65 YEARS OF COAL MINED-OUT AREAS IN ILLINOIS - EVOLUTION OF COAL MINED-OUT AREA MAPS AT THE ILLINOIS STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (ISGS)

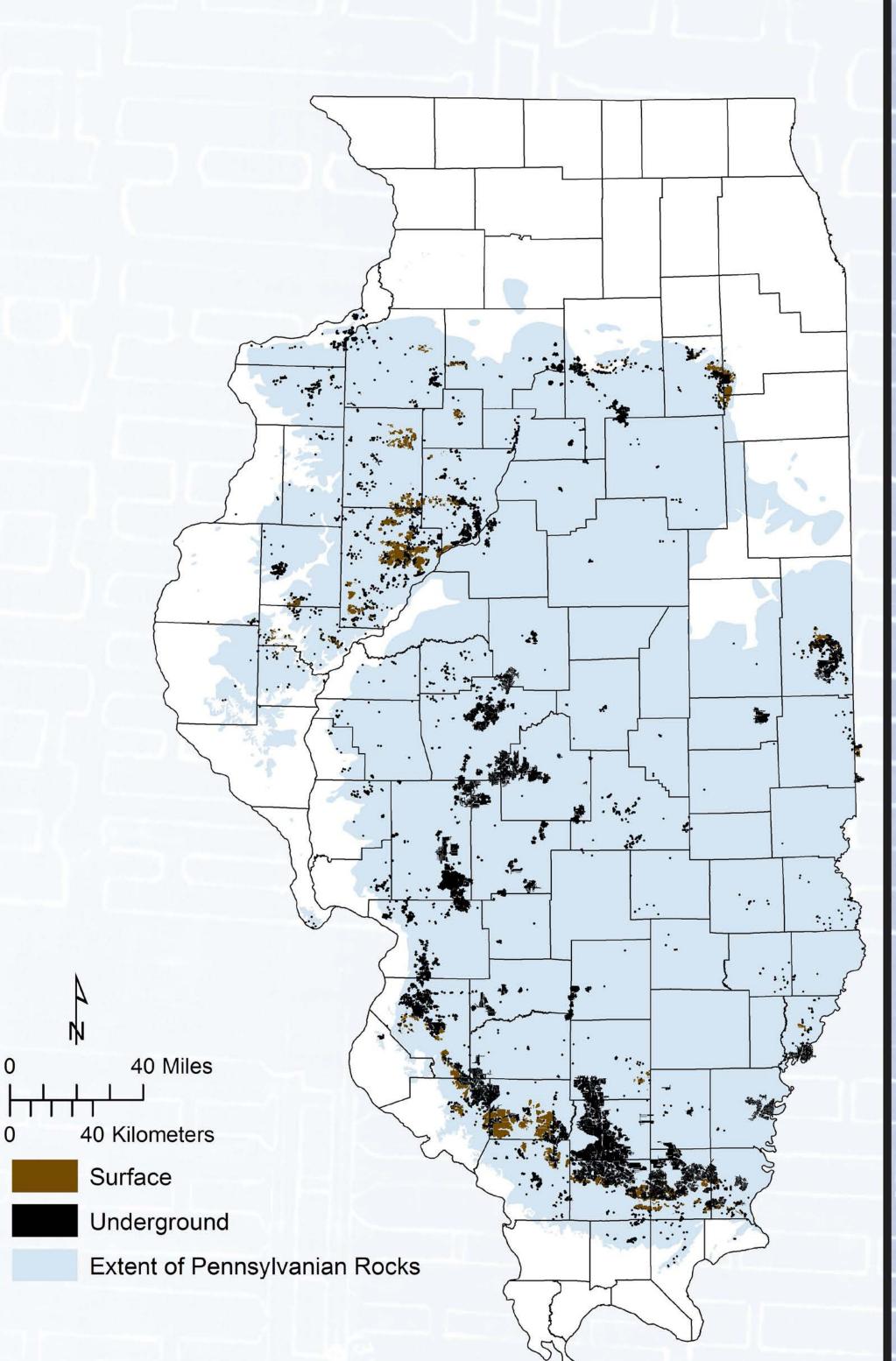
Alan Myers, Cheri Chenoweth, Jennifer Obrad, Chris Korose, and Scott Elrick -- Illinois State Geological Survey, 615 E. Peabody Drive, Champaign, IL 61820



Introduction

ILLINOIS

Since the 1800s, there have been approximately 7,400 coal mines in Illinois, spread over 76 counties and totaling in areal extent close to 1,000,000 acres. Mined-out areas potentially impact industry, housing, roads, railroads, schools, infrastructure and development.



A comprehensive mapping of historical and active coal mines is necessary to address: -Ground sinking, or subsidence, over

underground workings

-Engineering planning for roads and bridges, as well as buildings

-Safely locating new mines away from abandoned underground workings that could be water-filled

To support these and other efforts, the ISGS has created mined-out area maps for use by the public, industry and government for 65 years. The mined-out area mapping process has been

continually refined since the 1950s, when hand-drawn areas were plotted on base maps. Over time, both the locational accuracy and degree of recorded detail have increased, and additional cross-checking and documentation have been incorporated. Our current coal minedout area digital mapping effort represents a thorough research and discovery of all known coal mine maps and correlated historical information.

An overview of ISGS' mined-out area mapping history is shown in the panels and timeline to



Coal resources were the subject of many Coal Section publications, and by the 1950s, many estimates were rendered obsolete by new data and development of rules that limited resources (such as seam thickness or roof type). Realizing that mining had significantly impacted several counties, compilation maps were needed to remove the mined areas from resource calculations. The standard mapping scale at that time was 1:62,500. By using an area of eight (15-minute) topographic quadrangles (two quadrangles high and four quadrangles wide), the state was divided into 33 divisions. These maps were called O'Neill plan maps and were used for years in the construction of resource studies as well as mined-out area mapping.

The maps were large, about three feet high by six feet wide, and they were handdrawn and lettered. As such, they were not available to the public as there was, at that time, no method for copying such large maps.

Room & Pillar Basic (RPB)

Room & Pillar Panel (RPP)

General Area of Mining

DIRECTORY OF COAL MINES IN ILLINOIS

 Company
 Mine Name
 Years

 Star Coal Company
 Star No. 3
 1892-1902

 Taylor & Cavanaugh
 Taylor & Cavanaugh No. 5
 1902-1904

 Big Four Coal Company
 Big Four No. 5
 1904-1905

 Big Four Wilmington Coal Company
 Big Four Wilmington No. 5
 1905-1906

 Big Four Wilmington Coal Company
 Big Four Wilmington No. 5
 1906-1912 **

Source Map Date Scale Scale Map Type
Microfilm, document 351692 8-1906 1:2000 1:4146 Not final

county) - Mine type, shaft location, depth. lent 351692, reel 03137, frames 59 & 60 - Shaft locations, mine outline, mining method.

T. 32 N. W. ____

Coal Reports - Production, ownership, years of operation, seam, thickness, mining method.

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

Blind Room & Pillar (BRP)

Modified Room & Pillar (MRP)

High Extraction Retreat (HER)

Checkerboard Room & Pillar (CRP)

Will County Coal Company
Will County Mine
2377, 1936-1937

Coal companies and the public wanted copies of the mined-out area maps for their own work, and ISGS personnel needed working copies to update the mine outlines or to use as a base for other projects. The mine data were transferred to a translucent base so that blueline copies could be made. Corrections were made on bluelines by Coal Section personnel when updates were needed. The translucent base map could then be corrected and updated.

The map contained labels with the mine name (at right), which made updates to the translucent base map labor-intensive (requiring a draftsman). This was a period of increased company activity and/ or turnover. A mine could change hands several times through a decade, and one needed to know the previous owner(s) in order to find the mine of interest.

Updates were made in 1969 by nongeologists, and errors were introduced (some mines were put in the wrong section or township, and some were

Some of those errors weren't found until the 1980s although the majority were corrected in the 1970s.

Quadrangle Map Series

Big Four Wilmington Coa Maria Mine 2381, 1893-1904

1980s

1980-1982:

The old translucent base maps were getting fragile, and corrections sometimes damaged the map.

The mine outlines and points were digitized at 1:62,500. The base map remained the large, ungainly O'Neill plan, and only the mine index number was displayed to identify each mine. The mine data (ownership, years of operation, seam, mine type) were listed in a separate directory which accompanied the map. This made the product easier to reproduce and update.

To locate a site on the map, one had to know the section, township and

With the purchase of ESRI's Arc-Info software in 1984, the minedout area map product became county-based at a scale of 1:100,000. This allowed the mined-out area maps to be overlain onto separate paper planimetric maps of the county, which contained current road and stream information. The outdated O'Neill plan basemap only had railroads and town boundaries. Individuals could purchase the minedout area map as a mylar overlay with a separate paper county map or as a blueline map, as before, with only mines and index numbers.

Prior to the use of computer mapping software, mined-out area updates were done by re-scaling the source map onto the paper base maps by hand with various tools, which increased the chances for distortion or other errors. Now mined-out area corrections and updates could be digitized directly from the original source maps, some at 1:200 scale -- resulting in mine outlines that were both more detailed and more accurate.

A pilot project was created in 1991 with mine outlines displayed at 1:24,000 scale, but funding was lacking to continue the project at a regular pace until 1999.

Field Notes & Mine Notes

(36941-50M-2-67)27-0

Quadrangle_ Wilmington

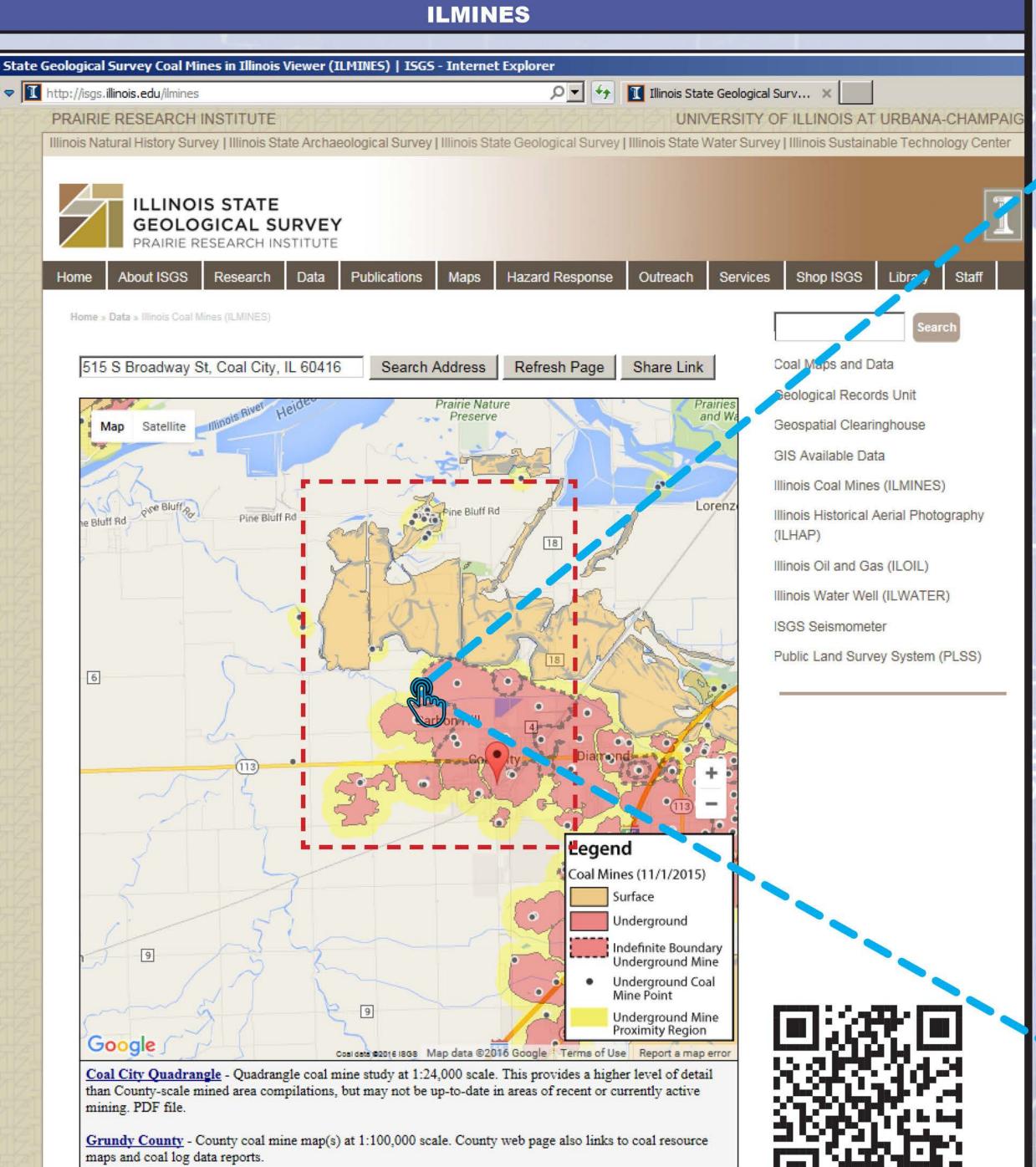
In an effort to reach as many people as possible and best communicate our mapping efforts to the public, industry, and government, an online interactive mapping service called ILMINES has been created on the ISGS website

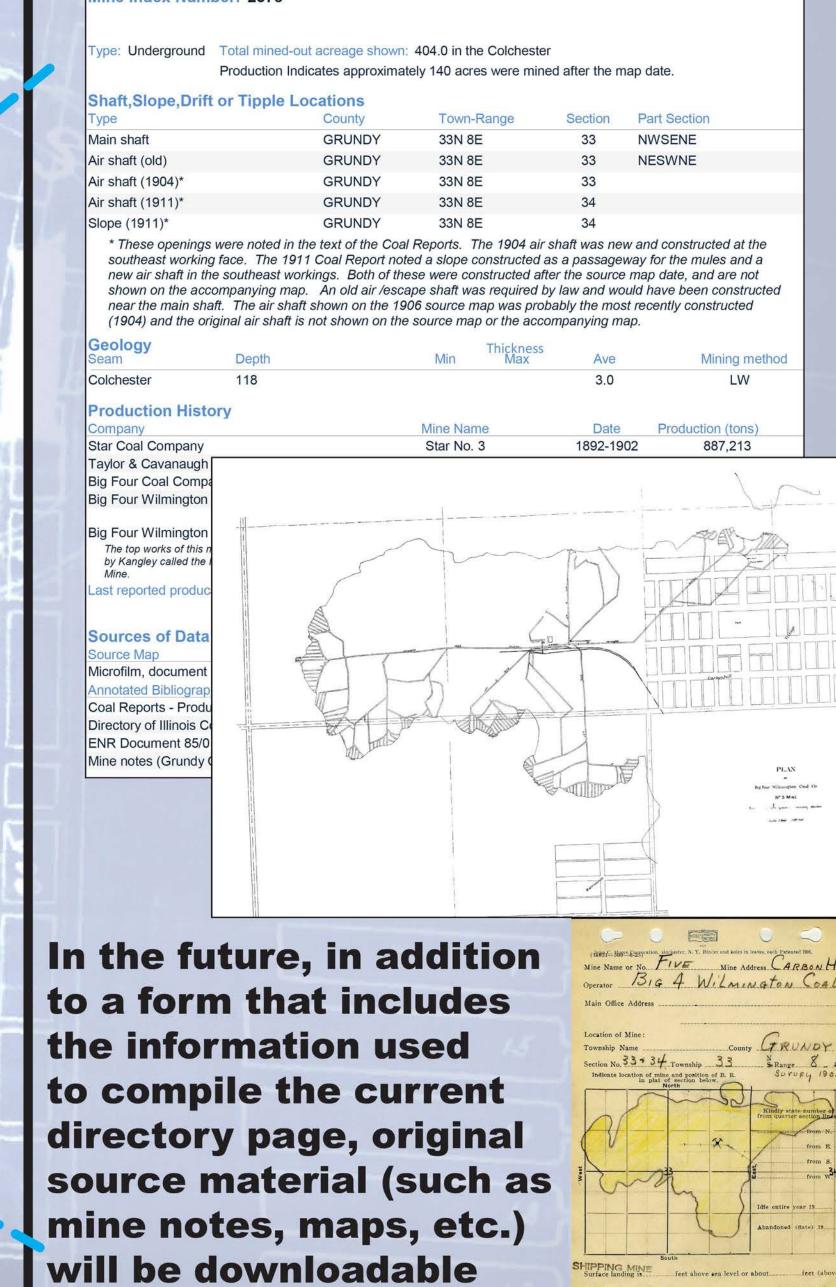
County Map Series

This directory accompanies the Illinois Coal Mines map or maps for this County.

ILMINES represents the next generation of coal mine information dispersal, with a familiar Google Maps based interface for rapid searching, as well as links to the quadrangle and county scale maps, for more thorough

Now anyone can type in their address and see if their location is undermined, instead of requiring map expertise that the average resident may not have.





for each individual mine

as available, making

the quadrangle maps

Future

1991- (Current)

Additional information was shown on the map with line codes indicating the source map's relation to the years of operation (final, not final, incomplete, secondary source, or undated) and shading that indicated the type of mining (room-and-pillar panel, modified room-and-pillar, longwall, surface, etc.). On the map, the company and mine name and years of operation were displayed.

The accompanying directory gave more complete information about each mine, including geologic problems (roof problems, thickness variation issues, faults), coal depth and thickness, production, and a bibliography listing the data sources as compiled from field notes, mine notes, Coal Reports, and map sources. Known underground industrial minerals mines were also included. These include fluorite, shale or clay, limestone, and lead mines.

As of this date, 261 quadrangles have been completed out of 387 quadrangles that contain

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Visit ILMINES at

http://isgs.illinois.edu/ILMINES