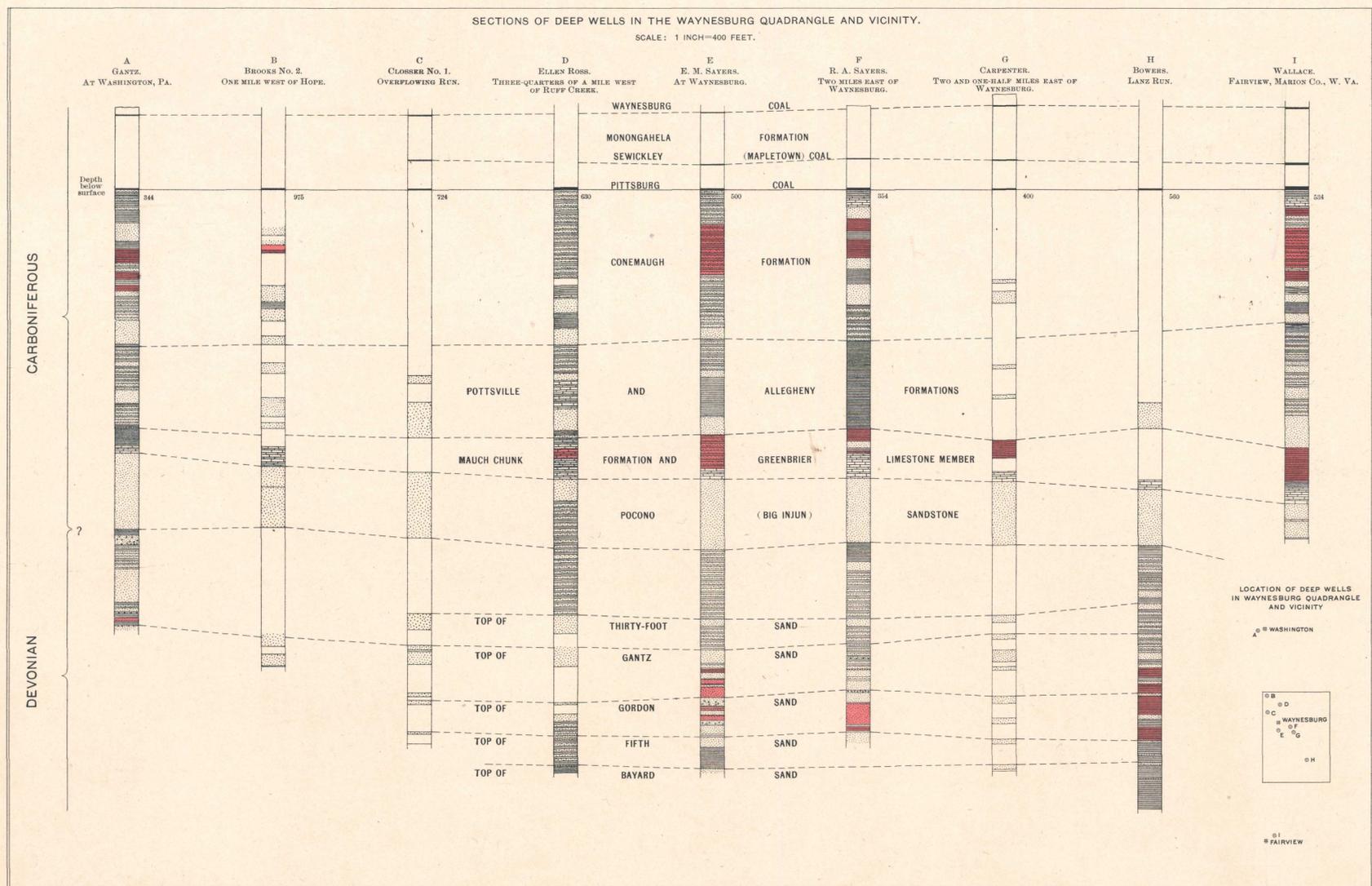


COLUMNAR SECTION

GENERALIZED SECTION FOR THE WAYNESBURG QUADRANGLE								
SCALE: 1 INCH=200 FEET.								
SYSTEM.	SERIES.	FORMATION NAME.	SYMBOL.	COLUMNAR SECTION.	THICKNESS IN FEET.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.	CHARACTER AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS.	GENERAL CHARACTER OF FORMATIONS.
CARBONIFEROUS	PERMIAN ?	Greene formation.	Cg		450±		Shales and shaly sandstone without distinctive traceable features.	These formations, with the exception of the Waynesburg sandstone at the base and a heavy sandstone above the Upper Washington limestone, are soft and shaly. Contain a number of coal beds, which are generally thin and unimportant.
		Washington formation.	Cw		400±	Upper Washington limestone. Jollytown limestone. Jollytown coal. Washington coal. Waynesburg "B" coal. Waynesburg "A" coal. Waynesburg sandstone.	Blue to black limestone, weathering white. Well developed in northern half of quadrangle. Of good quality. Burned for making fertilizer. Iron-stained limestone; persistent, but of no value. Thin and unimportant. Persistent bed, too badly broken by partings to be of value. Persistent, but too thin to be of value. Thin bed, generally of good quality. Coarse sandstone. Usually separated from Waynesburg coal by a few feet of shale.	
PENNSYLVANIAN		Monongahela formation.	Cm		370±	Waynesburg coal. Uniontown coal. Benwood limestone. Sewickley (Mapletown) coal. Redstone coal. Pittsburg sandstone. Pittsburg coal.	Persistent bed. Four to 6 feet of coal. Mined for local use. Thin and unimportant. Blue limestone and calcareous shale beds. Persistent bed. Best developed on Dunkard Creek, where it is 5 feet thick. Thin bed of no value. Persistent, but variable in thickness. Shaly in places. Six to 9 feet of available coal of great value.	The most important coal-bearing formation of southwestern Pennsylvania. The rocks are decidedly calcareous, but beds of sandstone develop locally and become prominent members of the formation.



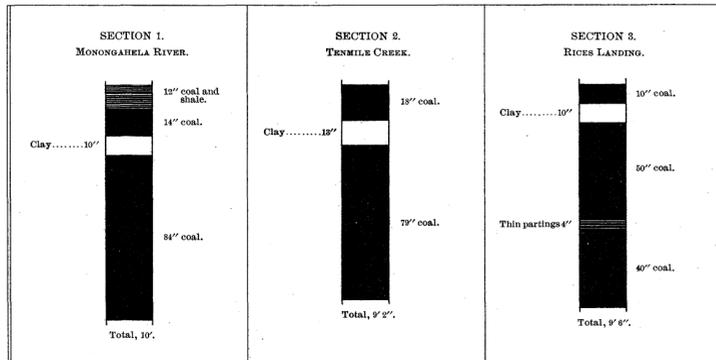
RALPH W. STONE,
Geologist.

COAL SECTIONS

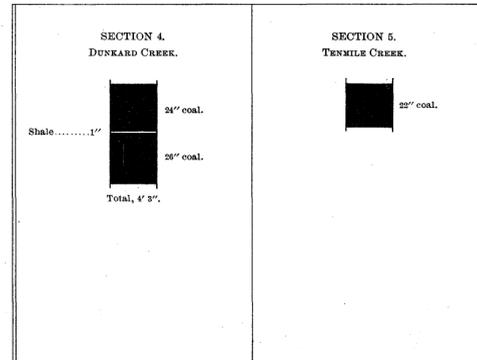
SECTIONS OF COAL SEAMS IN WAYNESBURG QUADRANGLE.

SCALE: 1 INCH=5 FEET.

PITTSBURG COAL.



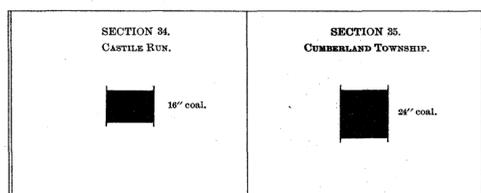
SEWICKLEY (MAPLETOWN) COAL.



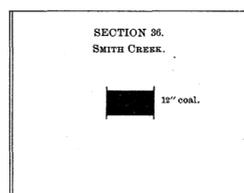
WAYNESBURG COAL.



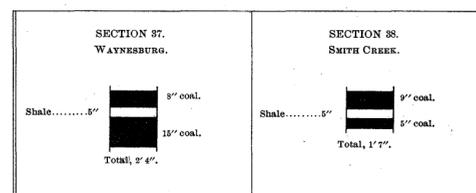
WAYNESBURG A COAL.



WAYNESBURG B COAL.



WASHINGTON COAL.



RALPH W. STONE,
Geologist.

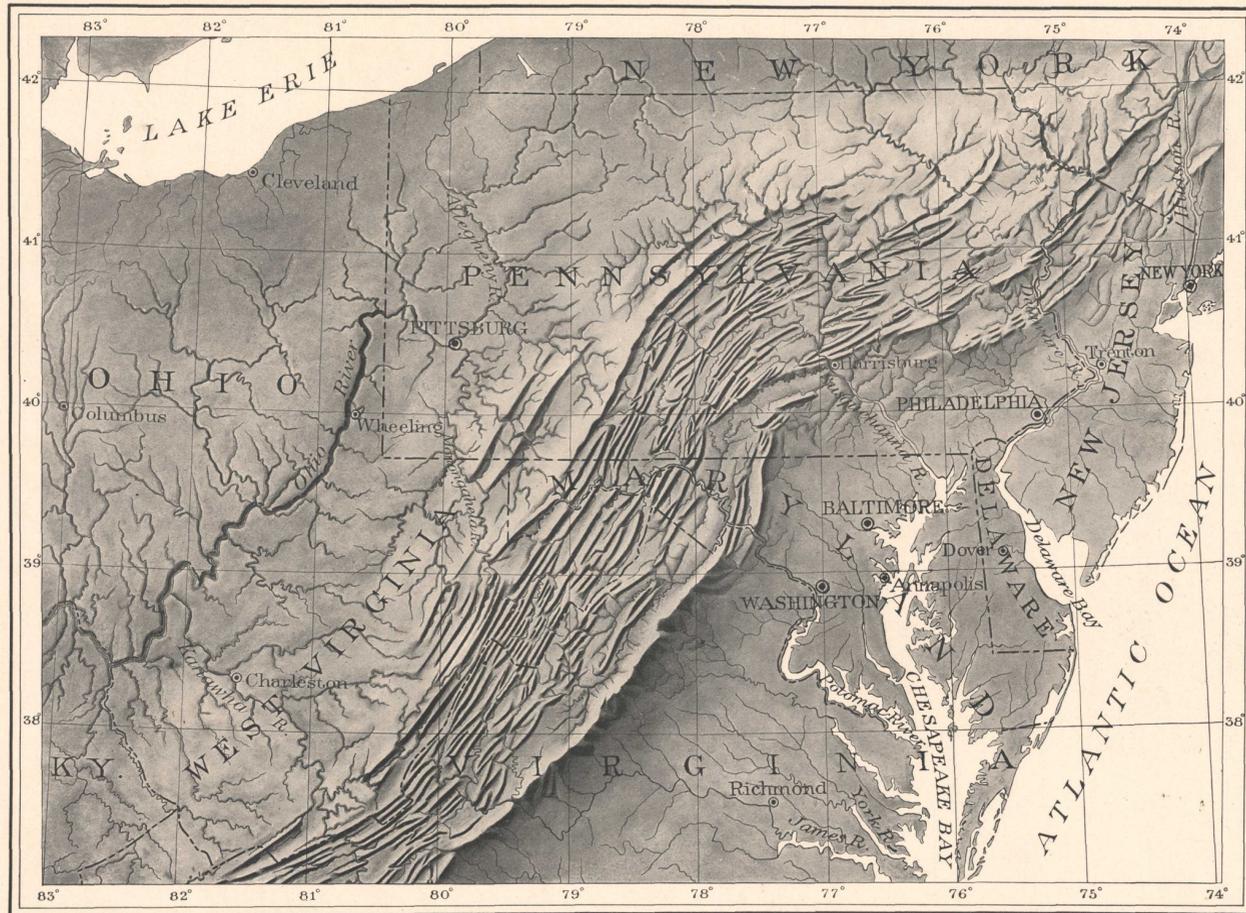


FIG. 6.—RELIEF MAP OF THE NORTHERN APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS.
The Waynesburg quadrangle is situated on the plateau west of the belt of valley ridges, in the southwest corner of Pennsylvania.

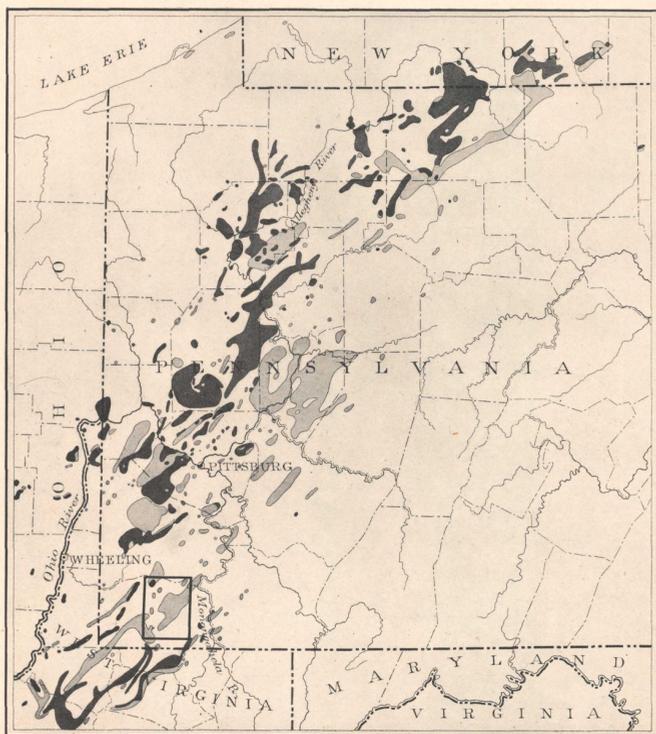


FIG. 7.—MAP SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE GAS AND OIL POOLS IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Compiled from map by the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, and from maps by the United States Geological Survey. Dark areas, oil; lighter areas, gas. The location of the Waynesburg quadrangle is shown by the rectangle.

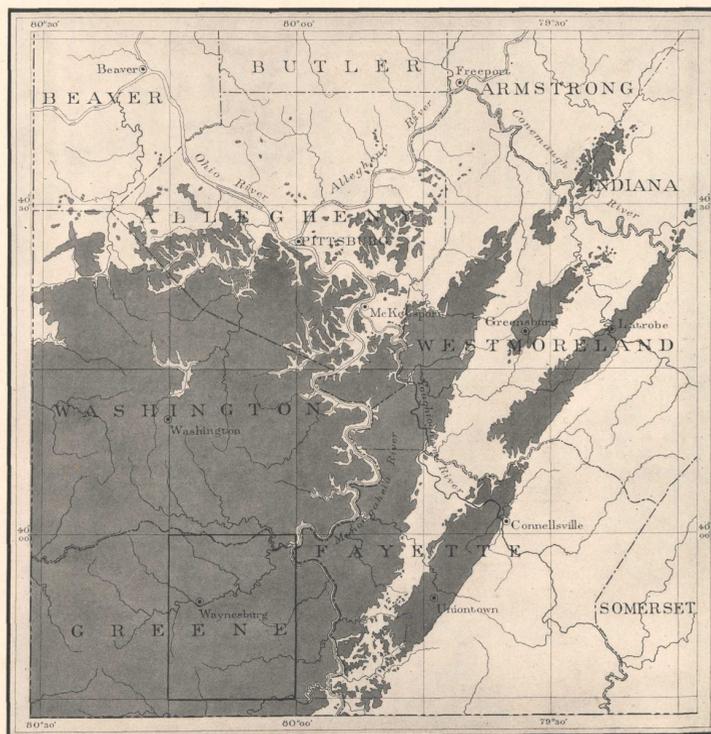


FIG. 8.—MAP SHOWING THE AREA OF THE PITTSBURGH COAL IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Waynesburg quadrangle is situated wholly within the field, as indicated by the rectangle.