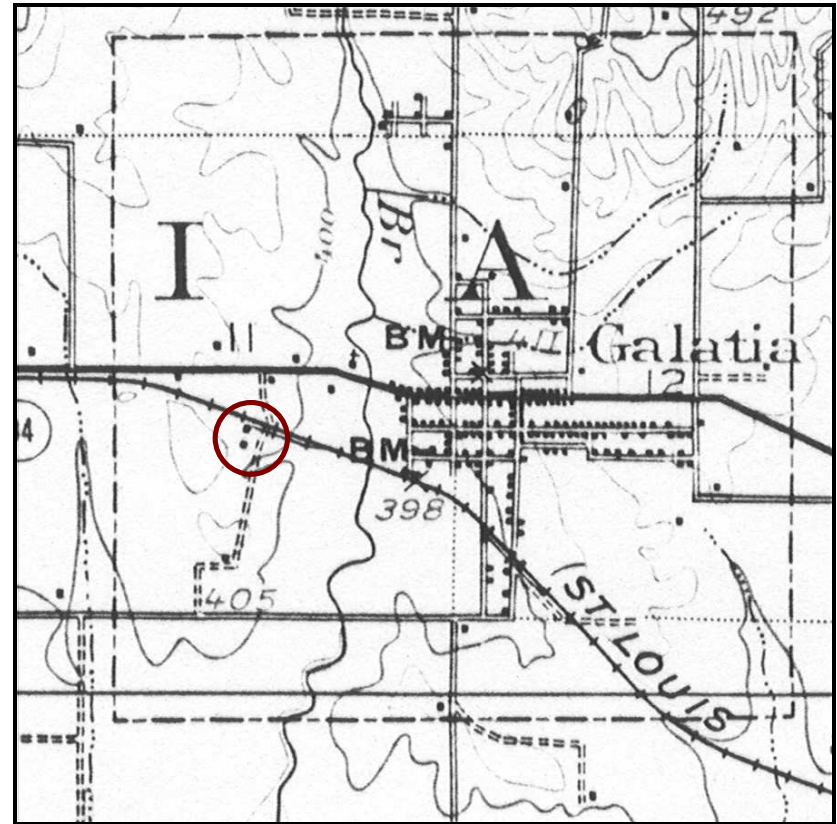
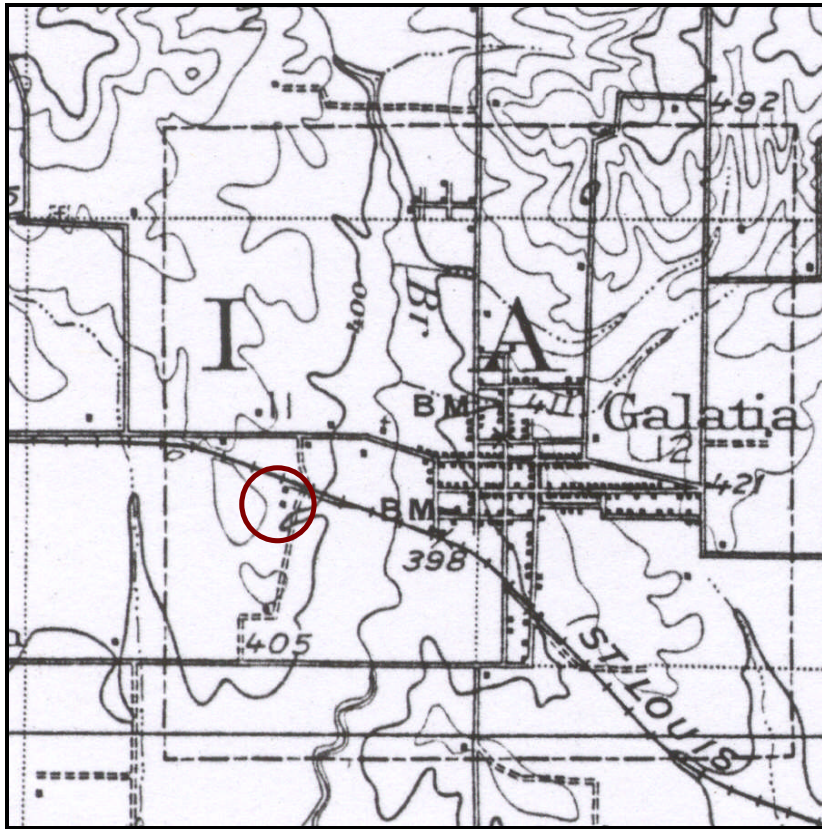


Figure 3. (LEFT) Detail from a 1908 United States Geological Survey topographic map showing the location of the Galatia mine. This map illustrates two buildings at the mine site (USGS Galatia, IL Quadrangle 1908). (RIGHT) The same area, as illustrated on a 1938 topographic map. This map is a reprint of 1908 map, so it does not represent an accurate depiction of the mine site at its full extent of development, nor even in 1938 (USGS Galatia, IL Quadrangle 1908).

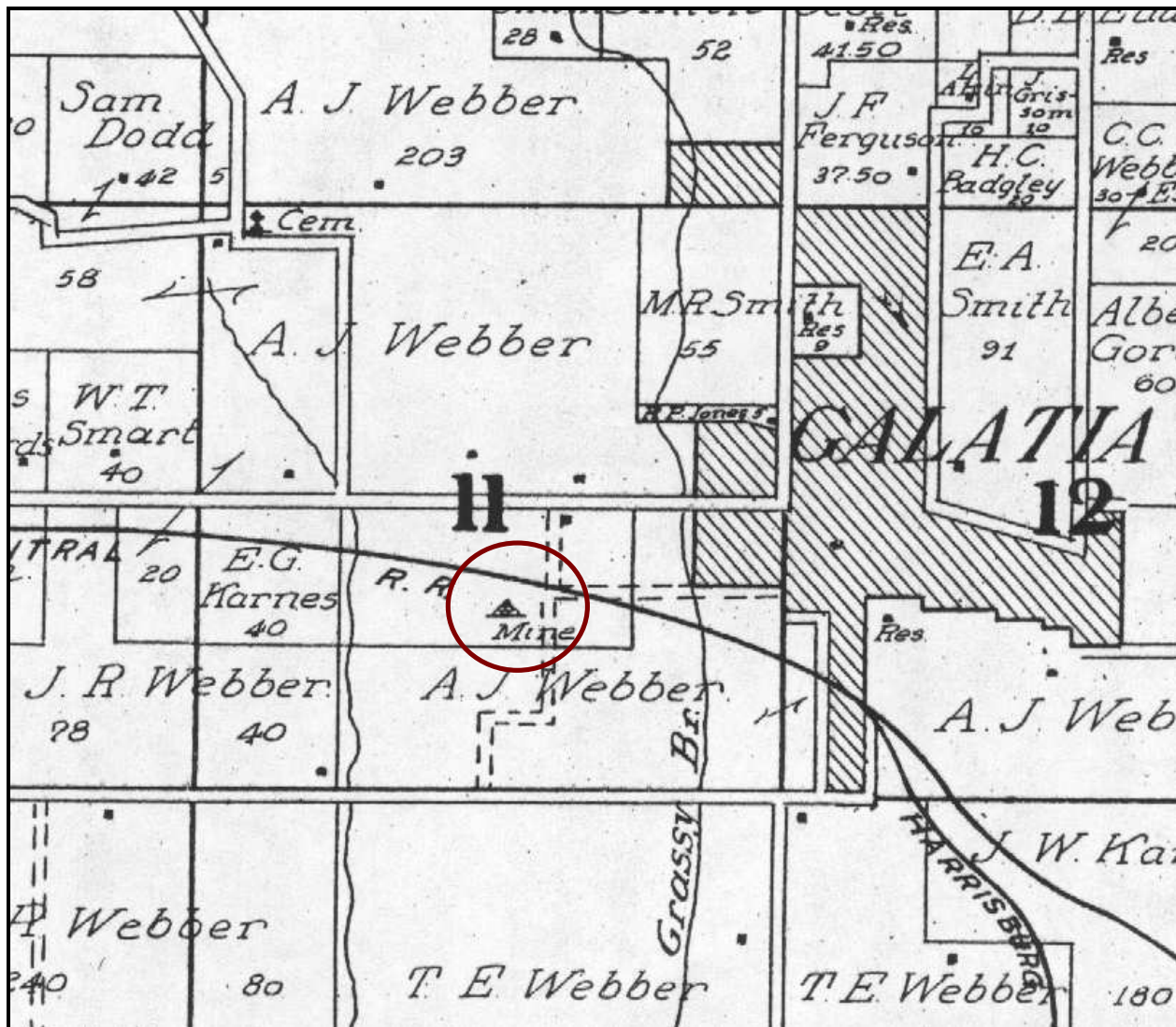


Figure 4. Detail from a 1908 plat of Galatia Township, showing the location of the Galatia Mine. Unfortunately, the map does not illustrate any buildings at the site, though it does note the presence of the mine and shows the access road to it (Ogle 1908:41).

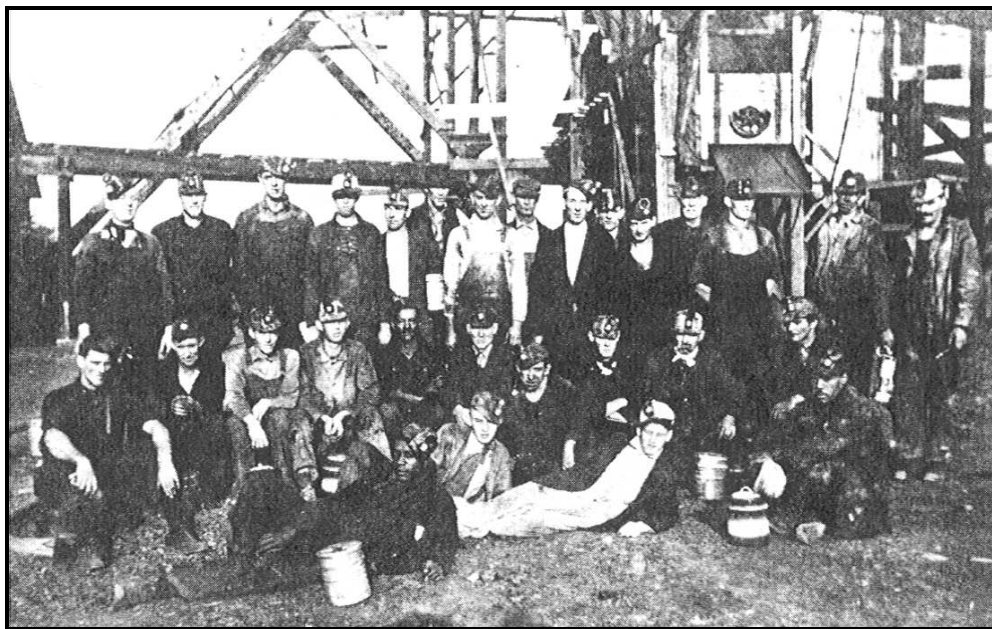


Figure 5. (TOP) View of the Galatia mine, looking north and showing the rear of the surface complex. This photograph is undated, but it likely was taken between 1918-1923, since it shows the complex as it appeared following the Saline County Coal Company's extensive rebuilding program of 1917-1918. Moving from west to east, the buildings and structures shown in the view are the car-puller house, tippie, water tank, engine house, boiler house, and blacksmith shop (Galatia Public Library, photograph collections). (BOTTOM) A 1917 photograph of the miners employed at the Galatia Mine. The miners have posed on the east side of the tippie (Irvin 1977:25).

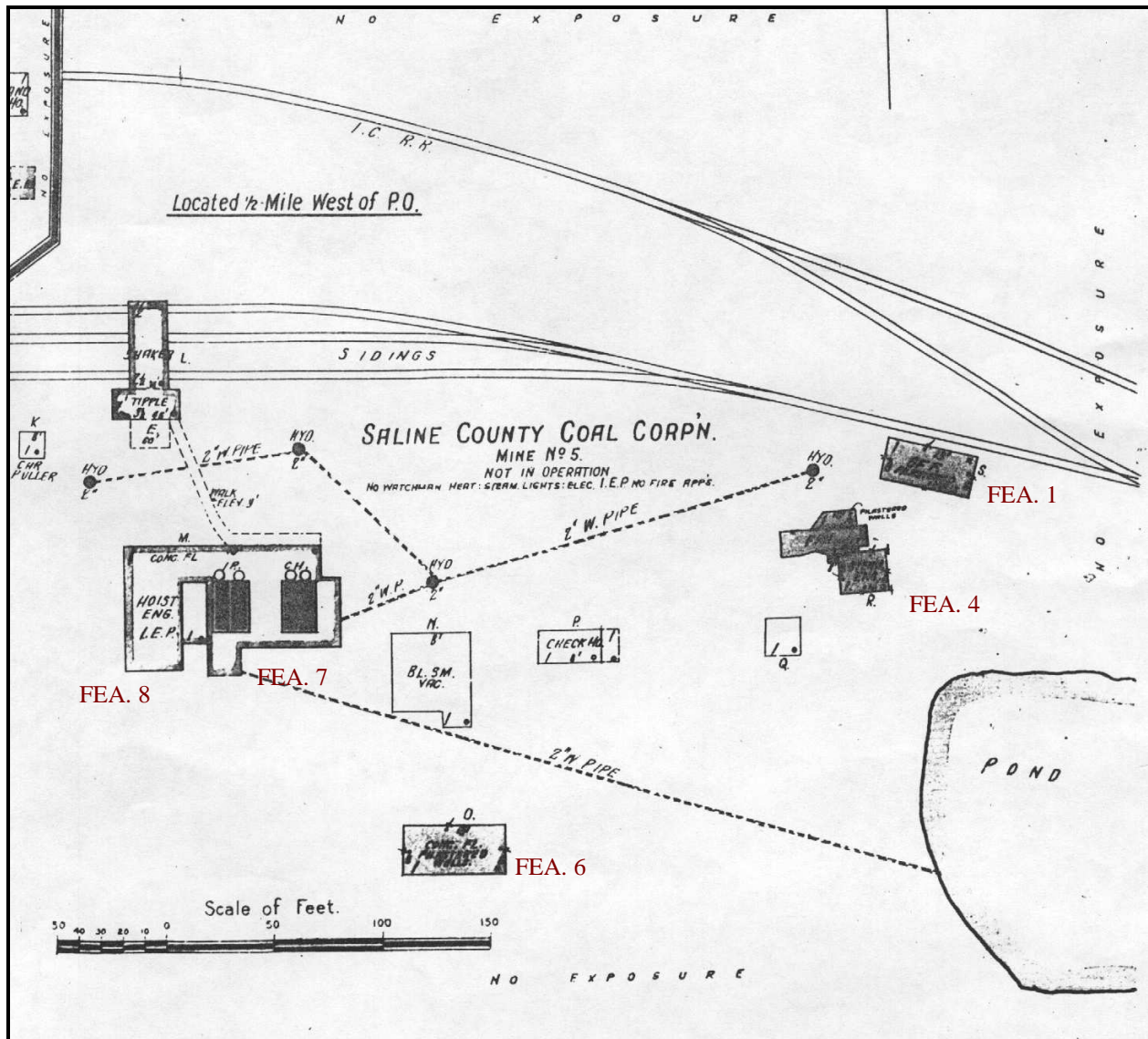


Figure 6. A 1925 Sanborn Map of the Galatia mine. This map provides the most detailed picture we have of the mine's surface complex, though a number of the smaller buildings at the site are not illustrated, such as the pump house (Feature 5) and the building identified in the survey as Feature 3. Buildings documented during the survey are indicated by feature number in red (Sanborn Map Company 1925:1).

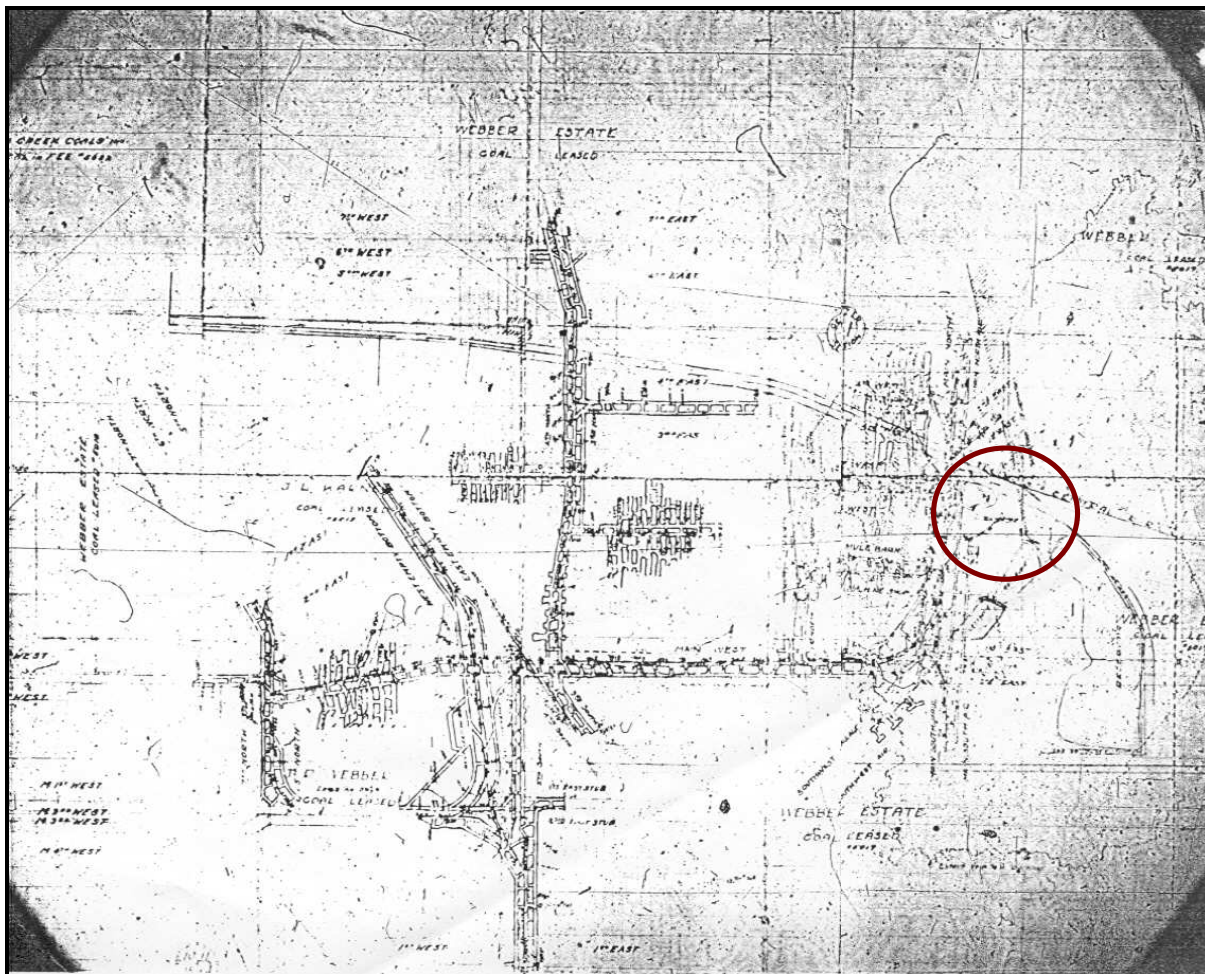


Figure 7. Microfilm copy of an abandoned mine map of the Galatia mine showing the extent of its underground workings. The site of the surface complex is circled. No surface buildings are illustrated on the map. The mule barn and machine shop indicated are believed to have been located down in the mine, rather than on the surface (Illinois Division of Mines and Minerals n.d.). An effort was made to examine the original copy of this map, but it was not able to be located at the State Archives.

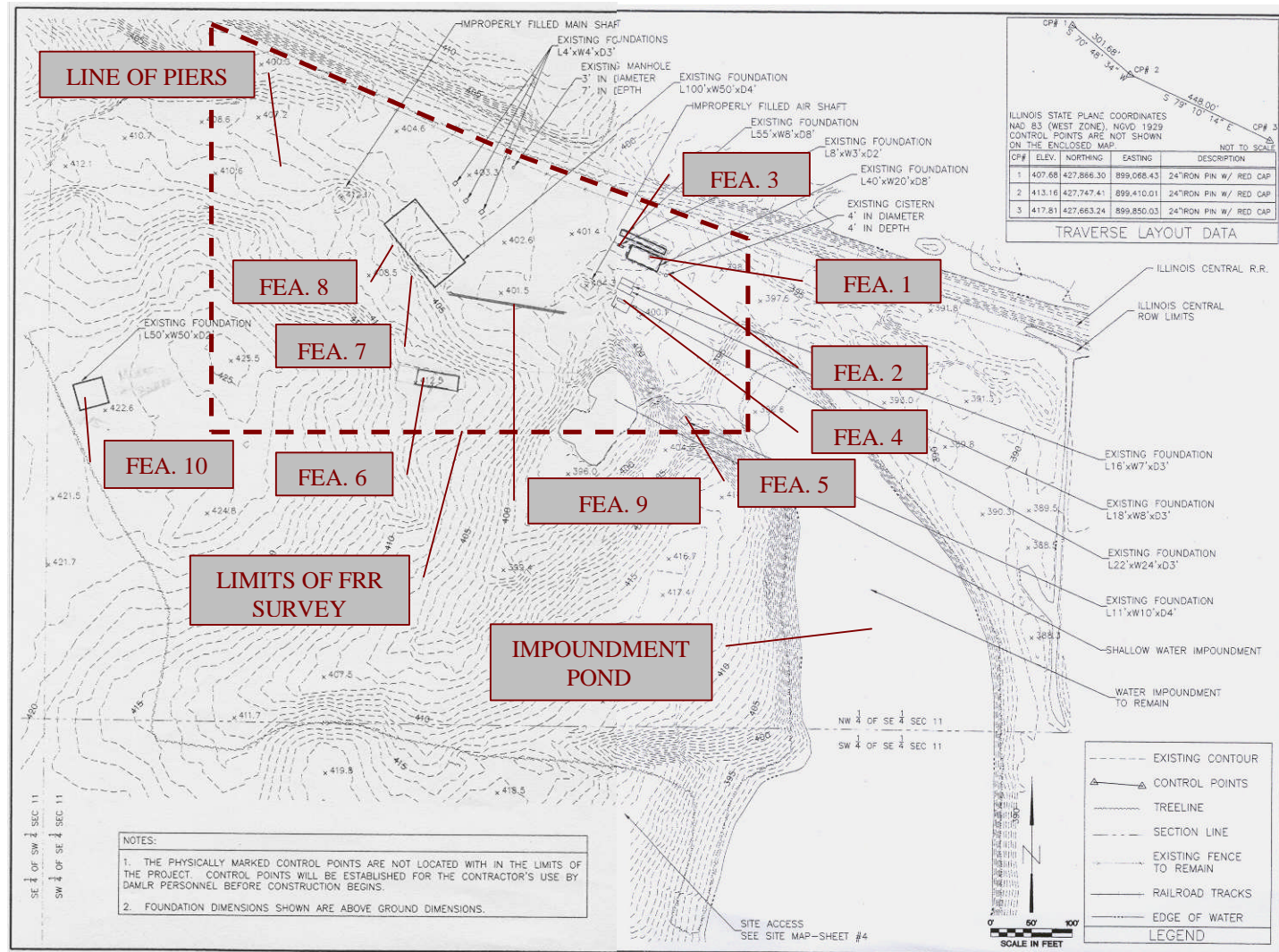


Figure 8. Map illustrating the existing conditions at the mine site. The FRR survey limits and documented features are identified (IDNR 2001b: sheet 3).

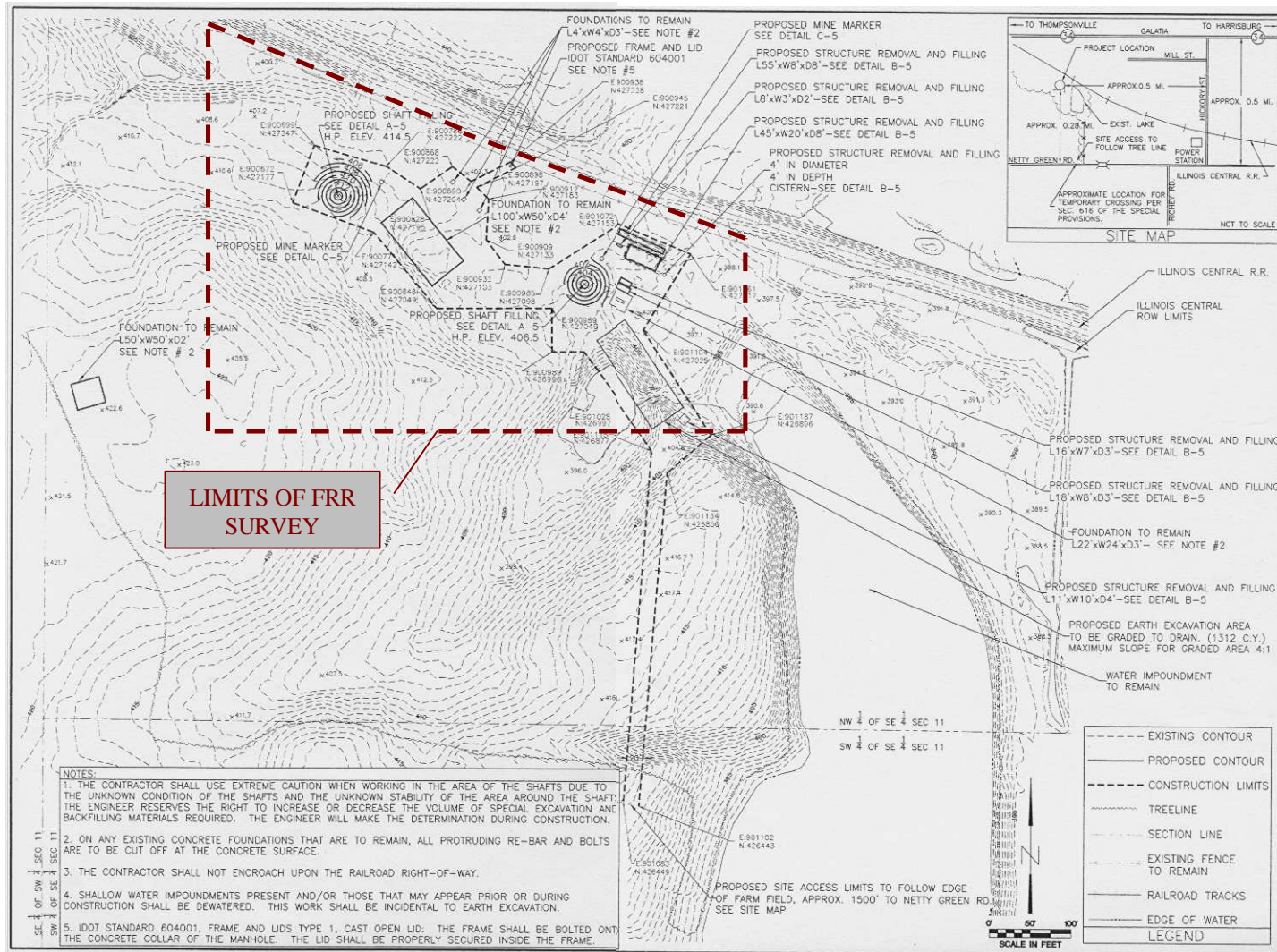


Figure 9. Map showing the extent and character of the proposed reclamation work at the mine site (IDNR 2001b: sheet 4).

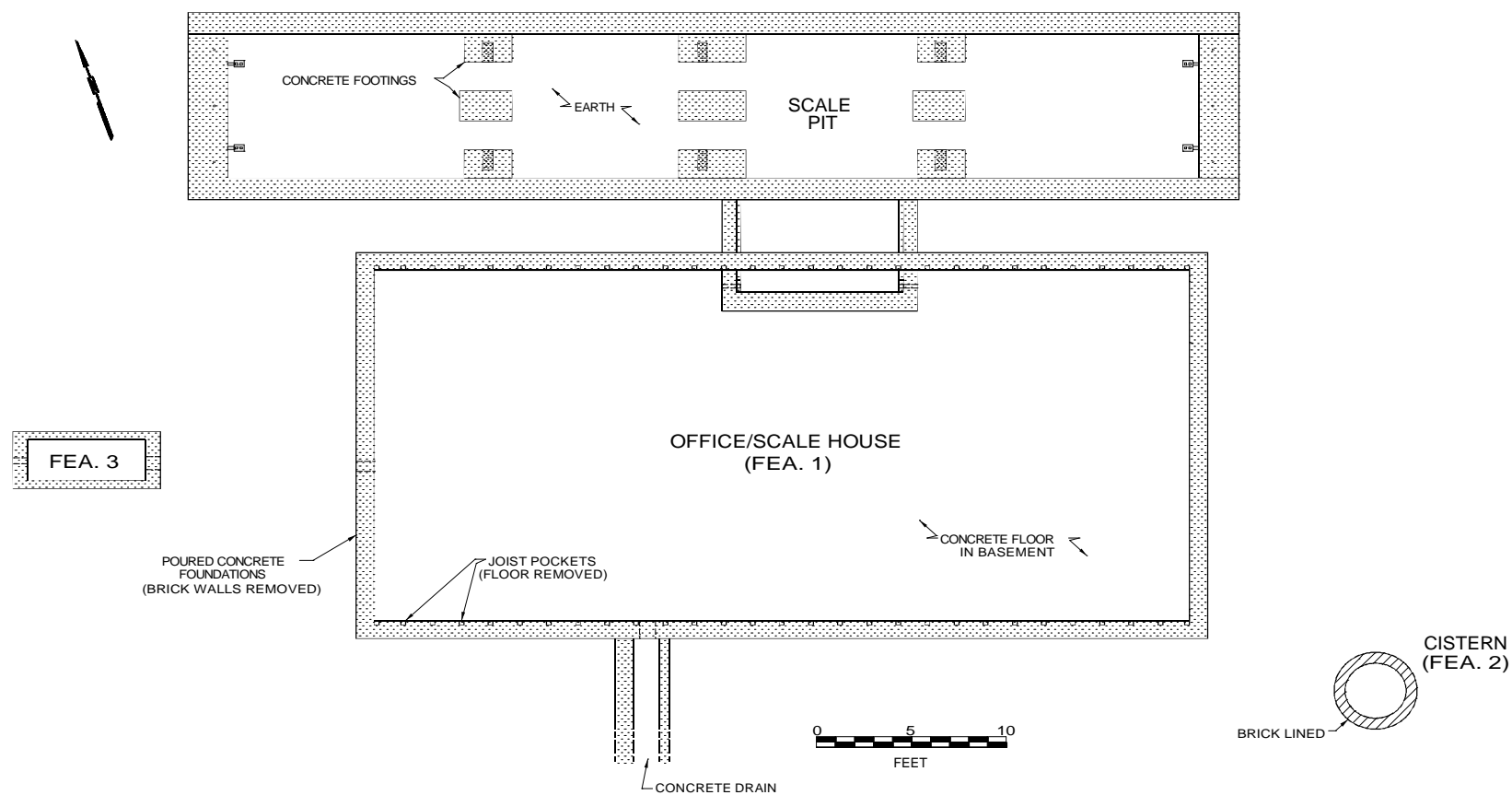


Figure 10. Plan view of Features 1, 2, and 3. Feature 1 represents the foundation remains of a combination office and scale house. Feature 2 is a brick-lined cistern. The function of Feature 3 is unknown (FRR 2000).



Figure 11. (TOP) View of the combination office and scale house (Fea. 1), looking southeast. (BOTTOM) View of the scale pit that is located on the north end of office/scale house. Railroad cars loaded with coal were weighed here before being moved onto the Illinois Central Railroad (FRR November 2001).



Figure 12. (TOP) The office/scale house has been demolished down to its poured concrete foundations. The line of pockets at the top of the foundations originally accommodated floor joists. (BOTTOM) A brick-lined cistern, identified as Feature 3, is located off the southeast corner of the office/scale house (FRR November 2001).



Figure 13. (TOP) View of Feature 3. The function of this small building is not known. Given its size, it could have served as a storage shed, valve house, or possibly as a privy (FRR November 2001).

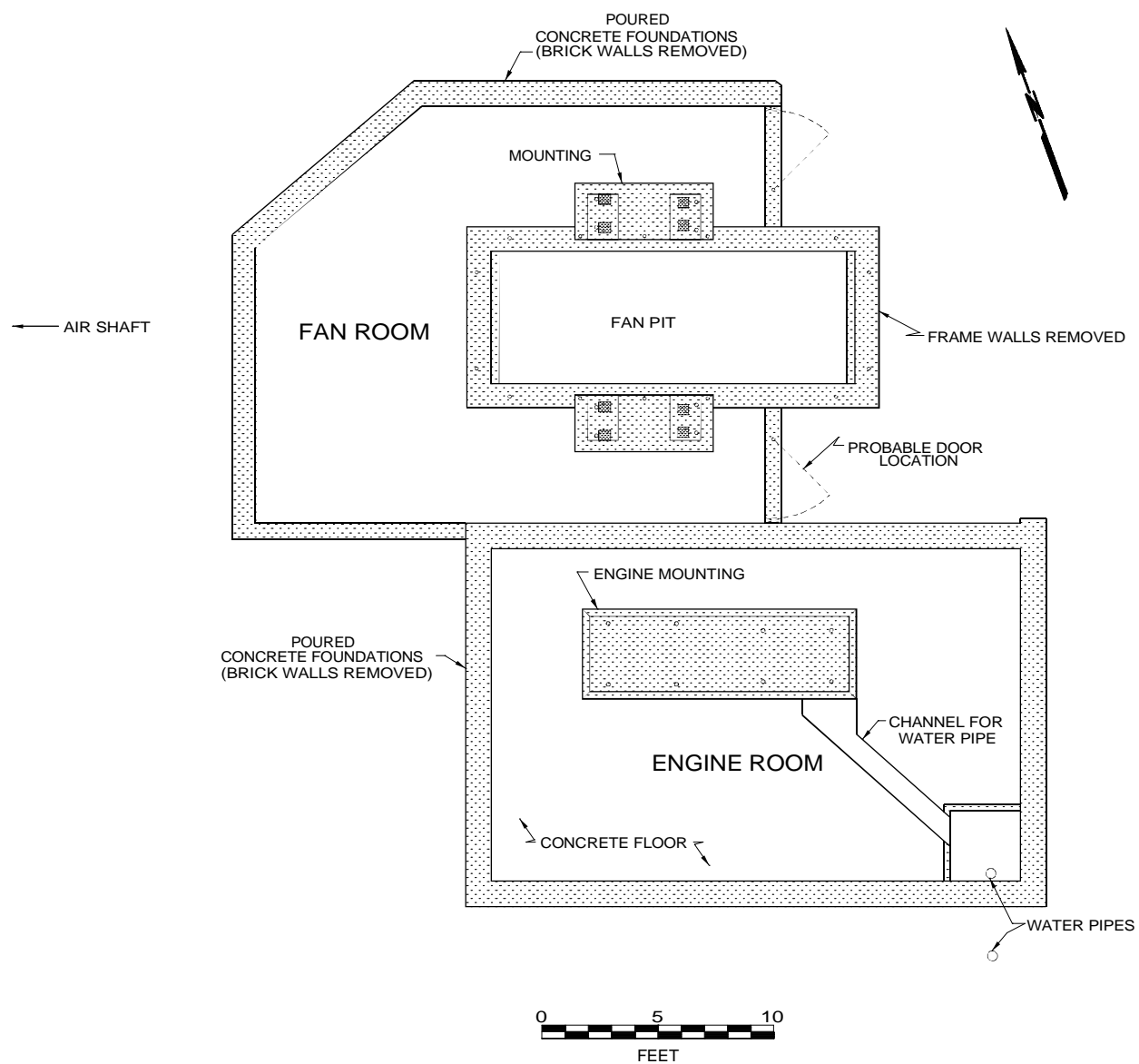


Figure 14. Plan view of the fan house (Feature 4), showing existing conditions (FRR 2001).



Figure 15. (TOP) View of the foundations remains of the fan house (Feature 4), looking northeast. The fan room (with pit) appears on the left, while the engine room (with mount) is to the right. The foundations of the office/scale house appear in the background. (BOTTOM) View of the southern side of the engine room of the fan house, looking northeast (FRR November 2001).



Figure 16. (TOP) View of the pit in the fan house in which the fan was located. This fan circulated clean air into the mine and drew out impure air in the process. (BOTTOM) View of the southeast corner of the fan house, showing the pit where water was piped into the building for the steam engine (FRR November 2001).

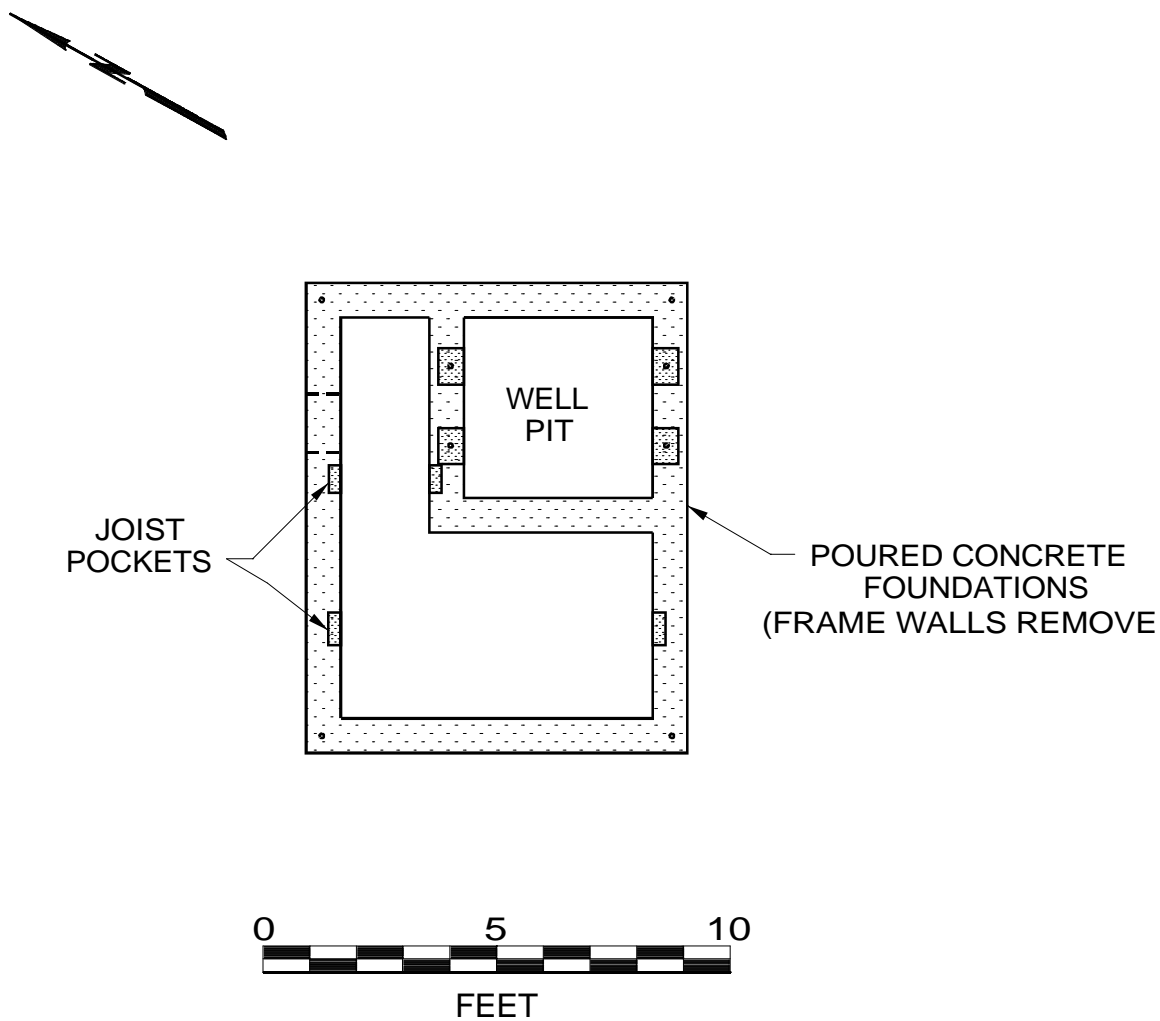


Figure 17. Plan view of Feature 5, showing existing conditions. This feature is believed to have functioned as a pump house (FRR 2001).



Figure 18. View of the pump house (Feature 5), looking south. Unlike Features 1 and 4, this building appears to have been of frame construction (note the anchor bolts for the sill on the corners) (FRR November 2001).



Figure 19. Corner detail of the pump house, showing the manner in which the concrete was chamfered at the corners. Several other building foundations at the site also have this type of corner finish (FRR November 2001).

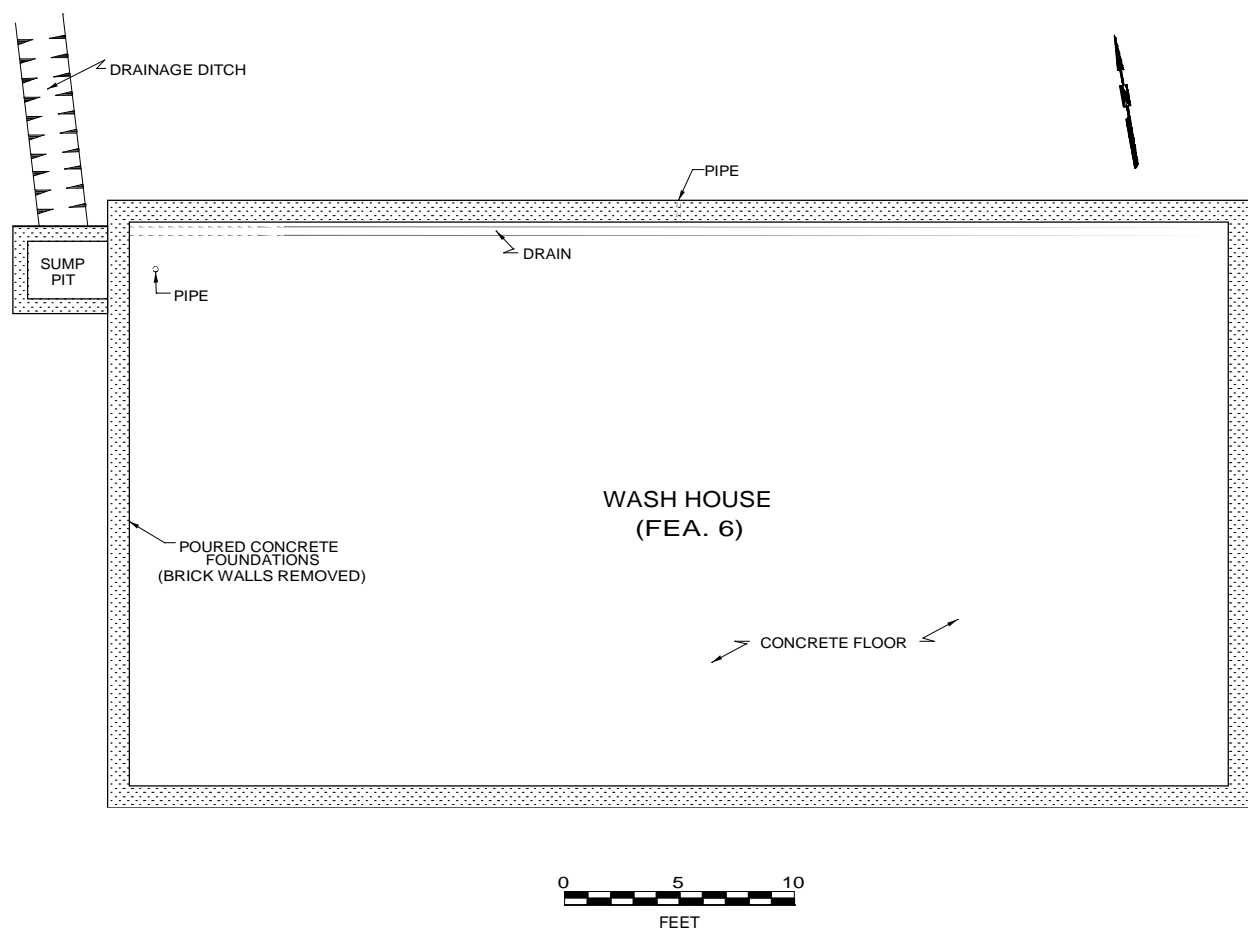


Figure 20. Plan view of Feature 6, showing existing conditions. This large building is suspected to have served as the wash house for the mine. Note the drain on the north side of the building (FRR 2001).



Figure 21. (TOP) Detail of the concrete drain that runs along the north side of Feature 6. (BOTTOM). This drain leads into a sump pit positioned off the northwest corner of the building (FRR November 2001).

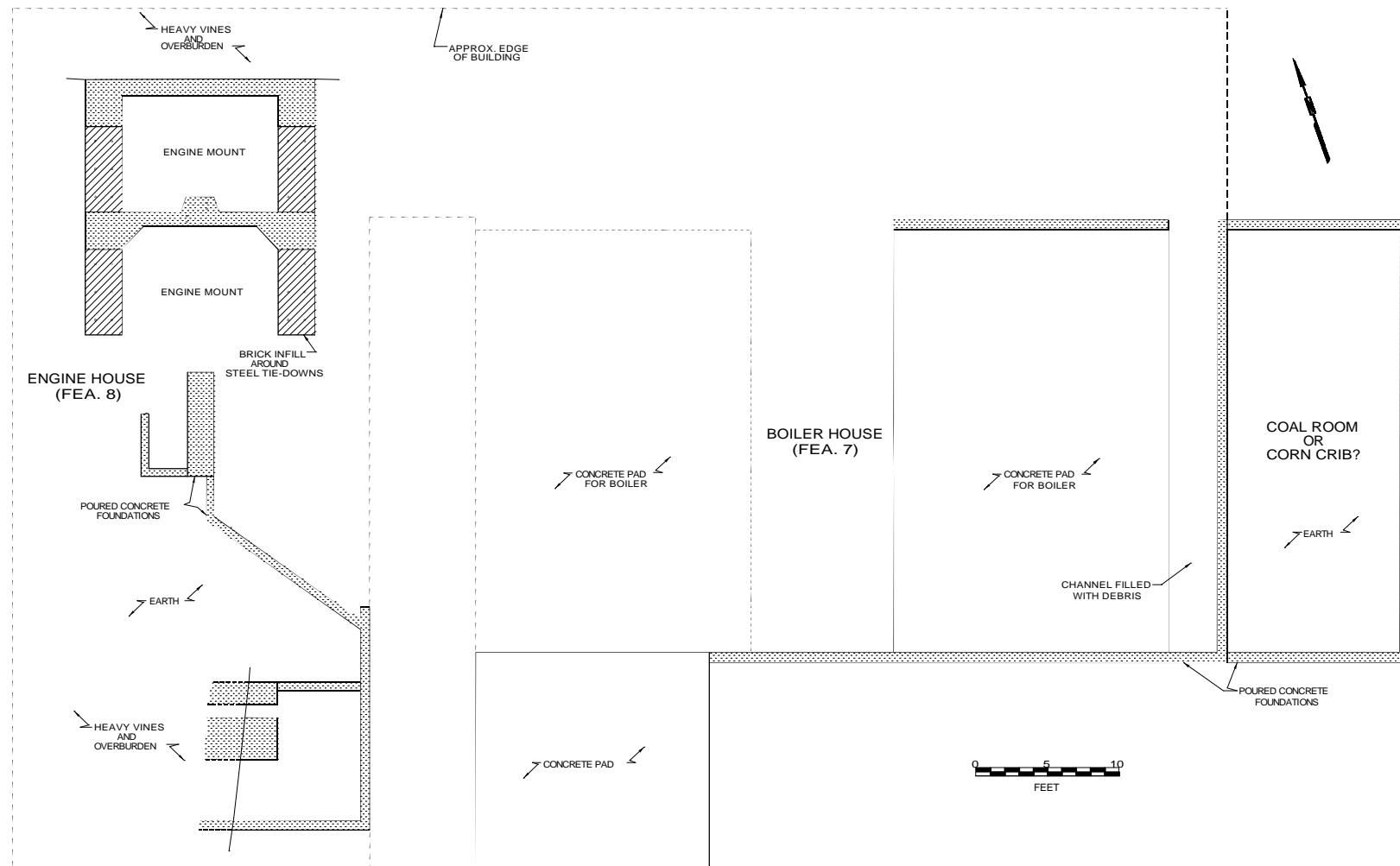


Figure 22. Plan view of Features 7 and 8, showing existing conditions. Feature 7 functioned as the boiler house for the mine, while Feature 8 was engine house. Full documentation of these features was hampered by overburden and vegetation (FRR 2001).



Figure 23. (TOP) View of the one of the engine mounts in Feature 8. The mounts are of composite construction (brick and poured-concrete). (BOTTOM) Brick was used as infill around the some the large bolts used to hold down the hoist engine (FRR November 2001).

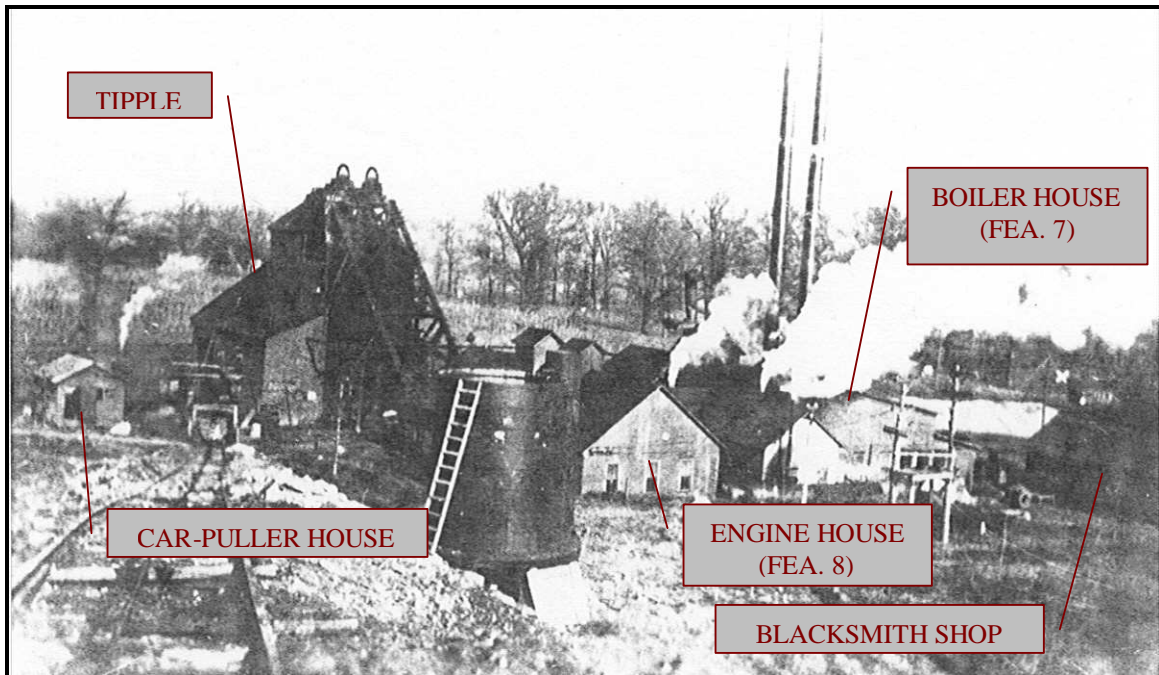


Figure 24. Another look at the circa 1918-1923 photograph of the mine site, indicating engine and boilers houses and showing their relationship to the tippie and other buildings (Galatia Public Library, photograph collections).



Figure 25. (TOP) View of Feature 9, a poured-concrete channel that extends for 150' or more across the site. This feature may have served either as a conduit for steam heating pipes or as a box drain directing waste water toward the impoundment pond. (BOTTOM) One of the miscellaneous footings/piers present at site. The original use of this isolated feature is unknown (FRR November 2001).



Figure 26. Another footing/pier at the site. This one encased a steel I-beam (now cut off) that may have been part of the tipple structure (FRR November 2001).

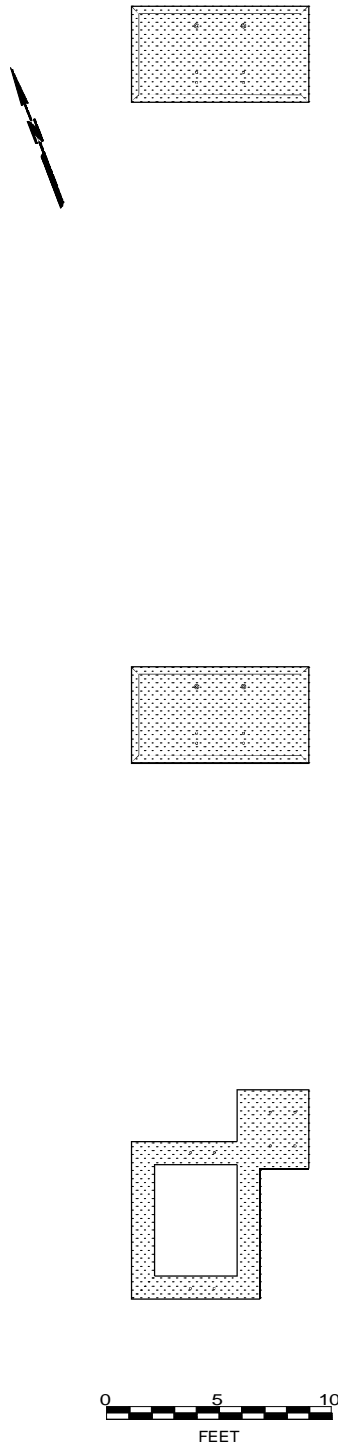


Figure 27. Plan view of a line of footings/piers located at the western end of the mine site. These footings possibly are associated with the car-puller house, but this cannot be established with certainty (FRR 2001).