

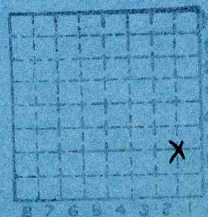


Form 180 Blue

A. Vermeulen

Mine Index
2033

152



Sec. 29

T. 16 E

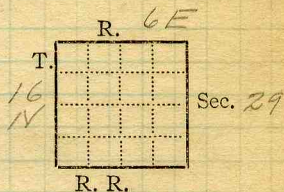
R. 6 E

Index No.

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Mine Name or No., *H. Vermeulen.*
3/4 mile *S* from *Indian Hill.*
Operator, 1911 *H. Vermeulen.*
Operator, 191



Entrance, *shaft* Elev., ft. { above,
Depth to bottom coal, *51* ft. { below,
Alt.

SURFACE DATA.

- A. Topography, *Slightly rolling relief 20-30'* See
- B. Surficial materials. (1) Character, *clay till.*
- (2) Thickness, *8-9'* (3) Effect on mining and shaft-sinking, of former drainage lines, underground water strata, etc.

- C. Outcrops, (1) Character, See
- (2) Structure, See
- (3) Fossil horizons, See
- Collection No.,
- (4) Evidences of subsidence, See
- D. Note collection of mine maps, drill records and shaft logs.
Shaft log.

See drill record sheet,

- E. Notes on surrounding area,

See

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

Collector, *Netzeband.*

Mine, *Vermeulen* Co. *Bureau* Index No. *18297*

L.—SURFACE SHEET (Geol.)



F. Thickness of rock above bed worked, *43'7"*

(1) Important variations,

See

G. Note presence of strata having important effect on mining,

Black "slate" makes good roof.

See

(1) Position, *Above coal*

(2) Character, *Black, fissile to massive shale.*

(3) Persistence, *Thruout mine.*

(4) Other workable coal beds,

See

H. Cap rock, *Limestone*

(1) Thickness, *3-7'*

(2) Height above coal, *4-4 1/2'*

See

I. Immediate roof, *Slate*

(1) Thickness, *4-4 1/2'* (2) Contact with coal,

(3) Horizontal variation, *Varies from massive to fissile.*

See

J. Draw slate. (1) Thickness, (2) Contacts

When coal sticks to roof slate draws.

(3) Persistence,

K. Coal bed: Max. *62* Min. *48* Av. *58* inches

(1) Benches, *Two*

(a) Position, *Above & below B.B.*

(b) Persistence, *Thruout mine.*

See

(2) Bedded impurities, kind, position in benches, persistence, ease of separation. *Blue band.*

charcoal lenses.

See

(3) Irregularities in continuity of bed (due to deposition, erosion, or movement, *Horsebacks.*

See

(a) Effect on mining, *Expensive to mine thru.*

See

SECTION				
Ft.	fn.	Name	Index	Sym.
8		Surface		
30		Soapstone		
9		Blue Soapst.		
2		Caprock		
2		Slate		
4	10	Coal		
<i>Thicknesses Approx.</i>				

Collector, *Netzeband.*

Mine, *Vermeulen* Co. *Bureau*

M.—UNDERGROUND SHEET (Geol.)

Coal: Survey No. *6*

Index No. *1829?*



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

(a) Relative hardness,

(b) Lustre,

(c) Fracture,

(d) Texture, See

(6) Impurities in coal, other than bedded,

(a) Kind, *Pyrite lenses, calcite fracture fillings*(b) Position and persistence, *Pyrite in vicinity of**horsebacks.*

(c) Rejected,

Ease of separation, See

L. Floor: (1) Material, *Floor clay**is below.*(2) Thickness, *4" 36"*

(3) Variation,

(4) Note character, condition, tendency to heave, relation to undercutting commercial value. *hard, light shale;**does not heave; mine above B.B. & shoot.*

See

(5) Clay sample No.

Location,

M. Stratigraphy,

(1) Fossiliferous horizons underground,

Collection No.

Location,

N. Notes on effect of deep drilling in coal mine areas.

See

Collector, *Netzeband*Coal: Survey No. *6* Mine, *Vermeulen* Co. *Bureau*Index No. *1829?*



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(36713-500-7-20)

K₁ Mr. Vermeulen reports that the coal lies in a basin which runs E & W. The bottom of the basin lies just to the S of the shaft. From the shaft the coal raises to the N & W. About 100 yds S of the shaft the dip changes & the coal raises to the S.

K₂ He encountered a number of horsebacks near the shaft but since he has gotten thru that zone he has not been bothered with horsebacks. It appears from his statement that most of the pyrite occurs in the coal in the immediate vicinity of the horsebacks & that once away from them the coal is unusually clean.

I The roof thruout the entire mine is "slate" but in some places the contact with the coal is clean & regular, while in others the coal sticks to the "slate." Wherever the coal sticks to the slate, the slate draws leaving a limestone roof.

Collector

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County Bureau.

EXTRA NO.