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The State of Wyoming.  
Office of State Geologist.  
Cheyenne.

1903  
MR 111-29

May 9th, 1903.

Mr. George Nagle;-  
Cheyenne, Wyo.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WYOMING

Dear Sir;-

Pursuant to your request, I have examined the coal lands held by you at Inez Station on the F.E. & M.V.R.R. in Converse County, this State and submit the following brief report:

#### LOCATION.

These lands lie on the south side of the North Platte River in Sections 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of T. 33 N., R. 73 W. and comprise about 1140 acres lying in two separate portions, of which the most westerly, comprising about 800 acres, seems to be the most valuable at the present writing.

At present these lands are valuable for the coal contained therein and which appears to be accessible and may be worked at a profit.

#### FORMATION.

The formation containing the coal is the upper Laramie Cretaceous series, consisting of alternate layers of sandstones, shales, clays etc., with veins of coal at irregular intervals and of a size varying from a few inches to several feet in thickness.

In the Inez vicinity, these formations have a general north-westerly and south-easterly strike or direction along the outcrop and dip to the north-east at an angle varying from 16 to 30 degrees.

the sections south of  
These outcrops extend across the above described land to the south-east corner of Section 8, as above, where the croppings may be traced across the south half of this section to the line of the railroad and to the river bank where some of the veins may be seen in section.

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From these outcrops the coal pitches under these and other lands lying north of this point, the beds extending under the river and beyond, as no evidence of any breaks is to be seen in this locality.

In these outcrops nine veins of coal are noted, two of which have been worked at former periods, and several of the others have been cut into by small workings and afterwards abandoned.

#### WORKINGS.

The works of the old Inez Coal Co. on the north west quarter of Section 16, lying south of the above lands, were of considerable extent but are now caved and inaccessible. The veins at these works were two in number and varied in thickness from five to six feet; the upper vein is said to have produced the best coal and a sample was obtained from some of the coal from this vein lying in the old tipple, where it has lain for seven or eight years.

In the north-east quarter of Section 16, the coal in the upper vein is being opened up in a small way by Martin Gross, who has driven a slope some 600 feet long and who ships coal taken from this working, a sample of which was taken and accompanies this report.

This coal, uncommon with all the coals found in this upper Laramie formation, is a lignite and on exposure to wind and sun soon slacks and goes to pieces but in shipping from the above works, closed cars are used and it is claimed the coal dries out in the closed car gradually without breaking up to any great extent.

On the outcrops noted on Section 8, as above, some work has been done by running drifts, both against the formation and sinking a slope with the dip of the coal. The former drift was not of sufficient length



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to cut the solid coal and is of little present importance.

The slopes put down here years ago are now caved in or filled with water and therefore inaccessible. A shaft was started here also but was abandoned before getting to the coal seams.

DEVELOPMENT.

From these workings and the outcrops noted in this vicinity, it is evident that several veins of coal of workable size and saleable quality exist in this property and that further development is warranted by these showings and conditions of locations etc..

It is recommended that a series of drill holes, beginning at a point near the school house and extending east in a line along the railroad track, be put down to determine the depth at which the various veins of coal may be reached, their size and quality of the coal.

These holes may be put down by a churn drill and rig ~~xxxx~~ as experience has shown that diamond drills are unsuited to the soft later formations found here and, by using proper care satisfactory measurements and samples may be obtained from the former drills.

These drill holes would not be expensive and would be the means of permitting an accurate estimate of costs of development and size of plant required to be computed.

The depths at which the coal would be found may only be estimated at present but it appears reasonable to figure on a maximum depth of about five hundred feet for the drill holes, unless it may be deemed advantageous to extend the series further east or north, where the depth increases with the distance covered.

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It now appears that a shaft or shafts at some convenient or central point to be determined by the drill holes, would be the **most** economical method of handling the coal and water from these veins, as it is **certain** that considerable water will be handled as the work proceeds.

The advantages of location of these lands need not be discussed here but as they lie on the line of the rail road and have a constant water supply at all times, they offer unusual facilities for development at comparatively low cost.

Very Truly Yours,



State Geologist.

Date of Examination,  
May 7th, 1903.