WEST VIRGINIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



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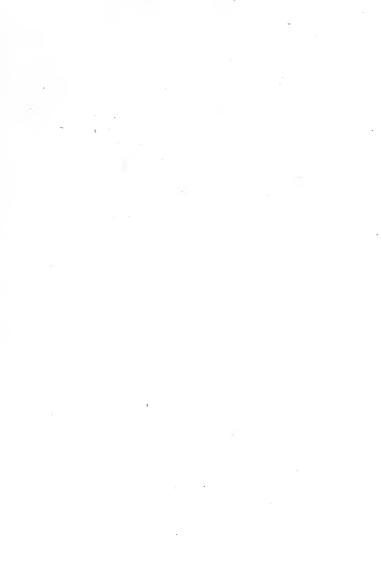






PLATE L-Falls of Glady Creek, at Duffy, Lewis County, over Lower Freeport Sandstone.

WEST VIRGINIA

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Lewis and Gilmer Counties

By

DAVID B. REGER, Assistant Geologist,

I. C. WHITE, State Geologist.



WHEELING NEWS LITHO. CO. WHEELING, W.AVA. 1916

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

To His Excellency, Hon. Henry D. Hatfield, Governor of West Virginia, and President of the West Virginia Geological Survey Commission:

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Detailed Report and the Topographic and Economic Maps covering the Counties of Lewis and Gilmer.

This important Report has been prepared by Assistant Geologist David B. Reger who has for several years been associated with and trained by Assistant Ray V. Hennen in the best methods of geologic work. The Report and Economic Map speak for themselves as to the high character of the geologic results attained by Mr. Reger in covering these two counties with his first The Soil Report and Map of separate Report for the State. Lewis and Gilmer have been completed in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Soils, and are now in preparation by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This Soil Report, however, can not be issued for probably a year or more in the future, and it was deemed best not to withhold the State's Geologic Report from publication to await the former's appearance, but to distribute the same when it does appear to all who have received or purchased copies of the State's Geologic Report on these two counties. The State Survey has now perfected arrangements with the Public Printer of the United States by which West Virginia can procure a separate edition of 2,500 copies of the Soil Reports and Maps covering the same areas as our geologic reports at a price considerably under what it would cost the State to republish the same as was formerly done. This policy was adopted when our geologic work got ahead of the Government's cooperative Soil work, and will be continued with future publications, since there are now 6 counties (Barbour, Braxton and Clay, and Jefferson, Berkeley and Morgan) whose geologic studies have been completed, and upon which the Reports and geologic maps are under preparation, but which have not vet been taken up for Soil study by the U. S. Bureau of Soils.

The mineral riches of Gilmer and Lewis consist largely of oil, gas and coal deposits, aside from the ordinary clays, and shales for brick making, and sandstone for building purposes. There is some limestone in Gilmer County, and much more of it in Lewis, so that this important element of soil fertility, often distributed only in nodules through the red shales, is one of the factors which have made both counties famous as agricultural, horticultural, and grazing districts. The economic geology map shows that both counties lie within the great Appalachian oil and gas belt which passes entirely across West Virginia from Hancock County on the north to Wayne and Mingo on the Kentucky border, a distance of more than 200 miles, just west of and rudely parallel to the trend of the most western ridge of the Alleghany Mountains. Many people fail to comprehend why oil and gas do not exist in commercial quantity in the Alleghany Mountain regions of the State, or eastward, and considerable money has been wasted in prospecting for these minerals where the quest is hopeless. The reason of their absence from old mountain regions like the Alleghanies and the areas to the eastward is that the rocks of those counties, like Preston, Tucker, Grant, Mineral, Hardy, Randolph, Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Summers, Monroe, Mercer, etc., etc., have been fractured and faulted by the great folding to which they have been subjected so that practically all the natural gas and petroleum that they may once have held have escaped into the air, during the ages that have elapsed since the process of folding and mountain making began, and hence unless one were to drill to depths of 6,000 to 10,000 feet in such mountain regions as those of the counties mentioned, and others east of them, there is no chance whatever of finding either oil or gas in commercial volume. It is barely possible that deep down several thousand feet below the surface in these mountainous regions of the State the shaly beds of the stratified rock series may have so shingled over the cracks and crevices which penetrate all non-plastic beds like sandstones, limestones, etc., as yet to imprison commercial quantities of these hydro-carbons, so abundant in most of the counties of West Virginia lying west of the mountain region of the State, but even this slight possibility is extremely doubtful, and should not be relied upon with any degree of confidence whatever.

The coal area of Gilmer is not large, since it comes within the belt where the great Pittsburgh seam disappears westward, and with it practically all of the others, so that the western half of Gilmer has practically no commercial coal. Nature, however, as if to make up for this deficiency, has given her large deposits of oil and gas, while to Lewis she has given much coal and oil, and one of the greatest gas fields in the State. In fact from Lewis County hundreds of millions of cubic feet of gas go daily to the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Marvland through the pipe line systems and pumping stations of several great gas producing and marketing corporations. Some of the largest gas wells (36 million cubic feet daily) ever measured in the Appalachian field have been found in or near Lewis County. The accompanying economic and structural geologic map shows the coal areas of the two counties as also the anticlinal and synclinal folds which have given origin to the oil and gas pools indicated as already developed.

I. C. WHITE, State Geologist.

Morgantown, W. Va., March 1, 1916.

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AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

This book contains a short historical and industrial sketch, a chapter on Physiography, seven chapters on Geology, three chapters on Mineral Resources, and a chapter on Paleontology.

In order to describe the several coals and the oil and gas sands in their proper stratigraphic sequence, it was necessary to make an exhaustive study of the entire rock system, both surface and underground as far as possible, and to embody a large part of this research in the text in the form of geologic sections and detailed descriptions. This matter may not be of interest to the casual reader but its value to professional men conducting future coal, oil and gas operations in the two counties can not be questioned.

Two maps accompany the Report in a separate atlas. Map I consists of the topographic sheets of the U. S. Geological Survey assembled in convenient form to make a complete surface map of the two counties. Map II, showing General and Economic Geology, gives not only the structure contours based on the bottom of the Pittsburgh Coal, but also the accurate location of all the oil and gas wells and coal test borings, of which 807 are listed by number both on the map and in the text, and the accurate location by number of the 284 coal openings examined and described. Besides these separate maps, 12 figures appear in the text, of which Nos. 4 to 11, inclusive, are intended to show at a glance where the several coal seams are of minable thickness and purity. Since these coals are too thin or impure to be minable in certain regions, it has been necessary in most of the figures to make Approximate Lines of Disappearance, in referring to which it must be remembered that there are probably a few patches of good coal on the barren side and corresponding areas where the coal is worthless on the side where coal is shown. Wherever possible, detailed information should be secured from openings or borings published in the text.

The author spent the field season of 1914 making the necessary researches for this volume, and is responsible for all the data contained in Parts I, II and III, but was helpful in the office

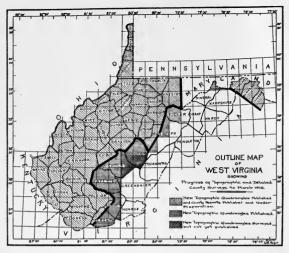


Figure 1.-See explanation on figure.

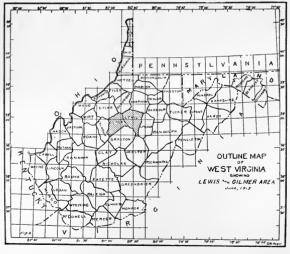


Figure 2.—See explanation on figure.

work by Field Assistants R. M. Gawthrop and D. D. Teets, Jr., who made the maps and prepared a large part of the tabulated matter.

Part IV, treating of the Paleontology, is the exclusive work of Dr. W. Armstrong Price, Paleontologist, who made the necessary collections in the field, and described the fossil forms.

The chemical analyses and calorific tests, except a few taken from previous Reports of the Survey, were made by J. Berghius Krak, Assistant Chemist, working under the direction and with the assistance of B. H. Hite, Chief Chemist. In addition to the analyses published in the text, nineteen other samples of coal, limestone and clays were collected in the field and would have appeared in print had not the reduced appropriation of the last State Legislature caused retrenchment in all the activities of the Survey, making it impossible to complete these analyses, as well as eliminating many valuable well records that might have been published.

Special acknowledgment is here made of the hearty manner in which many oil and gas companies, and independent operators, cooperated in furnishing valuable well records, secured at private expense, without the inclusion of which this volume would be incomplete. Credit for all such material furnished is given in the text.

Finally, the author expresses his obligation to Dr. I. C. White, State Geologist, without whose careful supervision and valuable suggestions this Report would lack much of whatever merit it may have.

DAVID B. REGER.

Morgantown, W. Va., July 23, 1915.

ERRATA.

Page 13, 3rd line of description of Jane Lew, for "most," read "midst."

Page 32, line 2 from top, for "thin," read "three."

Page 37, line 16 from bottom, for "2375," read "2475."

Page 51, line 17 from bottom, for "No. 81," read "73,"

Page 75, under Lower Kittanning Coal at depth of 360 feet, change Nimrod Lake Mine No. 272 to 276.

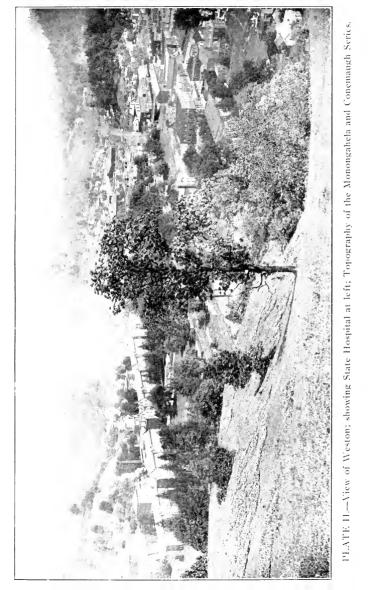
Page 118, No. 33 on Map II, change "Opening" to "Opening."

Page 125, end of first paragraph, add the words "were based" (which occur under foot-notes).

Page 165, line 10 from top, for "ragged," read "rugged."

Page 176, line 5 from top, the word "Buffalo)" should follow "First Cow Run (Little Dunkard) Sand" (Buffalo).

Page 236, line 1, for "F. C. Farinash," read "F. C. Forinash."





PART I.

History and Physiography.

CHAPTER I.

HISTORICAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

LOCATION.

Lewis and Gilmer Counties, comprising the area treated in this Report, are situated in the central part of West Virginia, being included within the parallels of 39° 11′ and 38° 43′ North Latitude, and 80° 18′ and 81° 04′ West Longitude from Greenwich. They lie within the watersheds of the West Fork of the Monongahela and the Little Kanawha Rivers, the waters of which reach the Gulf of Mexico through the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Lewis, the more eastern of the two counties, is bounded on the north by Doddridge and Harrison, on the east by Upshur, on the south by Webster, Braxton and Gilmer, and on the west by Braxton, Gilmer and Doddridge Counties. Gilmer is bounded on the north by Ritchie, Doddridge and Lewis on the east by Lewis and Braxton, on the south by Braxton, and on the west by Calhoun and Ritchie Counties.

Their geographical position may be observed in detail from Figures 1 and 2 in this Volume and from Maps I and II, enclosed in a separate atlas accompanying this Report.

TRANSPORTATION.

Water Ways.

West Fork River.—The West Fork River, the largest watercourse in Lewis County, which flows in a northerly direction across the same, meeting the Tygart Valley River at Fairmont to form the Monongahela, is apparently too small to be made navigable. The river is sluggish, the rate of fall from Weston to slackwater at Fairmont, 66 miles, being only 2.1 feet per mile, but the scarcity of any considerable volume of water, especially during the summers, places the stream outside the navigable class.

Little Kanawha River.—The Little Kanawha River, which flows across Gilmer County in a westerly direction, has long been an important artery of commerce between Parkersburg and the central counties of the State. A system of locks and dams makes the river navigable throughout the year from Parkersburg to Creston, Wirt County. From the upper lock, situated 1.5 miles above Burning Springs, to the Gilmer County Line at Mussel Shoals, the distance is 48 miles and from Mussel Shoals to Glenville it is 14 miles, making a total of 62 miles from Glenville to the upper lock. From Glenville to the Coal & Coke Railway at Gilmer Station just below the Braxton County Line the distance is 12 miles, making a total distance between Gilmer Station and the Burning Springs lock of 74 miles. In this portion of the river, there is a total fall of 110 feet, or 1.5 feet per mile. At the present time, the river is navigable between these points only during the spring and winter months when there is a considerable traffic on gasoline boats. Since the counties of Gilmer and Calhoun have no railroads passing across them, all supplies during the summer and autumn must be hauled by wagon either from Creston at the head of navigation on the Little Kanawha or from the Coal and Coke Railway which only touches the eastern edge of Gilmer, or from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Weston, distant 27 miles from Glenville. It is apparent, therefore, that the improvement of the Little Kanawha River from Burning Springs to Gilmer Station, requiring the construction of ten

locks, would be of great benefit to the citizens of these two counties.

Many investigations have been made by the U. S. War Department regarding the improvement of this portion of the river, most of which have been unfavorable. The last report by a board of engineers reached the following conclusions and recommendations:

"This river is so narrow and in places so tortuous that even if improved by locks and dams a steamboat and one barge would have difficulty in moving. A tow of such size as is used on the Monongahela or Kanawha Rivers could not be operated. If a coal mine were operated on the river, the plant about the tipple and the necessary operations at that point would almost block the river. Due to the width of the river, locks would have to built smaller than on the Kanawha or Monongahela Rivers. Even if the river were improved, it is not believed coal from here could be brought out cheaply enough to compete with coal from either the Monongahela or Kanawha Rivers. There is practically no trade that could be supplied, except where such competition would exist, The valley itself is undeveloped and sparsely settled, has a generous supply of oil and gas, and would afford no market for coal. In fact there seems to be no demand for a new field in this vicinity as the other near by tributaries of the Ohio can readily supply the available markets with more coal than they do at present.

"Should the effort be made to improve the river, the scarcity of

water would entail extra expenditure.

"It is believed that this river is unworthy of improvement at this time, and it is recommended that no survey be made."

It would seem from this Report that there is little hope of any immediate improvement of the Little Kanawha River and that transportation must be provided in some other manner.

Steam Railroads.

Richwood Branch, B. & O. R. R.—The Richwood Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which extends in a north and south direction from Clarksburg to Richwood, Nicholas County, a distance of 121 miles, passing entirely across Lewis County in its course, had its origin from a narrow gauge road chartered and built by Hon. J. N. Camden and others under the name of the Clarksburg, Weston and Glenville Transportation Company, and extended from Clarksburg to Weston. That portion of the line between Weston and Clarksburg, according to Capt. Thomas Smith, a veteran conductor of the

¹House of Representatives, Doc. No. 12, 63rd Congress, 1st Session, 1913, page 9.

road, was completed in July, 1879, and to Buckhannon in June, 1883. In 1891 and 1892, the West Virginia and Pittsburgh Railroad Company took possession of the line and changed it to standard gauge.

The same company extended the road as a standard gauge from Weston to Flatwoods in 1890 and 1891, and to Camdenon-Gauley in 1891 and 1892, and finally completed it to Richwood in 1899.

The road was sold to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in September, 1899.

Pickens Branch, B. & O. R. R.—The Pickens Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, extending from Weston to Pickens, Randolph County, 49.3 miles, had its beginning in a narrow gauge line built from Weston to Buckhannon in 1883, under the name of Weston and Buckhannon Railroad Company. This line was taken over by the West Virginia and Pittsburgh Railroad Company and made a standard gauge in 1891 and 1892, and in the same years was extended to Pickens. It was sold to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in September, 1899. Both the Richwood and Pickens Branches are parts of the Monongah Division of the road. The branches through Lewis County total 55 miles.

Coal and Coke Railway.—The Coal and Coke Railway, which extends in an east and west direction from Elkins to Charleston, a distance of 175 miles, and, as shown by Maps I and II, passes through portions of both Lewis and Gilmer, was completed in 1906. Of this road 15 miles is in Lewis but only 1.5 miles is in Gilmer.

Elk and Little Kanawha Railroad.—The Elk and Little Kanawha Railroad, which is of narrow gauge construction, extends from Gassaway, Braxton County, to Stumptown, in Gilmer, a distance of 36 miles. It carries passengers and commercial freight as far as Shock Station on Right Fork of Steer Creek, but from Shock to its terminus at Stumptown, is operated only as a private lumber railroad. It was completed to its present terminus in 1913, and is an important feeder for the Coal and Coke Railway.

Walkersville and Ireland Railroad.—The Walkersville and Ireland Railroad extending from Walkersville, Lewis County,

southward to the head of Trace Run of Little Kanawha River, east of Bablin, is another narrow gauge feeder of the Coal and Coke. This road, which carries freight only, was built from Walkersville to Ireland in 1907, and completed to its present terminus in 1914.

Electric Railroads.

Monongahela Valley Traction Company.—The Monongahela Valley Traction Company operates an electric line between Clarksburg and Weston which does a general passenger, freight and express business. The line, which closely parallels the B. & O. Railroad, was completed in 1913.

Highways.

Parkersburg and Staunton Turnpike.—The Parkersburg and Staunton Turnpike, which extends in an east and west direction across both Lewis and Gilmer, passing through Weston, Camden, Vadis, Troy, and Coxs Mills, had its beginning by act of the Virginia General Assembly passed in 1823, but was not completed until after 1853, when the final appropriation for macadamizing the road was made. The original macadam has long since disappeared but the excellent grade remains

Buckhannon and Little Kanawha Turnpike.—The Buckhannon and Little Kanawha Turnpike, which was authorized by act of the Virginia General Assembly March 15, 1849, to extend from Buckhannon by way of Haymond's Mill, Braxton County, to an intersection with the Weston and Sutton road. crosses the southern end of Lewis, passing through Crawford, Walkersville and Jacksonville. According to W. B. Cutright², it was completed in the early fifties.

Weston and West Union Turnpike.—The Weston and West Union Turnpike branches from the Parkersburg and Staunton Turnpike at Dry Fork of Polk Creek, four miles west of Weston, and is built through Churchville, Coldwater and New Milton to West Union.

Ravenswood, Spencer and Glenville Turnpike.—The Ra-

² History of Upshur County, p. 322; 1907.

venswood, Spencer and Glenville Turnpike extends from the Ohio River at Ravenswood, Jackson County, through Spencer, Arnoldsburg, Millstone, Stumptown, Lockney, Normantown and Lettergap to Glenville. Since it passes through a region where there is little railroad transportation, it has long been an important artery of travel.

Clarksburg and Weston Turnpike.—The Clarksburg and Weston Turnpike extends from Clarksburg through Byron, Lost Creek, McWhorter and Jane Lew to Weston, being closely parallel to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Since its route is mostly over a red clay soil and it is not macadamized, it is usually not fit for travel in winter, but in the summer months is a good road.

Ordinary County Roads.—Aside from the few turnpikes mentioned above, the highways of Lewis and Gilmer are mostly unimproved dirt roads, many of which become impassable in the winter months on account of the heavy hauling to the oil and gas fields. No attempt has been made in either county to macadamize or pave them. According to Hon. A. D. Williams, State Road Engineer, there are 650 miles of wagon roads in Lewis and 575 in Gilmer.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION, LEWIS COUNTY.

Miscellaneous Items

Formation.—The following account of the formation of Lewis County is given by Hon. Virgil A. Lewis⁸:

"Lewis County was formed from Harrison by an Act of Assembly passed December 18, 1816, by which the boundaries were defined to be: 'Beginning at the head of the left hand fork of Jesse's run; thence a straight line to the mouth of Kincheloe's creek; thence up said creek to the dividing ridge; thence a west course to the Wood County line; thence to include all the south part of Harrison down to the mouth of the Buckhannon River; thence a straight line to the beginning.' The Act directed that the first court should be held at Westfield, and appointed the following named commissioners to locate the county seat: Edward Jackson, Elias Lowther, John McCoy, Lewis Maxwell and Daniel Stringer.

"The county was named in memory of Colonel Charles Lewis, who was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant. He was the youngest son of John Lewis, the pioneer settler of Augusta County, and a brother of General Andrew Lewis, who commanded the Virginians at Point Pleasant."

³ History of West Virginia, p. 636; 1889.

The area of Lewis County, as enumerated above, has been greatly reduced by the formation of Barbour, Doddridge, Gilmer, Ritchie and Upshur Counties, all of which secured a section of its original territory.

Area.—The area of Lewis County, as determined with planimeter by Gawthrop from the topographic sheets of the U. S. Geological Survey, is as follows:

	are Miles.
Hackers Creek	62.08
Freemans Creek	114.53
Courthouse	84.64
Skin Creek	40.47
Collins Settlement	89.63
<u>-</u>	
Total for County	391.35

Relief.—The surface of Lewis County varies in elevation from 760 feet above sea level. at the point where Leading Creek crosses the Lewis-Gilmer Line at Linn, to 1950 feet at the summit of a high knob 1.8 miles northwest of Cleveland, in the southern panhandle, making a maximum variation of 1190 feet, and thus rendering climatic conditions much the same over the entire county.

Population.—The following table, taken from the U. S. Census returns for 1910, shows the population of Lewis County by magisterial districts for the last three enumerations:

Population of Lewis County.

Minor Civil Division.	1910	1900	1890
Collins Settlement District	3,068	3,200	3,015
Court House District, including parts of Wards		1	1
1 to 4 of Weston town	5,177	4,721	2,629
Weston town (part of)	950	1,931	
Total for Weston town in Court House,		1	1
Freemans Creek and Hackers			
Creek Districts	2,213	2,560	2,143
Ward 1	756	1	
Ward 2	443	1	1
Ward 3	492	1	
Ward 4	522	1	
Freemans Creek District, including parts of		1	1
Wards 1 and 2 of Weston town	5,283	4,564	4,122
Weston town (part of)	633	253	
Hackers Creek District, including Jane Lew		1	1
town and parts of Wards 2 and 4 of Wes-		1	!
ton town	3,522	2,951	4,533
Jane Lew town	327	1	1
Weston town (part of)	630	376	2,143
Skin Creek District	1,231	1,544	1,596
Totals for County	18,281	 16,980	15,895

Products.—The principal animal products of Lewis are cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, poultry and mules, in the order named.

The principal agricultural products are corn, potatoes, hay, apples, wheat, and oats. The soil of the county is especially adapted to forage crops, most of it being known as blue grass land.

The principal mineral and manufactured products are natural gas, oil, coal. brick, clay, building stone, glassware, and carbon black.

Property Valuation.—According to Hon. J. S. Darst, State Auditor, the following table shows the property valuation for the two years ending with 1914:

Real EstatePersonal Property	1913 \$11,676,600 5,860,410	1914 \$11,908,905 6,280,460
Totals	.\$17,537,010	\$18,189,365

According to the above figures, Lewis ranks seventeenth in the State in point of wealth.

Postal Service.—As is true in many other counties of the State, the reorganization of the Post-Office Department and the establishment of rural free delivery routes has caused many of the small post-offices of the county to be abandoned. The following table compiled from information supplied by Assistant Postmaster Reger, at Weston, shows the post-offices and rural routes now (November 11, 1914) in existence in the county:

Lewis County Post-Offices.

Post Offices.	Number R. F. I Route). Post Offices.	R.	nber of F. D. outes.
Alum Bridge Bablin Camden Crawford	2	Ireland		2
Fink		Orlando		2
Freemansburg Horner		Roanoke Vadis		3
Hurst		Walkersville Weston		1 6

From the above information, it will be seen that Lewis County has 18 post-offices and 20 rural free delivery routes.

Towns and Industries.

There are only two incorporated towns in Lewis County, but there are numerous thriving villages that have no town charters

Weston.

Weston, the county seat of Lewis, is located on the West Fork River, at the point where it receives the tributary streams of Stonecoal and Polk Creeks. The following account by Lewis⁴ gives the early history of the town:

"Weston, the county seat, was established a town under the name of 'Preston,' January, 1818, on lands of Daniel Stringer and Lewis Maxwell; Henry McWhorter, William Peterson, James M. Camp and Robert Collins were appointed trustees. By an Act of February 20, 1819, the name of the town was changed to 'Fleshersville.' This, however, does not appear to have been satisfactory, for on the 19th of the following December, it was enacted that the town established in the county of Lewis, by the name of 'Preston,' afterward changed to 'Fleshersville,' shall hereafter be known by the name of 'Weston.'"

Weston is built principally on the flood plain of the West Fork River, its general elevation being about 1025 feet above sea level. It owes its existence principally to the county business and partly to the unsurpassed agricultural region which entirely surrounds it and for which it is the natural supply point. In addition to these features, it has one of the largest eleemosynary institutions in the State, and has also an important glass manufacturing industry. One of its largest sources of income and growth is the great natural gas industry that surrounds it and for which it handles most of the supplies. It is not unusual on Monday mornings to see one hundred heavy wagons loaded with pipe and gas well supplies starting for the various fields.

The town is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the branches of which, as previously described, extend in three directions and offer good facilities for distribution and supply.

⁴ Virgil A. Lewis, History of West Virginia, p. 636; 1889.

In addition to the steam railroad, the Monongahela Valley Traction Company provides handy passenger service to

Clarksburg.

Weston State Hospital.—The Weston State Hospital, formerly known as the West Virginia Hospital for the Insane, which is located at Weston, is the second largest public institution of any sort within the State. It is devoted entirely to the treatment of insane patients, having 1,035 of these unfortunates on July 1, 1914. It is supported by State appropriations, the annual expense being about \$140,000. The pay roll shows that, including the Superintendent, Dr. C. W. Halterman, and three other physicians, 146 persons are employed, the annual amount of salaries for 1914 totaling \$53,782.61. The following facts taken from the State Board of Control Report⁵ shows the scope and character of the institution:

"Historical.

"This is the oldest public institution of the State. It was established by the State of Virginia by an act of the legislature passed in 1858, the first appropriation being \$25,000.00. The first building, a one-story structure, was ready for occupancy in September, 1859, and the first patients were admitted in October, 1859. Nine patients had been maintained in a hospital at Columbus, Ohio, pending the erection of the hospital at Weston.

"Dr. R. Hills, of Columbus, Ohio, was the first superintendent, and the succeeding ones have been Dr. W. J. Bland in 1882, Dr. John H. Lewis in 1886, Dr. W. P. Crumbacker in 1892, Dr. W. E. Stathers in 1896, Dr. A. H. Kunst in 1900, Dr. S. M. Steele in 1906, Dr. Chas. W.

Halterman in 1914.

"The institution was taken over by the State of West Virginia upon its admission into the Union, and in 1866 a number of insane patients were removed to it from the hospitals at Williamsburg and Staunton, and the State of Virginia was paid \$23,700.00 for their support while in those institutions.

"Grounds.

"The grounds belonging to the Hospital contain about 335 acres; the property fronts about 2,000 feet on the West Fork River opposite the town of Weston and extends back over the hills to the north to a depth sufficient for this acreage. With the exception of the ground on which the buildings are located, extending back from the river about 800 feet, the land is very steep and entirely unsuitable for tillage. A very small portion is used for gardening, but in the main it is used only for grazing.

⁵ Third Annual Report, State Board of Control, pp. 57-58; Part I; 1914.

"Buildings.

"The general Hospital building has a frontage of 1290 feet, consisting of a central portion—the Administration Building—with wings extending on either side north and south. The corridors connect at the wards with one another and with the central building. In the rear of the main building are the following:

"(1) The Atkinson Building; erected in 1897, three stories, con-

taining three wards, all used for male patients.

"(2) Building for colored patients; three-story brick, containing two wards, one for male and the other for female patients.

"(3) Laundry Building; occupied by the laundry, with a plumb-

ing shop and power in the basement.

- "(4) Electric Power House; one-story brick building, containing the electric light machinery, ice plant and three cold storage rooms. These cold storage rooms should be torn down and rebuilt at once, as they are ill-smelling and insanitary.
- "(5) Patients' Kitchen; 45x75, equipped with the necessary outfit for the cooking which must be done on a large scale for such an

institution.

"(6) Sick Patients' Kitchen.

"(7) Bake Shop; one-story brick building, containing oven, dough

mixer, engine and other necessary utensils.

"(8) Store Room; two-story brick building, the lower floor containing the main store room, clothes-cutting and sewing room; the upper floor is used as an attendants' dining room, with kitchen and dining room attached. This building is in bad condition.

"(9) Morgue; a stone building used to prepare for burial or

shipment the bodies of patients who die in the hospital.

"(10) Hose house, small frame building containing all the hose and fire-fighting apparatus.

"(11) Greenhouses.

"(12) Cow Barn and Horse Barn; two old, large frame structures; both out of date and unsanitary."

Crescent Window Glass Company.—The Crescent Window Glass Company, established in 1903, with head office and works along the B. & O. R. R. at the south end of Weston, manufactures window glass exclusively, the annual capacity being 200,000 boxes. There are two 24 blower tanks and at the time the factory was inspected (June 24, 1914) all glass was blown by hand, but according to J. B. Eads, office man, it was the intention to use the Healy blowing machine in one-half the factory after January 1, 1915. The product is shipped in all directions. The plant uses sand from Ten Mile, W. Va., lime from Martinsburg, soda ash from Wyandotte, Mich., and salt cake from Cleveland, Ohio. The average monthly consumption of gas is 45,000,000 cu. ft., at a cost of 4 cents per thousand. The plant runs 8½ months annually, having 290

men employed, of which 175 are skilled workmen and 115 laborers, the monthly pay roll amounting to \$22,000.

Travis Glass Company.—The Travis Glass Company. with head office at Clarksburg, W. Va., has a branch plant at Weston, located on the West Fork River, along the B. & O. R. R., at the south end of the town, operating under a lease from the Lewis County Glass Company, the owner of the plant. The factory was first established under the name of the Bendale Lighting Glass Company, but was later sold to the Bastow Manufacturing Company, and finally came into the hands of its present owners. According to Charles Bassford, Superintendent, the plant manufactures milk bottles, with an output of 12 tons daily, the total capacity of the tank being 90 tons. The O'Neil semi-automatic machine is used for blowing the product. Natural gas is used for fuel at a cost of 4½ cents per thousand cubic feet. The plant runs 11½ months annually, the list of employees totaling 65, of which 47 are men and 18 boys, 26 of the men being classed as skilled labor.

Weston Brick Works.—The Weston Brick Works, with its head office at Weston and works at the south end of the town, will be fully described in Chapter XII, under the subject of "Clay".

Danser Manufacturing and Supply Company.—The Danser Manufacturing and Supply Company, with head office at Weston, the works being one-eighth mile north of the B. & O. R. R. station, was established in 1905. According to W. C. Danser, President and General Manager, the concern manufactures heating stoves, oil well tools, gray iron castings, and does a general repair and jobbing business. Twenty-five men, of whom 10 are skilled workmen, are employed, with an average weekly pay roll of \$400.

B. & O. R. R. Shops.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has maintained general repair shops at the north end of Weston since 1889. According to G. A. Schafer, General Foreman, 85 men are employed, of whom 30 are skilled workmen.

Bennett Bros. Post Factory.—Bennett Brothers operate a small factory, located on the Pickens Branch of the B. & O.

Railroad at the east end of Weston. This plant, which was first established as the Monarch Tile Works, according to one of the workmen, now makes cement posts, pillar blocks, and all kinds of cement blocks. Buckhannon River sand from Silica, W. Va., is used in connection with limestone screenings for the aggregate material. The plant does not run all the time and is a small concern, only two men being employed when visited (June 30, 1914).

The Bennett and Garrett Stone Quarry, located at the mouth of Stonecoal Creek, will be described in Chapter VII, under the description of the Lower Connellsville Sandstone.

Jane Lew.

Jane Lew, the second town of Lewis County, is situated at the point where the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad crosses Hackers Creek, being in the most of what is perhaps the richest agricultural and stock grazing region of the State. Its name is derived jointly from that of Lewis Maxwell and Jane Maxwell, his wife, early settlers of the community. Besides being the supply point for a large farming community, Jane Lew is surrounded with numerous producing gas wells that add largely to its prosperity. It was incorporated as a town in 1907, with a population, in 1910, of 327, according to the U. S. Census returns, but its growth has been rapid, and Burkett Hall, Mayor, estimates the population in 1914 at 400 to 500 persons.

The Jane Lew Brick and Drain Tile Works will be fully described in Chapter XII under the subject of "Clay".

Villages.

There are numerous unincorporated villages situated throughout Lewis County, of which the following list gives the principal ones with their populations, most of which are by actual count made in the presence of the writer:

Lewis County Villages.

Village.	Population 1914.	Village.	Population 1914.		
Berlin	70(A)	Horner	64(A)		
Camden		Ireland	123(A)		
Churchville		Jacksonville	27(A)		
Copley		Orlando	250(E)		
Crawford		Roanoke	123(A)		
Freemansburg		Vadis			
Gaston		Walkersville			

A—Actual count by Postmaster or other responsible person in 1914. E—Estimate by Postmaster or other responsible person in 1914.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION GILMER COUNTY.

Miscellaneous Items.

Formation.—Gilmer County was created by Act of the Virginia General Assembly February 3, 1845, from parts of Lewis and Kanawha Counties, and was named after Thomas Walker Gilmer, a former Governor of Virginia.

Area.—The area of Gilmer County, as determined with planimeter by Gawthrop from the topographic sheets of the United States Geological Survey, is as follows:

Districts.	Square Miles.
Troy	
Dekalb	
Glenville	
Center	121.64
Total for County	342.40

Relief.—The surface of Gilmer County varies from 690' above sea level at Stumptown on Steer Creek to 1600' at Locust Knob, three miles east of Stouts Mills, a variation of 910 feet. There is no marked change in climatic conditions in different parts of the County.

Population.—The following table, taken from the U. S. Census returns for 1910, shows the population of Gilmer County by magisterial districts for the last three enumerations:

Population of Gilmer County.

Minor Civil Division.	1910	1900	1890
Center District		3,193 2,336	2,476 1,974
opolis towns	3,617 336 156	3,591 398	2,794 329
Troy District, including Troy town	2,270	2,642 148	2,502
Totals for County	11,379	11,762	9,746

Products.—The principal animal products of Gilmer County are cattle, horses, sheep, poultry, hogs and mules.

The principal agricultural products are corn, potatoes, hay, apples, wheat, and oats. The soil of the county, like that of Lewis, is especially adapted to forage crops, being natural blue grass land.

The principal mineral products are coal, oil and gas. There is no manufacturing industry in the County.

Property Valuation.—According to Hon. J. S. Darst, State Auditor, the following table shows the property valuation for the two years ending with 1914:

Real Estate Personal Property	1913 \$6,156,981 2,088,368	1914 \$6,240,254 2,329,060
Totals	\$8,245,349	\$8,569,314

A comparison of the above figures with those for other counties in the Auditor's Report shows that Gilmer ranks 40th in point of wealth in the State.

Postal Service.—As noted in Lewis County, the establishment of rural free delivery routes has caused many former post-offices to be abandoned. Since there are only a few miles of railroad in the County, almost the entire postal service depends on automobile, wagon, or horseback service, thus causing considerable inconvenience and delay. The following table shows the post-offices and rural routes now (October 5, 1914) in existence in the County:

Post-Offices.	Number of h. r'. D. Routes.	Post-Offices	Number of R. FD. Routes.
Arbela Baldwin Cedarville Conings Coxs Mills Dekalb Dora Dusk Gilmer Glenville Hardman Index Lettergap Linn	1	Newberne Normantown Orton Perkins Revel Revel Revere Rudkin Sand Fork Shoal Stouts Mills Stumptown Tanner Troy Valley Withers	

Towns and Industries.

There are four incorporated towns in Gilmer County, all of them being small and devoted principally to the supply of their respective country trades.

Glenville.

Glenville, the county seat of Gilmer, is located on the Little Kanawha River, 12 miles from the Coal and Coke Railway at Gilmer Station, and 27 miles from Weston. Supplies are hauled principally from Gilmer Station, but there is a daily mail service both to Gilmer and Weston and in summer automobile hack lines furnish fairly convenient communication with both places. It was incorporated March 10, 1856, the first town election being held by B. Conrad, George E. Ball and Preston Pew. The present population (Census of 1910) is 336. The town lies in the midst of a good farming community, and also has the county business, as well as one of the State Normal Schools.

Glenville State Normal School.—The State of West Virginia maintains a Normal School in Glenville that adds materially to the business prosperity and educational welfare of the community. The institution employs, in addition to the Principal, Prof. S. O. Bond, sixteen instructors and has an

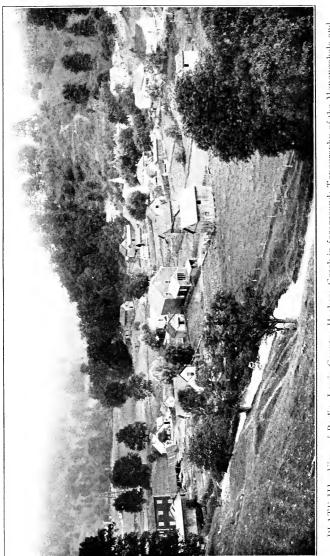


PLATE III.—View of Berlin, Lewis County; Hackers Creek in foreground; Topography of the Monongahela and Conemaugh Series.



annual expenditure for all purposes of about \$19,000. The total enrollment of students is 406. The following statements taken from the State Board of Control Report⁶ show the scope and character of the institution:

"Glenville State Normal School.

"Historical.

"The Glenville Normal owes its existence to an act of the Legislature, passed February 19, 1872, which provided as a condition of its establishment that the citizens of the town provide suitable grounds and buildings. This condition was soon met, but pending the purchase of a building, the school was opened in the old court house on the 24th of January, 1873. Later a two-story frame dwelling house was acquired and remodeled, and for several years the school was carried on in this building. In 1885 the Legislature appropriated \$5,000 for a new building and a neat brick structure was erected on the site of the old dwelling house. In 1893 another appropriation was secured and the building enlarged to its present dimensions. In 1909, as the attendance of the school had increased about three-fold during the preceding four years, the old accommodations were found to be inadequate; so an appropriation of \$35,000.00 was made for a new building, which was completed and ready for occupancy in March, 1912.

"Grounds.

"The site on which these buildings is located consists of about four acres of ground lying on the hillside north of the town of Glenville, and within the corporate limits of the town. A part of this land was acquired in 1885, when the first building was erected, and the remainder was purchased in 1909 by the citizens of Glenville as a site for the building then about to be erected. This purchase was made with the expectation that the purchasers would ultimately be reimbursed by the State for their expenditure. This was done subsequently, and the State Board of Control paid \$2,361.75 for the lot, which is 88½ feet front and 321 feet depth.

"Buildings.

"There are two buildings, both used for school purposes. Both are two-story bricks with basements. The equipment of the old building is more or less worn and out of date, but the new building is well furnished with modern appliances. The chemical and physical laboratories, library and auditorium are in the new building.
"In accordance with the appropriation of \$37,000, made by the

"In accordance with the appropriation of \$37,000, made by the constant of 1913, for buildings and land, it being understood that the building to be erected out of this appropriation would be a dormitory, the State Board of Control has, after several months spent in negotiations, secured a site for the new building, which adjoins the present property. This site consists of the Craddock property and the Lynn lot immediately behind it. It was so late in this year before the site could be secured that there has been no time to begin the construction

Third Annual Report, State Board of Control, pp. 689-690 and 696, Part II; 1914.

of the building. Besides that, it is not believed that the appropriation made will be sufficient to erect the kind of building needed, and it hoped that the Legislature will consider the propriety of increasing the amount."

"Statistical Tables, 1912-1914.

"Table No. 1

"Enrollment 1912-13-Students in Regular Work.

	Grad.	Senior	Junior	Soph.	Fresh.	Prep.	Males	Females	Totals
Normal		29 1 30	35 3 ——————————————————————————————————	5	199 10 209		204 14 218	149 11 160	353 25 378

"Departments.

	Males	Females	Totals
Pupils in Model School	32 6	38 33	70 39
Total Enrollment	258	200	458

"Table No. 2.

"Enrollment 1913-14-Students in Regular Work,

	Grad.	Senior	Junior	Soph.	Fresh.	Prep.	Males	Females	Totals
Normal	1	26 8	30 10		198	30 4	170 27	130	36
Totals	1	34	40	50	207	34	197	139	336

"Departments.

	Males	Females	Totals
Pupils in Model School	28 10	33 47	61 57
Total Enrollment	285	181	406

The Whiting and West Brick Plant, near Glenville, will be described in Chapter XII under the subject of "Clay".

Layopolis (Sand Fork).

The town of Layopolis, usually known as Sand Fork. the name of the post-office, is located at the mouth of Sand Fork of Little Kanawha River. It was incorporated in 1901 and its population in 1914, by actual count, was 177, making it the third town of the County. It owes its growth principally to the oil development along the Grassland Syncline which crosses the Little Kanawha River just east of the town, but like many other oil villages the population has declined in recent years. The presence of a large amount of Pittsburgh Coal on both sides of the river leads to the belief that the village will eventually become the scene of an extensive mining industry. The Eureka Pipe Line Company maintains an oil pumping plant at Layopolis.

Cedarville.—Cedarville, the fourth town in point of size in the County, is located on Cedar Creek 2½ miles northwest of the Gilmer-Braxton County Line. Its population in 1914, by actual count, was 175. Its existence and growth depend entirely on the farming community in which it is situated. It is at the western edge of the great Pittsburgh Coal belt.

Troy.—Troy, the fifth town of the County, is located on Leading Creek in the northeastern end of the County. According to G. B. Heckert, Mayor, it was incorporated October 13, 1887, and its population in 1914 was, by actual count 130. It is located in a good farming community, for which it is the supply point.

Villages.

The following list gives the population of the unincorporated villages of Gilmer County, small settlements of only a few houses not being listed:

Gilmer County Villages.

Villages.	Population 1914.	Villages.	Population -1914.
Alice	50(A)	Normantown	70(A)
Coxs Mills	47(A)	Stouts Mills	43 (A)
Gilmer	300(E)	Stumptown	50(A)
Newberne	47(A)	Tanner	80(A)

A—Actual count by Postmaster or other responsible person. E—Estimate by Postmaster or other responsible person.

CHAPTER II.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHANGES.

The surface features of Lewis and Gilmer present nothing essentially different from other counties in the central and western parts of the State. The hills and ridges that form the present sky line of the topography are the remains of the old peneplain that existed in Cretaceous time and that almost reached base level. Subsequent elevation of the general surface has revised this old peneplain to a much greater height than it formerly occupied and consequent stream erosion has cut great valleys through its surface until little of the original smooth plateau is left. There is a gradual southeastward increase in the height of these tops indicating that the land elevation in late Cretaceous time was more pronounced in this region next to the Alleghany Mountains than in the northwestern region.

The stream erosion that followed the Cretaceous epoch has been long continued and shows that the cycle is well advanced. Most of the streams have nearly reached base level as is indicated by the fact that they have little fall even near their headwaters and by the further fact that many of them have courses that meander through broad valleys, showing that the streams developed this phase during the present cycle.

Exceptions to this general condition may be noticed in the Little Kanawha River which has a tortuous course entirely out of harmony with the comparatively narrow valley through which it flows and which evidently developed these meanders in the time of the Cretaceous peneplain and preserved them throughout its subsequent erosion down to its present level.

Along the headwaters of the Little Kanawha in Lewis and Upshur, there is a further deviation from the usual condition caused by the fact that the river and its tributaries in this region are still swift streams, not nearly so far advanced in the erosive cycle as in the western part of the territory, this being caused not alone by the greater elevation of the rocky folds of the crust, but by their greater hardness through which the streams cut more slowly.

There are numerous instances of stream capture. Freemans Creek District, Lewis, the topographic map shows that the Left Fork of Freemans Creek once was a continuous stream from the Doddridge County Line, 11/2 miles south of Coldwater, to Freemansburg as all the tributary streams along this valley point at the proper angle to prove that this hypothesis is true. In late years, however, Fink Creek, which belongs to the Little Kanawha River basin and lies at a level approximately 200 feet lower than that of West Fork River of which Freemans Creek is a part, cut through the dividing watershed that once existed across the present valley of Fink Creek about 21/2 miles northwest of Churchville, and gradually absorbed the drainage of the Left Fork to the low divide one mile east of Churchville. It is evident that this portion of the valley was once at a much higher level than at present, as the low divide east of Churchville represents the old valley floor, being 220 feet higher than the present drainage at Churchville.

Another striking instance of stream capture is evident in Skin Creek District, Lewis, and Buckhannon District, Upshur, where the Right Fork of Stonecoal Creek has cut its way through the soft shales of the Conemaugh Series, securing the drainage from Wolfpen Run, Straight Run, Pringle Fork, Brushlick Run, Bear Run, Spruce Fork and Glady Fork, all of which, from their direction, evidently once flowed eastward through Brushy Fork of Fink Run to the Buckhannon River. It is plain from the topographic map that the watershed between Brushy Fork and Right Fork of Stonecoal was once located in Lewis County, a short distance west of Wolfpen Run.

The West Fork River, in the region southwest of Frenchton, has robbed French Creek of much of its drainage, includ-

ing Fall Run, Straight Fork, Crooked Run, and Whites Camp Fork. The divide between the parent streams must have been at one time less than one-half mile east of Jewell Station.

In Gilmer County, a marked change is noticeable in the valley of the Little Kanawha River one-half mile south of Sand Fork where it appears that the river once flowed from the mouth of Duskcamp Run northward through the present valley of Lick Run.

Geologic structure does not appear to have influenced the direction of stream flow to any marked degree. The formation of the anticlines and synclines must have been so gradual that the streams preserved their channels intact.

DRAINAGE BASINS.

The following table, prepared by Gawthrop, gives a list of the principal streams of both counties, their lengths being divided into sections, usually between large tributaries, and the rate of fall and length, both actual stream measurement and air line distances, being determined. The last column shows the ratio between the total distance (T. D.) and the air line distance (A. L. D.). Those having the greatest ratio are usually streams that have the more nearly reached base level:

Table of Stream Data.

Streams.	Total Dis- tance, Miles	Total Fall, Feet	Rate of Fall per Mue, Feet	Air Line Distance, Miles Ratio T. D. to A. L. D.
West Fork River, Fall Run to Walkersville.	. 5.7	150		
West Fork River, Walkersville to Roanoke	. 10.5	35		4.6 2.29
West Fork River, Roanoke to Weston	. 14.0	40	2.9	7.61.84
West Fork River, Weston to Hackers Creek.	. 13.0	35	2.7	7.81.67
Hackers Creek, Ruraldale to Berlin	8.0	85		6.7 1.19
Hackers Creek, Berlin to mouth				
Jesse Run, Upshur Co. Line to mouth				5.01.16
Kincheloe Creek, Benson to mouth	6.0			5.41.11
Freemans Creek, Freemansburg to mouth	6.2			3.411.82
	0.2	40	0.4	3.41.82
Right Fork, Smoky Fork to Free-				
mansburg	3.1	30	9.7	2.9 1.07

-4				
Streams.	Total Dis- tance, Mi es	Total Fall, Feet	Rate of Fall per mile, Feet	Air Line Distance, Miles Ratio T. D to A. L. D.
Left Fork, upper road fork to Free-				
mansburg Stonecoal Creek, Snyder Run to mouth Right Fork, Glady Park to Horner Polk Creek, Camden to mouth Murphy Creek, Jacks Hollow to mouth Skin Creek, Wheeler Fork to Little Skin Creek	6.0	80 220 90 80 45	7.6	$\begin{vmatrix} 5.4 & 1.11 \\ 3.9 & 1.16 \\ 4.9 & 1.20 \end{vmatrix}$
Skin Creek, Little Skin Creek to mouth Little Skin Creek, Hershman Run to mouth	3.1		9.2	$\begin{vmatrix} 2.7 1.16 \\ 3.5 1.03 \end{vmatrix}$
Sand Fork, Marsh School to mouth	6.0 4.5 5.0	90 55 500	$15.0 \\ 12.2 \\ 100.0$	$5.5 1.09 \\ 3.7 1.21$
Little Kanawha River, Wildcat to Burnsville. Little Kanawha River, Burnsville to Glenville. Little Kanawha River, Glenville to Russet Steer Creek, Forks to mouth	22.7 $ 17.9 $ $ 20.6 $	180 60 30	7.9 3.4 1.5	13.5 1.67 $ 11.1 1.60$ $ 12.4 1.66$
Bear Fork, Trace Fork to mouth. Left Fork, German to Steer Run. Left Fork, Steer Run to mouth. Steer Run, Mark Run to mouth.	5.3 13.0 5.9	100 150 30	18.9 11.5 5.1	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Right Fork, Rosedale to Crooked Fork Right Fork, Crooked Fork to mouth Crooked Fork, Progress to mouth Tanner Creek, Shanty Run to Tanner	7.0 5.7 7.2	65 20 1 130	9.3 3.5 18.4	$ \begin{array}{c} 4.4 1.60 \\ 3.4 1.68 \\ 6.4 1.12 \\ \end{array}$
Tanner Creek, Tanner to mouth	5.6 5.2 8.2	140 70	$\begin{vmatrix} 9.8 \\ 27.0 \\ 8.5 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 4.2 & 1.33 \\ 4.4 & 1.18 \\ 5.1 & 1.61 \end{vmatrix}$
Cedar Creek, Grandcamp Run to mouth Sinking Creek, Garfield Run to mouth Leading Creek, 80°35′ meridian to Alum Fork. Leading Creek, Alum Fork to Cove Creek	5.7	0 15 135 200	$\begin{vmatrix} 3.0 \\ 23.7 \\ 35.1 \end{vmatrix}$	3.2 1.56 4.6 1.24 4.3 1.32
Leading Creek, Cove Creek to Alice Leading Creek, Alice to mouth Horn Creek, Coxs Mills to mouth	6.0 8.2 4.1	10 30 1 55	$\begin{array}{c c} 1.7 \\ 3.7 \\ 13.4 \end{array}$	3.0 2.00 4.7 1.75 3.1 1.32
Cove Creek, Leopold to Big Run Cove Creek, Big Run to mouth Little Cove Creek, Lewis Co. Line to mouth	4.7	35	7.4	3.71.27
Fink Creek, Churchville to Dry Fork Fink Creek, Dry Fork to Vadis Fink Creek, Vadis to mouth Stewart Creek, Baldwin to mouth	3.9 8.0 4.1	9) 75 9) 80 1) 30	19.2 10.0 7.3	$\begin{vmatrix} 3.2 & 1.22 \\ 5.4 & 1.48 \\ 2.6 & 1.59 \end{vmatrix}$
Sand Fork, Wolfpen Run to Copley	$\begin{array}{c c} 1 & 7.1 \\ 1 & 6.1 \\ 1 & 5.0 \end{array}$	L 140 L 60 D 20	19.7 9.8 4.0	5.7 1.24 3.9 1.56 3.1 1.61
Indian Fork, Goosepen Run to mouth				

Total Distance, Mi es Feet Rate of Fall per mile, Feet Air Line Distance, Miles Rate of Fall per mile, Feet Air Line Distance, Miles Ratio T. D. Ro A. L.
Copen Run, Bull Fork to mouth
Oil Creek, Orlando to mouth
Right Fork, Cleveland to Wildcat 5.2 335 64.4 3.8 1.39
Glady Creek, Duffy to mouth
Cherry Fork, First fork to mouth

The following table, prepared by Gawthrop, gives a planimetric determination of the areas of the different drainage basins of the two counties, the U. S. topographic sheets being used for authority:

Areas of Drainage Basins.

Streams.	Square Miles.
West Fork River, including Hackers Creek	298.00
Hackers Creek, total above mouth	54.40
Jesse Run	10.74
Kincheloe Creek	21.30
Freemans Creek	
Stonecoal Creek	49.95
Polk Creek	
Murphy Creek	
Rush Run	
Skin Creek, total above mouth	33.00
Little Skin Creek	
Sand Fork	12.35
Right Fork	
Little Kanawha River, including Steer Creek	
Steer Creek, total above mouth	
Bear Fork	
Right Fork, total above mouth	
Crooked Fork	
Left Fork, total above mouth	
Steer Run	
Tanner Creek	
Grass Run	
Cedar Creek	
Sinking Creek	
Leading Creek, total above mouth	
Horn Creek	
Cove Creek	
Fink Creek	42.95

Streams.	Square	Miles.
Stewart Creek		9.40
Sand Fork, total above mouth		79.45
Ellis Creek		7.50
Indian Fork		22.50
Duskcamp Run		8.60
Copen Run		9.65
Oil Creek, total above mouth		31.90
Clover Fork		9.25
Right Fork		37.50
Glady Creek		8.50
Cherry Fork		4.20

West Fork River.

The West Fork River, which forms the principal drainage basin of Lewis, is a northward flowing stream, being one of the constituent branches of the Monongahela at Fairmont. Its source is in Upshur County, three miles southwest of Rock Cave. The elevation at its source is 1700′ and at the Lewis-Harrison Line is 975′ above sea level, and at Fairmont 880′, a total fall of 820′; and its length from head to mouth is 100 miles. Its course is through a farming region, most of the land being cleared, the result being that the river has torrential floods in winter and spring, and its flow is reduced to a minimum in the summer and autumn when water is most needed. The total area of its drainage basin is 843 square miles, and of that portion above and including Hackers Creek is 298 square miles.

The principal tributaries of the West Fork in Lewis County are Hackers Creek, Kincheloe Creek, Freemans Creek, Stonecoal Creek, Polk Creek, Murphy Creek, Rush Run, Skin Creek, Sand Fork, and Right Fork.

Hackers Creek rises in Upshur County at an elevation of about 1750' and flows westward entirely across Lewis, emptying into the West Fork in Harrison County. the elevation of its mouth being 980', making a total fall of 770 feet. Its course from the head to Berlin is nearly straight but from Berlin to its mouth the valley is wide and the creek has a meandering course, showing that it has nearly reached base level. The area of its drainage basin is 54.4 square miles.

Kincheloe Creek rises at the corner of Lewis, Harrison and Doddridge, at an elevation of 1500', and flows eastward to

the West Fork, a distance of 8.5 miles, the elevation of its mouth being 980', making a total fall of 520 feet. The area of its drainage basin is 21.3 square miles.

Freemans Creek rises at the Lewis-Doddridge Line and flows eastward to the West Fork, the tidal elevation of its source being 1500' and its mouth 1000', making a total fall of 500' in a length of 12.5 miles. The area of its drainage basin is 31 square miles.

Stonecoal Creek rises in Upshur County at an elevation of 1700′, flows northwestward to the West Fork at Weston, a distance of 15.5 miles, the elevation of its mouth being 1000′, making a total fall of 700 feet. The area of its drainage basin is 49.95 square miles.

Polk Creek rises along the Freemans Creek-Courthouse District Line, at an elevation of 1550', flows eastward 7.5 miles to the West Fork at Weston where its elevation is 1000', making a total fall of 550 feet. The area of its drainage basin is 11.3 square miles.

Murphy Creek rises in Courthouse District, near Edmiston, at an elevation of 1550', flows northeastward a distance of 5.5 miles to the West Fork, where its elevation is 1010' making a total fall of 490 feet. The area of its drainage basin is 6.5 square miles.

Rush Run rises in Courthouse District at an elevation of 1525′, flows nearly north and almost parallel to the West Fork until it joins the latter stream. Its total length is 5 miles and the elevation at its mouth is 1015′, the total fall being 510 feet. The area of its drainage basin is 6.75 square miles.

Skin Creek rises at the Lewis-Upshur Line near Abbott, at an elevation of 1700', flows northwestward a distance of 11 miles to the West Fork where its elevation is 1015', making a total fall of 685 feet. The area of its drainage basin is 33 square miles.

Sand Fork rises in Upshur County, near Frenchton, at an elevation of 1800', flows northwestward a distance of 8.5 miles to the West Fork at Roanoke, where its elevation is 1040', making a total fall of 760 feet. The area of its drainage basin is 12.35 square miles.

Right Fork rises at the Lewis-Braxton Line, near Letch.

at an elevation of 1750', flows northward 6 miles to its junction with the West Fork at Walkersville where its elevation is 1080', making a total fall of 670 feet. The area of its drainage basin is 11.5 square miles.

Little Kanawha River.

The Little Kanawha River, which flows across the southern end of Lewis and entirely across Gilmer, has its rise near Craddock in Upshur, at an elevation of 2765 feet. Its elevation at the western edge of Lewis is 950'; at the western edge of Gilmer, 680'; and at its junction with the Ohio River at Parkersburg, 564', making a total fall of 2201 feet. Except at the headwaters where there is a considerable forest area, most of its course is through a cleared region and it is subject to floods in winter and spring. Several careful hand leveled measurements show that its flood plain has a height of 28 feet at Hattie, 31 feet at Millseat Run, 31 feet at Glenville, 27 feet at Sand Fork, and 26 feet at Stouts Mills. Its general course is northwestward at right angles to the mountain folds. Its length is 145 miles and its drainage basin has an area of about 2150 square miles.

Its principal tributaries in Gilmer are Steer Creek, Tanner Creek, Grass Run, Cedar Creek, Sinking Creek, Leading Creek, Sand Fork, Duskcamp Run and Copen Run. Its tributaries in Lewis include Oil Creek, Right Fork, Glady Creek and Cherry Fork.

Steer Creek rises in Braxton near Dessie, at an elevation of 1500', and flows northward 28.5 miles to Russet in Calhoun where it empties into the Little Kanawha at an elevation of 675'. making a total fall of 825 feet. Its total drainage basin has an area of 209.3 square miles. In comparison to its length, the drainage basin seems large, but this is due to the fact that the creek has several unusually large tributaries, making a wide fan-shaped basin.

Tanner Creek rises at the Ritchie-Gilmer Line north of Newberne at an elevation of 1340', and flows southwestward 14 miles to the Little Kanawha at Latonia, where its elevation is 685', making a total fall of 655 feet. The area of its drainage basin is 36.7 square miles.

Grass Run rises near Lettergap at an elevation of about 1400', and flows northwestward 6.5 miles to the Little Kanawha, where its mouth is 685' above sea level, making a total fall of 715 feet. Its drainage basin has an area of 12.5 square miles.

Cedar Creek rises in Braxton, near Flatwoods, at an elevation of 1650', and flows northwestward 32 miles to the Little Kanawha, where its elevation is 690', making a total fall of 960 feet. The area of its drainage basin is 81.55 square miles. This area is less than half that of Steer Creek, although the length of Cedar Creek is the greater of the two.

Sinking Creek rises in Gilmer northeast of Newberne, at an elevation of 1380', and flows southward 7.6 miles to the Little Kanawha, where its elevation is 695', making a total fall of 685 feet. Its drainage basin has an area of 10.3 square miles.

Leading Creek rises in Lewis just east of Camden Gas Station at an elevation of 1500', and flows southwestward 28.5 miles to Revel where it joins the Little Kanawha, at an elevation of 695', making a total fall of 805 feet. The area of its drainage basin is 146.65 square miles. It has three large tributaries, Horn Creek, Cove Creek and Fink Creek.

Stewart Creek rises in Troy District, Gilmer, near Linn, at an elevation of about 1300′, and flows southwestward 7 miles to the Little Kanawha above Glenville, the elevation of its mouth being 705′, making a total fall of 595 feet. The area of its drainage basin is 9.4 square miles.

Sand Fork rises in Courthouse District, Lewis, 2½ miles east of Gillooly, at an elevation of 1500′, and flows southwestward 19.5 miles to Layopolis, where it empties into the Little Kanawha, the elevation of its mouth being 720′, making a total fall of 780 feet. The area of its drainage basin is 79.45 square miles. Its principal tributaries are Ellis Creek, Indian Creek and Butchers Fork.

Duskcamp Run rises in Gilmer along the Center-Glenville District Line. at an elevation of 1500' and flows northward 4 miles to the Little Kanawha River above Layopolis, the elevation at its mouth being 725', making a fall of 775 feet. Its drainage basin has an area of 8.6 square miles.

Copen Run rises in Braxton County, near Delta, at an elevation of 1500', and flows northward 6.4 miles to Gilmer Station, where it empties into the Little Kanawha, at an elevation of 730' making a fall of 770 feet. The area of its drainage basin is 9.65 square miles.

Oil Creek rises in Lewis near Arnold Station, at an elevation of 1300' and flows southwestward 9.5 miles to Burnsville, Braxton County, where it empties into the Little Kanawha, the elevation at its mouth being 740', making at total fall of 560 feet. The area of its drainage basin is 31.9 square miles. Clover Fork, its principal tributary, empties into it from the south at Orlando.

Right Fork of Little Kanawha River rises at the common corner of Upshur, Lewis and Webster, at an elevation of 2765', flows northwestward 12 miles to the Little Kanawha at Wildcat, where its elevation is 940', making a total fall of 1825 feet. The area of its drainage basin is 37.5 square miles. Most of the territory through which it flows is wooded, and the flow is more constant than along the lower portion of the Little Kanawha. For most of its length, Right Fork is a rapid, shallow stream.

Glady Creek rises at Boyd along the Upshur-Lewis Line, at an elevation of about 1750', and flows southwestward 6 miles to Bablin, where it empties into the Little Kanawha, at an elevation of 995', making a total fall of 755 feet. The area of its drainage basin is 8.5 square miles. The stream owes its name to the fact that above Duffy for several miles there is little fall, since the valley is in the soft shales of the Conemaugh and the bottoms are glady. Below Duffy, however, the creek has a tumultuous course over the hard rocks of the lower Allegheny and Upper Pottsville Series.

Cherry Fork of Little Kanawha River rises in Upshur at an elevation of 1750' and flows southwestward 3.5 miles to the Little Kanawha at Ingo, where its elevation is 1035', making a total fall of 715 feet. The area of its drainage basin is 4.2 square miles. Like the other tributaries along the headwaters of the Little Kanawha, Cherry Fork is a rapid, turbulent stream.

TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES.

Lewis and Gilmer offer little that is striking or unusual in their topographic forms. The surface features of both counties show a regular succession of ridges separated by long creeks, with frequent high tops reaching from 100 to 200 feet above the general ridge levels and occasional low divides where the creeks on both sides have sawed notches into the ridges. The ridges vary from about 300 feet in the northern part of the area to about 700 feet in the southern part, or panhandle, of Lewis.

An exception to the general topographic succession is visible in eastern Lewis, where Stonecoal Creek, Big and Little Skin Creeks, Sand Fork and West Fork have cut their way nearly to base level against the high plateau that exists just across the Upshur County Line, the level of which is about 400 feet above that of the main tributary streams of the West Fork Valley in Lewis.

The erosive work of these streams tends to increase, year by year, the drainage basin of West Fork, and decrease that of the Buckhannon River.

RIVER TERRACES.

Terrace clays were observed both along the West Fork River and along the Little Kanawha and some of its tributaries.

The following table shows the locality and elevation above the stream level of the top of the terrace deposits noted along West Fork River:

Locality.	Tidal Elevation Top.	Height of Top of Deposits Above Drainage.
Mouth of McCann Run	1090' B.	110' B.
Mouth of Maxwell Run		60' B.
Mouth of Carrion Run	1070' B.	40′ B.
Arnold Station	1102' L.	50′ B.

At McCann Run, in northern Lewis, thick deposits of loose sand are visible on both sides of the river. The elevation of these deposits seems to indicate that they belong to the

third Ohio River terrace, as described by White.¹ The last thin deposits noted, which occur at a lower level, probably represent the first terrace. These deposits are plainly visible in the cuts along the Monongahela Valley Traction Company line opposite Maxwell Run, where a thickness of 15 feet was noted, the top being 1060′ above sea level.

Along the Little Kanawha River and its tributaries, deposits were noted at the following localities:

Locality.	Tidal Elevation,	Height of Top of Deposits Above Drainage.
Cedar Creek, one mile above		
Paddy Run	825′ B.	125' B.
Glenville	820' B.	120' B.
Sand Fork	810′ B.	90' B.
Stouts Mills Andy Run, one-half mile above	830′ B.	105′ B.
(near Cleveland)	1320' B.	145′ B.
Jerry Run (near Cleveland)	1320' B.	135′ B.

These deposits all evidently represent the third Ohio River terrace, showing a remarkable continuation of this terrace up the Little Kanawha, the last two deposits noted being within six or seven miles of the source of the stream and about 140 miles from its mouth.

¹Sec. Geol. Survey of Penna., Report Q, p. 10.

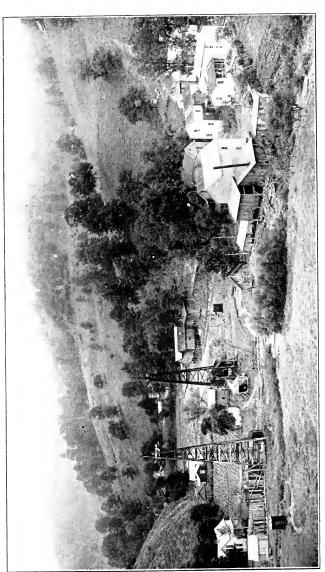
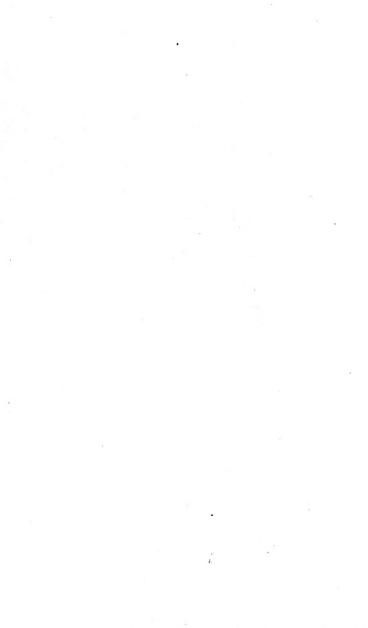


PLATE IV.—View of Churchville, Lewis County; showing oil wells and Topography of the Dunkard and Monongahela Series; the Uniontown Sandstone appears in the central upper portion.



PART II.

Geology.

CHAPTER III.

STRUCTURE.

Description of Terms.

Geologic structure, which is that branch of geology treating of the pitch of the stratified rocks, has been discussed at length in previous Reports of the Survey. Since these Reports are available, the discussion will not be repeated here, but the following paragraph, taken from a former Report, gives a definite idea of simple scientific terms that will benefit the general reader:

"In the discussion of these structural forms on subsequent pages, the upward bending arch is known as an anticline; the downward bending trough, a syncline; the line joining the highest points of an anticline or the lowest points of a syncline, the axis of the fold; the direction of the horizontal edges of dipping strata, the strike; and the structural form resulting from the sudden rise or fall of the axis of an anticline, the nose of the fold."

Method of Representing Structure.

The contour method of representing structure has been used in the Lewis and Gilmer area. By this method of representation, a single coal bed or other prominent and easily

^{&#}x27;Ray V. Hennen, Monongalia-Marion-Taylor Report, W. Va. Geol. Survey, p. 76; 1913.

recognized geological horizon is used as a "key" rock, and its elevation above sea level is determined either by observations made directly upon it or by its interval being computed from other known horizons above or below it in the rock column. The Pittsburgh Coal is the most important as well as one of the most easily recognized horizons in the Lewis and Gilmer area, and has therefore been used as the key rock for determining structure. The elevation of the base of this coal above sea level is shown on Map II, which accompanies this Report in a separate atlas, by means of green structure contour lines. each of which is plainly marked with figures, to show the height above sea level, in feet, that it represents. Each contour line is a line of strike showing that the Pittsburgh Coal is at the same height above sea level at all points through which the line passes. The contour interval is 25 feet, making it possible to know, with reasonable certainty, not only the elevation of the Pittsburgh Coal, but also that of any other formation desired in the rock column at any given point, by merely adding or substracting its known interval from the Pittsburgh Coal, depending upon whether it is above or below the coal. These elevations were obtained, where possible, by hand level from known points on the topographic map, made directly on the coal. In other cases the aneroid was used and carefully checked at numerous times during the day on spirit level determinations recorded on the map. In western Gilmer, as well as in some other parts of the area, the Pittsburgh Coal was found to be absent, but its horizon makes a broad bench that can usually be followed without much difficulty, thus aiding greatly in securing observations for the structure map. In regions where this coal was found to be under drainage, its position was often obtained from the records of oil and gas wells. In regions where direct information could not be had on the horizon of the coal itself observations were made on whatever other coals or formations could be found above drainage and recognized, and the position of the Pittsburgh determined from these. There is no large variation in the thickness of the several formations; viz, Monongahela, Conemaugh and Allegheny, in this area, but in order to secure the best possible results numerous vertical sections were made at

different points. From these sections the following table is compiled showing the approximate distance in feet of the most important formations above and below the Pittsburgh Coal, at points where such information is available, and the table was used in making the structure map as well as in cropping the coals on Map II. In this table some of the lower oil and gas sands are included, but no formations below the Big Lime were used in making the structure map. The intervals to these latter formations are given for the convenience of the reader when studying the oil and gas well records of Chapter X.

The sections from which the following table was made, as well as many other sections, are published in Chapter IV and should be carefully studied by those who desire to make local investigations of any coal or other formation, since they contain much detailed information that can not be shown in the table of intervals or on Map II. In order to find the approximate elevation of any coal, its interval from the Pittsburgh should first be obtained from the following table or from the local section given for the nearest point. With the structure contours as a guide, the coal should then be easily found:

Intervals Above and Below the Pittsburgh Coal.

Rosedale.	375 265 110 50 0 100 100 300 450 750 750 1700 1800
Stumptown.	375 375 375 375 375 376 376 376 376 376 376 376 376 376 376
Stouts Mills.	4500 125 125 125 125 125 125 127 1375 11375 11575 11575 11575 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 12
Glenville.	
Tanner.	\$2285 \$375 \$285 \$140 \$400 \$775
Newberne.	550 525 525
Cleveland.	375 375 375 375 375 375 375 375 375 375
Crawford.	27
Orlando.	285 2875 2875 2875 2875 2875 2875 2875 2
Коапоке.	375 285 285 126 0 0 100 225
Vandalia.	350 250 120 120 40 40 40 2225 2725 3755 3755
Gaston.	500 340 250 110 40 0 100 2225
Copley.	600 3885 2285 1285 100 100 100 100 1400 11400 11400 23100 2475
Hurst.	575 375 375 50 50 0 0 0 0 175 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115
Freemansburg	40 40 110 2210 2265 1500 1500
Weston.	100 100
Jane Lew.	256 256 256 256 256 256 256 256 256 256
Berlin.	350 100 100 40 40 100 110 800 1225 800 1200 1200 1200 1200 1200 1200 1200
Formation.	Washington Coal Waynseburg Coal Uniontown Coal Sewickley Coal Redstone Coal Little Clarksburg Coal Little Clarksburg Coal Et Lick Coal Barberstown Coal Barberstown Coal Bursh Creek Coal Upper Freeport Coal Upper Freeport Coal Lower Kittanning Coal Gordon Sand, top Pirk Sand, top Fifth Sand, top

DETAILED STRUCTURE.

General Features.

As shown by Map II, the structure of Lewis and Gilmer has been only slightly disturbed by upward or lateral movements of the earth's crust.

There is a gradual rise from the northwest to the southeast, accentuated by the Chestnut Ridge Anticline and interrupted by the Grassland Syncline, structural features, both of which pass entirely across the area. The pitch of the rocks is nowhere excessive, being usually hardly perceptible to the eye, careful levels on the coals being necessary to determine the nature and rate of change. The lowest point of structure found in either county was near Spurgeon, in northeastern Gilmer, where the Pittsburgh Coal descends to less than 425 feet above sea level, along the Robinson Syncline. The highest structural level is at Cleveland, at the common corner of Lewis, Upshur and Webster, where the Pittsburgh Coal horizon belongs above the top of the mountains, and would have an elevation of 2375 feet above sea level. The general direction of most of the anticlines and synclines is, roughly, northeast and southwest, corresponding closely to the trend of the Appalachian Mountain System. Only one anticline and one syncline extend entirely across the two counties. There are no features of unusual interest or occurrence.

The structure map, on the whole, harmonizes closely with those previously issued by the Survey, contiguous to this area, one for Calhoun, Roane and Wirt, one for Ritchie, and one for Doddridge and Harrison. The maps for Calhoun and Ritchie are based on the Washington Coal, 500 to 600 feet above the Pittsburgh, so that being on different strata, the contours of the two maps do not join with that for Gilmer, but when the proper interval is allowed there is little discrepancy. The map for Doddridge and Harrison is based on the Pittsburgh Coal, and the contours join exactly along the most of this line.

Anticlines.

Four anticlines, the Arches Fork. Wolf Summit, Chestnut Ridge, and Orlando, appear on the structure map.

Arches Fork Anticline.—The Arches Fork Anticline of Hennen² has been previously traced across southern Wetzel, Doddridge, and a corner of Ritchie County, intersecting the Gilmer Line two miles east of Auburn. A supposed continuation of this anticline was also traced across Calhoun, on the west, entering Gilmer one-fourth mile southeast of Nobe. The studies carried on by the writer in Gilmer County indicate that the Arches Fork Anticline apparently flattens out against the gradual slope of the Chestnut Ridge Anticline near where it crosses the Gilmer Line from the north and that the anticline on the west, supposed to be the same one, can be traced only about three miles into the county from Nobe, apparently dying out. The connection that may exist between these two ends of the fold is so slight in Gilmer County that it can not be shown on the map.

Where the short extension of the Arches Fork Anticline enters Gilmer from the west, the Pittsburgh Coal horizon has an elevation of 550 feet and is dipping slightly along the axis toward the northeast.

Wolf Summit Anticline.—The Wolf Summit Anticline of White, described by Hennen in the Doddridge-Harrison Report, page 56, enters Lewis County one mile east of the West Fork River, extends southward three and one-half miles to a point one-half mile southeast of Jackson Mill, where it joins the Chestnut Ridge Anticline almost at right angles. At the Lewis-Harrison Line the Pittsburgh Coal has an elevation of 1400 feet on the axis of the arch, and at the junction of the two anticlines, the elevation is the same, but there is an intervening saddle east of Lightburn, where the coal is only 1375 feet. The fold is decidedly unsymmetrical about its axis, as the coal dips rapidly on the west toward the Robinson Syncline, while on the east there is only a slight dip toward the south end of

²Ray V. Hennen, Marshall-Wetzel-Tyler Report, W. Va. Geol. Survey, p. 454; 1909.

the Shinnston Syncline. The surface geology along the fold in Lewis is principally that of the Conemaugh Series, as the Monongahela touches only the high ridges.

Chestnut Ridge Anticline.—The Chestnut Ridge Anticline, first designated by J. J. Stevenson from a ridge of the same name in Favette County, Pennsylvania, is the most important structural uplift in Lewis and Gilmer. It crosses the Lewis-Harrison Line 1.5 miles west of the common corner of Lewis, Harrison and Upshur, extends in a general southwestward direction through Jacksons Mill and Camden, passes about one mile southeast of Alum Bridge and Linn, extends through Baldwin, crosses the Little Kanawha River at Glenville, passes about one mile eastward from Lettergap and Normantown, crosses Steer Creek at the mouth of Crooked Fork and reaches the Calhoun Line at a point one mile east of the common corner of Lee, Washington and Center Districts. Along most of its length, the fold is symmetrical about its axis, the dip being usually about the same on the northwest and southeast sides.

The surface geology along the axis is principally that of the Monongahela and Conemaugh Series. The Pittsburgh Coal is above drainage at all the principal stream crossings. At the Lewis-Harrison Line the coal has an elevation of 1400 feet, but descends to a saddle at Hackers Creek where it is only 1350, rises again to a dome with an elevation of 1400 feet at Jacksons Mill, where it intersects with the Wolf Summit Anticline, dips continuously at the average rate of 30 feet to the mile throughout the next fifteen miles to the Gilmer Line, where the elevation is 950 feet, rises to a low dome with an elevation of 1000 feet on Stewart Creek near Baldwin, dips again to a saddle between the Little Kanawha and Cedar Creek, where its elevation is only 925 feet, rises again to a dome near Lettergap, with an elevation of 975 feet. and descends gradually to the Calhoun Line, where it is 900 feet above sea level. There is a total southwestward dip of 500 feet along the axis between the Harrison-Lewis and the Gilmer-Calhoun Lines, the distance being 46 miles, making an average dip of about 11 feet per mile.

Orlando Anticline.—The Orlando Anticline, not previously named or described, is an arch in southern Lewis between the Grassland and Roanoke Synclines, having its northern terminus along Rush Run, 1½ miles southwest of Brownsville, and extending southwest, 11 miles, to the Coal and Coke Railway, which it crosses at the mouth of Road Run, three-fourths mile west of Orlando, beyond which it has not been traced. It crosses the Lewis-Braxton Line one mile north of Orlando. This anticline is almost straight and nearly symmetrical about its axis, the dip being slightly more rapid on the western side.

The surface geology along the arch is principally that of the Monongahela and Conemaugh Series. At its northern terminus the Pittsburgh Coal has an elevation of 925 feet, but rises rapidly southwestward until it has an elevation of 1075 feet along the Courthouse-Collins Settlement District Line near Rush Knob, and descends to about 1050 feet at Orlando.

Synclines.

Four synclines, the Robinson, Shinnston Grassland, and Roanoke, appear on the structure map.

Robinson Syncline.—The Robinson Syncline of Hennen⁴ enters Gilmer County from Doddridge one mile east of Spurgeon and can be definitely traced southwestward for a distance of four miles to a point near Coxs Mill, when it merges into the general monoclinal slope west of the Chestnut Ridge Anticline for the next ten miles, but again assumes a distinct synclinal form one mile northeast of Revere, and extends southwestward four miles to the Gilmer-Calhoun Line. The two portions of the fold shown in Gilmer are lacking in symmetry, the rise of the southeast side being much more rapid at both ends than on the northwest side.

The surface geology along the syncline is principally that of the Dunkard Series. At the Doddridge-Gilmer Line the Pittsburgh Coal horizon has an elevation of slightly over 400 feet, but rises rapidly along the axis to about 550 feet at the

^{&#}x27;Ray V. Hennen, Marshall-Wetzel-Tyler Report, W. Va. Geol. Survey, p. 69; 1909.

point where the fold becomes monoclinal. At the Gilmer-Calhoun Line, its elevation is 500 feet:

Shinnston Syncline.—The Shinnston Syncline of Hennen's enters Lewis County from Harrison one mile and a half northwest of Jane Lew, but dies out against the slope of the Chestnut Ridge Anticline, in a shallow, fan-shaped basin in the region of Jane Lew, hardly more than a mile from the county line. The surface geology is that of the Monongahela and Conemaugh Series, the Pittsburgh Coal having an elevation of 1350 feet at the county line.

Grassland Syncline.—The Grassland Syncline of Hennen⁶ is the longest structural feature of the two counties, passing entirely across them in a northeast-southwest direction. At the northeast it crosses the Upshur-Lewis Line one-half mile southeast of Aberdeen, Stonecoal Creek at Hilly Upland Run, the West Fork River at Stonelick Run, about two miles south of Weston, passes through Edmiston and Copley, crosses Indian Fork one-half mile above its mouth, the Little Kanawha River at Duskcamp Run, about midway between Sand Fork and Stouts Mills, passes through Cedarville, veers southward and crosses Crooked Fork one-fourth mile north of the Braxton Line, turns westward, crossing Right Fork of Steer Creek at Big Laurel Run, finally ending against the slope of the Chestnut Ridge Anticline at Bear Fork, two miles south of the mouth of Standingstone. During most of its length, the fold is symmetrical about its axis, having about the same rate of rise on either side.

The surface geology along this axis is principally that of the Dunkard and Monongahela Series, the upper part of the Conemaugh cropping only in northeastern Lewis, on Stonecoal and Hackers Creek waters. At the Upshur-Lewis Line, the Pittsburgh Coal is 1225 feet above sea level, but dips steadily southwestward for the next 18 miles until at the point where the basin crosses Sand Fork, near Copley, it is only 625 feet, the dip being 33 feet to the mile. For the next nine miles of

^oRay V. Hennen, Doddridge-Harrison Report, W. Va. Geol. Survey, p. 63: 1912.

Ray V. Hennen, Doddridge-Harrison Report, W. Va. Geo'. Survey, p. 65; 1912.

its length between Copley and the Little Kanawha River, the axis forms the bottom of a great structural canoe-shaped depression, of almost perfect symmetry from every angle. In the northeastern end of this basin is located the greatest oil well ever drilled in West Virginia, the Copley Heirs No. 1 (363), which gushed oil at a rate of 10,000 to 12,000 barrels daily. From the Kanawha River, the Pittsburgh Coal rises continuously for 12 miles, until, at Crooked Fork, it has an elevation of 900 feet, the rate of rise being 26 feet per mile. Between Crooked Fork and Road Run, there is a high structural saddle where the coal horizon remains at 900 feet, for more than two miles.

Rosedale Basin.—At the extreme western end of the Grassland Syncline, where it ends against the slope of the Chestnut Ridge Anticline, the Pittsburgh Coal horizon dips to a low structural basin that is the most noticeable feature on the structure map. The basin is almost symmetrical in form, four miles long and two and one-half miles wide across the axis of the syncline. At the outer rim, the coal has an elevation of 900 feet, but at the bottom, beneath Tanner Fork, it is only 725 feet. making a total dip of 175 feet. For convenience this structural feature will be called the Rosedale Basin. It seems evident that the basin was formed by a structural eddy developed at the intersection of two dynamic forces, one acting upward to form the Chestnut Ridge Anticline, while the other was acting downward to form the Grassland Syncline.

Roanoke Syncline.—The Roanoke Syncline, not previously named or described, is a structural trough in southern Lewis that branches from the Grassland Syncline three-fourths mile northward from Brownsville, and extends southwestward, 11 miles, to the Braxton Line, beyond which it has not been traced. Its course from Brownsville is almost south for five miles, following closely the valley of the West Fork River to a point one-half mile northwest of Roanoke, where it veers toward the southwest, crossing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Peterson, and the Coal and Coke at the mouth of Meadow Run, formerly known as Blake post-office. This syncline is almost symmetrical about its axis, the rise of the rocks being slightly faster on the east than on the western side.

On the eastern side of the basin, the rocks rise continuously southeastward at a rapidly increasing rate all the way to the southeastern corner of Lewis County.

The surface geology is principally that of the Dunkard and Monongahela Series, the Conemaugh cropping only along Oil Creek and Clover Fork. The Pittsburgh Coal horizon is almost level along the axis of the basin. At the north end it is 925 feet above sea level, but rises to 975 at Canoe Run, where there is a structural saddle at this level. Along the axis on Oil Creek and Clover Fork, the coal is slightly less than 975 feet

Unconformities and Faults.

There are no unconformities of consequence visible in the surface rocks of the two counties. Some of the geological series, as will be explained later, do not reach their maximum development as compared to other portions of the State, but the principal features are represented and the intervals are fairly constant. Underground, however, the records of borings reveal the usual unconformity, known to exist generally throughout the Appalachian region, between the base of the Pennsylvanian and the top of the Mississippian. Along the western edge of Gilmer almost the entire Mauch Chunk Series is found to have been eroded before the deposition of the Pottsville above it, the thickness of the former in some places being less than 100 feet, while in eastern Lewis it sometimes exceeds 400. The erosion that took place along the eastern edge, where the maximum thickness of Mauch Chunk sediments is found, is a matter of speculation entirely, as, so far as is known, no facts are obtainable on which to base an estimate. The sharp lithologic change, however, from red shale to coarse conglomeratic gray sandstones, indicates a long lapse of time as well as a marked contrast in conditions of sedimentation

So far as known there are no faults in either county. None was observed and the structural slopes are too gentle to favor their occurrence.

CHAPTER IV.

STRATIGRAPHY---GENERAL SECTIONS.

INTRODUCTION.

The surface rocks of Lewis and Gilmer, with the exception of Quaternary sands and gravels along the streams. are all of Paleozoic Age, only the Pennsylvanian Period being represented. The upper series, or Dunkard, of this period is generally conceded to be of Permo-Carboniferous age, representing a transitional stage between the Permian and Pennsylvanian. Some evidence, however, is available, through numerous oil and gas well borings scattered throughout the area, of the thickness and character of the underground rocks, including those of the Mississippian and upper Devonian beds.

The following classification of the rocks available for study shows their succession in convenient form, arranged in descending order:

Age.	Period.			Series.
Quaternary	Recent Pleistocene	∫ P	reser liver	t Formation Terrace Deposits
Paleozoia	Permo-Carbonifero	{ N C A F	Monor Conem Lllegh Pottsv	gahela (350-400') laugh (500-650') eny (200-275') ille (400-800')
Paleozoic	 Mississippian	$\cdots \left\{egin{array}{l} \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{G} \\ \mathbf{P} \end{array}\right.$	Iauch Ireenl Iocon	Chunk (75-400') prier Limestone (50-200') prier Sandstones (200-450')
				ll {(500-650')

The Quaternary rocks, in Lewis and Gilmer, are represented by clays, gravels and sand beds, present only along the

river and creek bottoms, and also by Pleistocene river terrace deposits occurring at higher levels along the valleys of the West Fork and Little Kanawha Rivers and some of their tributaries. These terrace deposits have been described in Chapter II

The Permo-Carboniferous rocks, or Dunkard Series, as indicated on Map II, cap the ridges of northwestern Lewis and are present also in the Grassland and Roanoke Synclines through the center of the county, and in Gilmer they cover the high summits generally throughout the county.

The rocks of the Pennsylvanian Period, however, constitute the great bulk of surface formations. The upper four series; viz, the Monongahela, Conemaugh, Allegheny and Pottsville, crop to the surface successively from the northwestern to southeastern part of the territory of this Report. The Allegheny and Pottsville are found only in the southern panhandle of Lewis.

Numerous geologic sections, consisting usually of careful hand level surface measurements combined with the records of oil and gas and coal test borings, and showing the stratigraphic succession from the Permo-Carboniferous to the Devonian, will be given in the following pages.

LEWIS COUNTY SECTIONS.

Hackers Creek District.

In the following section, arranged in descending order, the surface portion was measured with hand level up a hill three-fourths mile southeast of McWhorter, at the Harrison-Lewis Line. The lower portion is the record of the E. S. McWhorter No. 907 (11) gas well, drilled by the Hope Natural Gas Company:

McWhorter Section, Hackers Creek District.

The Monongahela Series (158')	ickness Feet.	Total Feet.	
Sandstone, brown, flaggy, micaceous, from top)		
of knob, Sewickley	. 50	50	50'
Concealed and shale		66	
Concealed		111	

Thickness	
Feet.	Feet.
Sandstone, shaly, Cedarville	121
Draw slate	124
Coal, clean, Redstone (Kroger Gas Coal Co.	100
Mine No. 43 on Map II)	130
Concealed, with boulders of limestone, Red-	150
stone	153
Coal, good2 1 (5'2") (1348' B.)	150 100
Slate 0 01/4 Kroger Gas Coal 5	158 108'
Coal, good2 634 Co. Mine No. 126	
J on Map II.)	
Conemaugh Series (548')	000
Slate and concealed	396
Sandstone, shaly, Morgantown	411
Fire clay spring, Elk Lick Coal horizon	411 253
Concealed	466
Continued by E. S. McWhorter No. 907	
(11) Well Record (1040' B.):	
Conductor	478
Unrecorded (water 30')	601
Sand, Little Dunkard 10	611
Unrecorded	674
Sand, Big Dunkard	706 295
Allegheny Series (270')	
Unrecordea	726
Lime 95	821
Sand, Lower Freeport	881
Unrecorded 95	976
Pottsville Series (460')	
Sand, Homewood90	1063
Unrecorded	1079
Sand, Salt 177	1256
Unrecorded	1266
Sand, Salt	1296
Unrecorded 102	1398
Sand, Salt 38	1436
Mauch Chunk Series (230')	
Red rock 55	1491
Unrecorded	1526
Red rock 80	1606
Unrecorded	1666 960
Greenbrier Limestone (90')	
Big Lime (gas, 1232')	1746
Unrecorded 10	1756
Pocono Sandstones (360')	
Sand, Big Injun	1886
Unrecorded	1966
Sand and shells	1976
Unrecorded	1991
Sand, Squaw55	2046
Unrecorded 55	2101
Sand Berea (gas, 1645')	2116 450
Catskill Series (379')	24.22
Unrecorded	2166
Sand, Gantz 84	2250
Unrecorded 6	2256

	Thickness	Total	
	Feet.	Feet.	
Sand, red, Fifty-Foot	40	2296	
Unrecorded	10	2306	
Red rock	10	2316	
Sand, red, Thirty-Foot		2446	
Unrecorded	10	2456	
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas, 1895')	22	2478	
Unrecorded	4	2482	366'
Sand, Gordon, to bottom (gas, 2020')	13	2495	
Well completed April 25, 1907.			

The following section, the surface portion of which was measured by hand level, is located $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of Jane Lew, on a branch of Sycamore Lick. The portion below the Bakerstown Coal is from the record of the Porter Maxwell No. 1 (92) gas well by the West Virginia Central Gas Company:

Jane Lew Section, Hackers Creek District.

	Thickness	Total	
Monongahela Series (79')	Feet.	Feet.	
Sandstone, brown, fine grained, shaly, from			
of knob to level of Porter Maxwell No	. 1		
gas well (92)	20	20	
Concealed	19	39	
Coal blossom, reported when field was plow-	ed,		
Redstone		39	39'
Concealed		74.5	
Coal, abandoned opening, Pittsburgh (Por			
Maxwell Mine No. 129 on Map II. 1358' B			
reported		79	40'
Conemaugh Series (482')	1.0		•
Concealed	25	104	
Fire clay spring, Little Pittsburgh Coal horizo	n	104	
Concealed		115	
Sandstone, shaly, Connellsville		153	
Fire clay spring, Little Clarksburg Coal ho		100	
zon		153	
Concealed in bluff		198	
		260	
Concealed in slope, mostly shale		268.5	
Sandstone, shaly, Morgantown			192'
Coal blossom, Elk Lick, reported		271	192
Concealed, mostly shale		343	
Shale, green, with marine shells, thickne		2.12	=01
concealed, Ames		343	72'
Concealed, shale, variegated, and concealed		416.5	
Sandstone, gray, massive, Saltsburg		431.5	
onale, sandy		436.5	
Coal, good (1' 5"), Bakerstown (A. J. Ha			
man Mine No. 228A on Map II)		438	95'
Fire clay to run	2	440	

Continued by Porter Maxwell No. 1 (92) Well Record:
Sand, Little Dunkard 15 478 Unrecorded 43 521
Sand, Little Dunkard 15 478 Unrecorded 43 521
Unrecorded
Sand, Big Dunkard
Allegheny Series (196')
Unrecorded
Sand, Upper Freeport 84 671
Unrecorded 17 688
Gas Sand, Lower Freeport
Unrecorded 39 757
Pottsville Series (461')
Sand, First Salt, Homewood 86 843
Unrecorded 66 909
Sand, Salt
Unrecorded
Sand, Salt 49 1022
Unrecorded 111 1133
Sand, Salt 85 1218
Mauch Chunk Series (414')
Unrecorded
Little Lime
Pencil Cave
Greenbrier Limestone (60')
Pocono Sandstones (321')
Big Injun Sand
Unrecorded 5 1828
Sand, Squaw 45 1873
Unrecorded
Sand, Berea 25 2013
Catskill Series (113')
Unrecorded
Sand, Fifty-Foot (gas, 9' in)
Conductor, 16'; 10" Casing, 154'; 814" Casing, 912'; 65%" Casing,
1689'; Pressure, first minute, 180 lbs.; Rock pressure, 800 lbs.;
Volume, 2,750,000 cu. ft.

The following section, the surface portion of which was measured with hand level, starts at the top of a high knob ½ mile southwest of Berlin, and includes in its lower portion the record of the J. B. Swisher No. 1 (36) gas well by the West Virginia Central Gas Company, which was furnished the Survey by W. A. Williams, Superintendent:

Berlin Section, Hackers Creek District.

Monongahera Series (305')	Thickness Feet.	
		reet.
Sandstone, flaggy, green, fine grained, 1		
ceous, partly concealed, capping k	n o b,	
Gilboy	18	18
Concea'ed in slope, red soil		38

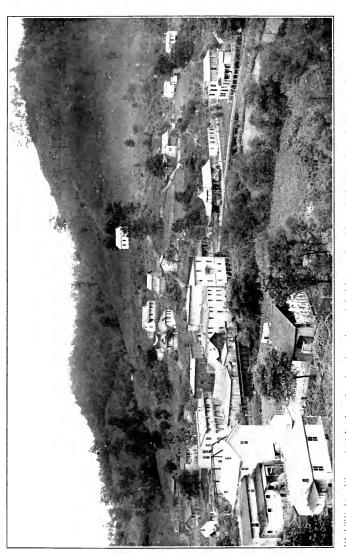


PLATE V.-View of Orlando; showing junction of Baltimore & Ohio and Coal & Coke Railroads; Topography of the Monongahela and Conemangh Series,

The following section was measured with aneroid descending a steep hill road at the head of the right hand fork of Buckhannon Run, two miles northwest of Lorentz. The section shows a large amount of red shale where sandstones are frequently found. The position of the Pittsburgh Coal is somewhat doubtful as the exposure seems too far below the Redstone and may have been a slip:

Lorentz Section, Hackers Creek District.

	Thickness	Total	
Dunkard Series (215')	Feet.	Feet.	
Unrecorded from top of knob	200	200	
Sandstone, flaggy, Waynesburg	15	215	215'
Monongahela Series (425')			
Shale, red	30	245	
Sandstone, shaly	5	250	
Shale, red		255	
Sandstone, massive, Gilboy	5	260	
Shale, red		290	
Sandstone, shaly, Uniontown		310	95'
Shale, red	20	330	
Sandstone, shaly	5	335	
Shale, red	50	385	
Sandstone, flaggy, Arnoldsburg	20	405	
Shale, red and variegated	50	455	
Sandstone, flaggy, Sewickley	40	495	185'
Shale, variegated	30	525	
Sandstone, shaly, Cedarville		566	
Coal opening, Redstone (Ira Queen Mine	No.		
59 on Map II, 1270' B.), estimated	4	570	75
Shale and concealed		605	
Shale, sandy	35	640	
Coal blossom (in place?) Pittsburgh		640	
Conemaugh Series (115')			
Shale, sandy, with shaly sandstone	29,5	669.5	
Coal (0' 6"), Little Pittsburgh (1170' B.)	0.5	670	100'
Fire clay shale and shale, variegated	20	690	
Sandstone, shaly, Connellsville	15	705	
Shale, red, with sandy streaks, to road fork	s at		
foot of hill	50	755	

The following section, arranged in descending order, was made with hand level at Gaston, and starts at the top of Purgatory Knob, one mile northeast of the town. Being in the Grassland Syncline, the section shows a considerable thickness of the Dunkard Series, its basal member, the Waynesburg Sandstone, being easily recognized by its pebbly structure:

Gaston Section, Hackers Creek Section.

Thicknes Dunkard Series (202') Feet.	s Total Feet.	
Shale, brown, sandy, with thin sandstone, from top of Purgatory Knob	48	
Sandstone, flaggy, fine grained, micaceous, greenish gray, Lower Marietta 27	75	75'
Concealed, mostly shale	125	
nington	160	
Shale, brown and concealed	170	
numerous quartz pebbles, Waynesburg 32 Monongahela and Conemaugh Series (501')	202	127'
Shale and concealed	226	
Sandstone, Gilboy	241	
Shale, partly concealed	285	
Sandstone, green, flaggy, micaceous, fine,	200	
Uniontown	301	99'
Shale, mostly red	334	00
Sandstone, green, fine 5	339	
Shale, mostly red	411	
Sandstone, fine, green, flaggy, micaceous, Ar-	111	
noldsburg	428	
Concealed and red shale	460	
Shale, brown	482	
Sandstone, green, fine, flaggy, micaceous, Se-	102	
wickley	504	203'
Concealed	532	200
Sandstone, shaly, Cedarville	555	
Shale and concealed	565	
Coal, Redstone (4' 10"), (Nathaniel Bush Mine	300	
No. 81 on Map II. 1153' L.)	570	66'
Concealed to Stonecoal Creek	703	

In the following section the surface portion was measured with hand level at Deanville about one mile north of Weston, and, as arranged in descending order, starts at the top of a high knob one-half mile southeast of the former place. The lower portion is the record of the Sarah J. Bennett No. 2757 (134) gas well drilled by the Hope Natural Gas Company just across the West Fork River opposite Deanville:

Deanville Section, Hackers Creek District.

	Thickness	Total	
Monongahela Series (361')	Feet.	Feet.	
Shale, sandy from top of knob, 1/2 :	mile south-		
east of Deanville		11	
Sandstone, fine, green, flaggy, Gilbo	y 20	31	
Shale, red		36	
Sandstone, brown, fine, flaggy, Unic		53	53'

Thick	ness T	otal	
· Fe	et. F	eet.	
Concealed in slope, mostly red shale	50	103	
Sandstone, flaggy, Arnoldsburg	10	113	
Concealed in slope, red shale at top	50	163	
Concealed in steep bluff	141	304	
Coal opening, abandoned, reported 4 to 5', Red-	111	301	
stone (Wallace Parsley Mine No. 65 on			
	5	309	256
Map II, 1324' L.)	50.5	359.5	200
Coal opening, abandoned, reported 1' 6", Pitts-	50.5	555.5	
burgh (Wallace Parsley Mine No. 131 on		9.01	F0:
Map II, 1272' L.)	1.5	361	52'
Conemaugh Series (572')			
Concealed in bluff	33	394	
Concealed in slope	27	421	
Concealed in bluff	50	471	
Shale, red, Clarksburg	45	516	
Concealed	30	546	
Sandstone, gray, quarry rock, Morgantown	18	564	203'
Concealed to well	34	598	
Continued by Sarah J. Bennett No. 2757			
(134) Well Record (1035' B.)			
Unrecorded	190	788	
Sand, Little Dunkard	25	813	
Unrecorded	70	883	
Sand, Big Dunkard	50	933	369'
Allegheny Series (190')			
Unrecorded	75	1008	
Gas Sand, Lower Freeport	85 .	1093	
Unrecorded	30	1123	
Pottsville Series (450')			
Sand, Salt, Homewood (water, 535-600')	75	1198	
Unrecorded	145	1343	
Sand, Salt	17	1360	
Unrecorded (water 790-980')	213	1573	
Mauch Chunk Series (328')			
Sand, Maxton, and unrecorded	280	1853	
Little Lime	25	1878	
Pencil Cave	23	1901	968'
Greenbrier Limestone (52')			
Big Lime	52	1953	
Pocono Sandstones (290')			
Sand			
Unrecorded 15 Big Injun	165	2118	
Sand 15			
Unrecorded	23	2141	
Sand, Squaw	15	2156	
Unrecorded	72	2228	327'
Sand, Berea	15	2243	
Catskill Series (526')			
Unrecorded	66	2309	
Sand, Fifty-foot		2343	
Unrecorded (Thirty-foot Sand broken)		2490	
Sand, Gordon Stray	91	2581	
Unrecorded	3	2584	356'
Sand, Gordon	16	2600	003
Unrecorded	40	2640	

	Thickness	Total	
	Feet.	Feet.	
Sand, Fourth	8	2648	
Unrecorded	104	2752	168'
Sand, Fifth (gas, 2160')	17	2769	
Chemung Series (829')			
Unrecorded to bottom	829	3598	
Well completed March 8, 1913.			

Freemans Creek District.

In the following section, the top portion was measured with aneroid and arranged in descending order starting at the top of a hill just west of the B. & O. R. R. shops at Weston. The section is continued by the record of the E. M. Vandervort No. 1 (135) gas well drilled by the West Virginia Central Gas Company:

Weston Section, Freemans Creek District.

m).		fm - / - 1	
	ickness	Total	
Monongahela Series (135')	Feet.	Feet.	
Concealed from top of knob		71	
Coal opening, abandoned, thickness concealed			
Redstone (1265' L.)		71	71'
Concealed	. 64	135	
Conemaugh Series (582')			
Limestone, gray, hard, Upper Pittsburgh		136	
Concealed		161	
Sandstone, flaggy, Connellsville		179	
Concealed		196	
Fire clay spring, Little Clarksburg Coal horizor		196	125
Concealed		213	
Sandstone, massive, Lower Connellsville		223	
Concealed to level of well		237	
Continued by E. M. Vandervort No. 1 (135)			
Well Record (1099' L.)			
Slate and shells (water, 245')	340	577	
Sand, Little Dunkard	. 20	597	401'
Unrecorded	. 120	717	
Allegheny Series (210')			
Sand, Upper Freeport	. 80	797	
Unrecorded	50	847	
Gas Sand. Lower Freeport	65	912	
Unrecorded	. 15	927	330'
Pottsville Series (485')			
First Salt (Homewood) Sand (water, 740')	80	1007	
Unrecorded		1027	
Second Salt (Upper Connoquenessing) Sand		1069	
Unrecorded		1287	
Sand, Third Salt		1412	485'
Mauch Chunk Series (325')			
Unrecorded	295	1707	

Thickness	Total	
Feet.	Feet.	
Little Lime 20	1727	
Unrecorded 10	1737	325'
Greenbrier Limestone (87')		
Big Lime 87	1824	
Pocono Sandstones (368')		
Big Injun Sand	1925	
Unrecorded 32	1957	
Squaw Sand	2017	
Unrecorded 145	2162	425'
Berea Sand	2192	
Catskill Sandstones (375')		
Unrecorded 125	2317	
Fifty-foot and Thirty-foot Sands 55	2372	
Gordon Stray Sand	2382	
Unrecorded 5	2387	225'
Gordon Sand (small gas, 2162')	2407	
Unrecorded	2435	
Fourth Sand (gas. 2201-2205')	2443	
Unrecorded	2550	163'
Fifth Sand	2567	100
"Conductor, 16'; 10" casing, 280'; 8\\dag{4}" casing, 940';		casing.
conductor, it, it consilies, mov, 0/4 canilles, 010,	V /8	Carries,

"Conductor, 16'; 10" casing, 280'; 8¼" casing, 940'; 6%" casing, 1590'; Rock pressure, 570 lbs.; showed 711,000 cu. ft. from Fourth Sand but blew down to 260,640 ft. after 4 days. Fifth Sand shot with 40

quarts but was not improved. Completed April 26, 1913."

In the following section, arranged in descending order, the surface portion was measured at Freemansburg, up the point immediately northeast of the village. The Ames Limestone appears at the base of the measured section, but is not found at any other point so far northwest in Lewis County. The lower portion is the record of the Hannah Kemper No. 237 (158) gas well drilled by the Reserve Gas Company. The stratigraphic level of the well mouth is about 45' higher than the base of the measured section, and this interval is subtracted from the top of the well record to make the section continuous. The total depth of the hole was 2186 feet:

Freemansburg Section, Freemans Creek District.

Monongahela Series (149')	Thickness Feet.	Total Feet.	
Sandstone, fine, green, flag-			
gy, from top of knob20'	· ·		
Concealed 8			
Sandstone, massive, green- Sewickley	/ 56	56	
ish-gray, micaceous, me-			
dium coarse28			
Steep bluff, mostly sandstone and sandy s	hale 53	109 *	
Coal blossom, Redstone, reported		114	114'

Th	ickness		
	Feet.	Feet.	
Concealed in slope	. 31	145	
Coal opening, abandoned, Pittsburgh (Min			
No. 135 on Map II, 1311' B.) reported	. 4	149	35
Conemaugh Series (651')			
Concealed		187	
Shales, brown and variegated with streaks of			
red	. 60	247	
Sandstone, massive, brown, mottled, partl	У		
concealed, Connellsville		262	113'
Concealed		322	
Sandstone, massive, grayish brown, Morgan			
town		352	
Shale, gray		357	
Concealed and variegated shale		403	
Sandstone, shaly, Grafton		413	
Shale, green, fossiliferous, Ames to Creek		420	158'
Continued in Hannah Kemper No. 23	7		
(158) Well Record:			
Unrecorded		750	
Sand, Big Dunkard	. 50	800	380′
Allegheny Series (285')			
Unrecorded	. 15	815	
Sand, Upper Freeport		900	
Unrecorded		905	
Gas Sand, Lower Freeport		1015	
Unrecorded	. 10	1025	
Pottsville Series (425')			
Sand, First Salt, Homewood		1125	
Unrecorded	. 25	1150	
Sand, Second Salt	. 125	1275	
Unrecorded	. 175	1450	
Mauch Chunk Series (235')			
Sand, Maxton		1475	
Unrecorded		1635	
Little Lime		1655	
Unrecorded		1680	
Pencil Cave	. 5	1685	885'
Greenbrier Limestone (70')			
Big Lime	. 70	1755	
Pocono and Catskill Series (806')			
Big Injun Sand		1887	
Unrecorded		1890	
Sand, Squaw		1910	
Unrecorded		2255	
Sand, Fifty-foot		2270	
Unrecorded		2290	
Sand, Thirty-foot		2317	
Unrecorded		2320	
Sand. Gordon Stray (gas, 7' in)		2343	001
Unrecorded		2349	664
Sand, Gordon		2392	100
Unrecorded		2535	186
Sand, Fifth (gas, 1 to 20' in)		2555	
Unrecorded to bottom	. 6	2561	
Well completed April 5, 1910.			

The following section arranged in descending order was measured with hand level along a branch of Fink Creek, 2½ miles northwest of Churchville:

Churchville Section, Freemans Creek District.

Dunkard Series (265')	hickness Feet.	Total Feet.	
		40	
Shale, sandy, brown, from top of knob		40	
Sandstone, concealed, and sandstone, coars			
soft, buff, with small pebbles, Manningt		85	85'
Concealed and shale to level of Joseph Gu	ım		
gas well (224) (1260' B.)	33	118	
Sandstone, massive, brown, coarse	21	139	
Concealed and variegated shale	39	178	
Sandstone, flaggy		188	
Concealed		215	
Spring, with coal blossom (?)		215	
		245	
Concealed, with yellow shale		240	
Sandstone, massive, buff, coarse, cliff roo			
Waynesburg	20	265	180'
Monongahela Series (193')			
Concealed	88	353	
Sandstone, massive, buff, pebbly, cliff roc	k.		
Uniontown	30	383	
Concealed, with shale		413	
Sandstone, shaly		418	
Coal, Uniontown (Joseph Gum Mine No. 19		110	
		420	155'
Map II)		420	199
Concealed to level of Joseph Gum Core Te			
(223)	38	458	

The following section, arranged in descending order, is located on Camp Run, 1½ miles northwest of Hurst, and near the common corner of Lewis, Gilmer and Doddridge, the upper portion being measured with hand level along the hill road, while the lower portion is from the records of the J. C. Marsh Core Test (280) and the J. C. Marsh No. 1 (281) oil test well drilled by Hiner and Bartlett:

Hurst Section, Freemans Creek District.

Thickn	ess Total	
Dunkard and Monongahela Series (929.5') Feet.		
Sandstone, soft, capping knob, Rush Run 40	0 40	
Shaly, sandy and red	2 52	
Sandstone, massive, brown, Jollytown 28	80 80'	
Shale, variegated and sandy 17	7 97	
Sandstone, flaggy	5 102	
Shale, variegated	8 110	
Sandstone flaggy 12	2 122	
Shale red		

Th	ickness	Total	
	Feet.	Feet.	
Sandstone, massive, coarse, soft, brown, Hun-			
dred	30	164	84'
Fire clay	1	165	
Shale, sandy, brown	15	180	
Sandstone, massive, coarse, gray, soft, Upper			
Marietta	30	210	
Shale, sandy	28	238	
Sandstone, shaly	6	244	
Shale, red, Creston	24	268	
Sandstone, shaly, Lower Marietta	20	288	
Shale, sandy	34	322	
Coal, Washington (1023' B.)	2	324	160
			100
Fire clay shale, yellow, Washington	27	351	
Shale, red	3	354	
Sandstone, shaly	5	359	
Shale, variegated	34	393	
Sandstone, massive, Mannington	14	407	
Shale, variegated and sandy	39	446	
Sandstone, massive	14	460	
Red shale and sandstones, interlaminated to			
Core Test	52	512	
Continued by J. C. Marsh Core Test (No.			
280 on Map II, elevation, 835' B.):			
Surface and soapstone	70	582	
Sandstone, Gilboy	30	612	
Soapstone	20	632	
Sandstone, Uniontown	10	642	318
	20	662	919
Slate			
Red rock	30	692	
Blue slate and shale	20	712	
Sandstone, gray, Arnoldsburg	20	732	
Shale, red	20	752	
Sandstone, gray, Sewickley	28	780	
Shale	22	802	
Slate	30	832	
Sandstone, Cedarville	20	852	
Soapstone	12	864	
Coal, Redstone, thickness unrecorded		864	
Pine class	8	872	
Sandstone, blue 25')			
Cap rock25½ Pittsburgh Sandstone Coal, Pittsburgh	50.5	922.5	
Coal Pittsburgh	7	929.5	287 5
Continued in J. C. Marsh No. 1 (281) Oil	•	020.0	201.0
Well Record ((960' B.):			
Conemaugh Series (427.5')			
Unrecorded	379.5	1309	
Sand, Little Dunkard	50	1359	
Unrecorded	39	1398	
Sand, Big Dunkard	4	1402	
Allegheny, Pottsville and Mauch Chunk Series (983'		1001	
Unrecorded		1924	
Salt Sand		1954	
	2 50	2204	
Maxton Sand	8	2212	
Unrecorded	127	2339	
Little Lime (oil show, 15' in)	28	2367	

Thickness	Total
Feet.	Feet.
Pencil Cave 18	2385
Greenbrier Limestone (29')	
Big Lime	2414
Pocono Sandstones (376')	
Big Injun Sand 100	2514
Unrecorded 15	2529
Squaw Sand 150	2679
Unrecorded (no sands) 83	2762
Berea Sand 28	2790
Catskill Series (484')	
Slate and shell to bottom 484	3274

Well completed Feb. 2, 1914; dry hole; 10" casing, 163'; $8\frac{1}{4}$ " casing, 954'; $6\frac{5}{6}$ " casing, 1851'; total depth, 2830'.

In the following section and surface portion was measured with hand level along the western slope of Sugarloaf Knob, 1½ miles south of Camden. Measurements were made along the strike and the intervals are correct. The lower portion is the record of the F. C. Jarvis No. 1 (476) gas well, drilled by the West Virginia Central Gas Company, which starts at the level of the Pittsburgh Coal:

Camden Section, Freemans Creek District.

	T	hickness	Total	
1	Dunkard Series (145')	Feet.	Feet.	
	Sandstone, brown, soft, partly concealed, from	m		
	top of knob, Mannington		50	
	Shale, sandy		67	
	Concealed in slope, mostly shale	. 55	122	
	Sandstone, massive, coarse, pebbly, buff, cli			
	rock, Waynesburg		145	145'
	Monongahela Series (381')			
	Concealed in steep bank	. 39	184	
	Sandstone, massive, buff, soft, some pebbles.		192	
	Concealed in steep bank		224	
	Concealed in bank		229	
	Concealed in steep bank		246	
	Concealed in slope		290	
	Shael, sandy and variegated, partly conceale		372	
	Sandstone, fine, micaceous	. 5	377	
	Concealed, with red shale	. 11	388	
	Sandstone, shaly, Sewickley		416	271'
	Concealed, with some variegated and sand			
	shale		471	
	Coal opening, thickness concealed, Redston			
	(1189' L.)		471	55'
	Shale, brown, sandy		488	0.0
	Shale, variegated	. 10	498	
	Concealed and shale, with boulders of lime			
	stone, Redstone		526	

Thicknes Feet.	Feet.	
Coal blossom, Pittsburgh (1134' L.)	526	55'
Conemaugh Series (620')		
Continued by F. C. Jarvis No. 1 (476)		
Well Record:		
Unrecorded 440	966	
Sand, Saltsburg	996	
Unrecorded 47	1043	
Sand, Little Dunkard	1066	
Unrecorded 55	1121	
Sand, Big Dunkard	1146	620'
Allegheny Series (215')		
Unrecorded	1201	
Sand, Lower Freeport	1236	
Coal, Upper Kittanning	1242	96
Unrecorded	1306	30
	1361	
	1901	
Pottsville Series (390')	4.00	
Unrecorded 105	1466	
Sand, Second Salt 48	1514	
Unrecorded 176	1690	
Sand, Third Salt	1751	
Mauch Chunk Series (390')		
Unrecorded	1766	
Sand, Maxton	1791	
Unrecorded 307	2098	
Little Lime	2116	
Pencil Cave	2141	899'
Greenbrier Limestone (70')	2.11	000
Big Lime 70	2211	
Pocono and Catskill Series (789')	2411	
Die Jeine Cond	2381	
Big Injun Sand		
Unrecorded	2757	
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas, 2244-2254') 25	2782	25-1
Unrecorded 10	2792	651'
Sand, Gordon 42	2834	
Unrecorded 6	2840	
Sand. Fourth	2851	
Unrecorded 128	2979	187'
Sand, Fifth (gas, 2455') and unrecorded to bot-		
tom	3000	

Well comp'eted Oct. 21, 1909; 13" casing, 16'; 10" casing, 153'; $8\frac{1}{4}$ " casing, 788'; $6\frac{1}{5}$ " casing, 1711'; volume, 4,000,000 cu. ft. daily.

The following section, arranged in descending order, was measured with hand level at Vadis, starting at the creek and measuring southwestward along the strike to the top of the first knob, and then starting with the same formations farther south at the foot of the higher knob three-fourths mile south of Vadis, thus avoiding the intervening dip of the measures:

Vadis Section, Freemans Creek District.

	ckness	Total	
Dunkard Series (45')	Feet.	Feet.	
Concealed, with red shale, from top of knob	17	17	
Sandstone, massive, pebbly, buff, Waynesburg	28	45	45'
Monongahela Series (371')			
Concealed	53	98	
Sandstone, flaggy, green, Uniontown	25	123	
Concealed	15	138	
Spring, Uniontown Coal horizon		138	93'
Concealed, with red shale, nodules of lime and			
fragments of red hematite	60	198	
Sandstone, greenish, fine	10	208	
Concealed in slope, mostly red soil	78	286	
Sandstone, massive, coarse, gray, Sewickley	10	296	158'
Concealed	11	307	
Steep bluff, mostly sandstone	94	401	
Sandstone, massive, visible	3	404	
Shale, sandy	7	411	
Coal1' 7"] Pittsburgh (5' 1") (836' L.)	•		
Bone0 1 (Claude F. Griggs Mine	5	416	120'
Coal3 5 No. 143 on Map II)		110	120
Conemaugh Series (65')			
Concealed	35	451	
Sandstone, massive, gray, to Fink Creek,	00	101	
Lower Pittsburgh	30	481	

In the following section, the surface portion was measured with aneroid, starting at a high knob 2 miles southeast of Alum Bridge and descending to Leading Creek. Owing to the northwestward rise of the rocks, these intervals are somewhat smaller than true vertical measurement would show. The lower portion is from the record of the R. Gissy No. 158 (342) gas well drilled by the Reserve Gas Company, 65 feet being omitted from the top of the record to make the stratigraphic succession complete. The total depth of the hole was 2675 feet:

Alum Bridge Section, Freemans Creek District.

	kness Feet.	Total Feet.	
Sandstone, massive, coarse, pebbly, soft, great			
cliff rock, capping knob, Uniontown	40	40	40'
Concealed in slope, with sandy shale	35	75	
Concealed in bluff	20	95	
Concealed, mostly red shale	65	160	
Sandstone, massive, buff, pebbly, soft, cliff			
rock, Sewickley	50	210	
Shale, sandy, with streaks of sandstone	53.5	263.5	
Coal (1' 6") Redstone	1.5	265	225'

Thic	knes	s Total	
· Fe	et.	Feet.	
Shale, sandy	10	275	
Sandstone, shaly	5	280	
Concealed, with sandstone	20	300	
Coal, opening abandoned, thickness concealed,			
Pittsburgh (1065' B.)		300	35'
Conemaugh Series (654')			
Concealed with shale	20	320	
Limestone	2	322	
Shale and concealed	23	345	
Coal blossom, Little Pittsburgh		345	45'
Concealed	25	370	
Sanustone, Connellsville	15	385	
Shale, sandy	20	405	
Sandstone, massive	10	415	
Concealed, mostly red shale	30	445	
Sandstone, shaly, Lower Connellsville	20	465	
Shale, red, to Leading Creek	20	485	
Continued in R. Gissy No. 158 (342) Well	20	100	
Record:			
Unrecorded	270	755	
Sand, Little Dunkard	40	795	
Unrecorded	125	920	
Sand, Big Dunkard	34	954	609
Allegheny Series (213')	91	201	000
Unrecorded	66	1020	
Gas Sand, Lower Freeport	35	1055	
	$\frac{33}{72}$	1127	
Unrecorded Sand, Clarion	32	1159	
Unrecorded	8	1167	
Pottsville Series (433')	٥	1101	
	86	1253	
Sand, Homewood	212	1465	
Unrecorded	125	1590	
Sand, Salt (gas, 30' in)	125	1990	
	171	1701	
Unrecorded		1761	
Little Lime	15	1776	
Pencil Cave	12	1788	
Greenbrier Limestone (102')	100	1060	
Big Lime	102	1890	
Pocono Sandstones (380')	110	2000	
Big Injun Sand (gas, 10' in)	100		
Shells	20	$\frac{2100}{2120}$	
Unrecorded	130	2250	
Sand, Berea	20	2270	
Catskill and Chemung Series (825')	90	9900	
Unrecorded	20	2290	
Sand, Fifty-foot	50	2340	
Unrecorded	50	2390	
Sand, Thirty-foot	15	2405	
Unrecorded	55	2460	
Sand, Gordon Stray	10	2470	
Unrecorded	101	2571	
Sand, Gordon (gas, 1' in)	18	2589	
Unrecorded, no sands, to bottom	506	3095	

Courthouse District.

In the following section, the surface portion was measured with hand level, and the lower portion, below the Sewickley Sandstone, is from the record of the J. C. Collins No. 1 (428) oil well, by the Crude Oil Company:

Bealls Mills Section, Courthouse District.

	Thickness	Total	
Dunkard Series (220')	Feet.	Feet.	
Conceated from top of knob	20	20	
Sandstone, flaggy, Lower Marietta	30	50	50'
Concealed to level of J. C. Collins No. 1 (4)			
Well (1146' L.)	25	75	
Concealed, mostly reds		165	
Steep bluff, with sandstone, Waynesburg.	55	220	170'
Monongahela Series (385')			
Concealed in slope	25	245	
Sandstone, massive, Gilboy		275	
Concealed		300	
Sandstone, flaggy, Uniontown		320	
Concealed, with reds		385	
Sandstone, massive, coarse, gray, pebbly, gr		000	
cliff, rock, 10' visible above creek, to			
thickness supplied from outcrop ½ m			
east, Sewickley		420	200'
Unrecorded		605	200
Section Continued in J. C. Collins No		000	
(428) Well Record:		en=	185′
Pittsburgh Coal	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	605	189
Conemaugh Series (540')	400	1005	
Unrecorded		1085	
Big Dunkard Sand		1145	
Allegheny, Pottsville and Mauch Chunk Series (
Unrecorded		1185	
Sand, Lower Freeport		1265	
Unrecorded		2185	
Little Lime		2200	
Pencil Cave	15	2215	1610'
Greenbrier Limestone (110')			
Big Lime	110	2325	
Pocono and Catskill Series (782')			
Big Injun Sand	150	2475	
Unrecorded	394	2869	
Gordon Stray Sand	17	2886	
Unrecorded	15	2901	686.
Gordon Sand		2910	
Unrecorded		3085	184'
Fifth Sand		3092	
Unrecorded to bottom		3107	
Total depth of well, 3032 feet.			

The following section was measured with aneroid from a high knob, three-fourths mile southeast of Copley, northward down to Sand Fork. Being on the dip of the measures, the intervals are larger than true vertical measurement would show:

Copley Section, Courthouse District.

	Thickness	Total	
Dunkard Series (385')	Feet.	Feet.	
Sandstone, massive, pebbly, soft, car	pping		
knob, Upper Marietta	35	35	
Concealed, mostly shale	30	65	
Sandstone, flaggy, brown, Lower Marietta	a 35	100	
Shale, sandy, partly concealed	45	145	
Coal blossom, Washington (1215' B.)		145	145'
Shale, yellow, Washington Fire Clay	45	190	
Sandstone, shaly at base, Mannington	50	240	
Concealed, with reds	75	315	
Sandstone, massive, pebbly, great	cliff,		
Waynesburg (975' B.)	70	385	240'
Monongahela Series (175')			
Concealed	15	400	
Sandstone, Gilboy	10	410	
Shale, variegated, partly concealed, to			
Fork	150	560	

The following section was measured with ancroid down a steep hill road, 1½ miles southwest of Gillooly:

Gillooly Section, Courthouse District.

	Thickness	Total	
Dunkard Series (290')	Feet.	Feet.	
Sandstone, massive, brown,			
capping knob30' Lower			
Concealed	55	55	
Sandstone, flaggy			
Concealed	15	70	70'
Fire clay shale, green at top, Washington.	20	90	
Sandstone, shaly		115	
Shale, variegated	40	155	
Sandstone, shaly, Mannington		175	
Concealed, with red shale and thin sandsto	nes 75	250	
Sandstone, massive, Waynesburg	40	290	220
Monongahela Series (270')			
Concealed, mostly reds	45	335	
Sandstone, Gilboy	15	350	
Shale, red, with thin sandstones	60	410	
Sandstone, green, Uniontown	10	4.20	130'
Sha'e, red, partly concealed		460	
Sandstone, shaly, Arnoldsburg		485	
Shale, variegated, with sandstone		515	
Sandstone, flaggy, Sewickley	15	530	110
Shale, red and variegated, to creek (850' B.) 30	560	

In the following section, arranged in descending order, the upper portion was measured with hand level up the steep hill east of the West Fork River peninsula, one mile north of Brownsville. The lower portion is the record of the Louis Bennett No. 1 (526) gas well, drilled by Guffey and Galey:

Brownsville Section, Courthouse District.

Dunkard Series (117')	Thickness Feet.	Total Feet.	
Concealed, with sandstone fragments, from to of knob		17	
Sandstone, massive, solt, brown	rg. 100	117	117'
Monongahela and Conemaugh Series (991')			
	40	155	
Concealed		157	
Sandstone, flaggy, Gilboy		177	
Shale, sandy		203	
Sandstone, shaly, Uniontown	18	221	104'
Concealed, with reds	17	238	
Sandstone, shaly		249	
Shale, variegated		282	
	55	202	
Sandstone, brown15'			
Sandstone, greenish, fine grained	. 41	323	
Shale, variegated10			
Concealed	17	340	
Sandstone, flaggy20'			
Concealed	58	398	177′
Concealed	48	446	
Sandstone, massive, Cedarville	17	463	
Chala gander	1		
Shale, sandy	5	468	
Coal, Redstone (Louis Bennett Mine No.			
on Map II, 1055' B.) partly shut, abou	ıt 5	473	75′
Continued by Louis Bennett No. 1 (526	5)		
Well Record (1055' B.):			
Clav	9	482	
Lime		562	
Slate		573	
Lime		598	
			1054
Coal, Little Pittsburgh	2	600	127'
Sand, white, Connellsville		612	
Slate		622	
Red rock		638	
Sand, white, Lower Connellsville		653	
Red rock	80	733	
Lime	30	763	
Slate	15	778	
Red rock		813	
	00	010	

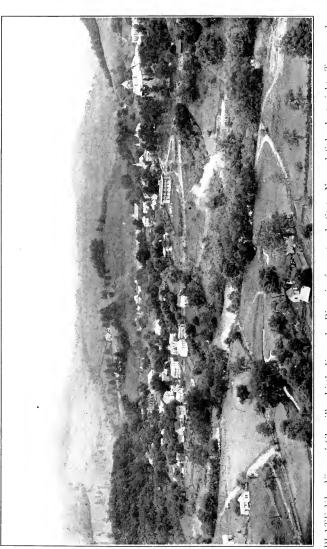


PLATE VI.—View of Glenville; Little Kanawha River in foreground; State Normal School at right; Topography of the Dunkard, Monongahela and Conemaugh Series.

m		m - 4 - 1	
Th	ckness		
Count hand Counties	Feet.	Feet.	
Sand, hard, Grafton		843	
Slate Lime		868 908	
Red rock		958	
Slate		993	
Lime		1013	
Slate		1033	
Sand, gray25' /		1000	
Sand, white50 (Big Dunkard, Mahoning	75	1108	508'
Allegheny Series (260')	•		•••
Slate	10	1118	
Lime		1153	
Slate	15	1168	
Lime	45	1213	
Coal, Upper Kittanning		1216	108'
Slate	12	1228	
Lime	. 75	1303	
Coal, Lower Kittanning	3	1306	90.
Slate		1338	
Lime	30	1368	62'
Pottsville Series (470')			
Sand, gray 25'			
Sand, white100 Homewood	135	1503	
Sand, dark 10	_		
Slate		1508	
Lime	10	1518	
Slate		1618	
Lime	40	1658	
Slate	20 35	$\frac{1678}{1713}$	
Lime		1748	
Sand, gray, Salt	აი 5	1753	
Slate Lime	50	1803	
Sand, white, Salt	35	1838	470′
Mauch Chunk Series (300')	33	1000	410
Slate	5	1843	
Lime	35	1878	
Red rock	185	2063	
Lime	65	2128	
Slate	10	2138	300'
Greenbrier Limestone (90')			
Big Lime	90	2228	
Pocono Sandstones (390')			
Sand, Big Injun	60	2288	
Sand and lime	45	2333	
Slate	10	2343	
Sand and lime, Squaw	40	2383	
Slate and shells	175	2558	
Sand, white, Berea	60	2618	475'
Catskill Series (473')			
Slate and shells, Gantz	65	2683	
Red rock	5	2688	
Slate and shells	130	2818	200'
Gordon Sand (gas)	27	2845	
Slate and shells	90	2935	

Th	iickness	Total	
	Feet.	Feet.	
Slate	126	3061	243'
Fifth (Bayard?) Sand	14	3075	
Unrecorded to bottom	16	3091	

Skin Creek District.

The following section, arranged in descending order, was measured with hand level up a steep hill west of Pringle Fork of Stonecoal Creek, 1.2 miles north of Snyder Schoolhouse:

Stonecoal Section, Skin Creek District.

T	hickness	Total	
Monongahela Series (133')	Feet.	Feet.	
Concealed from top of knob	20	20	
Sandstone, coarse, partly concealed, Sewicki	ey 40	60	60'
Concealed	38	98	
Bench, Redstone Coal horizon		98	
Concealed	35	133	
Bench, Pittsburgh Coal horizon (1519' L.)		133	73'
Conemaugh Series (387')			
Concealed	38	171	
Sandstone, shaly, Lower Pittsburgh	20	191	
Concealed, mostly variegated shale	77	268	
Sandstone, shaly, Lower Connellsville		285	152'
Concealed, with variegated shale	55	340	
Sandstone, Morgantown	20	360	
Shale, sandy, and concealed	35	395	
Coal, opening abandoned, thickness concealed			
Elk Lick (1257' L.)		395	110'
Concealed	5	400	
Sandstone	5	405	
Concealed and shale	35	440	
Sandstone, Grafton	10	450	55'
Concealed, mostly green shale, with plant for	os-		
sils at top		505	
Sandstone, massive, Saltsburg, to Pringle Fo		520	

The following section, arranged in descending order, was measured along the strike of the measures, northeastward up a high hill, starting 1.5 miles northwest of Vandalia:

Vandalia Section, Skin Creek District.

		Total	
Monongahela Series (297')	'eet.	Feet.	
Concealed, with sandstone fragments, from top			
of knob	35	35	
Sandstone, greenish brown, flaggy, Uniontown	38	73	73'
Concealed along slope	12	85	
Sandstone, green, fine, Arnoldsburg	11	96	

		Total	
	et.	Feet.	
Concealed in gentle slope	70	166	
Sandstone in bluff, shaly, Sewickley	38	204	131'
Concealed	55	259	
Coal opening, thickness concealed, Redstone			
(1395' B.) (M. L. Bruffy Mine No. 116 on			
Map II)		259	55'
Concealed	38	297	• • •
Slate, black, Pittsburgh Coal (1357' B.)		297	38'
Conemaugh Series (243')	• •	20.	00
Concealed, with sandstone and sandy shale, in			
bluffbluff	27	324	
		324	
Bench, Little Pittsburgh Coal horizon	5	329	
Concealed in bluff, with sandstone fragments,	20	0.55	
Connellsville	28	357	
Concealed with reds	33	390	
Fire clay spring, Little Clarksburg Coal hori-			
zon		390	93'
Concealed	20	410	
Sandstone, brown, medium coarse, Lower Con-			
nellsville	17	427	
Concealed	33	460	
Sandstone, massive, concealed, and sandstone,			
massive, Morgantown	35	495	
Shale, sandy	15	510	
Coal, partly concealed, thickness supplied, Elk	10	010	
Lick	5	515	125'
	10	525	120
Shale, gray, limy			
Concealed to Skin Creek	15	540	

Collins Settlement District.

In the following section, arranged in descending order, the surface portion was measured with hard level up a hill immediately northeast of Roanoke. The lower portion is from the record of the C. W. Watson No. 2554 (570) oil test well drilled by the Hope Natural Gas Company, 95 feet being omitted from the top of the record to make the stratigraphic succession complete. The total depth of the hole was 3200 feet:

Roanoke Section, Collins Settlement District.

Thi	ckness	Total	
Dunkard Series (38')	Feet.	Feet.	
Sandstone, coarse, brown, capping knob,			
Waynesburg	38	38	38'
Monongahela and Conemaugh Series (928')			
Concealed, mostly sandy and variegated shale	17	55	
Sandstone, flaggy, medium coarse, Gilboy	40	. 95	
Concealed, with reds	5	100	
Sandstone, fine grained, green, flaggy, Union-			
town	12	112	74'

		Total	
	eet.	Feet.	
Concealed, with reds and fragments of sand-	52	164	
stone	14	178	
	20	198	
Concealed, mostly reds	5	203	
Sandstone	50	253	
Concealed in slope, mostly reds			1711
Sandstone, shaly, partly concealed, Sewickley	30	283	171′
Concealed	78	361	
Sandstone, gray, coarse, Cedarville	5	366	
Coal opening (No. 117 on Map II), abandoned,		0.00	
	• • • •	366	83'
Concealed to West Fork River	5	371	
Continued in C. W. Watson No. 2554 (570)			
Well Record:			
Unrecorded	495	866	
Sand, Little Dunkard	10	876	
Unrecorded	75	951	
Sand, Big Dunkard	15	966	600'
Allegheny Series (230')			
Unrecorded	190	1156	
Gas Sand	40	1196	
Pottsville Series (560')			
Unrecorded	105	1301	
Sand, First Salt	75	1376	
Unrecorded	120	1496	
Sand, Second Salt	260	1756	
Mauch Chunk Series (390')			
Unrecorded	180	1936	
Sand, Maxton	20	1956	
Unrecorded	135	$\boldsymbol{2091}$	
Little Lime	20	2111	
Pencil Cave	35	2146	1180'
Greenbrier Limestone (55')			
Big Lime	55	2201	
Pocono Sandstones (365')			
Big Injun Sand	165	2366	
Unrecorded	20	2386	
Sand, Squaw	50	2436	
Unrecorded	105	2541	395'
Sand, Berea	25	2566	
Catskill and Chemung Series (910')			
Unrecorded	50	2616	
Sand, Fifty-foot	30	2646	
Unrecorded	95	2741	
Sand, Gordon Stray	18	2759	
Unrecorded	93	2852	311'
Sand, Gordon	10	2862	400.
Unrecorded	92	2954	102'
Sand, Fifth	12	2966	
Unrecorded to bottom	510	3476	

In the following section, the upper portion was measured with hand level up a steep hill just east of Orlando Station on

Well completed July 7, 1912; dry hole.

the Coal and Coke Railway. The lower portion is taken from the record of the Waters Heirs No. 4 well (585), drilled by Snaith and Wilson, to whom the Survey is indebted for the record. The well is located two miles north of Orlando, but as there was no doubt about the surface formations at either place, there was no difficulty in connecting the surface measurements at Orlando with the record of the well:

Orlando Section, Collins Settlement District.

Thi	ckness	Total	
Monongahela Series (338')	Feet.	Feet.	
Sandstone, partly concealed, capping knob,			
Gilboy (1345' L.)	30	30	30'
Concealed	54	84	
Sandstone, flaggy, green, Uniontown	6	90	
Shale, red, partly concealed	56	146	
Sandstone, shaly, Arnoldsburg	10	156	
Concealed, with reds, along slope	27	183	
Sandstone, massive, pebbly, cliff rock, Sewick-	21	100	
	25	900	170
ley (1190' L.)	40	208	178′
	0.0	000	
gated shale	80	288	
Concealed in bench, Redstone Coal horizon	5	293	
Concealed and sandstone in bluff	45	338	
Spring, Pittsburg Coal horizon, (1037' L.)		338	130'
Conemaugh Series (540')			
Concealed	28	366	
Sandstone, shaly, Lower Pittsburgh	20	386	
Shale, sandy	38	424	
Sandstone, gray, medium grained, Connells-			
ville	12	436	
Shale, red, partly concealed	57	493	
Sandstone, massive, Lower Connellsville	15	508	
Shale, red	30	538	
Coal, slaty, Normantown	1	539	261'
Fire clay shale	3	542	201
Sandstone, shaly, Morgantown	15	557	
Shale, red	6	563	
Shale, sandy	2	565	
Shale, greenish, sandy, with small fossil shells	6	571	
Slate, dark (0' 2")	• •	571	
Limestone, shaly, Orlando	3	574	
Shale	3.5	577.5	
Coal, Elk Lick (0' 6")	0.5	578	39'
Shale, variegated, to Coal & Coke Ry. grade.	15	593	
Concealed to Oil Creek	10	603	
Continued in Waters Heirs No. 4 (585)			
Well Record:			
Unrecorded	135	738	
Coal, Bakerstown	5	743	
Unrecorded	20	763	
Sand, Little Dunkard	25	788	
,			

Thickness	Total	
Feet.	Feet.	
Unrecorded 50	838	
Sand, Big Dunkard 40	878	
Allegheny and Pottsville Series (810')		
Unrecorded 810	1688	
Mauch Chunk Series (180')		
Sand, Maxton (gas, 75' in)	1838	
Unrecorded 20	1858	
Little Lime	1868	
Greenbrier Limestone (70')		
Big Lime 70	1938	
Pocono Sandstones (325')		
Big Injun Sand	2173	
Unrecorded 90	2263	
Catskill Series (370')		
Unrecorded	2513	
Sand, Thirty-foot	2538	
Unrecorded	2551	
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas, 6' in)	2562	
Unrecorded	2577	
Sand, Gordon 30	2607	
Unrecorded to bottom	2633	
"Gas test, 65/10 mercury in 2" opening; volume	1,400,000 cu. ft	
daily. Total depth of hole, 2195 feet."		

In the above section the thickness of the Pocono Sandstones is supplied from the record of a well on the same tract (Waters Heirs No. 3, No. 586 on Map II) which records the Berea Sand.

The following section, arranged in descending order, was measured with hand level along the north side of West Fork River, one-half mile east of Jewell Station, on the Coal and Coke Railway, and about one-eighth mile west of the Upshur Line:

Jewell Section, Collins Settlement District.

T	nickness	Total	
Conemaugh Series (438')	Feet.	Feet.	
Concealed from top of knob, mostly sandy shall	e 9	9	
Sandstone, flaggy, Lower Connellsville	. 30	39	39'
Concealed, with reds	. 28	67	
Shale, variegated	. 90	157	
Sandstone, shaly, Grafton	. 16	173	
Shale, greenish-red, with plant and marine (?)		
fossils, Ames	. 17	190	
Dark shale and fire clay, Harlem Coal horizon	n,		
(1493' L.)	. 1	191	152'
Shale, variegated, Pittsburgh Reds	. 70	261	
Coal, streak	. —	261	
Concealed, mostly shale	. 17	278	
Sandstone, massive, gray, Saltsburg	. 10	288	

Thickr Fe		Total Feet.	
= = -	et.	reet.	
Coal opening, Bakerstown (Mine No. 239 on			
Map II, 1394' L.) hole full of water, about	2	290	99'
Concealed	10	300	
Sandstone, massive, gray, Buffalo	28	328	
Shale, sandy	10	338	
Shale, dark, Brush Creek	5	343	
Cool 0′ 5″)			
Shale, gray0 8			
Coal 0 4 (1340' I ₄)	1	344	54
Shale, gray, limy	10	354	-
Sandstone, massive, gray, Upper Mahoning	30	384	
Shale, sandy, and concealed	20	404	
	14	418	
Sandstone, massive, gray, Lower Mahoning	3	421	
Shale, ferriferous			
Sandstone, massive	7	428	
Shale, gray, sandy	10	438	
Allegheny Series (47')			
Slate, dark streak, Upper Freeport Coal			
(1246' L.)		438	94'
Shale, gray	2	440	
Limestone, yellow, hard, Upper Freeport	1	441	
Shale, limy	4	445	
Shale, sandy	12	457	
Sandstone, massive, gray, Upper Freeport, to			
West Fork River	28	485	

In the southern end of Collins Settlement District, the southeastward rise of the rocks brings both the Allegheny and Pottsville Series to the surface. In the following section the surface portion was measured with hand level along the steep hillside east of Glady Creek, about one mile north of Bablin. The lower portion is the record of the A. K. Wilson No. 2 oil well (597), drilled by Wilson and Butcher near the Little Kanawha River, one mile east of Bablin. Between the bottom of the measured section and the top of the oil well there is an interval of about 200 feet of Pottsville sediments on which observations were not obtained. At other points this interval showed gray sandstones and sandy shales separated by horizons of black slate and one or two thin coal seams:

Bablin Section, Collins Settlement District.

	kness	
Conemaugh Series (145') Fe	eet.	Feet.
Coal blossom, on top of knob, Bakerstown		
(1580' B.)	_	
Concealed, with ferriferous nodules		5
Shale, sandy, greenish, with plant fossils	15	20
Concealed, mostly shale	115	135

Thic	kness	Total	
F	eet.	Feet.	
Concealed in bench	10	145	
Allegheny Series (185')			
Concealed in steep bluff, with sandstone,			
Upper Freeport	75	220	
Shale, gray, with plant fossils	10	230	
Concealed	36	266	
Slate, black, Upper Kittanning Coal horizon	50	266	
	35	301	
Concealed	99	301	
Sandstone, massive, Lower Freeport, lower di-	0.0	0.01	
vision	20	321	
Coal2" 0" Lower Kittanning		0.05	0051
Slate, black0 4 $\{(3', 11''), (1255', B.)\}$	4	325	32 5 ′
Coal, visible			
Conceated	5	330	
Pottsville Series (811')			
Sandstone, massive, Homewood	25	355	
Concealed	95	450	
Sandstone, shaly	20	470	
Concealed	15	485	
Shale, dark, with ferriferous limestone nodules			
and marine fossils	10	495	
Shale, dark, bony, with marine fossils, 0' 6",			
Kanawha Black Flint (1085' B.)	0.5	495.5	170.5'
Slate, black, bony	0.5	496	110.0
Shale, gray (0' 8")	1	497	
Coal (0' 4"), Stockton	-	497	
Fire clay shale	10	507	
Sandstone, massive, to creek	13	520	
Interval	200	720	
Continued by A. K. Wilson No. 2 (597) Well			
Record (1010' B.):			
Conductor	16	736	
Sand	10	746	
Shale, black	49	795	
Sand, white	55	850	
Shale, black		960	
Sand, gray	17	977	
Shale, black	45	1022	526.5'
Oil Sand, Salt	52	1074	
Share, black	52	1126	
Oil sand, and gas, Salt	15	1141	119'
Mauch Chunk Series (344')			
Shale, blue	8	1149	
Shale, red	256	1405	
Shale, blue	30	1435	
Lime rock	20	1455	
Sand, gray, and gas, Maxton	30	1485	344'
Greenbrier Limestone (230')	00	1100	011
"Trenton rock," Big Lime	230	1715	
Pocono Sandstones (181')	200	1119	
Shale blue	70	1785	
Sand, blue, Big Injun	25		
		1810	
Shale, blue	86	1896	
Red rock	104	9090	
		2020	
Sand, white	20	2040	

90'

Thicknes Feet.	s Total Feet.	
Shale, blue 158	5 2195	710'
Sand rock, oil sand, Gordon 45	5 2240	
Shale, blue 150	2390	195'
Sand, black, oil smell, Fifth 18	5 2405	
Shale, blue 25		60'
Sand shale, blue, Bayard 60	2490	
Chemung Series (244')		
Shale, blue, mixed, to bottom 244	2734	

In the above section the correlation of the sands in the Mississippian and Devonian are open to question since the nearest well record toward the north where wells have been generally drilled and correlations are more certain is the Chas. M. Hyre well (563) at Frenchton, which shows the Pocono Sandstones to be 300 feet thick, and the interval between the top of the Big Lime and the Gordon Sand to be 724 feet, as compared to 710 in the Bablin Section.

The formation at 495 feet is identified as the Kanawha Black Flint from the abundance of marine fossils, of a striking similarity to those found in the same horizon at its type locality in the Kanawha Valley. The resemblance is so close that Dr. W. A. Price did not hesitate to pronounce it the Black Flint when the writer called his attention to the exposure. The finding of this deposit is a most important link in the chain of evidence necessary to correlate the Pottsville of northern West Virginia and Pennsylvania with the greatly expanded measures of the same series in southwestern West Virginia. The formation will be discussed further in Chapters IX and XIII

The following section, arranged in descending order, was measured with hand level up the steep hill northeast of Wildcat, at the corner of Lewis, Braxton and Webster. The Lower Kittanning Coal was concealed, but belongs just over the Homewood Sandstone:

Wildcat Section, Collins Settlement District.

	Thickness.	Total.
Conemaugh Series (162')	Feet.	Feet.
Shale, sandy, from top of knob	35	35
Sandstone, shaly	5	40
Sandy shale and concealed	50	90
Slate, black, bony, fragments, Brush C	reek	
Coal, (1420' L.)	—	90

T	hickness	Total	
	Feet.	Feet.	
Concealed, mostly shale	. 33	123	
Sandstone, massive, pinkish gray, cliff rock			
Mahoning		145	
Concealed	. 17	162	
Allegheny Series (238')			
Sandstone, massive, pebbly, partly concealed	,		
Upper Freeport		232	142'
Concealed in bench	. 23	255	
Sandstone, massive, gray, Lower Freeport	. 32	287	
Concealed in steep slope	. 88	375	
Concealed along bench	. 25	400	168'
Pottsville Series (175')			
Sandstone, gray, Homewood	. 30	430	
Concealed	125	555	155'
Sandstone, massive, to Little Kanawha River.	. 20	575	

The following section, which is the result of considerable painstaking labor, was made near Cleveland. First a careful hand level measurement was made from Cleveland northward up the mountain to the Buffalo Sandstone which caps it. This measurement included the Upper Kittanning and the coal at 450 feet. Afterward, another hand level section was measured, starting at the Upshur-Lewis Line about one mile northwest of Cleveland, and measuring up to the same opening in the Upper Kittanning Coal. This section included the Middle Kittanning and Lower Kittanning Coals and the Kanawha Black Flint horizon. By compiling the two measurements a section 775 feet long is obtained that includes all the important formations found in this locality. A careful search was made on both sides of the river for fossils at the Black Flint horizon by both Dr. Price and the writer, without success, but its place does not seem subject to much doubt since its interval below the Lower Kittanning Coal is about the same as at Bablin, a few miles away.

The lower part of the section is the record of the Vandervort and Pickens No. 1 (606) oil well, drilled by Meade Bros. for the Haddix and Leading Creek Oil and Gas Company, previously published by the Survey¹.

Additional evidence in the form of other records secured subsequent to the first publication of this log has caused a change to be made in some of the correlations. The well evidently did not reach the Gordon or Fifth Sands in which

¹Vol. I(A), W. Va. Geological Survey, page 393; 1904.

oil shows were found at Bablin. By determining the rise of the rocks between two openings in the Lower Kittanning Coal on either side, the well mouth was found to be about 460 feet below this horizon:

Cleveland Section, Corner of Lewis, Upshur and Webster Counties.

Thick		Total.	
	eet.	Feet.	
Sandstone, massive, gray, pebbly, capping	co	60	
knob, BuffaloFire clay along bench, Brush Creek Coal	60	60	
horizon.:		60	60'
Shale, gray, sandy, with plant fossils and iron		00	00
ore	55	115	
Sandstone, shaly, Mahoning	28	143	
Allegheny Series (217')			
Concealed in bench	22	165	
Sandstone, partly concealed in bluff, Upper			
Freeport	35	200	
Concealed	15	215	
Shale, gray, sandy, with plant fossils	11	226	
Coal		000	
Shale, dark0 $7 $ (3' $7''$) (1780' L.).	4	230	170′
Mine, 255, Map II	`		
Concealed	35	265	
Sandstone, massive, pebbly, cliff rock, upper	99	200	
division of Lower Freeport	30	295	
Concealed	9	304	
Coal blossom, Middle Kittanning	1	305	75'
Concealed	12	317	
Sandstone, massive, cliff rock, with numerous			
plant fossils at base, lower division of			
Lower Freeport	35	352	
Coal3' 8" Lower Kittanning Slate, black1 0 (8' 4") (1665' B.)			
Slate, black1 0 $(8' 4'')$ (1665' B.)	•	0.00	
Coal	8	360	55'
Coal, visible2 8			
Pottsville Series (845')			
Steep slope with massive sandstone, Home-			
wood	90	450	
Coal opening, thickness concealed, not much	•		
found (Mine No. 281 on Map II) (1590' L.)	_	450	90'
Concealed in steep slope	85	535	
Fire clay spring, Kanawha Black Flint horizon	_	535	85'
Concealed in bench	10	545	
Concealed in slope	45	590	
Sandstone, massive, cliff rock	50	640	
Concealed	90	730	
Sandstone, massive, partly concealed, to Little	45	775	
Kanawha River, Cleveland	45 45	775 820	
Interval	40	820	

m			
${f T}$	hickness Feet.	Feet.	
		reet.	
Continued by Record of Vandervort ar	nd		
Pickens No. 1 (606) Well, (1220' B.):			
Quicksand	25	845	
Sand, white, hard (conductor, 35')	25	870	
Lime and slate		945	
Sand, hard and poor	33	978	
Lime		1003	
Shale and lime		1092	
Lime, sandy		1185	
Shale, white		1205	
Mauch Chunk Series (575')			
Lime, sandy, shale and red rock	e 515	1720	1185'
Sand. Maxton		1745	
Lime. sandy		1770	
Shale, black		1780	60'
Greenbrier Limestone (165')	10	1.00	00
Big Lime	. 165	1945	
	. 100	1010	
Pocono Sandstones (425')			
Sand (cave, 1200'; salt water,	140	2085	
1225')	111 140	2000	
Sand and lime (cased 6%") 40	20	2105	
Red rock		2320	540'
Lime, sandy			540
Sand, gray, Berea	50	2370	
Catskill Series (257')			
Shells, sandy, and s'ate		2420	
Lime, shells and slate		2520	
Lime, sandy		2570	
Lime, shells, and slate, to bottom	57	2627	

GILMER COUNTY SECTIONS.

Troy District.

In the following section, the upper portion was made by hand level up the hill immediately north of Troy. The lower portion is the record of the E. M. Talbott No. 1 (610) Gas Well, drilled by the Troy Oil and Gas Company, the record being furnished the Survey by W. W. Heckert, of Troy. The well is located one mile east of Troy, but as the Pittsburgh Coal is above drainage both at the well and at the point where the surface measurements were made, there was no doubt about correctly joining the two:

Troy Section, Troy District.

Thic	kness.	Total.	
	eet.	Feet.	
Sandstone, fragments from top of knob,			
Waynesburg	20	20	20'
Monongahela Series (363')			
Concealed, with red shale	63	83	
Sandstone, green, fine grained, Uniontown	25	108	88′
Concealed, with red shale	30	138	
Sandstone, massive, coarse, brown, Arnolds-			
burg	20	158	
Red shale, partly concealed	77	235	
Sandstone, massive, coarse, partly concealed,			
Sewickley	27	262	154'
Concealed	60	322	
Sandstone and shale, interlaminated, Weston	56	378	
Shale, sandy	5	383	
Coal, (0' 4"), Pittsburgh (808' L.)	_	383	121'
Conemaugh Series (527')			
Shale, sandy, partly concealed	35	418	
Sandstone, massive, gray, Lower Pittsburgh	17	435	
Shale, variegated	5	440	
Concealed to Leading Creek	5	445	
Interval	20	465	
Continued by E. M. Talbott No. 1 (610)			
Well Record (753' L.)			
Unrecorded	329	794	
Sand, Little Dunkard	19	813	
Unrecorded	62	875	
Sand, Big Dunkard	35	910	527'
Allegheny Series (301')			
Unrecorded	200	1110	
Gas Sand, Lower Freeport	36	1146	
Unrecorded	65	1211	
Pottsville Series (408')			
Sand, First Salt, Homewood	46	1257	
Unrecorded	15	1272	
Sand, Second Salt	60	1332	
Unrecorded	195	1527	
Sand, Third Salt, (show of gas and water, 1112')	92	1619	
Mauch Chunk Series (226')			
Unrecorded	71	1690	
Sand, Maxton	22	1712	
	113	1825	
Little Lime	17	1842	
Unrecorded	5	1847	937'
Greenbrier Limestone (118')			
Big Lime (gas and oil show in bottom)	118	1965	
Pocono Sandstones (38')			
Big Injun (gas, 1533-1538') to bottom	38	2003	
"Considerable oil show. Total depth, 153	88'. 13	" drain	pipe,
52'; 10" casing, 204'; 8\\" casing, 380'; 6\\" c	asing,	1399′."	

The following section, arranged in descending order, was measured up a high hill on the west side of Cove Creek, one-

fourth mile north of Conings. Being situated in the Robinson Syncline, it includes more of the Dunkard Series than any other section in either County:

Conings Section, Troy District.

T	hickness	Total	
Dunkard Series (476')	Feet.	Feet.	
Sandstone, flaggy, micaceous, from top of	of		
knob, Rush Run	. 40	40	40'
Concealed		58	
Sandstone, partly concealed, Jollytown	. 15	73	33'
Concealed, mostly shale		112	
Sandstone, massive, coarse, soft, brown, fris	a-		
ble, Hundred	. 55	167	94'
Concealed and shale		184	
Sandstone, flaggy, micaceous, Upper Marietta	. 45	229	62
Shale and concealed		259	
Sandstone, flaggy, partly concealed, Lowe	r		
Marietta		289	
Concealed		299	
Coal blossom, Washington, (1047' L.)	. —	299	70'
Fire clay shale, yellow, Washington		331	
Sandstone, flaggy, micaceous, Mannington		353	
Shale, partly concealed		386	
Concealed, with fragments of sandston	e,		
Waynesburg	90	476	
Monongahela Series (86')			
Sandstone, massive, light brown, mediu	m		
coarse, small pebbles, Gilboy	40	516	217'
Concealed and sandy shale	20	536	
Sandstone, shaly, Uniontown	20	556	
Shale, green, Annabelle	4	560	
Coal, streak, Uniontown (784' L.)		560	44'
Fire clay shale to Cove Creek	2	$\bf 562$	

In the following section, arranged in descending order, the upper portion was measured with hand level along the strike of the rocks up a high hill east of Horn Creek, one mile southeast of Coxs Mills. The lower portion is the record of the Peter Cole No. 1 (617) Well, drilled by the Crude Oil Company. The well was completed September 25, 1905. and was a dry hole:

Coxs Mills Section, Troy District.

Th	ickness	Total	
	Feet.	Feet.	
Sandstone, soft, brown, massive, from top of		r cct.	
knob, Hundred	23	23	
Concealed	45	68	
Sandstone, flaggy, Upper Marietta	27	95	
Shale, yellow	28	123	
Sandstone, flaggy, partly concealed, Lower	20	120	
Marietta	55	178	
Bench, Washington Coal horizon (1147' B.)		178	178'
Concealed		310	110
Sandstone, massive, pebbly, cliff rock, Waynes-	102	910	
burg (980' B.)	35	345	167'
Monongahela, Conemaugh and Allegheny Series		0 10	101
(1040')			
	34	970	
Concealed		379	
Sandstone, flaggy, Gilboy	27	406	
Concealed	10.5	416.5	
Sandstone, flaggy, Uniontown	10	426.5	
Coal, Uniontown (897' B.), reported	1.5	428	83′
Concealed, mostly red shale	92	520	
Sandstone, massive, Sewickley, to well	30	550	122'
Continued by Peter Cole No. 1 (617) Well			
Record (775' B.)			
Unrecorded (water, 195'; 10" casing, 200')	525	1075	
Coal, Bakerstown	8	1083	533′
Unrecorded (8¼" casing, 791')	302	1385	
Pottsville Series (480')			
Sand, Homewood	110	1495	412'
Unrecorded	80	1575	
Sand, Salt	45	1620	
Unrecorded	35	1655	
Sand, Salt	50	1705	
Unrecorded	35	1740	
Sand, Salt	65	1805	
Unrecorded	15	1820	
Sand, Salt	45	1865	
Mauch Chunk Series (265')			
Unrecorded	197	2062	
Sand, Maxton	10	2072	
Unrecorded	18	2090	
Little Lime	15	2105	
Unrecorded (Pencil Cave)	25	2130	635
Greenbrier Limestone (48')	-0		
Big Lime (6\%" casing, 1608'; gas, 1646')	48	2178	
Pocono Sandstones (322')	~ ~		
Big Injun Sand	112	2290	
Unrecorded		2500	
Shells, thickness unrecorded, Berea?		2500	
Catskill Series (598')		2000	
Unrecorded (no sands)	430	2930	
Red rock, thickness unrecorded		2930	
Unrecorded (no sands)		3090	960
Fifth Sand		3098	000
riidi ballu	0	0000	

In the following section, arranged in descending order, the upper portion was measured with hand level, up a hill road on the east side of Tanner Creek, one-half mile south of Newberne. The lower portion is the record of the G. A. Kemper No. 1 (635) oil well, drilled by the Crude Oil Company, who furnished the record to the Survey. The well, which produced oil from the Berea Sand, is located at the foot of the hill where the section was measured:

Newberne Section, Troy District.

	kness.	Total.	
	Feet.	Feet.	
Concealed, with red shale, from top of hill		30	
Sandstone, shaly, Hundred	30	60	60
Shale, sandy	17	77	
Sandstone, shaly	5	82	
Shale, sandy	17	99	
Sandstone, massive, soft, brown, Upper Mari-			
etta	47	146	
Shale, variegated, Creston Reds	61	207	
Sandstone, brown, micaceous, Lower Marietta	38	245	
Shale, dark, streak, Washington Coal (1104' L.)		245	185
Fire clay shale, yellow, Washington	17	262	100
	11	202	
Sandstone, massive, light brown, micaceous,	00	000	
Mannington	38	300	
Shale, variegated, partly concealed	82	382	
Sandstone, massive, coarse, Waynesburg	- 30	412	167'
Monongahela and Conemaugh Series (951')			
Concealed	15	427	
Sandstone, massive	23	450	
Shale, sandy, and concealed	26	476	
Sandstone, massive, Uniontown	10	486	
Shale, sandy, Annabelle	7	493	
Coal, thickness concealed, Uniontown (855' L.)		493	81'
Continued by G. A. Kemper No. 1 (635)		100	0.
Well Record (855' L.):			
Slate and red rock (water, 10')	670	1163	
			CEE
Coal, Bakerstown	5	1168	675'
Unrecorded	95	1263	
Sand, Buffalo	20	1283	
Unrecorded	10	1293	
Lime	20	1313	
Red rock	30	1343	
Unrecorded	20	1363	
Allegheny Series (230')			
Sand, Upper Freeport	95	1458	
Unrecorded	46	1504	
Sand. Lower Freeport	34	1538	370'
Unrecorded	55	1593	010
Pottsville Series (430')	00	1000	
Sand, Homewood, (little water)	60	1653	
	75	1728	
Unrecorded	19	1128	

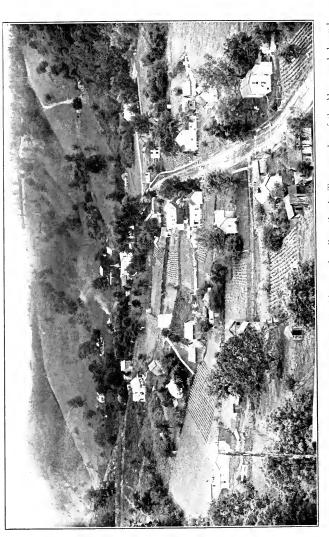


PLATE VII.--View of Troy, Gilmer County, looking up Leading Creek; Topography of the Monongahela and Conemangh Series.



	hickness	fotal	
	Feet.	Feet.	
Lime	25	1753	
Unrecorded	65	1818	
Salt Sand (little gas, 40' in)	125	1943	
Slate, black	40	1983	
Unrecorded		2008	
Salt Sand		2023	
Mauch Chunk Series (130')			
Unrecorded	35	2058	
Sand, Maxton (oil and gas, 5-12' in)	35	2093	
Lime	8	2101	
Red rock	32	2133	
Slate, white	8	2141	
Little Lime	5	2146	
Pencil Cave	7	2153	615'
Greenbrier Limestone (80')			
Big Lime	80	2233	
Pocono Sandstones (416')			
Big Injun Sand	100	2333	
Unrecorded	120	2453	
Sand, blue (oil show, 70' in) Squaw	90	2543	
Unrecorded	82	2625	472'
Berea Sand (oil, 9-14' and 16-23' in; wat	er.		
24' in)	24	2649	

Dekalb District.

In the following section, arranged in descending order, the surface portion was measured with hand level up the hill immediately south of Tanner. The lower portion is from the record of the G. M. Fisher No. 1 (653) gas well, located on Mitchell Run, 1.7 miles north of Tanner, now owned by the Tanner Oil and Gas Company. This well, the record of which appears in a former volume of the Survey², starts 25 feet, by hand level, below the Uniontown Coal. In the section, an interval of 118 feet is omitted from the top of the record as the southward rise of the rocks brings this portion of the measures to the surface at Tanner, where it could be observed:

Tanner Section, Dekalb District.

T	hickness.	Total.
Dunkard Series (270')	Feet.	Feet.
Sandstone, brown, micaceous, from top	of	
knob, Upper Marietta	22	22
Concealed	57	79
Sandstone, in bluff, mostly concealed, Lov	ver	
Marietta	20	99

^{&#}x27;Vol. I(A), W. Va. Geological Survey, page 386; 1904.

	Thielmon	a Motal	
·	Thicknes		
(11-1	Feet.	Feet.	
Concealed	17	116	
Coal blossom, Washington (1109' L.)		116	116'
Shale, sandy and yellow, Washington		176	
Sandstone, shaly, Mannington	38	214	
Concealed in bench	32	246	
Sandstone, flaggy, Waynesburg	24	270	154'
Monongahela Series (348')			
Concealed	25	295	
Sandstone, massive, cliff rock, greenish gra	у,		
medium coarse, Uniontown		330	
Concealed		351	
Coal opening, fallen shut (No. 33 on Map II).		
Uniontown (872' L.), Thos. Hardma			
Heirs Farm, reported		353	83'
Concealed		365	00
Sandstone, Arnoldsburg		375	
Concealed	. 01	456	
Sandstone, massive, Sewickley		471	
Shale, sandy	9.5	480.5	
Coal0' 5" 1' 7" Sewickley			
Shale, dark gray 0 11		482	129'
Shale, concealed, and sandstone to Tanne	er		
Creek	. 14	496	
Continued in G. M. Fisher No. 1 (653) We	:H		
Record:			
Blue limestone, with red and blue shale an	ıd		
sand shells	. 14	510	
Red rock	. 46	556	
Sand, hard, blue		576	
Shale, red and gray		618	
Conemaugh Series (548')		010	
Shale, red and blue, with blue sand shells	. 58	676	
Red rock		699	
Sand, gray, Connellsville		713	
Fire clay, white		722	
Shale, red and white (cased, 7%" at 359')	. 68	790	
Sand, blue, Lower Connellsville		800	
Red rock		878	
Limestone and shale, white	. 26	904	
Red rock		928	
Sand, black, Grafton		943	
Shale, white		970	
Red rock		1003	
Shale, white		1028	
Red rock, with white clay at bottom		1038	
Sand, gray, hard, Saltsburg		1040	
Coal, Bakerstown		1041	559'
Shale, white	. 57	1098	
Sand, hard, sharp25')			
Shale, dark gray (cased, Mahoning,			
6¼" at 778')23 } Big Dunkard	. 68	1166	125'
Sand, hard, white, blue			
at bottom20			
Allegheny Series (218')			
Limestone	. 57	1223	

Thi	ckness	Total	
	eet.	Feet.	
Sandstone, white, Gas Sand	90	1313	
Slate. white	71	1384	
Pottsville Series (424')		1907	
Sandstone, hard, white, Homewood	46	1430	
Shale, black	8	1438	
	36	1474	
Slate and sand, shale and lime	44	1518	
Shale, sandy			2501
Coal, Upper Mercer	• •	1518	352'
Shale, soft	25	1543	
Shales, sandy	70	1613	
Sandstone, fine, gray, and limestone	45	1658	
Shale, white and black, with limestone nug-			
gets	106	1764	
Sandstone, very hard and white, Salt	44	1808	
Mauch Chunk Series (195')			
Shale, black and white	10	1818	
Sand, dark gray	30	1848	
Shale, with sand, and limestone, hard	50	1898	
Limestone	20	1918	
Shale and limestone (4%" casing)	70	1988	
Sand, hard and limy, Maxton	55	2043	528'
Greenbrier Limestone (65')			
Big Lime (gas at bottom)	65	2108	
Pocono Sandstones (320')			
Sand, white, Big Injun (gas and little oil)	63	2171	
Slate, with shells	217	2388	
Sand, Berea (some oil)	40	2428	
Catskill and Chemung Series (650')	• •		
Slate, blue	305	2733	690'
Sand, Gordon	6	2739	000
Slate	69	2808	
Hard, sandy pebble, Fourth Sand	1	2809	
Slate to bottom	_	3078	
State to Duttom	209	3018	

The following section, arranged in descending order, was measured with hand level up a private road on the east side of Tanner Creek, 0.6 mile northwest of Latonia. The Washington Coal belongs at the top of the Washington Fire Clay Shale, but its blossom could not be found:

Latonia Section, Dekalb District.

	Thickness.	Total	
Dunkard Series (207')	Feet.	Feet.	
Concealed from top of hill		58	58′
Fire clay shale, yellow, Washington			
1116' L.)	28	86	
Sandstone, massive, Mannington	38	124	
Concealed and sandy shale	27	151	
Concealed, mostly shale	39	190	
Sandstone, shaly, Waynesburg	17	207	149'

	ckness eet.	Total Feet.	
Monongahela Series (270')			
Concealed	39	246	
Sandstone, massive, Uniontown (872' L.)	55	301	94'
Concealed, with fire clay	13	314	
Sandstone, shaly, Arnoldsburg	20	334	
Shale, sandy	38	372	
Shale, red, with limestone nodules	34	406	
Sandstone, shaly, Upper Sewickley	14	420	
Shale, sandy	29	449	
Sandstone, shaly, Lower Sewickley	10	459	158'
Concealed to Tanner Creek	18	477	

Glenville District.

The following section was measured with aneroid descending a high hill on the Troy-Glenville District Line to Collins Run, 1.8 miles west of Baldwin. The section is a little too far west to have the Pittsburgh Coal:

Baldwin Section, Glenville District.

Dunkard Series (95') Thickness. Total. Feet. Feet.	
Concealed from top of knob	
Sandstone, partly concealed, Waynesburg	
(1275' B.) 60 95 95	7
Monongahela Series (310')	
Concealed	
Shale, red 35 165	
Sandstone, shaly, Uniontown	,
Shale, red	
Sandstone, massive, coarse, with small peb-	
bles, Sewickley 40 250	
Shale, sandy 10 260	
Sandstone, shaly 5 265	
Shale, red 9 274	
Limestone, hard, ferriferous, Sewickley 1 275 105	,
Shale, red 15 290	
Shale, sandy, and sandstone, shaly, interlami-	
nated, in steep bluff	
Concealed in bench, Pittsburgh Coal horizon,	
(965' B.))
Conemaugh Series (150')	
Shale, sandy 5 410	
Sandstone, shaly, with sandy shale, Lower	
Pittsburgh Sandstone 35 445	
Shale, variegated	
Sandstone, shaly	
Shale, red and concealed 55 530	
Sandstone, massive, Connellsville 10 540 135	,
Shale, red and concealed, to Collins Run 15 555	

In the following section, arranged in descending order, the surface portion was measured with hand level up a private road immediately south of Glenville to the top of a high knob at the Glenville-Center District Line. The Pittsburgh Coal does not appear in the section, but the place for it is certain, since it was once mined in the river hill one mile northeastward, and its bench is easily followed. The lower part of the section is from the record of the Milton Norris No. 1 (689) well, drilled in 1892 by Harris, Caldwell and others, and previously published by the Survey. Since the well starts 180 feet by hand level below the horizon of the Pittsburgh Coal. 29 feet of the top portion is omitted as this interval appears in the measured section. The well is located at the north edge of Glenville:

Glenville Section, Glenville District.

	kness.	Total.	
	eet.	Feet.	
Sandstone, capping knob 1 mile south of			
Glenville	5	5	
Concealed	30	35	
Sandstone, massive, brown, pebbly, Waynes-			
burg (1262' L.)	45	80	80'
Monongahela Series (353')			
Concealed	22	102	
Sandstone, green, flaggy, fine, Gilboy	45	147	
Concealed, mostly red shale	37	184	
Sandstone, shaly, Uniontown	7	191	111'
Shale, red, with nodules of limestone and red	•	101	111
hematite	100	291	
Sandstone, massive10')	100	201	
Shale, sandy	40	331	140'
Sandstone, massive24	***	991	140
Shale, red	8	339	
Sandstone, shaly, Cedarville		367	
Concealed, mostly shale	15	382	
Slate, dark, streak, Redstone Coal horizon	10	382	
Shale, sandy	7	389	
Sandstone, shaly	5	394	
Shale veriented		405	
Shale, variegated			
Sandstone, massive, Weston	17	422	
Shale, sandy	11	433	
Broad bench, Pittsburgh Coal horizon (909' L.)		433	101'
Conemaugh Series (534')			
Shale, variegated	44	477	

³Vol. I, W. Va. Geological Survey, page 259; 1899.

Thi	ckness	Total	
F	eet.	Feet.	
Sandstone, shaly 6'			
Shale, sandy10 } Lower Pittsburgh	26	503	
Sandstone, massive10		•	
Shale, red	28	531	
Sandstone, shaly, quarry rock, Connellsville	12	543	
Shale, red	26	569	
Sandstone, shaly, Lower Connellsville	17	586	
Shale, red	28	614	
Concealed to river	28	642	
Continued in Milton Norris No. 1 (689)			
Well Record:			
Shale, red	14	656	
Sand, blue, Morgantown	7	663	
Shale, red	110	773	
Shale, blue (cased 7%" at 170')	50	823	
Shale, white	20	843	
Sand, blue, Saltsburg	10	853	
Chale blue	24	877	
Shale, blue			4501
Coal, Bakerstown	6	883	450'
Shale, blue	45	928	
Sand, white, with showing of oil, smell, Dun-			
kard	39	967	
Allegheny Series (226')			
Shale, blue, and lime shells	126	1093	
Gas Sand, white	80	1173	
Shale, blue	20	1193	
Pottsville Series (610')		1100	
Sand, gray, Homewood	70	1263	
	23	1286	
Shale, sandy	14	1300	417'
			417
Shale, black (good flow of gas)	8	1308	
Sand, fine, white (gas)	18	1326	
Coal, Lower Mercer	3	1329	
Shale, black	8	1337	
Sand, gray	11	1348	
Shale, black	235	1583	
Sand, white, Salt (gas)	164	1747	
Slate, black and blue	32	1779	
Sand, white, Salt (oil in bottom)	24	1803	503'
Mauch Chunk Series (214')			
Shale, black	50	1853	
Shale, blue	25	1878	
Red rock	30	1908	
Shale, blue and hard, lime shells	15	1923	
	20		
Red rock		1943	
Lime and sand shells	6	1949	
Red rock	39	1988	
Limestone, black, very hard, Little Lime	23	2011	
Pencil Cave	6	2017	214'
Greenbrier Limestone (57')			
Big Lime, blue (break at bottom with gas and			
oil)	57	2074	
Pocono and Catskill Series (951')		•	
Big Injun Sand, broken and limy (some black			
oil and gas at top)		2074	
U			

	Thicknes	s Total
	Feet.	Feet.
Unrecorded	629	2703
Shale, red	15	2718
Shale, blue, with an occasional sandy shell	, to	
bottom of hole		3025

The record reveals a complete absence of porous oil sands below the Pennsylvanian Measures, which doubtless accounts for the well having been unproductive.

In the following section, arranged in descending order, the surface portion was measured with hand level up a high hill immediately southwest of Sand Fork. The lower portion is the record of the J. W. Killingsworth No. 1 (690) well, drilled by Guffey and Galey on Lynch Run, 1.4 miles northwest of Sand Fork. Owing to the northwestward rise of the rocks between Sand Fork and Lynch Run, the well starts at a lower stratigraphic level than the bottom of the measured section, but allowance is made for this interval. The well starts 80 feet below the Pittsburgh Coal horizon, while the measured section shows that the coal should underlie the Little Kanawha River at Sand Fork by about 33 feet:

Sand Fork Section, Glenville District.

TI	nicknes	s Total	
Dunkard Series (220')	Feet.	Feet.	
Concealed from top of knob	15	15	
Sandstone, partly concealed in bluff, Lower			
Marietta	36	51	
Concealed along slope	17	68	68'
Shale, yellow, Washington	22	90	
Steep bluff, mostly sandstone, with bench near			
middle, Mannington Sandstone	66	156	
Concealed along slope, mostly red shale	50	206	
Concealed in bluff, with some sandstone,			
Waynesburg	14	220	152'
Monongahela Series (373')			
Shale, red	75	295	
Sandstone, green, flaggy, fine, Uniontown	5	300	80'
Concealed, mostly red shale	46	346	
Sandstone, greenish gray, flaggy, Arnoldsburg.		390	
Concealed in slope, mostly red shale		435	
Sandstone, gray, cliff rock, with shaly streak			
and a few pebbles, Sewickley (790' B.)	50	485	185'
Shale, sandy, with thin sandstones	30	515	
Sandstone, shaly, Cedarville		543	
Concealed to Little Kanawha River		560	
Interval to supposed place for Pittsburgh Coal	33	593	108"

Thickness Feet.	Tetal Feet.	
Conemaugh Series (500') Interval to stratigraphic livel of Well No. 690 80	673	
Continued by J. W. Killingsworth No. 1 (690) Well Record:		
13-inch casing	715	
Slate, black	748	
Sand, gray, Lower Connellsville	783	
Lime, gray 60	843	
Slate, white	883	
Sand, white, Grafton	913	
Lime, white	1037	
Coal. Bakerstown	1043	450'
Sand, black (10" casing, 374') 4	1047	
Sand, white, Big Dunkard 46	1093	
Allegheny Series (290')		
Red rock	1263	
Sand, Lower Freeport	1303	
Sand, white, Clarion	1383	340'
Pottsville Series (590')	1000	0.10
Sand. Homewood	1663	
Slate	1763	
Sand, Salt	1973	
Mauch Chunk Series (245')		
Slate, white	1993	
Lime, gray	2095	
Slate, red	2168	
Sand and pebbles	2183	
Sand, black, Maxton (6%" casing, 1545') 35	2218	835'
Greenbrier Limestone (111')		000
Big Lime (light gas)	2258	
Lime	2329	
Pocono Sandstones (272')	2020	
Sand, Keener (light oil)4	2333	
Slate and shells	2373	
Big Injun Sand	2411	
Slate, white	2431	
Sand, gray, Squaw	2471	
Slate 5	2476	258'
Sand, Berea	2601	200
Catskill and Chemung Series (726')	2001	
Sand, black	2681	
"No change in drilling to bottom" (probably		
gray shales)	3327	

In the following section, arranged in descending order, the surface portion was measured with hand level up the steep river hill one-fourth mile north of Stouts Mills. The interval to the Pittsburgh Coal and its thickness are given on the authority of William Crennell, Civil Engineer, of Uniontown. Pa., one of the parties interested in having a core test (754)

made on the T. M. Marshall farm at the mouth of Slidinghill Run, in the town of Stouts Mills. Unfortunately, the complete record of the test is not available. That portion of the section below the Pittsburgh Coal is from the record of the C. S. Hudnall No. 1 (752) well, drilled by Guffey and Galey and previously published by the Survey. The well, which is located on Slidinghill Run, one-half mile east of Stouts Mills, was a dry hole except for a show of oil in the Fifth Sand. The total depth was 2672 feet, of which the upper 101 feet is omitted from its record as published in the section below. This well also recorded the Pittsburgh Coal, with a thickness of 9 feet, which is probably too great by two or three feet:

Stouts Mills Section, Glenville District.

Thi	ckness	Total	
Dunkard Series (190')	eet.	Feet.	
Concealed, with red and sandy shale, from top			
of knob	20	20	
Sandstone, flaggy	15	35	
Concealed, along slope	110	145	
Sandstone, massive, cliff rock, shaly at base,			
Waynesburg	45	190	190'
Monongahela Series (422')			
Concealed	60	250	
Sandstone, brown, medium coarse, somewhat			
shaly, Uniontowr	50	300	110'
Concealed	27	327	
Sandstone, flaggy, green, fine. 20')			
Shale, red	55	382	
Sandstone, shaly25			
Shale, red, with limestone nuggets	55	437	
Sandstone, shaly, Sewickley (730' L.)	50	487	187
Shale, gray	1	488	
Limestone, red and shaly, Sewickley	2	490	
Concealed to Little Kanawha River	2	492	
Unrecorded	112	604	
Pittsburgh Coal, reported, in T. M. Marshall			
No. 2 Coal Test (754) (7' 8")	8	612	125'
Continued in C. S. Hudnall No. 1 (752)			
Well Record:			
Conemaugh Series (614')			
Limestone	29	641	
Slate	2	643	
Sand, Lower Pittsburgh	68	711	
Red rock	7	718	
Slate	5	723	
Limestone	33	756	

⁴Vol. I(A), W. Va. Geological Survey, page 378; 1904.

Т	hickness		
D-11-	Feet.	Feet.	
Red rock		766	
Slate		771	
Red rock		801	
Sand, Morgantown	65	866	
Slate, break	2	868	
Sand, hard	18	886	
Slate		891	
Limestone		896	
Sand, hard, Grafton		927	
Slate		937	
Coal, Harlem		940	328'
Limestone		957	
Red rock		961	
Slate		966	
Red rock		1006	
Limestone		1021	
Slate		1031	
Pink rock.		1066	
Limestone		1081	
Sand, Buffalo		1101	
Slate		1131	
Pink rock		1151	
Slate		1161	
Dunkard Sand (Mahoning)	65	1226	286'
Allegheny Series (268')			
Limestone		1241	
Sand, Upper Freeport		1306	
Sand and shell		1351	
Sand, Lower Freeport		1386	
Coal, Lower Kittanning	5	1391	165'
Sand30')			
Slate, break 2 } Clarion	100	1491	
Sand68			
Slate	3	1494	103'
Pottsville Series (673')			
Sand24')			
Slate, break 3 Homewood	69	1563	
Sand42			
Slate, shell	48	1611	
Slate, black		1631	
Slate and shell		1657	
Sand and shell	9	1666	
Limestone, blue	20	1686	
Sand, Salt	12	1698	
Slate and shell	136	1834	
Sand, black	6	1840	
Sand, gray, Salt		1927	
Slate, black		2039	
Sand, white, Salt	10	2049	
Slate, black	50	2099	
Sand, white, Salt	68	2167	673'
Mauch Chunk Series (149')			
Slate, white		2177	
Red rock		2189	
Slate and shell		2199	
Red rock	. 10	2209	

Thi	ckness	Total	
	eet.	Feet.	
Limestone, hard	10	2219	
Slate and shell	10	2229	
Limestone	10	2239	
Slate and shell	30	2269	
Limestone	12	2281	
	10	2291	
Limestone, sandy	20	2311	
Sand, Maxton	5	2316	140
Slate, black	9	2310	149'
Greenbrier Limestone (60')	40	0074	
Big Lime	60	2376	
Pocono Sandstones (375')			
Keener Sand	10	2386	
Limestone, hard	10	2396	
Big Injun Sand	105	2501	
Slate, break	7	2508	
Sand, Squaw	53	2561	
Limestone, sand	30	2591	
Slate and shell	70	2661	
Slate, black	25	2686	
Sand shell	5	2691	
Slate, dark	40	2731	415
Sand, black, Berea	20	2751	
Catskill Series (432')			
Slate and shell	165	2916	
Red rock	5	2921	
Slate and shell	85	3006	275'
Sand, Gordon	7	3013	
Slate and shell	83	3096	
Red rock	10	3106	
Slate and shell	60	3166	
	12	3178	172'
Fifth Sand (oil)			112
Unrecorded to bottom	5	3183	

In the following section, arranged in descending order, the surface portion was measured with hand level, from the mouth of Shreve Run, at Burnsville, Braxton County, southward to the top of a high hill. The Orlando Limestone, with a few fossil shells, perhaps of brackish water origin, crops a few feet above the Little Kanawha River and is included in the section. The lower portion of the section is from the record of the Marshall No. 1 well (not listed on Map II), drilled by Guffey and Galey in July, 1895, along Saltlick Creek, opposite the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Station at Burnsville and previously published by the Survey⁵. Owing to the northwestward dip of the rocks, the well starts at a higher stratigraphic level than the bottom of the measured section, so that, in the section below, an interval of 31 feet is omitted from the top of the record:

⁶Vol. I(A), W. Va. Geological Survey, page 391; 1904.

Burnsville Section, Saltlick District, Braxton County.

	Thickness	Total	
Dunkard Series (135')	Feet.	Feet.	
Sandstone, brown, micaceous, capping kno	b.		
Mannington		15	
Shale, variegated		35	
Shale, sandy		50	
Sandstone, brown, pebbly,			
cliff rock27' Waynesbu	ra		
Concealed, with sandy shale 33 \ (1350' B		135	135'
Sandstone, massive, brown,	., 00	100	100
pebbly, cliff rock25			
Monongahela Series (340')			
Concealed	22	157	
Sandstone, flaggy, Gilboy		173	
Concealed		195	
Concealed in steep bank, Uniontown San		130	
stone horizon		212	77'
Concealed along slope, mostly reds		228	
Concealed in steep bank	22	250	
Concealed along slope, mostly reds		295	
Sandstone, pebbly, Upper Sewickley		320	
Concealed and sandy shale		325	1.401
Sandstone, massive, pebbly, Lower Sewickle		355	143'
Concealed, mostly sandy shale		387	
Sandstone, flaggy, Cedarville		415	
Concealed		420	
Bench, Redstone Coal horizon		420	
Concealed		435	
Sandstone, flaggy, Weston		465	
Concealed		475	
Fire clay spring on bench, Pittsburgh Co			
horizon (1010' B.)		475	120'
Conemaugh and Allegheny Series (949')			
Concealed along steep slope		520	
Sandstone, shaly, in steep bluff, Connellsvil		557	
Concealed along slope, with reds		590	
Sandstone, shaly, makes cliff along hill, Low			
Connellsville	18	608	
Concealed in slope, mostly red shale	30	638	
Concealed in steep bluff		663	
Concealed in slope	35	698	
Sandstone, shaly, Morgantown	15	713	
Shale, reddish green, with plant and mari-	ne		
(?) fossil shells	10	723	248'
Dark slate		723	
Shale, sandy	3	726	
Limestone, hard, Orlando	1	727	
Shale, variegated	3	730	
Concealed to river	10	740	
Continued in Marshall No. 1 Well Record:			
Sand, white, hard, Grafton (water)	40	780	
Red rock, soft	10	790	
Slate, blue, soft		800	

T	nickness	Total	
	Feet.	Feet.	
Red rock, soft (cave)	. 30	830	
Lime, hard	. 24	854	
Slate, red rock and shell (water and cased).		1219	
Sand, white and soft, coarse, with pebbles	. 40	1259	
Lime, blue, hard		1274	
Sand, gray		1299	
Slate and shells, white and soft		1324	
Lime, gray, hard		1349	
Slate and shells, white and soft		1424	701'
Pottsville Series (710')			.01
Sand, white, hard115') Homewood	. 165	1589	
Sand, gray, hard 50 (. 100	1000	
Lime, shells and slate	. 120	1709	
Sand, white, hard, Salt		1759	
Slate and shells		1829	
Lime. white		1849	
Slate and shells, blue, hard		1899	
Lime, white, hard		1924	
Sandstone, white, Salt (oil and gas, 192' in).		2134	
	. 210	2134	
Mauch Chunk Series (210')	0.5	0150	
Slate, black, soft		2159	
Sand, white, hard		2199	
Lime		2249	
Red rock, soft	. 95	2344	920'
Greenbrier Limestone (40')			
Big Lime, gray, hard	. 40	2384	
Pocono Sandstones (317')			
Sand, Big Injun, grayish white and hard (sho			
of oil and gas)		2426	
Limestone? gray		2626	
Slate and shells, blue, soft		2646	
Sand, gray, hard		2676	
Slate, black, soft		2696	
Sand, white, hard, Berea (little oil)	. 5	2701	352'
Catskill Series (290')			
Slate and shells, blue and soft, to bottom	. 290	2991	

Center District.

The following section, arranged in descending order, was measured with hand level up a high hill immediately northeast of Cedarville. This section shows for the first time the typical character of the **Cedarville Sandstone**, a formation lying just over the horizon of the Redstone Coal and not noted in previous Reports. It will be described fully under the Monongahela Series in Chapter VI:

Cedarville Section, Center District.

	ckness eet.	Total Feet.	
Sandstone, fragments, at top of knob Unner	cct.	1000	
Marietta	47	47	
Marietta (1363' L.)	30	77	77'
Fire clay shale, yellow, Washington	25	102	• • •
Shale, sandy	8	110	
lower half, Mannington	60	170	
Concealed, with red shale Sandstone, brown and massive at top, partly	33	203	
concealed in bluff, Waynesburg, (1187' L.) Monongehela Series (374')	50	253	176'
Concealed, with red shale	42	295 ·	
here) Gilboy	10	010	
here) Gilboy Concealed and red shale	18	313	
Conceated and red shale	35	348	
Sandstone, flaggy, Uniontown	12	360	107'
	28	388	
Sandstone	8	396	
and iron ore nodules in lower portion	73	469	
Shale, sandy and variegated	28	497	
Limestone, red, shaly, Sewickley	2	499	139'
Shale, variegated, with thin sandstones	38	537	
Sandstone, shaly	9	546	
Shale, sandySandstone, massive, greenish gray, medium coarse, medium hard, with mica flakes and	8	554	
some peroxide of iron, Cedarville Shale, sandy, with dark streak of slate near	32	586	
middle, Redstone Coal horizon	5	591	
Sandstone, massive, coarse, soft, Weston	27	618	
Shale, sandy	3	621	
Slate, black	3	624	
Shale, dark.1 10 \((2'8") \) Pittsburgh (810' L.) Coal 0 4 \((Mine No. 185 on Map II). \) Conemaugh Series (33')	3	627	128′
Shale, sandy	18	645	
Lower Pittsburgh	15	660	

In the following section, arranged in descending order, the surface portion was measured with hand level up a high hill on the north side of Left Fork of Steer Creek, one-half mile southeast of Bennett, and just west of Spring Run. The measured section connects directly with the record of the

Thickness Total

J. O. McCoy No. 1 (769) well, drilled by the South Penn Oil Company, which furnishes 2802 feet of additional stratigraphic evidence, making a grand total of 3505 feet. The place for the Washington Coal is at the bottom of the Lower Marietta Sandstone, although its blossom was not observed:

Bennett Section, Center District.

	nickness		
Dunkard Series (242')	Feet.	Feet.	
Shale, variegated, on top of knob		5	
Sandstone, coarse, soft, brown, massive, Up)-		
per Marietta	. 20	25	
Concealed, with reds, Creston		60	*
Sandstone, flaggy, partly concealed in bluf		• • •	
Lower Marietta		90	90'
Fire clay shale, yellow, fine and greenish a	. 50	30	30
		445	
top, Washington (top 1388' L.)		117	
Sandstone, coarse, brown, Mannington		147	
Concealed, with red shale		222	
Sandstone, massive, coarse, pebbly, brown	1,		
cliff rock, Waynesburg (1236' L.)	20	242	152'
Monongahela Series (386')			
Concealed, with shale	14	256	
Sandstone, brown, flaggy, fine, Gilboy		286	
Shales, red and sandy, along gentle slope		363	
Fire clay shale, Uniontown Coal horizo		909	
		363	121'
(1125′ L.)			121
Shale, red		385	
Sandstone, coarse, massive, Arnoldsburg		396	
Shale, red		424	
Sandstone, partly concealed in bluff, Sewickle		484	
Concealed in slope, with red shale	. 38	522	
Sandstone, flaggy, partly concealed, Cedarvill	e 40	562	
Concealed in bench, Redstone Coal horizon	. 7	569	
Sandstone, massive, medium coarse, gray, m			
caceous, cliff rock, Weston		604	
Concealed in slope		628	
Bench, Pittsburgh (860' L.)		628	265'
		020	200
Conemaugh and Allegheny Series (875')	12	640	
Concealed in bench		040	
Sandstone, massive, cliff rock, Lower Pitts	3-		
burgh		670	
Concealed and sandy shale		693	
Concealed to well	. 10	703	
Continued by J. O. McCoy No. 1 (769) We	H		
Record (785' L.):			
Unrecorded	. 790	1493	
Coal, Lower Kittanning	. 10	1503	875'
Pottsville Series (775')			
Lime	. 25	1528	
Unrecorded	. 15	1543	
Unrecorded		1603	
Lime	00	1000	

m.		m	
	ckness	Total	
Unrecorded	eet.	Feet.	
		1973	
Sand, Salt	55	2028	
Unrecorded	25	2053	
Blue Monday	30	2083	
Sand, Salt	50	2133	
Unrecorded		2203	
Lime	25	2228	
Sand, Salt	50	2278	
Mauch Chunk Series (35')			
Unrecorded	10	2288	
Red rock	15	2303	
Unrecorded	10	2313	810'
Greenbrier Limestone (105')			
Big Lime	105	2418	
Pocono and Catskill Series (882')			
Big Injun Sand (gas show, 1820'; oil show,			
1850')		2557	
Unrecorded		2953	
Sand, Thirty-foot	10	2963	
Unrecorded	5	2968	
Red rock	5	2973	
Sand, Gordon Stray		2983	
Unrecorded	75	3058	
Sand shells, Gordon.			7451
Unrecorded		3058	745'
	108	3166	
Sand, Fifth	7	3173	115'
Unrecorded	80	3253	
Sand shells		3253	
Unrecorded	40	3293	
Sand, Bayard	7	3300	127'
Chemung Series (205')			
Sand shells to bottom	205	3505	

The following section was made with aneroid descending a steep hill immediately southeast of Normantown:

Normantown Section, Center District.

	Thickness	Total	
Monongahela Series (280')	Feet.	Feet.	
Concealed, with red shale, from top of hill	45	45	
Sandstone, shaly, Arnoldsburg	30	75	
Concealed in bench	15	90	
Sandstone, massive, coarse, gray, pebbly, cl	iff		
rock, Sewickley	50	140	140'
Concealed in slope		165	
Sandstone, greenish gray, fine grained, som	ne-		
what flaggy, cliff rock, Cedarville	50	215	
Shale, sandy	4	219	
Shale, dark, Redstone Coal horizon	1	220	
Shale, variegated		225	
Sandstone, shalv, Weston	40	265	

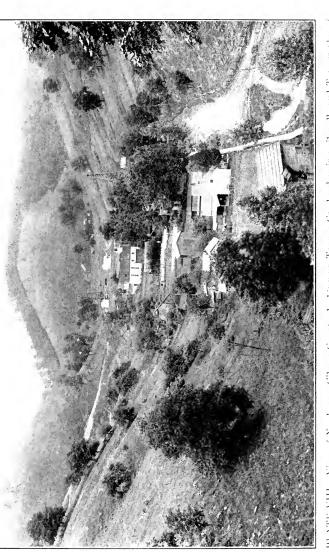


PLATE VIII.—View of Newberns, Gilmer County, looking up Tanner Creek; showing oil wells and Topography of the Dunkard and Monongahela Series.



Thickness Feet.	Total Feet.	
Concealed in bench	280	
Slate, black, Pittsburgh Coal horizon (930' B.)	280	140'
Conemaugh Series (200')		
Shale, variegated	305	
Sandstone, massive, medium coarse, cliff rock,		
Lower Pittsburgh 40	345	
Shale, variegated, and sandstone, in slope 80	425	
Sandstone, greenish gray, micaceous, Lower		
Connellsville 40	465	185'
Concealed to Steer Creek	480	

In the following section, arranged in descending order, the upper portion was measured with hand level up the hill immediately north of Stumptown. The lower portion is the record of the Katie Stump No. 1 (780) well, drilled by the Stumptown Oil and Gas Company, and located at the western end of Stumptown, in Calhoun County, just west of the Gilmer Line:

Stumptown Section, Center District.

	Thickness	Total	
Monongahela Series (365')	Feet.	Feet.	
Concealed, with reds, from top of knob	28	28	
Sandstone, massive, brown, Gilboy	25	53	
Shale, sandy and variegated	25	78	
Sandstone, massive, greenish brown, mediu	ım		
coarse, micaceous, cliff rock, Uniontov	vn		
(1054' L.)	25	103	103'
Concealed in slope	22	125	
Steep bank, with sandstone	17	142	
Concealed in slope, mostly red shale	78	220	
Sandstone, massive, coarse, pebbly, cliff roc			
Sewickley, (917' L.)		240	137
Concealed, mostly sandy shale at top	125	365	
Bench, Pittsburgh, with fire clay (792' L.)		365	125'
Conemaugh and Allegheny Series (811')			
Concealed	13	378	
Sandstone, massive, Lower Pittsburgh		398	
Concealed and shale		425	
Sandstone, Connellsville	17	442	
Concealed to well mouth		456	
Continued by Katie Stump No. 1 (78			
Well Record (701' L.)			
Unrecorded (10" casing, 69')	520	976	
Sand, (65%" casing, 584'), Lower Freeport		1096	
Unrecorded		1131	
Sand, Clarion		1176	811
Pottsville Series (771')			
Unrecorded	540	1716	
Sand, Salt		1778	
Unrecorded		1851	
Omecoraca			

	Thickness	Total	
	Feet.	Feet.	
Sand, Salt		1873	
Unrecorded	13	1886	
Sand Salt, (light gas and show of oil abo	ut 20'		
in)	61	1947	771'

The following section was measured with aneroid, descending a high hill on the south side of Standingstone Run of Bear Fork of Steer Creek, one mile northeast of the common corner of Center, Lee and Washington Districts, and 3.2 miles west of Shock:

Standingstone Run Section, Center District.

B	Thickness		
Dunkard Series (85')	Feet.	Feet.	
Concealed in slope	35	35	
Steep bluff, with fragments of sandsto	ne,		
Waynesburg	50	85	85'
Monongahela Series (360')			
Concealed with shale, in steep slope	15	100	
Sandstone, coarse, broken, Gilboy	50	150	
Shale, sandy, and sandstone, shaly	45	195	
Sandstone, massive, cliff rock, Unionto	wn		
(1115' B.)	50	245	160'
Concealed, mostly reds, in gentle slope	60	305	
Sandstone, fragments, with some small p	eb-		
bles, Sewickley	40	345	100'
Shale, sandy, and concealed	80	425	
Sandstone, fine grained, and shaly, Weston.	20	445	100'
Conemaugh Series (35')			
Concealed, with sandstone, to run	35	480	

In the following section, arranged in descending order, the surface portion was measured with hand level up the high hill along the Gilmer-Braxton Line, immediately northeast of Rosedale, Braxton County. The lower portion is the record of the J. W. Twyman No. 1 (794) well, a dry hole drilled by the South Penn Oil Company at the southern edge of Rosedale. The section shows the complete absence of the Pittsburgh Coal, but its horizon is plain since there is a broad bench along the hillsides about 100 feet below the great pebbly Sewickley Sandstone cliff and the coal itself has been opened and mined southwestward along Mill Fork, the nearest opening being at the mouth of Anthony Fork, 1.7 miles southwest of Rosedale:

Rosedale Section, Birch District, Braxton County.

	Thickness	Total	
Monongahela Series (380')	Feet.	Feet.	
Shale, red and sandy, from top of knob	50	50	
Concealed in bluff		84	
Sandstone, massive, brown, coarse, Gilboy		100	
Concealed in bench		112	
Sandstone, partly concealed in bluff, Uni	on-		
town	28	140	140
Shale, red, partly concealed		175	140
		192	
Sandstone, partly concealed, Arnoldsburg			
Spring, Lower Uniontown Coal horizon		192	
Concealed in slope		218	
Sandstone, massive, gray, pebbly, great o			
rock, Sewickley		275	135'
Shale, sandy		301	
Sandstone, flaggy and shaly, Cedarville		313	
Concealed and sandy shale	12	325	
Sandstone, shaly, Weston	40	365	
Shale, variegated, and sandy	15	380	
Fire clay streak, Pittsburgh Coal horiz			
(935' L.) (reported 0' 8" thick on oppos			
hill)		380	105'
Conemaugh Series (654')		000	100
Shale, variegated	12	392	
Sandstone, massive, gray, coarse, Lower Pi		002	
		420	
burgh			
Shale, variegated and sandy		442	
Sandstone, greenish gray, shaly, Connellsv		458	
Red shale, partly concealed, Clarksburg		480	
Sandstone, shaly, Lower Connellsville		500	
Concealed, mostly red shale, to well mouth		519	
Continued by J. W. Twyman No. 1 (7	94)		
Well Record (796' L.):			
Clay and gravel	30	549	
Lime (13" casing, 40' 3"; water, 45')	15	564	
Red rock and lime shells		679	
Slate		699	
Red rock (10" casing, 184')		711	
Sandstone, soft (water, 195'), Grafton		729	
Red rock		779	
Slate		794	
Red rock		804	
Slate, white		849	
Coal, Bakerstown		854	474
Slate		859	
Sand, Buffalo		894	
White slate and lime		969	
Sand, Mahoning	65	1034	
Allegheny Series (250')			
Coal, Upper Freeport (water, 520'=1039'	of		
section)		1039	185'
Slate		1064	
Sand, Upper Freeport		1093	
Slate		1144	

Thi	ckness		
	Feet.	Feet.	
Coal, Upper Kittanning	2	1146	107'
Slate and shells (81/4" casing, 663')	40	1186	
Sand, lower division of Lower Freeport	57	1243	
Slate	12	1255	
Sand, Clarion		1284	
Pottsville Series (782')			
Slate and shells	409	1693	
Sand, Salt (oil show, 1200'; gas, 1240')		1794	
Slate and shells		1893	
Sand, Salt, (gas. 1406'; oil, 1434')		1963	
Slate and shells (6%" casing, 1464')	41	2004	
		2019	
Sand, Salt, (gas, 1495')			
Slate and shells	25	2044	
Sand, Salt	22	2066	920
Mauch Chunk Series (72')			
Slate and shells	18	2084	
Red rock	15	2099	
Slate and shells to bottom	39	2138	
The second secon			

SUMMARY.

For convenience of reference, the thickness of the stratified rocks in Lewis and Gilmer, as determined by the sections in this Chapter, is compiled in the following table. which shows not only the thickness of the various Series but also gives the totals for the Pennsylvanian, Mississippian and Devonian Rocks. A line of dots under a series indicates that the series was not exposed where the section was made. A question mark indicates that the series was present but the line of division between it and the one overlying or underlying it could not be obtained. In some instances, a section shows a thickness of a series either too great or too small. owing to the dip of the measures where it was made, but these discrepancies are slight because great care was exercised to make sections on the strike, if possible. In many cases the sections show only part of a series where the remainder was not exposed. An explanation accompanies each section, where published in full, that gives the peculiar conditions under which it was made:

Table Showing Thickness in Feet of Stratified Rocks in Lewis and Gilmer Counties.

Pace Measured. Pace			Fd	PENNSYLVANIAN	LVANI	AN.		MI	SSISS	MISSISSIPPIAN		DF	DEVONIAN	Z.	
Sec 300 664 213 433 1590 198 102 380 680 (?) (?) 88 1141 344 230 181 755 694 244 858 18 220 385 540 (?) (.)	P ace Measured.	Dunkard	Monongahela	Сопетацећ	АПеврепу	Pottsville	Total	Мацер Сћипк			Total	Catskill	Срешпиз	Total	Total Section
State Stat			300	654	213	433	1590	198	102	380	089	(3)	(3)	825	3095
Secondary Seco	u		:	145	185	811	1141	344	230	181	755	594	244	822	2754
Street	win	95	310	150		:	555	:		:					555
6 73 775 2278 35 105 (7) (7) 206 (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (4) (3) (4) (3) (4) (3) (4)	s Mills	520	385	240	<u>.</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	£	110	3	<u></u>	(?)		(£)	3107
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THE STATE OF	y	385	175	:	:	:	260	:						:	202
Sburg 361 572 190 450 1573 328 52 290 670 526 829 1355 Sburg 149 651 225 425 1450 235 70 (?) (%)<	Mills	345	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u>(</u> 2)	480	1865	265	48	322	635	200		268	3008
sburs 149 651 225 425 1450 235 70 (?) (?) (?) 290 270 870 850 853 260 870 <td>vi¹le</td> <td>-</td> <td>361</td> <td>572</td> <td>190</td> <td>450</td> <td>1573</td> <td>328</td> <td>525</td> <td>290</td> <td>029</td> <td>526</td> <td>899</td> <td>385</td> <td>2500</td>	vi¹le	-	361	572	190	450	1573	328	525	290	029	526	899	385	2500
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		(3)	(3)	4723	(3)	(3)	£)	(2)	29	376	==	484		484	3974

Table Showing Thickness in Feet of Stratified Rocks in Lewis and Gilmer Counties (Continued).

		Total Section	2126	485	477	755	2495	2649	480	2633	3476	2138	3327	480	520	3183	1947	3078	2003	481	540	2567	222
	AN.	Total	113	:	:	:	379	:	:	370	910		726	:	:	432	:	029	:	:	-	375	:
,	DEVONIAN.	Chemung	:	:	:	: :	:	:	:	:	£	:	£	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	DI	Catskill	113		:	<u>:</u>	379	-	:	370	(S)	:	131		:	432	:	650	:	:	:	375	:
		Total	195	:		:	089	629	:	575	810	12	628	:	:	584	:	620	384	:	:	180	:
	MISSISSIPPIAN	Pocono Sandstones	321	:	:	:	360	416	:	325	365	:	272	:	:	375	:	320	38	:	:	368	
	SSISS	Greenbrier Limestone	09	:	-		06	80		20	55	:	111	:	:	09	:	92	118	:	:	8.1	:
	M	Мачед Сhunk	414	:	:	-	230	130		180	390	72	245	:	:	149	:	195	226	:	:	325	:
		Total	1218	485	477	755	1436	2023	480	1688	1756	5066	1973	480	520	2167	1947	1808	1619	481	240	1412	222
	AN.	Pottsville	461			:	460	430	:	(3)	260	782	590	:	-	673	771	424	405	:	:	485	175
	PENNSYLVANIAN	АПевћепу	196	47	:	:	270	230		(3)	230	250	290	:	:	268	3	218	301	:	:	210	238
	NNSY	Сопетавия	482	438	:	115	548	(3)	200	540	3	654	200	35	387	614	<u></u>	548	527	65	243	581	162
	PF	Мопопуаћеја	42	:	270	435	158	£	280	338	<u></u>	380	373	360	133	422	365	348	363	371	297	136	:
		Бипката		:	207	215	:	412	:		38		220	82	:	190	:	270	20	45	:	:	:
•		Place Measured.	Jane Lew	Jewell	Latonia	Lorentz	McWhorter	Newberne	Normantown	Orlando	Roanoke	Rosedale	Sand Fork	Standingstone	Stonecoal	Stouts Mills	Stumptown	Tanner	Troy	Vadis	Vandalia	Weston	Wildcat

CHAPTER V.

STRATIGRAPHY—THE DUNKARD SERIES.

GENERAL ACCOUNT AND SECTION.

The Dunkard Series, which, except for the alluvium deposited along the streams, contains the most recent formations found in the Lewis and Gilmer area, is the highest division of the Upper Carboniferous, or Pennsylvanian Rocks found in West Virginia. It was first described by I. C. White from its occurrence along Dunkard Creek in Monongalia County, West Virginia, and Greene County, Pennsylvania. It has been classed by him as of Permo-Carboniferous age, representing a transitional stage between the Permian and Carboniferous. It has been described at length in previous Reports of the West Virginia Geological Survey, in those counties where it has its best development, to the most recent of which, the one for Monongalia, Marion and Taylor, the reader is referred for a general section covering the entire series.²

In Lewis and Gilmer the Dunkard Series covers the hills generally along a wide strip at the northwestern edge, west of the Chestnut Ridge Anticline. Southeast of the anticline it is of much more scanty occurrence, being found generally in the tops of the hills along the Grassland and Roanoke Synclines and gradually disappearing above their summits along the rapid southeastward rise of the rocks.

In these counties the series consists mainly of alternating beds of brown, micaceous sandstones, sometimes massive and sometimes flaggy, and red and sandy shales. No limestones

¹Bulletin 65, U. S. Geological Survey, p. 20; 1891. ²Ray V. Hennen, Monongalia-Marion-Taylor Report, W. Va. Geol. Survey, p. 165; 1913.

were observed, and the only coal of general occurrence, the Washington, is thin and slaty, seldom being more than two feet. Only 500 to 600 feet of the basal portion of the series is found in Lewis and Gilmer, in contrast to the maximum thickness of 1180 feet occurring in Wetzel and Monongalia. The series in Lewis and Gilmer contains fewer coals and a proportionately larger amount of sandy and red shales than in the more northern counties, thus showing that its presence represents a somewhat decadent phase. The series appears to be of fresh water origin and contains abundant plant fossils, but has little evidence of animal life. Mineralogically it is of little economic importance in the two counties, no oil or gas being found in its sands and only one impure coal. Some of the red shale beds, however, could be used for brick, and the best sandstone ledges for building stone.

The following general section, compiled from many observations, represents the character of the Dunkard Series known to occur in Lewis and Gilmer:

General Section of the Dunkard Series for Lewis and Gilmer.

mbia	kness	moto1
${ m F}\epsilon$	et.	Feet.
Sandstone, soft, brown, micaceous, Rush Run	40	40
Shale, sandy and red	10	50
Sandstone, massive, brown, Jollytown	30	80
Shales, sandy and variegated, with thin sand-		
stones	30	110
Sandstone, coarse, soft, brown, Hundred	40	150
Shale, sandy	50	200
Sandstone, massive or flaggy, micaceous, Up-		
per Marietta	50	250
Shale, sandy and red, Creston	48	298
Sandstone, massive or flaggy, micaceous,		
Lower Marietta	50	348
Coal, Washington	2	350
Fire clay shale, yellow, Washington	30	380
Shales, red and sandy	20	400
Sandstone, massive, soft, brown, coarse, Man-		
nington	50	450
Shale, variegated and sandy	30	480
Sandstone, massive, coarse, brown, pebbly,		
Waynesburg	60	540
Shale, sandy, Cassville	10	550
Coal, Waynesburg, (top of Monongahela Series)		

LOCAL SECTIONS, DUNKARD SERIES.

The following section of the Dunkard Series was measured with ancroid descending the hill road at the head of Dry Fork of Fink Creek, two miles northward from Dry Fork town. It includes all the Dunkard formations found in the two counties except those below the Mannington Sandstone:

Dry Fork Section, Courthouse District.

Tì	nickness	Total	
Dunkard Series (425')	Feet.	Feet.	
Sandstone, greenish brown, me-			
dium coarse, capping knob.20'			
Concealed	n 40	40	40'
Sandstone, brown, micaceous,			
medium coarse, hard15			
Shale, mostly red	. 60	100	
Sandstone, flaggy, Jollytown		105	
Shale, variegated		125	
Sandstone, shaly, Hundred		135	
Shale, variegated		180	
Sandstone, buff, massive, soft, Upper Mariett		220	180'
Shale, red, concealed, and variegated shale			
Creston Reds		330	
Sandstone, massive, brown, Lower Marietta.		355	
Concealed		365	
Coal blossom, Washington (1045' B.)		365	145'
Fire clay shale, yellow, Washington		395	2-0
Sandstone, massive, Mannington		425	
Sandscone, massive, manning.		120	

Numerous sections, showing the Dunkard Series, are published in Chapter IV. The following list gives the thickness of the series, in feet, as it is revealed in those sections:

Baldwin (95'), Bealls Mills (220'), Bennett (242'), Brownsville (117'), Burnsville (135'), Camden (145'), Cedarville (253'), Churchville (265'), Conings (476'), Copley (385'), Coxs Mills (345'), Gaston (202'), Gillooly (290'), Glenville (80'). Hurst (550'?), Latonia (207'), Lorentz (215'), Newberne (412'), Roanoke (38'), Sand Fork (220'), Standingstone Run (85'), Stouts Mills (190'), Tanner (270'), Troy (20'), Vadis (45').

In the section for Hurst the line of separation between the Dunkard and Monongahela is uncertain.

DESCRIPTION OF FORMATIONS.

RUSH RUN SANDSTONE.

The Rush Run Sandstone of Hennen', the highest formation of the Dunkard Series definitely recognized in Lewis and Gilmer, appears only in a few of the highest knobs along the northwestern border. It is usually soft, massive, greenish brown and micaceous. In Chapter IV its thickness and position are noted in the sections for Hurst and Conings, and in the present Chapter it is noted in the Dry Fork Section. So far as observed it has not been quarried.

JOLLYTOWN SANDSTONE.

The Jollytown Sandstone of Hennen³ appears in some of the high hills along the northwestern border. It is usually soft, massive and brown. In Chapter IV its position and thickness were noted in the sections for Hurst and Conings, and in the present Chapter it appears in the Dry Fork Section. No quarries were observed.

HUNDRED SANDSTONE.

The Hundred Sandstone of Hennen² occurs in some of the high knobs along the northwestern border. At Racket, on the Ritchie-Gilmer Line, it forms a prominent cliff, 1210′ above sea level. In Chapter IV it is noted in the sections for Conings, Hurst and Newberne, and in the present Chapter it is recorded in the Dry Fork Section. At Conings it was being quarried locally for chimney blocks and stove pipe fittings but its soft character would usually make it unfit for building stone.

UPPER MARIETTA SANDSTONE.

The Upper Marietta Sandstone, a member of the group first described by White' as the Marietta Sandstones, and later

Ray V. Hennen, Marshall-Wetzel-Tyler Rept., W. Va. G. S., p. 191;

Ray V. Hennen, Marshall-Wetzel-Tyler Rept., W. Va. G. S., p. 196;

^{*}Ray V. Hennen, Marshall-Wetzel-Tyler Rept., W. Va. G. S., p. 214; 1909.

⁴I. C. White, Bull. 65, U. S. G. S., p. 35-36; 1891.

subdivided by Hennen' into the Upper and Lower Marietta Sandstones, is the next definite sandstone horizon below the Hundred. It is usually light brown in color, flaggy and micaceous. Along the Ritchie-Gilmer Line, however, it is frequently a massive cliff rock, brown and soft, varying from 30 to 50 feet thick. It was noted at the head of Tanner Creek, at 1125 feet, at the head of Bushcamp Run at 1175 feet, and at the head of Laurel Fork at 1165 feet. In Chapter IV it is noted in the sections for Bennett, Cedarville, Conings, Copley, Coxs Mills, Hurst, Newberne, and Tanner, and in the present Chapter, it appears in the section for Dry Fork. No quarries were observed.

CRESTON RED SHALE.

The Creston Red Shale of Hennen was noted occasionally but its red character is not so conspicuous as at Creston, Wirt County, where it was named. In Lewis County it was noted along the ridge road at the head of Walnut Fork of Fink Creek where it is 30' thick at an elevation of 1195' B. In Chapter IV the shale is noted in the sections for Cedarville, Hurst and Newberne, and in the present Chapter it appears in that for Dry Fork.

LOWER MARIETTA SANDSTONE.

The Lower Marietta Sandstone, a member of the Marietta Sandstone group first described by White and later classified by its present title by Hennen, is of frequent occurrence in the Dunkard Measures of Lewis and Gilmer. It is usually light brown, micaceous and flaggy. In Lewis County it was noted at the head of Right Fork of Freemans Creek, cropping flush with the Annie Joyce No. 1 (206) well, at an elevation of 1140 B. In Gilmer it was noted on Sand Fork, one mile northeast of Blackburn, in an old oil well road, at an elevation of 1215 B. In Chapter IV it is noted in the sections for Bealls

⁵Ray V. Hennen, Marshall-Wetzel-Tyler Rept., W. Va. G. S., p. 215; 1909.

^{&#}x27;Ray V. Hennen, Wirt-Roane-Calhoun Rept., W. Va. G. S., p. 154; 1911.

⁷I. C. White, Bull. 65, U. S. G. S., p. 35-36; 1891. ⁸Ray V. Hennen, Marshall-Wetzel-Tyler Rept., W. Va. G. S., p. 217; 1909.

Mills, Bennett, Cedarville, Conings, Copley, Coxs Mills, Gaston, Gillooly, Hurst, Newberne, Sand Fork and Tanner, and in the present Chapter it appears in that for Dry Fork. No quarries were observed.

WASHINGTON COAL.

The Washington Coal, first described by White' as the Brownsville Coal from a town of that name in Monongalia County, and later given its present title by White and J. J. Stevenson, from the town of Washington, Pa., occurs generally throughout the region previously outlined for the outcrop of the Dunkard Series, being usually about two feet thick, of which the upper portion is slaty. Its occurrence and distribution will be discussed in detail in Chapter XI, under the subject of "Coal." Its outcrop is shown on Map II.

WASHINGTON FIRE CLAY SHALE.

The Washington Fire Clay Shale of Hennen¹⁰, lying between the Washington Coal and the Mannington Sandstone, is of general occurrence throughout the Dunkard area of Lewis and Gilmer. It is usually about 30 feet thick, yellow and somewhat sandy in the lower portion, but having a decidedly greenish tinge at the top, just below the Washington Coal, making a valuable marker in searching for the latter horizon. In Chapter IV it is noted in the sections for Bennett, Cedarville, Conings, Copley, Gaston, Gillooly, Hurst, Latonia, Newberne, Sand Fork and Tanner, and in the present Chapter in that for Dry Fork.

MANNINGTON SANDSTONE.

The Mannington Sandstone of Grimsley¹¹ does not have such a prominent character in Lewis and Gilmer as in some of the neighboring counties on the north and west. It is usually present in the measures but is often shaly, lacking the

¹⁰Ray V. Hennen, Wirt-Roane-Calhoun Rept., W. Va. G. S., pp. 163-

164; 1911.

[&]quot;I. C. White, Annals of the Lvceum of Natural History, New York, Vol. XI, pp. 47-55; July, 1874—"Notes on the Upper Coal Measures of West Virginia and Pennsylvania," read May 25, 1874.

¹¹G. P. Grimsley, Vol. IV, W. Va. G. S., p. 440; 1909.

massive, pebbly, cliff-forming quality of other regions. It is usually light brown in color and often directly underlies the Washington Fire Clay Shale. In Chapter IV the Mannington Sandstone is noted in the sections for Bennett, Burnsville, Camden, Cedarville, Churchville, Conings, Copley, Gaston, Gillooly, Hurst, Latonia, Newberne, Sand Fork, and Tanner, and in the present Chapter in that for Dry Fork. No quarries were observed.

WAYNESBURG SANDSTONE.

The Waynesburg Sandstone, first named and described by the First Geological Survey of Pennsylvania from its occurrence at Wavnesburg. Pa., is the most conspicuous sandstone member of the Dunkard Series in Lewis and Gilmer. It is usually massive, buff in color, frequently carrying quartz pebbles as large as marbles and about half rounded by attrition, and often forms great cliffs easily followed by the eye. It occurs at nearly all points where the Dunkard Series is found and its place may be readily obtained on Map II from the crop of the base of the Series which is seldom more than 10 feet below the sandstone. It was noted frequently along the northwestern border of the two counties where the Dunkard has its maximum thickness and also along the Grassland and Roanoke Synclines farther to the southeast. At Glenville. Gilmer County, it forms a cliff in the hills south of the Little Kanawha River, and is particularly noticeable along the Dekalb-Center District Line, one mile and a half southwest of the town where it forms great stone pillars, or "rock cities," capping some of the hill tops, as illustrated by Plates XI and XII.

In Chapter IV the Waynesburg Sandstone is noted in the sections for Baldwin, Bealls Mills, Bennett, Brownsville, Burnsville, Camden, Cedarville, Churchville, Conings, Copley, Coxs Mills, Gaston, Gillooly, Glenville, Latonia, Lorentz, Newberne, Roanoke, Sand Fork, Stouts Mills, Standingstone Run, Tanner, Troy and Vadis.

The Waynesburg Sandstone was once quarried on the land of A. N. West, at the Glenville-Center District Line, 1.3 miles southward from Glenville. Here the ledge is massive,

buff, with small quartz pebbles and makes a prominent cliff 30' high in the hilltop, at an elevation of 1290' B. Stone from this quarry was used in the retaining wall at the State Normal School in Glenville.

CASSVILLE PLANT SHALE.

The Cassville Plant Shale of White and Fontaine that contains numerous plant fossils in Marion and Monongalia Counties was not definitely recognized in Lewis and Gilmer. The Waynesburg Sandstone is usually separated from the Gilboy next below it by 10 to 20 feet of shale, but the almost total absence of Waynesburg Coal, and consequent lack of diggings, and the great amount of talus from the cliff above, combined to make the examination of this horizon fruitless.

 $^{^{\}mbox{\tiny 12}}\mbox{I. C.}$ White and Wm. M. Fontaine, Vol. II, W. Va. G. S., pp. 119-123; 1903.

CHAPTER VI.

STRATIGRAPHY—THE MONONGAHELA SERIES.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND SECTION.

The Monongahela Series of the Pennsylvanian Rocks, first named and described by H. D. Rogers from its abundant of terop along the Monongahela River in the State of Pennsylvania, and later described in more detail by Jno. J. Stevenson, I. C. White, and others, includes a large portion of the outcropping rocks of Lewis and Gilmer. Portions of it are found in every magisterial district. Along the northwestern edge of the two counties, it goes under drainage and in the southern end of Lewis, in portions of Skin Creek and Collins Settlement Districts, the southeastward rise of the rocks elevates it above the hilltops, but between these limits its outcrop is continuous.

In Lewis and Gilmer the series consists mainly of sandstone beds, greenish or gray in color, alternating with red or sandy shales, and contains two important coal seams as well as some that are not of commercial rank. The abundant limestone horizons of northern West Virginia and western Pennsylvania are almost wholly lacking, being represented by only one stratum of importance. Three important coal beds, the Waynesburg, Uniontown, and Sewickley, that are of minable thickness elsewhere, are too thin in Lewis and Gilmer to have commercial importance. Taken as a whole, the series lacks many of the economic features found in the more northern counties, while its thickness remains essentially the same, having a larger percentage of sandstone and red beds.

The following general section, compiled from the detailed sections of Chapter IV, and from numerous special observations, represents the maximum number and thickness of Monongahela sediments noted in Lewis and Gilmer. The series as observed varies in thickness from 340 to 400 feet, being usually about 350:

General Section of the Monongahela Series for Lewis and Gilmer.

	Thickness	
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Waynesburg		1
Shale	9	10
Sandstone, greenish brown, Gilboy	25	- 35
Shale	15	50
Sandstone, green, micaceous, flaggy, gray a		
massive in western Gilmer, Uniontown		90
Shale, greenish brown, Annabelle		98
Coal, Uniontown		100
Shale	4	104
Limestone, shaly, Uniontown	1	105
Shale, red, with limestone nuggets	30	135
Sandstone, green, flaggy, Arnoldsburg	25	160
Shale, red, with limestone nuggets	49	209
Sandstone, massive, gray, pebbly, great c	liff	
rock, Upper Sewickley		259
Coal, Sewickley	1	260
Shale	5	265
Sandstone, gray, Lower Sewickley	30	295
Limestone, red, ferriferous and shaly, Sewi	ck-	
ley		297
Shale	7	304
Sandstone, gray, massive, Cedarville	40	344
Coal, Redstone	6	350
Shale		355
Sandstone, gray, massive, Weston	20	375
Limestone, Redstone		380
Shale, Weston		390
Coal, Pittsburgh		398

DESCRIPTION OF FORMATIONS.

THE WAYNESBURG COAL.

The Waynesburg Coal, first named and described by H. D. Rogers from its outcrop at Waynesburg, Pa., is of little importance in Lewis and Gilmer. Usually it is not found at all but sometimes a black slate appears a few feet below the Waynesburg Sandstone that represents it. In Courthouse District, Lewis, the blossom of the coal was observed at several points along the headwaters of various branches of Sand Fork

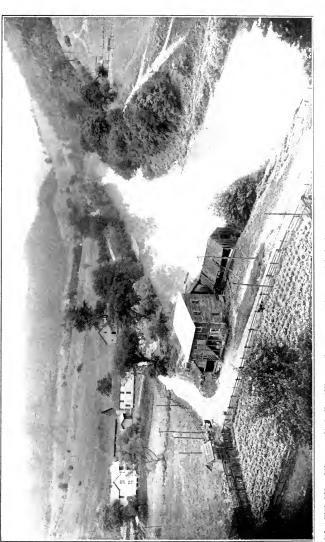


PLATE IX,—View at Dekalb, Gilmer County, looking up Littl: Kanawha River; Topography of the Monongahela and Conemangh Series.



west of Edmiston. On Rock Run, 1.8 miles northeast of Bealls Mills, an abandoned coal digging, at an elevation of 1055' B., represents the Waynesburg, but little coal seems to have been found there.

THE GILBOY SANDSTONE.

The Gilboy Sandstone of White¹, usually appearing 5 to 10 feet below the Waynesburg Coal horizon, and 15 to 20 feet below the Waynesburg Sandstone, is found frequently in Lewis and Gilmer but is generally shaly and inconspicuous. It contains no typical physical characteristics in the two counties, varying in color from gray to green or brown, and being flaggy, shaly or massive. A good exposure of the Gilboy Sandstone was noted at the mouth of Chestnut Run of Upper Big Run of Horn Creek, 1.3 miles southwest of Coxs Mills, Troy District, Gilmer, where three massive cliffs appear, the middle one of which is the Gilboy, being 15 feet thick, 952' B. above tide, 55 feet below the base of the Waynesburg and 92 feet above the base of the Arnoldsburg Sandstone by hand level measurements. The Gilboy Sandstone has been quarried locally in the hill northeast of Cedarville, Center District, Gilmer, where, as shown by the Cedarville Section published in Chapter IV, it is massive, with streaks of shale, medium hard and coarse, and 18 feet thick. The quarry is small, extending only about 10 feet into the hill. This sandstone is noted frequently in the detailed sections of Chapter IV.

UNIONTOWN SANDSTONE.

The Uniontown Sandstone of White2 occurs generally throughout both counties. As observed in Lewis and eastern Gilmer it is usually green, micaceous and flaggy, varying in thickness from 5 to 30 feet, and being usually 75 to 100 feet below the Waynesburg Coal. In Dekalb District, western Gilmer, however, it undergoes a remarkable change, becoming a great, massive, coarse, gray cliff rock, and making a marked topographic feature along the Little Kanawha River

¹I. C. White, Vol. II, W. Va. G. S., p. 150; 1903. ²I. C. White, Bull. 65, U. S. G. S., p. 58; 1891.

and along Tanner Creek and several of its tributary streams. The presence of the Washington, Uniontown and Sewickley Coals in the Tanner region, leaves no doubt as to the identification of this cliff. It preserves the same character westward to the Calhoun Line, and remains a prominent feature along the Little Kanawha River as far west as Grantsville, Calhoun County. The uniformly massive and firm character of the Uniontown Sandstone in western Dekalb District makes it especially suitable for bridge piers and abutments and for other purposes where massive masonry is desired. So far as known, it has not been used for such purposes as no quarries were observed in either county.

THE ANNABELLE SHALE.

The Annabelle Shale of the writer³, named for its occurrence at Annabelle, Marion County, where it is used for brick manufacture, separating the Uniontown Sandstone from the Uniontown Coal, is not prominent in Lewis and Gilmer. It was observed along Crane Run in Troy District, Gilmer, 0.8 mile southwest of Conings, where it occurs between the Uniontown Sandstone and the Uniontown Coal, being green in color and 5 feet thick. In Dekalb District it was observed on Richbottom Run, 0.8 mile northeast of Lucerne, along a hill road where the following section was made:

	Feet.
Sandstone, flaggy, Uniontown	. 10
Shale, sandy, green, Annabelle	. 5
Coal, streak, Uniontown (1020' B.)	
Fire clay shale	

The Annabelle Shale was observed also on Trace Fork of Tanner Creek, 0.7 mile southeast of Revere, where it is 10 feet thick underlying the massive Uniontown cliff rock.

THE UNIONTOWN COAL.

The Uniontown Coal, originally named and described by the First Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, is present in portions of western Lewis and northern Gilmer. It has been

Monongalia-Marion-Taylor Report, W. Va. G. S., p. 250; 1913.

opened in many places for farm use, but as it usually carries heavy slate partings and is seldom more than one or two feet thick, if not absent from the measures entirely, it must be regarded as of no commercial value. The samples obtained for analysis show that it is unusually high in volatile matter, but also high in sulphur, making it unfit for smithing but fairly good for domestic or steam coal. Such information as was obtained from various openings is assembled in the following pages, grouped by magisterial districts:

Freemans Creek District, Lewis.—Several openings were observed in Freemans Creek District, one of which is as follows:

Coal Opening-No. 17 on Map II.

On Isaacs Branch of Fink Creek, 1.4 miles southwest of Churchville; Uniontown Coal; elevation, 1080' B.

	rt.	ın.
Sandstone, massive, Uniontown		
	1	6
Shale, gray		Ū
Coal	2	0
Slate		
State		

P. R. Woofter Farm Mine-No. 18 on Map II.

On a branch of Fink Creek, 1.5 miles northwest of Churchville; Uniontown Coal; elevation, 955^\prime B.

	Ft.	In.	
Sandstone, massive, coarse, buff, pebbly	. 30	0	
Shale, concealed, and sandstone, shaly	20	0	
Shale, gray	. 5	0	
Coal1' 6½"]			
Slate, dark 0 0½ }	. 2	6	
Coal 0 11			

The Joseph Gum Farm Mine—No. 19 on Map II—situated on the same branch as the Woofter opening, was noted under the section for Churchville, published in Chapter IV.

The Domineck Sweeney Prospect—No. 20 on Map II—located on Fink Creek, 0.6 mile northeast of Dry Fork, at an elevation of 850' B., had fallen shut but was reported by Mr. Sweeney to have been 22" thick.

Coal Prospect-No. 21 on Map II.

On Fink Creek, at Dry Fork; Uniontown Coal; elevation, 840' B.

		T. C.	111.
Coal (sandy shale roof)0'	5" ן		
Slate, black0	3		
Coal, 0" to0	4 }	3	6
Shale, gray0	6		
Coal. (concealed floor)2	0		

The following exposure was noted along the public road:

Coal Exposure-No. 22 on Map II.

On Fink Creek, 1.4 miles northeast of Hurst; Uniontown Coal; elevation, $825'\ B.$

	Ft.	In.
Shale, gray		
Coal0' 4"]		
Shale, gray 0 1 }	1	1
Coal 8		
Fire clay shale and concealed to creek	15	0

N. C. Lattea Farm Mine-No. 23 on Map II.

On a branch of Straight Run, 1.2 miles northeast of Hurst; Uniontown Coal; elevation, 890^{\prime} B.

	Ft.	In.
Sandstone, shaly	3	0
Shale gray	4 .	0
Coal0' 10"]		
Shale, gray 9 }	2	7
Coal 0		
Slate pavement		

John Hines Farm Mine-No. 24 on Map II.

On Alum Fork of Fink Creek, 3.2 miles southwest of Churchville; Uniontown Coal; elevation, 1045' B.

	,,,	Ft.	In.
1.	Shale, gray		
2	Slate, black	1	0
3.	Coal0' 5"]		
4.	Slate, black 5		
5.	Coal 1 0 }	3	6
	Slate, gray0 1		
7.	Coal 7		
	Slate nevement		

A sample was collected from Nos. 5 and 7 of section, the composition of which is published under No. 24 in the table of coal analyses at the end of Chapter XI.

The John Fallon Farm Mine—No. 25 on Map II—located on Alum Fork of Fink Creek, 1.9 miles southwest of Churchville, at an elevation of 1105′ B., had fallen shut but was reported to have been about 3 feet thick.

Courthouse District, Lewis—In Courthouse District, few openings were found but the two following indicate that the Uniontown Coal is present in a small portion of it:

Matthews Heirs Exposure-No. 26 on Map II.

On Middle Run, 2 miles northwest of Brownsville; Uniontown Coal; elevation, 1171^{\prime} B.

	Ft.	In.
Shale, sandy		
Coal	2	0
Shale gray		

The William McBride Opening—No. 27 on Map II—located on Middle Run, 2.8 miles northwest of Brownsville, at an elevation of 1175′ B.. had fallen shut, but the coal was reported by Mr. McBride to have been 2′ 6″ thick.

Troy District, Gilmer.—In Troy District, the Uniontown Coal frequently appears in the measures but is seldom more than a few inches thick. At Conings, in the northeastern corner, a thin coal lying a few feet above drainage represents this horizon but it is too thin for use. Farther west the coal is better, as the following openings will show:

The John Lang Opening, No. 28 on Map II, located on Upper Big Run of Horn Creek, 1 mile southwest of Coxs Mills, at an elevation of 910' B., had fallen shut but was reported by Mr. Lang to have shown 1' 6" of Coal.

Andrew Reed Heirs Opening-No. 29 on Map II.

On Garfield Run of Sinking Creek, 1.2 miles southeast of Newberne; Uniontown Coal; elevation, 930' B.

	FT.	ın.
Sandstone, massive, Uniontown	15	0
Shale and concealed	10	0
Coal, reported	1	6

W. C. Snodgrass Farm Mine-No. 30 on Map II.

At the mouth of Pennsylvania Run of Tanner Creek, 1 mile southwest of Newberne; Uniontown Coal; elevation, 850' L.

		Ft.	In.
1.	Sandstone, massive, Uniontown	10	0
2.	Coal	1	6
2	Slate navement		

A sample was collected from No. 2 of section, the composition of which is given under No. 30 in the table of analyses at the end of Chapter XI.

Dekalb District, Gilmer.—In Dekalb District, the Uniontown Coal has been opened at various points, but many of the prospects have fallen shut.

At Opening No. 31 on Map II, located on Brushy Run of Tanner Creek, 1.6 miles southwest of Newberne, at an elevation of 905' B., considerable coal has been taken out by open cut, but the place has been abandoned and the thickness of the seam was not obtained.

Farther down Tanner Creek at Opening No. 32 on Map II, 2.7 miles northeast of Tanner, the coal had once been mined at an elevation of 865' B., but the opening had fallen shut.

At the Thos. Hardman Heirs Opening—No. 33 on Map II, located on the hill just south of Tanner, at an elevation of 872' L., the place had fallen shut, but the coal was reported to have been 2 feet thick, as already noted in the section for Tanner in Chapter IV.

Two openings were found on Sinking Creek, as follows:

James A. Bush Prospect-No. 34 on Map II.

On a branch of Sinking Creek, 1 mile northwest of Lucerne; Uniontown Coal; elevation, 955' B.

	,	Ft.	In.
1.	Sandstone, massive, cliff rock, Uniontown	20	0
2.	Shale, gray, sandy, with a few limestone nod-		
	ules	8	0
3.	Limestone, hard, lenticular, silicious, 0" to	1	0
4.	Shale, gray	0	4
5.	Coal, 0' 6" to		
6.	Shale, gray 6 }	5	9
7.	Coal 3		
8.	Slate, pavement		

Owing to the presence of water in the prospect, a sample was collected from a freshly mined stock pile, the composition of which is given under **No. 34** in the table of analyses at the end of Chapter XI. The analysis shows a high percentage of volatile matter, but ash, sulphur and phosphorus are also high.

J. S. Shaffer Prospect-No. 35 on Map II.

On a branch of Sinking Creek, 1.1 miles northwest of Lucerne; Uniontown Coal; elevation, 945' B.

	Ft.	In.
Sandstone, massive, cliff, Uniontown		
Concealed and shale		0
Coal0' 2")		·
Shale, gray 10		
Coal, 0' 4" to 7 }	. 2	0
Shale, gray 3		
Coal 2		
Fire clay shale, visible	. 3	0

Glenville District, Gilmer.—In Glenville District, the Uniontown Coal is apparently almost lacking in the measures as its horizon is occupied by red shale. Only one exposure of any importance was noted, as follows:

Coal Exposure-No. 36 on Map II.

On Indian Fork, 0.9 mile northeast of Blackburn; Uniontown Coal; elevation, 925' B.

	Ft.	In.
Shale		
Coal0' 5"]		
Shale, gray 1 0 }	1	11
Coal 6		
Fire clay shale		

In Otter District, Braxton County, 1.3 miles from the Gilmer Line, the following opening was observed:

Smith Marks Farm Mine-No. 37 on Map II.

On Piper Fork of Crooked Fork of Left Fork of Steer Creek, 0.5 mile north of Progress; Uniontown Coal; elevation, 1225' B.

	Ft.	In.
Shale, gray, visible	3	0
Slate, black, bony	0	6
Coal, slaty	1	6
Slate, pavement		

THE UNIONTOWN LIMESTONE.

The Uniontown Limestone, a subdivision made by J. J. Stevenson from the Great Limestone of the First Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, is almost wholly lacking in Lewis and Gilmer, its horizon being usually occupied by red shale or lenticular sandstones. On Rush Run, Courthouse District, Lewis, nuggets of shaly lime were observed 2 miles southeast of Edmiston, at an elevation of 1100' B., and on another branch of the same run, 1.5 miles east of Edmiston, 1 foot of brecciated limestone was noted at 1115' B., both of which seem to represent the Uniontown.

On a branch of Fink Creek, Freemans Creek District. Lewis, one mile east of Hurst, the following relationship was observed at the N. C. Lattea Coal Opening, No. 23 on Map II, previously described:

	reet.
Coal, Uniontown	. 2½
Shale, variegated	. 14
Limestone, silicious, Uniontown	. 1
Shale, sandy, and concealed, to run	. 30

THE ARNOLDSBURG SANDSTONE.

The Arnoldsburg Sandstone of Hennen is present generally throughout Lewis and Gilmer where the Monongahela Series outcrops, but lacks the massive character noted at its type locality. It is usually green and flaggy, varying in thickness from 5 to 30 feet, and often being separated into two ledges by a shale bed. It has been noted in numerous sections published in Chapter IV. No quarries were observed on this ledge.

THE UPPER SEWICKLEY SANDSTONE.

The Sewickley Sandstone of White⁸, later termed the Upper Sewickley by Hennen⁸, is one of the most persistent and easily recognized sandstone horizons of the two counties. It is usually a great massive cliff rock, gray in color, and having large quartz pebbles slightly rounded by attrition, often reach-

⁴Ray V. Hennen, Wirt-Roane-Calhoun Rept., W. Va. G. S., p. 202; 1911. ⁵I. C. White, Bull. 65, U. S. G. S., p. 60; 1891.

[&]quot;Ray V. Hennen, Doddridge-Harrison Rept., W. Va. G. S., p. 199; 1912.

ing a thickness of 50 to 60 feet, and influencing the topography to a marked extent. In physical character it much resembles the Waynesburg, belonging more than 200 feet above, and the two have often been confused in these two counties.

In Hackers Creek, Skin Creek and eastern Freemans Creek Districts, Lewis, it is not prominent, as it lacks its massive and pebbly character, but in western Freemans Creek, Courthouse and Collins Settlement Districts, Lewis, and in most of Gilmer, it is a great cliff rock readily traced by the eye along the hillsides. In Lewis this stratum makes a great cliff along Sand Fork and its branches in the region of Copley and Bealls Mills. and also along Indian Fork. At Orlando it makes a huge cliff half way up the hillside northwest of the town. In Gilmer it makes a cliff, just above drainage, along Sand Fork in the vicinity of Ellis. In Center District, it makes a prominent cliff along Steer Creek and its branches, being a conspicuous landmark at Rosedale where it is well up on the hillsides.

The Upper Sewickley Sandstone has been quarried on the Stokes Tunstill farm on Polk Creek, Freemans Creek District, Lewis, 1.5 miles northwest of Weston. Here the sandstone is massive, coarse, buff, soft and friable, with small quartz pebbles, only 20 feet of the upper portion of the ledge being quarried and exposed. The quarry, which is 90 feet by hand level above an opening in the Redstone Coal, is about 30 feet long and extends about 20 feet into the hill. The stone seems too friable here to have much value for building purposes. This sandstone has also been guarried on the Andrew Edmiston farm on a branch of Middle Run, Courthouse District, Lewis, 2.3 miles northwest of Brownsville, only the upper 15 feet of the ledge being exposed and worked. Here the sandstone is massive, coarse, gray, soft and friable, the tidal elevation of its top being 1120' B. The quarry is about 60 feet long and extends into the hill about 20 feet. The stone seems too soft here to be of durable character.

THE SEWICKLEY COAL.

The Sewickley Coal, originally described by the First Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, belonging just under the Up-

per Sewickley Sandstone, and from 90 to 140 feet above the base of the Monongahela Series, has little areal extent or thickness in Lewis and Gilmer. In Lewis it is almost wholly absent, only one opening being observed, as follows:

Conrad Heirs Prospect-No. 38 on Map II.

On Canoe Run, 0.6 mile northwest of Roanoke, Collins Settlement District; Sewickley Coal; elevation, 1110'B.

	Ft.	ln.
Sandstone, massive, pebbly, Sewickley	10	. 0
Shale, sandy	10	0
Coal, thickness concealed, reported	2	6

In Gilmer there is a small quantity of Sewickley Coal in the vicinity of Tanner, Dekalb District, but it is too thin and slaty to be of value. One of these outcrops, **Exposure No. 39 on Map II**, in the public road at Tanner, has already been noted in the section for Tanner, published in Chapter IV. The following was noted along the public road farther down the creek:

Coal Exposure-No. 40 on Map II.

On Tanner Creek, 1 mile northwest of Latonia; Sewickley Coal; elevation, $730'\ B_{\star}$

	Ft.	ln.
Sandstone, massive, Sewickley		
Shale, sandy		0
Coal0' 4"]		
Slate, gray 2 }	. 0	10
Coal 4		
Slate, gray		

At **Prospect No. 41 on Map II,** 0.3 mile west of Latonia, the Sewickley Coal had once been opened at an elevation of 785' B., but apparently not much coal was found, the blossom which appears in the road at the same level being only 0' 8" thick.

In Center District at the **Sylvester Maxwell Prospect, No.** 42 on **Map II**, on Road Run, 2.2 miles northwest of Normantown, now fallen shut, the Sewickley Coal was reported 1 foot thick, being at an elevation of 1000' B.

THE LOWER SEWICKLEY SANDSTONE.

The Lower Sewickley Sandstone of Hennen' occurs frequently as a separate ledge in Lewis and Gilmer, but it is often apparently consolidated with the Upper Sewickley above to form the great massive stratum previously described. When occurring as a separate ledge it is usually flaggy or shaly and preserves no distinct type. Its thickness and character have been noted in numerous sections in Chapter IV.

THE SEWICKLEY LIMESTONE.

The Sewickley Limestone of J. J. Stevenson, coming just below the Lower Sewickley Sandstone, appears in the measures in portions of Lewis and Gilmer, but is usually poorly represented or absent entirely. It is generally ferriferous and shaly, and red in color, having little resemblance to its appearance in the northern counties of the State. In Lewis the Sewickley Limestone was noted at several points along the Roanoke Syncline in the neighborhood of Rohrbough and Roanoke, in Courthouse and Collins Settlement Districts. Here it is shaly, red and impure, being usually less than one foot thick.

In Gilmer it is found at various points in Glenville and Center Districts. At Stouts Mills it appears in the Little Kanawha River bank under the highway bridge, being 2 feet thick, red and shaly, as noted in the section for Stouts Mills in Chapter IV, and only 2 feet above drainage.

The shaly and impure character of the Sewickley Limestone in Lewis and Gilmer makes it unfit for any economic use, either for road material or agricultural lime, but it enriches the soil appreciably in the region where it outcrops, thereby having a distinct value. As a stratigraphic horizon, it proved to be a very convenient horizon with which to trace geologic structure in those regions where the Pittsburgh Coal was underground or absent from the measures. In parts of Gilmer, however, it closely resembles the Redstone Limestone which belongs about 100 feet below it, sometimes causing confusion.

^{&#}x27;Ray V. Hennen, Doddridge-Harrison Rept., W. Va. G. S., p. 201; 1912.

THE CEDARVILLE SANDSTONE.

In Lewis and Gilmer the Monongahela Series often contains a considerable sandstone stratum just above the Redstone Coal. It is noticeable in many localities but in southwestern Gilmer it attains massive proportions. At Cedarville, Center District, it forms a prominent cliff at the eastern end of the town, being 41 feet by hand level above the Pittsburgh Coal, which crops in the public road, and 74 feet above drainage. Here the sandstone is massive, greenish gray, medium coarse and hard, with flakes of mica and occasional spots of iron peroxide, being 32 feet thick, as shown by the section for Cedarville published in Chapter IV. As this sandstone has not previously been noted or named, it will hereafter be called the Cedarville Sandstone in this Report.

THE REDSTONE COAL.

The Redstone Coal of H. D. Rogers, named from its outcrop along Redstone Creek in Fayette County, Pa., occurs generally throughout Lewis County, being usually free from slate partings and varying in thickness from 3 to 6 feet, and coming 35 to 50 feet above the Pittsburgh Coal which it rivals closely in commerical value. In Gilmer it is seldom present and is apparently of little value there. The outcrop of the Redstone Coal is shown on Map II in those regions where it has minable thickness. Its thickness, character, chemical composition, and extent, together with many measured sections, will be discussed in Chapter XI.

THE WESTON SANDSTONE.

In Hackers Creek, Freemans Creek, Courthouse and Skin Creek Districts of northeastern Lewis, where the Redstone Coal, Redstone Limestone, and Pittsburgh Coal all appear in conjunction, having been traced directly up the Monongahela and West Fork Rivers by the geologists of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, leaving no doubt as to their correlation, a sandstone is usually found lying between the Redstone Coal and the Redstone Limestone. So far as known no sandstone member

has previously been noted or named in this interval. I. C. White states that in the Morgantown and Fairmont region few outcrops have been found where the Redstone Coal, Redstone Limestone, and Pittsburgh Sandstone, which directly overlies the Pittsburgh Coal, occur in the same locality.8 Later studies by Ray V. Hennen and the writer show that this condition is general throughout the region where the Monongahela Series outcrops in Monongalia, Marion and Harrison, but in one Report, the writer observed near Monongah, Marion County, the occurrence of the Redstone Coal, Redstone Limestone, Upper Pittsburgh Sandstone and Pittsburgh Coal in the same hillside, leaving little doubt as to their relationship in that region, thus affording direct evidence on which the general sections of Hennen¹⁰ for the Monongahela Series

There seems little doubt, therefore, that the sandstone which crops in northeastern Lewis, between the Redstone and Pittsburgh Coals, and above, instead of below, the Redstone Limestone is a new horizon, distinct from the Upper Pittsburgh Sandstone of the Fairmont and Morgantown region, and it will consequently be called the Weston Sandstone in this Report. The position of the Weston Sandstone is well illustrated by the short section published on page 127, describing an occurrence of the Redstone Limestone on the Tierney Brothers property, along Town Run at the southeastern edge of Weston. Here the Weston Sandstone consists of two sand layers, each 10 feet thick, separated by a shale interval of 7 feet, making a total of 27 feet, the upper lens being shaly while the lower one is greenish gray and harder. It has been quarried here on a small scale but proved to be too shalv to make durable building stone.

In Lewis County, the Weston Sandstone is found frequently throughout the region where the Monongahela Series outcrops, usually having a somewhat soft and shaly nature. At Vadis, Freemans Creek District, it has been quarried along Fink Creek, one-eighth mile west of the town, and used for

⁸I. C. White, Vol. II, W. Va. G. S., p. 163; 1903. ⁸Monongalia-Marion-Taylor Rept., W. Va. G. S., p. 142; 1913. ¹⁶Ray V. Hennen, Doddridge-Harrison Rept., W. Va. G. S., p. 179; 1912; and Monongalia-Marion-Taylor Rept., W. Va. G. S., p. 216; 1913. were based.

bridge piers. The bridge at Vadis, where the stone was used, was built in 1903, but the rock had disintegrated badly when examined in 1914. Here the stone is massive, readily splitting into large blocks, and considering the ease with which it may be handled, its use would perhaps be justified where rough masonry is desired.

In Gilmer the Weston Sandstone becomes a much more prominent horizon, being frequently hard and massive and making a steep bluff a short distance above the Pittsburgh Coal horizon, but sometimes having a flaggy nature and a greenish gray color. Its occurrence is general along the outcrop of the Monongahela Series. Numerous sections in Chapter IV show its thickness and character

THE REDSTONE LIMESTONE.

The Redstone Limestone of J. J. Stevenson, named from its relation to the Redstone Coal, and belonging a few feet below this coal, is frequently found in Lewis and Gilmer, being the only outcropping limestone in the two counties that can be put to possible economic use, but being far inferior in thickness to the same horizon as it appears in the more northern counties of the State. Its best development is found in Hackers Creek, Freemans Creek, Courthouse and Skin Creek Districts, Lewis. In Gilmer it is poorly represented, being often entirely absent from the measures. As observed in northeastern Lewis, it varies from 2 to 4 feet in thickness. being gray and hard on fresh fracture, but weathering to a yellow color. It proved to be an important stratigraphic horizon, coming as it does between the Redstone and Pittsburgh Coals so that its presence in conjunction with an exposure of either coal removed all doubt as to the correlation, because no other limestone occurs in these two counties near either of these coals, the only exception noted being an exposure of the Upper Pittsburgh Limestone published in the Weston Section in Chapter IV.

The following exposure of the Redstone Limestone was observed on the Perry White Farm in Freemans Creek District, Lewis, on Left Fork of Freemans Creek, 1.3 miles southeast of Churchville:

		et.
1.	Coal, Redstone (1120' B.)	2
2.	Concealed	10
3.	Sandstone and sandy shale, Weston	10
4.	Limestone, hard, yellow, with fresh water fossils,	
	Redstone	4
5.	Shale	

A sample of this limestone was collected, the analysis of which is reported by Krak as follows:

Per cent.	
Silica (SiO ₂) 9.77	
Ferric Iron (Fe_2O_3)	
Alumina (Al_2O_3)	
Calcium Carbonate (CaCO ₃)78.47	
Magnesium Carbonate (MgCO ₃)	
Phosphoric Acid (P ₂ O ₅)	
Total99.57	

The analysis shows that this limestone would readily burn into agricultural lime, and its physical character is such that it would make excellent road material.

Along Town Run at the southeast edge of Weston, in Courthouse District. Lewis, the following exposure was observed on the Tierney Brothers Property:

	F	eet.
1.	Coal opening, fallen shut, Redstone	
	Concealed	8
3.	Sandstone, shaly10'	
4.	Shale, gray, with fire clay 7 \ Weston	27
5.	Sandstone, harder, greenish gray10	
6.	Limestone, hard, Redstone	4
	Shale, limy, Weston	10
	Coal, Pittsburgh (1110' B.)	
	Fire clay	

A sample was collected from the Redstone Limestone, No. 6 of section, the analysis of which is reported by Krak as follows:

	Per cent.
Silica (SiO ₂)	2.98
Ferric Iron (Fe ₂ O ₃)	0.99
Alumina (Al ₂ O ₂)	0.20
Calcium Carbonate (CaCO ₂)	93.08
Magnesium Carbonate (MgCO ₃)	
Phosphoric Acid (P ₂ O ₂)	
Moisture { Loss on ignition }	0.77
Done on Islandon)	
Total	00 28

The analysis shows that this stratum would make excellent lime for agricultural purposes, as the percentage of inert matter is small, the carbonates of Calcium and Magnesium and the Phosphoric Acid all being of value to the soil. Its physical character indicates that it would make fine roadmetal.

Another exposure of the Redstone Limestone in Courthouse District, Lewis, is the following, secured on the Grace Butcher Farm, one-fourth mile east of Alkires Mills, on Skin Creek:

	Thic	kness	Total
	F	eet.	Feet.
1.	Sandstone, massive, Cedarville	15	15
2.	Concealed	5	- 20
3.	Coal opening, fallen shut, thickness con-		
	cealed, Redstone		20
4.	Concealed	12	32
5.	Sandstone, Weston	10	42
6.	Shale, sandy	20	62
7.	Concealed, partly, with large boulders of		
	limestone, Redstone	14	76
8.	Coal blossom, thickness concealed, Pitts-		
	burgh (1085' B.)		76

In Glenville District, Gilmer, the following exposure was observed on Schoolhouse Run, 1.3 miles southward from Blackburn, on the Benjamin Bartlett Farm:

	F	eet.
1.	Sandstone, shaly, Cedarville	
2.	Shale, sandy, and concealed	10
3.	Limestone, hard, vellow, to run, Redstone (885' B.)	3

THE WESTON SHALE.

In the vicinity of Weston, Lewis County, the Redstone Limestone is separated from the Pittsburgh Coal by a bed of gray shale, usually about 10 feet thick, that is worthy of notice because it is being used for brick-making purposes. Its position in the measures is shown by the following section made at the shale pit of the **Weston Brick Works**, along the West Fork River, one mile south of Weston:

	Feet.
Limestone, hard, Redstone	2
Shale, gray, Weston	10
Coal, Pittsburgh (1020' B.)	1

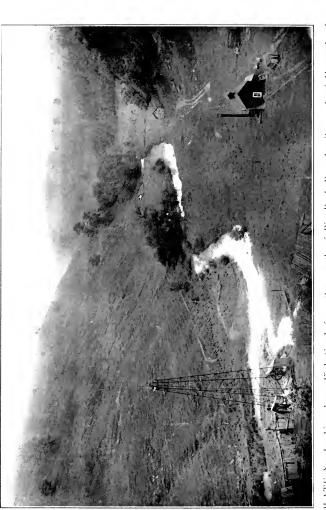


PLATE X.—Looking down Fink Creek from the mouth of Big Buck Run, I mile north of Hurst, Lewis County; the derrick in the foreground is that of the John Rastle No. 1 (273) well, which was the first drilled in the Fink Oil Pool; Topography of the Dunkard and Monongahela Series.



Since this shale has not been previously described or named, it will be called the **Weston Shale** in this Report. A sample collected from this horizon shows the following analysis, according to Krak:

	Per cent.
Silica (SiO ₂)	50.65
Ferric Iron (Fe_2O_3)	8.08
Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃)	13.93
Lime (CaO)	8.62
Magnesia (MgO)	2.11
Potassium Oxide (K ₂ O)	
Sodium Oxide (Na ₂ O)	0.78
Titanium Oxide (TiO ₂)	
Phosphoric Acid (P ₂ O ₅)	
Moisture	2.60
Loss on ignition	8.60
Total	99.63

The Weston Shale is prominent along the public road north of the Crescent Glass Factory, appearing between the Redstone Limestone and the Pittsburgh Coal. It was noted, also, in the short section, published on page 127, describing the Redstone Limestone on the Tierney Brothers property along Town Run at the southeast edge of Weston, being 10 feet thick and limy.

A barrel of this shale was shipped by George I. Keener, owner of the works, to State Road Engineer A. D. Williams, at Morgantown, who has had a test made of it for brick, the result of which, with a further description of the plant, will appear in Chapter XII.

THE PITTSBURGH COAL.

The Pittsburgh Coal, first named and described by J. P. Lesley in 1856 at the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., is the most valuable economic horizon of the Monongahela Series. In Lewis and Gilmer, it is somewhat patchy in its occurrence, lacking the uniform thickness and character that distinguish it in western Pennsylvania and northern West Virginia, but there is a broad belt extending across both counties where it will furnish a large amount of good coal.

This bed reaches its best development in the region of Gilmer Station, Gilmer County, where it has the following general section:

	Ft.	In.
Draw slate		
Coal, good3' 5"		
Cannel bone0 1		
Coal, good 6	7	0
Slate payement		

The cannel bone, coming at the middle of the seam, represents the three bands of bony coal usually found throughout northern West Virginia and western Pennsylvania. Not only have two of these bands disappeared in Gilmer, but also the one remaining is pure enough to burn as freely as the remainder of the seam, and hence is not separated in mining.

The outcrop of the coal, in those regions where it has minable thickness, is shown on Map II. In other regions where its horizon outcrops, but has little or no thickness, it is not shown as a coal outcrop, but its position may readily be noted on the map by the base of the Monongahela Series, with which it coincides.

The thickness, chemical quality and distribution, together with numerous detailed sections of mines examined, will be presented in detail in Chapter XI, under the subject of "Coal."

CHAPTER VII.

STRATIGRAPHY—THE CONEMAUGH SERIES.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND SECTION.

The Conemaugh Series of the Pennsylvanian Rocks, first named by Franklin Platt, in 1878, from its outcrop along the Conemaugh River in Pennsylvania, includes a large portion of the surface rocks of Lewis and Gilmer, as its areal limits on Map II will show. The series has been described thoroughly by White in a former volume of the Survey and in Lewis and Gilmer differs but little from that description in its general features. It consists of numerous sandstone beds, usually separated by red or sandy shales, and has several coal seams of which two have minable thickness in some localities. It is further distinguished by the presence of two distinct fossiliferous marine limestone horizons, one of which, the Ames, is one of the most recent formations known to contain them in the State. All of its limestone horizons are shaly and impure, being unfit for any economic use. The thickness of the Conemaugh varies from 450 to 650 feet. The following general section, compiled from numerous detailed sections in Chapter IV, as well as from many local observations, shows the characteristic features of the series in Lewis and Gilmer:

General Section of the Conemaugh Series for Lewis and Gilmer.

	Thick	cness	Total
	Fee	et.	Feet.
Fire clay and shale		5	5
Sandstone, massive, gray, Lower Pittsburg	h	40	45
Shale, grav		3	48
Limestone, Upper Pittsburgh, (seldom foun-		1	49
Coal, Little Pittsburgh		1	50

¹I. C. White, Vol. II, W. Va. G. S., pp. 225-230; 1903.

m _h ;	alum a = =	Total
	ckness eet.	Feet.
	24	74
Shale, variegated and sandy	24	14
ville	25	99
Coal, Little Clarksburg	1	100
Fire clay shale, Clarksburg	î	101
Shale, red	23	124
Sandstone, massive, gray, Lower Connellsville	35	159
Coal, Normantown	1	160
Shale, red, Clarksburg Reds	42	202
Sandstone, massive or flaggy, gray or brown,	44	202
Morgantown	30	232
Shale, sandy	10	242
Limestone, shaly, Orlando	3	245
Coal, Elk Lick	5	250
Fire clay and shale	4	254
Limestone, shaly, Elk Lick	1	255
Shale, sandy and red, Birmingham	10	265
Sandstone, massive or shaly, brown, Grafton.	20	285
Limestone, shaly, with marine fossils, Upper	20	239
Ames	1	286
Shale, dark green, with marine fossils, Ames	12	298
Limestone, shaly, with marine fossils, Lower	14	490
	1	900
Ames	1	299
Coal, Harlem	_	300
	15	315
Sandstone, greenish gray, massive or shaly,	10	905
Jane Lew	10	325
Shale, red, Pittsburgh	42	367
Sandstone, massive, gray or brown, Saltsburg	30	397
Coal, Bakerstown	3	400
Shale, gray and variegated	34	434
Limestone, shaly, lenticular, no marine fossils		405
found, Pine Creek	1	435
Shale, sandy	5	440
Sandstone, massive, gray, Buffalo	25	465
Limestone, with marine fossils, Brush Creek	1	466
Shale, black, with plant and marine fossils,		
Brush Creek	8	474
Coal, Brush Creek	1	475
Shale, gray	10	485
Sandstone, massive, gray, Upper Mahoning	30	515
Shale, gray and sandy	20	535
Sandstone, massive, gray, Lower Mahoning	25	560
Shale, dark, sandy, with plant fossils, Uffing-		
ton	15	575
Coal, Upper Freeport, (top of Allegheny Series)	• • •	

The section as given above shows a total thickness somewhat greater than the average for the two counties, since many of the formations are lenticular, being absent in many localities. Numerous measured sections, giving detailed exposures in different places, are published in Chapter IV.

LOCAL SECTIONS, CONEMAUGH SERIES.

Besides the long sections in Chapter IV, embracing the rocks of the several series, many of which show the Conemaugh, three local sections were made in Lewis giving additional exposures of this series.

The following section was made with aneroid descending the steep hillside east of the West Fork River at Jackson Mill. Since the strata below the trolley grade were obscured by the fill, formations 10-13, inclusive, of the section were supplied from outcrops one-fourth mile southward, checked by a measured interval from the Ames Shale in the hill above:

Jackson Mill Section, Hackers Creek District.

	Λ Λ \	Thickness	Total
		Feet.	Feet.
1.	Shale, green, fossiliferous, Ames (1125' l	B.) 10	10
2.	Concealed and shale	40	50
3.	Sandstone, massive, Jane Lew	10	60
4.	Shale, variegated	14	74
5.	Shale, dark, bituminous	1	75
6.	Shale, sandy	9	84
7.	Sandstone, massive	4	88
8.	Shale, to trolley grade	2	90
9.	Concealed	17	107
10.	Shale, sandy	20	127
11.	Shale, dark	10	137
12.	Coal, (1' 10") Bakerstown	2	139
13.	Shale, gray	1	140
14.	Sandstone, Buffalo, to West Fork Rive	r 5	145

The following section was made descending a hill road, west of Leading Creek, and about midway between Alum Bridge and Camden:

Section 2.5 Miles Northeast of Alum Bridge, Freemans Creek District.

	Thic	kness	Total
Monongahela Series (180')	F	eet.	Feet.
Sandstone, massive, buff		30	30
Shale, red		10	40
Sandstone, massive, Sewickley		40	80
Shale and concealed		$45\frac{1}{2}$	$125\frac{1}{2}$
Coal, 4' 6" visible, Redstone		$4\frac{1}{2}$	130
Shale and concealed		50	180
Fire clay, Pittsburgh Coal horizon (1050' B.	.)		180

	Thickness	Total
	Feet.	Feet.
Conemaugh Series (145') Concealed and sandy shale. Fire clay, Little Pittsburgh Coal horizon Shale, sandy. Sandstone, shaly, Connellsville	19	230 231 250 275
Shale. red	25	300
Concealed to Leading Creek	\dots 25	325

The following section, arranged in descending order, was measured with hand level up the hill immediately south of Ireland:

Ireland Section, Collins Settlement District.

I	ckness eet.	Total Feet.	
Concealed on hill top, mostly red shale, Clarks- burg	35	35	
concealed in bluff, Morgantown	50	85	
Coal blossom, at opening, Elk Lick, (1376' L.)		85	85'
Shale, gray, sandy	10	95	
Concealed, with sandstone fragments, Grafton Shale, greenish and sandy, partly concealed,	50	145	
Ames		155	
Coal opening, fallen shut, (P. H. Crawford			
Mine No. 226 on Map II, 1303' L.), Harlem	,		
reported		158	73′
Concealed		190	
Sandstone, partly concealed, Jane Lew	10	200	
Concealed		278	
Coal opening, Bakerstown, (1181' L.), thick			
ness concealed, supplied from opposite side	2	280	122'
Concealed		308	
Sandstone	6	314	
Concealed		319	
Coal blossom, streak		319	
Concealed to Right Fork		335	

DESCRIPTION OF FORMATIONS.

THE LOWER PITTSBURGH SANDSTONE.

The Lower Pittsburgh Sandstone of White², usually separated by a thin bed of shale from the overlying Pittsburgh Coal, is present generally throughout Lewis and Gilmer. It is usually massive, gray, medium grained and medium hard. In

²I. C. White, Vol. II, W. Va. G. S., p. 244; 1903.

eastern Lewis it is not prominent but in southwestern Freemans Creek District, it becomes a great massive gray cliff, often 50 feet thick. It is prominent along Alum Fork of Leading Creek, north of Alum Bridge. This stream derives its name from an alum spring located on the land of Charles Stark, 0.7 mile north of Alum Bridge. At this spring the following sequence occurs:

$\mathbf{F}\epsilon$	et.
Sandstone, massive, gray, great cliff, Lower Pittsburgh	
(875' B.)	50
Shale, gray, with incrustations of white alum, Little	
Pittsburgh Coal horizon	01/2
Shale, sandy	5

The water, which has a strong alum taste, flows out of a crevice in the sandstone, about one foot above its base, its volume being estimated at 30 to 40 gallons daily in extremely dry weather. The immediate source of this water seems without doubt to be in the sandstone ledge, its alum content being probably a mineral of secondary formation resulting from the infiltration of sulphate of iron from the Pittsburgh Coal seam, which lies just above, acting upon the aluminous material contained in the body of the sandstone.

In Gilmer the Lower Pittsburgh Sandstone is usually present in massive form. In western Troy, western Glenville, Dekalb and Center Districts, where the Pittsburgh Coal is seldom found, this sandstone proved to be a valuable aid in tracing the latter's horizon for structural purposes, since it usually is resistant enough to make a broad shoulder, the top of which, approximately coinciding with the coal horizon, can be readily followed by eye. In portions of Center District, the Lower Pittsburgh Sandstone coalesces with the Connellsville below it to form a huge single cliff. At the mouth of Steer Run, one mile southeast of Normantown, this cliff is 75 feet thick, with a tidal elevation of 870' B. No quarries were observed on this sandstone but it would make good material for bridge abutments and other structures where large blocks are desired.

THE UPPER PITTSBURGH LIMESTONE.

The Upper Pittsburgh Limestone of White³ seems almost entirely lacking in Lewis and Gilmer. In the hill just west of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shops at Weston a gray limestone, one foot thick, was observed 65 feet below the Redstone Coal that seems to represent it. as shown by the Weston Section in Chapter IV.

THE LITTLE PITTSBURGH COAL.

The Little Pittsburgh Coal of White⁴ is frequently present in the measures in Lewis and Gilmer. It is seldom more than one foot thick and often entirely absent, being useful for stratigraphic purposes only. It is usually found about 50 feet below the Pittsburgh Coal. The following section, measured just south of the electric light plant at Weston, shows its position:

	Thickness	Total
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal digging, abandoned, Redstone		
Concealed, with limestone and sandstone	45	45
Coal blossom, Pittsburgh, (1118' B.)		45
Concealed	22	67
Sandstone, massive, Lower Pittsburgh	14	81
Shale, gray	5	86
Coal, (1' 10"), Little Pittsburgh, (Exposure	No.	
198 on Map II)	2	88
Shale, gray, limy	15	103
Sandstone, shaly, to road	10	113

In Hackers Creek District, Lewis, the following exposure was noted:

M. M. Reger Coal Exposure-No. 199 on Map II.

On a branch of Hackers Creek, 1 mile northeast of Berlin; Little Pittsburgh Coal; elevation, 1235^{\prime} B.

Concented	Ft.	In.
Concealed		
Shale, gray 10		
Coal (slate floor) 6	2	2

³I. C. White, Vol. II, W. Va. G. S., p. 245; 1903.

I. C. White, Vol. II, W. Va. G. S., p. 245; 1903.

Other exposures noted in northeastern Lewis, where the coal is best developed, showed a much thinner section than the two noted above. In Gilmer, the blossom was sometimes observed but seldom any coal.

THE CONNELLSVILLE SANDSTONE.

The Connellsville Sandstone of J. J. Stevenson, named from its outcrop at Connellsville, Pennsylvania, is generally present in Lewis and Gilmer. Its physical appearance varies considerably but it is usually gray and massive, but is sometimes light brown and is often shaly or flaggy. In Lewis it is not prominent but numerous exposures were observed and it has been quarried.

The W. G. Bennett Quarry, located on Stonecoal Creek, about one-half mile east of Weston, shows the following section:

	F	eet.
Soil cover		15
Sandstone, massive, gray, Connellsville		18
Concealed		

Here the sandstone is massive, greenish gray, medium coarse and medium hard, and weathers to a greenish brown. When blasted it shows irregular fracture lines, but careful handling should produce large blocks. The quarry is about 100 feet long and has been worked into the hill about 50 feet. The stone was used for macadam, bridge abutments and general building purposes. A large portion of the stone used in the Weston State Hospital came from this quarry.

In Gilmer the sandstone assumes more massive proportions, often making a cliff along the hillsides, and should eventually furnish a large amount of material for bridge piers and general construction work.

The Whiting and West Quarry, located on the south side of the Little Kanawha River at the west end of Glenville, furnished the following exposure:

F'	eet.
Sandstone, massive, quarry rock (base	
806' L.)	48
Sandstone, shaly 8 j	
Interval to Little Kanawha River	98

Here the upper portion of the sandstone is quarried, being massive, coarse, gray, medium hard, weathering to brown, and splitting readily into large blocks. The quarry is about 100 feet long and extends about 30 feet into the hill. The stone has been used for the basement beneath the auditorium of the Glenville Normal School, and for general building purposes.

At the Fred Lewis Quarry, located north of the river and just east of the mouth of Sycamore Run, at Glenville, the upper 20 feet of the Connellsville has been quarried, being hard, light brown and medium coarse, the top of the sandstone having an elevation of 840' B. The quarry is 50 feet long and extends 20 feet into the hill. This stone was used for the basement and lintels of the Glenville Normal School.

The Connellsville Sandstone has also been quarried on the property of Mrs. C. J. Collins, on the west side of Sycamore Run, opposite the Lewis quarry, having much the same character as at the two places mentioned above.

THE LITTLE CLARKSBURG COAL.

The Little Clarksburg Coal of White⁵, belonging just under the Connellsville Sandstone, has little extent or thickness in Lewis and Gilmer. It is usually not found at all and when present is too thin and impure for any economic use. In Lewis a coal blossom was noted on a branch of Millstone Run in Freemans Creek District. two miles northwest of Jackson Mill, at an elevation of 1225' B., that represents it. In Gilmer, its blossom was noted at a few points in Center District. It shows under the Connellsville Sandstone on Grandcamp Run of Cedar Creek, 0.6 mile above the run mouth, 1½ miles southwest of Glenville. Another exposure noted was as follows:

⁵I. C. White, Bulletin 65, U. S. G. S., p. 88; 1891.

Coal Exposure-No. 200 on Map II.

On Cedar Creek, 2.5 miles southwest of Glenville; Little Clarksburg Coal; elevation, $735'\ \mathrm{B}.$

		In.
Sandstone, massive, Connellsville		
Concealed	5	0
Coal	0	10
Shale, gray	5	0

At the Marcellus Stump Prospect, No. 201 on Map II, on Right Fork of Steer Creek, 0.8 mile southeast of Stumptown, the place had fallen shut but the coal was reported 0' 8" thick by Mr. Stump. Its elevation there is 770' B., being 90 feet below the Pittsburgh Coal bench.

THE CLARKSBURG FIRE CLAY SHALE.

The Clarksburg Fire Clay Shale of Hennen⁶, belonging just under the Little Clarksburg Coal, is of scanty occurrence in the two counties, being too thin in most places to have any economic value. In Gilmer, at the northeast edge of Glenville, Elmore Wolfe reports the occurrence of a clay 2 to 5 feet thick, found in the bottom of his water well, 18 to 20 feet under ground. It would have an elevation of 815′ B., and would represent the Clarksburg Clay. A sample furnished by Mr. Wolfe appeared soft and plastic, having a pinkish gray color. Its chemical composition, as reported by Krak, is as follows:

	Per cent.
Silica (SiO ₂)	61.15
Ferric Iron (Fe ₂ O ₃)	4.63
Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃)	20.19
Lime (CaO)	
Magnesia (MgO)	
Potassium Oxide (K2O)	
Sodium Oxide (Na ₂ O)	0.51
Titanium Oxide (TiO2)	
Phosphoric Acid (P2O5)	
Moisture	
Loss on ignition	6.23
Total	

[&]quot;Ray V. Hennen, Doddridge-Harrison Report, W. Va. G. S., p. 236; 1912.

• The analysis shows the clay to be somewhat similar to the same horizon at Bridgeport, Harrison County, where Hennen' reports that it has been used for the manufacture of stoneware and brick. The ferric iron content indicates that the product would burn red. There are too many fluxing elements for it to be classed as a fire clay.

THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE SANDSTONE.

The Lower Connellsville Sandstone of Hennen⁸, belonging between the Clarksburg Fire Clay and the Clarksburg Limestone, is widely prevalent in Lewis and Gilmer, being found in most regions where the Conemaugh Series outcrops. It is usually massive and gray, often forming a cliff 50 to 60 feet below the Connellsville Sandstone. It is more prominent in Gilmer than in Lewis, but has been quarried in both counties.

The West Virginia Central Gas Company Quarry, located in Hackers Creek District, Lewis, at its Foreman Station on Hackers Creek, two miles northwest of Berlin, seems to be on the Lower Connellsville ledge. The following section was secured at this quarry:

F)	eet.
Shale, sandy	2
Sandstone, shaly 8') Lower Connellsville (1114' B.)	22
Sandstone, massive14	
Concealed	65
Sandstone, flaggy	4
Shale, greenish, sandy	5
Shale, black, bituminous, (0' 1"), Elk Lick Coal?	
Shale, gray, to creek	12

The correlation of this sandstone is subject to some doubt. Its physical appearance resembles closely that of the Morgantown, but its interval below the Pittsburgh Coal, as shown by the structure contours on Map II, is only about 175 feet, making it correspond more closely to the Lower Connellsville. No fossils were observed above the coaly horizon at 12 feet from the creek, thus indicating that it is the Elk Lick

^{&#}x27;Ray V. Hennen, Doddridge-Harrison Report, W. Va. G. S., p. 237; 1912.

^{*}Ray V. Hennen, Monongalia-Marion-Taylor Rept., W. Va. G. S., p. 277; 1913.

instead of the Harlem. The lower portion, only, of the sandstone is quarried. It is greenish gray, weathering to brown, coarse and soft, disintegrating badly. The quarry is about 100 feet long and extends 30 feet into the hill. This stone was used for concrete aggregate at the Foreman Station. It seems too soft for general building purposes.

The William E. Donlan Quarry, operated by Bennett and Garrett, just northeast of the mouth of Stonecoal Creek, at Weston, shows the following section:

	$\mathbf{F}\epsilon$	eet.
1.	Shale, sandy	15
2.	Sandstone, greenish gray, very hard, Lower Connells-	
	ville	20
3.	Shale, red, Clarksburg	35
4.	Sandstone, shaly 5']	
5.	Sandstone, gray, hard, to Morgantown (1018' L.)	20
	base of quarry15	

Both the Lower Connellsville and the Morgantown Sandstones have been quarried here, only the lower formation being used at present. The Lower Connellsville appears very hard and durable. The Morgantown is hard, greenish gray and durable, having a smooth uniform appearance. Stonfrom this quarry is used for general building purposes in Weston, and some of it was used in the construction of the Weston State Hospital. The quarry is about 225 feet long and extends into the hill about 60 feet. A previous Report of the Survey by Grimsley gives a more detailed report of this quarry.

A sample of the Lower Connellsville Sandstone from the Donlan Quarry was analyzed in the Survey laboratory with the following results, as published on page 470 of Volume IV:

Pe	er cent.
Silica and insoluble	93.45
Iron and alumina	
Lime oxide	
Magnesium oxide	
Moisture and loss	1.88

The W. D. Garrett Quarry on the Tom Hale Property, located in Weston just north of the Baltimore and Ohio passenger station, shows the following section:

⁹G. P. Grimsley, Vol. IV, W. Va. G. S., pp. 468-470; 1909.

F	eet.
Shale, variegated and sandy	10
Sandstone, hard, gray, to bed of quarry, Lower Connells-	
ville. (1025' L.)	15

The stone is gray, weathering to brown, hard, medium grained, massive, but much broken up, having shale streaks. The quarry is about 100 feet long and extends into the hill 30 feet. More details concerning this stone may be found in a previous description by Grimsley.¹⁰

At the Bessie McDaniel Quarry, located in Freemans Creek District, Lewis, on Polk Creek, 3 miles west of Weston, the Lower Connellsville has been worked for macadam. Here about 20 feet of sandstone is exposed, being gray, weathering to brown, medium hard and medium grained. The quarry is about 75 feet long and extends into the hill about 30 feet.

The A. L. Holt Quarry, located in Glenville District, Gilmer, on Sycamore Run, 0.7 mile northwest of Glenville, shows the following section:

	eet.
Pittsburgh Coal bench	
Concealed	55
Sandstone, hard, gray, partly concealed in bluff, Con-	
nellsville	38
Concealed and sandy shale	
Sandstone, massive, Lower Connellsville, (747' B.)	18
Shale, red. Clarksburg	

The Lower Connellsville here is gray and hard, with a few small quartz pebbles, and quarries into large blocks. The quarry is about 150 feet long and extends into the hill 30 feet. This stone was used in the Wiant and Whiting building in Glenville and for the piers of the highway bridge across the Little Kanawha River in the same town.

C. G. Davis has quarried the Lower Connellsville Sandstone in Center District, Gilmer, along Crooked Run, 2.7 miles southwest of Glenville. Here the stone is massive, greenish gray, being 30 feet thick, weathering to brown, and has a few small quartz pebbles, its elevation being 765' B. It was used for the construction of a cellar and appears to be good building stone.

¹⁶G. P. Grimsley, Vol. IV, W. Va. G. S., p. 470; 1909.

THE NORMANTOWN COAL.

In portions of Lewis and Gilmer a thin coal that has not been previously named or described occasionally occurs just below the Lower Connellsville Sandstone, and from 150 to 180 feet below the Pittsburgh Coal horizon. As a rule, it is not found in the measures and does not exceed one foot in thickness, but its presence 50 to 60 feet below the Little Clarksburg Coal, unless definitely classified, would cause confusion and it will therefore be called the Normantown Coal in this report, from its occurrence along Steer Creek near that village in Center District, Gilmer County. The following section will show its position in the measures:

Coal Exposure-No. 202 on Map II.

On Steer Creek, 0.3 mile west of Normantown; Normantown Coal; elevation, 725' B.

	Ft.	in.
Interval from Pittsburgh Coal bench	150	0
Sandstone, massive, Lower Connellsville	25	0
Shale, sandy	6	0
Coal, Normantown		9
Fire clay shale to road	2	0

Another exposure shows the following:

Coal Exposure-No. 203 on Map II.

On Steer Creek, 0.6 mile east of Lockney; Normantown Coal; elevation, $730'~\mathrm{B.}_{2}$

· ·	Ft.	In.
Interval from Pittsburgh Coal bench	150	0
Sandstone, massive, thickness unrecorded, Lower		
Connellsville		
Coal, Normantown	0	6
Fire clay shale	4	0

At Glenville a coal 0' 8" thick is reported to have been found on the south side of the river about one-eighth mile west of the highway bridge, at an elevation of 740 feet and approximately 160 feet below the Pittsburgh Coal horizon, that would represent the Normantown Coal. Its horizon was concealed by debris.

In Collins Settlement District, Lewis, a dark shale, $0'\,6''$ thick, coming at an elevation of $1075'\,\mathrm{B.}$, and $145\,\mathrm{feet}$ below

the Pittsburgh Coal bench, was observed on Mudlick Run, 0.2 mile northeast of Jacksonville, that represents the Normantown Coal. It has also been opened in the edge of Braxton County, about one-half mile northwest of Orlando, where, as shown by the section for that place on page 69, it is about one foot thick.

THE CLARKSBURG RED SHALE.

The Clarksburg Red Shale of Hennen and the writer¹¹ occurs generally throughout Lewis and Gilmer. This shale is often 40 to 50 feet thick, belonging just under the Normantown Coal, being usually a deep red color, with occasional nuggets of lime. Another red bed similar to this one also occurs between the Little Clarksburg Coal and the Lower Connellsville Sandstone that possibly represents the upper portion of the Clarksburg Reds as originally described at Clarksburg, since the Lower Connellsville Sandstone appears to be a lenticular formation occurring in the body of the reds.

The following exposure of the Clarksburg Red Shale was noted on the property of B. J. Life, along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad cut at Fisher Summit, Hackers Creek District, Lewis:

	F	eet.
1.	Interval from Redstone Coal	150
2.	Sandstone, shaly, Lower Connellsville	25
3.	Shale, red, to railroad grade, Clarksburg Red Shale,	
	(1235' L.)	25

A sample was collected from No. 3, the analysis of which is reported as follows by Krak

-		
Silica (SiO ₂)	Pe	r cent.
Silica (SiO ₂)		55.01
Ferric Iron (Fe ₂ O ₃)		8 20
Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃)		0.20
Lime (CaO)	• • •	20.61
Magnagia (M-O)		1.10
Magnesia (MgO)		1.53
Potassium Oxide (K ₀ O)		2 20
Sodium Uxide (Na ₂ O)		A 22
Titanium Oxide (TiO ₂)	• • •	0.00
Phognhoria Acid (DO)	• • •	0.47
Phosphoric Acid (P ₂ O ₅).		0.48
Moisture		1 77
Loss on ignition		7.03
	• • •	1.05
Total		
		00 01

[&]quot;Doddridge-Harrison Report, W. Va. G. S., p. 240; 1912.



PLATE XL.—Hill Summits capped by the Waynesburg Sandstone along Dekalb-Center District Line, 1.3 miles southwest of Glenville; Topography of the Dunkard and Monongahela Series.



The Clarksburg Red Shale is well exposed at the William E. Donlan stone quarry at Weston, a section of which is published under the Lower Connellsville Sandstone, on page 141. Here the shale, No. 3 of section, is 35 feet thick, coming immediately under the Lower Connellsville. A sample collected from this exposure shows the following, according to Krak:

	Per cent.
Silica (SiO ₂)	58.42
Ferric Iron (Fe ₂ O ₃)	7.47
Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃)	19.57
Lime (CaO)	0.88
Magnesia (MgO)	
Potassium Oxide (K ₂ O)	2.94
Sodium Oxide (Na ₂ O)	0.44
Titanium Oxide (TiO2)	0.54
Phosphoric Acid (P ₂ O ₅)	0.34
Moisture	2.22
Loss on ignition	6.22
Total	100.05

In Gilmer, the following section of the upper stratum of reds was made at the road fork at the northeast end of Glenville, on the property of Mrs. John McGinnis:

	reet.
Sandstone and concealed in bluff, Connellsville	
Shale, red, Clarksburg, (upper portion), (798' L.)	25
Sandstone, shaly, Lower Connellsville	

The widespread distribution of these Clarksburg Red Shales throughout both counties and their general character indicate that they will prove to be useful for making brick, both for paving and general building purposes.

THE MORGANTOWN SANDSTONE.

The Morgantown Sandstone of J. J. Stevenson, named from its occurrence at Morgantown, West Virginia. occurs generally throughout Lewis, where it crops, but its physical appearance preserves no distinct type by which it may be recognized, except as it appears in conjunction with other known strata. Usually it is massive, gray, medium coarse and medium hard, weathering to brown, but it is often flaggy or shaly, and in southern Lewis frequently carries quartz pebbles. It has been quarried at several points in Lewis as the following data will show:

The William E. Donlan Quarry, operated by Bennett and Garrett, in Hackers Creek District, at the north edge of Weston, a section of which is published on page 141, under the Lower Connellsville Sandstone, shows the Morgantown Sandstone to be at least 20 feet thick, the lower 15 feet of which is quarried. Here the stone is hard, massive and firm and appears to be of durable character. Plate XVIII shows this quarry.

The T. B. Williams Quarry, located at Deanville, Hackers Creek District, where the Morgantown Sandstone is 18 feet thick, as noted in the Deanville Section published in Chapter IV, has been operated in a small way for use on the county roads. The stone is gray and massive, having much the same appearance as at Weston. The quarry is 15 feet long and extends into the hill about the same distance.

The West Virginia Central Gas Company Quarry, located on the west side of the West Fork River at its Thomas Station, in Freemans Creek District, 2½ miles north of Weston, shows the following section:

	eet.
Shale, red	10
Sandstone, massive, Morgantown, (1145' B.)	15
Shale	

Here the stone is hard, massive and greenish gray, weathering to buff. It was quarried for concrete aggregate for the foundations of the gas pumping station.

The Eli Bennett Quarry, located in Freemans Creek District, on the west side of West Fork River, 1 mile north of Weston, shows the following:

	Feet.
Shale, sandy, brown and variegated	. 15
Sandstone, massive, Morgantown	. 15
Shale, gray	. 5
Goal, (0' 8"), Elk Lick, (1070' B.)	. 1
Shale, gray	. 10
Shale, variegated and limy	10
Sandstone, gray, massive, to trolley grade, Grafton	5

Here the Morgantown Sandstone has been quarried extensively. It is hard, greenish gray, massive and fine grained. The quarry extends along the bluff nearly 200 feet and into the hill about 30 feet.

The Pittsburgh and West Virginia Gas Company Quarry, located in Freemans Creek District, at its Reed Pumping Station, on Left Fork of Freemans Creek, 1.3 miles northeast of Freemansburg, shows the Morgantown Sandstone to be 25 feet thick, at an elevation of 1050' B. The stone is gray, weathering to brown, medium hard and medium coarse. The quarry is about 100 feet long and extends into the hill 30 feet. This stone was used for concrete aggregate in the foundations of the pump station.

The Granville Radabaugh Quarry, located on Skin Creek, in Skin Creek District, 1.5 miles northwest of Vandalia, shows the following section:

	rec	et.
Sandstone, massive, brown, conglomerate		
Concealed and greenish yellow, sandy shale15		4 0
Sandstone, shaly		
Shale, sandy		16
Coal, Elk Lick, (1090' B.)		4

The shale parting appearing here in the middle of the sandstone was frequently observed in southern Lewis, that portion of the stone lying above it being frequently conglomeratic. At this place the upper ledge has been quarried on a small scale for bridge abutments.

THE ORLANDO LIMESTONE.

Along the Coal and Coke Railway between Orlando and Burnsville a shaly impure limestone occurs just above the Elk Lick Coal that the writer was at first inclined to consider the Ames, although in physical appearance and fossil forms it lacked many of the characteristic features of the latter formation. The limestone is thicker than the Ames and does not have its dark, carbonaceous appearance, and the fossil forms were pronounced by Dr. White and Dr. Price to be of probable brackish or fresh water origin, some small shells and a few fish teeth being the only ones found. The limestone is usually about three feet thick, gray in color and somewhat shaly. All doubt as to the true position of the Ames in this region has been removed by the studies of Ray V. Hennen in 1915, who

reports in a personal communication that it is present in typical marine development along the Little Kanawha River, 1.1 miles southeast of Burnsville, where it is 85 feet below the Elk Lick Coal. Since the limestone at Orlando might deceive others as well as the writer, if left unclassified, it will be named the **Orlando Limestone** in this Report. It has later been found by the writer at Buckhannon, Upshur County, where it directly overlies the Elk Lick Coal, and comes 60 to 70 feet above the fossiliferous Ames. Plate XX illustrates its typical appearance at Orlando.

THE ELK LICK COAL.

The Elk Lick Coal of the First Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, belonging just under the Morgantown Sandstone, is absent or poorly represented in most of the two counties, but in southern Lewis it thickens to a seam of commercial size. Its areal extent and character, together with detailed sections, will be presented in Chapter XI, under the subject of "Coal."

THE ELK LICK LIMESTONE.

The Elk Lick Limestone of Messrs. Pratt12 is but poorly represented in Lewis and Gilmer, only a few exposures being observed. Its occurrence is too infrequent to make it of economic importance. In Hackers Creek District, Lewis, boulders of this limestone were observed on a branch of Maxwell Run. 0.8 mile northeast of Deanville, at an elevation of 1080' B. At the Reed Pumping Station on Left Fork of Freemans Creek in Freemans Creek District, a hard gray limestone one foot thick was observed 10 feet below the Morgantown Sandstone, at an elevation of 1023' L. In the same district, it was observed on a branch of Dry Fork of Polk Creek, 2.2 miles south of Freemansburg, where it is hard and gray, coming 9 feet below the Morgantown Sandstone, and having an elevation of 1100' B. In Gilmer it was observed at Valley Post-Office on Right Fork of Steer Creek, Center District, where it is 6 inches thick, bedded in red shale, at an elevation of 730' B.

¹²Report HHH, Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania

THE BIRMINGHAM SHALE.

The Birmingham Shale of Stevenson¹³, consisting of red, sandy and variegated shales, and apparently lying between the Elk Lick Limestone and the Upper Ames Limestone, is present in Lewis and Gilmer but not conspicuous, a portion of its horizon being occupied by the Grafton Sandstone. Plate XIX shows its typical appearance.

THE GRAFTON SANDSTONE.

The Grafton Sandstone of White¹⁴, named from its occurrence at Grafton, West Virginia, is frequently present in I.ewis, where it crops but is not always prominent. It is usually massive and gray or brown in color, but frequently becomes shaly. In the neighborhood of Vandalia, Skin Creek District, it carries quartz pebbles.

The Flesher Heirs Quarry, located at the south end of Jane Lew, Hackers Creek District, shows the following section:

F.	eet.
Shale, red, Birmingham	5
Sandstone, shaly	15
quarry	30

The stone is gray, weathering to brown, medium coarse, medium hard and micaceous, with numerous joint and bedding planes, making it impossible to quarry large blocks. The quarry is about 50 feet long and extends 30 feet into the hill.

The Henry Rittenhouse Heirs Quarry, located in Collins Settlement District, on Abrams Run, 0.7 mile southwest of Emmart, shows the following section:

F	eet.
Shale, sandy	
Sandstone, massive, Grafton, (1120' B.)	30
Concealed	

The stone is greenish gray and hard and has some small quartz pebbles. The quarry is about 60 feet long and extends

 $^{^{\}scriptscriptstyle 13}\mathrm{J}.$ J. Stevenson, Report K, Sec. Geol. Sur. of Pa., pp. 79 and 309-310.

¹⁴I. C. White, Vol. II, W. Va. G. S., p. 255; 1903.

30 feet into the hill. The joint and bedding planes are irregular but far enough apart so that the stone quarries into large blocks. The Coal and Coke Railway used this stone for bridge abutments.

THE AMES LIMESTONE AND SHALE.

The Ames Limestone, first named and described by Andrews of the Ohio Geological Survey, and later subdivided by Hennen¹⁵ into the Upper Ames Limestone, Ames Shale and Lower Ames Limestone, all of which carry marine fossil shells in West Virginia, occurs frequently in Lewis but is entirely below drainage in Gilmer. The group does not preserve its type appearance as found in Harrison and other northern counties, but the two hard limestone strata are usually absent, only the green shale between them being found. This generally occurs at 250 feet to 275 feet below the Pittsburgh Coal. In Hackers Creek and Freemans Creek Districts, the shale is mostly dark green and carries abundant marine shells, being 10 to 20 feet thick. The following exposure. observed along the west side of the West Fork River, onehalf mile north of Lightburn shows its typical appearance in these districts:

	eet.
Shale, red	
Sandstone, shaly, Grafton	3
Shale, green, with streaks of limestone and many marine	
fossils at base, Ames	15
Coal, streak, Harlem, (1055' B.)	

On Jesse Run, one-fourth mile below the mouth of Bills Lick, and 3.8 miles eastward from Jane Lew, a hard limestone, carrying abundant marine fossils, was observed at the Ames horizon at an elevation of 1070' B.

The following section was obtained in the trolley cut just south of Bennett Stop at the Fair Grounds, north of Weston:

¹⁵Ray V. Hennen, Doddridge-Harrison Rept., W. Va. G. S., p. 250; 1912.

I	eet.
Sandstone, shaly	
Shale, brown, sandy	
Shale, reddish green, with marine fossils, Ames	
(1050' B _.)	
Shale, gray, to grade	8

Plate XIX shows its appearance on Maxwell Run, 0.9 mile northeast of Deanville.

In Skin Creek and Collins Settlement Districts, the Ames Shale has a somewhat different character, being often dark red in color and frequently carrying ferns and other plant fossils, the marine life being much less noticeable.

The following exposure in Collins Settlement District was noted along the public road at the mouth of Sammy Run of Sand Fork, 2.1 miles southwest of Vandalia:

F	eet.
Coal, Elk Lick	5
Shale, variegated and sandy, Birmingham	27
Concealed, with sandstone fragments, Grafton	20
Shale, reddish green, with abundant marine fossils,	
Ames	15
Slate, black, streak, Harlem Coal (1112' L.)	

A further description of the Ames Limestone and Shale, with a discussion of their fossils, by Dr. Price, will be found in Chapter XIII.

THE HARLEM COAL.

The Harlem Coal of Newberry¹⁶, belonging just under the Ames Limestone, is frequently found in the region of its outcrop in Lewis, but it is often absent and is too thin and patchy to have any commercial value. Its best development is in northeastern Hackers Creek District along Jesse Run. At Coal Exposure No. 221 on Map II, 3 miles east of Jane Lew, it is 2' 6" thick, coming just under the fossiliferous Ames Shale at an elevation of 1080' B. At Coal Exposure No. 222 on Map II, on a branch of Jesse Run, 3.3 miles east of Jane Lew, the coal is 2' 5" thick, coming just below the Ames, at an elevation of 1110' B.

In southeastern Skin Creek District, the following sequence was noted along the public road on Pringle Fork of

¹⁹J. S. Newberry, Bull. Geol. Soc. of America, Vol. 17, p. 156; 1906.

Stonecoal Creek, 0.9 mile north of Snyder School, measurements being made by hand level:

Coal Exposure No. 223 on Map II.

				J	reet.
Coal blossom, Elk Lick			 		
Concealed					
Shale, green, with fossil shells, Ames			 		5
Coal, Harlem, (1200' B.)			 		1
Shale, limy and variegated, Pittsburgh	Re	ds.	 		20
Sandstone, shaly, Jane Lew			 		10

The following section, made at the mouth of an abandoned opening, shows the greatest thickness of the coal found in the county:

Luther Casto Farm Mine-No. 224 on Map II.

On Wheeler Fork, 3 miles northeast of Vandalia; Harlem Coal; elevation, 1300' B.

	Ft.	in.
Sandstone, shaly, Grafton	15	0
Shale, sandy	10	0
Coal, Harlem	3	2
Slate, payement		

The following outcrop was noted in the western part of Collins Settlement District, along the public road:

Coal Exposure-No. 225 on Map II.

On Abrams Run, 2.6 miles southwest of Walkersville; Harlem Coal; elevation 1170^{\prime} B.

	Ft.	In.
Sandstone, massive, soft, Grafton		
Shale, dark green, fossiliferous, Ames	10	0
Coal, Harlem	1	6
Shale gray	-	•

THE PITTSBURGH RED SHALE.

The Pittsburgh Red Shale of White¹⁷ is generally prevalent throughout Lewis in the region of its outcrop, but is everywhere underground in Gilmer. It is composed, usually, of 30 to 60 feet of red and variegated shale, frequently divided

¹⁷І. С. White, Bull. 65, U. S. G. S., p. 92; 1891.

into two separate beds by the Jane Lew Sandstone. It is the largest red shale horizon of the Conemaugh Series and is distinguished further by the fact that the next red beds of consequence appearing in the measures are about 1000 feet below it, there being only occasional streaks of red below the Bakerstown and Brush Creek Coals. This shale is frequently used for building and paving brick manufacture in other counties and should furnish a large amount of good material for this purpose in Lewis.

The Jane Lew Brick and Drain Tile Works has recently opened a cut in this shale at the south end of Jane Lew, Hackers Creek District, where the following section was secured:

					Feet.
Shale, green, with marine	fossils,	Ames	(1065')	B.)	10
Shale, variegated, Pittsbur	rgh Red	ls			25
Sandstone, Jane Lew					

A sample from the Pittsburgh Reds shows the following analysis, according to Krak:

	Per cent.
Silica (SiO ₂)	57.99
Ferric Iron (Fe ₂ O ₂)	
Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃)	
Lime (CaO)	
Magnesia (MgO)	
Potassium Oxide (K ₂ O)	$\dots 2.95$
Sodium Oxide (Na ₂ O)	0.87
Titanium Oxide (TiO ₂)	0.79
Phosphoric Acid (P ₂ O ₅)	
Moisture	2.38
Loss on ignition	6.74
Total	100.59

Mr. Fred Flesher, Manager of the Brick Company, shipped a barrel of this shale to State Road Engineer A. D. Williams at Morgantown, who has had a test made of it for brick, the results of which are given in Chapter XII.

THE JANE LEW SANDSTONE.

At 15 to 25 feet below the top of the Pittsburgh Red Shale a sandstone frequently occurs in Lewis County that has not been previously described or named. Since its presence in the measures would lead to confusion unless definitely recognized, it will hereafter be called the Jane Lew Sandstone in this Report. The following section, obtained from exposures on Hackers Creek just east of Jane Lew will show its relative position:

	reet.
Shale, green, fossiliferous, Ames	15
Coal, Harlem	1
Shale, greenish gray, Pittsburgh Reds	
Sandstone, massive, Jane Lew	
Shale, red and variegated, with limestone nodules, Pitts-	
burgh Reds	25

The Jane Lew Sandstone, as it occurs along Hackers Creek and Jesse Run east of Jane Lew, is massive, greenish gray, weathering to dark brown, fine grained, micaceous, and somewhat inclined to be shaly. It makes a line of bluffs between Jane Lew and the mouth of Jesse Run, being about 35 feet above drainage at the former place.

The section for Jackson Mill, published on a previous page in this Chapter, shows the Jane Lew Sandstone 10 feet thick, coming 50 feet below the Ames Shale. At Westfield Stop, three-fourths mile northeast of Jackson Mill, the following succession was noted:

	Feet.
Shale	
Sandstone, massive, Jane Lew, (1965' B.)	10
Shale	
Sandstone, massive, gray, hard, to grade, Saltsburg	15

The Jane Lew Sandstone was noted frequently along the West Fork River in Collins Settlement District. The following exposure was seen along a hill road, 0.7 mile southwest of Walkersville:

	Feet.
Shale, green, with small fossil forms, Ames (1225' B.).	10
Shale, limy and variegated, Pittsburgh	20
Sandstone, massive, Jane Lew	15
Shale, variegated, Pittsburgh	60
Sandstone, Saltsburg	10
Concealed	10
Coal blossom, Bakerstown	

So far as known, this sandstone has not been quarried. In most places it seems too shaly to be of value for building purposes.

THE SALTSBURG SANDSTONE.

The Saltsburg Sandstone of J. J. Stevenson, belonging below the Pittsburgh Reds and just above the Bakerstown Coal, occurs usually in Lewis County in the region of its outcrop, being massive and gray, weathering to brown, coarse grained and sometimes carrying quartz pebbles. In the northern end of the county, it crops along the Chestnut Ridge and Wolf Summit Anticlines in the neighborhood of Jackson Mill, making prominent bluffs along the West Fork River between Jackson Mill and Lightburn. The outcrop of the Bakerstown Coal occurring just beneath it is shown on Map II and from this horizon, the position of the Saltsburg may be found.

At the Wilson Arnold Quarry, located on a branch of West Fork River, one-half mile south of Jackson Mill, the Saltsburg has been quarried on both sides of the run, showing a thickness of about 20 feet to the bed of the quarry, and having an elevation of 1060' B. The stone is gray, weathering to brown, medium hard and medium coarse, and having irregular joint planes. The north quarry is about 75 feet long and extends 25 feet into the hill. The south quarry is somewhat smaller. The stone appears to be of only medium quality for building material.

In southern Lewis the Saltsburg Sandstone may be frequently observed above the Bakerstown Coal.

THE BAKERSTOWN COAL.

The Bakerstown Coal of White¹⁸ is a persistent and valuable horizon in Lewis where it crops and is frequently noted in well records in Gilmer where it is underground. As shown by its line of outcrop on Map II it is above drainage in northern Lewis along the West Fork River north of Jackson Mill. In Southern Lewis it crops generally throughout Collins Settlement District and has been frequently mined for domestic fuel, being usually about two feet thick. Its areal extent, thickness and quality, together with detailed mine sections, will be presented in Chapter XI, under the subject of "Coal."

¹⁸I. C. White, Report Q, Sec. Geol. Survey of Penna.

THE PINE CREEK LIMESTONE.

The Pine Creek Limestone of White¹⁰, coming from 30 to 40 feet below the Bakerstown Coal, and frequently having abundant marine fossil forms in the northern part of the State, is almost entirely absent in Lewis where it should crop, and in the few exposures noted no marine fossils were observed by either Dr. Price or the writer. In Collins Settlement District, it is exposed along the hill road 0.7 mile southwest of Duffy, where it is 0′ 6″ thick, coming 20 feet below the Saltsburg Sandstone, at an elevation of 1430′ B. In Buckhannon District, Upshur, it was noted on Right Fork of Stonecoal Creek, 1.2 miles southwest of Atlas, where the following section was made:

	Feet.
Sandstone, flaggy, Saltsburg	. 3
Shale, sandy	
Coal, slaty, Bakerstown (1210' B.)	. 1
Concealed	
Shale, variegated	19
Limestone, ferriferous and sandy, Pine Creek	
Shale, gray, to creek	. 5

The following exposure was noted in Banks District, Upshur, along the Coal and Coke Railway grade, 0.8 mile southwest of Frenchton:

• / / /	Ft.	in.
Sandstone, Saltsburg	10	0
Slate, dark	3	0
Coal, Bakerstown (1460' B.)	1	6
Shale, limy and variegated	15	0
Limestone, silicious, Pine Creek	0	6
Shale, limy and variegated, to grade	10	0

The Cleveland Section, published in Chapter IV, shows the horizon of the Pine Creek Limestone occupied by sandy shales, having numerous plant fossils but no animal remains.

THE BUFFALO SANDSTONE.

The Buffalo Sandstone of White²⁰, having its base 60 to 70 feet below the Bakerstown Coal, occurs generally throughout Lewis in the region of its outcrop, and is noted

I. C. White, Report Q. Sec. Geol. Survey of Penna.
 I. C. White, Report Q. Sec. Geol. Survey of Penna.

generally throughout both counties in oil well records where it is called the "Little Dunkard Sand" by the drillers. In northern Lewis it crops only at Jackson Mill where 5 feet of its top is exposed above drainage, as shown by the section for that place published in this Chapter. In southern Lewis it crops generally throughout Collins Settlement District. In this region it is usually gray, hard, massive and coarse.

The Morgan Galford Quarry, located on Right Fork of West Fork River, 1.2 miles south of Walkersville, shows the following section:

	reet.
Sandstone, shaly $5'$ Sandstone, massive 15 Buffalo $(1100'$ B.)	20
Shale, variegated	

Here the stone is coarse, and only medium hard, massive and gray, having irregular joint and bedding planes. The quarry is 50 feet long and extends into the hill 30 feet, its product having been used for bridge abutments.

The Buffalo Sandstone is a prominent feature along the Coal and Coke Railway grade between Wymer and Frenchton, the railroad grade and the eastward rise of the strata being almost equal. The numerous cuts reveal good exposures of the sandstone and the underlying Brush Creek Limestone and Coal.

THE BRUSH CREEK LIMESTONE AND SHALE.

The Brush Creek Limestone of White²¹ and the Brush Creek Shale of Hennen²², occupying about 10 feet of the measures between the Buffalo Sandstone and the Brush Creek Coal, crop only in the eastern part of Collins Settlement District, Lewis, where they are of frequent occurrence, most of the exposures revealing only shale. This shale, which is dark gray or black, usually carries marine fossils, crinoids being much in evidence. It is well exposed along the Coal and Coke Railway grade between Wymer and the Frenchton Tunnel. The following section, measured 0.8 mile east of Wymer, shows the succession:

[™]I. C. White, Report Q, Sec. Geol. Sur. of Penna. [™]Ray V. Hennen, Monongalia-Marion-Taylor Rept., W. Va. G. S., p. 310; 1913.

	Feet.
Sandstone, coarse, Buffalo	10
Shale, sandy	10
Shale, dark gray, with crinoid stems at base, Brush	
Creek	
Coal, (0' 2"), Brush Creek, (1245' B.)	
Shale, limy, ferriferous	15
Sandstone massive to grade Mahoning	

Plate XXI shows another exposure ¼ mile cast of Jewell. The following exposure was noted in Banks District, Upshur, on the head of Whites Camp Fork, 0.5 mile southwest of Beverage Knob and 1.5 miles south of Boyd:

	Feet.
Sandstone, massive, Buffalo, 40' to	50
Shale, dark, very fossiliferous at base, Brush Creek,	
(1620' B.)	
Concealed in run	

A further description, containing a discussion of the fossil forms found in this horizon, by Dr. Price, will be found in Chapter XIII.

THE BRUSH CREEK COAL.

The Brush Creek Coal of White²³, belonging directly under the Brush Creek Limestone and Shale, occurs frequently along the eastern edge of Collins Settlement District, Lewis. It is a thin seam, usually less than one foot thick, and has no economic importance. This coal is well exposed along the Coal and Coke Railway grade, within the limits mentioned for the Brush Creek Shale above. The section published for Jewell in Chapter IV shows its position in the measures.

THE MAHONING SANDSTONES.

The Mahoning Sandstones of H. D. Rogers and White^{2*}, occurring between the Brush Creek and Upper Freeport Coals, sometimes being consolidated into one great ledge 50 to 80 feet thick, but often being separated into two cliffs, with an intervening coal and fire clay, are exposed along the eastern edge of Collins Settlement District, Lewis. They are usually

C. White, Report Q. Sec. Geol. Sur. of Penna.
 C. White, Vol. II, W. Va. G. S., p. 305; 1903.

hard, gray and massive, sometimes carrying quartz pebbles. The Jewell Section, published in Chapter IV, shows them both. The Mahoning Coal and Thornton Fire Clay, which frequently appear between them in the northern part of the State, were not observed in Lewis. The crop line of the Upper Freeport Coal, shown on Map II, indicates the region in which they may be found, as it underlies them by only a few feet. The Mahoning Sandstone is noted in many well records in both counties, being called the "Big Dunkard" by the drillers.

THE UFFINGTON SHALE.

The Uffington Shale of White²⁵, occurring between the Lower Mahoning Sandstone and the Upper Freeport Coal, usually being dark gray and sometimes carrying marine fossils, is not conspicuous in Lewis where it crops. The Jewell Section, published in Chapter IV, shows a ferriferous shale, 3 feet thick, occurring just under the Lower Mahoning Sandstone, that seems to represent it.

²³I. C. White, Vol. II, W. Va. G. S., p. 323; 1903.

CHAPTER VIII.

STRATIGRAPHY-THE ALLEGHENY SERIES.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND SECTION.

The Allegheny Series of the Pennsylvanian Rocks, described and named by the First Geological Survey of Pennsylvania from its occurrence along the river of the same name in that State, outcrops over a considerable area in Collins Settlement District, Lewis, its areal extent being shown on Map II by a colored symbol. This series, which begins at the top with the Upper Freeport Coal horizon and extends downward to the top of the Homewood Sandstone of the Pottsville, having an average thickness of about 250 feet, is composed largely of gray sandstones and gray, sandy shales, making an entirely different type of soil from that originating from the Conemaugh beds described in the previous Chapter. The series contains no limestones of importance, but has three coal seams of minable thickness, one of which is persistent throughout the region of its outcrop. The fire clays that are of considerable economic value in the northern counties, are almost wholly lacking in Lewis.

The following general section, compiled from the sections published in Chapter IV, as well as from other detailed observations, shows the Allegheny Series for this area:

General Section of the Allegheny Series for Lewis and Gilmer.

	T	hickness.	
		Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Upper Freeport			1
Shale	٠.	8	9
Limestone, Upper Freeport			10
Shale		5	15
Sandstone, massive, gray, Upper Freeport		30	45
Shale, sandy	٠.	4	49
Coal, Lower Freeport		1	50

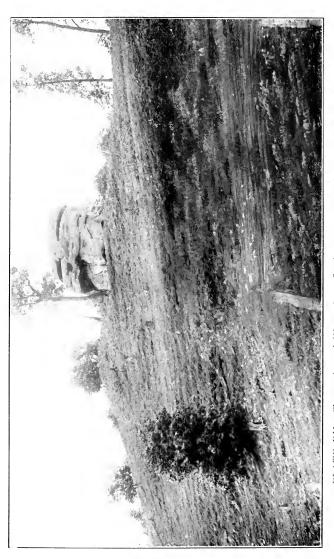


PLATE XII.--Closer view of Waynesburg Sandstone at same point noted in Plate XI.



Thi	cknes	s Total
Fe	et.	Feet.
Fire clay and shale	. 15	65
Sandstone, massive, coarse, gray, Lower Free		
port, upper division	. 30	95
Coal, Upper Kittanning	. 5	100
Fire clay and shale	. 10	110
Sandstone, massive, coarse, gray, Lower Free	-	
port, lower division	. 60	170
Shale, sandy	. 22	192
Coal, Lower Kittanning	. 8	200
Fire clay and shale	. 10	210
Sandstone, massive, Clarion	. 30	240
Fire clay and shale	. 10	250
Sandstone, massive, Homewood (top of Pottsville)	

The three lower formations of the series are lenticular and often fail to appear in the measures, leaving the Lower Kittanning Coal directly above the Homewood Sandstone.

DESCRIPTION OF FORMATIONS.

THE UPPER FREEPORT COAL.

The Upper Freeport Coal of the First Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, lying at the top of the Allegheny Series, and being an abundant source of fuel in some of the northern counties of the State, where it has a persistent and easily recognized bed-structure, fails to reach a corresponding development in Lewis. In the region of its outcrop, it is frequently represented only by a blosssom, and in those places where it occurs in minable thickness has little resemblance to that noted in previous Reports, usually lacking the big slate and the lower bench of coal. Its areal extent, character and thickness, together with such mining sections as are available, will appear in Chapter XI, under the subject of "Coal."

THE UPPER FREEPORT LIMESTONE.

The Upper Freeport Limestone, named by the First Geological Survey of Pennsylvania from its occurrence in the same locality as the Upper Freeport Coal, is almost wholly absent in Lewis. Its presence is noticed in the Jewell Section, published in Chapter IV, where it is one foot thick. At other points where its horizon is exposed, it was not observed.

THE UPPER FREEPORT SANDSTONE.

The Upper Freeport Sandstone, named by Pennsylvania geologists from its occurrence in that State, occupies a considerable portion of the interval between the Upper and Lower Freeport Coals. It is usually a hard, massive, gray stratum, often making cliffs. In Chapter IV its presence is noted in numerous sections.

THE LOWER FREEPORT COAL.

The Lower Freeport Coal, of the First Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, belonging about 50 feet below the Upper Freeport, is of scanty occurrence in southern Lewis, where its horizon crops, having been noted at only a few localities. It may be disregarded entirely as a commercial coal.

The Lower Freeport Coal was opened at **Prospect No.** 248 on Map II, on Glady Creek, 2.9 miles northeast of Duffy, at an elevation of 1290' B., but this place had fallen shut and

the coal could not be measured.

At Prospect No. 249 on Map II, on Glady Creek, 3.2 miles northeast of Duffy, the coal was opened at an elevation of 1310' B., but the place had fallen shut.

Another opening was made at Prospect No. 250 on Map II, on Glady Creek, 0.5 mile northeast of Duffy, at an elevation

of 1305' B., but apparently little coal was found.

Another attempt was made to mine this coal at **Prospect No. 251 on Map II**, on Glady Creek, 0.3 mile northwest of Duffy, at an elevation of 1240' B., but the digging had fallen shuf.

THE LOWER FREEPORT SANDSTONES.

The Lower Freeport Sandstone, named by Lesley from its occurrence in Pennsylvania, where it is described as being composed of two separate divisions, the Upper and Lower, separated by the Upper Kittaninng Coal, and belonging only a few feet below the Lower Freeport Coal horizon, is of general occurrence in southern Lewis where it crops. In this region it is everywhere divided into the two ledges, having the Upper Kittanning Coal between them.

The Upper Division of the Lower Freeport is usually a massive, gray sandstone, somewhat resistant to erosion. It appears frequently along the Little Kanawha and its tributaries in southern Lewis. In Chapter IV it is noted in many of the sections published for both counties, as recorded in oil well borings.

The Lower Division of the Lower Freeport is the most important single ledge of the Allegheny Series in Lewis. is a great massive, gray cliff rock, making a line of bluffs. 50 to 75 feet thick, along the Little Kanawha and its tributaries. and being an important marker for the Upper Kittanning Coal, which lies just above it. Its position may be readily determined by the outcrop line for the Upper Kittanning Coal shown on Map II. In Chapter IV numerous sections published for both counties show this sandstone recorded in oil well borings. It is usually noted as the "Gas Sand" by the drillers. No quarries were observed on this ledge, but it would make good material for bridge piers and abutments and other work of similar character. The section for Cleveland shows it to be a massive cliff rock, 35 feet thick and coutaining abundant plant fossils in its base, identified by David White, Chief Geologist of the U. S. Geological Survey, as Sigillaria of the Rhytidolepis group, photographs of which by Dr. Price are shown in Plates XXIII(a) and XXIII(b). No quarries were observed, but it could be utilized for rough masonry. It is also a conspicuous feature just south of Duffy, where it forms the falls of Glady Creek at the mill, being a great cliff rock, 40' thick, as shown by Plate I.

THE UPPER KITTANNING COAL.

The Upper Kittanning Coal, named by Messrs. Platt and Lesley from its occurrence in Pennsylvania, and belonging just above the Lower Division of the Lower Freeport Sandstone is one of the most persistent seams found in the Allegheny Series in Lewis, being present in considerable thickness at nearly all points along its outcrops as shown on Map II. The bed section is usually about 4' thick and nearly always contains one slate parting near the middle. In Chapter IV,

the coal is shown in the Cleveland Section, being 3' 7" thick. In Chapter XI, a discussion of its areal extent, thickness and character, together with numerous détailed sections, will be presented, under the subject of "Coal."

THE LOWER KITTANNING COAL.

The Lower Kittanning Coal, named "Kittanning" by the First Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, and later termed the "Lower Kittanning" by Prof. Lesley, belonging under the Lower Division of the Lower Freeport Sandstone, and about 100 feet below the Upper Kittanning Coal, is the most persistent seam in southern Lewis and contains a large amount of coal, but its section is variable, having frequent slate and shale partings that impair its value greatly. Its outcrop is shown on Map II. A discussion of its areal extent, thickness and character, together with such detailed mining sections as are available, will be presented in Chapter XI, under the subject of "Coal."

THE CLARION SANDSTONE.

The Clarion Sandstone of the Pennsylvania geologists was not definitely recognized above drainage in southern Lewis where its horizon outcrops, and it seems to be absent in that region as the Lower Kittanning Coal comes almost directly above the Homewood Sandstone. In Chapter IV, however, the Clarion is recorded in the sections for Alum Bridge, Camden, Rosedale, Sand Fork, Stouts Mills and Stumptown, showing that it is evidently present in some portions of the two counties.

CHAPTER IX.

STRATIGRAPHY—THE POTTSVILLE SERIES.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND SECTION.

The Pottsville Series, or Pottsville Conglomerate, as it is often called, which is the basal member of the Pennsylvanian, named from its occurrence at Pottsville, Pennsylvania. where many of the sandstone members are masses of huge quartz pebbles cemented together, appears above drainage in Lewis only in the extreme southern end along the waters of the Little Kanawha River. Here it has not the extremely pebbly character of its type locality, but the sandstones are massive and form cliffs that are resistant to erosion and make ragged topographic forms, a condition that prevails along the outcrop of the series wherever it appears in the State. The hills are high and steep and the valleys narrow and V-shaped. The series consists principally of gray sandstones, separated by gray sandy shales, with a few thin seams of coal intervening. No limestones or fire clays of economic importance occur. Only about 325 feet of these measures are above drainage at Cleveland, where the lower horizons are exposed. The total thickness, however, is determined by a great number of wells drilled for oil and gas, not only in the region where the series crops, but also in all the other districts in both counties. The sections published in Chapter IV show that there is a gradual thickening of these rocks from the northern end of both counties, where they total about 400 feet, to the southern boundaries where they are about twice as thick, being 845 feet at Cleveland in the extreme southeastern end of Lewis and 782 feet at Rosedale, just south of the Gilmer Line. Compared to other counties of the State, the series has a medium thickness, as it is about 300 feet in Preston County at the

Pennsylvania State Line, but expands to a total thickness of nearly 4000 feet along the Virginia Line in McDowell County. This great expansion of the measures from the north to the south presents problems of correlation that cannot be solved. in the present Report. In the northern end of the State, the identity of the several Pottsville formations is known in Preston and Taylor Counties, where detailed studies have been made. In the southern counties, where the Pottsville reaches its maximum expansion, the coals have been studied and named as far northeast as Kanawha. A glance at Figure 1 will show that this leaves Clay and Braxton on the southwest and Upshur and Barbour on the northeast of Lewis, where detailed work has not been done. Until these counties have been investigated, the problem of correlating the several members of the Pottsville of northern West Virginia with their greatly expanded equivalents in the southern counties must remain unsolved for the present. In Lewis the several members of the Pottsville above drainage, with one exception, have no common resemblance either to formations in the north or the south that is sufficient to correlate them definitely. The one exception noted is that of the Kanawha Black Flint, a dark, silicious horizon, carrying marine fossils, that occurs in the Great Kanawha Valley. In Lewis this formation was definitely recognized at one point and the fossils it contains there are the same as those of its type locality. The presence of marine fossils in abundance at this place leads to the belief that the formation can be traced southwestward through Braxton and Clay to a connection with the southern counties, and possibly northeastward for a considerable distance. Below the Black Flint, the correlation of the Pottsville of southern Lewis must, for the present, remain unsettled.

This series in Lewis contains no coals of importance above drainage, although a few thin seams appear. Several wells have been drilled for oil in the region between Bablin and Cleveland, penetrating the entire Pottsville, but the most of these do not show coals of importance, so that it seems probable that the coals of this series in Lewis lack the necessary thickness and continuity to make them of value for commercial mining. In other portions of Lewis, as well as in Gil-

mer, hundreds of wells drilled for oil and gas, the records of many of which are available, show that coal is found only at infrequent points, thus making it sure that neither county contains Pottsville coal of any considerable value.

The following section, the upper portion of which is general, being made up of observations made at various points along the Little Kanawha near Bablin, and the lower part of which is the record of the W. T. Wilson No. 2 (596 on Map II) oil well, drilled by Wilson and Butcher along the Little Kanawha River, 0.8 mile east of Bablin, furnished the Survey by W. T. Wilson, of Bablin, being one of the few records of this region that show coal, will give some idea of the Pottsville of Lewis, and also presents a possible correlation, hypothetical of course, between the northern and southern areas of Pottsville previously described. Names of formations appearing first refer to northern correlations while those following in parentheses show possible southern identifications with the Kanawha and New River Groups:

Pottsville Series Section, Lewis County.

T	hickness Total.		
Pottsville Series (700')	Feet.	Feet.	
Sandstone, massive, gray, Homewood, (Homewood)	60	60	
Shale, dark, with ferriferous limestone nodules			
and marine fossils	0.5	60.5	
Shale, dark, bony and silicious, with marine fos-			
sils, (Kanawha Black Flint)	0.5	61	
Slate, black, bony	0.5	61.5	
Coal, Mercer, (Stockton)	0.5	62	
Fire clay and shale	8	70	
Sandstone, massive, grav, (Upper Coalburg)	70	140	
Slate, black, (Coalburg Coal horizon)	1	141	
Shales, sandy and sandstone, (Lower Coalburg)	98	239	
Coal, Winifrede	1	240	
Shale, sandy, and sandstone, massive, Cleveland,			
(Upper Chilton)		293	
Slate, black, (Chilton Coal horizon)	7	300	
Continued by W. T. Wilson No. 2 (596) Well			
Record (1015' B.):			
Conductor	32	332	
Shale, black, (Cedar Grove Coal horizon)	6	338	
Sand, gray, hard 20'			
Sand, gray, finer 40 \ (Peerless)	65	403	
Sand, gray 5]			
Coal, (Campbell Creek, No. 2 Gas)	2	405	
Shale, blue	13	418	
Coal, soft, (Powellton)	4	422	

Thick	ness	Total
Fee	et.	Feet.
Shale, blue	6	428
Sand, white, very hard (Eagle)	25	453
Dark sandstone and Coal, (Eagle)	3	456
Sand, white	30	486
Shale, (reported black in Well No. 597), (Eagle).	108	594
Coal, soft, (Lower War Eagle)	4	598
Oil sand (Upper Gilbert)	5	603
Shale, mixed	65	668
Shale, mixed	4	672
Coal, soft, (Gilbert)		
of New River Group)	20	692
of New River Group)	8	700
Coal, Sharon (Hughes Ferry, Lower Douglas)	0	•00
Mauch Chunk Series (102')	33	733
Sand shale, very hard, limy nature	10	743
Shale, red		
Lime, blue	6	749
Oil sand, Maxton (fine flow of gas)	21	770
Sand, blue	8	778
Shale, red	6	784
Shale, blue	9	793
Shale, red and blue	9	802
Bilaic, Icu and bide		

The correlation of the Sharon Coal in the section above is founded on the hypothesis of I. C. White and David White, that the expansion of the Upper Pottsville, or Kanawha Group, takes place in the Mercer Group of coals, lying between the Homewood and Lower Connoquenessing Sandstones, based upon the presence of plant fossils in the roof shales of the Sharon in Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio similar to those found above the Hughes Ferry Coal in Nicholas County, West Virginia. According to Hennen², this view is strengthened by the fact that Lingulae, a type of marine fossils, are common in the roof shales of the Lower Douglas or Hughes Ferry Coal, in McDowell County, a form that is reported common in the roof shales of the Sharon in Maryland by Dr. Price. As stated before, the isolated position of the Lewis County panhandle makes the correlations of the above section only provisional and subject to correction when further work is done in the adjoining counties.

I. C. White, Vol. II(A), W. Va. G. S., p. 252; 1908.
 Ray V. Hennen, Wyoming-McDowell Rept., W. Va. G. S., pp. 184-5;

DESCRIPTION OF FORMATIONS.

THE HOMEWOOD SANDSTONE.

The Homewood Sandstone, named by I. C. White from its outcrop in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, occurs above drainage along the Little Kanawha in southern Lewis, but good exposures of it are not frequent. It is usually gray and massive, with shaly streaks. In Chapter IV, its presence is noted above drainage in the section for Bablin, where it is 25 feet thick, and in that for Wildcat, where 30 feet of it is exposed. It is also noted in numerous other sections of the same Chapter, compiled from oil well records in the regions where it lies underground.

THE KANAWHA BLACK FLINT.

The Kanawha Black Flint of Rogers,* named from its occurrence in the Great Kanawha Valley, was definitely located in southern Lewis along Glady Creek, 1.1 miles north of Bablin, where it occurs along the east bank of the creek at the ford and is about 20 feet above drainage. Its position in the measures is shown by the section for Bablin, published in Chapter IV, and it is illustrated by Plate XXIV. At this point, it is 0′ 6″ thick, dark, silicious, and contains minute crystals of gypsum. It has an abundant marine fauna, containing Orbiculoidea, Spirifer, and several other forms common to the same horizon in the Great Kanawha Valley. Dr. Price has made a collection from this place and the results of his studies are published in Chapter XIII.

Fossils were not observed at any other point where the Flint horizon occurs above drainage, although diligent search was made both by Dr. Price and the writer. The position of the Flint is noted in the section for Cleveland, published in Chapter IV, where some dark shale was found at a fire clay spring. 175 feet below the Lower Kittanning Coal.

^{*}W. B. Rogers, Fifth Annual Report of Virginia; 1839.

THE MERCER (STOCKTON) COAL.

The Mercer Coal, of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, apparently correlating with the Stockton Coal of White, courring in the Kanawha Group of the southern counties, was noted at a few points in southern Lewis, but appears to be too thin and slaty for commercial mining. In the section for Bablin, published in Chapter IV, this coal is 0' 4" thick. Another prospect in the same region shows the following:

Coal Prospect-No. 283 on Map II.

On Cherry Fork of Little Kanawha River, 0.9 mile north of Ingo; Mercer (Stockton) Coal; elevation, 1245' B.

	Ft.	In.
Sandstone, shaly		
Slate, black, Kanawha Flint		6
Coal, bony0' 6"		
Coal, good 10	2	4
Slate, black, mixed with coal	4	0

It is possible that this coal may be an intermediate seam between the Lower Kittanning and the Mercer, as its interval below the former seems too small.

The blossom of the Stockton Coal was also observed on a branch of the Little Kanawha, 0.8 mile northwest of Cleveland, at an elevation of 1460' B. A further description of this coal appears in Chapter XI.

THE UPPER COALBURG SANDSTONE.

The Upper Coalburg Sandstone, first named the Coalburg by White, but later given its present title by Hennen and the writer, to distinguish it from the Lower Coalburg, is above drainage along both forks of the Little Kanawha, but is not prominent. So far as observed, it does not make any conspicuous cliffs.

⁵I. C. White, Vol. II(A), W. Va. G. S., p. 469; 1908. ⁴I. C. White, Vol. II(A), W. Va. G. S., p. 468; 1908. ⁵Logan-Mingo Report, W. Va. G. S., p. 137; 1914.

THE COALBURG COAL.

The Coalburg Coal of White⁶, belonging about 140 feet below the top of the Pottsville, is not of minable thickness in Lewis, where it crops, and was not definitely recognized in borings where its horizon is underground. A black slate was observed at this horizon on Fallen Timber Run, one-half mile east of Bablin, at an elevation of 1135' B. It was also observed on the Right Fork of the Little Kanawha, 0.6 mile southeast of Wildcat, at an elevation of 1085' B.

The following exposure, which seems to represent the Coalburg Coal, but which may be the Mercer, was observed along the Upshur Line:

Coal Exposure—No. 284 on Map II.

On Cherry Fork	of Little	Kanawha,	0.5 mile	north	of Ingo;	Coal-
burg Coal, elevation	, 1145′ B.					

	Ft.	In.
Sandstone, shaly	21	0
Limestone, hard, silicious	2	0
Shale, black		0
Coal, Coalburg	0	8
Fire clay shale	2	6
Sandstone, shaly	10	0
Concealed, with sandy shale, to creek	52	0

THE LOWER COALBURG SANDSTONE.

The Lower Coalburg Sandstone of Hennen and the writer.7 which is a great cliff rock in Logan and Mingo, coming between the Coalburg and Winifrede Coals, is not prominent in southern Lewis in the region of its crop. At the Bablin road fork, a massive sandstone appears at an elevation of 1000' B, that may represent it.

THE WINIFREDE COAL.

The Winifrede Coal of White.8 which underlies the Coal-

[°]I. C. White, Vol. II, W. Va. G. S., p. 548; 1903. °Logan-Mingo Report, W. Va. G. S., p. 141; 1914. °I. C. White, Bull. 65, U. S. G. S., p. 162; 1891; and Vol. II, W. Va. G. S., p. 556; 1903.

burg Coal by 75 to 100 feet in the Great Kanawha Valley, and is 150 to 200 feet below the Black Flint, should crop above drainage in southern Lewis. At the mouth of Fallen Timber Run, one-half mile east of Bablin, the blossom of a coal was noted at an elevation of 1040' B., coming 175 feet below the blossom of the Stockton, which represents practically the same level as the Flint, and this lower blossom should be the Winifrede. At other points it was not observed and it was not noted in well records where its horizon lies underground, so it may be disregarded as an economic deposit.

THE UPPER CHILTON? OR CLEVELAND SANDSTONE.

Along the north bank of the Little Kanawha River at Cleveland, a massive gray sandstone cliff occurs, the base of which is concealed below drainage, 45 feet being exposed above water level. The Upper Kittanning Coal is opened in the hill north of Cleveland, 500 feet above river level, as shown by the Cleveland Section, published in Chapter IV, showing that the stone along the river, allowing for the southeastward rise, must be at least 400 feet below the top of the Pottsville. It is possible that this may represent the Upper Chilton Sandstone of Hennen and the writer,9 but there is no certainty that this is the fact. This sandstone makes bluffs down the rive below Cleveland. Opposite the mouth of Williams Camp Run at Bois, it makes a great cliff, 55 feet of it being visible, with its top at 1135' B. One-half mile west of Bois, it makes a cliff, 30 feet thick, north of the river, illustrated by Plate XXVI, its base being 1065' B. Since there can be no assurance that this ledge extends through to the region of the expanded Kanawha Group, it will be called the Cleveland Sandstone until further work has shown its true place in the measures.

The Cleveland Sandstone is the lowest outcropping formation definitely recognized in either Lewis or Gilmer. A few feet of the measures are exposed below it along the Right Fork of the Little Kanawha, but their nature was not well ex-

[&]quot;Logan-Mingo Report, W. Va. G. S., p. 147; 1914.

posed. It is probable that this interval is occupied by the sandy shales that frequently appear between the several sandstone ledges of the Pottsville.

A black slate horizon, 7 feet thick, coming at an elevation of 1020' B., was observed along the Little Kanawha River, 0.7 mile east of Bablin, that may represent the **Chilton Coal horizon** of the Kanawha Group.

PART III.

Mineral Resources.

CHAPTER X.

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS.

OIL AND GAS HORIZONS.

Lewis and Gilmer, like many other counties in the central and western parts of the State, have been prolific in their yield of natural gas and high grade petroleum. Of the two, Lewis has been more developed and has produced the more, both of oil and gas, but in Gilmer a considerable quantity of both has been found and there are still large untested areas that offer favorable fields for drilling. In both counties, the oil is of the famous Pennsylvania grade, having a paraffine base and being high in volatile oils. The reservoirs that contain it, as well as the gas, which accompanies the same, are the sandstone members of the Pennsylvanian, Mississippian and Devonian Rocks. So far as known no oil or gas has been found in the Dunkard Series above, or the Chemung below these producing limits, although the Dunkard has been often drilled through and the Chemung has frequently been penetrated several hundred feet. The Big Lime, or Greenbrier Limestone, often contains shows of oil and gas, but has seldom produced it in commercial quantities, and no other limestone of importance is encountered in drilling.

The wells range in depth from 1500 to 3000 feet, and drilling is done entirely by the plunger type of bit. Salt water is encountered often in the Salt Sands of the Pottsville Series and frequently in other sands as low as the Fifty-foot of the Upper Devonian, and in rare instances in some of the lower sands, being much more abundant along the synclines than along the anticlines. Three strings of casing are generally used, 10-inch, 81/4-inch and 65/4-inch, the latter being set in the Big Lime, but sometimes a string of 5 3/16-inch is necessary when water or caving shale is found below the Big Injun Sand.

The oil and gas fields of Lewis and Gilmer offer a fine illustration of the general application of the structural theory of gravity separation, as first definitely advanced by White.1 Nearly all the oil pools of consequence in the lower, or nonwater-bearing sands, are found along the troughs of the synclines or at the foot of steep structural terraces, while those in the water-bearing sands are found farther up the structural slopes above the water zone. The most important gas fields are located either along the principal anticlines or in shallow synclines that have a much higher general level than the structure shows farther west. The few exceptions to these general occurrences are apparently accounted for by special conditions.

The following classification of the various oil and gas sands, taken from a previous Report of the Survey, shows not only the producing sands of Lewis and Gilmer, but also those of other counties in the State, those known to be productive in the two counties of this Report being printed in black type:

388; 1913.

¹I. C. White, "Science," June 26, 1885, and Vol. I(A), W. Va. G. S., p. 48; 1904; and Vol. I, W. Va. G. S., pp. 159-187; 1899.

*Ray V. Hennen, Monongalia-Marion-Taylor Rept., W. Va. G. S., p.

Monongahela Series

The Oil and Gas Horizons of West Virginia.

| Minshall Sand (Connellsville) | Murphy (Morgantown) | Moundsville Sand (Saltsburg) (Buffalo) | First Cow Run (Little Dunkard) Sand | Big Dunkard Sand (Mahoning)

Allegheny Series | Surning Springs (Upper Freeport) | Gas Sand (Lower Freeport)

Gas Sand of Marion and Monongalia Counties (Homewood), Second Cow Run of Ohio

Pottsville Series | Gas Sand of Cairo | Salt Sand of Cairo | Cairo | Cairo |

Gas Sand of Rosedale Salt Sand of Rosedale

| Carroll Sand (Uniontown)

Mauch Chunk Red Shale | Maxton, Dawson, Cairo

Greenbrier Limestone | "Big Lime," not generally productive

Keener Sand and Beckett Sand of Milton

Pocono Sandstones | Big Injun Sand | Squaw Sand | Weir Sand | Berea Sand

> Gantz Sand Fifty-foot Sand Thirty-foot Sand Gordon Stray Sand

| Thirty-foot Sand | Gordon Stray Sand | Catskill Red Beds | Gordon Sand | Fourth Sand | McDonald or Fifth Sand

Bayard or Sixth Sand Elizabeth or Seventh Sand

Chemung and Portage Beds

Warren First or Second Tiona, Speechley Sand. No well defined oil or gas horizons yet discovered in West Va.

To this classification as originally given by Hennen in the Report mentioned, the writer has added the Gas and Salt Sands of Rosedale, the Little Lime and the Weir Sand of the rocono Series, described by Krebs as being productive in the Blue Creek Field of Kanawha County.³ In Lewis and Gilmer,

⁸C. E. Krebs, Kanawha Report, W. Va. G. S., p. 302; 1914.

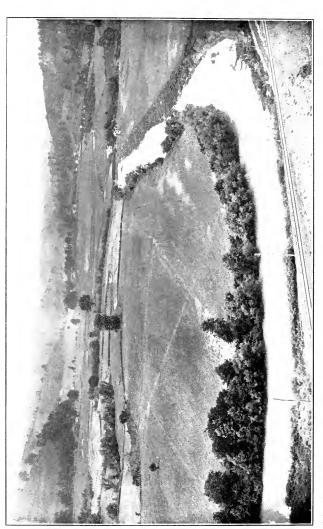
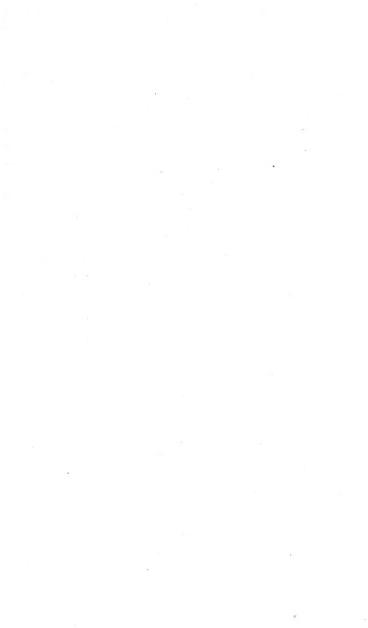


PLATE XIII.—Looking northwest along West Fork River Valley, ½ mile south of Jackson Mill, Lewis County; River flood plain in foreground; Topography of the Monongahela and Conemangh Series.



oil and gas have been found in many of the sands ranging between the Little Dunkard and the Sixth. The others above and below these horizons are not known to have been productive.

For the relative distances of the principal producing sands of the two counties below the Pittsburgh Coal, the reader is referred to the table of intervals published in Chapter III, page 36.

DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCTIVE SANDS.

Little Dunkard Sand.—The Little Dunkard Sand is not generally productive, but made gas in the O. Cheuvront No. 4087 (243) well in Freemans Creek District, Lewis. The sand occurs 350 to 400 feet below the Pittsburgh Coal.

Big Dunkard Sand—The Big Dunkard Sand, which in some of the western counties yields considerable oil, is not generally productive in Lewis and Gilmer. In Dekalb District, Gilmer, it showed oil and gas in the Nancy Nicholas No. 1 (668) and oil in the W. H. Ayers No. 1 (670) wells. The sand ranges in thickness from 10 to 50 feet, and is usually found 450 to 500 feet below the Pittsburgh Coal.

Burning Springs Sand.—The Burning Springs Sand, occurring about 650 feet below the Pittsburgh Coal, is not generally productive, but made gas in the A. B. Ayers No. 3130 (667) well, in Dekalb District, Gilmer.

Gas Sand.—The name "Gas Sand" has been applied by drillers to various members of the Allegheny and Pottsville beds, but the highest formation that has been given this title is the sand that correlates with the Lower Freeport Sandstone of the Allegheny. It is usually 20 to 50 feet thick, coming about 700 feet below the Pittsburgh Coal. In Lewis and Gilmer, it is not generally productive, but it showed gas in the Perry White No. 497 (236), and B. L. Kraus No. 242 (353) in Freemans Creek District, and Waters Heirs No. 4 (585) in Collins Settlement District, Lewis.

Second Cow Run Sand.—The Second Cow Run Sand, named from Cow Run, in Ohio, where it produces oil, and often called the First Salt or sometimes the Gas Sand, is the highest formation in the Pottsville Series, belonging 750 to

800 feet below the Pittsburgh Coal, and being from 25 to 75 feet thick. It has not produced oil or gas in quantity anywhere in the two counties, but shows of both, as well as abundant salt water, are sometimes found.

Gas Sand of Rosedale.—At Rosedale, Braxton County, just south of the Gilmer Line, several wells have been drilled that show gas in commercial quantity in a sand that comes 1500 to 1525 feet below the Pittsburgh Coal horizon and which has been called the "Gas Sand" by the drillers in that locality. This sand is the next to the lowest sandstone member of the Pottsville Series, which is expanded in that region to a total thickness of nearly 800 feet. Sufficient evidence is not available to show whether this sand correlates with any definitely named formation of the Pottsville in northern West Virginia, and it will be referred to as the "Gas Sand of Rosedale."

Salt Sand of Rosedale.—The Salt Sand of Rosedale, which is a prolific oil horizon in that locality, coming about 1625 feet below the Pittsburgh Coal, and being the lowest sandstone formation of the Pottsville, seems to correlate with the lower Salt Sand of northern Lewis. This sand produces a considerable quantity of oil at Rosedale and also in Courthouse District, Lewis, where a small pool has been found on Murphy Creek. It is the gas horizon of the Stumptown region in Gilmer and at various other points has produced oil and gas. Along the synclines it is nearly always barren of oil and gas, owing to the great amount of water that it contains.

Maxton Sand.—The Maxton Sand, belonging in the Mauch Chunk reds, has produced oil and gas in considerable quantity at numerous points in the two counties, but because of its lenticular character, must be classed as an uncertain economic horizon.

Little Lime.—The Little Lime, which occurs near the base of the Mauch Chunk Series, 1375 to 1775 feet below the Pittsburgh Coal, depending on the locality, and being 10 to 30 feet thick, is not generally productive, but made an oil show in the J. C. Marsh No. 1 (281) in Freemans Creek District, and flowed oil in the M. O. Edwards No. 996 (473) in Courthouse District, Lewis.

Big Lime.—The Big Lime, or Greenbrier Limestone, be-

longing 1400 to 1800 feet below the Pittsburgh Coal, and being 50 to 100 feet thick, has produced little oil or gas of commercial quantity in the two counties. Numerous shows of black oil and pockets of gas are frequently found, but seldom last long.

Keener Sand.—The Keener Sand, resting directly under the Big Lime and representing the upper member of the Pocono, sometimes being 20 to 50 feet thick when separated from the underlying Big Injun with which it is usually joined without any slate parting, has not produced oil or gas in commercial quantity in either county. It showed oil in the J. W. Killingsworth No. 1 (690) well in Glenville District, Gilmer.

Big Injun Sand.—The Big Injun Sand, sometimes coming directly under the Big Lime, and sometimes being separated from it by the Keener Sand and accompanying slate, and attaining 50 to 150 feet in thickness, long recognized as one of the most prolific oil and gas horizons in the State, has produced only a small quantity of either in Lewis and Gilmer. It often shows oil or gas when drilled through, but has not been generally productive.

Squaw Sand.—The Squaw Sand, belonging in the Pocono Series and being usually regarded as a split off the Big Injun, from which it is sometimes not separated, has produced gas in a few wells and has also showed small quantities of oil, but like the Big Injun above it, offers little hope of any extensive production. Its thickness is variable, being usually not more than 50 feet.

Weir Sand.—The Weir Sand, belonging 275 to 400 feet below the top of the Big Lime, being frequently absent and seldom more than 50 feet thick, is not generally productive, but showed oil in the Hazen Phillips No. 2658 (561), in Banks District, Upshur, near the Lewis Line, and made gas in the John G. Radabaugh No. 2588 (571) in Collins Settlement District. Lewis.

Berea Sand.—The Berea Sand, which is the bottom member of the Pocono Series, being 300 to 500 feet below the top of the Big Lime and usually 10 to 30 feet thick, has produced a large amount of oil and gas in the two counties. In Lewis it is the oil producing stratum of the Fink field in Freemans

Creek District, and is frequently gas-bearing in Freemans Creek, Hackers Creek, Courthouse and Collins Settlement Districts. In Gilmer, it produces oil at Newberne and in the extreme western corner of Dekalb District and gas at other localities. This sand was formerly believed to be the Gantz of the Catskill Series and has been so termed generally by the drillers, but studies by Hennen and the writer in Calhoun and Doddridge show that the Berea Sand of the Yellow Creek field in Calhoun and the oil sand of the Fink region are the same, and since the identity of the Yellow Creek Sand has never been subject to question, the oil sand of Fink Creek must be called the Berea instead of the Gantz.

Gantz Sand.—The Gantz Sand, which is the uppermost sandstone member of the Catskill Series, belonging 400 to 500 feet below the top of the Big Lime, and being usually 10 to 30 feet thick, has produced a little gas in northern Lewis, but

is not generally productive.

Fifty-foot Sand.—The Fifty-foot Sand, belonging next under the Gantz, and coming 450 to 550 feet below the top of the Big Lime, and being 20 to 50 feet thick, is an occasional producer of gas in northern Lewis. It frequently contains large quantities of salt water and some good wells have been completely drowned out by drilling too deep in the sand. No productive wells in this horizon were noted in Gilmer.

Thirty-foot Sand.—The Thirty-foot Sand, coming 500 to 600 feet below the top of the Lime, and much resembling the Fifty-foot in thickness and character, is not generally productive, but has furnished gas at a few wells in northern Lewis.

Gordon Stray Sand.—The Gordon Stray Sand, coming 600 to 650 feet below the top of the Lime and seldom being more than 20 feet thick, produces gas at scattered points in Lewis and at one or two wells in Glenville District, Gilmer, near the Lewis Line. It has also furnished oil at a few wells in the Copley region, Courthouse District, Lewis. Like all the other sands of the Catskill Series, it is lenticular, making its correlation somewhat uncertain.

Gordon Sand.—The Gordon Sand, coming 600 to 700 feet below the top of the Lime, and being usually 5 to 30 feet thick, is one of the most prolific oil and gas horizons of the two counties. It is the principal oil stratum of the famous Coplepool in Courthouse District, Lewis, and has also produced gas generally throughout the county. In Gilmer it is an important gas horizon, but has not furnished much oil.

Fourth Sand.—The Fourth Sand, belonging next under the Gordon, and much resembling it in thickness and character, is not generally productive in either county. In northern Lewis, it has furnished gas in several wells and has showed oil in a few cases.

Fifth Sand.—The Fifth. or McDonald, Sand, belonging 150 to 175 feet below the top of the Gordon, and much resembling the Gordon and Fourth in thickness and character, is the great gas producing stratum of northern Lewis. Along the anticlines in Hackers Creek, Freemans Creek and Courthouse Districts, it is generally productive, and its great depth below the surface, ranging usually from 2000 to 2500 feet, insures a rock pressure that is often several times as large as the heavy line pressures, 300 to 400 pounds, often carried by the trunk gas lines. It is the oil stratum of the Benson Pool in Freemans Creek District. In Gilmer it is not generally productive, but along the Grassland Syncline in eastern Glenville District, it furnishes a considerable oil pool at the mouth of Indian Fork of Sand Fork.

Sixth Sand.—The Sixth, or Bayard, Sand, coming 175 to 250 feet below the top of the Gordon, and having the lenticular characteristics and general features of all the Catskill Sands, is the lowest producing stratum in either county. Its thickness ranges from 5 to 20 feet. In Lewis gas was secured at this horizon in the S. D. Camden No. 27 (145) well in Freemans Creek District.

WELL RECORDS AND PROSPECTIVE AREAS, LEWIS COUNTY.

EARLY HISTORY.

According to a former Report of the Survey, oil development began in Lewis in 1894, when the South Penn Oil Com-

^{&#}x27;I. C. White, Vol. I(A), W. Va. G. S., p. 354; 1904.

pany drilled the John Rastle No. 1 (273) well on Fink Creek, 1.2 miles north of Hurst, Freemans Creek District, which produced oil from the Berea Sand at the rate of 15 barrels daily. Twenty years later it was still producing 2½ barrels. The first gas well was the A. W. Woodford No. 1 (93), drilled by the Federal Oil Company along the West Fork River, in Hackers Creek District, opposite Butchersville. Neither of these wells was spectacular, and it was not until the S. D. Camden No. 1 (145), located on Polk Creek, Freemans Creek District, was drilled by Fred S. Rich and the Southern Oil Company and flowed oil from the Big Injun Sand at the rate of 500 barrels daily that general interest was aroused in the oil and gas possibilities of Lewis County. Since that time development has been rapid and more than 1,000 wells have been drilled for oil and gas.

SUMMARIZED RECORDS.

The following table, compiled with great care from the detailed records of Lewis County wells, is intended to furnish a means of obtaining at a glance the most important data regarding all wells listed in the county, giving not only the serial number by which its position is fixed on Map II, but also the tidal elevation, depth to the Pittsburgh Coal, principal sands, total depth and producing horizons. The detailed records of many of these wells are published in succeeding pages and the index should be consulted to find the record of any particular well desired. In regions where wells are numerous no attempt was made to secure the records of all wells drilled, but representative wells were selected. In regions where wells are infrequent they have all been tabulated by name and number, but in some cases the records could not be secured. Throughout the text all wells when mentioned are accompanied by the serial numbers in parentheses so that their positions on Map II may be readily found. In the column naming the owner an attempt has been made to secure the names of the present owners of the wells rather than the original drillers, as many of the wells have been acquired by the large gas companies from small operators and have been given serial numbers shown in the farm name column, which could not have been used in this Report had the original owners been named. The following abbreviations of company names have been used in the table:

Ahner	.William Ahner, Dr. S. M. Steele et al.
Alexander	. Alexander Oil and Gas Company.
	.American Carbon Company.
	Edward Brannon et al.
	.Brown Oil and Gas Company.
	.Buckhannon Relief Oil and Gas Company.
	Carnegie Natural Gas Company.
	Carbon Black Manufacturing Company.
	.Clarksburg Light and Heat Company.
	Columbia Gas Company.
	.Columbian Carbon Company.
Crude	
Deanville	.Deanville Gas Company.
Federal	.Federal Oil Company
Frenchton	.Frenchton Oil and Gas Company.
N. D. Goe	.N. D. Goe et al.
Reed Goe	
Griffiths	
Guffey	
	.A. F. Gum, Detamore et al.
	Hackers Creek Oil and Gas Company.
	.Haddix and Leading Creek Oil and Gas Co.
	George Hatzell, Andrew Edmiston et al.
	.Hiner, Dayton and Arnold.
	.Hope Natural Gas Company.
	.Jesse Run Oil and Gas Company.
	.J. M. King Gas Company.
	. Mandell Oil Company.
Morgan	
	Pennsylvania Oil and Gas Company.
Pgh. & W. Va	.Pittsburgh and West Virginia Gas Company.
Raven	.Raven Carbon Company.
Reserve	Reserve Gas Company
Smith et al	Thomas Smith et al.
South Penn	South Penn Oil Company.
	George C. Sparling and Company.
Steele & Allman	.Steele and Allman Oil and Gas Company.
	.Dr. S. M. Steele, Collins et al.
	Stewart United Oil Company.
Swisher et al	
	Trippett Oil and Gas Company.
	.United States Oil Company.
	Weston Carbon Company.
	Weston Electric Light, Power and Water Co.
	. West Virginia Central Gas Company.
W. Va. State	. west virginia State.

No. on Map II	FARM NAME AND NUMBER	Magisterial District	OWNER	Elevation Above Tide
1	E. W. Post No. 1. L. Nathan Lewis No. 1. L. S. Reger No. 1. John Foster No. 1. W. F. Post No. 1. W. F. Post No. 2. G. G. Cookman No. 2164 Abram S. Holbert No. 2858 Presley Edmonds No. 2216 Levi Smith. E. S. MicWhorter No. 907	Elk (Harrison)	Guffey	(1060) 1080B
2	L. Nathan Lewis No. 1	Elk (Harrison)	Hope	1080B
8	I. S. Reger No. 1	Warren (Upshur)	Pa. O. & G	1060L
5	W F Post No. 1	Hackers Creek	. Jesse Run	1365B
6	W. F. Post No. 2	Hackers Creek	. Jesse Run	1280B
7	G. G. Cookman No. 2164	Hackers Creek	Hope	. 1115L . 1190B
8	Abram S. Holbert No. 2852	Hackers Creek	Hope	1170B
9 10	Levi Smith	Hackers Creek	. Hiner et al	
11	E. S. McWhorter No. 907	Grant (Harrison)	Hope	1040B
.12 13	E. R. Davis No. 587	Hackers Creek Hackers Creek		
14	I. D. Boylen No. 1	Hackers Creek	. Trippett	.[
15	Joe Boylen No. 1	Hackers Creek	. Morgan . Waggoner & Snyder	. 1020B
16	Edith Goodwin Hrs. No. 3	Hackers Creek	Waggoner & Snyder	. 1115B
17 18	Post & Hall No. 1. C. J. Post No. 1. Edith Goodwin Hrs. No. 2. Edith Goodwin Hrs. No. 1.	Hackers Creek	Brown	1140B
19	Edith Goodwin Hrs. No. 2	Hackers Creek	. Waggoner & Snyder	. 1200B
20	Edith Goodwin Hrs. No. 1	Hackers Creek	. Waggoner & Snyder	1120B
21 22	Artemisa Alkire No.1	THACKETS UTEEK	. Tiope	. I IIOUD
23	M I. Law No. 1	Hackers Creek	. Hone	
24	M I. Law No 2	Hackers Creek	. Hope	. 1 1065B
25	Hall & Gaston No. 2477	Hackers Creek	Hope	. 1115B
26 27	Allman Bros No. 2	Hackers Creek	Hackers Creek	. 1145B
28	Allman Bros No. 1	Hackers Creek	. Hackers Creek	. 1145B
29	Hall & Gaston No. 2433	Hackers Creek	. Hope	. 1125B
30	Sarah Batton No. 1	Hackers Creek	. Steele & Allman	. 1180B
31 32	Geo. W. Starcher No. 1298 W. H. Kelley No. 2134	Hackers Creek	Hope	1170B
33	James D. Allman No. 2	Hackers Creek	. Alexander	.1
34	James D. Allman No. 1	Hackers Creek	. \lexander	
35	W. B. Lawson No. 3481	Hackers Creek	. Hope	. 1042L
36 37	I. B. Swisher No. 1	Hackers Creek	W. Va. Central	. 1050B
38	M. M. Reger No. 2907	Hackers Creek	Hope	1195B
38A	S. H. Luzader No. 1	Hackers Creek	. Swisher et al	. 1135B
39	J. Goodloe Swisher No. 1	Hackers Creek	. Hope	. 1050B
40 41	W. S. Starcher No. 2571	Hackers Creek	Hope N. D. Goe	1205 B
42	IW. S. Starcher No. 1	Hackers Creek	Hone	1205B
43	II I. Swisher No. 2446	Hockers Crook	Hone	. 1080B
44	W. G. Hinzman No. 3283	Hackers Creek	Hone	. 1045L
45 46	W. G. Hinzman No. 375	Hackers Creek	Hope	. 1050B
47	A. S. Starcher No. 1. Mrs. Amrose Swisher No. 1.	Hackers Creek	Hope	1172T
48	May McWhorter No. 2593	Hackers Creek	Hope	. 1245L
49 50	May McWhorter No. 2593 T. S. Stalnaker No. 2619 T. A. Smith No. 1 C. S. Taylor No. 2620. Northonic Ruch No. 1	Hackers Creek	Hope	. 1100B
51	C. S. Taylor No. 2620	Hackers Creek	W. Va. Central	. 1155B
52			N D Goo	1990T
53				1018L
54 54 A			Hope	. 1140L
55	Layton Darnall No. 1. W. E. Rhodes No. 3514.	Hackers Creek	Hone	. 1160B
56	D. B. Lawson No. 2060	Hackers Creek	Hone	1 10001
57	Elizabeth Lawson No. 3286	Hackers Creek	Hope	. 1492B
58 59	Andrew Lunsford No. 2049	Hackers Creek	Pgh. & W. Va	. 1122L
60	Richard N Norman No. 1	Hackers Creek	Pgh. & W. Va	. 1255 B
61	W. M. Harrison No. 4088	Hackers Creek	Pgh & W Va	1165 B
62	Elizabeth Lawson No. 3286. Andrew Lunsford No. 2049. Wm. Woodyard No. 2048. Richard N. Norman No. 1 W. M. Harrison No. 4088. Wm. Reger No. 2045.	Hackers Creek	Pgh. & W. Va	. 1060B

Gas Wells in Lewis County

PITTSBUR	GH COAL	r 1		1			7		
Depth Top	Thickness Feet	Big Lime. Top	Big Injun Sand, Top	Berea Sand. Top	Gordon Sand. Top	Fifth Sand. Top	Total Depth	PRODUCING SAND AND REMARKS	No. on Map II
• · · · · · ·		1390	1505		2110	2260	2481	Max., B. I., 6th gas show	1
		1477	1554		2220		26121/2	Squaw	3
		1525	1595	1867	2205	2345	201272	Dry hole	4
82	5	1608	1709	1955		2541	2568	5th gas	5
		1567	1650	1917	2330	2511	2582	Gantz & Gord. gas show	. 6
		1425	1534	1770	۱۰۰۰۰ _۰	2276	2753	5th gas	7
		1130 1358	1185 1421	1556	0100	2024	2513	Berea and 5th gas	8
		1430	1421	1770	2137		2332	B. Lm., Gord. gas	10
		1200	1290	1635	2016		2029	B. Lm., Berea, G. Stray & Gord.	
	1	1	1 2000	1000	~010		~0~0	gas	
]	1190	1260	1580	1980		2352	B. I. & 4th light gas	12
]	1190	1240		1930	2063	2109	B. I. oil show; Gantz, 50', Gord.	1
		1000	1000				1	and 5th gas show	13
		1280	1360	1640	2038		2200	B. I. gas & oil; Gantz & Gord. gas	14
									16
		1250?	1340	1665			17251/2	50' gas	17
		1280	1365	1700	2084	2215	2230	50' gas	18
							2365		19
								Dry hole	20
									21
									23
									24
		1374	1444	1732	1996	2270	2602	Berea, 50', 4th & 5th gas	25
			1475				1828	50' gas	26
		1370	1440	1736			1812	50' gas	27
• • • • • • •			1470					50' gas	28
		1388	1448	1728			1819	B. I., Berea & 50' gas	29
		1425	1500	1790	2160	2347	2416	Berea, 50' & 5th gas	31
		1500	1572	1865	2100	2322	2422	5th gas	32
							2400?	50' gas	33
		1653	1709		2337	2490	2527	50' & 5th gas Berea, 50' & 30' gas	34
		1395	1469	1730		[]	1816	Berea, 50' & 30' gas	35
		1410	1475	1788	2100	2264	2288	Berea, 50' & 5th gas	36
		1548	1595	1936	2245	2404	2414	B. I., 4th & 5th gas	38
						~ 101	~111	Dry hole	38A
									39
]	1632	1714	1989	2356	2435	2551	5th gas	40
		1466	1526	1773		2274	2426	Gantz, gas show	41
		1535	1860				1988	Dry hole	1 42
		1437	1500	1755	2112	2280	2307	5th gas	44
		1456	1505	1840	2185	2293	2326	B. I., oil & gas; 5th gas	45
								Dry hole	46
								Dry hole	47
		1755	1815	2055	2396	2470	3001	50' gas show	48
		1580 1600	1660 1690	1940	2283	2403	2635 2602	Dry hole Berea gas show	50
		1685	1745	2005	2340	2505	2712	B. Lm., Squaw & 5th gas	51
								Dry hole	52
								Dry hole	53
• • • • • • •		1685	1737	2064	2328	2544	2644		54 54A
		1672	1730	1968	2369	2519	2680	Maxton, 50' gas	55 A
	1	1514	1590	1830	2000	2010	1949	50' gas	56
		1880	1910	2205	2583	2730	2989	B. Lm., 50' & 5th gas	57
		1520	1600		2090		2450	4th gas	58
	• • • • • • •	1653	1750		2235	2487	2530	50'. 30', 4th & 5th gas	59
		1590	1685 1710	1930 2025	2254 2357	2436 2509	2645 2675	B. I. & 4th gas	60
		1650 1370	1494	1 1680	1960	2236	2272	B. I. gas B. I., 4th & 5th gas	62
	1	1010	1 1 1 0 1	1 2000			, ~~.~	, & o Suo	

No. on Map II	FARM NAME AND NUMBER	Magisterial District	· OWNER	Elevation Above Tide
	John Rombach No. 1	Hackers Creek	Roane & Smith	1055B
63		Hackers Creek	American Carbon Pgh, & W. Va. Pgh, & W. Va. Pgh, & W. Va. South Penn. Carde Oil	1020 E
64		Hackers Creek	Pgh, & W. Va	1025F
66	R. H. Harrison No. 1905	Hackers Creek	Pgh. & W. Va	1020E
67		Hackers Creek	Pgn. & W. Va	1100E
	Elias Lawson No. 1	Hackers Creek	Crude Oil	1020F
69	D. T. Peterson No. 1	Hackers Creek	Crade Ontilities	
70	James Peterson No. 1	Hackers Creek	Matych & Wilkins	1025 H
	John Peterson No. 1		Hope	1025F
73	Edwin Maxwell No. 1	Hackers Creek	American Carbon	1005E
74	Edwin Maxwell No. 1. W. B. McGary No. 1. Wm. Donlan No. 2077. Mrs. Samuel Hardman No. 1. C. Roane No. 1.	Hackers Creek	Clarksburg Pgh. & W. Va	12201
75	Wm. Donlan No. 2077	Hackers Creek	Deanville	1030I
76	Mrs. Samuel Hardman No. 1	Hackers Creek		1037I
77	J. C. Roane No. 1	Hackers Creek		1045E
78	I nos. Smith	TY 1 . C		1150F
79	E. W. Smith, Jr. No. 4113	Hackers Creek	Hone	10281
80	E. W. Smith, Jr. No. 4113. W. G. Bennett No. 2363 Isaac Anglin No. 4009. Andrew Edmiston No. 2805.	Washers Creek	Poh & W. Va	10921
81			Hone	10701
82	Andrew Edmiston No. 2805. F. C. Forinash No. 2055. Noah Life No. 4088. G. J. Sutton No. 4055. John C. Strahley No. 1 Noah Life No. 2061. W. G. Taylor No. 2056. Flesher Hrs. No. 2718. Flesher Hrs. No. 2	Hackers Creek	Poh. & W. Va	1390 F
83	F. C. Formash No. 2055	Hackers Creek	Poh. & W. Va	1360I
84	Noah Life No. 4063	Hackers Creek	Pgh & W Va	11101
85	G. J. Sutton No. 4055	Hackers Creek	W Va Central	1295I
86	John C. Stranley No. 1	Hackers Creek	Pgh & W. Va	10501
87	Noah Life No. 2001	Hackers Creek	Poh & W. Va	12451
88	W. G. Taylor No. 2000	Hackers Creek	Hone	11111
89	Flesher Hrs. No. 2718	Hackers Creek	Hope	1070]
90	riesner firs. No. 1	Hackers Creek	W. Va. Central	10151
91 92	Flesher Hrs. No. 1. S. J. Waggoner No. 1. Porter Maxwell No. 1. A. W. Woodford No. 1.	Hackers Creek	W. Va. Central	1415I
93	A W Woodford No 1	Hackers Creek	Federal	10301
94	W. A. Arnold No. 6	Hackers Creek	W Va. Central	(1110I
95	Hays Hrs. No. 243	Hackers Creek	Reserve	1250I
96	A I Hardman No 1	Hackers Creek	Brannon et al	10201
97	W W Smith No. 1	Hackers Creek	Hope	1190]
98	Hebron Church No. 1	Hackers Creek	Raven	1130
99	W. W. Smith No. 1. Hebron Church No. 1. J. H. Ramshurg No. 3515.	Hackers Creek	Hope	1065
100	M. O. Brown No. 403. L. M. Allman No. 3057.	Hackers Creek	Carnegie	1080
101	L. M. Allman No. 3057	Hackers Creek	Hope	10501
102	L. M. Allman No. 2855	Hackers Creek	Hope	1060]
103	C. A. Bailey No. 405	Hackers Creek	Carnegie	1050
104	J. A. J. Lightburn No. 300	Hackers Creek	Reserve	1000
105	W. W. Wimer No. 369	Hackers Creek	Reserve	1030
106	L. M. Allman No. 3057 L. M. Allman No. 2855 C. A. Bailey No. 405. J. A. J. Lightburn No. 300 W. W. Wimer No. 369.			
107	Samuel G. Hall No. 2074	Hackers Creek	Норе	1155
108	Richard Beeghley No. 448	Hackers Creek	Reserve	1025
109	A. W. Rhodes No. 1554	Union (Harrison)	Hope	
110	Samuel G. Hall No. 2074 Richard Beeghley No. 448 A. W. Rhodes No. 1554 Wm. Beeghley No. 442	Freemans Creek	Reserve	1215
111	II M. Beeghley No. 436	Freemans Creek	Reserve	1215
112	Wm. Beeghley No. 1	Freemans Creek	Rinehart & Beeghlev	1020
113	Sarah E. Hinzman No. 263	Freemans Creek	Reserve	1075
114	Katy Wimer No. 337	Freemans Creek	Reserve	1000
115	I. M. Beeghley No. 436. Wm. Beeghley No. 1. Sarah E. Hinzman No. 263. Katy Wimer No. 387. Anna C. Barh No. 380.	Freemans Creek	Reserve	1005
116	Jane Thrash. H. L. Frashuer No. 484. Geo. & Spillman Norris No. 1. J. S. Norris No. 2. Peter C. Allman No. 278. McKinley-Barth No. 488. Ella Clifton No. 1. B. S. Jackson No. 1.	Union (Harrison)	Hope	1095
117	H. L. Frashuer No. 484	Freemans Creek	Reserve	1210
118	Geo. & Spillman Norris No. 1	Freemans Creek	Reed Goe	11125
118A	I. S. Norris No. 2	Freemans Creek	Reserve	1 1055
119	Peter C. Allman No. 278	Freemans Creek	Reserve	1225
120	McKinley-Barth No. 488	Freemans Creek	Reserve	1145
121	Ella Clifton No. 1	Freemans Creek	Raven	1015
122				

PITTSBUR	GH COAL								
Depth Top	Thickness Feet	Big Lime. Top	Big Injun Sand. Top	Berea Sand. Top	Gordon Sand. Top	Fifth Sand, lop	Total Depth	PRODUCING SAND AND REMARKS	N M:
		1					1	50' gas	
		1480	1530 1540	1760 1900	2125	2276	2303	Gantz & 30' gas	ļ '
	.						1	Gantz & 30' gas B. I. & 50' gas B. Lm., B. I., 50' & Gord. gas	ı
		1462	1540	1860	2160	2378	2402	Dry hole	
• • • • •		1488	1575	1945	2178	2363	2481	B. I. gas & oil show; Gord. Stray oil & gas show	1
								B. I. oil	+
		1570	1624	1950	2252		2684	B. I. oil & gas show; Squaw gas	
		1510	1582	1846			1887	Berea & 5th gas	İ
	: ::::::	1532 1548	1628	1845 1870	2143	2262 2463	2274	Gantz gas	
		1,710	1020	1010	2200	2403	2497	50', Gord. & 5th gas 5th gas	1
• • • • •	: ::::::							Gas ss. gas & oil; 5th gas	1
		1390	1454			2291	2481	Salt, B. I., 50' & 5th gas	
	.	1280 1360	1335			2122	2154	Salt, B. I., 50' & 5th gas B. I., 4th & 5th gas	1
		1300	1410 1350	1800 1600	1930	2110	2218 2505	B. Lm. oil; B. I. 50' & 4th gas 5th gas	
20		1518	1598				2582	50',30', G. Stray gas	1
20	5	1583 1412	1639 1465	1965 1763	2349	2455 2325	2518	Berea, 30', Gord. & 5th gas 50', 30' gas	
	1	1555	1610	1936	2220	2425	2439	Berea, 30', 4th gas	ì
		1294 1400	1336 1445	1635 1765	1997 2130	2144	2178	5th gas	1
									Ĺ
	: [: : : : : :	1174	1225	1535	1915	2047	2075	Berea & Gord. gas	1
60	6	1619	1679	1975			2113	50' gas	
	: ::::::	1320	1380 1291	1680 1608	1935 1853	2127	2142	Berea, Gord. & 5th gas B. I., 5th gas	
		1362	1426	1800	2040	2223	2257	B. I., 5th gas	
	: ::::::	1188	1248	1648	1923	2068	2093	5th gas)
		. 1282	1338	1685	2000	2160	2200	B. I., 5th gas	
		1166	1220	1535	1875	2028	2807	5th gas	
	: :::::::	1232	1318 1275	1600 1540	1947 1895	2110	2144	Berea & 50' gas	1
	·	1175	1300	1550	1918	2066	2197	30' & 5th gas	1
		1195 1100	1295 1190	1605 1460	1930	2062 1973	2097	5th gas	1
	[1150	1270	1505	1800	2015	2083	Berea & 5th gas 1st Cow R., Maxton, B. I., Berea	î
		1300	1520	1695	2005	2215	2324	1st Cow R., Maxton, B. I., Berea 50' 5th gas	1
				.::::			1260	Maxton gas	11
 		1112 1140	1194 1210	1519 1518	1853	2013	2076 1538	B. I., Berea, 30', 5th gas Salt, B. I. & Berea gas	110
		1377	1441	1750	2019	2240	2283	B. I., Berea, 50', 30', Gord., 5th	
		1395	1452	1755	2035	2247	2289	B. I., Berea, 30', Gord., 5th gas.	1
		1190	1266	1578			1603	B. I. & Berea gas	13
		1117	1228	1495	1800	2000	2075	B. Lm. oil; B. I., Berea, 30', 5th	11
									11
137	5	1600 1375	1675 1433	1878 1715	2237	2201	2349 2228	Berea, 4th gas Berea, 5th gas	1
		1300	1370	1630	2000		1675	Berea gas	11
		1370	1481 1370	1770 1693	1990	2169	1778 2207	Berea gas	11
		1310 1120	1178	1480	1793	1973	2000	5th gas	

No. or Map II		Magiste	rial District	OWNER	Elevation Abeve Tide
123	S. A. Butcher No. 383				
124 125	John W. Norris No. 40 Burd Keister No. 1	Freeman	s Creek s Creek	Reserve	
126	E. S. Butcher No. 1	Freeman	s Creek	W. Va. Central	
127	J. B. Lovett No. 21	Freeman	s Creek		
128	II. B. Lovett No. 2	Freeman	s Creek		. 1010I
129	Geo. N. Butcher No. 285	Freeman	s Creek	. Reserve	
130	Gee Lick Church No. 1	. Freeman	s Creek	. Steele et al	
131 132	Newton Shaw No. 1	Freeman	s Creek s Creek	Clarksburg	
133	Newton Shaw No. 1. G. A. Butcher No. 359. Sarah J. Bennett No. 2757.	Freeman	s Creek		
134	Sarah J. Bennett No. 2757	Freeman	s Creek	. Hope	. 1035F
135	IE. M. Vandervort No. I	Freeman	s Creek	. W. Va. Central	
136 137	Stokes Tunstill No. 1	Freeman	creek	. Carbon Black	. 1220E
138	I P & H Snyder No. 26	Freeman	Creek	. Carbon Black	. 1175E
139	J. P. & H. Snyder No. 36. C. H. Lovett No. 105.	Freeman	Creek	Reserve	. 1057I
					1 10011
140	J. V. Waldeck No. 81	Freemans	Creek	Reserve	. 1070B
141	Georgia Fisher No. 1	Freemans	Creek	Reserve	1040B
142 143	Chas. A. Taylor No. 2	Freemans	Creek	. Columbian	. 1040B
144	S. D. Camden No. 4	Freemans	Creek	Columbian	1090B
145	S. D. Camden No. 27	Freemans	Creek	Reserve	10750L
146	James Jarvis No. 238	Freemans	Creek	Reserve	1 1995 D
147	Solomon Jarvis No. 393	Freemans	Creek	Reserve Juffey	1380B
148 149	Will Jarvis No. 1	reemans	Creek	Guffey	1358B
149	M. L. Butcher No. 57	reemans	Creek	Reserve	1135B
150	M. L. Butcher No. 412	Freemans	Creek	Reserve	1105B
151	A. N. Dodson No. 295	Treemans	Creek	Recerve	1198T.
152	Alvin Douglass No. 161	reemans	Creek	Reserva	1135B
153 154	Stark A. White No. 2	'reemans	Creek	Weston Carbon	1285B
155	Thos Lovett No. 1	Freemans	Creek		1145B
156	S. A. Kemper No. 417.	Freemans	Creek		
191	C. E. Wootter No. 1946,	reemans	Creek	Peserve Pgh. & W. Va	
158	Hannah Kemper No. 237	Freemans	Creek	Reserve	1056B
159	F. M. McKinley No. 1	Freemans	Creek	W. Va. Central	1115B
161	Las R Railey No. 40	reemans	Creek	Reserve	1124L
162	Jas. R. Bailey No 49. C. N. Robinson No. 311.	Freemans	Creek	Reserve	1185B
163	Clark White No. 13	Freemans	Creek	Reserve	1095B
164	Blaine Kershner No. 115	Freemans	Creek	Reserve	1022L 1025B
165 166	M. C. Burnside No. 1914.	Freemans	Creek	Reserve Pgh. & W. Va	1075B
167	J. S. Hall No. 352 A. J. Riley No. 4269	Freemans	Creek	Reserve	1185B
'n		reemans	Creek	Reserve Pgh. & W. Va	
168	H. Bailey No. 1917. W. G. Bailey No. 1913. H. W. Romine No. 1.	Freemans	Creek	Perh & 337 37-	7.100 D
169	W. G. Bailey No. 1913	reemans	Creek	Poh & W Va	1400B 1260B
170	H. W. Komine No. 1	Freemans			1070B
172	A. Armstrong No. 196. Lloyd Talbott No. 1.			Reserve	1030B
172A	Virginia Hughes No. 201	Freemans	Creek	Reserve	1060B
173	Cottrill Hrs. No. 17	Freemans	Creek	Reserve	1104B
174	Chas, W. Rhodes No. 468	Freemans	Creek	Reserve	1095B
175					1215B
	M. Hall No. 2. W. L. Hall No 4.	reemans	Creek	Crude	1065B
178	S. Burnside No. 1909	Freemans	Creek	Crude Pgh. & W. Va	1070B
179	f. Clemans No. 1	Freemans	Creek	rgh. & W. Va	1085B
100	I. Clemans No. 1	Freemans	Creek	South Penn	1125B
181 11	Javis Hrs. No. 1				1095B 1100B
103 1	V. B Maywell	E	ur113011)	riope	1125B
184	V. B. Maxwell No. 3	Freemans	Creek	South Penn	1140B
	.1	rremans	Creek	Hope	1254L

Big Lime, Big Injun Berea Gordon Fifth Total PRODUCING SAND AND No. on	PITTSBUR	GH COAL		1		1		11	1	_
Depth Takkiness Top Salas Salas Salas Salas Salas Top		Rio Lima					Total	PRODUCING SAND AND	No. on	
1135 1200 1550 1555 1988 2004 B. I. & 5th gas 125 125 1218 1200 1210 2130			Тор	Sand. Top						Мар П
1135 1200 1550 1555 1988 2004 B. I. & 5th gas. 1256 1235 1318 1000 2100 2130 318 318 1129 2068 2190 2203 Maxton gas. 1229 2203 Maxton gas. 1220 1212 1265 1885 2075 2102 507 & 5th gas. 130 1212 1265 1885 2075 2102 507 & 5th gas. 130 131 1406 1472 1707 2037 2266 2461 507 gas. 1333 1303 1355 1630 1986 2154 3000 5th gas. 1333 1303 1355 1630 1986 2154 3000 5th gas. 1334 1500 1557 1925 2150 2213 2230 Gord. & th gas. 1335 35th gas. 1336 35th gas. 13			1190	1250	1540	1840	2050		Maxton, 4th & 5th gas	123
1135 1200 1550 1555 1988 2004 B. I. & 5th gas 1126 1235 1318 1900 2203 2100 2130 2130 2130 2130 2130 2130 2130 2130 2130 2130 2130 2130 2130 2131 2121 1235 213]						Maxton gas	124
1235 1318			1105		1				Maxton gas	125
1349 1399									B. I. & 5th gas	1120
1149 Maxton gas. 129 130 131 1									Vayton gas	1128
1210 1268									Maxton gas	129
1212 1265								1		130
1406									B. Lm., 5th gas	131
1303	• • • • • • •								50' & 5th gas	1132
1506									5th gas	1134
1422 1480 1795 2077 2275 2294 4th oil; B. I. & 5th gas. 136 137 1480 1485 1490 1815 2115 2170 2170 2181, Maxton, B. Lm., G. Stray & Gord, & 5th gas. 138 1480 1480 1420 1680 1988 2212 2230 Gord, & 5th gas. 149 1420 1420 1680 1988 2212 2230 Gord, & 5th gas. 149 1420 1430 1440 1440 1440 1440 1440 1440 1440 1440 1440 1440 1440 1440 1440 1440 1440 1450 14									Gord. & 4th gas	135
1422 1480 1795 2077 2275 2294 4th oil; B. I. & 5th gas. 138 1490 1420 1680 1988 2212 2230 321t Maxton, B. I.m., G. Stray & Gord, gas. 139 141 14		j						1	5th gas	136
1435 1490 1815 2115 2170 Salt, Maxton, B. L.m., G. Stray & Gord. gas 139 140 1420 1680 1988 2212 2230 Gord. & 5th gas 140 142 142 142 142 142 142 142 142 143 144 145 1500 2243 2454 2676 2696 Gord. & 5th gas 146 Gord. & 5th gas 149 Gord. & 5th gas 150 Gord. & 5th gas 160 Gord. & 5	• • • • • • •				1705					
1340									Salt, Maxton, B. Lm., G. Stray &	i
1420			1340				2212		Gord. & 5th gas	140
143										142
1300										143
1748 1840 2135 2386 26034 2624 2624 2645 2676 2696 2676				j		1				
1845 1900 2243 2454 2676 2696 2696 2698 1458 1790 1488 1790 1488 1790 1488 1790 1489 1488 1790 1460 1769 2039 2255 2304 2316 2360 2684 2485 2685			1300	1470	0107	2000	90001	2202	Maxton, B. I. oil; 6th gas	145
1884 1790 1972 1972 1835 1375 2011 2196 2296 2304 3190 1460 1769 2039 2255 2304 2304 3180 3150									B. Lm., Gord., 5th gas	147
1315 1375 2011 2196 2206 Gas ss, show of oil; B. Lm., oil & gas; B. L. Gord, 5th gas. 149 1458 1550 1615 2225 2304 Salt oil; Gord, 5th gas. 150 1550 1615 2225 2284 Salt oil; Gord, gas. 151 Salt oil; Gord, gas. 152 Salt oil; Gord, gas. 153 Salt oil; Gord, gas. 152 Salt oil; Gord, gas. 153 Salt oil; Gord, gas. 152 Salt oil; Gord, gas. 153 Salt oil; Gord, gas. 154 Salt oil; Gord, gas. 155 Salt oil; Gord, gas. 155 Salt oil; Gord, gas. 154 Salt oil; Gord, gas. 154 Salt oil; Gord, gas. 155 Salt oil; Gord, gas. 154 Salt oil; Gord, gas. 155 Salt oil; Gord, gas. 155 Salt oil; Gord, gas. 155 Salt oil; Gord, gas. 156						2101	2010		Squaw oil	
1390	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					2011	2196		Gas ss. show of oil; B. Lm., oil	149
1458					1769	2039	2255		Salt oil; Gord. 5th gas	150
1592 1660 1984 2262 2282 Maxton & Gord, gas. 153						0117			B. I. & Gord. gas	151
1565									Maxton & Gord, gas	152
1450				1000	1904				Gord gas	154
1328 1385 1710 1978 2292 2241 50, Gord, 4th & 5th gas. 156 1230 1280 1390 1885 2104 2138 B. I. gas. 157 1272 1344 1688 1988 2150 2175 B. I., 5th gas. 158 1275 1325 1685 1923 2151 2173 B. I., 5th gas. 160 1275 1325 1685 1923 2151 2173 B. I., 5th gas. 160 1275 1325 1685 1923 2151 2173 B. I., 5th gas. 160 1231 1299 1898 2025 2145 B. T., 5th gas. 162 1231 1299 1898 2025 2145 B. T., 5th gas. 163 1231 1299 1898 2025 2145 B. T., 5th gas. 164 1554 1614 1905 2270 2290 2361 2348 B. I. oil show; Berea, 30 1912 1980 2280 2770 2200 Stray gas. 168 300 4 1768 1836 2423 2615 2638 G. Stray gas. 169 1658 1700 2005 2276 2498 2616 658 170 2005 2276 2498 2615 2689 B. I. oil & gas; 5th gas. 172 176 1658 1704 2005 2276 2498 2615 2689 B. I. oil & gas; 5th gas. 172 176 1658 1704 2005 2276 2498 2615 2689 B. I. oil & gas; 5th gas. 172 176 1658 1700 2005 2276 2498 2615 2689 B. I. oil & gas; 5th gas. 173 178 178 1860 2125 2412 2622 2689 B. I. oil & gas; 5th gas. 174 210 5 1654 1704 2317 2514 2543 B. C. Salt & B. I., Gord & gas; 5th oil 176 178 178 189 1992 2255 2793 2814 Salt oil 1., Gord & gas; 5th oil 178 180 180 180 2125 2412 2622 2689 B. I. oil & gas; 5th gas. 174 210 5 1654 1704 2317 2514 2543 B. C. Salt & B. I., Gord & G. Stray 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 1				1510	1900				B I oil: 30' & 4th gas	155
1310					1710				50', Gord., 4th & 5th gas	156
1272 1344 1688 1985 2150 2175 B. I., 5th gas 159 160									B. I. gas	157
1275 1325 1685 1923 2151 2173 B. I., 5th gas. 1601 B. D. & Salt gas. 1601 B. D. & Salt gas. 161 B. D. & Salt gas. 162 B. D. & Salt gas. 163 B. D. & Salt gas. 163 B. D. & Salt gas. 163 B. D. & Salt gas. 164 B. D. & Salt gas. 163 B. D. & Salt gas. 164 B. D. & Salt gas. 164 B. D. & Salt gas. 165 B. D. & Salt gas. 166 B. D. & Salt gas. 167 B. D. & Salt gas. 168 B. D. & Salt gas. 169 B. D. & Salt gas. 171 B. D. & Salt gas. 171 B. D. & Salt gas. 172 B. D. & Salt gas. 173 B. D. & Salt gas. 174 B. D. & Salt gas. 175	•••••	ļ							G. Stray, 5th gas	150
1293		(R I 5th gas	160
1021 1299 1508 2125 2145									Maxton & Gas ss. gas	161
1231 1299 1808 2025 2145 2814, Bera, 4th gas 164 1644 1905 2170 2800 Salt, Bera, 4th gas 165 165 1912 1980 2280 2770 2800 Salt, Bera, 4th gas 166 Salt, Bera, 4th gas 166 Salt, Bera, 4th gas 166 Salt, Bera, 300 4 1768 1836 2423 2615 2638 G. Stray gas 168 Salt, Bera, 300 Salt,]	1	j	j	j			B. D. & Salt gas	162
1808 2025 2220 2220 2220 2230 2230 2230 2230 2230 2331									5th gas	163
1554 1614 1905 2779 2800 281 & B. I. oil show; Berea, 30' 3 to 8 to		,							Solt Bores 4th gas	165
1912 1980 2280 2779 2800 Salt & B. I. oil show; Berea, 30' & 5th gas. 167									Berea gas	
440 5 1920 1978 2320 2592 2786 3 5806 G. Stray gas. 168 1836 2438 2615 2638 G. Stray gas. 169 1600 1558 1875 2190 2361 2284 B. Lm. oil & gas; 5th gas. 170 180 170 180 170 180 170 180							2779	11	Salt & B. I. oil show; Berea, 30'	167
1500 1558 1875 2190 2361 2284 B. Lm. oil & gas; 5th gas 170 170 172 172 176 1658 1700 2005 2276 2498 2492 2612 2612 2689 B. Lm. oil & gas; 5th gas 172 172 176 1658 1700 2005 2276 2498 2492 2612 5th gas 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 174 174 175									G. Stray gas	
	300	4	1768	1836		2423	2615		G. Stray gas	169
176 1525 1590 1900 2210 2410 2430 Berea, 5th gas. 1728 176 1858 1700 2005 2276 2438 2612 5th gas. 1738 1838 4 1780 1860 2125 2412 2622 2689 B. I. oil & gas; Berea, G. Stray, 5th gas. 174 175 1			1500	1558		2190	2361	2384	B. Lm. oil & gas; 5th gas	171
176			1525	1590		2210	2410		Berea, 5th gas	172A
318 4 1780 1860 2125 2412 2622 2689 B. I. oil & gas; Berea, G. Stray, 5th gas. 174 210 5 1654 1704 2317 2514 2543 Maxton, B. I., Gord, gas; 5th oil. 176 4857 7 1920 1982 2585 2793 2814 Salt oil 178 179 180 180 1965 2015 2360 2624 2845 2851½ 5th gas 181 183			1658		2005	2276	2498	2612	5th gas	173
4857 7 1920 1982 2585 2793 2814 Salt oil 176 178 179 180 181 181 1965 2015 2360 2624 2845 2851½ 5th gas 181A 183									B. I. oil & gas: Berea, G. Stray,	1
4857 7 1920 1982 2585 2793 2814 Salt oil 176 178 179 180 181 181 1965 2015 2360 2624 2845 2851½ 5th gas 181A 183		5] 				Sth gas	174 175
	485?	,	1920	1982		2585	2793	2814	Salt oil	176
	•••••									
				1		t				
				i						181
819 5 2227 2290					2360	2624				183
	819	5	2227	2290	1	1		1	B. I. gas	184

No. on					Elevation
Map II		Magisteri	al District	OWNER	Above Tide
185	Mary J. Small No. 3479		r (Dodd'ge)		11491
186 187	[J. R. Dennison No. 3508	Freemans	r (Dodd'ge) Creek	Hope Hope	12251 12261
188	M. L. Sutton No 4046		Creek	Pgh. & W. Va	12401
189	Ella Bennett No. 1927	Freemann	Creek	Pgh. & W. Va	1205]
190	M. T. Law No. 1926	Freemans		Pgh. & W. Va	
191	C. A. Stralev No. 1	Freemans	Creek	South Penn	1085I
192 193	G. W. Waggoner No. 4144	Freemans Freemans	Creek	Pgh. & W. Va	1220E
194	Caroline Minter No. 4052	Freemans	Creek	Poh. & W. Va	1090I
195	Caroline Minter No. 2472	Freemans		Pgh. & W. Va	1160H
196 198	F. M. McKinley No. 1 Geo. C. Francis No. 2. Geo. C. Francis No. 1919.	Freemans Freemans			1115E
199	Geo. C. Francis No. 1919	Freemans	Creek	Pgh. & W. Va	1190F
200	J. L. Gall No. 1	Freemans	Creek	Crude	1130E
201 202	I W Chandler No. 1963	Freemans	Creek	Crude	1230E
203	J. L. Gall No. 1 F. M. McKinley No. 3 J. W. Chandler No. 1963 A. H. Kemper No. 1906 A. H. Kemper No. 4200	Freemans	Creek	Pgh. & W. Va. Pgh. & W. Va. Pgh. & W. Va.	1075E
203A	A. H. Kemper No. 4200	Freemans	Creek	Pgh. & W. Va	1250E
204 205	R. S. Kemper No. 1636	Freemans Freemans			1110E
206	Annie Joyce No. 1	Freemans			1140E
207	Ellen Joyce No. 471	Freemans	Creek		1330B
208 209	Patrick Faherty No. 1	Freemans Freemans	Creek	South Penn	1200E
210	Timothy Joyce No. 2	Freemans	Creek	South Penn	1165E
211 212	Thos. Fahey No. 4	Freemans	Creek	South Penn	1305E
213	John Leyden No. 2	Freemans Freemans	Creek	South Penn	1135E 935E
214	Mary A. Fahey No. 3	Freemans	Creek	South Penn	1060B
$\frac{215}{216}$	Grant Gum No. 2	Freemans	Creek	South Penn	1005B
217	Pat Walsh No. 3	Freemans Freemans	Creek	South Penn	1195E
218	Pat Walsh No. 2	Freemans	Creek	South Penn	985B
219 220	Pat Walsh No. 1	Freemans	Creek	South Penn	960B
221	Theresa A. Gum No. 2	Freemans	Creek	South Penn	980B
222	John Leyden Hrs. No. 41	Freemans	Creek	Hope	1175B 880B
224 225	Joseph Gum No. 1.	Freemans	Creek	Hope	1260B
226	Wm. Woofter No. 4229	Freemans	Creek	Hope	880B
227	Leeman Cheuvront No. 4142	Freemans	Creek	Pittsburgh & W. Va Pittsburgh & W. Va	975B
228	A. F. Gum No. 1	Freemans	Creek	Gum et al	980L
229	J. M. McCluster No. 1874	Freemans	Creek	Hope	908L
230 231	C. W. Gum No. 3476	Freemans	Creek	Hope	985B
232	Henry Snyder No. 932. Peter L. Hull No. 3697.	Freemans	Creek	Hope	1185B
		rreemans	Creek	Hope	1045B
233 233A	Wm. Winans No. 19	Freemans	Creek	Reserve	1180B
234	I. Simmons No. 96	Freemans	Creek	Reserve Pittsburgh & W. Va	
235	Crit White No. 910	?reemans	Creek	Reserve	1045B 1075B
236 237	Perry White No. 497	Freemans	Creek	Reserve	1228L
		Freemans	Creek	Hope	1290L
238	W. B. Maxwell No. 1	Freemans	Creek	Hope	1275B
	Hoy Wiseman No. 1	Freemans	Creek	Crit White	955B
		Freemans	Creek	Норе	1100B
243	O. Cheuvront No. 4087	Freemans	Creek	Hope Pittsburgh & W. Va	1230B 1110B
244	Ira Simmons No. 1				
	M C Waster N. 1999	Freemans	Creek	Gum et al Pittsburgh & W. Va Pittsburgh & W. Va	1005B
	M. G. Woofter No. 4228. M. B. Riley No. 1930.	Freemane	Creek	Distalanta 0, 317 37-	1290B

PITTSBURG	TH COAL	1							1
Depth Top	Thickness Feet	Big Lime. Top	Big Injun Sand. Top	Berea Sand. Top	Gordon Sand. Top	Fifth Sand. Top	Total Depth	PRODUCING SAND AND REMARKS	No. on Map II
707	3	2114	2184	2500	2800	2975	3136	III Cow R., B. I., 30', & Gord. gas	
	ļ <u>.</u>	2163	2229		[[2252	B. I. oil and gas	1186
725 730	10	2112	2177		2814		2209 2835	Salt gas and oil; B. I. gas II Cow Run, B. I., Gord. gas	187
608	7	1990	2105	2420	2668	١١	3000	B. Lm. oil; B. I. and Berea gas.	1189
475	i	1898	1974	2275	2551		3045	B. Lime, B. I. and Fourth gas.	190
283	4	1740	1802		2395	2600	2613	Berea gas	
260	3	1725	1815		2355		2421	Salt oil; G. Stray and Gord. gas.	192
		1320	1404			2193	2227	Gordon and Fifth gas	193
		1635	1715	1980	2318		2395	B. I and Berea gas	[194
230	4	1690	1765	2025	2355	2577	2633	Salt oil & gas; Berea & 5th gas.	. 195
								l <u>.</u>	
		1045	1908	2215			2215	Gas	1100
		1845	1908	2213			2215	B. I. and Berea gas	1900
									201
602	8	2055	2115		2691		2724	Gordon gas	1202
									203
608	4	2080	2142	2450	2734		3047	Berea and Gordon gas	. 203A
760	5	2160	2220	2543					204
	1		1						
820	6	2250	2325	2619			2640	Berea gas	. 207
695	5	2120	2180	2490	2800	3027	3033	Gas	. 208
]	2180	2245	2555]	2609	Berea oil	. 209
650	7	2040	2120	2451]	2474	Berea oil	. 210
	l · · · · · <u>·</u> · ·	2244	2310	2609			2647	Big Lime and Berea oil	. 211
610.	5	2045	1900	2412	2725	2915	3010		
542	5	1955	2006	2344			2371	Dry hole	1914
342		1920	1985	2296			2316	Berea oil	215
687	5	2110	2190	2504			2531	Berea oil	216
670	7	2110	2165	2481			2506	Berea oil	217
				1					218
452	8	1850	1925	2233	2530	2710	2836	Gordon oil show	
445	6	1831	1970	2257			2281	Berea oil	. 220
652	7	2100	2150	2458		1	2481	Berea oil	. 221
		1710	1765	2075			2095	Berea gas	1004
									1225
		1770	1830	2124			2672	B. Lm. oil; B. I. and Berea gas	
248	6	1725	1775	2080			2382	Berea, 30' gas	1227
	i								1228
		1545	1634	1	2202	2432	2651	B. I. oil show; Gord. gas; Fift!	1
	1	1	1		1	1 1)	oil and gas	.]229
	[1	1.1111			[230
	J	1878	1933	2237		j	2265	Big Lime oil show; Berea gas B. Lm., Berea, G. Stray & Gord	. 231
• • • • • • •		1790	1860	2144	2459		2479	B. Lm., Berea, G. Stray & Gord	
180	,	1690	1800	-	2315	2536	2558	Gordon and Fifth gas	1232
616	6	2077	2131	2420	2723	2330	2810	Big Injun, Berea and Gord. gas	1233 A
	1	1276	1326	1644	1953	2159	2183	B. L. G. Stray and Gord gas	. 1234
	1	1495	1545	1820	2158		2203	Gordon Stray and Gordon gas Gas. Salt and Gordon gas	. 235
230	6	1695	1745		2375		2430	Gas. Salt and Gordon gas	. 236
293	6	1770	1820	2194	2496]	2576	B. I., Squaw, 30', G. Stray and	1
	1	[ll .	Gordon gas	237
		1	1			0470	0517		238
		1592	1634			2472	2517	Fifth gas	
	1	1 1920	1980	2303			2637	Berea and Gordon Stray gas	241
	1	1835	1890	2210	2517	1	2703	L. D., Berea, G. Stray and Gord	
				1		1		gas	1243
				1		1			244
		2168	2228	2510			2990	B. I. oil: Berea and G. Stray ga	s 245
		2065	2125	2426		1	2475	Big Injun and Berea gas	. 246

No. on Map II	FARM NAME AND NUMBER	Magisterial District			OWNER	Elevation Above Tide
247	Maxwell Hrs. No. 9	Freemans Creek		South	Penn	850 B
248	Albire Bros No. 9.	Freemans Creek.		Crude		850B
040	Alkire Bros No. 2	Freemans Creek.		South	Penn	. 1 845B
250	M. & B. McDonnell No. 5	Freemans Creek.				
251	G. A. Brown No. 1 Elizabeth Boyle No. 1	Freemans Creek	7	South	Penn	. 945 B
252	Elizabeth Boyle No. 1					
253						
255						
256	Dennis Conroy No. 6	Freemans Creek.		South	Penn	. 860B
257	Dennis Conroy No. 3	Freemans Cicck.		South	Penn	. 925B
258	Dennis Conroy No. 3	Freemans Creek		South	Penn	. 905B
259	Wm. Walsh No. 1	Freemans Creek.	9	South	1 cmm	020D
260	Wm. Walsh No. 2. Wm. Walsh No. 3. John Gamp No. 1. John Tierney No. 1. John Tierney No. 2.	Freemans Creek	/	South	Penn	. 925B
262	Tohn Gamn No. 1	Cove (Doddridge) [South	Penn	. 810E
263	John Tiernev No. 1	Freemans Creek		South	Penn	. 835 H
264	John Tierney No. 2	Freemans Creek		South	Penn	. 830 E
200	John Hushion No. 1	Freemans Creek		South	Penn	920E
266	John T. Keely No. 1. John Kenney No. 1. Leopold Stadler No. 2.	Freemans Creek		South	Penn	. 920E
267	John Kenney No. 1	Freemans Creek		South	Penn	· ATOE
268 269	T. M. Bode No. 1	Freemans Creek		South	Penn	. 1040E
270	Leonold Stadler No. 1	. Freemans Creek.	15	South	Penn	. 9001
271	Conrad Rastle No. 2	Froomane Creek	. 15	South	Penn	. 805E
272	Conrad Rastle No. 1	Encomone Creek	. !!	South	Penn	. 8051
273	John Rastle No. 1	Froemane Creek	. !!	South	Penn	. 8001
274	Mary Albers No. 1	 Cove (Doddridge 	e)	South	Penn	. 1 0001
275	Christian Albers No. 1	Cove (Doddridge		South	Penn	
276	Mary Albers No. 2			South	Penn	
277 278	John Rastle No. 2				Penn	807I
278 279	S. H. Lowther No. 3	. Freemans Creek	:	South	Penn	. 905I
281	J. C. Marsh No. 1	. Freemans Creek		Hiner	& Bartlett	. 10301
282	Mary E. Hall No. 2	. Freemans Creek		South	Penn	. 8021
282A	Henry Hurst No. 1	. Freemans Creek	1	Hope		. [1085]
283	M. I. Lovett No. 2	. Freemans Creek			Penn	
284	M. J. Lovett No. 1	. Freemans Creek			Penn	
285 287	F. Ö. Hudkins No. 1	. Freemans Creek Freemans Creek		Hope	Penn	
287. 287A				Couth	Penn	920
287A 288	A. T. Goodwin No. 7	. Freemans Creek	٠	South	Penn	965
289	A. T. Goodwin No. 1	. Freemans Creek	ا	South	Penn	865
290	A. T. Goodwin No. 3	. Freemans Creek	۲ ا	South	Penn	. 1000
291	A. T. Goodwin No. 4	, Freemans Creek	k	South	Penn	960
292	G. E. Lowther No. 2	. Freemans Creek		South	Penn	990
293 294	Emma Jones No. 1	. Freemans Creek		South	Penn	1040
294 295	J. R. Lowther No. 2	Freemans Creek		South	Penn	
295	M. C. Marsh No. 90	. Freemans Creek	k	Hope		980
297	W. H. Hurst No. 183	. Freemans Creek	k	Hope		1075
298	J. C. Waggoner No. 1	. Freemans Creek	k)	Stewar	art	1185
299	J. C. Waggoner No. 4	. Freemans Creek	k !	Stewar	art	1000
300	Joseph Krenn No. 5	. Freemans Creek	k	South	Penn	1090
301 302	Joseph Krenn No. 3	. Freemans Creek		South	Penn	1195
302 303	Joseph Krenn No. 7	Freemans Cree!		South	Penn Penn	11195
303	J. C. Starcher No. 2. JU. F. Starcher No. 4.	Freemans Creel		Hone	Penn	11160
305	III F. Starcher No. 3	Freemans Creel	(e	South	Penn	1090
306	U. F. Starcher No. 3	Freemans Creel	κ	South	Penn	1240
307	U. F. Starcher No. 230	Freemans Creek	k	. Hope		1178
308	[U. F. Starcher No. 188	. Freemans Creek	k	. Hope		1020
309	C. K. Gibson No. 73	. Freemans Creek	k	Hope		1125
310 311	C. K. Gibson No. 2424	Freemans Creek	ķ	Hope		1000
	S. P. Leggett No. 1	Freemans Cree	<u>.</u>	Hope	Penn	1000
312	The Designation of the second			. Source	Penn	1 500

PITTSBUR	GH COAL		Dia Tala	D	0	DIAL.			
Depth Top	Thickness Feet	Big Lime, Top	Big Injun Sand. Top	Berea Sand. Top	Gordon Sand. Top	Fifth Sand. Top	Total Depth	PRODUCING SAND AND REMARKS	No. Map
545	5	2000	2050	2375			2395	Berea gas	
								·	24
330	7		1720	2166	• • • • • • •		2189	Berea oil	
655	5	2108	2150	2468	2780		3088	Big Injun oil show	
453	5	1885	1940	2272	2100		2305	Berea oil	25
	1						2000	Detea on	25
		1	1885	2228			2274	Berea oil	
450	5	1850	1950	2280			2300	Berea oil	
• • • • • •							}		25
427		1910	1950	2323			2375	Big Injun gas; Berea oil	25
7.01		1010	1330	2323			2010	big injuli gas, belea oli	20
									26
			1730	2165			2200	Berea oil	126
385	5		1840	2210			2266	Berea oil	26
			1						
498	6	1908	1960	2332			2387	Berea oil	
445 447	7	1870 1835	1920 1910	2277 2280			2302	Berea oil	
570	10	2061	2077	2403			2430	Berea oil	
450	5	1880	1950	2285			2316	Berea oil	
315	8	1760	1810	2160			2191	Berea oil	2
									127
294	8	1700	1735	2153			2703	Berea oil and gas]2'
306	7	1738	1808	2154			2185	B. Lm. gas; Gantz oil	[2]
324]	-::::	1738	2171		[]	2307	Big Injun and Gantz oil	[2]
551	5	2025	2060	2405	[[2430	Berea oil	27
315		2045	2087	2427 2160			2454	Berea oil	2
425	6	1860	1920	2268			2311	Berea oil	12
4.0	1	1941	1970	2318			2830	Little Lime oil show	2
300	8		1800	2145			2177	Berea oil	
								Dry hole	2:
567	8	1990	2050	2426		[2462	Berea oil show	2
240	5	1677	1735	2102			2690	Dry hole	. 2
			2010	2330			2384	Berea oil	
			2010	2000			2004	berea on	
336	4		1895	2190				Berea oil	
480	6	1920	1965	2350			2385	Berea oil	. [29
						[1	,	
479	8	1942	2002	2347			2382	Berea oil	2:
575	6	1975	2080	2422			2490 2410	Berea oil	2:
$\frac{535}{600}$	7 6	1940	2000	2380 2446			2477	Berea oil	2
445	6	1905	1955	2299			2319	Berea gas	2
554	6	1300	2040	2404			2420	Berea gas	25
				2533			2555	Berea oil	
	1]		2323			2355	Berea oil	
								D 1-1-	
		0100	2205 2200	2572 2507	2893	3023	3058 2574	Dry hole	
660 656	6	2120	2010	2507			2535	Berea oil	30
000			2010	2001				berea on	
575	5	2025	2075	2418			2449	Berea oil	[30
751	7		2240	2598			2623	Berea oil	30
		2108	2153	2490			2520	Berea gas	130
		1	1965	2320			2335	Keener oil show; Berea gas	130
570	8	2040	2085	2437		9700	2452 2882	Berea gas Big Injun oil; Berea gas	
378 365	8 5	1767 1840	1872 1895	2221		2700	2882	Gordon Stray gas show	3
								Dry hole	

No. on	FARM NAME AND NUMBER	Magisteri	al District	OWNER	Elevation Above
Map II	FARM RAME AND NUMBER				Tide
		. P	Consta	, Hono	885L
313	Isaac M. Hinzman No. 729 Osborne Hrs. No. 3536	Freemans	Creek	Hope	1105B
313A	Jesse Brown Hrs. No. 1261	Freemans	Creek	Hope	865B
314	Jesse Blown IIIs. No. 22021	-	c 1	***	
316	John Hines No. 3475	Freemans	Creek	Норе	950B 940B
317	Isaac Rexroad No. 3586		Creek	Pittsburgh & W. Va	1300B
318 319			Creek	Hope	900B
320			Creek	Guffey Hope	. 1010B
321	John Fallon No. 973 Wm. Fallon No. 2471	Freemans	Creek	Pittsburgh & W. Va	1315B
322 323	ID M Tohan No. 486	Freemans	Creek	Carnegie	980L
324 .			Creek	Hope	930B
325	John W. Dorsey No. 1	11 reculaus	Creek	Hope Reserve	1030B 1015B
326 327		Freemans	Creek	Hone	980R
328	Waldeck & Casey No. 3472	Freemans	Canala	Hone	TOTOD !
329	Waldeck & Casey No. 3472. Thomas Casey No. 1. Timothy Kerrigan No. 230. John Gum No. 228.	Freemans	Creek	Hope	1015B 975B
330	Timothy Kerrigan No. 230	Freemans	Creek	Reserve	952L
331 332	C. Z. Grant No. 143	Freemans	Creek	Reserve	1010B
333					
334	O. P. Baker No. 56 Daniel Casto No. 16	IF reemans	Creek	Reserve	1 1098L
335 336	Morry Cocoy No. 19	Freemans	Creek	Reserve	925B
337	Amanda Butcher No. 251 O. C. Woofter No. 1803	Freemans	Creek	Reserve	937L
338	O. C. Woofter No. 1803	Freemans	Creek	Hope	905L
339	F. A. Mertz No. 156	Freemans	Creek	Reserve	900L
340	Perry T. Woofter No. 229	Freemans	Creek	D.	-
	Jacob Gissy No. 1802	Freemans	Creek	Reserve Hope	1190B 877L
	ſ	I			0111
342	R. Gissy No. 158	Freemans	Creek	Reserve	945B
343	J. J. Kenny No. 1245 John Alkire No. 1	Freemans	Creek		875B
345	Peter Allman No. 1	Freemane	Crook	Ditteharen & W. Va	
346	I. M. Jarvis No. 3462	Freemane	Croole	Liona	953L
347 348	J. B. Bohr No. 471 Lydia Allman No. 4266	Freemans	Creek	Carnegie	985B
					845B 830B
350A	Wesley Knapp No. 1	Freemans	Creek	South Penn	825B
351	Martin Kenny No. 1944	Freemans	Creek	Hope	1000B
353	Martin Kenny No. 1244 B. L. Kraus No. 242 Henry Stark No. 3503	Freemans	Creek	Hope	945L 915B
354	Henry Stark No. 3503	Freemans	Creek	Hone	1010L
355	John Dempsey No. 472.	Freemans	Creek	Hope	985B
356 357	Kasner Kraus No. 1	Freemans	Creek	Reserve	1030B
360	James Bennington No. 1	Courthous	Creek	Reserve	1145B
361	Wm. E. Donlan No. 2	Courthous	e	South Penn	895B
362 363	B. F. Clayton No. 1	Courthous	e	South Penn	990B
364	Michael Copley Hrs. No. 1	Courthous		South Penn	790B
365	John Copley No. 1	Courthous		South Penn	880B 885B
366	J. H. McCray No. 1	Courthous	2	Guffey	1070B
367	John Dempsey No. 472. Kasper Kraus No. 1. James Bennington No. 1. Wm. E. Donlan No. 2. B. F. Clayton No. 1. Michael Copley Hrs. No. 1. Michael Copley Hrs. No. 2. John Copley No. 1. J. H. McCray No. 1. C. Turner No. 4. T. McLaughlin No. 2012. R. F. Romine No. 1. Barney Bohen No. 1. Barney Bohen No. 1. Barney Bohen No. 3. Barney Bohen No. 5.	Courthous		Guffey	1170B
369	R. F. Romine No. 1	Courthous		Pittsburgh & W. Va	1055B
370	Barney Bohen No. 1	Courthous		South Penn	1180B 1200B
371 372	Barney Bohen No. 3	Courthous	2	Ŭ. S. Oil	830B
373	Timothy Rafferty No. 3405	Courthous		U. S. Oil	847L
374	Barney Bohen No. 1 Barney Bohen No. 3. Barney Bohen No. 5. Timothy Rafferty No. 3495. Michael Mullady No. 1901. T. G. Smith No. 1	Courthous		Hope	860B
375	T. G. Smith No. 1	Courthous		Crude	885B 815B
					0.020

PITTSBUR	GH COAL								
Depth Top	Thickness Feet	Big Lime. Top	Big Injun Sand. Top	Berea Sand. Top	Gordon Sand. Top	Fifth Sand. Top	Total Depth	PRODUCING SAND AND REMARKS	No. on Map I
	1	1617	1679	2038	2352		2645	B. Lm. oil show; Gord. gas	313
• • • • • •		1936	2005	2345	2582	J	3076	B. I. oil; G. Stray & 4th gas	3137
		1380	1445		2663		2665	B. D. oil show; Maxton oil & gas;	314
	j	1702	1753	2090	2405		2785	Gord. & 4th gas	1316
									317
						ł::::::		B. I. gas	
140	7	1760					2646	G. Stray gas	320
449	3	1978	2051	2360 2367	2687	0070	2705	Salt oil show	321
449		1972	2035 1586	2307	2668	2878	2921	Salt oil; B. I. Gord. gas Salt, B. I. Gord. gas	322
		1427	1505	1840	2180	2370	2505	B. I. & Gord gas	324
	Į · · · · · · ·	1	1	[1	[-:::::			325
		1460	1560 1558		2224	2410	2458	Maxton, 5th gas; 5th oil show Salt B. I., Squaw, Gord. gas	327
	1	1010					2210		1328
		1	1		[1319	II Cow Run. & Maxton gas	329
		1465	1510	1795	2182	2375	2388	Gord., 4th & 5th gas	330
<i></i>		1405	1465		2085		2115	Gord. gas	332
		1620	1680		2280	2475	2500	B. I., G. Stray, Gord. & 5th gas	333
20	ļ	1	1000			[1		
20		1520	1675		2212		2455	Gord. gas	335
							1360	II Cow R., Maxton gas	337
	J	1380	1445	1790	2105	2280	2300	II Cow R., Salt, B. Lm., Gord. &	
	1	1380	1435	 1780	2105	, !	2127	5th gas Cord	338
		1 1300	1400	1 1700	2105		2127	II Cow R., Salt, Maxton, Gord.	339
	1	1717	17721/2		2463	2615	2652	B. I., G. Stray, Gord. & 5th gas.	340
		1428	1495		2150	2315	2329	Salt gas; B. Lm. & Gord. oil &	1047
	\	1368	1470	1830	2151		2675	Salt, B. I., Gord. gas	341
		1315	1368	1725	2047		3004	R. Lm. oil: 4th gas	343
		1.:::::	1	- <u>::::</u>	1-2222	J			344
· · · · · · ·		1805 1458	1880 1518	2250	2539	2360	2528	Gord, gas B. Lm. & Gord, gas	1346
	1	1525	1595	1800	2279	1	2302	B. I. & Gord. gas	347
 .			1						348
		1410	1480		2083		2695	B. I. gas B. I. gas show	349
		1393	1423		2086		2330	B. I. gas snow	350
									351
		1390	1500		1.::::		2778	B. I. gas	352
		1570	1470	2005	2190	2343	2419	Gas & 5th gas B. I. oil; Maxton, B. I. & 5th gas	353
		1608	1670	1990			3014	Salt oil & gas; B. I. gas	355
							1376	Salt oil & gas	1356
190	3	j	ļ					4th gas	357
325	4	2010	2060		ł:		2686	Dry hole	1361
345	3		2105		2755	2929	2932	Gord, oil	362
140		1800	1895		2530			Gord. oil	363
250			1975	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		[[] 2645	Gord. oil	365
455		1	1		9036	1	2853	G. Strav oil	366
		1	1	1	2918	1	3126	Gord, oil	367
500	5	1984	2040			2880	2909 3098	5th gas G. Stray oil	368
550		2275	2380		2930		2936	R I gas: Stray oil	370
140	J	1805	1895	2215	2505		2517	B. I. gas; G. Stray oil	371
		1743	1795		2461		2766	Maxton gas; B. I. oil	
	1	1748	1840	2225	2490	2666	2700	Gord. & 5th gas	374
	1	1	1		1		1		1375

			1	<u> </u>
No. on Map II	FARM NAME AND NUMBER	Magisterial District	OWNER	Elevation Above Tide
376	N. J. Westfall No. 167	Courthouse	. Hope	940B
377	Owen McAnainey No. 1	Courthouse	. Hope . South Penn. . Pittsburgh & W. Va.	840B
378	George Mertz No. 4181	Courthouse	Reserve	1088L
379	Joseph Mertz No. 363 (01 353)	Courthouse	Reserve	T ROOR
380 381	George Mertz No. 4181 Joseph Mertz No. 363 (or 393) J. H. Mertz No. 11 Quigg-Canton No. 483	Courthouse	Reserve	965B
		Courthouse	. Reserve	0457
382 383	McDonald Murray No. 491	Courthouse	Reserve	945L 1010B
		Counthause	P	I
384 385	Thomas Murray No. 1	Courthouse	Reserve Reserve	985B 1145B
900	i -	1		
386	Henry McCall No. 1539 John Murray No. 72	Courthouse	. Hope	
387	Bridget Cummings No. 24	Courthouse	Panama	
388 389		Courthouse	Hope	910B
390	T. J. White No. 2002	Courthouse	Hope Pittsburgh & W. Va. Pittsburgh & W. Va.	910B 1030B
391	F. I. Matthews No. 2455	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va	1090B
392				
393	Luke White No. 1604Luke White No. 812	Courthouse	- Hope	1070 D
394	Luke White No. 812		Hope	
395	Luke White No. 1446	Courthouse	. Hope	1295B
396	T. J. White No. 1983	Courthouse		
397	T. J. White No. 1983. J. W. Cox No. 1. J. W. Cox No. 2. T. R. Reynolds No. 1. James Mullady No. 13.	Courthouse		
398 400	J. W. Cox No. 2	Courthouse	Guffey	1030B
401	James Mullady No. 13	Courthouse	Guffey	830L
402	Pat Mullady No. 2	Courthouse	. Guffey	TARRET
403	M. M. Summers No. 7			
404	M. M. Summers No. 7. James Mullady No. 2. James Mullady No. 1.	Courtnouse	. Guffey	1
405	James Mullady No. 1	Courthouse	· Currey	
406	liames Mullady No. 11	Courthouse	. Guffev	1115R
408	Clarissa Turner No. 1	Courthouse	. Guffey	820B
409	C. W. McCutcheon No. 1	Courthouse	Guffey South Penn	1080B
410	William Griggs No. 1	Courthouse	South Penn	1815B 1185B
411	C. W. McCutcheon No. 6	Courthouse		1200B
412	I. N. Means No. 1	Courthouse	South Penn	1210B
413	John Livingston No. 1	Courthouse	South Penn	1195R
414 415	W. H. Dent No. 1	Courthouse	South Penn	1115B
416	L. L. D. Peters No. 1	Courthouse	Guffey South Penn Pittsburgh & W. Va	920B
417	James Murphy No. 1903	Courthouse	Distributed 8 337	1210B
418	M. J. Casey No. 1	Courthouse	South Dann	890B
419	John Collins No. 4	Courthouse	South PennSouth Penn	1160B 1220B
420	John Collins No. 4016	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va. Pittsburgh & W. Va. Pittsburgh & W. Va.	950B
421 422	Peter Gillooly No. 1986	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va	1035B
423	Anne Connell No. 2075	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va	1215B
424	John Gillooly No. 9	C	Guney	845.B
425	R. B. Shouldis No. 1	Courthouse	South Penn	1130B
426	R. B. Shouldis No. 1. Beall Hrs. No. 1. I. C. Collins No. 2	Counthouse	South Penn	825B
427	J. C. Collins No. 2.	Courthouse	Crude	816L
428 429	J. C. Commis No. 1	LOurthouse	Crudo	
430	J. C. Collins No 5. John Finster No. 1921. John Finster No. 1969. T. T. Dolan No. 7005. Ed. Kelley No. 4132. Henry Pumphrey No. 1999. W. C. Mick No. 2018. C. C. Heath No. 2.	Courthouse	Crude	1220L
431	John Finster No. 1969	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va	995B
432	T. T. Dolan No. 7005	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va	915L
433	Ed. Kelley No. 4132	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va	925B
434	Henry Pumphrey No. 1999	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va	860B
435	W. C. Mick No. 2018	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va	825B
437	W. C. Mick No. 2018 C. C. Heath No. 2. Granville Meeks No. 4014 W. J. Ryan No. 7011	Courthouse	Hope	1010B
438	W. I. Rvan No. 7011	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va	1060B
	J	Courtnouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va	1150B

PITTSBUE	GH COAL					P.01			
Depth Top	Thickness Feet	Big Lime. Top	Big Injun Sand. Top	Berea Sand. Top	Gordon Sand. Top	Fifth Sand, Top	Total Depth	PRODUCING SAND AND REMARKS	No. or
			1940		2597	2771	2789	Gord. gas	376
120		1780	1840 1995	 	2450 2608	2652	2680 2630	Gord. gas; 5th 611	378
	: : : : : : :	1920	1995		2008		2030		379
			1760		2406	2582	2608	Gord. & 5th gas	1380
	.	1709	1756			·····]	2380	Salt, B. I., G. Stray gas; B. Lm. oil & gas	.381
	. }	1		١		١	1574	Maxton oil & gas	382
	.]	1660	1710	2125	2325	[]	2390	Salt, B. Lm., B. I., G. Stray,	383
								Gord. gas	384
		1887	1993			2670	2716	Salt, B. Lm., 30', G. Stray, Gord.	
	1							& 5th gas	
		1813	1903	2206 2190	2483 2507		2520 2533	Salt & Gord. gas	.386 1387
		1	1	1	2448	2642	2644	Gord 5th gas	1388
	.)	1840	1930	1	2490	2661	2679	5th gas	389
356	8	1914	2030 1973	2311	2618 2533	2800 2736	2818	B. I., Gord. & 5th gas B. I., Gord. gas	1390
		1099	1973		2000	2130	2774		
		1905	1955				2543	G. Stray gas	393
231	5	1800	1880		2478	2663	2683	G. Stray gas Salt 4th oil; G. Stray, Gord. 5th	394
	.	2082	2132		2740	.	2763		
232	5	1845	1905	2225	2506		2536	R I & G Stray gas	1396
227	5	1850	1930	2230	2512	2696			. [397
210		1825	1870		2721	2898	2925 2701	5th oil	400
									401
	. [;		0100	ļ	0070	······•	1		
445 155	4	2110	2180		2819 2531½		2861 2533	Gord. oil	403
					2714			Gord. oil	405
	. [į	[1	jj			1400
• • • • • •	.				2561	····		Gord. oil	1407
630	4	2300	2340		2990		3015	Gord. oil	1409
525	4	2215	2265	(2910	{{	2920	Gord. oil	410
525		2212	2288		2913	3075	3097	B. I. oil & gas; G. Stray oil	, 4 1 L
	.				2910	3013	3031		. [413
	.	2090	2180		2838	[3052		414
580	3	2200	2280		2904	3070	3127	B. I. gas; Stray oil and gas	415
		1897			2304	2750	2827	G. Stray gas	417
	.		1	j	J]	1		. 418
528		1912	2268 1970	2250	2871	3061 2742	3078	Gord. oil	419
		1950	2005		2587	2142	2597	B. I., G. Stray gas	421
• • • • •	.	. 2070	2135		2742	2940	3081	G. Stray, Gord., 5th gas	. 422
480	3	2117	2172	l::::::	2440	2631	2678	Gord. gas	423
*****	.	1760	1782		2.00	2010	2460	G Stray Oil	. 1423
460		2020	2125		2745	2940	2956	Gord. oil	. 426
530		2140	2250	ł::::::	2826	3010	3032		427
600	1	2200			2888	3010	2909	Cord oil	1429
		1740	1838	2180		2558	2755	B. I., 30' gas; Berea oil B. I., 5th gas	430
		1625	1690 1833			2461	2533	B. I., 5th gas	431
		1743	1000		t		2333	G. Stray gas	1433
		1760	1900		2430	2585	2725	Gord oil	1434
• • • • •	• • • • • • • •	1987	2036		2619	2798	2914	Squaw oil show	435
		1940	2030		2630		2655	G. Stray, Gord. gas Maxton, B. I. gas	437
	1	1765	1850		2430	2620	2680	Maxton B I gas	1495

No. on Map II	FARM NAME AND NUMBER	Magisterial District	OWNER	Elevation Above Tide
439	John Kelley No. 4003	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va	
440	Luke Fitzpatrick No. 1853	Courthouse	Hope	1315B
441	Peter Rush No. 4004	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va Pittsburgh & W. Va	1350B 1045B
443	Annie Keegan No. 1	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va	1040B
444	Annie Keegan No. 2	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va	1 1005 B
445	W. I. Cunningham No. 4001	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va	1335L
446	John A. McCauley No. 8026 C. J. Nolan No. 1988	Courthouse	HopePittsburgh & W. Va	1335B 930B
448	Pat Maley No 2074	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va	1130B
449	Pat Maley No 2074	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va Pittsburgh & W. Va	870B
450	Ellen Mulvaney No. 4176. John Collins No. 2208.	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va	1005B
451 452	Martha Hall No. 1	Courthouse	Hope Columbia	1000B
453	ID A McCray No 2024	Courthouse	Pitteburgh & W Vo	I OOKR
454	D. A. McCray No. 2034. John Brannon No. 1. P. Flesher No. 2016. Margaret Riley No. 1985.	Courthouse	Guffey	950B
455	P. Flesher No. 2016	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va	995B
456 157	Wm. McCudden No. 2831	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va	875B
458	Michael Hoar No. 358	Courthouse	Reserve	1140B
459	Peter Doonan Hrs. No. 40	Courthouse	Hope	
459A	Ora Bailey No. 2956. John Copley No. 4036.	Courthouse	Hope	. 1035B
460 461	Kinley McCudden No. 1207	Courthouse	Hope	. 880B
462	John Bohan No. 1937	Courthouse	Hope	1187B
463	Luke White No. 4081	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va	1300B
464	John Copies No. 4080 Kinley McCudden No. 1307 John Bohan No. 1937 Luke White No. 4081 Luke White No. 2072 James Hamrick No. 1. Marcellus Turner No. 1	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va	.] 1390B
465 466	Marcellus Tuenes No. 1	Courthouse	Hope	. 1035B
467	John Turner No. 3	Courthouse	Crude	. 970B
468	John Turner No. 3. J. S. Turner No. 1967. F. M. Ballard No. 1592.	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va	920B
469	F. M. Ballard No. 1592	Courthouse	Hope	.) 1111L
470	S. E. Harrison No. 2401	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va	. 1310B
471 472	David Teter No. 1214	Courthouse	Hope	. 1120B
473	E. C. Fisher No. 501. M. O. Edwards No. 996.	Courthouse	Reserve	. 1130B . 1245B
474	IM. U. Edwards No. 813	Courthouse	Hone	. 1245B
475	M O. Edwards No. 2. F. C. Jarvis No. 1.	Courthouse	Guffey	
476	F. C. Jarvis No. 1.	Courthouse	Guffey	. 1150B
477 478	Henry Brannon No. 8. Geo. Fisher No. 60.	Courthouse	Reserve	. 1330L
479				1110FD
480	Elias Fisher No. 1	Courthouse	Reserve	1 1200 B
481 482		Courthouse	Southern Hatzell & Wilson	. 1290B
483	A. S. Fisher No. 2. A. S. Fisher No. 1.	Courthouse	Hatzell & Wilson	. 1335B
484	A. S. Fisher No. 3	Courthouse	Hatzell & Wilson. Hatzell & Wilson.	. 1360B
485	A. S. Fisher No 4	Courthouse	Hatzell & Wilson	. 1395B
486 487	C. M. L. Butcher No. 1.		Southern	. 1420B
488	H. M. Turner No. 1 H. M. Turner No. 2	Courthouse	Southern	. 1265B
489	C. A. Taylor No. 1	Courthouse	Southern	. 1215B
490	Ralph McDonald No. 1	Contethones	Hatzell & Wilson	. 1215B . 1200B
491	15. F. Fisher No. 153	Courthouse	Reserve	1095B
492 493	O. B. Wheeler No. 1904	Courthouse	Reserve Pittsburgh & W. Va	. 1135B
494	Wm. S. Woodall No. 3492	Courthouse	. Reserve	. I 1070B
495	VMn. S. Woodall No. 3492. J. M. Lancaster No. 188. Mary E. Lawson No. 1. Weston State Hospital No. 1. Weston State Hospital No. 2. Weston State Hospital No. 3. Matthews Hrs. No. 1.	Courthouse		
496	Mary E. Lawson No. 1	Courthouse	Weston Electric	1260B
497 498	Weston State Hospital No. 1	Courthouse	W. Va. State	. 1160B
499	Weston State Hospital No. 2	Courthouse		
500	Matthews Hrs. No. 1. Andrew Edmiston No. 1974	Courthouse	. W. Va. State. . W. Va. Central.	. 1150R
501	Andrew Edmister M ton	Commondac	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1115B

PITTSBUR	1	Dia Tim-	Big Injun	Berea	Gordon	Fifth	Total	DRODUGING SAND AND
Depth Top	Thickness Feet	Big Lime, Top	Sand. Top	Sand. Top	Sand. Top	Sand. Top	Depth	PRODUCING SAND AND REMARKS
		1780	1895	2200	2450		2698	
		1940	2052	2380	2640	2767	2833	B. I., Gord., 5th gas
		1915	2002		2628		3024	Dry hole
		1610	1700			2445	2858	Salt, 30' gas
		1972	2032	2395		2789	2825	B. I. gas
		2005	2100	2410	2621	2800	2835	B. I. & 5th gas
		1610	1700			2445	2858	Gas, G. Stray gas
		1955	2015			(• • • • • • •	2789	G. Stray, 4th gas
	1	1693	1773			0.000	2522	30' gas
		1898	1953			2729	2749	30°, G. Stray, 5th gas
		1680	1790		2325		2355	C Ct
	1	1000	1777	2047	2333	2514	2753	G. Stray gas
		1864	1919	2230	2000	2727	2833	G. Stray gas
		1730	1792	2135	2383	2575	2602	G. Stray, 5th gas
		2007	2146	2463	2731	2010	2759	B. Lm., G. Stray & Gord. gas
		2060	2105	2100	2723	2881	2913	B. I. & 5th oil; B. I. & G. Stray
	{·····	1 2000	2100		2120	2001	2010	gas
	1					2656	2680	5th gas
 	1	1973	2030		2616	2804	2825	B. Lm., G. Stray, Gord. & 5th gas
158	2	1790	1853	2122	2423		2442	G. Stray & Gord, gas
		1761	1871	2187	2448	1	2476	Gord, gas
	1	2075	2144		2736	[27561/2	B. I., G. Stray & Gord. gas
431	20	2000	2115		2717		2760	G. Stray & Gord, gas
455	[8	2005	2110		2713		2740	B. I. & Gord. gas
	[[[
						[]		
]					[
140	5	1750	1850	2170	2410	2608	2730	B. I. oil & gas
		1925	1980	2330	2589	2783	2794	B. I. oil & gas; G. Stray, Gord.,
		!				!		5th gas
		2063	2131				2790	Squaw, G. Stray gas
		1780	1892	2175	2456	2664	2673	Maxton, Gord., 5th gas
		1715	1814	2110		2576	2603	G. Stray, 5th gas
		1803 1605	1870 1695	2280	2485 2255	2706 2392	272 3 245 4	Lit. Lm. oil; Gord., 5th gas
		1009	1090		2200	2002	1992	Gord. gas
		1615	1685		2266	2453	2474	G. Stray, 5th gas
		1013	1000		2200	6400	2414	G. Ettay, 5th gas
		1485	1545				2297	B. Lm, oil; G. Stray, 4th gas
		1641	1701	2028	2326	2496	2543	Maxten, G. Stray, 5th gas
100							14031/2	Salt oil
	1							
	[1	1				
				1				
							1524	Salt oil
							1358	Salt oil & gas
							1299	Salt oil
				• • • • • • •				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
• • • • • •				1000			0550	D. T. G. Co.
		1585	1645	1970	2270	2433	2553	B. I., G. Stray, 5th gas
		1613	1639	2040	9744	2435	2465	G. Stray, 5th gas
		2070	2130	2060	2744 2321	2967 2512	3018	Maxton, B. I., 4th gas B. I. & 5th gas
		1640 1570	1713 1680	1900	2321 2265	2456	2510	B. I. & 5th gas B. I. & 5th gas
• • • • • •		1970	1080	1900	2200	2400	2010	B. I. & 5th gas
		1680	1843	2066			2477	B. I. oil; Berea, 4th gas
18		1620	1685	2070	2335	2472	2484	5th gas
		1623	1685	2060	2345	2460	2479	5th gas; B. I. oil
		1820	1899			2671	2700	30' & 5th gas

No. on Map II	FARM NAME AND NUMBER	Magisterial District	OWNER	Elevation Above Tide	
502	W. II. Hawkins No. 1310	Courthouse	Hope Pittsburgh & W. Va	1255B	
503	Wm McRride No 1964		Pittsburgh & W. Va	1175B	
504	Flora Matthews No. 1952	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va Pittsburgh & W. Va	1175B	
505	Flora Matthews No. 2455	Courthouse	W Va Central	1 1130 B	
506					
507 508	Touch Elector No. 4119	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va Louis Bennett	1300B	
509		Courthouse	Louis Bennett	1290B	
510			Louis Bennett	1315B	
511	C H Skinner No 3601		Pittahungh & W Va	1285B 1145B	
512	N. Peterson No. 1984	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va	1140B	
513	T. W. Matthews No. 1970	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va	1030B	
515 516	IT. 1 II Transmor No. 1	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va	1170B	
518	Taylor Sandy No 1	Courthouse	Hope	1140B	
519	Taylor Sandy No. 1	Courthouse	Hope	1390B	
520			Ahner et al	1050B	
521		Courthouse	Guffey	1050B 1205B	
522	Rachel Cutright No. 1993	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va	1050L	
524	Sarah Platt No. 2423	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va	1 1225B	
525 526	Louis Bennett No. 1	Courthouse	Guffey	1055B	
527	P I Dver No. 2281	Courthouse	Hope	1130B	
528	IP I Dver No. 1897		Hope	1090B	
529	Louis Bennett No. 4	Courthouse	Louis Bennett	100FD	
530	Louis Bennett No. 3	Courthouse	Louis Bennett Louis Bennett Pittsburgh & W. Va	1035B 1278B	
531	John Dennison No. 4054	Courthouse	Hope	1290B	
532 533	Weston Electric Co. No. 1	Courthouse	Weston Electric	1075B	
584	W. G. Bennett No. 1	Courthouse	Harris Bros	1 1230B	
535	A P Prennon No. 4009	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va	1110B	
535A	L. L. Wilson No. 4047. L. L. Wilson No. 1948. W. G. Bennett No. 2033.	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va	1255B	
536	L. L. Wilson No. 1948	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va Pittsburgh & W. Va	1185B 1145B	
587	W. G. Bennett No. 2033 E. A. Bennett No. 2011	Courthouse		1040B	
538 539	E. A. Bennett No. 2011	Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va	1255B	
540	F. M. Stalnaker No. 1	'Courthouse	Pittsburgh & W. Va	1110B	
541	IS O Rittenhouse No. 2601	Courthouse	Hope	1170B	
542	J. L. Fox No. 1	Courthouse	Hope		
543	W. R. Jewel No. 1.	Courthouse	White & Chidister	1060B	
544	G. C. Spaur No. 2493	Skin Creek	Pittsburgh & W. Va	1310B	
545 546	Albert Gould No. 1	Skin Creek	Hope	1070B	
547	John R. Francis No. 3287	Skin Creek	Hope	. 1230B	
548	II. D. Butcher No. 1	Skin Creek	Pittsburgh & W. Va	. 1050B	
549	George Simons No. 1	Skin Creek	South Penn	. 1135B	
550	Perry Summers No. 1	Skin Creek	Griffiths	. 1060B	
551 552	Jas. R. White No. 1	Buckhannon (Upsnur	B. R. O. & G	1150L	
553	Jacob Krise No. 1	Buckhannon (Upshur)	B. R. O. & G	1255B	
554	John Smith No. 1	Buckhannon (Unshur)	B. R. O. & G	. 1365B	
555	Lee J. Lewis No. 1 Louvina Linger No. 1	Buckhannon (Upshur)	B. R. O. & G B. R. O. & G	.1	
556	Louvina Linger No. 1	Buckhannon (Upshur)	B. R. O. & G	. 1380B	
557	John Morrison No. 1	Buckhannon (Unshur	Crites & Allen	. 1250L	
558	J. F. Gould No. 1	Buckhannon (Unshur	B. R. O. & G	. 1220B	
559	Tames Duncan No. 1	Meade (Upshur)	B. R. O. & G	. [1365B	
560	Hazen Phillips No. 2659	Banks (Upshur)	Hope	. 1550B	
561	Hazen Phillips No. 2658		. Hope	. 1525B	
562	II S Douglass No. 1	Banks (Linchur)	. Frenchton	. 1520B	
563	Chas. M. Hvre No. 2656	Banks (Upshur)	. Hope	. 1520L	
564	Gordon B. Talbott No. 2657	Banks (Upshur)	. Hope	. 1545L	
565	redige F. Tamott No. 3410	Danks (Upshur)	Hope	. 1575B . 1055B	
567	[G. W. Smith No. 2574				

Wells in Lewis County-Continued

PITTSBUE	GH COAL								
Depth Top	Thickness Feet	Big Lime. Top	Big Injun Sand. Top	Berea Sand. Top	Gordon Sand. Top	Fifth Sand. Top	Total Depth	PRODUCING SAND AND REMARKS	No. o Map
			1960	2310	2600	2745	2803	Salt, B. I. & 5th gas	502
	• • • • • • •		1940	2260	2595	2725	2825	B. I., 50' & 5th gas	
	.]		2080		2678	2879	2920	Gord. & 5th gas	504
			1973	ļ <u>.</u>	2533	2736	2774	B. I., Gord., 5th gas	150
							1		50
<i>.</i> .			2168		2741	2918	2969	G. Stray & 5th gas	
			2100			2010	2000	G. Stray & Stri gas	150
			2145				2732	B. I., 30' & G. Stray gas	51
			2086		2676	2885	2934	Salt, B. I., 5th gas 50' oil & gas; G. Stray gas	51
			2033	2270	2583	2729	2869	50' oil & gas; G. Stray gas	51
	.	1890	1945	2295	2580		2906		151
		1754	1880				2254	50' gas	51
		. 1890	1955	2310	2557	2715	2863	5th gas show	51
		.	1					Dry hole	51
			2217	2530		[]	3090	Berea gas show	51
	. [2020	2240	J	[]	2290	Berea gas	
	. (1800	2206		[2688	Light gas	52
	.		2040	2407	1.::::.	-::::	2427	Berea gas	52
	.		1804	2154	2408	2537	2680	Berea gas B. I. oil; Gord. gas	52
			1915	2138	2435		2504	B. I. oil; Gord, gas	152
		1665	1755	2145	2345	2588	2618	Gord. gas	152
	.		1872	2218	2464	2613	2706	B. I. & Berea gas	
			1835	2180			2259	B. I. & Berea gas	52
	.		1879	2220	2485		2707	Dry hole	52
• • • •	.		1735	2088				Berea gas; B. I. gas & oil show	53
• • • •			1980	2240			2370	Berea & 50' gas	193
• • • • •			1975	2309 1977	2243	2410	2384	B. I & Berea gas	
			1000	1977	2243		2430	Gord. & 5th gas	
			1720		2300		2314	Gord. gas	53
			1845		2440	2642	2663	B. I. oil; 5th gas	150
			1761	2011	~ 110	2490	2602	EO' case 20' ail	152
			1900	2011	2445	2640	2760	50' gas; 30' oil	53
			1798	2120	2370		2412	Berea gas show	53
			2015		2600		2630	50' & Gord. gas	153
								bo & dora. gas	
		1694	1750	2105		T	2113	Berea gas	
								Gas well	
							1		
		1587	1652	1951	2205		2230	Gord. gas	
	1	1876	2075	2175	2479	[2514	Gas well	154
	.)	.	1	1	1]]	1	Gas show	54
	.		1495	1740	2085	2282	2662	30' gas show; 4th & 5th oil show.	154
	.	1595	1690	1992	2245	2414	2424	Gas show	
	.		1		1	i]	1.,.,		54
	.]		1500	1680	1980	2165	2401	4th oil show	
	. [1621	1918	2240	2358	2502 1/2	Dry hole	55
			1317	1630	1933	1	2804	B. I., G. Stray oil; G. Stray gas.	
			1381	1635	1962	2104	2404	Gord. oil show; 6th gas	
• • • •	.		1495	1805	2077	[2320	B. I. & Gord. gas	
• • • •			1470	1010	0150		0410	D. I. C. J. Sov B. I. C.	155
• • • •	.	1433	1472	1810	2152		2410	B. I., Gord., 30' gas; B. I., Squaw,	
	1	1			1	1	1	30' oil	
• • • •		1292	1346	1660	2030	2262	1		55
• • • •			1486	1816	2130	2262	2555	30' gas	00
		1400	1400	1010	2100	2202	2000	oil show	55
	1	1 1505	1575	1900	2195		2302		56
			1620	1890	2200		2350	Weir oil; Gord. gas	156
• • • • •			1000	1000	~~~	:::::	2000	Dry hole	
			1580	1910	2213		2342		156
			1675	1937	2263		2373		56
	7		1650	1910	2221		3200	B. I., Berea, 4th gas show	56
			1800	2085	2405	1		Berea 4th gas	56
				1				699	·

No. on Map II	FARM NAME AND NUMBER	Magisterial District	OWNER	Elevation Above Tide
570	C. W. Watson No. 2554	Collins Settlement	Hope	1140I
571	John G. Rohrbaugh No. 2588	Collins Settlement	Hope	1150E
572	T. F. Mullooly No. 2575	Collins Settlement	Hope	. 1060L
574			Hope	
575	Susan Swecker No. 2623	Collins Settlement	Hope	1285E
576	Geo. W. Hall No. 2592			
	George Arnold No. 2766			
	George Arnold No. 3225			
580	Louis Bennett No. 1	Collins Settlement	Guffey	880 E
581	Louis Bennett No. 2616	Collins Settlement	Hope	1110E
	J. H. Groves No. 2733			
583	Louis Bennett No. 2671	Collins Settlement	Hope	1280E
584	Patrick Dolan Hrs. No. 1	Collins Settlement	Hope	1050E
585	Waters Hrs. No. 4	Collins Settlement	Snaith & Wilson	885E
586	Waters Hrs. No. 3	Collins Settlement	Snaith & Wilson	995E
587	Waters Hrs. No. 2	Collins Settlement	Snaith & Wilson	1060B
588	Waters Hrs. No. 1	Collins Settlement	Snaith & Wilson	1240B
589	Michael C. Gallagher No. 1	Collins Settlement	Hope	940E
590	E. G. Davisson No. 1	Collins Settlement	E. G. Davisson	1090 E
592	G. D. Walton No. 1	Salt Lick (Braxton).	E. G. Davisson	935F
593	Samuel Cunningham No. 1	Salt Lick (Braxton).	John Farner	930E
594	John Ware No. 1	Salt Lick (Braxton).	John Farner	1020 E
595	W. T. Wilson No. 1	Collins Settlement	Wilson & Butcher	992I
596	W. T. Wilson No. 2	Collins Settlement	Wilson & Butcher	1015E
597	A. K. Wilson No. 2	Collins Settlement	Wilson & Butcher	1010E
598	A. K. Wilson No. 1	Collins Settlement	Wilson & Butcher	1010E
599	S. M. Holt No. 1	Collins Settlement	John Farner	1020E
600	S. M. Holt No. 3	Collins Settlement	Sparling	
POT	S. M. Holt No. 2	Collins Settlement	Tohn Farner	I TOROT
602	John Snyder No. 1	Banks (Upshur)	Sparling & Neely	1120E
ธยช เ	Wm. Mearns No. 1	Ranke (Hachur)	Sparling	10751
003/1	V. S. Lynch No. 1	(Olline Settlement	Sparling & Mosly	THOED
004	G. G. Dutcher No. 1	Collins Settlement	Sparling	11107T
000	vandervort & Pickens No. 1	Hacker (Webster)	Haddiy	1 1000 B
007	Wm. Mullins No. 1	Hacker (Webster)	Story & O'Hara	1'205B

ITTSBUR	GH COAL		i i						
Depth Top	epth Thickness Top Feet	Big Lime. Top	Big Injun Sand. Top	Berea Sand. Top	Gordon Sand. Top	Fifth Sand, lop	Total Depth		No. 01
			1925	2265	2576	2678	3200	Dry hole	
			1970	2260			2779	Weir & 4th gas	
	.		1867	2160	2470		2776	B. I. oil; 4th gas	
	.]	1980	2081			• • • • • •	2994		574
	.	1930	1985	1	1	2818	2920	B. I. gas	
	. Ì . 	1890	1943	2260	1	1	2921	Dry hole	
	.	. i		1	i .	i !	1	Dry hole	577
		2045	2115				3103	30' gas	578
		1670	1750	2065		2510	3000	4th gas show	579
		1509	1		2170		2890	Gas well	580
		1755	1840		2450		3012	Salt & Gord, gas	581
		1546	1606	1949			2571		582
• • • • •			2037	2400	1		3443		583
	.	1930	2031	2400			3443		584
	• • • • • • •		1		0700				585
• • • • •	• • • • • • •	1430	1500		2139		2195		
	• • • • • • •	. 1646	1700	2000			2525		586
	.]	1700	1740	2090			2474		587
	.	1875	1920				2510		588
	.	. <i></i>	.			1	1	1	589
			.	1				B. I. oil & gas	590
	. [. 1	. i	1	1	1	1		592
	.	. İ .	. 1	1	1	1	1	1	593
		. i	1				1	1	594
		1	,				1		595
							502		596
					1		2014		597
							2014		598
									599
• • • • •	• • • • • •								
	• • • • • • •	.							600
		• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •			1			601
									602
									603
									603
		.]					1		604
		. 980	1215	1	1850	2040	2100	Maxton & 30' gas show	605
		. 1285	1500	1	1		1807		606
	.1			1					607
	7	7	7	1	,	,		1	

In the elevation column the letter "B" indicates an aneroid barometer determination checked on the nearest spirit level point, and the letter "L" indicates a hand level determination from a near by point, all elevations being expressed in feet above sea level. All depths to the Pittsburgh Coal and the oil sands are expressed in feet. Under the producing sand column, the following abbreviations are used:

L. D Little Dunkard.
B. DBig Dunkard
Gas Ss
Gas Ss Cannel Cow Pun
II Cow Run
Max Maxton.
L. LmLittle Lime.
B. LmBig Lime.
KnrKeener
Rig Injun
B. IBig Injun.
GnzGantz.
50-ftFifty-foot.
30-ftThirty-foot.
StrayGordon Stray.
Gord
GOTGEquath
4thFourth.
5thFifth.
6th Sixth or Bayard.

In addition to the abbreviated records of the table, numerous detailed logs will be given in the following pages, showing, as far as obtained, all the sands and formations encountered, as well as coal seams, water horizons, casing and pressure records. The records of some of these wells are defective, lacking many important horizons that should have been noted, but most of them have been well kept and are good. The large number of complete records available has made it possible to correct many local errors of correlation, and numerous changes of names of the sands and coals have been made.

Detailed Well Records, Hackers Creek District.

Hackers Creek District is situated in the northeastern part of Lewis, next to Harrison, and is traversed by both the Wolf Summit and Chestnut Ridge Anticlines, causing it to be a great gas region. No oil of paying quantity has been found except at the extreme southern end along the Grassland Syncline. The production is not confined to one stratum, but

ranges almost through the entire column, from the Maxton to the Fifth Sand, the most prolific horizons being the Big Injun, Berea, Fifty-foot and Fifth.

The following well was drilled in Harrison County, one mile and a half northeast of the Lewis County Corner. An imperfect record was published in the Doddridge-Harrison Report of the Survey, page 557, but the following gives many important details that have a bearing on the surrounding territory. The well showed some gas, but was abandoned:

E. W. Post No. 1 Well Record (1).

Elk District, Harrison County; on Rooting Creek, ½ mile south of Johnstown; authority, Guffey & Galey; elevation, 1060' B.

	TOP.	DOLLOIII
	Feet.	Feet.
Unrecorded (water, 50')	0	130
Coal, Bakerstown	130	135
Sand, Big Dunkard		340
Gas Sand		485
Sand, Second Cow Run		615
Sand, Salt, (hole full water)	770	820
Sand, Maxton, (little gas in top)	970	1060
Big Lime (reduced hole to 65%" at 1450')		1465
Limestone and sand, Keener	1465	1475
Red rock		1505
Limestone and sand little		
gas and water45' Big Injun	1505	1560
Sandstone10		
Sand, Squaw, (hole full of salt water at 1720',		
flowing) (reamed hole to 81/4" from 1450 to		
1844')		1844
Sand, Gordon Stray	2090	2095
Sand, Gordon		2120
Red rock and red sandstone, Fourth		2185
Sand, Fifth	2260	2275
Sand, Bayard, (little gas)	2290	2298
Sand, white, pebbles in bottom, Elizabeth		2330
Slate, with white pebbles, to bottom	2475	2481
10" casing, 118'; 814" casing, 828'; 65%" casing		ľ,

The L. Nathan Lewis No. 1 (2) well, also in the edge of Harrison County, has been reported dry, but no record of it has ever been obtained by the Survey. The Isaac S. Reger No. 1 (3), located on Hackers Creek, in Warren District, Upshur, two miles east of the Lewis Line, showed about 5 barrels in the Squaw Sand, but was abandoned. Its record is published in the Doddridge-Harrison Report, page 558.

The following well, drilled in the edge of Upshur, about one-tenth mile east of the Lewis Line and along the axis of the Grassland Syncline, appears to have been dry in all sands and was abandoned:

John Foster No. 1 Well Record (4).

Warren District, Upshur County; on Hackers Creek, 0.6 mile northwest of Aberdeen; authority, Pa. Oil & Gas Co.; elevation, 1060' L.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Bakerstown	195	197
Sand, Little Dunkard	310	345
Sand, Big Dunkard	385	415
Sand, Gas	450	470
Sand, Second Cow Run	552	610
Sand, Salt		940
Sand, Maxton		1185
Little Lime		1505
Pencil Cave		1525
Big Lime		1595
Sand, Big Injun		1750
Sand, Squaw		1785
Sand, Weir		1860
		1920
Sand, Berea		2030
Sand, 50-foot		
Sand, 30-foot		2060
Sand, Gordon Stray		2200
Sand, Gordon		2225
Sand, Fourth		2285
Sand, Fifth (thickness not recorded)	2345	

Three wells have been drilled along Jesse Run east of the Chestnut Ridge Anticline, two of which produce gas. In the following the pay was encountered in the Fifth Sand, the well showing a volume of 750,000 cubic feet daily and a rock pressure of 820 pounds, according to A. B. Post. The Redstone Coal crops in the hill about 15 feet above the level of the well, and it seems probable that the Pittsburgh is incorrectly recorded, as it should have been encountered under 35 feet. If the record is true, then the coal at 82 feet represents the Little Pittsburgh, which has no such thickness elsewhere in the county:

W. F. Post No. 1 Well Record (5).

Hackers Creek District; on Jesse Run, 2.5 miles southwest of Johnstown; authority, Jesse Run Oil & Gas Co.; elevation, 1365' B.

	m	D-44
	Top.	Bottom.
Cool Bittohumul 0	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh?	82	87
Coal, Bakerstown	386	390
Sand, Little Dunkard	463	548
Sand, Big Dunkard	603	638
Sand, Gas		776
Coal, Lower Kittanning	814	818
Sand, Second Cow Run		823
Sand, Salt		1183
Sand, Maxton		1325
Little Lime		1588
Pencil Cave		1608
Big Lime		1709
Sand, Big Injun		1800
		1900
Sand, Squaw		2000
Sand, Berea, (big water and gas)		2034
Sand, Gantz		
Sand, Fifty-foot		2178
Sand, Thirty-foot		2207
Shells, Gordon	2312	2324
Sand (gas)	2479	2481
Sand, Fourth (water, 2503')	2491	2506
Sand, Fifth (gas pay)		2548
Total depth		2568
10" casing, 161'; 8¼" casing, 975'; 65%" cas		809'; 5 3 "
casing, 2018'.	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	000, 016
oabins, acro.		

The following well, drilled on the same farm, showed both oil and gas, but was abandoned as a dry hole:

W. F. Post No. 2 Well Record (6).

Hackers Creek District, on Jesse Run, 2.6 miles southwest of Johnstown; authority, Jesse Run Oil & Gas Co.; elevation, 1280' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Unrecorded (water, 275')	. 0	316
Coal, Bakerstown		319
Sand, Little Dunkard		426
Sand, Big Dunkard		550
Sand, Gas	677	687
Coal, Lower Kittanning	751	756
Sand, Second Cow Run		875
Sand, Salt	915	1115
Sand, Salt	1173	1268
Sand, Maxton		1423
Little Lime	1520	1540
Pencil Cave		1567

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Big Lime	1650
Sand, Big Injun (water, 1665')	1765
Sand, Squaw	1845
Sand, Berea (water and gas, 1919')1917	1999
Sand, Fifty-foot2023	2118
Sand, Thirty-foot2135	2150
Red rock and unrecorded2165	2250
Sand, Gordon Stray2250	2288
Sand, Gordon (gas, 2352')2330	2400
Sand, Fourth2430	2438
Sand, Fifth (shell)2511	2516
Shell2530	2582
10" casing 159' 844" casing 979': 654" casing 19	641/6".

The two following wells are producers from the Fifth Sand, but their volumes were not learned:

G. G. Cookman No. 2164 Well Record (7).

Hackers Creek District; on Bull Lick; 1.4 miles north of Aberdeen; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; rig completed May 15, 1911; elevation, 1115' L.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Big Dunkard	. 400	430
Gas Sand	. 620	640
Sand, Second Cow Run	. 690	775
Sand, Salt (water, 950')	. 785	975
Maxton Sand	.1015	1120
Little Lime	.1385	1400
Pencil Cave	.1400	1425
Big Lime	.1425	1534
Big Injun Sand	.1534	1649
Squaw Sand	.1649	1712
Berea Sand	.1770	1812
Fifty-foot Sand	.1855	1900
Thirty-foot Sand	.1905	1970
Gordon Stray Sand	2095	2106
Fifth Sand (gas, 2276')	2276	2301
Bayard Sand	. 2380	2390
Total depth		2753

Abram S. Holbert No. 2852 Well Record (8).

Hackers Creek District; on branch of Jesse Run, 3.5 miles east of Jane Lew; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, April 7, 1913; elevation, 1190' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
		Feet.
Big Dunkard Sand	295	330
Gas Sand	505	630
First Salt Sand	670	815

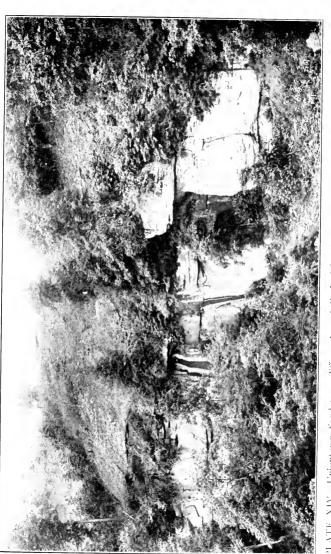


PLATE XIV.—Uniontown Sandstone cliff on Laurel Fork, 1.5 miles west of Tanner, Cilmer County; Topography of the Dunkard and Monongahela Series.



	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Lime	1112	1120
Pencil Cave	1120	1130
Big Lime	1130	1185
Big Injun Sand	1185	1340
Berea Sand (gas, 1560')	1556	1590
Fifty-foot Sand	1705	1753
Thirty-foot Sand	1820	1838
Gordon Stray Sand	1903	1918
Fifth Sand (gas, 2032')	2024	2043
Total depth		2513

The following well, located in the flat structural terrace near the south end of the Shinnston Syncline, flowed oil over the derrick when drilled, and was pumped for a short time:

Presley Edmonds No. 2216 Well Record (9).

Hackers Creek District; 1.7 miles northeast of Jane Lew; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, July 5, 1911; elevation, 1170' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	260	325
Big Dunkard Sand	355	380
Gas Sand	480	585
Second Cow Run Sand	600	800
Salt Sand	810	1000
Maxton Sand	1155	1185
Little Lime (water, 1308')	1305	1345
Pencil Cave	1345	1358
Big Lime (water, 1380'; gas, 1385')	1358	1421
Big Injun Sand		1546
Squaw Sand	1560	1700
Berea Sand	1770	1790
Gantz Sand	1800	1815
Fifty-foot Sand	1840	1910
Thirty-foot Sand	1936	1970
Gordon Stray Sand	2100	2130
Gordon Sand (oil and gas, 2151')	2137	2160
Total depth		2163
-		

The following was a gas producer from the Fifth Sand:

Levi Smith No. 1 Well Record (10).

Hackers Creek District; on McKinney Run, 1.6 miles northeast of Jane Lew; authority, Hiner, Dayton and Arnold; completed, April 16, 1912.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Big Dunkard	420	450
Sand, Gas	580	630

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet	. Feet.
Sand, Second Cow Run	700	780
Sand, Salt	825	940
Sand, Salt	940	995
Sand	1005	1075
Sand, Maxton		1245
Big Lime		1495
Sand, Big Injun	1495	1625
Sand, Berea	1900	1930
Sand, Fifty-foot		1970
Sand, Thirty-foot		2015
Sand, Gordon Stray		2055
Sand, Fifth (gas, 2318'-2322')		2332
Shot with 20 qts.; tubed with 2", 41/2 lbs., 25		6%" casing,
1480'		

The E. S. McWhorter No. 907 (11), drilled by the Hope Natural Gas Company, in Grant District, Harrison County, just north of the Lewis Line, produced gas from the Berea, Gordon Stray and Gordon Sands. Its record is published in connection with the McWhorter Section, page 45.

The following well, drilled near the end of the Shinnston Syncline, was only a light gasser:

E. R. Davis No. 587 Well Record (12).

Hackers Creek District; on McKinney Run, 1.0 mile northeast of Jane Lew; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed August 13, 1904: elevation 1020 B

4; elevation, 1020 B.		
	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Conductor		16
Sand	130	145
Sand (water, 390')		390
Sand		460
Gas Sand		530
Salt Sand		710
Maxton Sand		950
Little Lime		1155
Pencil Cave		1190
Big Lime		1260
Big Injun Sand (light gas, 1340', exhausted)		1360
Sand, Berea		1600
Thirty-foot Sand		1675
Gordon Stray Sand	1940	1955
Gordon Sand	1980	2005
Fourth Sand (light gas)		2101
Total depth		2352
		2002

The following well made several shows of gas and a little oil, but was abandoned as a dry hole:

Wade E. McWhorter No. 1 Well Record (13).

Hackers Creek District; on McKinney Run, 0.9 mile northeast of Jane Lew; authority, Raven Carbon Co.; elevation, 1025' B.

	Top.	Botton	m.
	Feet.	Feet	
Conductor		15	
Unrecorded (water, 60')	15	120	
Lime		140	
Sand		300	
Sand, Big Dunkard (water)		386	
Coal, Lower Freeport		457	
Sand, Gas		570	
Sand, Second Cow Run		685	
Lime		765	
Sand, Salt (gas)		805	
Sand, Salt.		874	
Lime		1024	
Sand, Maxton		1138	
Little Lime.		1160	
Big Lime		1240	
Sand, Big Injun (oil, 1270')		1360	
		2000	
Sand, Berea (gas)		1560	
Sand, Fifty-foot (light gas)		1670	
Sand, Thirty-foot		1736	
Sand, Gordon Stray		1913	
Sand, Gordon (light gas, 1932')		1965	
Sand, Fifth (gas, 2070')	2063	2078	
Total depth		2109	
3" tubing, 2109'; 10" casing, 170'; 81/4" casing	s, 825';	6 5% "	cas

ing. 1205'.

The following well, also drilled in the semi-circular terrace at the south end of the Shinnston Syncline, showed considerable oil as well as being a good gasser:

J. D. Boylen No. 1 Well Record (14).

Hackers Creek District; on Jesse Run, 1.2 miles southeast of Jane

sw, authority, impoett On & Gas Co.		
	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Gas (water, 495')	425	500
Sand, Salt	600	800
Big Lime	1280	1360
Sand, Big Injun (oil, 10 to 15 bbls. 1365'; little		
gas, 1435')	1360	1480
Sand, Berea (gas, 1 million feet, 1645')	1640	1650
Sand, Gordon Stray	2014	2028
Break	2028	2038
Sand, Gordon, (gas, 2 million feet, 2041'; gas, 2058-		
2069') (tubed at 2085')	2038	2200

In the two following wells, according to Dr. J. M. King and Eugene Brown, of Buckhannon, W. Va., a good supply of gas was struck in the top of the Fifty-foot Sand, but an attempt to drill deeper into the pay in both wells resulted in disastrous flows of salt water that drowned out the gas:

Post and Hall No. 1 Well Record (17).

Hackers Creek District; on branch of Jesse Run, 2 miles southeast of Jane Lew; authority, J. M. King Gas Co.; elevation, 1115' B.

	•	Top.	Bottom.
		Feet.	Feet.
Sand.	Salt	730	755
	Big Injun		1450
	Gantz, and unrecorded		1725
Sand,	Fifty-foot (gas, 1725'), to bottom	.1725	$1725\frac{1}{2}$

C. J. Post No. 1 Well Record (18).

Hackers Creek District; on branch of Jesse Run, 2.2 miles southeast of Jane Lew; authority, Brown Oil & Gas Co.; elevation, 1140° B.

	rop.	Dottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Unrecorded and Little Dunkard Sand	0	300
Sand, Gas	475	525
Sand, Second Cow Run, (water 560-610')	560	600
Sand, Salt (water to drill, 750')	600	800
Big Lime	1280	1360
Sand, Big Injun	1365	1510
Sand, Gantz	1700	1735
Sand, Fifty-foot (gas, 1758-1765'; water, 1768')	1755	1843
Sand, Thirty-foot	1853	1900
Sand, Gordon Stray	2044	2074
Sand, Gordon	2084	2115
Sand, Fifth, to bottom	2115	2230

No records were obtained of the Edith Goodwin Heirs No. 3 (16), and Edith Goodwin Heirs No. 1 (20), but both wells showed gas, according to local information, being evidently too light for use, as both were plugged. According to G. G. Waggoner, of Jane Lew, the Edith Goodwin Heirs No. 2 (19) was drilled to the Bayard Sand at 2365 feet. The well supplies gas for household use. It is probable that there was too much salt water in the Fifty-foot Sand for these wells to have gas in paying quantity.

About fifty wells have been drilled along Hackers Creek and its tributaries in the neighborhood of Berlin. Nearly all that are situated along the slope of the Chestnut Ridge Anticline are good gas wells, but those located along the axis of the Grassland Syncline have all been too light for commercial use. The producing sands are the Berea, Fifty-foot, Fourth and Fifth. Several records of these wells are given on the following pages:

Hall and Gaston No. 2477 Well Record (25).

Hackers Creek District; on Stony Run, 2.1 miles north of Berlin; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, June 8, 1912; elevation, 1115' B.

•	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Moundsville Sand	120	145
Big Dunkard Sand	350	368
Gas Sand	513	630
Second Cow Run Sand	695	810
Salt Sand	830	900
Maxton Sand1	305	1323
Little Lime1	346	1365
Pencil Cave1	365	1374
Big Lime	374	1444
Big Injun Sand	444	1579
Squaw Sand1	606	1616
Berea Sand (gas, 1734')	732	1770
Fifty-foot Sand (gas, 1800')	790	1819
Thirty-foot Sand1	912	1930
Gordon Stray Sand1	975	1991
Gordon Sand1	996	2105
Fourth Sand (gas, 2241')	239	2243
Fifth Sand (gas, 2273')	270	2282
Total depth (filled up to 2322')		2602

Allman Bros. No. 2 Well Record (26).

Hackers Creek District; on Stony Run, 2.2 miles N. 10° W. of Berlin; authority, Hackers Creek Oil & Gas Co.; elevation, 1150' B.

	Top.	Bottom
	Feet.	Feet.
Unrecorded (5 bailers water, 250')	0	700
Sand, Salt		930
Sand, Big Injun (little gas, 1565')	1475	1575
Sand, Berea (gas, 1755')		1785
Slate		1795
Sand, Fifty-foot (gas, 6 millions, 1810-24')	1800	1828
Packer set, 1540'; 61/2" casing, 1375'.		

J. C. Allman No. 2673 Well Record (27).

Hackers Creek District, on Stony Run, 2.2 miles north of Berlin; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Jan. 1, 1913; elevation, 1145' B.

9 B.		
-	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Big Dunkard Sand	370	400
Gas Sand		534
Second Cow Run Sand		783
Salt Sand		850
Salt Sand		930
Maxton Sand		1272
Little Lime	1350	1365
Pencil Cave	1365	1370
Big Lime	1370	1440
Big Injun Sand		1525
Squaw Sand		1550
Weir Sand	1630	1650
Berea Sand	1736	1768
Fifty-foot Sand (gas, 1795')	1785	1807
Total depth		1812

Allman Bros. No. 1 Well Record (28).

Hackers Creek District; on Stony Run, 2.1 miles N. 10° W. of Berlin; authority, Hackers Creek Oil & Gas Co.; completed, November 11, 1911; elevation, 1145' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Salt	700	920
Unrecorded (small gas in Big Lime, 1460', blew		
out)	920	1470
Sand, Big Injun	1470	1580
Sand, Berea, to bottom	1790	

Gas, 1806'-1818'; packer set at 1528'; 10'' casing, 110'; rock pressure, 820 lbs.; mercury gauge when drilled, 19/10 in 6%'' (6,500,000 ft.); mercury gauge when tubed, 50/10 in 3'' (2,800,000 ft.)

Hall and Gaston No. 2433 Well Record (29).

Hackers Creek District; on Stony Run, 2.0 miles north of Berlin; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed March 28, 1912; elevation, 1125' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Big Dunkard Sand		425
Gas Sand		650
Second Cow Run Sand	690	750
Salt Sand	825	900
Maxton Sand	1313	1325
Little Lime		1378

·	Top.	Bottom.
, 1	Feet.	Feet.
Pencil Cave1	.378	1388
Big Lime	388	1448
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1530')	448	1590
Berea Sand (gas, 1732')	728	1755
Fifty-foot Sand (gas, 1800')	784	1815
Total depth		1819

Geo. W. Starcher No. 1298 Well Record (31).

Hackers Creek District; 1.8 miles north of Berlin; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed April 20, 1910; elevation, 1230' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	375	400
Big Dunkard Sand (oil and water, 610')	500	540
Gas Sand		795
Second Cow Run Sand		915
Salt Sand		990
Maxton Sand1		1135
Little Lime		1424
Big Lime		1500
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1610')		1660
Berea Sand (gas, 1798')		1805
Fifty-foot Sand (gas, 1875')		1925
Thirty-foot Sand1		1970
Gordon Stray Sand		2152
Gordon Sand		2192
Fourth Sand, broken		2240
Fifth Sand, (gas, 2347')		2352
Total depth		2416

W. H. Kelley No. 2134 Well Record (32).

Hackers Creek District; 1.8 miles northeast of Berlin; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, April 8, 1911; elevation, 1170' B.

	m	D-44
	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Gas Sand (water, 615')	605	635
Second Cow Run Sand	740	760
Salt Sand	800	825
Salt Sand	830	1040
Salt Sand (water, 1175')	1120	1190
Maxton Sand	1410	1435
Little Lime	1460	1470
Pencil Cave	1470	1480
Big Lime	1500	1572
Big Injun Sand	1572	1706
Squaw Sand	1720	1760
Berea Sand	1865	1875
Fifty-foot Sand	1905	1997

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Thirty-foot Sand	.2007	2037
Gordon Stray Sand	.2165	2232
Fourth Sand		2265
Fifth Sand (gas, 2323-72')	.2322	2387
Total depth		2422

The full record of the James D. Allman No. 2 (33) Well, located on Hackers Creek, one-half mile northwest of Berlin, and drilled by the Alexander Oil and Gas Company, was not secured, but according to J. F. Keough, of Clarksburg, contractor, it was drilled about 2400 feet deep and made 4,000,000 cubic feet in the Fifty-foot Sand. On July 13, 1914, it showed a rock pressure of 550 pounds. The other well on the same farm has the following record:

James D. Allman No. 1 Well Record (34).

Hackers Creek District; on Hackers Creek, 0.4 mile northwest of Berlin; authority, Alexander Oil & Gas Co.; completed, Nov. 18, 1912.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet	Feet.
Sand, Salt	1045
Big Lime	1709
Big Injun Sand1709	1819
Sand, Berea (gas, 2035'; water, 2045')2025	2055
Sand, Gordon2337	2352
Sand, Fifth, (gas, 2495')2490	2505
Total depth	2527
5.3" casing 2340' rock pressure July 13 1014 570	lha

%" casing, 2340"; rock pressure July 13, 1914, 570 lbs. W. B. Lawson No. 3481 Well Record (35).

Hackers Creek District; on Hackers Creek, 0.4 mile northwest of Berlin; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, June 19, 1914; elevation, 1042' L.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand (water, 307')	295	350
Big Dunkard Sand	385	420
Gas Sand	614	667
Second Cow Run Sand	733	782
Salt Sand	896	948
Little Lime	1357	1375
Pencil Cave	1375	1395
Big Lime	1905	1462
Big Injun Sand		1589
Berea Sand (gas, 1734')	1409	
Eifty foot Cond (con 1700)	1730	1758
Fifty-foot Sand (gas, 1788')	1783	1811
Thirty-foot Sand, to bottom	1816	1816

The record of the **J. B. Swisher No. 1 (36)**, drilled by the West Virginia Central Gas Company, is published in the Berlin Section, on page 48. It produced gas from the Berea, Fifty-foot and Fifth Sands.

W. S. Starcher No. 1 Well Record (37).

Hackers Creek District; on Hackers Creek, at Berlin; authority, W. Va. Central Gas Co.; elevation, 1025° B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Slate and shells	0	300
Sand, Little Dunkard	300	320
Sand, Big Dunkard	. 380	425
Sand, Gas (water, 618')	580	625
Sand, Salt (water, 785')	750	803
Sand, Salt	805	900
Sand, Salt	. 935	1035
Little Lime	1393	1406
Pencil Cave	.1409	1421
Big Lime	1421	1476
Big Injun Sand	1476	1616
Sand, Squaw	1616	1654
Sand, Weir	.1670	1705
Sand, Berea	1720	1785
Sand, Fifty-foot	.1800	1890
Sand, Thirty-foot	.1928	1967
Sand, Gordon	.2097	2136
Sand, Fourth	.2168	2184
Sand, Fifth (gas, 2253-5')	2252	2256
Slate		2275
Sand, Fifth (gas 2281-5')	2275	2287
Lime		2297
Slate	2297	2303

Conductor, 27'; 10" casing, 171'; 8\\''' casing, 1060'; 6\\'''' casing, 1516'; no Maxton Sand; volume, 2,000,000 cu. ft.

M. M. Reger No. 2907 Well Record (38).

Hackers Creek District; 0.9 mile northeast of Berlin; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, April 7, 1913; elevation, 1195' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	365	380
Big Dunkard Sand	390	425
Unrecorded (water, 532')	425	705
Gas Sand	705	715
First Salt Sand	860	933
Second Salt Sand	1091	1120
Maxton Sand	1445	1490
Big Lime	1548	1595
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1708')	1595	1716

Top.	Bottom
Feet.	Feet.
Squaw Sand	1775
Weir Sand1865	1910
Berea Sand1936	1951
Unrecorded (water, 1953'; 11 bbl. per hour)1951	1954
Fifty-foot Sand1954	2005
Thirty-foot Sand2100	2117
Gordon Stray Sand2225	2238
Gordon Sand2245	2251
Fourth Sand2279	2289
Unrecorded (gas, 2357'; 10/10 water in 2")2289	2404
Fifth Sand (gas, 2408' and 2410', 48/10 mercury	
in 2")2404	2414
Total depth	2456
Rock pressure 900 lbs. volume, 1,900,000 cu, ft.	

W. S. Starcher No. 2571 Well Record (40).

Hackers Creek District; on Hackers Creek, 1.0 mile east of Berlin; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, June 19, 1912; elevation, 1205'B.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Unrecorded (water, 160') 0	456
Little Dunkard Sand 456	475
Gas Sand 710	757
Sand 760	785
Second Cow Run Sand 886	897
Salt Sand 929	964
Salt Sand 971	1093
Salt Sand1103	1322
Maxton Sand1406	1460
Little Lime	1620
Pencil Cave1620	1632
Big Lime	1714
Big Injun Sand	1815
Squaw Sand1819	1848
Sand1920	1963
Berea Sand1989	2049
Gantz Sand2054	2113
Fifty-foot Sand2136	2164
Thirty-foot Sand2178	2192
Gordon Stray Sand2325	2333
Gordon Sand2356	2370
Fourth Sand2379	2385
Fifth Sand (gas, 2440-2')2435	2451
Total depth (filled up to 2498')	2551

The following well showed gas in the Berea and Fourth Sands, but was abandoned as a dry hole. It comes in the unproductive belt along the Grassland Syncline:

Mark Hersman No. 1 Well Record (41).

Hackers Creek District; on Buckhannon River, 1.2 miles southeast of Berlin; authority, N. D. Goe & Co.; elevation, 1055' B.

·	
Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Big Dunkard	401
Sand, Salt 914	1000
Sand, Salt	1244
Red rock	1400
Sand, Maxton1400	1432
Big Lime1466	1526
Sand, Big Injun	1684
Sand, Squaw	1727
Sand, Berea (gas, 1775')	1827
Sand, Fifty-foot1851	1996
Sand, Gordon Stray	2166
Shell (gas) Fourth	2274
Sand, Fourth	2291
Sand, Fifth	2330
Total depth	2426
10" casing, 197'; 8" casing, 965'; 6", 1565'; dry hole.	

J. L. Swisher No. 2446 Well Record (43).

Hackers Creek District; on branch of Laurel Lick, 0.7 mile southeast of Berlin; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed March 25, 1912: elevation. 1980' B.

12; elevation, 1080 B.		
	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	365	375
Big Dunkard Sand	465	485
Gas Sand	645	675
Second Cow Run Sand	785	825
Salt Sand	845	1005
Maxton Sand	1100	1175
Little Lime	1515	1525
Pencil Cave	1525	1535
Big Lime	1535	1610
Big Injun Sand		1750
Squaw Sand		1775
Berea Sand	1860	1935
Fifty-foot Sand (gas, 1957')	1950	
Total depth		1988

W. G. Hinzman No. 3283 Well Record (44).

Hackers Creek District; on Laurel Lick, 0.3 mile south of Berlin; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; elevation, 1045' L.

	Top.	Bottom
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Big Dunkard	. 368	405
Sand, Gas	. 550	595
Sand, Second Cow Run		685

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Salt	730
Sand, Salt	970
Saild, Sail	1390
Red rock	1500
Big Lime	1615
Sand, Big Injun	1775
Sand, Berea1755	1855
Sand, Gantz	1900
Sand, Fifty-foot	
Sand, Thirty-foot1923	1955
Red shale	2100
Sand, Gordon Stray2100	2109
Sand, Gordon2112	2130
Sand, Fourth	2185
Sand, Fifth (gas, 2282-8')2280	2290
Slate2290	2296
Sand, Bayard2296	2303
Slate to bottom	2307

The following well, which was the first drilled in the Berlin region, was completed 8 to 10 years ago, far ahead of the later development:

W. G. Hinzman No. 375 Well Record (45).

Hackers Creek District; on Laurel Lick, 0.5 mile south of Berlin; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; elevation, 1050' B.

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Conductor	0	16
Little Dunkard Sand	350	370
Big Dunkard Sand		440
Water and Sand		
Gas Sand		740
Salt Sand		910
Sand		1085
Maxton Sand	1200	1235
Little Lime	1425	1440
Pencil Cave		1456
Big Lime		1505
Big Injun Sand (oil and gas, 1620')	1505	1640
Berea Sand		1874
Gordon Stray Sand	2145	2160
Gordon Sand		2195
Fifth Sand (nice) (gas, 2315')		2320
Total depth		2326

The Foreman Gas Station, of the West Virginia Central Gas Company, located on Hackers Creek, 1.7 miles northwest of Berlin, was built in 1911, according to J. F. Cowan, Chief Engineer, and has an equipment consisting of three 1350 horse-

power Snow twin tandem gas engines and two 60 horse-power Westinghouse 3-cylinder vertical gas engines, making a total of 4170 horse-power. The station pumps gas across the Alleghany Mountains to Cumberland, Md., the pressure in the line being 375 pounds in winter and 300 pounds in summer. The gas enters the compressors at a temperature of 68 degrees, Fahrenheit, becomes heated to 225, but is cooled to 94 degrees before going into the line.

Five dry holes have been drilled along Laurel Lick, south of Berlin, being located on the south side of the Grassland Syncline. The three following records are from this locality:

May McWhorter No. 2593 Well Record (48).

Hackers Creek District; on Laurel Lick, 1.7 miles south of Berlin; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, July 11, 1912; elevation, 1245' L

о п.		
	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	540	555
Big Dunkard Sand	655	675
Gas Sand		835
Second Cow Run Sand		1040
Salt Sand		1125
Maxton Sand		1460
Little Lime		1740
Pencil Cave		1755
Big Lime		1815
Big Injun Sand		1950
Squaw Sand		1968
Berea Sand		2075
Fifty-foot Sand (gas, 2102'; water, 2112')		2190
Thirty-foot Sand		2260
Gordon Stray Sand		2375
Gordon Sand		2420
Fourth Sand		2464
Fifth Sand		2488
Total depth		3001

T. S. Stalnaker No. 2619 Well Record (49).

Hackers Creek District; on Laurel Lick, 2.2 miles south of Berlin; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, July 29, 1912; elevation, 1100' B.

о в.	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Unrecorded (water, 406')	0	696
Gās Sand	696	714
Second Cow Run Sand	775	1022
Salt Sand		1190

m _e m	Bottom.
Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Salt Sand1224	1263
Salt Sand:	1331
Maxton Sand	1553
Little Lime	1573
Pencil Cave	1580
Big Lime	1660
Big Injun Sand	1785
Weir Sand	1978
Berea Sand	2040
Fifty-foot Sand2048	2068
30-Ft., Stray, Gordon, 4th and 5th Sands-Shells,	
Total depth (dry hole)	2635

T. A. Smith No. 1 Well Record (50).

Hackers Creek District; on Laurel Lick, 2.6 miles south of Berlin; authority, W. Va. Central Gas Co.: elevation, 1155' B.

ιι	nority, w. va. Central Gas Co., elevation, 1155 B.	
	Top	Bottom.
	Feet	. Feet.
	Slate, red rock, and sand 0	195
	Coal, Elk Lick	200
	Sand, Little Dnukard (water, 350') 340	380
	Slate and shells (water, 545') 380	600
	Sand, Gas 700	760
	Sand, Second Cow Run	840
	Sand, Salt 900	1040
	Sand, Salt	1300
	Sand and shells	1600
	Big Lime1600	1690
	Sand, Big Injun	1830
	Sand, Weir (small gas show, 1955')1930	1990
	Sand, Berea (poor and broken)	2104
	Red rock	2250
	Sand, Gordon Stray2250	2283
	Sand, Gordon2283	2293
	Sand, fine, hard, broken, Fifth2403	2470
	Slate and shells to bottom2508	2602
	No Bayard Sand; conductor, 16'; 10" casing, 204';	
	EE/// 1794/	.,_ , ,

6%", 1734'.

The following well is located on the waters of Stonecoal Creek and is a producer, although there are several dry holes both to the northeast and southwest:

C. S. Taylor No. 2620 Well Record (51).

Hackers Creek District; on Grass Run, 1.1 miles northeast of Gaston; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed. Aug. 13, 1912; elevation, 1165' B.

,		
	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Big Dunkard Sand	550	575
Burning Springs Sand		650
Gas Sand		760
Second Cow Run Sand		885
Salt Sand		1040
Salt Sand		1310
Maxton Sand		1660
Little Lime		1670
Pencil Cave		1685
Big Lime (gas, 1700')		1745
Big Injun Sand	1745	1900
Squaw Sand (gas, 1970')	1960	1975
Berea Sand (water, 2050')	2005	2065
Fifty-foot Sand	2085	2115
Thirty-foot Sand		2180
Gordon Stray Sand		2335
Gordon Sand		2360
Fourth Sand		2410
Fifth Sand (gas, 2507')		2512
Bayard Sand		2680
	2000	
Total depth (filled up to 2565')		2712

Two dry holes were drilled just west of Gaston, the records of which could not be obtained. According to W. E. Patterson, a resident, the Nathaniel Bush No. 1 (52) was a deep well and made a show of gas, and the Celia Bonnett No. 1 (53) was drilled 2600 feet or more and made enough gas to make a small flame at the top of the hole.

The following is the record of a well that was just being rigged up for drilling when visited. The record shows no gas horizons, indicating that the well was dry:

Clara Peterson No. 3542 Well Record (54).

Hackers Creek District; on Hilly Upland Run, 1.7 miles northwest of Gaston; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Sept. 22, 1914; elevation, 1140' L.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	463	484
Big Dunkard Sand	586	643
Gas Sand	726	807
Second Cow Run Sand	843	1054
Salt Sand	1312	1515

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Maxton Sand	1670
Little Lime1676	1681
Pencil Cave	1685
Big Lime1685	1737
Big Injun Sand	1859
Squaw Sand	2003
Berea Sand	2100
Gordon Stray Sand2318	2326
Gordon Sand2328	2386
Fifth Sand2544	2547
Total depth	2644

The following was reported a light gas well by M. M. Reger of Berlin. It starts 7 feet below an abandoned opening in the Redstone Coal, and that shown at 45 feet in the record is the Pittsburgh:

W. E. Rhodes No. 3514 Well Record (55).

Hackers Creek District; 1.4 miles southwest of Berlin; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Aug. 22, 1914; elevation, 1201' L.

Feet, Feet.	
Coal, Pittsburgh	
Sand	
Sand	
Sand, Big Dunkard	
Sand, Gas 643 708	
Sand, Second Cow Run	
Sand, Maxton (gas, 1550')	
Big Lime	
Big Injun Sand	
Sand, Berea, (gas, 1976') and unrecorded1968 2138	
Fifty-foot Sand, thickness unrecorded	
Sand, Thirty-foot	
Sand, Gordon Stray	
Sand, Gordon2369 2407	
Sand, Fourth2478 2485	
Sand, Fifth	
Sand, Bayard	
Total depth	

D. B. Lawson No. 2060 Well Record (56).

Hackers Creek District; 1.1 miles southwest of Berlin; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Dec. 28, 1910; elevation, 1090' B.

			Bottom. Feet.
Sand,	HarlemBig DunkardGas	450	220 510 705

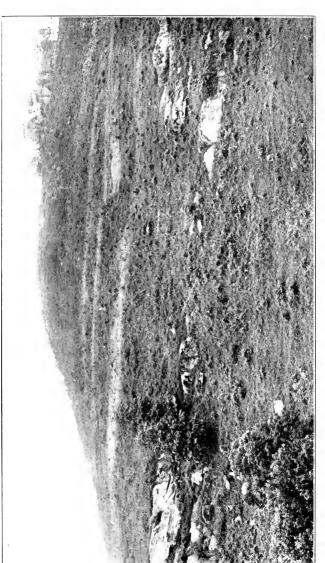


PLATE NV.---View on Alum Fork, I mile north of Alum Bridge, Lewis County; Sewiekley Sandstone on ridge is eroded into "Haystack Rocks;" Lower Pittshurgh Sandstone in foreground; Topography of the Monongaliela and Conemangh Series.



	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Second Cow Run	770	815
Sand, Salt	850	905
Sand, Salt	950	1045
Sand, Maxton	1385	1495
Little Lime1	1506	1510
Pencil Cave1	510	1514
Big Lime	l514	1590
Big Injun Sand	1590	1715
Sand, Berea	830	
Sand, Fifty-foot (gas, 1899')		1875
Total depth		1949
10" casing, 334'; 8¼", 1045'; 65%", 1590'.		

Elizabeth Lawson No. 3268 Well Record (57).

Hackers Creek District; 1.1 miles N. 80° W. of Berlin; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, July 10, 1914; elevation, 1492′ B.

	Top.	Bottom.	
	Feet	Feet.	
Coal, Redstone	. 260	264	
Coal, streak, Little Pittsburgh		350	
Sand, Moundsville		640	
Sand, Big Dunkard		872	
Sand, Gas		1105	
Sand, Second Cow Run (water, 1140')		1164	
Sand, Salt (water, 1480')		1600	
Little Lime		1840	
Pencil Cave		1860	
Big Lime (gas show, 1908')		1910	
Big Injun Sand		2090	
Sand, Squaw		2135	
Sand, Weir		2180	
Sand, Berea		2262	
Sand, Fifty-foot (little gas, 2300'; water to drill			
2305')		2375	
Sand, Thirty-foot		2447	
Sand, Gordon Stray		2565	
Sand, Gordon		2600	
Sand, Fifth (some gas)		2745	
Sand, Bayard		2817	
Total depth		2989	
40/10 in 2" casing; 10" casing, 196"; 8¼", 1			
light gas well.		0 /8 , 1010 ,	,
nght gas wen.			

Andrew Lunsford No. 2049 Well Record (58).

Hackers Creek District; on Lifes Run, 2.4 miles west of Berlin; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1122' L.

	-		•		
				Top.	Bottom.
				Feet.	Feet.
Sand, I	Big Dunkar	d (wate:	r)	420	480
					630

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Second Cow Run	645	690
Sand, Salt	730	770
Sand, Salt	810	920
Sand, Maxton	1035	1050
Big Lime	1520	1600
Sand, Big Injun	1600	1690
Sand, Squaw	1740	1920
Sand, Thirty-foot	2060	2080
Sand, Gordon Stray	2090	2150
Sand, Gordon (gas)	2205	2230
Total depth		2450

Several good gas wells have been drilled along Smith Run. with production in various sands, ranging from the Big Injun to the Fifth. The four following records are from this region:

Wm. Woodyard No. 2048 Well Record (59).

Hackers Creek District; on Smith Run, 3.3 miles northeast of Weston; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; completed, Dec. 8, 1910; elevation, 1255' B.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Maxton, and unrecorded	1653
Big Lime	1750
Sand, Big Injun	1834
Sand, Fifty-foot, and unrecorded (gas)2050	2145
Sand, Thirty-foot (gas)2145	2160
Sand, Gordon Stray2180	2195
Sand, Gordon2235	2310
Sand, Fourth (gas)	2387
Sand, Fifth (gas)2487	2490
Total depth	2530

Richard N. Norman No. 1 Well Record (60).

Hackers Creek District; on Smith Run, 3.0 miles east of Weston: authority, W. Va. Central Gas Co.; completed, July 14, 1914; elevation 1165'B.

·	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Slate and shells (water, 100')	. 0	530
Sand, Big Dunkard		632
Sand, Burning Springs	640	655
Sand, Gas	750	800
Sand, Second Cow Run	825	865
Sand, Salt	950	1025
Sand, Salt	1190	1274
Sand, Maxton	.1300	1416
Little Lime	1530	1570
Pencil Cave	1570	1580

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Big Lime		1685
Sand, Big Injun (gas, 1705')		1755
Shells		1930
Sand, Berea	1930	1945
Sand, Fifty-foot	2005	2045
Sand, Thirty-foot	2060	2075
Sand, Gordon Stray		2250
Sand, Gordon		2297
Sand, Fourth (gas, 2317-42')	2312	2342
Sand, Fifth (broken, no gas)	2436	2450
Slate to bottom	2450	2645
Conductor, 16'; 10" casing, 303';	814", 908'; 65%",	1628'; vol-

ume, 500,000 cu. ft.

The following well starts about 10 feet above the level of the Redstone Coal, making that found at 150 feet the Little Clarksburg. The thickness is probably exaggerated in the record:

W. M. Harrison No. 4088 Well Record (61).

Hackers Creek District; 2.7 miles east of Weston; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1210' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Little Clarksburg		155
Sand, Big Dunkard		690
		740
Sand, Gas		
Sand, Second Cow Run	845	960
Sand, Salt	1008	1118
Sand, Salt	1255	1300
Big Lime		1710
Sand, Big Injun (gas)	1710	1865
Sand, Berea (gas)		2053
Sand, Fifty-foot	2105	2140
Sand, Thirty-foot	2156	2172
Sand, Gordon	2357	2376
Sand, Fifth	2509	2514
Sand, Bayard	.2590	- 2600
Total depth		2675

Wm. Reger No. 2045 Well Record (62).

Hackers Creek District; on Smith Run, 2.3 miles northeast of Weston; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; completed, Jan. 10, 1911; elevation, 1060' B.

,		Top.	Bottom.
		Feet.	Feet.
Sand		12	62
Sand.	Little Dunkard	300	340
	Gas		685

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Second Cow Run	845
Sand, Salt	935
Sand, Salt	1100
Sand, Maxton	1345
Big Lime1370	1494
Sand, Big Injun (gas)1494	1583
Sand, Squaw	1653
Sand, Berea1680	1720
Sand, Fifty-foot	1857
Sand, Thirty-foot1875	1900
Sand, Gordon Stray1930	1945
Sand, Gordon1960	1990
Sand, Fourth (gas) and unrecorded2015	2236
Sand, Fifth (gas)2236	2249
Total depth	2272

The John Rombach No. 1 (63) was drilled to the Fifth Sand, which, according to J. C. Roane, was dry, but made 650,000 cubic feet of gas in the Fifty-foot.

The three following wells were drilled along Stonecoal Creek, above Smith Run:

Edwin Maxwell No. 3 Well Record (64).

Hackers Creek District; on Stonecoal Creek; 1.2 miles southeast of Weston; authority, American Carbon Co.; elevation, 1020' B.

	Top.	Bottom	١.
	Feet.	Feet.	
Little Dunkard Sand and unrecorded (water, 400')		655	
Gas Sand and unrecorded		720	
Coal, Lower Kittanning, and unrecorded		735	
Second Cow Run Sand and unrecorded		810	
Coal, Mercer, and unrecorded		950	
Salt Sand and unrecorded	950	1170	
Red rock and unrecorded		1385	
Maxton Sand and unrecorded		1435	
Little Lime and unrecorded		1480	
Big Lime and unrecorded		1530	
Big Injun Sand and unrecorded		1760	
Squaw Sand and unrecorded		1872	
Berea Sand and unrecorded	1872	1945	
Fifty-foot Sand and unrecorded		1995	
Thirty-foot Sand and unrecorded		2100	
Gordon Stray Sand and unrecorded		2276	
Fifth Sand and unrecorded to bottom		2303	
Conductor, 16'; 10" casing, 190'; 8¼", 566' 8			9"
Conductor, 10, 10 Casing, 190; 84, 500 8	, 0%	, 1044	

M. W. Harrison No. 1923 Well Record (65).

Hackers Creek District; on Stonecoal Creek, 1.5 miles southeast of Weston; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1050' B.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Bakerstown	335
Coal, Lower Kittanning	684
Sand, Second Cow Run	787
Sand, Salt	1175
Sand, Salt	1312
Sand, Salt1422	1445
Big Lime1490	1540
Sand, Big Injun	1668
Sand, Berea (gas)	1940
Sand, 30-Ft. (gas)	2020
Sand, Gordon Stray2035	2065
Sand, Gordon2090	2140
Sand, Fifth	2316
Total depth	2402

A. M. Smith No. 1911 Well Record (67).

Hackers Creek District; on Stonecoal Creek, 2.5 miles southeast of Weston; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1020' B.

Т	op.	Bottom.
F	eet.	Feet.
Coal, Bakerstown 3	320	326
Big Lime	62	1540
Sand, Big Injun15	40	1665
Sand, Berea	60	1915
Sand, Fifty-foot19	74	1982
Sand, Thirty-foot20	20	2063
Sand, Gordon Stray20	189	2127
Sand, Gordon (gas)	60	2220
Sand, Fourth22	95	2304
Sand, Fifth23	78	2390
Total depth		2402

Several wells have been drilled along Stonecoal Creek near the point where the Grassland Syncline crosses the stream, some of which have produced oil. The Elias Lawson No. 1 (68) was abandoned as a dry hole.

The following well showed both gas and oil, but was abandoned:

D. T. Peterson No. 1 Well Record (69).

Hackers Creek District; on Stonecoal Creek, 2.5 miles southeast of Weston; authority, Crude Oil Co.; completed, Jan. 13, 1913; elevation, 1020' B.

Top.	Bottom
Feet.	Feet.
Unrecorded (water, 47') 0	200
Coal, Harlem	207
Unrecorded (water, 7 bailers, 240')	450
Sand, Big Dunkard (hole full water, 457') 450	540
Sand, Gas, (gas and cil, 652')	690
Sand, Second Cow Run (water)	780
Sand, Salt	922
Sand, Salt	1040
Sand, Salt	1259
Sand, Maxton1450	1464
Little Lime	1485
Big Lime1488	1575
Big Injun Sand (oil show, 1655'; gas, 1665')1575	1668
Sand, Squaw	1733
Sand, Berea	1875
Sand, Gantz1945	1970
Sand, Fifty-foot	2040
Red rock	2075
Sand, Thirty-foot2120	2135
Sand, Gordon Stray	2165
Sand, Gordon	2210
Sand, Fourth	2253
Sand, Fifth	2368
Total depth	2481
10" casing, 149'; 8¼", 803'; 6%", 1576'.	-101
., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., .	

The James Peterson No. 1 (70), completed in December 1913 made 25 to 30 barrels of oil in the Big Injun Sand and six months later was making 2 to 3 barrels. The John Peterson No. 1 (71) made about 3 barrels when drilled, but had declined to 1 barrel July 1, 1914. The following well, drilled only a few hundred feet from the others, made no oil and showed only a little gas, being abandoned as a dry hole:

John Peterson No. 1 Well Record (72).

Hackers Creek District; on Stonecoal Creek, 2.7 miles southeast of Weston; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; elevation, 1025' B.

		Bottom.
Unrecorded (water, 18' and 70')	reet.	400
Sand, Little Dunkard	400	430
Sand, Big Dunkard	474	518
Sand, Second Cow Run	679	799

${f T}$	op.	Bottom	۱.
F	eet.	Feet.	
Sand Salt 8	61	950	
Sand, Salt11	10	1190	
Sand, Salt12	15	1255	
Sand, Maxton (little water, 1496', 3 bailers per			
hour)14	86	1508	
Little Lime	47	1563	
Pencil Cave	63	1570	
Big Lime	70	1624	
Sand, Big Injun (gas, 1633'; show, 1688-90')16	24	1753	
Sand, Weir (gas, 1900')18	80	1904	
Sand, Berea	50	1990	
Slate	90	2006	
Sand, Fifty-foot20	06	2020	
Sand, Gordon Stray21	80	2211	
Sand, Gordon22	52	2272	
Total depth		2684	
Conductor, 16'; 10" casing, 190'; 81/4", 828'; 6	5%",	1686';	no
Fifth Sand, only shells; dry hole.			

The following well was drilled several years ago and was a large producer from the Berea Sand, not only supplying fuel for all Weston, but also running a carbon black factory, according to Karl Hoskins, Superintendent of the Columbian Carbon Company, of Weston:

Edwin Maxwell No. 1 Well Record (73).

Hackers Creek District; on Stonecoal Creek, 0.8 mile east of Weston; authority, American Carbon Co.; elevation, 1005' B.

	Thi	ckness	Total.
		Feet.	Feet.
Conductor		15	15
Rock		5	20
Slate		50	70
Sand, Murphy		15	85
Red rock		45	130
Slate		50	180
Red rock		50	230
Slate		35	265
Red shale		75	340
Slate		25	365
Coal, Brush Creek		2	367
Slate		13	380
Sand, Big Dunkard and Burning Springs		210	590
Shale, black		8	598
Sand, Gas		28	626
Coal, Lower Kittanning		6	632
Sand, Second Cow Run		163	795
Slate		45	840
Sand, Salt		284	1124
Red rock		180	1204

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand	30	1234
Red rock	11	1245
Lime	8	1253
Red rock	11	1264
Lime	41	1305
Sand, Maxton	58	1363
Red rock	5	1368
Sand	8	1376
Lime	14	1390
Slate, Pencil	32	1422
Big Lime	88	1510
Sand, Big Injun	72	1582
Slate	5	1587
Sand, Squaw	28	1615
Slate	175	1790
Lime shell		1810
Slate	36	1846
Sand, Berea (gas) to bottom	41	1887
(Drilled deeper, Dec. 2, 1912):		
Sand, Berea	13	1900
Unrecorded	40	1940
Sand, Fifty-foot	45	1985
Unrecorded	15	2000
Sand, Gordon,	160	2160
Unrecorded	110	2270
Sand, Fifth (light gas, 2275') to bottom	14	2284
10" casing, 165'; 8", 735"; 6%", 1485'; 3" tubin		37'.

The two following wells were drilled along Stonecoal Creek opposite Weston:

W. N. McGary No. 1 Well Record (74).

Hackers Creek Disrict; on Stonecoal Creek, ½ mile northeast of Weston Station; authority, Clarksburg Light & Heat Co.; completed in 1901; elevation, 1030' B.

1901; elevation, 1030 B.		
	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand	15	27
Slate	27	45
Red rock	205	220
Slate and shells and unrecorded	220	370
Red rock	370	470
Sand, Big Dunkard	470	493
Sand, Second Cow Run (water)	708	793
Sand, Salt	793	883
Sand, Salt	1013	1033
Sand, Maxton	1225	1412
Little Lime	1412	1532
Big Lime	1532	1634
Sand, Berea, (little gas)	1845	1888
Slate, shells and sand	1888	2110
Sand, Gordon Stray	2110	2143

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Gordon	.2143	2262
Sand, Fifth	.2262	2268
Total depth		2274
"This is an old well and records kept at th	at time	e were not
accurate." Conductor 12': 10" casing 215': 8"	715' 6	56" 1490"

accurate." Conductor, 12'; 10" casing, 215'; 8", 715'; 65%", 1490'; 3" tubing, 2274'; well made 498,0000 cu. ft. of gas.

Wm. Donlan No. 2077 Well Record (75).

Hackers Creek District; 0.7 mile northeast of Weston; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1220' L.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet	. Feet.
Sand, Big Dunkard 550	620
Coal, Lower Kittanning 775	778
Sand, Salt (oil)	1290
Sand, Maxton1470	1510
Big Lime	1628
Sand, Big Injun	1850
Sand, Berea	1910
Sand, Fifty-foot (gas)	2020
Sand, Thirty-foot2120	2150
Sand, Gordon Stray2160	2200
Sand, Gordon (gas)2206	2318
Sand, Fourth	2355
Sand, Fifth (gas)2463	2469
Total depth	2497

The Samuel Hardman No. 1 (76), at Deanville, made 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas in the Fifth Sand, according to J. C. Roane.

The following is a detailed record of another well near by:

I. C. Roane No. 1 Well Record (77).

Hackers Creek District; on West Fork River, at Deanville; authority, Deanville Gas Co.; elevation, 1037' L.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Bakerstown	185	188
Sand, Big Dunkard	300	340
Sand, Gas (some gas and oil, 503-5'; water 547')	355	570
Sand, Salt	572	628
Sand, Salt (water, 649')	635	670
Coal	730	734
Sand, Salt	811	875
Sand, Salt	885	1008
Sand, Maxton	1272	
Little Lime	1304	1328
Big Lime	1328	1400
Sand, Big Injun		1530
Sand, Berea		1623

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Fifty-foot	1810
Sand. Thirty-foot	
Sand, Gordon Stray	2000
Sand. Gordon	2040
Sand, Fourth	2068
Sand, Fifth (gas, 1,250,000 cu. ft.; rock pressure,	
590 lbs.)2169	2193
10" casing 225': 814", 815': 65%", 1400'.	

Numerous gas wells have been drilled along Maxwell Run, located well up toward the axis of the Chestnut Ridge Anticline, and all have been producers, from sands ranging from the Big Injun to the Fifth. The five following records are from this territory:

E. W. Smith, Jr., No. 4113 Well Record (79).

Hackers Creek District; 0.7 mile east of Deanville; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1150' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand		110
Sand, Gas	535	612
Sand, Second Cow Run	650	710
Sand, Salt (gas)	893	1100
Sand, Maxton		1366
Big Lime	1390	1454
Sand, Big Injun (gas)		1675
Sand, Fifty-foot (gas)	1890	1922
Sand, Gordon Stray		2054
Sand, Fourth		2200
Sand, Fifth (gas)		2308
Total depth		2481
-		

W. G. Bennett No. 2363 Well Record (80).

Hackers Creek District; on West Fork River, 0.7 mile northeast of Deanville; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Jan. 9, 1912; clevation, 1028' L.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Big Dunkard Sand		275
Burning Springs Sand	325	420
Gas Sand (water, 460')	455	555
Second Cow Run Sand	570	625
Salt Sand	750	925
Maxton Sand (water, 1190')	1170	1272
Pencil Cave	1272	1280
Big Lime		1335
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1440')	1335	1465

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Fifty-foot Sand	1710	1731
Thirty-foot Sand	.1815	1866
Gordon Stray Sand	.1895	1990
Fourth Sand (gas, 2021')	.2006	2031
Fifth Sand (gas, 2126')	.2122	2140
Total depth		2154

Isaac Anglin No. 4009 Well Record (81).

Hackers Creek District; on West Fork River, 2.0 miles northeast of Weston; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1092° L.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet	Feet.
Sand, Maxton1240	1330
Big Lime (oil show)	1410
Sand, Big Injun (gas show)	1555
Sand, Berea	1815
Sand, Fifty-foot (gas)	1945
Sand, Thirty-foot1948	?
Sand, Fourth (gas)	2204
Total depth	2218

Andrew Edmiston No. 2805 Well Record (82).

Hackers Creek District; on Maxwell Run, 1.5 miles northeast of Deanville; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Apr. 8, 1913; elevation, 1070'B.

vacion, 1010 D.		
	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Big Dunkard Sand	. 342	360
Burning Springs Sand	. 475	525
Gas Sand		595
Salt Sand	. 635	700 .
Salt Sand		978
Maxton Sand	1150	1245
Little Lime	.1255	
Pencil Cave	. P	reaks .
Big Lime		1350
Big Injun Sand	1350	1425
Squaw Sand	.1540	1585
Berea Sand		1622
Fifty-foot Sand		1705
Thirty-foot Sand	1774	1806
Gordon Stray Sand		1930
Gordon Sand		1950
Fourth Sand	.1960	1974
Fifth Sand (gas, 2115')	2110	2133
Total depth		2505

F. C. Farinash No. 2055 Well Record (83).

Hackers Creek District; on Maxwell Run, 2.3 miles northeast of Deanville; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1390' B.

Т	op. Bottom.
F	eet. Feet.
Sand, Burning Springs 5	20 625
Sand, Gas 6	37 677
Sand, Salt 7	93 883
Big Lime	18 1598
Sand, Big Injun	98 1740
Sand, Fifty-foot (gas show)19	60 2000
Sand, Thirty-foot (gas)20	10 2050
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas)	.00 2115
Sand, Fourth22	67 2275
Total depth	2582

The four following records are of wells drilled along Life's Run of Hackers Creek, where all the farms seem to be good gas territory. Production ranges from the Berea to the Fifth Sand:

Noah Life No. 4063 Well Record (84).

Hackers Creek District; on Lifes Run, 2.5 miles S. 10° W. of Jane Lew; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1360′ B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	20	25
Coal, Bakerstown		432
Sand, Big Dunkard		568
Sand, Gas		778
Sand, Second Cow Run	830	845
Sand, Salt		984
Sand, Salt	1075	1142
Big Lime	1583	1639
Sand, Big Injun	1639	1797
Sand, Berea (gas)		1972
Sand, Fifty-foot		2089
Sand, Thirty-foot (gas)	2124	2139
Sand, Gordon Stray	2285	2311
Sand, Gordon (gas)	2349	2367
Sand, Fourth	2347	2446
Sand, Fifth (gas)		2475
Total depth		2518

G. J. Sutton No. 4055 Well Record (85).

Hackers Creek District; on Lifes Run, 2.6 miles northwest of Berlin; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1110' B.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet	
Sand, Big Dunkard	395
Sand, Gas	515
Sand, Second Cow Run	600
Sand, Salt	740
Sand, Salt	905
Sand, Maxton1305	1380
Big Lime1412	1465
Sand, Big Injun1465	1596
Sand, Berea	1798
Sand, Fifty-foot (gas show)	1845
Sand, Thirty-foot (gas)	1935
Sand, Gordon Stray	2100
Sand, Gordon	2163
Sand, Fourth	2205
Sand, Fifth2325	2331
Total depth	2349

John C. Strahley No. 1 Well Record (86).

Hackers Creek District; on Lifes Run, 2.7 miles northwest of Berlin; authority, W. Va. Central Gas Co.; completed, Aug. 29, 1914; elevation, 1295' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Slate and shells	0	515
Sand, Big Dunkard	515	555
Sand, Gas		740
Sand, Second Cow Run		840
Sand, Salt		945
Sand, Salt		1110
Sand, Salt		1225
Sand, Maxton		1515
Little Lime		1540
Pencil Cave	1540	1555
Big Lime		1610
Sand, Big Injun		1710
Sand, Squaw		1755
Sand, Berea (gas, 1938-50')		1962
Sand, Thirty-foot (gas, 2091-6')		2100
Sand, Gordon Stray		2185
Sand, Gordon		2235
Sand, Fourth (gas, 2323-7')		2332
Sand, Fifth, to bottom		2439
10" casing, 330'; 81/4", 1035'; 65/8", 1598';		2,750,000
cu. ft.		

Noah Life No. 2051 Well Record (87).

Hackers Creek District; on Lifes Run, 2.5 miles south of Jane Lew; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1050' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Big Dunkard	300	350
Sand, Burning Springs	375	410
Sand, Gas	415	475
Sand, Second Cow Run	625	705
Sand, Salt	710	855
Sand, Salt	870	930
Sand, Maxton	1205	1245
Big Lime	1294	1336
Sand, Big Injun	1336	1472
Sand, Berea	1635	1674
Sand, Fifty-foot	1715	1765
Sand, Thirty-foot	1795	1825
Sand, Gordon	1997	2035
Sand, Fourth	2071	2108
Sand, Fifth (gas)	2144	2148
Total depth		2178

Several good gas wells have been drilled along West Run south of Jane Lew, where the territory all seems good on account of its proximity to the Chestnut Ridge Anticline. The two following records are from this locality:

W. G. Taylor No. 2056 Well Record (88).

Hackers Creek District; 1.8 miles S. 30° W. of Jane Lew; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1245′ B

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Salt	995	1060
Sand, Maxton	1290	1305
Big Lime	1400	1445
Sand, Big Injun	1445	1525
Sand, Berea	1765	1800
Sand, Gantz	1845	1870
Sand, Fifty-foot	1880	1900
Sand, Thirty-foot (gas)	1935	1958
Sand, Gordon	2130	2145
Sand, Fourth	2165	2177
Total depth		2691

S. J. Waggoner No. 1 Well Record (91).

Hackers Creek District; on West Run, 0.3 mile south of Jane Lew; authority, W. Va. Central Gas Co.; completed, May 11, 1914; elevation, 1015' L.

_	-,				
		Th	icknes	ss Tota	al.
			Feet.	Feet	
	Gravel, slate and sand		120	120	
	Sand, Little Dunkard (water, 145')		60	180	
	Unrecorded		125	305	
	Sand, Big Dunkard		20	325	
	Slate		8	333	
	Unrecorded		5	338	
	Sand, Gas		25	363	
	Coal, Lower Kittanning		3	366	
	Slate and red rock		99	465	
	Sand, Second Cow Run (water, 475')		70	535	
	Slate		85	620	
	Sand, Salt		65	685	
	Slate and shells		105	790	
	Sand, Salt		38	828	
	Slate and red rock		317	1145	
	Little Lime		23	1168	
	Pencil Cave		6	1174	
	Big Lime		51	1225	
	Sand, Big Injun		102	1345	
	Slate and shells		190	1535	
	Sand, Berea (small gas, 1540')		25	1560	
	Slate		50	1610	
	Sand, Fifty-foot		50	1660	
	Shells		35	1695	
	Sand, Thirty-foot		12	1707	
	Slate		129	1836	
	Sand, Gordon Stray		74	1910	
	Slate, black		5	1915	
	Sand, Gordon (gas, 1954')		43	1958	
	Slate and shells		89	2047	
	Sand, Fifth		9	2056	
	Unrecorded to bottom		19	2075	
	Conductor, 16'; 10" casing, 297'; 81/4", 727	′ ;	6%",	1263';	vol-

Conductor, 16'; 10" casing, 297'; 8¼", 727'; 65%", 1263'; volume, 1,000,000 cu. ft.

The record of the **Porter Maxwell No. 1** (92) gas well, located on a branch of Sycamore Lick, is published in the Jane Lew Section, page 47. It made gas from the Fifty-foot Sand. The following is the record of the first large gas well drilled in the county. It was previously published in Volume I(A) of the Survey, page 354. Some changes in correlation have been made to harmonize with the evidence offered by the great number of wells drilled since this record was published:

A. W. Woodford No. 1 Well Record (93).

Hackers Creek District; on West Fork River, 1.0 mile south of Jackson Mill; authority, Federal Oil Co.; elevation, 1030' B.

Top. Bot	tom.
Feet. F	eet.
Conductor 0	16
Coal, Brush Creek	41
	888
	180
	780
	960
	000
	10
	100
	290
	320
	370
	380
	160
	880
	700
	790
	305
	900
During Condition Delay 111111111111111111111111111111111111	35
	036
Cincestata ana sana, astrasi (intere gas) ilititates)56
During a during the second of	127
	142
"Good gas well from Fifth Sand."	

The two following wells are located near the point where the Wolf Summit and Chestnut Ridge Anticlines intersect, at Jackson Mill:

W. A. Arnold No. 6 Well Record (94).

Hackers Creek District; on West Fork River, 0.2 mile southeast of Jackson Mill; authority, W. Va. Central Gas Co.; completed, Jan. 7, 1914; elevation, 1110' B.

1914, elevation, 1110 B.		
	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Slate and shells	0	64
Coal, Bakerstown	64	68
Sand, Big Dunkard	160	210
Sand, Burning Springs	270	318
Sand, Gas (water, 380-9')	370	400
Sand, Salt	545	580
Sand, Salt (water, 864-80')		890
Sand, Maxton	.948	997
Little Lime	1193	1209
Pencil Cave	1209	1929



PLATE NVI.—Lower Pittsburgh Sandstone, on Alum Fork, 0.7 mile north of Alum Bridge; the alum spring is located beneath the ledge at the right; Topography of the Monongahela and Conemaugh Series.



Top.	Bottom.
Feet,	Feet.
Big Lime	1291
Sand, Big Injun (small gas, 1390')	1410
Sand, Squaw	1492
Sand, Berea1608	1633
Sand, Fifty-foot	1719
Sand, Gordon Stray1821	1845
Sand, Gordon1853	1952
Sand, Fourth	2005
Sand, Fifth (gas)2078	2098
Total depth	2111
Conductor, 16; 81/4" casing, 911'; 65%", 1374';	volume,
1.000.000 cu. ft.	

Hays Heirs No. 243 Well Record (95).

Hackers Creek District; on West Fork River, 0.4 mile east of Jackson Mill; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, May 4, 1910; elevation, 1250' R

Vation, 1250 D.		
	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	320	350
Big Dunkard Sand	390	470
Gas Sand	510	565
Second Cow Run Sand	615	640
Salt Sand	660	780
Maxton Sand	1100	1135
Big Lime	1362	1426
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1526')	1426	1551
Squaw Sand	1554	1660
Berea Sand	1800	1830
Gordon Stray Sand	1960	2000
Gordon Sand	2040	
Fourth Sand		2145
Fifth Sand (gas, 2224-32')	2223	2253
Total depth		2257

The two following records present the stratigraphic succession along Sycamore Lick, where numerous wells have been drilled:

A. J. Hardman No. 1 Well Record (96).

Hackers Creek District; on Sycamore Lick, 1.6 miles northeast of Jackson Mill; authority, Brannon et al.; elevation, 1020' B.

		Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Conductor	0	13
Unrecorded (2 bailers water, 58')	13	59
Coal, Bakerstown	59	61
Sand, Little Dunkard	85	116
Sand, Big Dunkard	140	238
Sand, Gas (3 bailers water, 475')	250	490

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Salt	506	725
Sand, Salt		861
Sand, Salt		993
Red rock	993	1143
Little Lime		1173
Pencil Cave		1188
Big Lime		1248
Big Injun Sand		1371
Berea Sand		1670
Flfty-foot Sand	1796	1826
Gordon Sand		1958
Fifth Sand (gas)	2068	2085
Total depth		2093

Hebron Church No. 1 Well Record (98).

Hackers Creek District; 0.8 mile southwest of Jane Lew; authority, Rayen Carbon Co.: elevation, 1130' B

ch Carbon Co., cicvation, 1100 B.	
Top.	Bottom.
Feet	. Feet.
Coal, Bakerstown	164
Sand, Little Dunkard 190	210
Sand, Big Dunkard	320
Sand, Burning Springs 420	475
Sand, Gas (water, 9 bailers, 560')	590
Sand, Second Cow Run	670
Sand, Salt	870
Sand, Salt	910
Sand, Salt	975
Sand, Maxton (water, 1240', 2 bailers; gas, 1205-	
25')	1260
Little Lime	1268
Pencil Cave	1282
Big Lime	1338
Sand, Big Injun (little gas, 1372')	1440
Sand, Squaw1445	1480
Sand, Weir	1675
Sand, Berea	1700
Sand, Fifty-foot	1796
Sand, Thirty-foot	1928
Sand, Gordon	2010
	2178
Sand, Fifth (gas, 2165-70')	
	2200
Conductor, 16'; 10" casing, 140'; 814", 808'; 65%	", 1368' 6";
shot 5th Sand with 60 qts.	

A large number of wells have been drilled in the extreme northwestern part of the district, along the Wolf Summit Anticline. All have produced gas in various sands, ranging from the Salt to the Fifth. The nine following records are from this locality:

J. H. Ramsburg No. 3515 Well Record (99).

Hackers Creek District; on West Fork River, 0.5 mile southeast of Lightburn; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Aug. 8, 1914; elevation, 1065' B.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet	
Coal, Bakerstown	
	70
Little Dunkard Sand 165	200
Big Dunkard Sand	394
Gas Sand 435	475
Second Cow Run Sand (water, 525') 519	541
Salt Sand (water, 845')	885
Maxton Sand	1100
Little Lime	1144
Pencil Cave	1166
Big Lime1166	1220
Big Injun Sand	1325
Squaw Sand	1368
Weir Sand	1400
Berea Sand	1540
Gantz Sand	1669
Fifty-foot Sand	1725
Thirty-foot Sand	1775
	1815
Gordon Stray Sand	
Gordon Sand	1915
Fifth Sand (gas, 2031-53')2028	2056
Slate2056	2315
Sand, Warren? or Speechley?2345	2359
Sand2414	2435
Total depth	2807

M. O. Brown No. 403 Well Record (100).

Hackers Creek District; on Broad Run, 1.0 mile southeast of Lightburn; authority, Carpegie Natural Gas Co.; completed, Aug. 28, 1913; elevation, 1080'B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet	. Feet.
Unrecorded (water, 1215')	. 0	1220
Pencil Cave		1232
Big Lime		1296
Sand, Keener		1318
Sand, Big Injun		1338
Sand, Berea and Fifty-foot (gas, 1691'; water		
1694')		1743
Sand, Gordon Stray	.1938	1947
Sand, Gordon		1990
Sand, Fourth		2053
Sand, Fifth (gas)		2130
Total depth		2144
Conductor, 13'; 10" casing, 160"; 6%", 1348'		5 3, 1714';
3" tubing, 2144'.		

L. M. Allman No. 3057 Well Record (101).

Hackers Creek District; on Broad Run, 0.8 mile southeast of Lightburn; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; elevation, 1050' B.

shibarn, addition, 120po marana and one, marana	,	
	ckness.	Total.
	Feet.	Feet.
Conductor	10	10
Sand	10	20
Slate	5	25
Sand, Moundsville (water)	20	45
Unrecorded	25	70
Coal. Bakerstown	2	72
Slate and unrecorded	70	142
Coal, Brush Creek	4	146
Slate	9	155
Sand. Big Dunkard	80	235
	130	365
Sand, Burning Springs (water, 385')	30	395
		420
Slate	25	
Lime	10	430
Sand, Gas	40	470
Slate	10	480
Lime	15	495
Sand, Second Cow Run	45	540
Slate	5	545
Lime sand, Salt	70	615
Black lime	280	895
Sand, Salt, (gas, 900')	45	940
Red rock	65	1005
Lime	20	1025
Red rock	30	1055
Sand, Maxton	62	1117
Slate	4	1121
Little Lime.	54	1175
Pencil Cave	10	1185
Big Lime	90	1275
Sand, Big Injun	100	1375
Slate and shale.		
	110	1485
Lime	55	1540
Sand, Berea	15	1555
Shells	90	1645
Sand, Fifty-foot	30	1675
Slate	10	1685
Sand (salt water, 1687')	15	1700
Slate	35	1735
Sand, Thirty-foot	10	1745
Slate	20	1765
Lime	20	1785
Red rock	5	1790
Lime	10	1800
Sand	10	1810
Slate	5	1815
Sand, Gordon Stray, broken	20	1835
Red rock and sand shells	60	1895
Sand, Gordon	37	1932
Slate	8	1940
	-	10 -0

T	nicknes	s. Total
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Fourth		1970
Slate	. 85	2055
Sand, Fifth (gas, 2058-70')		2073
Slate to bottom	. 89	2162
10" casing, 232'; 8", 821'; 6\%", 1295'; 5 3-16"	, 1675';	shot with
40 qts.	,	

L. M. Allman No. 2855 Well Record (102).

Hackers Creek District; on Broad Run, 0.6 mile east of Lightburn; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; elevation, 1060' B.

	Th		s. Total.
Conductor		Feet.	Feet.
Conductor		16	16
Unrecorded		59	75
Slate		5	80
Coal, Bakerstown		2	82
Lime		33	115
Sand, Little Dunkard		25	140
Slate		10	150
Coal, Brush Creek		2	152
Slate		13	165
Sand		40	205
Slate		7	212
Sand, Big Dunkard		38	250
Lime		30	280
Slate		10	290
Lime		10	300
Sand, Burning Springs		50	350
Slate		5	355
Lime		20	375
Sand, Gas		20	395
Slate, black (little water, 398')		5	400
Lime		25	425
Slate		25	450
Sand		30	480
Slate		35	515
Sand. Second Cow Run		35	550
Slate, black		70	620
Sand, Salt		30	650
Slate		25	675
Lime		10	685
Slate		5	690
Lime		20	710
Sand. Salt		30	740
Unrecorded		115	855
Sand. Salt		20	875
Slate		45	920
Lime, sandy (gas, 922')		15	935
Slate		10	945
Red rock		55	1000
Lime		20	1020
Red rock		10	1030
2000 100M			

	Th	ickness.	Total
	111	Feet.	Feet.
		45	
Lime			1075
Sand, Maxton		65	1140
Slate		2	1142
Little Lime		8	1150
Pencil Cave		25	1175
Big Lime		125	1300
Sand, Big Injun (gas, 1348')		75	1375
Lime shells		65	1440
Slate and shells		45	1485
Lime		60	1545
Slate		5	1550
Sand. Berea		10	1560
Slate		90	1650
Sand, Fifty-foot (hole full water, 1650')		35	1685
Slate		5	1690
Shells		55	1745
Sand, Thirty-foot (gas, 1750')		9	1754
Slate		36	1790
Red rock		5	1795
Slate and shells		15	1810
		2	1812
Red rock			
Sand, Gordon Stray		10	1822
Red rock and sand shells		88	1910
Sand and slate, broken		8	1918
Sand, Gordon		12	1930
Slate		5	1935
Sand, Fourth		5	1940
Slate		35	1975
Lime		15	1990
Slate		76	2066
Sand, Fifth (gas, 2067-75')		16	2082
Slate to bottom		117	2199
10" casing, 210'; 8", 823'; 65%", 1310'; 5	3 /1	6". 1686	. .

C. A. Bailey No. 405 Well Record (103).

Hackers Creek District; on Broad Run, 0.7 mile east of Lightburn; authority, Carnegie Natural Gas Co.; elevation, 1050' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Unrecorded (water, 725')	. 0	1185
Pencil Cave	.1185	1195
Big Lime	.1195	1280
Sand, Big Injun	.1295	1385
Sand, Berea		1615
Unrecorded (hole full water, 1654')		1654
Sand, Fifty-foot	.1654	1721
Sand, Gordon Stray	.1900	1910
Sand, Gordon	.1930	1945
Sand, Fourth		2005
Sand, Fifth (gas)		2082
Total depth		2097
Conductor, 16'; 84" casing, 860'; 6%", 1715'		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	, o cu	Ding, Loui.

J. A. J. Lightburn No. 300 Well Record (104).

Hackers Creek District; on Broad Run, 0.2 mile east of Lightburn; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, Sept. 20, 1910; elevation, 1000' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Big Dunkard Sand	145	182
Big Dunkard and Burning Springs Sands, (fresh		
water, 340')	202	369
Gas Sand (fresh water, 400')	390	450
Salt Sand	590	700
Maxton Sand1	.000	1030
Little Lime1	.070	1080
Pencil Cave1	080	1100
Big Lime	100	1190
Big Injun Sand1	190	1250
Squaw Sand1	285	1300
Berea Sand1	460	1485
Fifty-foot Sand (gas, 1580')	575	1620
Gordon Stray Sand1	715	1825
Fifth Sand (gas, 1974-80')	973	1996
Total depth		2015

W. W. Wimer No. 369 Well Record (105).

Hackers Creek District; on West Fork River, 0.3 mile northeast of Lightburn; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; elevation, 1030' B.

_	, , ,			
	ŋ	Chickness	Total	
		Feet.	Feet.	
	Clay	20	20	
	Quicksand	8	28	
	Slate and red rock	47	75	
	Sand, Moundsville	10	85	
	Coal, Bakerstown	2	87	
	Limé	73	160	
	Slate	20	180	
	Sand, Little Dunkard	30	210	
	Slate	25	235	
	Sand, Big Dunkard	35	270	
	Unrecorded	3	273	
	Slate	7	280	
	Lime	10	290	
	Slate	10	300	
	Sand, Burning Springs	55	355	
	Lime	50	405	
	Coal, Lower Kittanning	3	408	
	Sand	8	416	
	Lime	44	460	
	Sand	50	510	
	Slate	10	520	
	Sand, Second Cow Run	30	550	
	Slate		575	
	Sand, Salt	10	585	

Thi	ickness.	Total
1111	Feet.	Feet.
CI	35	620
Slate	35 15	635
Sand, Salt	30	665
Lime	60	725
Sand, Salt	35	760
Slate	30 20 -	780
Lime	15	
Slate		795
Lime, sandy	20	815
Slate	5 40	820 860
Lime, sandy		
Slate	35	895
Lime	15	910
Slate	10	920
Red rock	25	945
Slate	40	985
Sand, Maxton	30	1015
Red rock, slate and sand shells	100	1115
Little Lime, broken	25	1140
Pencil Cave	10	1150
Big Lime	95	1245
Red rock	25	1270
Sand, Big Injun	70	1340
Slate	15	1355
Lime	10	1365
Slate	95	1460
Lime	30	1490
Slate	15	1505
Sand, Berea (gas, 1510-28')	30	1535
Slate and shells	80	1615
Sand, Fifty-foot	35	1650
Slate	5	1655
Sand, Thirty-foot	10	1665
Sand shells	83	1748
Sand	16	1764
Break	22	1786
Sand, Gordon Stray	9	1795
Red rock	5	1800
Sand, Gordon	95	1895
Slate	5	1900
Sand, Fourth	25	1925
Slate	5	1930
Lime	25	1955
Slate	60	2015
Sand, Fifth (gas, 2017-25')	15	2030
Slate and shells to bottom	53	2083
13" pipe, 28'; 10" casing, 273'; 8¼, 810'; 65%"	, 1280';	5 3/16"
1796'.		

Samuel G. Hall No. 3456 Well Record (106).

Hackers Creek District; 1.1 miles northeast of Lightburn; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, July 16, 1914; elevation, 1195' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
/	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	235	300
Big Dunkard Sand	320	445
Gas Sand		525
Second Cow Run Sand (gas, 580')		700
Salt Sand		1030
Maxton Sand (gas, 1276')		1283
Little Lime		1295
Pencil Cave		1300
Big Lime		1355
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1433')		1535
Sandy shells		1000
Berea Sand (gas, 1700-6')		1723
Gantz Sand		1838
Fifty-foot Sand (gas, 1902')		1905
Thirty-foot Sand (gas, 1902)		1961
Gordon Stray Sand		1995
		2045
Gordon Sand		
Fifth Sand (gas, 2230')		2235
Total depth		2324

Richard Beeghley No. 448 Well Record (108).

Hackers Creek District; on West Fork River, 0.7 mile north of Lightburn; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; elevation, 1025' B.

	Th	ickness Feet.	Total Feet.
G 3			
Conductor			16
Unrecorded		4	20
Clay		2	22
Slate		48	70
Sand, Moundsville (hole full water, 80')		30	160
Coal, Bakerstown		1	101
Blue limestone			135
Slate		25	160
Lime		40	200
Sand, Little Dunkard		35	235
Slate		51	286
Sand, Big Dunkard		21	307
Slate		42	349
Lime		7	356
Sand, Gas (hole full water, 357')		15	371
Lime		9	380
Slate		53	433
Sand, Second Cow Run		127	560
State		5	565
Lime		26	581
Sand, Salt		10	591

Thick	ness. Tota	1.
	et. Feet	
Lime	9 600	
	86 636	
Sand, Salt		
Lime	83 825	
	3 878	
Danu	39 917	
Edition 1	72 989	
	13 1002	
	0 1092	
	7 1092	
Little Lime		
	32 1194	
Sand, Big Injun (some gas, 1275')		
Slate	1 1346	
	54 1400	
Side in the second seco	16 1416	
IJIIIC	24 1440	
Didte	55 1495	
	24 1519	
Sand, Berea (gas, 1544-8')	37 1556	
Slate	67 1623	
Sand, Gantz (2 bailers water, 1630')	35 1658	
Slate 1	10 1668	
Sand. Fifty-foot 1	1680	
	30 1710	,
	17 1727	/
	23 1750	,
Lime, pink	5 1755	í
	55 1810	
	42 1852	
Slate	1 1853	
	47 1900	
Slate	6 1906	
	14 1920	
Slate	5 1925	
	16 1941	
	4 1945	
Slate		
	46 2013	
	25 2038	
	38 2076)
10" casing, 329'; 8", 787'; 65%", 1227'; 5 3/16", 1	1647'.	

Prospective Oil and Gas Areas, Hackers Creek District.—Hackers Creek District has been thoroughly tested, with the result that nearly all of its area is known to be good gas territory except that portion lying along the axis of the Grassland Syncline, where few gas wells of any value have been secured, while several dry holes have been drilled. Outside of this particular belt, the entire district may be considered safe gas territory. Attention is called to the following localities:

(1), that portion of the Hackers Creek Valley northwest and east of Jane Lew, which seems good for gas in sands ranging from the Berea to the Fifth, and possibly for oil in the Big Injun or Gordon Sands; (2), a strip of territory about one mile wide and four miles long lying immediately southeast of the Chestnut Ridge Anticline, and extending from the Harrison Line to Hackers Creek, apparently good for gas in sands ranging from the Berea to the Fifth; (3), along the Grassland Syncline near Stonecoal Creek, where there is a possibility of oil in the Big Injun on both branches of Mud Run, and along the axis of the syncline east of Hilly Upland Run.

Detailed Well Records, Freemans Creek District.

Freemans Creek District is situated in northwestern Lewis, next to Harrison and Doddridge, and extends from the West Fork River, on the east, to the Gilmer Line, on the west. The Chestnut Ridge Anticline crosses it, making a large part of it ideal territory for gas, as the development shown on Map II will prove. The northwestern part of the district, next to the Doddridge Line, where the measures dip to a comparatively low level in a gentle monocline, has proved to be rich in oil from the Berea Sand. Drilling has been done in nearly all parts of the district, but numerous farms remain untested and the number of wells will ultimately be nearly twice as great as at the present time. Production of gas ranges from the Salt to the Fifth Sand, while oil has been found in the Salt, Big Injun, Berea and Fifth, and in a few other sands in minor quantities. For the benefit of future operators, a large number of records from this district will be published in the succeeding pages.

The northeast corner of the district, next to the Wolf Summit Anticline, has produced a large amount of gas from the Berea and other sands down to the Fifth. The four following records are from this region:

Wm. Beeghley No. 442 Well Record (110).

Freemans Creek District; 1.1 miles northwest of Lightburn; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; elevation, 1215' B.

	Thi	ckness	Total.
		Feet.	Feet.
Clay (conductor)		12	12
Red rock and slate		100	112
Sand		53	165
Slate		78	243
Rock, pink		42	285
Slate		7	292
Coal. Bakerstown		3	295
Slate		20	315
Sand (2 bailers water, 325')		40	355
Slate		18	373
Sand, Little Dunkard		25	398
Slate		47	445
Lime		55	500
Slate		30	530
Sand, Big Dunkard		15	545
Slate		30	575
Lime		20	595
Shells		45	640
Slate, black		15	655
Lime, sandy		15	670
Slate		20	690
Sand, Gas		100	790
Slate		35	825
Lime		10	835
Slate		42	877
Lime		13	890
Sand, Second Cow Run		145	1035
Shells		22	1057
Sand, Salt		48	1105
Slate		5	1110
Lime		15	1125
Slate		53	1178
Sand, Salt		47	1225
Red rock		90	1315
Sand, Maxton		5	1320
Slate		22	1342
Little Lime		13	1355
Pencil Cave		22	1377
Big Lime		64	1441
Sand, Big Injun (little gas, 1460'; oil and was	ter,		
1498')		133	1574
Slate		20	1594
Sand, Squaw		44	1638
Slate		92	1730
Lime		15	1745
Slate		5	1750
Sand, Berea (gas, 1765-9')		27	1777
Slate		38	1815
Sand, Fifty-foot (gas, 1855-75')		60	1875
Slate		91	1966

	m 1.		
	Th	ickness.	Total.
		Feet.	Feet.
Lime, red		2	1968
Slate		2	1970
Sand, Thirty-foot (gas, 1990')		22	1992
Red rock		18	2010
Sand, Gordon Stray		5	2015
Red rock		4	2019
Sand, Gordon (little gas, 2068')		103	2122
Slate		3	2125
Sand, Fourth		10	2135
Shells		15	2150
Slate		10	2160
Lime		10	2170
Unrecorded		70	2240
Sand, Fifth (gas, 2252-60')		28	2268
Slate to bottom		15	2283
8¼" casing, 832'; 65%", 1463'; 5 ₁₆ ", 1863'			

J. M. Beeghley No. 436 Well Record (111).

Freemans Creek District; 1.1 miles northwest of Lightburn; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; elevation, 1215' B.

210, 110, 110, 110, 110, 110, 110, 110,	Thick	kness	Total.	
	Fe	eet.	Feet.	
Red mud (conductor, 16')		50	50	
Slate		65	115	
Sand (little water, 125')		48	163	
Slate		82	245	
Rock, pink		40	285	
Slate		13	298	
Coal, Bakerstown		2	300	
Slate		15	315	
Sand		45	360	
Slate		5	365	
Rock, pink		10	375	
Sand, Little Dunkard		25	400	
Slate		65	465	
Lime		10	475	
Slate		30	505	
Lime		45	550	
Sand, Big Dunkard		15	565	
Slate		10	575	
Lime		10	585	
Slate		65	650	
Slate, black		24	674	
Sand		6	680	
Slate		13	693	
Sand, Gas	!	92	785	
Unrecorded		4	789	
Sand, Second Cow Run		21	810	
Slate		10	820	
Lime		20	840	
Slate		15	855	
Lime		25	880	
Slate		5	885	

	Тhi	ickness.	Total
		Feet.	Feet.
Lime		35	920
Sand. Salt		75	995
Lime		10	1005
Sand. Salt		25	1030
Slate		8 -	1038
Lime		12	1050
Slate		10	1060
Sand. Salt		60	1120
Slate		75	1195
Sand, Maxton		47	1242
Red rock, very hard		108	1350
Little Lime		15	1365
Pencil Cave		30	1395
Big Lime		57	1452
Sand, Big Injun (gas, 1479'; water, 2 baile		01	1102
1512')		130	1582
Slate		15	1597
Sand Squaw		43	1640
Slate		70	1710
Lime		35	1745
Slate		10	1755
Sand, Berea (gas, 1768-71')		27	1782
Slate		43	1825
Sand, broken, Fifty-foot		60	1885
Shells and slate		88	1973
Red rock		2	1975
Slate		10	1985
Sand, Thirty-foot (gas, 1989-91')		11	1996
Red rock		26	2022
Sand, Gordon Stray		8	2030
Red rock		5	2035
Sand, Gordon (little gas, 2063' and 2110')		98	2133
Slate		2	2135
Sand. Fourth		15	2150
Slate		97	2247
Sand, Fifth (gas, 2248½-2268')		32	2279
Slate to bottom		10	2289
10" casing, 165'; 8", 833'; 65%", 1470'; 536	', 2	035'.	

Sarah E. Hinzman No. 263 Well Record (113).

Freemans Creek District; on West Fork River, 1.0 mile northwest of Lightburn; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, May 5, 1910; elevation, 1075' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Big Dunkard Sand	280	310
Burning Springs Sand	. 370	420
Gas Sand (water, 570')	. 517	605
Second Cow Run Sand	675	720
Salt Sand	725	830
Maxton Sand	.1125	1135
Little Lime	1150	1163
Pencil Cave	1163	1170

${f T}$	op.	Bottom.
F	eet.	. eet.
Big Lime11	90	1266
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1290')12		1375
Squaw Sand14	.00	1430
Berea Sand (gas, 1588')	78	
Total depth		1603

Anna C. Barb No. 380 Well Record (115).

Freemans Creek District; on West Fork River, $1\!\!/_2$ mile north of Lightburn; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; elevation, 1005' B .

	Thi	ickness	Total.
	111	Feet.	Feet.
Clay		18	18
Sand		20	38
Slate		5	43
Coal, Bakerstown		2	45
Slate		10	55
Sand		20	75
Red rock		5	80
Lime		10	90
Sand. Little Dunkard		20	110
Slate		8	118
Coal, Brush Creek		2	120
Unrecorded		30	150
Sand		20	170
Slate		5	175
Sand, Big Dunkard		40	215
Lime		15	230
Slate		35	265
Sand		20	285
Lime		15	300
Slate		. 10	310
Lime		20	330
Sand, Gas		44	374
Slate		6	380
Coal, Lower Kittanning (little gas and 2 bail	ers		
of water)		2	382
Shells		39	421
Sand, Second Cow Run		79	500
Slate, black		10	510
Sand, Salt		23	533
Slate		29	562
Coal, Mercer		3	565
Lime		10	575
Slate		5	580
Lime		20	6 00
Sand, Salt		95	695
Slate		15	710
Lime		30	740
Slate		25	765
Lime		35	800
Sand, Salt		40	840
Slate	• • •	7	847

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		ckness.	
		Feet.	Feet.
Sand shells		3	850
Slate		50	900
Lime		60	960
Red rock		5	965
Lime		20 -	985
Red rock		70	1055
Lime		5	1060
Slate		20	1080
Lime		15	1095
Slate	٠.	15	1110
Red rock		7	1117
Big Lime (oil, 1152')		103	1220
Slate		5	1225
Red rock		3	1228
Sand, Big Inlun (gas, 1253-9')		87	1315
Slate		15	1330
Lime		20	1350
Sand, Squaw		20	1370
Slate and shells		90	1460
Lime		10	1470
Slate		15	1485
Lime		10	1495
Sand. Berea (gas, 1500-10')		20	1515
Unrecorded		60	1575
Slate		25	1600
Sand. Gantz.		25	1625
Slate		10	1635
Sand, Fifty-foot.		10	1645
Sand shell		30	1675
Sand. Thirty-foot (gas. 1680-3')		18	1693
Slate		22	1715
Red rock.		3	1718
Slate and shells.		7	1725
Sand		9	1734
		50	1784
Sand Gordon Strav		11	1795
Slate		5	1800
Sand, Gordon		35	1835
Slate		5	1840
Sand, Fourth		50	1890
Slate	٠.	110	2000
Sand, Fifth (gas, 2003-10')		25	2025
Slate to bottom	• •	50	2075
10" casing, 183'; 8", 770'; 6\%", 1240'; 5\\\\^3_16\"	, 1	795'.	

The Hoe Lick Gas Station, of Rinehart and Beeghley, located on Hoe Lick Run, 1 mile northwest of Lightburn, designed to pump the production of this firm into the main lines of the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Gas Company, is equipped with one Bessemer 165 horse-power engine, and delivers gas into the line at 220 pounds pressure.



PLATE XVII.-Sewickley Sandstone cliff in hill just northwest of Orlando.



Three wells have been drilled along Turkeypen Creek, the record of one of which is as follows:

H. L. Frashuer No. 484 Well Record (117).

Freemans Creek District; on Turkeypen Creek, 1.1 miles southeast of Mineral; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; elevation, 1210' B.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Redstone 80	84
Coal, Pittsburgh	142
Coal, Bakerstown 560	568
Lime 635	720
Sand, Gas 720	930
Sand, Second Cow Run 965	1010
Sand, Salt1040	1215
Sand, Salt	1350
Sand, Maxton1410	1440
Little Lime1560	1580
Pencil Cave	1600
Big Lime1600	1675
Sand, Big Injun1675	1790
Sand, Berea (gas, 1986')	2002
Sand, Fifty-foot2070	2090
Sand, Thirty-foot2155	2195
Sand, Gordon Stray2200	2230
Red rock2230	2237
Sand, Gordon (set packer, 2262')2237	2312
Sand, Fourth (gas, 2317')2317	2325
Total depth	2349
Conductor, 16'; 10" casing, 162'; 8", 1042'; 6", 1681';	5", 2162'.

Some gas wells have been drilled along Millstone Run of Freemans Creek, of which the two following records are available:

Geo. and Spillman Norris No. 1 Well Record (118).

Freemans Creek District; on Millstone Run, 2.0 miles northwest of Jackson Mill; authority, Reed Goe et al.; completed, 1914; elevation, 1125' B.

n, 1125′B.			
	3	Cop. B	ottom.
	F	reet.	Feet.
Sand, Big Dunkard		380	427
Sand, Burning Springs		450	500
Sand, Gas		525	608
Sand, Second Cow Run		630	800
Sand, Salt		830	960
Sand, Salt (gas, 1060')		055	1078
Sand, Maxton		250	1280
Little Lime		325	1348
Pencil Cave		348	1375

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet
Big Lime	1433
Sand, Big Injun1433	1527
Sand, Berea (gas, 1720')	1733
Sand, Fifty-foot1800	1827
Sand, Thirty-foot	1912
Sand, Gordon Stray1957	1983
Sand, Gordon2000	2074
Sand, Fifth (gas, 2203' and 2209')2201	2217
Total depth	. 2228

J. S. Norris No. 2 Well Record (118A).

Freemans Creek District; on Millstone Run, 2.1 miles northwest of Jackson Mill; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, March 11, 1910; elevation. 1055' B.

, who is a second secon	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Big Dunkard	340	390
Sand, Salt		830
Big Lime		1370
Sand, Big Injun		1460
Sand, Berea (strong gas pressure, 1630' and		
1645')	1630	
Total depth		1675
10" casing 327'; 81/2", 810'; 65%", 1408'; rock p	ressure	, 1125 lbs.

The record of the above well was published in Volume I(A) of the Survey Reports, page 359, together with a discussion of its extraordinary rock pressure by I. C. White.

The Kennedy Gas Station, of the Reserve Gas Company, located on Freemans Creek, 1.8 miles northwest of Jackson Mill, according to Charles Linsey, Chief Engineer, has an equipment including 3 Westinghouse 1350 H. P., and two 675 H. P. tandem gas engines, making a total of 5400 horse-power. The gas is pumped to Wheeler and Sugar Grove, Ohio, through several lines of various sizes. The discharge pressure in winter is 425 pounds and in summer 250 to 300 pounds.

The Reed Gas Station, of the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Gas Company, located on Freemans Creek, 1.3 miles northeast of Freemansburg, according to H. P. Huff, Engineer, was built in 1910 and has an equipment that includes two 1500 H. P. Nordberg-Corliss cross compound steam engines, making a total of 3000 horse-power. The gas is pumped to Pittsburgh, Pa., the discharge pressure varying from 175 to 350 pounds. The suction temperature is about 73 degrees

Fahrenheit and the discharge 200, the hot discharge gas being cooled by running the lines through a pond of water.

The two following records represent the formations encountered along McCann Run:

Peter C. Allman No. 278 Well Record (119).

Freemans Creek District; on McCann Run, 1.5 miles west of Lightburn; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, June 4, 1910; elevation. 1225' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet
Moundsville Sand	130	189
Little Dunkard Sand	285	330
Burning Springs Sand	520	545
Second Cow Run Sand	600	920
Salt Sand	930	1000
Little Lime	.1355	1363
Pencil Cave	.1363	1370
Big Lime	.1370	1481
Big Injun Sand	.1481	1590
Berea Sand (gas, 1772')	.1770	
Total depth		1778

McKinley-Barth No. 488 Well Record (120).

Freemans Creek District; on McCann Run, 0.9 mile west of Lightburn; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, July 2, 1914; elevation, 1145' B.

Н	о В.		
	To	op. 1	Bottom.
	Fe	eet.	Feet.
	Little Dunkard Sand 29	90	315
	Big Dunkard Sand 45	50	485
	Gas Sand 59	90	725
	Second Cow Run Sand (gas, 850')	15	900
	Salt Sand 98	85	1038
	Maxton Sand110	00	1130
	Little Lime	90	1305
	Pencil Cave	05	1310
	Big Lime	10	1370
	Big Injun Sand		1510
	Squaw Sand		156 0
	Berea Sand (gas, 1695')		1723
	Fifty-foot Sand		1806
	Thirty-foot Sand19		1918
	Gordon Stray Sand19		1980
	Gordon Sand		2050
	Fourth Sand20	55	2060
	Fifth Sand (gas, 2172-86')21		2202
	Total depth		2207
	-		

The following well is near the intersection of the Wolf Summit and Chestnut Ridge Anticlines:

Ella Clifton No. 1 Well Record (121).

Freemans Creek District; on West Fork River at Jackson Mill; authority, Raven Carbon Co.; elevation, 1015' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet	. Feet.
Sand	8	50
Sand. Little Dunkard	100	135
Sand, Big Dunkard (water, 150')		225
Sand, Gas		
Sand, Second Cow Run (water, flowed, 380')	345	394
Sand, Salt		530
Sand, Salt		805
Sand, Maxton		870
Little Lime		1095
Big Lime		1178
		1312
Sand, Big Injun		
Sand, Squaw		1340
Sand, Weir		1470
Sand, Berea		1505
Sand, Gantz	1510	1540
Sand, Fifty-foot	1575	1628
Sand, Thirty-foot	1720	1744
Sand, Gordon Stray	1749	1753
Sand, Gordon		1818
Sand, Fourth		1883
Sand, Fifth (gas, 1975')		1988
Total depth		2000
Conductor, 8': 10" easing, 185'; 8\\\4", 766'; 6		
Sept. 14, 1912.	/8 ,	1220 , 51100,
Sept. 14, 1912.		

Sept. 14, 1912.

Near the mouth of Freemans Creek and along Geelick Run, a large number of gas wells have been drilled, with production ranging from the Maxton to the Fifth Sand. The eight following records are from this locality:

Sophia A. Butcher No. 383 Well Record (123).

Freemans Creek District; on Freemans Creek, 0.7 mile west of Jackson Mill; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, Jan. 26, 1913; elevation, 1065' B.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Burning Springs Sand	320	400
Gas Sand	420	500
Second Cow Run Sand		750
Salt Sand	850	895
Maxton Sand (gas, 1123')	1115	1185
Pencil Cave	1185	1190
Big Lime	1190	1250
Big Injun Sand	1250	1385
Squaw Sand	1395	1410
	1540	1565

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Gantz Sand	1675
Fifty-foot and Thirty-foot SandsShells	
Gordon Stray Sand	1800
Gordon Sand1840	1875
Fourth Sand (gas, 1950')1925	1950
Fifth Sand (gas, 2054')	2080
Total depth	2121

John W. Norris No. 40 Well Record (124).

Freemans Creek District; on Freemans Creek, 1 mile southwest of Jackson Mill; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, Feb. 6, 1909; elevation, 1135' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Conductor	0	16
Sand, Moundsville	180	200
Big Dunkard Sand	350	370
Sand, Gas	504	585
Second Cow Run Sand	660	700
Salt Sand	785	964
Black slate	964	984
Blue slate	984	1035
Red rock	1035	1100
Lime	1100	1184
Maxton Sand (gas at 1187') to bottom	1184	1198

E. S. Butcher No. 1 Well Record (126).

Freemans Creek District; on Geelick Run, 1 mile southwest of Jackson Mill; authority, W. Va. Central Gas Co.; elevation, 1010' B.

	Top.	Bottom
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Upper Kittanning	306	318
Unrecorded (water, 4-8 bailers, 410')		555
Coal, Mercer	555	560
Unrecorded (salt water, 790')	560	910
Red rock		930
Lime		940
Lime, red		960
Unrecorded (little gas, 1100')		1135
Big Lime		1200
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1245')		1320
Sand, Berea (gas, 1600')		1632
Red rock		1722
Sand, Thirty-foot		1772
Red rock		1782
Sand, Gordon Stray		1825
Sand, Gordon, show	1.00	1855
Sand, Fifth (big gas, 1992') to bottom	1988	2004
10" casing, 233'; 8¼", 770'; 65%", 1320'; first		
10 Casing, 255, 874, 110, 078, 1520, inst.	mmucc	premate

280 lbs.; rock pressure, 1050 lbs.; volume, 2,500,000 cu. ft.; completed, June 14, 1903.

J. B. Lovett No. 21 Well Record (127).

Freemans Creek District; 1.4 miles southwest of Jackson Mill; authority. Reserve Gas Co.; elevation, 1015' B.

To	p. Bottom.
Fe	et. Feet.
Sand, Salt, and unrecorded 78	0 1235
Big Lime and unrecorded123	
Sand, Big Injun	
Sand. Thirty-foot180	8 1860
Sand, Gordon Stray187	0 1880
Sand, Gordon190	0 1950
Sand, Fifth (gas)	0 2115
Total depth	2130

The record above was published in Volume I(A), page 358, of the Survey Reports. A few changes in correlation have been made to suit the more extensive knowledge of the measures now available.

J. B. Lovett No. 2 Well Record (128).

Freemans Creek District; on Geelick Run, 1.2 miles southwest of Jackson Mill; authority, W. Va. Central Gas Co.; elevation, 1010' B.

	Top.	Bottom.	
	Feet.	Feet.	
Sand, Burning Springs	360	380	
Sand, Gas and Second Cow Run (water, 5 bail-			
ers per hour, 590')		625	
Sand, Salt	640	855	
Sand, Salt	875	1108	
Sand, Maxton (gas, 1314') (10 bailers water, 1344').	1244	1349	
Big Lime	1349	1399	
Big Injun Sand,	1399	1545	
Sand, Squaw	1556	1564	
Sand, Thirty-foot	1940	1995	
Sand, Gordon	2068	2094	
Sand, Fifth	2190	2200	
Total depth		2203	
13" casing, 13'; 10", 168'; 8¼", 866'; 6%", 1	375';	completed	ì,
Feb. 25, 1909; volume, 11,000,000 cu. ft. in Maxton	n.		

Geo. N. Butcher No. 285 Well Record (129).

Freemans Creek District; on Geelick Run, 1.4 miles southwest of Jackson Mill; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, June 2, 1910; elevation, 1060' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
		Feet.
Big Dunkard Sand		305
Burning Springs Sand	362	375
Gas Sand	403	434

		Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Second Cow Run Sand		512
Salt Sand		785
Maxton Sand (gas, 1149')		1163
Total depth		1170

M. H. Lough No. 217 Well Record (131).

Freemans Creek District; on Geelick Run, 1.6 miles northwest of Deanville; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, March 3, 1910; elevation, 1020' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	149	166
Big Dunkard and Burning Springs Sands	278	365
Gas Sand	368	437
Second Cow Run Sand	462	517
Salt Sand	586	630
Maxton Sand		1065
Little Lime		1190
Pencil Cave	1190	1200
Big Lime (gas, 1214')	1210	1263
Big Injun Sand		1412
Squaw Sand	1420	1440
Fifty-foot Sand		1638
Thirty-foot Sand		1686
Gordon Stray Sand		1824
Gordon Sand		1942
Fifth Sand (gas, 2075')		2080
Total depth		2082

Newton Shaw No. 1 Well Record (132).

Freemans Creek District; on Geelick Run, 1.3 miles northwest of Deanville; authority, Clarksburg Light & Heat Co.; completed, Nov. 17, 1905; elevation, 1025' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
· ·	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Bakerstown (water, 40' and 148')		148
Sand, Big Dunkard (water, 300')	285	326
Sand, Burning Springs (oil show, 358')	348	375
Coal, Upper Kittanning	440	444
Sand	444	460
Sand, Gas	475	530
Sand, Second Cow Run	575	640
Sand, Salt	735	840
Sand, Salt	875	910
Little Lime	1175	1190
Big Lime	1212	1265
Sand, Big Injun	1265	1408
Sand, Fifty-foot (gas, 1683')	1680	1690
Sand, Thirty-foot	1700	1750

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Gordon	.1885	1895
Sand, Fifth (gas, 2083')		2096
Total depth		2102
Conductor, 12'; 10" casing, 326'; 81/4", 797'	2"; 6%	", 1550' 9"

The following is the record of a well drilled farther down the structural slope, where water is more abundant:

G. A. Butcher No. 359 Well Record (133).

Freemans Creek District; on Polk Creek, 1.3 miles northwest of Weston; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, Sept. 19, 1912; elevation, 1110' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Unrecorded (water, 148')	. 0	487
Burning Springs Sand	. 487	546
Gas Sand		652
Second Cow Run Sand (water, 685')		762
Salt Sand		874
Salt Sand (water, 974')		1082
Maxton Sand		1330
Little Lime		1398
Pencil Cave		1406
Big Lime		1472
Big Injun Sand		1590
Squaw Sand		1625
Berea Sand		1724
Fifty-foot Sand (gas, 1882')	.1877	1902
Thirty-foot Sandshell		
Gordon Stray Sand		2034
Gordon Sand		2054
Fourth Sand		2123
Fifth Sand (gas, 2274-89')		2291
Total depth		2461
- ·		

The record of the Sarah J. Bennett No. 2757 (134) is published in Chapter IV, page 51, in the section for Deanville, and that of the E. M. Vandervort No. 1 (135) is published in the same Chapter, page 53, in the Weston Section, both being producing gas wells.

The Thomas Gas Station, of the West Virginia Central Gas Company, located along the West Fork River at Butchersville, 2½ miles north of Weston, completed November 1, 1914, acrording to C. G. Wise, Engineer in Charge, was designed by Geo. W. Schell, the well known gas expert, as a booster plant to supplement the work of the Foreman Station of the

same company on Hackers Creek. The equipment includes three 450 horse-power Snow single tandem gas engines, with cylinders 20"x36" and compressors 18½"x36", the plant being designed to add a fourth unit of the same size, making a total of 1800 horse-power. The suction pressure is 50 pounds, and discharge pressure 150 pounds, the suction temperature being 50° Fahrenheit, discharge temperature at engine, 200°, and discharge into line ahead of cooler, 55°. The cooling device consists of 4 header pipes with seven joints of 4" pipe extending from each header through which the gas is passed while water is sprayed over the entire group in a manner similar to ammonia cooling systems, the device being one that is employed at only one other pumping plant in the State, but has been used in California.

The auxiliary plant contains one Bruce McBeth 40 H. P. gas engine, direct connected with a General Electric 125 volt, 240 ampere D. C. Generator for lighting and auxiliary pump; one 10 H. P. motor, driving a twin cylinder Clayton air compressor which produces 125 pounds of pressure for starting the large engines; one 10 H. P. motor to drive the auxiliary pump; 3 sets of 150 ampere hour storage cells, 5 cells to the battery, for ignition service for pumping engines; one 4 cell battery for auxiliary ignition, used only for starting the auxiliary engine or for an emergency; one 9/10 K. W. Peerless generator set used to charge storage cells; one 3 panel switch-board with mercury mountings.

Each large engine pumps its own water, the auxiliary plant being run only at night for lighting and charging storage cells. The entire plant is heated by a closed coil hot water system that obtains its hot water from the engine exhausts where no cold water is used to cool the exhaust gases except in summer, when the heating plant is not needed, and when it is cut out with a by-pass. The plant uses 10 cubic feet of gas per horse-power hour.

There is a large group of wells along Polk Creek, a few miles west of Weston, a few of which produced oil, but most of them being gassers. The seven following records are from this vicinity:

J. P. & H. Snyder No. 36 Well Record (138).

Freemans Creek District; on Polk Creek, 1.6 miles northwest of Weston; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, July 31, 1903; elevation, 1020'B.

,	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Conductor		16
		340
Sand, Big Dunkard		
Sand, Burning Springs	514	544
Second Cow Run Sand	638	710
Salt Sand	775	820
Maxton Sand	954	1018
Little Lime	1380	1400
Big Lime	1422	1480
Big Injun Sand (light gas show)	1480	1630
Sand, Squaw	1720	1788
Sand, Berea	1795	1803
Sand, Gantz		1865
Sand, Fifty-foot (break, 2000-2005')	1885	2030
Sand, Thirty-foot		2054
Sand, Gordon Stray		2073
Sand, Gordon		2089
Fourth Sand (oil, 2139')		2145
Fifth Sand (gas, 2272')		2283
Total denth		2294

C. H. Lovett No. 105 Well Record (139).

Freemans Creek District; on Polk Creek, 2.5 miles west of Weston; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, March 28, 1906; elevation, 1057' L.

1, 1001 12.	
To	p. Bottom
$F\epsilon$	eet. Feet.
Conductor	U 16
Unrecorded (water, 100')	16 445
Big Dunkard Sand 44	45 477
Burning Springs Sand 52	22 555
Gas Sand	
Second Cow Run Sand	
Salt Sand 80	
Salt Sand 88	
Sait Sand (light gas, 1070')100	
Sand111	3 1151
Maxton Sand (light gas, 1268')	
Red rock	
Little Lime	
Rig Lime (light con 1475/)	1414
Big Lime (light gas, 1475')	35 1490
Big Injun Sand149	0 1668
Berea Sand181	
Fifty-foot Sand192	
Thirty-foot Sand201	
Gordon Stray Sand (gas, 2080')	
Gordon Sand (gas, 2124'; gas, strong, 2149')211	5 2163
Total depth	2170

J. V. Waldeck No. 81 Well Record (140).

Freemans Creek District; on Keith Fork, 2.6 miles northwest of Weston; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, March 13, 1905; elevation, 1070 B.

Top	. Bottom.
Fee	t. Feet.
Conductor 0	16
Big Dunkard Sand 387	
Little Lime1280	1300
Big Lime	1416
Big Injun Sand	1530
Berea Sand	1690
Gordon Stray Sand	1986
Gordon Sand (gas, 1990')	2000
Fourth Sand	2095
Fifth Sand (light gas)	2226
Total depth	2230

S. D. Camden No. 27 Well Record (145).

Freemans Creek District; on Polk Creek, 1.7 miles southeast of Camden; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; elevation, 1050' L.

Th	ickness	
	Feet.	Feet.
Conductor		16
Rock	8	24
Blue sand and lime	16	40
Red rock	25	65
Lime and slate	30	95
Red rock	35	130
Slate	35	165
Lime	10	175
Sand (water, 180'), Moundsville	25	200
Coal, Bakerstown	5	205
Slate	25	230
Lime and sand (water and gas, 300')	70	300
Break (slate)	5	305
Sand, Little Dunkard	45	350
Slate	20	370
Sand, Big Dunkard	80	450
Black slate, Uffington Shale	20	470
Sand, Burning Springs and Gas	130	600
Black shale	30	630
Sand, Second Cow Run (water, 650')	40	670
Cave, black	80	750
Sand. Salt	40	790
Slate	30	820
Lime	20	840
Slate	45	885
Sand, Salt (strong gas, 1030-50')	165	1050
Break (slate)	15	1065
Sand, Salt	85	1150
Red rock	20	1170
Sand. Maxton (oil, 10-15 bbl.)	38	1208

	Thickness	. Total.
	Feet.	Feet.
Slate	22	1230
Red rock	20	1250
Sand	50	1300
Big Lime		1410
Sand and lime	10	1420
White lime		1470
		1483
Quit in lime at 1483'; Sand, Big Injun (oil)		2240
Unrecorded		2262
Sand, Fifth (Bayard) to bottom, (gas)	22	2402

"Estimated production from 1483' about 3000 barrels. After oil was exhausted, the well was drilled to the Fifth Sand and a test taken in April, 1902, showed a volume of 2,800,000 cu. ft. of

gas."

The record above was previously published in Volume I(A), page 356, of the Survey, but is reproduced here because of its historical value. As previously mentioned, it was this well that started oil development in Lewis County. The flow of oil from the Big Injun lasted only a few days, but the well still produces gas from the lower sand, which is clearly the Bayard instead of the Fifth, as the latter is only about 850 feet below the top of the Big Lime in this locality, while the producing sand of the Camden well is 940 feet below that stratum. The oil in the Injun seems to be only an isolated deposit, as other wells in the same neighborhood did not find it.

James Jarvis No. 238 Well Record (146).

Freemans Creek District; on branch of Polk Creek, 1.8 miles southeast of Camden; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, June 4, 1910; elevation, 1325' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	630	650
Big Dunkard Sand	740	765
Gas and Second Cow Run Sands	896	1030
Salt Sand	1040	1065
Salt Sand	.1332	1372
Maxton Sand	.1465	1475
Little Lime	1708	1730
Pencil Cave	1730	1748
Big Lime (gas, 1785')	.1748	1810
Big Injun Sand		2005
Squaw Sand		2045
Berea Sand	2135	2160
Gantz Sand	2200	2210
Fifty-foot Sand	2228	2240
Thirty-foot Sand	2313	2326
Gordon Stray Sand		2381

	Bottom.
Gordon Sand (gas, 2396')2386	2461
Fourth Sand2494	2507
Fifth Sand (gas, 2604½') to bottom	2624
Rock pressure, 210 lbs.	

Solomon Jarvis No. 393 Well Record (147).

Freemans Creek District; on branch of Polk Creek, 1.8 miles southeast of Camden; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, Aug. 14, 1913; elevation, 1380' B.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand 580	705
Big Dunkard Sand 754	810?
Burning Springs Sand 840	880
Gas Sand 905	983
Second Cow Run Sand	1088
Big Lime	1900
Big Injun Sand1900	2060
Squaw Sand	2109
Berea Sand2243	2252
Fifty-foot Sand2310	2336
Thirty-foot Sandshells.	
Gordon Stray Sand	2454
Gordon Sand (gas, 2468')2454	2494
Fifth Sand (gas. 2677')2676	2688
Total depth	2696

Will Jarvis No. 1 Well Record (148).

Freemans Creek District; 1.7 miles southeast of Camden; authority, Guffey; elevation, 1358' B.

only, Guney, elevation, 1898 D.		
	Thickness	Total.
	Feet.	Feet.
Clay, brown, soft	19	19
Sand, white, hard		123
Coal, Redstone	5	128
Sandstone, white, hard		188
Shale, white, soft		198
Red rock	214	412
Lime, blue, hard	10	422
Red rock and lime, soft	80	502
Lime, blue, hard	30	532
Red rock and shale, soft		913
Sand, gray, hard	100	1013
Slate, white, soft	20	1033
Lime, blue, hard	6	1039
Slate and shells, soft	25	1064
Sand, white, hard, Salt	81	1145
Slate and lime, white, soft	100	1245
Sand, Salt, and lime, hard	100	1345
Slate and lime, soft		1464
Red rock and lime, soft	61	1525

	Th	ickness.	Total.
		Feet.	Feet.
Sand, white, hard		24	1549
Red rock, soft		86	1635
Little Lime, blue, hard		39	1674
Pencil Cave, soft		10	1684
Big Lime, gray, hard		106	1790
Big Injun Sand		90 -	1880
Sand, Squaw (little oil at 1890') and lime, blue	е	20	1900
Lime (little oil at 1900')		40	1940
Sand, Weir, and lime		32	1972
10" casing, 420': 81/4", 1060': 65/4", 1779'.			

Along the axis of the Chestnut Ridge Anticline and on its northwestern slope, numerous wells have been drilled on the branches of Polk Creek, represented by the seven following records:

M. L. Butcher No. 57 Well Record (149).

Freemans Creek District; 1.9 miles northeast of Camden; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, June 4, 1904; elevation, 1135' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Conductor	0	14
Big Dunkard Sand	360	400
Gas Sand (show of oil, 600')	485	605
Second Cow Run Sand	620	640
Sand, Salt	810	900
Maxton Sand	950	1030
Little Lime	1295	1310
Pencil Cave	1310	1315
Big Lime (light gas and oil, 1360')	1315	1375
Big Injun Sand (light gas, 1422')	1375	1535
Thirty-foot Sand	1905	1925
Gordon Stray Sand (gas, 1987')	1983	2001
Gordon Sand	2011	2055
Fifth Sand (gas, 2199') to bottom	2196	2206

M. L. Butcher No. 412 Well Record (150).

Freemans Creek District; 1.9 miles northeast of Camden; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, June 6, 1913; elevation, 1195' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
Gas Sand	431	517
Second Cow Run Sand	528	645
Salt Sand (oil, 680')	670	736
Salt Sand	848	908
Salt Sand	988	1029
Maxton Sand	1150	1220

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Little Lime	1385
Pencil Cave	1390
Big Lime	1460
Big Injun Sand1460	1587
Squaw Sand	1661
Berea Sand	1792
Fifty-foot Sand1826	1859
Thirty-foot Sand1970	1983
Gordon Stray Sand2019	2023
Gordon Sand (gas, 2048')2039	2072
Fourth Sand	2116
Fifth Sand (gas, 2263')2255	2281
Total depth	2304

A. N. Dodson No. 295 Well Record (151).

Freemans Creek District; 0.4 mile west of Camden; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, Aug. 15, 1910; elevation, 1198' L.

-	corre due cor, compressed, 1143, 10, 2010, cic (41101),	1100	
		Top.	Bottom.
		Feet.	Feet.
	Moundsville Sand		290
	Little Dunkard Sand	480	525
	Burning Springs Sand	645	700
	Second Cow Run Sand	815	908
	Salt Sand	935	980
	Maxton Sand	1470	1485
	Little Lime	1490	1530
	Pencil Cave	1530	1550
	Big Lime	1559	1615
	Big Injun Sand (gas, 1708')	1615	1789
	Squaw Sand	1820	1845
	Fifty-foot Sand	2148	2165
	Gordon Sand (gas, 2222') to bottom	2221	2225

Alvin Douglas No. 161 Well Record (152).

Freemans Creek District; 0.7 mile northwest of Camden; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, June 15, 1909; elevation, 1135' B.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Unrecorded (water, 40') 0	530
Big Dunkard Sand 530	565
Second Cow Run Sand	826
Salt Sand 860	915
Sand, Maxton (gas show, 1350')	1358
Little Lime1436	1451
Pencil Cave1451	1458
Big Lime1458	1505
Big Injun Sand	1642
Squaw Sand1660	1720
Berea Sand	1870
Thirty-foot Sand2045	2057
Gordon Stray Sand2085	2095
Gordon Sand (gas, 2117-26') to bottom2115	2126

Stark A. White No. 2 Well Record (153).

Freemans Creek District; on Dry Fork, 1.1 miles N. 10° E. of Camden; authority, Weston Carbon Co.; elevation, 1285' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh		70
Coal, Bakerstown	500	505
Sand, Little Dunkard and unrecorded		700
Sand, Burning Springs	700	740
Coal, Upper Kittanning	740	748
Sand, Gas	815	865
Sand, Second Cow Run		968
Coal, Mercer	970	976
Sand, Salt		1040
Sand, Salt		1170
Sand, Salt (gas, 1310')	1247	1327
Sand	1406	1431
Sand, Maxton (gas, 1 million, 1520')	1510	1530
Little Lime	1577	1582
Pencil Cave	1582	1592
Big Lime	1592	1660
Big Injun Sand		1770
Sand, Squaw	1785	1830
Sand, Berea	1984	1995
Sand, Thirty-foot	2191	2204
Sand, Gordon Stray	2231	2250
Sand, Gordon (gas)	2262	2282
10" casing, 245'; 8", 945'; 6\%", 1650'; 5\frac{3}{16}	", 219	4'; 84/10"
mercury in 5 3/16" casing; 60 min. pressure, 7	25 lbs	.; shut in,
Oct. 18, 1910.		

Stark A. White No. 1 Well Record (154).

Freemans Creek District; on Dry Fork, 1.1 miles N. 10° E. of Camden; authority, Weston Carbon Co.; elevation, 1145' B.

	Top.	Bottom. Feet.
Coal, Elk Lick		92
Sand, Burning Springs, and unrecorded		655
Sand, Gas	655	687
Sand, Salt (water, 834')	820	870
Sand, Salt, and unrecorded (water)	1040	1560
Pencil Cave	1560	1565
Big Lime and Big Injun Sand	1565	1805
Sand, Gordon Stray	2194	2210
Sand, Gordon, to bottom (gas, 2273')	2272	2284

According to Karl Hoskins, Superintendent of the Columbian Carbon Company, this well was a large producer, probably making 12 or 13 millions daily.



PLATE XVIII.—Donlan Quarry in Morgantown Sandstone, at Weston; the Lower Connellsville appears in poor focus at the right upper corner.



Thos. Lovett No. 1 Well Record (155).

Freemans Creek District; on Dry Fork, 1.2 miles northeast of Camden; authority, Columbian Carbon Co.; elevation, 1138' L.

Th	ickness.	Total
111	Feet.	Feet.
Conductor	11	11
Lime, hard (water, 30')		65
Slate, white	65	130
Red rock		170
Slate		190
Sand, Moundsville (gas)		200
Slate and shells		400
Sand, Big Dunkard, and unrecorded (gas. 400':	. =00	100
gas, and oil, black, 450')	200	600
Slate and shells		665
Coal, Lower Kittanning		675
Slate and shells		755
Sand, Second Cow Run	25	780
Lime	30	810
Slate	30	840
Sand, Salt, and unrecorded (gas, 840'; oil, 1010')	210	1050
Shale, black	50	1100
Slate and shells	30	1130
Lime	25	1155
Sand, Maxton	20	1175
Red rock	5	1180
Lime	40	1220
Red rock	5	1225
Lime		1400
Sand	50	1450
Big Lime	60	1510
Sand, Big Injun (oil)	90	1600
Slate and shells		1900
Sand, Berea	30	1930
Slate and shells	60	1990
Sand, Thirty-foot (gas, 2000' and 2030')	90	2080
Slate and shells	135	2215
Sand, Fourth (gas) to bottom	25	2240
8¼" casing, 110'; 6%", 773'.		

In the neighborhood of Freemansburg, along the northwestern slope of the Chestnut Ridge Anticline, numerous wells have been drilled, all of which have produced gas from sands ranging principally from the Maxton to the Fifth. The record of the Hannah Kemper No. 237 (158) was published in the Freemansburg Section in Chapter IV, page 54. The eight following records are from this region:

S. A. Kemper No. 417 Well Record (156).

Freemans Creek District; on Rush Run, 1.0 mile southwest of Freemansburg; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; elevation, 1155' B.

Tr.	hickness	mate1
. 1	Feet.	Feet.
G Acceptance	. 10	10
Conductor		40
		195
		300
Lime		304
Coal, Brush Creek		330
Lime		355
Sand		360
Slate		385
		390
Unrecorded (water)		425
		445
Lime		470
Slate		510
Sand, Burning Springs		515
Lime Sand. Gas.		595
		605
Slate	. 65	670
Sand, Second Cow Run (water, 630')		675
Lime		720
		730
Slate, black		750
Lime		760
		765
Slate		780
		880
Sand, Salt (gas, 860')		885
Lime		915
Slate, black		940
Lime		960
Shells		1005
Sand, Salt		1055
Slate and lime.		1140
Sand, Maxton		1150
Red rock.		1280
Slate		1290
Little Lime		1305
Pencil Cave		1328
Big Lime		1385
Big Injun Sand		1507
Slate		1512
Sand, Squaw		1545
Slate		1550
Lime sandy		1580
Slate		1625
Sand, Weir.		1635
Slate		1710
Sand, Berea		1730
Slate		1745
Sand, Gantz		1760
,	. 10	1100

	Thi	ckness.	Total.
		Feet.	Feet.
Slate		30	1790
Sand, Fifty-foot (gas, 1805')		18	1808
Slate		100	1908
Sand, Thirty-foot		12	1920
Slate		14	1934
Sand, Gordon Stray		14	1948
Slate		30	1978
Sand, Gordon (gas, 2003-5')		29	2007
Slate		3	2010
Sand, Fourth (gas. 2042-5')		45	2055
Slate		147	2202
Sand, Fifth (gas, 2204-15')		21	2223
Slate to bottom		18	2241
10" casing, 210'; 8", 795'; 6%", 1389'; 5 3	16".	1939'.	

F. M. McKinley No. 1 Well Record (159).

Freemans Creek District; on Horse Run, 0.7 mile east of Freemansburg; authority, W. Va. Central Gas Co.; completed, May 18, 1905; elevation, 1115' B.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Big Dunkard	410
Sand, Gas 418	552
Sand, Second Cow Run (large water, 616') 590	700
Sand, Salt 780	790
Sand, Salt	1100
Red rock1106	1136
Sand, Maxton1136	1246
Little Lime	1265
Big Lime	1344
Sand, Big Injun (light gas, 1445')	1452
Sand, Squaw	1549
Sand, Berea	1710
Sand, Fifty-foot and Thirty-foot	1914
Sand, Gordon Stray1928	1988
Sand, Gordon1988	2005
Sand, Fifth (gas)	2165
Total depth	2175
Conductor, 16'; 10" casing, 200'; 814", 713'; 65%",	1325'; vol-
ume, 6,000,000 cu. ft.; tested 10/10" mercury in 6%" ca	

Thomas G. Wright No. 186 Well Record (160).

Freemans Creek District; on Horse Run, 1 mile east of Freemansburg; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, Sept. 1, 1909; elevation, 1124' L.

•	, 1111	Top.	Bottom.
		Feet.	Feet.
	Moundsville Sand	190	210
	Big Dunkard Sand	370	420
	Sand, Burning Springs	430	470
	Gas Sand		550

m	D
Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Salt Sand 646	700
Salt Sand 980	1010
Maxton Sand	1100
Little Lime1195	1225
Pencil Cave1270	1275
Big Lime1275	1325
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1337')	1442
Berea Sand	1703
Fifty-foot Sand	1780
Thirty-foot Sand1860	1875
Gordon Stray Sand	1920
Gordon Sand	1953
Fifth Sand (gas, 2155-8' and 2160')2151	2162
Total depth	2173

James R. Bailey No. 49 Well Record (161).

Freemans Creek District; on Horse Run, 1.2 miles southeast of Freemansburg; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, Feb. 26, 1904; elevation, 1185' B.

•		Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Conductor	0	10
Big Dunkard Sand	435	460
Burnings Springs Sand	480	520
Gas Sand (small gas, 620'; water, 650')	590	675
Sand, Salt (small gas, 955')	950	
Sand, Salt	1020	1050
Maxton Sand (gas, 1270')	1260	1275
Total depth		1293

Blaine Kershner No. 115 Well Record (164).

Freemans Creek District; on Freemans Creek, 0.9 mile northeast freemansburg; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, Aug. 15, 1907; elevation, 1025' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Conductor	0	16
Sand, Burning Springs (water at 500')	500	
Slate and red rock		604
Salt Sand	721	765
Salt Sand		890
Salt Sand	964	1080
Red rock	1082	1105
Maxton Sand		1163
Little Lime	1205	1220
Big Lime	1231	1299
Big Injun Sand	1299	1411
Fifty-foot Sand		1741
Thirty-foot Sand	1828	1884
Gordon Stray and Gordon Sands (gas, 1890')		1962
Fifth Sand (gas, 2130') to bottom	2125	2145

M. C. Burnside No. 1914 Well Record (165).

Freemans Creek District; 1.5 miles northeast of Freemansburg; authority, Pittsburgh and West Virginia Gas Co.; elevation, 1075' B.

	Top. Feet.	Bottom.
Coal, Elk Lick		93
Sand, Burning Springs	522	575
Sand, Second Cow Run	663	730
Sand, Salt (gas show)	873	933
Sand Maxton	1100	1140
Sand, Berea (gas)	1808	1823
Sand, Gordon	2025	2125
Sand, Fourth (gas)		2186
Total depth		2220

J. S. Hall No. 352 Well Record (166).

Freemans Creek District; on branch of Freemans Creek, 1.9 miles northeast of Freemansburg; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, Sept. 3, 1912; elevation, 1185' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Moundsville Sand	400	440
Little Dunkard Sand	500	5 50
Burning Springs Sand	700	738
Gas Sand	745	900
Second Cow Run Sand	912	963
Salt Sand	1130	1175
Little Lime	1519	1534
Pencil Cave	1534	1554
Big Lime	1554	1614
Big Injun Sand		1735
Squaw Sand		1765
Berea Sand (gas, 1910-18')	1905	1935
Total depth		1949

A. J. Riley No. 4269 Well Record (167).

Freemans Creek District; 2.1 miles southeast of Benson; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; completed, July 6, 1914.

	- · I · ·	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Big Dunkard	920	990
Sand, Burning Springs	1075	1125
Sand, Gas1	1170	1255
Sand, Second Cow Run1	280	1320
Sand, Salt1	375	1500
Sand, Salt (oil show, 1580')	525	1730
Sand, Maxton1	840	1860
Big Lime	912	1980

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Big Injun (oil show, 1982')	2114
Sand, Berea (gas, 2284')2280	2300
Sand, Fifty-foot2455	2485
Sand, Thirty-foot (gas, 2565')2535	2575
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas, 2585')2577	2620
Sand, Fourth2724	2729
Sand, Fifth (gas, 2781')2779	2790
Total depth	2800

Several wells have been drilled along Hog Camp near the Harrison County Line, all of which are gassers, although they are five miles northwest of the Chestnut Ridge Anticline and on the edge of the Benson oil pool. The record of the Cottrill Heirs No. 17 (173), published in Volume I(A), page 367, of the Survey, was a Fifth Sand producer. The five following records are from this locality:

H. Bailey No. 1917 Well Record (168).

Freemans Creek District; 2.0 miles southeast of Benson; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1400' B.

To	p. Bottom.
Fe	
Coal, Pittsburgh 44	0 445
Sand, Little Dunkard 88	900
Sand, Big Dunkard	0 975
Sand, Gas108	0 1200
Sand, Salt152	
Big Lime192	0 1978
Sand, Big Injun197	8 2093
Sand, Berea	2320
Sand, Thirty-foot250	0 2540
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas)255	2 2580
Sand, Gordon259	2 2680
Sand, Fifth, to bottom278	6 2806

W. G. Bailey No. 1913 Well Record (169).

Freemans Creek District; on Hog Camp Run, 2.0 miles southeast of Benson; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1260' B.

	Feet.	Bottom. Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	300	304
Sand, Little Dunkard	730	795
Sand, Big Dunkard	837	855
Sand, Burning Springs and Gas	900	1105
Sand, Second Cow Run	1120	1140
Sand, Salt (water)	1180	1325

	Top.	Bottom.
Big Lime	1768	1836
Sand, Big Injun		1952
Sand, Fifty-foot	2309	2324
Sand, Thirty-foot	2345	2370
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas)	2376	2413
Sand, Gordon		2471
Sand, Fifth, to bottom	2615	2638

A. Armstrong No. 196 Well Record (171).

Freemans Creek District; on Hog Camp Run, 1.0 mile southwest of Mineral; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, July 30, 1909; elevation, 1030' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	475	525
Big Dunkard Sand	575	675
Gas Sand		824
Second Cow Run Sand	930	1105
Salt Sand	1110	1230
Maxton Sand	1430	1435
Big Lime (oil and gas show, 1505')	1500	1558
Big Injun Sand	1558	1720
Berea Sand	1875	1910
Fifty-foot Sand	2050	2103
Thirty-foot Sand	2105	2140
Gordon Stray Sand		2170
Gordon Sand	2190	2200
Fourth Sand	2240	2250
Fifth Sand (gas, 2363')	2361	2382
Total depth		2384

Virginia Hughes No. 201 Well Record (172A).

Freemans Creek District; on Elk Lick, 0.5 mile south of Mineral; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, Aug. 23, 1909; elevation, 1104' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Conductor	0	16
Little Dunkard Sand	525	550
Sand, Burning Springs	725	800
Sand, Second Cow Run		975
Salt Sand	1100	1280
Maxton Sand	1395	1420
Little Lime	1500	1515
Pencil Cave	1515	1525
Big Lime	1525	1590
Big Injun Sand		1720
Berea Sand (showing gas, 1902') (little water,		
1915')		1920
Fifty-foot Sand	1990	2030
Thirty-foot Sand		2120

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Gordon Stray Sand	2155	2190
Gordon Sand		2235
Fourth Sand	.2255	2275
Fifth Sand (gas, 2412' and 2416')	2410	2428
Total depth		2430

Chas. W. Rhodes No. 468 Well Record (174).

Freemans Creek District; 1.7 miles southeast of Benson; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, July 27, 1914; elevation, 1215' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Moundsville Sand		700
Little Dunkard Sand	730	765
Sand	780	795
Sand, Big Dunkard	875	935
Second Cow Run and Salt Sands (water, 1175')		1340
Maxton Sand	1615	1640
Little Lime		1760
Pencil Cave	1760	1780
Big Lime	1780	1860
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1872'; oil, 1908')	1860	1980
Berea Sand (gas. 2126')	2125	2135
Thirty-foot Sand	2305	2330
Gordon Stray Sand (gas, 2404')	2400	2410
Gordon Sand	2412	2473
Fourth Sand	2495	2510
Fifth Sand (gas, 2626')	2622	2638
Total depth		2689

The Benson Oil Pool, lying south of Benson, and extending southwestward along the strike $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kincheloe Creek to Smoky Fork of Freemans Creek, is apparently an extension of the Wolf Summit Fifth Sand Pool of Harrison County. The oil is found in a narrow belt, only about one-half mile wide, the wells both to the northwest and southeast of this oil streak having been gassers, so that the pool is well defined. About fifty wells have been drilled on the Lewis County side of the line. The following is a record of one of them:

J. M. Hall No. 2 Well Record (175).

Freemans Creek District; on Kincheloe Creek, 1.1 miles southeast of Benson; authority, Crude Oil Co.; elevation, 1065' B.

		Bottom. Feet.
		reet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	210	215
Coal, Elk Lick	465	470

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Bakerstown	637
Sand, Big Dunkard	795
Sand, Burning Springs (water, 850')	860
Sand, Gas and Second Cow Run (water, 1050') 900	1075
Sand, Salt1100	1175
Slate1175	1275
Sand, Salt1275	1325
Sand, Maxton (gas, 1390')1350	1390
Red rock1480	1630
Little Lime1630	1645
Pencil Cave	1654
Big Lime	1704
Sand, Big Injun (gas, 1705' and 1740')	1825
Sand, Fifty-foot	2137
Sand, Thirty-foot	2220
Sand, Gordon Stray2265	2310
Break (gas, 2317')2310	2317
Sand, Gordon (gas, 2330-40') (hard, 2340-8';	
broken, 2348-64')2317	2364
Sand, Fifth (good oil, 2518-43')	2543

Along the head of Kincheloe Creek, above Benson, several wells have been drilled and most of them have produced gas. The T. Clemans No. 1 (179) showed both oil and gas, but was abandoned as a dry hole. The T. Clemans No. 1 (180) and the Davis Heirs No. 1 (181) were both reported to have made a little oil. The following is the record of a well drilled on the Harrison County side of Kincheloe Creek in this locality:

J. B. Coffindaffer No. 945 Well Record (181A).

Union District, Harrison County; on Kincheloe Creek, 0.9 mile northwest of Benson; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, March 16, 1907; elevation, 1125' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Conductor	. 0	16
Big Dunkard Sand	1085	1125
Gas Sand	1280	1325
Unrecorded (water, 1372')	1325	1395
Second Cow Run and Salt Sands	1395	1720
Maxton Sand	1835	1857
Little Lime	1940	1955
Pencil Cave	1958	1965
Big Lime	1965	2015
Big Injun Sand	2015	2164
Berea Sand	2360	2374
Fifty-foot Sand	2435	2457
Thirty-foot Sand	2533	2555
Gordon Stray Sand	2580	2612

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Gordon Sand	2664
Fourth Sand	2682
Fifth Sand (gas) to bottom2845	28511/2

The following is the record of a well drilled on the head of Kincheloe and previously published in Volume I(A), page 368, of the Survey. It is a valuable record because of the coals noted:

W. B. Maxwell No. 3 Well Record (184).

Freemans Creek District; on Kincheloe Creek, 2.2 miles northwest of Benson; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; elevation, 1254' L.

То	
Fe	et. Feet.
Coal, Washington, and unrecorded	1 525
Coal, Uniontown	5 535
Coal, Pittsburgh81	9 824
Sand, Little Dunkard125	0 1303
Sand, Big Dunkard	5 1365
Sand, Gas150	0 1665
Sand, Maxton	5 2155
Little Lime	0 2195
Big Lime222	7 2280
Sand, Big Injun (gas, 2309' and 2315')229	0 2346

The two following wells were drilled in 1914 in Doddridge County along the Lewis Line:

Mary J. Small No. 3479 Well Record (185).

Greenbrier District, Doddridge County; 0.7 miles southeast of Hillebert; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; elevation, 1149' L.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Washington	135	137
Coal, Pittsburgh	707	710
Sand, Big Dunkard		1185
Sand, Gas		1415
Sand, Second Cow Run (gas, 1528')		1550
Sand, Salt		1650
Sand, Maxton		2050
Little Lime	2070	2085
Pencil Cave		2114
Big Lime		2184
Sand, Big Injun		2280
Sand, Squaw		2360
Sand, Berea	2500	2525

Top.	Bottom.
Feet	. Feet.
Sand, Fifty-foot2584	2640
Sand, Thirty-foot (gas, 2710')	2711
Slate2711	2763
Sand, Gordon Stray2763	2773
Sand, Gordon (gas, 2803')2800	2819
Sand, Fifth	2978
Total depth	3136

J. R. Dennison No. 3508 Well Record (186).

Greenbrier District, Doddridge County; at head of Beech Lick, 0.4 mile south of Hillebert; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Aug. 6, 1914; elevation, 1225' B.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	1255
Big Dunkard Sand	1350
Gas Sand1442	1462
Second Cow Run Sand, (water, 1530' and 1540')1500	1587
Salt Sand	1650
Maxton Sand	2110
Little Lime	2140
Pencil Cave	2163
Big Lime	2229
Big Injun Sand (oil, 2239', 2245' and 2251'; gas,	
2245' and 2251') to bottom2229	2252

The five following wells were drilled along Smoky Fork of Freemans Creek:

L. G. Garrett No. 2529 Well Record (187).

Freemans Creek District; on Smoky Fork, 2.2 miles southwest of Benson; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; elevation, 1226' L.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Uniontown	316	391
Pencil Cave (slate)	725	732
Lime	740	840
Red rock cave	840	880
Red rock cave	1080	1085
Lime	1092	1116
Cave	1119	1134
Sand, Little Dunkard	1134	1226
Lime cave	1226	1241
Sand, Big Dunkard	1241	1304
Lime	1319	1340
Sand, Burning Springs	1376	1400
Sand, Gas	1474	1510
Sand, Second Cow Run (water, 1545')	1512	1647

	Top. Feet.	Bottom.
Sand, Salt (gas, 1630'; oil, 1784')		1835
Red rock cave		2050
		2080
Shell cave (marine shells)		
Little Lime		2100
Pencil Cave		2112
Big Lime	.2112	2177
Sand, Big Injun, to bottom (gas, 2206')	.2177	2209
Volume, 12,800,000 cu. ft. in Big Injun; rock	pressu	re, 840 lbs.

M. L. Sutton No. 4046 Well Record (188).

Freemans Creek District; on Smoky Fork, 2.4 miles southwest of Benson; authority, Pittsburgh and W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1240' B.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Coal, native 146	151
Coal, Uniontown	427
Coal, Pittsburgh	740
Sand, Little Dunkard	1220
Sand, Big Dunkard	1343
Sand, Burning Springs1413	1428
Sand, Gas1493	1553
Sand, Second Cow Run (water and gas)1555	1610
Sand, Maxton	1995
Big Lime2155	2220
Sand, Big Injun (gas show)2220	2325
Sand, Squaw	2400
Sand, Gantz (oil show)2515	2545
Sand, Gordon (gas)	2832
Total depth	2835

The following well showed both oil and gas, but was abandoned as a dry hole:

Ella Bennett No. 1927 Well Record (189).

Freemans Creek District; on branch of Smoky Fork, 2.0 miles southwest of Benson; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1205' B.

· ·	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	608	615
Sand, Moundsville	960	976
Sand, Burning Springs	1328	1346
Sand, Maxton	1867	1890
Big Lime (oil)	1990	2105
Sand, Big Injun (gas)		2235
Sand, Berea (gas show)		2435
Sand, Fifty-foot	2523	2540
Sand, Gordon Stray	2620	2640

		Top.	Bottom.
		Feet.	Feet.
Sand,	Gordon	2668	2690
Sand,	Fourth	2711	2742
Total	depth		3000

M. T. Law No. 1926 Well Record (190).

Freemans Creek District; on Smoky Fork, 2.2 miles southwest of Benson; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1105' B.

· To	p. Bottom.
Fe	et. Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh 47	5 476
Sand, Little Dunkard 900	0 965
Sand, Gas1208	5 1229
Sand, Second Cow Run1248	8 1311
Sand, Salt1450	0 1490
Big Lime (gas show)	8 1974
Sand, Big Injun (gas)	4 2106
Sand, Berea2278	5 2292
Sand, Fifty-foot237	0 2385
Sand, Thirty-foot2478	5 2487
Sand, Gordon Stray251	2 2526
Sand, Gordon255	1 2570
Sand, Fourth (gas)259	0 2621
Sand, Elizabeth2960	0 2965
Total depth	3045

C. A. Straley No. 1 Well Record (191).

Freemans Creek District; on Smoky Fork, 2.2 miles northeast of Churchville; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1085' B.

Top. Feet.	Bottom. Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	287
Sand, Gas	1140
Sand, Salt1160	1530
Big Lime1740	1802
Sand, Big Injun	1975
Unrecorded (gas, 2100', in Berea Sand)1975	2275
Sand, Thirty-foot2275	2295
Sand, Gordon Stray2358	2390
Sand, Gordon2395	2443
Sand, Fifth, to bottom2600	2613

The following well made a considerable show of oil in the Salt Sand. According to G. W. Waggoner, it filled up 700 feet in the 8-inch casing, and several tanks of oil were pumped from it before drilling was continued to the lower sands, from which it now produces gas:

G. W. Waggoner No. 4144 Well Record (192).

Freemans Creek District; on Right Fork, 2.0 miles northwest of Freemansburg; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1220' B.

<i>5</i> .	Top. Feet.	Bottom. Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	260	263
Sand, Big Dunkard	830	880
Sand, Gas	940	1040
Sand, Second Cow Run	1050	1130
Sand, Salt	1150	1280
Sand, Salt (oil)		1471
Big Lime	1725	1815
Sand, Big Injun	.1815	1915
Sand, Fifty-foot		2260
Sand, Thirty-foot	.2295	2320
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas)	2325	2345
Sand, Gordon (gas)	2355	2420
Total depth		2421

The following well was drilled farther down Freemans Creek, where the Pittsburgh Coal is above drainage:

Clark White No. 54 Well Record (193).

Freemans Creek District; on Right Fork, 0.8 mile northwest of Freemansburg; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, June 12, 1904; elevation, 1035' B.

Top	Bottom.
Feet	. Feet.
Conductor 0	16
Gas Sand 640	675
Salt Sand 930	995
Big Lime1320	1404
Big Injun Sand1404	1550
Gordon Stray Sand	1936
Gordon Sand (light gas, 2030'; gas, 2043')	2048
Fifth Sand (gas, 2203')2193	2225
Total depth	2227

The three following records are from a group of wells drilled on a branch of Freemans Creek around the southern extremity of the Benson oil pool:

Caroline Minter No. 4052 Well Record (194).

Freemans Creek District; on branch of Right Fork, 2.5 miles south benson; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co; completed, July 1, 1912; elevation, 1090' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Maxton		1560
Big Lime	1635	1715
Sand, Big Injun (little oil and gas)	1715	1835
Sand, Berea (gas)	1980	2010
Sand, Thirty-foot	2256	2270
Sand, Gordon Stray	2285	2314
Sand, Gordon	2318	2333
Total depth		2395

Caroline Minter No. 2472 Well Record (195).

Freemans Creek District; 2.2 miles S. 10° E. of Benson; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1160' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	230	234
Sand, Big Dunkard	760	820
Sand, Gas	925	995
Sand, Second Cow Run	1000	1095
Sand, Salt	1140	1275
Sand, Salt (gas show)	1310	1570
Big Lime		1765
Sand, Big Injun	1765	1900
Sand, Berea (gas)	2025	2050
Sand, Fifty-foot	2255	2272
Sand, Thirty-foot	2295	2315
Sand, Gordon Stray	2325	2351
Sand, Gordon		2415
Sand, Fifth (gas)		2585
Total depth		2633

J. W. Chandler No. 1963 Well Record (202).

Freemans Creek District; 1.3 miles southwest of Benson; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1270' B.

		Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	602	610
Sand, Big Dunkard	1050	1105
Sand, Gas	1325	1390
Sand, Second Cow Run (water)	1424	1480
Big Lime	2055	2115
Sand, Big Injun	2115	2280
Sand, Gordon Stray and unrecorded	2658	2691
Sand, Gordon, to bottom (gas)	2691	2724

The following well was drilled farther up Freemans Creek:

A. H. Kemper No. 4200 Well Record (203A).

Freemans Creek District; on branch of Right Fork, 1.5 miles N. 5 W. of Churchville; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1250'B.

	Top.	Bottom
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, native, Uniontown	295	298
Coal, Pittsburgh		612
Sand, Moundsville		1000
Sand, Little Dunkard		1131
Sand, Big Dunkard		1200
Sand, Second Cow Run		1490
Sand, Salt		1610
Sand, Maxton		1905
Big Lime		2142
Sand, Big Injun		2250
Sand, Squaw		2305
Sand, Berea (show gas)		2490
Sand, Fifty-foot		2528
Sand, Thirty-foot		2642
Slate and shells		2734
Sand, Gordon (gas)		2752
Slate and unrecorded to bottom		3047

The five following wells were drilled on the head of Freemans Creek, and some of them reach far enough west, down the structural slope, to be in the edge of the Fink Oil Pool. Their records, except that of well No. 209, were formerly published in Volume I(A) of the Survey:

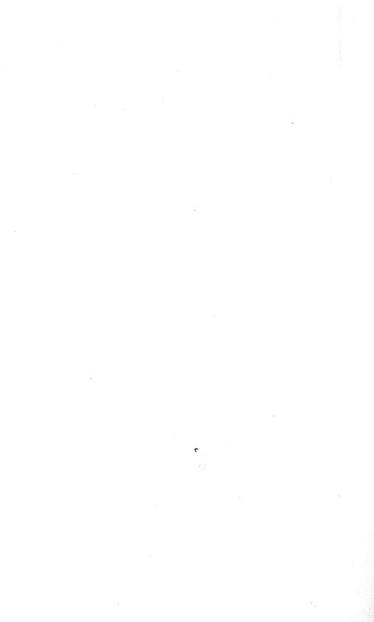
Michael Fahey No. 1 Well Record (205).

Freemans Creek District; on Right Fork, 2.0 miles southeast of Coldwater; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1140' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh		765
Sand, Big Dunkard	.1290	1365
Sand, Salt		1850
Big Lime	.2160	2220
Sand, Big Injun	.2220	2380
Sand Berea	2543	2562



PLATE XIX.—Ames Limestone and Birmingham Shale in B. & O. R. R. cut on Maxwell Run, 0.9 mile northeast of Deanville, Lewis County; the 1-foot rule shows the limestone, the shale is above it, and fragments of the Grafton Sandstone appear near sky line.



This well was reported to have made gas, but was drowned out by water.

Ellen Joyce No. 471 Well Record (207).

Freemans Creek District; on Right Fork, 1.8 miles southeast of Coldwater; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1330' B.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh 820	826
Sand, Big Dunkard	1380
Sand, Second Cow Run1620	1710
Sand, Maxton	2040
Big Lime2250	2325
Sand, Big Injun2325	2405
Sand, Berea (gas, 2625-31')2619	2637
Total depth	2640

Patrick Faherty No. 1 Well Record (208).

Freemans Creek District; on Right Fork, 1.5 miles southeast of Coldwater; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1200' B.

Top. Feet.	Bottom. Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	700
Sand, Big Dunkard1220	1300
Sand, Salt	1850
Big Lime2120	2175
Sand, Big Injun2180	2335
Sand, Berea2490	2510
Sand, Thirty-foot2700	2720
Sand, Gordon2800	2815
Sand, Fifth3027	3033

This well was a light gasser, but was abandoned.

Timothy Joyce No. 2 Well Record (209).

Freemans Creek District; on Right Fork, 1.3 miles southeast of Coldwater; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1265' B.

Ton	Bottom.
Feet.	
2 0000	1375
Sand, Big Dunkard1300	20.0
Sand, Salt	1875
Big Lime2180	2245
Sand, Big Injun2245	2335
Sand, Berea (oil, 2568')2555	2585
Total depth	2609

Timothy Joyce No. 1 Well Record (210).

Freemans Creek District; on Right Fork, 1.3 miles southeast of Coldwater; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1165' B.

	Top. Feet.	Bottom.
Coal, Washington		85
Coal. Pittsburgh		657
Sand. Gas		1440
Big Lime		2120
Sand, Big Injun	2120	2200
Sand, Berea (oil, 2451')	2451	2471
Total depth		2474

The Fink Oil Pool, extending from the divide between Freemans Creek and Fink, one mile southeast of Coldwater, southwestward along the strike of the measures for 6 miles to Hurst, is the largest oil field in Lewis and Gilmer. It has an average width of about one mile, being roughly parallel to the valley of Fink Creek, and having its center along the 500foot contour of the Pittsburgh Coal. The contours on Map II show that this pool is located at the foot of a long structural stope west of the Chestnut Ridge Anticline, the dip on the west side of the pool being much less rapid than on the east, and thus making a terrace structure that is especially favorable for the segregation of oil. The producing sand has been correlated by the drillers as the Gantz, but the detailed studies in the counties to the northwest show that it is the Berea Sand, being about 400 feet below the top of the Big Lime. The daily initial production of the wells has not been large, ranging from 10 to 200 barrels, but a steady production for many years has made the field a profitable one. Drilling began in 1894 with the John Rastle No. 1 (273), which is still pumping, and many other wells have had a similar long life. The ten following records are of wells drilled along the most northern branch of Fink Creek.

Thomas Fahey No. 4 Well Record (211).

Freemans Creek District; 1.8 miles S. 10° E. of Coldwater; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1305' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
		Feet.
Sand, Little Dunkard	.1250	1298
Big Lime (oil, 2285')	.2244	2310

	Top.	Bottom.
		Feet.
Sand, Big Injun	2310	2390
Sand, Berea (oil, 2624')	2609	2642
Total depth		2647

The following record was published in Volume I(A), page 367, the well being dry:

John Leyden No. 2 Well Record (212).

Freemans Creek District; on branch of Fink Creek, 2.1 miles northeast of Dry Fork; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1135'B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh		615
Sand, Big Dunkard		1170
Sand, Salt	1675	1735
Big Lime	2045	2105
Sand, Big Injun	2105	2260
Sand, Berea	2412	2430
Sand, Thirty-foot	2620	2650
Sand, Gordon	2725	2735
Sand, Fifth	2915	2920
Total depth		3010

John Leyden No. 1 Well Record (213).

Freemans Creek District; on branch of Fink Creek, 2.3 miles northeast of Dry Fork; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 935' B.

	Top. Feet.	Bottom. Feet.
Coal, Uniontown	. 48	52
Coal, Upper Mercer	.1274	1279
Coal, Lower Mercer	.1316	1320
Coal	.1325	1327
Sand, white, Big Injun	.1900	1960
Slate, black	.1960	1975
Lime and sand	.1975	2000
White lime sand to bottom	.2000	2025

Drilling in the above well stopped about 225 feet above the Berea Sand and was therefore not a test. The three lower coals noted are in the Pottsville Series.

The following record was published in Volume I(A), page 361:

Mary A. Fahey No. 3 Well Record (214).

Freemans Creek District; 2.0 miles northeast of Dry Fork; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1060' B.

T	op.	Bottom.
F	eet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh 5	42	547
Sand, Little Dunkard 9	75	1045
Sand, Second Cow Run	90	1411
Sand Maxton	15	1745
Little Lime	60	1890
Big Lime19	55	2006
Sand, Big Injun20	06	2140
Sand, Berea (oil, 2353')23	44	2370
Total depth		2371

Grant Gum No. 2 Well Record (215).

Freemans Creek District; on branch of Fink Creek, 1.9 miles northeast of Dry Fork; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1005' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Little Dunkard	1015	1020
Sand, Salt	1350	1475
Sand, Maxton	.1675	1690
Big Lime	1920	1985
Sand, Big Injun	1985	2053
Sand, Berea (oil, 2308'; 30 bbl, well)	2296	2316

The following record was published in Volume I(A), page 360:

Theresa Gum No. 3 Well Record (216).

Freemans Creek District; 1.7 miles northeast of Dry Fork; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1195' B.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	692
Sand, Little Dunkard1120	1180
Sand, Big Dunkard1230	1245
Sand, Gas1465	1500
Sand, Second Cow Run	1630
Sand, Maxton1880	1890
Little Lime2030	2090
Big Lime2110	2180
Sand, Big Injun2190	2260
Sand, Berea (oil, 2516')2504	2529
Total depth	2531

The following record was published in Volume I(A), page 361:

Pat Walsh No. 3 Well Record (217).

Freemans Creek District; 1.6 miles northeast of Dry Fork; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1175' B.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	677
Sand, Little Dunkard	1175
Sand, Big Dunkard1210	1245
Sand, Gas1450	1475
Sand, Second Cow Run	1600
Sand, Maxton1875	1880
Little Lime2050	2075
Pencil Cave2103	2110
Big Lime	2160
Sand, Keener	2165
Sand, Big Injun	2290
Sand, Berea (oil, 2491'; 50-bbl. well)2481	2506

Pat Walsh No. 1 Well Record (219).

Freemans Creek District; on branch of Fink Creek, 1.8 miles northeast of Dry Fork; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 960' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	. 452	460
Big Lime	1850	1925
Sand, Big Injun	1925	2025
Sand, Berea	.2233	2258
Sand, Thirty-foot	.2430	2440
Sand, Gordon (show, 2535')	2530	2545
Sand, Fifth	2710	2720
Total depth		2836

Theresa A. Gum No. 1 Well Record (220).

Freemans Creek District; on branch of Fink Creek, 1.8 miles northeast of Dry Fork; authority South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 980' B.

	Тор.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	445	451
Sand, Little Dunkard	900	948
Sand, Big Dunkard	971	1005
Sand, Gas1		1255
Sand, Salt1	334	1400
Sand, Maxton1	655	1665
Little Lime1		1810
Big Lime1		1926
Sand, Keener1		1930
Sand, Big Injun1		2020
Sand, Berea (oil, 2269')		2280
Total depth		2281

The following record was published in Volume l(A), page 360:

Theresa A. Gum No. 2 Well Record (221).

Freemans Creek District; 1.8 miles northeast of Dry Fork; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1175' B.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet	. Feet.
Coal. Pittsburgh	659
Sand, Little Dunkard1110	1175
Sand. Big Dunkard	1245
Sand. Gas1446	1486
Sand, Salt	1610
Sand, Maxton1860	1870
Big Lime2100	2145
Sand, Keener2145	2150
Sand, Big Injun2150	2275
Sand, Berea (oil, 2470') (45-bbl, well)2458	2479
Total depth	2481

Numerous wells have been drilled along Fink Creek between the Fink Oil Pool and Churchville, most of which have been gassers, but a few of which have produced some oil. The six following wells are from this locality:

John Leyden Heirs No. 41 Well Record (222).

Freemans Creek District; on Fink Creek, 2.0 miles northeast of Dry Fork; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, April 5, 1902; elevation, 880° B.

	Гор.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Big Dunkard Sand	780	800
Second Cow Run Sand1	078	1185
Salt Sand1	195	1225
Maxton Sand1	375	1465
Little Lime1	675	1690
Pencil Cave1	702	1710
Big Lime1	710	1765
Big Injun Sand1	765	1885
Berea Sand (gas, 2080' and 2087') to bottom2	075	2095

Wm. Woofter No. 4229 Well Record (226).

Freemans Creek District; on Fink Creek, 0.7 mile northwest of Churchville; authority, Pittsburgh and W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1025' B.

		Top.	Bottom.
			Feet.
Coal,	Normantown	400	406
Sand,	Little Dunkard	685	720

T	op.	Bottom.
F	eet.	Feet.
Sand, Big Dunkard 8	10	870
Sand, Gas 9	70	1035
Sand, Second Cow Run10	75	1185
Sand, Salt		1395
Sand, Salt14		1520
Big Lime (oil)	70	1830
Sand, Big Injun (gas)18		1940
Sand, Squaw19		1980
Sand, Berea (gas)21		2139
Slate and shells21		2355
Sand, Thirty-foot23	55	2375
Sand, Gordon Stray24		2430
Slate and shells24		2595
Sand, Fourth		2600
Slate and shells to bottom26		2672

Leeman Cheuvront No. 4142 Well Record (227).

Freemans Creek District; on Fink Creek, 0.7 mile northwest of Churchville; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; completed, June 1, 1913; elevation, 975' B.

T	op.	Bottom.
F	eet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh 2	248	254
Sand, Little Dunkard 7	35	750
Sand, Big Dunkard 8	325	876
Sand, Burning Springs 8	396	975
Sand, Gas10	46	1094
Sand, Second Cow Run11	130	1205
Sand, Salt	280	1320
Big Lime	25	1775
Sand, Big Injun17	75	1900
Sand, Berea (gas)	080	2158
Sand, Fifty-foot22	280	2295
Sand, Thirty-foot (gas)23		2340
Sand, Gordon Stray23		2374
Total depth		2382

The A. F. Gum No. 1 (228), drilled at Churchville, was reported to have made gas in the Gordon Stray Sand and oil from the Fifth, flowing 5 barrels daily. The following well also is reported to have made about the same amount of oil from the Fifth Sand, besides gas in the Gordon:

J. M. McCluster No. 1874 Well Record (229).

Freemans Creek District; on Isaacs Fork at Churchville; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Sept. 13, 1910; elevation, 908' L.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Moundsville Sand	330	343
Little Dunkard Sand	487	527

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Burning Springs Sand 676	728
Second Cow Run Sand 788	1009
Salt Sand1096	1149
Maxton Sand1347	1400
Little Lime1508	1530
Pencil Cave	1545
Big Lime1545	1634
Big Injun Sand (oil show, 1690')	1735
Squaw Sand1735	1765
Fifty-foot Sand	1988
Thirty-foot Sand2114	2134
Gordon Stray Sand2168	2176
Gordon Sand (gas, 2207' and 2237')2202	2253
Fifth Sand (oil, 2432'; gas, 2437')2432	2451
Total depth	2651

Henry Snyder No. 932 Well Record (231).

Freemans Creek District; 0.9 mile northeast of Churchville; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, June 28, 1907; elevation, 1185' B.

-,	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Conductor	0	16
Little Dunkard Sand	810	840
Big Dunkard Sand	870	910
Gas Sand	1085	1185
Sand, Second Cow Run (water)	210	1260
Salt Sand	1325	1515
Red rock	1680	1800
Maxton Sand	1800	1808
Little Lime	1828	1844
Big Lime (show of oil)	1878	1933
Big Injun Sand	1933	2108
Berea Sand (gas, 2250')	2237	2263
Total depth		2265

Peter L. Hull No. 3697 Well Record (232).

Freemans Creek District, 1.3 miles east of Churchville; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Feb. 26, 1915; elevation, 1045' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Big Dunkard Sand	740	805
Burning Springs Sand	910	940
Gas Sand	1005	1065
Second Cow Run Sand (water, 1140')	1090	1200
Salt Sand	1210	1460
Maxton Sand	1575	1610
Little Lime	1745	1770
Pencil Cave	1770	1790

		Bottom.
F	eet.	Feet.
Big Lime (gas, 1810'; oil, 1825')	90	1860
Big Injun Sand (oil, 1941')	360	2005
Berea Sand (gas, 2148')21	44	2175
Fifty-foot SandShells		
Thirty-foot Sand23	342	2360
Gordon Stray Sand (gas, 2438')24	22	2445
Gordon Sand (gas, 2463' and 2471')24	159	2478
Total depth		2479

On the Left Fork of Freemans Creek, west of Freemansburg, numerous gas wells have been drilled, from which the seven following records are taken. Well No. 233 was published in Volume I(A), page 358, of the Survey:

Wm. Winans No. 19 Well Record (233).

Freemans Creek District; on branch of Left Fork, 1.6 miles east of Churchville; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; elevation, 1180' B.

Top Fee	
Coal, Redstone, and unrecorded	
Coal, Pittsburgh, and unrecorded	
Sand, Salt1475	1490
Little Lime1670	1680
Pencil Cave	1690
Big Lime1690	1800
Sand, Big Injun	1900
Sand, Gordon2315	2395
Sand, Fifth, to bottom2536	2558

"Brown sand and pebble top of Fifth Sand; sand close, hard and glassy."

W. M. Woofter No. 4270 Well Record (233A).

Freemans Creek District; on branch of Left Fork, 2.0 miles east of Churchville; authority, Pittsburgh and W. Va. Gas Co.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	622
Sand, Moundsville1005	1017
Sand, Little Dunkard1110	1145
Sand, Gas1330	1420
Sand, Second Cow Run (water, 10 bailers, 1430').1424	1510
Sand, Salt	1565
Sand, Salt1688	1750
Sand, Salt (oil, 1791'; gas, 1798')	1832
Little Lime2037	2057
Big Lime2077	2131
Sand, Big Injun (little gas, 2189')2131	2278

	Feet.	Bottom. Feet.
Sand, Berea (gas, 2420-30')	.2420	2440
Sand, Thirty-foot	.2621	2641
Sand, Gordon Stray	.2687	2709
Sand, Gordon (gas, 2747')		2752
Total depth		2810
Conductor, 16'; 10" casing, 475'; 81/4", 15		%". 2135':
5 3/16", 2693'.		, , , ,

I. Simmons No. 96 Well Record (234).

Freemans Creek District; on Isaacs Fork, 0.6 mile west of Freemansburg; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, Sept. 4, 1905; elevation. 1045' B.

10H, 1010 D.		
	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Big Dunkard Sand	400	420
Burning Springs Sand	. 440	465
Little Lime	.1195	1255
Pencil Cave	.1255	1276
Big Lime	.1276	1326
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1345')	.1326	1485
Berea Sand	.1644	1658
Thirty-foot Sand	.1848	1860
Gordon Stray Sand (gas, 1937')	.1926	1948
Gordon Sand (gas, 1955')		2003
Fifth Sand (gas, 2160-72')		2177
Total depth		2183

Crit White No. 210 Well Record (235).

Freemans Creek District; on Left Fork, 2.0 miles west of Freemansburg; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, Jan. 15, 1910; elevation. 1075' B

٠.	10H, 1010 B.		
		Top.	Bottom.
		Feet.	Feet.
	Moundsville Sand	400	
	Little Dunkard Sand		
	Burning Springs Sand		640
	Gas Sand		780
	Salt Sand		975
	Maxton Sand		1240
	Little Lime		1475
	Pencil Cave	1475	1495
	Big Lime		1545
	Big Injun Sand		1740
	Berea Sand		1840
	Thirty-foot Sand	2015	2035
	Gordon Stray Sand (gas, 2122')		2150
	Gordon Sand (gas, 2181', 2190', 2196')		2200
	Total depth		2203

Perry White No. 497 Well Record (236).

Freemans Creek District; on Left Fork, 1.0 mile southeast of Churchville; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed in 1914; elevation, 1228' L.

Top.	Bettom.
Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Redstone	152
Coal, Pittsburgh	236
Sand, Little Dunkard	730
Sand, Big Dunkard	880
Sand, Gas (gas, 980')	985
Sand, Second Cow Run	1125
Sand, Salt (water, 1055')1130	1380
Sand, Salt (gas, 1485')1400	1490
Little Lime	1685
Pencil Cave	1695
Big Lime	1745
Sand, Big Injun	1900
Sand, Squaw1910	1970
Sand, Berea	2050
Sand, Fifty-foot2235	2257
Sand, Thirty-foot2301	2320
Sand, Gordon (gas, 2379' and 2405')2375	2405
Total depth	2430

Conductor, 16'; 10" casing, 180'; 8", 1045'; 6\%", 1751'; 5 3/16", 2306'; 21/10" mercury in 5 3/16" casing, 2306'; rock pressure too much for 500 lb. gauge in 12 hours; volume, 7,500,000.

A. A. Rohrbaugh No. 3507 Well Record (237).

Freemans Creek District; 1.0 mile south of Churchville; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Aug. 20, 1914; elevation 1290' L.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Redstone Coal	262	267
Pittsburgh Coal	293	299
Little Dunkard Sand		770
Big Dunkard Sand	790	900
Gas Sand	912	1115
Second Cow Run Sand		1240
Salt Sand	1445	1575
Maxton Sand	1590	1620
Little Lime		1765
Pencil Cave	1765	1770
Big Lime	1770	1820
Big Injun Sand (oil and gas, 1925' and 1931')		2004
Squaw Sand		2080
Berea Sand		2212
Fifty-foot Sand	2313	2332
Thirty-foot Sand (gas, 2398')		2409
Gordon Stray Sand (gas, 2467' and 2482')		2493
Gordon Sand (gas, 2508-14')	2496	2515
Total depth		2516
-		

The four following wells are located along Isaacs Fork of Fink Creek, west of Churchville:

Hoy Wiseman No. 1 Well Record (239).

Freemans Creek District; on Isaacs Fork, 0.3 mile west of Churchville; authority, Crit White; elevation, 955' B.

e, authority, Crit winte, elevation, 333 D.		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Little Dunkard	323	390
Sand, Big Dunkard	522	562
Sand, Gas	632	720
Sand, Second Cow Run	828	1057
Sand, Salt	1059	1146
Sand, Salt	1265	1395
Little Lime	1558	1572
Pencil Cave	1572	1592
Big Lime	1592	1634
Sand, Big Injun	1634	1822
Sand, Squaw	1828	1845
Sand, Thirty-foot	2203	2253
Sand, Gordon Stray	2272	2302
Sand, Fifth (gas, 2474' and 2486')	2472	2490
Total depth		2517

Addison Puffenbarger No. 1289 Well Record (241).

Freemans Creek District; 1.2 miles west of Churchville; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Sept. 3, 1909; elevation, 1230' B.

	Man	Bottom.
	Top.	
	Feet.	Feet.
Conductor		8
Little Dunkard Sand (gas, 825')		842
Big Dunkard Sand	890	950
Burning Springs Sand	1000	1094
Second Cow Run Sand	1250	1350
Salt Sand	1436	1506
Salt Sand	1560	1645
Little Lime	1885	1900
Pencil Cave	1900	1920
Big Lime (gas, 1940')	1920	1980
Big Injun Sand	1980	2088
Squaw Sand	2105	2175
Berea Sand (gas, 2305')	2303	2316
Thirty-foot Sand	2495	2510
Gordon Stray Sand (gas, 2609-12')		2624
Total depth		2637

O. Cheuvront No. 4087 Well Record (243).

Freemans Creek District; on branch of Isaacs Fork, 1.5 miles west of Churchville; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1110' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	312	314
Sand, Moundsville	710	725
Sand, Little Dunkard (show gas)	775	805
Sand, Big Dunkard	820	875
Sand, Gas	940	1040
Sand, Second Cow Run	1080	1155
Sand, Salt	1210	1285
Sand, Maxton	1545	1635
Big Lime	1835	1890
Sand, Big Injun	1890	2010
Sand, Squaw		2040
Sand, Berea (gas)	2210	2225
Sand, Thirty-foot	2408	2426
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas show)	2487	2498
Sand, Gordon (gas)	2517	2537
Sand, Fourth	2561	2568
Sand, Fifth	2672	2677
Total depth		2703

M. G. Woofter No. 4228 Well Record (245).

Freemans Creek District; on Isaacs Fork, 1.5 miles northwest of Churchville; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1290' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Uniontown	375	377
Coal, Pittsburgh	680	682
Sand, Little Dunkard		1100
Unrecorded and shale		1350
Sand, Gas		1430
Sand, Second Cow Run		1610
Unrecorded and shale		1810
Sand, Maxton		2010
Big Lime		2228
Sand, Big Injun (oil show)		2401
Sand, Berea (gas)		2535
Sand, Fifty-foot		2720
Unrecorded and slate	2720 `	2815
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas)	2815	2830
Sand, Fourth		2976
Total depth		2990
20001 000		

The following well was drilled farther west, near the Fink Oil Pool:

M. B. Riley No. 1930 Well Record (246).

Freemans Creek District; on branch of Alum Fork, 1.0 mile east of Dry Fork; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1200' L

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Big Dunkard1035	1115
Sand, Burning Springs1170	1230
Sand, Gas1240	1300
Sand, Salt	1557
Sand, Maxton1735	1855
Big Lime2065	2125
Sand, Big Injun (gas)2125	2260
Sand, Berea (gas)2426	2444
Total depth	2475

The eight following wells are located in the neighborhood of Dry Fork village and are in the heart of the Fink Oil Pool. Most of them have been oil producers from the Berea Sand:

Maxwell Heirs No. 9 Well Record (247).

Freemans Creek District; on Fink Creek, 0.4 mile northeast of Dry Fork; authority, South Penn Oil Co.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	545	550
Sand, Big Dunkard	1115	1200
Sand, Second Cow Run	1450	1525
Sand, Salt	1700	1780
Big Lime	.2000	2050
Sand, Big Injun	2050	2180
Sand, Berea (gas, 2376-86')	2375	2392
Slate to bottom	2392	2395

The above record was formerly published in Volume I(A), page 365, of the Survey Reports.

M. and B. McDonnell No. 5 Well Record (250).

Freemans Creek District; on Fink Creek, at Dry Fork; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 845' B.

	Top.	Bottom
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	330	337
Sand, Big Dunkard	890	930
Sand, Second Cow Run		1340
Sand, Big Injun		1820
Slate		2166
Sand, Berea (oil, 2173')	2166	2183
Slate to bottom		2189

G. A. Brown No. 1 Well Record (251).

Freemans Creek District; on branch of Fink Creek, 1.2 miles northeast of Dry Fork; authority, South Penn Oil Co.

	Top.	Bottom.
,	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	655	660
Sand, Little Dunkard	1090	1155
Sand, Second Cow Run	1520	1615
Big Lime	2108	2150
Sand, Big Injun (oil show, 2154')	2150	2300
Sand, Berea	2468	2490
Sand, Gordon Stray	2680	2695
Sand, Gordon	2780	2794
Sand, Bayard	2975	2976
Total depth		3088

The above well, the record of which was previously published in Volume I(A), page 366, of the Survey, made no oil in the Berea and only a show in the Big Injun Sand, being classed as a dry hole.

Elizabeth Boyle No. 1 Well Record (252).

Freemans Creek District; 1.0 mile N, 15° E. of Dry Fork; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 945′ B.

$^{\prime}$	op. Bottom.
F	eet. Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh 4	53 458
Big Dunkard Sand10	000 1050
Second Cow Run Sand	55 1408
Big Lime	885 1940
Big Injun Sand19	
Berea Sand (oil, 2282')22	72 2299
Slate to bottom22	99 2305

Dennis Conroy No. 6 Well Record (255).

Freemans Creek District; on Fink Creek, 0.2 mile northeast of Fink; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 890° B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal. Normantown	575	580
Big Dunkard Sand	920	965
Salt Sand	1315	1370
Salt Sand	1510	1610
Big Injun Sand	1885	2010
Berea Sand (oil, 2238')	2228	
Total denth		2274

Dennis Conroy No. 4 Well Record (256).

Freemans Creek District; on Fink Creek, 0.2 mile west of Dry Fork; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 940' B.

	Tōp.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	450	455
Sand, Big Dunkard	960	1000
Big Lime	1850	1925
Sand, Keener	1925	1950
Sand. Big Injun	1950	2000
Sand, Berea (oil, 2290')	2280	2300

The above record was formerly published in Volume I(A), page 367, of the Survey.

Wm. Walsh No. 1 Well Record (259).

Freemans Creek District; on Fink Creek, 0.2 mile northwest of Fink; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 905' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	427	
Second Cow Run Sand		
Big Lime	1910	
Big Injun Sand (gas, 2027')	1950	
Berea Sand (gas, 2332')	2323	
Total depth		2375

John Tierney No. 1 Well Record (263).

Freemans Creek District; on Fink Creek, 0.7 mile southwest of Fink; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 835' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	. 385	390
Big Injun Sand	.1840	1966
Squaw Sand	.1984	2080
Berea Sand (oil and water, 2220')	.2210	
Total depth		2266

The following well was drilled on a branch of Fink Creek about one mile northwest of the main oil belt, and has no other well near it. According to John T. Keely, it made 40 barrels the first day, 20 barrels the second, and averaged 1 barrel daily for the next 10 years, when it was abandoned:



PLATE XX.—View along Coal & Coke Railway, one-half mile west of Orlando, showing Morgantown Sandstone, Orlando Limestone, and Elk Lick Coal. The 6-inch rule is held on the coal.



John T. Keely No. 1 Well Record (266).

Freemans Creek District; 1.0 mile N. 5° W. of Fink; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 920' B.

,	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Pittsburgh Coal	498	504
Big Dunkard Sand	1025	
Gas Sand	1310	
Second Cow Run Sand	1396	1451
Salt Sand	1675	1690
Big Lime	1908	1960
Big Injun Sand	1960	2090
Berea Sand (oil, 2350-60')	2332	
Total depth		2387

The eleven following records are from the most western portion of the Fink Oil Pool, near the corner of Lewis, Gilmer and Doddridge. The pool extends a short distance up Big Buck Run into Doddridge:

John Kenney No. 1 Well Record (267).

Freemans Creek District; on Fink Creek, 1.6 miles southwest of Fink; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 905' B.

Top. Feet.	Bottom.
Pittsburgh Coal	452
Little Dunkard Sand 845	880
Big Dunkard Sand 900	970
Gas Sand1190	1230
Second Cow Run Sand1295	1340
Salt Sand1400	1500
Big Lime1870	1920
Big Injun Sand	2037
Berea Sand (oil, 2282-92')2277	2301
Total depth	2302

Leopold Stadler No. 2 Well Record (268).

Freemans Creek District; on Fink Creek, 1.6 miles southwest of Fink; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 910° B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Pittsburgh Coal	447	454
Little Dunkard Sand	805	850
Big Dunkard Sand	902	957
Gas Sand	1080	1160
Second Cow Run Sand	1290	1350
Salt Sand	1615	1650
Little Lime	1795	1815

	Top.	Bottom.
		Feet.
Big Lime	835	1910
Big Injun Sand	910	2010
Squaw Sand		2136
Berea Sand (oil, 2292')		2307
Total depth		2308

T. M. Bode No. 1 Well Record (269).

Freemans Creek District; on Fink Creek, 1.8 miles southwest of Fink; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1040' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Pittsburgh Coal	570	580
Moundsville Sand		1008
Little Dunkard Sand	1055	1085
Big Dunkard Sand	1135	1188
Second Cow Run Sand	1400	1460
Salt Sand	1490	1510
Maxton Sand	1832	1882
Little Lime	1940	1965
Blue Monday Sand	1965	2061
Big Lime	2061	2077
Big Injun Sand	2077	2193
Squaw Sand	2200	2333
Berea Sand (oil, 2414')		2428
Total depth		2430

Leopold Stadler No. 1 Well Record (270).

Freemans Creek District; on Fink Creek, 1.6 miles northeast of Hurst; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 900' B.

Top. Feet	Bottom. Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	455
Sand, Big Dunkard965	985
Sand, Second Cow Run1245	1290
Sand, Salt1300	1350
Little Lime1820	1870
Big Lime1870	1950
Sand, Big Injun1950	2070
Sand, Berea (oil, 2290')2285	2311
Total depth	2316

The above record was previously published in Volume I(A). page 365, of the Survey.

Conrad Rastle No. 2 Well Record (271).

Freemans Creek District; on Fink Creek, 1.1 miles northeast of Hurst; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 805' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Pittsburgh Coal	315	323
Big Dunkard Sand	790	900
Salt Sand	1210	1300
Big Lime	1760	1810
Big Injun Sand	1810	1925
Berea Sand (oil, 2167')	2160	2177
Total depth		2191

John Rastle No. 1 Well Record (273).

Freemans Creek District; on Fink Creek, 1.0 mile north of Hurst; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 800' L.

	Th	ickness	Total.
		Feet.	Feet.
Conductor		31	31
Sand		12	43
Red rock		76	119
Limestone		71	190
Slate		30	220
Limestone		20	240
Slate		15	255
Limestone		10	265
Slate		29	294
Coal, Pittsburgh		8	302
Slate		36	338
Sand, Connellsville		65	403
Red rock		125	528
Sand, Grafton		89	617
Slate		47	664
Red rock		38	702
Sand Moundsville		30	732
Slate		21	753
Sand, Little Dunkard		39	792
Slate		23	815
Limestone		70	885
Limestone and shells		55	940
Slate		25	965
Limestone		32	997
Slate		20	1017
Gas Sand		83	1100
Slate		25	1125
Limestone		15	1140
Slate		30	1170
Sand, Sält		20	1190
Slate		7	1197
Sand, Salt		18	1215
Slate		45	1260
Sand, Salt		80	1340
Slate		67	1407

	Thi	ckness.	Total
		Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Salt		53	1460
Slate		10	1470
Limestone		20	1490
Slate		30	1520
Limestone		20	1540
Slate		75	1615
Sand, Maxton		15	1630
Limestone		30	1660
Red rock		2	1662
Limestone		18	1680
Sand		15	1695
Red rock		5	1700
Big Lime		35	1735
Big Injun Sand		196	1931
Slate			1946
Sand, Squaw		114	2060
Slate			2153
Sand. Berea (oil, gas and water)		49	2202
Slate		5	2207
Limestone		33	2240
Slate and shells		463	2703

The above well, which was the first in the Fink Oil Pool, was drilled in 1894, its initial production being 15 barrels daily. In 1914 it was still producing 2½ barrels. This record was published in Volume I, page 257, of the Survey.

The following well, the record of which was previously published in Volume I(A), page 366, of the Survey, made 15 to 20 barrels when drilled, but had declined to $1\frac{1}{2}$ barrels daily in 1914. It starts 2 feet below the Washington Coal:

Mary Albers No. 2 Well Record (276).

Freemans Creek District; on Fink Creek, 1.1 miles north of Hurst; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1038' L.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	551	556
Sand, Little Dunkard	1005	1050
Sand, Big Dunkard	1070	1205
Sand, Second Cow Run	1415	1455
Sand, Salt		1630
Pencil Cave	1995	2000
Big Lime	2025	2060
Sand, Big Injun		2180
Sand, Berea (oil, 2410'; water, 2415')		2430

John Rastle No. 2 Well Record (277).

Freemans Creek District; on Fink Creek, 1.0 mile north of Hurst; authority. South Penn Oil Co.: elevation, 1050' L.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Big Dunkard Sand	1103	1130
Salt Sand	1450	1484
Salt Sand	1580	1650
Big Lime	2045	2087
Big Injun Sand	2087	2190
Berea Sand (oil, light, 2434') to bottom	2427	2454

This record was published in the Doddridge-Harrison Report, page 385, of the Survey.

Charles Fisher No. 1 Well Record (278).

Freemans Creek District; on Sycamore Creek, 1.1 miles N. 10° W. of Hurst; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 807' L.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh, and unrecorded	315	700
Sand, Moundsville, and unrecorded	700	845
Sand, Little Dunkard, and unrecorded	845	1710
Sand, Big Injun	1710	1915
Sand. Berea (oil and water, 2165')	2160	2186

The above record was published in Volume I(A), page 298, of the Survey.

S. H. Lowther No. 3 Well Record (279).

Freemans Creek District; on Fink Creek, 1.1 miles northwest of Hurst; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 905^{\prime} B.

		Top.	Bottom.
		Feet.	Feet.
Pittsburgh Coal		425	431
Moundsville Sand		810	850
Little Dunkard Sand		935	960
Second Cow Run Sand		1268	1305
Salt Sand		1425	1700
Maxton Sand		1830	1860
			1920
Big Injun Sand		1920	2015
Berea Sand		2268	2302
Total depth			2311
	Moundsville Sand. Little Dunkard Sand Second Cow Run Sand Salt Sand Maxton Sand Big Lime Big Injun Sand Berea Sand	Moundsville Sand. Little Dunkard Sand. Second Cow Run Sand. Salt Sand. Maxton Sand. Big Lime Big Injun Sand. Berea Sand.	

Mary E. Hall No. 2 Well Record (282).

Freemans Creek District; on Fink Creek, 0.8 mile northwest of Hurst; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 802' L.

Te	op. Bottom.
F	eet. Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh 3	00 308
Sand. Big Dunkard9	00 950
Sand, Second Cow Run12	10 1280
Sand, Salt14	20 1430
Sand, Big Injun	00 1920
Sand, Berea (oil, 2155')21	45 2175
Total depth	2177

This well, the record of which was published in Volume I(A), page 363, of the Survey, has a present production of 1 barrel daily.

The record of the J. C. Marsh No. 1 (281), which was a dry hole, is published in the Hurst Section in Chapter IV, page 56.

Efforts to extend the Fink Pool southward in the region of Hurst have, so far, proved unsuccessful. The Henry Hurst No. 1 (282A), located on a branch of Little Cove Creek, 1.3 miles westward from Hurst, made a show of oil, but was abandoned as a dry hole. The following well made a show of oil:

M. J. Lovett No. 2 Well Record (283).

Freemans Creek District; 0.9 mile northwest of Hurst; authority, South Penn Oil Co.: elevation, 1110 B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Pittsburgh Coal	567	575
Big Dunkard Sand	1088	1175
Gas Sand	1310	1390
Salt Sand	1580	1675
Salt Sand	1695	1775
Maxton Sand	1862	1920
Little Lime	1950	1965
Pencil Cave	1965	1990
Big Lime	1990	2050
Big Injun Sand		2173
Berea Sand (oil, 2440') to bottom	2426	2462

The following well, the record of which was published in Volume I(A), page 364, of the Survey, was another dry hole in the same locality. The record shows no oil:

M. J. Lovett No. 1 Well Record (284).

Freemans Creek District; on Fink Creek, at Hurst; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 800' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	240	245
Sand, Big Dunkard	780	825
Sand, Second Cow Run	1105	1135
Big Lime	1677	1735
Sand, Big Injun	1735	1835
Sand, Berea	2102	2110
Slate to bottom	2110	2690

The **F. O. Hudkins No. 1 (285),** drilled by the Hope Natural Gas Company, one-fourth mile south of Hurst, was reported to have made a show of gas, but its record was not secured.

The W. S. and I. C. Means No. 1 (287), located 0.8 mile northeast of Hurst, made a show of oil, but was not shot or pumped. The following well was a producer from the Berea Sand:

Otho Means No. 1 Well Record (287A).

Freemans Creek District; on Straight Run, 0.9 mile N. 40° E. of Hurst; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 920′ B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Little Clarksburg	474	480
Sand, Burning Springs	1000	1075
Second Cow Run Sand	280	1300
Salt Sand	L400	1450
Keener Sand	L650	1665
Big Injun Sand	2010	2125
Berea Sand to bottom	2330	2384

The ten following wells, drilled along Straight Run, are along the edge of the oil producing zone of the Fink Pool, some of them on the south side being gas wells:

A. T. Goodwin No. 1 Well Record (289).

Freemans Creek District; on Straight Run, 1.4 miles northeast of Hurst; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 865' B.

	Bottom. Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	340 890

Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.
Sand, Gas1100	1150
Sand, Salt1220	1340
Sand, Keener1875	1895
Sand, Big Injun1895	2050
Sand. Berea2190	

This record was published in Volume I(A), page 362. The well produced oil from the Berea Sand.

A. T. Goodwin No. 3 Well Record (290).

Freemans Creek District; on Straight Run, 1.6 miles N. 50° E. of Hurst: authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1000' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Pittsburgh Coal	480	486
Big Dunkard Sand	1025	1040
Salt Sand	1365	1392
Salt Sand	1625	1650
Big Lime	1920	1965
Big Injun Sand (oil, 2077')	1965	2085
Berea Sand (oil, 2362')	2350	2380
Total depth		2385

G. E. Lowther No. 2 Well Record (292).

Freemans Creek District; on Straight Run, 1.6 miles northeast of Hurst; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 990' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Pittsburgh Coal	479	487
Big Dunkard Sand	1003	1018
Salt Sand1	358	1383
Salt Sand1	590	1640
Big Lime1	942	2002
Big Injun Sand2	002	2104
Berea Sand (oil, 2357')		2372
Total depth		2382
Present production 10 harrels weekly		

Emma Jones No. 1 Well Record (293).

Freemans Creek District; 1.5 miles northeast of Hurst; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1040' B.

,	Top.	Bottom
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	575	581
Sand, Little Dunkard	1000	1050
Sand, Salt	1550	1650

To	p. Bottom.
Fe	et. Feet.
Sand, Salt	1750
Big Lime	5 2050
Sand, Big Injun208	2180
Sand, Berea (oil, 2423')242	2 2447
Total depth	2490
Present production, 3 barrels weekly.	

This record was published in Volume I(A), page 363, of the Survey.

J. R. Lowther No. 2 Well Record (294).

Freemans Creek District; 1.7 miles northeast of Hurst; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1005' B.

· ·	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	535	542
Sand, Salt	1450	1550
Big Lime	1940	2000
Sand, Big Injun	2000	2060
Sand, Berea (oil, 2390')	2380	2400
Total depth		2410
Present production, 1 barrel daily.		

This record was published in Volume I(A), page 364, of the Survey.

J. R. Lowther No. 1 Well Record (295).

Freemans Creek District; on Straight Run, 1.8 miles northeast of Hurst; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1075' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Pittsburgh Coal	600	606
Salt Sand	1475	1530
Big Injun Sand	2140	2210
Berea Sand (oil, 2461')	2446	2462
Total depth		2477
Present production, 1 barrel daily.		

M. C. Marsh No. 90 Well Record (296).

Freemans Creek District; on Straight Run, 1.8 miles northeast of Hurst; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; elevation, 980' B.

	Top.	Bottom
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	445	451
Sand, Little Dunkard	900	925
Sand, Second Cow Run	1225	1290

Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.
Sand, Salt1325	1355
Sand, Salt	1600
Pencil Cave1895	1905
Big Lime	1955
Sand. Big Injun	2075
Sand Berea (gas, 2312')2299	2319

The above record was published in Volume I(A), page 365, of the Survey.

W. H. Hurst No. 183 Well Record (297).

Freemans Creek District; 2.3 miles northeast of Hurst; authority, South Penn Oil Co: elevation, 1075' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet
Coal, Pittsburgh	554	560
Sand, Big Dunkard		1145
Sand, Gas	1360	1380
Sand, Salt	1480	1550
Sand, Salt	1725	1740
Sand, Big Injun		2150
Sand, Berea	2404	2420

The above well, the record of which was published in Volume I(A), page 363, of the Survey, was a gas well, presumably in the Berea Sand.

Joseph Krenn No. 3 Well Record (301).

Freemans Creek District; 2.1 miles northeast of Hurst; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1195' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Washington	150	155
Sand, Big Dunkard	1260	1320
Sand, Salt	1650	1675
Sand, Big Injun	2205	2330
Sand, Berea	2572	2596
Sand, Gordon	2893	2897
Sand, Fifth, and unrecorded, to bottom	3023	3058

The above well, the record of which was published in Volume I(A), page 364, of the Survey, was reported to have been a dry hole.

Joseph Krenn No. 7 Well Record (302).

Freemans Creek District; on Straight Run, 2,3 miles northeast of Hurst; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1195' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Pittsburgh Coal	660	
Big Dunkard Sand	1220	1265
Gas Sand	1385	1415
Sand, Salt	1715	1755
Sand, Salt	1840	1 890
Unrecorded (oil, 1920')	1890	21 20
Big Lime	2120	2185
Big Injun Sand	2200	2310
Berea Sand	2507	2527
Unrecorded (oil, 2558') to bottom	.2527	2574

The four following wells were drilled along the ridge between Fink Creek and the waters of Leading Creek, and are in the edge of the Fink Pool:

J. C. Starcher No. 2 Well Record (303).

Freemans Creek District; 2.5 miles northeast of Hurst; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1145' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	656	662
Sand, Big Dunkard	1150	1175
Sand, Gas	1310	1410
Sand, Salt	1535	1685
Sand, Keener	1965	1985
Sand, Big Injun	2010	2110
Sand, Berea (oil, 2511')	2501	2535

The above well was published in Volume I(A), page 365, of the Survey.

U. F. Starcher No. 3 Well Record (305).

Freemans Creek District; 0.6 mile southwest of Fink; authority, South Penn Oil Co.: elevation, 1090' B.

ι	ith Feith Off Co., elevation, 1030 B.		
		Top.	Bottom
		Feet.	Feet.
	Pittsburgh Coal	575	580
	Big Dunkard Sand	1120	1145
	Salt Sand	1425	1465
	Salt Sand	1620	1650
	Pencil Cave	2015	2025
	Big Lime	2025	2070
	Big Injun Sand	2075	2185
	Berea Sand (oil, 2430') to bottom	2418	2449

Maxwell Heirs No. 4 Well Record (306).

Freemans Creek District; 0.4 mile southwest of Fink; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; completed in 1900; elevation, 1240' B.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet	. Feet.
Pittsburgh Coal 751	758
Big Dunkard Sand1315	1325
Second Cow Run Sand	1575
Salt Sand1675	1750
Maxton Sand1930	1940
Big Injun Sand2240	2365
Berea Sand (oil, 2610')2598	
Total depth	2623
Total and destine 900 beneater progent production	91/ harrole

Initial production, 200 barrels; present production, 21/2 barrels daily.

U. F. Starcher No. 230 Well Record (307).

Freemans Creek District; on Walnut Fork, 0.6 mile southwest of Fink; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Nov. 29, 1901; elevation, 1175' B.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
1135	1145
	1460
1525	1585
2062	2090
2103	2108
2108	2153
2153	2265
2490	
	2520

The seven following wells were drilled along Walnut Fork of Leading Creek, too far south to be in the oil zone, most of them being gas wells and some being dry holes:

U. F. Starcher No. 188 Well Record (308).

Freemans Creek District; on Walnut Fork, 0.7 mile south of Fink; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Dec. 18, 1900; elevation, 1020'B.

	Top.	Bottom
	Feet.	Feet.
Big Dunkard Sand	1012	1065
Gas Sand	1200	1240
Salt Sand		1400
Maxton Sand (show of oil)	1700	1720
Big Injun Sand	1965	2075
Berea Sand (gas, 2332') to bottom	2320	2335

According to U. F. Starcher, the above well was a heavy gasser, with a rock pressure of 700 pounds.

C. K. Gibson No. 73 Well Record (309).

Freemans Creek District; on Walnut Fork, 2.4 miles northeast of Hurst; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; elevation, 1125' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	570	578
Unrecorded (cave, 980')	578	1065
Sand, Little Dunkard	1065	1090
Sand, Big Dunkard		. 1175
Sand, Salt	1505	1880
Red rock	1976	
Big Lime	2040	2085
Sand, Big Injun	2085	2190
Sand, Berea, to bottom (gas, 2438')	2437	2452

The above record was published in Volume I(A), page 362, of the Survey.

C. K. Gibson No. 2424 Well Record (310).

Freemans Creek District; on Walnut Fork, 2.5 miles northeast of Hurst; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; elevation, 960' B.

-, -	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	378	386
Sand, Connellsville	406	472
Sand, Little Dunkard (water, 490')	835	865
Sand, Big Dunkard	898	945
Sand, Second Cow Run		1269
Coal		1273
Sand, Salt (salt water, 1250-5')	1273	1304
Sand, Salt	1560	1595
Red rock	1673	1753
Little Lime	1753	1759
Pencil Cave	1759	1767
Big Lime	1767	1812
Sand, Big Injun (oil, 1980')	1872	1997
Sand, Squaw		2140
Sand, Berea (gas, 2229-35')		2240
Sand, Gordon Stray		2535
Sand, Fifth		2706
Total depth		2882

L. O. Bailey No. 3506 Well Record (311).

Freemans Creek District; on Walnut Fork, 2.7 miles northeast of Hurst; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; elevation, 1000' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	365	370
Unrecorded (no Little Dunkard Sand)	370	900
Sand, Big Dunkard	900	955

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
1005	1050
Sand, Burning Springs	1355
Sand, Second Cow Run1210	2000
Sand, Salt	1412
Sand, Salt1498	1505
Sand, Maxton1805	.1815
Sand, Maxion	1828
Little Lime	2020
Pencil Cave	1840
Big Lime	1895
Sand, Big Injun	2000
Sand, Squaw2005	2140
Sand, Squaw	2239
Sand, Berea	
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas show, 2509')2508	2510
Unrecorded to bottom (no Fifth Sand)2510	2889
10" casing, 190'; 8¼", 902'; 65%", 1914'; well w	as shot in
Gordon Stray, without improvement; considered a dry	hole.

S. P. Leggett No. 1 Well Record (312).

Freemans Creek District; on Walnut Fork, 2.2 miles east of Hurst; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 905' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Cool Dittohumb	204	230
Coal, Pittsburgh		-00
Sand, Little Dunkard	680	720
Sand, Big Dunkard	765	825
Sand, Second Cow Run	1100	1113
Sand, Salt	1118	1134
Little Lime	1658	1673
Pencil Cave	1673	1683
Big Lime	1700	1715
Sand, Big Injun	1715	1860
Sand, Berea	2104	2124
Sand, Gordon	2414	2421
Total depth		2680

The above well, the record of which was published in Volume I(A), page 364, of the Survey, was a dry hole, making only a show of gas.

Isaac M. Hinzman No. 729 Well Record (313).

Freemans Creek District; on Walnut Fork, 2.0 miles east of Hurst; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, June 19, 1905; elevation, 885' L.

	Top.	Bottom.
		Feet.
Conductor		16
Sand, Connellsville	175	215
Big Dunkard Sand (water, 710')	688	735
Salt Sand	1070	1100

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Salt Sand1185	1210
Salt Sand	1340
Big Lime (water, 1632'; oil show, 1659')1617	1679
Big Injun Sand	1783
Berea Sand	2048
Unrecorded (light gas, 2250') and shell2048	2352
Gordon Sand (gas, 2355')	2360
Total depth	2645

Osborne Heirs No. 3536 Well Record (313A).

Freemans Creek District; on Walnut Fork, 1.7 miles east of Hurst; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Aug. 31, 1914; elevation, 1105' B.

э b.		
	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Uniontown	 151	154
Pittsburgh Coal	 . 480	485
Moundville Sand	 830	850
Little Dunkard Sand	 . 930	950
Big Dunkard Sand	 994	1035
Second Cow Run Sand (water, 1420')	 1302	1440
Salt Sand	 .1595	1710
Salt Sand	 .1765	1845
Little Lime	 1921	1931
Pencil Cave	 1931	1936
Big Lime	 1936	2005
Big Injun Sand (oil, 21/2 bailers, 2065')	 2005	2115
Squaw Sand	 2138	2236
Berea Sand	 2345	2362
Gordon Stray Sand (gas, 2558')	 2553	2562
Gordon Sand	 2582	2592
Fourth Sand (gas, 2655')	 2654	2665
Total depth		3076

The ten following records represent a large group of wells drilled along the various branches of Alum Fork, all of which have been gas wells, with production ranging from the Salt to the Fifth Sand. They are all located along the western slope of the Chestnut Ridge Anticline:

Jesse Brown Heirs No. 1261 Well Record (314).

Freemans Creek District; on Alum Fork, 1.8 miles northeast of Alum Bridge; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, July 7, 1909; elevation, 865' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Moundsville Sand	300	330
Big Dunkard Sand (oil show)	400	555

Top.	Bottom.
Feet	. Feet.
Gas Sand 679	709
Second Cow Run Sand 770	840
Salt Sand 865	906
Salt Sand1055	1122
Salt Sand (gas, 1195'; oil, 1205')1195	1217
Little Lime	1373
Pencil Cave	1380
Big Lime1380	1445
Big Injun Sand1445	1598
Squaw Sand1640	1738
Gordon Sand	2084
Fourth Sand (gas, 2174')2172	2179
Sand, Elizabeth2424	2438
Total depth	2665
Conductor, 16'; 8\\\'' casing, 821'; 6\\\'', 1506'; 5\\\\\\'',	2067'.

In the above record, the sand at 2424 feet comes 1044 feet below the top of the Big Lime, and about 200 feet below where the Fifth Sand belongs, and therefore probably represents the Seventh or Elizabeth Sand.

John Hines No. 3475 Well Record (316).

Freemans Creek District; on Alum Fork, 1.6 miles southeast of Dry Fork; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, July 15, 1914; elevation, 950' B.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Moundsville Sand	555
Big Dunkard Sand	730
Burning Springs Sand 800	850
Gas Sand	990
Salt Sand	1190
Maxton Sand	1605
Little Lime	1682
Pencil Cave	1702
Big Lime	1753
Big Injun Sand	1875
Squaw Sand1880	1940
Weir Sand1980	2010
Berea Sand	2105
Thirty-foot Sand2300	2316
Gordon Sand (gas, 2407')2405	2420
Fourth Sand (gas, 2458')2453	2465
Total depth	2785
Total dependence of the second	2100



PLATE XXI.—Buffalo Sandstone, Brush Creek Shale, Brush Creek Limestone and Brush Creek Coal, in Coal & Coke Ry. cut, ½ mile east of Jewell, Lewis County; the rule is held on the coal and the fossil zone is just above it.



Joseph Fallon No. 1 Well Record (320).

Freemans Creek District; 1.7 miles S. 60° W. of Churchville: authority, Guffey and Galey; elevation, 1010' B.

	Top.	Bottom.	
	Feet.	Feet.	
Coal, Pittsburgh	140	147	
Sand, Grafton, and unrecorded	440	695	
Sand, Big Dunkard	695	711	
Coal, Upper Freeport	711	718	
Sand, Burning Springs		730	
Coal, Mercer		1007	
Little Lime	1660	1690	
Pencil Cave	1690	1700	
Big Lime	1760	1830	
Sand, Fifty-foot, and unrecorded	2285	2352	
Sand, Thirty-foot	2352	2356	
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas, 2369')	2369	2387	
Unrecorded to bottom (no Fifth Sand)	2387	2646	
10" casing, 174'; 8¼", 695'; 65%", 1830'; 2'	41/2	lb. tubing	g

2390'; top of plug, 2390'.

John Fallon No. 973 Well Record (321).

Freemans Creek District; at head of Alum Fork, 1.6 miles southwest of Churchville; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, No

)	v. 6, 1907; elevation, 1315' B.		
		Top.	Bottom.
		Feet.	Feet.
	Conductor	. 0	13
	Little Dunkard Sand	. 900	906
	Big Dunkard Sand	. 985	1014
	Gas Sand		1245
	Second Cow Run Sand	.1345	1442
	Salt Sand	.1445	1608
	Salt Sand	.1664	1694
	Salt Sand (show of oil)	.1755	1784
	Maxton Sand	.1810	1860
	Little Lime	.1955	1963
	Pencil Cave	1963	1968
	Big Lime	.1978	2051
	Big Injun Sand		2160
	Squaw Sand	.2165	2210
	Weir Sand	.2210	2240
	Slate	.2294	2304
	Sand shell	.2304	2308
	Berea Sand	.2360	2380
	Thirty-foot Sand	2560	2572
	Gordon Stray Sand		2670
	Gordon Sand		2704
	Total depth		2705
	-		

Wm. Fallon No. 2471 Well Record (322).

Freemans Creek District; 1.5 miles southwest of Churchville; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1315' B.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh449	452
Sand, Big Dunkard	1010
Sand, Burning Springs	1085 .
Sand, Gas1130	1170
Sand, Salt1315	1402
Sand, Salt	158 0
Sand, Salt (oil show)	1765
Big Lime1972	2035
Sand, Big Injun (gas)2035	2192
Sand, Berea2367	2382
Sand, Thirty-foot2559	2576
Sand, Gordon Stray2643	2650
Sand, Gordon (gas)2668	2685
Sand, Fifth2878	2880
Total depth	2921

P. M. Lohan No. 486 Well Record (323).

Freemans Creek District; on Alum Fork, 2.2 miles northeast of Alum Bridge; authority, Carnegie Natural Gas Co.; completed, Nov. 26, 1914: elevation. 980' L

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Salt (gas, 1280-9')	.1280	1289
Pencil Cave		1496
Big Lime	.1515	1586
Sand, Big Injun (gas, 1660-5')	.1586	1690
Sand, Thirty-foot	2145	2162
Sand, Gordon	2252	2272
Total depth		2278
Conductor, 16'; 84" casing, 878' 8"; 65%",	1543';	3" tubing,
2278'.		

Peter M. Dorsey No. 1260 Well Record (324).

Freemans Creek District; on branch of Alum Fork, 2.7 miles northeast of Alum Bridge; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, July 7, 1909; elevation, 930° B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Water, hole full		218
Little Dunkard Sand	445	455
Big Dunkard Sand (water, 565')	545	585
Burning Springs and Gas Sands	598	732
Salt Sand	865	940
Salt Sand	950	1050
Salt Sand (oil show)	1200	1210
Little Lime	1400	1422

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Pencil Cave1422	1427
Big Lime1427	1505
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1546')	1570
Squaw Sand1570	1670
Weir Sand1725	1735
Berea Sand	1900
Thirty-foot Sand2120	2150
Gordon Stray Sand2155	2165
Gordon Sand (gas, 2182')2180	2190
Fifth Sand	
Total depth	2505
Conductor, 16'; 84" casing, 642'; 6%", 1510'; 5%",	2180'.

John Casey No. 9 Well Record (326).

Freemans Creek District; 2.3 miles N. 75° W. of Camden; authority. Reserve Gas Co.: elevation, 1015' B.

,	ity, iteserve das Co., elevadoli, 1019 D.		
		Top.	Bottom.
		Feet.	Feet.
	Unrecorded (no Pittsburgh Coal)	0	425
	Sand, Little Dunkard	425	480
	Sand, Burning Springs	590	640
	Sand, Second Cow Run	790	930
	Sand, Salt	1230	1260
	Sand, Maxton (gas, 1422')	1420	1440
	Little Lime		1450
	Pencil Cave	1450	1460
	Big Lime	1460	1560
	Sand, Big Injun		1670
	Sand, Gordon Stray	2195	2224
	Sand, Gordon	2224	2236
	Sand, Fifth (gas, 2410')	2410	2435
	Total depth		2458
	-		

The above record was published in Volume I(A), page 367, of the Survey.

M. L. Waldeck No. 2482 Well Record (327).

Freemans Creek District; 1.5 miles northeast of Alum Bridge; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, May 5, 1912; elevation, 980' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	455	533
Big Dunkard Sand	572	620
Gas Sand	777	805
Second Cow Run SandShells		
Salt Sand	855	912
Unrecorded (gas, 1200')	912	1355
Maxton Sand	1355	1383

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
	1470	1500
Little Lime	.1410	1900
Pencil Cave	1500	1513
T CHCH CATCHTT	1512	1558
Big Lime	1010	
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1560')	.1558	1705
Squaw Sand (gas, 1780')	1745	1820
Thirty-foot Sand	9149	2156
Thirty-100t Sand	LITE	
Gordon Sand (gas, 2254-60') to bottom	.2250	2270

Thomas Casey No. 1 Well Record (329).

Freemans Creek District; 1.8 miles northeast of Alum Bridge; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, June 20, 1914; elevation, 1015' B.

	Top. Feet.	Bottom. Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	465	525
Big Dunkard Sand	555	625
Gas Sand	. 800	830
Second Cow Run Sand (gas, 925')	865	930
Salt Sand	960	995
Maxton Sand (gas, 1289')	.1287	1313
Total depth		1319

The Camden Gas Station, of the Reserve Gas Company, located on Leading Creek, two miles west of Camden, completed about January 1, 1915, contains two 1350 H. P. Snow tandem gas engines, making a total of 2700 horse-power, and is designed to pump gas to Sugar Grove, Ohio.

The eleven following wells were drilled along Leading Creek and its tributaries, all of them being located near the crest of the Chestnut Ridge Anticline and all being gas producers from sands ranging from the Salt to the Fifth:

Timothy Kerrigan No. 230 Well Record (330).

Freemans Creek District; on Leading Creek, 2.5 miles west of Camden; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, Apr. 20, 1910; elevation, 975' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
•	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	350	365
Big Dunkard Sand		450
Burning Springs Sand	. 490	560
Gas Sand	. 565	735
Second Cow Run Sand	747	955
Little Lime	1428	1453
Pencil Cave	1453	1465
Big Lime	.1465	1510

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Big Injun Sand1510	1640
Squaw Sand1680	1760
Berea Sand1795	1810
Fifty-foot Sand1900	1912
Thirty-foot Sand1980	2010
Gordon Stray Sand	2089
Gordon Sand (gas, 2184')	2197
Fourth Sand (gas, 2213')2212	2214
Fifth Sand (gas, 2377')	2385
Total depth	2388

C. Z. Grant No. 143 Well Record (332).

Freemans Creek District; on Leading Creek, 0.9 mile west of Camden; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, Apr. 15, 1909; elevation, 1010' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Conductor	. 0	16
Sand, Grafton	. 80	125
Big Dunkard Sand	. 336	390
Gas Sand	. 426	544
Second Cow Run Sand	. 590	632
Salt Sand	. 784	830
Salt Sand	. 940	960
Salt Sand	.1005	1025
Maxton Sand	.1230	1265
Little Lime	.1367	1382
Big Lime	.1405	1465
Big Injun Sand	.1465	1612
Squaw Sand	.1620	1665
Berea Sand	.1795	1815
Thirty-foot Sand	.1860	1916
Gordon Stray Sand	. 2013	2033
Gordon Sand (gas, 2095' and 2106')	.2085	2112
Total depth		2115

Samuel Jarvis No. 273 Well Record (333).

Freemans Creek District; 1.1 miles south of Camden; authori'y, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, June 10, 1910; elevation, 1215^{\prime} B.

Little Dunkard Sand. Big Dunkard Sand. Burning Springs Sand. Gas Sand. Second Cow Run Sand. Maxton Sand.	Feet. 512 580 650 710 780 1510	Bottom. Feet. 547 620 680 760 860 1540
Maxton Sand		1540 1600
Pencil Cave		1620

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Big Lime	.1620	1680
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1776')	1680	1820
Canow Sand	1820	1861
Thirty-foot Sand	.2235	2245
Gordon Stray Sand (gas, 2248')	.2245	2275
Gordon Sand (gas, 2298')	.2280	2330
Fifth Sand to bottom (gas, 2475' and 2485')	.2475	2500

Daniel Casto No. 16 Well Record (335).

Freemans Creek District; on Sassafras Run, 1.6 miles S. 10° W. of Camden; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; elevation, 1120' B.

_		Top.	Bottom
		Feet.	Feet.
	Coal, Pittsburgh	20	
	Little Lime	1500	
	Big Lime		1675
	Sand. Big Injun	1675	1755
	Sand, Gordon (gas, 2226-32')		2292
	Sand. Bayard	2451	2455
	"Did 8.000.000 feet from Gordon while drilling	g thro	ough."

Did 8,000,000 feet from Gordon while drilling through.

The above record was published in Volume I(A), page 357, of the Survey.

Mary Casev No. 12 Well Record (336).

Freemans Creek District; on Leading Creek, 2.0 miles west of Camden; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, Dec. 22, 1901; elevation, 925' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	325	380
Burning Springs Sand	490	540
Second Cow Run Sand	680	820
Maxton Sand	1330	1340
Big Lime (small show of oil, 1401')	1360	1450
Big Injun Sand	1450	1560
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas, 2090')	2080	2100
Gordon Sand (gas, 2120')	2120	2135
Fourth Sand (gas, 2140')	.2135	2155
Total depth		2275

Amanda Butcher No. 251 Well Record (337).

Freemans Creek District; on Leading Creek, 2.6 miles west of Camden; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, May 5, 1910; elevation, 937 L.

	Top.	Bottom
		Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	355	375
Big Dunkard Sand	420	460

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Burning Springs Sand	600	620
Gas Sand	640	660
Second Cow Run Sand (gas, 820')	760	830
Maxton Sand (gas, 1328')	1327	1332
Total depth		1360

O. C. Woofter No. 1803 Well Record (338).

Freemans Creek District; on Leading Creek, 2.5 miles northeast of Alum Bridge; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; elevation, 905' L.

•	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	310	350
Burning Springs Sand	465	500
Gas Sand	610	630
		740
Salt Sand (gas, 765')	750	790
Salt Sand	980	1130
Little Lime1		1360
Big Lime (gas, 1390')		1445
Big Injun Sand1		1565
Squaw Sand1		1690
Berea Sand1		1820
Fifty-foot SandShells.		
Thirty-foot Sand1	985	2005
Gordon Stray Sand		2091
Gordon Sand (gas, 2110-15')		2125
Fourth SandShells.		2120
Fifth Sand (gas, 2280-95')	2280	2295
Total depth		2300
Total depth		2000

Frank A. Mertz No. 156 Well Record (339).

Freemans Creek District; on Leading Creek, 2.8 miles southwest of Camden; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, June 2, 1909; elevation, 900' L.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	290	338
Burning Springs Sand	456	489
Gas Sand	550	578
Second Cow Run Sand	620	645
Salt Sand (hole full water, 661'; showing gas, 805')	651	805
	925	955
Salt Sand	967	1123
Maxton Sand (gas, 1209')	184	1211
Little Lime1	335	1353
Pencil Cave1	.353	1380
Big Lime (showing of oil, 1405')	380	1435
Big Injun Sand1		1559
Squaw Sand1		1694

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Berea Sand	1780	1805
Thirty-foot Sand		1995
Gordon Stray Sand	.2078	2087
Gordon Sand (gas, 2108-10')	2105	2121
Total depth		2127

Perry T. Woofter No. 229 Well Record (340).

Freemans Creek District; on Leading Creek, 2.2 miles east of Alum Bridge; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, May 2, 1910; elevation, 1190' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	575	590
Big Dunkard Sand		700
Gas Sand		847
Salt Sand		1133
Salt Sand		1308
Maxton Sand		1610
Little Lime		1700
Pencil Cave		1717
Big Lime		1772
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1772½')		1900
Squaw Sand		1980
Berea and Gantz SandsShells		
Fifty-foot Sand		2240
Thirty-foot Sand		2340
Gordon Stray Sand (gas, 2445')		2453
Gordon Sand (gas, 2465')		2468
Fourth Sand		2525
Fifth Sand (gas, 2625')		2630
Total depth		2652

Jacob Gissy No. 1802 Well Record (341).

Freemans Creek District; on Leading Creek, 2.2 miles southeast of Alum Bridge; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; elevation, 877' L.

	Top. Feet.	Bottom. Feet.
Moundsville Sand, soft		260
		200
Big Dunkard Sand, soft	320	440
Second Cow Run Sand, hard	640	720
Salt Sand	740	830
Salt Sand, hard	865	950
Salt Sand, hard (a little gas, 1080')	1020	1140
Sand, black, hard, Salt	1190	1140
Red rock	1310	1340
Little Lime	1406	1418
Big Lime (a little gas and oil, 1436')	1428	1495
Big Injun Sand (a little gas and oil, 1506')	1495	1600

	Bottom. Feet.
Gordon Stray Sand (gas and slight show of oil,	
2126')	2140
Gordon Sand	2166
Fifth Sand (gas. 2315-25')	2325
Total depth	2329

J. J. Kenny No. 1245 Well Record (343).

Freemans Creek District; on Leading Creek, 0.9 mile southeast of Alum Bridge; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; elevation, 875' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Big Dunkard Sand (hole full water, 345')	. 315	380
Burning Springs Sand	. 505	532
Gas Sand	. 570	640
Second Cow Run Sand	. 645	698
Salt Sand	. 707	740
Salt Sand	. 950	1076
Salt Sand	.1100	1130
Little Lime	.1264	1300
Pencil Cave	.1300	1315
Big Lime (oil—exhausted, 1362-5')	.1315	1368
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1450')	.1368	1490
Squaw Sand	.1495	1685
Berea Sand	.1725	1775
Thirty-foot Sand	.1940	1960
Gordon Sand	.2047	2054
Fourth Sand (gas, 2248')	.2245	2251
Shell and slate	.2251	3004
Conductor, 16'; 81/4" casing, 776'; 65/8", 1374'	; 5 %",	1946'.

The record of the **R. Gissy No. 158 (342)** is published in the section for Alum Bridge, page 60. It made gas from the Salt, Big Injun and Gordon Sands.

The five following wells represent a considerable number that have been recently drilled in the vicinity of Alum Bridge:

Peter Allman No. 1 Well Record (345).

Freemans Creek District; 1.0 mile northeast of Alum Bridge; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.

,	Top.	Bottom.
Sand, Grafton	540	570
Sand, Moundsville	600	690
Sand, Little Dunkard	715	745
Sand, Big Dunkard	800	830
Sand, Gas	860	1050
Sand	1700	1725

		Top.	Bottom.	
		Feet.	Feet.	
Sand, Maxton, shells		1725	1765	
Little Lime		1765	1785	
Pencil Cave		1785	1805	
Big Lime		1805	1880	
Sand, Big Injun		1880	1973	
Sand, Squaw		2035	2140	
Sand, Berea, shells		2250	2262	
Sand, Fifty-foot, shells		2248	2360	
Sand, Thirty-foot		2425	2450	
Sand, Gordon Stray		2480	2520	
Slate		2520	2539	
Sand, Gordon (gas, 2543-7')				
Conductor 14% 10" cosing 155': 814"	085/ 6	356" 1	825' 7 /1	0"

Conductor, 14'; 10" casing, 155'; 81/4", 985'; 6%", 1825'; 7/10" water in 65%" casing; volume, 1,380,000 cu. ft. daily.

I. M. Jarvis No. 3462 Well Record (346).

Freemans Creek District; 0.1 mile north of Alum Bridge; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, June 15, 1914; elevation, 953' L.

•	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	400	450
Big Dunkard Sand (water, 550')	475	590
Burning Springs Sand	620	665
Gas Sand	68 0	800
Second Cow Run Sand	805	925
Maxton Sand	1360	1390
Little Lime	1415	1445
Pencil Cave	1445	1458
Big Lime (gas, 1475')	1458	1518
Big Injun Sand	1518	1655
Squaw Sand	1705	1735
Gordon Sand (gas, 2222')	2220	2236
Fifth Sand, shell	2360	
Bayard Sand, shell	2475	
Total depth		2528

J. B. Rohr No. 471 Well Record (347).

Freemans Creek District; on Alum Fork, 0.4 mile north of Alum Bridge; authority, Carnegie Natural Gas Co.; elevation, 985' B.

	Top.	Bottom.	
	Feet.	Feet.	
Pencil Cave	1520	1525	
Big Lime	1525	1595	
Sand, Big Injun (little gas, 1660')	1595	1705	
Sand, Berea		1825	
Sand, Fifty-foot	.1960	2000	
Sand, Gordon Stray	.2252	2265	
Sand, Gordon (gas, 2282-7')		2294	
Total depth		2302	
Conductor, 11'; 6%" casing, 1575'; 2" tubing		well com-	
pleted Aug 31 1914	,		

W. B. Maxwell No. 2008 Well Record (349).

Freemans Creek District; on Leading Creek, 0.6 mile west of Alum Bridge; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 830' B.

	Top. Feet.	Bottom. Feet.
Sand, Big Dunkard	480	500
Sand, Burning Springs	510	540
Sand, Gas	600	660
Sand, Salt	840	860
Sand, Salt	1040	1200
Sand, Salt	1230	1270
Sand, Maxton	1340	1350
Big Lime	1410	1480
Sand, Big Injun (gas)		1580
Sand, Squaw	1690	1720
Total depth		2695

Erma Woofter No. 472 Well Record (350).

Freemans Creek District; on Leading Creek, 1 mile southwest of Alum Bridge; authority, Carnegie Natural Gas Co.; elevation, 797' L.

Thickness	Total.
Feet.	Feet.
16" pipe 32	32
Lime, white	52
Red rock 100	152
Lime 15	167
Red rock	187
Slate, white	250
Coal, Bakerstown 3	253
Slate and shells, white	393
Sand, Big Dunkard 55	448
Lime 15	463
Slate, black	483
Lime 40	523
Slate and lime shells, white 57	580
Gas and Second Cow Run Sands 200	780
Slate, black 40	820
Sand, Salt, broken, black 125	945
Unrecorded 608	1353
Big Lime 70	1423
Sand, Big Injun (little gas)	1523
Slate, white (water, 1545')	1555
Lime, white	1575
Sand, Squaw and Berea 185	1760
Slate and shells 323	2083
Sand, Gordon (soft and broken; not enough gas	
to see)	2093
Unrecorded to bottom	2330
10" casing, 194'; 8", 928' 11".	

The above well was abandoned as a dry hole.

The Wesley Knapp No. 1 (350A) well, drilled by the South Penn Oil Company one-half mile southeast of Leading Creek, was reported to have made a show of gas, but was abandoned as a dry hole. It starts 145 feet, by hand level, below the bench of the Pittsburgh Coal. The Robert A. Kraus No. 1 (351), drilled by the Hope Natural Gas Company, on Crooked Run, 1.3 miles southward from Alum Bridge, was a light gas well, but was abandoned. It still supplies gas for domestic purposes in the Kraus farmhouse. The five following wells are located along Crooked Run just east of the Chestnut Ridge Anticline. The broken and uncertain character of the sands of the Catskill Series has made drilling a precarious proposition in this locality:

Martin Kenny No. 1244 Well Record (352).

Freemans Creek District; on Crooked Run, 1.2 miles southeast of Alum Bridge; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Aug. 31, 1999; elevation. 945' L

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Conductor	0	16
Little Dunkard Sand	400	450
Big Dunkard and Burning Springs Sands	455	625
Gas Sand	660	686
Second Cow Run Sand	694	786
Salt Sand	790	928
Salt Sand (gas, 1132')	1068	1180
Big Lime	1390	1500
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1573')	1500	1630
Squaw Sand	1680	1810
Total depth (no more sands found)		2778

The above well was abandoned as a dry hole.

B. L. Kraus No. 242 Well Record (353).

Freemans Creek District; on Crooked Run, 1.5 miles south of Alum Bridge; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Oct. 18, 1901; elevation, 915' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little and Big Dunkard Sands	390	500
Unrecorded (gas, 695-800')	500	815
Second Cow Run Sand	815	920
Salt Sand	1020	1180
Big Injun Sand	1470	1580
Gordon Stray Sand	9165	2170
Gordon Sand	2100	2195
Fifth Sand (gas, 2350')		2349
Total depth	4040	-0.0
rotar depth		2419

The above well made only a small amount of gas from the Fifth Sand. The casing was pulled, but the gas is used for domestic purposes.

Henry Stark No. 3503 Well Record (354).

Freemans Creek District; on Crooked Run, 1.6 miles southeast of Alum Bridge; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Aug. 12, 1914; elevation, 1010' L.

4, elevation, for D.		
	Гор.	Bottom.
• 1	Feet.	Feet.
Moundsville Sand	370	400
Little Dunkard Sand	490	530
Big Dunkard Sand		610
Second Cow Run Sand		995
Salt Sand1	085	1312
Maxton Sand (gas, 1482')		1510
Little Lime1	530	1560
Pencil Cave1	560	1570
Big Lime	570	1606
Big Injun Sand (oil, 1/4 barrel daily, 1631'; gas.		
1631' and 1660')	606	1691
Squaw Sand1	750	1805
Berea Sand2		2020
Fifty-foot Sand2	148	2156
Thirty-foot Sand, shells		2215
Fifth Sand (gas, 2448')	447	2452
Total depth		2745
20/10" water in 2" casing; volume, 212,000 cu.	ft, da	ily.

Edith Stark No. 3504 Well Record (355).

Freemans Creek District; 1.8 miles southeast of Alum Bridge; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Aug. 15, 1914; elevation, 985' B.

ь.		
	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	388	435
Big Dunkard Sand		527
Gas Sand	584	638
First Salt Sand	678	720
Second Salt Sand	837	1028
Salt Sand (smell of oil and gas, 1260')	1180	1348
Maxton Sand	1447	1515
Little Lime	1564	1583
Pencil Cave	1583	1608
Big Lime	1608	1670
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1680')	1670	1752
Sand	1806	1890
Berea Sand	1990	2002
Total depth		3014

This well was abandoned as a dry hole.

John Dempsey No. 472 Well Record (356).

Freemans Creek District; on Crooked Run, 1.7 miles southeast of Alum Bridge; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, July 7, 1914; elevation, 1030' B.

		Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Unrecorded (water, 90')	0	605
Big Dunkard Sand		625
Gas Sand	765	785
Second Cow Run Sand		1040
Salt Sand (gas, 1331'; oil, 1355')	1173	1367
Total depth		1376

The above well made about 12 barrels of oil daily from the Salt Sand.

Prospective Oil and Gas Areas, Freemans Creek District. -In Freemans Creek District, almost the entire area has been tested and found good either for oil or gas, making it probable that most of the good wells in the future will be drilled on farms which are already surrounded by good gas producers, but which have not yet been drilled. There is room for a large number of wells of this class where the financial risk would be smaller and the returns more certain than in wildcat territory. Some small areas still remain untested, however, and the following are named as being favorable for new development: (1) A strip of territory, about one mile wide and three miles long, extending in a southwesterly direction from Lightburn toward Freemansburg, which, owing to its favorable location near the Wolf Summit Anticline, should produce a large number of good gas wells in sands ranging from the Big Injun to the Fifth; (2) A strip of territory, 1 mile wide and 3 miles long, lying next to the Doddridge Line, between Dry Fork and St. Clara, where the prospect seems favorable for an extension of the Fink Oil Pool in the Berea Sand; (3), In the western part of the district, a section about 3 miles square surrounding the town of Vadis, which, owing to its location against the slope of the Chestnut Ridge Anticline, looks favorable for gas in sands ranging from the Berea to the Fifth; (4), the southwest corner of the district, along the Chestnut Ridge Anticline, is favorably located from a structural standpoint for good gas wells and should not be condemned by the

presence of only one dry hole (350A), as these often occur in the midst of good producers.

Detailed Well Records, Courthouse District.

Courthouse District occupies the central western portion of Lewis next to Gilmer. The Grassland Syncline crosses it in a northeast-southwest direction a few miles north of its center, and along the southern border the Orlando Anticline and the Roanoke Syncline also cross it, the three structural features affording a considerable variation of underground conditions that favor the accumulation of oil and gas. Oil has been found in large quantity along the axis of the Grassland Syncline, and also at scattered localities along the rising structure to the north, the principal producing sands being the Salt, Maxton, Gordon Stray, and Gordon, the latter sand having furnished more oil than all the others. Gas has been found along both sides of the Grassland Syncline, and also along the Orlando Anticline and the Roanoke Syncline, the axis of which occupies a much higher structural level than that of the Grassland Syncline, toward which the oil seems to have gravitated. The producing gas horizons range from the Salt to the Fifth Sand, much the greater portion of it being from the Catskill Series. Development has gone so far that almost the entire district may be considered good for either oil or gas, depending on structural conditions. Numerous farms still remain untested and a large number of gas wells will eventually be drilled.

The Copley Oil Pool.—One of the most spectacular discoveries of oil in the State was made along Sand Fork of the Little Kanawha River in the fall of 1900, when the South Penn Oil Company drilled the Michael Copley Heirs No. 1 (363) Well⁵ where the present village of Copley now stands. According to common report, the well had been drilled into the top of the Gordon Sand, the soft character of which led the drillers to believe that it might produce oil, and opera-

^{&#}x27;Through erroneous information supplied to the State Geologist, the original well of this pool was described in Volume I(A), page 369, of the Survey, as the John Copley No. 1, instead of the Michael Copley. The two wells stand within a few hundred feet of each other.

tions were suspended for the night. Early the next morning residents of the Copley farmhouse were awakened by noise from the well, which had drilled itself in during the night and was pouring a great stream of oil through the six-inch casing, the pressure being sufficient to throw the oil far above the top of the 84-foot derrick. Since this well was in wildcat territory, no tankage or pipelines were ready to receive the oil, and it flowed into the bed of Sand Fork Creek, which fortunately was almost empty of water on account of a protracted drought, and much of it was saved by making dams across the stream until pipelines could be laid. The most vigorous precautions were taken to prevent this lake of oil from catching fire, armed guards being stationed along the highways to warn people against lighting matches within the zone of the gaseous vapor. Accurate information is not available regarding the original production of this well, but employees of the South Penn Oil Company now living at Copley and those of the Eureka Pipe Line Company who laid the line to the well estimate it from 10,000 to 12,000 barrels daily, which makes it probably larger than any other well ever drilled in the State. The Copley Pool is situated along both sides of the axis of the Grassland Syncline, which at this point reaches its lowest structural level within the two counties, having a gradual downward slope along its axis from the Upshur Line 17 miles eastward. Production is entirely from the lower sands, the Gordon being by far the most prolific. The producing limits of the pool embrace an area of six or eight square miles, within which 125 to 150 wells have been drilled. The following record, taken from Volume I(A), page 369, is that of the Copley gusher, which still produces 3 barrels of oil daily:

Michael Copley Heirs No. 1 Well Record (363).

Courthouse District; 2.2 miles northwest of Bealls Mills; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 790' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Pittsburgh Coal	140	
Pencil Cave	1775	1800
Big Lime	1800	1895
Big Injun Sand	1895	2025
Gordon Stray Sand (oil, 2519')	2512	2524
Gordon Sand (oil) to bottom	5017	2530
(oii) to bottom:	4 990	⊿ 930



PLATTE XXII.—B. C. Powers Mine (No. 275 on Map II) in Lower Kittanning Coal, I.1 miles northwest of Cleveland; cloths tied on pole are 2 feet apart; part of seam concealed; total coal and shale, II feet 8 inches.



The following well, taken from Volume I(A), page 373, which failed to find the Gordon Sand, and was a dry hole, shows a reason for the abrupt western termination of the pool:

Wm. E. Donlan No. 2 Well Record (361).

Courthouse District; on Sand Fork, 0.6 mile southwest of Copley; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 895' B.

	•	Top.	Bottom.
		Feet.	Feet.
Co	al, Pittsburgh	325	329
Sa	nd, Big Dunkard	900	950
Pe	ncil Cave	2000	2010
Big	Lime	2010	2060
	nd, Big Injun		2250
	nd, Gordon Stray		2686
	"No Gordon or Fifth Sands."		

"No Gordon or Fifth Sands."

Volume I(A), page 370, of the Survey, gives the record of the B. F. Clayton No. 1 Well (362), located near the Copley gusher, 0.2 mile southeast of Copley, at an elevation of 990' B., by South Penn Oil Co.

The seven following wells were drilled along Cove Lick and its lower branches, being located north of the Copley gusher:

John Copley No. 1 Well Record (365).

Courthouse District; on Cove Lick, 0.3 mile north of Copley; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 885' B.

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	250	
Sand, Big Dunkard	850	910
Sand, Second Cow Run	1040	1400
Pencil Cave	1895	1920
Sand, Big Injun	1975	2200
Sand, Gordon Stray	2609	2620
Sand, Gordon	2629	2645

The above well, the record of which is taken from Volume I(A), page 369, is located only a few hundred feet from the Copley gusher, but was only a light producer from the Gordon Sand.

J. H. McCray No. 1 Well Record (366).

Courthouse District; on Cove Lick, 0.4 mile north of Copley; authority, Guffey and Galey; elevation, 1070' B.

**	Top.	Boftom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	455	
Sand, Gordon Stray	2811	2822
Sand, Gordon	2838	2850
Total depth		2853
"Well filled up about 200" with oil from Stray	Sand.	Thought
it would make 20 bbls. from Stray."		
Conductor 16': 10" casing 300': 814", 1110':	65%"	2224'

T. McLaughlin No. 2012 Well Record (368).

Courthouse District; on branch of Cove Lick, 2.2 miles northwest of Bealls Mills; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1055' B.

	man.	Bottom.
	Top.	
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Grafton	620	652
Sand, Big Dunkard	890	910
Sand, Burning Springs	1000	1035
Sand, Second Cow Run	1158	1200
Sand, Salt	1210	1295
Sand, Salt	1520	1560
Sand, Maxton	1808	1870
Big Lime	1984	2040
Sand, Big Injun	2040	2270
Sand, Squaw	2270	2300
Sand, Gordon Stray	2675	2685
Sand, Fifth (gas) and unrecorded to bottom	2880	2909

R. F. Romine No. 1 Well Record (369).

Courthouse District; on Cove Lick, 0.9 mile northeast of Copley; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1180' B.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Pittsburgh Coal	505
Burning Springs Sand1100	1190
Big Lime2210	2330
Big Injun Sand2330	2480
Gordon Stray Sand (oil, 2893')	2898
Total depth	3098

Barney Bohen No. 1 Well Record (370).

Courthouse District; on Cove Lick, 1.0 mile northeast of Copley; authority, United States Oil Co.: elevation, 1200' B.

		Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
First Coal, Uniontown	275	
Second Coal, Lower Uniontown	356	
Coal. Pittsburgh	550	
Big Lime	2275	2380
Sand, Big Injun (gas, 2450-2475')	2380	2480
Slate and shells	2480	2800
Sand, Gordon Stray (oil, 2907')	2905	2915
Sand, Gordon	2930	2936

The above well, the record of which is taken from Volume I(A), page 374, of the Survey, shows three coals, of which the Uniontown and Lower Uniontown are unusual in this locality.

Barney Bohen No. 3 Well Record (371).

Courthouse District; on Cove Lick, 1.1 miles northeast of Copley; authority, United States Oil Co.; elevation, 830' B.

, ,	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Fèet.
First Coal, Sewickley		
Second Coal, (Redstone)		
Pittsburgh Coal		
Little Lime		
Pencil Cave		1805
Big Lime		
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1920')		2105
Black slate		2165
Sand, Squaw		2190
Hard lime		2215
White Sand, Berea		2240
Hard lime and "boulders" (nuggets)		2250
Slate		2270
Hard lime		2295
Slate		2315
Hard and blue lime		2365
Sandy lime		2375
Black slate		2405
Hard lime		2415
Black slate	2415	2425
Red rock	2425	2435
Lime, shells and slate	2435	2460
Black slate	2460	2485
Gordon Stray Sand (oil)	2485	2495
Slate		2505
Gordon Sand	2505	2517

Concerning this record, Dr. I. C. White says the following in Volume I(A), page 374:

"This is an important record, since its details show the presence of Red beds at 530 feet below the top of the Big Injun Sand, at the horizon where they are so often found above the Gordon Stray in Wetzel, Harrison and Doddridge Counties to the west, thus tending to confirm the identification of the 'Stray' and Gordon Sands in the Sand Fork Pool, notwithstanding their much greater interval below the Pittsburgh Coal."

Timothy Rafferty No. 3495 Well Record (373).

Courthouse District; on Raccoon Run, 1.5 miles north of Copley; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, July 20, 1914; elevation, 860' B.

' .	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Unrecorded (water, 160' and 200')	0	596
Little Dunkard Sand	596	628
Big Dunkard Sand	700	743
Gas Sand	826	894
Second Cow Run Sand	950	1012
Salt Sand	1165	1300
Unrecorded (gas, 1435')	1300	1460
Salt Sand		1490
Maxton Sand	1670	1689
Little Lime	1694	1723
Pencil Cave	1723	1743
Big Lime	1743	1795
Big Injun Sand (small show of oil)		1935
Squaw Sand		1974
Thirty-foot Sand		2347
Gordon Stray Sand		2447
Gordon Sand		2472
Total depth		2766

The above well was abandoned as a dry hole.

The following well, now the property of the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Gas Co., but drilled by Guffey and Galey, who furnished the record to the Survey, gives a complete stratigraphic record, but the driller has evidently mistaken shale for lime, as few limestones of any consequence except the Big Lime are found in this region. The well produces gas from the Fifth Sand

Michael Mullady No. 1901 Well Record (374).

Courthouse District; on Stonepot Run, 2.0 miles northwest of Bealls Mills; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 885' B.

T	hickness.	Total.
	Feet.	Feet.
Conductor	6	6
Sand, Sewickley	40	46
Lime	20	66

	Th	ickness	
CT .		Feet.	Feet.
Slate		10	76
Lime		20	96
Slate		5	101
Lime		. 10	111
Sand, Weston		5	116
Slate		10	126
Lime		20	146
Slate			
		40	186
Lime	• • • •	30	216
Slate	• • • •	25	241
Sand, Lower Connellsville (water)		40	281
Red rock		50	331
Lime		20 •	351
Slate		10	361
Lime		30	391
Sand, Grafton		52	443
Red rock		30	473
Lime		20	493
Slate		50	543
Lime		15	558
Slate		10	568
Sand, Moundsville		25	593
Red rock		15	608
Slate		20	628
Lime		10	638
Slate		15	653
Lime		40	693
Slate		30	723
Sand Big Dunkard		20	743
		20	763
Slate			
		120	883
Slate		30	913
Lime		20	933
Slate		20	953
Lime		20	973
Slate		27	1000
Sand, Second Cow Run		115	1115
Slate		40	1155
Slate and shell		60	1215
Sand, Salt		20	1235
Slate		10	1245
Lime		20	1265
Slate and shell			1325
Sand, Salt			1335
			1355
Slate			1385
Shell			1445
Sand, Salt			1495
Slate			1515
Lime		40	1555
Sand		30	1585
Slate		10	1595
Lime		20	1615
Sand, Maxton			1645
Slate			1665
Diaco		20	1000

	mi	ickness.	m-+-1
		Feet.	Feet.
~ .			
Sand		10	1675
Slate and shell		20	1695
Red rock		15	1710
Lime		60	1770
Slate		10	1780
Big Lime		₄ 60	1840
Sand, Big Injun		75	1915
Lime		95	2010
Slate		5	2015
Sand, Squaw		30	2045
Lime		40	2085
Slate		10	2095
Lime		25	2120
Slate		30	2150
Lime		60	2210
Slate		15	2225
Sand. Berea		20	2245
Slate		25	2270
Shell		50	2320
Slate		15	2335
Lime		20	2355
Shell		30	2385
Slate		25	2410
Shell		20	2430
Red rock		10	2440
Lime		20	2460
Slate		10	2470
Shell		20	
Sand, Gordon (gas)			2490
		15	2505
Slate		25	2530
Sand and shell, Fourth	• • •	5	2535
Shell		30	2565
Slate		40	2605
Shell		20	2625
Slate		25	2650
Shell		16	2666
Sand, Fifth (gas)		15	2681
Slate		22	2703
10" casing, 457'; 8¼", 1111'; 6%", 1960'.			

The following well produced oil from the Fifth Sand:

Owen McAnainey No. 1 Well Record (377).

Courthouse District; on Cove Lick, 1.4 miles north of Bealls Mills; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 840' B.

		Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Pittsburgh Coal	120	
Big Dunkard Sand	740	790
Big Lime	1720	1840
Big Injun Sand	1840	1990

Top	. Bottom.
Fee	t. Feet.
Gordon Stray Sand2435	2444
Gordon Sand (gas, 2454')2450	2460
Fifth Sand (oil, 2652')	2658
Total depth	2680

The Cove Lick Gas Station, of the Hope Natural Gas Company, located on Cove Lick at the mouth of Laurel Run, 1.5 miles north of Bealls Mills, completed in the fall of 1914, according to W. H. Pethtel, Chief Engineer, has an equipment consisting of two 500 horse-power and two 400 horse-power National Transit Engines, making a total of 1800 horse-power, and was designed to pump gas to the Hastings, Wetzel County, Station, of the same company.

Several wells have been drilled along Laurel Run of Cove Lick, most of which seem to be too far north to be within the oil zone, but have been gas wells. The six following records are from this locality:

J. H. Mertz No. 11 Well Record (380).

Courthouse District; on Laurel Run, 2.4 miles north of Bealls Mills; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, Sept. 17, 1910; elevation, 890' B.

u, 000 D.		
	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Big Dunkard Sand	685	730
Second Cow Run Sand	940	1010
Big Injun Sand	1760	1930
Gordon Stray Sand	2366	2376
Gordon Sand (light gas)	2406	2421
Fifth Sand (strong gas, 2584')	2582	2590
Total depth		2608

Quigg-Canton No. 483 Well Record (381).

Courthouse District; on Laurel Run, 3.1 miles north of Bealls Mills; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, June 20, 1914; elevation, 965' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Big Dunkard Sand	595	657
Burning Springs Sand		812
Gas Sand	822	895
Second Cow Run Sand	943	1160
Salt Sand		1463
Maxton Sand (gas, 1630')		1639
Little Lime	1663	1697

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Pencil Cave	1709
Big Lime (oil and gas, 1733')	1756
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1790')	1793
Gordon Stray Sand (gas, 2363-76')	2376
Total depth	2380

McDonald Murray No. 491 Well Record (382).

Courthouse District; on Laurel Run, 2.8 miles northwest of Edmiston; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, June 9, 1914; elevation, 945 L

.,	Top. Feet.	Bottom. Feet.
Grafton Sand	290	320
Little Dunkard Sand	540	580
Burning Springs Sand	690	738
Salt Sand	1224	1320
Salt Sand		1390
Maxton Sand (oil and gas, 1567') to bottom	1564	1574

The above well had an initial daily flow of 30 barrels of oil from the Maxton Sand.

Murray Heirs No. 322 Well Record (383).

Courthouse District; on branch of Laurel Run, 2.1 miles northwest of Edmiston; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, June 7, 1911; elevation, 1010' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Grafton Sand	325	364
Little Dunkard Sand	560	605
Big Dunkard and Burning Springs Sands		756
Gas Sand	765	860
Second Cow Run Sand		960
Salt Sand (gas, 1300')		1330
Salt Sand		1445
Little Lime		1640
Pencil Cave		1660
Big Lime (gas, 1685')		1710
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1725')		1870
Squaw Sand		1935
Berea Sand		2137
Fifty-foot Sand		2180
Thirty-foot Sand		2255
Gordon Stray Sand (gas, 2305')		2310
Gordon Sand (gas, 2366-90') to bottom		2390
, ,		

Thomas Murray No. 474 Well Record (385).

Courthouse District; on Laurel Run, 1.6 miles northwest of Edmiston; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, May 23, 1914; elevation, 1145' B.

To	p. Bottom.
Fee	et. Feet.
Grafton Sand	527
Little Dunkard Sand	758
Big Dunkard Sand 798	5 848
Gas and Second Cow Run Sands 875	2 1058
Salt Sand	5 1177
Unrecorded (gas, 1185'; water, 1310'; gas, 1416')117'	7 1480
Salt Sand1480	
Little Lime	2 1802
Pencil Cave	2 1807
Big Lime (gas, 1903')	7 1990
Big Injun Sand1998	3 2055
Fifty-foot Sand (gas, 2380')	3 2387
Thirty-foot Sand (gas, 2455')245	3 2477
Gordon Stray Sand (gas, 2486')248	1 2523
Fifth Sand (gas, 2672')2670	2683
Total depth	2716

Henry McCall No. 1539 Well Record (386).

Courthouse District; 1.5 miles northwest of Edmiston; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, March 31, 1910; elevation, 1190' B.

	Top.	Bottom
	Feet.	Feet.
Grafton Sand	515	550
Little Dunkard Sand	723	770
Big Dunkard Sand	810	862
Gas Sand	919	1056
Salt Sand	1162	1200
Salt Sand (gas, 1420')	1362	1510
Little Lime	1795	1810
Pencil Cave	1810	1813
Big Lime	1813	1903
Big Injun Sand	1903	2078
Squaw Sand	2085	2095
Berea Sand	2206	2228
Thirty-foot Sand	2400	2420
		2473
Gordon Sand (gas, 2484'; 2490'; 2496'; 2504')	2483	2516
Total depth		2520
	Grafton Sand. Little Dunkard Sand. Big Dunkard Sand. Gas Sand. Salt Sand. Salt Sand	Feet. Grafton Sand. 515

The following well was drilled on a branch of Cove Lick east of Laurel Run:

John Murray No. 72 Well Record (387).

Courthouse District; on branch of Cove Lick, 2.6 miles northeast of Bealls Mills; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, Sept. 29, 1904; elevation, 995° B.

Top. Feet.	2	valion, sos D.		
Conductor 0 Water 60 Sand, Lower Pittsburgh 140 Big Dunkard Sand 685 Gas Sand 780 Second Cow Run Sand 940 Sand 1670 Little Lime 1765 Pencil Cave 1780 Big Lime 1800 Big Injun Sand 1860 Berea Sand 2190 Gordon Stray Sand 2477 Gordon Sand (gas, 2510') 2507		1	Top.	Bottom.
Water 60 Sand, Lower Pittsburgh 140 Big Dunkard Sand 685 Gas Sand 780 Second Cow Run Sand 940 Sand 1670 Little Lime 1765 Pencil Cave 1780 Big Lime 1800 Big Injun Sand 1860 Berea Sand 2190 Gordon Stray Sand 2477 Gordon Sand (gas, 2510') 2507			Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Lower Pittsburgh 140 Big Dunkard Sand 685 Gas Sand 780 Second Cow Run Sand 940 Sand 1020 Maxton Sand 1670 Little Lime 1765 Pencil Cave 1780 Big Lime 1800 Big Injun Sand 1860 Berea Sand 2190 Gordon Stray Sand 2477 Gordon Sand (gas, 2510') 2507		Conductor	0	32
Big Dunkard Sand 685 Gas Sand 780 Second Cow Run Sand 940 Sand 1670 Maxton Sand 1670 Little Lime 1765 Pencil Cave 1780 Big Lime 1800 Big Injun Sand 1860 Berea Sand 2190 Gordon Stray Sand 2477 Gordon Sand (gas, 2510') 2507		Water	60	
Gas Sand 780 Second Cow Run Sand 940 Sand 1020 Maxton Sand 1670 Little Lime 1765 Pencil Cave 1780 Big Lime 1800 Big Injun Sand 1860 Berea Sand 2190 Gordon Stray Sand 2477 Gordon Sand (gas, 2510') 2507		Sand, Lower Pittsburgh	140	172
Second Cow Run Sand 940 Sand 1020 Maxton Sand 1670 Little Lime 1765 Pencil Cave 1780 Big Lime 1800 Big Injun Sand 1860 Berea Sand 2190 Gordon Stray Sand 2477 Gordon Sand (gas, 2510') 2507		Big Dunkard Sand	685	712
Sand 1.020 Maxton Sand 1670 Little Lime 1.765 Pencil Cave 1.780 Big Lime 1.800 Big Injun Sand 1.860 Berea Sand 2.190 Gordon Stray Sand 2.477 Gordon Sand (gas, 2510') 2.507		Gas Sand	780	925
Maxton Sand 1670 Little Lime 1765 Pencil Cave 1780 Big Lime 1800 Big Injun Sand 1860 Berea Sand 2190 Gordon Stray Sand 2477 Gordon Sand (gas, 2510') 2507		Second Cow Run Sand	940	960
Little Lime 1765 Pencil Cave 1780 Big Lime 1800 Big Injun Sand 1860 Berea Sand 2190 Gordon Stray Sand 2477 Gordon Sand (gas, 2510') 2507		Sand	1020	1340
Pencil Cave 1780 Big Lime 1800 Big Injun Sand 1860 Berea Sand 2190 Gordon Stray Sand 2477 Gordon Sand (gas, 2510') 2507		Maxton Sand	1670	1705
Big Lime 1800 Big Injun Sand 1860 Berea Sand 2190 Gordon Stray Sand 2477 Gordon Sand (gas, 2510') 2507		Little Lime	1765	1780
Big Injun Sand 1860 Berea Sand 2190 Gordon Stray Sand 2477 Gordon Sand (gas, 2510') 2507		Pencil Cave	1780	1800
Berea Sand 2190 Gordon Stray Sand 2477 Gordon Sand (gas, 2510') 2507		Big Lime	1800	1860
Gordon Stray Sand		Big Injun Sand	1860	2010
Gordon Sand (gas, 2510')2507		Berea Sand	2190	2196
				2489
		Gordon Sand (gas, 2510')	2507	2525
				2533

The seven following wells were drilled along the headwaters of Cove Lick, all of them being gassers from sands ranging from the Salt to the Fifth:

Patrick Farrell No. 436 Well Record (389).

Courthouse District; on Cove Lick, 1.9 miles northeast of Bealls Mills; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Aug. 14, 1901; elevation, 910'B.

	Feet	Bottom. Feet.
Conductor	0	16
Big Lime	1840	1930
Big Injun Sand	1930	2080
Gordon Sand	2490	2500
Fifth Sand (gas, 2662')	2661	2669
Total depth		2679

T. J. White No. 2002 Well Record (390).

Courthouse District; on Cove Lick, 2.1 miles northeast of Bealls Mills; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1030' B.

		_	
		Top.	Bottom.
		Feet.	Feet.
Coal,	Pittsburgh	250	364
Sand	Rig Dunkond	990	
Canal	Big Dunkard	902	942
Sana,	Maxton	1742	1809

Top	. Bottom.
Fee	t. Feet.
Big Lime1914	2030
Sand, Big Injun (gas)	2155
Sand, Squaw2185	2215
Sand, Berea2311	2339
Sand, Thirty-foot2520	2540
Sand, Gordon Stray2586	2599
Sand, Gordon (gas)2618	2629
Sand, Fifth (gas)2800	2808
Total depth	28 18

F. J. Matthews No. 2455 Well Record (391).

Courthouse District; 2.2 miles N. 75° W. of Edmiston; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1090° B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Little Dunkard	700	740
Sand, Big Dunkard	860	890
Sand, Burning Springs		995
Sand, Second Cow Run	1190	1215
Sand, Salt		1320
Sand, Salt	1495	1600
Sand, Maxton		1830
Big Lime		1973
Sand, Big Injun (gas)		2110
Sand, Fifty-foot		2385
Sand, Thirty-foot		2462
Sand, Gordon Stray		2528
Sand, Gordon (gas)		2578
Sand, Fifth (gas)		2748
Total depth		2774

Luke White No. 1604 Well Record (393).

Courthouse District; on Cove Lick, 1.5 miles northwest of Edmiston; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Jnue 13, 1910; elevation, 1070' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	760	816
Big Dunkard Sand	. 866	900
Burning Springs Sand	. 960	1042
Gas Sand	1042	1168
Second Cow Run Sand	1190	1340
Salt Sand	.1350	1605
Maxton Sand	.1803	1817
Little Lime		1900
Pencil Cave	.1900	1905
Big Lime	.1905	1955
Big Injun Sand	. 1955	2115
Squaw Sand	2118	2155
Thirty-foot Sand	.2490	2505
Gordon Stray Sand (gas, 2526' and 2533')	.2525	2543
Total depth		2543

Luke White No. 812 Well Record (394).

Courthouse District; on head of Cove Lick, 1.5 miles northwest of Edmiston; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Apr. 3, 1900; elevation, 1030' B.

Tì	ickness	. Total
		Feet.
Clay	26	26
Slate and lime	. 140	166
Slate	60	226
Lime		231
Coal, Pittsburgh	. 5	236
Slate, red rock and shells	. 229	465
Sand, Grafton		500
Slate, red rock and shells	. 70	570
Lime		600
Slate, red rock and shells		665
Shale, brown, soft		685
Sand, Little Dunkard		725
Lime		780
Sand, Big Dunkard.		790
		825
Lime	45	870
Slate and red rock		900
Sand, gas		985
Slate		1085
Coal, Mercer		1088
Slate and lime		1120
Sand, Salt		1185
Slate		1210
Coal		1212
Slate		1270
Sand, Salt		1320
Lime and slate		1360
Sand, Salt (little black oil and little gas, 1420')		1500
Slate		1580
Sand, very hard, Maxton		1745
Slate	. 13	1758
Little Lime		1780
Slate and Pencil Cave		1800
Big Lime		1880
Sand, Big Injun		1940
Lime, blue (a little gas)		2050
Slate, with pebbles	120	2170
Slate and shells (little oil)	200	2370
Lime, blue, hard	20	2390
Slate and shells	35	2425
Shells, with pebbles, Thirty-foot Sand		2428
Slate	21	2449
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas)	19	2468
Slate, broken	10	2478
Sand, Gordon (gas)	41	2519
Slate		2622
Sand and shells, Fourth (little light oil)	2	2624
Slate	39	2663
Sand, Fifth (gas)	14	2677
Slate	6	2683
10" casing, 140'; 81/4", 945'; 65/8", 1886'.		

Luke White No. 1446 Well Record (395).

Courthouse District; on head of Cove Lick; 1.2 miles west of Edmiston; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, May 6, 1910; elevation, 1295' B.

7 acion, 1200 D.		
	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Moundsville Sand	940	950
Little Dunkard Sand	968	1026
Big Dunkard Sand	1080	1113
Gas Sand	1180	1310
Second Cow Run Sand	1350	1525
Maxton Sand	1940	196.2
Little Lime 2	2062	2077
Pencil Cave	2077	2082
Big Lime	2062	2132
Big Injun Sand (gas, 2234')	2132	2270
Squaw Sand	2278	2307
Gordon Stray Sand	2705	2728
Gordon Sand (gas, 2747' and 2753')	2740	2760
Total depth		2763

T. J. White No. 1983 Well Record (396).

Courthouse District; on Cove Lick, 2.0 miles northeast of Bealls Mills; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 930' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	232	237
Sand, Moundsville	580	630
Sand, Little Dunkard	712	742
Sand, Big Dunkard	778	852
Sand, Burning Springs	935	1005
Sand, Gas	1015	1050
Sand, Second Cow Run	1070	1115
Sand, Maxton	1750	1770
Big Lime	1845	1905
Sand, Big Injun (gas)	1905	2070
Sand, Squaw	2080	2115
Sand, Berea	2225 ·	2270
Sand, Thirty-foot	2430	2444
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas)	2478	2498
Sand, Gordon	2506	2530
Total depth		2536

The Copley Oil Pool extends eastward as far as Rock Run, where several good wells have been drilled, one of which is the following:

J. W. Cox No. 1 Well Record (397).

Courthouse District; on Rock Run, U.o mile north of Bealls Mills; authority, Guffey and Galey; completed, Apr. 2. 1900; elevation, 870' B.

Thickness, Total.

	Thi	ckness.	Total
		Feet.	Feet.
Conductor		12	12
Slate		40	52
Lime		20	72
Sand, Sewickley		30	102
Slate		50	152
Lime		8	160
Coal, Redstone	• • • • • •	3	163
Lime		9	172
Slate		28	200
		27	227
Lime		5	232
Coal, Pittsburgh	• • • • •	23	255
Slate			270
Sand, Lower Pittsburgh		15	
Slate	• • • • •	50	320
Lime		30	350
Red rock		50	400
Lime		20	420
Red rock		30	450
Sand, Grafton		40	490
Red rock		50	540
Lime		20	560
Sand, Moundsville		30	590
Slate		50	640
Sand, Little Dunkard		30	670
Slate		40	710
Sand, Big Dunkard		100	810
Lime		50	860
Sand, Burning Springs		30	890
Slate		20	910
Lime		60	970
Sand, Gas		30	1000
Slate		20	1020
Sand, Second Cow Run		80	1100
Sand, Salt		60	1160
Slate		5	1165
Lime		40	1205
Sand, Salt		20	1225
Slate		15	1240
Sand, Salt		30	1270
Slate		40	1310
Lime			1325
Slate		15	1375
		50	
Sand, Salt		30	1405
Slate		15	1420
Lime		10	1430
Slate		40	1470
Sand, Salt		25	1495
Slate		15	1510
Lime (gas)	• • • • •	20	1530
Sand, Salt		40	1570

		Th	ickness	Total
	21.4.		Feet.	Feet.
	Slate		10	1580
	Lime		20	1600
	Slate		30	1630
	Red rock		35	1665
	Lime		40	1705
	Sand		30	1735
	Slate		25	1760
	Sand		15	1775
	Lime	٠		1795
	Slate		10	1805
	Sand, Maxton		15	1820
	Little Lime		20	1840
	Slate, Pencil Cave		10	1850
	Big Lime		80	1930
	Sand, Big Injun		20	1950
_	Lime		40	1990
	Blate		30	2020
	Sand, Squaw		70	2090
	Slate		40	2130
5	Sand, Weir		70	2200
	Slate,		30	2230
	Sand and shells, Berea		40	2270
5	Slate		30	2300
	Lime		20	2320
	Sand, Fifty-foot		25	2345
	Slate and shells		40	2385
	Lime		15	2400
	Slate and shells		40	2440
I	Red rock		20	2460
	Slate		30	2490
5	Sand, Gordon Stray		10	2500
5	Slate		12	2512
5	Sand, Gordon		13	2525
5	Slate		12	2537
5	Sand		12	2549
5	Slate and shells		60	2609
5	Sand, Fourth		10	2619
	Slate and shells		77	2696
5	Sand, Fifth, (top at 2696')			
	10" casing, 200'; 8¼", 990'; 65%", 1913'.			

The two following wells are along Sand Fork in the Copley Pool:

T. R. Reynolds No. 1 Well Record (400).

Courthouse District; on Sand Fork, $\theta.3$ mile northwest of Bealls Mills; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 830^{\prime} L.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Pittsburgh Coal	210	
Sand. Little and Big Dunkard		830
Sand, Second Cow Run	1030	1110

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Salt	1580
Sand, Maxton	1700
Little Lime	1795
Pencil Cave	1825
Big Lime	1870
Big Injun Sand	2000
Gordon Stray Sand2481	2486
Gordon Sand, broken2492	2503
Fifth Sand (oil, 2673')	2677
Total depth	2701

M. M. Summers No. 7 Well Record (403).

Courthouse District; on Sand Fork, 0.9 mile northwest of Bealls Mills: authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1190' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Pittsburgh Coal	445	449
Big Dunkard Sand	1050	1110
Pencil Cave	2100	2110
Big Lime	2110	2180
Big Injun Sand	2180	2400
Gordon Stray Sand	2801	2809
Gordon Sand (oil, 2821')	2819	2831
Total depth		2861

The James Mullady No. 2 (404) started flowing at 200 barrels an hour, according to Col. J. M. Guffey, but declined very fast, the oil being found one foot in the Gordon Sand. The James Mullady No. 1 (405), according to the same authority, made a show of oil in the Gordon Stray, and encountered a strong gas pressure in the top of the Gordon which blew out the tools, and, on being drilled deeper into the sand flowed 50 barrels per day.

The three following wells were drilled along the ridge southeast of Copley:

C. W. McCutcheon No. 1 Well Record (409).

Courthouse District; 0.8 mile southeast of Copley; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1315' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
		Feet.
Pittsburgh Coal	630	634
Big Dunkard Sand	.1160	1210
Salt Sand	1650	1720
Maxton Sand	2125	2225

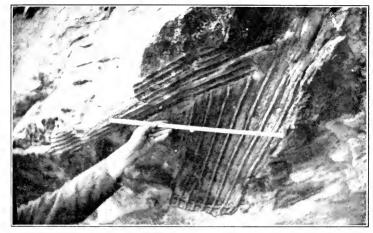


PLATE XXIII(a).—Sigillaria of the Rhytidolepis Group, in Lower Division of the Lower Freeport Sandstone, 0.6 mile north of Cleveland, Lewis County. See Cleveland Section.

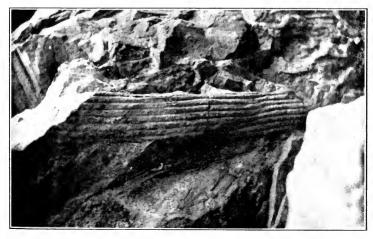


PLATE XXIII(b).—Another exposure in the same outcrop as Plate XXIII(a).



Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Big Lime2300	2340
Big Injun Sand	2525
Gordon Sand (oil, 2994')	3000
Fourth Sand3007	
Total depth	3015

William Griggs No. 1 Well Record (410).

Courthouse District; 1.0 mile southeast of Copley; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1185' B.

	op.	Bottom. Feet.
Pittsburgh Coal5		529
Gas Sand		1340
Sand		1550
Maxton Sand19	20	2000
Big Lime22	215	2265
Big Injun Sand22	65	2565
Gordon Stray Sand (oil, 2892')	888	2900
Gordon Sand (oil, 2914') to bottom29	10	2920

I. N. Means No. 1 Well Record (412).

Courthouse District; 1.4 miles southwest of Bealls Mills; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1210° B.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Pittsburgh Coal 525	528
Coal, Upper Freeport	1105
Salt Sand	1540
Maxton Sand	1985
Little Lime2165	2190
Big Lime2212	2280
Big Injun Sand (show oil, 2320'; gas, 2385')2288	2508
Gordon Stray Sand (show oil, 2895')2895	2901
Gordon Sand	2920
Fifth Sand3075	3078
Total depth	3097

The above well, the record of which was published in Volume I(A), page 370, was reported to have flowed a little oil, but was never pumped.

Numerous wells have been drilled along Butchers Fork, south of Copley, in an attempt to extend the Copley Pool, but little oil has been found. The following is the record of a dry hole formerly published in Volume I(A). page 373, of the Survey. The coal at 300 feet is evidently too high for the

Pittsburgh, both by the surrounding structure and by its interval from the Big Lime:

W. H. Dent No. 1 Well Record (414).

Courthouse District; on Tomahawk Run, 0.8 mile south of Copley; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1115' B.

,	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Lower Uniontown	300	
Big Dunkard Sand	1050	1090
Pencil Cave		2090
Big Lime	2090	2180
Big Injun Sand	2180	2400
Fifty-foot Sand		2646
Thirty-foot Sand		2673
Gordon Sand		
Total depth		3052

The following record, published in Volume I(A), page 370, of the Survey, is that of another comparatively dry hole in the same vicinity:

James Murphy No. 2 Well Record (416).

Courthouse District; on Butchers Fork, 1.3 miles southeast of Copley; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1210' B.

T	op.	Bottom	
F	eet.	Feet.	
Pittsburgh Coal	680	583	
Little Dunkard Sand10		1030	
Coal, Brush Creek13	105	1107	
Big Dunkard Sand	189	1234	
Salt Sand18	340	1905	
Big Lime	200	2280	
Big Injun Sand (little gas, 2400')	280	2450	
Gordon Stray Sand (gas and oil, 2887')28	386	2892	
Gordon Sand (dry)		2910	
Fifth Sand (shell) (dry)30	070		
Total depth		3127	
(iCh at anith 00 annuts at 0000 feat TMI) a	0 0	4:41-	- *

"Shot with 20 quarts at 2857 feet. Filled up 50 feet with oil from Stray 24 hours after shot."

The following well, drilled by Guffey and Galey, but now owned by the Pittsburgh & West Virginia Gas Company, is located far enough east on the rising structure to be in gas territory:

James Murphy No. 1903 Well Record (417).

Courthouse District; on Butchers Fork, 1.7 miles southeast of Copley; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 890' B.

	Chickness.	Total.
	Feet.	Feet.
Gravel and loose sand	30	30
Sand, soft, coarse, Sewickley	30	60
Slate	20	80
Sand	10	90
Slate and red rock	95	185
Lime		220
Red rock		240
Slate		280
Coal, small vein, Little Pittsburgh		280
Lime		290
Slate and shells		570
		690
Slate and red rock		
Coal, Brush Creek		690
Slate, black, and shells	95	785
Sand, white, very hard at top, Big Dunkard		830
Slate		890
Sand, Burning Springs		905
Coal, Upper Kittanning		917
Lime		938
Slate and shells	142	1080
Sand, Second Cow Run	30	1110
Slate, black	15	1125
Sand, white, Salt		1175
Sand black	15	1190
Sand, white, Salt		1220
Shale, black		1480
Sand, white, Salt (little gas, 1532'?)	40	1520
Slate	30	1550
Sand20')		
Sand, dark40 Salt	100	1650
Sand, white, hard, fine40	100	1000
Red rock	25	1675
Slate, white, and shells	105	1780
Red rock	25	1805
Lime		1825
Red rock		1845
Slate		1875
		1885
Lime		1897
Slate, black		
Big Lime and Big Injun Sand	233	2130
Slate and shells		2508
Sand, Thirty-foot		2519
Unrecorded		2538
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas, 2538')		0776
Unrecorded, slate and shells		2750
Unrecorded, and sand, Fifth		2760
Unrecorded	44	2804
Sand, dark, Bayard	6	2810
Unrecorded and slate to bottom	17	2827
10" casing, 182'; 81/4", 690'; 65%", 1898'.		

The following well, located on the ridge between Sand Fork and Butchers Fork and in the edge of the Copley Pool, is reported a 25-barrel producer:

John Collins No. 4 Well Record (419).

Courthouse District; 0.6 mile S. 15° W. of Bealls Mills; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1220' B.

	· ·	•		rop.	Bottom.
]	Feet.	Feet.
Pittshurgh	Coal	 		528	
Big Lime.		 	2	198	2268
Big Iniun	Sand	 	2	268	2453
	ay Sand				2850
	nd (oil, 2876'				2898
Fifth Sand	(00-, =011	 		061	3066
	h				3078
-					

The three following are gas wells located along the head of Butchers Fork:

John Collins No. 4016 Well Record (420).

Courthouse District; on Butchers Fork, 2.0 miles north of Aspinwall; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 950' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Elk Lick	528	531
Sand, Gas	966	985
Sand, Second Cow Run	1059	1095
Sand, Salt	1445	1500
Big Lime	1912	1970
Sand, Big Injun	1970	2145
Sand, Berea		2281
Sand, Thirty-foot	2461	2484
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas)	2526	2547
Sand, Gordon (gas)	2555	2573
Sand, Fifth (oil show)	2742	2762
Total depth		2795

Peter Gillooly No. 1986 Well Record (421).

Courthouse District; on Butchers Fork, 1.5 miles northwest of Finster; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; completed, Nov. 15, 1909; elevation. 1035' B.

	Top.	Bottom
		Feet.
Sand, Little Dunkard	795	847
Sand, Big Dunkard	885	925
Sand, Gas	1030	1100

Top	. Bottom.
Fee	t. Feet.
Sand, Salt	1315
Sand, Salt 1495	1555
Sand, Salt1665	1710
Sand, Maxton	1865
Big Lime1950	2005
Sand, Big Injun (gas show)	2150
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas)	2575
Sand, Gordon, to bottom2587	2597

Anne Connell No. 2075 Well Record (422).

Courthouse District; head of Butchers Fork, 1.6 miles southwest of Gillooly; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1215' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Big Dunkard	920	996
Sand, Gas	1120	1164
Sand, Second Cow Run	1245	1305
Big Lime	2070	2135
Sand, Big Injun	2135	2300
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas)	2720	2742
Sand, Gordon (gas)	2742	2784
Sand, Fifth (gas)	2940	2946
Total depth		3081

The following well was drilled on Sand Fork just east of the oil zone. It produces gas from the Gordon Sand:

James Hall No. 1 Well Record (423).

Courthouse District; on Sand Fork, 1.0 mile southeast of Bealls Mills; authority, Guffey and Galey; completed, Feb. 1900; elevation, 845' B.

${f r}$	op.	Bottom.
F	eet.	Feet.
Coal, Elk Lick 4	03	
Sand, Gordon Stray24	14	
Sand, Gordon (gas)24	40	
Sand, Fifth (small oil show, 2635')26	31	2644
Total depth		2678
10" casing, 248'; 8", 762'; 65%", 2025'.		

Several wells were drilled around Bealls Mills along the eastern edge of the Copley Pool. The record of the J. C. Collins No. 1 (428) is published in the section for Bealls Mills. page 62. The four following records are from this vicinity:

John Gillooly No. 2 Well Record (424).

Courthouse District; 0.9 mile east of Bealls Mills; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1130' B.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	483
Moundsville Sand 850	875
Little Dunkard Sand 940	995
Burning Springs Sand1045	1135
Gas Sand1165	1240
Second Cow Run Sand	1475
Salt Sand1765	1850
Maxton Sand1920	1982
Little Lime2080	2097
Pencil Cave	2117
Big Lime	2172
Big Injun Sand2172	2287
Squaw Sand2287	2357
Weir Sand2400	2418
Fifty-foot Sand2660	2670
Thirty-foot Sand (gas, 2724')2713	2730
Gordon Stray Sand (gas, 2753')2741	2761
Fifth Sand (oil, light, 2942')2940	2949
Total depth	2965

R. B. Shouldis No. 1 Well Record (425).

Courthouse District; 0.5 mile southeast of Bealls Mills; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; completed in 1908; elevation, 825' B.

	Гор.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	625	690
Burning Springs Sand	750	860
Gas Sand	910	935
Second Cow Run Sand1	016	1055
Salt Sand1	124	1285
Salt Sand1	495	1570
Salt Sand	575	1592
Maxton Sand1	632	1715
Little Lime1	727	1742
Big Lime1	760	1782
Big Injun Sand1	782	2017
Gordon Stray Sand (oil, 2442')	435	2453
Total depth		2460

The above well had an initial production of 15 barrels daily, but has declined to 9 barrels weekly.

Beall Heirs No. 1 Well Record (426).

Courthouse District; at Bealls Mills; authority, Southern Oil Co.

Top. Feet.	Bottom.
Coal, Pittsburgh	1 000.
Sand, Grafton 700	745
Sand, Big Dunkard	1020
Sand, Salt	1715
Sand, Maxton1730	1745
Big Lime	2125
Sand, Big Injun2125	2245
Red rock2635	
Sand, Gordon Stray2655	2675
Sand, Gordon (oil, 2755')2745	2760
Sand, Fifth2940	2942
Total depth	2956

The above record was published in Volume I(A), page 371, of the Survey.

J. C. Collins No. 5 Well Record (429).

Courthouse District; on Sand Fork, 0.3 mile south of Bealls Mills; authority. Crude Oil Co.: elevation, 1220' L.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	600	
Sand, Big Dunkard	1160	
Sand, Salt	1465	
Little Lime	2175	
Big Lime	2200	
Sand, Big Injun		2440
Sand, Gordon Stray	2852	2862
Sand, Gordon, (oil, 2896')	2888	2909

The above record was published in Volume I(A), page 372, of the Survey.

The two following wells were drilled on Sleepcamp Run, well up on the slope of the Orlando Anticline. Well No. 430 made a show of oil in the Fifty-foot Sand, but its production soon declined. Both wells produce gas:

John Finster No. 1921 Well Record (430).

Courthouse District; on a branch of Sleepcamp Run, 0.8 mile N. 10° E. of Finster; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 995' B.

, Б.	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Moundsville	430	480
Sand, Little Dunkard	500	550
Sand, Gas		730
Big Lime		1835
Sand, Big Injun (gas show)	1835	1943
Sand, Berea (oil)	2180	2188
Sand. Thirty-foot (gas show)		2346
Sand, Gordon Stray	2358	2398
Sand, Fifth, and unrecorded, to bottom	2558	2755

John Finster No. 1969 Well Record (431).

Courthouse District; in Sleepcamp Run, at Finster; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 915' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Little Dunkard	440	490
Sand, Big Dunkard	610	640
Sand, Maxton	1475	1485
Big Lime	1625	1690
Sand, Big Injun (gas show)	1690	1860
Sand, Squaw	1865	1885
Sand, Fifty-foot	2175	2191
Sand, Thirty-foot	2221	2228
Sand, Gordon Stray	2235	2253
Sand, Fifth (gas)	2461	2467
Total depth		2533

Between the Grassland Syncline and the Orlando Anticline, there is a broad belt of fine gas territory where numerous wells have been drilled. The four following records are from this region along Indian Fork:

T. T. Dolan No. 7005 Well Record (432).

Courthouse District; on Indian Fork, 1.2 miles northeast of Aspinwall; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 925' B.

	ttam
Top. Bot	ш
	eet.
	323
Sand, Little Dunkard 560	590
Sand, Burning Springs	750
Sand, Gas 773	805
	020

News.	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Salt	1133	1280
Sand, Salt	1328	1410
Sand, Salt (gas, 1495')	1451	1500
Red rock	159 0	1679
Little Lime	1679	1705
Big Lime	1745	1833
Sand, Big Injun	1833	1975
Sand, Fifty-foot	2250	2270
Sand, Thirty-foot	2284	2290
Sand, Gordon Stray (good gas, 2340')	2330	2351
Total depth		2355
10" casing, 145'; 8¼", 790'; 65%", 1795'; 536",	2333'.	

The following very detailed record was furnished the Survey by Guffey and Galey who drilled the well several years ago. It is now the property of the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Gas Company:

Henry Pumphrey No. 1999 Well Record (434).

Courthouse District; on Indian Run, 0.9 mile northwest of Aspinwall, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; completed, June 26, 1900; elevation, 825' B.

•	Thi	ickness.	Total.
		Feet.	Feet.
Unrecorded		168	168
Red rock		100	268
Lime		32	300
Sand		5	305
Slate		35	340
Coal, Bakerstown		10	350
Red rock		150	500
Sand, white, Big Dunkard		30	530
Slate, white		25	555
Coal, Upper Freeport		10	565
Slate, white		10	575
Sand, white, hard, Burning Springs		100	675
Lime and slate		95	770
Slate, white		20	790
Sand, gray, Gas		10	800
Lime and gray sand, Second Cow Run		100	900
Shale, dark		20	920
Coal, Mercer		10	930
Sand, gray, hard, Salt		100	1030
Lime shells and slate		50	1080
Coal, Quakertown		5	1085
Shale, brown		20	1105
Slate black		120	1225
Shale, dark		20	$1245 \cdot$
Slate, black		15	1260
Sand, Salt		46	1306
Shale, black		14	1320
·			

To the second se	hickness	Total
	Feet.	reet.
Sand, Salt		1395
Lime, hard		1450
Sand. white, Salt		1500
Red rock		1540
Lime, hard		1560
Red rock		1590
Lime rock		1650
Slate, black		1700
Slate, black		1725
Sand, white, Maxton		1750
Little Lime, hard		1760
Slate		1900
Big Lime		1940
Sand, Big Injun		1950
Slate, black		2025
Sand, Squaw		2025
Shale and slate		
Shale, black		2100
Slate, white		2125
Slate and shells		2170
Slate, dark		2210
Slate, white	100	2310
Shells, hard		2315
Slate, white		2375
Sand, Gordon Stray (little oil at bottom)	10	2385
Slate and shells	. 45	2430
Sand, gray, hard, Gordon		2440
Slate, white		2475
Shells, hard	3	2478
Slate	27	2505
Sand, black, Fourth	25	2530
Slate	55	2585
Sand. Fifth	15	2600
Slate	90	2690
Sand, black, Bayard		2708
Slate to bottom		2725
10" casing, 168': 814", 770': 634", 1794'.		

The following well made a minute rock pressure of 40 lbs. and a considerable show of oil, but was abandoned:

W. C. Mick No. 2018 Well Record (435).

Courthouse District; 1.6 miles N. 45° W. of Aspinwall; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; completed, Aug. 23, 1910.

		Foot	Bottom Feet.
·	Sand, Big Dunkard	. 870	955
	Sand, Gas	.1010	1080
	Sand, Second Cow Run	.1156	1226
	Sand, Salt	.1246	1286
	Sand, Salt		1350
	Sand, Maxton		1912

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Big Lime	1987	2036
Sand, Big Injun	2036	2163
Sand, Squaw (oil show)	2166	2226
Sand, Gordon Stray	2584	2601
Sand, Gordon	2619	2634
Sand, Fourth	2650	2659
Sand, Fifth	2798	2801
Total depth		2914

Granville Meeks No. 4014 Well Record (437).

Courthouse District; on Pine Run, 1.2 miles northwest of Finster; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; completed, Sept. 25, 1912; elevation, 1060' B.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Little Dunkard	770
Sand, Big Dunkard 845	900
Sand, Gas1015	1040
Sand, Maxton	1885
Big Lime	2030
Sand, Big Injun2030	2220
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas)	2620
Sand, Gordon (gas)	2650
Total depth	2655

The eight following wells were drilled along the axis of the Orlando Anticline at the southeast edge of Courthouse District. Most of them have been gas wells, with production ranging from the Salt to the Fifth Sand, though a few dry holes have been drilled:

W. J. Ryan No. 7011 Well Record (438).

Courthouse District; at head of Indian Fork, 1.6 miles southeast of Finster; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; completed, Aug. 20, 1914; elevation, 1150' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Burning Springs	550	595
Sand, Gas	640	750
Sand, Second Cow Run	790	885
Sand, Salt	895	970
Sand, Salt	1105	1205
Sand, Salt	1275	1371
Sand, Salt	1560	1618
Sand, Maxton (gas, 1672')	1650	1677
Big Lime	1765	1850
Sand, Big Injun (gas, 1930')	1850	1980
Sand, Thirty-foot	2357	2370

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Gordon Stray	2385	2425
Sand, Gordon		2445
Sand, Fifth		2630
Total depth		2680

John Kelley No. 4003 Well Record (439).

Courthouse District; branch of Goosepen Run; 3.0 miles west of Roanoke; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1130' B.

	Top.	Bottom
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Harlem	365	369
Sand, Big Dunkard	540	630
Sand, Gas	770	810
Sand, Maxton	1715	1730
Big Lime	1780	1895
Sand, Big Injun	1895	1990
Sand, Squaw	2030	2050
Sand, Berea	2200	2220
Sand, Thirty-foot	2351	2370
Sand, Gordon Stray	2380	2430
Sand, Gordon	2450	2455
Total depth		2698

The above well was a dry hole.

Luke Fitzpatrick No. 1853 Well Record (440).

Courthouse District; on Goosepen Run, 1.6 miles northwest of firster; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, July 21, 1910; elevation, 1315/B,

vation, 1315 B.		
	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	680	700
Big Dunkard Sand	770	800
Burning Springs Sand	860	895
Gas Sand	935	975
Second Cow Run and Salt Sands	998	1420
Salt Sand	1430	1600
Little Lime	1915	1930
Pencil Cave		1940
Big Lime		2052
Big Injun Sand (gas, 2180')	2052	2200
Squaw Sand	2210	2260
Berea Sand	2380	2400
Gordon Sand (gas, 2640')		2643
Fifth Sand (gas, 2772')	2767	2777
Total depth		2833

The above well made only a small amount of gas, the casing being pulled and the well abandoned.

Peter Rush No. 4004 Well Record (441).

Courthouse District; on head of Sleepcamp Run, 1.6 miles northeast of Finster; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; completed, Feb. 21. 1912: elevation, 1350' B.

	Top.	Bottom.	
	Feet.	Feet.	
Sand, Moundsville	608	653	
Sand, Big Dunkard	780	840	
Sand, Gas	980	1100	
Sand, Second Cow Run	1110	1240	
Sand, Salt	1265	1343	
Sand, Salt	1373	1423	
Big Lime	1915	2002	
Sand, Big Injun	2002	2225	
Sand, Thirty-foot (no thickness)	2553		
Sand, Gordon	2628	2660	
Total depth		3024	

The above well was abandoned as being too light for commercial use but makes gas for a few families.

C. J. Nolan No. 1988 Well Record (442).

Courthouse District; 2.1 miles N. 60° E. of Finster; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; completed, Nov. 23, 1909; elevation, 1045' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Gas	680	760
Second Cow Run Sand	815	905
Sand, Salt	1005	1050
Sand, Salt (gas)	1075	1210
Sand, Salt		1240
Sand, Salt	1320	1350
Big Lime		1700
Sand, Big Injun		1810
Sand, Squaw		1865
Sand, Thirty-foot (gas)	2200	2275
Sand, Fifth		2455
Sand, Bayard?	2660	2670
Total depth		2858
-		

W. I. Cunningham No. 4001 Well Record (445).

Courthouse District; on Carrion Run, 3 miles northwest of Roanoke; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; completed, March 23, 1912; elevation, 1335' L.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Moundsville	640	660
Sand, Big Dunkard	755	817
Sand, Gas	920	960

Top. Feet.	Bottom. Feet.
Sand, Second Cow Run1016	1130
Sand, Salt1180	1336
Sand, Salt	1424
Sand, Maxton1824	1920
Big Lime1972	2032
Sand, Big Injun (gas)2032	2173
Sand, Squaw	2210
Sand, Berea2395	2410
Sand Thirty-foot2524	2540
Sand, Gordon Stray2585	2614
Sand, Fifth2789	2797
Total depth	2825

John A. McCauley No. 3026 Well Record (446).

Courthouse District; on Carrion Run, 3.0 miles northeast of Finster; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Aug. 20, 1913; elevation. 1335' B.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet	Feet.
Moundsville Sand 630	650
Big Dunkard Sand 775	840
Burning Springs Sand 885	930
Gas and Second Cow Run Sands 990	1156
Salt Sand1185	1380
Maxton Sand (shells)	1825
Little Lime1916	1995
Pencil Cave1995	2005
Big Lime	2100
Big Injun Sand (gas, 2190')2100	2202
Squaw Sand2225	2240
Berea Sand2410	2416
Fifty-foot Sand2490	2522
Thirty-foot Sand2545	2552
Gordon Stray Sand2560	2609
Gordon Sand2621	2644
Fourth Sand (shells)	2665
Fifth Sand (gas, 2805')2800	2812
Total depth	2835

C. J. Nolan No. 1988 Well Record (447).

Courthouse District; on Crooked Fork, 1.8 miles southeast of Gillooly; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 930' B.

Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.
680	760
815	905
.005	1050
075	1110
220	1240
320	1350
	Fop. Feet. 680 815 005 075 220

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Big Lime	1700
Sand, Big Injun	1810
Sand, Squaw1850	1865
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas)2200	2275
Sand, Fifth2445	2455
Sand, Bayard2660	2670
Total depth	2858

A large number of wells has been drilled in the neighborhood of Gillooly, about midway between the Grassland Syncline and the Orlando Anticline, most of which have been fine gassers. The thirteen following records are from this locality:

Pat Maley No. 2074 Well Record (448).

Courthouse District; 1.4 miles north of Finster; authority, Pittsburgh and W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1130' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Harlem	575	579
Big Lime	1955	2015
Sand, Big Injun	2015	2160
Sand, Squaw	2180	2310
Sand, Thirty-foot	2535	2557
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas)	2563	2606
Sand, Fourth (gas)	2760	2770
Total depth		2789

John Devaney No. 1902 Well Record (449).

Courthouse District; on Crooked Fork, 0.9 mile south of Gillooly; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; completed, Feb. 1, 1900; elevation, 870' B.

	Th	ickness.	Total.
		Feet.	Feet.
Clay and slate, soft		80	80
Sand, Connellsville		40	120
Slate and red rock		100	220
Sand, Murphy		20	240
Red rock		50	290
Slate and red rock		180	470
Slate, red rock, and shells		55	525
Sandstone, Big Dunkard		45	570
Slate		40	610
Lime, dark		60	670
Sand, white, soft, Gas		110	780
Slate, dark		110	890
Slate, white		20	910
Coal, Mercer		11	921
Sand, Salt		30	951
Slate, black		20	971

Thickness.	Total.
Feet.	Feet.
Sand, hard, Salt	1051
Slate	1061
Sand, hard, Salt	1086
Lime 20	1106
Sand, dark	1146
Sand, white, Salt	1191
Slate and shells	1211
Sand, dark, Salt	1261
Sand, white, hard 46	1307
Sand and shells, Salt (a little gas)	1317
Sand, black, Salt	1357
Slate	1383
Sand, white, Salt	1418
Shells and slate	1463
Sand, black, hard, Maxton	1513
Lime and slate 80	1593
Red rock 30	1623
Lime and slate 70	1693
Big Lime, white, hard 80	1773
Sand, Big Injun, and lime	1900
Slate and shells 97	1997
Sand, dark, Squaw	2042
Slate, shells and streaks of sand	2275
Sand, Thirty-foot (gas)	2301
Slate 6	2307
Sand, Gordon Stray 40	2347
Slate and shells (gas) 155	2502
Sand, Fourth	2513
Unrecorded to bottom 9	2522
10" casing, 431'; 8¼", 670'; 65%", 1702'; good gas well	1.

Ellen Mulvaney No. 4176 Well Record (450).

Courthouse District; on Crooked Fork, 0.7 mile southwest of Gillooly; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1005' B.

ry, authority, rittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co., elevation, ro	vo 13.
Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Big Dunkard	780
Sand, Burning Springs 820	875
Sand, Gas 890	935
Sand, Second Cow Run	1095
Sand, Salt1160	1220
Sand, Salt1280	1430
Sand, Maxton1730	1800
Big Lime1898	1953
Sand, Big Injun	2107
Sand, Thirty-foot (gas)2488	2503
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas)2513	2550
Sand, Fifth (gas)2729	2734
Total depth	2749



PLATE NNIV.-The Kanawha Black Flint on Glady Creek, 1.1 miles north of Bablin, Lewis County; the 6-inch rule is held on the Flint ledge; see Bablin Section for details.



D. A. McCray No. 2034 Well Record (453).

Courthouse District; on Sand Fork, 1.1 miles northeast of Gilleoly; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 905' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Harlem	316	320
Sand, Salt	1080	1180
Sand, Salt		1390
Big Lime	1680	1790
Sand, Big Injun	1790	1915
Sand, Thirty-foot	2250	2280
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas)	2285	2317
Sand, Gordon	2325	2342
Total depth		2355

The following well, which was abandoned as a dry hole, starts about level with the Redstone Coal and gives a fine stratigraphic record, but most of the formations mentioned as "lime" were undoubtedly only shale:

John Brannon No. 1 Well Record (454).

Courthouse District; on Wolfpen Run, 1.4 miles southeast of Edmiston; authority, Guffey & Galey; completed, Feb. 18, 1900; elevation 950'B.

2,000 2.				
•		Th	ickness.	Total.
			Feet.	Feet.
Clay			14	14
Lime, hard				20
Slate, white				32
Lime, blue				57
Slate, white				98
Lime, hard				108
Slate, soft				118
Sand, Connellsville				130
Lime, hard			30	160
Shale, red			22	182
Lime, white				192
Slate, red				230
Lime white			10	240
Shale, red			25	265
				270
Lime, hard				410
			5	415
Lime, gray				440
Slate, brown				
Sand, white, Moundsville			5	445
Slate				550
Sand, white, Big Dunkard			70	620
Slate				640
Lime, hard				670
Sand, Burning Springs	• • •		42	712

	Th	ickness.	Total
	- 11	Feet.	Feet.
Slate, black		17	729
Lime white		10	739
Sand, soft, Gas		30	769
Slate	• • •	11	780
Lime	• • •	50	830
Sand, white, Second Cow Run	• • •	70 -	900
Lime		30	930
Coal. Mercer		6	936
Slate, brown		34	970
Slate, white		50	1020
	• • •	30	1050
		20	1070
Slate		30	
Sand, hard, Salt		25	$1100 \\ 1125$
Slate		25 25	
Lime, hard		20 20	1150
Slate			1170
Sand, hard, Salt		30	1200
Slate		20	1220
Lime		15	1235
Sand, hard, Salt		10	1245
Slate		20	1265
Lime		15	1280
Sand, Salt		108	1388
Lime		10	1398
Slate		10	1408
Lime		20	1428
Red rock		15	1443
Slate		25	1468
Lime		25	1493
Red rock		50	1543
Sand, hard, Maxton		10	1553
Slate		50	1603
Lime		10	1613
Slate		30	1643
Lime		15	1658
Slate		10	1668
Lime		20	1688
Slate		10	1698
Lime		10	1708
Slate		64	1772
Red rock		5	1777
Sand, Big Injun		100	1877
Lime		25	1902
Slate		20	1922
Sand, Squaw		5	1927
Slate		10	1937
Lime		20	1957
Slate, soft		10	1967
Sand, Weir		10	1977
Lime		15	1992
Slate		10	2002
Sand		5	2007
Slate		10	2017
Lime		10	2027
Slate		5	2032

	Th	ickness.	
Lime		Feet.	Feet. 2037
Slate		10	2047
Sand, hard, Berea.		25	2072
Slate		25 5	2077
Lime		10	2087
Slate		15	2102
Sand, hard, Gantz		10	2112
Slate		5	2117
Lime		10	2127
Slate		15	2142
Lime		10	2152
Slate		2	2154
Sand		6	2160
Slate		10	2170
Lime		15	2185
Slate		15	2200
Lime		15	2215
Slate		10	2225
Sand, Fifty-foot.		20	2245
Slate		5	2250
Sand, hard, Thirty-foot		8	2258
Slate		12	2270
Lime		10	2280
Slate		5	2285
Sand		15	2300
Slate		10	2310
Sand, Gordon Stray, hard (little gas)		15	2325
Slate		8	2333
Sand, Gordon		10	2343
Slate		5	2348
Lime		10	2358
Slate		7	2365
Sand. Fourth. hard		15	2380
Slate		25	2405
Lime			2415
Slate			2423
Sand		-	2435
Slate		16	2451
Sand. hard			2461
Lime			2466
Slate			2469
Lime			2476
Sand			2486
Slate			2514
Sand, Fifth			2519
Slate and lime (no sands) to bottom		-	2753
10" casing 238' 2"; 8¼", 956' 7"; 6%", 17		3".	2100
, , , ,	-		

P. Flesher No. 2016 Well Record (455).

Courthouse District; on Sand Fork, 0.8 mile north of Gillooly; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 995' B.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Harlem 490	493
Sand, Gas 825	950
Sand, Salt1126	1206
G 1451	1581
Sand, Salt1451	
Sand, Maxton1677	1725
Big Lime1864	1919
Sand, Big Injun1919	2060
Sand, Berea2230	2255
Sand Fifty-foot2405	2420
Sand, Thirty-foot (gas)2480	2497
Sand, Gordon Stray2502	2537
Sand, Fifth2727	2735
Total depth	2833

Margaret Riley No. 1985 Well Record (456).

Courthouse District; on Sand Fork, 1.1 miles northeast of Gillooly; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 875' B.

Feet. I Sand, Little Dunkard	ttom. Feet. 520
Build, Bittle Building at 11111111111111111111111111111111111	F00
	520
	630
	715
Sand, Gas 721	775
Sand, Second Cow Run 805	925
	1080
Sand, Maxton	1658
Big Lime1730	1792
Sand, Big Injun	1915
Sand, Squaw1925	1945
Sand, Berea2135	2150
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas show)2340	2374
Sand, Gordon2383	2410
Sand, Fifth (gas)2575	2584
Total depth	2602

Wm. McCudden No. 2831 Well Record (457).

Courthouse District; on Loveberry Run, 0.9 mile southwest of Edmiston; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, April 17, 1913; elevation, 1190' B.

		Bottom. Feet.
Moundsville Sand	803	821
Big Dunkard Sand	904	976
Gas Sand	1034	1125

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Second Cow Run Sand (water, 1271')	1160	1336
Salt Sand	1356	1427
Little Lime	2007	2078
Pencil Cave	2078	2087
Big Lime (gas, 2105')	2087	2146
Big Injun Sand	.2146	2340
Berea Sand	2463	2479
Fifty-foot Sand	2529	2552
Thirty-foot Sand	2657	2672
Gordon Stray Sand (gas, 2703')	2698	2719
Gordon Sand (gas, 2738')	2731	2747
Total depth		2759

The following well produces oil from the Fifth Sand. Its original production was not learned but in 1914 it was still making 10 barrels daily:

Michael Hoar No. 358 Well Record (458).

Courthouse District; on Loveberry Run, 1.0 mile northwest of Gillooly; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, July 28, 1912; elevation, 1140^{\prime} B.

,	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Big Dunkard Sand	910	970
Burning Springs Sand	1040	1090
Gas Sand	1125	1160
Second Cow Run Sand (water, 1250')	1175	1430
Maxton Sand	1950	1965
Little Lime	2025	2045
Pencil Cave	2045	2060
Big Lime	2060	2105
Big Injun Sand (oil and gas, 2107')		2258
Squaw Sand	2262	2287
Thirty-foot Sand	2659	2684
Gordon Stray Sand (gas, 2696-2702')		2721
Gordon Sand	2723	2737
Fifth Sand (oil, 2885')	2881	2902
Total depth		2913

The Peter Doonan Heirs No. 440 (459) made both oil and gas from the Fifth Sand. The following well also made some oil:

Ora Bailey No. 2956 Well Record (459A).

Courthouse District; 1.4 miles N. 80° W. of Gillooly; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, July 22, 1913; elevation, 1035' B.

	m	D - 44
	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Blg Dunkard Sand	790	880
Burning Springs Sand	890	960
Gas Sand	980	1100
Second Cow Run Sand	1120	1200
Salt Sand	1250	1700
Little Lime	1945	1965
Pencil Cave	1965	1973
Big Lime (gas, 1995')	1973	2030
Big Injun Sand	2030	2140
Gordon Stray Sand (gas, 2593')	2587	2600
Gordon Sand (gas, 2622-8')	2616	2640
Fifth Sand (gas, 2810-13')	2804	2821
Total depth		2825

John Copley No. 4036 Well Record (460).

Courthouse District; on Loveberry Run, 1.0 mile northwest of Gillooly; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 880' B.

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh		160
Coal, Elk Lick	415	420
Sand, Little Dunkard	645	695
Sand, Big Dunkard		805
Sand, Gas		960
Sand, Second Cow Run		1025
Sand, Salt		1120
Sand, Salt	1310	1336
Sand, Maxton	1730	1740
Big Lime		1853
Sand, Big Injun	. 1853	2000
Sand, Squaw	2005	2030
Sand, Berea		2195
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas)	. 2400	2418
Sand, Gordon (gas)	2423	2439
Total depth		2442

Kinley McCudden No. 1307 Well Record (461).

Courthouse District; 2.0 miles N. 60° E. of Bealls Mills; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Aug. 27, 1909; elevation, 910' L.

	Feet.	Bottom.
Conductor	0	16
Little Dunkard Sand	720	755
Blg Dunkard Sand	790	810

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Gas Sand	. 893	940
Second Cow Run Sand	. 955	1062
Salt Sand	. 1113	1215
Maxton Sand	.1675	1700
Little Lime	.1746	1756
Pencil Cave	.1756	1761
Big Lime	.1761	1871
Big Injun Sand	.1871	2083
Berea Sand	.2187	2208
Gordon Sand (gas, 2465-71')	.2448	2473
Total depth		2476

In August, 1914, the above well showed a pressure of 270 lbs, in the 2-inch tubing.

John Bohan No. 1937 Well Record (462).

Courthouse District; 1.3 miles southwest of Edmiston; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Nov. 5, 1910; elevation, 1187' B.

Top. Feet.	Bottom. Feet.
Moundsville Sand 880	890
Little Dunkard Sand 906	960
Big Dunkard Sand1008	1062
Second Cow Run and Salt Sands (water, 1260')1240	1431
Salt Sand1547	1599
Maxton Sand1996	2000
Little Lime2032	2055
Pencil Cave	2075
Big Lime2075	2144
Big Injun Sand (gas, 2165' and 2250')2144	2297
Thirty-foot Sand	2640
Gordon Stray Sand (gas, 2718')	2721
Gordon Sand (gas, 2737' and 2756') to bottom2736	27561/2

In the vicinity of Edmiston, numerous wells have been drilled, most of which have been gassers, but some have produced oil also, being located along the axis of the Grassland Syncline along which the structure is rising rapidly eastward, making the level of the Pittsburgh Coal 150 feet higher than at Copley, and placing these wells well above the strike of the Copley Pool. The oil found in these wells is in the Injun Sand and has no connection with that in the Copley wells. The four following records are from this locality:

Luke White No. 4081 Well Record (463).

Courthouse District; on Sand Fork, 1.0 mile northwest of Edmiston; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1300' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	431	451
Sand, Little Dunkard		958
Sand, Big Dunkard		1056
Sand, Gas		1264
Sand, Second Cow Run	1269	1339
Sand, Salt		1425
Sand, Salt	1501	1720
Sand, Maxton	1870	1900
Big Lime	2000	2115
Sand, Big Injun	2115	2260
Sand, Squaw	2266	2286
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas)	2680	2705
Sand, Gordon (gas)		2740
Total depth		2760

Luke White No. 2072 Well Record (464).

Courthouse District; 1.2 miles N. 30° W. of Edmiston; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1390' B.

L	tobuigh & W. Va. Oab Co., Cicration, 1000 D.	
	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
	Coal, Pittsburgh	463
	Sand, Little Dunkard 895	950
	Sand, Big Dunkard1035	1110
	Sand, Second Cow Run	1375
	Sand, Salt1415	1435
	Sand, Salt1470	1655
	Sand, Salt	1690
	Sand, Maxton1970	1999
	Big Lime2005	2110
	Sand, Big Injun (gas show)2110	2230
	Sand, Berea2410	2430
	Sand, Thirty-foot2570	2679
	Sand, Gordon (gas)2713	2738
	Total depth	2740

J. S. Turner No. 1967 Well Record (468).

Courthouse District; on Sand Fork, 0.3 mile south of Edmiston; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 920' B.

- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	140	145
Sand, Little Dunkard	560	583
Sand, Burning Springs	794	808
Sand, Gas, and Second Cow Run	880	1028

Top. Feet.	Bottom. Feet.
Sand, Salt	1300
Sand, Salt1380	1425
Sand, Maxton1645	1720
Big Lime	1850
Sand, Big Injun (oil and gas)	2000
Sand, Berea	2190
Sand, Gordon Stray2390	2408
Sand, Gordon2410	2450
Sand, Fifth2608	2630
Total depth	2730

F. M. Ballard No. 1592 Well Record (469).

Courthouse District; at Edmiston; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, May 7, 1910; elevation, 1111' L.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Murphy Sand	520	540
Grafton Sand	630	660
Little Dunkard Sand	800	840
Second Cow Run Sand		1190
Salt Sand	1390	1490
Maxton Sand	1850	1862
Little Lime	1885	1900
Pencil Cave	1900	1925
Big Lime	1925	1980
Big Injun Sand (show of oil and gas, 2100')	1980	2160
Squaw Sand		2200
Berea Sand		2332
Thirty-foot Sand	2480	2495
Gordon Stray Sand (gas, 2572')		2580
Gordon Sand (gas, 2592')	2589	2625
Fifth Sand (gas, 2785')		2789
Total depth		2794

Along the head of Murphy Creek numerous gas wells have been drilled, of which the six following records are available:

S. E. Harrison No. 2041 Well Record (470).

Courthouse District; head of Murphy Creek, 0.7 mile north of Edmiston; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1310' B.

	Top.	Bottom
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Redstone	400	402
Sand, Little Dunkard	904	968
Sand, Big Dunkard	1030	1070
Sand, Burning Springs	1105	1125
Sand, Gas and Second Cow Run	1145	1335

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Salt	1368	1422
Sand, Salt	1705	1730
Saliu, Sait	2063	2131
Big Lime	2121	2215
Sand, Big Injun	0000	2315
Sand, Squaw (gas show)	2220	2640
Sand, Fifty-foot	2622	
Sand. Thirty-foot	2663	2673
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas)	2698	2770
Total depth		2790
TULAL UEDLIL		

David Teter No. 1214 Well Record (471).

Courthouse District; on Murphy Creek, 1.2 miles northeast of Edmiston; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, July 29, 1909; elevation, 1120' B.

٧	ation, 1120 D.	Top.	Bottom.
		Feet.	Feet.
	Unrecorded (water, 275')	0	595
	Moundsville Sand (water, 598')	595	613
	Little Dunkard Sand		698
	Big Dunkard Sand		795
	Gas and Second Cow Run Sands	863	1160
	Salt Sand	1225	1298
	Salt Sand (gas, very light, 1485')	1470	1496
	Little Lime	1753	1768
	Pencil Cave	1768	1780
	Big Lime	1780	1892
	Big Injun Sand	1892	2005
	Sand, Berea	2175	2183
	Thirty-foot Sand		2328
	Gordon Stray Sand		2405
	Gordon Sand (small show of gas, 2462'; gas,		
	2471')		2476
	Fourth Sand		2520
	Fifth Sand (gas, 2667' and 2672') to bottom		2673
	Conductor, 12'; 8¼" casing, 1485'; 6%", 1894		, 2392'.

E. C. Fisher No. 501 Well Record (472).

Courthouse District; on branch of Murphy Creek, 1.8 miles northeast of Edmiston; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed; Aug. 15, 1915; elevation, 1130' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Redstone	63	75
Little Dunkard Sand	595	610
Big Dunkard Sand	625	820
Second Cow Run Sand	900	1010
Salt Sand	1010	1280
Little Lime	1685	1705
Pencil Cave	1705	1715
Big Lime	1715	1814

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Big Injun Sand	1952
Squaw Sand2050	2087
Berea Sand2110	2200
Gantz Sand2230	2260
Fifty-foot Sand2298	2310
Thirty-foot Sand2342	2351
Gordon Stray Sand (gas, 2363')2358	2428
Fourth Sand2468	2475
Fifth Sand (gas, 2578')	259 3
Total depth	26 03

M. O. Edwards No. 996 Well Record (473).

Courthouse District; on Murphy Creek, 2.0 miles northeast of Edmiston; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Dec. 4, 1907; elevation. 1245' B.

, action, 1210 D.		
	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Conductor	0	14
Moundsville Sand	594	609
Little Dunkard Sand	700	750
Big Dunkard Sand	785	840
Gas Sand		1050
Second Cow Run Sand		1180
Salt Sand		1440
Salt Sand		1515
Little Lime (oil, 1765')		1790
Pencil Cave		1803
Big Lime		1870
Big Injun Sand		2035
Berea Sand		2294
Fifty-foot Sand		2340
Gordon Stray Sand		2458
Gordon Sand (gas, 2502')		2515
Fourth Sand.		2570
Fifth Sand (gas. 2708', 2710' and 2718')		2721
Total depth		2723
2000 GCP 000 111111111111111111111111111111111		2.20

The above well flowed some oil from the Little Lime when drilled, but the production has now ceased. It still . makes gas from the lower sands.

M. O. Edwards No. 813 Well Record (474).

Courthouse District; 2.0 miles southeast of Camden; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; elevation, 1115' B.

T	hickness.	Total
	Feet.	Feet.
Clay, brown, soft	. 20	20
Lime, blue, hard	. 35	55
Red rock, soft	. 300	355

	Thi	ickness.	Total.
		Feet.	Feet.
Slate, white, soft		90	445
Red rock, soft		55	500
Sand, white, hard, Big Dunkard		145	645
Lime, blue, hard		40	685
Unrecorded		155 .	840
Sand, white, hard, Second Cow Run		75	915
Red rock, soft		135	1050
Sand, Salt		200	1250
Red rock, soft		290	1540
Lime, blue, hard		35	1575
Slate, white, soft		30	1605
Big Lime, blue, hard		90	1695
Sand, Big Injun, and lime, hard		25	1720
Sand, lime, and sand, hard, Big Injun		130	1850
Slate and shells, soft and hard		330	2180
Sand, white hard, Gordon Stray		20	2200
Slate and shells, hard		55	2255
Sand, white, and soft, Gordon (gas)		27	2282
Slate and shells, black, hard		30	2312
Sand, Fourth, white, hard		30	2342
Slate, black, soft		50	2392
Sand, Fifth, white, hard, pebbly		6	2398
Slate, black, soft		66	2464

The M. O. Edwards No. 2 (475) was drilled to 1992 feet and abandoned, failing to reach the lower sands which would probably have produced gas. The record of the F. C. Jarvis No. 1 (476) is published in the section for Camden, page 58. It made gas in the Gordon Stray and Fifth Sands.

Geo. Fisher No. 60 Well Record (478).

Courthouse District; on Murphy Creek, 3.0 miles southwest of Weston; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, May 21, 1904; elevation, 1070'B.

,	Top.	Bottom
	Feet.	Feet.
Conductor	. 0	15
Moundsville Sand		455
Little Dunkard Sand		525
Burning Springs Sand		685
Gas Sand		875
Little Lime		1475
Big Lime (oil show, 1500')		1545
Big Injun Sand	1545	1650
Squaw Sand		1740
Thirty-foot Sand		2102
Gordon Stray Sand (light gas, 2120')	9106	2124
Fourth Sand (strong gas, 2279')	. 9976	2293
Total depth	.4410	2297
Total depth	•	4491

The Murphy Creek Oil Pool, located north of Murphy Creek, along the Courthouse-Freemans Creek District Line, contains from 10 to 12 producing oil wells, the pay sand being about 1300 feet below the Pittsburgh Coal, and apparently being the lower Salt Sand, or the basal sand formation of the Pottsville Series. It is possibly the same as the Salt Sand of Rosedale, which is also the lowest sand of the Pottsville, but the Rosedale Sand is 1625 feet below the Pittsburgh horizon, the difference of 325 feet in interval representing the southward expansion of the Pottsville, which is nearly 800 feet thick at Rosedale, but only 500 feet on Murphy Creek. The wells vary in size from 2 to 40 barrels daily. The five following records are from this pool:

H. B. Henry No. 431 Well Record (479).

Courthouse District; on Murphy Creek, 2.0 miles northeast of Edmiston; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, Dec. 8, 1913; elevation, 1195' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Moundsville Sand	405	430
Little Dunkard Sand	480	520
Gas Sand	655	860
Second Cow Run Sand	875	925
Salt Sand	970	1100
Maxton Sand (gas, 1568')	1565	1572
Little Lime	1608	1623
Pencil Cave	1623	1641
Big Lime	1641	1701
Big Injun Sand	1701	1867
Berea Sand	2028	2053
Gantz Sand	2106	2136
Fifty-foot Sand	2200	2223
Thirty-foot Sand	2231	2269
Gordon Stray Sand (gas, 2304')	2272	2322
Gordon Sand	2326	2348
Fifth Sand (gas. 2499')		2513
Total depth		2543
_		

A. S. Fisher No. 1 Well Record (481).

Courthouse District; on branch of Murphy Creek, 3.6 miles west of Weston; authority, Southern Oil Co.; completed, Dec. 20, 1911; elevation, 1290' B.

юн, 1200 В.	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	
Coal, Pittsburgh	••	100
Sand, Salt, to bottom (oil, 1403')	1393	14031/2
Wood conductor, 12'; 81/4", casing, 328'; 65/8"	, 1111′;	about 10
barrels daily.		

C. M. L. Butcher No. 1 Well Record (486).

Courthouse District; on branch of Murphy Creek, 3.6 miles west of Weston; authority, Southern Oil Co.; completed, Nov. 27, 1913; elevation, 1420' B.

1110	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Salt (7' of pay) to bottom	1507	1524
10" casing, 382'; 8¼", 741'; 65%", 1206'; 10	barre	ls daily.

H. M. Turner No. 1 Well Record (487).

Courthouse District; on branch of Murphy Creek, 3.4 miles west of Weston; authority, Southern Oil Co.; completed, May 27, 1909; elevation, 1265' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Moundsville	490	530
Sand, Big Dunkard	625	675
Sand, Burning Springs	725	780
Sand, Gas	795	825
Sand, Second Cow Run (water, 1010')	900	1019
Sand, Salt	1040	1075
Sand, Salt	1105	1135
Sand, Salt	1177	1277
Sand, Salt, to bottom (oil and gas, 1346', good		
well)	1290	1358
No Pittsburgh Coal; 10" casing, 217'; 84",	966';	6%", 1069'

H. M. Turner No. 2 Well Record (488).

Courthouse District; on branch of Murphy Creek, 3.1 miles west of Weston; authority, Southern Oil Co.; completed, Feb. 27, 1910; elevation, 1215' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
		Feet.
Unrecorded (water, 900')	0	1290
Sand, Salt, to bottom (oil)	1290	1299
10" casing, 220'; 81/4", 1012'; no Pittsburgh Co.	al.	

The C. A. Taylor No. 1 (489), reported the best well in the Murphy Creek Pool, had an initial production of 40 barrels daily, and still holds up at 25 barrels.

The four following wells are from the numerous gassers that have been drilled along Murphy Creek east of the oil pool:

S. P. Fisher No. 153 Well Record (491).

Courthouse District; on branch of Murphy Creek, 2.8 miles southwest of Weston; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, May 31, 1909; elevation. 1095' B.

ation, 1000 B.		
•	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Conductor	0	16
Moundsville Sand	-	420
Little Dunkard Sand		500
Big Dunkard Sand		648
Gas Sand	666	820
Salt Sand	1135	1168
Salt Sand	1185	1237
Red rock		1520
Little Lime	1537	1550
Pencil Cave	1550	1585
Big Lime	1585	1645
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1745')	1645	1770
Berea Sand	1970	1990
Fifty-foot Sand	2130	2150
Thirty-foot Sand	2180	2190
Sand		2210
Gordon Stray Sand (gas, 2230'; gas, 2250')		2262
Gordon Sand		2288
		2330
Fourth Sand		
Fifth Sand (gas, '2435-42')	2433	2453
Total depth		2553

The following well, drilled by Guffey and Galey, but now the property of the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Gas Company, shows a very detailed record, but many of the formations should doubtless have been recorded as shale instead of "lime":

O. B. Wheeler No. 1904 Well Record (492).

Courthouse District; 2.8 miles west of Weston; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; completed, April 21, 1900; elevation, 1135' B.

· ·	Th	ickness.	Total.
		Feet.	Feet.
Clay		20	20
Lime		35	55

Thic	kness	
	Feet.	Feet.
Red rock	245	300
Slate	100	400
Sand, Little and Big Dunkard	250	650
Lime	25	675
Slate	10	685
Sand, Gas	20	705
Slate	15	720
Sand, Second Cow Run	50	770
Red rock	25	795
Lime	40	835
Slate	8	843
Coal, Mercer	3	846
Sand, Salt	35	881
Lime	10	891
Slate	20	911
Lime	5	916
Sand, Salt	30	946
Coal	4	950
Lime	10	960
Sand, Salt	60	1020
Slate	15	1035
Sand, Salt	30	1065
Slate	30	1095
Sand, Salt	80	1175
Slate	3	1178
Lime	15	1193
Sand, Salt	10	1203
Lime		1228
Slate	50	1278
Red rock		1368
Lime	50	1418
Slate		1438
Sand	40	1478
Red rock	10	1488
Lime	20	1508
Slate	10	1518
Lime		1553
Red rock		1613
Big Lime		1639
Sand, Big Injun		1839
SlateLime		1849
		1889
		1909
		1930
Sand, Weir		1940
		1950
		1990
		2010
		2040
		2050
Sand, Berea		2085
		2100
Shells		2140
Sand, Fifty-foot		2150
Danu, Phty-100t	. 25	2175

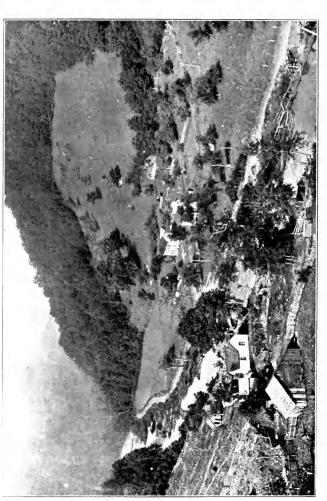


PLATE XXV.—Looking westward down Little Kanawha River from mouth of Hacker Camp, I mile south of Bablin; Topography of the Allegheny and Pottsville Series.



	Thickness	Total
	Feet.	Feet
Slate	5	2180
Shells	10	2190
Slate	15	2205
Shells	20	2225
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas)	50	2275
Slate	25	2300
Shells	10	2310
Slate	15	2325
Shells	5	2330
Slate	50	2380
Shells	25	2405
Slate	30	2435
Sand, Fifth (gas)	25	2460
Slate	5	2465
10" casing, 200'; 8¼", 859' 8"; 65%", 1639	′ 6″.	

Wm. S. Woodall No. 3492 Well Record (494).

Courthouse District; on Murphy Creek, 2.1 miles southwest of Weston; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Oct. 11, 1914; elevation, 1085' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Unrecorded (water, 300')	. 0	600
Big Dunkard Sand	600	690
Burning Springs Sand	. 700	758
Gas Sand	790	897
Salt Sand	.1080	1148
Maxton Sand	1517	1571
Little Lime	1580	1630
Pencil Cave	1630	1640
Big Lime	.1640	1713
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1818')	.1713	1860
Berea Sand	.2060	2083
Fifty-foot Sand	.2092	2144
Thirty-foot Sand	2201	2280
Gordon Stray Sand	2290	2316
Gordon Sand	.2321	2345
Fifth Sand (gas, 2514' and 2527')	2512	2529
Total depth		3000

J. M. Lancaster No. 188 Well Record (495).

Courthouse District; on branch of Murphy Creek, 2.0 miles west of Weston; authority, Reserve Gas Co.; completed, July 8, 1909; elevation, 1125' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Moundsville Sand	385	405
Big Dunkard Sand	500	598
Burning Springs Sand	650	690
Gas Sand	715	815

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Second Cow Run Sand 830	900
Salt Sand	1274
Little Lime1490	1520
Pencil Cave	1570
Big Lime	1600
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1710')	1765
Squaw Sand	1800
Berea Sand	1925
Fifty-foot Sand2025	2040
Thirty-foot Sand2172	2222
Gordon Stray Sand2227	2263
Gordon Sand2265	2286
Fifth Sand (gas, 2458', 2466' and 2470')2456	2480
Total depth	2510

Three wells have been drilled on the Weston State Hospital Farm at Weston, all of which have been gas producers. Well No. 1, the record of the upper portion of which was published in Volume I(A), page 355, of the Survey, was first drilled to the Berea Sand, but later drilled deeper when the gas was exhausted in that formation. The well starts 40 feet, by hand level, below the Redstone Coal:

Weston State Hospital No. 1 Well Record (497).

Courthouse District; 0.2 mile west of Weston; authority, W. Va. State Hospital: elevation, 1160' R

ate Hospital; elevation, 1160' B.		
	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, gray, Salt	940	
Slate	950	
Lime		
Slate and shells	1085	
Lime	1095	
Sand, Salt (oil show)		
Slate, black	1974	
Lime	1900	
Slate, white	1990	
Red rock	1449	
Sand	1400	
Red rook	1462	
Red rock	1542	
Sand, dark, Maxton	1570	
Little Lime	1605	
Pencil Cave	1615	
Big Lime	1680	
Sand, Big Injun (oil show)	1843	
Slate	1883	
Sand, Squaw	1945	
Slate and shells	2051	
Sand, Berea (gas)	2066	2086

	Top. Feet.	Bottom. Feet.
Slate to bottom		2112
Sand, Fifty-foot (hole reduced from 6\%" to 5\\\^3_16"		
at 2183')	2178	2200
Sand, Thirty-foot	2244	2274
Sand, Gordon Stray	2282	2310
Sand, Fourth (gas, 2470')	2468	2475
Total depth		2477
5" casing set in wall packer at 1848'; well tub	ed wit	h 2" pipe;
packer set at 2297'.		

The above well supplied the Weston State Hospital with gas for several years from the Berea Sand, but two or three years ago was drilled deeper to secure more production. The sand encountered at 2468 feet was named as the Fifth by the driller but its interval below the top of the Big Lime, 788 feet, is too small, and it evidently represents the Fourth Sand, as the interval from the top of the Lime to the Fifth in all the surrounding wells is about 850 feet. The well produced only a small amount of gas from the Fourth Sand.

Weston State Hospital No. 2 Well Record (498).

Courthouse District; 1.0 mile west of Weston; authority, W. Va. State Hospital; completed, May 7, 1907; elevation, 1175' B.

Thickness Total

	Th	ickness	. Total.
		Feet.	Feet.
Conductor		16	16
Unrecorded		2	18
Coal, Pittsburgh, and unrecorded		32	50
Lime		25	75
Coal, Little Pittsburgh		5	80
Lime		15	95
Red rock		25	120
Lime		30	150
Red rock and shell		160	310
Lime		20	330
Red rock		10	340
Lime		35	375
Red rock		40	415
Lime		15	430
Red rock		50	480
Lime		145	625
Sand, Big Dunkard		10	635
Lime		20	655
Slate		50	705
Lime		40	745
Gas Sand		60	805
Slate		25	830
Diate		-0	000

	Chickness	. Total.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Second Cow Run (water, 845')	55	885
Slate and shell	80	965
Sand, Salt	55	1020
Slate and shell	95	1115
Sand, Salt	115	1230
Slate	. 5.	1235
Sand, Salt	50	1285
Slate and shell	40	1325
Red rock and shell	15	1340
Lime	20	1360
Slate and shell	50	1410
Red rock	30	1440
Lime	15	1455
Red rock	. 40	1495
Lime	25	1520
White slate	15	1535
Black shale and shell	. 45	1580
Little Lime	25	1605
Pencil Cave	. 15	1620
Big Lime	65	1685
Big Injun Sand	. 55	1740
Red rock	. 5	1745
Squaw Sand	. 100	1845
Slate	225	2070
Berea Sand	. 25	2095
Slate and shell	. 110	2205
Thirty-foot Sand	. 80	2285
Slate	. 10	2295
Gordon Stray Sand	. 20	2315
Slate	. 20	2335
Gordon Sand	. 25	2360
Slate and shell	. 20	2380
Slate	. 92	2472
Fifth Sand (gas, 2473')	. 8	2480
Unrecorded to bottom	. 4	2484

20/10" water through 65%" casing; volume, 2,338,992 cu. ft. in 24 hours; pressure, 1st minute, 100; 2nd, 190; 3rd, 250; 4th, 310; 5th, 360; 10 minutes, 485 lbs.; 20 min., 550 lbs.; 30 min., 575 lbs; 1st packer, 20 ft. 2" from bottom; 1st packer set at 2453' 10"; 2nd packer, set at 1712'; 772 ft. of Anchor; 2484 ft. tubing in hole.

The above well was shot with 30 quarts of glycerine in November, 1914, securing only a slight increase of gas, the hole being reported full of water when cleaned out.

Weston State Hospital No. 3 Well Record (499).

Courthouse District; 1 mile west of Weston; authority, W. Va. State Hospital; completed, Dec. 16, 1914; elevation, 1150' B.

	Гор,	Bottom.
I	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Little Pittsburgh	68	71
Sand, Big Dunkard	600	640
Sand, Second Cow Run (hole full water, 840')	830	910
Sand, Salt	950	990
Sand, Salt1		1200
Slate and shell	260	1350
Red rock and shell1	350	1580
Little Lime	580	1600
Pencil Cave1	600	1623
Big Lime	623	1685
Sand, Big Injun (oil show, 1810')	685	1830
Sand, Berea2	060	2105
Fifty-foot Sand2	170	2200
Thirty-foot Sand2	225	2250
Unrecorded (gas, 2255'-2/10" water in 2-inch,		
68,304 cu. ft.)	250	2275
Gordon Stray Sand2	275	2300
Gordon Sand	345	236 0
Fifth Sand to bottom (gas, 2468-73')24	460	2479

Gas gauge, 4/10'' water in 65'' casing; rock pressure, 395 pounds; casing left in well: 81'' casing, 902'; 65'', 1690' with packer; 2 in. tubing, 2479', packer set 2184'.

According to Dr. C. W. Halterman, Superintendent, the production of this well declined suddenly to a small amount at the end of 25 days. No water was reported in the hole. The well starts 40 feet, by hand level, below the Redstone Coal.

The six following records are of wells drilled along Middle Run, near the Grassland Syncline:

Matthews Heirs No. 1 Well Record (500).

Courthouse District; on Middle Run, 2.6 miles southwest of Weston; authority, W. Va. Central Gas Co.; completed, Oct. 8, 1914; elevation, 1145' B.

Clay and sand	Feet.	Bottom. Feet. 55
Slate and shells		660
Sand, Little Dunkard		700
Sand, Big Dunkard	830	875
Sand, Gas	960	995
Sand, Salt	1190	1240
Sand, Salt	1390	1430

	Top. Feet.	Bottom. Feet.
Little Lime		1815 1820
Big Lime	.1820	1890 1990
Sand, Fifty-foot	.2250	2300 2310
Slate Sand, Thirty-foot (gas, 200,000' at 2382')	.2370	2446
Sand, Gordon Stray	.2450 $.2540$	2530 2555
Sand, Fifth (gas, 2677-87')	.2671	2693 2700
Conductor, 16'; 10" casing, 220'; 81/4", 996';		1860'; first

Conductor, 16'; 10" casing, 220'; 8¼", 996'; 6%", 1860'; first minute pressure, 35 lbs.; rock pressure, 600 lbs.; volume, 500,000 cu. ft.

Andrew Edmiston No. 1974 Well Record (501).

Courthouse District; on branch of Middle Run, 2.3 miles northwest of Brownsville; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; completed, July 17, 1909; elevation, 1115' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Big Lime	1780	1840
Sand, Big Injun	1840	2000
Sand, Berea	2200	2270
Sand, Thirty-foot (gas)	2325	2345
Sand, Gordon Stray	2355	2480
Sand, Fifth	2615	2630
Total depth		2768

W. H. Hawkins No. 1310 Well Record (502).

Courthouse District; on Middle Run, 3.0 miles southwest of Weston; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Aug. 28, 1909; elevation, 1255' B.

Top,	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Conductor 0	16
Murphy Sand 500	531
Gas Sand 900	1100
Second Cow Run Sand	1270
Salt Sand (gas, 1460')	1540
Maxton Sand	1815
Little Lime1845	1860
Pencil Cave1860	1870
Big Lime1870	1960
Big Injun Sand (gas, 2014')	2080
Squaw Sand2100	2120
Berea Sand2310	2370
Fifty-foot Sand2430	2455

	Bottom Feet.
Gordon Strav Sand (shell)	reet.
Gordon Sand (shell)	
Fifth Sand (gas. 2748')	2760
Total depth	2803

Wm. McBride No. 1964 Well Record (503).

Courthouse District; on Middle Run, 2.2 miles northeast of Edmiston; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; completed, 1906; elevation, 1175' B.

	Th	ickness	. Total.
		Feet.	Feet.
Mud		10	10
Slate, light		30	40
Lime		40	80
Red rock		60	140
Lime		40	180
Slate		60	240
Lime		15	255
Coal, Redstone		5	260
Slaté, dark		100	360
Red rock		100	460
Slate, white		25	485
Sand, dark, Murphy		20	505
Slate, dark		35	540
Red rock		15	555
Slate, light		85	640
Sand		10	650
Pink rock		10	660
Sand, Moundsville		20	680
Slate, black		20	700
Lime, gray		50	750
Slate, white			770
Slate, dark		15	785
Lime			805
Slate, white		15	820
Sand, Little Dunkard		20	840
Sand lime		20	860
Slate, dark		5	865
Lime		35	900
Sand, dark, Big Dunkard		30	930
Sand. Gas. light colored		145	1075
Slate, black		90	1165
Sand, Second Cow Run		40	1205
Slate, dark		40	1245
Sand, Salt		50	1295
Lime		40	1335
Slate, black		65	1400
Sand, Salt (no water)		150	1550
Slate, light		95	1645
Red rock		105	1750
Sand, Maxton		40	1790
Lime		20	1810
Slate, dark		10	1820
Dauce, Garace		10	1020

	Thi	ckness	Total
		Feet.	Feet.
Lime		25	1845
Little Lime		25	1870
Pencil Cave, dark, soft		20	1890
Big Lime		50	1940
Sand, Big Injun (gas, 2060')		180	2120
Slate and shells		140	2260
Sand, Berea, hard		15	2275
Slate, white		15	2290
Slate and shells, (gas, 2325', in 50-Ft. Sand)		230	2520
Sand, Gordon Stray		42	2562
Slate and shells, dark		33	2595
Sand, Gordon, dark		20	2615
Slate, white			2725
		13	2738
Sand, Fifth, dark (gas, 2729')		87	2825
Slate, dark, soft, to bottom		01	2020

Flora Matthews No. 1952 Well Record (504).

Courthouse District; on Middle Run, 2.3 miles northeast of Edmiston; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co; completed, May 11, 1906; elevation, 1340; B.

	Top,	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Little Dunkard	810	850
Sand, Burning Springs	1020	1060
Sand, Gas	1079	1255
Sand, Salt	1295	1315
Sand, Salt	. 1685	1710
Big Lime	1985	2080
Sand, Big Injun	2080	2130
Sand, Fifty-foot	2495	2535
Sand, Gordon (gas)	2678	2703
Sand, Fifth (gas)	2879	
Total depth		2920

Flora Matthews No. 2455 Well Record (505).

Courthouse District; 2.3 miles N. 80° E. of Edmiston; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; completed, Sept. 9, 1911; elevation, 1175' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Moundsville	700	740
Sand, Big Dunkard	860	890
Sand, Burning Springs	980	995
Sand, Second Cow Run	1190	1215
Sand, Salt	1255	1320
Sand, Salt	1495	1600
Sand, Maxton	1800	1830
Big Lime	1895	1973
Sand, Big Injun (gas)	1973	2110
Sand, Fifty-foot	2370	2385

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Thirty-foot	.2452	2462
Sand, Gordon Stray	.2503	2528
Sand, Gordon (gas)	.2533	2578
Sand, Fifth (gas)	. 2736	2748
Total depth		2774

Several wells have been drilled along Rush Run, some of which have been light gas producers and others have been dry holes. The seven following records are from this locality:

Jacob Flesher No. 4119 Well Record (508).

Courthouse District; 0.9 mile east of Edmiston; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; completed. Feb. 20, 1913; elevation, 1300' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Redstone	390	395
Sand, Moundsville		875
Sand, Little Dunkard	910	960
Sand, Gas		1200
Sand, Salt		1450
Sand, Salt		1600
Sand, Salt		1750
Big Lime	2076	2168
Sand, Big Injun		2295
Sand, Thirty-foot		2683
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas)		2727
Sand, Gordon		2772
Sand, Fifth (gas)		2926
Total depth		2969

Edward Priest No. 1 Well Record (510).

Courthouse District; 1.2 miles southeast of Edmiston; authority Louis Bennett; elevation 1315^{\prime} B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Uniontown	135	137
Coal, Redstone		406
Sand, Moundsville	854	874
Sand, Little Dunkard	924	978
Sand, Burning Springs	1042	1138
Sand, Gas and Second Cow Run	1142	1300
Sand, Salt	1375	1432
Sand, Salt	1540	1600
Sand, Salt	1705	1750
Red rock	1850	1966
Lime, sandy	1966	2024
Little Lime	2040	2064

To	op.	Bottom.
Fe	et.	Feet.
Pencil Cave206	34	2075
Big Lime207	75	2145
Sand, Big Injun (little gas, 2250')214	15	2300
Sand Thirty-foot (gas. 2662')	30	2690
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas, 2721' and 2725')270)0 ·	2730
Total depth		2732
Conductor, 15'; 10" casing, 216'; 8", 1032' 6"; 6	5%",	2161' 11".

C. H. Skinner No. 3601 Well Record (511).

Courthouse District; 1.5 miles east of Edmiston; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Oct. 31, 1914; elevation, 1285' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Lower Pittsburgh Sand	460	485
Connellsville Sand		525
Grafton Sand		715
Little Dunkard Sand		950
Big Dunkard and Burning Springs Sands	981	1105
Salt Sand (gas, 1680')		1725
Little Lime		2015
Pencil Cave		2021
Big Lime		2086
Big Injun Sand (gas, 2210')		2260
Fifty-foot Sand		2536
Thirty-foot Sand		2619
Gordon Stray Sand		2657
Gordon Sand		2685
Fifth Sand (gas, 2887-96')		2900
Total depth		2934

N. Peterson No. 1984 Well Record (512).

Courthouse District; 1.7 miles S. 75° E. of Edmiston; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1145′ B.

- , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
	~ ~ ~ ~ .	
Coal, Redstone	. 190	195
Sand, Moundsville		627
Sand, Little Dunkard		775
Sand, Big Dunkard		842
Sand, Burning Springs		967
Sand, Gas	.1010	1082
Big Lime	.1908	2023
Sand, Big Injun	.2023	2115
Sand, Berea	.2270	2300
Sand, Fifty-foot (gas show)	.2350	2385
Sand, Thirty-foot	. 2430	2460
Sand, Gordon Stray (oil, gas and salt water)	.2490	2547
Sand, Gordon	. 2583	2600
Sand, Fifth	. 2729	2744
Total depth		2869

The above well shows a gas pressure of 100 to 110 lbs. No attempt is made to recover the oil.

The following well was reported a dry hole in all sands:

W. J. Ward No. 2015 Well Record (513).

Courthouse District; on Rush Run, 2.2 miles southwest of Brownsville; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1140' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Little Dunkard	640	670
Sand, Burning Springs	880	915
Sand, Second Cow Run	1090	1130
Sand, Salt		1260
Sand, Salt	1375	1420
Sand, Salt	1435	1540
Big Lime	1890	1945
Sand, Big Injun	1945	2105
Sand, Squaw	2145	2201
Sand, Berea	2295	2315
Sand, Fifty-foot	2320	2380
Sand, Thirty-foot	2390	2425
Sand, Gordon	2580	2592
Total depth		2906

The following well was a light gasser and also made a show of oil, but was not drilled below the Fifty-foot Sand.

T. W. Matthews No. 1970 Well Record (515).

Courthouse District; on Rush Run, 1.3 miles northwest of Brownsville; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1030' B.

	Feet.	Bottom. Feet.
Sand, Little Dunkard	625	653
Sand, Gas	775	870
Sand, Salt	1285	1435
Sand, Maxton	1665	1705
Big Lime	1754	1880
Sand, Big Injun	1880	1990
Sand, Fifty-foot, to bottom (gas)	2215	2254

The following well made only a light show of gas in the Fifth Sand, and was abandoned as a dry hole:

John H. Hammer No. 1 Well Record (516).

Courthouse District; on Rush Run, 1.4 miles northwest of Brownsville; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; completed, May 30, 1910; elevation, 1170' B.

o; elevation, 1170 B.	Top. Feet.	Bottom. Feet.
		195
Coal, Redstone	. 130	
Sand. Little Dunkard	. 100	785
Sand Burning Springs	. 880	960
Coal, Upper Kittanning	. 975	980
Sand, Salt	.1185	1300
Sand, Salt	.1350	1380
Sand, Salt	.1410	1550
Sand, Salt	.1615	1660
Sand, Maxton	1750	1780
Sand, Maxion	1800	1955
Big Lime	1075	2105
Sand, Big Injun	. 1900	
Sand, Squaw	.2145	2175
Sand, Berea	.2310	2365
Sand, Thirty-foot	.2425	2451
Sand, Gordon Stray	.2505	2555
Sand, Gordon	.2557	2585
Sand, Fourth	2590	2615
Sand, Fourth	2713	2730
Sand, Fifth (gas show)	.2110	2863
Total depth	•	4000

The following well, drilled along the Roanoke Syncline, made only a show of gas, finding no sands below the Thirty-foot:

Z. T. Sandy No. 2694 Well Record (519).

Courthouse District; on West Fork River, 2 miles north of Roanoke; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Oct. 6, 1912; elevation, 1390' B.

vation, 1990 B.		
•	Top.	Bottom.
•	Feet.	Feet.
Salt Sand	1355	1415
Salt Sand	1600	1785
Salt Sand	1790	1870
Maxton Sand	1995	2015
Little Lime		2130
Pencil Cave		2142
Big Lime		2217
Big Injun Sand		2325
Squaw Sand		≥370
Berea Sand (gas, 2532')		2574
Fifty-foot Sand		2652
Thirty-foot Sand		2735
Total depth (no more sands)		3090

The six following gas wells were drilled near the West Fork River and along the Roanoke Syncline south of its intersection with the Grassland Basin, most of them being small producers:

John Shay Heirs No. 1 Well Record (520).

Courthouse District; on West Fork River, 1,3 miles southwest of Brownsville; authority, Wm. Ahner et al.; elevation, 1050' B.

	Thickness. Total.
	Feet. Feet.
Unrecorded	$\dots 1125 1125$
Sand, Salt	200 1325
Red rock	100 1425
Slate and shells	425 1850
Little Lime	50 1900
Pencil Cave	15 1915
Big Lime	105 2020
Sand, Big Injun	110 2130
Slate	110 2240
Sand, Berea (gas, 10 million, 2250')	45 2285
Unrecorded to bottom	5 2290
10" casing, 430': 8", 1240': 65%", 2020'.	

Gas from the above well was used to run a carbon black factory in the same locality but the gas was soon exhausted and the plant dismantled.

Michael Tims No. 1 Well Record (521).

Courthouse District; 0.7 mile southwest of Brownsville; authority, Guffey & Galey; completed, May 23, 1900; elevation, 1050' B.

,	Th	ickness.	Total.
		Feet.	Feet.
Conductor		12	12
Lime, hard		53	65
Slate, dark, Redstone Coal horizon		10	75
Sand, soft, Weston		25	100
Slate, dark		5	105
Sand, Salt		33	533
Lime, hard		45	150
Slate, soft		5	155
Lime, dark		5	160
Slate, soft		5	165
Lime, hard		35	200
Slate, soft		25	225
Lime and red rock		175	400
Sand, hard, Grafton		25	425
Slate, hard		15	440
Red rock		50	490
Lime, hard		40	530
Red rock		40	570

T	hickness.	Total.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, gray, Little Dunkard		630
Slate and lime	. 60	690
Slate, dark	. 5	695
Sand, white, Big Dunkard	. 20	715
Slate, white	. 5	720
Lime, hard	. 120-	840
Sand, gray, Gas	. 30	870
Slate and shells	. 140	1010
Lime, hard	. 30	1040
Sand, gray, Salt	. 80	1120
Slate and shells	. 215	1335
Sand, white, Salt	. 15	1350
Lime, gray		1465
Slate	. 10	1475
Red rock and lime	. 275	1750
Big Lime	. 100	1850
Sand, white, Keener	. 15	1865
Lime	. 25	1890
Sand, gray, Big Injun	. 100	1990
Slate, dark		2000
Slate and shells	. 206	2206
Sand, hard, Berea	. 15	2221
Slate, soft	. 5	2226
Sand, hard, Fifty-foot	. 20	2246
Slate and shells	. 59	2305
Sand, hard, gray, Thirty-foot	. 30	2335
Slate and shells	. 55	2390
Sand, Gordon Stray	. 35	2425
Slate and shells (shell at 2610') to bottom		2688
10" casing, 165'; 8¼", 1125'; 65%", 1770'.		

The above well was a light gasser but its product was never used.

Rachel Cutright No. 1993 Well Record (522).

Courthouse District; 1.2 miles southwest of Brownsville; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1205' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Little Dunkard	760	790
Sand, Burning Springs	940	980
Sand, Second Cow Run	1109	1115
Sand, Salt	1208	1265
Sand, Salt	1400	1445
Sand, Maxton	. 1685	1705
Big Lime	1950	2040
Sand, Big Injun	2040	2150
Sand, Berea, to bottom (gas)	2407	2427

Sarah Platt No. 2423 Well Record (524).

Courthouse District; at Brownsville; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; elevation, 1050^{\prime} L.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Murphy Sand (water, 320')	285	355
Moundsville Sand	450	495
Little Dunkard Sand	610	645
Big Dunkard Sand	705	728
Gas Sand		855
Little Lime	1705	1723
Pencil Cave	1723	1751
Big Lime	1751	1804
Big Injun Sand		183e
Squaw Sand	1840	2035
Sand	2083	2130
Berea Sand (gas, 2158')		2197
Fifty-foot Sand		2235
Thirty-foot Sand		2375
Gordon Stray Sand	2385	2397
Gordon Sand		2418
Fourth Sand	2457	2470
Fifth Sand		2570
Total depth		2680

The present rock pressure of this well is reported to be 400 to 440 pounds.

Thomas Barnes No. 2456 Well Record (525).

Courthouse District; on branch of Washburn Run, 1.4 miles northeast of Brownsville; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1225' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Redstone	145	150
Sand, Maxton	1675	1700
Big Lime	1785	1915
Sand, Big Injun (oil show)	1915	2015
Sand, Berea	2138	2198
Sand, Fifty-foot	2215	2257
Sand, Gordon Stray	2382	2393
Sand, Gordon (gas)	2435	2475
Total depth		2504

The Louis Bennett No. 1 (526), the record of which is published in the section for Brownsville, page 64, was a gas well in the Gordon Sand.

P. J. Dyer No. 2281 Well Record (527).

Courthouse District; on West Fork River, 0.5 mile north of Brownsville; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Oct. 8, 1911; elevation. 1130' B.

(titoli, 1100 2)	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Redstone	120	125
Grafton Sand	495	506
Moundsville Sand		575
Little Dunkard Sand		708
Big Dunkard Sand		810
Gas Sand	852	930
Little Lime		1794
Pencil Cave		1822
Big Lime		1872
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1958')		2004
Squaw Sand	2021	2053
Sand		2149
Berea Sand (gas, 2224-70')	2218	2272
Fifty-foot Sand	2340	2375
Thirty-foot Sand		2435
Gordon Stray Sand	2454	2462
Gordon Sand	2464	2479
Fifth Sand (berak, 2624-7')		2631
Total depth		2706

Several wells have been drilled in the eastern end of the district between the Grassland Syncline and Weston, most of which have been light gassers. The eight following records are from this locality:

Louis Bennett No. 4 Well Record (529).

Courthouse District; on West Fork River, 1.5 miles south of Weston; authority, Louis Bennett.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Unrecorded (water, 1 bailer, 120')	0	120
Coal, Redstone		124
Sand, Moundsville		526
Sand, Little Dunkard		660
Sand, Gas	935	956
Sand, Salt		1194
Sand, Salt		1475
Sand	1510	1530
Sand, Maxton		1715
Little Lime	1779	1786
Pencil Cave		1824
Big Lime		1879
Sand, Big Injun	1879	2062
Sand, Squaw	2062	2093
Sand, Berea	2220	2222



PLATE XXVI.—Cleveland Sandstone cliff along Right Fork of Little Kanawha River, ½ mil2 west of Bois, Lewis County.



	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Fifty-foot	.2295	2345
Sand, Thirty-foot	.2415	2422
Red rock	.2450	2458
Sand, Gordon Stray	. 2458	2478
Sand, Gordon	.2485	2575
Total depth		2707
10" casing, 200'; 8¼", 900'; 65%", 1918';	dry ho	ole; casing

pulled; lead plug at 1960'.

Louis Bennett No. 3 Well Record (530).

Courthouse District; on West Fork River, 1.5 miles south of Weston; authority, Louis Bennett; elevation, 1035' B.

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Conductor	0	22
Sand, Murphy	250	265
Unrecorded (2 bailers water, 440')	265	736
Sand, Burning Springs		770
Sand, Gas	820	850
Sand, Second Cow Run	885	920
Sand, Salt (little water, 970')	930	1060
Sand, Salt	1085	1245
Red rock		1400
Red rock	1560	1590
Sand, Maxton	1590	1000
Little Lime	1665	1685
Pencil Cave		1690
Big Lime	1690	1735
Sand, Big Injun (gas, 1773'; little oil, 1778')	1735	1860
Sand, Berea (gas. 2093') and unrecorded to bot-		
tom	2088	2123

John Dennison No. 4054 Well Record (531).

Courthouse District; 1.4 miles south of Weston; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; completed, Aug. 17, 1912; elevation, 1278' B.

Top. Feet	
Coal, Redstone	262
Sand, Moundsville	719
Sand, Burning Springs 975	1005
Sand, Second Cow Run	1190
Big Lime1865	1980
Sand, Big Injun1980	2095
Sand, Bereá (little gas)2240	2250
Sand, Fifty-foot (gas)2345	2367
Total depth	2370

Jackson Arnold No. 3198 Well Record (532).

Courthouse District; on West Fork River, 1.0 mile south of Weston; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Dec. 10, 1913; elevation, 1290' B.

10H, 1250 D.		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	755	770
Burning Springs Sand		935
Second Cow Run Sand (water, 1165')1		1255
Salt Sand1		1310
Unrecorded (water, 1575')		1610
Red rock1		
Little Lime1	894	1914
Pencil Cave1	914	1920
Big Lime	1920	1970
Big Injun Sand (gas, 2079')		2106
Squaw Sand2		
Berea Sand (gas, 2321-6')	2309	2350
Total depth		2384

Weston Electric Co. No. 1 Well Record (533).

Courthouse District, 0.3 mile south of Weston; authority, Weston Electric Co.; completed, 1905; elevation, 1075' B.

cettle coi, completed, 2000, cie-wilen, 2010 21	m	70 - 14
	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Little Pittsburgh	20	. 22
Sand, Murphy	190	215
Sand, Big Dunkard	600	645
Sand, Burning Springs	706	726
Coal, Lower Kittanning		780
Sand, Second Cow Run		822
Sand, Salt		860
Sand, Salt		944
Sand, Salt		1050
Sand, Salt		1079
Sand, Salt		1240
Red rock		
Lime		1410
Red rock		1470
Little Lime		1505
Pencil Cave		1525
Big Lime		1020
Sand, Big Injun.	1020	
Sand, Berea	1077	
Sand, Fifty-foot (steel line, 2012')	2000	
Red rock	2000	2160
Red rock		2202
Sand, Gordon Stray	2190	
Sand, Gordon (light gas)	2243	2258
Sand, Fourth	2265	2300
Sand, Fifth (light gas)	2410	2413
Total depth		2450
Conductor, 16'; 10" casing, 140'; 814", 865'.		

According to J. S. Mitchell, Superintendent of the power plant, this well was a light gasser, being used to run the plant for one season, after which the production declined. Like the other wells of this locality, it is located too near the syncline to be in good gas territory.

A. B. Brannon No. 4002 Well Record (535).

Courthouse District; on Town Run, 0.8 mile southeast of Weston; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1110' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Maxton	.1555	1595
Big Lime	.1660	1720
Sand, Big Injun	.1720	1840
Sand, Gordon Stray	.2280	2290
Sand, Gordon (gas), to bottom	.2300	2314

L. L. Wilson No. 4047 Well Record (535A).

Courthouse District; 1.4 miles S. 20° E. of Weston; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1255' B.

•	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Redstone	. 200	205
Big Lime	.1770	1845
Sand, Big Injun (oil show)	. 1845	1965
Sand, Squaw	.1975	1995
Sand, Fifty-foot	.2245	2295
Sand, Thirty-foot	2335	2360
Sand, Gordon Stray	.2420	2435
Sand, Gordon	. 2440	2465
Sand, Fourth	.2500	2520
Sand, Fifth (gas)	.2642	2651
Total depth		2663

L. L. Wilson No. 1948 Well Record (536).

Courthouse District; at head of Town Run, 1.6 miles southeast of Weston; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1185' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Second Cow Run	945	975
Sand, Salt	985	1095
Sand, Salt	1274	1380
Sand, Maxton		1617
Big Lime	1671	1761
Sand, Big Injun	1761	1896
Sand, Berea	2011	2023

Top.	Bottom.
Feet	. Feet.
Sand, Fifty-foot (gas)2110	2165
Sand	2169
Sand, Thirty-foot (oil show)2212	2235
Sand, Gordon Stray and Gordon2272	2397
Sand. Fourth2417	2429
Sand. Fifth2490	2505
Total depth	2602

Several wells have been drilled along Skin Creek, east of the Roanoke Syncline. The structure east of this basin rises in a gentle monocline all the way to the Upshur Line, and all the wells drilled along it, with the exception of a few oil wells in Collins Settlement District, have been light gassers or dry holes. The four following records are from this locality:

W. G. Bennett No. 2033 Well Record (537).

Courthouse District; on Wolf Fork, 1.0 mile south of Brownsyille; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1145' B.

Top	Bottom.
Fee	t. Feet.
Sand, Burning Springs 850	900
Sand, Gas 970	1000
Sand, Salt	1250
Sand, Salt1290	1500
Big Lime1795	1900
Sand, Big Injun	2060
Sand, Fifty-foot (gas)	2310
Sand, Gordon Stray2390	2435
Sand, Gordon (oil show)2445	2495
Sand, Fifth	2650
Total depth	2760

E. A. Bennett No. 2011 Well Record (538).

Courthouse District; on Skin Creek, 1.0 mile southeast of Brownsville; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1040' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Salt	.1176	1201
Sand, Salt	.1266	1334
Sand, Salt	.1344	1422
Sand, Maxton	.1660	1685
Big Lime	.1718	1798
Sand, Big Injun	.1798	1948
Sand, Berea (gas show)	. 2120	2156
Sand, Gordon Stray	2332	2362
Sand, Gordon, and unrecorded to bottom	.2370	2412

E. A. Bennett No. 2071 Well Record (539).

Courthouse District; on Skin Creek, 0.8 mile southeast of Brownsville; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; elevation, 1255' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Redstone	260	265
Sand, Salt	1220	1320
Sand, Salt	1465	1550
Sand, Maxton	1835	1865
Big Lime	1900	2015
Sand, Big Injun	2015	2140
Sand, Fifty foot (gas show)	2350	2384
Sand, Gordon Stray	2525	2565
Sand, Gordon (gas) and unrecorded to bottom	2600	2630

The Elias M. Stalnaker No. 1 (540), drilled by the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Gas Company, was reported to have made a show of gas, but its record was not secured. The following well, in addition to its gas production from the Berea Sand, showed a little black oil:

S. O. Rittenhouse No. 2601 Well Record (541).

Courthouse District; on Sleepcamp Run, 1.6 miles northeast of Finster; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, June 22, 1912; elevation, 1170' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	365	395
Big Dunkard Sand	465	480
Gas Sand	590	710
Second Cow Run Sand	836	970
Salt Sand	1020	1072
Maxton Sand	1652	1660
Little Lime	1669	1679
Pencil Cave	1679	1694
Big Lime	1694	1750
Big Injun Sand		1910
Berea Sand (gas. 2105-11')	2105	
Total depth		2113

The W. R. Jewel No. 1 (543), drilled by White and Chidister, was reported to have made a small amount of gas, but was abandoned. Its record was not secured.

Prospective Oil and Gas Areas, Courthouse District.— Almost the entire area of Courthouse District has already been tested for gas and oil, only a few small portions remaining untried. The most profitable results in the future will probably be secured by drilling for gas in numerous farms that still remain untouched in the areas that have been tested and have proved to be good, as shown on Map II. Attention is called to the following localities for new production: (1), The northwestern corner of the district between the 700-foot structure contour and the Freemans Creek District Line, along Oldfield Fork and Raccoon Run, for gas in the Gordon and Fifth Sands: (2), A small amount of territory, about one-half mile square, just northwest of Copley for an extension of the Copley Pool in the Gordon Sand: (3), Further drilling along both sides of the Orlando Anticline for gas in sands ranging from the Berea to the Fifth; (4), The eastern part of the district along Wolf Fork of Skin Creek for gas in sands ranging from the Berea to the Fifth.

Detailed Well Records, Skin Creek District.

Skin Creek District occupies a small portion of the eastern part of the county next to Upshur. Its entire area is included within the long monoclinal slope east of the Grassland and Roanoke Synclines, that rises steadily to the Upshur Line. Only seven wells have been drilled in the district, and of these only two have produced gas in commercial quantity. the others being dry holes or having light shows of gas or oil. The records of five of these wells are available.

The Skin Creek Station of the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Gas Company, located at the mouth of Skin Creek, onethird mile south of Brownsville, completed January 1, 1915, according to S. L. Montgomery, Engineer in Charge, has an equipment that includes one Nordberg Cross-Compound Condensing Steam Engine of 1200 horse-power, two 19-inch gas cylinders, four Babcock and Wilcox 335 horse-power boilers of the water tube type. The gas is cooled by the usual device of running the pipes through a pool of water.

The following well was a good gasser from the Gordon Sand and was reported to have made a little black oil from

the Big Lime:

G. C. Spaur No. 2493 Well Record (544).

Skin Creek District; on Skin Creek, 1.0 mile southeast of Alkires Mills; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, May 22, 1912; elevation, 1055' B.

Top	Bottom.
Feet	. Feet.
Big Dunkard Sand 400	480
Second Cow Run Sand	785
Salt Sand1030	1170
Salt Sand	1275
Little Lime	1581
Pencil Cave	1587
Big Lime	1652
Big Injun Sand	1792
Berea Sand1951	1969
Fifty-foot Sand	2050
Gordon Stray Sand	2204
Gordon Sand (gas, 2207-28')2205	2228
Total depth	2230

The following well, drilled near by, was a good gasser:

W. R. Jewel No. 4070 Well Record (545).

Skin Creek District; on Skin Creek, 0.5 mile northwest of Jewel School; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; completed, Sept. 7, 1912; elevation 1810' B.

Top, Bo	ttom.
Feet. F	'eet.
Sand, Second Cow Run	090
Sand, Salt	510
Sand, Salt	324
Big Lime	975
	118
	200
Sand, Fifty-foot	386
Sand, Thirty-foot	135
Sand, Gordon Stray2444 24	475
Sand, Gordon2479 24	195
Total depth	514
Pressure in 3" tubing, at end of 40 minutes, 900 lbs.	

The Albert Gould No. 1 (546), drilled along Skin Creek, one mile above the Spaur well, was reported to have made a large amount of salt water and enough gas to run the drilling machinery, but was abandoned as a dry hole. The following well was drilled at the head of Skin Creek, near the Upshur Line, and made a show of both oil and gas, but was abandoned as a dry hole:

John R. Francis No. 3287 Well Record (547).

Skin Creek District; on Skin Creek, 2.1 miles north of Frenchton; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Feb. 10, 1914; elevation, 1230' B.

Gas Sand (water, 385' and 390') Top. Feet. Feet. Feet. Feet. Feet. Feet. Feet. Second Cow Run Sand 530 560 Salt Sand 710 775 Salt Sand 335 875 Salt Sand 930 990 Maxton Sand 1315 1330 Little Lime 1360 1380 Big Lime 1390 1495 Big Injun Sand 1495 1595 Squaw Sand 1615 1700 Berea Sand 1740 1795 Fifty-foot Sand (gas, 1996') 1988 2007 Gordon Sand 2085 2125 Fourth Sand (oil show) 2156 2166 Fifth Sand (oil show) 2282 2289 Total depth 2662 2282	0 В.	m	D 11
Gas Sand (water, 385' and 390') 280 400 Second Cow Run Sand 530 560 Salt Sand 710 775 Salt Sand 835 875 Salt Sand 930 990 Maxton Sand 1315 1330 Little Lime 1360 1380 Big Lime 1390 1495 Big Injun Sand 1495 1595 Squaw Sand 1615 1700 Berea Sand 1740 1795 Fifty-foot Sand 1830 1845 Thirty-foot Sand (gas, 1996') 1988 2007 Gordon Sand 2085 2125 Fourth Sand (oil show) 2216 2166 Fifth Sand (oil show) 2282 2289		Top.	Bottom.
Second Cow Run Sand 530 560 Salt Sand 710 775 Salt Sand 835 875 Salt Sand 930 990 Maxton Sand 1315 1330 Little Lime 1380 1380 Big Lime 1390 1495 Big Injun Sand 1495 1595 Squaw Sand 1615 1700 Berea Sand 1740 1795 Fifty-foot Sand 1830 1845 Thirty-foot Sand (gas, 1996') 1988 2007 Gordon Sand 2085 2125 Fourth Sand (oil show) 2156 2166 Fifth Sand (oil show) 2282 2289		Feet.	Feet.
Salt Sand 710 775 Salt Sand 835 875 Salt Sand 930 990 Maxton Sand 1315 1330 Little Lime 1360 1380 Big Lime 1390 1495 Big Injun Sand 1495 1595 Squaw Sand 1615 1700 Berea Sand 1740 1795 Fifty-foot Sand 1830 1845 Thirty-foot Sand (gas, 1996') 1988 2007 Gordon Sand 2085 2125 Fourth Sand (oil show) 2216 2166 Fifth Sand (oil show) 2282 2289	Gas Sand (water, 385' and 390')	280	400
Salt Sand 835 875 Salt Sand 930 990 Maxton Sand 1315 1330 Little Lime 1360 1380 Big Lime 1390 1495 Big Injun Sand 1495 1595 Squaw Sand 1615 1700 Berea Sand 1740 1795 Fifty-foot Sand 1830 1845 Thirty-foot Sand (gas, 1996') 1988 2007 Gordon Sand 2085 2125 Fourth Sand (oil show) 2156 2166 Fifth Sand (oil show) 2282 2289			5 6 0
Salt Sand 930 990 Maxton Sand 1315 1336 Little Lime 1360 1380 Big Lime 1390 1495 Big Injun Sand 1495 1595 Squaw Sand 1615 1700 Berea Sand 1740 1795 Fifty-foot Sand 1830 1845 Thirty-foot Sand (gas, 1996') 1988 2007 Gordon Sand 2085 2125 Fourth Sand (oil show) 2165 2166 Fifth Sand (oil show) 2282 2289	Salt Sand	710	
Maxton Sand 1315 1330 Little Lime 1360 1380 Big Lime 1390 1495 Big Injun Sand 1495 1595 Squaw Sand 1615 1700 Berea Sand 1740 1795 Fifty-foot Sand 1830 1845 Thirty-foot Sand (gas, 1996') 1988 2007 Gordon Sand 2085 2125 Fourth Sand (oil show) 2156 2166 Fifth Sand (oil show) 2282 2289	Salt Sand	835	875
Little Lime 1360 1380 Big Lime 1390 1495 Big Injun Sand 1495 1595 Squaw Sand 1615 1700 Berea Sand 1740 1795 Fifty-foot Sand 1830 1845 Thirty-foot Sand (gas, 1996') 1988 2007 Gordon Sand 2085 2125 Fourth Sand (oil show) 2156 2166 Fifth Sand (oil show) 2282 2289	Salt Sand	930	990
Big Lime. 1390 1495 Big Injun Sand. 1445 1595 Squaw Sand. 1615 1700 Berea Sand. 1740 1795 Flfty-foot Sand. 1830 1845 Thirty-foot Sand (gas, 1996') 1998 2007 Gordon Sand. 2085 2125 Fourth Sand (oil show) 2165 2166 Fifth Sand (oil show) 2282 2289	Maxton Sand	1315	1330
Big Injun Sand. 1495 1595 Squaw Sand. 1615 1700 Berea Sand. 1740 1795 Fifty-foot Sand. 1830 1845 Thirty-foot Sand (gas, 1996') 1988 2007 Gordon Sand. 2085 2125 Fourth Sand (oil show) 2156 2166 Fifth Sand (oil show) 2282 2289	Little Lime	1360	1380
Squaw Sand 1615 1700 Berea Sand 1740 1795 Fifty-foot Sand 1830 1845 Thirty-foot Sand (gas, 1996') 1988 2007 Gordon Sand 2085 2125 Fourth Sand (oil show) 2156 2166 Fifth Sand (oil show) 2282 2289	Big Lime	1390	1495
Berea Sand 1740 1795 Fifty-foot Sand 1830 1845 Thirty-foot Sand (gas, 1996') 1988 2007 Gordon Sand 2085 2125 Fourth Sand (oil show) 2156 2166 Fifth Sand (oil show) 2282 2289	Big Injun Sand	1495	1595
Fifty-foot Sand. 1830 1845 Thirty-foot Sand (gas, 1996') 1988 2007 Gordon Sand. 2085 2125 Fourth Sand (oil show) 2156 2166 Fifth Sand (oil show) 2282 2289	Squaw Sand	1615	1700
Thirty-foot Sand (gas, 1996') 1988 2007 Gordon Sand 2085 2125 Fourth Sand (oil show) 2156 2166 Fifth Sand (oil show) 2282 2289	Berea Sand	1740	1795
Gordon Sand 2085 2125 Fourth Sand (oil show) 2156 2166 Fifth Sand (oil show) 2282 2289	Fifty-foot Sand	1830	1845
Fourth Sand (oil show) 2156 2166 Fifth Sand (oil show) 2282 2289	Thirty-foot Sand (gas, 1996')	1988	2007
Fifth Sand (oil show)	Gordon Sand	2085	2125
	Fourth Sand (oil show)	2156	2166
Total depth	Fifth Sand (oil show)	2282	2289
	Total depth		2662

The following well was reported to have made some gas, but was drowned out by salt water and abandoned as a dry hole:

J. D. Butcher No. 1 Well Record (548).

Skin Creek District; on Little Skin Creek, 0.5 mile northwest of Clark School; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; completed, July 10, 1912; elevation, 1050' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Burning Springs	59 0	615
Sand, Gas		681
Sand, Second Cow Run		935
Sand, Salt		1130
Sand, Salt		1275
Sand, Maxton	1510	1518
Big Lime		1690
Sand, Big Injun		1790
Sand, Squaw		1850
Sand, Berea	1992	2002
Sand, Fifty-foot		2070
Sand, Thirty-foot		2130
Sand, Gordon Stray		
Sand, Gordon		2285
Sand, Fifth, to bottom (steel line, 2416')		2424

The George Simons No. 1 (549), drilled on Hershman Run, one mile northeast of Georgetown, was reported to have made a show of oil and gas, but was abandoned as a dry hole. Its record could not be secured. The following well, the record of which was published in Volume I, page 255, of the Survey, made a show of oil in what seems to be the Fourth Sand. Numerous revisions are made in the correlation of the sands and coals in this record, made possible by much more detailed information than was available when the record was first published:

Perry Summers No. 1 Well Record (550).

Skin Creek District; on Right Fork of Stonecoal Creek, 2.3 miles southeast of Horner; authority, C. E. Griffiths; elevation, 1060' B.

Thi	ckness.	Total.
	Feet.	Feet.
Surface, brown, soft	15	15
Gravel, brown, soft	10	25
Red, soft	125	150
Brown, soft	75	225
Slate, to lime, white, hard and soft	250	475
Sand, white, hard, Burning Springs	30	505
Slate and shell, white, hard	20	525
Sand, white, hard, Gas	30	555
Coal, soft (water), Lower Kittanning	12	567
Sand, white, hard, Second Cow Run	20	587
Slate, white, soft	13	600
Sand, gray, hard, Second Cow Run	30	630
Slate, brown, soft	5	635
Sand, gray, hard	5	640
Coal, soft (water), Mercer	5	645
Sand, gray, hard (water), Salt	95	740
Slate and limestone, brown and hard	68	808
Sand, gray, hard, Salt	15	823
Limestone, pale brown, hard	17	840
Sand, gray, pebbly, Salt	20	860
Slate, black and soft	10	870
Sand, gray, hard, Salt	45	915
Slate, black, soft	55	970
Limestone, blue, hard	20	990
Sand, gray, hard, Salt	50	1040
Limestone, blue, hard	10	1050
Sand, white and yellow, hard, Salt	150	1200
Red rock, soft	100	1300
Sand, light gray, hard (water), Maxton (cased,		
6¼")	65	1365

	Thi	ckness	Total
		Feet.	Feet.
Limestone, dark brown30']			
Limestone, gray 5			
Limestone, white		100	1465
Limestone, brown			
Sand, gray, Keener		5	1470
Limestone, white		30	1500
Sand, gray, Big Injun		10	1510
Red rock		5	1515
Limestone, white		55	1570
Sand, white, Squaw		10	1580
Limestone, dark gray		10	1590
Limestone, black		10	1600
Slate and shell		50	1650
Sand, white, Weir		10	1660
Slate, black		5	1665
Sand, white		10	1675
Slate, black		5	1680
Sand, white, Berea		90	1770
Slate, black, soft		5	1775
Sand, white, hard, Fifty-foot		60	1835
Slate, black, soft		5	1840
Sand, white, hard, Thirty-foot		25	1865
Red rock, and sand shells, red and gray			1980
Sand, gray and white, Gordon		70	2050
Slate and shells, white and brown		90	2140
Sand, white and pebbly (oil show), Fourth		20	2160
Slate, black, soft		5	2165
Sand, white, hard, Fifth		15	2180
Slate and shells, black		60	2240
Slate and shells, black and white		10	2250
Slate, white, soft		40	2290
Slate, white, hard	• • •	10	2300
Slate, white, to bottom	• • •	101	2401
Diate, white, to buttom		TOT	2401

Several wells have been drilled along the head of Stone-coal Creek, in the edge of Upshur County, some of which have been light gas producers, while others have been abandoned as dry holes. The records of six of these wells, kept with exceeding care by Mr. J. J. Singleton, Manager of the Buckhannon Relief Oil and Gas Company, will be published both for their information on oil and gas and for the valuable data on coal that they contain.

James R. White No. 1 Well Record (552).

Buckhannon District, Upshur County; on Stonecoal Creek, 1.4 miles southwest of Atlas; authority, Buckhannon Relief Oil & Gas Co.; elevation, 1150' L.

Thickness, Total.

	Th	ickness.	
		Feet.	Feet.
Conductor		10	10
Lime (hole full of water)		14	24
Slate		6	30
Lime		40	70
Slate		13	83
Coal, Brush Creek		2	85
Slate		15	100
Lime		15	115
		25	140
Slate			
Lime		23	163
Slate (water, 20 bailers)		24	187
Lime		13	200
Slate		5	205
Sand, Big Dunkard (hole full of water)		20	225
Slate (water)		5	230
Coal, Upper Freeport		8	238
Slate		12	250
Lime		14	264
Slate		36	300
Lime		5	305
Coal, Upper Kittanning		5	310
Slate		20	330
Sand. Gas (water ran over hole)		31	361
			375
Black slate		14	
Lime		14	389
Black slate		11	400
White slate		46	446
Lime		54	500
Sand, Salt		33	533
Lime		17	550
Sand. Salt		13	563
Slate and shells (gas forced water over derrick)	59	622
Lime		18	640
Slate		7	647
Sand, Salt		103	750
Slate and shells		95	845
Salt Sand		63	908
Black slate		6	914
Lime		16	930
Black slate		30	960
Sand, Salt		20	980
Slate		4	984
		46	1030
Sand, Salt			
Red rock		10	1040
Lime		15	1055
Slate and shells		31	1086
Red rock and shells		14	1100
Red rock		55	1155
Lime ,		10	1165
Red rock		15	1180

т	hickness.	Total
	Feet.	Feet.
Lime		1188
White slate	. 12	1200
Lime	. 10	1210
Slate		1235
Red rock		1255
Big Lime		1317
Big Injun Sand (red rock at 1380'; show of oil	1 02	1011
1438½'; lots of paraffine, looked like slush).		1460
Slate		1470
Lime		1484
Squaw Sand		1538
Slate		1560
Sand, Weir	. 50	1610
Slate and shells	. 20	1630
State and snells	. 10	1640
Sand, white, Berea		1650
Slate		
Fifty-foot Sand		1700
Slate		1708
Lime		1718
Red rock		1728
Lime		1750
Red rock		1755
Lime		1770
Red rock		1779
Sand, Thirty-foot		1845
Slate and shells		1867
Gordon Stray Sand (slate at 1890'; steel lin		
1906'; show of oil and little gas, 1904')		1912
Slate and shells		1933
Sand, Gordon		1945
Slate and shells		1985
Sand	. 35	2020
Fourth Sand (gas, 2048½', steel line)	. 36	2056
Slate and shells		2160
Slate		2210
Sandy slate		2230
Lime		2265
Slate		2270
Black slate	. 15	2285
Bayard Sand and shells	. 23	2308
Slate, soft	. 37	2345
Sandy lime	. 20	2365
Slate		2400
Slate and shells	. 65	2465
Bastard lime	. 25	2490
Slate and shells to bottom	. 314	2804

The above well made a little gas, but was soon abandoned. The following well was abandoned as a dry*hole, but makes a little gas that is used in the Krise residence:

Jacob Krise No. 1 Well Record (553).

Buckhannon District, Upshur County; on Brushlick Run, 2.3 miles southwest of Atlas; authority, Buckhannon Relief Oil & Gas Co.; elevation, 1255' B.

	Thi	ickness.	Total.
		Feet.	Feet.
Unrecorded		120	120
Coal		2	122
Unrecorded		$2\bar{3}$	145
Coal, Brush Creek		5	150
Unrecorded		110	260
Sand, Big Dunkard		20	280
Unrecorded		80	360
Sand		5	365
		-	
Unrecorded		20	385
Coal, Upper Kittanning (water and gas, 388').		5	390
Unrecorded		82	472
Sand shells		23	495
Unrecorded		35	530
Sand, Second Cow Run		25	555
Slate		55	610
Lime shells		46	656
Lime		10	666
Sand, Salt		29	695
Lime shells		25	720
Sand, Salt (gas, 795'; steel line)		135	855
Slate		40	895
Sand, Salt		10	905
Slate and shells		95	1000
Sand, Salt		75	1075
Slate		10	1085
Red rock		25	1110
Slate		21	1131
Lime		45	1176
Red rock		34	1210
Lime		20	1230
Red rock		22	1252
Little Lime		8	1260
Pencil Cave		6	1266
Big Lime		115	1381
Sand, Big Injun (steel line)		44	1425
Red rock		6	1431
Sand		5	1436
		$\frac{3}{12}$	1448
Red rock		_	1448
Sand		6	1494
Lime	• • •	00	1490
Sand (oil show, 1515')		0.0	1550
Slate (steel line, 1525') 10 } Squaw.	• • •	60	1550
Sand 20 J		-	1555
Slate		5	1555
Sand, Weir		75	1630
Slate	• • •	5	1635
Sand (pebbles at 1641') Berea		30	1665
Slate		49	1714
Sand, Gantz		20	1734

	Th	ickness.	Total.
		Feet.	Feet.
Slate		7	1741
Sand, Fifty-foot		32	1773
Red rock		30	1803
Sand		17	1820
Red rock		5.	1825
Sand, Thirty-foot		20	1845
Red rock		22	1867
Sand, Gordon Stray		30	1897
Red rock, sand slate (steel line)		52	1949
Sand shells			1962
Sand, Gordon (show of oil and gas)			1972
Red rock			1995
Sand shells		3	1998
Slate and sand shells (oil smell, 2050')		59	2057
Sand, Fourth			2071
Slate, sand shells			2104
Sand, dark, Fifth (oil smell, 2112')			2112
Slate. black			2138
Sand and slate break			2235
Lime shells			2240
Slate			2263
Sand, Bayard (gas) (steel line, 2267')			2273
Sand and slate			2316
Slate and lime shells			2335
Sand, Elizabeth (oil or gas smell)			2377
Slate to bottom (steel line)			2404
State to bottom (steel line)		41	2404

John Smith No. 1 Well Record (554).

Buckhannon District, Upshur County; on Brushlick Run, 2.5 miles southwest of Atlas; authority, Buckhannon Relief Oil & Gas Co.; elevation, 1365' B.

tion, 1365' B.			
	Th	ickness.	Total.
		Feet.	Feet.
Conductor		16	16
Unrecorded		4	20
Red clay		10	30
Lime			40
Red rock			50
White slate			60
Coal, Bakerstown			62
Slate			75
Lime			80
Slate			84
Lime, white			100
Red rock			125
Sand			150
Slate			200
Sand, Big Dunkard			230
Slate			260
Coal, Upper Freeport			265
Slate		10	275
Lime		35	310
Slate			325

	Thickness.	Total
	Feet.	Feet.
Lime		360
Slate		380
Sand, Burning Springs		400
Slate		450
Sand, Gas		485
Slate		490
Coal, Lower Kittanning		492
Slate, black		520
Lime, white		540
Slate		570
Sand, very hard, Second Cow Run		590
Slate		605
Sand, Salt		675
Sand, hard		740
		790
Sand, black, Salt		810
Lime, white		
Slate, white		815
Sand, Salt		840
Slate, black		860
Salt Sand		955
Slate, black		1040
Sand, Salt		1055
Slate		1125
Sand, Salt		1190
Reds		1210
Sand		1285
Slate		1290
Sand, Maxton		1330
Reds		1355
Slate and shells		1420
Red rock		1430
Big Lime	65	1495
Sand (gas)		
Lime40 } Big Injun	65	1560
Sand20)		
Reds		1565
Lime		1630°
Slate		1640
Sand		1650
Reds		1655
Slate		1660
Squaw Sand	20	1680
Slate	15	1695
Sand		1735
Slate	15	1750
Sand, Weir	30	1780
Slate	10	1790
Sand, hard	10	1800
Slate		1805
Berea Sand	90	1895
Red rock	20	1915
Sand		1920
Red rock		1945
Sand, Fifty-foot		1950
Red rock		1970

	Thi	ickness.	Total.
		Feet.	Feet.
Sand		15	1985
Red rock		15	2000
Sand, Thirty-foot		20	2020
Slate		5	2025
Reds		25	2050
Sand, Gordon Stray		15	2065
Red rock		12	2077
Gordon Sand (gas, 20881/2')		13	2090
Slate		20	2110
Sand		20 -	2130
Slate		43	2173
Fourth Sand			
Unrecorded to bottom		147	2320

The above well is a light gasser.

Louvina Linger No. 1 Well Record (556).

Buckhannon District, Upshur County; on Pigeonroost Run, 1.6 miles northeast of Abbott; authority, Buckhannon Relief Oil & Gas Co.; elevation, 1380' B.

, elevation, 1990 D.		-
	\mathbf{r} hickness	Total
	Feet.	Feet.
Red clay	5	5
Red rock		25
Sandy lime	11	36
Red rock	49	85
White slate	25	110
Gray lime	12	122
White slate	3	125
Coal, Bakerstown	1	126
Dark slate		127
Gray lime	2	129
White slate	13	142
Blue lime	14	156
Reds	24	180
Lime	30	210
Sand, (water), Big Dunkard	24	234
Slate	12	246
Coal, (show of gas), Upper Freeport	8	254
Black slate		260
Lime	81	341
Slate, white	15	356
Lime	20	376
Sand, Burning Springs	16	392
Black shale	8	400
Gray lime		452
Black shale and sand, Gas (gas)		463
Black slate		470
Lime:	7	477
Coal, Lower Kittanning	8	485
Slate	23	513
Sand, Second Cow Run		557
Black slate		570
Lime shale, first gas sand	70	640

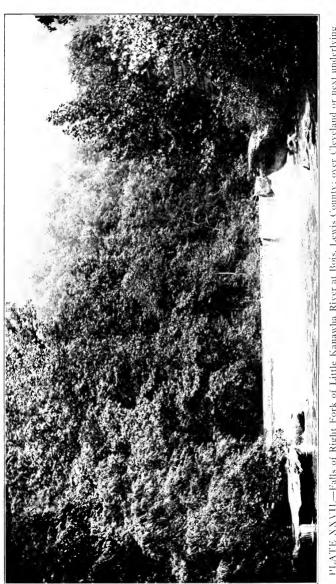


PLATE XXVII.—Falls of Right Fork of Little Kanawha River at Bois, Lewis County; over Cleveland or next underlying sandstone at left and over mill dam on right; Topography of the Pottsville Series.



Thickness. Tota Feet. Fee	
	+
Sand, hard, Salt	
Slate and sand	
Black shale	
White slate	
Slate	
Black shale	
Sand and shells, Salt	
White sand, Salt	
Slate and shell	
White sand, Salt	
Black slate	
Hard sand, Salt	
Red rock	
Maxton Sand	
Red rock	
Slate and shells	
Lime	
White slate 9 1400	
Lime 12 1412	
Red rock 5 1417	
Little Lime	
Pencil Cave 3 1433	
Big Lime	
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1478'; show of oil, 1490') 154 1626	
Slate 4 1630)
Sand	n
Sand (oil and water, 1650')25 (Squaw	
Slate and shells 10 1680	
Lime 5 1685	5
Sand	1
Slate and lime shells	
Sand, Weir:	3
Slate and shells 9 1767	7
Sand 33 1800)
State and shells 10 1810)
Sand, Berea 67 1877	7
Red rock 64 1941	1
Lime 8 1949	9
Red rock	0
Sand and shells, Fifty-foot 6 1996	6
Red rock 56 2055	2
Sand Thirty-foot (show of oil and gas, 2058') 14 2066	6
Slate 5 2071	1
Lime shells 8 2079	9
Lime, sandy 24 2103	3
Slate	2
Gordon Sand (gas, 2154-64')	
Slate and shells	
Sand and shells, Fourth 4 2230	
Slate and shells	
Sand and shells, Bayard 3 2400	
Unrecorded to bottom	0

The above well produces gas from the Gordon Sand.

J. F. Gould No. 1 Well Record (558).

Buckhannon District, Upshur County; on Pigeonroost Run, 1.5 miles north of Abbott; authority, Buckhannon Relief Oil & Gas Co.; elevation, 1220' B.

vation, 1220 B.		
,	ckness.	Total.
	Feet.	Feet.
Conductor	 12	12
Slate	 66	78
Lime	 29	107
Slate	 15	122
Coal, Upper Freeport	 3	125
Slate	8	133
Lime	19	152
Slate	34	186
Lime	 17	203
Slate and shells	17	220
Slate	16	236
Lime	32	268
Slate	12	280
Lime	24	304
Slate	56	360
Lime	45	405
Sand, Second Cow Run	95	500
Sand	16	516
Slate	34	550
Sand. Salt	22	572
Slate	23	595
Lime	63	658
	48	706
Slate and shells	76	782
Sand, Salt		806
Slate and shells	24	
Sand, hard, Salt	36 - 58	842
Sand, Salt		900 980
Slate and shells	80	
Sand, Salt	83	1063
Red rock	29	1092
Sand	22	1114
Lime	56	1170
Red rock	30	1200
Lime	15	1215
White slate	8	1223
Lime	12	1235
Slate and shells	33	1268
Little Lime	18	1286
Pencil Cave	6	1292
Big Lime	54	1346
Big Injun Sand	147	1493
Slate	7	1500
Squaw Sand	18	1518
Slate	 10	1528
Sand, Weir	 55	1583
Slate and shells	 77	1660
Sand, Berea	75	1735
Red rock	 26	1761
Slate and shells	 15	1776

	ickness.	Total.
	Feet.	Feet.
Red rock	 133	1909
Sand, Thirty-foot (gas, 1917')	 24	1933
Slate and shells	 97	2030
Sand, Gordon	 34	2064
Slate and shells	 36	2100
Slate	 54	2154
Lime	 3	2157
Slate and unrecorded to bottom	 98	2255

The above well is a light gasser in the Thirty-foot Sand.

James Duncan No. 1 Well Record (559).

Meade District, Upshur County; on Bearpen Fork, 1.4 miles northwest of Abbott; authority, Buckhannon Relief Oil & Gas Co.; elevation, 1365' B.

	Th	ickness.	Total.
		Feet.	Feet.
Clay		5	5
Red rock		15	20
Lime		65	85
Red rock		25	110
Slate		25	135
Lime		15	150
Coal. Bakerstown		2	152
Slate		28	180
Lime		76	256
Slate		12	268
Coal Upper Freeport		6	274
Slate		109	383
Sand. Gas		47	430
Slate		47	477
Coal, Lower Kittanning		6	483
Slate		25	508
Sand, Second Cow Run (water, 509')		22	530
Slate		5	535
Sand		15	550
Slate		61	611
Lime and shells		19	630
Sand. Salt		15	645
Slate and shells		15	660
Lime		10	670
Slate		30	700
Sand		12	712
Slate		38	750
Slate and shells		40	790
Salt Sand		55	845
Slate		40	885
Salt Sand		35	920
Slate		6	926
Sand. Salt		14	940
Black slate		40	980
Lime and shells		15	995

	Th	ickness	. Total.	
		Feet.	Feet.	
Black slate		15	1010	
Lime		30	1040	
Block glate		60	1100	
Salt Sand, hard, (gas, 1102')		15	1115	
Slate		13	1128	
Salt Sand (light show of oil, 1155')		72 -	1200	
Red rock		27	1227	
Lime		61	1288	
Lime, hard		10	1298	
Red rock		19	1317	
Sand, hard		15	1332	
White slate		5	1337	
Lime		23	1360	
Sand, white and hard (water, 1366'), Maxton		15	1375	
White slate		7	1382	
Lime		18	1400	
White slate		20	1420	
Red rock		5	1425	
Little Lime		6	1431	
Pencil Cave		5	1436	
Big Lime		50	1486	
Big Injun Sand (show of oil, 1675')		194	1680	
Slate		5	1685	
Sand, hard, Squaw (water, 1720')		35	1720	
Sand, soft, Weir		45	1765	
Slate and shells		51	1816	
Sand, Berea		85	1901	
Red rock		73	1974	
Lime		8	1982	
Red rock and shells		28	2010	
Sand shells, white, Thirty-foot		45	2055	
Red rock, gritty, with sand shells		25	2080	
Brown sand, Gordon Stray		20	2100	
Slate and sand shells		30	2130	
Sand shells, hard, Gordon			2135	
Slate, white and soft		10	2145	
Sandy lime		15	2160	
Slate and shells			2200	
Sand, hard and white, Fourth		25	2225	
Sand, soft and broken		5	2230	
Slate and sand shells		5	2235	
Slate, soft		27	2262	
Sand, hard, Fifth (gas)	• • •	6	2268	
Slate, white (steel line, 2284')		127	2395	
Sand shell		20	$\frac{2415}{2435}$	
Slate, dark		20	2435 2450	
Slate, light.		15	2450 2475	
White slate		25 45	2520	
Slate and shells	• • • •	45 35	2555	
"Driller reported gas at 2262'-2268', but	0+1			i
	UL	nor ma	u saiu	- 1

"Driller reported gas at 2262'-2268', but other man said it was lower down. H. A. Darnall reported gas in chocolate sand."

The above well made only a light showing of gas and was abandoned as a dry hole.

.Prospective Oil and Gas Areas, Skin Creek District .-The fact that Skin Creek District does not contain any anticlines or synclines, but has only a monoclinal structure, with few abrupt changes of dip, as well as the additional information supplied by the records of the several wells drilled in or around it, few of which have been producers of consequence. leads to the belief that further drilling will prove hazardous. The following suggestions are offered regarding the further testing of this district: (1), The presence of gas in the lower sands in the western part of the district and also in the same group of sands along the Upshur Line, both on the head of Stonecoal and at Frenchton, makes it seem probable that these three gas areas could be connected by wells drilled along Big and Little Skin Creeks. (2), The show of Big Injun oil in Wells Nos. 552, 556 and 559, and the oil found in the Fourth Sand in Wells Nos. 547 and 550, as well as considerable gas in the same sands along the Upshur Line, offers a faint hope that oil may be found at the cove-like structural terrace on Straight Run of the Right Fork of Stonecoal Creek, and along the wide terrace north of Vandalia. between the 1325 and 1350-foot structure contours in the vicinity of Pine Knob.

Detailed Well Records, Collins Settlement District.

Collins Settlement District, occupying the extreme southeastern part of the county, and having its structure diversified by the Orlando Anticline, and the Roanoke Syncline along its western border and the long monoclinal slope on the east and south, has been prospected to a considerable extent for oil and gas, with fairly successful results on the west and indifferent returns on the east and south. No producing oil wells have been found, although important showings have been made in several localities, but gas is found in considerable volume in the western part.

Just north of Frenchton in Upshur County, near the Collins Settlement District Line, six wells have been drilled, some of which produce gas. The Hazen Phillips No. 2659 (560) was a light gasser from the Thirty-foot Sand and the

Hazen Phillips No. 2658 (561) was a light gasser from the Gordon. The J. S. Douglass No. 1 (562) was a dry hole, and the Charles M. Hyre No. 2656 (563) made gas from the Gordon and Fourth, the best production being in the former sand. The Gordon B. Talbott No. 2657 (564) made a little gas in the Gordon, and the George P. Talbott No. 3416 (565) made shows of gas in the Big Injun, Berea and Fourth Sands, but was abandoned as a dry hole.

In the neighborhood of Roanoke several wells have been drilled along the shallow Roanoke Syncline, some of which have produced gas. The record of the C. W. Watson No. 2554 (570) was published in the section for Roanoke, page 67. The well was a dry hole. The five following records are available from this locality:

G. W. Smith No. 2574 Well Record (567).

Collins Settlement District; on Sand Fork, 0.8 mile southeast of Roanoke; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, July 11, 1912; elevation, 1055' B.

3	Top. Feet.	Bottom. Feet.
Little and Big Dunkard Sands (water, 545')		575
Burning Springs Sand		700
Second Cow Run Sand		925
Salt Sand		980
Salt Sand		1400
Unrecorded (water, 1480')		1630
Maxton Sand		1645
Little Lime		1705
Pencil Cave		1720
Big Lime		1800
Big Injun Sand		1940
Berea Sand (gas, 2088')		2115
Gantz Sand.		2180
Fifty-foot Sand		2272
Thirty-foot Sand		2330
		2365
Gordon Stray Sand		
Gordon Sand		2418
Fourth Sand (gas, 2512')		2516
Total depth		3104

John G. Rohrbaugh No. 2588 Well Record (571).

Collins Settlement District; on West Fork River, 0.5 mile north of Roanoke; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, June 24, 1912; elevation, 1150' B.

2, 616 (46161), 1100 21		
	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Grafton Sand	440	460
Little Dunkard Sand	640	665
Burning Springs Sand	840	885
Salt Sand		1350
Salt Sand	1370	1470
Pencil Cave	1875	1895
Big Lime		1970
Big Injun Sand		2080
Squaw Sand		2150
Unrecorded (gas in Weir Sand, 2255-7')		2260
Berea Sand		2300
Fifty-foot Sand		2500
Thirty-foot Sand		2540
Fourth Sand (gas, 2710')		2719
Total depth		2779
Tour deposition,		

T. F. Mullooly No. 2575 Well Record (572).

Collins Settlement District; on West Fork River, at Roanoke; au thority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, July 8, 1912; elevation, 1060' L.

· - ·	m	D 11
	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Big Dunkard Sand	490	510
Gas Sand	650	690
Second Cow Run Sand (water, 740')	720	745
Salt Sand	850	1075
Little Lime	1758	1783
Pencil Cave	1783	1795
Big Lime	1795	1867
Big Injun Sand (oil, 1893')	1867	2012
Squaw Sand	2050	2075
Berea Sand	2160	2180
Fifty-foot Sand	2275	2290
Thirty-foot Sand	2300	2340
Gordon Sand	2470	2480
Fourth Sand (gas, 2600-4')	2598	2606
Total depth		2776

According to W. E. Mullooly, the shooter reported enough oil in this well from the Injun Sand to have made a light pumper, but it was abandoned owing to its isolated location.

The following well was a light gasser, the casing being

pulled and the well abandoned. It still furnishes gas for domestic purposes:

Mary McDonald No. 2595 Well Record (574).

Collins Settlement District; on Middle Fork, 1.5 miles west of Roanoke; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, June 28, 1912; elevation, 1270' B.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Murphy Sand	. 450	465
Grafton Sand	. 550	575
Gas Sand		1004
Second Cow Run Sand		1120
Salt Sand		1140
Unrecorded (water, 1810')		1820
Maxton Sand		1835
Little Lime	.1950	1960
Pencil Cave		1980
Big Lime		2081
Big Injun Sand		2212
Squaw Sand		2250
Fifty-foot Sand		2540
Fourth Sand (gas, 2812')		2816
Total depth		2994

Susan Swecker No. 2623 Well Record (575).

Collins Settlement District; on Right Fork, 2.6 miles northwest of Róanoke; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, July 30, 1912; elevation, 1285' B.

2, elevation, 1200 D.		
	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Big Dunkard Sand	. 760	790
Gas Sand		960
Second Cow Run Sand	.1030	1090
Salt Sand	.1170	1225
Salt Sand	.1420	1550
Maxton Sand		1820
Little Lime		1915
Pencil Cave	.1915	1930
Big Lime	.1930	1955
Big Injun Sand (gas. 2012')	.1985	2130
Fifty-foot Sand	.2430	2452
Thirty-foot Sand	. 2505	2530
Gordon Stray Sand	.2539	2557
Fourth Sand	.2717	2729
Fifth Sand	.2818	2824
Total depth		2920

The above well was reported a light gasser.

Geo. W. Hall No. 2592 Well Record (576).

Collins Settlement District; on West Fork River, 0.6 mile southeast of Roanoke; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, July 9, 1912; elevation, 1165' B.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Big Dunkard Sand	700
Burning Springs Sand	820
Gas Sand 850	930
Second Cow Run Sand 960	1150
Salt Sand	1500
Maxton Sand	1835
Little Lime1865	1880
Pencil Cave	1890
Big Lime	1943
Big Injun Sand	2100
Squaw Sand2100	2160
Berea Sand	2275
Fifty-foot Sand2375	
Sand2430	2450
Thirty-foot Sand2452	2480
Gordon Stray Sand2483	2520
Fourth Sand2705	2711
Total depth	2921

The above well was reported a dry hole.

The Maud Arnold No. 1 (577), drilled at Arnold Station, was reported a dry hole, but its record was not obtained. Residents reported that it was drilled by the Southern Oil Company, but this statement was denied by officials of the company. The two following wells were drilled along the eastern slope of the Roanoke Syncline:

George Arnold No. 2766 Well Record (578).

Collins Settlement District; on Twolick Run, 1.3 miles southwest of Arnold; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Jan. 11, 1913; elevation. 1280' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Murphy Sand	465	480
Big Dunkard Sand	810	860
Gas Sand	1040	1135
Second Cow Run Sand	1150	1400
Salt Sand	.1410	1470
Maxton Sand	1890	1910
Little Lime	2015	2035
Pencil Cave		2045
Big Lime		2115
Big Injun Sand	2115	2255

Top.	Bottom.
Feet	. Feet.
Thirty-foot Sand (gas, 2615')	2617
Fourth Sand2850	2852
Total depth	3103

The above well is a producer from the Thirty-foot Sand.

George Arnold No. 3225 Well Record (579).

Collins Settlement District; on Oil Creek, 0.9 mile northwest of Jacksonville; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Jan. 3, 1914: elevation. 995' B.

Ŀ	4; elevation, 995 B.		
	,,	Top.	Bottom
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Feet.	Feet.
	Little Dunkard Sand	360	425
	Big Dunkard Sand	470	560
	Gas Sand		675
	Salt Sand		1200
	Salt Sand	1411	1470
	Maxton Sand	1581	1590
	Little Lime		1650
	Pencil Cave		1670
	Big Lime		1750
	Big Injun Sand		1865
	Squaw Sand		1900
	Berea Sand	2065	2068
	Fifty-foot Sand (shell)	2100	
	Gordon Stray Sand		2325
	Unrecorded (gas in Fourth Sand, 2459')		2510
	Fifth Sand (shell)		
	Total depth		3000

The above well was abandoned as a dry hole.

Several wells have been drilled along the Orlando Anticline northeast of Orlando, most of which have been good gas producers. The seven following records are from this locality. The record of the Waters Heirs No. 4 (585), which made gas from the Gordon Stray Sand, was published in the section for Orlando, page 69.

Louis Bennett No. 1 Well Record (580).

Collins Settlement District; on Second Big Run, 0.8 mile north of Bennett; authority, Guffey & Galey; elevation, 880' B.

Th	hickness. Total.	
		Feet.
Conductor		22
Sand, Murphy	8	30
Slate	28	58

Th	ickness.	Total
111	Feet.	Feet.
Lime	15	73
Red rock.	45	118
Sand, Moundsville	35	153
Slate	128	281
Lime	74	355
Slate		563
Lime	90	653
Red rock.	10	663
Lime	25	688
Slate and shells		923
Sand. Salt		923 951
Slate	28 12	
		963
Lime	55	1018
Slate and shells	140	1158
Sand, Salt	132	1290
Coal	8	1298
Lime	35	1333
Sand, white, Salt	54	1387
Lime	38	1425
Red rock	30	1455
Red limestone, Little Lime	42	1497
Slate, Pencil Cave	12	1509
Big Lime	20	1529
Slate and shells	45	1574
Lime	26	1600
Slate, black	12	1612
Lime	28	1640
Slate	6	1646
Sand, Big Injun, bottom portion	15	1661
Slate and shells	20	1681
Lime, (gas, 1750') (Squaw Sand)	83	1764
Slate	22	1786
Sandy lime	60	1846
Slate	30	1876
Lime	18	1894
Slate and shells	218	2112
Slate, brown	16	2128
Sand, brown, with white pebbles, Gordon Stray	12	2140
Slate and shells	30	2170
Sand, gray, Gordon	37	2207
Slate and shells	60	2267
Pink rock	24	2291
Lime, sandy	12	2303
Slate and shells to bottom	587	2890

The above well was abandoned, but makes considerable gas from a formation recorded as "lime," but probably represents the Squaw Sand.

Louis Bennett No. 2616 Well Record (581).

Collins Settlement District; on Second Big Run, 1.8 miles north of Bennett; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Aug. 22, 1912; elevation 1110' B.

valion, 1110 B.		
	op.	Bottom.
F	eet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand 50	00	550
Burning Springs Sand 6	90	710
Salt Sand		1160
Salt Sand (gas, 1325')	10	1340
Salt Sand (gas, 1562-8')		1589
Little Lime		1747
Pencil Cave	47	1755
Big Lime		1840
Big Injun Sand		1960
Thirty-foot Sand23	27	
Gordon Stray Sand		2389
Gordon Sand (gas, 2452')24	50	2475
Total depth		3012

J. H. Groves No. 2733 Well Record (582).

Collins Settlement District; on Oil Creek, 0.7 mile southwest of Bennett; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Oct. 29, 1912; elevation, 810' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand (water, 310')	260	310
	360	395
Gas Sand	515	595
Second Cow Run Sand (water, 670')		785
Salt Sand		900
Salt Sand		950
Salt Sand		1150
Little Lime		1538
Pencil Cave		1546
Big Lime		1606
Big Injun Sand.		1734
Berea Sand (gas, 1950')		1955
Thirty-foot Sand		2103
Gordon Stray Sand		2152
Total depth	1102	2571
10th depth		2011

The above well made only a show of gas from the Berea Sand and was abandoned as a dry hole.

Louis Bennett No. 2671 Well Record (583).

Collins Settlement District; 0.9 mile northwest of Bennett; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Oct. 3, 1912; elevation 1280' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	. 705	750
Big Dunkard Sand	. 770	846
Gas Sand	. 955	1040
Second Cow Run Sand	.1050	1140
Salt Sand		1235
Salt Sand		1310
Maxton Sand (gas, 1786')		1820
Little Lime		1942
Pencil Cave		1950
Big Lime		2037
Big Injun Sand (gas, 2125')		2165
Squaw Sand		2197
Weir Sand		2244
Berea Sand		2412
Fifty-foot Sand		2450
Thirty-foot Sand		2554
Gordon Stray Sand		2597
		2551
Gordon SandShells		0764
Fourth Sand		2764
Bayard Sand		2923
Total depth		3443

The above well was abandoned as a dry hole.

Waters Heirs No. 3 Well Record (586).

Collins Settlement District; on Threelick Run, 1.9 miles N. 10° E. of Orlando; authority, Snaith & Wilson; elevation, 995′ B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Oral B. J. Owel		
Coal, Brush Creek	. 450	455
Sand, Big Dunkard	. 500	520
Sand, Burning Springs	580	610
Sand, Second Cow Run and Salt	. 700	1000
Sand, Maxton	.1450	1600
Little Lime	.1620	1640
Big Lime	1646	1700
Sand, Big Injun (gas, 1710'; packer set, 1707')	1700	1910
Sand, Berea	2000	2025
Sand, Fifty-foot (gas, 2160')	2158	2180
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas, 2305')	2298	2307
Total depth		2525
3/10" mercury in 2" tubing; volume, 431,000	cu. ft.	daily.

Waters Heirs No. 2 Well Record (587).

Collins Settlement District; on Threelick Rnu, 2.0 miles N. 5° E. of Orlando; authority, Snaith & Wilson; elevation, 1060' B.

	1.
Feet., Feet.	
Coal, Bakerstown	
Sand, Little Dunkard	
Sand, Big Dunkard 555 610	
Sand, Gas and Second Cow Run 685 960	
Sand, Salt1240, 1270	
Sand, Salt	
Sand, Maxton (gas, 1630')	
Little Lime	
Big Lime1700 1740	
Sand, Big Injun	
Sand, Berea (gas, 2095')2090 2115	
Sand, Fifty-foot (gas, 2233')2228 2244	
Total depth	
"Test, 8/10" mercury in 2" tubing; volume, 702,000 cubic	fe e t

"Test, 8/10" mercury in 2" tubing; volume, 702,000 cubic fee daily "

Waters Heirs No. 1 Well Record (588).

Collins Settlement District; on Threelick Run, 2.0 miles N. 15° E. of Orlando; authority, Snaith & Wilson; elevation, 1240' B.

	Top.	Bottom.	
	Feet.	Feet.	
Sand, Moundsville	500	525	
Sand, Little Dunkard		600	
Sand, Big Dunkard	685	735	
Coal, Upper Freeport	735	739	
Sand, Gas and Second Cow Run	860	1015	
Sand, Salt		1200	
Sand, Maxton	1825	1840	
Little Lime	1845	1870	
Big Lime	1875	1920	
Sand, Big Injun	1920	2090	
Sand, Squaw	2095	2120	
Sand, Thirty-foot	2410	2440	
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas, 2496' and 2505')	2491	2508	
Total depth		2510	
Test 11 /10" mercury in 65/" easing: vol	11ma 8 828	000 on 6	4

Test, 11/10'' mercury in 6%'' casing; volume, 8,838,000 cu. ft. daily.

No record is available of the E. G. Davisson No. 1 (590), located near Crawford along the West Fork River. According to Mr. Davisson, who drilled the well on his own property, it produced about 100,000 cubic feet of gas daily, most of which was from the Big Injun, the Gordon Sand having only a small amount. Salt water and a show of oil were also found in the Injun. The rock pressure was 700 pounds.

Three wells have been drilled in the edge of Braxton County, two or three miles west of Ireland. The G. D. Walton No. 1 (592), on the head of Knawl Creek, was reported to have made two shows of gas and a little oil, but was abandoned as a dry hole. The Samuel Cunningham No. 1 (593), on Pigeonroost Fork of Knawl Creek, was reported to have made a little oil and enough gas to run an engine. The John Ware No. 1 (594), on Right Fork of Falls Creek, just west of Letch, was reported to have made considerable gas, but was abandoned.

In the southern panhandle of Lewis and in the adjoining territory of Upshur and Webster, fourteen wells have been drilled, nearly all having made shows of oil and gas, mostly from the lower members of the Pottsville group of sands, which produce oil and gas at Rosedale. Concerning this oil in the panhandle. White says the following:

"The oil is of light gravity and amber color, but is so mixed up with water that no paying wells have ever been found, although a fine showing has been obtained in nearly every one of the dozen or more wells that have been drilled. It appears to be impossible to case off the water without also shutting out the oil."

The records of only a few of these wells are available. According to W. T. Wilson, of Bablin, who drilled several of them, the W. T. Wilson No. 1 (595) made a little oil; the W. T. Wilson No. 2 (596), the record of which is published in Chapter IX, page 167, was a dry hole; the A. K. Wilson No. 2 (597), the record of which is published in the section for Bablin, page 72, made oil and gas from the Salt Sand and a little oil from the Gordon; the A. K. Wilson No. 1 (598) made oil and gas; the S. M. Holt No. 1 (599) made oil and gas; the S. M. Holt No. 3 (600) was a dry hole; the S. M. Holt No. 2 (601) made oil and gas; the John Snyder No. 1 (602) was a dry hole; the William Mearns No. 1 (603) was reported to have flowed some thick oil at 230 feet; the V. S. Lynch No. 1 (603A) was a dry hole; the G. G. Butcher No. 1 (604), according to a resident, made an oil show and enough gas to blow out water, and "lots of salt water." The well still makes a little gas. The following well was reported to

[&]quot;I. C. White, Vol. I(A), W. Va. G. S., p. 375; 1904.

have been drilled by a man named Hague, and is said to have made considerable gas, a little oil and much salt water:

J. W. Lake No. 1 Well Record (605).

Collins Settlement District; on Hacker Camp Run, 1.6 miles southeast of Bablin; elevation, 1250' B.

Thick	ness. Total.
Fee	
8¼" casing to rock 4	
Slate and shell	
Sandy lime (65%" casing, 576')	6 576
Sandy lime, red rock, shale and slate (little gas,	
900')	
Unrecorded 7	0 970
Maxton Sand	
Pencil Cave 1	
Big Lime, very white	
Red rock 1	
Sand, Big Injun	
Sandy lime, red rock	
White slate with lime shells	
Sand, hard, close, Thirty-foot (little gas) 2	
Slate and shale 9	
and a state, do at a state of the state of t	5 1820
Daniel IIII	0 1850
	5 1865
- Lacent Bliddle 11111111111111111111111111111111111	0 1885
zuna, mic, i darum in in in in in in in in in in in in in	5 1930
DALGAS TITLE TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO	10 1970
	5 1985
	5 2040
	2050
Shale 5	2100

The Vandervort and Pickens No. 1 (606), drilled in Webster County on Right Fork of the Little Kanawha, 1 mile southwest of Cleveland, the record of which is published in the section for Cleveland, page 75, and which was previously published in Volume I(A), page 393. of the Survey, is reported to have made some gas, but was plugged, the record not showing the formation in which the gas was found. The well was drilled to 1807 feet and did not reach the Gordon and other deep sands of the Catskill Series. The William Mullins No. 1 (607), located in Webster County on a branch of Right Fork of Little Kanawha, 1 mile southwest of Bois, was reported by a resident to have been drilled more than 500 feet deep and made some gas, but was abandoned as a dry hole.

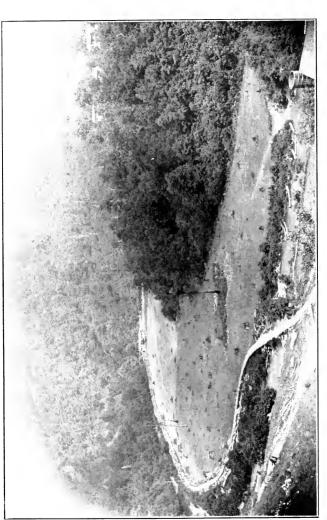


PLATE XXVIII.—Looking north at the mouth of Andy Run, ½ mile east of Bois, Lewis County; Right Fork of Little Kanawha and lumber tramroad at left; Topography of the Allegheny and Pottsville Series.



Prospective Oil and Gas Areas, Collins Settlement District.—While Collins Settlement District has been prospected for oil and gas in the western and extreme southern portions, the main central part remains still practically untouched by the drill. Present development, however, and structural conditions do not warrant the belief that this district will prove nearly as prolific in oil and gas as are the more northern districts where structural conditions are ideal. The fact that gas in considerable quantity has been found in the edge of Upshur on the east makes it seem probable that additional wells will be found joining this production to that along the western part of the district. Attention is called to the following localities: (1) That portion of the district lying between the Orlando Anticline and the Roanoke Syncline offers hope of many new gas wells in sands ranging from the Injun to the Fifth; (2) The northern portion of the district between the West Fork River and the Skin Creek District Line looks favorable for gas in sands ranging from the Injun to the Fifth, since gas occurs in some of these sands at Roanoke, on the west, and at Frenchton, on the east; (3) The southern portion of the district, south of the West Fork River, and between the Roanoke Syncline on the west and the Upshur Line on the east, will bear prospecting for gas, although it is less favored by present development than the northern part of the district; (4) The presence of oil in the Big Injun Sand in considerable quantity in Well No. 572 at Roanoke, in No. 590 at Crawford and the showing in the same sand in some of the Frenchton wells on the east, leads to the belief that it may be found in paying quantity at some point in this region. Since the sand is water-bearing generally in this region, the best chance for drilling would be at some point where a sharp change in the dip of the measures makes it possible for the oil to collect at the foot of a steep structural slope, where the water would occupy the terrace below it. This condition is found 1½ miles northeast of Ireland, where the structure has a cove-like appearance and oil might possibly be found in the Injun or Gordon Sands between the 1575 and 1600-foot structure contours

WELL RECORDS AND PROSPECTIVE AREAS, GILMER COUNTY.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first drilling for oil and gas in Gilmer County was done on Right Fork of Steer Creek, where one well (782) was drilled on the Daniel Huffman farm and 2 wells (783) and (784) were drilled on the Eli Shock farm, probably 25 to 30 years ago, where seepages of gas were known to occur along the creek. These wells all produced gas, but were never utilized. Another shallow well, drilled with a spring-pole, was completed about 1875 on the Kane farm (760), near Lettergap, and made some gas, and another on the Middleton farm (685), at the mouth of Grace Run, was also completed at an early date. The first deep hole drilled was that on the Fisher farm (653), on a branch of Tanner Creek near Tanner, which was completed in 1891, by John T. Harris and others, and still produces gas. In 1892 a well (689) was drilled on the Norris farm at Glenville, but made only a small amount of gas. Scattered wells were drilled throughout the county within the next few years, but systematic development did not begin until after the great Copley well in Lewis had been completed in 1900, numerous wells soon being drilled along Sand Fork, where a pool was opened at the mouth of Indian Fork.

SUMMARIZED RECORDS.

The following table, like that published for Lewis on pages 184 to 203, is a compilation from all the detailed records available in the county, and is intended to be a ready summary of the most important facts regarding each well. The same explanations which accompany the Lewis County table are applicable here. The following abbreviations of company names have been used:

Ash Bros	Ash Brothers.
	Charles T. Caldwell, Showalter et al.
Carter	Carter Oil Company.
Central Rosedale	Central Rosedale Oil and Gas Company.
Cresco O. & G	Cresco Oil and Gas Company.

Crude	Crude Oil Company.
Eastern Oil	Eastern Oil Company.
Gilmer O. & G	Gilmer Oil and Gas Company.
Guffey	
	Hagerstown Oil Company.
	John T. Harris, Caldwell et al.
	Hope Natural Gas Company.
Leary Oil	
	Martin Development Company.
	Mill Fork Oil and Gas Company.
	Pittsburgh and West Virginia Gas Co.
	Piney Fork Oil Company.
Pulliam	
Revere Oil	
Rinehart et al	
	Robinette Oil Company.
	South Penn Oil Company.
	Stumptown Oil and Gas Company
	Tanner Oil and Gas Company.
	Troy Oil and Gas Company.
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Summarized Record of Oil and Gas

No. on Map II	FARM NAME AND NUMBER	Magisterial District	OWNER	Elevation Above Tide
	;	Troy	Dischart of all	
608	Andrew T. Gooden No. 1 E. M. Talbott No. 1	Troy	Rinehart et al	765B
609 610	E. M. Talbott No. 1	Troy	Troy O. & G	753L
611	R. L. Ruddel Hrs. No. 1	Troy	J. T. Carter et al	
612	Thos Scott No 1	Troy	Carter	750B 825B
612A 613	Almira M. Dent No. 1	Cove (Doddridge)	Hagerstown Pgh. & W. Va	813L
614	Chas, Spurgeon No. 4246L. A. Law No. 1	Cove (Doddridge)	Pgh. & W. Va	955B
615	L. A. Law No. 1	Troy		940B 940L
616 617	D. A. C.I. No. 1	Trov	Crude	775B
618	C B Ruch No 1	Troy	South Penn	
619	H. P. Woofter No. 1 F. T. Bush No. 3091	ITOY	Hope	
620 621			Liona	870B
622	J. C. Bush Hrs. No. 3123 Powell Hrs. No. 3125 James Allman No. 1	Troy	Hope	
623	James Allman No. 1	Troy	Crude	910B 880L
624 625	James Allman No. 1. W. T. Wiant No. 1. J. C. Bush No. 1. J. C. Bush No. 2. W. T. Wiant No. 2. L. M. Fox No. 1.	Troy	South Penn	915L
626	J. C. Bush No. 2	Troy	South Penn	930B
627	W. T. Wiant No. 2	Troy	South Penn	880B
628 629	E. I. Waggoner No. 2	Trov	Crude	880B 862L
630	E. I. Waggoner No. 5	Trov	Crude	960B
631	A. O. Britton No. 1	Troy	R. G. Gillespie	
632 633	W. B. & M. S. Hersman No. 1 D. J. Gordon No. 7	Troy	Crude	1065B 1075B
634	D. J. Gordon No. 4	Trov	R. G. Gillespie	862L
635	G. A. Kemper No. 1	Troy	Crude	855L
636	D. J. Gordon No. 6	Troy	R. G. Gillespie	1170L
637	A. S. Britton No. 1	Troy	R. G. Gillespie	985L
638 639	A. S. Britton No. 2	Trov	R. G. Gillespie	951L 1027L
640	C. C. Snodgrass No. 2. R. O. Hinzman No. 1. W. W. Gordon No. 1716. W. W. Gordon No. 2011.	Troy	R. G. Gillespie	860B
641	R. O. Hinzman No. 1	Troy	R. G. Gillespie	925B
642 643	W. W. Gordon No. 1716	Troy	Hope Hope	1070B 905B
644	Samuel Bennett No. 1775	Dekalb	Hope	
645	L. S. Vannoy No. 2176. S. B. Rogers No. 2187.	Dekalb	Hope	855B
646 647	S. B. Rogers No. 2187. L. M. Law No. 2181.	Dekalb	Hope Hope	
648	E. L. Valentine No. 2186	Dekalb		850B 905B
649	Ira G. Ellison No. 1754	Dekalb	Hope	895B
650 651	G. L. Ellison No. 2471	Dekalb	Hope	830B
652	J. S. Shaffer No. 1774. Chas. Peterson No. 1	Dekalb	Hope Hope	1065B 780B
653	G. M. Fisher No. 1	Dekalb		800B
654	Robert Mitchell No. 1	Dekalb	Jackson & Bowser	865B
655 656	Geo. W. Fisher No. 1	Dekalh	Carter	875B
657	Samuel Riddel No. 1.	Dekalb	Hope	950B
658	Hardman & Haller No. 1. G. L. Camden No. 1. Frank C. Geiner No. 1	Dekalb	Hone O. & G	1055B
659	Frank C. Gainer No. 1	Dekalb	Caldwell et al	800B
660 661	Frank C. Gainer No. 1. Thos. Hardman Hrs. No. 1. J. D. Harris No. 1. S. M. Redyner, No. 2019	Dekalb	Cresco O. & G	805B
662				
663	M. E. Gainer No. 1. Lillie F. House No. 1708. John Raulston No. 1. Luther Ellison No. 1	Dekalb	Eastern Oil	865B
663A	Lillie F. House No. 1708	Dekalb	Hope	935B
	Luther Ellison No. 1	Dekalb	Hope	910B
666				915B 900B
667 668				814T
000	Nancy Nicholas No. 1	Dekalb	Leary Oil	830B

Wells in Gilmer County

1535 1640		
1382 1500	AND	Map
		.1608
1535		. 609 . 610
1810 1924 2545 2600 B. I. gas show.		. 612
1770	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	613
1661		. 616
1568 1642 2369 Maxton & B. I. gas		619
1780		623
		625
		628
1660	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	631
1800 1875 2295 2253	: Maxton,	634
1800 1875 2290 2323 Berea gas 1702 1857 2210 2283 Berea oil show 1934 1934 1935 2210 2283 Berea oil show 1936 1820 1890 2248 2358 Berea oil & gas sho 1820 1890 2248 2368 Berea oil & gas sho 1825 1895 2275 2376 Berea gas 1716 1803 2168 2189 Maxton & Berea gas 1615 1679 1920 2832 B I & B. L. & B. L. gas 1712 1791 2150 2179 Salt & Berea gas 1712 1791 2150 2179 Salt & Berea gas 1766 1854 2340 Salt gas 1865 1926 3072 1 Cow, gas 1675 1740 2020 2365 2710 B. L. & B. L. gas 1. & B. L. gas		636
1936 2010 2387 2905 3153 Berea oil & gas sho 1820 1890 2248 2358 Show of gas 1825 1895 2275 2376 2376 Berea gas 1716 1803 2168 2189 2189 1615 1679 1920 2832 B. I. & B. L. m. gas 1746 2092 2179 Salt & Berea gas 1712 1701 2150 2179 Salt & Berea gas 1776 1854 2212 2772 B. I. & Berea gas 1776 1854 2340 Salt gas 1865 1926 3072 II Cow R. gas 1675 1740 2020 2365 2710 B. Lm. & B. I. gas show 1760 1820 2700 B. I. gas show		639
1716	v	643
1712 1701 2150 2179 Salt & Berea gas. 1764 2212 2772 B. I. gas show. 1776 1854 2340 Salt gas. 1865 1926 3072 II Cow R. gas. 1675 1740 2020 2365 2710 B. Lm. & B. I. gas show. 1760 1820 2700 B. I. gas show. 2700 B. I. gas show.		645
1776 1854 2340 Salt gas 1865 1926 3072 II Cow R. gas 1675 1740 2020 2365 2710 B. Lm. & B. I. gas show 1760 1820 2700 B. I. gas show		648
1675 1740 2020 2365 2710 B. Lm. & B. I. g Gantz oil	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	650 651
	ıs; B. I.,	 653 654
		655 656
Gas well.		657 658 659
1650 1792 3012 Dry hote		660 661 662
		663 663 A
		665

Summarized Record of Oil and Gas

io. on iap II	FARM NAME AND NUMBER	Magisterial District	OWNER	Above Tide
736	W. P. Knight No. 1	Saltlick (Braxton)	Hope	845
737	Fred Hoover No. 1	Saltlick (Braxton) Saltlick (Braxton)	South Penn	815
738	L. W. McNair Hrs. No. 1	Saltlick (Braxton)	Guffey	810
739 740	L. W. McNair Hrs. No. 2		South Penn	1277
741	R. R. Marshall No. 1	Glenville	Guffey	
142	R. R. Marshall No. 2	Glenville	Guffey	905
43	H. S. Hefner No. 1	Glenville	Guffey	740 860
47	R. R. Marshall No. 2	Glenville	Gilmer O. & G	770
50 51	C. S. Hudnall No. 2	Glenville	Guffey	765
52	C. S. Hudnall No. 1	Glenville	Guffey	760
753	C. S. Hudnall No. 1	Glenville	Gilmer O. & G	
755	G. M. Martin No. 1	Glenville		
756	N. P. Marsh No. 1	Glenville	Martin Dev	
757 758	Jesse Conrad No. 1	Glenville	South Penn	887
760	Tames P. Kane No. 1	Center	Pulliam	875
760A	I. B. Van Horn No.1	Center	South Penn	815
766	Samuel Burk No. 1		South Penn	
767	H. B. Gerwig No. 1	Otter (Braxton)	Ash Bros	
769 770	Albert Pearcy No. 1	Center	A. E. Kenney	755
771	J. W. Boggs No. 1	Center	Stumptown O. & G	815
772	Clarence Stump No. 1624	Center	Hope	730
773	Marcellus Stump No. 2	Center	Stumptown O. & G] 790
774	Elihu Stump No. 1	Center		
775 776	Winfred White No. 1	Center	Caldwell et al	
777	Marcellus Stump No. 1623	Center		
778	Lemuel Stump Hrs. No. 1	Center	Stumptown O. & G	705
779	Asa Stump No. 1	Center	. Harris et al	705
780 781	Katie Stump No. 1	Center	Stumptown O. & G	755
782	Daniel Huffman No. 1		Caldwell et al	
	Eli Shock No. 1	Center	Pulliam	
784	Eli Shock No. 2			
785 786	Louis Bennett No. 1		South Penn	
787	Berry Hrs. No. 1		South Penn	
788	W. C. Rollyson No. 1	Center	Enlow & Knisely	815
789	C. N. Snodgrass No. 1	Birch (Braxton)	. Carr & Gilmore	947
790	J. W. Smith No. 1		South Penn	
791 7 92	E. E. Cottrell No. 1	Birch (Braxton)	Alexander & Doty	787
93	U. S. Upton et al No. 1		R. C. Howard	795
794	I. W. Twyman No. 1	Birch (Braxton)	South Penn	
795	Pauline E. Snodgrass No. 1	Birch (Braxton)	Mill Fork	
196	Pauline E. Snodgrass No. 2	Birch (Braxton)	Mill Fork	
797 798	Rebecca Bourn No. 1		Pgh. & W. Va	
	W. G. Bennett No. 3	Center	South Penn	
300	W. G. Bennett No. 9.	Center	South Penn	
801	W. G. Bennett No. 7	Center	South Penn	11110
802	W. G. Bennett No. 8	Center	South Penn	1060
808	W. G. Bennett No. 1	Center	South Penn	960
		Center	South Penn	1145
804 805	W. G. Bennett No. 10	Comton	C	
305 306	W. G. Bennett No. 10. W. G. Bennett No. 5. W. G. Bennett No. 4.	Center	South Penn	

Wells in Gilmer County-Continued

Depth Thickness Feet Top Sand. Top Top Top Top Top Depth REWARES	PITTSBURGH COAL									
2140 2357 2838 Gord oil & gas			Big Lime. Top	Sand.	Sand.	Sand.				No. Map
2140 2357 2838 Gord oil & gas							`			736
			1670	1 1795		2338		2904	B I gas: Gord oil	738
2140 2357 2888 Gord oil & gas Oil show Gas show Dry hole Dry			1		1					. 73
Gas show Dry hole		2140	2357		2838		[Gord, oil & gas	. 740	
Dry hole. Dry hole. Dry hole. Dry hole. Dry hole. Dry hole. Dry hole. Dry hole. Strong file of the property		[·[[[[[•••••	1		. 74
S0 5 1807 1818 2639 2672 2675 2672 5th oil show 5th oil & gas 5th oil & gas & 5th oil & gas & 5th oil & gas & 5th oil & gas & 5th oil & gas & 5th oil & gas & 5th oil & gas & 5th oil & gas & 5th oil & gas & 5th oil & gas & 5th oil & gas & 5th oil & gas & 5th oil & gas & 5th oil & 5th oil & gas & 5th oil	· · · · · ·	· · · · · · ·			1			1		74
Solution Solution		1						1		747
92 9 1895 1885 2502 2865 2872 5th oil show	80	5	1807	1848			2639	2672	B. I. gas show; 5th oil & gas show	7 750
153			1.005	1005				0070		. 75
1530 1875 2468 2009 Salt & R. L. gas.						2502	2000			175
1530		1	1912	1555	1		2130		Sait & Stil gas show	755
1830 1875 2009 Salt & B. L. gas. 2009 Salt & B. L. gas. 2802 B. L. oil & gas show.										756
1610				Į	1	1	J			757
1610	• • • • • •									758
1610	• • • • • •									760
1610										766
Gas well.			1830				[767
1507 Salt (?) gas. 1508 2800 Salt & B. I. gas. 1498 Salt (?) gas. 1498 Salt (?) gas. 1397 Salt gas. 1397 Salt gas. 12157 Salt gas. 12157 Salt gas. 12157 Salt gas. 12157 Salt gas. 1491 Salt gas well. Gas well. Gas well. Gas well. 1491 Salt gas well. Gas well. Gas well. Gas well. Gas well. Gas well. Gas well. Gas well. Gas well. Gas well. Gas well. Gas well. Gas well. Gas well. Gas well. Gas well. Gas well. Gas well. Gas sinow. Gas sin		. (1610	1715	[[2463	2802	B. I. oil & gas show	. 769
1463 1550 2800 Salt (?) gas. 2800	• • • • • •		• • • • • • •							.1770
1463 1550 2800 Salt & B. I. gas. 1498 Salt (?) gas. 1397 Salt gas. 1397 Salt gas. 12157 Salt gas.	• • • • • •								Gas well	77
1463 1550 2800 Salt & B. I. gas 1.496 Salt (?) gas 1.497 Salt (?) gas 1.2157 Salt (gas well Gas wel		1	1	1		1		1 1507	Salt (?) gas	177
1496 Salt (?) gas. 1397 Salt gas. 1215? Salt gas. 1215? Salt gas. 1215? Salt gas. Gas well. Gas well. Gas well. Gas well. 1491 Salt, light gas & show of oil. 1606 Dry hole. 1100 Gas well. Goo Gas whell. Goo Gas whell. Goo Gas show. 1265 1710 2668 Gord. gas show. 2668 Gord. gas show. 2668 Gord. gas show. Dry hole. Salt oil show: B. Lm. gas. Dry hole. Salt oil show: B. Lm. gas. Salt oil show: B. Lm. gas. 1528 Gas ss. gas; Salt oil. 1537 Salt oil 1547 Gas ss. gas; Salt oil. 1548 Gas ss. gas; Salt oil. 1738 Salt oil. 1738 Salt oil. 1738 Salt oil. 1738 Salt oil. 1736 Salt o			1463	1550				2800	Salt & B. I. gas	. 77
1215? Salt gas Gas well Gas		1	.)]]]]		Salt (?) gas	. [77!
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1610 Salt oil & gas. 1756 Salt oil & gas. 1756 Salt oil & gas.				1						. 801 . 802
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			.1	1	1			1985	Dry noie	.]807

In addition to the summarized records in the table, the details of most of these wells will be given in the following pages, giving such information as is available regarding the underground strata.

Detailed Well Records, Troy District.

Troy District, with the exception of the western part, where the Newberne pool is located, has not produced oil and gas in large quantity, but outside of the Newberne region only a few scattered wells have been drilled, the evidence of which, though unfavorable, is not sufficient to declare the territory barren. The district is situated in the northeastern corner of the county, next to Doddridge and Ritchie, and in its northern part the geologic structure reaches a low level, where the Robinson Syncline enters it from the north. The southeastern corner is crossed by the Chestnut Ridge Anticline, giving the Pittsburgh Coal horizon an elevation of 975 feet, being a rise of 500 feet from the low level along the Doddridge Line.

A few wells have been drilled along the eastern border of the district next to Lewis. The Andrew T. Gooden No. 1 (608), drilled at Linn, produces gas, but its record could not be obtained. One mile east of Troy on Leading Creek, the E. M. Talbott No. 1 (609), drilled by an unknown company, was plugged and abandoned as a dry hole, but according to residents gas not only blew out the plug, but also escaped in large quantities through the ground around the well. Another well, the E. M. Talbott No. 1 (610), was drilled a few rods distant from the former location and produces gas from the Big Injun Sand, beyond which it was not drilled. record of this well is published in the section for Troy, page 77. The Robert L. Ruddel Heirs No. 1 (611), drilled by J. T. Carter and others on Leading Creek one-half mile southeast of Alice, was abandoned as a dry hole. Its record could not be secured, but according to Charles Conley, the well made a show of oil in the Maxton Sand, 500,000 cubic feet of gas from the Keener, and a show of oil and gas in a deeper sand, the total depth being about 2200 feet, which was sufficient to penetrate the Berea Sand.

The Thomas Scott No. 1 Well (612), on Cove Creek, 1.1 miles northwest of Troy, at an elevation of 750' B., was drilled by the Carter Oil Company and reported a dry hole, its record being published in Volume I(A), page 383, of the Survey.

The following well, which was abandoned as a dry hole, was reported by residents to have made an oil and gas show:

Almira M. Dent No. 1 Well Record (612A).

Troy District; on Little Cove Creek, 1.4 miles southeast of Conings; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 825' B.

s, authority, South Fenn On Co., elevation, 625	Top.	Bottom. Feet.
Pittsburgh Coal Big Injun Sand Berea Sand Gordon Sand	$1712 \\ 2135$	
Total depth		2633

The **P. Brannon No. 1 (613)**, drilled by the Hagerstown Oil Company, in the edge of Doddridge County, at the mouth of Fallen Timber Run of Cove Creek, 1.5 miles south of Leopold, was reported a dry hole, but its record was not secured. The following well, drilled in Doddridge, three-fourths mile from the Gilmer Line, was reported to have made a pressure of 200 pounds in $4\frac{1}{2}$ minutes and 560 pounds in 30 minutes through the 2-inch tubing:

Charles Spurgeon No. 4246 Well Record (614).

Cove District, Doddridge County; on Bear Fork, 1.0 mile northwest of Spurgeon; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; completed, Jan. 31, 1914; elevation, 955' B.

Top.	Bottom
Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Gas1180	1210
Sand, Second Cow Run1250	1370
Sand, Maxton	1740
Big Lime1810	1924
Sand, Big Injun (gas, 1974')	2015
Sand, Gordon2545	2550
Total depth	2600

The following well, the record of which was published in Volume I(A), page 383, of the Survey, was abandoned as a dry hole, but made a show of gas, there still being sufficient

to make a small flame at the well mouth. The well starts 110 feet below the Washington Coal, making that in the record the Lower Uniontown instead of the Pittsburgh, as originally supposed:

L. A. Law No. 1 Well Record (615).

Troy District; on Horn Creek, 1.2 miles southwest of Spurgeon; authority. South Penn Oll Co.; elevation, 940' B.

,	Top.	Bottom.
· ·	Feet.	Feet.
Small show of coal, Lower Uniontown	210	212
Big Dunkard Sand	960	995
Second Cow Run Sand	1200	1331
Salt Sand	1460	1540
Big Lime	1800	1890
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1910')	1897	1960
Gordon Stray Sand	2480	2490
Gordon Sand	2495	2497
Fifth Sand	2705	2715
Total depth		2740

The following well made only a light show of gas and was abandoned as a dry hole:

Josiah Nutter Heirs No. 4007 Well Record (616).

Troy District; on Stonelick Run, 1.8 miles southwest of Auburn; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; completed, Dec. 20, 1912; elevation, 940' L.

Feet. Feet.
Coal, Bakerstown
Big Lime
Sand, Big Injun (gas, 1875')
Sand, Squaw1950 1960
Sand, Weir
Total depth

The Peter Cole No. 1 (617), drilled on Horn Creek, 1.1 miles southeast of Coxs Mills, the record of which is published in the section for that place, page 79, made a show of gas in the Big Lime, but was abandoned as a dry hole.

The following well, the record of which was published in Volume I(A), page 382, of the Survey, was a small well. but supplies gas for a near by farmhouse:

C. B. Bush No. 1 Well Record (618).

Troy District; on Pikecamp Run, 1.5 miles northwest of Coxs Mills; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 895' B.

	Top.	Bottom.	
	Feet.	Feet.	
Black cave		r cct.	
Sand, Little Dunkard			
Big Dunkard Sand	. 910	940	
Slate	. 950		
Sand, Burning Springs	. 960		
Slate			
Sand, Gas			
Slate			
Sard, Salt			
Salt Sand (gas)	.1335	1375	
Sand, Maxton	.1555		
Little Lime	.1660		
Big Lime		1770	
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1820')		1828	
Sand and shells		1020	
		01.00	
Berea Sand (gas, 2159')		2160	
Shells	.2525	2725	
Soft slate to bottom	.2725	2735	
"The Gordon and Fifth Sands are indicated	only by	Shells i	1

"The Gordon and Fifth Sands are indicated only by Shells in this well."

Several wells have been drilled within the past few years on the head of Sinking Creek, some of which have produced gas, mostly from the Big Injun and Berea Sands. The three following records are from this locality. It is worthy of note that no sands were found below the Berea in any of these wells, although they were drilled deep enough to reach the Gordon and probably the Fifth:

F. T. Bush No. 3091 Well Record (620).

Troy District: on Sinking Creek, 1.6 miles southeast of Newberne; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Sept. 11, 1913; elevation, 880'B.

ь.		
	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	715	734
Big Dunkard Sand	850	875
Salt Sand	1170	1191
Salt Sand	1280	1327
Salt Sand	1419	1490
Maxton Sand	1542	1579
Little Lime	1630	1646
Pencil Cave	1646	1661
Big Lime	1661	1742

Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1781')	1802
Berea Sand (gas, 2104')2102	2107
Total depth	2502

J. C. Bush Heirs No. 3123 Well Record (621).

Troy District; on Sinking Creek, 1.8 miles southeast of Newberne; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Oct. 3, 1913; elevation, 870' B.

To	p. Bottom.
Fe	et. Feet.
Moundsville Sand 53	7 582
Big Dunkard Sand 70	3 724
Burning Springs Sand 82	0 870
Gas Sand 88	2 960
Salt Sand118	3 1211
Maxton Sand143	3 1451
Little Lime	0 1517
Pencil Cave	7 1521
Big Lime	1 1611
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1618')	1 - 1672
Total depth	2330

The above well was abandoned as a dry hole.

Powell Heirs No. 3125 Well Record (622).

Troy District; on Sinking Creek, 1.8 miles southeast of Newberne; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Sept. 16, 1913; elevation, 830' B.

,	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	.618	642
Big Dunkard Sand	681	703
Gas Sand	755	787
Second Cow Run Sand	908	1035
Salt Sand	1131	1158
Maxton Sand (gas, 1473-6')	1470	1485
Little Lime	1537	1552
Pencil Cave	1552	1568
Big Lime	1568	1642
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1697-1705')	1642	1732
Total depth		2369

The above well was a light gasser.

The Newberne Oil Pool, located on Tanner Creek and surrounding the town of Newberne, is at present in active operation, its limits not being yet fully defined. The field was opened 12 to 15 years ago by the drilling of two or three

wells along Shanty Run, but no attempt was made for several years to find further production, the territory being regarded as too poor for exploitation until the high price of oil in the past few years led to further drilling, with the result that about forty producing oil wells and numerous gas wells have been discovered. The producing sand is the Berea, none of the wells being spectacular, but having the prospect of being long lived, as the Shanty Run wells are still producing. The eight following detailed records are from this pool. The abbreviated records of several others appear in the summarized table on a previous page, and the records of the G. A. Kemper No. 1 (635), which produced oil from the Berea Sand. was published in the section for Newberne, page 80. The James Allman No. 1 (623), drilled several years ago, 1.1 miles northeast of Newberne, is a gasser, but its record was not secured:

W. T. Wiant No. 1 Well Record (624).

Troy District; on Tanner Creek, 0.6 mile northeast of Newberne; authority. South Penn Oil Co: elevation, 880' L.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Sewickley	220	223
Salt Sand	1150	
Salt Sand	1375	
Pencil Cave	1730	
Big Lime	1740	1810
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1885')	1810	1910
Berea Sand (oil, 2211')	2210	2238
Fifth Sand	2659	2664
Total depth		2676

The above well, which was one of the first drilled in the pool, was pumped for several years, but is now abandoned.

J. C. Bush No. 1 Well Record (625).

Troy District; on Shanty Run, 0.7 mile northeast of Newberne; authority, South Penn Oil Co.: elevation, 915' L.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Uniontown	130	1311/2
Black cave	840	
Salt Sand	1390	1520
Sand, Salt	1580	1670

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Pencil Cave	.1735	
Big Lime		
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1900')	.1840	1920
Berea Sand (oil, 2238-48')	. 2236	2271
Total depth		2276

The above well, one of the first in the pool, still produces one barrel daily. Its record was published in Volume I(A). page 382, of the Survey.

J. C. Bush No. 2 Well Record (626).

Troy District; on Shanty Run, 0.9 mile north of Newberne; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 930' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	850	885
Sand, Big Dunkard	935	970
Sand, Burning Springs	990	1030
Sand, Gas	1145	1170
Sand, Second Cow Run	1182	1215
Sand, Salt	1460	1600
Sand, Maxton	1670	1710
Big Lime	1805	1895
Big Injun Sand	1895	1940
Berea Sand (oil, 2266-75')	2266	2280
Total depth		2293

The above record was published in Volume I(A), page 382, of the Survey.

E. I. Waggoner No. 5 Well Record (630).

Troy District; 0.2 mile northwest of Newberne; authority, Crude Oil Co.; completed, Aug. 21, 1914; elevation, 960' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Lower Connellsville	540	575
Sand, Little Dunkard	880	920
Sand, Gas	1100	1145
Sand, Second Cow Run	1160	1285
Sand, Salt	1340	1410
Sand, Salt	1445	1550
Sand, Maxton (oil, 1719-25'; shot with 20 qts.		
1720-5')	1697	1727
Little Lime		1814
Big Lime		1880
Sand, Big Injun (gas show, 1920')		1960

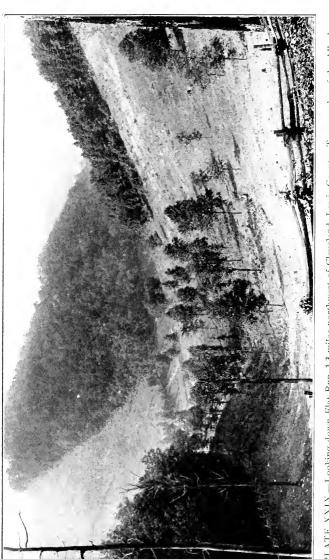


PLATE XXIX.—Looking down Flat Run, 1.3 miles northwest of Cleveland, Lewis County; Topography of the Alleghany and Pottsville Series.



Top. Feet. Sand, Squaw. 2080	
Sand, Berea (first oil pay, 2271-90'; second oil pay,	
2305-8')	2312
Conductor 11': 10" easing 140': 814" 840': 654"	1704'

The above was reported a 7-barrel well.

The A. O. Britton No. 1 (631) was a 10 to 11-barrel producer; the W. B. and M. S. Hersman No. 1 (632) made 5 barrels; the A. S. Britton No. 1 (637) was a gasser of $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions capacity, all three wells being in the Berea Sand.

Swisher Heirs No. 4 Well Record (639).

Troy District; on Tanner Creek, 0.9 mile southwest of Newberne; authority, Crude Oil Co.; completed, June 10, 1908; elevation, 1027' L.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Uniontown		155
Coal, Bakerstown	810	812
Sand, Little Dunkard	940	960
Sand, Big Dunkard		1100
Sand, Gas		1315
Sand, Second Cow Run		1420
Sand, Salt		1570
Sand, Salt		1660
Sand, Maxton		1760
Red rock		1770
Little Lime	1770	1795
Pencil Cave	1795	1800
Big Lime	1800	1875
Sand, Big Injun	1875	1990
Sand, Berea (gas, 2302-6')	2290	2315
Total depth		2323
76 7 12 147 1 2 4 4 7 7 7 1 6 17		

Made some oil with gas, about 1 bbl. of oil per day; pumped 2 bbls. per day after shot; 2/10'' water in $6\frac{5}{8}''$; 12/10'' after shot; 10/10'' mercury through 3'' tubing; capacity, 1,770,000 cu. ft.; conductor, 10'; 10'' casing, 148'; $8\frac{1}{4}''$, 977'; $6\frac{1}{9}''$, 1958'.

The C. C. Snodgrass No. 2 (640), on Pennsylvania Run, was reported a light oil well in the Big Injun. The following made only a show of oil in the Berea and was abandoned:

R. O. Hinzman No. 1 Well Record (641).

Troy District; on Pennsylvania Run, 0.6 mile west of Newberne; authority, R. G. Gillespie; completed, Feb. 10, 1914; elevation, 925' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Little Dunkard	835	880
Sand, Big Dunkard	900	940
Sand, Gas	1130	1268
Sand, Second Cow Run	1300	1330
Sand, Salt	1472	1490
Sand, Salt	1510	1550
Sand, Maxton	1700	1730
Little Lime	1745	1760
Big Lime	1792	1850
Sand, Keener	1850	1856
Sand, Big Injun	1857	
Sand, Berea (oil show, 2211')	2210	2214
Total depth		2283
Conductor, 12'; 10" casing, 131'; 814", 900';	65%", 17	92'.

W. W. Gordon No. 1716 Well Record (642).

Troy District; on Bushcamp Run, 1.1 miles southwest of Newberne; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, July 30, 1910; elevation, 1070' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	. 973	997
Big Dunkard Sand	.1060	1070
Gas Sand	.1130	1235
Second Cow Run Sand	.1340	1440
Salt Sand	.1580	1720
Little Lime	.1911	1924
Pencil Cave	.1924	1936
Big Lime	.1936	2010
Big Injun Sand		2093
Berea Sand (oil and gas show)	.2387	2395
Fifth Sand		2910
Total depth		3153

According to W. W. Gordon, the driller reported that the above well would have made 1½ to 2 barrels from the Berea Sand. It was abandoned as a dry hole.

W. W. Gordon 2011 Well Record (643).

Troy District; on Bushcamp Run, 1.2 miles west of Newberne; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Jan. 27, 1910; elevation, 905' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	840	865
Big Dunkard Sand	930	950
Gas Sand	1000	1110
Second Cow Run Sand	1210	1335
Salt Sand	1445	1490
Salt Sand	1645	1670
Little Lime	1802	1814
Pencil Cave	1814	1820
Big Lime	1820	1890
Big Injun Sand	1890	1937
Berea Sand	2248	2251
Total depth		2358

The above well made only a show of gas and was abandoned as a dry hole.

Prospective Oil and Gas Areas, Troy District.—Troy District offers several localities where additional prospecting might be done with profit. The following suggestions are made: (1) The large amount of oil found in the Berea Sand in the Fink Pool of Lewis, the Newberne Pool of Gilmer, and the Yellow Creek Pool of Calhoun, all of which are very nearly at the same structural level, with no intervening folds, indicates that these three pools may all be connected with a continuous chain of wells. It is possible that the strike of the pool may veer somewhat southward across Troy District, owing to the influence of the Robinson Syncline, which enters the district from the north, but dies out against the slope of the Chestnut Ridge Anticline. It seems probable, therefore, that oil might be found between the 550 and 600foot structure contours in the vicinity of Coxs Mills and westward along Pikecamp Run and northeastward toward Conings. (2) The presence of gas in the Big Injun Sand in the Spurgeon (614) well, and the showing of gas in the same sand in the Law (615) well, indicate that oil might possibly be found at a lower structural level toward the Robinson Syncline on the east, the test being made preferably in the vicinity of Spurgeon to avoid the water that may be along the axis of the syncline. (3) That portion of the district southeast of Troy looks favorable for gas in the Big Injun and in the lower sands. (4) That portion of the district between Sinking and Horn Creeks, south of the Parkersburg and Staunton Turnpike, looks favorable for gas in the Big Injun and Berea Sands.

Detailed Well Record, Dekalb District.

Dekalb District, occupying the northwestern part of Girmer, where the Pittsburgh Coal horizon reaches a low structural level, has been prospected to a considerable extent, and both oil and gas have been found in commercial quantity, most of the production being in the western part. All the wells drilled in the eastern part, toward Glenville District, have been failures. In the northern portion, gas has been found in considerable quantity along Tanner and Sinking Creeks. Several wells have been drilled along Ellis Run, of which the two following records are available:

Samuel Bennett No. 1775 Well Record (644).

Dekalb District; on Ellis Run, 1.9 miles west of Newberne; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, March 9, 1909; elevation, 950'B.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Salt Sand1510	1550
Maxton Sand1740	1750
Little Lime1800	1815
Big Lime1825	1895
Big Injun Sand	1955
Berea Sand (gas, 2290')2275	2304
Total depth	237€

L. S. Vannoy No. 2176 Well Record (645).

Dekalb District; on Ellis Run, 2.2 miles southwest of Newberne; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Dec. 31, 1909; elevation, 855' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
		Feet.
Coal, Uniontown	25	
Coal, Bakerstown	708	
Little Dunkard Sand	755	800
Salt Sand (light gas, 1440')	1430	1485
Salt Sand	1605	1650
Big Lime	1716	1803

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Big Injun Sand, broken up and limy	1803	1878
Berea Sand (gas, 2170')	2168	
Total depth		2189
10" casing, 122'; 8¼", 825'; 65%", 1725'; 4" tu	ıbing,	2180'.

The following well is on Tanner Creek, near the mouth of Ellis:

S. B. Rogers No. 2187 Well Record (646)

Dekalb District; on Tanner Creek, 2.2 miles northeast of Tanner; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.: elevation 775' B.

,	Top. Feet.	Bottom. Feet.
Conductor		~ ~ ~ ~ .
		16
Sand, white, Burning Springs, Gas and Second Cow		
Run	850	1150
Salt Sand (gas show)		1550
Salt Sand		1610
Big Lime	1615	1679
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1679')		1702
Dark sand, Berea	1920	1960
Slate and shells to bottom	1960	2832

The two following wells were drilled along Brushy Run, near the Troy Line:

L. M. Law No. 2181 Well Record (647).

Dekalb District; Brushy Run, 1.8 miles southwest of Newberne; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Jan. 15, 1908; elevation, 850' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Big Injun Sand (gas, $1752\frac{1}{2}$)	1746	1776
Berea Sand (gas, 2101')	2092	

10" casing, 140'; 8¼", 815'; 6%", 1610'. Could not get bottom measured—gas too strong.

E. L. Valentine No. 2186 Well Record (648).

Dekalb District; on Brushy Run, 1.5 miles southwest of Newberne; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, March 15, 1911; elevation, 905' B.

	Top.	Bottom
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	740	775
Big Dunkard Sand	825	860
Second Cow Run Sand	1125	1190

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Salt Sand	1310	1365
Salt Sand	1500	1555
Maxton Sand	1590	1615
Little Lime		1700
Pencil Cave	1700	1712
Big Lime	1712	1791
Big Injun Sand		1849
Berea Sand (gas. 2161')		2164
Total depth		2179

The following well was abandoned but makes a good supply of gas for domestic use:

Ira G. Ellison No. 1754 Well Record (649).

Dekalb District; on Jessie Run, 2.8 miles northeast of Tanner authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Feb. 11, 1910; elevation, 895' B.

To	p. Bottom.
Fe	et. Feet.
Sand, Salt (gas or oil, 1400')139	0 1420
Maxton Sand	
Little Lime	0
Big Injun Sand (gas or oil, 2/10" water in 1"	
opening, 1775')	4 1835
Berea, shell	2
Total depth	2772

A few gas wells have been drilled on Sinking Creek, near the Troy District Line, of which the two following records are available:

G. L. Ellison No. 2471 Well Record (650).

Dekalb District; 1.5 miles northwest of Lucerne; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, April 25, 1912; elevation, 830' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Big Dunkard Sand	. 782	804
Gas Sand	. 945	970
Salt Sand (water, 1200')	.1168	1220
Salt Sand (gas, 1447')		1497
Salt Sand	.1595	1650
Maxton Sand	.1690	1716
Little Lime	.1758	1770
Pencil Cave	.1770	1776
Big Lime	.1776	1854
Big Injun Sand		1914
Total depth (no more sands)		2340

J. S. Shaffer No. 1774 Well Record (651).

Dekalb District; 1.2 miles northwest of Lucerne; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Oct. 14, 1910; elevation, 1065' B.

Ton	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand 881	931
Big Dunkard Sand	1020
Second Cow Run Sand (gas, 1257'; water, 1268')1210	1280
Salt Sand1410	1490
Salt Sand1600	1680
Maxton Sand1820	1840
Little Lime1840	1855
Pencil Cave	1865
Big Lime	1926
Big Injun Sand1926	1998
Berea, shells only	2335
Total depth	.3072

The above well was reported to have made 1½ millions in the Second Cow Run, but was abandoned, the volume evidently having declined rapidly.

The record of the **G. M.** Fisher **No. 1** (653), drilled on Mitchell Run, 1.5 miles north of Tanner, and already mentioned as the first deep well in the county, is published in the section for Tanner, page 81. It made gas in the Big Injun and shows of oil in both the Big Injun and Berea Sands. The following well was reported to have made considerable gas and still burns at the well mouth, but was abandoned:

Geo. W. Fisher No. 1 Well Record (655).

Dekalb District; on Jones Cabin Run, 0.8 mile northeast of Alfred; authority, Carter Oil Co.; completed, July 14, 1904; elevation 875′B

Top.	Bottom.
Sand, Little Dunkard	820
Sand, Second Cow Run	1225
Sand, Salt	1485
Big Lime	1820
Sand, Big Injun (gas show, 1860')	1920
Total depth	2700
10" casing, 145'; 8¼", 860'; 65%", 1780'.	

The Samuel Riddel No. 1 (656), drilled on the head of Jones Cabin Run, was reported a dry hole, but its record was not secured.

Four wells have been drilled in the immediate vicinity of Tanner, of which two have been gassers and two dry holes. The following is a record of one of these wells:

Hardman and Haller No. 1 Well Record (657).

Dekalb District; 1.1 miles N. 45° E. of Tanner; authority, Tanner Oil & Gas Co.; completed, Jan. 5, 1914; elevation, 1055' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Uniontown	134	136
Sand, Little Dunkard	885	925
Sand, Big Dunkard	955	975
Sand, Gas		1240
Sand, Second Cow Run	1265	1320
Sand, Salt	1475	1520
Sand, Salt (gas, 1595'-1600')	1595	1640
Maxton Sand	1810	1840
Little Lime	1845	1860
Pencil Cave	1860	1865
Big Lime	1865	1919
Sand, Big Injun, hard, no water (gas, 1919-1924')	1919	1997
Sand, Berea, and shells	2270	2308
Total depth		2325
Conductor, 12': 10" casing, 138': 814", 960': 6	5%".	1871'.

The above well was a light gasser.

The G. L. Camden No. 1 (658), located 1.5 miles northeast of Tanner, was reported a gas well; the Frank C. Gainer No. 1 (659), located 0.6 mile east of Tanner, was abandoned as a dry hole; the Thos. Hardman Heirs No. 1 (660), located 0.5 mile northwest of Tanner, was abandoned as a dry hole, but had a show of gas. Seven wells have been drilled on the head of Laurel Fork, of which five have been gassers. The four following records are available:

J. D. Harris No. 1 Well Record (661).

Dekalb District; on Laurel Fork, 1.5 miles southwest of Alfred; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 835' B

, South I can On Co., Clevation, 655 D.		
	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Sewickley	150	155
State	155	170
Slate and red rock	170	590
Coal, Harlem	590	600
Slate and red rock	600	900
White sand Burning Springs	900	1015

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
White sand, Second Cow Run	1155
Gray sand, Salt	1280
White lime1280	1300
Sand, Salt (gas, small, 1390')	
Gray sand, Salt	1530
Lime	1545
Big Lime	1792
Big Injun Sand	1861
Lime and sand	1901
Slate and shells	2150
Lime	2175
Lime and shells2175	3012

The above well was abandoned as a dry hole.

S. M. Beckner No. 3018 Well Record (662).

Dekalb District; on Spring Run, 1.7 miles southwest of Alfred; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Sept. 19, 1913; elevation, 855' B.

То	p. Bottom.
Fe	et. Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand 78	5 805
Second Cow Run Sand106	0 1195
Salt Sand (gas, 1397')139	0 1400
Salt Sand142	2 1483
Maxton Sand161	1 1651
Little Lime	1 1686
Pencil Cave	6 1696
Big Lime (gas, 1768')	6 1782
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1788')	2 1855
Berea Sand	7 2190
Total depth	2297

The above well was a Big Injun gasser.

The following well, drilled originally by the South Penn Oil Company, but now owned by the Eastern Oil Company, was reported to have been a heavy gas well from the Big Injun Sand, making a line pressure of 600 pounds or more. Its product is used by the Glenville Oil and Gas Company to supply the town of Glenville with gas:

M. E. Gainer No. 1 Well Record (663).

Dekalb District; on Spring Run, 1.8 miles southwest of Alfred; authority, Eastern Oil Co.; elevation, 865' B.

,	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Sewickley	178	183
Red rock	198	203
Limestone		333
Red rock	393	453
Black sand, Murphy	558	573
Coal, Elk Lick		593
Black sand, Grafton		668
Red rock		768
White sand, Little Dunkard	798	818
Limestone		1140
White sand, Salt		1260
White sand, Salt		1320
White sand, Salt		1425
Sand, Salt	1435	1460
Lime		1520
Lime		1620
Big Lime		1770
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1780' and 1800')		1874
Slate and shells to bottom		2873

Lillie F. House No. 1708 Well Record (663A).

Dekalb District; 1.8 miles west of Alfred; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Sept. 30, 1910?; elevation, 935' B.

Big Dunkard Sand. Feet. Fee Teet. Fee Teet.	m.
Gas Sand1115 1188	ι.
)
Salt Sand	5
	í
Salt Sand1430 1530)
Little Lime1730	
Big Lime1770	
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1894')1865 1918	}
Berea Sand)
Total depth	,

The Luther Ellison No. 1 (665), drilled on Bull Fork, 0.7 mile northwest of Alfred, was abandoned as a dry hole, but supplies gas for domestic purposes at the farmhouse. The following well was drilled on the head of Trace Fork, and was a gasser:

J. T. Wilt No. 2243 Well Record (666).

Dekalb District; on Trace Fork, 2.0 miles north of Revere: authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, July 14, 1911; elevation, 900' B.

Feet.	Bottom. Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand 804	831
Big Dunkard Sand 917	945
Burning Springs Sand1000	10 50
Second Cow Run Sand1200	12 75
Salt Sand (water, 1450'; gas, 1483-8')1400	1495
Maxton Sand	1688
Little Lime1706	1726
Pencil Cave1726	1730
Big Lime1730	1815
Keener Sand1815	1830
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1822-5')	1880
Berea Sand2210	2220
Total depth	2273

The Revere Oil Pool, on Mudlick Run of Trace Fork, 2 to 3 miles northwest of Revere, contains about twenty wells, most of which are oil producers from the Berea Sand, ranging in size from 2 to 50 barrels, being an apparent extension of the great Yellow Creek Pool of Calhoun County[†] which extends for several miles along the same northern slope of the Chestnut Ridge Anticline. Besides several short tabulated wells in the summarized table the seven following detailed records are available from this pool. Some of the wells along the arch are gassers:

A. B. Ayers No. 3130 Well Record (667).

Dekalb District; on Mudlick Run, 1.2 miles northwest of Revere; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Dec. 1, 1913; elevation, 814' L.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	765	780
Burning Springs Sand (gas, 926')		945
Second Cow Run Sand	1015	1140
Salt Sand (gas, 1360-8')		
Total depth		1392

¹Ray V. Hennen, Wirt-Roane-Calhoun Rept., W. Va. Geol. Survey, p. 419; 1911.

The Nancy Nicholas No. 1 (668) made oil and gas in the Big Dunkard and a little oil in the Berea; the W. H. Ayers No. 3 (669) made oil and gas in the Berea; the W. H. Ayers No. 1 (670) was a light oil well from the Big Dunkard, Big Injun and oil and gas in the Berea; the W. H. Ayers No. 5 (671) made a little oil in the Berea and gas from the same sand estimated at 3,195,000 cubic feet; the W. H. Ayers No. 4 (672) made gas in the Salt and oil in the Berea; the W. H. Ayers No. 2 (673) made gas in the Big Injun and oil in the Berea.

O. C. McQuain No. 2 Well Record (674).

Dekalb District; on Mudlick Run, 1.3 miles northeast of Nobe; authority, Eastern Oil Co.; completed, Sept. 11, 1912; elevation, 1070' B.

	mai	ckness.	Total
		Feet.	Feet.
Lime and shells (conductor, 14')		110	110
Shells and slate		30	140
Sand. Wavnesburg		30	170
Lime		20	190
Sand, Uniontown (water, 195')		40	230
Shells		30	260
Sand. Arnoldsburg		30	290
Lime and slate		160	450
Sand, Cedarville		40	490
Lime		70	560
Coal. Little Pittsburgh		5	565
Lime		45	610
Sand, Connellsville (small water)		25	635
Red rock		35	670
Lime		25	695
Red rock		115	810
Slate and shells		55	865
Red rock		25	890
Lime and slate		60	950
Sand, Little Dunkard		30	980
Black slate		40	1020
Lime		55	1075
Sand, Big Dunkard		30	1105
Slate and shells		50	1155
Lime		25	1180
Sand, Burning Springs		25	1205
Slate and shells		45	1250
Sand, Gas		65	1315
Lime and slate		40	1355
Sand, Second Cow Run		45	1400
Slate and shells		80	1480
Lime and shells		120	1600
Sand, Salt (gas, small, 1620')		40	1640
Sand, shells		60	1700

	Γhickness. Feet.	Total. Feet.
Sand, Salt		1730
Shells and slate	40	1770
Lime	30	1800
Slate and shells	35	1835
Lime	35	1870
Slate and shells	20	1890
Big Lime	60	195 0
Sand, Big Injun	80	2030
Unrecorded	40	2070
Lime	90	2160
Lime and slate	30	2190
Unrecorded	50	2240
Shells and slate	60	2300
Lime	30	2330
Slate, brown	40	2370
Sand, good, Berea, (oil) (little water, 2390')	to	
bottom	20	2390

O. W. O. Hardman No. 2 Well Record (675).

Dekalb District; on Mudlick Run, 1.5 miles northeast of Nobe; authority, Eastern Oil Co.; completed, May 14, 1912; elevation, 955' B.

T	hickness.	Total.
	Feet.	Feet.
Unrecorded	95	95
Sand (water), Uniontown	. 65	160
Red rock	. 30	190
Lime and slate		260
Sand, Sewickley (water, 290')	. 50	310
Lime and slate	205	515
Red rock	. 55	570
Sand, Lower Connellsville	. 15	585
Red rock	. 115	700
Lime, shells and slate	. 60	760
Red rock	30	790
Lime and slate	50	840
Sand	. 15	855
Lime	35	890
Sand, Little Dunkard	10	900
Lime and slate		1005
Sand, Burning Springs	. 85	1090
Shells and slate	35	1125
Sand, Second Cow Run	120	1245
Slate	. 15	1260
Sand, Salt	. 80	1340
Slate and lime	170	1510
Sand, Salt	. 45	1555
Slate and shells	65	1620
Lime	. 85	1705
Slate	15	1720
Lime	. 55	1775
Pencil Cave	. 5	1780

	Thickness. Total.
	Feet. Feet.
Big Lime	60 1840
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1842')	
Slate	
Lime	
Slate and shells	
Lime	
Lime and slate	
Lime	
Lime and shells	
Slate. brown	
Sand, Berea (gas, 2266-73'; oil, 2273-8') to	
Conductor, 16': 10" casing, 140': 814	

The above well was a 25-barrel producer.

O. W. O. Hardman No. 3 Well Record (676).

Dekalb District; on Mudlick Run, 1.7 miles northeast of Nobe; authority, Eastern Oil Co.; completed, June 12, 1913; elevation, 1090' B.

	Th	ickne	ess. Total
		Feet	. Feet.
Slate and shells (hole full of water, 135')		240	240
Sand, Uniontown (hole full of water, 245')		25	265
Unrecorded		725	990
Sand, Little Dunkard		20	1010
Unrecorded		55	1065
Sand, Big Dunkard		55	1120
Unrecorded		25	1145
Sand, Gas, hard		125	1270
Unrecorded		10	1280
Sand, broken, Second Cow Run:		200	1480
Slate and shells		140	1620
Sand, Salt (gas, 1700')		100	1720
Unrecorded		94	1814
Sand, Maxton (gas, 1824-9')		46	1860
Unrecorded and red rock		25	1885
Slate and lime		5	1890
Little Lime		30	1920
Pencil Cave		6	1926
Big Lime		64	1990
Sand, Big Injun (gas, 1995-2005')		85	2075
Slate and shells		305	2380
Shale, brown			2403
Sand, Berea, to bottom (gas, 2413-16'; oil, 50 bl			
2416-22')		19	2422
Conductor, 10'; 10" casing, 269'; 81/4", 1110			1930'.

O. W. O. Hardman No. 5 Well Record (677).

Dekalb District; on Mudlick Run, 1.8 miles northeast of Nobe; authority, Eastern Oil Co.; completed, June 23, 1914.

	Тор.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Slate (conductor, 11')	0	35
Lime and sand	35	100
Slate and red rock	100	171
Sand and red rock	171	205
Sand, Uniontown	235	265
Sand, Sewickley,		400
Coal, Little Pittsburgh		587
Sand, Burning Springs		1200
Sand, Gas		1260
Sand, Second Cow Run	1280	1375
Coal, Mercer	1390	1392
Sand, Salt	1392	1480
Sand, Salt (gas, 1650')	1605	1685
Sand, Maxton (water, 1840')	1800	1845
Little Lime	1870	1895
Pencil Cave	1895	1905
Big Lime	1905	1960
Sand, Keener (gas, 1970')	1960	1970
Sand, Big Injun	2020	2065
Shale, brown	2365	2396
Sand, Berea, to bottom (gas, 2398'; oil, 2410-16';		
water, 2416-18')	2396	2418
10" casing, 270'; 8¼", 1080'; 65%", 1910'.		
10 bbl well; shot Tune 24 with 20 ats		

10-bbl. well; shot June 24, with 30 qts.

O. W. O. Hardman No. 1 Well Record (678).

Dekalb District; on Mudlick Run, 1.9 miles northeast of Nobe; authority, Eastern Oil Co.; completed, Jan. 25, 1912.

	Th	ickness	. Total.
		Feet.	Feet.
Unrecorded		25	25
Sand, Hundred		75	100
Slate, lime and sand		740	840
Cave		75	915
Slate, lime and sand		155	1070
Red rock		40	1110
Coal, Bakerstown		5	1115
Slate, black		25	1140
Lime		15	1155
Sand, Little Dunkard		15	1170
Slate, lime and sand		550	1720
Sand, Salt (small gas, 1826')		130	1850
Unrecorded and sand		25	1875
Shells and slate		110	1985
Sand, Maxton		25	2010
Red rock		10	2020
Lime and slate		60	2080
Big Lime		50	2130

	Thi	ickness	. Total.
		Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Keener		80	2210
Break		. 7	2217
Sand, Big Injun (small gas, 2217')		13	2230
Slate, lime and shells		280	2510
Shale, brown, and shells		53	2563
Sand, Berea (oil, 2585', 10 bbl.)			2593
Total depth			2601
Conductor, 16'; 10" casing, 185'; 814", 120	7';	65%", 2	2095'.

O. C. McQuain No. 3 Well Record (679).

Dekalb District; on Mudlick Run, 1.5 miles northeast of Nobe; authority, Eastern Oil Co.; completed, Apr. 15, 1914; elevation, 915' B.

Top.	Bottom
Feet.	Feet.
Sand Uniontown (hole full of water, 65') 25	70
Sand, Upper Sewickley (water, 85')	215
Sand, Lower Sewickley	260
Coal, Sewickley	277
Sand, Little Dunkard 810	830
Sand, Big Dunkard	965
Sand, Burning Springs 975	1065
Sand, Gas1085	1185
Sand, Second Cow Run	1280
Sand, Salt	1340
Sand, Salt1470	1580
Sand, Maxton1665	1680
Little Lime	1725
Pencil Cave1725	1740
Big Lime1740	1795
Sand, Keener	1865
Sand, Big Injun (small gas, 1890')1865	1900
Shale, brown2204	2211
Sand, Berea, to bottom (gas show, 2211'; gas and	
oil, 2221' and 2228'; water and oil, 2228-33')2211	2233

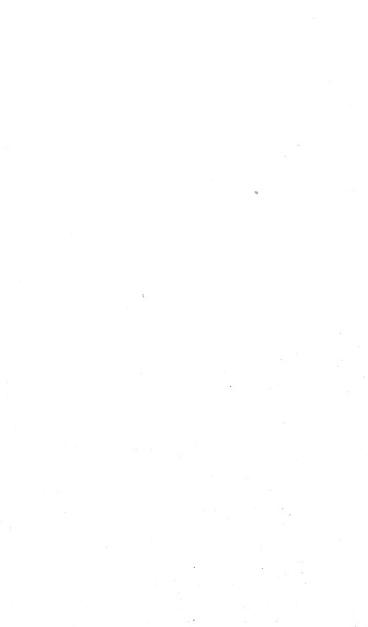
oil, 2221' and 2228'; water and oil, 2228-33')...2211 2233 Conductor, 16'; 10" casing, 173'; 8¼", 915'; 6%", 1743'. Shot with 30 qts.; produced 8 bbls, first day.

The O. C. McQuain No. 1 (680), the first well drilled on Mudlick Run, was an oil producer from the Berea Sand. The Mary E. Radabaugh No. 1 (681), drilled on the head of Trace Fork, 0.5 mile northeast of Nobe, was a gas well, but its record was not secured.

The following well, drilled along the dividing ridge on the Calhoun side, was a Big Injun gasser. but apparently found no Berea Sand:



PLATE XXX.—Looking eastward along Sand Fork at Copley, Lewis County; South Penn Oil Co. buildings in center; Michael Copley Heirs No. 1 (363) well (perhaps the largest ever drilled in West Virginia) at left center; Waynesburg Sandstone among brush piles near sky line; Topography of the Dunkard and Monongahela Series.



Jacob Whipkey No. 2929 Well Record (682).

Sherman District, Calhoun County; 1.2 miles west of Revere; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, June 13, 1913; elevation, 1170'B.

Тор	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Moundsville Sand	1000
Little Dunkard Sand1110	1150
Second Cow Run Sand1410	1470
Salt Sand	1555
Salt Sand (gas, 1722')1707	1810
Maxton Sand (gas, 1848')1848	1858
Big Lime1976	2084
Big Injun Sand (gas, 2098')2084	2161
Total depth	2602

South of Tanner, only a few wells have been drilled and most of these have been failures. The Frank N. Gainer No. 1 (683), located on a branch of Tanner Creek, 1.4 miles northwest of Latonia, was reported to have made considerable gas and a show of oil. The gas still burns at the well mouth and seeps from the ground along the run, but the well was abandoned. Its record was not secured. The Henry O. Middleton No. 1 (685), reported by Early Rinehart to have been drilled by the springpole method many years ago to a depth of 1600 to 1700 feet, was apparently a dry hole. The Louis Bennett No. 1 (686), drilled on Millseat Run, 0.7 mile southwest of Dekalb, was abandoned as a dry hole, but was reported to have made some gas. The following is the record of a dry hole drilled at the mouth of Leading Creek:

Thomas M. West No. 1 Well Record (688).

Dekalb District; on Leading Creek, 0.3 mile north of Revel; authority. South Penn Oil Co.: elevation, 740' B.

	Top	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Salt	1136	1161
Sand, Salt	1326	1361
Lime	1416	1471
Big Lime		1521
Big Injun Sand		
Lime	1521	1565
Slate and shells	1565	1675
Shells	1675	1725
Sand and shells	1750	1800
Slate to bottom	1800	2442

The above well was drilled deep enough to penetrate all the producing sands of the State, but shows an almost entire lack of sands below the Big Lime, a condition found also at the Norris well (689) at Glenville.

Prospective Oil and Gas Areas, Dekalb District.-The following suggestions are offered regarding further development in Dekalb District: (1) The northern part of the district in the region of Alfred has room for many additional gas wells; (2) The Revere Oil Pool can probably be extended eastward for about three-fourths mile; (3) Several square miles of territory along Trace and Laurel Forks in the neighborhood of Revere and west of Tanner offer hope of gas wells in the Big Injun and Berea Sands; (4) That portion of the district southeast of Tanner Creek, favored by its structural position along the slope of the great Chestnut Ridge Anticline, offers some show for gas. It is true that such records as are available show a lack of sands below the Big Lime, but it is scarcely likely that this condition prevails throughout all this territory. Further drilling should preferably be undertaken first on Sinking Creek, south of the wells already drilled, which are known to have found the Big Injun Sand, and where the risk would be the least.

Detailed Well Records, Glenville District.

Glenville District, situated in the eastern part of Gilmer and traversed by both the Chestnut Ridge Anticline and the Grassland Syncline, has produced a considerable amount of oil and gas, and still offers much territory that should prove to be valuable. Numerous records are available and these should be of great service to the operators in planning future work. The Milton Norris No. 1 (689), drilled at Glenville, the record of which is published in the section for Glenville, page 86, made a show of gas in the Salt Sand, and shows of gas and oil in the Big Lime and Big Injun Sands. No sands were found below the Injun although the well was drilled 1008 feet below the top of the Big Lime, far enough to reach any known producing sand of the State. The J. W. Killingsworth No. 1

(690), located on Lynch Run, 0.5 mile northeast of Truebada, the record of which is published in the section for Sand Fork, page 88, made a show of gas in the Big Lime and a little oil in the Keener. The well was drilled 1109 feet below the top of the Big Lime but failed to find the lower sands of the Catskill Series that produce oil farther east in the Sand Fork Valley. The Alfred Messenger No. 1 (691), located on the Little Kanawha just west of Sand Fork, was reported to have made shows of both oil and gas, but its record could not be secured. The James C. Ruddell No. 1 (692), located three-fourths mile northeast of Sand Fork, was said to have made enough gas to furnish lights for the farmhouse but was abandoned.

The Indian Fork Oil Pool, located along the Grassland Syncline at the mouth of Indian Fork of Sand Fork, and drilled soon after the development of the Copley Pool in Lewis, contains about 60 wells, most of which have been oil producers from the Fifth Sand. The pool as now developed is about three miles long and one-half mile wide at the middle and crosses the Grassland Syncline at an acute angle, its general course being about S. 20° W. The three following wells were drilled along Joes Run at the southern end of the pool:

J. B. Varner No. 1 Well Record (694).

Glenville District; 1.4 miles northeast of Stouts Mills; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 895' B.

	Top.	Bottom.	
	Feet.	Feet.	
Pittsburgh Coal	280		
Little Dunkard Sand	740	790	
Salt Sand	1500	1550	
Big Lime	1900	1960	
Big Injun Sand	1960	2110	
Gordon Sand	2600	2607	
Fifth Sand	2820	2829	
Total depth		2918	

The above well was a dry hole. The J. B. Varner No. 2 (695), on the same branch, was reported to have made some oil, but the casing collapsed before the well was shot and it was abandoned.

R. R. Marshall No. 3 Well Record (697).

Glenville District; on Joes Run, 2.0 miles northeast of Stouts Mills; authority, Guffey and Galey; elevation, 1000' B.

	Top.
	Feet.
Coal Sewickley	240
Sand	790
Little Dunkard Sand	
Break	880
Sand, very hard, Big Dunkard	890
Sand, Salt	1790
Limestone	1975
"Blue · Monday"	2000
Break	2020
Big Lime	2026
Big Injun Sand	2086
Sand, Squaw	2230
Red rock	2670
Gordon Sand	2698
Sand, Fifth	2864
Total depth	2898

The above well has been pumping 10 to 12 years but still produces 120 barrels monthly.

The R. R. Marshall No. 1 (698), which was the first well drilled along Joes Run, had an initial production of 50 barrels and still makes 25 barrels monthly. The following well, the record of which was published in Volume I(A), page 381, of the Survey, had an initial production of 25 to 30 barrels and still makes 12 barrels monthly:

V. S. and T. M. Lynch No. 4 Well Record (700).

Glenville District; on Joes Run, 1.6 miles west of Blackburn; authority, Guffey and Galey; elevation, 910' B.

	Thi	ckness.	. Total.
		Feet.	Feet.
Red rock, slate and limestone		715	715
Coal, Bakerstown		5	720
Slate, limestone and red rock?		80	800
Big Dunkard Sand and slate			1400
Salt Sand		160	
Sand, Salt		100	1700
Limestone and slate		180	1880
Little Lime		22	1902(?)
Pencil Cave		22	(?)
"Blue Monday"		50	1952
Big Lime		100	2052
Big Injun Sand		150	2202
Slate			2237
Berea Grit		25	

	Th	ickness.	Total.
		Feet.	Feet.
Slate			
Gordon Sand		3	2625
Slate		179	2804
Fifth Sand		8	
Total depth			2830
"This record is very defective, but the m	eas	uremen	ts to the

"This record is very defective, but the measurements to the main sands are probably recorded correctly."

The seven following wells are located along Indian Fork:

Arnold Moore Heirs No. 1 Well Record (701).

Glenville District; on Indian Fork, 1.0 mile northwest of Blackburn; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 765' B.

,	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Bakerstown	559	
Big Dunkard Sand		700
Salt Sand	1410	1510
Maxton Sand	1580	1630
Big Lime	1725	1850
Big Injun Sand	1850	2100
Gordon Stray Sand	2434	
Gordon Sand	2452	
Fifth Sand (oil, 2663')	2662	2669
Total depth		2697

Arnold Moore Heirs No. 2 Well Record (702).

Glenville District; on Indian Fork, 0.5 mile northwest of Blackburn; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 765' B.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Big Dunkard Sand	740
Burning Springs Sand	825
Gas Sand 865	945
Salt Sand1290	1380
Maxton Sand1720	1750
Little Lime1760	1775
Big Lime1803	1849
Big Injun Sand1849	2004
Gordon Stray Sand2500	
Gordon Sand	
Fifth Sand	2682
Lime and slate	3024
Slate to bottom3024	3028

The above well was abandoned as a dry hole.

W. H. Cox No. 10 Well Record (704).

Glenville District; on Indian Fork, 1.1 miles northwest of Blackburn; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1080' B.

n, washing, in the same of the		
	Гор.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Big Dunkard Sand1	.000	1035
Salt Sand1	300	1390
Maxton Sand1	940	1960
Big Lime2	098	2160
Big Injun Sand2	160	2460
Gordon Sand2	2800	2812
Fifth Sand (oil, 3008')	3007	3017
Total depth		3045
* · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

W. H. Cox No. 2 Well Record (705).

Glenville District; on Indian Fork, 1.3 miles northwest of Blackburn; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 755' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Harlem	430	
Big Dunkard Sand		740
Salt Sand		1600
Maxton Sand	1620	1690
Big Lime	1785	1800
Big Injun Saud	.1800	1960
Gordon Stray Sand		2460
Gordon Sand	2475	2482
Fifth Sand (oil 2674')	2673	2678

The above record was published in Volume I(A), page 377, of the Survey.

W. H. Cox No. 1 Well Record (706).

Glenville District; on Indian Fork, 1.5 miles northwest of Blackburn; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 755' B.

		Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Gas	. 840	900
Pencil Cave	1850	1860
Big Lime	.1860	1920
Big Injun Sand		2070
Gordon Stray Sand	.2482	2492
Gordon Sand		2510
Fifth Sand (oil, 2678')		2683

The above record was published in Volume I(A), page 377, of the Survey.

The W. H. Cox No. 4 (707), the record of which was published in Volume I(A), page 377, of the Survey, made oil in the Fifth Sand.

W. S. Kirkpatrick No. 4 Well Record (708).

Glenville District; on Indian Fork, 1.5 miles northwest of Blackburn: authority. South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 930' B.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet	Feet.
Coal, Pittsburgh	
Sand, Big Dunkard	825
Big Lime1855	1970
Sand, Big Injun1970	2125
Sand, Fifth (oil, 2853')2852	2858

The above record was published in Volume I(A), page 376, and the following on page 372, of the Survey.

W. S. Kirkpatrick No. 1 Well Record (709).

Glenville District; on Indian Fork, 1.1 miles southeast of Ellis; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 760' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Pittsburgh Coal	None.	
Sand, Burning Springs	830	880
Salt Sand	1570	1650
Pencil Cave		1810
Big Lime	. 1810	1900
Big Injun Sand	1900	2125
Gordon Stray Sand	2445	2450
Gordon Sand	2465	2469
Fifth Sand (oil, 2681')	2680	2690
Total depth		2723

The two following wells were drilled along Sand Fork above Indian Fork and were both Fifth Sand producers:

Reuben J. Dyer No. 4 Well Record (710).

Glenville District; on Sand Fork, 1.6 miles northwest of Blackburn; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 780' B.

,, ,,,	
Top	. Bottom.
	et. Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand 660	690
Salt Sand	1420
Maxton Sand	1670
Big Lime	90 1838

Тор.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Big Injun Sand	2050
Gordon Stray Sand2493	2497
Gordon Sand	
Fifth Sand (oil, 2709')2707	2715
Total depth	2745

Reuben J. Dyer No. 1 Well Record (712).

Glenville District; on Sand Fork, 1.5 miles northwest of Blackburn; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 755' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	640	680
Salt Sand	1360	1420
Maxton Sand	1630	1660
Big Lime	1775	1830
Big Injun Sand		2000
Gordon Sand, shells	2498	
Fifth Sand (oil)	2684	2691
Total depth		2728

Numerous wells have been drilled along Sand Fork near the Lewis-Gilmer Line in an attempt to connect the Copley and Indian Fork Pools, all of which have resulted in failures, nothing more than shows of oil being found. The five following records are from this locality:

Wm. E. Lively No. 2 Well Record (713).

Glenville District; 1.2 miles N. 10° W. of Blackburn; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1285' B.

Top.	Bottom.
Feet	Feet.
Big Dunkard Sand1230	1280
Sand, Gas1375	1460
Big Lime2350	2390
Big Injun Sand2390	2580
Gordon Sand3048	3058
Fifth Sand3222	3226
Total depth	3276

The above well was a dry hole.

Wm. E. Lively No. 7 Well Record (715).

Glenville District; on Sand Fork, 1.0 mile southwest of Donlan; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation 895' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Grafton	. 535	580
Coal, Brush Creek	825	828
Big Dunkard Sand		925
Sand, Second Cow Run		1238
Coal, Mercer		1241
Salt Sand		1555
Salt Sand		1695
Maxton Sand		1730
Big Lime		2040
Big Injun Sand (gas, 2115' and 2125')		2195
Thirty-foot Sand		2585
Lime		2645
Lime		2655
Shell, Fourth		2749
Total depth		2992

The above well was dry except for the show of gas recorded in the Injun, no Fifth Sand being found.

The following well, the record of which was published in Volume I(A), page 381, of the Survey, was reported to have made a show of oil, having filled up 250 feet in the casing before the well was pulled:

William E. Lively No. 1 Well Record (716).

Glenville District; on Sand Fork, 0.8 mile southwest of Donlan; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 785' B.

•	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Pittsburgh Coal	None	
Big Dunkard Sand	766	776
Gas Sand	860	919
Maxton Sand	1835	1865
Pencil Cave	.1960	1962
Big Lime	1962	2000
Big Injun Sand	2000	2100
Gordon Sand	2585	
Fifth Sand	.2775	
Total depth		2908

J. N. Butcher No. 1 Well Record (720).

Glenville District; on Butchers Fork, 1.2 miles southeast of Copley; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1030' B.

thority, Bouth 1 cmi on our con, and and	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Big Dunkard Sand	1050	1098
Salt Sand	1800	1990
Big Lime	2120	2200
Big Injun Sand	2200	2420
Gordon Stray Sand	2780	2787
Gordon Sand	2795	2798
Fourth Sand	2840	2844
Fifth Sand	\dots None	
Total depth		3103

The above well was a dry hole, its record being published in Volume I(A), page 373, of the Survey.

Heath Bros. No. 1 Well Record (721).

Glenville District; on Butchers Fork, 1.8 miles north of Blackburn; authority, Guffey and Galey.

Thickness Total.

	TI	ickness.	Total.
		Feet.	Feet.
Slate		70	86
Red rock		100	186
Slate		100	286
Sand. Murphy			346
Slate			366
Sand			400
Red rock			450
Slate			510
Slate and shells			650
Sand, Big Dunkard			700
Lime			760
Sand, Gas			910
Slate			990
Lime			1020
Sand, white, Salt			1170
Lime			1220
Sand, Salt			1650
Red rock			1725
Slate and shells			1875
Lime			1900
Slate			1930
Big Lime			2020
Big Injun Sand		. 200	2220
Slate and shells			2495
Sand, Thirty-foot			2515
Slate		. 35	2550
Red rock			2560
Slate			2590
Sand, Gordon Stray			2605
-			

	Thickness Feet.	Total Feet.
Shale, white	13	2618
Sand Gordon	7	2625
Slate	54	2679
Red rock	21	2700
Slate, dark	30	2730
Sand, Fifth	47	2777
Slate, white	3	2780
Total depth		2825

The above well, the record of which was published in Volume I(A), page 380, of the Survey, was a dry hole.

The following well, the record of which was published in Volume I(A), page 376, of the Survey, was drilled in an otherwise untested territory, about midway between the Grassland Syncline and the Chestnut Ridge Anticline. It was abandoned as a dry hole but there is considerable gas seeping from the ground around the hole. The gas burns with a flame 5 feet high from a 1-inch pipe driven in the ground:

Amanda B. Connor No. 1 Well Record (717).

Glenville District; on Ellis Creek, 2 miles north of Ellis; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 840' L.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Elk Lick	325	
Sand, Big Dunkard	650	709
Sand. Salt	1300	1395
Sand, Maxton	1515	1550
Pencil Cave	1585	1600
Big Lime	1600	1660
Big Injun Sand	1660	1990
Sand, Gordon Stray (shells)	2410	
Sand, Fifth	2622	2626
Total depth		2703

The following well, the record of which was published in Volume I(A), page 376, of the Survey, was reported to have made a light show of gas and was abandoned as a dry hole:

J. W. Moody No. 1 Well Record (723).

Glenville District; on Indian Fork, 1 mile northeast of Blackburn; authority. South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1280' B.

norty, boats I can our out, and any and	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Brush Creek	.1025	1027
Sand, Big Dunkard		1095
Sand, Gas		1222
Sand, Second Cow Run		1328
Sand, Salt	.1372	1850
Sand, Maxton	.2160	2200
Pencil Cave	.2228	2236
Big Lime	.2236	2306
Big Injun Sand (gas, 2435')	.2306	2528
Sand, Gordon Stray	.2934	2941
Sand, Gordon (shell)	.2953	
Sand, Fifth	. 3094	3098
Total depth		3218

The following is the record of a well recently drilled which made only a show of gas and was abandoned:

Sarah Dancer No. 3254 Well Record (724).

Glenville District; on Indian Fork, 1.7 miles northeast of Blackburn; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Jan. 6, 1914; elevation, 795' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Big Dunkard Sand	615	680
Gas Sand	760	815
Salt Sand	. 850	1070
Salt Sand	1270	1345
Salt Sand	1355	1380
Little Lime	1710	1748
Pencil Cave	1748	1763
Big Lime	1763	1823
Big Injun Sand		1948
Gordon Sand (gas, 2415')		2416
Fifth Sand		
Total depth		2816

In the southeastern corner of Glenville District, where the structure is rising rapidly toward the Orlando Anticline, several good gas wells have been drilled. The four following records are from this locality:

E. E. Bond No. 7009 Well Record (725).

Glenville District; on branch of Calf Run, 1.1 miles southwest of Aspinwall; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; completed. Aug. 31, 1914; elevation, 1090' B.

Thickness. Total.

	Th	ickness.	
		Feet.	Feet.
Mud		15	15
Red rock		50	65
Lime		25	90
Slate. white		43	133
Sand, Sewickley		37	170
Red rock		90	260
Lime		25	285
Slate. white		30	315
Red rock.		70	385
Lime		22	407
Slate, white		30	437
Red rock		83	520
Lime		30	550
Slate, white		37	587
Lime		8	595
Coal, Bakerstown		5	600
Slate		20	620
Red rock		70	690
Sand, Little Dunkard		33	723
Red rock		27	750
Slate, white		70	820
Sand, Big Dunkard		70	890
Slate, white		15	905
Sand, Burning Springs		60	965
Slate and shells		45	1010
Lime, white		130	1140
Slate, white		36	1176
Sand, Salt		129	1305
Slate, black		15	1320
Sand, Salt		60	1380
Slate and shells		150	1530
Sand, Salt		94	1624
Slate, dark		38	1662
Sand, Salt		32	1694
Lime		91	1785
Slate, black		10	1795
Lime, dark		35	1830
Sand, white, Maxton		70	1900
Red rock		20	1920
Lime, white		28	1948
Pencil Cave		12	1960
Big Lime		100	2060
Sand, white, Big Injun (gas show, 2180')		215	2275
Slate, brown		75	2350
Sand, white, Berea		25	2375
Lime		65	2440
Slate and shells		70	2510
Unrecorded		93	2603
Sand, Gordon Stray (gas, 2606')	• • •	13	2616
Unrecorded	٠	20	2636

Th	nickness.	Total.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Gordon	. 20	2656
Unrecorded		2818
Sand, Fifth (gas, 2819')	. 5	2823
Unrecorded to bottom	. 26	2849
10" casing 133': 81/4", 890': 65/4" 1967'.		

Peter Sweeny No. 7010 Well Record (726).

Glenville District; on Calf Run, 1.0 mile southwest of Aspinwall; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; completed, Sept. 28, 1914; elevation, 1160' B.

, 1200 Z.	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
		~ 000.
Sand, Big Dunkard	784	845
Sand, Burning Springs	915	950
Sand, Second Cow Run	1020	1060
Sand, Salt	1150	1410
Sand, Salt	1600	1667
Sand, Salt	1732	1770
Sand Maxton	1840	1890
Big Lime	2010	2100
Sand, Big Injun (gas, 2147')	2100	2267
Sand, Fifty-foot	2540	2560
Sand, Thirty-foot (gas, 2625')	2617	2631
Sand, Gordon Stray	2637	2642
Total depth		2655

Peter Farrell No. 3226 Well Record (727).

Glenville District; on Rocky Fork, 1.7 miles southeast of Blackburn; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Dec. 30, 1913; elevation. 1106' L.

tion, 1106 L.		
	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Moundsville Sand	625	660
Little Dunkard Sand	720	735
Big Dunkard Sand	785	820
Burning Springs Sand		940
Salt Sand		1280
Salt Sand (gas, 1645')		1670
Little Lime		1915
Pencil Cave		1920
Big Lime		1965
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1970')		2185
Squaw Sand	2188	2210
Thirty-foot Sand		2572
Gordon Stray Sand	2609	2621
Gordon Sand	2630	2637
Fourth Sand	2660	2671
Fifth Sand	2822	2828
Total depth		2863

Samuel Heater No. 3256 Well Record (728).

Glenville District; on Rocky Fork, 1.3 miles southwest of Aspinwall; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Jan. 6, 1914; elevation, 1170' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Lower Connellsville Sand	400	435
Little Dunkard Sand	710	730
Big Dunkard Sand	790	860
Gas and Second Cow Run Sands		1100
Salt Sand	1115	1245
Salt Sand	1290	1410
Maxton Sand (gas, 1850')	1830	1890
Little Lime	1895	1900
Big Lime	1900	1930
Big Injun Sand (gas, 2100')		2250
Fifty-foot Sand		2445
Thirty-foot Sand		2565
Gordon Stray Sand (gas, 2623')		2627
Gordon Sand (gas. 2646')		
Total depth		2667

Three gas wells have been drilled in Saltlick District, Braxton, near the common corner of Lewis, Gilmer and Braxton, of which the following are the records:

Hudson Mick No. 3267 Well Record (729).

Saltlick District, Braxton County; 1.6 miles southwest of Aspinwall; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Jan. 5, 1914; elevation, 1265' L.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Grafton Sand	 520	590
Little Dunkard Sand	 709	750
Big Dunkard Sand	 805	850
Second Cow Run Sand	 1025	1109
Salt Sand	 1123	1255
Maxton Sand	 1956	1986
Little Lime	 1988	1995
Big Lime	 1999	2029
Big Injun Sand	 2029	2175
Squaw Sand	 2180	2260
Gordon Stray Sand (gas, 2650')	 2644	2655
Gordon Sand (gas, 2682')	 2670	2698
Total depth		2699

Waters Heirs No. 5 Well Record (730).

Saltlick District, Braxton County; at head of Posey Run, 2.3 miles northwest of Orlando; authority, Snaith & Wilson; elevation, 1232' L.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Little Dunkard	700	760
Sand, Gas	1025	1340
Sand Salt	1520	1835
Little Lime		1920
Big Lime		1960
Big Injun Sand (break, 1965-8'; gas, 1985')	1960	2200
Thirty-foot Sand (gas, 2596')	2591	2600
Gordon Stray Sand (gas, 2618')		2636
Total depth		2665
10" casing, 150', pulled out; 814", 800', pulled		
2 01 1 21 00 1/11 000ff 1 ft 1		

left in well; 2" tubing, 2665', left in well; tubing packer set at 2594'; gas test in tubing, 18/10" mercury in 2" opening; gas test in Braden Head, 65/10" mercury in 2" opening; volume, 2,150,000

cubic feet daily.

Waters Heirs No. 6 Well Record (730A).

Saltlick District, Braxton County; at head of Posey Run, 2.2 miles northwest of Orlando: authority, Snaith & Wilson

threst of Orlando, authority, Sharen & Wilson.	
Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Big Dunkard 800	880
Salt Sand	1400
Salt Sand1500	1880
Big Lime1920	1990
Big Injun Sand (gas, 2014')1990	2240
Gordon Stray Sand (gas, 2624')2622	2633
Gordon Sand (gas, 2663')	2670
Total depth	2679

Packer on 2" tubing set at 2059'; gas test in tubing, 95/10" mercury in 2" opening; gas test in Braden Head, 22/10" mercury in 2" opening; 65%" and 8-inch casing left in well; volume, 2,500,000

cubic feet daily.

Two wells have been drilled in Saltlick District, Braxton, along the Left Fork of Oil Creek. The George Robinette No. 1 (731), the record of which was published in Volume I(A). page 392, of the Survey, 1.5 miles northeast of Burnsville, made a little gas in the Gordon and a show of oil in the Fifth. The George Robinette No. 2 (732), located one-fourth mile west of the other well, made considerable gas as the well still burns with a great flame. These two wells were drilled about fifteen years ago and were abandoned, but in the present stage of the gas industry would probably be considered fair gas wells. The record of the Marshall No. 1 (not listed), drilled on the Little Kanawha River one-half mile northwest of Burnsville, is published in the section for Burnsville, pages It made a little oil and gas in the Salt Sand of Rosedale, a show of oil and gas in the Injun and a little oil in the Berea. Seven wells have been drilled along Hyers Run, two miles west of Burnsville, nearly all of which have been light gassers, the Gordon Sand being reported as the producing horizon. These wells are in Braxton, about 11/2 miles from the Gilmer Line. Six wells have been drilled along Longshoal Run, 11/2 to 2 miles northeast of Gilmer Station, some of which are in Braxton and some in Gilmer. The Fred Hoover No. 1 (737) was reported a dry hole; the Wilson Heirs No. 1 (739) was reported to have made a considerable oil show but was abandoned. The two following wells were recently drilled:

L. W. McNair Heirs No. 1 Well Record (738).

Saltlick District, Braxton County; on Longshoal Run, 1.6 miles northeast of Gilmer Station; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 815' B.

В.	D. 11
Top.	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Big Dunkard Sand 533	575
Second Cow Run Sand	795
Salt Sand	1165
Salt Sand1200	1240
Salt Sand	1360
Salt Sand	1400
Salt Sand (gas, 1470')1465	1505
Lime	1550
Red rock	1575
Lime	1630
Maxton Sand	1670
Big Lime1670	1725
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1835')1725	1945
Squaw Sand1960	1990
Gordon Sand (oil)2338	2343
Total depth	2904

This was reported by residents as a 40-barrel well.

L. W. McNair Heirs No. 2 Well Record (740).

Glenville District; on branch of Longshoal Run, 2.1 miles southeast of Stouts Mills; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; completed in 1914; elevation, 1277' B.

vacion, 1211 D.		
	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Waynesburg (conductor, 8')	3	50
Sand Sewickley (little water, 285')	255	305
Sand, Lower Pittsburgh (water, 490')	450	525
Coal, Brush Creek	898	902
Sand, Burning Springs (lime and sand)	1015	1120
Sand, Second Cow Run	1215	1280
Sand, Salt	1300	1355
Lime shells and black shale	1355	1485
Sand, Salt (1/2 bailer of salt water per hour at		
1497')	1495	1545
Lime shells and slate	1545	1685
Sand, Salt	1685	1915
Shale, black, lime shells and red rock	1915	2050
Sand, Maxton (solid lime)	2050	2070
Slate	2070	2095
Little Lime		2130
Big Lime (oil and gas, 2274')	2140	2357
Sand, Big Injun	2357	2430
Shale black and lime shells (cave, 2700')	2430	2717
Sand, Thirty-foot	2717	2721
Sand, Gordon (gas, 2844'; oil, 2845')	2838	
10" casing, 251': 8", 1198'.		

No figures were obtained on the production of this well, but according to residents it flowed over the derrick when drilled.

The R. R. Marshall No. 1 (741), abandoned as a dry hole, was reported to have made an oil show, residents having dipped oil from the run below the well. The R. R. Marshall No. 2 (742) was reported to have made a show of gas. The H. S. Hefner No. 1 (743), drilled on the Little Kanawha, one-third mile east of Gilmer Station, was reported a dry hole, but its record was not secured. Five wells have been drilled just east of Stouts Mills, mostly on Slidinghill Run, without securing oil and gas in commercial quantity. The R. R. Marshall No. 2 (747) was reported a dry hole; the C. S. Hudnall No. 2 (751) made enough gas to be used in some of the neighboring houses but was abandoned; the C. S. Hudnall No. 1 (752), the record of which is published in the section for Stouts Mills, pages 89-91, made a show of gas in the Fifth Sand. The two following records are from this group of wells:

C. S. Hudnall No. 2 Well Record (750).

Glenville District; on Slidinghill Run, 0.7 mile east of Stouts Mills; authority, Gilmer Oil & Gas Co.; completed, May 29, 1909; elevation, 770'B.

Pittsburgh Coal	
Pittsburgh Coal 80 8 Second Cow Run Sand 975 100 Salt Sand 1067 109 Salt Sand 1207 124 Salt Sand 1605 166 Maxton Sand 1796 180 Pencil Cave 1800 180	
Second Cow Run Sand 975 100 Salt Sand 1067 109 Salt Sand 1207 124 Salt Sand 1605 166 Maxton Sand 1796 180 Pencil Cave 1800 180'	t.
Salt Sand 1067 1098 Salt Sand 1207 1248 Salt Sand 1605 1665 Maxton Sand 1796 1800 Pencil Cave 1800 180°	5
Salt Sand 1207 124 Salt Sand 1605 166 Maxton Sand 1796 180 Pencil Cave 1800 180)
Salt Sand. 1605 166 Maxton Sand. 1796 180 Pencil Cave. 1800 180	5
Maxton Sand 1796 1800 Pencil Cave 1800 180°	5
Pencil Cave	2
)
Big Lime	7
	3
Big Injun Sand (little gas, 1875')1848 2000)
Fifth Sand (gas and little oi!, 2642')2639 264'	7
Total depth	2

The above well was abandoned as a dry hole.

C. S. Hudnall No. 1 Well Record (753).

Glenville District; 0.2 mile east of Stouts Mills; authority, Gilmer Oil & Gas Co.; completed, Feb. 26, 1909; elevation, 820' B.

· To	p. Bottom.
Fe	et. Feet.
Pittsburgh Coal	3 179
Salt Sand	
Salt Sand	30 1190
Salt Sand	00 1340
Salt Sand (little gas)170	00 1755
Maxton Sand	00 1895
Pencil Cave190	00 1912
Big Lime (6\%" casing, 1925')191	2 1953
Big Injun Sand	3 2093
Fifth Sand (little gas, 2738-42')273	88 2742
Total depth	2772

This well was also abandoned as dry.

Three wells have been drilled along the Little Kanawha, between Stouts Mills and Sand Fork, but the records of none of them were obtained. The G. M. Martin No. 1 (755) was reported a dry hole; the N. P. Marsh No. 1 (756) was reported a light gas well, being tubed with 2-inch pipe and shut in; the Elliott Spicer No. 1 (757) was abandoned as a dry hole but makes a little gas, a plug being inserted in the 10-inch casing below which a pipe leads to the farmhouse. Southeast of the Little Kanawha only one well has been drilled in Glenville

District, the Jesse Conrad No. 1 (758), on Duskcamp Run, 1.4 miles northwest of Dusk. This well was abandoned as a dry hole, but made a little gas, the owner of the well, Mr. Conrad, having been killed by the accumulated pressure of gas which blew up a barrel that he was tamping over the hole to collect the gas for domestic purposes.

Prospective Oil and Gas Areas, Glenville District.-Glenville District offers considerable opportunity for further oil and gas production. Attention is called to the following localities: (1) All that portion of the district lying along the east side of the Chestnut Ridge Anticline for a distance of two to three miles from the axis, looks favorable for gas, the best locality being probably near Baldwin along the structural dome, as shown by Map II. Seepages of gas are reported along Stewart Creek in this locality. That portion of the district west of the anticline probably contains some gas, but, owing to the lack of sands in the Norris and other wells, should be left until the more favorable territory east of the axis has been tested. (2) The wide structural terrace just northeast of Ellis looks favorable for additional oil wells in the Fifth Sand; (3) Additional oil wells in the Fifth Sand could probably be drilled along Joes Run, both above and below the present development; (4) Heaters Fork, south of Blackburn, is favored by structure and development for oil or gas in the Gordon and Fifth Sands: (5) That portion of the southern end of the district, about three-fourths mile wide, between Duskcamp Run and the Braxton Line, looks favorable for gas.

Detailed Well Records, Center District.

Center District, occupying the southwestern corner of the county, and being traversed by the Grassland Syncline and the Chestnut Ridge Anticline, has produced a considerable amount of oil and gas in the western part, but none in the central and eastern portion, where only a few wells have been drilled, the most of which gave unfavorable results. Map II shows that in this part of the district, the structure has less pitch than on the north side of the Little Kanawha and therefore offers less

hope for the accumulation of oil and gas in profitable quantity. One of the early wells drilled in the district was the James P. Kane No. 1 (760), located on the head of Grass Run, one-half mile southeast of Lettergap, which was reported to have been put down to a depth of 500 to 600 feet by the springpole method. The well made considerable gas but was not deep enough to test the lower sands. The J. B. Van Horn No. 1 (760A), drilled on Leatherbark Run, 2.2 miles northwest of Cedarville, was reported a dry hole, but its record was not secured. The Samuel Burk No. 1 (766), located on Butchers Run, 1.5 miles southeast of Cedarville, was abandoned as a dry hole, but was reported to have made a show of oil. The following well, drilled in Braxton, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Gilmer Line, made a good showing of gas but was not drilled below the Injun Sand:

H. B. Gerwig No. 1 Well Record (767).

Otter District, Braxton County; on Toms Run, 1.0 mile southeast of Hope; authority, Ash Brothers; elevation, 895' L.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Little Dunkard Sand	455	475
Sand, Burning Springs	600	690
Sand, Second Cow Run	740	845
Sand, Salt	855	980
Sand, Salt	1185	1250
Sand Salt	1345	1355
Sand, Salt (water, 1370')	1355	1385
Sand, Salt	1430	1495
Sand, Salt (gas, 1537')	1535	1546
Sand, Salt	1561	1632
Big Lime	1830	1875
Big Injun Sand (gas, 1960')	1875	1995
Total depth		2009

10" casing, 300'; 6%", 1400'; 2" tubing, 2009'; volume, 500,000 cubic feet approximately.

The J. O. McCoy No. 1 (769), located on Right Fork of Steer Creek, 0.7 mile southeast of Bennett, the record of which is published in the section for Bennett, pages 95-6, was drilled 212 feet below the Bayard Sand and found only a show of oil and gas in the Big Injun. In the neighborhood of Stumptown several wells have been drilled, most of which have produced gas, principally from the Salt Sand of Rosedale, the lower

member of the Pottsville Series. The Albert Pearcy No. 1 (770), located on Owen Run, one mile north of Lockney, was abandoned as a dry hole but made considerable gas which still issues from the ground and is used for domestic purposes. The J. W. Boggs No. 1 (771), drilled on Lade Run, one-half mile northeast of Stumptown, was reported to have been a good gas well but its record was not secured. The Clarence Stump No. 1624 (772), drilled at the mouth of Lade Run, was a gas well. The five following wells were located near the forks of Steer Creek, east of Stumptown:

Marcellus Stump No. 2 Well Record (773).

Center District; 0.7 mile east of Stumptown; authority, Stumptown Oil & Gas Co.; completed, Jan., 1905; elevation, 790' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Conductor (13" hole, 150')	0	15
Sand, Big Dunkard	480	500
Sand, Burning Springs	570	680
Slate (8" casing, 690')	690	740
Sand, Gas	740	765
Slate and shells		850
Sand, Salt	850	930
Slate and shells		1120
Sand, Salt	1120	1160
Slate	1160	1270
Sand, Salt		1286
Sand, Salt	1286	1315
Slate and lime shells (reduced hole to 61/2", 1330').	1410	
Sand, Salt Sand of Rosedale	1465	
Slate to bottom		1507

Elihu Stump No. 1 Well Record (774).

Center District; on Right Fork of Steer Creek, 1.0 mile southeast of Stumptown; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; completed, Oct. 20, 1902; elevation, 720' B.

,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
	Th	ickness.	Total.
		Feet.	Feet.
Conductor (gravel and sand)		36	36
Red rock and slate		.114	150
Sand, Murphy		15	165
Lime and slate		185	350
Coal, Brush Creek		4	354
Lime and slate		102	456
Unrecorded		9	465
Sand, Burning Springs (big dose of water)		100	565
State and lime shells		65	630
Sand, Gas		35	665

п	hickness	Matal
1		
~	Feet.	Feet.
Slate and shells		685
Sand, Second Cow Run		695
Lime		750
Sand, Salt	20	770
Lime	30	800
Sand, Salt	25	825
Slate and shells	25	850
Lime	40	890
Sand, Salt	40	930
Slate and shells		1050
Lime	25	1075
Slate and shells		1145
Coal		1150
Sand (some gas in top)	55	1205
Lime		1225
Slate shells	50	1275
Lime, sandy		1320
Sand, Salt (gas at top)		1345
Unrecorded		1354
Sand, "Blue Monday," Salt (water, 1367')	13	1367
Sand, Salt Sand of Rosedale		1375
Slate and shells		1410
Lime, black		1463
Big Lime		1550
Lime, sandy, Big Injun Sand. 40')		1000
Break (gas, with smell of oil).10 Big Injun Sa	nd 75	1625
Sand25	10 10	1020
Shale to bottom	27	1652
Later drilled by South Penn Oil Co. to total den		1002
Later drined by South Penn On Co. to total dep	ıπ	

"There were 3 seams of sandy lime between 2000' and 2100'; nothing below." 10" casing, 165'; 8\\\4" casing, 630'; rock pressure, about 425 pounds.

According to Elihu Stump, the principal gas producing horizons in the above well were the three lower Salt Sands, the rock pressure being 400 to 450 lbs.

Winfred White No. 1 Well Record (775).

Center District; on a branch of Right Fork of Steer Creek, 0.5 mile southeast of Stumptown; completed in 1904; authority, C. T. Caldwell et al.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Unrecorded (water, 45')	0	540
Sand, Gas	540	680
Coal	1287	1291
Sand Sait (a little gas)	1305	1355
Second Salt, Salt Sand of Rosedale	1461	
Unrecorded (water, 1490') to bottom		1496

The above well was abandoned as a dry hole.

Elliott Stump No. 1 Well Record (776).

Center District; Right Fork of Steer Creek, 0.6 mile southeast of Stumptown; authority, C. T. Caldwell et al.; elevation, 745' B.

T'I	ickness.	Total.
	Feet.	Feet.
Unrecorded (water, 30')	500	500
Sand, Burning Springs (water, 4 bailers per hour		
560': more water, 630')	140	640
Unrecorded		655
Sand, Gas		690
Lime		705
Sand, Second Cow Run	. 60	765
Coal, Mercer		770
Slate		800
Sand Salt		875
Slate, black		915
Sand, Salt	. 15	930
Lime shells and slate		1210
Coal	. 5	1215
Sand, Salt (gas, 1240-50')		1260
Lime, sandy		1285
Slate	. 30	1315
Lime	. 40	1355
Coal	. 5	1360
Lime	10	1370
Sand, hard, Salt	. 18	1388
Sand, soft, Salt Sand of Rosedale (heavy gas)	. 9	1397
Conductor 10' 13" hole 175' 8" casing 660		

Conductor, 10'; 13" hole, 175'; 8" casing, 660'.

"When tubing this well amber oil showed on the bob of the measuring line and the tools were put up again. About two screws were run, when work was stopped for fear of getting the water that showed in the other wells. Even with this precaution, some water showed when well was tested several months later."

Marcellus Stump No. 1623 Well Record (777).

Center District; on Steer Creek, 0.5 mile east of Stumptown; authority, Hope Natural Gas Co.; elevation, 725' L.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Burning Springs	485	620
Lime and slate	620	695
Sand, Gas		710
Lime, shells and slate	710	785
Sand, Second Cow Run		890
Lime, shells and slate	890	1178
Coal		1186
Lime	1186	1215
Salt Sand (big gas)	1215	

The above record was published in Volume I(A), page 383, of the Survey.

The Katie Stump No. 1 (780), located at the west edge of Stumptown, in Calhoun, the record of which is published in the section for Stumptown, pages 97-8, made only a light show of oil and gas in the Salt Sand and was abandoned as a dry hole. The following is the record of another dry hole drilled in the same vicinity:

Melville Stump No. 1 Well Record (781).

Center District; on Bear Fork, 0.6 mile southwest of Stumptown; authority, C. T. Caldwell et al.; elevation, 755' B.

	Top.	Bottom.	
	Feet.	Feet.	
Sand, Burning Springs	525		
Sand, Gas	625		
Sand Second Cow Run (little gas, 1100')	850		
Sand, Salt	1440		
Sand, Maxton	1550		
Total depth		1606	
"The formations in this well were irregular	blook	abole a	nd

"The formations in this well were irregular, black shale and lime shells in place of the regular sands. A very dry hole and

barren of oil, gas and water."

Three shallow wells were drilled by primitive methods many years ago along Right Fork of Steer Creek, about one mile north of the Chestnut Ridge Anticline, where gas seepages had been known to exist. The Daniel Huffman No. 1 (782), was reported to have been drilled about 1100 feet and made enough gas to have run a mill. The Eli Shock No. 1 (783), according to Mr. Shock, was drilled about 600 feet deep and made considerable gas which still burns at the well mouth. The Eli Shock No. 2 (784) was about 600 feet deep and made only a little gas. These wells start 200 to 220 feet below the Pittsburgh Coal and therefore failed to reach the Salt Sand of Rosedale by about 750 feet, as its depth below the Pittsburgh Coal should be about 1550 feet here. The following is the record of a deep test drilled in the western end of the district. This record was first published in Volume I(A), page 385, and subsequently in the Wirt-Roane-Calhoun Report, page 461, of the Survey:

Louis Bennett No. 1 Well Record (785).

Center District; on Standingstone Run of Bear Fork, 2.3 miles northwest of Shock; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 825' B.

	mh:	ickness.	Total
	1 ш.	Feet.	Feet.
Conductor		20	20
Conductor	• • •	30	50
Red rock	• • •	35	
Blue sand, Lower Connellsville			85
White slate		15	100
Red rock (cased, 10-inch, 200')		100	200
White slate		50	250
Red rock		50	300
White slate		35	335
Green sand, Moundsville		15	350
Red rock		50	400
White slate		65	465
White sand, Big Dunkard		35	500
White slate		75	575
White sand, Burning Springs		110	685
Black slate		10	695
Limestone		10	705
White sand, Gas		30	735
White slate		75	810
White sand, Second Cow Run		20	830
Black slate		13	843
White sand, Salt, (gas), (cased, 81/4", 851')		25	868
White slate		35	903
White sand, Salt		40	943
Black slate		57	1000
White sand, Salt,		75	1075
Sand, shells and black slate		205	1280
White sand, Salt		55	1335
Black slate		96	1431
White sand, Salt Sand of Rosedale (cased, 68		00	1101
1455')		50	1481
Pencil slate		3	1484
Limestone		11	1495
Sand, hard		14	1509
Sand, soft		27	1536
Pebbles		29	1565
Black slate		20	1585
Big Lime, hard	• • •	60	1645
White and Verner	• • •		
White sand, Keener	• • •	10	1655
Limestone	• • •	55	1710
White sand, Big Injun	• • •	75	1785
Sand and shells	• • •	100	1885
White slate	• • •	200	2085
Slate and shells	• • •	200	2285
Black slate, hard sandstone and shells	• • •	100	2385
Sand, Fourth (gas)		2	2387
Slate and shells	٠	163	2550
Slate, white, and soft, to bottom		118	2668

The above well made a show of gas in one of the upper Salt Sands and in the Fourth, but nothing in the Salt Sand of Rosedale, which is productive at Stumptown and Rosedale. The well was abandoned as a dry hole, but the gas still burns at the mouth of the hole.

The Rosedale Oil Pool, located in the vicinity of Rosedale, along the line between Gilmer and Braxton, was opened 12 to 15 years ago by the South Penn Oil Company, which drilled ten wells on the head of Anthony Fork, on the Bennett tract. Owing to the fact that four of these wells were dry holes, drilling was discontinued for several years until independent operators drilled a well in the town of Rosedale and secured considerable oil. Within the last two years, numerous wells have been drilled in the town and along the waters of Steer Creek in both counties, many of which have been oil wells of 5 to 50 barrels capacity, and some have been gassers or dry holes. Oil is usually found in the lowest member of the Pottsville Series, called the Salt Sand by the well drillers and mentioned previously in this Report as the Salt Sand of Rosedale. Gas is often found in the next sand above the oil stratum and has been called the "Gas Sand" by the drillers. In order not to confuse this horizon with the "Gas Sand" of the northern counties, which is in the Alleghenv Series several hundred feet higher in the measures, it has been mentioned heretofore in this Report as the Gas Sand of Rosedale. The oil in this pool, as at present outlined, seems confined largely to a narrow belt, about one mile wide, lying between the 900 and 1000-foot structure contours on the south side of the Grassland Syncline. Below this structural level, there seems to be too much salt water for profitable operation, and on the upward slope above the 1000-foot contour gas is found instead of oil. The top of the Rosedale Salt Sand is found at 1625 to 1650 feet below the Pittsburgh Coal horizon, which at Rosedale is about 150 feet above drainage, making the depth to the oil sand about 1500 feet in the town lot wells. The small cost of drilling these comparatively shallow wells has stimulated prospecting, but the results have been far from gratifying, as numerous wells have been dry. The record of the J. W. Twyman No. 1 (794), which made

only a show of oil and gas, is published in the section for Rosedale, page 99. The records of several wells are available and appear in the following pages:

T. V. Shock No. 1 Well Record (786).

Birch District, Braxton County; on Steer Creek, at Rosedale; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; completed in 1914; elevation, 780' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Upper Freeport	485	486
Gas Sand of Rosedale	1318	1390
Salt Sand (oil show, 1533'; water in bottom)	1490	1538
Maxton Sand	1570	1590
Little Lime (oil show, 1720')	1670	1736
Big Lime (gas, 1790')		1800
Big Injun Sand	.1800	1896
Lime, shell and slate to bottom	.1896	3050
10" casing, 156': 8½", 481'.		

The above well, located near the axis of the Grassland Syncline, shows not only the presence of water in the Rosedale Salt Sand, but also the total absence of sands below the Injun where oil might have been expected along the basin. The well was abandoned as a dry hole.

The Berry Heirs No. 1 (787), located on O'Brien Fork, 1.2 miles northeast of Rosedale, and completed subsequent to the writer's visit to the field, was reported a dry hole. The W. C. Rollyson No. 1 (788), in Rosedale, was reported an oil well; the J. W. Smith No. 1 (790), in Rosedale, was reported a 50-barrel well; the U. S. Upton et al. No. 1 (792) struck the Salt Sand at 1487 feet and found the oil pay 36 feet from the top.

E. E. Cottrell No. 1 Well Record (791).

Birch District, Braxton County; on Steer Creek, at Rosedale; authority, Alexander and Doty; completed in 1914; elevation, 787' L.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand (water, 475')	440	600
Coal, Upper Kittanning	615	617
Coal and water, Mercer	725	728
Cave	741	745
Sand Salt	770	800

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Shell and black slate	800	1200
Sand, Salt (gas, 1220')	1200	1290
Gas Sand of Rosedale (gas, 1403')	1360	1440
Slate and shells	1440	1482
Salt Sand of Rosedale (oil, 1507' and 1525') to bot-		
tom (still in sand)	1482	1528
13" casing, 35'; 10", 145'; 8¼", 665'; 65%", 1485	i'; 30 to	40-barrel
well.		

J. W. Smith No. 1 Well Record (793).

Birch District, Braxton County; on Steer Creek, at Rosedale; authority, Central Rosedale Oil and Gas Co.; completed in 1914; elevation 795 L.

	Top.	Bottom.	
	Feet.	Feet.	
Salt Sand (gas, 1400-10' and 1425-7')	.1370	1430	
Salt Sand	.1432	1445	
Lime (gas. 1495')	.1478	1520	
Salt Sand of Rosedale (oil, 1525') to bottom (stil	1		
in sand)	.1520	1537	
13" casing, 20'; 10", 151'; 8¼", 533'; 65%", 117	9'; 53,	/16", 1537';	
10-harrel well	,		

Pauline E. Snodgrass No. 1 Well Record (795).

Birch District, Braxton County; on Mill Fork, 0.2 mile southeast of Rosedale; authority, Mill Fork Oil & Gas Co.; elevation, 790' B.

Top. 1	Bottom.
Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Moundsville	245
Sand, Little Dunkard 325	360
Sand, Burning Springs (water, 430'; gas, 541') 415	530
Sand, Gas 593	600
Sand, Second Cow Run	710
Sand, Salt (gas, 1205-26')	1275
Sand, Salt (gas, 1386' and 1418')	1428
Sand, Salt1474	1485
Sand1495	1515
Salt Sand of Rosedale (gas, 1525'; oil, 1527')1520	1534
Slate to bottom	1547
10" casing, 185'; 8¼", 658'; 6", 1474'; 5 to 6-barrel w	vell.

Besides the oil, the above well had an estimated gas volume of 3,000,000 cubic feet daily, from which the town of Rosedale is supplied.

Pauline E. Snodgrass No. 2 Well Record (796).

Birch District, Braxton County; on Mill Fork, 0.3 mile southeast of Rosedale; authority, Mill Fork Oil & Gas Co.; elevation, 840' B.

•			
•	Top.	Bottom.	
	Feet.	Feet.	
Sand, Big Dunkard (gas, 488'; water, 490')	480	535	
Sand, Burning Springs	560	567	
Coal, Lower Kittanning		675	
Sand, Second Cow Run		787	
Sand, Salt		960	
Sand, Salt (gas, 1263')		1390	
Gas Sand of Rosedale		1468	
Sand, Salt (oil, 1567-75'; gas show, 1580')		1580	
Sand, Maxton (oil show in top)		1710	
Big Lime		1780	
Sand, Big Injun		1867	
Total depth		2000	
10" casing, 115': 8\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\			•
bridged to 1582'.			•

Rebecca Bourn No. 1 Well Record (797).

Birch District, Braxton County; on Right Fork of Steer Creek, 1.0 mile southeast of Rosedale; authority, Pittsburgh & W. Va. Gas Co.; completed in September, 1914; elevation, 795' B.

inpleted in September, 1914; elevation, 795 B.	
Thickness	. Total.
Feet.	Feet.
Unrecorded	37
Red rock 73	110
Lime 15	125
Red rock 25	150
Slate 50	200
Sand 20	220
Slate 10	230
Water sand, Little Dunkard	255
Slate 120	375
Sand, Burning Springs 95	470
Coal, Upper Kittanning 3	473
Slate 27	500
Lime 14	514
Unrecorded 83	597
Coal, Mercer 3	600
Sand, Salt	635
Slate 5	640
Sand, Salt 24	664
Coal 2	668
Slate and shells 124	790
Sand, Salt 60	850
Slate 152	1002
Sand, Salt	1017
Lime 158	1175
Gas Sand of Rosedale (gas, 1203')	1230

Th	ickness.	Total.
	Feet.	Feet.
Slate and lime	. 123	1353
Salt Sand of Rosedale (gas, 1355-60')	. 32	1385
13" casing, 40'; 10", 155'; 81/4", 765' 5"; 330	pounds	pressure
in 20 minutes-"81/4" casing gave way or pressure	would h	nave been
greater"; 38/10" water in 81/4" casing; volume, 5,	750,000 c	ubic feet.

The above well, located at a higher structural level than the town lot wells of Rosedale, and having its gas production in the Salt Sand of Rosedale, is evidently too far up the structural slope to be within the oil zone.

The six following wells, the records of which were published in Volume I(A), pages 388-390, of the Survey, were drilled at the time of the first development in the Rosedale Pool. Several of them are still producing oil:

W. G. Bennett No. 2 Well Record (799).

Center District; on Anthony Fork, 2.1 miles southwest of Rosedale; authority, South Penn Oil Co.: elevation, 1150' B.

mornty, South Fenn On Co.; elevation, 1150 B.	
Top.	Bottom.
Feet,	Feet.
Sand, Moundsville	500
Sand, Little Dunkard	640
Sand, Big Dunkard	840
Lime 840	955
Sand, Gas 955	1000
Sand, Second Cow Run (gas, 1040')	1150
Sand, Salt	1420
Sand Salt1475	1530
Coal	1813
Salt Sand of Rosedale1876	1960
Little Lime2000	2025
Pencil Cave	2040
Big Lime	2125
Big Injun Sand2125	2220
Shells	2420
Sand, Berea2420	2435
Fifty-foot Sand2580	2595
Slate, lime and shells2595	3090
Hard lime shells to bottom3090	3275
•	

The above well was a gasser and is still productive.

W. G. Bennett No. 7 Well Record (801).

Center District; on Anthony Fork, 2.3 miles southwest of Rosedale; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1110' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand. Moundsville	400	- 450
Slate and red rock	450	700
White sand, Big Dunkard	700	760
Sand, Burning Springs	800	830
White sand, Second Cow Run	900	925
Slate and lime	925	1180
Sand. Salt	1400	1430
Slate and shells	1430	1712
Salt Sand of Rosedale (oil rock) to bottom	1712	1733

W. G. Bennett No. 8 Well Record (802).

Center District; on Anthony Fork, 2.4 miles southwest of Rosedale; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1060' B.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Гор.	Bottom,
	Feet.	Feet.
Coal, Mercer	980	984
Coal1	1670	1674
Salt Sand of Rosedale (oil rock)	1680	1686
Total depth		1740

The above well was considered a dry hole.

W. G. Bennett No. 1 Well Record (803).

Center District; on Anthony Fork, 2.2 miles southwest of Rose-dale; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 960' B.

e, authority, boath 1 cm on co., crevation, co.	
Top.	Bottom.
Feet	. Feet.
Soil and quicksand 0	34
Sand, Murphy	160
Red rock 160	262
Sand, Moundsville	300
Slate and red rock 300	400
Sand and lime 400	460
Coal, Brush Creek	472
Sand 505	530
Lime 530	550
Sand 550	560
Sand, Big Dunkard	590
Lime 661	690
Sand, Burning Springs	730
Sand, Salt	928
Lime1020	1155
Sand, Salt	1165

Тор.	Bottom.	
Feet.	Feet.	
Sand, Salt1184	1225	
Sand, extra hard, Salt1290	1415	
Coal		
Gas Sand of Rosedale	1580	
Slate	1585	
Salt Sand of Rosedale (oil and gas, 1592'; oil,		
1600'; salt water, 1610')	1610	

W. G. Bennett No. 6 Well Record (804).

Center District; on Anthony rork, 2.3 miles southwest of Rosedale; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1145' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Grafton	438	465
Sand, Moundsville	540	558
Sand, Little Dunkard	672	712
Sand, Big Dunkard	. 780	830
Sand, Second Cow Run		1154
Sand, Salt	.1350	1380
Sand and lime	.1440	1727
Salt Sand of Rosedale (oil, 1747')	1730	1756

W. G. Bennett No. 5 Well Record (806).

Center District; on Anthony Fork, 2.2 miles southwest of Rosedale; authority, South Penn Oil Co.; elevation, 1030' B.

	Top.	Bottom.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sand, Murphy	150	250
Sand, Grafton	300	345
Red rock	345	350
Sand, Big Dunkard, Burning Springs and Gas	645	855
Sand, Second Cow Run	880	980
Sand, Salt	1180	1280
Slate and shells	1280	1380
Gas Sand of Rosedale (gas, 1485')		1500
Lime and shells	1500	1535
Black slate	1535	1625
Coal	1635	1645
Salt Sand of Rosedale (oil rock)	1665	1685
Slate and shells to bottom	1685	1778

Prospective Oil and Gas Areas, Center District.—The broken and uncertain character of the lower sands along the Grassland Syncline and the presence of large quantities of salt water in the Salt Sand wherever it descends to a low structural level, indicate that drilling in the southeastern part of Center District will be attended with great risk. The north-

ern and western parts, however, offer some favorable localities for further development, as follows: (1) The extreme northwestern corner of the district, north of Stumptown, along Mikes Run, looks favorable for oil in the Salt Sand of Rosedale, which is the producing gas stratum at Stumptown and showed oil in the Katie Stump No. 1 (780), and has produced it in some quantity in Calhoun, near Dodrill, which is along the same strike as Mikes Run; (2) That territory lying along the crest and north of the Chestnut Ridge Anticline between Right Fork of Steer Creek and Cedar Creek, looks favorable for gas in the Salt and possibly in some of the lower sands; (3) It is possible that the Rosedale Oil Pool extends westward from Rosedale between the 900 and 1000-foot structure contours toward the low divide between Frozen Run and Bear Fork; (4) The Rosedale Basin, similar in structure to the Richardson Basin in Calhoun, where oil is found in abundance, offers some hope of oil in the Berea or other deep sands. It must be remembered, however, that Wells Nos. 785, 786 and 789, all of which were deep, found no sand below the Injun that was present in more than one of these wells. This circumstance does not preclude the possibility of a rich oil-bearing sand in the Rosedale Basin, but is evidence against it and therefore adds greatly to the usual hazard of drilling.

TABLE OF ROCK PRESSURES.

The following table, showing the average rock pressure of different gas producing horizons in the two counties, has been furnished the Survey by John B. Corrin, Assistant General Manager, of the Hope Natural Gas Company. It shows a gradual rise in pressure according to the depth of the sands:

Average Original Rock Pressures of Different Gas Producing Sands in Lewis and Gilmer Counties.

Lewis County.

Sand.	Collins Settle- ment District. Lbs.	Between Roanoke and Weston. Lbs.	Vicinity of Freemansburg. Lbs.	Sand Fork Fleld. Lbs.	Vicinity of Churchville. Lbs.	Vicinity of Jane Lew. Lbs.
Salt	400			200 200	500	400
Big Lime					500	400
Big Injun	450	600	800	800	1000	700
Berea		450			1000	
Gantz	700	700	1120		1000	800
50-Foot		500			1000	875
30-Foot	450					300
Gordon Stray	500	600		800		
Gordon		700	800	500	900	600
Fourth	150				750	
Fifth	500	500	950	500	500	1000

Gilmer County.

Sand.	Stumptown. Lbs.	Newberne Field. Lbs.	East of Glenville. Lbs.
Salt	400	300	
Maxton		300	
Big Injun		500	700
Squaw			660
Berea		750	
Fordon Stray			825
Gordon			650

CHAPTER XI.

COAL.

In Chapters V to IX, inclusive, a systematic description of all the coal seams found in the two counties has been given, together with type sections and correlations, and some of the smaller beds, that are not of commercial importance, have been fully described. In the present Chapter numerous actual measured sections will be published for those coals that are of minable thickness and purity, and estimates of their probable tonnage with etchings showing their areal extent will be given. At the end of the Chapter, there is a table of analyses showing the chemical composition of all coals tested.

STATISTICS OF COAL PRODUCTION.

Commercial coal mining in Lewis and Gilmer has been insignificant compared to many other counties of the State, the records of production showing that they stand near the bottom in point of output. Only two mining plants, one of which is now dismantled, have been built in Lewis, and Gilmer has only four. Mining has been done in three seams; viz, Redstone, Pittsburgh and Elk Lick, of which the two former are in the Monongahela Series and the latter in the Conemaugh. All of these are drift mines of small capacity, and comparatively simple equipment.

Coal Production of Lewis and Gilmer Counties from 1907 to 1915, Inclusive.

Lewis County.		Gilmer County						
-	Tons of		Tons of					
Year. 2	240 Lbs.	Year.	2240 Lbs.					
1907	5,528	1907	312					
1908		1908						
1909		1909	14,740					
1910		1910						
1911		1911						
1912		1912						
1913		1913						
1914		1914						
	300	1915						
Total1	.82,975	Total	463,164					

In the order of the production of coal by counties, Lewis ranked 31st in 1907 and 1908, 32nd in 1909, 33rd in 1910 and 1911, 30th in 1912, 31st in 1913, 32nd in 1914 and 33rd in 1915, while Gilmer ranked 32nd in 1907 and 1908, and 31st in 1909 1910 and 1911, 28th in 1914 and 25th in 1915.

Production of Coal by Mines in Lewis and Gilmer Counties for the Years Ending June 30th, 1913 and 1914.

		1 .		oduction of one of 2240	listribution of Coal Tons of 2240 Lbs.					
Year	Name of Company	Name of Mine	First Six Months	Second Six Months	Total Coal Produced During Year		Local	Quantity Shipped om Mines		
	LEWIS COUNTY.		1		1					
1913	Kroger Gas Coal Co	Polar	25,585	21,439	47,024	500	400	46.124		
	Kroger Gas Coal Co							28,956		
	GILMER COUNTY							_		
	McCaa Coal Co		4.249	6.864	11 113	268	149	10,696		
	McCaa Coal Co				12,075	624		10,79		
	Gilmer Fuel Co			-/	,			,		
		Ash	27,194	30,010	57,204	1.500	1.500	54,204		
1914	Gilmer Fuel Co									
1913	Gilmer Consolidat-	Brackett,		1 1		· i		,		
	ed Coal Co	Katherine								
		and Braxton	12,240	9,593	21,833		120	21,713		
1914	Gilmer Consolidat-				-	į				
	ed Coal Co	Brackett	7,060	6,780	13,840		450	13,390		
	Totals (1913)		43,683	46,467	90,150	1,768	1.769	86.613		
	Totals (1914)									

502 COAL.

The Polar Mine is on the B. & O. Railroad, while those in Gilmer are located on the Coal & Coke Railway.

In Lewis and Gilmer there are 8 minable seams of coal. 19 others too thin, impure or irregular to be of more than local value. These minable coals in descending order are the Washington of the Dunkard Series, the Redstone and Pittsburgh of the Monongahela, the Elk Lick and Bakerstown of the Conemaugh, and the Upper Freeport, Upper Kittanning and Lower Kittanning of the Allegheny. There are coals in the Pottsville Series that apparently reach minable thickness locally, as evidenced by the records of oil wells, but all of them seem too patchy and irregular to warrant their classification as minable beds of definite economic value until they have been tested by the diamond drill. Figure 3 shows the different coal seams of the two counties, giving not only their relative thickness, but also the maximum intervals between them. Figures 4 to 11, inclusive, published in the present Chapter, will show, approximately, the areas where each of the minable seams occurs in commercial thickness.

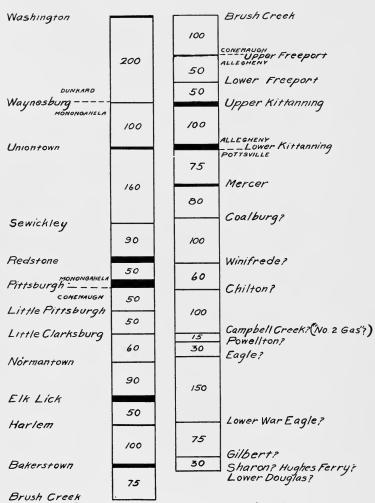


Figure 3 - Showing intervals in feet between Coal Seams of the Lewis-Gilmer Area.

RECORDS OF COAL TEST BORINGS, LEWIS COUNTY.

Summarized Records.

In Lewis 18 tests for coal have been drilled, all of which were visited in the field in order to secure the accurate location and level. The records of only two of these wells were secured, as most of the operators failed to honor the requests of the Survey for this information. The following table, while lacking the details that these records would afford, is still of value for the columns giving surface elevations and ownership. The first column gives the key number on Map II, by which the position of the boring may be found, and in the elevation column the letter "L" signifies a hand level determination, and "B" indicates that the aneroid barometer was used, checked on the nearest government elevation. In the company column, the letters "L. K. S." refer to the Little Kanawha Syndicate:

Detailed Coal Test Records, Lewis County.

The record of the J. C. Marsh (280) coal test, located on a branch of Fink Creek, 1.2 miles northwest of Hurst, Freemans Creek District, is published in the section for Hurst, page 57. The Pittsburgh Coal was found at 410½ feet and was 7 feet thick. The following test, furnished the Survey by J. Perry Thompson, of Fairmont, W. Va., starts five feet above the base of the Sewickley Sandstone, but failed to find either the Redstone or Pittsburgh Coals:

Summarized Record of Tests for Coal in Lewis County.

-	.II.	May	uo on	177	182	197	223	242	280	286	315	358	329	399	514	517	523	900	200	591
		ерұр.	I fatoT		-				4173	:			-	:	:		128	:		400
	Coal		Thickn Feet.	:		-	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	-	:	:	:	
	Coal	.qoT	Depth.		:	:	:		410%	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		(;)0#
	tone 1		Thickr Feet		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
200	Coal	.qoT	Дерth.		:	:	:		200	:	:	:	:	<u>:</u>	:	<u>:</u>	: : : :	:	: : :	
e	po∡e		Elevat Tide	1060B	10801	COOL	104015	1040D	7051	1007	Strip	300g	82015	1030E	11151	10401	10891	1005	1005E	1110B
		Company.		L. K. S.	0 W	20 2	0 0	N T Armold	George Gillmon	Tr c dillillor.	o D Elliphas	d b		in	in		Muserave		Muserava	Settlement. S. B. Elkins
		Magisterial District.		Union (Harrison)	Freemans Creek	_	_	_	_	Freemans Creek	Courthouse	Courthouse	Courthouse	Courthouse	Courthouse		tlement	Collins Settlement	Collins Settlement.	Collins
		Farm Name and Number.		J. B. Bailey No. 1.					-	_	-	-	Thos. R. Reynolds No. 1	_	Michael Brennan Heirs No. 1	_	_	_	<u> </u>	W. E. Mick No. 1
	II d	n Mai	No. o	177 182	197	223	242	280	286	315	358	359	399	514	517	523	266	208	573	591

W. E. Arnold Heirs Coal Test No. 1 (523).

Courthouse District, on West Fork River, 0.5 mile west of Brownsville; authority, N. T. Arnold; completed, July, 8, 1902; elevation, 1040' B.

0 B.	T	nickness.	Total.
		Feet.	Feet.
Surface		. 8	8
Sandstone, Sewickley			13
Blue shale		. 2	15
Red shale			17
Blue shale			18
Red shale			22
Very sandy shale			57
Sandstone $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$. 20	77
Blue shale		. 5.5	82.5
Gray sandstone			86
Blue shale			88
Red and blue shale		-	89
Light blue sand with black band			95
Blue shale		•	100
Mica sandstone, Weston			106
			112
Blue shale			119
Sandy shale			124.5
Blue shale			124.5
Mica candstone		. 5.5	148

RECORDS OF COAL TEST BORINGS, GILMER COUNTY.

Summarized Records.

In Gilmer 18 tests have been bored for coal and the available data on these, together with another one in Braxton just across the Gilmer Line, are included in the following table. The table is similar in form to that published for Lewis on a previous page of this Chapter and needs no further explanation. Only a few of the records could be secured, as some of the operators could not be reached, while others refused the desired information:

Detailed Coal Test Records, Gilmer County.

The following record, furnished the Survey by J. Perry Thompson, of Fairmont, starts 40 feet below the top of the Sewickley Sandstone, making it certain that the streak of coal at 157 feet represents the Pittsburgh, which was too thin to be of value:

Summarized Record of Tests for Coal in Gilmer County.

	II.	No. on Map	684	687	693	969	711	718	744	745	746	748	743	754	759	191	762	763	764	165	168	
	•1	Total Depth					230				114			:	265	:	:					
	gh Coal.	Thickness. Feet.			:	:	:	:		:	9	:	:	7.7				:			:	
	Pittsburgh Coal	Depth. To p.				:	157				74	:	:	112							:	
1	элод	Elevation A Tide.	720B	740B	795B	930B	765B	960B	975B	845B	845B	830B	810B	725L	1048B	1025B	950B	885B	1115B	970B	1065B	
		Company.	Ernest P. Austin	Ernest P. Austin	L. K. S.	E. D. Fulton	N. T. Arnold	L. K. S.	L. K. S.	L. K. S.	T. M. Marshall	.Withers & Vandevender	Withers & Vandevender	E. D. Fulton	N. T. Arnold		E. D. Fulton	E. D. Fulton	E. D. Fulton	L. K. S.	IL. K. S	
		Magisterial District,	Dekalb	Dekalb	Glenville	:	Glenville	:	:	:	:	Glenville	Glenville	Glenville	Center	Center	Center	Center	Center	Center	Otter (Braxton).	
		Farm Name and Number.	Pickens Heirs No. 1	Thos. West No. 1	Wilson H. Conrad No. 1		Reuben Dyer No. 1	Christian Smith No. 1		:			:			A. Reed No. 1		Sponaugle No. 1		Moore No. 1	Matthias Gerwig No. 1	
	.II	No. on Map	684	687	693	969	711	718	744	745	746	748	749	754	759	761	762	763	764	292	892	

Reuben Dyer Coal Test No. 1 (711).

Glenville District; on Sand Fork, 1.1 miles southeast of Ellis; authority, N. T. Arnold; elevation, 765' B.

, 11. 1. 1111014, 010.44	Thickne	ess. Total.
	Fee	t. Feet.
Red clay	25	25
White sand (at creek bed)		27
White shale		35
Blue shale		65
Gray sand, Cedarville		91
Red rock		
Greenish shale		104
Red rock		106
Blue shale		
Shale, limy		145
Red rock and iron ore		½ 152½
Lime		
Yellow soapstone		½ 157
Small streaks of coal, Pittsburgh		00#
Shale and soapstone		
Brown shale		212
Coal, Little Pittsburgh	1	213 .
White sand12'		
Gray sand	27	230
"Quit drilling in gray sand."		

The T. M. Marshall No. 1 (746), drilled by T. M. Marshall on his own farm on Slidinghill Run, 1.6 miles east of Stouts Mills, and starting 40 feet below the Sewickley Limestone, is reported by him to have found the Pittsburgh Coal at 74 feet, the thickness being 6 feet. The T. M. Marshall No. 2 (754), drilled by E. D. Fulton on the Little Kanawha River bar at the mouth of Slidinghill Run at Stouts Mills, and starting 2 feet below the Sewickley Limestone, is reported by William Crennell, of Uniontown, Pa.. to have reached the Pittsburgh Coal at 111' 8", with a thickness of 7' 8".

The following test starts 198 feet, by hand level, above the Pittsburgh Coal bench and should therefore have encountered the coal at that depth in the hole, but, as the record shows, found nothing, and indicates the complete disappearance of the coal:

Daniel U. O'Brien Coal Test No. 1 (759).

Center District; on Cedar Creek, 3.2 miles northwest of Cedarville; authority, N. T. Arnold; completed, June 21, 1902; elevation, 1048' B.

7	hickness.	Total.
	Feet.	Feet.
Surface	25	25
White sandstone	3	28
Red shale	3	31
Blue sand shale	13	44
Sandstone and red shale, Sewickley		64
Fine mica and sandstone	15	79
Blue shale	2	81
Red shale	6	87
Gray sandstone	9	96
White sandstone	4	100
Blue shale	2	102
Red shale	30	132
White sandstone18' \ Cadanvilla	19	151
Red shale	13	
		154
Blue sandy shale		161
Red sandy shale	8	169
Red and blue sandy shale		170
Red sandy shale		173
Blue sandy shale		176
Red and blue shale		179
White sandy shale		180
Red shale	0.5	180.5
White sandstone4.0'	44.5	100
Red shale	11.5	192
White sandstone7.0 \(\) Blue sandy shale	1	193
Red and blue shale		195
Blue sandy shale		197
Blue shale		198.5
White sandstone. Lower Pittsburgh		204
Blue shale		207
Blue sandy shale		211
Red shale		231
Red and black shale		235.5
Black and brown shale	1.5	237
Blue shale	2	239
Purple and yellow shale	2	241
Dark blue and purple shale	6	247
Light blue and mica sandstone	3	250
Purple and red shale		252
Blue sandstone		255
Blue shale		257
Blue and yellow shale		258
Blue sandy shale		259
Sandstone		259.5
Blue sandy shale	5.5	265

510 COAT.

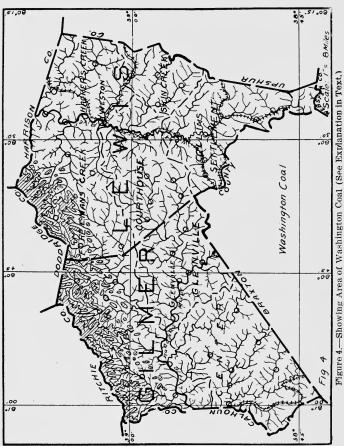
MINABLE COALS OF THE DUNKARD SERIES.

THE WASHINGTON COAL.

The Washington Coal, discussed previously in Chapter V, page 108, and shown by outcrop lines on Map II, is confined largely to the northwestern part of the two counties, being found seldom outside of Freemans Creek District, Lewis, and Troy and Dekalb Districts, Gilmer. As observed in these districts, it is seldom more than 2 feet thick and is usually slaty at the top, making it of little present value. The fact that it was mined generally for local purposes before natural gas displaced it for fuel in these districts indicates that it will again be used extensively when gas can no longer be had. Nearly all of the old openings had fallen shut, making it impossible to study the coal carefully or to collect samples to show its chemical character. Figure 4 shows its probable minable extent.

Washington Coal, Freemans Creek District, Lewis.

The Washington Coal occurs in considerable quantity along the Doddridge and Harrison Lines in the western part of the district. The W. Brent Maxwell Opening (No. 1 on Map II), on Kincheloe Creek, 1.2 miles northwest of Benson, where the coal has an elevation of 1140' B., was fallen shut when examined, but evidently had found considerable coal. At Prospect No. 2 on Map II, on a branch of Freemans Creek, 1.4 miles southwest of Benson, the coal had been opened at an elevation of 1275' B., but was fallen shut. The coal was once opened on Smoky Fork, 2 miles southwest of Coldwater, at Prospect No. 3 on Map II, where it had an elevation of 1250' B. At Prospect No. 4 on Map II, on the head of Smoky Fork, 2.2 miles southeast of Coldwater, the coal had an elevation of 1130' B. At Prospect No. 5 on Map II, on the head of Freemans Creek, 2.5 miles northwest of Churchville, the coal was found at 1165' B. At the following opening, the structure of the coal was obtained:



Edward Foley Coal Opening-No. 6 on Map II.

On Right Fork of Freemans Creek, 2 miles southeast of Coldwater; Washington Coal; elevation, 1140' B.

	Ft.	In.
Slate, black	3	0
Coal0' 4"		
Slate, black 6		
Coal, slaty 10		
Slate, black0 3		
Coal, good (to slate pavement).1 6	4	5

The coal was opened at Prospect No. 7 on Map II, on Dry Fork of Fink, 1.8 miles northeast of Dry Fork, where it occurs at 1045' B. The following opening was fallen shut, but is reported on the authority of Dominick Sweeney:

Dominick Sweeney Coal Opening-No. 8 on Map II.

On Fink Creek, 0.5 mile northeast of Dry Fork; Washington Coal; elevation, 1090' B.

		Fτ.	ın.
Coal, good1'	0"		
Shale, gray, 4" to0			
Coal2	0	3	8

At Prospect No. 9 on Map II, on Little Buck Run, 1.2 miles north of Fink, the coal was opened near drainage at 990' B., but had fallen shut. At the George Droppleman Opening (No. 10 on Map II), on Little Buck Run, 1.8 miles north of Fink, the coal was reported 1' 6" thick at an elevation of 990' B. The M. C. Marsh Opening (No. 11 on Map II), on Straight Run, 1.7 miles northeast of Hurst, was fallen shut but was reported by Mr. Marsh as being 1' 6" to 2' 0", its elevation being 1117' B.

Washington Coal, Courthouse District, Lewis.

In Courthouse District, the Washington Coal is caught in the hilltops along the Grassland Syncline in the vicinity of Copley and Bealls Mills, as shown by its outcrop on Map II. No openings were observed but the blossom of the coal is found along the hill roads, sometimes showing 1 to 2 feet of coal. It is also present in a few high tops along the Roanoke Syncline, but, so far as known, has not been prospected.

Washington Coal, Troy District, Gilmer.

In Troy District, the Washington Coal is found along the western edge and its blossom occurs frequently along the hill roads but it has been prospected but little. It was opened at the L. A. Law Prospect (No. 12 on Map II), on the head of Horn Creek, 1.7 miles northwest of Conings, at an elevation of 1050' B.

Washington Coal, Dekalb District, Gilmer.

In Dekalb District the coal occurs along the northwestern edge, being usually well up in the hills, except near the Ritchie Line. It has been prospected to some extent, but, so far as known, these have fallen shut. At Prospect No. 13 on Map II, on Bull Fork. 0.9 mile northwest of Alfred, the coal had an elevation of 1025' B. At Prospect No. 14 on Map II, on Trace Fork, 2.1 miles northeast of Nobe, its elevation is 1065' B.

Washington Coal, Glenville District, Gilmer.

In Glenville District, the Washington Coal is found in some of the high ridges along the Grassland Syncline. Owing to its scattered extent and to the fact that the Pittsburgh Coal occurs at a more accessible level and in much more abundant quantity and in superior quality, it has been prospected but little. The coal was opened at Prospect No. 15 on Map II, on Sand Fork, 1.3 miles northeast of Sand Fork town, at an elevation of 1135' B., but the mine had fallen shut. It was also prospected at Opening No. 16 on Map II, on Locust Knob, 0.2 mile southeast of Rudkin, at an elevation of 1425' B.

Quantity of Washington Coal Available.

In addition to the information of the preceding pages, the accompanying table shows a list of oil and gas wells record514 COAL.

ing Washington Coal and will be of value in estimating its extent and thickness. Another table is added showing the probable amount of Washington Coal in the two counties. Outside of Freemans Creek, Troy and Dekalb Districts, the coal is too scattered and patchy to be of definite mining value. The table is based on the assumption that an average of one foot of coal may be recovered in these three districts throughout its areal extent.

List of Oil and Gas Wells Recording Washington Coal.

No. on Map	Name of Well.		Elev. of well mouth A. T.		Thick- ness Feet.
185	Mary G. Small No. 3479	Hillebert, 0.7			1
		mi. S. E	1149L	135	2
210	Timothy Joyce No. 1	Coldwater, 1.3			İ
		mi. S. E		82	3
301	Joseph Krenn No. 3	Hurst, 2.1 mi.			
		N. E	1195B	150	5

Probable Amount of Washington Coal.

Counties By Districts.	Thick- ness of Coal Assum- ed. Ft.	Sq.Mi.	Acres	Cubic Feet of Coal.	Short Tons of Coal.
Lewis:		1			
Hackers Creek	1	0.10	64	2,787,840	111,514
Freemans Creek	1	16.00	10,240	446,054,400	17,842,176
Courthouse	1	1.80	1,152	50,181,120	2,007,245
Skin Creek	1	0.06	38.4	1,672,704	66,908
Collins Settlement	1	0.04	25.6	1,115,136	44,605
Totals		18.00	11,520	501,811,200	20,072,448
Gilmer:					
Troy	1	13.90	8,806	387,509,769	15,500,391
Dekalb	1	7.50	4,800	209,088,000	8,363,520
Glenville	1	1.90	1,216	52,968,960	2,118,758
Center	1	0.70	448	19,514,880	780,595
Totals		24.00	15,360	669,081,600	26,763,264
Totals for both count	ies	42.00	26,880	1,170,892,800	46,835,712

MINABLE COALS OF THE MONONGAHELA SERIES.

THE REDSTONE COAL.

The Redstone Coal, discussed previously in Chapter VI, page 124, and shown by outcrop lines on Map II, in those regions where it occurs in minable thickness above drainage, is a very valuable bed of fuel in northern and eastern Lewis, but, so far as known, does not occur in minable thickness in Gilmer. In those portions of Lewis County where it occurs, it varies from 2 to 6 feet in thickness and usually carries no slate partings, but is damaged to a considerable extent by clay seams that frequently cross it. Its chemical composition shows it to be a fine coal for steam and domestic fuel and in some regions the sulphur content is low enough to permit its use for coke manufacture. Figure 5 shows its probable minable extent.

Redstone Coal, Hackers Creek District, Lewis.

In Hackers Creek District, the Redstone Coal is above drainage along all the principal streams and has been mined for local fuel in numerous places, making it possible to observe it closely. In the northwestern part of the district, along the Chestnut Ridge and Wolf Summit Anticlines, only a small amount of this coal still remains in the hill tops, but in the eastern and southern parts there is a large body of this coal that varies from 4 to 6 feet in thickness. This coal has been mined commercially at one point within the area, near the Harrison Line, where it was examined and sampled by Teets and the results published in the Doddridge-Harrison Report of the Survey, page 572, as follows:

Kroger Gas Coal Company, Polar Mine-No. 43 on Map II.

On McKinney Run, 0.7 mile southeast of McWhorter; Redstone Coal; elevation, 1375' B.

[&]quot;Principal office, Cincinnati, Ohio; daily capacity, 225 tons; 8 laborers and 30 miners employed; mule haulage; used for steam, gas and domestic fuel; shipped east and west; butts, N. 88° W.;

faces, N. 2° E.; greatest rise, southwest; sample collected from No. 2 of section by D. D. Teets, Jr.; O. F. Limer, Supt., authority for mine data."

The composition of this sample is published under No. 43 in the table of analyses at the end of this Chapter.

The following opening was observed along the crest of the Chestnut Ridge Anticline:

S. S. Goodwin Farm Mine-No. 44 on Map II.

On Jesse Run, 3 miles S. 80° E. of Jane Lew; Redstone Coal; butts, east and west; elevation, 1433' B.

	Ft.	In.
Shale, dark		
Coal2' 6½"		
Slate, dark 0 1½		
Coal (to slate pavement)2 1	4	8
	Shale, dark Coal 2' 6½" Slate; dark 0 0½	Coal2' 6½"

A sample was collected from Nos. 2 and 4 of section, the composition of which is given under No. 44 in the table at the end of this Chapter.

Lora T. Cookman Farm Mine-No. 45 on Map II.

On Jesse Run, 2.3 miles north of Aberdeen; Redstone Coal; elevation, 1385' B.

	1 0.	111.
Shale		
Coal, visible	4	3
	•	

The full section of the coal was not obtained at this opening as the mine had partly fallen shut.

At the Edwin Lewis Farm Mine (No. 46 on Map II), on a branch of Jesse Run, 2.9 miles north of Aberdeen, the coal showed a thickness of 5' 2", without partings, the elevation being 1375' B.

At the Edith Goodwin Farm Mine (No. 47 on Map II), on a branch of Hackers Creek, 2 miles southeast of Jane Lew, the coal was once mined at an elevation of 1045' B., but the opening had fallen shut, the coal being reported 5 feet thick by residents.

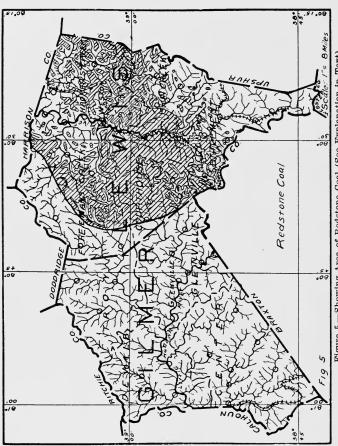


Figure 5.-Showing Area of Redstone Coal (See Explanation in Text).

518 COAL.

At the M. L. Law Farm Mine (No. 48 on Map II), on Stony Run, 1.8 miles northwest of Berlin, the coal was 4' 6" thick, without partings, its elevation being 1433' L.

The J. C. Allman Farm Mine (No. 49 on Map II), on Stony Run, 2.6 miles north of Berlin, showed 4' 10" of clean

coal, at an elevation of 1400' B.

John Rinehart Farm Mine-No. 50 on Map II.

On a branch of Hackers Creek, 1.7 miles northeast of Berlin; Redstone Coal; elevation, 1320' B.

	F't.	In.
Shale, sandy, dark	5	0
Coal2' 0"		
Slate, dark gray0 2		
Coal (to slate pavement)1 4	3	6

The John Foster Farm Mine (No. 51 on Map II), on Hackers Creek, 0.5 mile northwest of Aberdeen, now fallen shut, was visited several years ago, and showed 4' 9½" of coal, the elevation being 1250' B.

M. M. Reger Farm Mine-No. 52 on Map II.

On a branch of Hackers Creek, 1.3 miles northeast of Berlin; Redstone Coal; elevation, 1330' B.

	Ft.	In.
Shale, dark, sandy	8	0
Coal1' 10"		
Slate, gray 1		
Coal, visible 1 10	3	9

The Morrison Bros. Farm Mine (No. 53 on Map II), on the same branch of Hackers Creek, 1.1 miles northeast of Berlin, was partly fallen shut but showed about 4 feet of coal, at an elevation of 1351' B.

G. R. Swisher Farm Mine-No. 54 on Map II.

On Hackers Creek, 1.4 miles northwest of Berlin; Redstone Coal; elevation, 1285' B.

		Ft.	In.
1.	Shale, gray, sandy		
2.	Coal (to slate pavement)	4	0.

A sample was collected from the coal, the composition of which is published under No. 54 in the table at the end of this Chapter.

At the Fernando Waggoner Farm Mine (No. 55 on Map II), on a branch of Hackers Creek, 1.6 miles northwest of Berlin, the coal was 4 feet thick, without partings, the elevation being 1280' B.

The George Lawson Farm Mine (No. 56 on Map II), on Hackers Creek, 0.3 mile southwest of Berlin, showed 3' 8" of clean coal, at an elevation of 1270' L., as published in the section for Berlin, page 49.

W. S. Starcher Farm Mine-No. 57 on Map II.

On a branch of Laurel Lick, 0.8 mile southeast of Berlin; Redstone Coal; elevation, 1225' B.

	Ft.	In.
Sandstone, shaly,	3	0
Shale, sandy, dark at base	15	0
Slate, black	0	6
Coal		
Slate, dark, bony 3		
Coal (to slate pavement)2 3	4	3

George Allman Farm Mine-No. 58 on Map II.

On a branch of Buckhannon Run, 2 miles southeast of Berlin; Redstone Coal; elevation, 1250' B.

	Ft.	In.
Shale, dark	. 5	0
Slate, black	. 1	0
Coal		
Slate, dark gray 3½		
Coal (to slate pavement)2 1½	. 4	4

The Ira Queen Farm Mine (No. 59 on Map II), on a branch of Buckhannon Run, 2.3 miles southeast of Berlin, was partly fallen shut when examined but showed about 4 feet of coal, at an elevation of 1270' B., as published in the section for Lorentz, page 50.

Peter Waggoner Farm Mine-No. 60 on Map II.

On Buckhannon Run, 2.1 miles east of Berlin; Redstone Coal; elevation, 1250' B.

rt.	ш.
4	2
•	_
	4

The J. C. Strahley Farm Mine (No. 61 on Map II), on Hackers Creek, 2.5 miles northwest of Berlin, showed 4' 2" of clean coal, at an elevation of 1340' B.

The Cecil Hornbeck Farm Mine (No. 62 on Map II), on Lifes Run, 2 miles northwest of Berlin, showed 4 feet of clean coal, the lower part of the seam being concealed by mud, at an elevation of 1255' B.

The Annie Bryan Farm Mine (No. 63 on Map II), on Maxwell Run, 1.7 miles northeast of Deanville, was fallen shut, but was reported to have had 4 to 5 feet of coal, the elevation being 1410' B.

The Charles Smith Farm Mine (No. 64 on Map II), on a branch of Maxwell Run, 0.7 mile east of Deanville, showed 4' 2" of clean coal, at an elevation of 1356' B.

The Wallace Parsley Farm Mine (No. 65 on Map II), on West Fork River, 0.4 mile east of Deanville, was fallen shut when examined, but was reported to have been 4 to 5 feet thick, the elevation being 1324' L., as published in the Deanville section, page 52.

The Clinton Smith Farm Mine (No. 66 on Map II), on Smith Run, 2 miles east of Weston, was partly fallen shut, but about 4 feet of coal could be seen, the elevation being 1215' B.

The Richard N. Norman Farm Mine (No. 67 on Map II), on Smith Run, 2.8 miles east of Weston, at an elevation of 1200' B., was fallen shut when visited, but was reported to have shown 5 feet of clean coal by Alfred Myers. who opened the bank.

The E. D. Darnall Farm Mine (No. 68 on Map II), on Hilly Upland Run, 2 miles northwest of Gaston, was partly concealed by water, but showed about 4 feet of clean coal, at an elevation of 1160' B.

Jacob Jackson Farm Mine-No. 69 on Map II.

On Hilly Upland	Run,	1.9 miles	northwest	of	Gaston:	Redstone
Coal; elevation, 1140'					,	

	Ft.	In.
Sandstone, massive, Cedarville	7	0
Shale, sandy	7	0
Coal0' 2"		
Slate, black 2		
Coal (to slate pavement)4 5	4	9

The Clara Peterson Farm Mine (No. 70 on Map II), at the mouth of Hilly Upland Run, 1.9 miles northwest of Gaston, showed 4' 9" of clean coal, at an elevation of 1158' L.

Charles Taylor Farm Mine-No. 71 on Map II.

On Grass Run, 1.1 miles northeast of Gaston; Redstone Coal; elevation; $1165'\ B.$

CI. 1 1 1 1	Ft.	In.
Shale, dark, sandy		
Coal, bony0' 3"		
Coal, good (to slate pavement).4 4	4	7

John Stewart Farm Mine-No. 72 on Map II.

On Grass Run, 1.3 miles northeast of Gaston; Redstone Coal; elevation, 1180' B.

Shale, dark	Ft. 2	ln. 0
Coal, bony0' 6"		
Coal, good (to slate pavement).3 3	3	9

The Nathaniel Bush Farm Mine (No. 73 on Map II), on Stonecoal Creek, 0.2 mile northwest of Gaston, showed 4' 2" of clean coal, as published in the section for Gaston, page 51, butts being N. 85° W., and tidal elevation, 1153' L. A sample was collected from this mine, the composition of which given under mine No. 73 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter.

The C. C. Hersman Farm Mine (No. 74 on Map II), on Stonecoal Creek, 0.5 mile northeast of Gaston, showed 4' 6" of clean coal, at an elevation of 1200' B.

522 COAL.

Redstone Coal, Freemans Creek District, Lewis.

In Freemans Creek District, the Redstone Coal crops along the eastern and southern portions, being above drainage in about half the district. In the northern part this coal is of minable thickness as far west as the region where it goes under drainage on the dip of the measures. In the southern part, it is of minable thickness as far west as Alum Bridge on Leading Creek, beyond which the coal disappears, although its horizon is exposed down the creek all the way to the Gilmer Line. In the northwestern part of the district, the records of numerous wells drilled for oil and gas fail to show any Redstone Coal of minable extent, warranting the conclusion that it is not good in this region. Map II shows by an appropriate symbol the western line beyond which the coal is apparently not of minable thickness and continuity and Figure 5, on a previous page, gives the same information in a different form. On Map II the crop lines are extended westward only as far as the coal is known to be of minable thickness. In the eastern and southern portions numerous openings were examined, the sections of which appear in the following pages.

George Gardner Farm Mine-No. 75 on Map II.

On McCann Run, 1,7 miles northwest of Lightburn; Redstone Coal; butts, N. 45° W.; elevation, 1307' B.

	Pt.	ın.
Slate, black		
Coal, good (to slate pavement)	5	6

A sample was collected from this coal, the composition of which is shown under mine No. 75 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter.

A. H. Hughes Farm Mine-No. 75A on Map II.

On Elk Lick Run, 0.3 mile southeast of Mineral; Redstone Coal; elevation, 1050' B.

Shalo	Ft.	In.
Shale	5	0
Concealed, with shaly sandstone	20	ŏ
Limestone, hard, yellow, Redstone	5	0

The bottom of the coal was concealed here, but, according to Mr. Hughes, the thickness varies from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 feet throughout the mine.

At the James Hitt Farm Mine (No. 76 on Map II), on the southern branch of McCann Run, 1.6 miles southwest of Lightburn, the coal has been mined at an elevation of 1345′ B., but the mine had fallen shut and its thickness was not obtained.

At Farm Mine No. 77 on Map II, on the head of Rush Run, 1.7 miles southwest of Freemansburg, the coal had been opened at an elevation of 1400' B., but the mine had fallen shut.

At the Peter Hull Farm Mine (No. 78 on Map II), on the head of Fink Creek, 1.3 miles east of Churchville, the mine showed a thickness of clean coal varying from 2' 10" to 3' 10", at an elevation of 1020' B.

At Churchville, on Fink Creek, the coal had been opened and mined at the Morgan McCluster Farm Mine (No. 79 on Map II), just south of the village, at an elevation of 922' L., where the coal goes under drainage on the westward dip, but the mine had fallen shut.

The Alvin Douglass Farm Mine (No. 80 on Map II), on a branch of Polk Creek, 0.9 mile north of Camden, at an elevation of 1257' B., had fallen shut, but, according to Mr. Douglass, showed 4 feet of coal.

The Will Jarvis Farm Mine (No. 81 on Map II), on Polk Creek, 1.7 miles southeast of Camden, at an elevation of 1235' B., had fallen shut, but the Will Jarvis well (148), drilled on the hill just above the opening, records 5 feet of coal.

The Samuel Jarvis Farm Mine (No. 82 on Map II), on Sassafras Run, 0.9 mile southeast of Camden, had fallen shut, but the coal was reported $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, the elevation being 1245' B.

The John Casey Farm Mine (No. 82A on Map II), on the head of Alum Fork, 2.4 miles northwest of Camden, had fallen shut, but was reported by Mr. Casey as being 7 feet thick, being at an elevation of 1080' B., and 45 feet, by hand level, above an opening in the Pittsburgh Coal.

524 COAL.

At Farm Mine No. 83 on Map II, on Leading Creek, 2.8 miles west of Camden, the opening had fallen shut but there was 4' 6" of coal visible at the outcrop, the elevation being 1100' B.

The W. L. Butcher Farm Mine (No. 84 on Map II), on Leading Creek, 2.4 miles west of Camden, showed 5' 9" of clean coal, at an elevation of 1111' L.

The Kaspar Kraus Farm Mine (No. 85 on Map II), on the head of Crooked Fork, 2 miles southwest of Alum Bridge, measured 4' 5" of clean coal, at an elevation of 1005' B.

David Burkhammer Farm Mine-No. 86 on Map II.

On Alum Fork, 1.2 miles north of Alum Bridge; Redstone Coal; butts, N. 80° W.; elevation, 935' B.

	Fτ.	ın.
Sandstone, flaggy, Cedarville	3	0
Shale, sandy	10	0
Coal (to slate pavement)	4	0

A sample was collected from this coal, the composition of which is published under Mine No. 86 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter.

Redstone Coal, Courthouse District, Lewis.

In Courthouse District, the Redstone is of commercial thickness and purity in the eastern portion, but in the western end it is apparently too patchy and uncertain to be of definite value. Map II and Figure 5 show the approximate western line of disappearance beyond which there may be small deposits of the coal but probably none of minable extent. Numerous openings were examined throughout the region where the coal crops.

W. G. Bennett Farm Mine-No. 87 on Map II.

On Stonecoal Creek, 0.6 mile southeast of Weston; Redstone Coal; butts, N. 80° W.; elevation, 1175' B.

645 A	Ft.	In.
Shale, sandy and dark	4	0
Coal (to slate pavement) 3' 6" to	4	2

The opening has been driven into the hill about 40 feet but encountered some shale horsebacks. A sample was collected from the coal, the composition of which is published under Mine No. 87 in the table at the end of this Chapter.

The Bland Brannon Farm Mine (No. 88 on Map II), on Town Run, 0.8 mile southeast of Weston, at an elevation of 1160' B., showed 3 to 4 feet of coal, badly cut up by clay seams.

The Curtis Brothers Farm Mine (No. 89 on Map II), on Town Run, 1 mile southeast of Weston, showed 3' 6" of coal, and numerous clay seams, the elevation being 1140' B.

On the Weston State Hospital Farm, at Weston, the Redstone Coal has been opened and mined at several points, but all the openings are now closed. Map II shows that the coal crops about half way up the hill and that the southeastward dip of the seam would make mining easy, so that, with the large acreage available, the State could well afford to mine this coal for the use of the Hospital when the cost of natural gas reaches a prohibitive figure.

Jacob Flesher Farm Mine-No. 90 on Map II.

On West Fork River, 0.7 mile southwest of Weston; Redstone Coal; elevation, 1130° B.

	Ft.	In.
Shale, sandy		
Coal0' 5"		
Slate, black 3		
Coal, visible	4	2

The above mine had fallen partly shut and the thickness recorded may be slightly smaller than a measurement at the face would show.

Michael Mulcahy Farm Mine-No. 91 on Map II.

On Murphy Creek, 1.3 miles southwest of Weston; Redstone Coal; elevation, 1095' B.

Ft. In.

Shale, dark		
Coal0' 7"		
Slate, black0 3		
Coal4 8	5	6

	Ft.	In.
Slate and concealed	10	0
Sandstone, massive, shale, and sandstone, Weston	20	0
Shale, gray	4	0
Shale, dark	1	0
Limestone, hard, Redstone	5	0

The above measurement shows in detail not only the section of the Redstone Coal but also its relationship to the Weston Sandstone and Redstone Limestone. The coal exhibits a fine thickness here but it is somewhat cut up with clay seams.

The Mary E. Lawson Farm Mine (No. 92 on Map II), on a branch of Murphy Creek, 2 miles southwest of Weston, had fallen shut, but was reported to have been 6 to 7 feet thick, its elevation being 1195' B.

The Louis Bennett Farm Mine (No. 93 on Map II), on Stonelick Run, 1.2 miles northeast of Brownsville, was partly fallen shut but showed a thickness of about 5 feet, as published in the section for Brownsville, page 64, its elevation being 1055' B.

Bartlett Shay Farm Mine-No. 94 on Map II.

On Washburn Rnn, 1.5 miles southeast of Brownsville; Redstone Coal; butts, N. 85° W.; elevation, 1105' B.

		Ft.	In.
1.	Shale, sandy		
2 .	Coal, slaty0' 8"		
	Slate, black 6		
	Coal (to slate pavement)3 9	4	11

A sample was collected from No. 4 of section, the composition of which is given under Mine No. 94 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter. The large percentage of sulphur (5.39) indicates that a lens of this impurity may have been included in the sample.

Mary Dargan Farm Mine-No. 95 on Map II.

On Washburn Run, 1.4 miles southeast of Brownsville; Redstone Coal; elevation, 1075' B.

Shale, dark	Fτ.	In.
Coal0' 8"		
Coal, good	5	1
Slate payement and concealed to run	7	0

Elias Stalnaker Farm Mine-No. 96 on Map II.

On Skin Creek, 0.7 mile northwest of Alkires Mills; Redstone Coal; elevation, 1060' B.

Chale condy	Ft.	In.
Shale, sandy	1	0
Coal 0' 3" Slate. dark 9		
Coal (to slate pavement)4 0	5	0

The coal shows a good thickness at the above mine, but is injured to some extent by the presence of clay seams.

T. J. Lough Farm Mine-No. 97 on Map II.

On Skin Creek, at Alkires Mills; Redstone Coal; butts, N. 82° W.; elevation, 1130' B.

	Ft.	In.
Sandstone, Cedarville, visible	5	0
Shale, sandy	4	0
Slate, black, with streaks of coal	1	0
Coal (to slate payement)	3	6

A sample was collected from the coal, the composition of which is given under Mine No. 97 in the table of analyses at the end of this Chapter.

The O. B. Wheeler Farm Mine—No. 98 on Map II, on Murphy Creek, 3 miles west of Weston, had fallen shut, but the coal was reported to be 5 to 6 feet thick, its elevation being 1225' B.

The McDonald Murray Farm Mine (No. 99 on Map II), on Laurel Run, 2.9 miles northwest of Edmiston, showed 4' 6" of clean coal, the elevation being 950' L.

· COAL.

Bland Brannon Farm Mine-No. 100 on Map II.

On Wolfpen Run, 1.8 miles northeast of Gillool	у;	Redstone	Coal;
butts, N. 80° W.; elevation, 950' B.			
	17	4 In	

	FT.	ın.
Shale		
Coal (to slate pavement)	4	8

A sample was collected from this coal, the composition of which is given under Mine No. 100 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter.

The John Finster Farm Mine (No. 101 on Map II), on a branch of Sleepcamp Run, 0.7 mile northeast of Finster, showed 4' 2" of clean coal, at an elevation of 987' B.

John Kaden Farm Mine-No. 102 on Map II.

On Goosepen Run, 1.1 miles east of Finster; Redstone Coal; elevation, 1108' L_{\star}

	Ft.	ın.
Shale, sandy		
Coal1' 5½"		
Slate, black 0 0½		
Coal (to slate pavement)3 2	4	8

The Pat Faley Farm Mine (No. 103 on Map II), on Indian Fork, 0.9 mile south of Finster, showed 4' 2" of clean coal, at an elevation of 1090' B.

The W. J. Ryan Farm Mine (No. 104 on Map II), on the head of Indian Fork, 1.8 miles southeast of Finster, showed a thickness of 4′ 6″ of clean coal, at an elevation of 1135′ B., being 50 feet above the blossom of the Pittsburgh Coal.

Redstone Coal, Skin Creek District, Lewis.

In Skin Creek District, the Redstone Coal crops along all the principal streams, but in the southeastern end the rise of the measures carries it to the hilltops so that little acreage is left. Its thickness is usually not so great as in the three districts just described, but its uniformly good quality insures that it will furnish a large quantity of excellent fuel.

Pal Taylor Farm Mine-No. 105 on Map II.

On Sauls Run	of	Stonecoal Creek	, 0.6 mile	west o	f Horner;	Red-
stone Coal; butts,	N.	85° W.; elevati	on, 1185' B	3.		

	Ft.	In.
Sandstone, visible	1	0
Shale, sandy	2	0
Coal, slaty		
Slate, black0 5		
Coal (to slate pavement)4 0	5	10

Ira Taylor Farm Mine-No. 106 on Map II.

On Stonecoal Creek, 2.2 miles northeast of Horner; Redstone Coal: elevation, 1285' B.

Slate, dark	Ft.	In.
Coal 1' 4 " Slate, black 0 0½ 0½ Coal (to slate pavement) 2 5½	3	10

Margaret McWhorter Farm Mine-No. 107 on Map II.

On Snyder Run of Stonecoal, 2.8 miles southeast of Horner; Redstone Coal: elevation, 1360' B.

	Ft.	In.
Shale, dark, with streaks of coal	7	0
Coal2' 3"		
Slate, dark, hard 3		
Coal (to slate pavement)1 0	3	6

The F. M. Shoulders Farm Mine (No. 108 on Map II), on Right Fork of Stonecoal, 3 miles southeast of Horner, showed 3 feet of clean coal, the elevation being 1415' B.

The Joseph Knabenshue Farm Mine (No. 109 on Map II), on Right Fork of Stonecoal, 2.1 miles northeast of Georgetown, had partly fallen shut, but about 3 feet of coal was visible, its elevation being 1445′ B.

E. M. Lawson Farm Mine-No. 110 on Map II.

On Sauls Run of Stonecoal, 1.6 miles southwest of Horner; Redstone Coal; elevation, 1185^{\prime} B.

	Ft.	In.
Sandstone, shaly	2	0
Coal, slaty	5	6

Lloyd Smith Farm Mine-No. 111 on Map II.

On Curtis Run, 1.6 miles southwest of Horner; Redstone Coal; elevation, 1210' B.

	Ft.	In.
Sandstone, Cedarville	5	0
Coal, slaty 1' 0" Slate, black 0 6		
Coal (to slate pavement)3 3	4	9

W. L. Clark Farm Mine-No. 112 on Map II.

On Peters Lick Run of Little Skin Creek, 1.1 miles northwest of Georgetown; Redstone Coal; butts, N. 80° W.; elevation, 1270′ B.

1. 2. 3.	Sandstone, massive, Cedarville	15	In. 0 0 0
4.	Coal, semi-cannel0' 4"		
5.	Slate, black 6		
	Slate, cannel 6		
7.	Coal, good (to slate pavement).3 9	6	1

A sample was collected from No. 7 of section, the composition of which is given under Mine No. 112 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter.

Stalnaker Heirs Farm Mine-No. 112A on Map II.

On a branch of Little Skin Creek, 0.8 mile northeast of Georgetown; Redstone Coal; elevation, 1295° L.

	FT.	ın.
Shale, sandy		
Coal, 1' 4" to		
Slate, dark 4		
Coal (to slate pavement)1 6	3	4

The J. H. Stalnaker Farm Mine (No. 113 on Map II), on Hershman Run, 1.2 miles east of Georgetown, showed 3' 3" of clean coal, at an elevation of 1400' B.

The Charles Simons Prospect (No. 114 on Map II), on the head of Buckeye Fork of Little Skin Creek, 2 miles southeast of Georgetown, showed 3'9" of clean coal, but the opening had not been driven far enough into the hill to find the roof of the seam and this measurement may not represent the full thickness of the coal.

L. C. Clark Farm Mine-No. 115 on Map II.

On Straight Fork of Little Skin Creek, 1.1 miles south of Georgetown; Redstone Coal; butts, N. 85° W.; elevation, 1355' B.

	Ft.	In.
Slate, coaly	1	0
Coal (to slate pavement)	3	2

The Redstone Coal was once opened at the M. L. Bruffy Farm Mine (No. 116 on Map II), on Skin Creek, 1.2 miles northwest of Vandalia, at an elevation of 1395' B., as published in the section for Vandalia, page 67, but the mine had fallen shut and could not be measured. So far as known, the coal has not been opened in Skin Creek District southeast of this point.

Redstone Coal, Collins Settlement District, Lewis.

In Collins Settlement District, the Redstone Coal is under drainage in the northern part, crops along the hillsides in the central portion, but south of the Coal and Coke Railway soon rises above the summits and appears no more in the panhandle where the measures are rising rapidly southeastward all the way to the Webster Line. Along the West Fork River, north of Roanoke, where the coal lies under drainage, the evidence is too meager to determine with certainty whether the coal is of minable thickness. At Roanoke (Roanville), it was once mined just above the river level (Opening No. 117 on Map II) and apparently had a thickness of about two feet, and this may represent its development to the north. Along the broad belt south of Roanoke, where Map II shows the crop of the coal, it will furnish a large amount of fuel as it varies from 2 to 4 feet in thickness. In the extreme southwestern part of the district, next to Orlando, the coal disappears completely, leaving a barren area of several square miles. The crop of the 532 COAL.

coal is shown on Map II only as far southwestward as it is of minable thickness. Several openings were observed in the district, the account of which follows:

The John B. Watson Farm Mine (No. 118 on Map II), on Sand Fork, 2 miles east of Roanoke, had fallen shut, but was reported by Mr. Watson to have been 4 feet thick, its elevation being 1235' L.

The Susan C. Hawkins Prospect (No. 119 on Map II), on Ward Run, 2.3 miles northeast of Roanoke, showed 3' 3" of clean coal, at an elevation of 1265' B., butts being N. 85° W.

The Thomas Eckess Prospect (No. 120 on Map II), on the southern branch of Ward Run, 2.8 miles east of Roanoke, showed 3' 9" of coal, at an elevation of 1375' B., but was driven into the hill only about 10 feet and may not have shown the full thickness of the seam.

Joseph Whetsell Farm Mine-No. 121 on Map II.

On Toms Run, 3 miles east of Roanoke; Redstone Coal; elevation, 1385' B_{\cdot}

	rt.	111.
Shale, sandy	10	0
Slate, bony	0	6
Coal (to slate pavement)	4	0

John Smith Farm Mine-No. 122 on Map II.

On Mudlick Run, 2 miles northeast of Jacksonville; Redstone Coal; butts, N. 87° W.; elevation, 1390' B.

	rt.	111.
Slate, dark		
Cool (to olete	_	_
Coal, (to slate pavement)	2	9

A sample was collected from this coal, the composition of which is published under Mine No. 122 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter.

Michael E. Whalen Farm Mine-No. 123 on Map II.

On Redlick Run, 0.4 mile southeast of Peterson; Redstone Coal; butts, N. 83° W.; elevation, 1040' B.

	Ft.	In.
Shale, sandy		
Coal (to slate pavement) 3' 0" to	4	0

A sample was collected from this coal, the composition of which is published under Mine No. 123 in the table at the end of this Chapter.

A. B. Cosner Farm Mine-No. 124 on Map II.

On Meadow Run, 1 mile northeast of Blake; Redstone Coal; elevation, 1033^{\prime} L.

•	Рt	ın.
Sandstone, shaly, Cedarville		
Shale, gray	5	0
Coal (to slate pavement)		11

A sample was collected from this coal, the composition of which is published under Mine No. 124 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter. At this opening the coal was faulty, having numerous clay seams.

The Abram Myers Farm Mine (No. 125 on Map II), on the head of Clover Fork, 1.3 miles southwest of Jacksonville, at an elevation of 1335' B., showed 3 feet of coal without partings.

Quantity of Redstone Coal Available.

In addition to the coal openings described in the preceding pages, the accompanying table shows a list of oil and gas wells that record the Redstone Coal. Another table is added showing the probable amount of this coal by magisterial districts. In the column of thicknesses, the average applies only to the area in square miles given in the next column which in some cases is less than the total area underlain by the coal horizon in the district, those portions of the district where the coal is not of minable thickness being disregarded entirely in this table:

List of Wells Recording Redstone Coal.

No. on Map.	Name of Well.		Eleva- tion of Well Mouth A. T.	Depth	Thick- ness Feet.
57	Lewis County. Elizabeth Lawson No. 3268	Berlin, 1.1 mi. N.			
	H. L. Frashuer No. 484	80° W	1492B	260	4
117	i ·	l S. E	1210B	80	4
148	Will Jarvis No. 1	Camden, 1.7 mi.	 1358B	123	5
233	Wm. Winans No. 19	Churchville, 1.6			1
000	Perry White No. 497	mi. E	1180B	150	
236		E	1228L	149	3
371	Barney Bohen No. 3	Copley, 1.1 ml.	830B	105	
397	J. W. Cox No. 1	Bealls Mills, 0.6			i
470	S. E. Harrison No 2041	mi. N	870B	160	3
470	1	N	1310B	400	2
503	Wm. McBride No. 1964	Edmiston, 2.2 mi.	 1175B	255	5
508	Jacob Flesher No. 4119	Edmiston, 0.9 mi.	ĺ	ĺ	1
-10	Date of Delay No. 1	E	.] 1300E	390) 5
510	Edward Priest No. 1	S. E	1290B	400	6
512	N. Peterson No. 1984		(190	5
516	John H. Hammer No. 1	S. 75° E Brownsville, 14	1145B	190	5
		mi. N. W	1170B	190	5
525	Thomas Barnes No. 2456	Brownsville, 1.4	1225B	-145	5
527	P. J. Dyer No. 2281	Brownsville, 0.5			
529	Louis Bennett No. 4	mi. N	1130B		5 4
531	John Dennison No. 4054.				2
535A	L. L. Wilson No. 4047	Weston, 1.4 mi. S		İ	
539	E. A. Bennett No. 2071	Brownsville 08	1255E	200	5
-		mi. S. E		260	5

Probable Amount of Redstone Coal.

Lewis County by Districts.	Thickness of Coal Assumed. Feet.	Sq. Mi.		of Coal.	Short Tons of Coal.
Hackers Creek Freemans Creek Courthouse Skin Creek Collins Settlement		28.75 73.07 11.50	12,416 18,400 46,764.8 7,360 14,592	2,163,363,840 3,606,768,000 8,148,298,752 1,122,105,600 1,906,882,560	144,270,720 325,931,950 44,884,224
Totals		155.52	99,532.8	16,947,418,752	677,896,750

THE PITTSBURGH COAL.

The Pittsburgh Coal, discussed previously in Chapter VI. pages 129-130, is shown by outcrop lines on Map II in those regions where it is of noticeable thickness above drainage. is also used as the basis of the green structure contours, these lines representing the elevation of its base above sea level. and is an important minable coal in northern Hackers Creek, nearly all of Freemans Creek, nearly all of Courthouse Districts in Lewis, and in southeastern Troy, eastern Glenville, and southeastern and southwestern Center Districts, Gilmer. Map II shows by an appropriate symbol the limits west and north of which this coal is not of minable thickness, the disappearance along this line being, in most localities, abrupt, as though an ancient deepwater shore line prevented the growth of the vegetation which formed the coal, and Figure 6 gives this information in condensed form. In those regions where the coal is found it is nearly always of the same uniform physical structure, usually having but one streak of bony coal near the middle, which, in some cases, contains so much additional volatile matter that buyers do not object to its presence in the car. Chemically, the coal is unusually high in volatile matter, the tested samples averaging 41.82 per cent. or about 5 per cent, higher than the same coal in the Monongahela Valley north of Clarksburg. The sulphur content is too high in most analyses to permit the coal to be used for by-product or metallurgical coke, but if a means of washing about half of this impurity from the coal could be devised, its possibilities

as a gas-making coal would be wonderful. As the coal comes from the mine, it is best adapted for domestic or steam fuel, for both of which uses it is eminently fitted.

Pittsburgh Coal, Hackers Creek District, Lewis.

In Hackers Creek District, as shown by Map II, the Pittsburgh Coal is almost entirely eroded from the hilltops in the northwestern part along the Wolf Summit and Chestnut Ridge Anticlines, but in the central and southwestern parts, it crops above drainage along all the principal streams. It is of present minable value only in that portion of the district north of Jesse Run, next to the Harrison Line. South of Jesse Run, the coal is nearly always present, but is usually not much more than 1 foot thick, making its commercial exploitation possible only after the lapse of many generations when the coal resources of West Virginia approach exhaustion.

The Pittsburgh Coal has been mined commercially at the Kroger Gas Coal Company Mine (No. 126 on Map II), on McKinney Run, 34 mile southeast of McWhorter, where the seam exhibits a total thickness of 5' 2", with partings, as shown in detail in the section for McWhorter, page 46, its elevation being 1384' B.

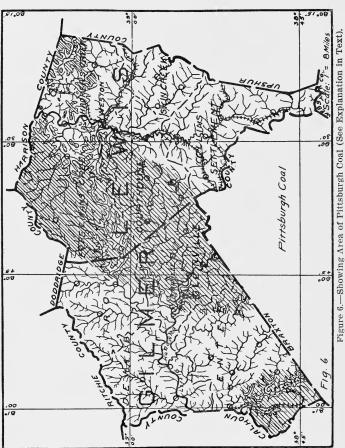
The Edith Goodwin Prospect (No. 127 on Map II), on a branch of Hackers Creek, 2 miles southeast of Jane Lew, showed a thickness of 4' 0", but may not have represented the whole seam, as the base was concealed by water.

Fernando Waggoner Prospect-No. 128 on Map II.

On a branch of Hackers Creek, 1.6 miles northwest of Berlin; Pittsburgh Coal; elevation, 1230' B.

	Ft.	In.
Limestone, yellow, Redstone	1	0
Shale, dark	3	0
Coal (to slate pavement)	2	10

The coal was once opened at the Porter Maxwell Farm Mine (No. 129 on Map II), on a branch of Sycamore Lick, 2.3 miles southwest of Jane Lew, where the mine had fallen shut, but, according to A. J. Hardman, showed a thickness of 4½



feet, the elevation being 1358' B., as published in the section

for Jane Lew, page 47.

At the Charles Smith Exposure (No. 130 on Map II), on a branch of Maxwell Run, 0.7 mile east of Deanville, the Pittsburgh Coal showed a thickness of 1' 9", at an elevation of 1308' B., being 48 feet, by hand level, below an opening in the Redstone Coal.

The Wallace Parsley Prospect (No. 131 on Map II), on West Fork River, just east of Deanville, had fallen shut, but, according to residents, showed a thickness of 1' 6", the elevation being 1272' L., as published in the section for Deanville, page 52.

Pittsburgh Coal, Freemans Creek District, Lewis.

In Freemans Creek District, the evidence is sufficient to class the Pittsburgh Coal as a minable seam in all those portions where its horizon still remains uneroded except in the extreme western region, next to Gilmer and Doddridge, where the western line of disappearance, shown on Map II, indicates that it has thinned out completely. There may be scattered localities east of this line where the coal will not be found, but it is believed that these are few. The coal crops in a broad belt along the Chestnut Ridge Anticline, through the center of the district, and in this region, as well as in numerous oil and gas well records, the coal varies from 4 to 8 feet in thickness.

At Farm Mine No. 132 on Map II, on Turkeypen Run, 0.9 mile southeast of Mineral, the opening had fallen shut, but 4 feet of coal was visible at the mouth, the elevation being 1065' B. It is probable that this exposure does not represent the entire seam, as the base was concealed.

Hughes Heirs Farm Mine-No. 133 on Map II.

On Turkeypen Run, 1.1 miles southeast of Mineral; Pittsburgh Coal; elevation, 1100'B.

	Ft.	In.
Limestone, hard, yellow, Redstone	3	0
Concealed	12	0
Coal, bony		
Coal, good, visible4 6	5	10

The George Gardner Farm Mine (No. 134 on Map II), on the head of McCann Run, 1.6 miles west of Lightburn, had fallen shut, but a measurement at the mouth of the mine showed 4' 2" of coal, at an elevation of 1255' B., being 52 feet, by hand level, below Mine No. 75 in the Redstone Coal, previously described.

At Farm Mine No. 135 on Map II, on Freemans Creek. 0.4 mile east of Freemansburg, the coal was once mined at an elevation of 1311' L., but the opening had fallen shut, being reported 4 feet thick, as shown by the Freemansburg Section, page 55.

The Ova Lester Farm Mine (No. 136 on Map II), on Left Fork of Freemans Creek, 1.2 miles northwest of Freemansburg, showed 4' 3" of coal, at an elevation of 1095' B.

Coal Exposure-No. 137 on Map II.

On Left Fork of Freemans Creek, 1.7 miles west of Freemansburg; Pittsburgh Coal; elevation, 1090' B.

	Ft.	In.
Limestone, Redstone	3	0
Concealed	10	0
Coal (to fire clay floor)	2	6

The coal was observed at the Alvin Douglass Farm Exposure (No. 138 on Map II), on a branch of Polk Creek, 0.9 mile northwest of Camden, where it is 3' 2" thick, coming 50 feet, by hand level, below Opening No. 80 in the Redstone Coal, and having an elevation of 1207' B.

The John Casey Farm Mine (No. 139 on Map II), on the head of Alum Fork, 2.4 miles northwest of Camden, had fallen shut, but was reported by Mr. Casey as being 4 feet thick, its elevation being 1035' B., and 45 feet, by hand level, below Opening No. 82A in the Redstone Coal.

Minor Lovett Farm Mine-No. 140 on Map II.

On Walnut Fork, 1.8 miles northeast of Vadis; Pittsburgh Coal; elevation, 841' L.

	FT.	ın.
Sandstone, shaly		
Shale, gray	2	0
Shale, dark		0
Coal, visible	3	0

Isaac Pyson Heirs Farm Mine-No. 141 on Map II.

On Walnut Fork,	1,1 n	miles	northeast	of	Vadis;	Pittsburgh	Coal;
elevation, 828' L.	0						

	Ft.	In.
Shale, sandy	15	0
Shale, dark	3	0
Coal2' 2"		
Slate, black, bony 1		
Coal (to slate pavement)3 10	6	1

J. C. Rooney Farm Mine-No. 142 on Map II.

On Walnut Fork, at Vadis; Pittsburgh Coal; elevation, 835' B.

	Ft.	In.
Sandstone, massive	15	0
Shale, gray	1	6
Coal0' 8"		
Bone0 2		
Coal (to slate pavement)3 5	4	3

A sample from this mine, collected by S. D. Brady and analyzed in the laboratory of the Survey, was published in Volume II, page 206, and is repeated in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter.

The C. F. Griggs Farm Mine (No. 143 on Map II), on Walnut Fork at Vadis, showing 5' 1" of coal with parting. is published in detail in the section for Vadis, page 60.

Madison Lovell Heirs Farm Mine-No. 144 on Map II.

Operated by Burgett Rinehart on Fink Creek, 0.5 mile west of Vadis; Pittsburgh Coal; elevation, 792' L.

	Ft.	In.	
Sandstone, massive			
Shale, sandy	8	0	
Shale, dark	4	0	
Coal2' 8"			
Slate, dark 1			
Coal (to slate pavement)4 4	7	1	

Another operation on the same tract showed the following:

Madison Lovell Heirs Farm Mine-No. 145 on Map II.

On Fink Creek, 0.6 mile northwest of Vadis; Pittsburgh Coal; butts, N. 70° W.; elevation, 780′ B.

		Ft.	In.
1.	Sandstone, massive		
	Shale, gray	7	0
	Coal, good2' 0"		
	"Copperas Rock" parting0 1		
5.	Coal (to slate pavement)4 2	6	3

A sample was collected from Nos. 3 and 5 of section, the composition of which is published under Mine No. 145 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter.

L. C. Waugh Farm Mine-No. 146 on Map II.

On Fink Creek, 0.6 mile west of Vadis; Pittsburgh Coal; elevation, 780' B.

*	Ft.	In.
Sandstone, massive	5	0
Coal		
Coal		
Coal (to slate pavement)4 4	10	5

Another opening on the same farm shows the following:

L. C. Waugh Farm Mine-No. 147 on Map II.

On Fink Creek, 0.7 mile west of Vadis; Pittsburgh Coal; elevation, 780° B.

	Ft.	In.
Sandstone, massive		
Shale, sandy	6	0
Coal	0	2
Shale, dark	1	6
Coal	0	5
Shale, dark	1	0
Coal2' 11"		
Slate, dark 1		
Coal4 4	7	4

The T. J. Fahey Farm Mine (No. 148 on Map II), on Leading Creek, 0.9 mile northeast of Linn, showed 5' 3" of clean coal, at an elevation of 925' B.

The Lydia Allman Farm Mine (No. 149 on Map II), on Leading Creek, 0.5 mile northwest of Alum Bridge, showed

7' 3" of coal, its elevation being 930' B.

The David Burkhammer Farm Mine (No. 150 on Map II), on Alum Fork, 1 mile north of Alum Bridge, exhibited 4 feet of coal, its elevation being 890' B., and coming 43 feet, by hand level, below Mine No. 86 in the Redstone Coal, and 118 feet below the great Sewickley Sandstone cliff.

Pittsburgh Coal, Courthouse District, Lewis.

In Courthouse District, the Pittsburgh Coal lies principally under drainage, cropping only at two localities, one in the northeastern corner of the district, around Weston, and the other along the southern edge. In both of these regions the coal is too thin for mining or absent entirely from the measures, making it certain that any coal recovered from this seam must be obtained by shafting in the northern and western parts of the district. In those portions of the district where the coal lies under drainage, information regarding its thickness and continuity is not complete. In the eastern part, near the junction of the Grassland and Roanoke Synclines. three diamond drill tests have been made, the record of only one of which (523) was secured. This record which showed no coal, together with the fact that none of consequence is recorded in any of the oil and gas well records of this locality and that none of minable thickness is found in the region of its crop, immediately northward, indicates that the eastern part of the district contains no Pittsburgh Coal of minable value. In the western part three core tests have been drilled in the Copley neighborhood, the records of which could not be secured. Numerous oil and gas well records were obtained, however, and a sufficient number of these record coal to warrant the assertion that a considerable body of Pittsburgh Coal exists in this part of the district, but the fact that many of the records that are apparently complete fail to record the coal, indicates that it is patchy and that extensive tests by

the diamond drill should be made before final judgment can be passed upon it. It is entirely possible that several of the oil and gas well records published for this region, which failed to show the coal, have omitted it, many of them being defective, and their information must therefore be regarded as inconclusive.

In the northeastern end of the district, near Weston, the coal is exposed along the public road near the Crescent Glass Factory, about one mile south of town, where it varies from 1 to 1½ feet in thickness, and comes 10 to 12 feet below the Redstone Limestone and about 50 feet below the Redstone Coal which was once mined in the hillside. The Weston Brick Works Exposure (No. 151 on Map II), on the West Fork River, one mile south of Weston, shows the coal to be 1 foot thick, at an elevation of 1020' B., as published under the description of the Weston Shale, in Chapter VI, page 128.

Pittsburgh Coal, Skin Creek and Collins Settlement Districts, Lewis.

In Skin Creek District, the horizon of the Pittsburgh Coal is above drainage along all the principal streams, but at no point shows a thickness sufficient to indicate that it can ever be mined, although its blossom frequently occurs. In this region, the Redstone Coal, which occurs in minable thickness about 50 feet above the Pittsburgh, has been frequently mistaken for the latter horizon. The outcrop of the Pittsburgh Coal is not shown on Map II for this district, as its presence there would be misleading, but its horizon may be obtained at any point from the structure contours.

In Collins Settlement District, the Pittsburgh Coal horizon is everywhere above drainage except in a small area at the northern end around Roanoke. In this locality, two core tests have been drilled the records of which could not be secured, but the records of the gas wells of the neighborhood, which show no coal, and the fact that in the neighboring regions where the horizon of the coal is exposed, there is no coal of appreciable thickness, lead to the belief that no Pittsburgh Coal of consequence exists in this locality. In the re-

maining parts of the district, where the horizon of the coal is exposed, little more than the blossom of the coal is found, indicating that the entire district contains no Pittsburgh Coal of minable thickness, and its outcrop is not placed on Map II. The Redstone Coal above it has often been confused with the Pittsburgh in this district, but the stratigraphic evidence regarding the two coals is conclusive, making it certain that the Redstone, and not the Pittsburgh, is the minable coal of the lower part of the Monongahela Series in this district.

Pittsburgh Coal, Troy and Dekalb Districts, Gilmer.

In Troy District, the Pittsburgh Coal is of minable thickness in only a small area in the southeastern corner, where it is a good seam, varying from 4 to 8 feet in thickness. The western line of disappearance, shown on Map II, indicates that the coal is not found west of Troy. Its horizon is exposed along Leading Creek and tributary streams in the southern end of the district, but beyond Troy no coal occurs where the Pittsburgh should belong. In the western end of the district, where its horizon is underground, no Pittsburgh Coal is recorded in any of the well records secured in this region, and as many of these records are complete, there can be no doubt that the coal is absent in this region. In the southeastern corner, several openings were observed, and in this region the outcrop is shown on Map II.

The E. M. Talbott Farm Mine (No. 152 on Map II), on Leading Creek, 1 mile east of Troy, had fallen shut, but was reported by Mr. Talbott to have shown 3 feet of coal, its elevation being 830' B. The coal has been opened, also, at several points along Fink Creek, between the Lewis Line and its junction with Leading Creek, but all these have fallen shut.

J. C. Farnsworth Farm Mine-No. 153 on Map II.

On Leading Creek, 1 mile northwest of Linn; Pittsburgh Coal; butts, N. 80° W.; elevation, 850° B.

Ft. In.

 A sample was collected from this coal, the composition of which is published under Mine No. 153 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter.

Many thousands of tons of coal have been mined for local domestic consumption at the W. P. Carr Farm Mine (No. 154 on Map II), on Leading Creek, 0.5 mile northwest of Linn, where, according to Mr. Carr and the miners employed by him, the coal attained a thickness of 9 feet. The old opening had fallen shut, but a new opening a short distance away showed 6' 9" of coal, at an elevation of 875' B. The coal has also been opened at two or three points arou. Linn but these openings have fallen shut.

The Perry Talbott Farm Mine (No. 155 on Map II), on Spruce Run, 1.5 miles southwest of Linn, showed 4' 4" of coal, at an elevation of 930' B.

In Dekalb District, the Pittsburgh Coal is not found in the southeastern part, where its horizon crops, nor in the western part where numerous gas wells have been drilled through the measures that should contain it, the conclusion being that the coal does not exist in minable quantity. Its crop is not shown in this district but its horizon belongs at the base of the Monongahela Series which appears on Map II.

Pittsburgh Coal, Glenville District, Gilmer.

In Glenville District, the Pittsburgh Coal has been mined extensively for local domestic consumption and is also being mined commercially at the present, there being 4 mines of this kind. The western line of disappearance on Map II shows that the coal is not found in the district west of Glenville, but may be present in a large part of the district east of this line. In those portions of the district where the coal crops and could be studied, its existence is a matter, not of opinion, but of fact, and is shown as such by the line of its outcrop on the map, which appears thereon only in those regions where the coal is good. In a considerable part of the district, however, the coal is underground along the Grassland Syncline, and since the information contained in available well records is not satisfactory, the existence of the coal as a continuous minable stratum must be a matter of grave doubt. Some of

the oil and gas wells record it and some do not. Several core tests have been made in the district, but, unfortunately, nearly all the operators who drilled them expressed themselves as unwilling or unable to furnish them to the Survey, and the information that they contain is therefore denied to the public. In most of such cases a justifiable suspicion exists that the diamond drill has not proved a satisfactory thickness of coal. The core test (754), at the mouth of Slidinghill Run at Stouts Mills, showed 7' 8" of coal, while another one (711) on Sand Fork, near the mouth of Indian Fork, showed only a streak of coal at the Pittsburgh horizon. Figure 6 embodies the best information available regarding the coal in this region, showing those regions where it is known to be good as well as those where it is defective or uncertain. In the region where the coal crops, numerous openings were examined.

Robert Carson Farm Mine-No. 156 on Map II.

On Wolfpen Run of Stewart Creek, 0.9 mile north of Baldwin; Pittsburgh Coal; butts, N. 85° W.; elevation, 975' B. Ft. In.

A sample was collected from this coal, the composition of which is shown under Mine No. 156 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter.

Wade Ratliff Farm Mine-No. 157 on Map II.

On Stewart Creek, 0.4 mile northeast of Baldwin; Pittsburgh Coal; elevation, 985' B.

	Ft.	In.
Draw slate	1	0
Coal (to slate pavement)	4	5

. A sample was collected from this coal, the composition of which is given under Mine No. 157 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter.

The Susan Criss Farm Mine (No. 158 on Map II), on Stewart Creek, 0.4 mile south of Baldwin, measured 4' 6" of coal, at an elevation of 970' B.

J. W. Wolf Farm Mine-No. 159 on Map II.

On Stewart Creek, 1.2 miles southwest of Baldwin; Pittsburgh Coal; butts, N. 80° W.; elevation, 985' B.

	Ft.	In.
Sandstone, shaly	15	. 0
Shale, dark	5	0
Coal2' 0"		
Bone 1		
Coal (to slate pavement)4 0	6	1

A sample was collected from this coal, the composition of which is published under Mine No. 159 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter.

The Alexander Lyons Farm Mine (No. 160 on Map II), on Burke Run, 0.7 mile northwest of Baldwin, showed 4' 2" of coal, at an elevation of 1000' B.

Below Burke Run the coal was not observed along Stewart Creek. At Glenville it was formerly mined on the south side of the Little Kanawha, 0.5 mile east of the town, at Opening No. 161 on Map II, at an elevation of 925' B., but the mine had fallen shut and could not be measured. This was the most western point where the coal could be found along the Little Kanawha. Between Glenville and Sand Fork the coal has been opened and mined for local domestic fuel at numerous points, at most of which it shows a fine development.

Charles Hayes Farm Mine-No. 162 on Map II.

On Dry Run, 2 miles southeast of Glenville; Pittsburgh Coal; butts, N. 80° W.; elevation, 905' B. Ft. In.

1.	Draw slate			
2.	Coal2'	1½"		
3.	Cannel bone0	11/2		
4.	Coal (to slate pavement)3	9	6	0

A sample was collected from this coal, the composition of which is given under Mine No. 162 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter. The output of this mine is about 500 bushels daily, with 5 men employed.

The M. B. Morris Farm Mine (No. 163 on Map II), on

548 COAL,

Dry Run, 2.2 miles southeast of Glenville, showed 4' 9" of coal, at an elevation of 865' B.

The J. L. Floyd Farm Mine (No. 164 on Map II), on a branch of the Little Kanawha, 1.2 miles northwest of Truebada, had fallen shut, but was reported as being 5 to 7 feet, its elevation being 925' B.

Summers Brothers Farm Mine-No. 165 on Map II.

On Little Kanawha River, 1.2 miles west of Truebada; Pittsburgh Coal; butts, N. 70° W.; elevation, 875' B.

				rt.	111.
1.	Draw slate				
2.	Coal	2'	61/2"		
3	Bone		1½		
		e pavement)4		6	11

A sample was collected from Nos. 2 and 4 of section, the composition of which is given under Mine No. 165 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter. The coal from this mine is used for local domestic fuel, the output being about 250 bushels daily, with 4 men employed.

Elmer Fishback Farm Mine-No. 166 on Map II.

On Duck Creek, 2.1 miles southwest of Sand Fork; Pittsburgh Coal; elevation, 800' B.

Slate, dark		
~ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Coal2' 9"		
Out		
Pone 0 1		
Bone0 1		
C	•	•
Coal (to slate pavement)3 8	6	- 6
	-	-

Charles Wilfong Farm Mine-No. 167 on Map II.

On Duck Creek, 2.5 miles southwest of Sand Fork; Pittsburgh Coal; elevation, $805'\,\mathrm{B}.$

Slate, dark, visible	Ft. 5	In. 0
Coal2' 0"		
Bone 0 1	_	
Coal (to slate pavement)3 8	5	9

Coal Exposure-No. 168 on Map II.

On Duck Creek, in the public road, 2.6 miles southwest of Sand Fork; Pittsburgh Coal; elevation, 815' L.

	Ft.	In.
Sandstone		0
Coal2' 0"		
Slate, black 4 0		
Coal (to slate pavement)1 3	7	3

W. J. Clovis Farm Mine-No. 169 on Map II.

On Bear Run, 1.4 miles west of Sand Fork; Pittsburgh Coal; elevation, 792' L.

	Ft.	In.
Slate		
Coal3' 8"		
Bone0 1		
Coal (to slate pavement)3 11	7	8

A sample of this coal was once collected by S. D. Brady. the analysis of which, as made in the laboratory of the Survey, was published in Volume II, page 206, and is repeated under Mine No. 169 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter.

John R. Lynch Farm Mine-No. 170 on Map II.

On Little Kanawha River, 0.3 mile south of Truebada; Pittsburgh Coal; butts, N. $78\,^{\circ}$ W.; elevation, 790' B.

		Ft.	In.	
1.	Draw slate			
2.	Coal			
3.	Bone 1			
4.	Coal (to slate pavement)3 9	6	5	

A sample was collected from Nos. 2 and 4 of section, the composition of which is given under Mine **No. 170** in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter.

The Alva Lynch Farm Mine (No. 171 on Map II), on a branch of Mudlick Run, 1.4 miles northwest of Truebada, was partly fallen shut but showed 6 feet of coal at the mine mouth, the elevation being 985' B.

Calvin Summers Farm Mine-No. 172 on Map II.

On Lynch	Run,	0.9	mile	northeast	\mathbf{of}	Truebada;	Pittsburgh	Coal;
elevation, 815'	L.							

	Ft.	In.
Sandstone, massive	2	0
Coal		
Coal (to slate pavement)4 0	6	8

L. L. D. Peters Farm Mine-No. 173 on Map II.

On Lynch Run, 1.2 miles northeast of Truebada; Pittsburgh Coal; butts, N. 85° W.; elevation, 905' B.

		FT.	ın.
1.	Sandstone, shaly		
	Shale, sandy and dark	10	0
3.	Coal4' 3"		
4.	Bone0 1		
5.	Coal (to slate pavement)4 6	8	10

A sample was collected from Nos. 3 and 5 of section, the composition of which is published under Mine No. 173 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter.

The Isaac Wiant Farm Mine (No. 174 on Map II), on Coal Run of Ellis Creek, 1.5 miles northwest of Ellis, had fallen shut and could not be measured, its elevation being 815′ B. A sample was once collected from this mine by S. D. Brady, the analysis of which, as made in the laboratory of the Survey, was published in Volume II, page 206, of the Survey, under the name of "Ellis Mine." The same analysis is published in the table at the end of this Chapter, under Mine No. 174. Mr. Brady reports 5′ 5″ of coal with 1″ of bone 1 foot below the top.

Newton E. Wiant Farm Mine-No. 175 on Map II.

Coal (to slate pavement).....

A sample was collected from this coal, the composition

7

of which is published under Mine No. 175 in the table at the end of this Chapter.

Lee Davis Farm Mine-No. 176 on Map II.

On Jakes Run, 2 miles northwest of Ellis; Pittsburgh Coal; elevation, $910'\ B.$

	FT.	ın.
Slate		
Coal2' 1"		
Bone0 1		
Coal (to slate pavement)2 8	4	10

The Burton Fidler Farm Mine (No. 177 on Map II), on a branch of Ellis Creek, 2.4 miles northwest of Ellis, showed 4 feet of coal, at an elevation of 890' B.

Southeast of the Grassland Syncline, the coal rises above drainage again along the Little Kanawha River near Gilmer Station, on the Coal and Coke Railway, close to the Braxton Line. Here it is being mined commercially and furnishes a fine grade of steam and domestic fuel.

McCaa Coal Company-No. 178 on Map II.

On Little Kanawha River, 0.4 mile northwest of Gilmer Station; Pittsburgh Coal; elevation, 750° B.

		rt.	тп.
1.	Draw slate		
z.	Coal2' 5"		
3.	Cannel bone 1		
			4
4.	Coal (to slate pavement)3 10	O	4

"Principal office, Charleston, W. Va.; daily capacity, 225 tons, but designed to increase output to 1000 tons; 24 miners and 6 laborers employed; electric haulage; coal shipped West for railroad fuel; butts, N. 80° W.; faces, N. 10° E., by pocket compass; greatest rise, southeast; sample collected from Nos. 2, 3 and 4 of section in room 13, 2nd Right, by D. B. Reger; J. M. Campbell, Vice President, authority for mine data."

The composition of the above sample is published under Mine No. 178 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter. The cannel bone was included in the sample, because, according to the officials of the company, buyers raise no objection to its presence in the shipment, its high volatile content causing it to burn freely.

Gilmer Fuel Company-No. 179 on Map II.

On the Little Kanawha River, at the southwest edge of Gilmer Station; Pittsburgh Coal; elevation, 775' B.

LIOI	i, Fittsburgh Coar, elevation, 110 B.	Ft.	In.
	Draw slate	1	0
	Coal, wild		U
3.	Draw slate	2	0
4.	Coal4' 2"		
5.	Cannel bone 1		
6.	Coal (to slate pavement)4 0	8	3

"Principal office, 818 Provident Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio; capacity, 350 tons; 36 miners and 34 laborers employed; horse haulage; coal shipped in all directions for general steam fuel; butts, N. 80° W.; faces, N. 10° E., by pocket compass; greatest rise, southeast; sample collected from Nos. 4, 5 and 6 in Room No. 6, 5th Left; W. B. Sims, Superintendent, authority for mine data."

The composition of this sample is published under Mine No. 179 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter.

Gilmer Consolidated Coal Company, Katherine Mine—No. 180 on Map II.

On Copen Run, just southwest of Gilmer Station; Pittsburgh Coal; elevation, $810^{\prime}~\mathrm{B}.$

1.	Draw slate			
	Coal2'			
3.	Cannel bone0	1		
4	Coal (to slate navement) 3	4	5	8

"Principal office, Burnsville, W. Va.; butts, N. 80° W.; faces, N. 10° E., by pocket compass; greatest rise, southeast; sample collected from Nos. 2, 3 and 4 of section, in Main Heading, by D. B. Reger."

The composition of the sample is published under Mine No. 180 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter. The mine was not in operation when sampled.

Gilmer Consolidated Coal Company, Brackett Mine—No. 181 on Map II.

On Little Kanawha River, 0.3 mile southeast of Gilmer Station; Pittsburgh Coal; elevation, 802' L.

- 1. Draw slate

			Ft.	In.
3.	Cannel bone0'	1"		
4.	Coal (to slate pavement)2	10	5	2

"Principal office, Burnsville, W. Va.; butts, N. 80° W.; faces, N. 10° E., by pocket compass; greatest rise, southeast; sample collected from Nos. 2, 3, and 4 of section, in Main Heading, by D. B. Reger."

The composition of the sample is published under Mine No. 181 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter. The mine was not in operation when the sample was taken.

The following mine is operated for local domestic fuel:

S. L. Fincham Farm Mine-No. 182 on Map II.

On Little Kanawha River, 0.2 mile northeast of Gilmer Station; Pittsburgh Coal; butts, N. 83° W.; elevation, 795' B.

		Fτ.	ın.
1.	Draw slate		
2.	Coal1' 1"		
3.	Bone 1		
4.	Coal (to slate pavement)3 7	. 4	9

A sample was collected from Nos. 2 and 4 of section, the composition of which is published under Mine No. 182 in the table at the end of this Chapter.

Pittsburgh Coal, Center District, Gilmer.

In Center District, the Pittsburgh Coal has been mined for local domestic fuel in a small area just southeast of Cedarville, and also in another locality along Right Fork and Bear Fork of Steer Creek in the southwestern corner of the district. In the region northwest of Cedarville, along the Grassland Syncline, where the coal lies under drainage, no direct information regarding the presence of the coal in minable thickness is available, but the fact that it occurs above drainage to the north, east and south of this locality, is evidence to warrant the belief that there is a considerable body of good coal in the region named.

In the northwestern part of the district, in a large portion of which the horizon crops, no Pittsburgh Coal is found, to show which the "Line of Western Disappearance" and "Line of Northern Disappearance" are placed on Map II. It will be

noticed that there is a broad barren belt, 9 miles wide at the Braxton Line, separating these two minable areas of the coal. In the area shown in the southwestern corner, the coal is patchy and uncertain, and its limits, as shown on Map II and Figure 6, are intended to show the limits beyond which no coal was found rather than to indicate that the coal is of minable thickness in all the enclosed area.

In the eastern part of the district, the coal has been found at one point, the Joseph Rhodes Farm Mine (No. 183 on Map II), on Spruce Run of Cedar Creek, 2.2 miles southward from Glenville, where it is 3' 7" in thickness, having an elevation of 850' B. This mine is very close to the line of western disappearance.

At Exposure No. 184 on Map II, on Cedar Creek, 1.7 miles northwest of Cedarville, 2 feet of coal was observed along the public road, at an elevation of 770' B., that apparently represents the Pittsburgh, although no other exposure was observed between this point and Cedarville.

At Exposure No. 185 on Map II, at the east end of Cedarville, the coal is exposed in the public road at an elevation of 810' L., and has a thickness of 2' 8" with a large parting, as shown by the section for Cedarville, page 94.

Rex Snyder Farm Mine-No. 186 on Map II.

On Upper Level Run, 0.5 mile southeast of Cedarville; Pittsburgh Coal; butts, N. 80° W.; elevation, 825' B.

		Ft.	In.
1.	Draw slate		
2.	Coal, soft2' 2½"		
3.	Bone 0 11/4		
	Coal, hard 6		
5.	Sulphur band 11/4		
6.	Coal, soft (to slate pave-		
-	ment)3 5	6	4

A sample was collected from Nos. 2, 4 and 6 of section, the composition of which is published under Mine No. 186 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter.

The Allen Bailey Farm Mine (No. 187 on Map II), on Cedar Creek, 0.5 mile east of Cedarville, showed 4'0" of clean coal, at an elevation of 800' B.

J. W. Burk Farm Mine-No. 188 on Map II.

On Cedar Creek, 0.7 mile east of Cedarville; butts, N. 85° W.; elevation, 795' B.	Pittst	ourgh Coal;	
Draw slate	Ft.	In.	
Coal (to slate pavement)	3	3	

A sample was collected from this coal, the composition of which is published under Mine No. 188 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter.

The Bennett and Chapman Farm Mine (No. 189 on Map II), on Cedar Creek, just across the county line in Otter District, Braxton, showed 4' 2" of coal, at an elevation of 805' B.

Along Left Fork of Steer Creek, no Pittsburgh Coal was found in Gilmer but its bench was traced across the county line into Otter District, Braxton, where the coal was found at the following opening $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the county line:

Christian Engel Farm Mine-No. 190 on Map II.

On Granddaddy Run of Left Fork of Steer Creek, 0.5 mile southwest of German; Pittsburgh Coal; elevation, 995' B.

Draw slate		
Coal2' 3"		
Slate, grav, with coal streaks.		
0½" to 6		
Coal (to slate pavement)1 3	4	0

In the southwestern productive area in Center District, the coal was once opened at the Daniel Huffman Farm Mine (No. 191 on Map II), on Right Fork of Steer Creek, 2.6 miles southeast of Stumptown, at an elevation of 945' B., but the mine had fallen shut, and no information was obtained regarding its thickness. At the following mine, near by, the coal was well exposed:

Eli Shock Farm Mine-No. 192 on Map II.

On Right Fork of Steer Creek, 2.4 miles southward from Stumptown; Pittsburgh Coal; butts, N. 70° W.; elevation, 920' B.

Ft. In.

Diam State	•	
Coal (to slate pavement)	. 4	8

No regular partings were observed but a few clay seams were visible. A sample was collected from this coal, the composition of which is published under Mine No. 192 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter.

The coal was once opened at the Draper Stump Farm Mine (No. 193 on Map II), at the mouth of Crooked Fork, 0.5 mile northeast of Valley, at an elevation of 955' B., apparently at the very crest of the Chestnut Ridge Anticline, but the mine has fallen shut, being reported 6 feet thick.

The E. B. Fetty Farm Mine (No. 194 on Map II), on a branch of Right Fork of Steer Creek, 0.3 mile west of Valley, showed 3' 8" of coal, at an elevation of 935' B.

The coal has been mined extensively for local domestic fuel along Bear Fork, where the two following openings were observed:

Louis Bennett Farm Mine-No. 195 on Map II.

On Bear Fork, 2.1 miles south of Stumptown; Pittsburgh Coal; butts, N. 80° W.; elevation, 890' B.

	rt.	ın.
Sandstone, shaly	10	0
Shale, dark, sandy	7	0
Coal (to slate pavement), 5' 0" to	5	6

A sample was collected from this coal, the composition of which is given under Mine No. 195 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter. This mine is run by A. H. Stump, who has recently made a new opening a few rods distant, which shows a total section of 6' 3", with 1" of bony coal 4 feet above the bottom.

Louis Bennett Farm Mine-No. 196 on Map II.

On Bear Fork, at the mouth of Trace Fork, 2.6 miles northwest of Shock; Pittsburgh Coal; elevation. 865' B.

1	D	Ft.	In.
1.	Draw slate		
4.	Coai		
3.	Coal, hard, bony0 1		
4.	Coal (to slate pavement)3 1	4	5

A sample was collected from Nos. 2 and 4, the composi-

tion of which is given under Mine No. 196 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter.

The coal was once opened at Prospect No. 197 on Map II, on Barn Run of Right Fork of Steer Creek, 0.7 mile southwest of Rosedale, in the edge of Birch District, Braxton, at an elevation of 965' B., but had fallen shut. It was observed also at several points along Mill Fork, in Braxton, southeast of Rosedale, but in the immediate vicinity of the town, none could be found.

Quantity of Pittsburgh Coal Available.

The amount of Pittsburgh Coal already mined, when compared to the sum total of all that is available in the two counties, is a negligible quantity and is disregarded entirely in the following table which shows the probable amount of the coal, for those areas indicated as productive on Map II and Figure 6. In the regions where the coal is known to be somewhat defective or patchy, the average thickness is reduced to allow for the decreased tonnage that may be secured. The table shows that about 37 per cent. of the area of the two counties is underlain with Pittsburgh Coal:

Probable Amount of Pittsburgh Coal.

Counties by Districts.	Thickness of Coal Assumed. Feet		Acres.	Cubic Feet of Coal.	Short Tons of Coal.
Lewis:	1		ļ		
Hackers Creek.	2	23,30	14,912	1,299,133,440	51,963,338
Freemans Creek		85.00		14.217.984.000	
Courthouse	4	54.00		6,021,734,400	
Skin Creek	1	3.54	2,265.6	98,689,536	3,947,581
Totals		165.84	106,137.6	21,637,541,376	865,501,655
Gilmer:		1			
Troy	5	8.50	5,440	1,184,832,000	47,393,280
Glenville		64.50	41,280	7,192,627,200	287,705,088
Center	3	35.00	22,400	2,927,232,000	117,089,280
Totals		108.00	69,120	11,304,691,200	452,187,648
Totals for Both Co	ounties	273.84	175,257.6	32,942,232,576	1,317,689,303

MINABLE COALS OF THE CONEMAUGH SERIES.

THE ELK LICK COAL.

The Elk Lick Coal, discussed previously in Chapter VII, becomes of minable importance only in Skin Creek and Collins Settlement Districts, Lewis. In the former, it has been mined for local domestic fuel along Little Skin Creek in the vicinity of Vandalia, and in the latter it was once mined commercially at Emmart, on the Coal and Coke Railway, but the mine has been abandoned. In parts of these two districts, the coal attains a thickness of 5 to 6 feet, but the upper portion of the seam is bony, having a percentage of ash too high for commercial shipment. The lower half of the seam is good Figure 7 shows those regions where it is of possible minable value. It should not be taken for granted that the coal is good at every point within this area outlined as the scale of the figure is too small to show local defects. openings described in the following pages are from the localities where it is of value and must serve as a guide for its intelligent exploitation. Map II shows the crop of the coal in those regions where it is of possible minable value.

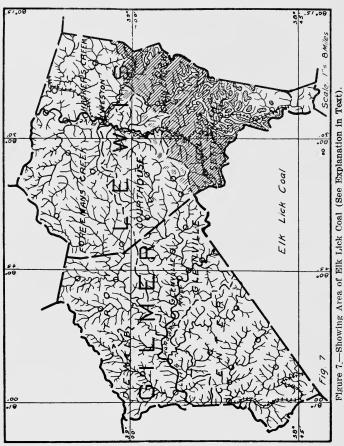
Elk Lick Coal, Hackers Creek District, Lewis.

In Hackers Creek District, the blossom of the Elk Lick Coal was observed at several points but only at the following place was it found in any thickness of consequence:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Exposure-No. 204 on Map II.

On West Run, 2 miles south of Jane Lew; Elk Lick Coal; elevation, 1140° B.

	Ft.	In.
Shale		
Coal1' 4"		
Shale, gray0 1		
Coal	2	1
Discoult of the second of the		
Fire clay shale, gray	12	0
Limestone, gray, hard, silicious, Elk Lick	1	6
Fire clay shale to grade	2	6



Elk Lick Coal, Skin Creek District, Lewis.

In Skin Creek District, the Elk Lick Coal has a good development along Skin Creek, where it has been mined frequently for local purposes. It also appears on the head of Right Fork of Stonecoal Creek, but not in such good development as along Skin Creek.

Alfred Linger Farm Mine-No. 205 on Map II.

On Right Fork of Stonecoal Creek, 2.5 miles southwest of Atlas; Elk Lick Coal; butts, N. 85° W.; elevation, 1110' B.

		T. C.	111.
1.	Slate		
2.	Coal2' 8"		
3.	Coal, cannelly (to slate		
	pavement) 6	3	2

A sample was collected from Nos. 2 and 3 of section, the composition of which is shown under Mine No. 205 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter. The coal is somewhat high in sulphur and ash but will make a fair domestic fuel.

At Exposure No. 206 on Map II, in the public road on a branch of Pringle Fork, 2.5 miles southeast of Georgetown, the coal was 0' 8" thick, at an elevation of 1250' B.

At Exposure No. 207 on Map II, in the public road on Skin Creek, 2.3 miles northwest of Vandalia, 4 feet of coal is visible, at an elevation of 1075' B.

Bruce Linger Farm Mine-No. 208 on Map II.

On Skin Creek, 2 miles northwest of Vandalia; Elk Lick Coal; elevation, 1085' B.

Concealed and sandy shale	Ft. 10 0 5	In 0 6 0
Bone 0 1 Coal, good 2 1	4	1
Slate and concealed	10 10	0

Benjamin Hawkins Farm Mine-No. 209 on Map II.

On Hog Hollow, 2 miles northwest of Vandalia; Elk Lick Coal; elevation, 1093' L.

	Ft.	In.
Sandstone, massive		
Shale, sandy	10	0
Coal, bony		
Coal, hard 0		
Bone 1		•
Coal (to slate pavement)1 11	5	1

Granville Radabaugh Farm Mine-No. 210 on Map II.

On Skin Creek, 1.7 miles northwest of Vandalia; Elk Lick Coal; elevation, 1090' B.

	Ft.	In.
Sandstone, massive, Morgantown	15	0
Coal, hard2' 0 "		
Bone 0 1½ Coal, softer (to slate pavement) .1 9½	3	11

At Exposuré No. 211 on Map II, in the public road on Skin Creek, 1.5 miles northwest of Vandalia, the coal was 3 feet thick, at an elevation of 1100' B.

At Exposure No. 212 on Map II, on Pen Run, 0.5 mile west of Vandalia, the coal has once been opened at an elevation of 1125' B., but the mine had fallen shut.

Elizabeth Hefner Farm Mine-No. 213 on Map II.

On Pen Run, 1 mile northwest of Vandalia; Elk Lick Coal; butts, N. 85° W.; elevation, 1135' B.

		I'	111.
1.	Slate, dark		
2.	Coal, bony0' 41/2'	,	
3.	Coal 2 81/2	2	
4.	Bone 0 1		
5.	Coal (to slate pavement)1 3	4	5

A sample was collected from Nos. 3 and 5 of section, the composition of which is given under Mine No. 213 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter. The coal shows a high percentage of ash, owing to the bony nature of member No. 3.

Elk Lick Coal, Collins Settlement District, Lewis.

In the northern end of Collins Settlement District, the Elk Lick Coal has a good development, but in the southern end, as shown on Map II, the southeastward rise of the measures elevates the coal high in the hilltops. The coal has much the same character as in Skin Creek District, being bony in the upper and good in the lower portion.

Robert McCray Farm Mine-No. 214 on Map II.

On Sand Fork, 2.9 miles northeast of Roanoke; Elk Lick Coal; butts, N. 85° W.; elevation, 1090' B. Ft. In.

1.	Slate, dark	,		
2.	Coal, bony1	.′ 0″		
3.	Bone0	$^{\circ}$		
4.	Coal, hard1	. 6		
5.	Bone0) 1		
6.	Coal, softer (to slate pave-			
,	ment) 2	4	5	1

A sample was collected from Nos. 4 and 6 of section, the composition of which is given under Mine No. 214 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter.

A. M. Rollyson Farm Mine-No. 215 on Map II.

On Sand Fork, 3.9 miles southeast of Roanoke; Elk Lick Coal; butts, N. $85\,^\circ$ W.; elevation, 1150' L.

Shale, sandy, dark	Ft. 3	In.
Coal, hard, bony		
Bone 1		
Coal, good (to slate pavement).2 1	3	6

Thomas Eckess Farm Mine-No. 216 on Map II.

On Sand Fork, 3.5 miles northeast of Roanoke; Elk Lick Coal; elevation, 1140° B.

	Ft.	īn.
Shale, sandy, dark		
Coai, bony		
Coal, hard 6		
Bone0 1		
Coal, good (to slate pavement).2 4	4	8

D. S. Bennett Farm Mine-No. 217 on Map II.

On	Sand	Fork,	3,1	miles	southeast	of	Roanoke;	Elk	Lick	Coal;
elevatio	n, 110	2' L.								

ŕ			Ft.	In.
Shale, dark				
Coal, hard,	bony2'	6''		
Bone		1		
Coal, softer	(to slate pavement).2	3	4	10
Coal, hard, Bone	bony2'	6" 1	4	10

R. H. Hornor and Son Farm Mine-No. 218 on Map II.

On Sand Fork at the mouth of Sammy Run, 4.4 miles southeast of Roanoke; Elk Lick Coal; butts, N. 85° W.; elevation, 1174' L.

		Ft.	In.
1.	Slate, black		
2.	Coal, bony0' 9"		
3.	Coal, hard 1 11		
	Bone 1		
5.	Coal, softer (to slate pave-		
	ment) 2 2	4	11

A sample was collected from Nos. 3 and 5 of section, the composition of which is given under Mine No. 218 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter.

A commercial mining plant was built about ten years ago at Emmart Station on the Coal and Coke Railway, to operate the Elk Lick Coal, but after about 5 years the mine was abandoned and the plant dismantled, it being reported that the company failed to use proper care in rejecting the bony coal at the upper portion of the seam, making too large a percentage of ash in the shipment. The mine has now fallen shut but the following measurement was made at the mine mouth:

Jacksonville Coal and Coke Company Mine—No. 219 on Map II.

On Cap Run, 0.9 mile northeast of Emmart; Elk Lick Coal; elevation, 1200' B.

Shale, sandy	Ft. 15	In. 0
Bone	5	6

The coal is mined for local fuel at a farm opening near by which shows the following section:

Clyde Reger Farm Mine-No. 220 on Map II.

On Cap Run, 1 mile northeast of Emmart; Elk Lick Coal; butts, N. 87° W.; elevation, 1210' B.

		FT.	ın.
1.	Slate		
2	Coal, bony		
	Coal, good		
	Slate, black 1		
5.	Coal, good (to slate pave-	_	_
	ment) 2 8	5	3

A sample was collected from Nos. 3 and 5 of section, the composition of which is given under Mine No. 220 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter. The coal shows a large percentage of ash.

South of the Coal and Coke Railway, the Elk Lick Coal, so far as observed, has not been mined and is probably of little value.

Quantity of Elk Lick Coal Available.

The accompanying table, showing that only a small number of the many oil and gas wells drilled in the two counties show the Elk Lick Coal, indicates that it will not prove to be of minable value in any of those regions where its horizon lies below drainage, and the previous discussion shows that it is of value at its outcrop only in portions of Skin Creek and Collins Settlement Districts, Lewis. Another table that follows shows the probable amount of Elk Lick Coal for these areas:

List of Wells Recording Elk Lick Coal.

No.			Elev.	Depth	Thiele
	N 6 TV-11	Tanation			
on	Name of Well.	Location.	mouth	reet.	ness.
Map.	1		A. T.		Feet.
	Lewis County:				
50	T. A. Smith No. 1	Berlin, 2.6 mi, S	1155B	195	5
154	Stark A. White No. 1	Camden, 1.1 mi. N.			
		10° E	1145B	92	١
165	M. C. Burnside No. 1914				
		mi. N. E		85	8
175	J. M. Hall No. 2		20102		"
1.0	, M. 11411 NO. 2	S. E	1065B	465	5
420	John Collins No. 4016			100	}
120	John Comms No. 4010	N		528	3
199	James Hall No. 1			920	١
420	James Hall No. 1			400	
400		mi. S. E	845B	403	• • •
432	T. T. Dolan No. 7005				
		N. E	925B	320	3
460	John Copley No. 4036	Gillooly, 1.0 mi. N.			
		W	880B	415	5
	Gilmer County:				'
663	M. E. Gainer No. 1	Alfred, 1.8 mi. S.	- (
		W	865B	583	10
717	Amanda B. Connor			325	
		21115, 2.0 III. 14	01013	020	

Probable Amount of Elk Lick Coal.

Lewis County by Districts.	Thickness of Coal Assumed. Feet.		Acres.	Cubic Feet of Coal.	Short Tons of Coal.
Skin Creek	3	34.00	21,760	2,843,596,800	113,743,872
Collins Settle- ment	3	51.50	32,960	4,307,212,800	172,288,512
Totals		85.50	54,720	7,150,809,600	285,032,384

THE BAKERSTOWN COAL.

The Bakerstown Coal, described in Chapter VII, and shown by outcrop on Map II, occurs above drainage in a small area in Hackers Creek and Freemans Creek Districts, near Jackson Mill, in a small part of Skin Creek and in Collins Settlement where it has been mined extensively for local domestic fuel. In the latter district the coal is usually from 2 to 3 feet thick and is regarded as a good steam and domestic coal,

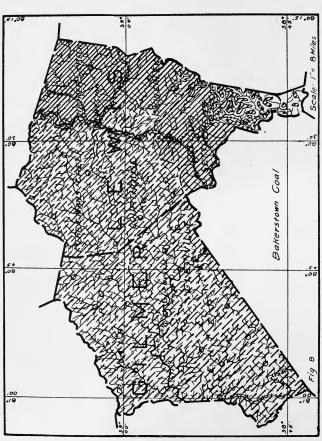


Figure 8.-Showing Area of Bakerstown Coal (See Explanation in Text.).

but all the analyses made show it to be high in ash and sulphur. This coal is under drainage in western Lewis and in all of Gilmer, but its presence has been noted in numerous oil and gas well records in this region, indicating that it has a possible thickness of 2 or 3 feet in a considerable territory, on which final judgment can be passed only after it has been thoroughly core tested. Figure 8 shows its possible minable extent, those regions where it is uncertain for lack of sufficient information being shown by a patchy or broken line representation on the figure.

Bakerstown Coal, Hackers Creek and Freemans Creek Districts, Lewis.

In Hackers Creek District, the Bakerstown Coal crops only in a small region near Jackson Mill at the intersection of the Chestnut Ridge and Wolf Summit Anticlines, and along the West Fork River toward the Harrison Line where the latter uplift keeps it above drainage.

At Exposure No. 227 on Map II, on the West Fork River, at the mouth of Broad Run, at Lightburn, the coal is 1' 6" thick, at an elevation of 995' B.

At the Monongahela Valley Traction Co. Exposure (No. 228 on Map II), on Sycamore Lick, 1.1 miles northeast of Jackson Mill, the coal shows a thickness of 1' 3", at an elevation of 1005' B.

At the A. J. Hardman Exposure (No. 228A on Map II), on Sycamore Lick, 1.3 miles northeast of Jackson Mill, the coal has been mined by stripping along the run, at an elevation of 1010' B., and has a thickness of 1' 6", as shown by the section for Jane Lew, page 47.

At the Monongahela Valley Traction Co. Exposure (No. 229 on Map II), on West Fork River, 0.4 mile south of Jackson Mill, the coal is 1' 10" thick, at an elevation of 1045' B.

In Freemans Creek District, the Bakerstown Coal crops along the West Fork River between Jackson Mill and Lightburn, as shown on Map II, but apparently has not been prospected, although its blossom is exposed at several points.

Bakerstown Coal, Skin Creek District, Lewis.

In Skin Creek District, the Bakerstown Coal is exposed only in the southeastern corner where it has a thickness of 2 to 3 feet.

At Exposure No. 230 on Map II, on Skin Creek, 1.5 miles southeast of Vandalia, the coal was noted along the public road at an elevation of 1110' B., and had a thickness of 2' 8".

At Exposure No. 231 on Map II, on Skin Creek, 1.7 miles southeast of Vandalia, it was 2' 6" thick, at an elevation of 1135' B., in the hill road.

Bakerstown Coal, Collins Settlement District, Lewis.

In Collins Settlement District, the Bakerstown Coal was mined extensively for local fuel before the Coal and Coke Railway was built, and was used for mill and domestic purposes in Walkersville, Crawford and Ireland. The thin nature of the seam made mining expensive and laborious, but the coal was regarded as good.

At Exposure No. 232 on Map II, on Sand Fork, 3 miles northwest of Frenchton, the coal is 2 feet thick and slaty, its elevation being 1115' B.

At Exposure No. 233 on Map II, on Sand Fork, in the edge of Banks District, Upshur, 1.5 miles west of Frenchton, the coal is 1' 4" thick and bony, its elevation being 1405' B.

George Blair Farm Mine-No. 234 on Map II.

On Laurel Run, 0.5 mile northeast of Crawford; Bakerstown Coal; butts, N. 80° W.; elevation, 1115' B.

	Ft.	In.
Sandstone, coarse	10	0
Concealed	10	0
Slate, dark	4	0
Boal, bony		
Bone0 1		
Coal, bony (to slate pavement).0 10	2	1

The coal was formerly mined at the James Moore Farm Mine (No. 235 on Map II), on West Fork River, 0.3 mile southeast of Crawford, at an elevation of 1125' B., and sup-

plied fuel for the Crawford lumber and grain mill for many years. The opening has now fallen shut but the write? once crawled into the mine when but a small boy and can vouch for the statement that the coal was about 2 feet thick.

George Post Farm Mine-No. 236 on Map II.

On West Fork River, 0.6 mile southeast of Crawford; Bakerstown Coal; elevation, 1180^{\prime} B.

		Ft.	In.
1.	Shale, sandy		
	Coal, good		
3.	Coal, bony 1		
	Coal, good (to slate pave-		
	ment) 9	. 2	3

A sample was collected from Nos. 2 and 4 of section, the composition of which is given under Mine No. 236 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter.

The coal was once opened at Mine No. 237 on Map II, on the West Fork River, 0.7 mile southeast of Crawford, at an elevation of 1150' B., but the mine had fallen shut.

The A. M. McQuain Farm Mine (No. 238 on Map II), on Wolfpen Run, 0.7 mile southeast of Wymer, had fallen shut when examined but the coal was reported to have been 2 feet thick, its elevation being 1335' B.

At Farm Mine No. 239 on Map II, on West Fork River, 0.5 mile east of Jewell, the coal was once opened at an elevation of 1394' L., as shown by the section for Jewell, page 71, the mine being partly filled with water but showing a thickness of about 2 feet.

The coal was once opened at Farm Mine No. 240 on Map II, on Right Fork, 0.7 mile south of Walkersville, at an elevation of 1105' L., but the place had fallen shut.

At Farm Mine No. 241 on Map II, on Leatherbark Run, 2 miles southeast of Walkersville, the coal was once opened at an elevation of 1195' B., but the mine had fallen shut.

H. L. McQuain Farm Mine-No. 242 on Map II.

On Sugarcamp Run, 2.9 miles northeast of Ire Coal; butts, N. 86° W.; elevation, 1445' B.	land;	Bakerstown
	Ft.	In.
Shale, dark	. ,	E

A sample was collected from this coal, the composition of which is given under Mine No. 242 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter. The coal is high in both ash and sulphur.

At Exposure No. 243 on Map II, in the hill road at the head of Sugarcamp Run, 0.5 mile southwest of Boyd, the coal was noted at an elevation of 1545' B., its thickness being about 1 foot.

L. E. Mick Farm Mine-No. 244 on Map II.

On Right Fork, of West Fork, 0.6 mile northeast of Ireland; Bakerstown Coal; butts, N. 88° W.; elevation, 1158' B.

Tt. In.

A sample was collected from this coal, the composition of which is given under Mine No. 244 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter. The analysis shows a large amount of ash and sulphur.

The L. E. Mick Farm Mine (No. 245 on Map II), on Right Fork, just west of Ireland, showed 1' 10" of coal, its elevation being 1175' B.

The Reger Heirs Farm Mine (No. 246 on Map II), on Right Fork, 0.4 mile southeast of Ireland, was fallen shut but showed a thickness of 2 feet at the outcrop, its elevation being 1245′ B.

The coal was once opened at Farm Mine No. 247 on Map II, on a branch of Right Fork, 0.9 mile southwest of Ireland, at an elevation of 1225' B., but the mine had fallen shut and could not be measured.

Quantity of Bakerstown Coal Available.

As previously mentioned, the large number of oil and gas well records compiled in the accompanying table, showing Bakerstown Coal in a considerable portion of the two counties, where its horizon lies under drainage, indicates that this coal will eventually be worth investigating as a mining proposition when the surface coals have become scarce. In some records too much coal is probably shown, as several feet of black slate often occurs above this coal, accounting for the thickness of 10 to 12 feet given in some of the records. 'After the list of wells recording Bakerstown Coal, another table appears, showing the probable amount of this coal. The thickness of coal assumed where the coal is under drainage is made smaller than the average shown in the well records in order to allow for those portions where the coal appears to be absent or thin:

List of Wells Recording Bakerstown Coal.

	1	1	Elev.		
No.			of well	Depth	
on	Name of Well.	Location.	mouth	Feet.	ness.
Мар.	^		A. T.		Feet.
/	Lewis County:		1		
1	E. W. Post No. 1	Johnstown, 0.5 mi.			1
		S	1060B	130	5
5	W. F. Post No. 1				
		S. W		386	4
6	W. F. Post No. 2				
		S. W		316	3
65	M. W. Harrison No. 1923				
		E		330	5
67	A. M. Smith No. 1911				
		E	1020B		6
	J. C. Roane No. 1		1037L	185	3
94	W. A. Arnold No. 6				
	1	mi. S. E		64	4
96	A. J. Hardman				
		mi, N. E		59	2
98	Hebron Church No. 1	Jane Lew, 0.8 mi.			
	1	s. w		160	4
99	J. H. Ramsburg No. 3515	Lightburn, 0.5 mi.			
		S. E		69	1
102	L. M. Allman No. 2855				
		E		80	2
105	W. W. Wimer No. 369	Lightburn, 0.3 mi.			
		N. E	1030B	85	2

No. on Map.	Name of Well.	Location.	Elev. of well mouth A. T.		Thick- ness. Feet.
	Richard Beeghley No. 448.	Lightburn, 0.7 mi		100	1
	Wm. Beeghley No. 442	N. W	1215B	292	3
	J. M. Beeghley No. 436	N. W	1215B	298	2
	A. C. Barb No. 380	N	1005B	43	2
	H. L. Frashuer No. 484	E	 1210B	560	8
	Newton Shaw No. 1	N. W	1025B	148	
		Camden, 1.1 mi. N.	1285B	500	5
	J. M. Hall No. 2	E	1065B	625	12
		Alum Bridge, 1 mi.	797L	250	- 3
	Henry Pumphrey No. 1999. John Smith No. 1	N. W	825B	340	10
	Louvina Linger No. 1	W	1365B	60	2
	James Duncan No. 1	E	1380B	125	1
	Waters Heirs No. 4	W	1365B 885B		2 5
	Waters Heirs No. 2	Orlando, 2.0 ml. N. 5° E.		380	5
616	Gilmer County: Josiah Nutter Hrs. No. 4007	Auburn, 1,8 mi, S.			
617	Peter Cole No. 1				
635	G. A. Kemper No. 1		775B		8
639	Swisher Hrs. No. 4		855L	670	5
645	L. S. Vannoy No. 2176			810	2
653	G. M. Fisher No. 1	S. W Tanner, 1.7 mi. N	855B	672	1
689	O. W. O. Hardman No. 1 Milton Norris No. 1	Glenville, at		1110 264	6
690	J. W. Killingsworth No. 1.	Sand Fork, 1.4 mi.			1
700	V. S. & T. M. Lynch No. 4.			364	6
701	Arnold Moore Hrs. No. 1	W Blackburn, 1.0 mi.	910B	715	5
		N. W Aspinwall, 1.1 mi.	1	559	
794	J. W. Twyman No. 1	S. W	1090B 796L		5 5
	2 10, 1	reoseuale, at	190T	330	b

Probable Amount of Bakerstown Coal.

Counties by Districts.	Thickness of Coal Assumed. Feet.	Sq. Mi.	Acres.	Cubic Feet of Coal.	Short Tons of Coal.
Lewis:			[1	
Hackers Creek	2	61.20	39,168	3,412,316,160	136,492,646
Freemans Creek	1	114.53	73,299	3,192,913,152	127,716,526
Courthouse	0			1	
Skin Creek	2	39.80	25,472	2,219,120,640	88,764,826
Collins Settle-	İ	ĺ	1		
ment	2	66.00	42,240	3,679,948,800	147,197,952
Totals		281.53	180,179	12,504,298,752	500,171,950
Gilmer:			1		
Troy	2	69.06	44,198	3,850,564,608	154,022,584
Dekalb	2	73.05	46,752	4,073,034,248	162,921,370
Glenville	1	78.65	50,336	2,192,636,160	87,705,446
Center	1	121.64	77,850	3,391,128,576	135,645,143
Totals		342.40	219,136	13,507,363,592	540,294,543
Totals for Both Co	ounties	623.93	399,315	26,011,662,344	1,040,466,493

MINABLE COALS OF THE ALLEGHENY SERIES.

THE UPPER FREEPORT COAL.

The Upper Freeport Coal, described briefly in Chapter VIII, crops only in Collins Settlement District, Lewis, south of the Coal and Coke Railway, where it is occasionally found but does not appear in such good development as in some of the northern counties. It has been prospected at only a few points and these openings show that it is thin and patchy. In the region where this coal lies under drainage, it is noted in only a few oil and gas well records, warranting the statement that it is not of minable value except along the southeastern edge of Lewis. Its outcrop is shown on Map II and its probable minable area on Figure 9.

Quantity of Upper Freeport Coal Available.

The following table, showing a list of oil and gas wells in both counties that record Upper Freeport Coal, indicates that the coal is not present in any commercial quantity under 574 COAL.



Figure 9.-Showing Area of Upper Freeport Coal (See Explanation in Text).

drainage, except in the wells along the Upshur-Lewis Line, the others where it is recorded being too far apart to warrant the belief that it will be found in valuable quantity elsewhere. Its presence, therefore, is indicated on Figure 9 only along the southeastern corner of Lewis. Another table gives the probable amount of this coal:

List of Oil and Gas Wells Recording Upper Freeport Coal.

			Elev.		
No.					Thick-
on	Name of Well.	Location.	mouth	Feet.	
Map.			A. T.		Feet.
	Lewis County:				
320	Joseph Fallon No. 1	Churchville, 1.7		1	1
		mi. S. 60° W	1010B	711	7
412	I. N. Means No. 1			1	
		mi. S. W	1210B	1095	10
434	Henry Pumphrey No. 1999.	Aspinwall, 0.9 mi	İ	1	1
	1	N. W	825B	555	10
552	James R. White No. 1	Atlas, 1.4 mi. S.		1	i
	İ	W		230	8
554	John Smith No. 1	Atlas, 2,5 mi. S.		!	Ì
	i	W	1365B	260	5
556	Louvina Linger No. 1	Abbott, 1.6 mi, N.	İ	İ	1
•		E		246	8
558	J. F. Gould No. 1			122	3
	James Duncan No. 1			1	i
		W		268	6
588	Waters Heirs No. 1			1	1
	1	N. 15° E		735	4
	Gilmer County:				_
786	T. V. Shock No. 1	Bosedale 13 mi	1	1	1
,	1	N		485	1
794	J. W. Twyman No. 1				5
	o. w. i wyman ivo. i	procedure, ac	1011	010	1 0

Probable Amount of Upper Freeport Coal.

Counties by Districts.	Thickness of Coal Assumed. Feet.	Sq. Mi.	Acres.	Cubic Feet of Coal.	Short Tons of Coal.
Skin Creek	2	18.00	11,520	1,003,622,400	40,144,896
Collins Settle- ment	2	29.20	18,688	1,628,098,560	65,123,943
Totals		47.20	30,208	2,631,720,960	105,268,839

THE UPPER KITTANNING COAL.

The Upper Kittanning Coal, a brief description of which appears in Chapter VIII, crops only in Collins Settlement District, Lewis, where it has been frequently opened for local domestic fuel. It is a good coal in most of this region, varying from 2 to 4 feet. The only analysis available shows that the coal is somewhat high in ash and sulphur. In those portions of the two counties where the coal lies under drainage this coal has been occasionally found by well drillers but there are not enough records showing it to warrant the statement that it will be found continuous enough for mining in any locality except along the Upshur Line in portions of Skin Creek and Collins Settlement Districts. Its crop is shown on Map II and its probable minable area on Figure 10.

Upper Kittanning Coal, Collins Settlement District, Lewis.

The coal was once opened at the W. H. Wood Estate Farm Mine (No. 252 on Map II), on Fallen Timber Run, 1 mile northeast of Bablin, at an elevation of 1435' B., and was reported 4 feet thick.

Elizabeth McCartney Farm Mine-No. 253 on Map II.

On Big Wildcat Run, 0.5 mile west of Bablin; Upper Kittanning Coal; elevation, 1340° B.

Sandstone, shaly	Ft.	m.
Shale, dark, with plant fossils	3	0
Coal, reported	3	0
Concealed	2	0
Sandstone, massive, pebbly, Lower Freeport		

William P. Kincaid Farm Mine-No. 254 on Map II.

On Little Wildcat Run, 1.1 miles southwest of Bablin; Upper Kittanning Coal; butts, N. 88° W.; elevation, 1365' B.

	Ft.	In.
Sandstone, massive	- ••	,
massive		
State, black	0	6
Coal, (to slate pavement)	2	6

A sample was collected from this coal, the composition of which is given under Mine No. 254 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter. It shows a high content of both ash and sulphur.

The John Beverage Farm Mine (No. 255 on Map II), on the Right Fork of the Little Kanawha River, 0.7 mile north of Cleveland, showed a thickness of 3' 7", with parting, as shown by the section for Cleveland, page 75, its elevation being 1780' L. This mine is in the edge of Upshur, about 0.1 mile from the Lewis Line.

George Davis Farm Mine-No 261 on Map II.

On Cherry Fork, 0.9 mile north of Ingo; Upper Kittanning Coal; elevation, 1445^{\prime} B.

Shale, sandy	Ft. 5	In. 0
Slate, black	3	0
Slate, pavement, and concealed		0

Quantity of Upper Kittanning Coal Available.

The following table, giving a list of oil and gas wells that record Upper Kittanning Coal in those regions where its horizon lies under drainage, shows that this coal does not occur with such frequency as to be classed as a minable seam in those regions except possibly along the Upshur Line in portions of Skin Creek and Collins Settlement Districts. Another table gives the probable amount of this coal, for the area outlined on Figure 10:



Figure 10.-Showing Area of Upper Kittanning Coal (See Explanation in Text).

List of Wells Recording Upper Kittanning Coal.

			177		
No.	Name of Well.	Location.		Depth Feet.	Thick- ness.
Map.		Docation.	A. T.	r cct.	Feet
	Lewis County:		1		
93	A. W. Woodford No. 1		1	ĺ	ì
		mi. S	1030B	380	8
126	E. S. Butcher No. 1		1		-
		mi. S. W	1010B	306	12
132	Newton Shaw No. 1				
		N. W] 1025B	440	4
153	Stark A. White No. 2				
		N. 10° W	1285B	740	8
417	James Murphy No. 1903		0000	005	10
150	D G To Lo N. 1	E	890B	905	12
476	F. C. Jarvis No. 1		11500	710	6
516	Tohn II Hamman Na 1	S	1150B	710	0
910	John H. Hammer No. 1	mi. N. W	1170B	975	5
526	Louis Bennett No. 1		11100	919	Э
320	Louis Bennett No. 1	mi. N	$^{ }_{. }1055B$	740	3
552	James R. White No. 1		10991	140	3
002	James R. White No. 1	W	1150B	305	5
553	Jacob Krise No. 1		11301	303	0
000	I was in the real results of the real real real real real real real rea	W	1255B	385	5
	Gilmer County:	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	12001	1 300	,
791	E. E. Cottrell No. 1	Rosedale at	. 787L	615	2
	J. W. Twyman No. 1				2
	Rebecca Bourn No. 1			320	
		S. E		470	3

Probable Amount of Upper Kittanning Coal.

Lewis County By Districts.	Thickness of Coal Assumed. Feet.		Acres.	Cubic Feet of Coal.	Short Tons of Coal.
Skin Creek	3	9.50	6,080	794,534,400	31,781,376
Collins Settle-	3	24.73	15,827	2,068,272,360	82,730,894
Totals		34.23	21,907	2,862,806,760	114,512,270

THE LOWER KITTANNING COAL.

The Lower Kittanning Coal, described briefly in Chapter VIII, crops only in Collins Settlement District, Lewis, where it has been mined extensively for local domestic fuel.

580 COAL.

It is a good thick coal in most of this region, varying from 4 to 12 feet, but usually has several slate partings that reduce its value greatly. The analyses available show that the coal is somewhat high in ash, but very low in sulphur, averaging less than one per cent., and also low in phosphorus, making it suitable for metallurgical coke or gas manufacture. Careful mining methods must be used to separate the slates but the thickness of the seam would permit most of this refuse to be thrown aside without removing it from the mine. Its outcrop is shown on Map II and the probable minable area on Figure 11.

Lower Kittanning Coal, Collins Settlement District, Lewsi.

The most northern exposure of the coal is at the following opening where it is just above drainage;

W. B. Mick Farm Mine-No. 256 on Map II.

On a branch of Glady Creek, 2.2 miles northeast of Duffy; Lower Kittanning Coal; butts, east and west; elevation, 1260' B.

		T. C.	111.
1.	Sandstone, massive		
2 !	Slate, dark	2	0
3.	Slate, hard, black, cannel	2	0
4.	Coal0' 5½"		
	Slate, bony0 2		
6.	Coal, somewhat bony1 6		
7. \$	Slate, black 0 1½		
٥.	Coal, good (to slate pave-		
	ment) 1 9	2	11
	memo) 0	U	11

A sample was collected from Nos. 4, 6 and 8 of section, the composition of which is given under Mine No. 256 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter.

The Frank Crawford Farm Mine (No. 257 on Map II), on Glady Creek, 0.9 mile north of Bablin, shows the coal 3' 11" thick, the basal portion being concealed, and the elevation being 1255' B., as shown by the section for Bablin, on page 72.



Figure 11.—Showing Area of Lower Kittanning Coal (See Explanation in Text).

Daniel McCord Farm Mine-No. 258 on Map II.

On Glady Creek, 0.7 mile north of Bablin; Lower Kittanning Coal; elevation, 1285' B.

		1.0.	111.
1.	Sandstone, massive		
2.	Coal1' 6"		
3.	Slate, black 4		
4.	Coal 2		
5.	Bone0 2		
6.	Coal0 7		
7:	Shale, hard, bony		
8.	Coal, visible, to water2 0	8	5

A sample was collected from Nos. 2, 4 and 6 of section, the composition of which is given under Mine No. 258 in the table of coal analyses at the end of the Chapter.

W. P. Forinash Prospect-No. 259 on Map II.

On Fallen Timber Run, 0.8 mile northeast of Bablin; Lower Kittanning Coal; elevation, 1350' B.

		Ft.	In.
Coal, rotten1'	6"		
Slate, dark0	7		
Coal4	2		
Slate, black0	5		
Coal, visible1	3	7	11

The above prospect was newly made and probably was not yet driven to the full thickness of the coal.

Charles Forinash Farm Mine-No. 260 on Map II.

On Fallen Timber Run, 1 mile northeast of Bablin; Lower Kittanning Coal; butts, east and west; elevation, 1360' B.

1.	Shale		
2.	Coal1' 0"		
3.	Slate, black 3		
4.	Coal 0		
5.	Slate, black 1		
6.	Coal 6		
7.	Slate, black 0		
8.	Coal, hard 3 0		
9.	Slate, black 1		
10.	Coal (to slate pavement)1 0	9	11

A sample was collected from Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10 of section, the composition of which is given under Mine No. 260 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter.

Wilson McKissic Farm Mine-No. 262 on Map II.

On Trace Fork, 0.9 mile south of Ingo; Lower Kittanning Coal; butts, N. 85° W.; elevation, 1490' B.

			rt.	ın.
1.	Coal, visible1'	0 "		
2.	Sandstone0	8		
3.	Coal0	6		
4.	Slate, black0	8		
5.	Coal, bony1	6		
6.	Coal0	6		
7.	Bone0	2		
8.	Coal2	0		
9.	Slate, black0	01/2		
10.	Coal, soft	71/2		
11.	Coal, hard (to slate pave-			
	ment)2	0	 9	8

A sample was collected from Nos. 6, 8, 10 and 11 of section, the composition of which is given under Mine No. 262 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter.

Thomas Kincaid Farm Mine-No. 263 on Map II.

On Little Wildcat Run, 0.5 mile southwest of Bablin; Lower Kittanning Coal; butts, N. $85\,^\circ$ W.; elevation, 1245' B.

	Ft.	In.
Slate, black	10	0
Sandstone	3	0
Slate, black	2	0
Coal0' 9"		
Slate, black 5		
Coal 1 11		
Coal, bony 8		
Shale, hard, sandy		
Coal 9		
Slate, black 4		
Coal 10		
Slate, dark		
Coal, visible 6	12	5

Only the upper portion of the seam was being mined. The coal has been mined by stripping at **Prospect No.** 264 on Map II, on Little Wildcat Run, 0.9 mile southwest of 584 COAL.

Bablin, at an elevation of 1245' B., but the thickness was not obtained.

Ed. Bodkin Farm Mine-No. 265 on Map II.

On Pretty Creek, 0.8 mile northwest of Wildcat; Lower Kittanning Coal; elevation, 1200' B.

	Ft.	ın.	
Shale, sandy			
Coal			
Shale, sandy			
Coal 11½			
Slate, black 0 0½			
Coal 1 11			
Slate, dark 1			
Coal (to slate pavement)0 6	8	2	

The above mine is located in Braxton County, about 3/4 mile from the Lewis Line.

Ursula Lake Farm Mine-No. 266 on Map II.

On Hacker Camp, 0.8 mile southeast of Bablin; Lower Kittanning Coal; butts, N. 85° W.; elevation, 1365' L.

		1 0.	114.
1.	Shale, gray		
2 .	Coal3' 3"		
3.	Sandstone, hard 6		
4.	Coal0 10		
5.	Slate, black, soft		
6.	Coal 2 10		
7.	Slate, black, soft 0		
	Coal (to pavement)1 2	10	9

A sample was collected from Nos. 6 and 8 of section, the composition of which is given under Mine No. 266 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter.

The coal was once opened at the J. W. Lake Farm Mine (No. 267 on Map II), on Hacker Camp, 1.8 miles northwest of Cleveland, at an elevation of 1500' B., but the place had fallen shut.

G. W. Powers Farm Mine-No. 268 on Map II.

On the head of Hacker Camp, 1.7 miles northwest of Cleveland; Lower Kittanning Coal; elevation, 1565' B.

	Ft.	In.
Sandstone, shaly	2	0
Slate, bony	1	1
Coal0' 9"		
Slate 1		
Coal 10		
Slate, black 7		
Coal, thickness concealed	4	3

David H. Forinash Farm Mine-No. 269 on Map II.

On a branch of Little Kanawha River, 1.0 mile southeast of Wildcat; Lower Kittanning Coal; butts, east and west; elevation, 1410' B.

		Ft.	In.
Coal, concealed, reported2'	0"		
Slate, dark4	0		
Coal2	8		
Slate, dark, hard0	7		
Coal, to pavement1	3	10	6

Along the Right Fork of the Little Kanawha, for several miles above Wildcat, openings were found on the Webster County side, three of which are published, as follows:

J. A. McCartney Farm Mine-No. 270 on Map II.

On Little Kanawha River, in Hacker Valley District, Webster; 0.8 mile west of Bois; Lower Kittanning Coal; elevation, 1440' B.

	Ft.	In.
Sandstone, massive, pebbly, great cliff, Lower		
Division of Lower Freeport		
Concealed along bench	40	0
Slate, black, with plant fossils	2	0
Coal	2	0
Shale, visible	1	0

Mr. McCartney reports that when he was attempting to open another prospect in the same coal at a point one-eighth mile west of this location, he found a small sample of lead ore. A careful examination made by Dr. Price and the writer at the prospect in question showed that the hillside at this point was covered with such a large amount of dirt and debris, that

586 COAL.

the prospect did not reach the coal, and exposed only a little black slate, along with a considerable amount of other refuse. It was in this refuse, according to Mr. McCartney, that the sample of lead was found. The sample of lead ore which the writer secured was about 34" square, with the crystallization, color and general appearance of Galena ore, and when analyzed by Mr. Krak, proved to contain 83.88 per cent. of metallic lead. The presence of small nuggets of lead ore in the mountainous regions of West Virginia is not unknown but such deposits are always in very limited quantity, usually in connection with limestone and entirely too insignificant for commercial exploitation. The nugget reported above was most probably transported by some agency, human or otherwise, to the location in question.

W. H. Boggs Farm Mine-No. 271 on Map II.

On Right Fork of Little Kanawha River, in Hacker Valley District, Webster; 0.4 mile southwest of Bois; Lower Kittanning Coal; elevation, 1505' B.

Sandstone, massive, great pebbly cliff. Lower	Ft.	In.
Freeport		
Concealed	45	0
Coal, visible		
Slate, dark, hard 0		
Coal 8		
Slate, black 6		
Coal (to pavement) 8	8	4

James Baker Farm Mine-No. 272 on Map II.

On Right Fork of Little Kanawha River, in Hacker Valley District, Webster; 0.6 mile southeast of Bois; Lower Kittanning Coal; elevation, 1580' B.

Slate, black	Ft.	In.
Coal2' 6"	-	v
Slate, black, bony 10		
Coal 9		
Slate, black 1		
Coal 5		
Slate, black, bony 3		
Coal (to pavement) 6	7	4

G. G. Butcher Farm Mine-No. 273 on Map II.

On Andys Run, 1 mile northeast of Bois; Lower Kittanning Coal; elevation, 1490' B.

,	Ft.	In.
Sandstone, massive. Slate, black. Coal 1' 1" Slate, black. 0 2		10
Coal 2 9	4	0
Shale, graySandstone, massive, visible		6 0

H. F. Riffle Farm Mine-No. 274 on Map II.

On the head of Andys Run, 1.5 miles northeast of Bols; Lower Kittanning Coal; elevation, $1540'~\rm{B}.$

•	Ft.	In.
Sandstone, hard	3	0
Slate, black	1	0
Coal0' 7"		
Slate, black 2		
Coal 8		
Slate, black0 2		
Coal (to pavement)2 2	4	9

B. C. Powers Farm Mine-No. 275 on Map II.

On Flat Run, 1.1 miles northwest of Cleveland; Lower Kittanning Coal; butts, N. 85 $^{\circ}$ W.; elevation, 1640' B.

,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			Ft.	In.
1.	Concealed				
2.	Coal	2	"		•
3.	Sandstone1	10			
4.	Coal0	2			
5.	Slate, black0	10			
6.	Coal	0			
7.	Slate, black0	1			
8.	Coal2	9			
9.	Slate, black, soft0	10			
10.	Coal, visible2	0			
11.	Coal, concealed by water, re-				
	ported1	0		11	8

A sample was collected from No. 8 of section, the composition of which is given under Mine No. 275 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter. Plate XXII gives a view of this opening.

588 COAL.

The Nimrod Lake Farm Mine (No. 276 on Map II), on Flat Run, 1.1 miles northwest of Cleveland, the detailed measurement of which is published in the section for Cleveland, page 75, showed 8' 4" with partings, its elevation being 1665' B.

Frank Life Farm Mine-No. 277 on Map II.

On a branch of Right Fork of Little Kanawha River, in Hacker Valley District, Webster; 1.3 miles south of Cleveland; Lower Kittanning Coal; elevation, 1835' B.

Sandstone, massive, visible	Ft.	In. 0
Coal		
Slate, black	3	7

James A. Rexroad Farm Mine-No. 278 on Map II.

On Cherry Fork of Little Kanawha River, 0.7 mile north of Ingo; Lower Kittanning Coal; butts, N. 85° W.; elevation, 1335' B.

		Ft.	In.
1.	Shale, sandy		
2.	Coal		
3.	Shale, dark 10		
4.	Coal 2		
5.	Sandstone, shaly 9		
6.	Coal 1		
7.	Slate, bony		
8.	Coal 3 1		
9.	Coal, bony 6		
10.	Slate, dark0 7		
11.	Coal, bony, visible 6	14	7

A sample was collected from No. 8 of section, the composition of which is given under Mine No. 278 in the table of coal analyses at the end of this Chapter. The coal at this opening, with its streaks of bony coal, has a strong resemblance to the No. 5 Block Coal of the Great Kanawha Valley, with which it has been provisionally correlated by Dr. White in Volume II(A), of the Survey. The bony portions may easily represent the streaks of splint coal found at the type locality of the No. 5 Block, as the physical appearance of bone coal and splint is much the same.

Quantity of Lower Kittanning Coal Available.

The following list of oil and gas wells, recording Lower Kittanning Coal in those regions where its horizon lies under drainage, shows that in nearly all this area the coal is not persistent enough to be classed as a minable seam, the only exception being along the Upshur Line in Skin Creek and Collins Settlement Districts, where several of the wells record it. The other table gives the probable amount of this coal in the region where it may possibly be mined at some future date:

List of Oil and Gas Wells Recording Lower Kittanning Coal.

			Elev.		
No.				Depth	
on	2.111220 01 11 0211	Location.	mouth	Feet.	ness.
Map.			A. T.		Feet.
	Lewis County:				1
5	W. F. Post No. 1 John				
		W	1365B	814	4
6	W. F. Post No. 2Johr	ıstown, 2.6 mi.		Ì	
		W	1280B	751	5
64	Edwin Maxwell No. 3 Wes	ton, 1.2 mi. S.			
			1020B		15
73	Edwin Maxwell No. 1 Wes		1005B	626	6
75	Wm. Donlan No. 2077 Wes				
			1220L	775	3
91	S. J. Waggoner No. 1 Jane				
			1365B	814	4
105	[W. W. Wimer No. 369 Ligh				
		E	1030B	405	3
155	Thomas Lovett No. 1 Cam				
			1138L	665	10
526	Louis Bennett No. 1 Broy				
		N			3
533	Weston Electric Co. No. 1. Wes		1075B	775	5
55 0	Perry Summers No. 1 Horn				
	E.		1060B		12
	John Smith No. 1 Atla		1365B	490	2
556	Louvina Linger No. 1 Abbo				
			1380B	447	8
559	James Duncan No. 1 Abbe				
			1365B	477	6
	Gilmer County:				
769	J. O. McCoy No. 1 Beni				
		E	785L	790	10
796	Pauline E. Snodgrass No. 2 Rose				
	S.	E	840B	672	3

Probable Amount of Lower Kittanning Coal.

Lewis County by Districts.	Thickness of Coal Assumed. Feet.	i	Acres.	Cubic Feet of Coal.	Short Tons of Coal.
Skin Creek Collins Settlement		15.00 28.23	9,600 18,067	1,254,528,000 3,934,993,600	
Totals		43.23	27,667	5,189,521,600	207,580,864

MINABLE COALS OF THE POTTSVILLE SERIES.

THE MERCER COAL.

The Mercer (Stockton) Coal horizon is exposed in the extreme southern end of Lewis but apparently has little value, owing to its variable and slaty nature. Only a few openings showed a probable minable thickness. Prospect No. 283 on Map II, on Cherry Fork of Little Kanawha River, 0.9 mile north of Ingo, where 2' 4" of coal was exposed, as described under the description of the Pottsville Series in Chapter IX, being one of these.

The coal was once opened at **Prospect No. 279 on Map II**, on Little Wildcat Run, 1 mile southwest of Bablin, at an elevation of 1135' B., where it was locally called the "Eleven-Foot Vein".

A. B. Pickens Prospect-No. 280 on Map II.

At the mouth of Hacker Camp, 1.1 miles south of Bablin; Mercer (Stockton) Coal; elevation, 1185° B.

Sandstone	
Slate, black 1 2	
Coal0' 3"	
Slate, black 8	
Coal (to pavement)	

The Mercer was once opened at Prospect No. 281 on Map II, on the Right Fork of the Little Kanawha River, 0.3 mile northwest of Cleveland, as shown in the section for Cleveland, page 75, but the place had fallen shut and only a little coal was visible on the dump.

The following opening was observed in the edge of Webster, coming 205 feet below Mine No. 277 in the Lower Kittanning, but if the rise of the rocks between the two openings be allowed for, it would reduce this interval to about 100 feet:

Brooks Powers Farm Mine-No. 282 on Map II.

On a branch of Right Fork of Little Kanawha River, in Hacker Valley District, Webster; 0.6 mile south of Cleveland; Mercer (Stockton) Coal; elevation, 1630' B.

	Γt.	ш.
Shale, gray		
Coal0' 9 "		
Slate, black, bony 6		
Coal 3½		
Slate, black, soft 0 1/2		
Coal (to pavement) 7	4	2

The following table gives a list of oil and gas wells recording Mercer Coal, in those regions where its horizon lies under drainage. It is apparently too uncertain to be classified as a commercial seam in any part of the area, but diamond drilling might reveal some small areas where it would be of value at some future date:

List of Oil and Gas Wells Recording Mercer Coal.

No. on Map.	Name of Well.	Location.	Elev. of well mouth A. T.		Thick ness. Feet.
64	Lewis County: Edwin Maxwell No. 3			010	
115	A. C. Barb, No. 380	E Lightburn, 0.5 mi.		810	
100	E C Dutch on No. 1	N		562	3
126	E. S. Butcher No. 1	mi. S. W		555	5
153	Stark A. White No. 2	Camden, 1.1 mi. N. 10° W		970	6
213	John Leyden No. 1			910	0
320	Joseph Fallon No. 1	N. E	935B	48	4
340	Joseph ranon No. 1	S. 60° W		1001	6
394	Luke White No. 812	Edmiston, 1.5 mi. N. W		1085	3

		I Elor		
			Donth	Thiok.
	Tanadiam			
Name of Well.	Location.		reet.	
		A. 1.		Feet.
Henry Pumphrey No. 1999.	Aspinwall, 0.9 mi.			
	N. W			`10
John Devaney No. 1902	Gillooly, 0.9 mi. S.	870B	910	11
John Brannon No. 1	Edmiston, 1.4 mi.			
00211 27411111	S. E	950B	930	6 3
O B Wheeler No. 1904			843	3
	Nobe 18 mi N			ì
O. W. O. Hardman No. V.			1290	2
Miller Mounic No. 1				14
Milton Norris No. 1	Denler 10 mi G		013	14
Wm. E. Lively No. 7		0050	1000	3
			1238	8
Elliott Stump No. 1				_
				5
E. E. Cottrell No. 1	Rosedale, at	787L	725	3
Rebecca Bourn No. 1	Rosedale, 1.0 mi.			1
	S. E	795B	597	3
W. G. Bennett No. 8	Rosedale, 2.4 mi.	(
	S. W		980	4
	John Devaney No. 1902 John Brannon No. 1 O. B. Wheeler No. 1904 Gilmer County: O. W. O. Hardman No. 5 Milton Norris No. 1 WM. E. Lively No. 7 Elliott Stump No. 1 E. E. Cottrell No. 1 Rebecca Bourn No. 1	Aspinwall, 0.9 mi. N. W	Name of Well. Location. mouth A. T.	Name of Well. Location. Of Well mouth Feet.

SUMMARY OF AVAILABLE COAL.

For convenience of reference, all the mines and prospects in the 8 commercial seams described in this Chapter have been given serial numbers, which are printed in blue on Map II, along with the mine symbols. The following table gives a list of these numbers, as well as a summary of the total amount of coal that each seam is estimated to contain:

Tabulated Summary of Available Coal.

		Prospects			(2,000 Lbs.) of
	Listed on	Map II and		C	oal,
Coal Seams.	Described	l in Chap-			
	ter XI.		Lewis C	ounty	Gilmer County
Washington	1- 16, inc	lusive	20.07	72,448	26,763,264
Redstone		lusive		6,750	
Pittsburgh				1,655	
Elk Lick	204-220, inc	lusive	285.03	32,384	
Bakerstown	227-247, inc	lusive	500.13	71.950	
Upper Freeport			105,20	68,839	
Upper Kittanning	252-255, inc.	lusive & 261	114.5	12.270	1
Lower Kittanning	256-260, in	clusive, and		,	
		lusive		80,864	
Totals			2,776,0	37,160	1,018,245,455
<u> </u>			l ———		
Totals for Bo	oth Counties				3,794,282,615

The above table represents the amount of coal believed to be available in the two counties. Mining has been conducted on such a small scale that the amount already recovered is a negligible quantity when compared to the total amount. Allowing for a recovery of 80 per cent., the total coal that may eventually be mined is, in round numbers, 3,020,000,000 short tons.

MINABLE COALS BY MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS.

The minable coals of the two counties have been described by magisterial districts on previous pages of this Chapter. In the Index, at the end of this Report, under the heading "Minable Coals by Magisterial Districts," will be found a list of page references making this information readily available without further discussion.

TABLE OF COAL ANALYSES.

The following table, containing the chemical analysis, calorific determination, and fuel ratio of 58 mines and prospects, is the exclusive work of members of the Survey Staff. All samples were taken by members of the force in the field. Those from the commercial mines were taken according to the strict method outlined by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, being quartered and sealed in tins in the mines. The samples from the country mines were collected in sacks with as much care as could be used when depending on a scanty saddle-bag equipment.

The chemical work was mostly done by J. B. Krak, Assistant Chemist, under the direction and with the assistance of B. H. Hite, Chief Chemist. The numbers in the left-hand margin correspond to the numbers given with the mine sections in the text and with the mine symbols on Map II. All samples were cut from the mining section of the seam:

TABLE OF COAL ANALYSES.

	-ų	Carbon Divided by Oxygen + As	4 4 9 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
	Tol .[Calculated B. T. U	13919 13800 113800
	toì .U	Calorimeter B. T. one lb. of coal.	1.15 14110 1.17 18907 1.07 18780 1.06 18710
		Nitrogen.	
	Ultimate.	Oxygen.	7.89 8.83
<u>.</u>	Ult	Hydrogen.	70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 7
"A.D"=air dried, and "A.R."=as received.)		Carbon.	77 78 48 77 77 75 76 77 75 77 75 77 75 77 75 77 75 77 75 77 8 48
as re	Common to Both.	Sulphur.	8.5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
A.R."=	Com to B	.ńsA.	9.068 10.233 4 *224 4 *224 4 *224 4 *224 4 *224 4 *224 6 *
and "		Phosphorus.	0.089 0.089
dried,	nate.	Fixed Carbon.	44.32 44.32 45.35 60.08 60
"=air	Proximate.	Volatile Matter.	40. 46 40. 10
"A.D		Moisture.	0.050 0.050
ple,"		Condition of Sample,	<u>大人人中人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人</u>
(Under the heading, "Condition of Sample,"		Coal Bed.	Uniontown M. S. Uniontown M. S. Uniontown M. S. Uniontown M. S. Uniontown M. S. Uniontown M. S. Redstone M. S. Pittsburgh M. S. Pit
r the hear		County.	Collmer Collmer Collmer Collmer Collmer Lewis Lewis Lewis Lewis Lewis Lewis Lewis Lewis Lewis Lewis Lewis Lewis Collmer Collme
(Unde		Owner.	W. C. Snodgrass W. C. Snodgrass KAVENTE. KAVENTE
		Mine No.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

TABLE OF COAL ANALYSES.—Continued

	*ųs	Carbon Divided by Oxygen + A	6.83 6.83 6.83 6.84 6.84 6.83	
	101 .U	Calculated B, T. I one lb. of Coal.	13920 13840 18790 13850 18800 13850 18800 13850 18705 13850 18705 13850	
	tol .U	Calorimeter B. T. one lb. of Coal.		
		Nitrogen.	1 0.5 1 0.94 1 0.04 1 0.00 1 0.00 1 0.03	
	Ultimate.	Oxygen,	α φ α φ α α α α α α α α α α α α α α α α	
	Ulti	Hydrogen.	ଦିଶ୍ୱର ଓ ଜୟ ଓ ଏ ଅକ୍ଟୋଗ ଓ ଜୟ ଓ ଏ ଅକ୍ଟୋଗ ତର୍ଷ ଓ ଏ	
		Carbon.	76.78 775.01 775.01 775.81 775.81 775.10	
	Common to Both.	Sulphur.	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	0.73
inued	Cor	Ash.	THE HARDENER HADE	9.46
-Cont		Phosphorus.		0.006
ES.	Proximate.	Fixed Carbon.	10.00 10.00	54.35
LYS	Pro	Volatile Matter.		34.59
AN/		Moisture,		0.91
AL		Condition of Sample.	44444444444444444444444444444444444444	₽. ₽.
TABLE OF COAL ANALYSES.—Continued		Coal Bed.	Pittsbur Pit	
		County.	(Cilmer (Cilmer Cilmer	Lewis
		Owner.		J. A. Rexroad.
		Mine No. on Map II.	11189 111880 111880 111880 111880 111880 111880 111880 111880 111880 111880 111880 111880 111880 111880 111880 111880 111880 111880 11	278

Page References to Detailed Descriptions and Sections of Coal Mines Listed in Preceding Table.

No. on	Sample		
Map II.		Name of Owner.	Page
. 24	37R	John Hines	116
30	43R	W. C. Snodgrass	118
34	44R	James A. Bush	118
43	D. & H. Rpt.,		
	page 572	Kroger Gas Coal Co	46, 515
44	30R	S. S. Goodwin	516
54	31R	G. R. Swisher	518
73	34R	Nathaniel Bush	521
75	25R	George Gardner	522
86	38R	David Burkhammer	524, 542
87	27R	W. G. Bennett	527
94	64R	Bartlett Shay	526
97	66R	T. J. Lough	527
100	40R	Bland Brannon	528
112	68R	W. L. Clark	530
122	79R	John Smith	532
123	62R	M. E. Whalen	532
124	61R	A. B. Cosner	533
128	32R	Fernando Waggoner	536
145	36R	Madison Lovell Heirs	541
142	Vol. II, p.		
	206, 8	James Rooney (No. 82)	540
153	39R	J. C. Farnsworth	544
156	42R	Robert Carson	546
157	41R	Wade Ratliff	546
159	54R	J. W. Wolf	547
162	53R	Charles Hayes	547
165	52R	Summers Bros	548
169	Vol. II, p.	Samuel Discourse	010
	206, 8	W. J. Clovis (No. 83)	549
170	51R	J. R. Lynch	549
173	55R	L. L. D. Peters	550
174	Vol. II, p.		
	206, 8	Isaac Wiant ("Ellis Mine") (No. 84)	550
175	56R	N. E. Wiant	550
178	98R	McCaa Coal Co	551
179	100R	Gilmer Fuel Co	552
180	101R	Gilmer Cons. Coal Co. (Katherine).	552
181	102R	Gilmer Cons. Coal Co. (Brackett)	552
182	57R	S. L. Fincham	553
186	47R	Rex Snyder	554
188	46R	J. W. Burk	555
192	48R	Eli Shock	555
195	49R	Louis Bennett	556
196	50R	Louis Bennett	556
205	69R	Alfred Linger	560
213	71R	Elizabeth Hefner	561
214	74R	Robert McCray	562
218	75R	R. H. Hornor & Son	563
220	94R	Clyde Reger	564
236	77R	George Post	569

No. on Map II.	Sample Number.	Name of Owner.	Page
242	78B.	H. L. McQuain	570
244	80R	L. E. Mick	570
254	83R	W. P. Kincaid	576
256	81R	W. B. Mick	580
258	85R	Dan McCord	582
260	86R	Charles Forinash	582
262	89R	Wilson McKissic	583
266	91R	Ursula Lake	584
275	90R	B. C. Powers	587
278	88R	J. A. Rexroad	588

CHAPTER XII.

CLAY, ROAD MATERIAL, BUILDING STONE, WATER POWER, MINERAL WATERS, FORESTS AND CARBON BLACK.

CLAYS AND CLAY INDUSTRY.

PRESENT DEVELOPMENT.

Brick and Tile Plants.

Jane Lew Brick and Drain Tile Works.—The Jane Lew Brick and Drain Tile Works, located at the south edge of Jane Lew, Lewis County, was established more than 20 years ago at the old mill site near the town, but was moved to its present location in 1911, according to Fred Flesher, owner and manager, and manufactures common red building brick, drain tile and hollow building tile, having in 1913 an output of 1,000,000 brick and about 70,000 lineal feet of drain tile, and employing 5 men, the monthly pay roll being \$150 to \$200.

The brick equipment includes a pug mill, automatic cutter and a brick machine. There are eight tunnel driers with a total capacity of 14,000, where the brick remain for two days, and are then placed in circular, down-draft Snowden Kilns, two in number, where the burning requires 7 to 8 days, natural gas being used for fuel. The tube plant contains a cutter and dies for sizing.

The clay pit, which is located alongside the factory, is about 200 feet long and 14 feet deep, the material apparently consisting of river clay of Pleistocene age, overlain by a more recent deposit of red clay eroded from the red shales of the

Conemaugh Series in the hill above it, which give it their characteristic color. The lower clay is principally used for making tile, but is mixed half and half with the red clay for brick. A sample collected from the river clay at the base of the pit shows the following analysis, according to Krak:

Per	cent.
Silica (SiO ₂)	55.49
Ferric Iron (Fe ₂ O ₃)	5.81
Alumina (Al_2O_3)	6.42
Lime (CaO)	0.63
Magnesia (MgO)	0.46
Potassium Oxide (K ₂ O)	2.46
Sodium Oxide (Na ₂ O)	0.49
Titanium Oxide (TiO ₂)	0.42
Phosphoric Acid (P ₂ O ₅)	0.15
Moisture	2.21
Loss on ignition	5.55
_	
Total10	00.09

Mr. Flesher has recently opened a test pit in the Pittsburgh Red Shale, in the hillside south of the plant, a section of which, along with an analysis of the shale, is published under its stratigraphic discussion, page 153. A sample of this shale was shipped to Morgantown, where a mechanical test was made of it by Mr. R. R. Feller, acting under the supervision of Hon. A. D. Williams, State Road Engineer, who has kindly furnished it to the Survey, as follows:

No. 78 Received, Feb. 19, 1915. Name, Pittsburgh Red Shale. Date Sample Mixed, March 26, 1915. Sample not pressed (dried too quick). Put in Kiln, April 9, 1915. Position in Kiln, Top of edge of layer. Time of Burning, 10 days. Temperature, 2400° Fahr. Removed from Kiln, May 17, 1915. Kind of Brick, Soft Mud. Color and General Appearance, Red and Hard. Dimensions of Brick, 2\% x3\% x7\% inches.

	Transverse Tes	st Break-	Modulus	Crushing Area		ng Load
No.	Dimen- How sions. Set	ing Load	of Rupture	of Section	Total	Lbs. per
1	2 3	4	5	6	7	- 8
$\frac{1}{2}$	2%x3% Edge 2%x3% Edge	8790 } 5870 }	1853	35/8 x71/2 35/8 x71/2	$\frac{323010}{300950}$	$\frac{11879}{11068}$
3	2%x3% Edge	5840		35/8 x 75/8	249170	9015
4 5	2¾x3¾ Edge 2¾x3¾ Edge	4800 (6510)	1535	$3\frac{3}{4}$ x $7\frac{1}{2}$ $3\frac{3}{4}$ x $7\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{256790}{252950}$	9132 8996

Rattler Test.

No. of	Weights.		Per cent.	
Brick.	Initial.	Final.	Lost.	
9	10	11	12	
10	60.02	42.78	28.72	1 Brick broke in test.
10	59.84	43.54	27.24	1 Brick broke in test.
	A	verage	27.98	

Absorption		Wet,		Test begun May 18th, 1915.
Per cent.	Dry, lbs.	lbs.	Gain, lbs.	Completed, May 21st, 1915.
4.11	30.36	31.50	1.14	Made on 5 unrattled brick.
4.04	43.54	45.30	1.76	Made on 10 rattled brick.
		Av	verage weig	ht of one dry brick==5.99 lbs.

The shale as tested above is a little too low in the Modulus of Rupture and Rattler tests to conform to the specifications for highway brick recommended by the State Road Engineer. but this may be partly due to improper burning of the brick as they were fired at the plant of a firm that is making common building brick, and under proper conditions, this defect might be remedied. The brick burn to a rich red color that would be fine for residence purposes. The following additional test for shrinkage and porosity, made of the same shale by the U. S. Bureau of Standards at Washington, D. C., was furnished by Mr. Williams, as follows:

"DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE "Bureau of Standards.

"Washington, June 30, 1915.

"Mr. A. D. Williams,

"W. Va. State Road Bureau,

"Morgantown, W. Va.

"Dear Sir:-

"We beg leave to report upon the sample of shale which you submitted some time ago for test. This material developed good working plasticity and can be pressed easily in a stiff mud machine. No drying difficulties were encountered. The water of plasticity was found to be 18.4 per cent, and the linear drying shrinkage 3.6 per cent. Specimens were made and fired at a number of temperatures and the porosity, color and burning shrinkage determined. These results are compiled in the following table:

III the lone wi	ns table.			
	Per cent.			Per cent.
Temp. °C.	Porosity.	Color.	Burn	ing Shrinkage
1050	15.2	Red-Vitrified		6.18
1075	8.53	do		
1100	6.77	do		
1125	6.07	do		
1150	5.59	do		7.82
1175	4.76	Dark-Vitrified	1	
1200	6.50	do		
1225	11,20	do	overburned	
1240	13.80	do	do	3.29

"From these results it appears that this shale burns to its best condition at about 1175° C. Above this temperature overburned structure is developed. It would seem that this clay is suitable for the manufacture of vitrified brick, and is promising as far as the production of paving blocks is concerned.

"Very truly yours,
(Signed) "P. H. BATES, For the Director."

Weston Brick Works.—The Weston Brick Works, located on the West Fork River, opposite the mouth of Murphy Creek, 1 mile south of Weston, and built in 1900, makes common building brick and paying brick, according to Dr. Geo. I. Keener, President, the output being about 15,000 daily, and capacity 25,000. The equipment includes a Frieze combined brick machine and pug mill, an American dry pan, 5 tunnel driers of 6,000 capacity, each, and 3 rectangular up-draft kilns of 180,000 capacity each. The brick remain in the driers 24 hours and in the kilns from 17 to 18 days.

The clay is obtained from a pit alongside the plant, and consists of a stratum of river clay 5 to 8 feet thick, underlain by the Redstone Limestone and Weston Shale, the latter formation being 10 feet thick, as appears in a section published under its description, page 128, where an analysis of it is also given. The river clay and the Weston Shale are mixed half and half to make building brick. A valuable description of this plant by Dr. G. P. Grimsley was published in Volume III, page 273, of the Survey, the portion of which referring to the clay is herein repeated, as follows, it being evident that the pit is much deeper now than at the time of Dr. Grimsley's visit:

"Clay Pit.—The river clay is obtained in pits back of the plant and hauled in dump carts. The bottom of the pit is about twenty feet above the river, and the section shows two and one-half feet of red clay with six feet of yellow or buff sandy clay above covered with one foot of soil.

"In making the brick the yellow and red clays are mixed in equal proportion and some surface soil added. The mixture burns to a brownish red color and makes a good common building brick. These clays are found in nearly all the valleys of this section and under the town of Weston.

"Chemical Analyses	Yellow Clay.	Red Clay,
Silica	. 75.01	69.67
Alumina	. 12.15	15.45
Ferric Iron	. 3.65	3.61
Ferrous Iron	. 0.23	0.50
Magnesium	. 0.68	0.92

Lime	1.45	0.14
Sodium	0.15	0.36
Potassium	1.39	1.40
Water	1.45	2.00
Titanium	0.55	0.95
Phosphorus	trace	trace
	100.61	99.53
"The vollow clay by retional analysis sho	ws.	

"The yellow clay by rational analysis shows:

	Per cent.
Free silica	57.20
Feldspar	. 6.00
Clay substance	. 36.80
"Mechanical Analyses.	
Range in	

Range in		
millimetres.	Yellow clay.	Red clay.
Fine clay0.00 to .001	15.85	20.75
Coarse clay001 to .005	11.00	12.10
Silt	23.80	28.25
Fine sand	28.10	32.70
Coarse sand	19.80	4.20 (to 1.00)
Water	1.25	2.00

"The yellow clay slakes in thirty seconds and requires 23 per cent. of water to develop a normal molding consistency. It is unaffected at cone 1 (2102° F.) and is vitrified at cone 5 (2246° F.) becoming viscous at cone 14 (2570° F.). Its fire shrinkage is 9 per cent.

"The red clay is unaffected at cone 05 (1922° F.), reaches inciplent vitrification at cone 1 (2102° F.), and complete vitrification at cone 5 (2246° F.), with a fire shrinkage of 10 per cent. It is viscous at cone 10 (2426° F.)"

Samples of both materials from this clay pit were sent by Dr. Keener to State Road Engineer A. D. Williams, who has had mechanical tests made of them, which he reports as follows:

Red Shale.

"No. 102. Received June 16, 1915. Name, Weston Brick Works. Date sample mixed, Aug. 15, 1915. Pressed, Aug. 29th. Put in klln, Sept. 25th. Position in klln, top. Time of burning, 288 hours. Temperature about 2200° F. Removed from klln, Oct. 14th. Kind of brick, Testing Specimens. Colors and general appearance, red. Dimensions of brick 2"x3%"xx7½".

Transverse Test. Crushing Test. Distance Between Supports 7". Break- Modulus Area Breaking Load. No. Dimen- How ing of Lbs. per of sq. inch sions. Set Load Rupture Section Total 2.3x3.6x7.5 Edge 5840 Shear 3 34 x 7 1/2 344850 12261 1.9x3.6x7.5 Edge 5390 Shear 31/2 x 71/2 340600 12594 1.9x3.5x7.2 Edge 9790 12014 Shear 31/x71/2 315370

Rattler Test.

No. of	We	eights, lbs.	
Brick	Initial.	Final.	Per cent. Lost
12	64.18	39.86	62.1
Absorption.		Wet.	
Per cent.	Dry, lbs.	lbs.	Gain, lbs.
0.2	18.98	19.02	0.4
Brick were	burned at too high	temperature causing	them to fuse and

Brick were burned at too high temperature causing them to fuse and stick together. Had to be broken apart. Rattler test probably high on account of sharp corners."

Gray Shale.

"No. 101. Received June 16, 1915. Name, Weston Brick Works. Date sample mixed, Aug. 14, 1915. Pressed, Aug. 28th. Put in kiln, Sept. 25th. Position in kiln, top. Time of burning, 288 hours. Temperature, about 2200° F. Removed from kiln, Oct. 14th. Kind of brick, Testing Specimens. Color and general appearance, red and white. Dimensions of brick, 2½"x4"x8".

Transverse Test.		Crushing	Test.
Distance Between Support	ts 7"		
Brook	Modulus	Aron	Proc

			Break-	Modulus	Area	Breakii	ng Load.
No.	Dimen-	How	ing	of	of		Lbs. per
	sions.	Set	Load	Rupture	Section	Total	sq.inch
1	2.6x3.9x7.9	Edge	4365	1158	3.9x7.9	112980	3667
2	2.4x3.9x7.9	Edge	2650	742	3.9x7.9	109100	3540
3	2.4x3.9x7.9	Edge	1345	379	3.9x7.9	158130	5132
Rattler Test							

Rattler Test

NO. 01	weights.	, IDS.	
Brick	Initial.	Final.	Per cent. Lost
12	69.56	0.34	99
Absorption.		Wet,	
Per cent.	Dry, lbs.	lbs.	Gain, lbs.
6.4	29.46	31.37	1.91

The tests of shrinkage and porosity as made by the U. S. Bureau of Standards were furnished Mr. Williams as follows:

"DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE "Bureau of Standards

"Washington, September 25, 1915,

"West Virginia State Road Bureau,

"Morgantown, W. Va. "Gentlemen:—

"A report of the tests on the two samples of shale, marked Nos.

101 and 102, submitted by you to this laboratory, is as follows:

"Sample No. 102 (Red Shale).—The sample was ground, screened through a 10-mesh sleve and tempered to stiff mud consistency by wedging on a marble slab. Briquettes 2½"x1½"x¾" were prepared by passing the plastic clay through a piston plunger machine, having a rectangular die. The briquettes were dried first at room temperatures and finally in an electrical drying oven at 110° C. The linear drying shrinkage was 3.5 per cent. and the water required to make it plastic 18.5 per cent. The shale has working plasticity favorable to manufacture by the stiff mud process.

"The dried briquettes were placed in a down draft test kiln and fired to 1225° C., trials being drawn at 25° intervals, the first at 950° C. The per cents. porosity of the fired briquettes was determined in the usual manner and are given in the following table:

Temp° C.	Porosity.	Color	Hardness
950	28.4	Light red	
975	12.3	do	
1000	8.6	Dark red	Vitrified
1025	7.5	Dark	do
1050	6.3	do	do
1075	6.1	do	do
1100	6.4	do	do
1125	6.4	do	do
1150	5.8	do	· do
1175	7.1	do	Overburned
1200	7.4	Chocolate	do

"The material has a very satisfactory vitrification range and may be easily burned in a commercial kiln. A good red color is developed by burning. The use of this shale as a paving material could be established only by abrasion tests on full sized blocks. The material would be satisfactory insofar as working and vitrification behavior are concerned.

"Sample No. 101 (Blue Shale).—The sample was prepared, molded, dried and burned in the same manner as sample No. 102. The shale has a drying shrinkage of 3.9 per cent, the water of plasticity being 17.5 per cent. This sample is not as plastic as sample No. 102, although it may be worked by the stiff mud process. The per cents, porosity as determined are given in the following table:

Temp° C.	Porosity.	Color	Hardness
950	26.3	Buff and red	Soft
975	24.2	do	do
1000	22.5	do	do
1025	19.7	do	Hard
1050	19.6	do	do
1075	17.3	do	do
1100	15.9	Dark	Steel hard
1125	14.1	do	do
1150	11.2	do	do
1175	10.4	do	do
1200	15.4	do	do
1225	20.8	do	do

"The vitrification behavior of this shale is not so satisfactory as that of sample No. 102, overburning taking place suddenly at 1200° C. The minimum porosity, 10.4 per cent., attained at 1175° C., is perhaps too high for a material designed to be used in the manufacture of paving brick. The burning color of this shale is very inferior to that of sample No. 102.

(Signed) "Very truly yours, "P. H. BATES, For the Director."

Whiting and West Brick Plant.—The Whiting and West Brick Plant, located at the mouth of Nutter Run on the south

side of the Little Kanawha River at Glenville, was designed to make building brick from river clay, but has not been operated for several years. The equipment includes an Iron Quaker Brick Machine, run by horse power, having a capacity of 10,000 daily, according to A. N. West. Natural gas is used for fuel, \$60 worth being required at 10 cents per thousand cubic feet to burn 150,000 brick. The river clay, where the plant is located, is 31 feet thick, the upper 17 feet being quarried and tempered with about 10 per cent. of sand from the bed of the river. The clay burns to a dull red color.

AVAILABLE CLAY AND SHALE.

Transported Clay.

Along the flood plains of the West Fork and Little Kanawha Rivers, as well as on some of the smaller streams, are vast deposits of clay, varying in thickness from 5 to 30 feet, that are well suited for making common building brick, the demand for which increases with the ever increasing cost of lumber. No attempt is made to name these deposits in detail but Map II, showing the alluvial deposits in yellow, will be a guide to their occurrence. It should be remembered that plants operating in such abundant material must seek their advantage over competitors by securing the most favorable locations for distribution, fuel and cheapness of handling raw material.

Residual Clay.

Residual clay, which is derived from weathered rocks, and is still in its original location, is not of sufficient importance to be classed as a brick making material in the two counties but such as there is of it should rather be classed as soil, more valuable for agricultural than for other purposes.

Stratified Shales.

Stratified shales, composed principally of silica and alumina, and lying between the sandstone ledges of the Carboniferous rocks, compose a large percentage of the surface measures

in both counties, and as nearly all of these shales are of material that can be made into brick of some sort it would be possible for each magisterial district to have its own plants for manufacturing its own building material both for residence and paving purposes. A plant of this sort, operated with convict labor, under the present state law, would reduce by about one-half the cost of brick for road making. For paving purposes the red shales of the Conemaugh Series, described in detail in Chapter VII, will be found best suited. The outcrop of this Series is shown on Map II, and the position of any shale horizon may be easily determined by referring to the general section at the beginning of the Chapter. The Clarksburg and Pittsburgh Red Shales would probably make a good grade of roofing tile as well as good brick.

Fire Clay.

The surface rocks of Lewis and Gilmer, so far as observed, do not carry fire clay of commercial thickness and purity. No flint clay of any kind was found, and no plastic clay of any consequence.

ROAD MATERIAL.

River and Creek Gravel.

Attention has been called in many previous Reports of the Survey to the fact that most of the rivers and creeks of the State contain an abundant supply of gravel, which, being the more resistant portions of the rocks from which they came, afford good material for improving roads that is often cheaper than any other that can be secured. The roads often follow the streams closely, making it possible to macadamize with gravel at much less cost than with stone quarried from the hills.

Limestone.

The only calcareous stratum of importance cropping in the two counties is the Redstone Limestone of the Monongahela Series, which is found usually only a few feet above the Pittsburgh Coal and varies from 2 to 5 feet in thickness. It was observed generally in Hackers Creek, eastern Freemans Creek, and in portions of Courthouse and Skin Creek Districts, Lewis, but was seldom found in good development in Gilmer. This limestone, as described previously, has a hard, firm appearance and would make good road material, either in the form of macadam or as concrete aggregate. Its position at any point may be found by reference to Map II, which shows the crop of the Redstone Coal above, and the Pittsburgh below it. A physical test of this limestone is published on a subsequent page.

Brick.

The use of brick, made from stratified clays and shales, for road material, has been tried with marked success in many of the more populous and progressive counties of the State. The great amount of material available in every district in the two counties, with cheap natural gas for fuel, and cheap convict labor, probably offers the most suitable means of improving the roads, as this method would reduce to the lowest possible minimum the amount of money spent for labor and material outside the district, and would lessen appreciably the ultimate burden on the taxpayer.

BUILDING STONE.

In Chapters V to VII, the sandstone quarries of the two counties have been described in detail under their respective geological horizons. The following table gives a list of such as have been quarried and previously described, with page references to their detailed accounts:

Name of Sandstone.	Location of Quarry.	Page
Waynesburg	Glenville, 1.3 mi. S	109
	Cedarville, north of	113
Upper Sewickley	Weston, 1.5 mi. N. W	121
Upper Sewickley	Brownsville, 2.3 mi. N. W	121
Weston	Weston, S. E. of	125
Weston	Vadis, 1/8 mi. west	125
Connellsville	Weston, 0.5 mi. east	137
Connellsville	Glenville, west of	137

Name of Sandstone.	Location of Quarry.	Page
Connellsville	Gienville, N. W. of	138
	Glenville, N. W. of	138
	Berlin, 2 mi. N. W	140
Lower Connellsville	Weston, north of	141
	Weston	141-2
	Weston, 3 mi. W	142
Lower Connellsville	Glenville, 0.7 mi. N. W	142
	Weston, north of	146
	Deanville	146
	Weston, 2.5 ml. N	146
	Weston, 1.0 mi. N	146
	Freemansburg, 1.3 mi. N. E	147
	Vandalia, 1.5 mi. N. W	147
	Jane Lew, south of	149
	Emmart, 0.7 mi. S. W	149
	Jackson Mill, 0.5 mi. south	155
	Walkersville, 1.2 mi. south	157

Available Stone.

The sandstones of Lewis and Gilmer, as described in Chapters V to IX, inclusive, vary from flaggy and shaly beds that do not have the necessary cohesiveness to be used for building stone, to great massive ledges, 50 to 60 feet thick, that will split into building blocks of any desired size. These massive ledges are all of the same general type, micaceous, gray on fresh fracture and often weathering to brown, some of them being very soft and worthless while others are hard and durable. They do not have the beauty of texture or smoothness of grain to make them desirable for architectural purposes where ornamental or carved stone effects are needed but in all structures where durability and fireproof construction is the main feature, they can not be surpassed by any stone shipped in from other counties or States. fitted for bridge piers and abutments, retaining walls, and for buildings of plain construction, such as the Weston State Hospital which is built entirely of stone quarried in Lewis and Harrison Counties. In nearly every locality, one of these ledges is of massive character and can be quarried. No attempt has been made to describe all these outcroppings in detail but Map II shows the geological series outcropping in each locality, and a general description of its sandstones will be found in the text

Physical Tests of Stone.

The three following physical tests of stone, the first two of which were made and published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture¹, and the third made by the State Road Bureau under the direction of State Road Engineer A. D. Williams, give valuable information regarding some Lewis County stones. The limestone from Camden is probably the Redstone as there is no other in that locality. The sandstones are presumably from the Connellsville, Lower Connellsville or Morgantown horizons, but this definite information is lacking as the tests reported do not supply the geological names or the names of quarries:

Physical Tests of Stone.

Locality and Stone.	Weight (pounds per cu. ft.)	Absorption (pounds per cu.ft.)	Per cent. of Wear.	French Coeffi- cient of Wear	Hardness.	Toughness.	Cementing Value,
Weston Sandstone	165	2.30	4.1	9.8	9.9	7	51
Camden Limestone	168	1.40	*	*	16.7	15	32
Weston Sandstone *Test not m	165.3 ade.	1.55	*	*	4.7	9	277

WATER POWER.

Available Streams.

No attempt has been made to utilize the streams of Lewis and Gilmer for hydro-electric power, although numerous water-wheel mills have been built along the creeks and some of these are still in operation. The only streams worthy of

^{&#}x27;Goldbeck and Jackson; Public Roads Bulletin No. 44, Physical Testing of Rock for Road Building, page 89; 1912.

attention for commercial power development are the West Fork River in Lewis and the Little Kanawha, flowing through both Lewis and Gilmer, along both of which plants might be constructed, although conditions are not ideal. No gaging records are available in either county along these streams, but it is certain that the run-off in winter and spring is large. while in the summer and fall it is correspondingly small, making it necessary to build enormous storage reservoirs to equaize the flow. An additional drawback is the fact that these streams run through thickly settled regions, where the bottom lands are of great agricultural productivity and there are many coal seams that would be difficult to mine if the valleys were flooded. An additional drawback would be the distance to convenient markets, without which such projects are unsuccessful, and the further fact that both counties have large quantities of cheap natural gas introduces a competing factor that is not found in most regions where hydro-electric deopment has proved successful. The most favorable location for such a plant would be in the neighborhood of Wildcat on the Little Kanawha River, where the run-off from both branches of the river could be secured, the flow being more constant here on account of the much larger percentage of forest area in this region, and the damage to abutting property would be the least, because the land is poor.

The following table, showing indicated horse-power developed by streams flowing through Lewis and Gilmer, is compiled from Tables 15, 17 and 18, pages 417, 424 and 425, of the Semi-Centennial History of West Virginia, by Dr. J. M. Callahan, the tables in question being part of a special article on "Water Power Resources" by A. H. Horton, District Engineer, Water Resources Branch, U. S. Geological Survey:

Indicated Horse-Power Developed by Streams Passing Thro ugh Lewis and Gilmer Counties.

	WEST VIRGINIA	GEOL	OGIC	ΔL	S	URV.	EY.		
ım Devel. Power.	Assumed MaximuseA	218	1300	1660	1540	3400	610	1140 897	1850
	Minimum Horse- Power.	46	250	349	194	303	127	193	402
	Total Fall. Feet.	200	160	200	28	02	200	200	200
	Assumed Dischar Maximum Deve SecFt.	19	88	0.6	214	528	22	 	191
	Minimum Dis- charge. Sec.Ff.	4	17		2.2	47	==	14	35
	Mean Drain- age Area. Square Miles.	a105	475	115	381	940	a68	a128 a84	a207
	Length. Miles.	22	70	1 1	31	09	16	 22 23 23 23 24 23	30
ë	To	Below Washburn Run	Tygart River	Bulltown	Above Tanner Cree	Upper Level Dam No. 4	Mouth	Mouth	outh
Section	From		wasnourn	Source Below Right Fork	Bulltown	Below Tanner Cr		Source M	
	Stream.	West Fork R	Fork R	Little Kanawha K	Kanawha R.	Kanawha R	Sand and Indian Forks	Creek	Right rks

MINERAL WATERS.

No medicinal springs are being exploited in the two counties and none are known to exist. No sulphur springs of any consequence were observed, such as are often found in coal counties. The Alum spring at Alum Bridge, Lewis, previously described under the Lower Pittsburgh Sandstone, page 135, has a strong alum taste, and flows throughout the year, but, so far as known, has not been used as a curative spring.

FORESTS.

Lewis County.

In Volume V, pages 174-176, of the State Survey Reports, by A. B. Brooks, State Forester, there is a description, both of original timber conditions and present forest conditions, that is of pertinent interest and is here republished, not only to show what timber is now available, but also to show what is likely to thrive, should reforestation be taken up:

"Original Timber Conditions.

"The original forests of Lewis County were essentially hardwood. Hemlock was never plentiful as in some adjacent counties and other softwoods, such as pitch pine and red cedar, grew only in small scattered clumps. Yellow poplars, oaks, black walnuts, locusts, maples, hickories, beeches, and many other hardwoods grew in every locality. In the fertile valleys of Hackers Creek and West Fork River, the stand of timber was once enormous, as indicated by a few remnants that still remain. The broad meadows of the bottom lands are almost everywhere adorned with magnificent specimens of such trees as black maple, white elm, sweet buckeye and white oak. Along the slow-flowing streams, black willows, sycamores, box elders and many other water-loving trees grow in profusion. These individual trees and small areas of timberland furnish the most reliable and satisfactory information regarding the original forests."

"Present Forest Conditions.

"There are no extensive virgin or cut-over forests left in the county. Approximately 100,000 acres still remain in forest of some kind, but all or nearly all of this is in small woodlots connected with cleared lands. The farmers in most sections own sufficient timber for domestic use, and in some cases have reserved excellent stands of oak and other hardwoods."

Areas Suitable for Reforestation.

A large proportion of Lewis is such fine agricultural and grazing land that it is highly improbable that much of it will ever be reforested, as those portions of the county where the Monongahela and upper two-thirds of the Conemaugh Series outcrop are natural blue grass land not excelled in any other part of the State. If the need of reforestation should arise, however, the areas most suitable for this purpose would be that portion along the northwestern edge, covered by the Dunkard Series, and the southeast pan-handle where the lower third of the Conemaugh and the Allegheny and Pottsville Series outcrop, all of which are shown on Map II, and which are of the least value for farming.

Gilmer County.

In Volume V, pages 139-141, of the State Reports, there is a description of the forests of Gilmer, from which those portions relating to original and present forest conditions are republished here, as follows:

"The Original Forest Conditions.

"The county once had a superior hardwood forest. White oak, yellow poplar and black walnut were the most valuable of the predominant hardwoods. The white oak, especially, has been much sought after on account of its freedom from defects and its unusual durability. Chestnut, hickory, beech, basswood, white ash, sugar and red maple, red, black, chestnut and scarlet oak, locust and sycamore were other common hardwoods. White pine is said to have grown on Tanner and Lynch Creeks in the northern part of the county. Hemlock and pitch pine grew in small quantities throughout the county, the former along the streams and in cool ravines, the latter on dry ridges. Red cedar grew in abundance on Cedar Creek and in small quantities in other parts of the county."

"The Present Forest Conditions.

"There are about 13,000 acres of excellent virgin forest lying in the southwestern part of the county on the waters of the Right Fork of Steer Creek. All of this, except about 1,000 acres, is in the hands of operators who will probably manufacture the white oak found there into staves within the next few years. A tract of 1,700 acres in the northern end of the county comes under the head of cut-over forest. All the rest of the woodland is owned in small scattered boundaries

by farmers. As a rule, the farmers' woodlots have but little merchantable timber."

Areas Suitable for Reforestation.

The soil of Gilmer is very similar to that in Lewis, being located in what is known as the "Blue grass belt," where this valuable forage crop grows of its own accord when the land is cleared. The northwestern edge of the county, where the Dunkard Series outcrops, is not so rich and could be reforested along the ridges if the need should arise, and there are many steep, stony ridges scattered throughout the county where long strips of woodland could be maintained both for the purpose of providing timber and for preserving the water supply. The Soil Map of the Lewis and Gilmer Area, soon to be published by the U. S. Bureau of Soils, of the Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with this Survey, and to be distributed to those having this volume, will show the areas covered by "Rough Stony Land," and other poor types, where

CARBON BLACK.

Description of Plants.

In the vicinity of Weston, there are 6 plants engaged in the manufacture of Carbon Black from natural gas, all of which are supplied by wells in close proximity. These plants were formerly operated by several different companies, but all of them have recently come under the control of the Columbian Carbon Company, of Williamsport, Pa., and Weston, W. Va., and are jointly supervised by Messrs. Oscar Nelson and Karl Hoskins, who together with local foremen furnished the following information regarding these factories:

The Raven Carbon Company No. 1 Plant, located on the West Fork River, 3.5 miles north of Weston, and 0.5 mile northwest of Butchersville Station, was built in 1909 and makes carbon black for miscellaneous purposes, the capacity being 1,500 pounds daily, 4 men being employed, with an average monthly payroll of \$300.

The Raven Carbon Company No. 2 Plant, located on West Run, 1.3 miles south of Jane Lew, was built in 1906, and makes carbon black, the daily capacity, including Sunday, being 1,200 pounds, 3 men being employed, with an average monthly payroll of \$300. According to Arthur Reed, Foreman, a special patented process is in use, and the product of the plant is shipped in all directions.

The American Carbon Company Plant, located on Stone-coal Creek, 0.7 mile east of Weston, was built in 1901, and manufactures carbon black for printers' ink, shoe polish and other purposes, the capacity being 2,250 pounds, weekly, the present output being only about half that amount, according to James Riley, Foreman, who reports that 3 men are employed with an average monthly payroll of \$180. This plant uses a channel process in which small gas burners deposit their smoke against iron channels that have a reciprocating movement of about 5 feet on a reversible rack, the black being removed by scrapers over which these channels pass, being then collected in hoppers and carried through pipe to the packing room.

The Carbon Black Manufacturing Company Plant, located on the Tunstill farm on Polk Creek, 1.5 miles northwest of Weston, was built about 1904, and has a daily capacity of 30 barrels of carbon black, 3 men being employed with an average monthly payroll of \$200.

The McDaniel Farm Plant, of the Columbian Company, located on Polk Creek, 3 miles west of Weston, was built in 1900 and makes carbon black for general purposes, the capacity being 2,700 pounds, daily, 3 men being employed, with an average monthly payroll of \$180.

The White Plant, of the Columbian Company, located on the S. A. White farm on Dry Fork of Polk Creek, 2.2 miles southwest of Freemansburg, was built in 1900 and has a dail capacity of 1,800 pounds of carbon black, 3 men being employed with a monthly payroll of \$181.

PART IV.

Paleontology.

CHAPTER XIII.

NOTES ON THE PALEONTOLOGY OF LEWIS AND GILMER COUNTIES.

By W. ARMSTRONG PRICE.

INTRODUCTION.

The following preliminary report on the invertebrate fossils of Lewis and Gilmer Counties contains a summary and table of the faunal horizons known to outcrop in the area, with a description of the content of the fauna of each, as represented by the collections studied, the relationships and differences which the faunas present to each other being pointed out, and finally the stratigraphic range and areal distribution of the fossils listed are given in a table supplemented by a register of the localities in the area under investigation from which fossils were collected.

The beds which were found to contain fossils nowhere reach the surface of the ground within the boundaries of Gilmer County, as was determined by D. B. Reger in his study of the geology of the two counties, nor are fossils known to

exist in adjoining areas in the measures which outcrop in Gilmer County. Hence, the following report applies to that county only on the ground that the buried fossiliferous horizons may be expected to contain much the same faunas as those in the corresponding strata of Lewis County.

As may be seen from the register of localities, several collections obtained from the Ames and Orlando Limestones have not been studied. The fossils contained in the lists in this report are to be described and illustrated in a forthcoming report on an adjoining area, and it is expected that the remaining collections from Lewis and Gilmer Counties will be studied and included in that report. In view of the partial nature of the study of the limestones above mentioned, the differences between the various faunas are somewhat exaggerated and rare species appear to be restricted to one or the other fauna in some cases probably only because a large enough number of collections has not been examined to reveal the true distribution of the shells. It is only after extended and intensive study of the faunas of strata so nearly related in time in the Pennsylvanian System as are those included in the confines of a single series of rocks that differences are to be found which will definitely distinguish one faunule from another. In many instances differences in faunal content accompanying changes in lithologic phase within a formation are as striking as the differences between the faunas of two succeeding fossiliferous horizons. Changes in the character of Conemaugh faunas between areas somewhat 1emoved from each other are likewise perhaps as noticeable as those between the different faunas in a single section.

Most of the localities from which fossils were collected fc1 this report were discovered by D. B. Reger and some collections were made by him alone or in company with the writer.

The accompanying map, Figure 12, shows the progress of the work of describing and illustrating the Pennsylvanian invertebrate fossils of West Virginia to the date of writing.

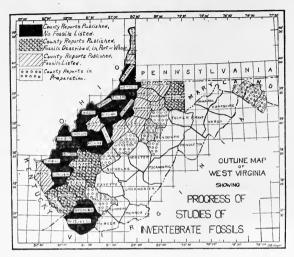


Figure 12.—Progress of Studies of Invertebrate Fossils.

FAUNAL HORIZONS.

The stratified rocks which outcrop in Lewis and Gilmer Counties are included within the Permian and the Pennsylvanian Systems, the latter being the upper division of the Carboniferous of eastern North America. The subdivisions of these Systems recognized in the area are:

Permian......Dunkard Series.

Pennsylvanian....

Monongahela Series.

Conemaugh Series.

Allegheny Series.

Pottsville Series, (upper portion, or Kanawha Group).

The base of the Kanawha or Pottsville Series is not exposed in the area.

The horizons found to contain animal fossils are confined to the Conemaugh Series and Kanawha Group and are ex-

hibited in their relations to one another, to the limits of the two series, and to various coal beds of the region, in the following table, which is adapted from the general section for the two counties given by Reger:

Table of the Fossiliferous Members of the Conemaugh and Pottsville Series in Lewis County.

		ckness.	
,		Feet.	Feet.
1.	Coal, Pittsburgh (Monongahela		
	Series) Conemaugh Series.	• • •	• • •
2.	Interval	250	250
3.	Limestone, Orlando, shaly and si-		
	licious, sometimes double-bedded,		252
	with non-marine fossils	3 5	253
4.	Coal, Elk Lick	-	258
5.	Interval	35	293
6.	Limestone, Upper Ames, shaly		
_	and lenticular, with marine fossils		294
7.	Shale, Ames, dark green, with ma-		
	rine fossils	12	306
8.	Limestone, Lower Ames, shaly		
	and lenticular, with marine fossils	1	307
9.	Coal, Harlem	1	308
10.	Interval	61	369
11.	Limestone nodules, in greenish		
	vellow shale, with Spirorbis pusillus	1	370
12.	Interval	35	405
13.	Coal, Bakerstown	3	408
14.	Interval	34	442
15.	Limestone, Pine Creek, shaly, len-		
	ticular, with marine fossils in edge		
	of Upshur County	1	443
16.	Interval	29	472
17.	Limestone, Brush Creek, dark and		
	lenticular, with marine fossils	1	473
18.	Shale, Brush Creek, black, with		
	plant and marine fossils	8	481

	,	P1 * 1	T-4-1
		Thickness.	Total.
		Feet.	Feet.
19.	Coal, Brush Creek	1	482
20.	Interval	100	582
	Allegheny Series.		
21.	Interval	250	832
	Pottsville Series.		
22.	Sandstone, Homewood, massive	50	882
23.	Interval	105	987
24.	Limestone nodules, ferriferous,	in	
	sandy shale, with marine fossils	. 10	997
25.	Shale, Kanawha Black Flint, har	:d	
	and bony, with marine fossils	1	998
26.	Interval (lower 400 feet entire	ly	
	below drainage) to base of Pott	s-	
	ville	634	1632

Typically marine fossils were found in the Ames, Pine Creek, Brush Creek and Kanawha Black Flint horizons. Fossils were found in the Pine Creek Limestone only in Upshur County, just across the county line from Lewis, and these were of a broken and fragmental nature, as if the shells had been transported to this point from some more remote home by currents, having been worn by the sand which makes up a large portion of the matrix in which they are now enclosed.

Non-marine fossils were found in Numbers 3 and 11 of the above table. Number 3 has been named the Orlando Limestone by Reger in a preceding Chapter. Number 11, a band of limestone nodules, 35 feet above the Bakerstown Coal, was discovered by the writer in the cut of the Monongahela Valley Railroad at Jackson Mill, but as it is not known elsewhere and has not been traced through the area, no name is given to it.

The following section, measured at Jackson Mill, beginning at the supposed horizon of the Bakerstown Coal, which is here concealed by the fill of the electric railroad, but is exposed along the valley of West Fork River both north and south of the section at a distance of half a mile in either direction, was obtained by the writer with the aid of a handlevel and is given in ascending order:

		Feet.	Inches.
1.	Bakerstown Coal, concealed in fill of		
	electric railroad	0	0
2.	Interval, concealed, grade of electric		
	railroad	11	0
3.	Shale, sandy, greenish, containing lime-		
	stone concretions	7	6
4.	Sandstone, fine-grained, slightly mi-		
	caceous, lenticular, hard, brown	1	6
5.	Shale, greenish, weathers in chips	6	0
6.	Shale, black, weathers in chips	1	0
7.	Shale, green and yellow, red stains, con-		
	taining limestone nodules	7	0
8.	Limestone nodules in shale, like the		
	above (No. 7), but containing Spirorbis		
	pusillus in abundance, Locality 89	1	0
9.	Shale, yellow and green, sandy	6	0
10.	Sandstone, yellowish, fine grained, hard,		
	top of cut	4	0
11.	Interval, concealed in hillside (aneroid		
	barometer measurement)	65	0
12.	Ames Limestone, marine fossils, Local-		
	ity 90		

The lithology of the Orlando Limestone and of the marine limestones has been described by Reger in a preceding Chapter and is not repeated here. However, two localities, one in the Ames and one in the Kanawha Black Flint, are unusually fine places to collect fossils, and the sections as measured by the writer are here given. Also the section of the Pine Creek Limestone where fossils were collected is described.

Section, ascending, hand-level, in cut of B. & O. R. R. on north side of Maxwell Run, 0.3 mile from its mouth and 0.6 mile northeast of Deanville, Hackers Creek District, 1050' B., Locality 93:

	Feet.	Inches.
1.	Shale, gray, weathered to clay 3	0
2.	, , ,	
2	Ames 1	0
٥,	Shale, green and red, with layers and veins of nodular limestone, marine fossils in lower part, becoming sandy and	
4.	barren toward top, Ames	. 0

Section, ascending, hand-level, southwest bank of Right Fork of Stonecoal Creek, 1.1 miles southwest of Atlas, Buckhannon District, Upshur County, 1170' B., Locality 101:

	Feet.	Inches.
Stream level		
Concealed	2	0
Shale, red, marine fossils, Pine Creek	1	0
Shale, gray, sandy, limy, marine fossils,		
Pine Creek	3	0
		0
planes locally filled with calcite deposits	20	0
stone nodules in upper portion	20	0
Coal and bone, Bakerstown	1	6
Concealed, mostly shale, with thin sand-		
stones	20	0
Sandstone, shaly below, changing to		
	Stream level Concealed Shale, red, marine fossils, Pine Creek Shale, gray, sandy, limy, marine fossils, Pine Creek Sandstone, lenticular Shale, weathers to clay, with joint planes locally filled with calcite deposits Concealed and shale, pea-sized limestone nodules in upper portion Coal and bone, Bakerstown Concealed, mostly shale, with thin sandstones Sandstone, shaly below, changing to	Stream level

Section, ascending, hand-level, west bank of Glady Creek, 1.1 miles north of Bablin, Collins Settlement District, 1085' B., Locality 106:

	,	
	F	eet.
	Stream level	
1.	Sandstone, thin-bedded, hard, limestone con-	
	cretions, weathering shaly, with some thick	
	beds	13
2.	Shale, yellow, slightly sandy	4
3.	Shale, black, stained yellow, weathers gray	
4.	Coal0' 4"	
	Shale and bone0 8	1
5.	Sandstone, hard, black, micaceous and calcare-	
	ous, weathers shaly and crumbles, plant and	
	marine invertebrate fossils abundant, Kana-	
	wha Black Flint	1
6.	Shale, weathers clayey, containing limestone	
	concretions in layers and bands which are fos-	
	siliferous, both marine and plant fossils, Ka-	
	nawha Black Blint	11
7.	Concealed	17
8.	Sandstone, thick and thin beds, visible	20

THE FAUNAS.

Conemaugh Series.

Orlando Limestone.—This fauna has not been studied in the laboratory. From notes made in the field while collecting, the following general description may be given. Fish teeth and scales are abundant and striking. They are of small size and frequently fragmentary. Naiadites clongata Dawson is found in association with pelecypoda suggestive of Edmondia, which latter have been examined only superficially. Ostracoda and plant remains complete an association of forms which strongly suggests a non-marine origin. The Edmondia-like pelecypoda may be marine types, and if so have probably been brought in by currents to a non-marine locality, or the inland forms have been carried out toward the sea.

Ames Limestone.—The several divisions of this horizon given by Reger in the general section (see table above) are here discussed as a unit. From the table of Range and Distribution of Fossils, it will be seen that this is the most fossiliferous of all the horizons of the area, both in number of species and number of individuals. Of some 83 species listed, about 47 are found in the Ames, 42 in the Brush Creek, 6 in the Pine Creek, and 23 in the Kanawha Black Flint. Ames contains 12 brachiopod species, 20 pelecypoda and 6 gastropoda. Half the number of brachiopoda found in the Ames are restricted to it in the collections examined. Productus cora is the only one of these which is common. Productus pertenuis, Pustula nebraskensis, P. symmetrica, Ambocoelia planiconvexa, and Lingula umbonata are rare in the collections, and found only in the Ames. Ambocoelia planiconvexa is the only one of the above that is known to be restricted to the Ames elsewhere in the neighboring regions of the State and observations in the field indicate that it is more widespread than as represented in the table. The larger number of brachiopoda should serve to distinguish the Ames from the other horizons.

Eight species of pelecypoda are restricted to the Ames, ail of which are rare. *Prothyris elegans* seems to be everywhere found in the Ames when large collections are obtained.

Four of the 6 species of gastropoda found in the horizon are restricted to it. Bellerophon crossus var. wewokanus in West Virginia seems to be everywhere found only in the Ames, though not abundant in the collections from Lewis County.

In addition to the species restricted to the Ames, an abundance of *Chonetes granulifer*, rather larger on the average than the same species in the Brush Creek, *Leda bellistriata*, *Deltopecten occidentalis*, and ostracoda seem to be characteristic in Lewis County.

Limestone Nodules 35 Feet above Bakerstown Coal.— Only Spirorbis pusillus was found, and in only one locality, indicating a local, non-marine fauna.

Pine Creek Limestone.—On account of the fragmentary and comminuted condition of the shells only a few species

were identified. Little can be said of the character of the fauna, except that an equal number of brachiopod and pelect pod species, and no other orders, appear, which is well in harmony with the general character of this fauna as observed elsewhere by the writer. No unusual or rare species were found in it. As stated above, it appears that these shells were drifted into this locality, possibly after the organisms were dead, and the habitat of the animals was probably not in the area of the report, though not far distant.

Brush Creek Limestone.—A smaller number of brachio-pod species than in the Ames, with Chonetes verneuilanus common and restricted to it, Chonetes granulifer also common and on the average below 10 mm. in length of hinge, though specimens up to 15 mm. are known, with a few rare pelecypoda, and especially the group of Pleurophorus species, Bulimorpha nitidula, and apparently several other species of rare gastropoda serve to make a fairly distinct fauna. Also the absence of Ames species, such as Ambocoelia planiconvexa, and the absence of the greenish limestone beds or nodules, separate it from the Ames. A distinct feature of the Brush Creek is its propensity to be a water-bearing stratum, or at least its susceptibility to leaching wherever the shells are abundant. This makes collecting difficult and tedious and the specimens obtainable are frequently only casts.

Kanawha Group (Pottsville Series).

Kanawha Black Flint.—From the Conemaugh faunas this assemblage of species differs more markedly than do the former among themselves. Of some 23 species collected from this horizon, one-third are restricted to it. Thirteen species are restricted to the Conemaugh in the area of the report. Of these restricted lots, the following Black Flint species are especially characteristic of the Kanawha Group: Spirifer boonensis?, Orbiculoidea capuliformis, Parallelodon sangamonensis, Pleurotomaria carbonaria?. Chonetes variolatus differs so slightly from C. granulifer that I am inclined to regard it as merely a not too clearly defined variety of the latter. Derbya robusta is somewhat more abundant than in the Conemaugh, especially in comparison with the Brush Creek.

While about a dozen species are common to the Brush Creek and Ames and do not occur below the Conemaugh, only three species are common to and restricted jointly to the Brush Creek and the Flint, showing the much closer relationship between the Conemaugh faunas than between the horizons below the Ames. However, about 10 species are common to the Conemaugh and the Flint, showing that the one is either a descendant of the other or that they had a common origin.

Characteristic Conemaugh forms are: Chonetes verneuilanus, Orbiculoidea missouriensis, Ambocoelia planiconvexa, Derbya crassa, Rhombopora lepidodendroides?, besides rare mollusca.

Range and Distribution of Fossils of Lewis County.— Numerals refer to localities from which the fossils were collected. (See Register of Localities following.) Abbreviations: "a", abundant; "aa", very abundant; "c", common; "x", the species is either rare or its relative abundance is not known

											Ames.	Brush Creek.	Kanawha Black Fl
Enchostoma elkensis	91	93	98	99	100	101	103	104	105	106			
Enchostoma sp. (new)				x								x	
Enchostoma? sp. (rootlet?)	x				x		1			x	x		x
Spirorbis pusillus, Loc. 89					-						^		
Spirorbis ? sp										x			x
Vermes indet. (trails ?)	\mathbf{x}										x		
Crinoidea (plates and stems) Rhombopora lepidodendroi-	aa	х		х				×	x		a	c	
des ?		x		x									
Lingula umbonata	x	X		х					1		X	x	
Orbiculoidea missouriensis	x		x				1	,			x	x	1
Orbiculoidea capuliformis										x			x
Derbya crassa Derbya robusta	x	x	X			?			3		x	x	
Chonetes granulifer	aa	X							1	x	x		x
Chonetes variolatus	aa	×	x	X				x	×		a	С	
(cf. granulifer)										x	}		×
Chonetes verneuilanus				x	i			x	x	1		C 1	
Productus semireticulatus		x								?	x		?
Productus cora Productus pertenuis	С	a				3					a		
Pustula nebraskensis	x				ĺ						x		
Pustula symmetrica	x	×									x		
Spiriter boonensis ?	^									x	X		c
"Ambocoelia planiconveya										^	x		"
Composita subtilita					1	x			1	x	^		x
Composita sp Solenomya radiata		x					1				x		
Solenomya ? anodontoides				x				ļ				х	1
Prothyris elegans						?	1	x	x	1		x	
Solenopsis solenoides	x				x			x			x	x	
			-	·			<u> </u>			1	_ ^		I

Kanawha Black Flint. Brush Creek. 93 98 99 101 100 103 104 105 106 Chaenomya leavenworthensis Edmondia reflexa..... x × x Edmondia sp..... x x x × x × Nucula anodontoides ?.... x 7 Nucula parva..... Anthraconeilo taffiana..... x x × x x × × v Leda bellistriata..... x x x С x Leda meekana..... x x x x x С Yoldia propinqua..... v x Parallelodon sangamonensis x x Parallelodon obsoletus.... a × Aviculipinna americana.... × ۱x. x x Aviculipinna nebraskensis... x Pseudomonotis hawni..... x x Myalina subquadrata..... Myalina suoqua. Schizodus affinis..... aa × x x 7 ? v x x x Schizodus wheeleri..... x Deltopecten occidentalis.... ? x С Pectinoidea (fragments).... x \mathbf{x} x x x x Allerisma terminale..... x x x x Pleurophorus occidentalis Pleurophorus oblongus.... x x v x Pleurophorus angulatus ? Pleurophorus ? sp...... x x x Astartella concentrica..... x x x x x x × Pelecypoda indeterminata.. x x x Plagioglypta meekiana ?... x × Bellerophon crassus var. wewokanus.... С x Patellostium montfortianum x x Euphemus carbonarius ?.. x x Bucanopsis perlata.......... Bucanopsis kansasensis.... x x x x Pharkidonotus percarinatus. x × x x Pharkidonotus percarinatus var. tricarinatus..... x x Phanerotrema grayvillense. × x Pleurotomaria carbonaria ¥ x Sphaerodoma cf. primigenia x Sphaerodoma sp... x Bulimorpha nitidula...... Bulimorpha ? sp...... x x Aclisina swallowana..... \mathbf{x} Minute, open-spiraled gastropod..... x Gastropoda indeterminata (coils)..... x × x x Orthoceras sp..... x × × Pseudorthoceras knoxense? x x χ z Tainoceras occidentalis.... x Nautilloidea indeterminata. х x Ostracoda Loc. 94..... aa x а × Eumalcostracean arthropod x ¥ Spine ? (origin unknown). × Boring organism..... × × Pisces; scale Loc. 94..... × teeth-Localities 94, 97, 134, 135-Orlando Limestone.

Non-marine pelecypoda, several species not determined. Localities 94, 96.

Naiadites elongata Loc. 94.

^{*}Locality 90. Noted in the field. Collection not studied in the laboratory.

Register of Localities.

The following register includes all localities in the county from which fossil collections have been made by the writer, together with the name of the fossiliferous bed outcropping at each locality. An asterisk (*) denotes the collections which have been studied for this report. A few localities from the adjoining counties of Braxton and Upshur, where collections were made in connection with the work on Lewis County, are also included. Unless otherwise stated, the collections are from Lewis:

- 89*. Hackers Creek District, in cut of Monongahela Valley Railroad at Jackson Mill, 1050' B., Limestone nodules 35 feet above Bakerstown Coal. Not recognized as a persistent horizon.
- Hackers Creek District, hillside at Jackson Mill above tracks of Monongahela Valley Railroad, 1125" B., Ames Limestone.
- Hackers Creek District, side of road from Jane Lew to Lightburn, and 0.7 mile west of Jane Lew, 1085' B., Ames Limestone.
- Hackers Creek District, slump at roadside from outcrop 15 feet above road up Hackers Creek, 0.3 mile from mouth of Lifes Run, 1055' B., Ames Limestone.
- 93*. Hackers Creek District, cut of B. & O. R. R. on north side of Maxwell Run, 0.3 mile from its mouth and 0.6 mile northeast of Deanville, 1050' B., Ames Limestone.
- 94. Salt Lick District, Braxton County, cut of Coal & Coke Railway at Orlando, north of Oil Creek at month of Clover Fork and immediately west of Lewis-Braxton County Line, 794' B., Orlando Limestone.
- Salt Lick District, Braxton County, summit of knob, 0.7 mile northwest of Orlando, 1400' B., Sandstone near top of Mo-
- nongahela Series. 96. Salt Lick District, Braxton County, Coal & Coke Railway cut opposite mouth of McCauley Run, 1.4 miles northeast of
- Burnsville, 780' B., Orlando Limestone. 97. Salt Lick District, Braxton County, Coal & Coke Railway cut 0.5 mile northeast of McCauley Run and 1.75 miles northeast
- of Burnsville, 785' B., Orlando Limestone. 98*. Collins Settlement District, Coal & Coke Railway cut, 0.15
- mile east of Wymer, 1175' B., Brush Creek Shale. 99*. Banks District, Upshur County, Coal & Coke Railway cuts,
- 1.0 to 1.3 miles east of Jewell, 1397' B., Brush Creek Shale. 100*. Collins Settlement District, roadside 0.2 mile south of Abrams
- Run School, 1135' B., Ames Shale.

 101*. Buckhannon District, Upshur County, Right Fork of Stonecoal Creek, south bank of stream, 1.1 miles southwest of
 Atlas, 1170' B., Pine Creek Limestone.
- 102. Skin Creek District, east bank of hollow north of Pringle Run and 0.25 mile northwest of mouth of run at Lewis-Upshur County Line, 1210' B., Ames Shale.

- 103*. Collins Settlement District, roadside 0.1 mile east of mouth of Sammy Run of Sand Fork of West Fork River, 1105' B., Ames Shale.
- 104*. Collins Settlement District, roadside, 0.8 mile northeast of Ireland, north side McChord Run at its mouth, 1145' B., Brush Creek Shale.
- 105*. Banks District, Upshur County, head of Whites Camp Fork of West Fork River, 0.7 mile northwest of Cow Run School, 1620' B., Brush Creek Shale.
- 106*. Collins Settlement District, west bank of Glady Creek, 1.1 miles north of Bablin, 1085' B., Kanawha Black Flint.
- 132. Braxton County, Salt Lick District, 1.3 miles west of Ireland, on head of Knawl Creek, in roof shales at coal opening, 1185'
 B., Ames Limestone. Collection by D. B. Reger.
- Skin Creek District, 2.8 miles southeast of Georgetown, on Pringle Fork of Stonecoal Creek, in public road, 1200' B., Ames Limestone. Collection by D. B. Reger.
- 134. Braxton County, Salt Lick District, southeast edge of Burnsville, in public road, north side of Little Kanawha River, opposite mouth of Shreve Run, 762' B., Orlando Limestone. Collection by D. B. Reger.
- 135. Upshur County, Buckhannon District, 0.4 mile southwest of Atlas, on head of Spruce Fork of Stonecoal Creek, in public road, 1370' B., Orlando Limestone. Collection by D. B. Reger.
- Braxton County, Saltlick District, 1.8 miles northeast of Knawl, on head of Barbecue Run, in public road, 1120' B., Ames Limestone. Collection by D. B. Reger.
 Skin Creek District, 1.6 miles northeast of Vandalia, on
- Skin Creek District, 1.6 miles northeast of Vandalia, on Hughes Fork of Skin Creek, in public road, 1160' B., Ames Limestone. Collection by D. B. Reger.
- 138. Braxton County, Salt Lick District, 1.1 miles northwest of Orlando, on Posey Run, in Highway cut, 795' B., Orlando Limestone. Collection by D. B. Reger.

APPENDIX.

LEVELS ABOVE MEAN TIDE.

West Virginia and Pittsburgh Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Miles from			Eleva-
Clarks-	Station.	County.	tion.
burg.			Feet.
17.4	Jane Lew	Lewis	1020.30
20.2	Fisher Summit	Lewis	1235.36
22.5	Fair Ground	Lewis	1027.86
23.0	Deanville	Lewis	1025.40
23.9	Macpelah Junction		1021.80
24.4	South Penn Oil Co	Lewis	1026.06
24.8	Weston	Lewis	1025.81
25.6	Crescent Window Glass Co		
27.8	Brownsville	Lewis	1038.00
31.7	Rohrbough	Lewis	1043.00
36.8	Roanville	Lewis	1067.90
38.8	Arnold	Lewis	1107.90
41.5	Peterson	Lewis	862.40
43.2	Bennett	Lewis	817.40
45.1	C. E. Vandevender Lumber Siding	Lewis	790.40
45.5	Orlando	Lewis	782.00
49.9	Burnsville	Braxton	775 90

Pickens Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Miles from Macpelah Junction.	Station,	County.	Eleva- tion. Feet.
5.3	Gaston	Lewis	1052.00
6.3	Horner	Lewis	1048.00
11.3	Lorentz	Upshur	1446.00
15.5	Buckhannon	Upshur	1411.00

Coal and Coke Railway.

Miles from			Eleva-
Charles-	Station.	County.	tion.
ton.	<u></u>	,	Feet.
	Gilmer	3ilmer	762
110.7	Hyers	Braxton	759
113.8	Burnsville	Braxton	780
118.0	Orlando	Lewis	782
122.1	Chapman	Lewis	787
125.5	Jacksonville Tunnel No. 10		
126.6	Emmart	Lewis	1086
128.1	Walkersville	Lewis	1092
129.2	Crawford		
133.9	Frenchton Tunnel No. 9	Upshur	1402
135.1	Frenchton	Upshur	1499

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