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BROKEN ARROW COAL AND ASSOCIATED STRATA
Western Rogers, Wagoner, and Southeastern Tulsa Counties,
Oklahoma

by
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BROKEN ARROW COAL AND ASSOCIATED STRATA

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Malcolm C. Oakes

ABSTRACT

The stratigraphy from the upper part of the Chelsea sandstone to the base of the Fort Scott limestone was studied recently in connection with an investigation of the Broken Arrow coal in the area between Broken Arrow and Bushyhead. Bushyhead is situated near the center of T. 23 N., R. 17 E., on the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway, about four miles beyond the northern limit of the area covered by the accompanying map.

The upper part of the Chelsea sandstone consists generally of two phases; a lower, coarse-grained, cross-bedded, tree-bearing sandstone; and an upper grass-covered zone of silty shale and thin-bedded, silty to shaly sandstone. Based on somewhat uncertain determinations, the interval from the top of the Chelsea to the base of the Broken Arrow coal is of the order of 50 to 80 feet. It contains clay shale and silty shale, a few silty sandstone lenses, and several thin coals. Silty to sandy limestone was observed a few feet below the Broken Arrow coal from sec. 21, T. 19 N., R. 15 E. to sec. 24, T. 21 N., R. 15 E., and the log of a well in sec. 7, T. 18 N., R. 15 E. records limestone at this horizon.

The Broken Arrow coal is present throughout the area and ranges in thickness from about 24 inches in the vicinity of Broken Arrow to about 14 inches north of Bushyhead. The interval from the Broken Arrow coal to the base of the Verdigris (Ardmore) limestone ranges in thickness from 16 feet in the vicinity of Broken Arrow to 70 feet north of Bushyhead. The striking similarity of the beds occupying this interval in Oklahoma and the interval between the Croweburg coal and Ardmore limestone in Kansas, together with the fairly definite Verdigris-Ardmore correlation, are good reasons for correlating the Broken Arrow and Croweburg coals. The Verdigris (Ardmore) limestone is dark and massive, 2 to 5 feet thick, and remarkably uniform.

The interval upward from the Verdigris (Ardmore) to the Fort Scott limestone is about 140 feet thick in the vicinity of Broken Arrow but thins to 30 feet or less in T. 22 N. It is somewhat thicker across T. 23 N. A limestone generally 2 to 3 feet thick crops out about 50 feet below the Fort Scott in T. 18 N., Rs. 14 and 15 E. where it has been mistaken for both the Fort Scott and Verdigris limestones. It could be mistaken easily for the Verdigris in subsurface studies. It occupies about the same stratigraphic position as the Breezy Hill limestone of Kansas.
INTRODUCTION

Early in 1941, the Oklahoma Geological Survey and the United States Bureau of Mines began investigating coals in Oklahoma, with special reference to coking properties and other chemical characteristics. Early in 1941, the Bureau of Mines obtained samples of the Henryetta coal, Okmulgee County, and, in the Central Experiment Station, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, subjected this coal, in blends with a low-volatile Hartshorne coal from western Arkansas, to coking tests by the Bureau of Mines—America Gas Association methods.

For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1941, the Oklahoma Geological Survey received funds for financial participation in such investigations, and the McAlester coal was tested in blends with low-volatile coal from northern Le Flore County, Oklahoma. In both instances, satisfactory metallurgical coke was produced. Subsequent tests in the testing laboratory of a manufacturer of by-product coke ovens further demonstrated that Oklahoma coals are satisfactory for this purpose, and Oklahoma coal is now being supplied to coke ovens at new blast furnaces in Texas.

During the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1942, a smaller appropriation was available to the Oklahoma Geological Survey for cooperation with the Bureau of Mines, and it was deemed advisable to obtain and analyze samples from as many mines in as many different coal beds and producing districts, as possible. Included in this program were a number of mines in the coal-producing area between the vicinity of Broken Arrow, southeastern Tulsa-western Wagoner Counties, and Bushyhead, northeastern Rogers County. This is the principal strip-mining district of Oklahoma, and several years ago it accounted for more tonnage than any other mining district in the state. At the present time, coal from this district is contributing substantially to the war effort, introducing the possibility of increased activity, and perhaps new development.

Analyses of coal from various localities in the district showed such widely divergent characteristics, that some question arose as to correlation of the beds from which the samples came, so it was deemed advisable to undertake a stratigraphic investigation with the view of determining the true correlations of the exposures sampled. Field work was begun April 13, 1943, and continued, with interruptions, to June 18, 1943.

The stratigraphic limits of the investigation were the upper part of the Chelsea sandstone, below, and the base of the Fort Scott limestone, above. The final conclusions reached are that all samples represented by the analyses were from the Broken Arrow coal, and that discrepancies indicated by the analyses are due to lateral variations in the coal. The investigation produced more detailed knowledge of the stratigraphy of the upper Cherokee than has been available heretofore, and the pertinent observations and deductions made in the course of the work are reported in this circular.

The writer wishes to express his appreciation to Mr. R. F. Barrow, of the Seneca Coal and Coke Co., and Messrs. E. L. and D. F. McNabb, of the McNabb Coal Company, to Mr. Frank J. Podpechan of the Rogers County Coal Co. for consultation and cooperation, and to Mr. J. B. Ross, of Foyil, Oklahoma for information as to the character of coal seams found in drilling for oil and gas. Thanks are due to Robert H. Dott and J. O. Beach for assistance in preparation of the manuscript and to Neal T. Dilday for preparation of the map and sections.

Previous investigations. This area, in common with other parts of northeastern Oklahoma, was visited in the course of several early geological expeditions; but the earliest investigation which will be mentioned here is that reported by Gould, Ohern, and Hutchison in 1910. Ohern mapped equivalent strata in the Vinita quadrangle, to the north, during the period 1908 to 1911. A little later Carl D. Smith mapped the Claremore Quadrangle which includes most of the area considered here. Neither the work of Ohern nor that of Smith was published, but the original maps were used in compiling the Geologic Map of Oklahoma in 1926. The writer has had access to the unpublished report of Ohern and to a photostatic copy

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of Smith’s original map. Both contributed substantially to this investigation, as did a manuscript reconnaissance map by S. W. Lowman, made in 1933, which was kindly loaned to Oklahoma Geological Survey, and for which acknowledgement is gratefully made.

Manuscript for a general report on coal in Oklahoma, prepared by C. W. Shannon and others in 1915, was revised by C. L. Cooper and published as Oklahoma Geological Survey Bulletin No. 4, in 1926. A section entitled “Northeastern Oklahoma” contains brief descriptions and a generalized map of coal beds of the area. It seems that there was some confusion as to correlations of the coals and reference was not made to the Broken Arrow bed, nor is the bed shown on the map in the area between Arkansas and Verdigris Rivers. However, from Verdigris River to the north limit of the present investigation the trace of the outcrop of the bed called “Fort Scott coal” corresponds in general with the Broken Arrow coal as mapped in the course of the present work. Oklahoma Geological Survey Bull. 19, pt. 2, “Petroleum and Natural Gas in Oklahoma”, 1917, and Bull. 40 Vol. 3, “Oil and Gas in Oklahoma”, 1930, include brief discussions of the geology of Tulsa, Wagoner, and Rogers Counties.

A few analyses of samples of what the writer identifies as Broken Arrow coal (generally referred to as “Fort Scott” or “unnamed”) from mines in Rogers and Wagoner Counties, are given in U. S. Bureau of Mines Technical paper 411, published in 1928, and in Oklahoma Geological Survey Bulletin 51, published in 1929. These analyses are reprinted in this circular together with recent unpublished analyses of the U. S. Bureau of Mines in the Table of Analyses and discussed in the section on analyses.

Methods of Present Investigation. Through cooperation of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, aerial photographs for the area from Arkansas River to the north side of T. 22 N., were available. They were used in the field as a stereoscopic base map, sketching being done from these roads wherever possible. However, escarpments generally capped by persistent key limestone beds extend locally great distances beyond the outcrops of these limestones, the extensions being capped by local sandstone lenses somewhat lower in the section. For this reason mapping from the stereoscopic image was not uniformly trustworthy and considerable work had to be done afoot between the roads.

Stratigraphic sections were measured and described wherever opportunity afforded. Natural exposures of coal are rare, but strip pits are numerous in the area and even the oldest of these are clearly indicated on the stereoscopic image. All these pits were visited and in and above many of them sections were measured from the coal up to the Verdigris limestone. When plotted and correlated, the measured sections disclosed the relationship of the Broken Arrow coal to the Verdigris limestone throughout the area and to certain local sandstone lenses. Bearing these relations in mind, the outcrop of the coal was drawn on the stereoscopic image as accurately as could be between strip pits or other exposures. Finally the data were assembled from the photographs to the map.

The problem, as originally undertaken, did not extend beyond T. 22 N. Later it was considered advisable to include the coal exposures in the strip pits in sec. 10, T. 23 N., R. 17 E., north of Bushyhead, but aerial photographs were not available, and no mapping was done. However, sections were measured and the correlations worked out in the field.
**STRATIGRAPHY**

The rocks included in this investigation comprise the upper 140 to 240 feet of the Cherokee in the upper part of the Des Moines series of Pennsylvanian age. The stratigraphic section studied extends from the upper part of the Chelsea sandstone, upward to the base of the Fort Scott limestone, which marks the top of the Cherokee.

*Chelsea sandstone.* This unit was named by D. W. Ochern in an unpublished report from exposures in the Vinita quadrangle, east and southeast of the town of Chelsea. Only the upper part was studied in detail.

In general, the upper part of the formation consists of two phases; a lower, massive, tree-bearing sandstone and an upper grass-covered zone of thin-bedded, silty sandstone and silty shale. At most places north of Verdigris River the lower 10 to 20 feet of the grassy zone is silty shale and the upper 10 feet, more or less, is thin-bedded, silty sandstone. However, immediately south of Verdigris River this grass-covered zone contains two bands of silty shale and two of silty sandstone.

These stratigraphic relationships are not as clearly discernible everywhere in the field as could be desired. It seems that there is both lateral and vertical gradation, so that no single phase occupies exactly the same stratigraphic position throughout the area. The top of the massive tree-bearing sandstone probably would be taken as the top of the Chelsea sandstone in casual, reconnaissance mapping, and has been so mapped in this area by some geologists, but it is not a clear-cut formational boundary. For instance, at the NE cor. sec. 27, T. 19 N., R. 15 E., this tree-bearing sandstone rises in the section to a point considerably higher stratigraphically than elsewhere, and this higher portion grades laterally into, and inter-fingers with shale both northward and southward. Similar local accentuation of sandstone deposition is common in the Pennsylvanian formations of northeast Oklahoma.

The Chelsea sandstone probably is equivalent to some of the sandstones of the Senora formation.

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**Interval from the top of the Chelsea sandstone to the base of the Broken Arrow coal.** According to field measurements, this interval is 50 to 80 feet thick, but the accuracy of these figures is in some doubt, owing to difficulty in determining dips. It contains clay-shale and silty shale; a few thin, silty sandstone lenses; several thin coals of local occurrence, none of which is known to be of economic importance; and at least one lenticular limestone.

The most conspicuous sandstone lens lies a few feet below the Broken Arrow coal, and extends from the south side of the area into sec. 10, T. 19 N., R. 15 E.

Coal seams encountered in wells drilled in the area have been reported by several drillers. Surface exposures of coal have been reported by local residents, but the only exposure seen by the writer is that on the east side of the road immediately north of W¼ cor. sec. 2, T. 19 N., R. 15 E. where the coal is only 0.2 foot thick. Norman D. Newell, in unpublished notes, mentions an exposure of coal 2.0 feet thick in this same locality, a good example of the erratic nature of these seams.

Limestone occurs a few feet below the Broken Arrow coal and is commonly separated from the coal by a thin bed of shale. Exposures were found near the W¼ cor. sec. 21, T. 19 N., R. 15 E. and northward to the NE cor. sec. 24, T. 21 N., R. 15 E. They generally consist of one or more beds of silty to sandy, fossiliferous, dark colored limestone, 1 foot or less thick, separated from each other and from the overlying Broken Arrow coal by shale. The maximum thickness of this limestone-and-shale section is about 10 feet. The log of L. L. Boyd, G. T. Hanks, et al, Heckman No. 1, center NE¼ SW¼ sec. 7, T. 18 N., R. 15 E. records limestone at this horizon though the Broken Arrow coal is not recorded.

*Broken Arrow coal.* The Broken Arrow coal is present throughout the area (from south of Broken Arrow to north of Bushyhead) and probably extends farther, both northward and southward. It reaches its maximum thickness of a little more than 24 inches in the vicinity of Broken Arrow and its minimum of about 14 inches between Sequoya and Bushyhead, in T. 23 N., R. 17 E. The
Broken Arrow coal is here correlated with the Croweburg coal of Kansas.

**Interval from top of Broken Arrow coal to base of Verdigris limestone.** This interval ranges from 16 feet thick in the vicinity of Broken Arrow to 70 feet thick north of Bushyhead. South of Verdigris River the entire interval is well exposed in strip pits and includes a lower dark shale containing spheroidal calcareous concretions in its upper part; and an upper black fissile shale containing phosphatic nodules. North of Verdigris River the interval is so thick that all of it is not exposed in most strip pits, but judging from material found on weathered slopes it probably has the same general characteristics as south of the river. Most of the northward thickening seems to be in the lower division which contains some silty sandstone lenses north of Verdigris River. Describing what is presumably the same interval in Kansas, Pierce and Courtier wrote:

"The Croweburg coal is overlain by 3 to 8 feet of shale, the upper half light gray and the lower half somewhat darker in color. Above this unit is 2½ to 5 feet, averaging 3 feet, of fissile black shale, containing siliceous limestone concretions, many of which are 18 inches in diameter, and some 3 feet in diameter were noted. Small phosphate nodules, about three-fourths of an inch in diameter, are common in the black shale. . . . The large concretions have the shape of flattened spheres, whereas the small ones may be round, flattened, or several may be grouped together like peanut brittle. The succession of strata just described—that is, a coal overlain by gray shale, and then a black shale with concretions—furnishes an excellent means of identifying the Croweburg coal, for none of the other coals in the Cherokee shale have a similar succession of strata associated with them." 4

The sequence and lithology of the beds between the Broken Arrow coal and Verdigris limestone in Oklahoma are strikingly similar to that of the beds between the Croweburg coal and Ardmore limestone in Kansas, and this together with the fact that the Verdigris-Ardmore correlation is fairly well established, makes the correlation of the Broken Arrow coal with the Croweburg seem fairly certain.

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**Verdigris limestone.** The Verdigris limestone is remarkably uniform in thickness and character across the area. Exposures generally consist of 2 to 2.5 feet of dark, massive, fissiliferous limestone; but fresher exposures in strip pits are about 5 feet thick and include more shaly, less resistant beds at the top and bottom. Norman D. Newell in his unpublished notes describes the Verdigris as containing chert, at least locally. Where the Verdigris limestone is covered by rubble in the hills north of Verdigris River, its approximate position is marked by a band of polygonal chert fragments, which probably originated from a 4-inch bed of chert mentioned by Ohern5 as occurring 10 feet above the Verdigris limestone in this part of the area.

**Strata above the Verdigris limestone.** The interval between the Verdigris limestone and the Fort Scott limestone is about 140 feet thick in the vicinity of Broken Arrow, but thins to 30 feet, or less, about the middle of T. 22 N. It is somewhat more than 30 feet thick across T. 23 N. A generalized section above the Verdigris limestone in T. 18 N. follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bed</th>
<th>Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 Limestone, Fort Scott</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Shale and sandstone, both silty, about</td>
<td>2 to 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Contains the Fum (Squirrel) sand of subsurface terminology.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Limestone, unnamed but occupies about the same horizon as the Breezy Hill limestone of Kansas, dark, silty, fissiliferous, about</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(This limestone has been mistaken in surface outcrops by some geologists for both Fort Scott and Verdigris and could be mistaken easily for the Verdigris in subsurface studies.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Sandstone, medium-grained to silty</td>
<td>10 to 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Possibly this is part of the Fum sand of the subsurface in some areas to the west.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Shale, silty to sandy, about</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Limestone, Verdigris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The limestone, No. 4 of the foregoing table, was not observed north of T. 18 N. It may be studied in the field conveniently at the following places: In the road and immediately east of a house on the south side of the road at the top of the hill about a fourth of a mile west of the NE cor. sec. 18, T. 18 N., R. 15 E. In the ditch on the north side of the railroad and immediately west of

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the stream along the east side of the NE\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 13, T. 18 N., R. 14 E. In a draw at about the center of the SW\(\frac{1}{4}\) SE\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 13, T. 18 N., R. 14 E. In a ditch on the north side of the road near the top of the hill at the S\(\frac{1}{4}\) cor. sec. 24, T. 18 N., R. 14 E. On the east side of the road and immediately south of a house, also on the east side of the road, about a quarter of a mile south of the NW cor. sec. 25, T. 18 N., R. 14 E. The following is a generalized section of the strata above the Verdigris limestone north of T. 18 N:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bed</th>
<th>Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. Limestone, Fort Scott</td>
<td>5 to 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Shale, clay to sandy, in part black and fissile</td>
<td>5 to 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Contains the Fort Scott (Mulky) coal which is mined at numerous places for local use but in this area is generally too thin to be of commercial importance)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sandstone and silty shale</td>
<td>10 to 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(The Frue (Squirrel) sand of the subsurface)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Shale, clay to silty</td>
<td>10 to 60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fort Scott limestone.** No description of the Fort Scott limestone will be attempted. It overlies the Cherokee shale directly and only the contact was mapped.

**COAL**

*Below Broken Arrow Coal.* Numerous "shows" of coal have been reported by well drillers in the interval between the Chelsea sandstone, below, and the Broken Arrow coal, above. Also residents have reported several surface outcrops, some of which have been worked for local use. These outcrops seem to be similar to the one seen by the writer on the east side of the road an eighth of a mile north of the W\(\frac{1}{4}\) cor. sec. 2, T. 19 N., R. 15 E. where the coal is 0.2 feet thick. Norman D. Newell, in unpublished notes, reports a coal in this same locality, probably the same seam, as 2.0 feet thick, and drillers describe the coals of this interval as extremely lenticular and seldom more than 0.5 feet thick.

*Broken Arrow coal.* Present information indicates that this coal is continuous from the vicinity of Broken Arrow at least as far north as the strip pits in sec. 10, T. 23 N., R. 17 E., north of Bushyhead, and that it is probably the same as the Croweburg coal of Kansas. The Broken Arrow coal has a reported maximum thickness of 27 inches in the vicinity of Broken Arrow where it is generally 18 to 24 inches thick, but farther north it is thinner, being only 14 inches thick at some places between Sequoya and Bushyhead, in T. 23 N., R. 17 E.

South of Verdigris River the Broken Arrow coal has been stripped extensively and that part of the area is now producing an important quantity of relatively hard, black, bituminous coal which has long been prized as domestic and steam plant fuel. Operators report that this coal has good keeping qualities, which permits stockpiling for seasonal and emergency use.

From Verdigris River to the vicinity of Sequoya, middle of T. 22 N., the few small strip pits have been abandoned for several years, and no fresh exposure of coal was seen. Information from operators and residents in the area indicates that the coal here, though thick enough to be worked and of good fuel value, has poor keeping qualities. It is said to be soft and breaks down to fine slack soon after mining. Though the coal generally is thinner from Sequoya northward, than south of Verdigris River, operators say that it has the same good qualities and the pits are supplying
important quantities of coal to war industries and to the civilian market.

*Fort Scott coal* crops out a few feet below the base of the Fort Scott limestone as far south as the north part of T. 19 N. It is a hard, black, bituminous coal of good quality but, in this area, it is generally much less than 1 foot thick and is worked for local use only. Because of its position, normally 1 to 3 feet below the base of the Fort Scott limestone, this coal is considered to be equivalent to the Fort Scott (Mulky) coal of Kansas and Missouri.

**Measured Sections of Broken Arrow Coal**

Although analyses of Broken Arrow coal show considerable variation, the fresh coal, as seen in those parts of the area where it is actively mined, is of rather uniform appearance. Partings of any sort are uncommon and thickness is its most conspicuous variable. Therefore the description of the coal by townships is limited to the following tabulation of measured sections. An asterisk (*) indicates that an analysis of a sample from the locality is given under the same number in the table of analyses and that the coal section was taken from the publication cited. Name of coal bed in parenthesis, thus: (Broken Arrow), is the writer's correlation. All others are from the writer's field notes. Most of these measured sections are shown graphically on Plate II.

**T. 18 N., R. 15 E.**

1. *Broken Arrow, Seneca Coal and Coke Co. Strip Pit. Sec. 5, T. 18 N., R. 15 E.*

   **Source:** U. S. Bur. of Mines Tech. paper. No. 411, p. 49.

   **Analyses:** A24773 to A24775. Bituminous coal, Broken Arrow district, from Seneca Coal and Coke Company mine, north strip pit, sec. 5, T. 18 N., R. 15 E. On the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad. Coal bed unnamed (Broken Arrow); dip 1½°; thickness of bed 22 inches; cover at points sampled, 25 feet. The bed was measured and sampled at two points by W. W. Fleming, Aug. 26, 1926, as described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Laboratory No.</th>
<th>A24773</th>
<th>A24774</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Immediate roof, soft shale</td>
<td>Ft.</td>
<td>in.</td>
<td>Ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dirt band (boxy) not included in sample</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrite streak</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thickness of bed</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thickness of sample</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section A (sample A24773) was cut at south end of strip pit and section B (sample A24774) at 100 feet from south end of strip pit. The ultimate analysis of the composite sample made by combining face samples A24773 and A24774 is given under laboratory No. A24775.

System of mining, strip pit; coal shot from the solid; it was screened through round-hole screens, and three sizes shipped. At time of sampling the daily output was 500 tons, and life of the mine was estimated as 15 years. (The locality was visited by M. C. Oakes in June 1943. This particular pit was inactive but the same company continues to operate in the area with power shovels and 20 ton semi-trailer trucks.)

2. *Broken Arrow, Seneca Coal and Coke Co. Strip Pit (abandoned).* NW cor. sec. 9, T. 18 N., R. 15 E.

   **Source:** Measured by the writer, June 18, 1943, as described below:

   Shale not measured

   Coal, about 1.8
   Shale, sandy, slity 14.0

3. *Broken Arrow, Seneca Coal and Coke Co., Seneca No. 2 Strip Pit. Sec. 19, T. 18 N., R. 15 E.*

   **Source:** U. S. Bur. Mines unpublished data.

   **Analyses:** B-85413 to B-85418. Bituminous coal, Tulsa district. From Seneca Coal and Coke Co., No. 2 Strip Pit, 2½ miles southeast of Broken Arrow, sec. 19, T. 18 N., R. 15 E., on Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad. Coal bed: Broken Arrow; dip 2°; thickness of bed 23½ inches to 27 inches; cover at the points sampled 28 to 37 feet. The bed was measured and sampled at five places by C. P. Haller, September 9, 1942, as described below:
Section A (sample B-85413) was cut 260 feet north and 550 feet west of NE cor. SW¼ sec. 19; section B (sample B-85414) 50 feet south and 1050 feet west of NE cor. SW¼ sec. 19; section C (sample B-85415) 300 feet south and 1300 feet west of NE cor. SW¼ sec. 19; section D (sample B-85416) 665 feet south and 1575 feet west of the NE cor. SW¼ sec. 19; section E (sample B-85417) 625 feet north and 650 feet east of the SW cor. SW¼ sec. 19. The ultimate analysis of a composite sample made by combining face samples Nos. B-85414 to B-85417 inclusive is given under laboratory No. B-85418.

System of mining, stripping; explosives, black powder; the coal was prepared in 6 sizes and picked on a belt. Daily output at time of sampling was 1,000 tons, all from advance workings. Estimated life of mine 10 years.

4. Broken Arrow, Seneca Coal and Coke Co. Strip Pit. ½ mile east of the SW cor. sec. 19, T. 18 N., R. 15 E.

Source: Measured by the writer, June 18, 1943, as described below:

- Shale in pit above the coal, not measured. 1.5
- Coal covered, shale, about. 10.0


Source: Measured by the writer, May 7, 1943, as described below:

- Shale, dark. 1.0
- Coal, about. 1.5
- Shale, black, hard, bottom of pit, not measured.
Sold to domestic trade and hauled to shipping point at Catoosa, on St. Louis-San Francisco Railway. Coal bed: unnamed (Broken Arrow); dip 1²; thickness of bed 15⁷ to 21⁷ inches; cover at points sampled 18 to 36 feet. The bed was measured and sampled at four points by C. P. Haller, August 27, 1942, as described below:

Section Laboratory No. A B-84164 B-84165 C B-84166 D B-84167
Immediate roof slate Ft. in. Ft. in. Ft. in. Ft. in. Ft. in.
Coal                  1 9⁷/₈ 1 3⁷/₈ 1 9 1 8⁷/₈
No parting bands in bed.
Floor, clay, fairly hard, smooth
Thickness of bed      1 9⁷/₈ 1 3⁷/₈ 1 9 1 8⁷/₈
Thickness in sample   1 9⁷/₈ 1 3⁷/₈ 1 9 1 8⁷/₈

Section A (sample B-84164) was cut 440 feet south and 300 feet west of NW cor. SE¹/₄ SE¹/₄ sec. 28; Section B (sample B-84165), 330 feet south and 460 feet east of NW cor. SE¹/₄ SE¹/₄ sec. 28; Section C (sample B-84166), 400 feet south and 450 feet west of NW cor. SE¹/₄ SE¹/₄ sec. 28; Section D (sample B-84167), 50 feet north and 50 feet west from 10 acre corner on ¼ sec. line, sec. 21. The ultimate analysis of a composite sample made by combining face samples B-84164 to B-84166 inclusive is given under laboratory No. B-84168.

System of mining, stripping; explosive, black powder and dynamite used for roof; this coal was prepared in 4 sizes and picked on a belt. Daily output at time of sampling 400 tons, all from advance workings. Estimated life of mine 10 years.


Source: Measured by the writer, May 6, 1943, as described below:

Shale, dark ............................................................... 17.0
Coal ................................................................. 1.4
Covered, shale, about ........................................ 1.0
Limestone, dark, gneally, fossiliferous ....................... 1.0
Covered, shale ...................................................... 1.5
Limestone, fossiliferous, weathers gray to red ............ 1.0

Source: Measured by the writer, May 6, 1943, as described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Measured by the writer, May 6, 1943, as described below:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shale</td>
<td>dark, weathered gray.......................................28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>about......................................................1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shale</td>
<td>dark, silty, about........................................1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limestone, gray to black, gneiss, and knotty in appearance, silty, includes a network of coaly stringers, fossiliferous......1.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

T. 22 N., R. 16 E.

13. Sequoya, Rogers County Coal Co. Strip Pit NW¼ SE¼ sec. 10, T. 22 N., R. 16 E.

Source: Measured by the writer, April 20, 1943, as described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Measured by the writer, April 20, 1943, as described below:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shale</td>
<td>......................................................................28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>......................................................................1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shale, bottom of pit, not measured.


Analyses: B-84595 to B-84598. Bituminous coal, Tulsa district, from Rogers County Coal Co. strip pit 6 miles northeast of Claremore, secs. 14 and 23, T. 22 N., R. 16 E. near St. Louis-San Francisco Railway. Coal bed: unnamed (Broken Arrow); dip 1°; thickness of bed 1½ inches to 2½ inches; cover at points sampled 12 to 25 feet. The bed was measured and sampled at three points by C. P. Haller, August 28, 1942, as described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section Laboratory No.</th>
<th>A B-84595</th>
<th>B B-84596</th>
<th>C B-84597</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roof, slate</td>
<td>Ft.</td>
<td>in.</td>
<td>Ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>1 5½</td>
<td>1 8</td>
<td>1 10½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No parting bands in bed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor, clay, soft, smooth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thickness of bed</td>
<td>1 5½</td>
<td>1 8</td>
<td>1 10½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thickness of sample</td>
<td>1 5½</td>
<td>1 8</td>
<td>1 10½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section A (sample B-84595) was cut 800 feet north of the SE cor. SW¼ sec. 14; section B (sample B-84596), 650 feet north and 250 feet west of SE cor. SW¼ sec. 14; sample C (sample B-84597), 700 feet south and 400 feet west of SE cor. SW¼ sec. 14. The ultimate analysis of a composite sample made by combining face samples Nos. B-84595 to B-84597 inclusive is given under laboratory No. B-84598.

System of mining, stripping; explosives, dynamite used for roof. The coal was prepared in 7 sizes and was picked on a belt. Daily output at time of sampling was 400 tons, all from advance workings. Estimated life of mine, 10 years.

15. Bushyhead, Outcrop Section, 0.3 mile north of the SW cor. sec. 4, T. 23 N., R. 17 E.

Source: Measured by the writer, April 13, 1943.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Covered, probably shale</th>
<th>50.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coal, poorly exposed in east bank of north-south road</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covered, probably shale, not measured</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

T. 23 N., R. 18 E.


Analyses: 177. Bituminous coal, northeastern Oklahoma district, from Bushyhead Coal Co. No. 1 strip pit, a wagon mine, 1½ miles north of Bushyhead. Coal bed: Fort Scott (Broken Arrow); thickness 1 foot 6 inches; cover at point sampled, 24 feet. Sampled at three places in pit. The bed was measured and sampled by J. E. Moose and W. R. Rutherford, July 10, 1928, as described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roof, slate and clay</td>
<td>Ft.</td>
<td>in.</td>
<td>Ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bony coal</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor, clay</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thickness of bed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thickness of sample</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System of mining, stripping with steam shovel. Coal shot with black powder and loaded into trucks which haul it to St. Louis-
San Francisco Railway. Average daily output, 125 tons, all from advance workings. (Visited by M. C. Oakes, May 13, 1943. Pit has been abandoned for several years.)

**Analyses of Broken Arrow Coal by Townships**

Following are analyses of Broken Arrow coal arranged by townships. (Page 26) As indicated individually, some are previously published analyses by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, some are recent unpublished analyses by the same agency, and others are from an earlier publication of the Oklahoma Geological Survey. In the preceding measured sections and descriptions of Broken Arrow coal by townships, those marked by an asterisk (*) were sampled and the analyses are included under corresponding numbers in the following table.

The following generalizations are based on a study of the analyses of air-dried samples:

The volatile matter tends to decrease slightly northward, from 38.1 percent in the vicinity of Broken Arrow to 33.8 percent in the vicinity of Sequoyah and is 34.3 percent north of Bushyhead.

The fixed carbon increases northward from 50.8 percent in the vicinity of Broken Arrow to 61.6 percent near Sequoya, and is 59.2 percent north of Bushyhead.

The percentage of ash is erratic but tends to decrease northward. The maximum is 9.4 percent southeast of Broken Arrow, the minimum is 4.5 percent in the vicinity of Catoosa. Except in one locality, the ash of all samples had a softening point above 2,000° F.

The sulphur content is also erratic. The maximum is 3.6 percent in T. 18 N., the minimum is 0.4 percent in the vicinity of Catoosa and near Sequoyah it is about 0.9 percent.

The figures for B.t.u. increase as the impurities decrease. The minimum is 13,290 in T. 18 N., near Broken Arrow, and the maximum 14,170 in T. 22 N. near Sequoya. It is about 13,970 near Catoosa and 13,720 in T. 23 N., north of Bushyhead.
## Analyses of Broken Arrow Coal

### Proximate Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lab. No. A24773°</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>50.2</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>12500</td>
<td>2130</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broken Arrow, 3½ miles northeast of; sec. 5 T. 18 N., R. 15 E., Seneca Coal Co. strip pit (South end of pit). Coal (as received).</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lab. No. A24774°</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12420</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same (100 ft. from south end of pit) Coal (as received).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lab. No. A24775°</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>50.1</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>70.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>12460</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same (composite of samples A24773 and A24774) Coal (as received).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ultimate Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Carbon</th>
<th>Nitrogen</th>
<th>Oxygen</th>
<th>Sulphur</th>
<th>Ash</th>
<th>B. L. u.</th>
<th>Sh. In.</th>
<th>Dry Yr.</th>
<th>Fluid Yr.</th>
<th>Air Dry Loss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lab. B-85413°</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>51.6</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lab. B-85415°</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same: 300° S., 1300° W. of NE cor. of SW¼, sec. 19. Coal (as received).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lab. B-85416°</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>52.3</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>14690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lab. B-85417°</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>57.6</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same: 625° N., 650° E. of SW cor. of SW¼, sec. 19. Coal (moisture and ash free).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ANALYSES OF BROKEN ARROW COAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROXIMATE ANALYSIS</th>
<th>ULTIMATE ANALYSIS</th>
<th>SOFTENING TEMP</th>
<th>AIR DRY LOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moisture</td>
<td>Volatile Matter</td>
<td>Fixed Carbon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composite of B-85413 to B-85417 inc.</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>50.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal (air dried)</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>47.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal (as received)</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal (moisture free)</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>56.6</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal (moisture and ash free)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8. WAGONER COUNTY

#### Lab. B-85920


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Moisture</th>
<th>Volatile Matter</th>
<th>Fixed Carbon</th>
<th>Ash</th>
<th>Hydrogen</th>
<th>Carbon</th>
<th>Nitrogen</th>
<th>Oxygen</th>
<th>Sulphur</th>
<th>Ash</th>
<th>R. t. u</th>
<th>Stack Pt</th>
<th>Homer Pt</th>
<th>Fluid Pt</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coal (air dried)</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>55.8</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13330</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2050</td>
<td>2150</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal (as received)</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>52.8</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td></td>
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<td>13710</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coal (moisture free)</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>57.4</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>14650</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal (moisture and ash free)</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>61.4</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
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<td></td>
<td>14650</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Lab. B-85921

Same: 4540' N., 620' W. of SE cor. sec. 29.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Moisture</th>
<th>Volatile Matter</th>
<th>Fixed Carbon</th>
<th>Ash</th>
<th>Hydrogen</th>
<th>Carbon</th>
<th>Nitrogen</th>
<th>Oxygen</th>
<th>Sulphur</th>
<th>Ash</th>
<th>R. t. u</th>
<th>Stack Pt</th>
<th>Homer Pt</th>
<th>Fluid Pt</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coal (air dried)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>35.1</td>
<td>56.0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13480</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2060</td>
<td>2260</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal (as received)</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>53.7</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12910</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal (moisture free)</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>13860</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal (moisture and ash free)</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>61.5</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>14790</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

### Lab. B-85922

Same: 3660' N., 790' W. of SE cor. sec. 29.

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Moisture</th>
<th>Volatile Matter</th>
<th>Fixed Carbon</th>
<th>Ash</th>
<th>Hydrogen</th>
<th>Carbon</th>
<th>Nitrogen</th>
<th>Oxygen</th>
<th>Sulphur</th>
<th>Ash</th>
<th>R. t. u</th>
<th>Stack Pt</th>
<th>Homer Pt</th>
<th>Fluid Pt</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coal (air dried)</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>52.7</td>
<td>8.9</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>12640</td>
<td>2360</td>
<td>2970</td>
<td>2550</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal (as received)</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>50.5</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal (moisture free)</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>54.5</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13040</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coal (moisture and ash free)</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>59.9</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
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<td>14350</td>
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### Lab. B-85923

Same: 2210' N., 485' W. of SE cor. sec. 29.

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<th>Volatile Matter</th>
<th>Fixed Carbon</th>
<th>Ash</th>
<th>Hydrogen</th>
<th>Carbon</th>
<th>Nitrogen</th>
<th>Oxygen</th>
<th>Sulphur</th>
<th>Ash</th>
<th>R. t. u</th>
<th>Stack Pt</th>
<th>Homer Pt</th>
<th>Fluid Pt</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coal (air dried)</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>55.4</td>
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<td>2070</td>
<td>2110</td>
<td>2460</td>
<td>4.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coal (as received)</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td>52.9</td>
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<td>1.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coal (moisture and ash free)</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>6.2</td>
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### Lab. B-85924

Same: 1220' N., 360' W of SE cor. sec. 29.

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<th>Ash</th>
<th>Hydrogen</th>
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<th>Nitrogen</th>
<th>Oxygen</th>
<th>Sulphur</th>
<th>Ash</th>
<th>R. t. u</th>
<th>Stack Pt</th>
<th>Homer Pt</th>
<th>Fluid Pt</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coal (air dried)</td>
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<td>2110</td>
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<td>Coal (as received)</td>
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<td>Coal (moisture and ash free)</td>
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### Lab. B-85925

Same: 700' N., 400' W. of SE cor. sec. 29.

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<th>Ash</th>
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<th>Nitrogen</th>
<th>Oxygen</th>
<th>Sulphur</th>
<th>Ash</th>
<th>R. t. u</th>
<th>Stack Pt</th>
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<td>2070</td>
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<td>Coal (moisture and ash free)</td>
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## Analyses of Broken Arrow Coal

### Proximate Analysis

|----------------|----------|----------------|--------------|-----|----------|--------|----------|--------|---------|-----|-------|---------|--------|---------|--------------|
| **Lab. B-85929**
Composite of B-85920 to B-85925 inc. | 2.7 | 35.2 | 55.6 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 75.2 | 1.8 | 9.8 | 1.3 | 6.5 | 13330 | 4.4 |
| Coal (air dried) | 7.0 | 33.6 | 53.2 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 73.1 | 1.8 | 13.3 | 1.4 | 6.2 | 12750 |
| Coal (as received) | 3.6 | 41.7 | 57.1 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 73.1 | 1.9 | 7.6 | 1.4 | 6.7 | 14900 |
| Coal (moisture free) | 3.2 | 40.3 | 52.8 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 73.1 | 2.0 | 9.2 | 1.6 | 6.7 | 14900 |
| Coal (moisture and ash free) | 3.2 | 40.3 | 52.8 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 73.1 | 2.0 | 9.2 | 1.6 | 6.7 | 14900 |

### Ultimate Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Softening Temperature of Ash</th>
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<td>Start *</td>
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| **Lab. B-84164**
Catoosa, 1 mile east of: 440' S., 390' W. of NW cor. of SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 sec. 28, T. 20 N., R. 15 E.; McNabb Coal Co. | 13290 | 2120 | 2160 | 2260 | 2.5 |
| Coal (air dried) | 4.5 | 32.7 | 57.3 | 5.5 | .5 | 13290 |
| Coal (as received) | 6.9 | 31.9 | 55.8 | 5.4 | .5 | 12940 |
| Coal (moisture free) | 3.2 | 40.3 | 52.8 | 5.6 | .5 | 13850 |
| Coal (moisture and ash free) | 3.2 | 40.3 | 52.8 | 5.6 | .5 | 14740 |

| **Lab. B-84165**
Same: 330' S., 460' E. of NW cor. of SE 1/4 of SE 1/4, sec. 28. | 13300 | 2180 | 2210 | 2550 | 2.7 |
| Coal (air dried) | 4.0 | 33.8 | 56.4 | 5.8 | .4 | 13300 |
| Coal (as received) | 6.6 | 32.9 | 54.9 | 5.6 | .4 | 12940 |
| Coal (moisture free) | 3.5 | 52.8 | 58.8 | 6.0 | .4 | 13850 |
| Coal (moisture and ash free) | 3.5 | 52.8 | 58.8 | 6.0 | .5 | 14740 |

| **Lab. B-84166**
Same: 440' S., 450' W. of NW cor. of SE 1/4 of SE 1/4, sec. 28. | 13130 | 2150 | 2180 | 2280 | 2.1 |
| Coal (air dried) | 5.1 | 32.3 | 57.0 | 5.6 | .5 | 13130 |
| Coal (as received) | 7.1 | 31.6 | 55.9 | 5.4 | .5 | 12850 |
| Coal (moisture free) | 3.4 | 60.2 | 60.2 | 5.8 | .5 | 13840 |
| Coal (moisture and ash free) | 3.6 | 63.9 | 63.9 | 5.8 | .5 | 14700 |

| **Lab. B-84167**
Same: 50' N., 50' W. from 10 acre cor. on 1/4 sec. line, sec. 21. | 13550 | 2290 | 2470 | 2710 | 2.8 |
| Coal (air dried) | 4.4 | 32.7 | 58.6 | 4.3 | 5.6 | 76.8 | 1.9 | 10.9 | .5 | 4.3 | 13550 |
| Coal (as received) | 7.1 | 31.7 | 57.0 | 4.2 | 5.8 | 74.6 | 1.8 | 13.1 | .5 | 4.2 | 13160 |
| Coal (moisture free) | 3.4 | 61.3 | 61.3 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 80.3 | 2.0 | 7.3 | .5 | 4.5 | 14170 |
| Coal (moisture and ash free) | 3.5 | 64.2 | 64.2 | 4.5 | 5.6 | 84.1 | 2.0 | 7.7 | .6 | 4.5 | 14840 |

| **Lab. B-84168**
Composite of samples B-84164, B-84165, and B-84166. | 13270 | 2200 | 2260 | 2470 | 2.5 |
| Coal (air dried) | 4.6 | 32.6 | 57.2 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 75.1 | 1.9 | 11.5 | .5 | 5.6 | 13270 |
| Coal (as received) | 6.9 | 31.8 | 55.8 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 73.3 | 1.9 | 13.3 | .4 | 5.5 | 12940 |
| Coal (moisture free) | 3.4 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 78.7 | 2.0 | 7.7 | .5 | 5.9 | 13910 |
| Coal (moisture and ash free) | 3.6 | 63.7 | 63.7 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 83.6 | 2.1 | 8.3 | .5 | 5.9 | 14770 |

| **14. Rogers County**
Lab. B-84595a
Claremore, 6 miles NE of: 800' N. from SE cor. of SW 1/4 sec. 11, T. 22 N., R. 16 E.; Rogers County Coal Co. | 13280 | 2200 | 2260 | 2470 | 3.1 |
| Coal (air dried) | 6.2 | 32.6 | 56.5 | 4.7 | .7 | 13280 |
| Coal (as received) | 9.1 | 31.6 | 54.8 | 4.5 | .7 | 12870 |
| Coal (moisture free) | 3.4 | 60.3 | 60.3 | 5.0 | .7 | 14160 |
| Coal (moisture and ash free) | 3.4 | 63.4 | 63.4 | 5.0 | .8 | 14900 |
### ANALYSES OF BROKEN ARROW COAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROXIMATE ANALYSIS</th>
<th>ULTIMATE ANALYSIS</th>
<th>SOFTENING TEMP. OF ASH</th>
<th>Air Dry Loss</th>
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<tr>
<td>Lab. B-84597a</td>
<td>Same as above, 650' N., 250' W. of SE cor. of SW1/4 sec. 14.</td>
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<td>Lab. B-84597b</td>
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<td>Lab. B-84598c</td>
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<td>57.1</td>
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<td>63.7</td>
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### 16. ROGERS COUNTY

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushyhead, 1½ miles north of; Bushyhead Coal Co. No. 1 strip pit, composite of face near middle of pit. Face, south end of pit.</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>54.3</td>
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1 For some of the analyses given here, only one figure was reported as "softening temperature." In this table that figure has been arbitrarily placed in the middle column under the heading "Down", and is the temperature at which the cone of coal ash fused to a spherical lump in a slightly reducing atmosphere.
APPENDIX A

MEASURED STRATIGRAPHIC SECTIONS

1. SECS. 23 AND 24 T. 18 N., R. 14 E., FROM A BAROMETRIC PROFILE EXTENDING FROM THE STRIP PIT ABOUT 0.1 MILE EAST OF THE SE COR. SEC. 24, TO OUTCROP OF FORT SCOTT LIMESTONE ABOUT 0.2 MILE WEST OF THE W 1/2 COR. SEC. 23.

FORT SCOTT limestone, not measured.
Covered, shale and sandstone, about 50.0
Limestone, about 3.0
Sandstone, fine-grained to silty, about 17.0
Covered, probably shale, about 66.0
VERDIGRIS limestone, dark, weathers yellow, fossiliferous 2.5
Shale, upper 5.7 feet black fissile and contains phosphatic nodules.
Lower 16 feet dark, total 15.7
BROKEN ARROW coal, about 1.8
Shale, black, not measured.

2. SEC. 7, T. 18 N., R. 15 E. MEASURED IN A DRAW 200 FEET SOUTH OF THE CENTER OF THE SECTION.

Between Broken Arrow coal and Fort Scott limestone.
Covered, silty shale and sandstone.
Limestone, fossiliferous, weathers brown to red 2.0
Siltstone, limy 2.0
Covered, shale, probably silty


FORT SCOTT limestone, base only, top eroded 2.0
Covered 40.0
Limestone, weathers brown to red, lower part silty, exposed in bank of draw 4.0
Shale, silty.

4. SECS. 9, 10, AND 11, T. 18 N., R. 15 E. FROM TOP OF SANDSTONE WEST OF N 1/4 COR. SEC. 11 TO BROKEN ARROW COAL AT THE NW COR. SEC. 9. WEST COMPONENT OF DIP ABOUT 40 FEET PER MILE.

Shale, not measured.
BROKEN ARROW coal, poor exposure 1.8
Covered, shale, sandy, silty, clay 14.0
Sandstone, fine-grained to silty and shaly, crops out 5 feet of NW cor. sec. 9 about 10.0
Covered, sandy to silty shale and clay shale 9.0
CHESAPEAKE sandstone, massive, not measured.

5. SECS. 19, 20, 21, AND 22, T. 18 N., R. 15 E. TOP OF THE MASSIVE SANDSTONE AT THE SE COR. SEC. 22 TO BROKEN ARROW COAL IN A STRIP PIT 3/4 MILE EAST OF THE SW COR. SEC. 19, WESTWARD COMPONENT OF DIP RANGES FROM 40 to 60 FEET PER MILE.

Shale in pit above coal, not measured.
BROKEN ARROW coal 1.8
Covered, shale, probably about 10.0
Sandstone, thin bedded, silty, about 10.0
Covered, probably shale, clay to silty, about 60.0

1. Chelsea sandstone, silty, about 10.0
2. Covered, probably silty shale, about 20.0
3. Sandstone massive, not tree-bearing in this vicinity, not measured.
5. Shale, weathers yellow 10.0
6. VERDIGRIS limestone, dark, weathers yellow, fossiliferous 2.5
7. Shale, black, fissile, contains phosphatic nodules 5.7
8. Shale, dark 10.0
9. BROKEN ARROW coal, about 1.8
10. Shale, black, bottom of pit.
11. SEC. 2, T. 19 N., R. 15 E. EXPOSURE IN SMALL STREAM ON EAST SIDE OF ROAD 3/4 MILE NORTH OF W 1/4 COR.
12. Shale, not measured
13. Coal, about 0.2
14. Shale, about 1.3
15. CHELSEA sandstone, not measured.

9. Shale, not measured.
10. VERDIGRIS limestone, dark fossiliferous, massive 3.0
11. Mostly covered shale, clay and silty, contains some sandstone, includes Broken Arrow coal 100.0
12. CHELSEA shale and sandstone, silty, not tree-bearing about 20.0
13. Sandstone, massive, tree-bearing, not measured.


10. LABELLE shale, covered.
11. FORT SCOTT limestone, dark weathers gray, fossiliferous 6.0
12. Shale, black, fissile, with phosphatic nodules 4.0
13. Limestone, top only exposed.

9A. SEC. 7, T. 19 N., R. 15 E. LOG OF A WATER WELL, NEAR SW COR. OF SEC. SUPPLIED BY LUTHER WHITE.

11. Soil 7.0

FORT SCOTT limestone

10. Limestone, upper Ft. Scott 9.0
9. Black slate (fissile shale with phosphatic nodules) 6.0
8. Limestone, lower Ft. Scott 6.0

CHEROKEE shale.

7. Shale, white 2.0
6. Coal 2.5
5. Shale, gray 4.5
4. Sand, fine-grained, micaceous, gray, no water 20.0
3. Shale, gray, sandy 20.0
2. Shale, gray 20.0
1. Limestone, gray, salt water 5.0

10. SEC. 7, T. 19 N., R. 15 E. MEASURED FROM BRIDGE SOUTH OF NE COR. SEC. 7, WESTWARD UP WINING ROAD TO TOP OF HILL.

13. FORT SCOTT limestone, weathers gray, top eroded 2.0
12. Covered, black fissile shale with phosphatic nodules 3.0
11. Limestone, dark, weathers light gray, fossiliferous, poorly exposed, about 3.0
11. SEC. 21, T. 19 N., R. 15 E. LIMESTONE CROPS OUT IN WEST ROAD DITCH SOUTH OF DRAW NEAR W½ COR. AND SECTION EXTENDS ABOUT 200 FEET SOUTHWARD UP HILL TO EXPOSURE OF COAL IN EAST ROAD BANK.

7. Shale, not measured.
8. BROKEN ARROW coal ........................................ 1.8
9. Covered, shale .............................................. 2.2
10. Siltite, limy, fossiliferous ................................ 2.9
11. Siltite, limy .................................................. 2.8
12. Limestone, gray, weathers red, silty to sandy, fossiliferous ........ 1.2
13. Sandstone, silty, base not exposed .......................... 4.0


7. Shale above coal, not measured.
8. BROKEN ARROW coal ........................................ 1.8
9. Shale, silty, about ............................................ 5.0
10. Sandstone, silty, about .................................... 10.0
11. Covered, shale, silty, about ............................... 66.0
12. CHELSEA, partly covered, silty shale and silty sandstone, about 10.0
13. Sandstone, massive, not measured.

13. SEC. 29, T. 19 N., R. 15 E. MEASURED IN AN ABANDONED BUT FRESH STRIP PIT, IN THE NE¼ NE¼ NW¼ 15.

5. VERDIGRIS limestone, weathers yellow, fossiliferous ............ 4.0
6. Shale, black fissile with phosphatic nodules .................... 4.0
7. Shale, dark, contains black spheroidal concretions .............. 12.0
8. Limestone, dark (sideritic shale) contains pyrite .............. 0.1
9. Shale, black ................................................... 5.0
10. BROKEN ARROW coal, top exposed in a fresh but abandoned pit, base not exposed.

14. SEC. 29, T. 19 N., R. 15 E. MEASURED IN PIT 0.1 MILE WEST AND 150 FEET NORTH OF SE COR. THIS IS FRESH EXPOSURE AND SHOWS DETAILS OF THE VERDIGRIS LIMESTONE NOT SEEN IN MOST SURFACE EXPOSURES OR IN STRIP PITS NEAR THE OUTCROP WHERE, IN GENERAL, ONLY THE MIDDLE PORTION REMAINS.

9. Shale weathered to clay
10. VERDIGRIS limestone, dark, fossiliferous .................... 0.3
11. Shale seam .................................................. 0.05
12. Limestone, dark, fossiliferous ................................ 1.5
13. Shale seam .................................................. 0.1
14. Limestone, dark, fossiliferous ................................ 2.0
15. Clay seam ................................................... 0.2
16. Limestone, dark, fossiliferous ................................ 0.5
17. Shale, black, fissile to blocky.
MEASURED STRATIGRAPHIC SECTIONS

2 Covered, probably shale ................................................. 20.0
1 Shale with sideritic silty streaks 0.1 foot thick and 2 to 4 feet apart .......................................... 25.0

Water level in old strip pit.

27. SECS. 3, 4, AND 5, T. 21 N., R. 15 E. FROM TOP OF THE MASSIVE TREE-BEARING SANDSTONE NEAR THE N¼ COR. SEC. 3, WESTWARD TO OUTCROP OF THE VERDIGRIS LIMESTONE IN THE EAST-FACING ESCARPMENT; ESTIMATED ELEVATION 0.2 MILE EAST OF THE NW COR. SEC. 5, MEAN DIP OF THE VERDIGRIS LIMESTONE IN AREA FARTHER WEST IS 40 FEET PER MILE.
6 Shale, not measured.
5 VERDIGRIS limestone, dark, fossiliferous, about .............................................. 3.0
4 Covered, clay shale and silty shale, contains Broken Arrow coal about 55 feet below top, about .............................................. 100.0
3 CHELSEA sandstone, thin-bedded, not tree-bearing .............................................. 10.0
2 Covered, shale, silty, about .............................................. 5.0
1 Sandstone, massive tree-bearing, top exposed, not measured.

28. SEC. 1, T. 22 N., R. 16 E. ALONG ROAD. 0.1 MILE EAST OF N¼ COR.
12 LABETTE shale, covered, soil .............................................. 6.0
11 FORT SCOTT limestone, gray, fossiliferous, lenticular beds .............................................. 6.0
10 Covered in part, seems to be black fissile shale with phosphatic nodules, about .............................................. 3.0
9 Limestone, gray, fossiliferous, thin-bedded to massive .............................................. 6.0
8 Shale, weathers buff .............................................. 1.5
7 Coal, badly weathered, about .............................................. 1.0
6 Sandstone, fine-grained, some silty shale .............................................. 22.0
5 Sandstone, brown, silty .............................................. 2.0
4 Shale, gray .............................................. 9.0
5 VERDIGRIS limestone, dark, weathers yellow, fossiliferous .............................................. 0.0
2 Shale, black fissile with phosphatic nodules .............................................. 1.0
1 Covered, gray shale.

29. SEC. 10, T. 22 N., R. 16 E. IN AND ABOVE STRIP PIT, IN NW¼\S\W¼.
5 VERDIGRIS limestone, base, poorly exposed, weathers yellow fossiliferous .............................................. 4.0
4 Covered, shale .............................................. 25.0
3 Shale, in bank of pit .............................................. 23.0
2 BROKEN ARROW coal .............................................. 1.4
1 Shale, bottom of pit .............................................. 1.0

30. SEC. 12, T. 22 N., R. 16 E. FROM ABANDONED STRIP PIT ¼ MILE WEST OF THE S¾ COR., SOUTHWESTWARD UP HILL.
2 VERDIGRIS limestone, base only exposed.
1 Covered, probably silty shale .............................................. 35.0
2 Shale, silty, exposed in wall of pit .............................................. 15.0

Water level in abandoned strip pit.

31. SEC. 19, T. 22 N., R. 16 E. BEGINS UNDER BRIDGE AT CENTER OF SECTION AND EXTENDS WESTWARD TO TOP OF HILL.
9 FORT SCOTT limestone, dark, weathers gray, fossiliferous, top probably eroded, about .............................................. 4.0
8 Covered, probably black fissile shale with phosphatic nodules .............................................. 9.0
7 Limestone, dark, weathers buff, fossiliferous, about .............................................. 3.0
6 Covered, probably shale .............................................. 2.0
5 Coal, weathered, about .............................................. 0.4
4 Covered, probably shale .............................................. 1.0

2 Covered, probably shale .............................................. 20.0
1 Shale with sideritic silty streaks 0.1 foot thick and 2 to 4 feet apart .............................................. 25.0

Water level in old strip pit.

21. SEC. 1, T. 21 N., R. 15 E. MEASURED UP THE ESCARPMENT WEST OF THE N¼ COR.
1 FORT SCOTT limestone, gray, fossiliferous, top eroded .............................................. 4.0
9 Shale, black fissile with phosphatic nodules .............................................. 4.0
8 Limestone, massive, gray, weathers yellowish-brown, fossiliferous .............................................. 7.0
7 Shale .............................................. 1.0
6 FORT SCOTT (MILKY) coal .............................................. 1.2
5 Shale, silty to sandy, weathers brown .............................................. 3.0
4 Limestone, dark-brown, fossiliferous .............................................. 0.3
3 Shale, silty, weathers dark to brown .............................................. 12.0
2 Sandstone, fine-grained to silty .............................................. 11.0
1 Covered by talus slope .............................................. 8.0

22. SEC. 2, T. 21 N., R. 15 E. MEASURED UP A CONSPICUOUS HILL ALONG AN EAST-WEST ROAD, ¼ MILE EAST OF NW COR.
4 FORT SCOTT limestone, basal part .............................................. 2.0
3 Coal and shale, weathered, about .............................................. 2.6
2 Shale, silty to sandy, partly covered, about .............................................. 30.0
1 VERDIGRIS limestone, exposed about 250 feet south of road, about .............................................. 2.0

Succeeded downward by shale.

23. SEC. 26, T. 21 N., R. 15 E. MEASURED FROM A DRAW IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF THE SE COR. TO THE BASE OF THE FORT SCOTT AT THAT CORNER
7 FORT SCOTT limestone, massive and white, top eroded and covered .............................................. 6.0
6 Covered, probably shale containing a thin coal .............................................. 5.0
5 Sandstone, massive to thin-bedded and cross-bedded, fine-grained to silty, weathers brown, about .............................................. 6.0
4 Shale .............................................. 8.0
3 Covered, nearby exposures are shale .............................................. 23.0
2 VERDIGRIS limestone, dark, weathers brown, fossiliferous, two or more massive beds, shatters in weathering, about .............................................. 9.0
1 Covered, probably black fissile shale with phosphatic nodules, about .............................................. 4.0

24. SEC. 34, T. 21 N., R. 15 E. SE¼ NW¼, ABOUT 400 FEET NORTH OF A HOUSE ON THE EAST SIDE OF A BIG DRAW.
2 FORT SCOTT limestone, base of the Fort Scott, .............................................. 60.0
1 VERDIGRIS limestone, top only exposed.

25. SEC. 35, T. 21 N., R. 15 E. IN BANK OF AND UP THE HILL FROM AN OLD STRIP PIT NEAR THE N¼ COR.
5 VERDIGRIS limestone, dark, weathers yellow, fossiliferous, base only, top eroded .............................................. 2.0
2 Covered, probably shale and sandstone .............................................. 28.0
1 Shale, gray, silty, contains sideritic streaks 0.1 foot thick and 2 to 3 feet apart .............................................. 17.0

Water level in old strip pit.

26. SEC. 35, T. 21 N., R. 15 E. IN BANK OF OLD STRIP PIT, IN SE¼ NW¼
3 VERDIGRIS limestone, dark, weathers yellow, fossiliferous, base only, top eroded.
3. Shale, dark, much weathered ............................................. 18.0
2. Covered by alluvium ......................................................... 5.0
1. VERDIGRIS limestone, top only is exposed in stream bed for ¼ mile.

32. SEC. 18, T. 22 N., R. 17 E. AND SEC. 13 AND 14, T. 22 N., R. 18 E. FROM MASSIVE TREE-BEARING SANDSTONE IMMEDIATELY EAST OF SW COR. SEC. 18, T. 22 N., R. 17 E. TO TOP OF HILL NORTH SIDE OF ROAD IN SEC. 14, T. 22 N., R. 16 E.
11. FORT SCOTT limestone, poorly exposed, top eroded, caps hill, not measured.
10. Covered, probably shale and sandstone ...................................... 30.0
9. VERDIGRIS limestone, dark, weathers buff, poorly exposed in road ............................................. 3.0
8. Covered ................................................................. 40.0
7. Sandstone and silty shale exposed in strip pit .......................... 8.0
6. Shale, dark, exposed in strip pit ........................................ 12.0
5. BROKEN ARROW coal, exposed in strip pit ............................. 1.5
4. Shale, clay shale to silty shale, mostly covered ....................... 50.0
3. CHELSEA sandstone, silty, not tree-bearing, mostly covered about 10.0
2. Covered, silty shale, about ............................................. 15.0
1. Sandstone, massive, tree-bearing, not measured.

33. SEC. 4, T. 23 N., R. 17 E. MEASURED ON HILL IN THE SE¼ OF SECTION.
4. FORT SCOTT limestone, caps top of hill, base only present.
3. Covered, wooded, seems to be mostly sandstone ..................... 40.0
2. VERDIGRIS limestone, poorly exposed, about ....................... 5.0
1. Covered, shale, not measured.

34. SEC. 4, T. 23 N., R. 17 E. ABOUT 0.3 MILE NORTH OF THE SW COR. BEGINNING IN ROAD NEAR TOP OF SPUR AND EXTENDING UP HILL NORTHEASTWARD.
6. VERDIGRIS. Top of ridge covered by limestone fragments which are dark, yellow weather to buff, and probably represent a limestone bed at about this horizon.
5. Covered, probably silty shale, about ................................ 15.0
4. Sandstone, buff, thin-beded, silty, flaggy, makes bench, about .... 5.0
3. Covered, probably shale ............................................... 50.0
2. BROKEN ARROW coal, poorly exposed in east bank of northsouth road ......................................................... 1.5
1. Covered ................................................................. 15.0 or more

35. SEC. 10, T. 23 N., R. 17 E. NEAR W¼ COR. FROM WATER'S EDGE IN AN ABANDONED STRIP PIT NORTHWARD TO TOP OF RIDGE.
4. Covered, wooded, probably thin sandstone beds and silty shale, to top of hill ................................................... 15.0
3. Covered, probably shale ................................................ 25.0
2. VERDIGRIS limestone, weathers yellow, fossiliferous, makes bench, not well exposed, about ....................... 2.0
1. Covered, probably shale ............................................... 55.0

Water level in an abandoned strip pit.
Map Showing
BROKEN ARROW COAL AND ASSOCIATED STRATA
in parts of
ROGERS, WAGONER, AND TULSA COUNTIES
by
Malcolm C. Oakes
1943

Geology from field work supplemented by use of aerial photographs
