

COLLIERY HERMANN

INTERHYDRAULIK – ALWAYS ONE STEP AHEAD

Colliery Hermann's administrative building - a three bladed baroque set - developed in 1909/1910 - simultaneous to the colliery dependency's first segment - according to the plans of the architect Karl Schulze from Dortmund. The architect developed a building, drawn back from the street with a dominant part of a structure, flanked by two bordering side wings. Preliminary to the three bladed baroque set there are two gate lodges in new baroque style. K. Schulze mainly reverted on historic structural shapes and baroque and classicistic formation details which he occasionally admixed with art nouveau elements.

Waschkau, the set's core, was given a plain, clear appearance with a neo classicistic embossment by the tightening of the design. The three centrelines hyper-gabeling emphasizes this, too.

Neo classicistic and new baroque forms can also be found within the pay hall's interior design. Examples for the neo classicistic or new baroque forms are the casseted ceiling and the wall fields which are structured into thumping regularity by pilaster.

In front of the pay hall a stairway spire with a conic roof was erected. To this day the original coloured glazing with art nouveau ornaments persisted. Especially noteworthy is the genteelly swung stair-rail. The stair-rail with its simplicity can be rated as an order shifted forward at the style of new dispassion which was especially carried out in the twenties in Berlin. The colliery's buildings are an important mining storied document. It testifies especially to the city's moved economic and social history and receives a special significance within the documentation of mining architecture.

The city Selm, the Landesentwicklungsgesellschaft and the company Interhydraulik, which moved to the colliery Hermann in 2001, have decisively stood up for the old colliery's conservation.

The colliery is located „Am Buddenberg“ in the quarter Selm. Only outside-visitation is possible.

Text with friendly authorization by the city Selm (www.selm.de)

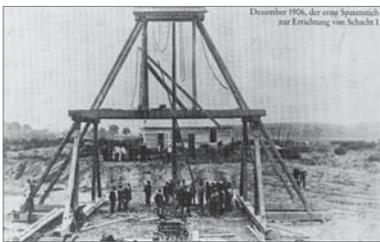


COLLIERY HERMANN

HISTORY

1906

Test bores in the whole district of Lüdinghausen at the beginning of 1906 showed an expected tillable amount of about 379 tons of coal in about 1,200 m in Selm.



16. Dezember 1906

The erection of the twin mine-shaft installation began in the farming community Beifang. The mine-shaft installation in Selm-Beifang was valued with 10,500,000 Mark in 1906 already.

One tried to consolidate mine-shaft installations early to manage the high costs. To control the sale and the output, in 1893 the first so called coal syndicate was founded. The Colliery Hermann worked on it's own for many year and joined the consolidation very late.

1907

In February the construction of the first mine shaft began. In May works at the second mine shaft started.

Because of the Buddenbergs large adobe deposits, a circular brick kiln was erected at the same time. The brick kiln produced about 20,000 bricks per day.



The colliery building

1908

In December 1908 the first mine shaft had a depth of 786 m already.



1909

In April the second mine shaft reached a depth of 945 m; the production starts.

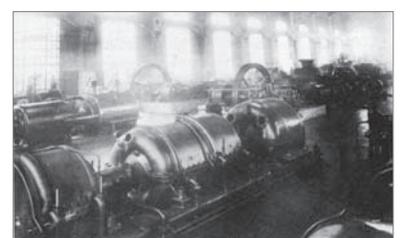
1910

Mine shaft I, II, the complete surface mining facilities and the correspondent miner colony accrued. In 1906 Selm had about 1,800 inhabitants, at the end of production there were about 10,000.

1911

Facilities to extract brimstone acid were erected. Until autumn of 1911 80 coke kilns were in use. Until the end of 1914, the number increased to 160 ovens. Because of the war, theses coke kilns capacities were very soon not exploited any longer.

The first part of a benzene factory was erected. The Colliery Hermann could already come up with its own electric control centre which was enlarged until 1913. The electricity came from the Gernstein plant in Stockum.



Colliery Hermann's machine hall

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HISTORY

1914

The Colliery took its scheduled process until the sally of the First World War.

During wartime women were engaged, too. Womens shift took 8 hours, the mans 12 hours. About one hundred women work at the colliery during this time. All of them were signed off at the end of war.

On the average one staff member per month was killed in an accident at the colliery Hermann. The injured were not mentioned in any statistics at the beginning.

1920

Post-war-crunch: worsening of the common economic situation by sales difficulties.

1924

Up to this year a deficit of 2.5 Mio. Mark was generated.



1925

In June 1925 the net cost price of one ton of coal was 19.30 Mark. The coal syndicate, to which the colliery belonged, pay only 12.20 Mark per ton.



1926

On the 14th of May 1926 an application to close the colliery was made. The staff members disagreed, because a boom of coal mining was foreseen. Because of the English workers long strike, the production was increased.

German industry ensured big sales volumes at the world market this way.

It is conjecturable that the German industry was not interested in making advances

from the French collier owners.

Selm emerged to be the German Reich state of emergency community number one and kept being until late after World War Second.

1926

The colliery Hermann was shut down. The Collierys partial tear-off began the same year.