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## BULLETIN No. 22

## THE OIL FIELDS

OF

## Crawford and Lawrence Counties

B Y<br>RAYMOND S. BLATCHLEY



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University of Illinois
1913

## STATE GEOLOGICAL COMMISSION.

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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

State Geological Survey, University of Illinois, January 30, 1913.

Governor E. F. Dunne, Chairman, and Members of the Geological Commission:
gentlemen-I submit herewith a report on the oil fields of Crawford and Lawrence counties, Illinois, and recommend that it be published as Bulletin No. 22.

The author, Mr. Raynond S. Blatchley, has been on the staff of the survey since 1908 and has devoted a large part of three years to the studies presented here.

The colored maps which accompany the report present information of great commercial value in locating future wells in the district. The kindness of property owners and oil operators who have contributed information freely to the survey is hereby acknowledged, and confidence is expressed that they will find the report almost invaluable.

Tery respectfully,
Frank W. DeWolf, Director.

# THE OIL FIELDS OF CRAWFORD AND LAWRENCE COUNTIES, ILLINOIS. 

By Raymond S. Blatchley.

## CHAPTER I.

Historical, Theoretical, and Geological Aspects of the Illinois Fields

## OBJECT OF REPORT.

This report presents the results of a study of the geologic conditions in the southern half of the eastern Illinois oil fields. The specific area of inrestigation lies in the southern half of Crawford and the northern portion of Lawrence counties, in portions of the Hardinville, Sumner, and Tincennes quadrangles (See Plate IA.) The object is to discuss the control of the accumulation of oil and gas in these fields and to present facts which further confirm the anticlinal or structural theory for the concentration of oil and gas in raised formations. It is also possible that additional proof is added to support the theory of the origin of oil from organic remains buried in limestone and shales. The report also discusses the stratigraphy and describes the commercial features peculiar to this territory, including production, costs, methods of transportation and storage, field operations, leasing, etc. It is desired to preserve in printed form all arailable records of the territory, particularly for use in future stratigraphic and structural studies and for reference by the operators.

## METHODS OF STUDY.

The method of study was to map by means of contour lines, or lines through points of equal altitude, the geologic structure of the producing sands. The contours were made upon the positive altitudes of the sands above a datum plane 1,500 feet below mean sea level. These maps show the oil sand as if everything above it had been removed. The undulations, slopes, basins, etc., are clearly defined. In this way the oil, gas, and water relations to the structure are studied. In addition to the contour maps cross-sections were made along the crest of the anticline and crosswise to it. These graphic sections are intended merely to make
clearer the contour maps. The records along the selected lines are plotted on a uniform scale and are placed in their proper positions along the section, with regard both to the elevation of the wells above sea level and to their linear distance from one another. The points at which the crosssection lines cut the contours are measured and marked on the section. All points representing a particular horizon are connected. Thus, a mechanical means of ascertaining structural features was developed and significant facts were revealed.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The taking of elevations and logs of the wells within the portion of the oil fields covered by this report began in the summer of 1908. The writer was assisted in this work by Douglas Wright in the Crawford county portion of the Hardinville quadrangle and by J. C. Jones in the Lawrence county division. The leveling in the Sumner and Vincennes quadrangles was completed the following summer with the assistance of W. E. Deuchler, levelman, and Douglas Wright and H. H. Johnson, rodmen. A final review of the Lawrence county fields was made in 1911 with the assistance of D. G. Thompson. The report would not have been possible except for the hearty coöperation of all operators who furnished well records, maps, and other information. Much help was given in the stratigraphic studies by Dr. J. A. Udden who made an intimate examination of well samples from eleven wells within the investigated area. Special thanks are due the officials of the Ohio Oil Company, Marshall, Ill., for samples from a number of wells in the region. These were saved at much trouble and expense. Dr. Stuart Weller of the University of Chicago gave helpful consultation relative to the stratigraphy of the Mississippian rocks. To all of these individuals the writer expresses his appreciation and thanks.

## HISTORICAL REVIEW OF OIL DEVELOPMENTS IN ILLINOIS.

In the main fields of Illinois, exclusive of producing areas elsewhere, there have been Arilled, during the past seven years, over 20,000 wells in a producing territory which covers about 250 square miles. The following notes sketch the history of drilling from the earliest days:

In the earlier part of the "sixties" the first oil excitement spread over the eastern United States and extended westward to Illinois. In 1865 the first wild-catting took place in Clark county about 8 miles north of Casey, in Parker township. Here, several holes were put down in attempts to locate oil and gas but the work was abandoned. The small amount of oil found in the wells perhaps would have been greater had proper casing been used. This would have shut off the salt water, which, as a matter of fact, probably drowned out the oil and prevented an earlier discovery of the present immense field.

About this time, oil and gas were found accidentally in Montgomery county, near Litchfield. Coal prospecting from the floor of one of the mines led to deeper drilling and the discovery of a strong flow of salt water which threatened for a time to flood the mine. Another coal pros-
pect near the mine discorered a small quantity of oil and gas. The oil and water from this drill hole leaked into a sump in the mine, where for many years oil was skimmed from the top of the water and utilized.

During the "eighties," when new prospecting was taking place at rarious points in Illinois, the previous finding of oil at Litchfield led to renewed drilling which brought in several gas wells in that vicinity. In 1882 a well was drilled about 2 miles south of Litchfield, which was reported to show about 400 pounds gas pressure. This well was apparently first drilled to 580 feet without success. Two years later it was drilled 200 feet deeper, where water-bearing sand was tapped. The gas was secured at 640 feet and had exceptional pressure. The flow of salt water, however, was too strong to be plugged successfully and, consequently, drowned out the gas. In 1886 a number of wells that yielded both gas and oil were drilled in the vicinity of Litchfield, to an average depth of about 650 feet. In all, between the years of 1882 and 1889, about thirty wells were drilled. ${ }^{1}$ The majority of them were of short life but five or six produced a small amount of oil up to the year 1903. All are abandoned at the present time.

Gas was discovered in Pike county in 1886 while drilling for water in the N. W. $1 / 4$ S. E. $1 / 4$ section 1, Derry township. It was found at a depth of 186 feet. ${ }^{2}$ This destroyed chances of a good water supply so a second well was drilled on the same farm a short while afterwards. Gas was secured in this well at the lesser depth of 168 feet. Both wells were abandoned because of lack of facilities for taking care of the gas. Drilling was then suspended in this part of the State for 15 years, or until 1905. In that year Mr. William Irick drilled a well for water on his farm and, as in the previous cases, met a strong flow of gas. He, however, piped it to his house for domestic use. . There immediately followed a development of this area, which, in a little over a year, brought in over thirty wells. All but six of these produced gas, but no oil was found. The gas horizons are between 75 and 350 feet below the surface. The field at the present time covers an area about 10 miles long and 4 miles wide. The gas accumulation is governed by a small fold in the Niagara limestone.

Similar prospecting took place in 1888 near Sparta in Randolph county. Home capital was enlisted and a well that yielded a good pressure of gas $^{3}$ was drilled to a depth of 850 feet. This encouraged further drilling and up to the year 1894, 22 wells were put down. Of these, over twelve yielded gas, and four of them had initial pressures between 150 and 250 pounds to the square inch. The average life of the wells was about seven years.

The next recorded wild-catting took place in 1900, and indirectly resulted in the discovery of the main oil field. A company styled the Crawford County Oil, Gas and Coal Company drilled a well in the S. E. $1 / 4$ section 35 , Robinson township, Crawford county. ${ }^{4}$ The well reached a depth of 820 feet where it was abandoned because of the caving of the strata and the tapping of a strong vein of salt water. The same company shifted operations in the following year, 1901, to the D. C.

[^0]Jones farm, in the southwest quarter of section 22 of the same township. A well drilled here to a depth of 1,040 feet secured a small amount of gas. Thus, the efforts of the company to locate "fuel" were rewarded slightly and with further hope, they drilled to 1,190 feet. At this point they met a strong rein of salt water and abandoned the well. The company attempted other wells on the same farm in the years 1901, 1902 and 1903, but, in each case, lost their tools. The sixth attempt was rewarded, in 1904, by the finding of small amounts of oil and gas between 900 and 1,200 feet. The bore was carried to 1,330 feet but was abandoned. It was but eighteen months after this that the main productive field was opened up within a few miles of this area.

The suggestion of an oil field in the ricinity of Casey prompted by the earlier prospecting of the "sixties," led Col. L. D. Carter of Oakland, Ill., to secure the services of J. J. Hoblitzel \& Son, of Pittsburgh, Pa., in re-drilling this area. A large block of lease was gathered up, and early in the spring of $190 t$ a well was started on the Young farm near Oilfield. This well produced a good pressure of gas and some oil. The gas was cased off and used for field operations but the oil yield was insignificant and was discarded. A second well was completed in the same year on the J. S. Phillips farm in the northeast quarter of section 18, Parker township. It produced 35 barrels of oil. Other wells were started in the same year in this vicinity and in 1905 about 100 square miles of territory was being drilled. Of this about 60 square miles were eventually found productive. These fields are called the "shallow" area because the oil comes from a depth of between 400 and 600 feet. Drilling was active until 1909, when the boundaries of the productive territory for this section of the oil fields were pretty well established. In 1909 there was a decreasing derelopment and at the present time it has practically ceased. A great many of the original wells are yielding so poorly that they are rapidly being plugged and abandoned.

Added vigor was given to the development of the eastern Illinois fields on February 6, 1906, when D. T. Finley, of Pittsburgh, drilled a well on the J. W. Shire farm in the northwest quarter of section 15, Oblong township, Crawford county. The oil was obtained at 890 feet, and the initial production was 250 barrels per day. This well opened up the Robinson pool, which is the largest in the oil area and covers, in all, about 110 square miles of productive territory. The oil is found in sands ranging from $\% 50$ to 1,000 feet in depth. There is one general sand made up of three or more generally parallel lenses. There are, however, small areas where only two or even one lens are noted.

The year $190 \%$ brought an extension of development in a small isolated pool about three miles to the southeast of the large Robinson pool. The new pool was known first as the Honey Creek district and originally covered but six or seven square miles. It has later been associated with the Flat Rock district to the east and the two are now joined, so as to comprise about 25 square miles of area. To the north of the Flat Rock area the small Duncanville pool was developed. The area covered is between two and three square miles. The oil is from about the same horizon as that of the Honey creek, Flat Rock, and Robinson sands but has a much lower gravity. It is used almost exclusively for fuel.

The Lawrence county field began to be developed actively in 190\%1908. It has been the most promising, in that seren sands are attracting the attention of operators. The sands occur between depths of 800 and 1,900 feet and are known as follows:

1,2 and 3 . Bridgeport, upper lens, middle lens and lower lens.
4. Buchanan.
5. Kirkwood.
6. Tracey.
7. McClosky.

Within this area, which corers about 40 square miles, there has been developed a larger per cent of big wells than in all other pools in Illinois combined.

After the Clark county fields was brought in miscellaneous drilling was stimulated throughout the State. A second attempt was made to discover oil in the vicinity of Sparta, Ill. by J. J. Hoblitzell \& Son, who began drilling in 1906. As a result of this work, two or three wells that produced oil in small quantity were completed in the following year. In 1908 a total of sixteen wells had been drilled, but of these only six or seven yielded oil. The amounts were small, except in the case of two wells, one on the Foster farm that yielded about twenty barrels of oil per day, and one on the McIlroy farm that had an initial production of about 100 barrels. All the wells have since declined and the field is now abandoned.

In 1906 an attempt was made to locate oil at Tolono in Champaign county. The drilling revealed oil, but only in slight quantity. Apparently it was the intention to prospect the LaSalle anticline which gives rise to the production area to the southeast.

Early in the year 1908, oil was reported as seeping through a fault into a coal mine near Centralia, Marion county. The attention of oil operators was excited and several shallow wells were drilled. These yielded small amounts of oil, but were of slight commercial value. Wildcatting was prompted in the winter of 1909 in the vicinity of Sandoval, five miles north of the Centralia shallow wells. Late in Narch, a deep well, which yielded about thirty barrels per day, was completed upon the Stein farm, one mile north of Sandoval. A second well was finished in July on the Benoist farm, adjoining the Stein land. This well proved to be a valuable producer of both oil and gas. Its success stimulated wholesale leasing and drilling in all directions in Marion county, with the result that a small, but rich, isolated, field of about three-fourths of a square mile was defined. This field is still credited with a good production.

A new gas area was opened in 1909 near Carlinville, Macoupin county, by the Impromptu Exploration Company. Several wells have been drilled south of the town. The gas comes from a sandstone, probably the Pottsville, immediately abore the Mississippian limestones. So far, two wells have produced about six barrels of oil per day. The pressures of gas are not large enough to warrant an extended development for commercial purposes.

A small gas area, similar to that of Carlinville, was also opened in the spring of 1910 several miles east of Jacksonville, Ill. The wells were small in quantity. Late in 1911 two other small oil wells were added to the field.

In April of 1911 wild-catting developed an oil field about three miles northwest of Carlyle, Ill., which has since been defined within an area of about $11 / 2$ square miles. The governing structure of the field seems to be an elongated dome interrupting the gentle trend of the broad western flank of the Illinois basin. The initial production of the first wells was excellent and caused a rush to the territory. High bonuses were paid for leases many miles from proven territory which later proved barren. The area was suggested as promising by the State Geological Survey previous to exploitation. ${ }^{1}$

Various other attempts have been made to find oil at widely separated points. Small amounts of oil or gas have been observed in such localities as Mascoutah, Marissa, Waverly, Greenville, Decatur, Iola, Eldorado, Old Ripley, Patton, Bartelso, Ridgeway, Campbell's Hill, and Denny. Barren wells have been put down at Herrick, Cobden, the American bottoms eąst of St. Louis, Trenton, Aviston, Iuka, Olney, Sumner, Albion, Carmi, Duquoin, Pinckneyville, Coulterville, Vandalia, Marshall, Thomasboro, Grafton, Jerseyville, Kane, Richview, Nashville, Omaha, Waterloo, Hansen, Pocahontas, and at a number of other places.

## ORIGIN AND ACCUMULATION OF OIL.

## Origin of Oil.

The origin of oil and gas has been a puzzling problem for many years, especially since petroleum has come into world-wide use. Chemists and geologists have attacked the problem from their respective points of view and have presented plausible theories, none of which, however, have explained satisfactorily the broad distribution of petroleum in all kinds of sedimentary rocks of various ages.

The chemist has produced many of the component parts of petroleum in the laboratory; he has broken down certain substances into constituents, some of which have properties resembling those of crude petroleum; and he even reproduced certain isometric forms of hydrocarbons peculiar to petroleum-yet the theories arising from these results fail to meet certain geological conditions that prohibit their acceptance.

Geologists have met the problem from a different point of view. Some, on the one hand, have considered the conditions of deposition of sedimentary rocks and have concluded that oil and gas originate from animal and plant life buried in the sediments. Others have conjectured on the internal conditions of the earth during its stages of cooling and settling and have concluded that oil originated from mineral substances. This attitude is closely allied to the chemist's point of view. The geologist's views are not wholly acceptable and hence the origin of petroleum remains uncertain. The whole problem has resolved itself into two general theories styled the inorganic and the organic.

## THE INORGANIC THEORY.

The inorganic theory was promoted by the discovery that the carbides of certain metals may be broken up into hydrocarbons by the action of water and that alkaline metals produce hydrocarbons if brought into con-

[^1]tact with water saturated with carbon dioxide gas. It was claimed that volcanoes, geysers, and hot springs indicate heat within the interior of the earth sufficient to have formed carbides; and that these were broken up by percolating waters into migrating gases. The presence of hydrocarbons in volcanic gases may thus be explained. Such migrating gases on passing from hot formations to higher, cooler, strata would naturally be condensed into petroleum.

It is claimed that granitic rocks are full of joint planes and other minute cracks, and thus it is impossible for the gas and oil to remain in them because of the ease with which they travel and diffuse. When the shales are reached the oil "simplifies" itself or, in other terms, it leaves more or less of its more viscuous constituents behind. It is claimed that the oil of various American fields, with exception of those like the California and Texas fields, has migrated from a distance to the localities in which they now are found. The fact that all oil fields are confined to sedimentary strata and that below the oil-bearing horizons there frequently are unproductive strata of the same nature makes it difficult to understand how the inorganic theory can apply to our larger fields. It is difficult to understand how the oil of such fields as those of Pennsylvania and Illinois can have migrated long distances and not left traces of travel in the intervening rocks. It is apparent that the inorganic theory of the origin of oil and gas is open to many criticisms. The theories derived from chemical reactions are ingenious, and, no doubt, may explain the origin of some petroleum; they do not, however apply to the conditions of our many oil fields as readily as the organic theories.

## THE ORGANIC THEORY.

The organic theory advocates that oil and gas originate from the decomposition of vegetable or animal matter, which may have occurred in the bed which now yields oil or gas, or in adjoining beds from which they have migrated.

Chemists have shown that when the body of an animal or a plant is distilled in a closed retort or is allowed to undergo decay in the absence of air, certain gaseous or liquid products are obtained, which resemble petroleum and natural gas. Much the same results are obtained by bacteriological putrefaction of organic matter, without aid of heat. Natural decomposition of animal and vegetable matter in the sedimentary rocks through the periods of geologic time is thought to explain the origin of petroleum.

Shale is held to be the source of petroleum by some supporters of the organic theory. All shale beds are of sedimentary origin and are composed of fine particles of clay. The clay is inorganic and was deposited in water with plants and marine animal life. This decomposition was varied by the deposition of sand, and limey material. The completed stratified rocks comprise a succession of sandstone and limestone, interlain with shale beds. In some fields, as California, diatoms embedded in shale are regarded as the source of the oil. Elsewhere regetable remains, even of delicate type, like algae, render the enclosing shale highly bituminous and oily. It is thought that all stratified beds contained water
in some degree and that the shales, because of their compactness, had less water than the sands. The presence of water in the formations may have aided in the later migration of the oil from the shales to the sands, by providing a ready medium through which the oil could rise under the influence of gravity to the highest possible position in the sand strata. The shale and sand oils are usually classified as "sweet" oils in contradistinction to the natural petroleums of the limestone beds.

The limestone theory of the origin of oil differs from the last by supposing that marine animal life, peculiar to limestone formations was the source of oil in the sedimentary rocks. The limestone oils of Ohio, Indiana, and parts of 1llinois are often known as "sour" oils, because their suphur and nitrogen content is greater than that of oils found in sand formations. They have a ranker odor than other oils and are often much lighter in color; in fact, they are sometimes designated as "green" oils.

The oil of the Mississippian formations or the Tracey and McClosky sands have undoubtedly originated from marine animals, because the producing zones are highly calcareous sands or oolitic limestones and the oil contains much sulphur. Some of the oil from the upper Pennsylvanian beds in Clark county is sour and comes from calcareous sandstones.

Of the two organic theories of the origin of oil, the shale theory is the more applicable to the pools in the Pennsylvanian or "Coal Measures" sands of the Illinois fields, since the sands seem to bear few or no fossils and are consequently barreu in animal organic remains. There was, however, undoubtedly a great abundance of plant life in the waters of the basin of southern and central Illinois. The aquatic plants were algae and various types of sea weeds. In addition to these, land plants were washed down by streams and also marsh plants, such as ferns, ground-pine, etc. Plants from both sources were deposited in the muds and silts of the accumulating deposits of centuries. These, with possibly some marine life, were shut off from the oxygen of the air and other destructive agents and were trapped within the shale deposits, where eventually, through the lapse of geologic time a peculiar, slow, distillation took place, wherein the protoplasm, cellulose, and other constituents of the once living matter, were converted into oils and gases. The distillation and migration were probably a matter of ages. Natural gas is the volatilized, lighter portion of the oil which originated according to the process mentioned. The difference of gravity between gas, oil, and water caused the two former substances to seek the highest places in the rock strata. The presence of natural gas in any area is generally accompanied by oil at some point along the structure in which accumulation has taken place.

## Circulation and Accumulation of Oil.

## GENERAL CONSIDERATION.

A problem of special importance is the circulation of oil from its source and its mode of accumulation in porous rocks. The matter is being investigated by laboratory methods by various scientists. The cir-
culation is accomplished by capillarity, gravity, and gas or rock pressure. The accumulation of oil requires a porous reservoir with an impervious corer or roof. Certain features, of geologic structure and conditions of water saturation are important factors in determining the localities at which the accumulation takes place. The circulation must also be affected by the physical properties and relations of the oil and salt water, and the rocks in which they occur. One of the potent forces in directing the circulation is doubtless capillarity, since both the shales and the sands are porous formations.
Capillary action is the physical phenomenon consequent upon the attraction or repulsion of liquids along the sides of very fine passages.

If a liquid of low specific gravity is brought into contact with a very fine hair-like tube it will seemingly pull itself along the passages; while a liquid of high specific gravity, such as mercury, will exhibit the reverse tendency. Capillary attraction is accompanied by concave liquid surfaces and capillary repulsion by convex liquid surfaces. Prof. A. W. Duff, of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute of Massachusetts, discusses the effect of capillary repulsion and attraction as follows: "When the effect (of capillary action) is a depression (mercury), the depressed surface is curved downward and the tension in the surface provides a pressure. When the effect is an elevation, the stretch on the upward curved surface tends to draw the liquid in the surface layer away from the liquid below and so produces a state of tension or diminution of pressure below the surface." If a difference of capillarity exists between water and oil in small tubes, the different elevations to which they are raised will be dependent upon the differences in their surface tensions and specific gravities, and the size of the tubes.

Shales and sandstones are porous formations containing infinite numbers of minute spaces capable of holding liquid. The spaces or pores may be likened to capillary tubes and may be assumed under proper conditions to promote capillary action. William Forstner ${ }^{1}$ has the following to say of the classification of sand interstices: "The interstices can be divided into three classes: openings larger than those of capillary size, capillary openings, and openings smaller than those of capillary size, sub-capillary openings. Supercapillarity openings are found in bedding and joint planes, in coarse sandstones, and in conglomerates. In these openings the flow of liquids is controlled by the ordinary laws of hydrokinetics, modified by the viscosity of the fluid, and the regularity, size, and length of the openings. Capillary openings include the great majority of the interstices between the grains of sands and sandstones, many of those in conglomerates, and many of the openings caused by fracture. In these openings the relocity of flow depends upon the area and cross-section of the opening, its length, and the viscosity of the fluid. The movement is so slow that the friction of the moving fluid over the sedimentary film is very small, especially in long openings. Sub-capillary openings include part of the interstices in coarser sediments having capillary openings and nearly all the interstices between the grains of clays, shales, and slates. The morement of the fluid in these openings is excessively slow, under the hydrostatic pressures generally occurring

[^2]in these strata the movement will be reduced to such an extent, that the fluid may be considered as [existing in] fixed films held by molecular attraction."

Capillarity was perhaps effective upon the included water of shales long before the distillation of oil began in them, and may have caused the expulsion of water into the sands. The action extended to the oil which began to originate and find its way into the pores of the shale. Its production was exceedingly minute, yet it was acted upon by capillarity, and caused to ascend toward the sand. The relation of specific gravity of oil and water caused the oil to rise to the top of the water in the sandstones. It is assumed that this action continued as long as distillation took place, until eventually the oil had left the shales to a large degree and had accumulated in the sandstones. The action may have been further aided by various compressions of the formations and other unknown physical phenomena until the shales had given up most of their oil to adjoining porous sandstones.

It is probable that the gaseous hydrocarbons and petroleums of various specific gravities were not separated until the more porous beds were reached. Under the stress of earth movements and different degrees of heat and pressure, changes in the composition of the petroleums must have occurred. Again the oil may have been affected chemically by water in the sandstones and altered from its original condition.

It is apparent that the distribution of petroleum is greatly influenced by the presence of water and it is a fact that there is abundant water in the Illinois oil sands. Oil is lighter than water. If both are present the oil rests upon the surface of the water and is to that extent controlled by the latter. If oil and water are not associated, the petroleum moves downward along bedding planes and through coarse, porous strata under force of gravity. In such a case it may occur in pores at the bottom of a syncline.

A third theoretical agent of the circulation of oil from its source of distillation to its present position is perhaps that of gas pressure or "rock pressure." This pressure is always noticeable when a new oil or gas area is opened up. The oil generally rises far up into the casing of the new well and often above its mouth. If gas is present and the casing is closed so that the product cannot escape into the air, a pressure is developed inside the pipe. The gas may accumulate instantly and thus indicate a very porous reservoir beneath, or it may take considerable time to gather and thus show a less porous one. The two conditions have often occurred in the same locality and yet the same pressures were eventually secured. It is thought that gas pressure may help to promote movement of oil through the containing rocks.

New lines of investigation have been carried on recently by Dr. D. T. Day, J. Elliot Gilpin, and Oscar E. Bramsky of the United States Geological Survey in an effort to find the cause of the differences between such oils as those of Pennsylvania and Illinois and those of Ohio and Indiana, or rather the Trenton limestone oils. ${ }^{1}$ The question reverts to the cause of the difference between "sweet" and "sour" oils, assuming that all petroleum, no matter what its source is, is a definite substance;

[^3]the product of one field differing from another only in the proportion of its series and members of hydrocarbons. The Pennsylvanian and Illinois "sweet" oils are found to contain a larger proportion of paraffin hydrocarbons and less benzine, unsaturated hydrocarbons, sulphur and nitrogen than the Ohio and some California oils. It is concluded that the first mentioned oils were migratory, because the sands in which they are found bear little evidence of containing a source for the petroleum, while the oils of Ohio and perhaps the McClosky oil of the Illinois fields are thought to have originated in the limestone beds in which they are found. If such is the case and petroleum is everywhere the same substance except for the lack of certain hydrocarbons, the difference in the two grades of oil must be the result of migration through filtrating materials, or, in other words, of a "selective activity" of shale or clay. It may be true that some of the Pennsylvania and Illinois oils now reposing in sands were originally of animal origin and they have lost some of their original ingredients by migration. These conclusions led to experiments upon the diffusion of petroleum through Fuller's earth, which is a good type of shale for purposes of investigation. It was found by Day that oil such as the Illinois oil could be produced by this method from crude Trenton limestone oil. Glass tubes packed with dry Fuller's earth were placed in vessels containing crude Illinois oil. The oil, in the course of some time, began to move upward in the tubes by force of capillarity. Examination of the tubes at the conclusion of the migration showed that light oils were found at the top, and low grade, heavy oils, sulphur, and other heavy constituents at the bottom of the tube. Continued filtrations of the oil removed the sulphur compounds entirely.

It was concluded from these experiments, "that the Illinois oil at some time in its history diffused through porous media, which exercised a selective action upon it, removing a large part of the unsaturated and sulphur compounds and probably the benzine and nitrogen compounds."

## THE POROUS STRATUM.

Petroleum was valueless as a commercial product when it was originally formed, because its diffusion was so complete that a bore into the containing rock could scarcely have obtained a showing of oil. Its accumulation in pools of commercial value first demands more porous beds than the shales in which it is supposed to have originated. The strata of sand interlain with the shales are suitable reservoirs because in most cases they are much more porous than the compact shales. Exceptionally, the sands themselves contain portions which are extremely compact and impervious. These non-porous areas may act as retaining covers and effect the concentration of underlying oil where structure is favorable. They may be extensive enough to separate adjoining pools, or they may be small enough in extent to cause mere local "dry spots" in the midst of very productive territory, in which the sands are otherwise highly porous. The presence of small streaks of shale within the sandstones is frequent in Illinois formations. Often two or three averaging $\bar{j}$ to 15 feet in thickness may occur in a thickness of 50 to 80 feet of sand. The driller terms these "breaks." The sand and the
"break" merge into one another in most cases and oil is not often found where sand and shale are thus mixed.

## IMPERTIOUS COTER.

An important requirement for the accumulation of oil and gas is an impervious corer. or retaining roof, which will hold the oil and gas captire in the porous stratum. In Illinois there is almost invariably a corer of hard, compact, shale orer the oil sands. This is particularly true of the sands in the Pemnsylvanian formations. The producing sands in the Mississippian formations are orerlain in some instances by limestone. The impertious covers hare doubtless caused the retention of the oil in the sands during the periods of earth movements which caused structural folds in the rock. If an oil pool did not have an impervious corer between it and the surface, the lighter portions of the oil would long-since have rolatilized and passed off as natural gas, while only the heary oil or asphalt-like residue would remain. Where a thin cover lies over a productive oil sand some of the lighter portions of the petroleum have escaped and heary, lubricating oil is generally found. This is of low grarity and consequently of low grade, and generally serres as fuel oil. The abundance of shales within the "Coal Measures" and the upper Mississippian rocks of Illinois hare prevented an extensive rolatilization and consequently the oils are of good grade, areraging about $33^{\circ}$ in gravity.

## GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURES.

Another rery important necessity for the accumulation of oil and gas in pools is the presence of certain types of structural features in the rocks. The sedimentary strata were deposited under water horizontally, or practicalle so, and the natural distillation of oil probably took place primarily while the beds were in that position. Subsequent disturbances took place causing the strata to be folded, forming as it were, arches, or domes, in some places, and corresponding troughs or basins in others. The arches are known as anticlines while the troughs are called synclines. When these undulations took place, the water, petroleum, and gas within the sand formations were forced to move and distribute themselves according to the laws of gravitation and hence according to their specific gravities. The water was the heariest of the three fluids, and, therefore, sought the synclines as far as possible, depending, of course, upon the porosity of the sands. Its tendency was to displace the oil and gas, forcing the oil to float on the water and the gas to rise still higher. The oil was enabled to rise as far as the water extended up the slopes of the syncline, while the gas was able to free itself from the fluids and rise to the highest place in the porous bed, usually the crests of the anticlines.

The earth disturbances effecting the changes in the positions of the strata may be responsible also for minor irregularities which occur on the anticlines and synclines themselres. The surface of an oil sand on the anticline may be pitted or undulating. This condition may affect an extensire area or only a few acres of ground. The general accumulation of oil and gas is governed by the anticline proper, corering many miles, and the segregation of pools may possibly be caused by smaller folds on
the large one. Coupled with this intricate system of synclines and arches on the parent fold, there is variation in the porosity of the sands; the trwo conditions greatly affect the distribution of oil and gas. It is readily recognized that either factor may, locally, explain the presence of dry holes within productive territory. Some question has arisen as to whether these minor arches are true anticlinals of deformational character or whether they represent merely original thickening and thinning of particular beds or, again, whether they result from unequal settling during the consolidation of the sediments. Locally, any or all of these factors may account for the conditions.

Another important type of geologic structure in which an accumulation often occurs, is the "terrace" or flattened area upon the flanks of a syncline or anticline. The terrace, strictly speaking, is an interruption in the uniform dip of the sides of a basin, where the rocks are approximately horizontal. Such terraces are to be found upon the sides of the great structural basin in southern and central Illinois. A segregation of oil takes place upon a favorable terrace much in the same manner as in the anticlines and the svnclines. The water of the basin enables the oil to rise to the terrace, where it may be trapped by friction. But the oil, originally in the sloping sand above the terrace, may migrate farther up the general incline so as to float on the water surface. The gas follows its usual course in freeing itself from the oil and accumulates in the terrace head or continues up the general dip to the adjacent anticline or to some impervious barrier.

Frederick G. Clapp has classified oil pools according to their geological structure, because all known fields have shown their accumulations to be due primarily to definite structures. His classification is as follows: ${ }^{1}$

1. When anticlinal and synclinal structure exists.

Strong anticlines standing alone.
Well defined alternating anticlines and synclines.
Monoclines with change in rate of dip.
Structural terraces.
Broad geanticlinal folds.
2. Quaquaversal strucíures.

Anticlinal-bulge type:
Saline dome type.
Volcanic neck type.
3. Along sealed faults.
4. Oil and gas sealed in by asphaltic deposits.
5. Contact of sedimentary and crystalline rocks.
6. In joint cracks of sedimentary rocks.
7. In crystalline rocks.

Investigations of the main fields in Lawrence county, Illinois, reveals an additional member to Clapp's arrangement. This is a double plunging anticline or a combination of a strong anticline standing alone and a dome or quaquaversal structure. This may fall under Class I or it may necessitate subdivision of Class 2 as follows:
2. Quaquaversal structures.
(a) Anticlinal-bulge type.
(b) Saline dome type.
(c) Double-plunging anticline type.
(d) Volcanic neck type.

[^4]
## WATER SATURATION.

One of the most important factors, if not the greatest, in the concentration of oil in raised structures, is the presence or absence of water in the oil-bearing stratum. Mr. W. T. Griswold offers some very interesting observations upon this subject with reference to the Appalachian region. ${ }^{1}$ The theories are more or less applicable to the Illinois rocks, inasmuch as they are of similar age and character. His conclusions are as follows:
"In dry rocks the principal points of accumulation of oil will be at or near the bottom of the syncline or at the lowest point of the porous medium, or at any point where the slope of the rock is not sufficient to overcome the friction, such as structural terraces or benches. In porous rocks, completely saturated, the accumulation of both oil and gas will be in the anticlines or along level portions of the structure. Where the area of porous rocks is limited, the accumulation will occur at the highest point of the porous stratum; and where areas of impervious rocks exist in a generally porous stratum the accumulation will take place below such impervious stop, which is really the top limit of the porous rock. In porous rocks that are only partly filled with water the oil accumulates at the upper limit of the saturated area. This limit of saturation traces a level line around the sides of each structural basin, but the height of this line may vary greatly in adjacent basins and in different sands of the same basin.
"Partial saturation is the condition most generally found, in which case accumulations of oil may occur anywhere with reference to the geologic structure. It is most likely, however, to occur upon terraces or levels, as these places are favorable to accumulation in both dry and saturated rocks.
"Under all conditions the most probable locations for the accumulation of gas are on the crests of anticlines. Small folds along the side of a syncline may hold a supply of gas, or the rocks may be so dense that gas may not travel to the anticline, but will remain in volume close to the oil."

The above observations were found applicable in the Illinois oil fields, as described under the relations of structure to salt water, oil and gas. The Illinois wild-cat areas have not offered sufficient data as to water saturation to warrant conclusions with reference to it. It is hoped that in the future the operators in Illinois will note with as much exactness as possible the wet condition of the sands they encounter. It will then be possible for the geologist or engineer to offer better suggestions as to the probable conditions in prospective oil areas.

GENERAL GEOLOGY OF ILLINOIS RELATING TO OIL AND GAS.

## Introduction.

In order that the reader may have a general view of the oil and gas conditions of the State, a brief elementary review of its geology is presented.

[^5]Those who have observed the ledges exposed at quarries or in the banks of streams appreciate that the rocks occur in rather definite layers of varying thickness. Well drillers, especially, realize that sandstone, shale, limestone and combinations of these rocks underlie the State as alternating strata of considerable regularity. The study of these relations constitutes stratigraphic geology or stratigraphy.

A rock stratum may underlie a large or a small area. Thus, a coal bed or an oil sandstone, or "sand," may be present in one locality but absent in the adjoining region. The areal extent of oil sands therefore is a matter of importance to operators.

The rock layers exposed to view appear to be flat-lying or horizontal. Detailed study may show gentle pitching or dipping of the strata. Thus, a sandstone may lie 300 feet below sea level in a particular area, but dip so as to be 500 feet below sea level in an adjoining county. Exceptionally, the rocks lie in gentle folds. The attitude or "lie" of the strata constitutes, broadly, their "structure;" and the determination of this is of utmost importance in the discovery and development of an oil field.

The geology of the State is described elsewhere ${ }^{1}$ in a more detailed manner ; it will be sufficient in this report to discuss its significant features, briefly, under the headings just mentioned.

## Stratigraphy.

The accompanying sections indicating the order and character of the strata were first published by Bain ${ }^{2}$ in $190 \%$. They are modified by the writer to agree with later data and conclusions.

Overlying the consolidated rocks of the State except in the extreme southern and the northwestern counties, there is a varying thickness of glacial deposits or "drift." These clays, sands, gravels, etc., are commonly encountered in drilling before hard rock is reached. Locally, they contain gas and Bain says:
"Natural gas is found in these deposits in small quantity at a number of points throughout the State. Such wells are, or have been, known near Champaign, Princeton, Colchester, Wapella, Heyworth, and elsewhere. The pressure is usually slight and the life of the individual wells is usually short. While it is not possible in every case to absolutely exclude the possibility of these wells representing leakage from lower reservoirs, a sufficient explanation of them is believed to be found in the decay of woody material buried in the drift itself. These wells are characteristically difficult to maintain owing to sand clogging the pipes."

The section for southern Illinois is most important in the present study. The formations yielding oil and gas production are indicated by italic and occur chiefly in the Carboniferous system. Possible oil "sands" are suggested also in the Ordovician and Silurian systems, especially in central and northern Illinois.

[^6]
## Northern Illinois section.

This section is intended to be representative for that portion of the State lying north of Rock Island, LaSalle, and Kankakee.

| Pennsylvanian. | ```McLeansboro. Limestones and nodular calcareous shales in upper part and sand- stone at the base. Thickness 300 feet. Carbondale. Coal, shale, sandstone and limestone. Thickness 200 feet. Pottsville. Shale. Thickness 2 to 20 feet. Unconforn ity.``` |
| :---: | :---: |
| D | Limestone. Thickness 125 feet. Unconformity. |
| Silurian | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Niagara. Dolomite. Thickness } 20 \text { to } 400 \text { feet. Contains frequent seepages of bitumen } \\ \text { in the vicinity of Chicago. } \\ \text { Unconformity. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| Ordovician. | Cincinnatian (Maquoketa). Shales and limestone. <br> Thickness 50 to 225 feet. <br> Unconformity. <br> Galena-Trenton. Mainly dolomite; a little limestone and shale at the base. Thickness 230 to 450 feet. A very persistent "oil "rock or petroliferous shale in the lower portion. <br> St. Peter. Sandstone, friable. Thickness 100 to 220 feet. Heavily water-bearing. Lower Magnesian. Dolomitic limestone. Penetrated to 845 feet. All but upper part known from well records; rests on Potsdam sandstone, known only from well records. |

## Central Illinois section.

For the region south of Rock Island, LaSalle, and Kankakee, and north of the Missouri river and Marshall, Clark county.

McLeansboro. Shales, sandstones, thin limestones and coals. Rocks between top of Herrin (No. 6) coal and bed rock. Thickness 125 to 700 feet.
Carbondale. Coals, shales and sandstones. Rocks between the base of the Murphysboro (No. 2) coal and the top of the Herrin Coal. Thickness 100 to 300 feet.
Pottsville. Sandstones, thin shales and coals. Thickness 150 to 200 feet. Carlinville oil-sand, Macoupin county; small amounts of oil and gas reported but position not ccrtain.
Unconformity.
Birdsville and Tribune (Chester). Irregular thickness of sandstone, shale and limestone, recognized in a few borings; generally absent in this territory. Thickness 0 to 50 feet.

Mississippian...
Ste. Genevieve, St. Louis, and Salem. Limestone, non-magnesian, partly cherty and partly oolitic. Thickness 225 to 400 feet.
Osage (Burlington, Keokuk and Warsaw). Shales and limestone, the latter often cherty. Thickness 100 to 400 feet. Crude petroleum in geodes near top of the Keokuk. Kinderhook. Shales, limestones, and sandstones. Thickness 40 to 120 feet. Unconformity.
Devonian...... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Upper Devonian. Shale. Thickness } 0 \text { to } 130 \text { feet } \\ \text { Hamilton. Limestones. Thickness } 0 \text { to } 100 \text { feet. } \\ \text { Unconformity. }\end{array}\right.$
Silurian $\qquad$ Niagara. Dolomite. Thickness 50 to 150 feet. Gas at Pittsfield, Pike county and oil seepage in Calhoun county.

Cincinnatian (Maquoketa). Shales. Thickness 40 to 200 feet.
Or Unconformity.
Galena-Trenton. Dolomite. Thickness 200 to 400 feet. Oil seepage in Calhoun county. St. Peter. Sandstone. Thickness 120 to 170 feet. Lower Magnesian. Dolomitic limestone. Penetrated to 700 feet.

## Southern Illinois section.

For the area lying south of a line drawn eastward from the mouth of the Missouri river to Marshall, Illinois, and the State line.

Quaternary.... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Glacial till, sand, and gravel; loess and alluvium. Present as surface rocks every- } \\ \text { where except in northwest and extreme south. }\end{array}\right.$ where except in northwest and extreme south. Thickness, 30 to $225+$ feet.

Tertiary $\qquad$ $\{$ Lafayette, LaGrange and Porters Creek. Clays, sands, gravel, and ferruginous conglomerate. Occurs only in extreme south. Thickness 250 feet.

Cretaceous
\{ Ripley. Clay and sand. Occurs only in extreme south. Thickness 20 to 40 feet.

## Southern Illinois Section-Concluded.



Richmond (Cincinnatian). Orchard Creek, shale, Thebes sandstone, Fernvale limestone. Thickness about 100 feet.
Galena-Kimmswick. Non-dolomitic limestone. Thickness 510 feet recorded. St. Peter. Sandstone. 120 feet recorded.
Lower Magnesian. Mostly dolomitic limestone with occasional thin layers of sand and shale. 545 feet recorded.

## Areal Extent of the Fornations and Oil Sands.

The extent of the main geologic systems in Illinois is suggested by the map already published. ${ }^{1}$ Of particular interest here is the extent of the formations which are, or may be, productive of oil and gas. Passing from the youngest to the oldest or lowest rocks, by far the most important are the Pennsylvanian and Mississippian formations; although the Silurian and Ordovician rocks deserve brief mention. The Carboniferous include the Pennsylvanian ("Coal Measures") series and the underlying Mississippian.

The Pennsylvanian rocks occupy 42,000 square miles in the heart of Illinois. They are absent from that part of the State lying north of an irregular line drawn eastward from Rock Island. The boundary swings southward from near the mouth of Kankakee river to a point west of Paxton, thence northeast to the State line near Watseka. South of this line the Pennsylvanian rocks continue from Illinois into Indiana and Kentucky. The southern and western margins of the area follow the trend of the Ohio and the Mississippi at a distance of 10 to 25 miles. The Pennsylvanian rocks of the southern area are thickest and most

[^7]complete. They are thinner in the central section, chiefly because of the thinning away of the Pottsville formations with their included oil sands. North and northwest of Springfield these rocks are essentially absent but they are present eastward from Decatur. A thin layer occurs also in the vicinity of Rock Island. The lowest beds of the Pennsylvanian are lacking along the western boundary of the State from Randolph county northward to Rock Island. It thus appears that the oil sands of the Pottsville are most promising in the central and southeastern parts of the State. Even there, the Pottsville may be limited to areas from which the upper Chester formations have been eroded. The higher sands may be found present practically anywhere except at the thin edge of the Pennsylvanian area. The horizontal extent of the various sands is not known accurately, even within the drilled areas, because of lack of good well records and consequent difficulty of identifying the sands.

The Pennsylvanian rocks above the Pottsville are subdivided into upper and middle parts, the Pottsville constituting the basal portion. The upper part is specifically known as the McLeansboro and the middle part, the Carbondale.

The McLeansboro formation includes all the rocks between the top of the Herrin or No. 6 coal and the top of the Pennsylvanian series. A thin layer of shale usually overlies the Herrin coal followed by a very persistent limestone. The limestone contains a small fossil known as the Fusulina, which is about the size of a large grain of wheat. It tapers at both ends and a cross-section has the appearance of concentric circles. Dr. Udden has been able to distinguish fragments of the fossil in a quantity of chopped, or ground, well samples taken from a churn drill hole. A red shale is often found from 40 to 200 feet above the Herrin coal. This red bed has been noted in Peoria county by Dr. Udden; in Fulton, Sangamon, and Clark counties by T. E. Savage; in LaSalle county by Gilbert Cady, and in White, Gallatin, and Saline counties by F. W. DeWolf. It occurs high up in many well records in Crawford and Lawrence counties but low in other sections of the State. The Fusulina limestone, red shale, and top of the No. 6 coal are the most important beds in the McLeansboro and the absence of any two of them still leaves a possible means of determination for the base of this division. There are usually 300 feet of shale, clay, some sand, local coal beds, etc., between the Fusulina limestone and the Shoal Creek limestone. The maximum thickness of the formation in southeastern. Illinois is about 1,000 feet.

The Carbondale includes the rocks from the Murphysboro (No. 2) coal to the top of the Herrin (No. 6) coal. Shale constitutes the major part of the division with much micaceous sandstone in the basal portion. There are several beds of limestone underlying the Herrin coal. The shales are soft and cavy and often very sandy, so closely are they associated with the massive Pottsville sandstones beneath. The sandstones are sometimes coarse above the Murphysboro coal. This coal is oftenabsent and a thin limestone and more often shale, separates the Carbondale and Pottsville. There is a good bed of sand usually under the Herrin coal. The productive oil-sand north of Centralia is thought to correspond to this and therefore lies in the Carbondale. The most important heds of this division are the Herrin coal at the top, the Murphys-
boro coal at the base and the Harrisburg (No. 5) coal between. These coals are widely distributed and give good opportunity of interpreting this division. The formation is about 225 feet thick in the northern part of the coal area of Illinois, and 300 to 450 feet in southern counties.

The Casey sands, or the shallow sands of Clark, Coles, Cumberland, and Edgar counties and the 400 -foot sands of the Robinson pool in Crawford county, occur well up in the Pennsylvanian. They are interbedded with coals, thin limestones, and prevailing shales. They have been widely drilled along the LaSalle anticline and have been found productive of oil and some gas. Their shallowness and the ease of drilling through the overlying formations has caused their thorough exploitation. These sands are fairly widespread over the southern and central portions of Illinois but have been found commercially productive in but one other locality beyond the LaSalle fold. The original oil seep in the mine north of Centralia, which gave impetus to the development of the Marion county oil field, is from a sand immediately underlying the Herrin coal. This sand was found productive in several wells north of Centralia. As soon as the position of the Herrin coal is definitely learned in the main oil territory, it will perhaps be possible to identify and correlate this sand.

The Pottsville sands at the base of the Pennsylvanian have been studied in Illinois along their outcrop by David White. From the fossils they are believed to correspond in age to the Pottsville rocks of the Appalachian region. The oil and gas sand of Litchfield apparently belongs in the Pottsville. This is perhaps the only instance in which these formations are productive of oil outside the Buchanan sand of the southeastern Illinois fields. The Pottsville sandstones of the central and southern portions of the State, especially in the deeper part of the Illinois basin and over the LaSalle anticline, are conspicuous for their massiveness. Since they are interbedded with shales, however, the top of the formation is difficult to identify, owing to the merging of the sands with overlying shaley rocks. The correlations in this report were based, for the most part, upon the top of the thick sand immediately underlying the conspicuously shaley rocks. These sands are fairly well saturated with salt water wherever they have been encountered. They commonly lack conspicuous limestone strata, thus differing distinctly from the underlying Mississippian rocks. In the southern part of the State the Pottsville rocks are as much as 700 feet thick.
The Mississippian series lying in the Carboniferous, next below the Pennsylvanian ("Coal Measures") contains important oil sands whose exact extent is not accurately known. The outcrops of the Mississippian rocks occur around the southern and western borders of the State, and exposures show that the full thickness is not everywhere present. The thickest development occurs in the southern area. It wedges out to the north so its edge is overlapped and concealed by the Pennsylvanian rocks. The Mississippian oil sands, as shown by the table, occur in the upper or Chester members. They are the most productive sands and have produced most of the oil from the eastern Illinois fields.

The top of the Chester is not positively recognized in drill records. The correlations in this report were based upon the limestone immediately underlying the massive Pottsville sandstone. It is succeeded by
other limestones interlain with strata of sandstones and red shales. Weller says: ${ }^{1}$

From most of the literature on the subject one gains the impression that the Chester is dominantly a limestone formation, but in working over the area occupied by the beds in the field, one is impressed with the fact that it is in a large part sandstone. Nowhere in that part of Illinois occupied by these beds, is the limestone element in the formation the most conspicuous feature, except along the Mississippi river bluffs above Chester, from that city to the point where the Cypress sandstone outcrop begins. It is probable that where the limestone has its greatest development, not more than one-third of the total thickness is calcareous, and over a large part of the area the thickness of the limestones probably does not exceed one-fifth of the entire thickness.

The best region in which to study the succession of beds in the Chester, is in the Mississippi river bluffs above and below the city of Chester. This section shows an aliernation of chiefly calcareous and arenaceous formations, there being three conspicuous limestones and three sandstones. The limestones are frequently interbedded with calcareous shales, and the sandstones frequently become arenaceous shales or at times clay shales.

The lowest member of the "group," above the Cypress sandstone, is a limestone and shale formation attaining a maximum thickness of approximately 250 feet at and above Chester. In its lower portion it includes considerable beds of calcareous and clay shales, a bed of variegated red and blue shale being commonly present near the base. In the upper part of this member is a great limestone ledge about 100 feet in thickness, with occasional thin shaly partings, which furnishes the quarry rock at the Southern Illinois penitentiary, at Menard. The great mass of the fauna of the "Chester group" in Illinois has been described from this lower, calcareous member of the formation as a whole.

The second member of the "group" is a sandstone or shale, the shale being most conspicuous in the more northern part of the area, while to the south it is almost wholly a sandstone similar to the Cypress in character, but usually thinner bedded and not infrequently more or less of an arenaceous shale. This division attains a thickness of about 80 feet. The third is again a limestone which is apparently more impure than most of the beds of the lower division. It is much less fossiliferous than the lower division and the fossils are such as to give it definite faunal characiers which can be recognized over wide areas. Its thickness near Chester is about 60 feet. The fourth member is again a sandstone similar to the earlier sandstone beds, and attains a thickness of 65 feet. The fifth member is a limestone similar to limestone No. 2, in lithologic characters, and is usually almost or quite unfossiliferous. Its thickness is about 35 feet.

It seems to be altogether probable that these three limestone beds of the Chester "group" can be differentiated and mapped throughout the faulted area in the southern part of the State, and that by means of them the structure can be worked out in much detail. In the final work upon these beds it will probably be found to be expedient to distinguish each of these six members of the Chester by distinct formation names, just as the Cypress sandstone is now distinguished.

Dr. Weller has kindly furnished the following general section of the Chester rocks from the exposures along the Mississippi bluffs in Randolph and Monroe counties, Illinois:

[^8]General section of the Chester (above the Cypress sandstone).
Formations. Thickness

| Birdsrille: ${ }_{\text {Rockwood sandstone }}$ | 100 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Rockwood sandstone | 20 |
| Arenaceous shale or shaly sandstone | 47 |
| Sandstore | 10 |
| Arenaceous shale or shaly sandstone | 33 |
| Limestone (No. 2) | 54 |
| Shale |  |
| Limestone (persistent bed) | 8 |
| Shale (in some places a bed of sa variable thickness from 0-20 feet) | 6 |
| Limestone . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4 |
| Shale | 4 |
| Tribune: |  |
| Limestone (No. 1), heavy bedded | 80 |
| Interval of uncertain character, lowe part limestone | 30 |
| Limestone (fossils) | 49 |
| Probably shale-not exposed | 38 |
| Variegated red and green shales | 5 |
| Not exposed |  |
| Limestone (fossils) | 0 |
| Shale, thin streak |  |
| Limestone | 15 |
| Shale, thin strata |  |
| Unknown | 25 |
| Cypress sandstone | 134 |
| Total depth to bottom of Cypress | 769 |

The thinning away of the Chester beds to the north causes the absence of important oil and gas sands in that part of the State. No Chester has been found present west of a line from Decatur to O'Fallon. Probably there is little Chester north of a line between Decatur and Springfield.

Pre-Chester sands of the Carboniferous or those below the rocks just described are not present in the main fields. These rocks have been very little prospected elsewhere and are not known to be productive in other sections of the State. Regardless of its close association with the Chester proper, its wide extent and porous character, the Cypress sandstone is not looked upon as holding much promise.

The Chester group is limited to the Tribune formation because of upper and lower erosion periods in which the Birdsville or upper division and the Cypress or lower sandstone member have entirely disappeared.

The Ste. Generieve limestone underlies the Cypress and is found to be highly productive of oil in Lawrence county. This bed is mostly limestone but conspicuously oolitic and soft, which appears to be a recurrence of the same phase of the lower Salem limestone. Its maximum thickness in the oil fields is $8 \check{0}$ feet while Weller gives 100 feet for Monroe county. The McClosky sand corresponds to the Ste. Generieve. Below that, in the Carboniferous, are no known beds that are either encouraging or discouraging as possible sources of oil. A very recent report, however, describes the finding of oil 300 feet below the top of the St. Louis limestone on the Hardacre farm, N. E. 1/4 Sec. 10, T. 3 N., R. 12 W., Lawrence township, Lawrence county. This may indicate an oil horizon at this position in the series. Petroleum has also been found in the geode bed of the Keokuk. This is not beliered, howerer, to be especially significant.

The Silurian includes the Niagara limestone formation, which in northern Illinois is dolomitic, and locally contains bituminous deposits. It offers some slight chance of oil production.

The Ordovician system includes the Galena-Kimmswick limestone, along with others of little importance in this connection. Over it lie the Richmond-Maquoketa shales which, in the northwest counties, are rich in disseminated oil. The Galena-Kimmswick is known to be 300400 feet thick in the north; 250 feet thick in Calhoun and Jersey counties ; at least 100 feet in southern Illinois. It doubtless underlies the younger rocks of the Illinois basin.

## Structure.

Throughout the central portion of Illinois there is a spoon-shaped basin with its long axis extending from the north line of Stephenson county past LaSalle, Lovington, and continuing to the southwest county of Indiana. The deepest part of the basin lies in the vicinity of Wayne, Hamilton, Edwards, and White counties, where the rocks are comparatively flat. Towards this basin, with local exceptions, all the rocks of Illinois and of western Indiana dip gently. The sides of the "spoon" show some minor longitudinal folds. The most important is the LaSalle anticline (See Plate IB) which runs from Freeport to a point just east of LaSalle, and continues in a southeasterly direction through the oil field and into Indiana. From western Illinois the rocks dip gently eastward until the Duquoin anticline is reached but then dip much more rapidly to the axis. They rise from this line to the LaSalle anticline, decline gently, and then rise again into Indiana. The dips of the southern rocks into the basin are locally 100 feet or more to the mile. The anticlines and other minor irregularities influence the accumulation of oil and gas as explained in a previous discussion, and, therefore, are of special importance. They become less conspicuous towards northern Illinois; consequently that part of the State does not offer as promising structural features, for the accumulation of oil as the southern part and it moreover, entirely lacks the Pennsylvanian and Mississippian oil sands. Oil if present must be found in the older formations.

## STRATIGRAPHY OF CRAWFORD AND LAWRENCE COUNTIES.

## General Statement.

The stratigraphy of Crawford and Lawrence counties is revealed by the study of two sets of columnar sections comprising the most representative borings in the two counties. Three of the records, 2, 5, and 10 of the Lawrence county and all of the logs of the Crawford county sections are precise studies of well samples collected by the writer and examined by Dr. J. A. Udden.

## Crawford County.

All the penetrated rocks in the producing areas of Crawford county belong to the Pennsylvanian series. These rocks are overlain by a varying thickness of drift. The Pennsylvanian series are represented by about 480 feet of the McLeansboro, 300 feet of the Carbondale, and about 100 feet of the Pottsville formations. The rocks are all of sedi-
mentary origin being principally shales with variable intergradations of sandstones, limestones and coal. The columnar section of Crawford county is made up of logs from several localities, several of which are outside the area covered by this report. They are plotted in order from

[^9]The Ordovician system includes the Galena-Kimmswick limestone, along with others of little importance in this connection. Over it lie the Richmond-Maquoketa shales which, in the northwest counties, are rich in disseminated oil. The Galena-Kimmswick is known to be 300-
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belong to the Pennsylvanian series. "These rocks are overlain by a varying thickness of drift. The Pennsylvanian series are represented by about 480 feet of the McLeansboro, 300 feet of the Carbondale, and about 100 feet of the Pottsville formations. The rocks are all of sedi-
mentary origin being principally shales with variable intergradations of sandstones, limestones and coal. The columnar section of Crawford county is made up of logs from several localities, several of which are outside the area covered by this report. They are plotted in order from south to north in Plate II. The top of the limestone over the Herrin coal, which may be called the "Fusulina" limestone for the lack of a geographical name, is used as a key line for the columnar section. All the records are plotted with respect to this line and are presented herewith, corresponding by number to those printed on Plate II. All of the following logs were compiled by Dr. J. A. Udden from a detailed examination of well samples saved by the Ohio Oil Company.

## LOGS.

No. 1.-M. Shiltz, No. \%.
Location-SE. $1 / 4$ sec. 7, T. 7 N., R. 14 W., Oblong Township. Elevation-485 feet.


## Logs-Continued.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Depth } \\ & \text { From } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { feet. } \\ & \text { To } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sandstone, fine in texture, micaceous, shaly light | 425 | 44 |
| Gray shale of fine texture, greenish, only very slightly micaceous | 440 | 445 |
| Sandy shale, gray, micaceous, with bits of vegetation. | 445 | 450 |
| Light gray shale, stony | 450 | 455 |
| Shale, greenish gray, micaceous | 455 | 470 |
| Dark greenish gray shale, of fine, even tex | 470 | 475 |
| Coal and fine gray shale or fire clay | 475 | 480 |
| Limestone, some dark and compact with very slow effervescen |  |  |
| some light, calcareous, crystalline cleavage like that in crinoid |  |  |
| stems. Also some limestone and shale, with small spherules of |  |  |
| clay iron stone, magnetic after fusion, $1 / 8-1 / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$. in diameter. |  |  |
| Wood in coaly pyrite | 480 | 485 |
| Shaly sandstone of light gray color | 485 | 495 |
| Dark gray stony micaceous shale | 495 | 50 |
| Gray sandstone and shale | 500 | 505 |
| Gray shale, stiff, of fine texture | 505 | 510 |
| Dark gray micaceous shale | 510 | 515 |
| Gray dark shale, stiff, micaceous | 515 | 520 |
| Gray limestone and coal, limestone is organic fragmental. Crinoid |  |  |
| joints noted | 0 | 525 |
| Coal and some gray fire ciay | 525 | 530 |
| Gray sandstone with a little micaceous sh | 530 | 540 |
| Gray sandstone with sandy shale | 540 | 545 |
| Gray sandstone, fine | 545 | 550 |
| Gray micaceous stony, (sandy) shale | 550 | 570 |
| Gray shaly fire clay or shale | 570 | 575 |
| Dark shale and a little coal. Shale, fine an | 575 | 580 |
| Dark shale, coal and fire clay | 580 | 585 |
| Black limestone (almost), effervescing slowly, with imbedded |  |  |
| organic fragments and pyrites, yellow. Green grains or fillings |  |  |
| in limestone, crinoid stems, fragments of shells, and spines, fusulina fossils | 585 | 590 |
| Dark gray stiff micaceous shale | 590 | 595 |
| Gray micaceous shaly sandstone and shale | 595 | 600 |
| Shaly sandstone, gray, micaceous | 600 | 605 |
| Dark calcareous limestone, with Athyris, crinoid stems, spines, in |  |  |
| copious small fragments, and coal in coarse and fine fragments | 605 | 610 |
| Black shale, gray shale, fire clay and coal | 610 | 615 |
| Gray sandstone and black shale | 615 | 620 |
| Gray sandy shale | 620 | 625 |
| Sandstone, light gray, of fine texture thinly laminated, some yellow concretionary material | 625 | 630 |
| Gray shaly sandstone, micaceous | 635 | 640 |
| Gray sandy shale and fire clay | 640 | 645 |
| Gray sandy shale | 645 | 650 |
| Gray shale of fine texture | 650 | 660 |
| Gray sandy shale with straight laminations | 660 | 665 |
| Black shale, with gray blotches, laminated, "Miners' slate" | 665 | 670 |
| Black shale and dark gray shale | 670 | 675 |
| Light greenish gray shale of fine texture | 675 | 685 |
| Black shale, almost slaty | 685 | 690 |
| Black stiff shale of fine texture | 690 | 695 |
| Dark gray shale | 695 | 700 |
| Gray sandy shale | 700 | 705 |
| Gray stiff shale, and some earthy shale | 705 | 710 |
| Dark gray earthy shale and light gray sandstone | 710 | 715 |
| Dark gray laminated shale | 715 | 725 |
| Dark gray, laminated, micaceous shale, with imprints of leaves and bits of vegetation | 725 | 730 |
| Gray shale, sandy and micaceous, with imprints of fragments |  |  |
| of leaves | 730 | 735 |
| Dark, very dark shale, micaceous, | 735 | 740 |
| Black shale, short "miner's slate" | 740 | 745 |
| Black shale, short "miner's slate, with pyrites | 745 | 750 |
| Gray sandstone with some coal | 750 | 755 |
| Sandstone, shale, laminated, dark gray | 755 | 760 |
| Dark gray shale | 760 | 765 |
| Shale, dark gray, some dark fire clay, coal | 765 | 770 |
| Coal, hardly anything else, large sample | 770 | 775 |
| Light gray sandy fire clay and coal | 775 | 780 |
| Light gray micaceous pyritiferous sandstone and some dark shale | 780 | 785 |
| Light gray micaceous sandstone | 785 | 790 |
| Micaceous light gray sandstone (and shale) | 790 | 795 |
| Sandy gray shale and fire clay, dark, and showing slickensides.. | 795 | 800 |
| Dark gray shale, fine in texture, with some slickensided pieces... | 800 | 805 |
| Black "miners' slate" | 805 | 810 |
| Black coaly shale, with a light gray rock composed of clay and containing small spherules of clay iron stone $1 / 4-1 / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$. in diameter | 810 | 815 |

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## Logs-Continued.



## No. 2.-O. F. Edwards, No. 15.

## Location-SE. $1 / 4$ sec. 7, Oblong Township. Elevation-485 feet.

Loess or silt, with some sand.
Boulder clay, thoroughly leached
Yellow boulder clay, calcareous................................................
Yellowish gray calcareous boulder clay with limestone pebbles...
Sand and gravel washed from boulder clay............................
Gray boulder clay
Depth in feet. From

0
5

Sand and gravel, washed from boulder clay
To
5
15
15

Mostly sandstone, fairly coarse, with some limestone with frag-
ments of fossils, probably Productus semirecticulatus, Retzia,
Rhomhopora lepidodendroides, Fislulipora, Tubipora, and joints of crinoid stems
Sandstone, gray, micaceous, friable...........................................
Gray shale, slightly micaceous, of comparatively loose consistency
"Dirt bed" material, dark crumbling silt clay, with some coal.
Impure fire clay and shale, much coal, and concretions of lime

Gray shale, micaceous
Gray shale and marly material. The latter contained the pygidium of a small trilohite, fragments of bryozoa, and joints of crinoid stems
Almost black shale, containing small ostracods, one-thirtieth of an inch in length and an impression of some smooth flat objects, having the shape of an equilateral triangle with perfectly straight sides measuring a sixth of an inch.
Black shale with impressions of fucoidal bands a tenth of an inch in width. Part of sample a dark limestone with crinoid stems, a small pentagonal crinoid plate, and a small brachiopod (Ambocoeia umbonata?)
Dark limestone, of characteristic appearance of a "clod", limestone (i. e., small limestone overlying a coal), clay, fissile, shale and coal. The limestone has the same fossils as in the previous number
Dark limestone as above, with irregularly bending Ammodiscus tubes about one-fifth inch in diameter, also coal and some fire clay. The coal probably lies at a depth of about 125 feet and is underlaid by the fire clay.

Micaceous shaly sandstone and sandy shale............................ 140

## Logs-Continued.

|  | Depth in feet. <br> From To |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Micaceous shaly sandstone | 145 | 150 |
| Micaceous shaly sandstone and sandy | 150 | 155 |
| Coal, some "clod" and some shale | 155 | 0 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone | 160 | 165 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone with one large piece of coal and one |  |  |
| large piece of black shale, containing fragments of some thin |  |  |
| shells, probably a Lingula. | 165 | 170 |
| Gray sandstone, with some calcareous | 170 | 175 |
| Shaly micaceous gray sandstone, with some small fragments of |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Dark gray sandy shale with large flakes | 185 | 190 |
| Dark gray micaceous shale. | 190 | 195 |
| Gray micaceous shale, with shr | 195 | 200 |
| Limestone, compact, yellowish white and dark gray, containing |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| into thin fragments, and has a sort of waxy lustre............. | 200 | 0 |
| Gray shale, somewhat mica | 210 | 215 |
| Fire clay, shale, and sandst | 215 | 220 |
| Mostly sandstone having a calcareous matrix and a few imbedded |  |  |
| organic calcareous fragments..................................... | 22 | 225 |
| Sandy shale or shaly sandstone, with some black | 225 | 230 |
| Gray sandstone..................................................... 23. |  |  |
| Gray sandstone, laminated, with thin layers of carbonaceous material ..................................................... | material ................................................................. $235 \quad 240$ |  |
| Dark gray sandstone, laminated, micaceous, with thin carbonaceous foliations, and with a calcareous cement. | 240 | 245 |
| Sandstone, dark gray, shaly, biotitic. Some fragments show yel- |  |  |
| low specks of presumably concretionary iron carbonate, other |  |  |
| fragments are closely studded with minute grains of pyrit | 245 | 250 |
| Some sandstone like the previous, dark shale and fire clay | 250 | 255 |
| Dark shale and sandstone, both biotitic..................................... $255-260$Black shale and some fragments of a coarse shell breccian con |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| taining crinoid stems................................................ | 260 | 0 |
|  |  |  |
| Gray sandstone, with a brown, slowly effervescing sandstone..... | 75 | 80 |
| Gray sandstone, with a brown, slowly effervescing sandstone, with |  |  |
| more of the brown rock, which seems to have a concretionary (oolitic) structure and consists of mainly carbonate of iron with |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| some calcareous grains. | 280 | 285 |
| Gray sandstone, micaceous. | 285 | 295 |
| Gray sandstone, micaceous, with some sha | 295 | 300 |
| Gray sandstone, | 300 | 310 |
| Gray shale. | 310 | 315 |
| Gray shale with small ostracods, and a spiral Ammodiscus....... 315320 |  |  |
| Gray shale, with narrow, ribbon-shaped impressions of vegetation,ostracods and a sniral Ammodiscus.................................... 320325 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Micaceous sandstone and coarse gray shal | 330 | 335 |
| Coarse sandstone. ............................................................... 335 . 340 |  |  |
| Sandstone, with yellow grains (concretionary) of carbonate of iron, larger than the sand grains. | 34 | 45 |
| Gray shale with some very compact fragments of carbonate of |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Faintly yellowish gray limestone, solitting into thin chips, with |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Limestone, like the preceding, with a brachiopod shell fragment, |  |  |
| a Zaphrentis, and joints of crinoid stems. Also some dark gray |  |  |
| shale . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 360 | 365 |
| Greenish gray | 365 | 370 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone and shale................................. 370 . 385 |  |  |
| Gray shale of fine textur | 385 | 395 |
| Bluish gray sandstone.............................................. 39. |  |  |
| Shale, mostly dark gray | 400 | 405 |
| Sandstone and sandy shale....................................... 405 . 410 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Dark gray shale | 420 | 425 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Micaceous gray shale, with fragments of concretions of carbonate 435 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Gray shal | 445 |  |
| Gray shale or fire cla | 445 | 450 |
| Gray shale, ston | 0 | 5 |
| Some gray shale like the above. But mostly a dark, dirty yellow |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| heated and loosing much of its weight, probably 30 or |  |  |
|  | 455 | 460 |

## Logs-Continued.

|  | Depth in feet. <br> From To |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| the previous, with much coal . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 460 | 5 |
| Sandstone, gray, micaceous, and some pieces of a black limestone, containing fragments of fossils | 465 | 0 |
| Oily clay, with coal and gray stony shale, some | 470 |  |
| Like the previous, with much coal and some fossiliferous limestone 475480 |  |  |
| Sandstone, with some yellow limestone containing organic fragments | 480 | 5 |
| Gray shale and some sands | 485 |  |
| Dark gray shale . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |
| Dark gray shale with a small Ammodiscus and some narrow |  |  |
| fucoid markings <br> Gray limestone with imbedded yellow fragments of fossils with |  |  |
| some black shale and coal ...................................... | 50 | 0 |
| Mostly fire clay and coal . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 51 |  |  |
| Sandstone, some coarse, some | 515 | 0 |
| Sandstone, comparatively coarse . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{520} 5{ }_{5}{ }^{525}$ |  |  |
| Sandstone of average texture | 525 | 535 |
| Dark arenaceous shale ........................................... 535. |  |  |
| Shaly sandstone, black shale and coal | 540 | 545 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Gray sandstone, with a compact yellowish gray limestone breaking frequently into rectangular fragments, and probably of concretionary origin |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Dark shale and sandy gray shale with fragments of concretions 560 . ${ }_{565}$ |  |  |
| of carbonate of iron .... | 56 | 565 |
| Gray shaiy sandstone |  |  |
| Dark "cloddy" shale and coal with some | 57 | 575 |
| Coal, stony fire clay and sandy shale ............................. . 575. |  |  |
| Gray sandy shale | 580 | 58 |
| Shaly sandstone . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5850 |  |  |
| Shaly sandstone, greenish sandy shale, coal and concretionary carbonate of iron |  |  |
| Gray shale | 600 | 605 |
| Dark gray shale, har | 05 | 630 |
| Dark gray shale with a fine textured and compact limestone, in |  |  |
| part gray, in part yellow, apparently concretionary | 630 | 635 |
| ray shale, with concretionary limestone like that in the above | 635 | 640 |
| Gray sandstone and some black shale . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |
| Gray fine-grained sandstone, with some black coaly shal | 645 | 65 |
| Like the preceding, but less shale ................................. . . 6. . 650. |  |  |
| Gray shale and black shale | 655 | 660 |
| Gray shale ................................................... 660 . 665 |  |  |
| Black micaceous shale and gray shale with concretionary material | 665 | ${ }^{67} 0$ |
| Black micaceous shale with concretionary material............... 67 |  |  |
| Gray and black shale and coal | 675 | 0 |
| Coal and gray shale Gray shaly and micaceous sandstone with much carbonaceous |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| material, and with imprints of vegetation abundant in some fragments |  |  |
| Dark gray sandstone of fine texture with thin layers of carbonaceous material |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Dark gray micaceous shale with imprints of fern | 695 | 700 |
| Dark gray shale, micaceous | 700 | 705 |
| Dark gray shale, micaceous, st | 705 | 725 |
| Black shale, hard | 725 | 730 |
| Black shale, with "clod" limestone containing a crinoid stem |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Gray micaceous sandstone, comparatively coarse in text | 740 | 745 |
| Gray sandstone . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7450. |  |  |
| Shale, almost black . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 750.750 |  |  |
| Black shale and coal | 755 |  |
| Black shale and fragments of "clod" limestone, coal and fire clay 760770 |  |  |
| Gray micaceous sandstone, with brown concretionary material.... 77 |  |  |
| Gray sandstone and black shale | 775 | 780 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Like the preceding, with some calcareous materia | 79 | 795 |
| Gray shale, and some fire clay with thin carbonaceous flakes imbedded |  |  |
| Dark gray shale, micaceous | 800 | 810 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Black clayey shale, some coaly shale, some brown and soft con- |  | 830 |
| Dagk bluish shale and some sandstone | 830 | 835 |

## Logs-Continued.



Note-Dr. Udden adds the following statement to the above $\log$ : "The limestone at 360 feet is probably correlative with a limestone horizon which occurs at about 160 feet above Coal No. 6, in the Belleville region. The limestone at 200 feet is most likely an equivalent to the Carlinville limestone about 150 feet higher in the section. Coal No. 6 is believed to be the coal at 510 feet. The several coal seams penetrated are no less than 14 or 15 in number; and fall into three groups. The lower groups, consisting of five coals probably of small size, includes the coals from 670 to 850 feet below the surface. It probably includes coals 1 and 2 of northern Illinois. The middle group comprises the coals from 430 to 580 feet below the surface and no doubt includes Coal No. 6. The uppermost group of coal beds, comprising some small coals of the "Upper Coal Measures" of Worthen, are the coals in the upper 200 feet of the section. The sandy shale in the lower part of the section, which contains the oil sand, exhibit a quite persistent lamination of thin dark and light layers. It is believed that this feature may be useful in their identification in the nearest outcrops."

## No. 3.-L. R. Newlin, No. 21.

Location-SW. 1/4 SE. $1 / 4$ sec. 27, T. 6 N., R. 14 W., Martin Township. Elevation-498 feet.


## Logs-Continued.

|  | Depth From | $\begin{gathered} \text { feet. } \\ \text { To } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dark limestone with sand | 30 | 40 |
| Gray sandstone with infiltrated lime | 40 | 45 |
| Gray sandstone, some yellow limestone, and siderite | 45 | 0 |
| Gray sandstone with some yellow limestone. Pyrite | 50 | 60 |
| Coarse gray micaceous sand with iragments of coal. | 65 | 70 |
| Coarse micaceous sandstone | 70 | 75 |
| Coal and some fire clay | 75 | 0 |
| Gray micaceous sand. A little lime in sand | 80 | 110 |
| Dark micaceous shale and sand | 110 | 115 |
| Gray micaceous shale and sand. A few fossil fragmen | 115 | 0 |
| Limestone, fragmental, organic, crinoid fragments and bryozoa noted | 120 | 125 |
| Light gray shale of fine texture | 125 | 130 |
| Limestone, in part fragmental, and some shale | 130 | 135 |
| Gray sandy shale with some crinoidal limestone | 135 | 140 |
| Gray micaceous sandy shale, with some limestone | 140 | 145 |
| Gray micaceous shale | 145 | 150 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone and much darker clay iron stone | 150 | 155 |
| Gray micaceous shaly sandstone, with imbedded shreds of vegetation | 155 | 160 |
| Gray micaceous shaly sandstone | 160 | 170 |
| Fine grained, gray micaceous sandstone with intersticial lim | 170 | 175 |
| Some black fissile shale. Mostly a dark blotched organic breccia limestone, containing many crinoid stems, some small Athyris and some crinoid spines | 175 | 180 |
| Like the preceding, with some sandstone and coal | 180 | 185 |
| Sandstone, limestone and shale | 185 | 190 |
| Micaceous sandstone, with some laminated sandy shale | 190 | 195 |
| Gray sandstone, quite coarse | 195 | 210 |
| Micaceous silty gray shale | 210 | 240 |
| Gray shale, and some dark shale | 240 | 245 |
| Black shale, clay iron stone, crinoid stems, Bellerophon, Athyris, a cyathophylid, two gastropods | 245 | 250 |
| Black shale and coal | 250 | 255 |
| Yellowish and gray concretionary siderite and limestone, with some fire clay and coal | 255 | 260 |
| Gray shale | 260 | 265 |
| Gray sandstone and some dark shale | 265 | 270 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone | 270 | 275 |
| Laminated gray sandstone of fine texture | 275 | 280 |
| Gray shale and fire clay | 280 | 285 |
| Gray sandstone | 285 | 290 |
| White sandstone with siderite concretions | 290 | 295 |
| Laminated sandstone | 295 | 300 |
| Micaceous sandstone and dark shale | 300 | 305 |
| White micaceous sandstone | 305 | 330 |
| Gray sandy shale, micaceous | 330 | 345 |
| Gray micaceous sandy shale and some dark gray | 345 | 350 |
| Like the preceding with some clay iron stone ... | 350 | 355 |
| Mostly coal, some shale and some fragments of concretionary limestone |  | 360 |
| Gray sandstone with siderite | 360 | 365 |
| Gray sandy shale, micaceous | 365 | 375 |
| Gray sandstone, with some limestone, white | 375 | 380 |
| Gray sandstone, with interstical calcareous material and some pure white limestone | 380 | 385 |
| Greenish gray sandstone | 385 | 390 |
| Gray sandstone, with many concretionary spherules about $1 / 2$ millimeter in diameter | 390 | 395 |
| Gray sandstone | 395 | 400 |
| Dark gray sandy shale, stiff | 400 | 405 |
| Dark gray micaceous shale | 405 | 419 |
| Dark gray shale ............................... | 410 | 415 |
| Dark shale and limestone, with pyrite calcite with many crinoid stems, and an Estheria (?) | 415 | 420 |
| Coal with some limestone fragments and shale | 420 | 425 |
| Coal and fire clay Gray sandstone, with some yellow fragments or co................................ | 425 | 430 |
| $\underset{\text { material }}{\text { max }}$ Sandstone. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 430 | 435 |
| Wray sandstone | 435 | 440 |
| Yellowish white sandstone | 440 | 445 |
| Dark shale................ | 450 | 455 |
| Black shale and coal | 455 | 460 |
| Gray sandstone, micaceous | 460 | 465 |
| Gray limestone and some large quartz grains. | 465 | 470 |
| Gray sandy shale, mizaceous. | 470 | 475 |

## Logs-Continued.

|  | Depth in From | feet. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sandstone and some limestone | 475 | 0 |
| Shaly sandstone, with some siderite conc | 480 | 85 |
| Black and dark micaceous shale. | 485 | 490 |
| Black dolomitic limestone, with calcite, Rhombopora, lepidedendroides, crinoid stems. |  |  |
| Black limestone, with crinoid stems and coal................... | 495 | 500 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone, with some interstical calcareous material | 500 | 510 |
| Gray sandstone and a dirty yellow dolomitic limestone, concre- |  |  |
| tionary (?) | 510 | 515 |
| Limestone | 515 | 520 |
| Gray silty shale with carbonaceous shreds imbedded | 520 | 525 |
| Gray silty shale with thin layers of shiny coal of silky lustre. Coal layer in one fragment adhering to the shale |  |  |
| Gray shale of fine texture............................... | 525 | 530 |
| Dark shale of fine texture | 535 | 555 |
| Black shale and coal, mostly | 555 | 560 |
| White sandstone of fine texture | 560 | 565 |
| Light gray shale, with small spherical siderite concretion | 565 | 570 |
| Gray shale, with much siderite, in fragments and in minute spher- |  |  |
| ical concretions. Some bright red fragments noted, "rusty" | 570 | 575 |
| Shaly sandstone and sandy shale, gray, with siderite as in preceding sample. |  | 8 |
| Sandy shale, gray, with siderite fragmen | 580 | 585 |
| Gray sandstone, some shale and siderite | 585 | 590 |
| Shaley sandstone or sandy shale, gray | 590 | 595 |
| Sandstone, black shale and "clod," with some coal and siderite concretions | 595 | 605 |
| Shale and shaly sandstone, with fragments of siderite concretions |  |  |
| and coal. | 605 | 610 |
| Greenish fire clay and shal | 610 | 615 |
| Shaly sandstone, gray | 615 | 620 |
| Black miner's slate, with siderite concretio | 620 | 625 |
| Black miner's slate, with sandstone and gray | 625 | 630 |
| Gray sandy shale. | 630 | 635 |
| Dark gray sandy shale, micace | 635 | 645 |
| Gray laminated shaly sandstone | 645 | 650 |
| Dark gray sandy shale | 650 | 655 |
| Black stiff shale, almost miner's | 655 | 665 |
| Black stiff shale and impure coal | 665 | 670 |
| Black shale and black concretionary limestone, with fossils | 670 | 675 |
| Gray sand and gray sandy shale with some coal | 675 | 680 |
| Coal with very bright (black) lustre and fire clay | 680 | 685 |
| Coal of bright lustre and brownish earthy streak and some fire clay | 685 | 690 |
| Gray gritty fire clay and dark sh | 690 | 695 |
| Shale, gray.......... | 695 | 705 |
| Shale, gray, and some si | 705 | 710 |
| Dark limestone, some dark shale and pyr | 710 | 720 |
| Dark shale, some dark limestone and spherulitic | 720 | 725 |
| Shale, dark, some coal; a little dark limesto | 725 | 730 |
| Dark shale, some coal, and spherulitic sider | 730 | 735 |
| Gray micaceous shale, and bits of yellow limest | 735 | 740 |
| Gray micaceous shale, and fragments of siderite. | 740 | 745 |
| Dark micaceous shale, some siderite, bits of coal | 745 | 750 |
| Gray micaceous shale and siderite | 750 | 755 |
| Gray micaceous shale, some fire clay, coal and py | 755 | 760 |
| Coarse gray micaceous shale, pyrite, little shale | 760 | 770 |
| Black shale and some coarse sandstone | 770 | 775 |
| Coal and fire clay, and some gray shale | 775 | 780 |
| Coal and fire clay, and some gray fire clay with pyrite | 780 | 785 |
| Black shale, bits of yellow limestone, and spines of brachiopods, and spherulitic siderite. | 785 | 790 |
| White sandstone and shale, black, some yellow limestone and coal, and spherulitic siderite. | 790 | 795 |
| Dark shale, some little sandstone, siderite and limesto | 795 | 800 |
| Black shale and some siderite | 800 | 810 |
| Black shale. | 810 | 820 |
| Gray micaceous shale and some | 820 | 825 |
| Limestone, dark and white; some sandstone with infiltered lime; gray micaceous shale, pyrite and some crinoid joints. | 825 | 830 |
| Dark and white limestone with crinoid stems and pieces of |  |  |
| shells, and pyrite. | 830 | 835 840 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone, and some dark and white limestone. | 835 | 840 |
| Black micaceous shale, some sandstone, and white limestone. | 840 | 845 |
| Black micaceous sha | 845 | 850 |
| Black micaceous shale, some white sand and siderite | 850 | 860 |
| Gray sandstone and dark shale | 860 | 865 |
| Gray sandstone, some dark shale and siderite | 865 | 870 |

Some limestone
Shaly sandstone, with some siderite concretions
480
485
490
500
510 515
Gray silty shale with carbonaceous shreds imbedded....................
Gray silty shale with thin layers of shiny coal of silky lustre. Coal layer in one fragment adhering to the shale

525 530
Gray shale of fine texture.
535
555
565 565
White sandstone of fine texture

570
575

## 580

Gray sandstone, some shale and siderite.
580
585
Shaley sandstone or sandy shale, gray........................................ concretions

595
605
and
Greenish fire clay and shale.
605
610

Black miner's slate, with siderite concretions
Gray sandy shale.
625
630
645
650
665
670
680
685
695
705
720
725
735
740
750
755
770
775
785
790
00
800
Black shale and some siderite.......................................................
Black shale.
820 820
Gray micaceous shale and some-sandstone.............................. gray micaceous shale, pyrite and some crinoid joints............... shells, and pyrite

830
835
Gray micaceous sandstone, and some dark and white limestone...
Black micaceous shale.
840
850
865

## Logs-Continued.

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Pleistocene:

Depth in feet.
From To

Boulder clay.
Depth in feet
From To
$870 \quad 875$
$875 \quad 885$

885890
$890 \quad 895$
895905
$905 \quad 940$
$940 \quad 950$
$950 \quad 955$

Limestone, with imbedded crinoid stem, a small Spirifer cam
eratus, a small gasteropod, and a piece of a plant stem.
Some roof shale

40

Shale, greenish gray, micaceous.
45

Fine-grained micaceous sandstone with a calcerous matrix.
Arenaceous, gray shale
ธ 0
.................................................
Micaceous, gray shale..........................................................
Micaceous, dark gray shale................................................ bonate of iron.
Sandstone, gray micaceous, calcareous and shaly, with. many fragments of shells of yellowish color.........................
Gray shale and micaceous shaly sandstone, with a small Myalina, and many fragments of shells. Some coal noted.
Some limestone, but mostly shale. The shale is dark gray, micaceous, and marly. It has many minute, apparently concretionary grains, yellow, of carbonate of iron. These appear like coarser grains in a fine textured matrix. The limestone is dark with imbedded flat fragments of Myalina, shells, and one piece was seen with imbedded trenchantly marked tubules, believed to be irregularly curving forms of Ammodiscus, measuring from .1 to .15 mm . in diameter....
Micaceous sandstone or sandy shale, with some brownish limestone brown calcareous coaly fragments................................
Fine-grained sand, micaceous, and with brown and green grains, as above.................................................................................
Like the previous, but with occasional carbonaceous fragments Gray, micaceous sandstone, with some dark and some green grains, and some shreds of carbonaceous material.
Black fissil "miner's slate" with pryitized fossil shells, one probably being an Aviculopeaten, another like a minute Myalina
Some shaly fire clay and a little coal, but chiefly gray micaceous shale with minute concretions of carbonate of iron of the size of small sand grains
Gray micaceous shaly sand. One large fragment showing lines believed to be wave marks.....................................
ray shale, slightly micaceous shale with a brownish minute
disc-shaped fossil of spiral structure, probably an Ammodiscus
Gray shale, faintly micaceous................................................ seen on a cleavage plane. Some fragments of coal........
Greenish gray fire clay and shale, with fragments of dark concretionary limestone......................................................
Fine-grained micaceous sandstone or shale, with yellow specks of concretionary siderite

## Logs-Continued.

From To
Coal Measures-Continued.
Gray, dark, and compact concretionary carbonate of iron in200205
large fragments.
Dark gray shale, with Ammodiscus (?) ..... 205 ..... 210
Mostly dark concretionary carbonate of iron in large frag- ments, with some dark stony shale ..... 210 ..... 215
Dark shale of fine texture215220
Dark shale slightly micaceous, with Ammodiscus (?) and minute shreds of other fossils ..... 225 ..... 220
Dark micaceous shale, slightly calcareous
Like the previous, with minute shreds of vegetation230240
Dark micaceous shale, like that in the previous sample, with Ammodiscus (?) and a small ostracod ..... 240 ..... 245
Dark micaceous shale, with impressions of fern leaves, andwith a spiral Ammodiscus (?) and one tube of an Ammo-discus (?) only slightly curving. Some kealed impressionswere noted on one fragment and stem joints and spines ofcrinoids were also noted
245 250
Dark gray shale255
 ..... 250 ..... 260
grains under the lens260
Shale, greenish gray, sandy and micaceous
Greenish gray micaceous sandstone and red clay marl ..... 265 ..... 270265270
Greenish gray sandy shale275275
280
Comparatively coarse sandstone, with some green and somepink grains. Also some lumps of fire clay, which containsmall spherical nodules of black oxide of manganese fromone-fourth to one-third mm in diameter Some of theseconcretions are grown together in groups of two and threeComparatively coarse sandstone, with some interlaminated$280 \quad 286$
shaleMostly sandstone, gray and of fine texture, with some shale.286290
Color various ..... 290Sandy gray shale or shaly sandstone295Micaceous pray shole shaly sandstone295
Dark gray shale, not micaceous
Very dark shale, carbonaceous and sandy. Most of it is ..... 308 ..... 320302finely laminated and shows shreds of vegetation ...........Shaly sandstone or shale, thinly laminated, containingbrownish yellow grains (concretionary?) larger than thegrains of the rock and also some still larger black grains..
320 ..... 338Like the previous, with the brown grain least abundant inthe layers of the finest texture, which are carbonaceous...Sandstone, with interlaminated carbonaceous streaks show-ing vegetable tissue338350Coal, shale, and sandstone350356
362
Mostly fire clay368
Mostly concretionary material, carbonate of lime and iron, and some shale ..... 380
Concretionary limestone and carbonate of iron, in shale. ..... 387
Light gray micaceous and sandy shale ..... 394
Micaceous and sandy gray shale-
Micaceous sandstone and gray shale ..... 401407
Dark gray shale
Dark gray limestone, consisting of organic fragments, someblack shale and coal. The limestone contains Chonetesmesolobus (?), crinoid stems and a gasteronod (Bellerophoncarbonaria?!)413
Fire clay, gray and biack shale, and coal ..... 419
Gray shale ..... 426
Gray sandstone of fine texture
Gray sandstone of fine texture ..... 432
438
Shaly sandstone, micaceous and with rusty specks ..... 450
Gray shale, micaceous and sandy ..... 456
Dark gray shale, micaceous and sandy ..... 462Like the above, but darker468
419426432
Almost black dolomitic limestone, uniform in texture, emitssulphurous odors when heated and becomes slightly magneticbefore the blowpipe, and contains joints of crinoid stems,Chonetes mesolobus (?) Rhombopora lepidodendroides (?).fragments of brachiopod shells, and Fusulina of the kindoccurring in the limestone above Coal number 6 .480
492Gray sandy shale and some dark shale492
Gray slightly sandy shale ..... 498 ..... 49.8
Soft gray micaceous shale
Gray shale. soft and micaceous, with some dark shale show- ..... 510
ing shreds of vegetation ..... 510516

## Logs-Continued.

Depth in feet.
Coal Measures-Continued.
Gray slightly micaceous sandstone, with some large and thin fragments of black dolomitic limestone ..... 522
Gray sandstone, with some limestone like that in the pre- vious sample ..... 528
Dark gray highly micaceous shale, with scales of biotite and on fresh fractures having an appearance like that of Archaen schists ..... 534
Gray sandstone and sandy micaceous shale, with some dark shale and fragments of coal ..... 540
Dark gray sandy shale, micaceous, with some fire clay ..... 40 ..... 546
Dark shale of fine clayey texture ..... 552
55
Dark gray shale, micaceous and stony ..... 564
Dark gray shale, of clayey texture ..... 570
Dark gray shale, with narrow fucoid bands in some cleavage planes ..... 576
Black fissile shale ..... 588
Mostly light gray sandstone, some gray shale, with fragments of coal and limestone ..... 59.4
Mostly light gray sandstone with some dark shale ..... 600
Dark micaceous, shaly sandstone ..... 606
Dark micaceous, sandy shale ..... 612Dark, almost black, shale, with fragments from concretionof carbonate of iron624
Gray shale, of clayey texture ..... 636
Gray shale, with some little mica
Like the previous642648Black shale, of fine texture, but with some mica, and withearthly lustreBlack shale, much pyrites of iron, and some coal. The shalehas imbedded calcareous fossils among which a piece oflamellibranch valve and a Bellerophon were noted, andalso impressions of an insect wing (?). In the fragmentsof pyrites was noted a Nucula, a Bellerophon carbonaria(?) in part filled by zinc blende, and a fragment of abrachiopod. In the coal some woody tissue was noted.....664660Light gray sandy fire clay filled with small crystals ofpyrites
$660 \quad 66$
Dark gray micaceous and sandy shale$666 \quad 672$
Dark gray shale of fine texture, with pyrites and coal
Black fissile shale and finely laminated coal with brown67267streak. Woody fibre seen in some pyrite$678 \quad 68$
Shaly fire clay, light gray and stony ..... 684 ..... 690
Gray shale and sandstone ..... 690$690^{\circ}$
Sandstone, somewhat coarse, laminated, in alternate layers of white and carbonaceous black material, some layers micaceous ..... 696 ..... 70 S
Dark gray shale, stony, sandy and micaceous ..... 708 ..... 714
Gray shale, stony, sandy and micaceous714720
Dark shale, with some laminated coal and some fire clay.....
Gray sandstone, shaly and micaceous ..... 720 ..... 726 ..... 732
Soft gray shale
Some gray shale, and some dark micaceous shale with con-cretionary carbonate of iron738744
Almost black fissile shale, with concretionary carbonate ofiron74
Gray sandstone of fine texture750750
Dark gray shale, arenaceous and micaceous ..... 756 ..... 756 ..... 762Laminated, gray sandstone, micaceous, alternate layers inblack and carbonacecus, the black layers very thin, thelight layers in several cases measuring one-tenth of aninch in thickness762
Coarse micaceous sandstone, laminated with alternate layersof dark carbonaceous shale768
Like the previous, sandstone coarser and softer ..... 79878
Dark gray shale and some lighter shale ..... 98Almost black shale, fine in texture804Light gray sandy shale, slightly micaceous817
Dark gray and light gray shale of fine texture ..... 830836768
Gray sandstone, of very fine texture8048178383 מ
Dark bluish gray shale of very fine texture with concretionarycarbonate of iron848
Almost black shale, very fine in texture85854
Coarse sandstone86
Almost black shale, fine in texture ..... 866 ..... 866
Almost black shale, with biotite ..... 878
Black shale, fine in texture ..... 8888
Gray sandstone, fine grained8908

> Logs-Continued.

|  | Depth in feet. From To |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coal Measures-Concluded. |  |  |
| Gray sandstore | 908 | 914 |
| Black shale of fine texture, with concretions of carbonate 914 |  |  |
| of iron . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 914 | 938 |
| Gray shale and sandstone, with some large and thin chips of coal | 938 | 944 |
| Gray soft sandstone and shale. The rock in this and the |  |  |
| previous sample appears to be a mixture of alternating |  |  |
| layers of shale and sandstone .............................. | 944 | 950 |
| Gray soft sand, only a single fragment of loosely coherent |  |  |
| rock, remaining in the sample. Size of grains is about |  |  |
| one-fourth mm, in diam. Apparently oil sand; the grains float on water |  |  |
| fray sand, with grains mostly from one-eighth to one-half | 950 | 955 |
| Gray sand, with grains mostly from one-eighth to one-half |  |  |
| mm . in diameter. The largest grains all have crystalline |  |  |
| facets resulting from secondary growth. Sand floats on |  |  |
| water | 955 | 959 |
| Sand like the previous, but faintly brownish yellow | 959 | 963 |
| Sand like that in the three previous samples, except that it is more nearly white in color | 963 | 967 |

Note-Dr. Udden states that two specimens of a Fusulina were found in a limestone occurring at the depth of 480 to 486 feet from the surface, and this no doubt is the limestone which forms the caprock over Coal No. 6. The rock itself has been altered to a dark dolomite, effervescing very tardily in acid. It has a dark gray color which is evidently due to the presence of iron pyrites in microscopic particles. On heating in a closed tube it gives off sulphurous odors and becomes slightly magnetic. The entire section represented by the two samples studied consists of variations of shales, sandstones, limestones, coals and fire clays, with calcareous concretionary matter, and more frequently concretions of carbonate of iron. They all have the general appearance characteristic of the Pennsylvanian series in this region. About a dozen coal beds were penetrated, which occur in three groups, not counting an evidently thin bed of somewhat shaly coal, which lay at a depth of 904 feet below the surface and only a few feet above the oil sand. The lowest of these groups which presumably includes equivalents of Coals Nos. 1 and 2 in northern Illinois, is represented by three seams at 720, 678 and 660 feet below the surface. The middle group, which includes Coal No. 6 is represented by one coal at 540 feet, by Coal No. 6 at the depth of 485 feet, another coal, overlain by limestone, at 420 feet and a coal overlain by sandstone at 365 feet. The coal beds of the "Upper Coal Measures" of Worthen are represented by an apparently small seam of coal at a depth of 185 feet, one small coal associated with a capping calcareous bed at the depth of 95 feet, and a black shale under a limestone at the very surface of the bed rock under the drift, fifty feet below the surface. The spiral shell of an Ammodiscus was observed in cleavage surfaces of some shales in the "Upper Coal Measures" and presumably the same fossil, in the form of irregularly bending tubes occurred in some limestone at the depth of 100 feet.

$$
\text { No. 5.-C. F. Curtis, No. } 8 .
$$

Location-NE. corner sec. 11, Oblong Township. Elevation-475 feet (estimated).

| Depth in | feet. |
| :---: | ---: |
| From | To |
| 1 | 10 |
| 10 | 15 |
| 15 | 20 |
| 20 | 25 |

## Logs-Continued.



## Logs-Continued.

|  | Depth From | $\begin{aligned} & \text { feet. } \\ & \text { To } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gray micaceous sandy shale, some gray shale and concretionary 435440 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Dark gray shale | 440 | 445 |
| Dark gray shale and concretionary sider | 445 | 455 |
| Dark gray shale, with imprints of vegetation, and som | 45 | 460 |
| Gray shale with imprints of vegetation. Some siderite and some carbonaceous shale |  |  |
| Gray sandstone and white limestone, some fragments of coal and |  |  |
| Gray micaceous shale, some yellow concretionary siderite, a little limestone and gray shale. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Dark gray sandy micaceous shale, some gray shale, concretionary siderite and some gray sandstone. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Dark micaceous sha |  |  |
| Dark gray micaceous shale | 495 |  |
| Black limestone and some black shale, and some siderite. Crinoid stems noted. |  |  |
| Black limestone, some black shale, some coal and siderite. Crinoid |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| gasteropod, and some crinoid spines and stems noted. The lime- |  |  |
|  | 51 | 515 |
|  |  |  |
| pyrite, some coal and black shale, some siderite and fragments |  |  |
| Black limestone, a few pieces of coal, pyrite, siderite, white lime- |  |  |
| stone and crinoid stems. | 20 | 25 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone, some black limestone, coal and gray |  |  |
| shale with pyrite siderite and white limes | 525 | 530 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| White micaceous sandstone and coal, with some fire clay, siderite, |  |  |
| Edmondia nebrascensis (?), Hemipronitus crassus, Chonetes |  |  |
| punctatus (?), some small gasteropods, several crinoid spines 555 |  |  |
| and stems and a bryozoan like Rhombopora noted | 555 | 560 |
| Gray sandstone and coal, with some white limestone, pyrites, calcite, shale and a few crinoid stems. ......................... $560-565$ |  |  |
| Dark gray shale, some coal, sandstone, pyrite and fire clay. |  | 570 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone, with a little fire clay and shale. |  |  |
| Gray micaceous sandstone, some of which is studded with spherules of pyrite measuring from 1 to 3 mm . in diameter, and |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| showing faces of small cubic crystals on the | 5 | 585 |
| Gray micaceous shale | 585 | 610 |
| Gray micaceous shale and som | 610 | 615 |
| Dark gray shale. | 615 | - |
| Gray shale and some yellow limestone, concretionary siderite in |  |  |
| large fragments and in minute spherules, coal and some sandstone | 620 | 625 |
| Gray micaceous shale, a little yellow limestone, siderite, pyrite |  |  |
|  | 625 | 0 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone and shale with siderite, fire clay and coal |  |  |
| Gray micaceous sandstone and | 635 | 640 |
| Gray micaceous | 640 | 645 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone, with some | 645 | 650 |
| Gray micaceous shale and some yellow limestone, and | 65 | 5 |
| Dark gray shale, some fire clay and concretionary si | 655 | 0 |
| Dark gray micaceous shale and a little yellow limestone and 660 |  |  |
| siderite | 660 | 675 |
| Dark gray micaceous | 675 | 68 |
| Dark gray and some micaceous black shale, with a little siderite. . 6806685 |  |  |
| Dark shale, with imprints of vegetation, and some fire cla | 685 | 690 |
| Dark shale and concretionary siderite................................ 690.6 |  |  |
| Dark micaceous shale and some side | 695 | 700 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Gray laminated sandistone anderite and a little sandstone......................... 730 , 735 |  |  |
| Hard black shale | 735 | 740 |
| Black shale, some coal and sandstone and a little siderite.......... |  |  |
| Gray micaceous shale, some yellow limestone, some black shale |  |  |
| Black shale and a few fragments of yellow limestone and coal..... | 750 | 755 |
| Black micaceous shale.. | 755 | 760 |
| Coal and a few pieces | 60 | 65 |

## Logs-Continued.

|  | Depth in feet. From To |
| :---: | :---: |
| Coal and black shale, some white limestone, a little sandstone |  |
| siderite and bits of pyrite | $765 \quad 770$ |
| Gray sandstone, some dark shale, bits of coal and limes | $770 \quad 775$ |
| Gray micaceous sandstone and a little yellow limestone. | $775 \quad 790$ |
| Dark micaceous shale and a little siderite. | $790 \quad 795$ |
| Black shale and a little coal. A little gray limestone | 795800 |
| Black shale, a little coal and a little sandstone. | 800805 |
| Dark pyritiferous shale and some gray sandsto | 805815 |
| Gray micaceous shale.. | 815820 |
| Gray micaceous shale and a few bits of coa | 820825 |

## No. 6.-J. M. Drake, No. 23.

Location-NE. $1 / 4$ sec. 9, Oblong Township.
Elevation-490 feet (estimated).

|  | Depth in From |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gray limest | 200 |
| White and yellow limestone, concretionary siderite, some gray |  |
| Sandstone and a piece of quartz............................. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $205 \quad 210$ |
| d some dark sha | $210 \quad 215$ |
| Gray sandstone, some yellow sandstone, siderite, quartz fragmen |  |
| yellow limestone and a few nieces of bright green sandstone.. | $215 \quad 220$ |
| ellow limestone, some siderite, shale |  |
| quartz (from drift?) | $5{ }^{225}$ |
| White limestone.... |  |
| Very fine micaceous | $250 \quad 270$ |
| Dark gray micaceous sandy sh | $270 \quad 275$ |
| Dark micaceous shal | 5 |
| Black shale and gray sandstone, with a little lim | 90 |
| Dark limestone, some yellow limestone and bits of coal. | ${ }_{295}^{290}{ }^{295}$ |
| Black shale, a little yellow limestone and a few fragments of coal Gray shale, some yellow limestone and coal.................... | 95 <br>  <br> 0 <br> 305 <br> 305 |
| Gray shale, some yellow imestone |  |
| Gray shale | 310 315 |
| Gray sha | 5 |
| Gray shale | 30 |
| Gray sha | 330 335 |
| Gray micaceous shale and some micace | 5 |
|  | 340 350 |
| Concretionary siderite with a little yellow limestone and shale. A |  |
| Crav shale and a |  |
| Gray shale, yellow limestone and some sandstone. The shale |  |
| contains shreds of vegetation. |  |
| ray shale and concretionary |  |
| Gray limestone and some |  |
| White limestone. A crinoid stem | $375 \quad 380$ |
| White limestone, some greenish sandstone and a few bits of coal | 380 385 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone and white | 0 |
| Fray shale and a little limestone | 5 |
| White limestone and some gray | 395400 |
| Gray shale and some limestone | $400 \quad 405$ |
| Concretionary siderite, some dark shale | 405410 |
| Gray sandy shale and siderite. Some yell | $410 \quad 415$ |
| Dark gray shale, some siderite and yellow | 0 |
| Fray sandy shale and some side | $420 \quad 425$ |
| Fray sandy shale, black shale and som | 425435 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone and a few bits of yell | - 440 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone. | 5 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone with shreds of vegetation. A few small pieces of siderite. | 445460 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone and a few small pieces of white lime- |  |
|  | $460 \quad 465$ |
| ray micaceous sands | $465 \quad 470$ |
| Gray micaceous sandstone, some dark shale, a few bits of and nyrite showing woody tissue.................................. | 470 475 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone and white limestone. A little dark |  |
|  | 0 |
|  | 5 |
| Sandstone with infiltrated lime, white limestone, and a few small spherical siderite concretions. | $490 \quad 495$ |

## Logs-Continued.

|  | From | $\begin{aligned} & \text { feet. } \\ & \text { To } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gray micaceous sandy shale, some yellowish limestone, white sandstone and a little. dark shale. |  |  |
| White sandstone, some dark |  |  |
|  | 515 | 0 |
|  | 520 | - |
|  |  |  |
| Dark limestone, some dark shale, crinoid stems and some other organic material noted. Tuberculated-crinoid spine noted like |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Dark limestone, coal, some yellow limestone and several crinoid stems noted. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Gray micaceous sandstone and a few pieces of | 545 | 550 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone, a few bits of coal and siderite.......... $550 \quad 555$ |  |  |
| Gray micaceous shaly sandstone, some siderite and a little limestone |  | 0 |
| Gray shale............... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 560 . 565 |  |  |
| Dark gray sh | 565 | 0 |
| Gray shale, some siderite and bits of pyrite.......................... 570.0 |  |  |
| Gray shale and a |  |  |
| Black shale and gray micaceous shale............................... 580 |  |  |
| Black micaceous shale and gray | 58 | 0 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Gray micaceous sandy shale and a little black shale................ ${ }^{\text {a }}$. 600 605 605 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Gray shale.............................................................. 635. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Gray shale.................................. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6. . 660 . 670 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Gray sandstone, a few bits of pyrite and | 670 |  |
| Gray sandstone..................... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 680. |  |  |
|  | 685 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Dark gray shale........................................................ 710.6. |  |  |
| Dark shale and some siderit | 715 |  |
| Dark shale, and a little siderite................................... 72. |  |  |
| Dark shale, a little white sandstone |  |  |
| Dark shale and concretionary siderite............................... $745{ }^{45} 755$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Black shale and some sandstone.................................. 76. |  |  |
| Gray micaceous sandstone and a little | 770 |  |
| Gray shale and micaceous sandstone................................ $775{ }^{\text {a }}$. 780 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Coal and gray shale................................................................................ 785 |  |  |
| Gray shale, some fre clay, a little coal and bits of pyrite......... ${ }^{\text {a }}$. 790 . 795 . 795 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| iray micaceous sandy shale and some gray shale............................ 800 . 810 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Coal . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 830 . 830 . 835 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| White sandstone and a little white limestone..................... 8458850 |  |  |
| Dark shale and some white sandstone with infiltrated lime....... 8508860 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Dark shale, white sandstone, with infiltrated lime, some small |  |  |
| Dark shale, white micaceous sandstone, and bits of coal |  | 870 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Dark shale and micaceous sandstone......................................... 875Black micaceous shale, a little white limestone and a few bits 880 |  |  |
| tions .......... |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Gray sandstone and black shale. Small spherical siderite concre- 095 |  |  |
| Black shale. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| of coal <br> Black micaceous shale and a little limestone | 910 | 915 |
|  | 91 | 0 |
| White sandstone and dark shale..................................... 920.90 |  |  |

## Logs-Continued.

|  | Depth in feet. From |
| :---: | :---: |
| White micaceous sandstone containing carbonaceous shreds and a little black shale |  |
|  |  |
| Dark shale and some white micaceous sand | 935955 |
| Like the preceding with a few bits of coal | 955960 |
| Dark micaceous shale | 960965 |
| White micaceous sandstone, some shale and a few bits of lime- 965 |  |
| Gray micaceous shale, black shale and some sa | 975980 |
| Gray shale and some sandstone | 980985 |
| White micaceous sandstone and some dark shal | $985 \quad 995$ |
| Gray micaceous sandy shale and a few pieces of white limesto | 995 1,005 |
| Gray shale and some sandstone. | 1,005 1,010. |
| Gray shale. | 1,010 1,020 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Dark shale and a little sa | 1,045 1,050 |
| Dark sha | 1,050 1,055 |
| Yellow micaceous san | 1,055 1,060 |
| Yellow micaceous sand and some dark shale. | 1,060 1,065 |

No. 7-J. E. Wilson, No. 21.
Location-W. $1 / 2$ NW. $1 / 4$ sec. 17, T. 7 N., R. 12 W., Robinson Township. Elevation-490 feet (estimated).

|  | Depth in feet. <br> From To |
| :---: | :---: |
| Dark gray shale, fine | 200205 |
| Gray shale, fragments of concretions and coal | 205210 |
| Shale, sandy, micaceous, light gray | 210215 |
| Micaceous sandstone, light gray and of fine te | $215 \quad 220$ |
| Gray micaceous sandy shale | 220 225 |
| Laminated, dark and light gray micaceous shale | $225 \quad 230$ |
| Gray, stony shale | $230-245$ |
| Elack shale and some gray shale | $245 \quad 250$ |
| Gray shaly sandstone with infiltrated lime | 250255 |
| Gray sandstone and shale | $255 \quad 260$ |
| Gray sandstone, some limestone | 260265 |
| Gray sandy shale, some limestone | $265 \quad 270$ |
| Gray sandy shale and concretionary siderite, so | 270275 |
| Dark gray shaie | $275 \quad 280$ |
| Gray sandstone and yellowish sandstone with infiltrated lime | 280285 |
| Coarse white sandstone, yellow micaceous sandstone and some gray shale ............................................................... | 285290 |
| Coarse white sandstone and gray shale | $290 \quad 295$ |
| White sandstone, some micaceous sandstone, little dark shale and limestone | 295300 |
| Gray micaceous sandy shale, some gray shale | 300305 |
| Gray micaceous sandy shale | 305310 |
| Gray micaceous shale | 310320 |
| Gray micaceous shale, some fragments of limestone | $320 \quad 325$ |
| Dark gray shale, few bits of limestone | $325 \quad 330$ |
| Dark gray shale and a few fragments of limestone and siderite. | 330 335 |
| Gray shale, siderite concretion, some bits of limestone and pyrite.. | 335340 |
| Dark gray and black shale | $340 \quad 345$ |
| Gray shale, limestone and siderite concretions, some quartz grains | 345350 |
| Gray micaceous sandy shale and black micaceous shale, a few bits of limestone | $350 \quad 355$ |
| Gray micaceous sandy shale | $355 \quad 360$ |
| Dark gray shale | $360 \quad 370$ |
| White organic limestone, brecciated, crinoid stems. Rhombopora, lepidodendroides, ethyris, (?), and fragments of other brachiopods noted. One fragment with peculiar finely reticulate structure noted | 370 |
| Yellowish gray limestone, organic breccia | $\begin{array}{ll}370 & 375 \\ 375 & 380\end{array}$ |
| Red shale and gray shale, with some black shale | $380 \quad 385$ |
| Fire clay, some fragments, of coal and green shaie | $385 \quad 390$ |
| Greenish gray shaly sandstone ......... | $390 \quad 395$ |
| Like the preceding, with some limestone | 395400 |
| Light gray micaceous shale | $400 \quad 405$ |
| Light gray sandy shale | 405 - 410 |
| Dark gray stony shale | 410 - 425 |
| Micaceous gray sandy shale, with a few fragments of coal | $425 \quad 430$ |
| Micaceous sandy shale and shaly sand, laminated, showing shreds of vegetation | 43043 |

## Logs-Continued.

|  | Depth From | feet. To |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Laminated sandstone, shaly, carbonaceous | 435 | 440 |
| Micaceous sandy gray shale, with bits of carbonaceous shreds | 440 | 445 |
| Gray shaly sandstone with carbonaceous laminae | 445 | 450 |
| Dark and light sandy shale, laminated | 45 | 0 |
| Gray shaly sandstone, coal and some calcite from a joint in the coal | 460 | 465 |
| Greenish gray shaly limestone of compact texture | 465 | 470 |
| Sandy shale, gray and yellow limestone | 470 | 475 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone, with some limestone | 475 | 480 |
| Sandstone with concretionary impregnations of yellow limestone. | 480 | 485 |
| Dark, almost black, stiff shale | 485 | 490 |
| Black limestone, organic | 490 | 495 |
| Coal | 495 | 500 |
| Black shale, with imprints of leaves | 500 | 505 |
| Coal, some shale | 505 | 510 |
| Limestone and some micaceous shaly sandstone | 510 | 515 |
| Coarse white sandstone, and pyrite and some white brecciated limestone | 515 | 520 |
| Micaceous coarse sa | 520 | 525 |
| Micaceous, coarse sand, with some gray shale and limestone | 525 | 530 |
| White micaceous sandstone | 530 | 535 |
| White micaceous sand, and some coal and limes | 535 | 540 |
| Dark blotchy brown limestone, with chonetes, productus, Fusulina, Rhombopora, Fistulipora, crinoid stems, some coal and some black carbonaceous shale | 540 | 545 |
| Micaceous and carbonaceous gray shale | 545 | 550 |
| Dark blotchy limestone with crinoid joints | 550 | 555 |
| Coal | 555 | 560 |
| White sandstone, specked with minute crystals of pyrite and some dark shale | 560 | 565 |
| White, micaceous and pyritiferous sandstone. Some black "clod" with Athyris valve | 565 | 570 |
| No sample ........ | 570 | 575 |
| Gray sandstone with concretions of siderite and limestone | 575 | 580 |
| Gray shale, with concretionary material as in preceding sample | 580 | 585 |
| Dark gray shale | 585 | 590 |
| Dark gray shale, some sand | 590 | 595 |
| Black shale | 595 | 605 |
| Dark shale of fine texture | 605 | 610 |
| Black calcareous stony shale | 610 | 615 |
| Black shale of finest texture | 615 | 620 |
| Greenish gray shaly sandstone, with pyrite crystals | 620 | 625 |
| Greenish gray shale, sandy | 625 | 630 |
| Gray sandy shale and fire clay, with bituminous films in thin joints | 630 | 635 |
| Greenish shale, pyritiferous | 635 | 640 |
| Light greenish gray shale, soapstone | 640 | 645 |
| Gray shale and micaceous sandstone | 645 | 650 |
| Sandstone, gray, soft | 650 | 655 |
| Shaly, micaceous and laminated sandstone, and black shale | 655 | 660 |
| Dark gray sandy shale | 660 | 670 |
| Dark shale | 670 | 675 |
| Black shale | 675 | 680 |
| Laminated sandy shale | 680 | 685 |
| Greenish gray, stony shale | 685 | 0 |
| Black shale, with coal, considerable pyrite and frequent fragments of pyritized woody tissue | 690 | 695 |
| Black and gray shale, stony and sandy | 695 | 700 |
| Gray sandy shale | 700 | 705 |
| Dark shale of fine texture | 705 | 715 |
| Gray sandy rock, with some coal, some pyrite and minute spherical concretions of siderite | 715 | 720 |
| Black carhonaceous shale and coal, some dark limestone. Some |  |  |
| pieces of coal show woody structure | 720 | 725 |
| Dark limestone and black shale, crinoid stems and pieces of pyrite | 725 | 730 |
| Black shale | 730 | 735 |
| Dark sandy shale, little fire clay and limestone (yellow) | 735 | 740 |
| Black sandy micaceous shale | 740 | 745 |
| Coal, some black sandy shale, pyrite showing woody structure | 745 | 750 |
| White micaceous sand, coal and some fire clay | 750 | 755 |
| No sample $\quad$.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 755 | 760 |
| White sand, bits of yellow limestone | 760 | 765 |
| Gray sandstone, some yellow limestone and black shale | 765 | 770 |
| Dark gray shale and limestone, some sandstone and bits of pyrite | 770 | 775 |
| Black shale, some dark limestone and pyrite fragments........... | 775 | 780 |
| Black shale, some pyrite | 780 | 785 |
| Dark gray shale | 785 | 790 |
| Gray sandy shale, few pieces of siderite concretion | 790 | 795 |
| Gray sandstone and bits of siderite | 795 | 800 |
| Gray sandy micaceous shale | 800 | 805 |

## Logs-Continued.

|  | Depth in feet. <br> From To |
| :---: | :---: |
| White micaceous sandstone, gray micaceous sandy shale, little limestone and oxidized red fragments |  |
|  | 805810 |
| White micaceous sandstone, some gray sandy shale, and oxidizedfragments |  |
|  | $810 \quad 815$ |
| White sandstone, some dark shale | 815 825 |
| White sandstone, some dark shale, and oxidized red ma | 825830 |
| White micaceous sandstone, some dark shale | 830 835 |
|  | 835840 |
| White micaceous sandstone, with a little gray shale and oxidizedred material |  |
|  |  |
| Dark sandy shale | 845850 |
| Black micaceous shale, with some yellow coarse grained sandstone | 850855 |
| Yellow sandstone, coarse grained and some black shale | $855 \quad 860$ |
| Gray sand, little black micaceous shale | $860 \quad 870$ |
| Black micaceous shale and some gray sand | 870885 |

No. 8.-C. T. Cochran, No. 9.
Location-NE. corner SW. $1 / 4$ sec. 21, Montgomery Township. Elevation-Unknown.

|  | Depth in feet. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Yellow sandstone, disintegrated | 6 |
| Yellow sandstone | 2 |
| Yellow sandstone with infiltrated lime and oxidized siderite concretions | $12 \quad 19$ |
| Yellow sandstone, and sandstone concretions | 19 24 |
| Yellow sandstone, siderite concretions, and some black crinoidal limestone | 2438 |
| Yellow sand, dark calcareous limestone and siderite concretions.. | $38 \quad 45$ |
| Brown coarse sandstone, dark limestone, siderite concretions, spherical, one-half inch in diameter | $45 \quad 51$ |
| Gray sandstone with infiltrated lime and siderite concretions.... . | $51 \quad 58$ |
| Gray sandstone with infiltrated lime, and siderite concretions | $58 \quad 64$ |
| Dark gray shale | 64 78 |
| Black shale | 78 85 |
| Gray micaceous sandy shale | 8591 |
| Gray micaceous shaly sandstone | $91 \quad 98$ |
| Gray shale | 98104 |
| Gray shale, siderite, a few fragments of coal | 104 111 |
| Gray shale and siderite | 111 |
| Black shale | $117 \quad 124$ |
| Gray sandy shale, fragments of coal | $124 \quad 130$ |
| Gray micaceous shale | $130 \quad 137$ |
| Fine gray laminated sandstone, black shale | $137 \quad 143$ |
| Gray sandstone, black shale and brown limestone | 143150 |
| Gray sandstone, brown limestone and black shale | $150 \quad 156$ |
| Brown limestone, gray shale and gray sandstone | 156 |
| Gray shale, gray sandstone, and fragments of siderite concretions | 163170 |
| Gray laminated micaceous sandstone, and siderite concretion | $170 \quad 176$ |
| Coarse gray micaceous sandstone | 176223 |
| Coarse gray micaceous sandstone, a few pieces of coal, pyrite and siderite | 223 231 |
| Coarse gray micaceous sandstone, with infiltrated lime | 231237 |
| Coarse gray micaceous sandstone with infiltrated lime and fragments of black shale | 237 |
| Coarse gray micaceous sandstone with infiltrated lime, and fragments of impure coal | 244250 |
| Gray shaly sandstone, and concretions of brown limestone | $250 \quad 257$ |
| Gray sandy shale | 257270 |
| Greenish gray shale with infiltrated lime | 270276 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone | 276296 |
| Coarse gray sand | 296309 |
| Coarse gray sand with carbonaceous folia | 309315 |
| Coarse gray sand | 315328 |
| Coal and fire clay, a few fragments of mottled limestone | 328 335 |
| Gray sandstone | 335 341 |
| Gray sandstone and limestone | 341348 |
| Gray calcareous limestone | 348 361 |
| Greenish gray sandstone and gray calcareous limestone | 361 367 |
| Gray shale and calcareous limestone | $367 \quad 374$ |
| Gray micaceous shale, with some gray calcareous limestone | 374380 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone and gray shale | 380 387 |
| Gray shale | 387 - 413 |
| Gray sandy shale | 413419 |
| Gray sandy micaceous shale | 419 - 432 |

## Logs-Concluded.

|  | Depth in From | $\begin{gathered} \text { feet. } \\ \text { To } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coarse gray sandstone with carbonaceous folia | 432 | 439 |
| Gray shale .... | 439 | 445 |
| Gray shale, micaceous | 445 | 45 |
| Coal, siderite concretions, pyrite crystals and a few white gypsum crystals | 452 | 465 |
| Gray micaceous shaly sanastone | 465 | 471 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone with infiltrated lime | 471 | 478 |
| Gray shale, gray sandistone | 478 | 497 |
| Coal. gray shale, dark limestone, pyrite and a few crinoid stems noted | 497 | 504 |
| Coal, pyrite, and a few crinoid stems noted | 504 | 510 |
| Coarse gray micaceous sandstone with infiltrated | 510 | 523 |
| Coarse gray micacecus sand | 523 | 530 |
| Gray micaceous sandy shale | 530 | 536 |
| Gray shale, fragments of coal and pyrite | 536 | 543 |
| Black shale, some limestone, and numerous crinoid stems noted. | 543 | 549 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone | 549 | 556 |
| Dark limestone with Chonetes punctatus. Rhombopora lepidodendroides and showing some intensely green specks. Presence |  |  |
| of Fusulina uncertain . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 556 | 562 |
| Coal, some limestone | 562 | 569 |
| Gray sandy shale, some pyrite | 569 | 575 |
| Gray sandy micaceous shale | 575 | 582 |
| Coarse gray sand with fragments of black | 582 | 588 |
| Gray sandstone with some limestone | 588 | 595 |
| Gray shaly sandstone | 595 | 608 |
| Gray shale and sandstone | 608 | 621 |
| Gray shale | 621 | 666 |
| Black and gray shale | 666 | 673 |
| Black shale | 673 | 679 |
| Brown limestone, greenish and reddish, dolomitic, shaly limestone, and black gray shale | 679 | 686 |
| Gray limestone, some gray shale and fragments of brown limestone, two small gasteropods | 686 | 692 |
| Coal, some gray and and brown limestone | 692 | 699 |
| Gray sandy micaceous shale | 699 | 705 |
| Gray shale | 705 | 712 |
| Gray sandy micaceous shale | 712 | 725 |
| Gray shale | 725 | 731 |
| Black shale | 731 | 737 |
| Black and gray shale | 737 | 743 |
| Black stiff shale | 743 | 750 |
| Coal, some gray shale | 750 | 756 |
| Coarse gray sandstone with infiltrated lime, fragments of coal, and gray shale | 756 | 763 |
| Gray sandy micaceous shale | 763 | 769 |
| Black shale, coarse gray sandstone, fragments of coal | 769 | 775 |
| Gray sandy shale, black shale | 775 | 781 |
| Gray micaceous shale, gray sandstone with infiltrated | 781 | 787 |
| Gray shale and gray micaceous shale | 787 | 793 |
| Gray shale | 793 | 806 |
| Black stiff shale | 806 | 813 |
| Coal, and fire clay | 813 | 820 |
| Gray shale | 820 | 834 |
| Gray micaceous sand and shale | 834 | 840 |
| Yellow micaceous sand | 840 | 846 |
| Gray shale | 846 | 862 |
| Gray shale with frasments of gray sandstone | 862 | 873 |
| Gray and black shale ............. | 873 | 884 |
| Glack shale | 884 | 895 |
| Gray shale | 895 | 906 |
| Grav sandstone with shreds of vegetation and a few fragments of coal | 906 | 912 |
| Gray sandstone with shreds of vegetation | 912 | 923 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone | 923 | 928 |
| White micaceous sand with fragments of shale | 928 | 934 |
| Gray laminated sandstone | 934 | 940 |
| Gray laminated sandstone, brown sandstone | 940 | 952 |
| Brown sandstone (note on sack "Oil 952 to 973 "), gray sandstone | 952 | 958 |
| Brown sandstone, some gray sandstone | 958 | 964 |
| Brown sandstone, some gray sandstone, pyrite | 964 | 970 |
| Brown sandstone, some gray sand | 970 | 975 |

## Stratigraphy.

## Pleistocene.

The records in Plate II give an idea of the difference in thickness of the drift overlying the hard rocks. Some records show it to be thin, due
to conditions of erosion and deposition. The drift, measures from 25 to 110 feet in the examined logs; while a number of logs over the field show an average of 75 feet to the bed rock, on which the drive-pipe is set.

## Pennsylvanian.

The Pennsylvanian or "Coal Measures" rocks are separable into three divisions; an upper part, the McLeansboro formation, middle part, the Carbondale formation, and a basal part, the Pottsville formation.
McLeansboro Formation-The rocks of the McLeansboro formation lie between the top of Herrin (No. 6) coal and bed rock near the surface. From measurements and estimates of logs in the section the average thickness of the formation is found to be about 485 feet. Shales and sandstones dominate in this division and are accompanied by several streaks of limestone and many coals. One well reports seven beds of coal. The most conspicuous bed of these rocks is the limestone used as a key line in the section. Dr. Udden describes it as a dark limestone containing Fusulina fossils. All of the records show notations of Fusulina except Nos. 2 and 3. The position of the bed is estimated in No. 2 by comparison with No. 1 and is thought to lie at a depth of about 560 feet. The black limestone at 490 feet in No. 3, although no Fusulina are reported, seems to correlate with other logs of the section and is designated as that horizon. An effort is being made by geologists to determine this bed over Illinois by its fossils and thus procure a definite marker for the Herrin (No. 6) coal immediately underneath.

The two limestones noted at 200 and 300 feet by Dr. Udden, in well No. 2, page 35; and alluded to as possibly equivalent to the limestone 160 feet above No. 6 coal at Belleville and the Carlinville limestone, suggest their possible correlations through the columnar section. The interval between the two limestones is about 130 feet. The interval between the upper or Carlinville (?) limestone and the "Fusulina" limestone is about 365 feet and the interval between the lower limestone and the key bed is about 220 feet. In other sections of the State, the Carlinville limestone is about 250 feet above the overlying limestone of the Herrin coal. The red shale spoken of elsewhere as lying in the McLeansboro is reported only in logs No. 4 and 7 at depths of 270 and 380 feet respectively. The intervals between the red bed and the "Fusulina" limestone are respectively 210 and 160 feet.

Carbondale Formation-The rocks of the Carbondale formation lie between the tops of Herrin (No. 6) and Murphysboro (No. 2) coals. The Herrin coal is the first beneath the "Fusulina" limestone. The Murphysboro coal lies above the Pottsville sandstones and is usually separated from these by shales or a thin limestone. The Carbondale formation is mostly shale, with sandy shales at the bottom. There are either three or four coals noted in each record. The columnar section shows much irregularity between the Herrin and the lowest coal. The thickness of the division varies from 200 to 450 feet. Logs 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8 show an average interval of 310 feet between the Herrin coal and the Pottsville. In type localities of other sections of Illinois, the interval is between 300 and 350 feet.

Pottsville Formation-The Pottsville rocks are the lowest members of the Pennsylvanian and are essentially coarse sandstones merging into sandy shales at the top and occasionally split with lenses of shale. The lower portions of the records used in the columnar section are predominantly sandstones and in position correspond with Pottsville beds. These rocks lie below the Murphysboro (No. 2) coal. The sandstone at the base of the sections is known as the Robinson sand. There are as many as four distinct lenses of this sand interbedded with shale. The upper portion of the sand rocks are oil-bearing but lower down they yield much salt water.

## Lawrence County.

The explored rocks of Lawrence County lie in the Pennsylvanian and Mississippian series. These major divisions are overlain with unequal thicknesses of drift. The Pennsylvanian rocks are from 800 to 1,300 feet thick. This great variation in thickness is due to the unconformity at the top of the Mississippian, accentuated by preexisting structure and preglacial erosion. The Mississippian rocks are not completely penetrated but they have been well explored to a depth of 475 feet below their top.

The columnar section, Plate IIIA, is made up of logs from all sections of Lawrence county. They are plotted in order from south to north. The top of the wide-spread Ste. Genevieve limestone, known locally as the McClosky sand, is used as a key bed through the columnar section. All records are plotted with respect to this line. The section is made up of the following records, which correspond by number to those printed on Plate 3.

LOGS.
No. 1.
Operators-Snowden Bros.
Farm and well-Laughlin, No. 1.
Location-SE. $1 / 4$ sec. 32, Lukin Township.
Elevation-469 feet.


## Logs-Continued.

|  | Thickness Feet | Depth Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sandy slate, white | 21 | 626 |
| dimestone shell .. |  | 632 |
| Shale, brown | 58 | 690 |
| Cimestone shell | 17 | 693 710 |
| Slate, white . Shale brown, hard | 20 | 730 |
| slate, white, soft. | 50 | 780 |
| cimestone shell, white | $\stackrel{2}{8}$ | 782 |
| slate, white ......... | 48 | 830 |
| Jand, white, (salt water, 830 feet) | 42 | 872 |
| Broken lime, black, loose |  | 8878 |
| Shale, black |  | 880 |
| Limestone shell, white | 55 | 848 |
| Slate, black, soft Sand, brown, bridged | 5 | 945 |
| Slate, white ....... | 35 | 980 |
| Slate and shale, black | 96 | 1,076 |
| Limestone and sand, (water, 1,086 feet) | 10 | 1,086 |
| Shale, black | 10 | 1,096 |
| Limestone, white | 29 | 1,125 |
| Slate, black | 31 | 1,156 |
| Sand and broken limestone, white, soft Sandy slate, white .................. | 24 | 1,180 |
| Sandy slate, white |  | 1,215 |
| Slate, white, soft Sandy shale | 20 | 1,235 |
| Sandy shale Limestone, white, hard | 65 | 1,300 |
| Sand, white, soft .... | 11 | 1,315 |
| Sandy clay, brown | 23 | 1,338 |
| Limestone, white | 7 | 1,345 |
| Slate, black | 95 | 1,440 |
| Limestone, white | 10 | 1,450 |
| Slate, white, soft ................... | 56 | 1,506 |
| Sand, brown, (show of oil, 1,506 to 1,514 |  | 1.514 |
| Limestone, white | 100 | 1,614 |
| Sand, (water) (show of oil, 1,705 to 1,732 | 118 | 1,732 |
| Limestone | 13 | 1.745 |
| Slate | 5 | 1,750 |
| Sand, (hole full of water, 1,775 feet) | 25 | 1,775 |
| Slate | 57 | 1,832 |
| Limestone | 18 | 1,850 |
| Slate | 15 | 1,865 |
| Red rock | 5 | 1,870 |
| Limestone shell | 5 | 1,875 |
| Slate | 20 | 1,895 |
| Limestone | 5 | 1,900 |
| Slate | 20 | 1,920 |
| Red rock | 10 | 1,930 |
| Slate | 55 | 1,985 |
| Sand, (oil show, 1,985 to 2,000 feet) | 15 | 2,000 |
| Shale, hard, black . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12 | 2.012 |
| Slate . . . . . . . . . | 18 | 2,030 |
| Limestone | 70 | 2,100 |
| Slate | 30 | 2,130 |
| Limestone | 22 | 2,152 |
| Sand, (show of oil) | 4 | 2,156 |
| Slate | 4 | 2,160 |
| Limestone | 5 | 2,165 |
| Total depth |  | 2,165 |

## No. 2.

Operators-Ohio Oil Company.
Farm and well-W. H. Snyder, No. 7.
Location-SW. $1 / 4$ NW. $1 / 4 \mathrm{sec} .25$, Dennison Township.
Elevation-495 feet.
(This record was compiled by Dr. J. A. Udden from an examination of well samples.)

|  | Depth in feet. From To |
| :---: | :---: |
| Loess | 15 |
| Loess, silty | 20 |
| Gray sandy limestone and micaceous and calcareous sand. Spher- |  |
| ules of pyrite noted, measuring from $1 / 4$ to 1 mm . in diameter. Micaceous gray sandstone with occasional shreds of carbonaceous | 20 |
| Micaceous gray sandstone with occasional shreds of carbonaceous material | $25 \quad 35$ |
| Sandy shale. | 3540 |

Logs-Continued.

|  | Depth in feet. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gray shale | 40 | 45 |
| Gray sandstone, coal, black shale and pieces of gray limestone. |  |  |
| There were crinoid stems, one crinoid plate from a calyx and an |  |  |
|  | 45 | 0 |
| Light gray shale of fine texture. No effervescenc | 50 | 55 |
| Gray calcareous and sandy rock, with much concretionary calcare- |  |  |
| ous material. One large fragment was black concretionary |  |  |
| limestone with imbedded minute white shells and tubes, appar- |  |  |
| ently small gasteropods or formanifera .... | 55 | 60 |
| Shaly sandstone, some shale, white and yellow limestone of con- 60 |  |  |
| cretionary appearance, and some coa | 60 | 65 |
| Sandy shale of very light gray color | 65 | 70 |
| Dark gray micaceous shale | 70 | 90 |
| Dark shale and black shale, fragments of concretionary limestone, |  |  |
| Nucula beyrichi (?) crinoid stems, tubes of Ammodiscus, and |  |  |
| fragments of concretionary limestone | 90 | 100 |
| Black shale. | 100 | 105 |
| Black shale, black calcareous "clod," occasional pieces of coal, |  |  |
| crinoid stems, "mineral charcoal" showing woody structure, |  |  |
| pyrite and calcite. | 10 | 0 |
| Gray sandy micaceous | 110 | 120 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone | 120 | 140 |
| Gray sandy shale, black shale and coai, with some calcareous |  |  |
|  | 140 | 5 |
| Fine gray sand..... | 145 | 155 |
|  | 155 | 165 |
| Fine gray shaly | 165 | 170 |
| Fine gray shaly sand with dark shaly | 170 | 175 |
| Laminated shaly sandstone | 175 | 180 |
| Laminated gray sandy shal | 180 | 185 |
| Dark micaceous and sandy | 185 | 195 |
| Dark shale, micaceous | 195 | 200 |
| Sandy shale and sandstone. | 200 | 205 |
|  | 205 | 215 |
| Micaceous gray shale......... | 215 | 225 |
| Dark shale of fine texture........................................ 225 dind 230 |  |  |
| Dark shale, black shale, some sandstone, impure coal, and fragments of limestone, yellow. Crinoid stems and a small gasteropod noted. | 23 | 35 |
| Fire clay, sandy shale, and concretionary yellow limestone, which is fossil-bearing. A few fragments of coal noted................. |  |  |
|  | 235 | 240 |
| Gray shale. | 240 | 245 |
| Gray stony shale | 245 | 250 |
| Dark micaceous sh | 250 | 255 |
| Gray micaceous shale | 255 | 260 |
| Dark micaceous shale | 260 | 265 |
| Gray shaly sandstone and sandy sha | 26 | 270 |
| Gray micaceous sand of fine texture.............................................. $270 \quad 310$ |  |  |
| Gray sand and some lumps of light fire clay or shale containing imprints of leaves. | 310 | 315 |
|  | 315 | 320 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Minute spherules of siderite present in the fire clay. | 335 | 340 |
| Cream-white limestone of fine granular homogeneous texture, with |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| fragments . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 340 | 5 |
| White limestone of fine uniform texture. Some fragments show a fine reticutale, clastic (?) structure. Some greenish shale and |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| pyrite ................................................ . . . . . . . . . . . . | 345 | 350 |
| Brownish red marly clay and limeston | 350 | 355 |
| Red marl, greenish marl, and white limestone.................... 355 . 360 |  |  |
| of gray shaly limestone <br> Gray sandstone biotitic and impregnated with irregular kernels | 360 | 365 |
| Gray sandstone, biotitic and impregnated with irregular kernels and layers of yellow limestone. | 365 | 370 |
| Some sandstone, some white limestone, yellow lime and some fragments of a slowly effervescing material $\qquad$ | 370 | 375 |
| Dirty dark marl and limestone, with some fragments of bright redmarl, and some black fragments.............................. |  |  |
|  | 375 | 380 |
| Gray sandstone........ | 380 | 385 |
|  | 385 | 390 |
| Dark, almost black, sandy micaceous | 390 | 400 |
|  | 400 | 405 |
| Gray micaceous shaly sandstone and som | 405 | 410 |
|  | 410 | 415 |
| Dark mray shale of fine texture and | 415 | 425 |
|  | 42 | 430 |

## Logs-Continued.

|  | Depth From | $\begin{gathered} \text { feet. } \\ \text { To } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dark gray shale and some brown clay | 430 | 435 |
| Dark gray sandstone with layers of carbonate of iron | 435 | 440 |
| Dark gray micaceous shale, and dark gray sandstone with layers of carbonate of iron. | 440 | 445 |
| Dark gray micaceous shale; dark gray sandstone with layers of carbonate of lime, and a few fragments of limestone. | 445 | 450 |
| Dark gray shale, siderite and pyrite.................................. | 450 | 455 |
| Dark gray shale of fine texture and some sid | 45 | 460 |
| Dark gray micaceous shale, and gray sandstone with layers of carbonate of iron. | 460 | 70 |
| Dark gray shale, sandstone, and sandstone with carbonate of iron | 470 | 475 |
| Dark gray shale of fine texture and some side | 475 | 480 |
| Dark gray micaceous shale, and some siderite | 480 | 485 |
| Dark gray shale, dark micaceous shale, and sid | 485 | 495 |
| Dark gray shale, white and dark limestone | 495 | 500 |
| Siderite concretions showing cracks filled with calcite, gray limestone and shale. | 500 | 505 |
| Gray shaly sandstone, siderite concretions and some gray limestone | 505 | 510 |
| Gray shaly sandstone, fragments of white and gray limestone. | 510 | 515 |
| Gray sandy shale, siderite and fragments of gray limestone.... | 515 | 520 |
| Dark gray shale, some greenish shale, siderite, and fragments of gray limestone. | 520 | 5 |
| Dark gray micaceous shale, and some siderite | 525 | 530 |
| Dark gray shale, some greenish shale and some | 530 | 535 |
| Dark shale, siderite and some brown limestone. | 535 | 540 |
| Dark shale, siderite, fragments of limestone, and a part of a crinoid stem noted.. | 540 | 5 |
| Dark shale and fragments of limestone | 545 | 560 |
| Black shale with organic calcareous fragments. Crinoid stems and Rhombopora lepidodendroides noted. Spherules of siderite present. Spines of Productus (?) | 560 | 565 |
| Black shale with organic calcareous material, limestone, fragments of gray micaceous sandstone, numerous crinoid stems noted, also siderite. Hustedis, Chonetes punctatus, Rhombopora lepidodendroides, gasteropods and crinoid stems noted, as also spines of Productus (?) | 565 | 570 |
| Black shale with calcareous material, fragments of limestone and sandstone, small gasteropods, numerous crinoid stems, and spines of producti noted. | 570 | 575 |
| Coal, gray shale, limestone, numerous crinoid stems and pyrite noted | 575 | 580 |
| Brownish dark limestone, gray shale, and fragments of coal. Considerable pyrite, fossil wood in fragments....................... | 580 | 585 |
| Brownish dark limestone, gray shale, some crinoid stems and Chonetes noted. | 585 | 590 |
| Gray micaceous shale, gray shale, gray limestone and brown | 590 | 595 |
| Gray sandy shale, fragments of brown and gray limeston | 595 | 600 |
| Dark gray shale of a fine texture and some pyrite | 600 | 605 |
| Dark gray shale of a fine texture, some gray micaceous shale, pyrite and fragments of coal. | 605 | 610 |
| Dark gray shale of a fine texture | 610 | 620 |
| Dark gray micaceous shale | 620 | 625 |
| Dark gray shale and fragments of limest | 625 | 630 |
| Dark gray micaceous shale and some pyrite | 630 | 635 |
| Dark gray shale, fragments of coal and lime | 635 | 645 |
| Dark gray shale, fragments of limestone and some pyrite | 640 | 645 |
| Light gray sandstone of fine texture, and fragments of black shale | 645 | 650 |
| Light gray sandstone, and some fragments of black shal | 650 | 660 |
| Dark gray shale and light gray sandstone. | 660 | 665 |
| Light gray micaceous fine sand. | 665 | 680 |
| Fine white micaceous sand with infiltrated | 680 | 685 |
| Fine white micaceous sand and some dark gray sha | 685 | 695 |
| Fine gray micaceous sand with infiltrated lime. | 695 | 700 |
| Dark gray shale and gray sandstone. | 700 | 705 |
| Gray micaceous laminated sandsto | 705 | 710 |
| Coal, some gray shale, and a few fragments of limeston | 710 | 715 |
| Gray micaceous laminated sandstone and some coal. | 715 | 720 |
| Micaceous sandstone. | 720 | 725 |
| Dark gray shale. | 725 | 730 |
| Black shale of fine textu | 730 | 735 |
| Very dark stony shale of fine texture. | 735 | 740 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone, some black shale and fragments of white limestone. | 740 | 745 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone, soft and containing calcareous material | 745 | 750 |

## Logs-Continued.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Depth } \\ & \text { From } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 75 | 755 |
| Dark shale, sandstone, coal, with some | 755 | 76 |
| Fire clay, black shale, coal, sandstone, a few fragments of lime- |  |  |
| stone, yellow siderite, spherical concretions, measuring from 1/8 |  |  |
|  |  | 770 |
| micaceous clay, with coal, sandstone, and |  |  |
| Dark clayey shale and some micaceous and | 775 |  |
| Gray clayey shale of fine texture with some stony and micaceous shale |  |  |
| Dark gray shale, in part sandy, in part of fine texture. Much |  |  |
| pyrite, some pyritized wood coal and "mineral charcoal"......... |  |  |
| Light gray shale or fire clay | 795 |  |
| Light gray fire clay, white sandstone, coal and some fragments |  |  |
| of white and yellow limeston |  |  |
| Gray clay shale or fire clay, coal, and white sandstone............. |  |  |
| Fire clay, sandy gray shale, black shale, coal and brown siderite.. | 810 | 815 |
| Soft gray micaceous sandstone, with thin carbonaceous laminae black shale brown siderite, pyrite and some frasments of |  |  |
| black shale, brown siderite, pyrite and some fragments of |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| sandstone containing thin layers of shaly material, pyrite and |  |  |
| spherules of gray lime measuring about $1 / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$. in diameter | 820 |  |
| Dark shale and greenish gray sandy fire clay | 825 | 30 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone, fire clay and black shale with white |  |  |
| limestone. Crinoid stems noted. | 30 | 840 |
| Black shale and gray micaceous sandstone, brown siderite and |  |  |
| white limestone and partly pyritized mineral charcoal........... | 840 | 845 |
| Laminated dark shale and sandstone, with a few fragments of |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Gray sandstone and sandy shale, with black shale, impure coal |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Like the preceding but with some pure coal | 860 | 865 |
| Gray shale, fire clay, gray sandstone, and coaly bla | 865 | 870 |
| Fire clay, gray shale, coal, brown siderite, white limestone, frag- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| on the water when wash | 87 | 875 |
| Gray clayey shale, and coal, with some calcareous | 875 | 880 |
| Like the preceding. Crinoid joints noted........................ |  |  |
| Gray clayey shale, containing fragments of coal and of limestone, |  |  |
| and also some mica | 85 | 900 |
| Mostly fire clay, greenish gray, some gray sandstone, black shale, a little coal, and much pyrite. Fragments of shells and of |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| limestone noted. In the fire clay a joint was filled with a |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Gray laminated micaceous sandston | 905 | 91 |
| Dark gray, sandy and micaceous | 915 | 920 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone and dark shale................................... |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Gray laminated sandstone, black shale, some pieces of acreous |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Sandstone, from dark to light gray, and showing streaks of car- |  |  |
| bonaceous material, together with black coaly sha | 935 | 940 |
| Greenish gray fire clay, containing spherules of fire clay from |  |  |
| 1/4 to $1 / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$. in diameter, and having thin joints filled wit |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| shale noted | 940 | 945 |
| Greenish gray fire clay, | 945 | 950 |
|  |  |  |
| Gray coarse sand with a faint odor of petroleum. It floats onwater .................................................................. $955 ~$960 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Black and dark shale, with some carbonaceous |  |  |
| Dark and black shale and concretionary siderite and white lime- |  |  |
| stone | 965 | 970 |
| Tinutely black and light gray | 970 | 975 |
| Minutely blotched dark gray limestone and som | 975 | 980 |
| Dark clayey shal | 980 | 990 |
| Black shale and gr | 990 | 995 |
| Black coaly shale with brownish streak and containing streaks |  |  |
| of brown flaky siderite, greenish gray fire clay, gray limestone |  |  |
| and stony fire clay filled with minute spherules of sid | 995 | 1,000 |
| Black and gray shale and a fragment of coa | 1,000 | 1,005 |
| Coarse quartz sandstone with fragments | 1,005 | 1,010 |
| Gray sandstone with siderite | 1,010 | 1,015 |
| Gray sandstone with many grains of | 1,015 | 1,020 |
| Fairly coarse gray sand | 1,020 | 1,030 |
| Fine pray sand having the odor | 1,030 | 1,035 |

## Logs-Continued.

|  | Depth From | $0$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fine gray and with some black and gray shale, white limestone, some yellow and brown siderite............................... |  |  |
|  | 1,035 | 1,040 |
| Gray sandstone, some coarse with black and brown grains, some |  |  |
| laminated, alternating with black micaceous sh | 1,040 | 1,045 |
| lack shale, some sandstone, and some white lime | 1,045 | 1,050 |
| Black stiff shale, some clayey shale and white limeston | 1,050 | 1,060 |
| Black shale and fire clay with a few fragments of coa | 1,060 | 1,065 |
| Black shale, and some white limestone | 1,065 | 1,075 |
| Black shale, some pyrite and white | 1,075 | 1,080 |
| Black shale and some pyrit | 1,080 | 1,085 |
| Gray sandstone with imbedded siderite spherules and shreds of |  |  |
| Gray sandstone of fine textu | 1,090 | 1,100 |
| Gray sandstone of fine texture with some dark gray | 1,100 | 1,105 |
| Gray sandstone of fine textur | 1,105 | 1,110 |
| Gray sandstone with some fragments of | 1,110 | 1,115 |
| Laminated shaly sandstone, consisting of layers of dark sandyshale and light gray sandstone.............................. 1,1151,120 |  |  |
| Laminated sandstone and shal | 1,120 | 1,130 |
| Greenish blotchy very dark fire clay, with siderite concretions in in 1,130 1,140 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| large fragments, and some very red clay lumps with green core |  |  |
| ery dark, almost black, fire | 1,145 | 1,150 |
| Very dark, almost black, fire clay, or a greenish tinge, some bright red clay showing green streaks, some white limestone |  |  |
| and some foal or bituminous | ,155 | 1,155 1,160 |
| Dark fire-clay-like | 1,160 | 1,165 |
| Black stiff shale and fragme | 1,165 | 1,170 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Black shale. | 1,190 | 1,195 |
| Black shale with some fragmen | 1,195 | 1,200 |
| Dark gray shale of fine clay-like texture | 1,200 | 1,205 |
| Laminated white and black sandstone. | 1,205 | 1,215 |
| Dark shale | 1,215 | 1,220 |
| Dark shale with some | 1,220 | 1,225 |
| Dark shale | 1,225 | 1,235 |
| Dark sandy shale and | 1,235 | 1,240 |
| Dark sha | 1,24 | 1,245 |
| Dark sandy shale and white, fine-grained sandstone, apparently |  |  |
| Gray shale, greenish fire clay, some coal and a little nodular limestone | ,24 | ,255 |
|  | ,255 | 260 |
| Gray shale and a few fragments of coal. Bituminous joints... |  |  |
|  | 1,260 | ,270 |
| Gray shale, black shale, white sandstone of fine texture and white limestone. | 1,270 | 80 |
| Gray shale, considerable white limestone, and white sandstone of fine compact texture.. |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Black shale and white fine-grained sandstone with some limestone } & 1,285 \\ \text { Fine-grained, hard white sandstone, gray, sandy shale and white } & 1,290\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Micaceous gray sandstone, black shale, and some pieces of white |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dark gray shale, white fine-grained sandstone, and some fragments of white limestone. | 1.300 | ,305 |
| Light gray micaceous sandstone, gray shale and some fragments of white limestone. |  |  |
|  | 1,305 | 1,31! |
| Dark gray shale, laminated sandstone and some limesto | 1,310 | 1,315 |
| White, fine-grained sandstone, gray shale, white limestone and some pyrite. | 1.315 | 1,320 |
| Sand, fairly coars | 1,320 | 1,325 |
| Yellow rusty sand | 1,325 | 1,34n |
| Cellow rusty sand with som | 1,340 | 1,345 |
| Laminated gray sandstone of fine | 1.345 | 1,355 |
| Fine sand, with some shale and calcareous m | 1.355 | 1.360 |
| Fine sand and shale, with some carbonate | 1,360 | 1,365 |
| Fine sand and | 1,365 | 1,370 |
| Dark gray shale and | 1,370 | 1,380 |
| Sand, gray shale and black | 1,380 | 1,405 |
| Greenish gray fire clay, sonne dark shale, considerable pyrite, and sand (from above) | 1,405 | 1,410 |
| Greenish gray fire clay, much pyrite, a few fragments of rock containing organic calcareous fragments and some sand......... | 1,410 | 1,415 |
| Dark greenish gray shale, some fragments of black shale and pyrite | 1,415 | 1,42 |

## Logs-Continued.

Sand of fine texture and dark greenish gray shale or fire clay with much pyrite........................................................................ of coal, evidently from a thin seam...................................
Dark greenish gray fire clay, pyrite and fragments of impure coal
Dark green fire clay and dark shale with some coal..
Very dark shale, thin splitting and dark green fire clay.
Very dark shale, dark green fire clay, a little coal and py
Dark green fire clay and dark shale, pyritiferous
.....................
Dark green fire clay-like shale
Dark green fire clay-like shale, with much pyrite, and some coal in thin seams.

| Depth in <br> From | feet. <br> To |
| :---: | ---: |
| 1,420 | 1,425 |
| 1,425 | 1,430 |
| 1,430 | 1,435 |
| 1,435 | 1,440 |
| 1,440 | 1,445 |
| 1,445 | 1,470 |
| 1,470 | 1,480 |
| 1,480 | 1,495 |
| 1,495 | 1,500 |
| 1,500 | 1,510 |
| 1,510 | 1,515 |
| 1,515 | 1,520 |
| 1,520 | 1,535 |
|  |  |
| 1,535 | 1,540 |

Dark green fire clay-like shale .................................................. thin laminae of coal, and with pyrite.
Dark green fire clay-like shale, dark gray shale, "Coal Measure"like, with pyrites.
Dark green fire clay-like shale, and dark gray shale with pyrite. .
Brownish red marl, some fire clay-like greenish shale, some pyrite and some fragments of white limestone. The red marl and the limestone have the aspect of the Chester.
$\begin{array}{ll}1,535 & 1,540 \\ 1,540 & 1,545 \\ 1,545 & 1,565 \\ 1,565 & 1,570 \\ 1,570 & 1,590 \\ 1,590 & 1,595 \\ 1,595 & 1,615\end{array}$
Brownish red shale, pyrite and fragments of white limestone....
Red marly shale, gray marly shale and white limestone.
Dark gray shale and marl.
Dark gray stony marl and fragments of white limestone, with crinoid stems.
Gray marl and red marly shale with fragments of white limestone
Gray, green and red shale, white limestone, sandy limestone, pyrite and crinoid stems.
$1,615 \quad 1,635$
1,635 1,640
$1,640 \quad 1,645$
Dark green, stony calcareous shale................................................
Dark gray shale, organic, fragmental limestone, dirty specked gray

1,645 1,650
Shale and limestone................................................................
Gray marly shale and organic fragmental limestone Oily.........
Organic fragmental limestone and some shale. Oily...................
Dark gray shale, green shale, red shale and organic fragmental limestone. Oily.
$\begin{array}{ll}1,650 & 1,655 \\ 1,655 & 1,660\end{array}$
$1,660 \quad 1,665$
Like the preceding with less limestone
1,665 1,680
Red marly shale and green laminated shale............................
Red marly shale and dark green shale.
$\begin{array}{ll}1,680 & 1,685 \\ 1,685 & 1,695\end{array}$
Gray marly shale, gray sandstone of fine texture and some organic fragmental limestone.
Gray marly shale.
Fine gray quartz sand showing a few mica scales (and effervescing)
Fine-textured gray sand with some shale.
Fine-textured gray sand with some gray shale
Gray marly shale and sand.
Fine-textured gray sand, dark gray shale, with some fragments of limestone showing joints filled with black bituminous films..
Gray marly shale and fine sand.
Earthy black marly shale filled with bitumen.
Partly like the preceding, partly gray stony marl
Gray marly shale and fine sand.
Like the preceding with some very thin-splitting black shale.
Black shale and fine gray sand.
Gray marly shale, and some black bituminous material shining on conchoidally fractured surfaces Fractures and fuses in flame..
Gray marly shale.
Gray marly shale, with a black bitumen showing conchoidal, shiny cleavage.
Gray marly shale with a few small fragments of bitumen.........................................
Gray marly shale................................................................... black streaks.
Gray marly shale................................................................. ing red streaks, and a dark greenish sand of fine texture. Mica noted. Oily
Dark, greenish gray fire clay-like shale Oily.........................
Dark greenish-gray shale and sandy rock, and some red shale appearing earthy, from bitumen.
Green and red shale, with some fragments of sandstone and some organic limestone. Oily.

1,885 1,890
$1,890 \quad 1,910$
Oolitic limestone, and green shale......................................... A small Dielasma noted. The dark green shale splits into very thin fragments.

## Logs-Continued.

|  | Depth From | $\begin{aligned} & \text { feet. } \\ & \text { To } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Green shale, dark shale, red shale, | 1,920 | 1,930 |
| Green shale, red shale, and some dirty looking limestone and olite Crinoid stem noted |  | 45 |
| mostly iron rust from bit or casing | 1,945 | 1,950 |
| Limestone with a great deal of rust | 1,950 | 1,955 |
| Granular limestone with some well-rounded quartz sand, and some oolitic grains. | 1,955 | 1,960 |
| Granular limestone, gray | 1,960 | 1,965 |
| Coarse oolitic limestone, with some quartz grai | 1,965 | 1,970 |
| An organic breccia, with imbedded oolitic grains, and some quartz grains | 1,970 | 1,980 |
| Organic fragmental limestone, with oolitic spherules, and with a few fragments of chert. | 1,980 | 1,995 |
| Limestone, fragmental, oolitic. | 1,995 | 2,000 |

No. 3

## Operators-Snowden Bros. <br> Farm and well-H'. K. Seed, No. 3. <br> Location-NW. $1 / 4$ sec. 29 , Bridgeport Township. <br> Elevation-513 feet.

|  | Thickness Feet | Depth Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Soil, yellow | 23 | 23 |
| Slate, dark | 17 | 40 |
| Sand, white ( 12 bailers of water, 75 feet) | 35 | 75 |
| Slate, dark | 65 | 140 |
| Limestone, white | 6 | 146 |
| Slate, dark | 90 | 236 |
| Sand, white | 49 | 277 |
| Slate, dark | 6 | 283 |
| Limestone shell | , | 288 |
| Coal | 6 | 294 |
| Slate, dark | 36 | 330 |
| Limestone, light | 15 | 345 |
| Slate, light | 63 | 408 |
| Sand, light | 31 | 439 |
| Limestone, light | 10 | 449 |
| Red slate, light | 6 | 455 |
| Slate, light | 155 | 610 |
| Sand, light, hard | 13 | 623 |
| Slate, dark | 17 | 640 |
| Sand, light | 15 | 655 |
| Slate, dark | 20 | 675 |
| Limestone, dark | 12 | 687 |
| Slate, light | 33 | 725 |
| Slate, dark | 57 | 782 |
| Sand, light, hard | 13 | 795 |
| Slate, light | 13 | 808 |
| Coal | 4 | 812 |
| Slate, light | 38 | 850 |
| Slight. dark | 12 | 862 |
| Limestone, dark | 4 | 866 |
| Slate, dark (bo....................... | 24 | 890 |
| Sand, light (hole full of water, 905 feet) | 35 | 925 |
| Limestone and sand, light, hard | 15 20 | 940 960 |
| Slate, light | 45 | 1,005 |
| Limestone, light | 5 | 1,010 |
| Slate | 30 | 1,040 |
| Sand | 50 | 1,090 |
|  | 40 | 1,130 |
| Slate, dark ......................... | 252 | 1.382 |
| Sandy limestone, light | 41 | 1,384 |
| Slate, black | 2 | 1,427 |
| Limestone, light | 23 | 1,450 |
| Sand and coal | 17 | 1,467 |
| Sand and shells | 2 | 1,469 |
| Slate, dark .... | 48 | 1,478 |
| Sand, light, hard (water) | 73 | 1,591 |
| Slate, dark, soft | 17 | 1,608 |
| Sandy limestone light, hard (hole fuil of water, 1.640 | 32 | 1,640 |
| Sand, light, hard (hole full of water, 1,640 | 47 | 1,687 |

## Logs-Continued.

|  | Thickness Feet | Depth Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Slate, dark | 16 | 1,703 |
| Sand, dark | 22 | 1,725 |
| Limestone, light |  | 1,729 |
| Red rock . . . . . | 5 | 1,734 |
| Slate | 31 | 1,765 |
| Limestone | 21 | 1,786 |
| Slate |  | 1,793 |
| Limestone | 10 | 1,803 |
| Red slate | 7 | 1,810 |
| Sand (water, 1,823 feet) | 13 | 1,823 |
| Slate | 10 | 1,833 |
| Limestone | 20 | 1,853 |
| Slate | 12 | 1,865 |
| Sand (water, 1,872 feet) | 7 | 1,872 |
| Red slate | 6 | 1,878 |
| Slate | 12 | 1,890 |
| Red slate | 4 | 1,894 |
| Sand (water, 1,916 feet) | 22 | 1,916 |
| Slate .................. | 6 | 1,922 |
| Sand (hole full of water, 1,947 feet) | 25 | 1,947 |
| Slate | 33 | 1,980 |
| Limestone ............... | ${ }^{2}$ | 1,982 |
| Sand (oil pay, 1,982 to 1,995 feet) | 19 | 2,001 |
| Total depth |  | 2,001 |

No. 4.
Operators-Snowden Bros.
Farm and well-O'Donnell, No. 28.
Location-SE. $1 / 4$ sec. 17, Bridgeport Township.
Elevation-498 feet.


## Logs-Continued.

|  | Thickness Feet | Depth Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Limestone, white | 35 | 1,560 |
| Slate, dark .... | 25 | 1,585 |
|  | 32 | 1,695 |
| Slate, dark . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 13 | 1,638 |
| Sand, light | 12 | 1,650 |
| Slate, dark | 26 | 1,676 |
| Sand, light | 54 | 1,730 |
| Slate, dark Limestone, light | 15 | 1,742 |
| Sand and. limestone | 8 | 1,765 |
| Red slate | 3 | 1,768 |
| Limestone, light | 10 | 1,778 |
| Slate, dark | 12 | 1,790 |
| Red rock |  | 1,798 |
| Slate, light |  | 1,813 |
| Limestone (?), cavy | 22 | 1,835 |
| Limestone | 20 | 1,855 |
| Limestone, gray, hard, (show of oil, 1,860 feet) | 20 | 1,875 |
| Limestone, gray, soft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 15 | 1,890 |
| Limestone, dark, hard | 333 | 2,223 |
| Total depth |  | 2,223 |

No. 5.
Operators-Ohio Oil Company.
Farm and well-W. B. Gray, No. 2.
Location-SW. $1 / 4$ sec. 7, Bridgeport Township.
Elevation-486 feet.
(This record was compiled by Dr. J. A. Udden from the study of well samples.)

|  | Depth From | feet. To |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yellow micaceous sandstone, with some quartz pebbles | ${ }_{10}^{1}$ | 10 |
| White micaceous sandstone, with shreds of carbonaceous matter. | 0 | 30 |
| White micaceous sandstone, with some fragments of siderite and |  |  |
| pyrite | 30 | 35 |
| Gray sandstone, with shreds of vegetation | 35 | 40 |
| Gray sandy shale | 40 | 45 |
| Black shale and some gray micaceous sandstone | 45 | 50 |
| Black micaceous shale | 50 | 55 |
| "Clod," with numerous crinoid stems | 55 | 60 |
| Black shale and "clod" | 60 | 65 |
| Coal and "clod" | 65 | 70 |
| Coal, fragments of siderite concretions, limestone and some gray sandstone | 70 | 5 |
| Gray sandy shale | 75 | 80 |
| Black shale, "clod," some coal and some pure ca | 80 | 90 |
| Dark micaceous shale and coal with calcite | 90 | 95 |
| Dark gray micaceous shale | 95 | 100 |
| Black shale, with a few crinoid joints | 100 | 105 |
| Black shale | 105 | 110 |
| Black shale with some limestone | 110 | 115 |
| Black shale | 115 | 120 |
| Hard black shale | 120 | 130 |
| Black shale | 130 | 135 |
| Black micaceous shale | 135 | 140 |
| Gray micaceous sand, with some black shale | 140 | 145 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone, with infiltrated lime, and shreds of carbonaceous matter |  | 155 |
| Gray micaceous sand | 155 | 205 |
| Gray sandstone, some black shale, and a little limeston | 205 | 210 |
| Black shale and gray sandstone, with a little limestone. | 210 | 215 |
| Dull bluish green shale, with some yellowish limestone from concretions | 215 | 220 |
| Like the preceding, with fossils in the concretionary limestone | 220 | 225 |
| Shale, light, green gray unctions, shale | 225 | 240 |
| Greenish gray micaceous shale | 240 | 245 |
| Light greenish gray shale, unctuous | 245 | 250 |
| Light greenish gray micaceous shale | 250 | 265 |
| Gray micaceous sandy shale | 265 | 270 |
| Gray, rather coarse sandstone with occasional red, pink, green and black grains | 270 | 275 |
| Like the preceding, all crushed | 275 | 280 |
| Fire clay, fragments of concretions, sandstone | 280 | 285 |

## Logs-Continued.

|  | Depth <br> From | $\begin{gathered} \text { feet. } \\ \text { To } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fine clay and some shreds of carbonaceous material | 285 | 290 |
| Greenish blue shale, with concretionary yellow limestone | 290 | 295 |
| Black shale, with some bits of coal | 295 | 300 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone, with infiltrated lime, with some black shale and coal | 300 | 305 |
| Gray sandstcne, in part laminated, with small siderite concretions | 305 | 310 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone with small siderite concretions........ | 310 | 315 |
| Gray sandstone with some black shale | 315 | 320 |
| Dirty white limestone, and some sand. Pyrite, crinoid joints, and spine of a Productus noted | 320 | 325 |
| Limestone and some shale ................ | 325 | 330 |
| Limestone of light color, some gray shale and pyrite. Limestone seems to be concretionary | 330 | 335 |
| Gray shale and black shale with yellow concretionary limestone. | 335 | 350 |
| Dark gray shale and some yellow concretionary limestone | 350 | 355 |
| Dark gray shale with some pyrite | 355 | 360 |
| Dark gray shale, some white limestone and pyrite | 360 | 365 |
| Dark gray shale | 365 | 380 |
| Dark shale with some fragments of siderite concret | 380 | 390 |
| Sandstone, shale and coal | 390 | 395 |
| Shale, with some sandstone and coal | 395 | 400 |
| Greenish gray shale | 400 | 405 |
| Olive colored shale | 405 | 410 |
| Laminated sandy shale | 410 | 415 |
| Sandy gray shale | 415 | 420 |
| Shale, stony, olive colored | 420 | 425 |
| Gray shale | 425 | 430 |
| Dark shale, almost black | 430 | 435 |
| Gray shale | 435 | 460 |
| Gray shale, coal and concretion frag | 460 | 465 |
| Gray fire clay, coal and shale | 465 | 470 |
| Gray shale, and gray concretionary limestone, impure, with iron carbonate and with pyrite |  |  |
| Limestone, concretionary and | 475 | 480 |
| Gray shaly fire clay and concretionary limestone, effervescing slowly | 480 |  |
| Gray concretionary siderite | 485 | 490 |
| Gray shale, with much concretionary impure limestone or siderite | 490 | 515 |
| Gray sandy shale, and siderite | 515 | 520 |
| Gray micaceous shale, some coal and siderite | 520 | 535 |
| Gray sandstone, laminated and with minute spherules of siderite. | 535 | 540 |
| Gray shale, with some sandy shale and some black shale. | 540 | 545 |
| Dark stony shale | 545 | 550 |
| Dark micaceous shale with some limestone with crinoid stem | 550 | 555 |
| Dark gray shale | 555 | 560 |
| Dark micaceous shale and clod with a Productus | 560 | 565 |
| Gray shale | 565 | 570 |
| Very dark shale and "clo | 570 | 575 |
| Black clay shale with "clod" | 575 | 580 |
| Greenish gray micaceous sandy shale | 580 | 590 |
| Gray micaceous shale | 590 | 605 |
| Greenish gray clayey | 605 | 615 |
| Black stony shale and some red clay shale | 615 | 620 |
| Very dark stony shale .. | 620 | 625 |
| Dark checky shale or fire clay | 625 | 630 |
| Dark gray micaceous shale .. | 630 | 635 |
| Dark shale or fire clay, with imprint of leaf | 635 | 640 |
| Dark hard shale, slightly micaceous ...... | 640 | 645 |
| Gray shale, with some siderite .... | 645 | 650 |
| Gray shale ............ | 650 | 655 |
| Gray shale and some gray sandstone | 655 | 660 |
| Hard gray shale, with a few pieces of sandstone | 660 | 665 |
| Hard gray shale, with a few pieces of siderite. | 665 | 670 |
| Dark and hard shale ......................... | 670 | 675 |
| Dark hard shale | 675 | 685 |
| Coal and dark shale. with some siderite and pyrite | 685 | 690 |
| Coal, with some shale and some siderite ......... | 690 | 695 |
| Dark shale and some siderite, coal, and pyrite, bit of sholl noted. | 695 | 700 |
| Gray shale and coal, with concretions of siderite, and black shale, with leaf imprints, calcareous | 700 | 705 |
| Gray shale, fire clay and coal, calcareous | 705 | 710 |
| Gray shale and fire clay calcareous .... | 710 | 715 |
| Like the preceding. with wood in pyrite | 715 | 720 |
| Gray clay shale, fine in texture ... | 720 | 725 |
| Black shale, sandstone, and coal | 725 | 730 |
| Gray sandstone and dark gray sandy shale | 730 | 740 |
| Gray sandstone, and shale ................ | 740 | 755 |
| Black miner's slate | 755 | 760 |
| Dark shale, carrying much fine pyrite | 760 | 765 |

## Logs-Continued.

|  | Depth From | feet. To |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gray shale, impregnated with small pyrite crysta | 765 | 770 |
| Gray shaly sandstone and black shale | 770 | 775 |
| Coal, sandstone and some yellow limestone (apparently from ledge) | 775 | 780 |
| Gray micaceous and sandy shale, some red clay | 780 | 785 |
| Gray shale, coaly shale and shaly coal, with gray limestone and fragments of concretionary siderite | 785 | 790 |
| Gray clay shale, with some concretionary fragments | 790 | 795 |
| Gray shale, some black shale and siderite concretion | 795 | 800 |
| Gray shale, some black carbonaceous shale and some fire clay | 800 | 805 |
| Gray shale, some black coaly shale, a few bits of white limestone and minute concretionary spherules | 805 | 810 |
| Gray shale containing many minute spherules of siderite and |  |  |
| some white limestone | 810 | 815 |
| Dark shale and fire clay | 815 | 830 |
| Dark shale, with some imprints of vegetation | 830 | 835 |
| Dark shale and some sandstone, with some minute spherules of siderite | 835 | 840 |
| Black shale and gray shale, with some sandstone, some minute spherules of siderite and a few bits of limestone |  |  |
| spherules of siderite and a few bits of limestone | 840 | 5 |
| Black shale, some sandstone and some pieces of sider | 845 | 850 |
| Gray micaceous shale | 850 | 855 |
| Black hard shale, with pyrite, shell of Retzia (?), some spicules |  |  |
| and a few bits of white limestone .............................. | 855 | 860 |
| Black stony shale, with pyrite | 860 | 865 |
| Black shale, with pyrite and pieces of sid | 865 | 875 |
| Black shale, and white fine grained sandstone, laminated with |  |  |
| few small pieces of very white limestone | 875 | 880 |
| Gray laminated sandstone and black shale | 880 | 890 |
| Black shale and laminated sandstone, with some grayish soft |  |  |
| material and a few bits of white limestone | 890 | 895 |
| Coal, with some gray limestone | 895 | 900 |
| Gray sandy shale and fragments of concretionary siderite, with some coal | 900 | 905 |
| Black shale and gray shale, with some fragments of yellow lime- |  |  |
| stone and concretionary material | 905 | 910 |
| Dark gray shale, with a little limestone, and some green serpen-tine-like shale | 910 | 915 |
| Dark gray shale and greenish shale with red blotches, with a few |  |  |
| fragments of limestone | 915 | 920 |
| Dark gray shale and gray sandy shale | 920 | 925 |
| Gray sandy shale with minute crystals of pyrite | 925 | 930 |
| Dark gray shale and gray sandstone, with shreds of veget | 930 | 935 |
| Dark gray shale and some sandstone | 935 | 940 |
| Gray shaly sandstone and sandy shale | 940 | 945 |
| Dark gray sandy shale, pyritiferous | 945 | 950 |
| Dark gray sandy shale | 950 | 955 |
| Gray clay shale | 955 | 960 |
| Gray shale and limestone. The limestone is white, and consists of rounded fragments which are invested with an oolitic incrus- |  |  |
|  | 960 | 965 |
| Dark and stony thin splitting shale and light sandstone | 965 | 970 |
| White and gray sandstone and dark gray shale. Sandstone occasionally with interstitial pyrite | 970 |  |
| Dark gray shale and white sandstone | 975 | 985 |
| Dark greenish gray shale. | 985 | 1,000 |
| Black shale of fine texture | 1,000 | 1,005 |
| Dark gray shale, with siderite partly in fragments, partly as spherules |  |  |
| Dark gray sandstone and dark shale | 1,010 | 1,015 |
| Dark shaly sandstone and black shale | 1,015 | 1,020 |
| Black shale, with many fragments of siderite | 1,020 | 1,025 |
| Black shale | 1,025 | 1,030 |
| Black shale, and gray limestone which contains a tangle of tubes of Ammodiscus |  |  |
| Dark gray and black shaie with limestone as | 1,035 | 1,040 |
| White and gray sandstone and gray shale | 1,040 | 1,045 |
| White, slightly micaceous sandstone and gray shaie | 1,045 | 1,050 |
| Gray laminated shaly sandstone . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,050 | 1,060 |
|  | 1,060 | 1,080 |
| Laminated gray sandstone and white sandstone | 1,080 | 1,100 |
| Yellow sandstone | 1,100 | 1,105 |
| Coarse white san | 1,105 | 1,115 |
| Red sand. | 1,115 | 1,125 |
| White sand, finer | 1,135 | 1,135 |
| Reddish sand. | 1,165 | 1,175 |
| Gray sand..... | 1,165 | 1,185 |

## Logs-Continued.



## Logs-Continued.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Depth } \\ & \text { From } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { feet. } \\ & \text { To } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Black shale and gray sandy shale, with bits of red shale. | 1,635 | 1,640 |
| Gray shale | 1,640 | 1,645 |
| Black shale, greenish shale and sandsto | 1,645 | 1,650 |
| Greenish gray shale and some white sa | 1,650 | 1,655 |
| Gray and green shale with sand. One fragment of bitumen noted, which burned when ignited. | 1,655 | 1,660 |
| Black and gray shale and sand in about equal qua | 1,660 | 1,665 |
| Slickensided greenish gray shale and fine sa | 1,665 | 1,670 |
| Sandstone and dark shale | 1,670 | 1,675 |
| Sandstone, dark shale and some calcareous | 1,675 | 1,685 |
| Gray fine sand. | 1,685 | 1,695 |
| Sand and da | 1,695 | 1,700 |
| White limestone, dark gray shale and sand | 1,700 | 1,710 |
| Fine yellow sand | 1,710 | 1,715 |
| Fine gray sand. | 1,715 | 1,740 |
| Black and dark gr | 1,740 | 1,750 |
| Dark gray shale and some gray limestone, oolitic grains (? | 1,750 | 1,760 |
| Grayish white fine sand. | 1,760 | 1,765 |
| Grayish white sand and some shale, effervescing | 1,765 | 1,775 |
| Dark gray and black shale with some | 1,775 | 1,780 |
| Calcareous limestone with slow effervescence and dark gray and red shale oolitic grains $1 / 2-1 / 4 \mathrm{~mm}$. in diameter. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,780 | 1,785 |
| Gray calcareous limestone with bits of brachiopod shells, spines, occasional oolitic grains, and dark gray and dull red shale. Oolites frequently oval | 1,785 | 1,795 |
| Like the preceding, with more sand and more oo | 1,795 | 1,800 |
| Dark shale, some oolitic limestone | 1,800 | 1,805 |
| Dark shale, oolitic limestone and some red | 1,805 | 1,810 |
| Dark shale, red shale, oolitic limestone and lobster colored limestone | 1,810 | 1,815 |
| Like the preceding but with less limestone | 1,815 | 1,825 |
| Dark greenish gray shale, and dark red shale with limestone, organic | 1,825 | 1,830 |
| Like the preceding, with a few limestone fragments of "lobster" red color. | 1,830 | 1,835 |
| Dark gray, gray and red shale with organic limestone, with slow effervescence | 1,835 | 1,855 |
| Oolitic limestone effervescing slowly and black and red shal | 1,855 | 1,865 |
| Ooolitic white calcareous limestone | 1,865 | 1,890 |
| Gray limestone effervescing slowly | 1,890 | 1,895 |
| Fine gray sand, pure, grain, measuring about 1-6 mm. in diameter | 1,895 | 1,900 |
| Gray limestone, effervescing slowly with acid | 1,900 | 1,905 |
| Gray limestone, ca | 1,905 | 1,949 |
| Gray calcareous limestone with a few bits of chalcedonic chert.... | 1,940 | 1,945 |
| Gray limestone, with slow effervescence, with some fragments of chert | 1,945 | 1,950 |
| Gray oolitic calcareous lim | 1,950 | 1,965 |
| Gray oolitic limestone effervescing slowly, fragments of ribbed lamellibranch noted. | 1,965 | 1,970 |
| Gray oolitic limestone, effervescing | 1,970 | 1,975 |
| Gray marl | 1,975 | 1,980 |
| Gray marl and som | 1,980 | 1,985 |
| Gray very finely granular dolomitic and oolitic limestone, with chalcedonic chert | 1,985 | 2,000 |

## No. 6.

Operators-Bridgeport Oil Company.
Farm and well-McPherson, No. 3.
Location-SE. $1 / 4$ sec. 11, Lawrence Township.
Elevation-429 feet.

|  |  | Thickness Feet | Depth Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Limestone |  | 9 | 90 |
| Slate |  | 65 | 155 |
| Sandy lime |  | 45 | 200 |
| Slate | . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 15 | 215 |
| Coal |  | 5 | 220 |
| Slate |  | 15 | 235 |
| Limestone |  | 15 | 250 |
| Slate |  | 150 | 400 |
| Limestone |  | 40 | 440 |
| Slate |  | 100 | 540 |
| Limestone |  | 8 | 548 |
| Slate |  | 52 | 600 |


| Logs-Continued. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thickness Feet | Depth <br> Feet |
| Limestone | 5 | 605 |
| Sand, (hole full of water, 625 feet) | 95 | 700 |
| Slate | 45 | 745 |
| Sand | 30 | 775 |
| Slate | 115 | 890 |
| Limestone | 6 | 896 |
| Slate | 44 | 940 |
| Sand | 50 | 990 |
| Slate. | 5 | 995 |
| Sandy limestone | 35 | 1,030 |
| Sand (water) . | 30 | 1,060 |
| Slate ......... | 165 | 1,225 |
| Limestone | 55 | 1,280 |
| Sand | 52 | 1,332 |
| Limestone | 10 | 1,342 |
| Red rock | 23 | 1,365 |
| Slate | 7 | 1,372 |
| Limestone | 3 | 1,375 |
| Slate | 35 | 1,410 |
| Limestone | 20 | 1,430 |
| Red rock | 10 | 1,440 |
| Slate ... | 20 | 1,460 |
| Limestone | 20 | 1,480 |
| Slate ... | 10 | 1,490 |
| Red rock | 15 | 1,505 |
| Slate (first oil, 1,520 feet ; best oil, 1,543 fee | 13 | 1,518 |
| Limestone .................................. | 23 | 1,590 |
| Slate | 55 | 1,645 |
| Sand | 15 | 1,660 |
| Limestone | 10 | 1,670 |
| Slate ... | 15 | 1,685 |
| Limestone | 77 | 1,762 |
| Sand (water, 1,766 feet) | 6 | 1,768 |
| Total depth |  | 1,768 |
| No. 7. |  |  |
| Operators-Bridgeport Oil Company. <br> Farm and well-McPherson, No. 4. <br> Location-SW. $1 / 4$ sec. 12, Lawrence Township. Elevation-425 feet. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | $\underset{\text { Feet }}{\text { Thickness }}$ | Depth Feet |
| Gravel and quicksand | 85 | 85 |
| Sand . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 25 | 110 |
| Slate | 28 | 138 |
| Limestone |  | 145 |
| Slate .... | 55 | 200 |
| Sand ... | 30 5 | 230 235 |
| Limestone | 5 5 | 235 240 |
| Limestone | 10 | 250 |
| Slate ... | 140 | 390 |
| Limestone | 5 | 395 |
| Coal .... | 5 | 400 |
| Limestone | 40 | 440 |
| Slate | 90 | 530 |
| Limestone | 10 | 540 |
| Slate ${ }^{\text {S }}$ (water ) | 95 | 585 |
| Sand (water) | 15 | 690 |
| Sand | 35 | 725 |
| Slate | 65 | 790 |
| Sand | 15 | 805 |
| Slate | 65 | 870 |
| Sand | 10 | 880 900 |
| Limestone | 5 | 905 |
| Slate | 50 | 955 |
| Sand (water) | 45 | 1,000 |
| Slate | 63 | 1,065 |
| Limestone . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10 | 1,075 |

Logs-Continued.


No. 8.
Operators-Bridgeport Oil Company.
Farm and well-R. M. Kirkwood, No. 7.
Location-NE. $1 / 4$ sec. 14, Lawrence 'Township.
Elevation-435 feet.

|  | $\underset{\text { Feet }}{\text { Thickness }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Depth } \\ & \text { Feet } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sand and gravel | 83 | 83 |
| Limestone | 10 | 93 |
| Slate | 32 | 125 |
| Limestone | 15 | 140 |
| Slate | 70 | 210 |
| Sand (water) | 25 | 235 |
| Slate | 10 | 245 |
| Limestone | 5 | 250 |
| Slate | 45 | 295 |
| Limestone | 5 | 300 |
| Slate | 25 | 325 |
| Limestone | 20 | 345 |
| Slate | 95 | 440 |
| Sand | 10 | 450 |
| Slate | 180 | 630 |
| Sand (water) | 87 | 717 |
| Slate | 38 | 755 |
| Limestone | 8 | 763 |
| Slate | 10 | 773 |
| Sand | 27 | 800 |
| Limestone | 20 | 820 |
| Slate | 40 | 860 |
| Sand | 20 | 880 |
| Slate | 20 | 900 |
| Sand | 20 | 920 |
| Slate | 40 | 960 |
| Sand (water) | 90 | 1,050 |
| Slate | 120 | 1,170 |
| Sand | 10 | 1,180 |
| Slate | 50 | 1,230 |
| Limestone |  | 1,236 |
| Slate | 8 | 1,244 |
| Limestone | 21 | 1,265 |
| Slate | 11 | 1,276 |
| Limestone | $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,285 1,370 |

## Logs-Continued.

|  | Thickness Feet | Depth Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Slate | 30 | 1,400 |
| Limestone | 20 | 1,420 |
| Slate. | 15 | 1,435 |
| Limestone | 30 | 1,465 |
| Slate | 30 | 1,495 |
| Limestone | 25 | 1,520 |
| Red rock | 15 | 1,535 |
| Slate | 5 | 1,540 |
| Sand (oil, 1,551 | 40 | 1,580 |
| Slate | 5 | 1,585 |
| Sand (water) | 5 | 1,590 |
| Slate | 5 | 1,595 |
| Sand | 10 | 1,605 |
| Slate |  | 1,610 |
| Limestone | 20 | 1,630 |
| Slate | 20 | 1,650 |
| Sandy limestone | 25 | 1,675 |
| Slate | 20 | 1,695 |
| Limestone | 10 | 1,705 |
| Red Rock. | 5 | 1,710 |
| Limestone | 57 | 1,767 |
| Sand | - 8 | 1,775 |
| Total depth |  | 1,775 |

## No. 9.

Operators-Snowden Bros.<br>Farm and well-Cummings, No. 12.<br>Location-NE. $1 / 4$ sec. 6, Bridgeport Township.<br>Elevation-516 feet.

|  | Thickness Feet | Depth Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Soil | 25 | 25 |
| Slate | 102 | 127 |
| Limestone, gray, soft | 8 | 135 |
| Sand, white. | 45 | 180 |
| Slate, dark. | 12 | 192 |
| Sand, light. | 80 | 272 |
| Slate, dark | 20 | 292 |
| Limestone, light, ha | 13 | 305 |
| Slate, light, soft | 18 | 323 |
| Slate, dark. | 257 | 580 |
| Limestone, light | 9 | 589 |
| Slate, dark. | 311 | 800 |
| Limestone, light, hard | 4 | 804 |
| Slate and limestone shells, dark, | 126 | 930 |
| Sand, light (little oil, 940 feet). | 40 | 970 |
| Slate and limestone shells. | 15 | 985 |
| Sand, light. | 15 | 1,000 |
| Slate, light (water, 1,006 feet) | 20 | 1,020 |
| Slate and limestone shells. | 45 | 1,065 |
| Slate, white. | 70 | 1,135 |
| Sand, light, soft | 15 | 1,150 |
| Slate, black. | 15 | 1,165 |
| Sand, white (water, 1,175 feet) | 50 |  |
| Slate, white.................... | 5 | 1,220 |
| Limestone, white, soft | 20 | 1,240 |
| Slate, white, hard. | 30 | 1,270 |
| Sand |  | 1,275 |
| Slate, light, soft | 5 | 1,280 |
| Limestone, white | 14 | 1,294 |
| Slate, dark..... | 21 | 1,315 |
| Limestone, gray | 16 | 1,331 |
| Slate, dark. | 14 | 1,345 |
| Sand, gray (gas, 1,347 feet) | 18 | 1,363 |
| Slate, light................... | 3 | 1,366 |
| Limestone, white. | 19 | 1,385 |
| Slate, dark. | 4 | 1,389 |
| Sand, gray. | , | 1,396 |
| Slate, light. |  | 1,415 |
| Red slate. | 10 | 1,425 |
| Sand, light (oil, 1,428 feet) | 15 | 1,445 |

## Logs-Continued.



No. 10.
Operators-Ohio Oil Company.
Farm and well-S. G. McCleave, No. 4.
Location-Center of section 31, Bridgeport Township.
Elevation-520 feet.

| Thickness |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Feet | Depth |
| Feet |  |

Loess .................................................................. and numerous crinoid stems........................................................
Coal, yellow sandstone, some crinoidal limestone and a few pieces of calcite and red marl. Numerous crinoid stems.................
Coal, yellow sandstone, some crinoidal limestone and a few pieces of calcite and red marl. Numerous crinoid stems..................
Gray micaceous sandstone with in
stone, bits of coal and calcite.
1 - 15

Coal, some yellow and white sandstone, some pieces of crinoidal limestone
$15 \quad 20$

Gray micaceous sandstone, some dark shale and fire clay.........................................
Coal. Some crinoidal limestone, a little red oxidized material. A small Athyris shell noted, also a piece of crinoid calyx (?)..
White micaceous sandstone, a few pieces of fire clay and coal...
Gray micaceous laminated sandstone, some fragments of yellow

Gray micaceous sandstone, a few fragments of yellow limestone and coal................................................................................ she of gypsum. Two Ambocoelia planoconvexa and a crinoid stem

Black shale, some dark limestone, and a few pieces of sandstone. A crinoid stem noted.
2530

Gray micaceous shale............................................................
Yellow limestone, some gray sandstone, and bits of siderite...........
Yellow limestone and gray sandstone, some siderite concretions and shale
Gray shale and fire clay........................................
Dark shale, some siderite concretions, and bits of white limestone.
Gray pyrite.................................................. shate shale
Gray micaceous simestone and fire clay................................

Gray micaceous shale and sandstone, some siderite concretions, a few bits of white limestone.
Gray micaceous shale and a few bits of siderite concretions.

| 145 | 150 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 150 | 155 |

Gray Siderite, concretionary, some gray micaceous shale.......
Coal and gray sandstone, some concretionary siderite, some bits of 160 limestone and pyrite. A crinoid stem noted..........................

Fine gray micaceous sand with infiltrated lime, some gray shale gray sand with infiltrated lime
Fine gray sand with infiltrated lime........................................ 190

## Logs-Continued.

|  | $\underset{\text { Feet }}{\text { Thickness }}$ | Depth Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| White micaceous sand................... | 210 | 5 |
| Sand, with infiltrated lime, and so | 225 | 0 |
| Coal, some white limestone and black shale, some | 230 | 5 |
| Gray micaceous shaly sandstone, some bits of coal, pyrite, and siderite | 235 | 240 |
| Yellow sand with infiltrated lime; the smaller grains fioat on water | 240 |  |
| Gray micaceous sandstone, some small spherules of siderite concretions, a few pieces of pyrite and white limestone. | 245 | 250 |
| Gray sandstone, some siderite concretions (spherules), some dark shale, and bits of white limestone. | 0 | 5 |
| Dark sandy micaceous shale, some gray sandstone, and | 255 | 5 |
| White sandstone | 265 | 0 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone, some pieces of laminated sa | 280 | 310 |
| White micaceous san | 310 |  |
| White limestone, indistinctly fragmental, a little sand and some gray shale. | 320 | 5 |
| White limestone like the above, a little dark shale. A crinoid |  |  |
|  | 325 | 330 |
| White, indistinctly fragmental limestone. Some bits of pyrite, and a crinoid stem noted. | 330 | 5 |
| Greenish compact limestone, and micaceous sandstone, with some shale |  |  |
| Gray shale, some sandsto | 34 | 345 |
| Gray micaceous sandy | 345 | 350 |
| Gray micaceous shale, some yellow limestone, and one piece containing woody fibre (?) | 350 | 355 |
| Gray sandy shale, some yellow limestone, and a few siderite concretions |  |  |
| Gray shale, micaceous sandy shale, and some yellow limeston | 360 | 365 |
| Gray sandstone, some laminated yellow sandstone, some yellow limestone, fragments of siderite |  |  |
| Gray shale and sandstone, some siderite con | 370 | 375 |
| Gray sandy shale, some siderite concretions. Carbonaceous shreds noted in shale |  |  |
| Siderite concretions, some sandy | 380 | 385 |
| Gray sandy shale, some concretionary siderite and bits of gray sandstone | 385 | 990 |
| Gray sandstone and sandy shale. A few pieces of black carbonaceous shale, coal, some sandstone with infiltrated lime, and some crinoid stems. Retzia punctulifera noted | 390 | 395 |
| Gray sandstone, dark shale, some white limestone, concretionary siderite. A crinoid stem and Athyris noted. A little coal noted | 395 | 40 |
| Gray shale and some sandstone, concretionary siderite, bits of pyrite, and a few pieces of sandstone with infiltrated lime..... | 400 | 5 |
| Gray sandy shale, and some concretionary siderite | 405 | 41 |
| White brexiated limestone, with cracks filled with yellow calcite, some yellow limestone, some siderite, a little gray shale, and sandstone with bits of pyrite | 410 | 415 |
| White limestone, cracks filled with yellow calcite, some concretionary siderite | 415 | 20 |
| White limestone, having cracks filled with yellow calcite, some |  |  |
| yellow limestone, some gray soft shale, and a few bits of coal | 420 | 430 |
| sandstone and a few pieces of black shale.. | 430 | 435 |
| Gray shale and concretionary siderite | 435 | 450 |
| Dark gray shale an | 450 | 475 |
| Gray sandy shale, some gray sandstone, siderite, and a few fragments of yellow limestone | 475 | 480 |
| Gray sandy shale, some pieces of which have layers of siderite, yellow limestone and bits of pyrite | 480 | 485 |
| Gray micaceous shale, some gray sandstone, few small fragments of yellow limestone | 485 | 490 |
| Gray micaceous shale | 490 | 495 |
| Dark shale, some siderite concretions, a few pieces of white limestone and pyrite | 495 | 500 |
| Dark shale, some coal and concretionary siderite, and a few pieces of dark limestone. A crinoid stem noted, also some oolitic black concretionary material | 500 | 505 |
| Dark shale and some siderite, a few bits of white limestone, coal, and pyrite. Crinoid stem and closely tuberculated crinoid spine moted, also a spiral Ammodiscus. Rhombopora, lepidodendroides, and black shale with fucoidal traversions ............... | 505 | 510 |
| Dark shale, some siderite, white limestone, fragments and bits of coal and pyrite. Crinoid stems and a small Syntrielasma hemiplicate noted | 510 | 51 |
| ay micaceous shale, some gray sandstone and yellow limeston | 515 | 2 |

## Logs-Continued.

|  | Thickness Feet | Depth Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gray micaceous shale, some sandstone, some pieces of yellow |  |  |
| imeston | 520 | 525 |
| ray micaceous | 25 | 0 |
| Gray micaceous shale, and some sandsto | 53 | 5 |
|  | 53 | 0 |
| Gray micaceous shale, some siderite, and a few bits of yellow |  |  |
| Gray sandy shale, some yellow sandstone, bits of yellow limestone |  |  |
| and pyrite | 545 | 550 |
| Black shale with streaks of pyrite, some siderite concretions, andbits of white limestone $\ldots$............................... 550 |  |  |
| bits of white limestone | 550 | 555 |
| Crinoid stem noted ........................................................ $555 \quad 560$ |  |  |
| Black shale and a few siderite concretions s......................... 560 siderite. 565Yellow concretionary limestone and black shale. Some sider |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | 565 | 0 |
| White and yellow concretionary limestone, some dark shale and gray sandstone, bits of pure calcite, and pyrite. More shale |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Black carbonaceous shale and coal, some white limestone and |  |  |
| siderite, and some bits of pyrite ................................ |  |  |
| ark shale, some pieces of yellow | 580 | 5 |
| Dark shale, few pieces of yellow limestone and white sandstone, |  |  |
| Dark micaceous shale, some yellow limestone, with layers of calcite and some sandy shale | 600 | 5 |
| Gray sandy shale, some yellow limestone, bits of white sand- |  |  |
| Gray sandy shale, some pieces of dark limestone, and bits of | 610 | 615 |
| Dark sandy shale, some pieces of pyrite .............................. $615 \quad 620$ Dark gray micaceous shale, some pieces of yellow limestone, |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Dark gray shale, some pieces of yellow limestone and siderite. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Gray shale | 630 | 635 |
| Gray shale, a few siderite concretions, and | 635 | 640 |
| Gray sandy shale, some yellow limestone, and concretionary car- |  |  |
|  | 640 |  |
| Gray shale, some coal and sid | 645 | 650 |
| Soft gray shale, some yellow limestone, | 650 | 655 |
| hite limestone, some "clod" and san | 655 | 660 |
| Black "clod," some yellow limestone, and soft | 660 | 665 |
| "Clod,", with little white limestone and crinoid stems | 665 | 0 |
| "Clod," crinoid stems, and Edmondia (?), with some white |  |  |
|  | 675 | 680 |
| Gray shale, yellow limestone and some "clod | 680 |  |
| Yellow limestone and gray sandstone, some concretionary siderite |  |  |
| and gray shale | 685 | 590 |
| Soft gray shale, yellow limestone, and some sa | 690 | 695 |
| Gray micaceous sandy shale, yellow and white limestone, some |  |  |
| Gray micaceous shale, some siderite, some white limestone, and |  |  |
| Gray, sandy shale, some black shale, and siderite with a few pieces of coal |  |  |
| Gray sandy shale, some coal, and siderite ............................ | 710 | 715 |
| Gray sandstone and some black carbonac | 715 | 720 |
| Coal and some fire clay | 720 | 725 |
| Black shale | 725 | 735 |
| Hard black sha | 735 | 740 |
| Black shale, a little | 7 | 745 |
| Gray sandstone, some black pyritiferous shale, and yellow lime- |  |  |
|  |  | 750 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone, some pieces laminated, and bits of |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Gray shale and sandstone, some imprints of leaves in | 5 | 5 |
| Dark shale, some sandstone, laminated and micaceous, bits ofyellow limestone |  |  |
| Gray micaceous sandstone and dark shale, some yellow limestone | 770 | 780 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone, some dark shale, a few bits of lime- 780 |  |  |
| Gray micaceous sandstone and some da | 785 | 790 |
| Dark gray micaceous shale, bits of yellow limestone, and siderite | 790 | 795 |
| Black micaceous shale | 795 | 800 |
| Gray shale and some black micaceous | 800 | 805 |
| Gray shale, with some imprints of vegetation | 805 | 810 |
| Dark micaceous shale and some pieces of yello | 810 | 815 |
| Dark shale, some fragments of yellow lime | 815 | 820 |

## Logs-Continued.

|  | Thickness Feet | Depth Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gray micaceous sandstone, some shale, bits of yellow limestone (small) | 820 |  |
| Gray micaceous sandstone, a little shale and limestone. | 825 | 835 |
| Gray sandstone, with concretionary yellow limestone. | 835 | 840 |
| Gray sandstone, some yellow limestone, and white limestone, with some pieces of dark limestone | 840 | 845 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone, some gray shale, and a few pieces of yellow limestone | 845 | 850 |
| Dark gray shale, some gray sandstone, few pieces of yellow limestone, and yellow calcite. Crinoid stems and a piece of shell noted | 850 | 5 |
| Black shale and a little white limestone. Crinoid stems and a piece of brachiopod shell noted | 855 | 860 |
| Black shale and a little yellow limestone. Piece of shell and crinoid stem noted | 860 | 865 |
| Black shale, few pieces of yellow and white limestone | 865 | 870 |
| Black shale, some concretionary siderite, and bits of yellow limestone |  | 75 |
| Black shale and some gray shale | 875 | 880 |
| Black shale, some siderite and gray sandstone | 880 | 885 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone and few pieces of sh | 885 | 890 |
| Gray sandstone, few pieces of yellow limestone, an | 890 | 895 |
| Gray micaceous shale, some sandstone | 895 | 900 |
| Gray micaceous shale | 900 | 905 |
| Gray micaceous shale and some dark shale | 905 | 910 |
| Dark and gray micaceous shale | 910 | 915 |
| Dark gray shale and a few pieces of white lime | 915 | 920 |
| Dark gray shale, bits of limestone, and pyrite | 920 | 925 |
| Black shale | 925 | 930 |
| Black shale and some fire clay, bits of sandston | 930 | 935 |
| Gray sandstone and some dark sandy shale | 935 | 940 |
| Dark sandy shale and sandstone, bits of yellow | 940 | 945 |
| Dark sandy shale and sandstone | 945 | 950 |
| Dark shale, some sandy shale | 950 | 955 |
| Gray micaceous shaly sandstone | 955 | 960 |
| Gray micaceous sandy shale and sandston | 960 | 970 |
| Gray micaceous shaly sandstone, some black shale | 970 | 975 |
| Gray micaceous sandy shale, bits of yellow lime | 975 | 980 |
| White micaceous sand, a little dark shale | 980 | 985 |
| White micaceous sand, some dark laminated shale | 98 | 990 |
| Gray sandstone and some dark micaceous shade. Sandstone with infiltered lime, some pieces of laminated sandstone | 900 | 95 |
| White micaceous sand, some dark shale | 95 | 1,000 |
| White micaceous sand, little dark shale | 1,000 | 1,005 |
| Gray micaceous sand | 1,005 | 1,010 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone, some dark shale | 1,010 | 1,015 |
| Gray micaceous sandst | 1,015 | 1,025 |
| Gray shale | 1,025 | 1,035 |
| Dark gray shale | 1,035 | 1,040 |
| White micaceous sand, grains mostly from $1 / 8$ to $1 / 4 \mathrm{~mm}$. in diameter | 1,040 | 1,045 |
| White micaceous sand | 1,045 | 1,065 |
| White micaceous sand with a little infiltered lime | 1,065 | 1,070 |
| White micaceous sand with some infiltered lime, a little dark shale | 1,070 | 1,080 |
| Gray micaceous sandstone and sha | 1,080 | 1,085 |
| White micaceous sand with some infiltered lime | 1,085 | 1,090 |
| Yellow micaceous sand | 1,090 | 1,125 |
| Yellow sa | 1,125 | 1,130 |
| Yellow sand, showing secondary enlargement of grai | 1,130 | 1,135 |
| Yellow sand | 1,135 | 1,140 |
| Yellow sand and some dar | 1,140 | 1,145 |
| Gray sand with some secondary enlargement of | 1,145 | 1,150 |
| White sand, very fine | 1,150 | 1,155 |
| White sand | 1,155 | 1,160 |
| Fine white sand | 1,160 | 1,165 |
| White sand and some gray shale | 1,165 | 1,170 |
| Fine white sand . . . . . . . | 1,170 | 1,175 |
| Fine white sand with some infiltrated lime | 1,175 | 1,180 |
| Yellow sand . | 1,180 | 1,190 |
| Yellow sand with infiltrated lime | 1,190 | 1,210 |
| White sand, grains mostly from $1 / 8$ to $1 / \pm \mathrm{mm}$. in diameter | 1,210 | 1,215 |
| Fine white sand | 1,215 | 1,230 |
| White sand, some grains show secondary enlargement | 1,230 | 1,235 |
| White sand | 1,235 | 1,280 |
| Yellowish sand | 1,280 | 1,290 |
| Yellow sand and some white limestone | 1,290 | 1,300 |
| White limestone and sand | 1,300 | 1,305 |
| Like the preceding, but with more lime | 1,305 | 1,310 |
| Greenish shale with some flakes of mica, some white and dark limestone. Some imprints of leaves | - 1,310 | 1,315 |

## Logs-Continued.

|  | Thickness Feet | Depth Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Greenish shale, or a fire clay, some limestone, and bits of pyrite. Imprints of vegetation $\qquad$ |  |  |
| ray sandstone, some pieces of pyrite, and greenish shale like in |  |  |
| the preceding | 1,320 | 1,325 |
| Gray sandstone with | 1,3 | 1,330 |
| A tangled organic oolitic limestone, breccia and some sandstone. A tangle of organic oolitic limestone, effervescence, brisk. Some |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| greenish shale and sand, bits of py | 1,33 | ,345 |
| and red shale ............................................. 1,345 . 1,350 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Oolitic limestone, some dark shale, bits of green and red shale |  |  |
| and two pieces of chert | ,35 | ,355 |
| A tangled organic oolitic limestone, breccia, some black, greenish <br> and brown shale ..................................................... 1,355 1,370 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Black shale and limesto | 1,370 | 1,375 |
| Black shale and some oolitic limestone, effervescence | 1,375 | 1,380 |
| Black and green shale, white lim | 1,380 | 1,390 |
| Black shale and some sandstone | 1,390 | 1,395 |
| Black shale and a little sandsto | 1,395 | 1,400 |
| Greenish and red shale, some limestone, effervescence brisk. Bits |  |  |
| Dark shale and some reddish colored limestone, effervescence brisk | k 1,405 | 1,410 |
| Dark and reddish brown shale, some gray limestone | 1,410 | 1,415 |
| Dark shale and some gray limestone, a little | 1,415 | 1,420 |
| Black marly shale and some white limestone. Bits of pyrite and |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| White limestone, some black marly shale and red shale, numerous crinoid stems |  |  |
| Black shale, some marly shale and white limestone, crinoid stems <br> and pieces of shells |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| White limestone and dark shale | 1,445 | 1,450 |
| Grayish yellow sandstone with infiltered lime, some dark shale and white limestone |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Gray sandstone, some black sha | 1,470 |  |
| Red shale, some greenish sandstone with infiltered lime and little |  |  |
| gray sandstone | 1,475 | 1,480 |
| Dark sandy calcareous shale, some white limestone and red shale | e 1,480 | 1,485 |
| Coarse gray sand and some black sh | 1,485 | 1,490 |
| Coarse gray sand | 1,490 | 1,500 |
| White sandstone with infiltered lime and | 1,500 | 1,515 |
| Gray sandstone and a little dark shale | 1,515 | 1,535 |
| Black shale | 1,535 | 1,550 |
| Black shale, some yellowish sandstone with infilt | 1,550 | 1,560 |
| Black shale and white limestone. A few fragmen | 1,560 | 1,565 |
| Black shale and white sandstone, little limestone | 1,565 | 1,585 |
| Black shale, white limestone, effervescence brisk, and some sa |  |  |
| Black shale and some white fragmental limestone, crinoid stem |  |  |
| noted | 1,590 | 1,595 |
| Black shale | 1,595 | 1,600 |
| Black shale and a little | 1,600 | 1,605 |
| Black shale and some sandstone | 1,605 | 1,610 |
| Gray sand, white limestone, (éffervescence brisk), and a little |  |  |
| White limestone and dark | 1,620 | 1,625 |
| Black shale and a little lim | 1,625 | 1,645 |
| Black shale and some limestone. A | 1,645 | 1,650 |
| Black shale and some limestone | 1,650 | 1,660 |
| Black shale | 1,660 | 1,665 |
|  |  |  |
| Black shale, some red shale and oolitic limestone, (effervescence brisk) | . 1,670 | 1,680 |
| Greenish and reddish shale some oolit | 1,680 | 1,685 |
| Greenish shale, some red shale, and some oolitic li | 1,685 | 1,690 |
| Oolitic limestone, a little sand and greenish shale | 1,690 | 1,710 |
| Oolitic limestone | 1,710 | 1,740 |
| Oolitic limestone, little greenish shale and bits | 1,740 | 1,745 |

No. 11.
Operators-Snowden Bros.
Farm and well-Perkins, No. 19.
Location-SW. $1 / 4$ sec. 32, Bridgeport Township.
Elevation-529 feet.


| Logs-Continued. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thickness Feet | Depth Feet |
| Slate | 15 | 200 |
| Sand | 75 | 275 |
| Slate .... | 30 | 305 |
| Limestone | 10 | 315 |
| Slate | 20 | 335 |
| Slate and shale | 106 | 441 |
| Sandy shale | 10 | 451 |
| Slate ..... | 95 | 536 |
| Limestone | 8 | 544 |
| Slate | 96 | 640 |
| Limestone | 5 | 645 |
| Slate ... | 70 | 715 |
| Limestone | 6 | 721 |
| Slate | 79 | 800 |
| Limestone | 5 | 805 |
| Slate | 43 | 848 |
| Sandy limestone | 6 | 854 |
| Slate, white | 10 | 864 |
| Slate, brown . ${ }_{\text {S }}$ | 46 | 910 |
| Sand (show of oil, 930 to 950 feet) | 46 | 956 |
| Slate, brown | 10 | 966 |
| Slate, gray | 84 | 1,050 |
| Sand (water, 1,075 feet) | 115 | 1,165 |
| Slate | 40 | 1,205 |
| Sandy limestone | 10 | 1,215 |
| Slate | 15 | 1,230 |
| Limestone | ${ }^{7}$ | 1,237 |
| Slate <br> Red rock | 23 10 | 1,260 1,270 |
| Slate | 24 | 1,294 |
| Limestone | 22 | 1,316 |
| Slate | 17 | 1,333 |
| Sand | 12 | 1,345 |
| Limestone | 22 | 1,367 |
| Shale | 29 | 1,396 |
| Red rock | 11 | 1,407 |
| Sand | 30 | 1,437 |
| Red rock | 12 | 1,449 |
| Slate | 43 | 1,491 |
| Limestone | 3 | 1,494 |
| Slate ${ }_{\text {S }}$ | 21 | 1,515 |
| Sand (oil, 1,520 feet) | 18 | 1,533 |
| Slate Limestone | 13 | 1,554 |
| Shale | 7 | 1,574 |
| Limestone | 8 | 1,582 |
| Slate | 16 | 1,598 |
| Limestone | 11 | 1,605 1,616 |
| Limestone (gas, 1,654 feet) | 70 | 1,616 |
| Sand (oil, 1,686 to 1,696 feet) | 10 | 1,686 |
| Limestone . ................... | 106 | 1,696 1,802 |
| Total depth | . | 1,802 |
| No. 12. |  |  |
| Operators-Bridgeport Oil Company. Farm and well-Willey, No. 4. Location-SE. $1 / 4 \mathrm{sec}$. 30, Petty Township. Elevation-517 feet. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | Thickness Feet | Depth <br> Feet |
| Mud and slate | 22 | 22 |
| Sand | 10 | 32 |
| Slate | 128 | 160 |
| Sand | 20 | 180 |
| Slate | 65 | 245 |
| Limestone | 5 | 250 |
| Slate | 25 | 275 |
| Limestone | 10 | 285 |
| Red rock | ${ }^{5}$ | 290 |
| Slate | 110 | 400 |
| Limestone | 5 | 405 |
| Shale . . . . . . . | 25 | 430 |

## Logs-Continued.



No. 13.

## Operators-Snowden Bros <br> Farm and well-A. Pepple, No. 7. <br> Location-NW. $1 / 4$ sec. 30, Petty Township. <br> Elevation-430 feet.

|  | Thickness Feet | Depth Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Soil and slate | 15 | 15 |
| Sand, white | 90 | 105 |
| Slate and shells | 90 | 195 |
| Sand, white | 25 | 220 |
| Slate and shells | 80 | 300 |
| Limestone, gritty, hard | 10 | 310 |
| Slate, white . . . . | 40 | 350 |
| Slate and limestone shells | 80 | 430 |
| Sand | 12 | 442 |
| Slate | 108 | 550 |
| Sand | 20 | 570 |
| Shale, black | 20 | 590 |
| Slate | 30 | 620 |
| Sand, white (hole full of water, 660 feet) | 85 | 705 |
|  | 79 | 784 |
| Limestone, white |  | 786 |
| Slate, black | 29 | 815 |
| Sand, white (hole full of water, 895 feet) | 115 | 930 |
| Slate, black | 45 | 975 |
| Sand, dark, hard | 50 | 1,025 |
| Slate, black, soft | 25 | 1,050 |
| Sand, white, hard | 32 | 1,082 |
| Sandy limestone, dark, hard | 33 | 1,115 |
| Slate, dark . ............... | 5 | 1,120 |
| Sand, white (water) | 53 | 1,173 |

## Logs-Continued.

|  | Thickness Feet | Depth Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Slate, black | 27 | 1,200 |
| Sand, white | 10 | 1,210 |
| Slate, black | 8 | 1,218 |
| Red rock | 7 | 1,225 |
| Slate, black | 13 | 1,238 |
| Limestone shells, white | 10 | 1,248 |
| Slate, black | 12 | 1,260 |
| Limestone, white | 8 | 1,268 |
| Slate, black | 10 | 1,278 |
| Red rock | 6 | 1,284 |
| Slate and shale | 14 | 1,298 |
| Limestone, white | 7 | 1,305 |
| Sand, white | 13 | 1,318 |
| Slate, black | 20 | 1,338 |
| Red rock | 22 | 1,360 |
| Sand, white (oil, 1,365 to 1,380 feet) | 40 | 1,400 |
| Limestone, gritty, black ............ | 5 | 1,405 |
| Slate, black ......... | 25 | 1,430 |
| Sand, white | 10 | 1,440 |
| Limestone. gray | 10 | 1,450 |
| Slate, white ... | 20 | 1,470 |
| Limestone, white | 16 | 1,486 |
| Slate, black | 17 | 1,503 |
| Sandy limestone, white (gas, 1,513 to 1,515 feet) | 15 | 1.518 |
| Sand, white . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 32 | 1.550 |
| Sandy limestone | 7 | 1,557 |
| Limestone, white | 5 | 1.562 |
| Limestone, brown | 18 | 1,580 |
| Sandy limestone, white (green oil, 1,603 feet) | 26 | 1,606 |
| Limestone, white . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 13 | 1,619 |
| Total depth |  | 1,619 |

No. 14.

```
Operators-Snowden Bros.
Farm and well-Vanatta, No. 2.
Location-NE. \(1 / 4\) sec. 23, Petty Township.
Elevation-430 feet.
```



No. 15.

## Logs-Continued.



No. 16.

```
Operators-Bridgeport Oil Company.
Farm and well-Wood, No. 13.
Location-NW. \(1 / 4\) sec. 20, Petty Township.
Elevation-430 feet.
```

|  | Thickness Feet | Depth Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gravel and quicksand | 90 | 90 |
| Limestone | 10 | 100 |
| Sand | 20 | 120 |
| Slate | 115 | 235 |
| Limestone shells | 5 | 240 |
| Red rock | 10 | 250 |
| Slate | 20 | 270 |
| Sand | 30 | 300 |
| Slate and limestone | 390 | 690 |
| Salt sand | 35 | 725 |
| Slate and limestone | 150 | 875 |
| Sand, broken | 30 | 905 |
| Limestone and slate |  |  |
| Sand . ............ | 75 |  |
| Slate and limestone sh | 55 | 1,130 |
| Sand |  |  |
| Limestone, hard | 15 |  |
| Slate <br> Lime.... | 25 5 | 1,270 1,275 |
| Limestone | 5 | 1,275 |
| Sand | 19 | 1,294 |
| Limestone | 4 | 1,298 |
| Red rock | 10 | 1,308 |
| Slate | 12 | 1,320 |
| Limestone | 5 | 1,325 |
| Slate Limestone | 15 25 | 1,340 |



No. 17.

## Operators-Snowden Bros. Farm and well-Vanatta, No. 1. <br> Location-NE. $1 / 4 \mathrm{sec} .15$, Petty Township. <br> Elevation-475 feet.

|  | Thickness Feet | Depth Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sand, dark | 10 | 23 |
| Slate | 400 | 423 |
| Slate and limestone shells | 50 | 473 |
| Limestone shell, white | 8 | 481 |
| Red slate | 12 | 493 |
| Slate | 125 | 618 |
| Sand (little water, 633 feet) | 15 | 633 |
| Shell and slate | 100 | 733 |
| Slate | 150 | 883 |
| Sand, white | 20 | 903 |
| Shale, dark | 100 | 1,003 |
| Sand, white (water, 1,023 feet) | 20 | 1,023 |
| Slate and limestone shells, dark | 72 | 1,095 |
| Sand, white (water, 1,115 feet) | 20 | 1,115 |
| Slate, dark | 77 | 1,192 |
| Sand, light | 18 | 1,210 |
| Limestone, gray | 20 | 1,230 |
| Slate, white Sand, white | 85 | 1,315 |
| Slate | 60 | 1,430 |
| Limestone, light | 20 | 1,450 |
| Slate, dark .... | 60 | 1,510 |
| Limestone, light | 5 | 1,515 |
| Slate, dark |  | 1,520 |
| Sand, light | 76 |  |
| Slate, dark | 7 | 1,603 |
| Limestone, light | 10 | 1,613 |
| Slate, dark . | 22 | 1,635 |
| Sand, gray | 13 |  |
| Red slate | 12 | 1,660 |
| Slate, white | 18 | 1,678 |
| Limestone shell | 7 | 1,685 |
| Slate, white | 3 | 1,688 |
| Limestone, light | 22 | 1,710 |
| Slate, light . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. |  |  |
| Limestone, light | 20 | 1,763 |
| Sand, white | 99 6 | 1,862 1,868 |
| Slate, dark Limestone, light | 5 | 1,868 1,873 |
| Slate, dark .... | 23 | 1,896 |
| Limestone, light | 41 | 1,937 |
| Sand, white ... | 8 | 1,945 |
| Slate | 13 | 1,958 |
| Limestone, gray | 12 | 1,970 |
| Sandy limestone (water, 1,970 fe | 15 | 1,985 |
| Limestone, gray | 10 | 1,995 |
| Slate, dark .... | 8 | 2,003 |

## Logs-Continued.



## No. 18.

Operators-Snowden Bros.
Farm and well-Piper, No. 10.
Location-SE. $1 / 4$ sec. 2, Petty Township.
Elevation-439 feet.

|  | $\underset{\text { Thickness }}{\text { Feet }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Depth } \\ & \text { Feet } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Soil, dark | 25 | 25 |
| Gravel, light | 10 | 35 |
| Mud, dark . | 35 | 70 |
| Limestone, light | 8 | 78 |
| Slate, light | 172 | 250 |
| Sand, light (water, 295 feet) | 75 | 325 |
| Limestone, light | 7 | 332 |
| Red rock | 13 | 345 |
| Sand, white | 30 | 375 |
| Slate, dark | 98 | 453 |
| Limestone shell, light | 2 | 455 |
| Slate, dark | 25 | 480 |
| Coal | 3 | 483 |
| Slate, black | 57 | 540 |
| Limestone, light | 80 | 620 |
| Sand, light ( 5 bailers of water, 625 | 20 | 640 |
| Slate and limestone shelis ....... | 25 | 665 |
| Sand | 20 | 685 |
| Slate | 65 | 750 |
| Sand, light. | 25 | 775 |
| Limestone, light | 20 | 795 |
| Red shale ..... | 5 | 800 |
| Shells and slate | 30 | 830 |
| Slate, light | 28 | 858 |
| Sand, light | 17 | 875 |
| Slate, dark | 35 | 910 |
| Sand, white (water, 931 feet) | 21 | 931 |
| Limestone, dark |  | 940 |
| Slate, light | 20 | 960 |
| Sand, white | 120 | 1,080 |
| Slate, black | 70 | 1,150 |
| Sand, light | 40 | 1,190 |
| Slate and limestone shells | 70 | 1,260 |
| Sand, light | 10 | 1,270 |
| Slate and limestone shells | 30 | 1,300 |
| Slate, light | 60 | 1,360 |
| Limestone, light | 15 | 1,375 |
| Slate and shells, light | 50 | 1,425 |
| Limestone | 20 | 1,445 |
| Slate | 5 | 1,450 |
| Sand | 25 | 1,475 |
| Red rock | 6 | 1,481 |
| Sand, light (show of oil, 1,481 feet) | 20 | 1,501 |
| Slate, dark . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10 | 1.511 |
| Sand, dark | 19 | 1,530 |
| Slate, dark .... | 20 | 1,550 |
| Limestone, light | 5 | 1,555 |
| Slate, light ${ }_{\text {Limestone, }}$ | 5 4 | 1,560 |

Logs-Concluded.

|  | Thickness Feet | Depth Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Slate, dark | 27 | 1,591 |
| Sand, light | 29 | 1,620 |
| Slate, light | 10 | 1,630 |
| Limestone shells and sand | 25 | 1,655 |
| Limestone shells and slate | 40 | 1,695 |
| Limestone | 13 | 1,708 |
| Total depth | . . . . | 1,708 |

## STRATIGRAPHY.

## Pleistocene.

There is a varying thickness of glacial deposits over the Lawrence county oil fields. The drift is from 100 to 115 feet thick in the northern part of Petty township. It thins very rapidly toward the south boundary of Petty and the northern limit of Bridgeport townships, which is the area of a conspicuous uplift of the LaSalle anticline. The drift over this structure is only 20 to 40 feet thick. South of the uplift, in the lower part of Bridgeport and over the Dennison and Lawrence fields, the drift is 50 to 80 feet thick. It thickens perceptibly westward toward the Illinois basin.

## Pennsylvanian.

The Pennsylvanian rocks of Lawrence county include the shallow producing sand of lower Dennison township, probably of McLeansboro age; the Bridgeport sands in the upper part of the Pottsville; and the Buchanan sand in the basal portion of the Pottsville rocks.

## McLeansboro and Carbondale Formations.

It is impossible to find the top of the Herrin coal or the dividing line between the McLeansboro and Carbondale formations in this county. No Fusulina fossils were found by Dr. Udden in the samples of wells 2, 5 and 10. The rocks of the McLeansboro and Carbondale formations are similar to those of Crawford county. They are represented mostly by shales, numerous sandstones, and a few widely separated beds of limestone and coal. Owing to the impossibility of tracing individual horizons through the section, no correlations were attempted. A casual study of the Bridgeport sands immediately beneath the Carbondale reveals a mild uplift and shows them to be influenced by the LaSalle anticline, though much less in extent than the lower producing formations. Owing to the impossibility of wide correlation, through confusion with lower Pottsville sand beds, only local studies could be made. The sharply defined structure of the Mississippian rocks, the unconformity between the Pennsylvanian and Mississippian, and the milder folding of the Pennsylvanian beds, suggests a secondary disturbance in this region. The Pennsylvanian rocks are thinner over the major uplift of the anticline which is probably due to a preexisting fold in the Mississippian and to erosion before becoming drift covered.

Pottsville F'ormation-The Pottsville rocks are mostly the massive sandstones of the basal part of the Pennsylvanian. The sandstone beds
are often separated by lenses of shale and contain no limestone. Through the section they are from 290 to 600 feet thick with an average of 395 feet. They are very much thinner over the uplift of the LaSalle anticline than along less disturbed areas. The Pottsville rocks rest uncomfortably upon the Mississippian and therefore show much irregularity in thickness. Additional irregularity of the uppermost sands suggest a slight uncomformity between the Pottsville and Carbondale. The Pottsville is a prominent salt water horizon over most of Illinois and the main oil fields.

Records 8, 3 and 7 of Plate II and 2,5 and 18 of Plate IIIA, in addition to that of well Pet. Sec. 36, S. W. No. 8 presented in the A-A crosssection of Lawrence county, page 116, were assembled and plotted in Plate IIIB to show the relations of the Robinson and Bridgeport sands to each other. The logs are arranged in order from south to north and are plotted with respect to the top of the Pottsville which is the key line. The coal-bearing rocks of the McLeansboro and Carbondale lie above the line. The upper Bridgeport sands lie immediately below the line in the first four and the upper Robinson sands in the last three logs. Both the Robinson and Bridgeport lenses are portions of conspicuous sandy zones, belonging to the Pottsville.

## Mississippian.

The Mississippian rocks underlie the Pennsylvanian and contain the most important oil sands. The upper portion, known as the Chester group, ${ }^{1}$ is limited by erosion to the Tribune formation. Below the Chester in succession are the Ste. Genevieve and St. Louis formations. The Chester beds include the "Gas," Kirkwood, and Tracey sands, and the Ste. Genevieve contains the rich McClosky sand.

Tribune formation (upper portion of the Chester group)-The Tribune formation is characterized by a succession of limestones interlain with numerous strata of sand, and red shales. The top of the Chester is considered to be the first limestone underlying the Pottsrille sandstones or separated from them by a stratum of shale. The top limestone varies in its depth from the surface through the region, which is attributed to pre-Pennsylvanian erosion. The uplift in southern Petty and northern Bridgeport townships exposed much of the upper portions of the Chester to effective erosion. The average thickness of the Tribune formation in this region is 365 feet with a range of 295 to 440 feet. The Chester rocks in southwestern Illinois, in comparison, are about 700 feet thick. There are two extreme thicknesses of about 440 feet in logs 14 and 10. The wells yielding these logs are some distance down the western limb of the anticline where the formations thicken as they descend into the Illinois basin.

There are usually three strata of limestone interlain with shales which are penetrated before the first distinct sand is encountered in the Chester of Lawrence county. This sand is known as the "Gas" sand and is present over the northern half of the county. The average interval between the top limestone of the Chester and the "Gas" sand in logs 11, $12,13,15$, and 19 is 125 feet. The next sand below the "Gas" sand is

[^10]the Kirkwood, 192 feet beneath the top of the Chester. The Kirkwood sand is the most widespread of all producing horizons in Illinois. It usually lies about the middle of the Chester beds of the main fields. This sand is often divided into two or even three lenses.

The red shales are prominent horizon markers over most of central and southern Illinois and the oil fields. These shales are usually very soft and tend to discolor the water in drilling and thus indicate their presence. Most of the complete records in Lawrence county show at least three red shales in the Chester. Two of these usually occur over the Kirkwood and one beneath. The second red bed is often found immediately over the Kirkwood sand. The highest red shale of the Chester is about 50 feet below the top limestone in the northern portion of the field but is very irregular in the southern division.

The Tracey sand is about $31 \%$ feet and the McClosky of the Ste. Genevieve is 446 feet lower than the top of the Chester rocks. The lowest wells on the western flank of the anticline (Nos. 14 and 17) show larger intervals between the top limestone of the Chester and the lower beds than other wells over the crest of the fold.

The Tracey sand probably corresponds to one of the lower sand members of the Tribune in southwestern Illinois. The formation is quite uniform in character, a moderately fine-grained, yellowish-brown sandstone, rather heavily bedded in its lower portion, becoming more thinly bedded above. Its thickness varies from 80 feet or less ta 150 feet or more.

Ste. Generieve-The Ste. Genevieve limestone underlies the Chester rocks. Stuart Weller says of the Ste. Genevieve: ${ }^{1}$ "The Ste. Geneviere limestone has usually not been distinguished from the St. Louis, and in its lithologic characters, especially in its variability, it closely resembles the St. Louis. In it, however, oolitic beds, which are absent in the St. Louis, appear, and it is, perhaps, less cherty than the St. Louis. The main distinction is a faunal one, there being a recurrence of the types of life which were abundant in the Salem, but absent from the St. Louis

Three members of the Ste. Genevieve limestone have been recognized by Ulrich, ${ }^{2}$ the Fredonia member below, the Rosiclare sandstone member in the middle, and the O'Hara member, consisting of limestone and shale, at the top. It is nowhere possible to draw a sharp line between the St. Louis limestone and the base of the Fredonia.
...... but the line between the Ste. Genevieve and the superjacent Cypress sandstone is a distinct stratigraphic break marked by an erosion unconformity.

Dr. Weller has further observed that the Ste. Genevieve of western Illinois is more oolitic than the average in its lower member and is conspicuously cross-bedded. Its maximum thickness in Monroe county is 100 feet with an average of about 80 feet. He thinks it is possible that the Illinois Ste. Genevieve may represent only the Fredonia limestone of Ulrich's interpretation.

The top of the Ste. Genevieve is used as a key line for the columnar section of Lawrence county, because of its persistance over the oil field. The records of wells and observations of oil men show this limestone

[^11]to be particularly soft in comparison with the underlying St. Louis limestone. It merges into the St. Louis and the only possible distinction between them in this district is one of hardness. The Ste. Genevieve has an average thickness of R.. font non tho finld witl. ............ers to 120
the Kirkwood, 192 feet beneath the top of the Chester. The Kirkwood sand is the most widespread of all producing horizons in Illinois. It usually lies about the middle of the Chester beds of the main fields.

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[^12]to be particularly soft in comparison with the underlying St. Louis limestone. It merges into the St. Louis and the only possible distinction between them in this district is one of hardness. The Ste. Geneviere has an average thickness of 85 feet over the field, with a range of 56 to 120 feet.

Dr. Udden studied samples from wells 2, 5, and 10 of the columnar section and makes note of oolites at the top of the Ste. Genevieve. This strongly corroborates Mr. Weller's idea that the Ste. Genevieve of Illinois and particularly this portion of the State represents the basal Fredonia.

The Ste. Genevieve contains the McClosky sand, which has proven the most prolific oil horizon in Illinois. The wells have not only produçed an exceptionally large initial flow but they have maintained a steady yield. They have been instrumental in upholding the Illinois production when other sections of the field were declining. The range of depth for the productive McClosky sand is 1,550 to 1,850 feet. The oil is found 20 to 50 feet in the limestone.

St. Louis Formation-The St. Louis limestone underlies the Ste. Generiere and is characterized by extreme hardness, and a blue-gray color. It is often very cherty. This bed, with subjacent limestone members of the Mississippian are over 900 feet thick in this locality. The St. Louis was penetrated in wells $4,7,9,11,14$, and 17. There were 680 feet of St. Louis and lower members recorded in No. 14 and 890 feet in No. 17. Well No. 17 of the columnar section is the deepest bore in Lawrence county. It is 2,936 feet deep. The next deepest is No. 14, 2.590 feet.

## CHAPTER II.

## General Description of Features of the Main Fields.

## INTRODUCTION.

It is not the object of this report to outline new prospective oil areas but to present the geological facts observed in the developed fields, that will corroborate certain laws governing the genesis and accumulation of oil and gas. Certain facts are presented showing the relation of the quantities of oil, salt water, porosity of the sand, etc., to the structural features of the sand. The structure of individual sands is plotted in detail by use of contours and cross-sections; these show the vertical amplitude of the arches.

## FIELD W.ORK.

## Topographic Surveys of the Area.

The United States Geological Survey and the State Geological Survey in coöperation, have been making topographic surveys in and near the oil fields. The Hardinville quadrangle survey was completed in 1908. It covers an area 17 miles long by $131 / 2$ miles wide, south of the Illinois Central Railroad. The southern half of the Crawford county oil fields and the northern portion of the Lawrence county fields, namely that portion in Petty township, lie within the Hardinville area. The Sumner quadrangle adjoins the Hardinville area on the south and includes a small portion of this field in its northeast corner. The survey and topographic work was completed during the field season of 1911. The Vincennes quadrangle adjoins the Sumner area on the east and extends into Indiana. It includes a large portion of the Lawrence county fields in its northwest corner. The primary control has been made for the quadrangle but the secondary leveling and topographic work of the Illinois portion of the area are planned for the season of 1912. The levels established in the Hardinville and Sumner quadrangles serve as a basis of the work incidental to this report.

The coöperative work of both surveys has been further extended north of the Hardinville sheet, in the survey and study of over-flowed lands along North Fork of Embarrass river. This covers a narrow strip along the west side of the proposed Moonshine quadrangle, adjoining the Har-
dinville area in the north. The survey parallels the west side of the oil fields of Crawford county and will probably serve as a basis for future work in that area. The proposed Oilfield quadrangle is the second north of the Hardinville, and the first north of the Moonshine quadrangles. It is planned to survey this area soon. This will then serve as a basis for geological study of the shallow fields of Clark county.

The work of computing the altitudes of wells and tops of the various producing sands would not have been possible had not bench marks been scattered advantageously over the fields, particularly along highways. There were usually one-half dozen or more elevations painted on telegraph poles and fences along each section, which enabled the field men to run levels to the wells with a reasonable degree of accuracy and at the same time to check with other levels on adjoining roads or in other sections.

## LEVELS IN THE OIL FIELDS.

The primary levels of the U. S. Geological Survey are the most important in the oil fields, as alsewhere, since they are based upon precise levels from a mean sea level and hence are of th highest order. They are usually carried in circuits and thus check upon themselves. The benches of these levels are usually the permanent iron posts planted, two in each township, and not more than six miles apart. The secondary or "flying" levels are carried from the permanent bench posts and are spread generally over local areas. The level figures are painted on fences, culverts, bridges, telephone posts, etc., in order to aid the topographer and geologist in contouring and detailed leveling.

The limit of error in primary leveling is about six inches in 100 miles circuit. There is no prescribed limit of error in secondary leveling although it usually is one foot, which can be easily adjusted between permanent bench marks.

The results of precise and primary leveling in the Hardinville and Sumner quadrangles are given as follows: ${ }^{1}$

## Hardinville quadrangle.

The elevations in the following list are based upon bench mark $\mathrm{B}^{3}$ of the Coast and Geodetic Survey at Olney, Ill., a square cut at the base of one of the columns of the north face of the court house. Theelevation now accepted is 486.117 feet above mean sea level as determined by the 1907 adjustment.

The leveling was done in $190 \%$ by Mr. Henry Bucher, levelman.
The work was done in coöperation with the State and the bench marks are stamped with the State name.
HICKORY POINT SCHOOL ALONG HIGHWAYS NORTH, TO T. 6 N., R. 14 W., NORTHEAST CORNER SECTION 10 , THENCE EAST, TO T. 6 N., R. 12 W., NORTHEAST CORNER SECTION 7, THENCE NORTH, TO INDIANAPOLIS SOUTHERN RAILROAD AND EAST ALONG latter 2 miles. to robinson.

Feet.
T. 4 N., R. 14 W., 0.25 mile south of northwest corner of section 27 , southeast corner of $T$ road, on east side of road, 1.3 feet west of fence, 15 feet south of fence corner; iron post stamped " 510 ADJ"
510.502

[^13]T. 4 N., R. 14 W., southwest corner of section 3, northeast corner of crossroads, east side of road, 1.1 feet west of fence, 11 feet north of fence corner; iron post stamped " 508 ADJ"
T. 5 N., R. 14 W., northeast corner of section 34, at southwest corner of crossroads, on west side of road, 1.1 feet east of fence, 7 feet south of fence corner; iron post stamped " 496 ADJ"
509.121
T. 5 N., R. 14 W., southwest corner of section 15, northeast corner of crossroads, on north side of road near old rail fence, about 14 feet east of north and south fence line, on east side of north and south road (New Light Christian Church (?) is at southeast corner of crossroads; iron post stamped " 457 ADJ"
457.555
T. 5 N., R. 14 W., southeast corner of section 3, northwest corner of crossroads, west side of road, 6 feet east of fence and 4 feet north of fence corner; iron post stamped " 462 ADJ"
463.263
T. 6 N., R. 14 W., northeast corner of section 27, southwest corner of crossroads, west side of road, 1.2 feet east of fence, 5.6 feet south of fence corner; iron post stamped " 483 ADJ"
483.969
T. 6 N., R. 14 W., 0.25 mile east of southwest corner of section 2 , $T$ road (the branch to west is very dim), outside of road at $T$, 1.3 feet south of fence, 15 feet east of north and south fence at fence corner (north of center of T ) ; iron post stamped " 478 ADJ"
478.367
T. 6 N., R. 13 W., northeast corner of section 7, at southwest corner of T road, on west side of road, 1.2 feet east of fence, 7.5 feet south of fence corner; iron post stamped " 483 ADJ"
483.298
T. 6 N., R. 13 W., southwest corner of section 2, (crossroads) 0.75 mile south of Stoy, on small bank by pipe line, 1 foot east of fence, 76 feet north of east and west fence line on north side of east and west road; iron post stamped " 475 ADJ"
476.261
T. 6 N., R. 12 W., northeast corner of section 7, T road, on south side of road opposite the Wilson Schoolhouse, 0.7 foot north of fence, 12 feet east of fence corner, on edge of lane to south; iron post stamped "581 ADJ" 531.481
from point 0.75 mile south of stoy south along highways to t. 4 к., r. 13 w. near southeast corner of section 29.
T. 6 N., R. 13 W., northwest corner of section 23, T road, on bank on south side of road at T, 1.5 feet north of fence, 34.5 feet east of north and south section line fence; iron post stamped "484 ADJ"

Feet
485.269

Hardinville, section 34, T. 6 N., R. 13 W., on east side of main north and south road jusi north of Christian Church, 500 feet south of crossroads, 4.2 feet north of fence line between McCarty (south side) and Newman (north side), 6.8 feet west of an old fence line north in correct position; iron post stamped " 510 ADJ"

$$
510.903
$$

T. 5 N., R. 13 W., 0.25 mile north of southwest corner of section 4, southeast corner of Troad, at T, on south side of road, 0.9 leet north of fence, 39 feet east of north and south fence line, on east side of north and south road; iron post stamped " 463 ADJ".
463.826

Chauncey, southwest corner of section 28, T. 5 N., R. 13 W ., at northeast corner of crossroads, on east side of road, 1.2 feet west of fence, 6.6 feet north of fence corner; iron post stamped " 488 ADJ"
488.708
T. 4 N., R. 13 W., 0.25 mile north of southeast corner of section 8, northwest corner of T road, north side of road between 2 walnut trees, 1.2 feet south of fence, 28 feet west of north and south fence line on west side of north and south road; iron post stamped "492 ADJ"
492.990

FROM T. 6 N., R. $12 \mathrm{~W} .$, NORTHEAST CORNER OF SECTION 29 , ALONG HIGHWAYS SOUTH, TO FAIRVIEW CHURCH.
T. 6 N., R. 12 W., quarter corner east side of section 29 , T road at southwest corner, on south side of road, 1.1 feet north of fence 7 feet west of 2 -foot oak tree at fence corner; iron post stamped "512 ADJ"

Feet.
T. 5 N., R. 12 W., northwest corner of section 9 , at southeast corner of crossroads, on east side of road, 0.8 foot west of fence, 5 feet south of fence corner; iron post stamped " 523 ADJ"
512.750
. 5 N., R. 12 W., 0.25 mile east of northwest corner of section 28 , southeast corner of crossroads, 0.8 foot west of fence, 6 feet south of fence corner; iron post stamped " 442 ADJ"
442.767

Westport, section 32, T. 5 N., R. 12 W., iron truss bridge over Embarrass river at southwest corner, in highest part of masonry support, 1. 1 feet from east edge, 0.3 feet from south edge; aluminum tablet stamped " 437 ADJ"
437.339
T. 4 N., R. 12 W., northeast corner of section 18, southwest corner of crossroads, south side of road, 1.3 feet north of fence, 22 feet west of north and south fence line on west side of north and south road; iron post stamped " 436 ADJ"
436.534
T. 4 N., R. 12 W., northwest corner of section 29 , at crossroads, on south side of road at T, 2.1 feet north of fence line, 23 feet east of north and south fence line at fence corner; iron post stamped "455 ADJ"
523.318

ADJ" $\therefore$..................................................................
455.678

## Sumner quadrangle.

The leveling was done mostly by H. G. Lowe and in part by H. Bucher in $190 \%$.
froni point 4 miles east of olney east along baltimore and ohio southwestery railroad, to clareniont, thence along highways north, to hickory point school.
(Mean of Direct and Reverse Leveling.)
Claremont station, 0.36 mile west of, south end of small artificial
fromi crossroads 0.93 yile xorth of claremont east along highway to t road 0.25 mile east of xortheast corner section 5, t. 3 र., r. 13 w., thence north 1 mille.

Feet.
T. 4 N., R. 14 W., southwest corner of section 36, at northeast corner of crossroads, on east side of road, 0.7 foot west of fence, 22 feet north of fence corner; iron post stamped " 509 ADJ"
510.263
T. 3 N., R. 13 W., 0.25 mile east of northwest corner of section 4, at T road, 0.7 foot north of fence, 24.5 feet east of telegraph pole, about 11 feet east of center line of north and south road; iron post stamped "483 ADJ"
484.085
T. 4 N., R. 13 W., 0.25 mile east of northwest corner of section 33, at T road, on west side of road, 2.2 feet east of fence, in concrete post flush with ground; aluminum tablet stamped "Prim. Trav. Sta. No. 10, 489 ADJ"

FROM T. 3 N., R. 13 W., SEC. $5,0.25$ MILE EAST OF NORTHEAST CORNER, EAST TO T. 4 N., R. 12 W., NORTHEAST CORNER SECTION 32, THENCE NORTH, TO FAIRVIEW CHURCH.Feet.
T. 4 N., R. 13 W., southwest corner of section 36, opposite U. B. Union Chapel, at northeast corner of crossroads, on east side of road, 1.1 feet west of fence, 62 feet north of fence; iron post stamped " 570 ADJ"
571.168
T. 3 N., R. 12 W., northwest corner of section 4, at crossroads, State road east to west, on south side of road, on bank a little east of center of road to north, 0.9 foot north of fence, 18.5 feet east of telegraph pole; iron post stamped " 457 ADJ"
Feet.
457.461

## from point 2 miles north of bridgeport south, to grant school, thence west 5.6 miles, thence north, to sumner.

Bridgeport, 100 feet north of railroad, on front face of southeast
corner of yellow brick building owned by F. W. Cox, about 3 feet
above sidewalk; aluminum tablet stamped "449 1908"

448.591

T. 3 N., R. 12 W ., corner of sections 20, 21, 28 and 29 , at north-
west corner of crossroads; iron post stamped " 4891908 " $1 . \ldots .{ }^{2} 489.774$

Grant School, corner of sections 4, 5, 8 and 9, T. 2 N., R. $12 \mathrm{~W} .$,
at northwest corner of crossroads, in southeast corner of school
yard, iron post stamped " 4461908 ".......................................446.892

T. 2 N., R. 13 W., quarter corner between sections 4 and 9 , at south
west corner of crossroads, 3 fee $\varepsilon$ west of corner of John White's
yard; iron post stamped "476 1908"

477.274

Sumner, on Main street, 250 feet south of railroad, at northeast cor-
ner of street crossing in brick building owned by Mart Wagner,
in south face on foot from southwest corner and 3 feet above
ground; aluminum tablet stamped "461 ILLINOIS 1908 "........ 462.148

Sumner, railroad crossing on Main street; top of rail .............. 460.5
from point 5.6 miles west of grant school west, to brownsville, thence north, to claremont.

T. 3 N., R. 13 W. , at corner of sections $21,22,27$ and 28 , at south-
west corner of crossroads, by picket fence; iron post stamped
" 506 1908" ......................................................... 505.920

Claremont, in front of station; top of rail ........................... . . 509.7
grant school south, to near patton.
Feet.
T. 2 N., R. 12 W., quarter corner between sections 20 and 21 , at northeast corner of crossroads, in southwest corner of school yard; iron post stamped "445 1908"
445.641
T. 1 N., R. 12 W., corner sections 8, 9, 16 and 17, at northwest corner of crossroads, by picket fence; iron post stamped " 462 1908"

FROM POINT 5.6 MLES WEST OF GRANT SCHOOL SOUTH AND EAST, VIA FRIENDSVIILE, TO NEAR PATTON.

Feet.

Lancaster, 400 feet east by 400 feet south of middle of section 4 , T. 1 N., R. 13 W., in west face of Lutheran church directly under window south of entrance, about 2.5 feet above ground; aluminum table stamped " 494 ILLINOIS 1908"
494.584

Stoeltz Schoolhouse, quarter corner between sections 20 and 21, T. 1 N., R. 13 W., at southwest corner of crossroads, in northeast corner of school yard; iron post stamped "459 1908"
459.431

Friendsville, quarter corner between sections 23 and 24, T. 1 N., R. 13 W., in east side of brick house of Dr. C. S. Couch, near southeasi corner, about 3 feet above ground; bronze tablet stamped "482 VIN" 481.722

FROM STOELTZ SCHOOL WEST, TO PINHOOK, THENCE NORTH, TO BROWNSVILLE.

* Feet.
T. 1 N., Rs. 13 and 14 W., 0.25 mile north of quarter corner between
sections 19 and 24 , in front of and about 20 feet, south of center
line of T road east; iron post stamped " 4091908 "............. 409.460

Pinhook, quarter corner between sections 21 and 22, T. 1 N., R. 14 W., at northeast corner of T road north; iron post stamped " 435 1908"
435.611
T. 1 and 2 N., R. 14 W., about 0.1 mile east of quarier corner between sections 4 and 33 , at northwest corner of crossroads, opposite small white house; iron post stamped "458 1908"
458.416

Red Head Schoolhouse, quarter corner between sections 16 and 21, T. 2 N., R. 14 W., at southwest corner of crossroads, in northeast corner of school yard; iron post stamped " 462 1908"
462.584

Preston School, corner of sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, T. 2 N., R. 14 W., in front of T road east, 600 feet south of T road west, in southeast corner of school yard; iron post stamped "456 1908"
456.244

## GEOGRAPHIC POSITIONS OF QUADRANGLES.

The following are the geographical positions of points in the three quadrangles covered by this report:

## Hardinville quadrangle.

Crawford, Jasper, Lawrence and Richland Counties-The following geographic positions were determined by primary traverse run in July, 1907 , by Mr. J. R. Ellis, assistant topographer. The line starts from Claremont triangulation station and follows highways along south and east edges of quadrangle to Robinson, thence westerly along the Illinois Central Railroad to Oblong triangulation station, thence westerly along railroad to Willow Hill, thence southerly along railroad and highways on west edge of quadrangle to Claremont triangulation station:

## Geographic Positions Along Highways Near South Border of Quadrangle.

| Stations. | Latitude. |  |  | Longitude. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Claremont triangulation station of the U. S. Lake Survey and U. S. C. \& G. S., in section 29, T. 4 N., R. 14 W., German township, 3 miles northwesterly from town of Claremont a station on Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, on land of Brinkley heirs. Station mark: Twostone posts, one above the other in the usual manner. Reference marks. One north $67^{\circ} 33^{\prime}$ west, distant 23.1 meters. One north 0 . $39^{\prime}$ west, distant 7.8 meters. One north $71^{\circ} 45^{\prime}$ east, distant 24.6 meters from station mark. Northwest corner of section 29 bears |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 45 | 28.5 | 87 | 59 | 0.8 |
| T. 4 N., R. 14 W., corner sections 28, 29, 32 and 33 , 20 feet south to corner fence post. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 44 | 49.1 | 87 |  | 03.2 |
| T. 4 N., R. 14 W., corner sections $27,28,33$ and 34 , T road west at school house, 10 feet east to rail fence. |  | 44 | 48.8 | 87 | 57 | 35.4 |
| T. 4 N., R. 14 W., quarter corner between sections 26 and 27 , crossroads, 15 feet north to center of bridge. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 45 | 15.1 | 87 | 56 | 17.2 |
| T. 4 N., R. 14 E., quarter corner between sections 25 and 26 , center of crossroads. |  |  |  |  |  | 39.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T. 4 N., R. 13 and 14 W., quarter corner between sections 25 and 30 , center of crossroads, Richland and Lawrence county line.. |  |  | 14.7 | 87 |  | 31.4 |
| Sumner, 2.25 miles north by 0.25 mile west of; on west side of road at Troad east, 2 feet west to fence, 25 feet east to center of T road east, in top of concrete block $8 \times 8 \times 20^{\prime \prime}$ in ground. aluminum tablet stamped Prim. Trav. Sta. No. 10, 1907, ILLINOIS' |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 58.4 |
| T. 4 N., R. 13 W :, corner sections $27,28,33$ and 34,25 feet south to corner fence post |  |  |  |  |  | 06.9 |
| T. 4 N., R. 13 W., east corner sections 27 and 34, stone, T road west at church |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 47.5 |  |  | 58.9 |
| T. 4 N., R. 13 W., corner sections $25,26,35$ and 36 , center of T road south. |  |  |  |  |  | 55.7 |
| T. 4 N., R. 12 and 13 W., corner sections $25,30,31$ and 36 , crossroads, 10 feet west to center of small bridge |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T. 4 N., R. 12 W., stone corner sections 29, 30, 31 and 32 , T road south Westport, 5.75 miles due south of; on east side of T road west at Fairview church, in top of concrete block $8 \times 8 \times 20^{\prime \prime}$ inches, aluminum tablet stamped "Prim. Trav. Sta. No. 11, 1907, ILLINOIS" |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 35.3 |
| T. 4 N., R. 12 W ., corner sections $28,29,32$ and 33 , center of $\dddot{T}$ road west. |  |  |  |  |  | 35.5 |

## Geographic Positions Along Highways Near East Border of Quadrangle.

| Stations. | Latitude. |  |  | Longitude. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | " | - |  | " |
| T. 4 N., R. $12 \mathrm{~W} .$, corner sections $20,21,28$ and 29, T road wes | 38 | 45 | 39.2 | 87 | 45 | 35.4 |
| T. 4 N. , R. $12 \mathrm{~W} .$, stone corner scctions $16,17,20$ and 21 , fence east and west........................................................ | 38 | 46 | 32.2 | 87 | 45 | 35.4 |
| Center of T road east | 38 | 46 | 44.2 | 87 | 46 | 38.5 |
| T. 4 N., R. 12 W., corner sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, center of crossroads | 38 | 47 | 23.4 | 87 | 46 | 41.8 |
| Westport, 0.75 mile east of; intersection at T road west | 38 | 49 | 40.2 | 87 | 44 | 42.8 |
| T. 5 N., R. 12 W., corner sections 21, 22, 27 and 28, center of county line road at north and south fence | 38 | 51 | 00.0 | 87 | 44 | 26.0 |
| Crawford, 1 mile north of; Lawrence county lin | 38 | 51 | 54.8 | 87 | 43 | 52.1 |
| T road east, southeast corner, 7 feet north and 4 feet west to maple tree, 35 feet north and 20 feet west to center of $T$ road east, in concrete block, aluminum tablet stamped "Prim. Trav. Sta. No. 12, 1907, ILLINOIS" | 38 | 52 | 57.9 | 87 | 43 | 52.7 |
| Quarter corner between sections-_, center of cros | 38 | . 53 | 40.5 | 87 | 43 | 53.1 |
| T. 5 and 6 N., R. 12 W., corner sections 3, 4, 33 and 34, stone, 1,340 feet east of; T road east on T. S. line | 38 | 54 | 41.6 | 87 | 44 | 10.4 |
| T. 6 N., R. 12 W., corner sections 27, 28, 33 and 34, T road west, 25 feet due east to corner fence post | 38 | 55 | 34.0 | 87 | 44 | 27.5 |
| Road west at Indian boundar | 38 | 56 | 19.8 | 87 | 44 | 51.8 |
| New Hebron, T road just northeast of; 10 feet northeast to large black oak trec | 38 |  | 31.1 | 87 | 44 | 35.8 |
| Lane east at turn of road. |  |  | 19.1 | 87 |  | 30.2 |
| T. 6 N., R. 12 W., corner sections $3,4,9$ and 10 , T road west at school house, 12 feet cast to corner yard fence. | 38 | 58 | 59.3 | 87 | 44 | 19.2 |
| T. 6 N., R. 12 W., north corner sections 3 and 4, center of T road south, just east of entrance to Robinson Fair Grounds. |  | 59 | 54.5 | 87 | 44 | 19.8 |
| Robinson court house, in stone post at south entrance to grounds, aluminum tablet stamped "Prim. Trav. Sta. No. 13, 1907, ILLINOIS" |  |  | 18.2 | 87 | 44 | 21.6 |

## Sumner quadrangle.

Edwards, Lawrence, Richland and Wabash Counties-The following geographic positions on U. S. Standard datum were determined by primary traverse in 1908 by J. R. Ellis, assistant topographer. The line starts from Claremiont triangulation station of the U. S. Lake Survey and Coast and Geodetic Survey and follows south along public highways to Parkersburg triangulation station, thence to southwest corner of Sumner quadrangle, thence east to point near Patton and north along border of quadrangle to primary traverse station No. 11, 190\%, Illinois:

## Geographic Positions Along Highways.

| Station. | Latitude. |  |  | Longitude. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. James chur | 38 | 44 | 49.2 | 87 | 59 | 54.4 |
| T. 1 N., R. 14 W., $\frac{1}{4}$ corner between secs. 20 and 21, center of cross roads | 38 | 30 | 15.3 | 87 | 59 | 05.2 |
| Mills Prairie school house No. 13, at northeast corner of T road north, 0.25 mile east of, 25 feet south and 25 feet west to $\frac{1}{4}$ corner between secs. 21 and 22, T. 1 N., R. 14 W., elevation 435; iron post stamped 'Prim. Trav. Sta. No. 13, 1908, Illinois" | 38 | 30 | 15.2 | 87 | 57 | 57.8 |
| Edwards-Wabash county line, center of bridge over Bonpas creek......................... | 38 | 30 | 18.4 | 87 | 56 | 53.2 |
| T. 1 N., R. 14 W., $\frac{1}{4}$ corner between secs. 23 and 24 , center of T road south | 38 | 30 | 14.6 | 87 | 55 | 48.1 |
| T. 1 N., R. 13 and 14 west, $\frac{1}{4}$ corner between secs, 19 and 24 , center of T road west. | 38 | 30 | 14.5 | 87 | 54 | 41.2 |
| Barney Prairie church, stone at T road | 38 | 30 | 10.0 | 87 | 47 | 55.0 |
| Harmony school house, in southwest corner of yard at; 35 feet south and 30 feet west to $\frac{1}{4}$ corner between secs. 20 and 31, T. 2 N., R. 12 W., cross roads; elevation 445; iron post stamped "Prim. Trav. Sta. No. 17, 1908, Illinois | 38 | 35 | 26.0 | 87 | 45 | 34.1 |
| T. 2 N., R. 12 W., $\frac{1}{4}$ corner between secs. 20 and 21, center of cross roads | 38 | 35 | 25.7 | 87 | 45 | 34.5 |
| T. 2 N., R. 12 W ., corner secs. 16, 17, 20 and 21. | 38 | 35 | 52.0 | 87 | 45 | 34.0 |
| T. 2 N., R. 12 W., corner secs. 8, 9, 16 and 17. | 38 | 36 | 44.6 | 87 | 45 | 33.4 |
| Grant school house, in southeast corner of yard at; elevation 446; iron post stamped "Prim. Trav. Sta. No. 18, 1908, Illinois" | 38 | 37 | 38.2 | 87 | 45 | 33.4 |
| T. 2 N ., R. 12 W ., corner secs. $4,5,8$ and 9 , center of cross roads....... | 38 | 37 | 37.5 | 87 | 45 | 33.1 |
| T. 2 N., R. 12 W ., corner secs. 4 and 5 (north corner), T road | 38 | 38 | 34.6 | 87 | 45 | 33.0 |
| T. 3 N., R. $12 \mathrm{~W} .$, corner secs. 32 and 33 (south corner), T road north.. | 38 | 38 | 34.6 | 87 | 45 | 34.6 |
| Bridgeport, at northeast corner of cross roads about 3 miles south of; iron post stamped "Prim. Trav. Sta. No. 19, 1908, Illinois". | 38 | 39 | 28.0 | 87 | 45 | 33.8 34.0 |
| T. 3 N., R. 12 W., corner secs. 28, 29,32 and 33, cross roads.. | 38 | 39 | 27.7 | 87 |  | 34.0 |
| Bridgeport, at northwest corner of cross roads 2 miles south of, elevation 489; iron post stamped "Prim. Trav. Sta. No. 20, 1908, Illinois" | 38 | 40 | 20.7 | 87 | 45 | 34.3 |
| T. 3 N., R. 12 W ., corner secs. $20,21,28$ and 29 , center of cross roads... | 38 | 40 | 20.4 | 87 | 45 | 33.9 |
| T. 3 N., R. 12 W. , corner secs. $16,17,20$ and 21 , center of T road west.. | 38 | 41 | 13.2 | 87 | 45 | 33.5 |
| T. 3 N., R. 12 W., corner secs. 8, 9,16 and 17 | 38 | 42 | 06.2 | 87 | 45 | 33.3 |
| Bridgeport, Main street crossing Baltimore \& O | 38 | 42 | 19.2 | 87 | 45 | 35.3 |
| T. 3 N., R. 12 W ., corner secs. $4,5,8$ and 9 , center of cross roa | 38 | 42 | 59.3 | 87 |  | 33.1 |
| T. 3 N., R. 12 W., corner secs. 4 and 5 (north corner), 20 feet north to T road south | 38 | 43 | 52.6 | 87 | 45 | 33.0 |
| Westport 5.75 miles due south of; on east side of T road west at Fairview church, in top of concrete block 8 by 8 by 20 inches; aluminum tablet stamped "Prim. Trav. Sta. No. 11, 1907, Illinois" | 38 | 44 | 46.0 | 87 | 45 | 35.3 |

$$
\text { Magnetic Declination of east border of quadrangle } 3^{\circ} 50^{\prime} \text { east. }
$$

Magnetic Declination of south border of quadrangle $3^{\circ} 47^{\prime}$ east.
Magnetic Declination of west border of quadrangle $3^{\circ} 36^{\prime}$ east.
Vincennes quadrangle.
Geographic Positions Along Highways Near West Border of Quadrangle.

| Station. | Latitude. | Longitude. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |

Geographic Positions Along Highways Near South Border of QuadrangleConcluded.

| Stations. | Latitude. |  |  | Longitude. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 。 | , | " | - | , | " |
| T. 1 N., R. 12 W ., corner secs. 3, 4, 9 and 10 , center of T road west, at school house | 38 | 32 | 20.0 | 87 | 44 | 32.6 |
| T. 1 N., R. 12 W. , stone corner secs. 3 and 4 (north corner).. | 38 | 33 | 14.9 | 87 | 44 | 33.4 |
| T. 2 N., R. $12 \mathrm{~W}_{\text {. }}$, stone corner secs. 33 and 34 (south corner).......... | 38 | 33 | 14.9 | 87 | 44 | 29.3 |
| T. 2 N., R. 12 W., corner secs. 27, 28, 33 and 34, Lawrence-Wabash county line. | 38 | 34 | 06.8 | 87 | 44 | 28.5 |
| Harmony school house, 1 mile east of, center of cross roads |  | 35 | 25.4 | 87 | 44 | 27.0 |

Magnetic Declination west border of quadrangle $3^{\circ} 50^{\prime}$ east.

## Elevations of Oil Wells.

The elevation of most of the oil wells in the area studied were secured by means of a Locke or hand-level. The secondary bench marks served as bases for the work, and levels were run from them to the wells. The limit of error in this work was about two feet, although it was probably less because of the check with previously determined elevations and other bench marks. Elevations of about 5,200 wells were determined in the two counties. The leveling in the Hardinville quadrangle was done wholly by use of the Locke level while the elevations of the wells in the Sumner quadrangle were determined by use of a Y level in charge of W. E. Deuchler. As no leveling had been done in the Vincennes quadrangle it became necessary to run secondary levels through the active oil fields from the Sumner quadrangle. About 24 square miles of secondary levels were made in this fashion.

## Collection of Well Records.

Records were collected from about 95 per cent of the wells in the area although about 94 per cent of these were skeleton logs or simply notations of the depth and thickness of the producing sands. The scarcity of detailed logs is probably due to rapidity of early development, and the lack of appreciation of their importance. Many detailed records are indispensable in a geological study of any area, especially such as Illinois, which is so covered with drift as to conceal the sequence of formations and practically all evidence of folding. Too .little attention is paid to the formations above the oil producing sands, which may often prove excellent key horizons, or widespread formations, that may enable a geologist to interpret future records more readily. All operators and drillers are urged to note the positions of all formations in their wells, as a matter of possible value to themselves in drilling in other areas in the State, and as an assistance to the survey whose duty it is to work out the geological problems connected with the oil industry of the State.

The vast number of records collected for study necessitated a compact and efficient method of readily locating desired logs. A loose-leaf system was established for collecting records in the field and later filing these permanently in the office in suitable binders. The records are arranged by township binders and in earh of these by section, farm name, operator and well number.

## GEOLOGICAL ASPECTS.

## General Statement.

It is particularly valuable if an area whose oil resources are under investigation has a persistent key horizon at or near the surface, from which may be determined the interval to the producing sands and the geologic structure. Coals, such as the Pittsburg coal of the Appalachian region or the Herrin (No. 6) coal of western Illinois, serve as excellent key horizons. Limestones of peculiar lithological characteristics are also good horizons for these purposes. Unfortunately, the formations along the eastern boundary of Illinois, as over most of State, are concealed with drift and have been studied but little. Morever, there are no coal mines in this section of the State and the wells of the main fields have offered little or no help toward recognizing persistent horizons close to the surface. Under these conditions it became necessary to resort to altitudes of the sand with respect to sea level in the determination of structure and sand relations.

## Local Names of Sands.

The productive horizons in the several pools of Lawrence county were given the names of the land owners upon whose farms oil was first found in these particular horizons, except for the lenticular Bridgeport sands, first discovered in the county. These were named after the town of Bridgeport. The producing sands of Crawford county are also lenticular and are called the Robinson sands, after the city of Robinson. The operators were able to follow and distinguish the sands in their development from the shallow to the deeper fields and in computing their records, designated the names of the sands with fair accuracy. Where the names were missing, the sands were later found to fit their particular horizons on the structure maps and cross-sections.

## Correlation of Sands.

Strip plotting was resorted to in correlating sands. The record of the wells were plotted to uniform scale, and with the same symbols, on long narrow strips of cross-section paper. The strips were compared, and by shifting one at the side of the others, the relations of the logs to one another were found. The interpretation and correlation of logs, especially those of wells in the Pennsylvanian beds, requires much work and the results are not always satisfactory.

## Altitudes of Sands.

The method used to ascertain the altitudes of the tops of the producing sands was to subtract the elevation of the mouth of the well from the depth to the sand. The altitudes were usually below sea level and therefore were negative. In drawing a contour map under these conditions the high numbers would signify low places and reversely, low numbers high places. In order to avoid confusion in studying contouring an assumed plane 1,500 feet below sea level was chosen, and from this the negative altitudes were subtracted. The resulting high
figures then correspond to high places in the structure and the low numbers to low places.

## Tables of Well Data.

The desire to present the vast amount of data from wells in the studied area resulted in the compact tables presented on page 185. In order to show reference from well to table it became necessary to adopt a system of well numbers that would not crowd the map. Each section is, therefore, divided into quarters which serve as units for numbering. The total number of wells for each quarter-section is thus kept below 100. References to wells in the text are abbreviated as follows, Pet. sec. 30, SE., No. 60, which signifies well No. 60 in the southeast quarter of section 30 , Petty township, Lawrence county, and the record of which may be found in the tables of well data. Other abbrèviations are as follows: Ob., Oblong township; Rob., Robinson township; H. C., Honey creek township; Mar., Martin township, all of Crawford county; Bport., Bridgeport township; Law., Lawrence township, and Den., Dennison township, all of Lawrence county.

## Countour Maps.

The structure of the producing sands is graphically presented by use of contours or lines defining the elevation, horizontal form, and slope of the top of the sand. The elevation of the contour is designated by the large number which is set in, or at the end of, the line. The slope, or dip and rise of the sand, is expressed through numbers on consecutive contour lines.

The contour maps were drawn on a key or base map which shows the position and reference numbers of all the wells drilled in the area and also additional culture such as towns, streams, roads, pumping stations, etc. All wells that furnished data for a given sand were plotted in position on a skeleton map on which the culture was omitted. The positive altitudes of the sands, with respect to the assumed datum plane 1,500 feet below mean sea level, were contoured between wells. These constitute the structure maps.

## Cross-sections.

The structure of the several producing sands is further shown by the use of cross-sections. They portray graphically the rise and the fall of the oil sands along chosen lines and are intended to make clearer the mental picture of the contour idea to those who are not familiar with contouring. At the same time the sections show the relation of the structure of one sand to that of another. The only cross-sections presented in this report are those of Lawrence county.

## CHAPTER III.

## Detailed Geology of the Crawford County Fields.

## GENERAL FEATURES OF THE OIL FIELD.

The shape and extent of the Crawford county pools within the Hardinville quadrangle, are shown on Plate IV, the base map of the area. The map shows the development up to January 1, 1909. The Robinson pool is about 7 miles wide between Oblong and Robinson, but it narrows to about $31 / 2$ miles at the southern limit of the county. The western boundary of the oil field trends northwest and southeast and is distinctly abrupt. Its eastern edge is very irregular and the oil zone appears to have pinched out here and there as shown by light producing wells and many dry holes.

A barren area about 3 miles wide separates the Robinson and Honey creek pools in Crawford county and continues south and southwest in a Y shape, separating the Lawrence county pools from those of Crawford county. Detailed data are not at hand to account definitely for the break. It is probably due to a series of undulations transverse to the major axis of the dominant anticline, since the Honey creek sands lie lower structurally than those of the Robinson pool and the Lawrence county sands, higher than those in Crawford county.

Other conspicuous gaps in the Robinson pool are the Hardinville gas dome and an irregular break from east to west directly south of the Illinois Central Railroad. The area just east of Hardinville, namely section 35. Martin township, is barren of oil, except in the northwest corner and along the south line, but shows evidence of fair gas pressures. The producing sands indicate a structural dome. The narrow barren area through sections $2,3,4,8,9,10$ and 16, T. 6. N., R. 13 W., is due to noticeable thinning of the sand which, elsewhere. varies between 2 and 15 feet in thickness. In some instances the sands are entirely absent. This condition is probably accompanied by a lack of sufficient porosity in the sands to allow oil diffusion; at any rate, there is more regularity in the position, thickness, and production of the sands on both sides of the break:

The Crawford county pools are distinctive for possessing one general oil producing zone, known as the Robinson sand. This sand is so broken
and lenticular that it offers little opportunity for structural study. In fact, the sand shows innumerable streaks, tongues, and detached portions and so prohibits correlation and contouring. In some portions of the field, however, the sand is regular in its distribution. It is split into two or three persistent lenses that show average depths of about 850,900, and 940 feet with an average interval between the tops of the sands of about 50 feet. The thickness of the sand lenses varies between 2 and 50 feet with an average of about 25 feet. The average thickness of the lenses is difficult to estimate because a great many wells merely penetrate the pay sand and consequently its total thickness remains unknown. Beyond the confines of these areas the sand lenses merge into one another and become even consolidated in the wells listed below:

List of Wells in Which the Robinson Sand is Exceptionally Thick.

| Township. | Section. | Quartersection. | Well number. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Martin. | 1. | NW. |  |
|  | 1. | SW. | 16 |
|  | 22. | SW. | 13, 18 |
|  | 23. | NE. |  |
|  | 26. | SE. | 8, 13 |
|  | 27. | SW. | 30 |
|  | 28. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SE. } \\ & \text { NE. } \end{aligned}$ | 18 |
|  | 34. | NW. | 1, 2, 5, 33 |
| Honey Creek. |  | NW. | 2, 5 |
|  | 10. | SW. |  |
| Oblong. | 29...... | SE. | 3 |
|  | 2. | SE. | 1 |
|  | 5. | NW. | 20 |
|  |  | NE. | ${ }_{2}^{6}$ |
|  | 15 | NW. | 31 |
|  | 16. | SW. | 12 |

The maximum thickness of the consolidated sand lenses is 122 feet. In other sections of the field either one, two, or even all the lenses are absent. Those wells in which there is no sand, are as follows:

List of Wells From Which the Robinson Sand is Absent.


The wells in which one or two lenses are absent are too numerous to mention.

There are additional lenses of sand both above and below the zone which includes the three persistent lenses. One above is known as the
"gas" or "stray" sand. It is usually from 6 to 20 feet thick and about 20 to 50 feet above the topmost lens of the Robinson sand. This sand produces small quantities of gas in portions of the field, particularly in the northern part of the Hardinville quadrangle. The sand lens lower than the oil zone may belong to the Robinson sand as a fourth lens, so closely is it related to the upper lenses. It is not productive. There are other minor streaks of sand even in the producing zone that add further confusion to correlation.

There is a shallow sand that is productive of oil in section 27, Martin township that may be comparable to one of the shallow Clark county sands: Its extent is very limited.

## DETAILED STRUCTURE OF THE DISTRICT.

Owing to the irregular deposition of sands and shales it was found impossible to correlate and contour any sand beds definitely except the top lens of the Robinson sand which is somewhat persistent over the area. Even this work loses much of its scientific value because parts of it are suppositional through the overlapping and wedging out of this sand bed, as well as those above and below it.

The altitudes of the top lens are assembled and contoured in Plate 5. The general structure of the Robinson pool reveals a broad and gentle arch which is divided into two parts by a transverse basin. The northern part shows the arch to be about 6 miles wide with its crest 95 feet above the lowest explored portions of its limbs. This portion of the arch is subdivided into two crests of the same height. One lies in section 5 and the other in section 10, Oblong township. The southern portion of the arch is about four miles wide and 110 feet high. The crest of this portion lies in section 35, Martin township. The two arches merge into a depressed or synclinal area through sections 13, 14, 15 and 21, T. 6 N., R. 13 W., the bottom of which is 65 feet lower than the crest of the northern arch and 105 feet lower than that of the southern arch. The 1,100-foot contour follows the limits of the pool in a general way and seems to include most of the productive zone.

The contours on the portion of the Honey creck pool shown on the map indicate a lower productive level than the Robinson pool. The heart of the production lies along the 1,080 -foot lerel which is equivalent to the lowest productive levels on the arch of the Robinson pool. This pool is a continuation of the Robinson pool and the difference in oil levels seems to indicate an intervening depression.

The western boundary of the productive field in Crawford county is sharply defined and is marked by an abundance of salt water. It is also worthy of note that there are at least seven wells along this line that show an absence of sands. The western limb of the arch is much the steeper, which fact corroborates previous observations of the LaSalle anticline in its exposure near LaSalle, Ill. ${ }^{1}$ It would then follow from the general knowledge of the Illinois basin ${ }^{2}$ that the Robinson sands assume a much steeper dip a short distance west of the oil field. The tendency of the sands to remain locally flattened on the east side

[^14]of the arch is in keeping with the slope of the arch at LaSalle. The Duncanville and Flat Rock pools lie at about the same general levels as the Honey creek pool and add further evidence to the mild nature of the eastern limb of the anticline.

## Relations of Structure to Oil and Gas.

The Robinson sands have proved rich in their yield of oil. Of the $2,3 \% 0$ wells mapped in this area but 206 or 8.7 per cent were barren of oil or gas. The range of initial production lies between 1 and about 1,600 barrels. The lower lenses have been slightly more productive than the top lens. The distribution of oil has not been even over the area because of the following factors:

1. The porosity of the sands is variable and in many places they are impervious. The drillers have reported the sands hard and dry and thus incapable of containing oil.
2. The sands thin and thicken commonly and in some localities pinch out altogether. Non-porosity usually accompanies such condition. The light producing and barren streak through sections 2, 3, 4, 9, 8 and y Martin township offered evidence supporting this.
3. The sandstones are so closely interbedded and related to the shales along the producing zone that cemented mixtures of the two probably prohibit extensive diffusion of oil, gas, or water in some areas.
4. The best productive areas are attended with thicknesses between 20 and 40 feet of sand and are usually free from large amounts of salt water.
5. Local dry spots in the midst of very productive territory cannot be attributed to small depressions or knolls in the sand bodies but they are explained as due to the thinness and non-porosity of the bed. The following few wells illustrate this fact:
Mar. sec. 26, NW. No. 4.
Mar. sec. 36, SW. No. 5.
Ob. sec. 15, SE. No. 8 and 19.
Ob. sec. 10, NW. No. 12.
Rob. sec. 1, NE. No. 7.
H. C. sec. 6. NE. No. 11.

The top lens of the Robinson sand is especially rich in section 9 of Oblong, section 6 of Honey creek, and sections 1 and 2 of Martin townships. The lower lenses are prolific in sections 21, 22, 23, 34, and particularly 26 and 27 , Martin township; 10, 14, 15 and 16 , Oblong township, and 6, 10 and 15, Honey creek township. Only about half of the records collected furnished information of the initial yield. Enough data, however, was gathered to indicate the distribution of oil in the various sections of the area. The following table shows the number of wells that furnished data of the production. These are listed under headings of townships, sections, No. 1 and lower lenses, and initial production. The gas and dry wells are also given:

List of Wells in Crawford County, With Initial Productions.


List of Wells in Crawford County, With Initial Productions-Continued.


List of Wells in Crauford County, With Initial Productions--Concluded.


In general throughout the field gas occurs with oil, but not in large quantities. The wells yielded enough for use on the leases and often for drilling but not for commercial use. The thin stray lens above the No. 1 yielded abundant gas, particularly in the northwest corner of Honey creek township. The quantities were from $1,000,000$ to $4,000,000$ cubic feet daily and under pressures from 200 to 400 pounds to the square inch. These wells are connected to large mains and furnish gas to nearby towns. This same lens is productive of less quantities of gas in sections 2 and 35, Oblong township and 36 and 1, Robinson township.

The contours of the No. 1 lens reveals a small dome on the anticline in section 35, Martin township. Several small gas wells lie about 25 feet down from the crest of the arch or within the 1,160 -foot contour. It is true that in Crawford county, as well as in Lawrence county, the best gas wells are not necessarily found on the highest points of the arch but are located on its slopes. Since the oil lies lower structurally than the gas, the same would follow for the oil accumulation. This would perhaps suggest that where the crests of anticlines are known in unproven areas, drilling should be started slightly to either side of the highest point.

## Relations of Salt Water to Structure.

The oil field shows salt water at many points, but particularly along its western limit. Water does not uniformly fill the rocks of the region,
as there are many dry strata, of which some are capable of containing water. Great quantities of salt water occur upon the limbs of the anticline and in the Illinois basin beyond the productive area and at its sharply defined boundaries. All the lenses of the Robinson sand are well saturated along this line, but the upper lenses are generally barren of water within the oil pool. The lower lenses reveal water across the fold and in some portions under the oil. Drilling has proven that the oil lies near the top of the lower sand lenses and consequently but few wells pass through the oil stratum and into the water for fear of drowning out the oil. The water is generally very abundant and seems to be under pressure. Its release from the sand sets up a very rapid flow that is difficult to stop.

The basin which divides the major arch in the Robinson pool is barren of water but is productive of oil. This corroborates the theory as to the accumulation of oil in dry rocks. The first lens, however, is less productive than the lower ones through this basin.

The trough that separates the Honey creek and Robinson pools shows salt water in the scattered dry wells drilled into it. Most of the wells in the portion of the Honey creek pool included in this report were only drilled into the oil pay. The wells that penetrated beneath the pay tapped the salt water zone which would indicate that the water controls the accumulation of the oil and instrumental in holding it captive in its present position.

The eastern side of the oil field also shows abundant water in the lower lens but apparently not so much as at the corresponding level on the steeper limb of the arch. Both water and oil are irregularly distributed on the east limb of the anticline.

## Conclusion.

It is obvious from the position of the water and oil along the LaSalle anticline that the water has controlled the accumulation of oil in the arch. The water probably has been a means of originally collecting and causing the oil to migrate from long distances up the slope of the arch and into its crest. This is effective for all lenses of the Robinson sand. The degree of saturation is variable over the crest of the arch. The lower lenses are frequently reported saturated with water through the field whereas, for the most part, the upper lens shows little saturation.

## CHAPTER IV.

## Detailed Geology of the Lawrence County Field.

## GENERAL FEATURES OF THE OIL FIELD.

The shape and extent of the oil field in Lawrence county is shown in Plate VI, the base map of the area. The development is indicated to July 1, 1911. The field has a northwest and southeast trend with its northern limit exactly on the Lawrence-Crawford county line and its southern-most extremity in sections 11 and 12, T. 2 N., R. 12 W . The pool is continuous for 17 miles, although it is thinly developed at both ends. It is about $21 / 2$ miles wide from the county line to about 9 miles south. It then broadens and includes the Dennison township fields in a width of about 5 miles and narrows again at the extreme southern end to about 3 miles. The field changes its course on the vicinity of Bridgeport from about north 24 degrees west to north 44 degrees west, or 20 degrees.

The western edge of the oil field is similar in character to that of Crawford county, in that it is almost abrupt and uniform, except for a small detached area in sections 20, 29 and 30, Bridgeport township. This extension of the field is due to a small terrace on the western slope of the anticline, indicated later in one of the cross-sections. The eastern edge of the field, like that of Crawford county, is very irregular and is probably due to the flattening of that side.

The Lawrence county field is the richest of the eastern Illinois fields. It has produced more large wells than the rest of the fields combined and its wells have maintained steadier production than those of any other locality in the State. This field is prominent because of its large number of producing sands ranging in depth from 800 to 1,900 feet, or from the top of the Pottsville rocks in the Pennsylvanian series to the top of the hard and thick St. Louis limestone of the Mississippian series. There is a shallow sand at about 450 feet that produces oil but its distribution is limited to a very small area in sections 2 and 3, Dennison township. The other producing sands are in order of depth, the three Bridgeport lenses, Buchanan, "'ras," Kirkwood, Tracey and McClosky sands.

## DETAILED STRUCTURE OF THE DISTRICT.

> The "Shallow" Sand.

A shallow sand is productive in sections 2 and 3, T. 2 N., R. 12 W . It lies at a depth of from 444 to 485 feet or from 25 feet above sea level to about 17 feet below. The initial production was light, averaging about 12 barrels per day. This sand is thought to be the equivalent of a shallow sand in section 27, Martin township, Crawford county and possibly of one of the Clark countr sands. Further details of the sand are found in the tables of well data.

## Bridgeport Sand.

The Bridgeport sand derived its name from the town of Bridgeport near the middle of the Lawrence county field. The first well in this field and in this sand was drilled by the Big Four Oil Company in July, 1906, on a narrow strip of land north of the Baltimore, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad and south of the public road in Bridgeport. At the same time that the well was drilled the land belonged to the town of Bridgeport.

The Bridgeport sand is widely developed both north and south of the town. The initial productions of the sand are good. This fact, together with the shallow depth at which the oil is found, attracted attention to the field as a very promising area for exploration. The sand is found over the whole field but is especially productive of oil in sections 31, 32, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 17, Bridgeport township. It is productive of good pressures of gas and some oil in sections 34, 35, 3 and 2, Dennison township.

The Bridgeport sand is lenticular and closely resembles the Robinson sand. In fact it seems to correspond to that sand in position and physical features as shown in the discussion of the stratigraphy of the two counties, page 83. This sand comprises three general lenses and some smaller ones in several parts of the oil field. The depths of the sands vary between 600 and 1,000 feet. Thus a range of depth is due to a sharp uplift of the LaSalle anticline and to the irregularity in the surface. It is impossible to average the thickness of the lenses for the whole of the county, so great is their variability. Some of the lenses are but a few feet thick and others are over 300 feet through. North of Bridgeport they average about 35 feet. In the other areas of good production, the pay lenses have a wide range of thickness. It is also impossible to average the interval between lenses because of the wide difference over the field. The records in many instances show that the lower lenses of the Bridgeport sand merge into the massive sandstone that is characteristic of the Buchanan or basal portion of the Pottsville rocks.

No attempt was made to show the structure of this horizon by means of contours or cross-sections because of the uncertainty of correlation. Moreover the lack of sufficient detailed logs also prohibited any general conclusions as to the distribution of the sand. The oil and salt water relations are discussed later.

## Buchanan Sand.

The Buchanan sand is the next producing sand lower than the Bridgeport. It was first discorered in September, 1906, by the Ohio Oil Company on the R. O. Buchanan farm in the S. $1 / 2 \mathrm{~S}$. E. $1 / 4$ Sec. 16, Lawrence township. The pay was found at 1,332 feet. The type area for the sand lies in sections 15 and 16 Lawrence township; sections 21 and a portion of 22, Dennison township; and sections 18 and 20 of Bridgeport township. Data of the sand are very scattered over the rest of the field. There are enongh facts known, however, to show the general structure up to and including sections 24, 19 and 20, Petty township. The information north of these sections is scant and unreliable because of the association of the Buchanan sand with the upper Bridgeport lenses.

The Buchanan sand comprises the basal part of the Pottsville rocks and is characterized by thick or massive sandstones over most of Illinois. These rocks mark the lowest portion of the Pennsylvanian series and lie unconformably on the Chester or upper division of the Mississippian rocks. Most of the well data in the tables indicate shallow penetration into this sand, which was tapped and entered a short distance in order to provide for a sufficient and safe shot. The oil zone is usually underlain with salt water, which, if tapped, offers danger of drowning the oil. In some localities of the State this sand is called the "Salt sand" because saturated with salt water. This sand has been one of the most prolific producers of oil in the Illinois fields. Its wells have yielded large quantities of oil and but little gas.

## DETAILED STRUCTURE.

The altitudes of the top of the Buchanan sand were assembled and contoured in Plate VII. In some localities of the field wells giving data were so far apart that it was not justifiable to draw definite contour lines. The dashed lines were substituted to indicate the approximate structure.

The general structure of the Buchanan sand reveals a very irregular surface. The type area of the sand is the most completely drilled. Data from this locality shows two small, symmetrical, domes, one in section 17, Bridgeport township and the other in sections 15 and 16, Lawrence township and section 21, Dennison township. The west dome (section 1\%) is $10 \%$ feet high. It is enclosed by the 640 -foot contour line and covers about $11 / 4$ square miles. The crest of the dome lies in the SW. cor., NE. $1 / 4 \mathrm{sec}$. $1 \%$. The second dome is 99 feet high and is also enclosed by the 640 -foot contour. It covers about 2 square miles of area. Its crest lies along the W. $1 / 2 \mathrm{SW} .1 / 4$ sec. 15 , Lawrence township.

The sand dips rapidly from the first dome in the type area toward the southwest. From the crest of this dome to Bport., sec. 30 SE., No. 3, the dip is 262 feet in about $21 / 2$ miles or at the rate of 105 feet per mile. This rapid dip merges into a minor terrace in the lower sands in the NW. cor., sec. 29, but is not shown for the Buchanan sand.

The structure is very irregular east and south of the type area of the Buchanan sand. The contours range from 600 to $\gamma 60$ feet. They show
a general dip to the east. The west side of this part of the field is high structurally but unproductive.

The Buchanan sand dips sharply north of the type area and then gradually rises into an uplift of the main axis of the LaSalle anticline that has the appearance of a narrow double plunging anticline. The apex of this dome-like structure lies near the center of section 30 , Petty township. The rise to the north from Bport., sec. 17, NE., No. 15 to Pet. sec. 30, SE., No. 66 is 368 feet in $33 / 8$ miles, or at the rate of 108 feet per mile. The sides of the dome dip very steep to the west and east from its apex, with the steeper slope to the west. The dip along the C-C cross-section from Pet. sec. 30, SE., No. 66 to Bport. sec. 36, SE., No. 3 is 328 feet in $11 / 8$ miles, or at the rate of about 290 feet per mile. The dip east from the crest of the dome to Pet. sec. 20, SE., No. 7 along the same cross-section is 223 feet in $11 / 4$ miles, or at the rate of 178 feet per mile. The western side of the dome dips 112 feet more per mile than the eastern side. This is in keeping with the nature of the LaSalle fold exposed near LaSalle. The structure contours reveal a rapid plunge of the sand from the dome to the north and then a rise into a second dome with a crest 22 feet lower than the major uplift. The dip from the crest of the first dome to Pet. sec. 30, NE., No. 22, at the bottom of the basin, is 123 feet in about one-half of a mile. The rise from the bottom of the basin to Pet. sec. 19, SE., No. 38, the crest of the second dome, is 101 feet in about three-fourths of a mile. The contours indicate a uniform dip northward from the second dome. The dip of this sand along the western side of the anticline is uniform.

A small though conspicuous terrace interrupts the long sweeping rise from the type area of the Buchanan sand into the dome in Petty township. It lies in sections 7 and 8, Bridgeport township along the 700-foot contour. The area covers about one-half of a square mile. The wells yielded good intial productions of oil.
"Gas" Sand.

The "Gas" sand is so named because it produces small amounts of gas wherever encountered, though in some instances it is productive of oil. The sand underlies the Buchanan sand and is usually the first or second sand in this district penetrated in the Mississippian or, specifically, the Chester rocks. There are 36 wells in the area that furnish data for both Buchanan and "Gas" sands and from these the average interval between these sands is found to be 198 feet.

The sand is definitely correlated from section 36, Petty township to sections 5 and 6, Bridgeport township. Without detailed knowledge of the plunging anticline in section 30, Petty township or the stratigraphy of the area, the oil men have confused the "Gas" sand with the upper sands, particularly with the Buchanan bed, and in some instances with the Kirkwood sand beneath. The relations of this sand to the others of the region are geographically shown in cross-sections A-A, $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B}$, and $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C}$.

The average thickness of the "Gas" sand estimated from data furnished by 245 wells is 16 feet with a range from 1 to 68 feet.

The "Gas" sand produces gas over most of the contoured area. The amounts were not reported.

## DETAILED STRUCTURE.

The altitudes of the top of the "Gas" sand were assembled and contoured in Plate VIII. The structure of this sand is the most regular of any in this field, with the exception of the Kirkwood. The contours indicate a uniform dip of the sand along the east and west flanks of a strongly defined anticline. Whe structure further confirms the double plunging of the major fold both to the north and south. The highest point of the anticlinal dome is in Pet., sec. 30, NE., No. 5. The dip to the north from this point to Pet., sec. 36, NW., No. 12, is 232 feet in slightly over 5 miles or at the rate of about 46 feet per mile. The decline to Bport., sec. 17, NE., No. 39, is 246 feet in $43 / 8$ miles or at the rate of about 56 feet per mile. The western dip from the crest to Bport., sec. 36, SE., No. 8, is 321 feet in $13 / 4$ miles or at the rate of 183 feet per mile. The dip eastward from the crest to Pet., sec. 29, NE., No. 7 , is 210 feet in seven-eighths of a mile.

The two lowest points along the western flank of the anticline conform to the 440 -foot contour. The field is bounded by the 500 -foot contour on the west and the 600 -foot contour on the east. The contours south of the north line of sections 5 and 6, Bridgeport township, were broken because the data was scattered and somewhat indefinite.

## Kirkwood Sand.

The Kirkwood sand was first developed in $190 \%$ by the Burton Bros. Oil Company on the Thomas Kirkwood farm in the E. $1 / 2$ NE. $1 / 4$ sec. 14, Lawrence township, now known as the R. M. Kirkwood farm and operated by the Bridgeport Oil Company. This sand is the most widely developed and productive of any in the Lawrence county field. It extends from section 36, Petty township, to section 8, Dennison township and spreads into all outlying pools, thus indicating the shape and extent of the Lawrence county field.

The Kirkwood sand is the most widespread sand that is productive of oil in the Illinois basin. It is the equivalent of the Sparta sand of Randolph county, the Lindley gas sand of Greenville, the Carlyle oil sand of Clinton county, the Benoist sand of Marion county, and the Oakland City sand of Pike county, Indiana. This sand lies low in the Chester series and is usually overlain by a succession of shales, limestone, some sandstone, and at least two and often three red shales. The second red shale usually serves as its horizon marker as the red rock is easy to distinguish because it discolors the water used in drilling.

The Kirkwood sand is lenticular in some portions of the field. It is subdivided into two and often three thin lenses. The surface of the top lens, however, is uniform over the county and is taken as a basis of contouring.

The sand shows excellent initial productions and has promise of being long lived and steady in its yield. It is the most reliable of all the sands. There is little or no gas yield from it except close to the
northern limits of the county. The oil is a "sweet" oil containing a small percentage of sulphur and has about $36^{\circ}$ gravity, Beaume.

There are three areas in the field where this sand is especially productive. The type locality includes sections 11, 12, 14, 15, Lawrence township and sections $22,23,25,26$ and 36, Dennison township. The next important area lies about the anticlinal dome spoken of under the discussion of the upper sand beds of the field, page 10\%. This area includes sections 19, 20, 29 and 30, Petty township, and sections 6, 31,32 and 36 , Bridgeport township. A less important area is well developed in parts of sections 7, 8, and 17, Bridgeport township.

Data from 220 wells in the Lawrence county field indicate an average interval of $6 \%$ feet between the Kirkwood and "Gas" sands in the upper part of the field, and 243 wells indicate an average interval of 265 feet between the Kirkwood and Buchanan sands in its lower part, where the "Gas" sand is not correlated. The average interval between the Kirkwood and "Gas" sands in 157 wells in Petty township is 63 feet. There are 63 wells in the northern part of Bridgeport township that show an average interval of 78 feet between the two sands. The range of interval lies between 26 and 134 feet.

The intervals between the Kirkwood and Buchanan sands were calculated for that portion of the field south of Petty township. Those in Petty township were not averaged because of the uncertainty of correlation of the Buchanan sand.

There are 85 wells in Bridgeport township that show an average interval of 255 feet between the two sands; $5 \%$ wells in Lawrence township with an interval of 244 feet; and 101 wells in Dennison township with an average interval of $28 \%$ feet. The interval therefore seems to increase toward the southern end of the field. There are eight wells on the terrace in sections 20, 29 and 30, Bridgeport township that show an average interval of 450 feet between the sands. This seems to indicate a rapid thickening of the formations as they dip west into the Illinois basin, adjacent to the LaSalle anticline. The wells in the eastern extension of the field in sections 11 and 12 of Lawrence township indicate a lessening of interval between the sands and an average of about 200 feet.

The thickness of the Kirkwood sand is very irregular over the field. It is found to average about 30 feet in those wells that pass through the sand.

## DETAILED STRUCTURE.

The altitudes of the top lens of the Kirkwood sand were assembled and contoured in Plate IX. The contours on this sand gire a most complete and satisfactory idea of the structure of the LaSalle fold. The information was abundant and widely distributed.

The upper part of the field from sections 35 and 36 , Petty township, to and including sections $\gamma$ and 8 , Bridgeport township, shows an clongated dome or double plunging anticline. The actual top of the dome lies around Pet. sec. 30, SE., No. 55. The sand dips in four directions from this well. The general crest lies within the 680 -foot
contour and has an areal extent of about 80 acres. A part of it overlaps into section 29, Petty township. The sand dips ¿40 feet northward along the $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{A}$ cross-section, between the crest and Pet. sec. $35, N E$. , No. 2 , a distance of $53 / \pm$ miles. The rate of dip is 41 feet per mile. The dip to the east along the C-C cross-section to Pet. sec. 20, SE., No. 10, is 219 feet in $11 / 8$ miles or 194 feet per mile. The dip to the west along the same cross-section to Bport. sec. 36 , SE., No. 8 , is 342 feet in $11 / 2$ miles or at the rate of 228 feet per mile. The southward dip of the sand through the center of the field to Den. sec. 22, NW., No. 5 , is 335 feet in $51 / 4$ miles or at the rate of 63 feet per mile.

The dome-like structure merges into a mild trough in rections 4, 9, 10, Lawrence township, and sections 21 and 22, Dennison township. The sand then lies flat to the south through Lawrence and Dennison townships forming a broad plateau-like crest of the major fold. The sand lies at a uniform level at about the 400 -foot contour. The sands on both sides of the field and to the south dip toward the limbs of the major fold. The southern limits of the field seem to gradually drop lower than the producing zone of the sand. Whether the major fold continues to drop, until it merges into the southeastern side of the eastern interior coal basin or whether the drop is local, as seems to be the case between Crawford and Lawrence counties, is not known. At any rate the anticline loses much of its identity as a structural fold, thus suggesting its mergence into the rim of the basin.

The terrace in sections 20, 29 and 30, Bridgeport township, previously spoken of, is prominently shown by the Kirkwood sand contours. It seemingly covers an areal extent of about 240 acres and lies between the 100 and 120 -foot contours. This is about 300 feet lower than the producing sand in the Kirkwood area of Dennison township, three miles east. Further drilling will possibly extend production until the area will cover several times its present extent.

## Tracey Sand.

The Tracey sand was first developed in 1908 by Busch and Everett in the R. J. Tracey farm in the NW. $1 / 4$, NE. $1 / 4$, sec. 13, Lawrence township. This sand is not found widely productive of oil. The type localities lie in sections 11 and 14, Lawrence township; sections 25 and 26, Dennison township; and sections 19 and 30, and sections 25, 26, 35 and 36 , Petty township.

This sandstone is soft and calcerous. It overlies the Ste. Genevieve and massive St. Louis limestones, which the oil men often call the "big lime." The Tracey sand lies in the basal portion of the Tribune formation and does not correspond to the Cypress sandstone, as has been suggested by the author in his earlier studies of the stratigraphy of the area. ${ }^{1}$

Data from 194 wells over the entire field indicate an average interval of 114 feet between the Kirkwood and the Tracey sands. The average interval for each of the townships is shown in the following table:

[^15]Intervals Between Kirkwood and Tracey Sands.

| Township. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of ills giving } \\ \text { data. } \end{gathered}$ | Average interval between the Kirkwood and Tracy sands in feet. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dennison. |  | 105 |
| Lawrence.. | 21 | 111 |
| Bridgeport. | 30 | 118 |
| Petty. | 78 | 120 |

The interval seems to widen as the sands dip into the limbs of the anticline. The interval in Pet. sec. 15, NE., No. 1, is 160 feet and in Pet. sec. 23, NE., No. 1, 210 feet. The intervals lessen to the north to about 40 feet. This fact is borne out by the A-A cross-section.

The Tracey sand yields excellent pressures of gas in the northern half of the field. The gas has a rank odor in consequence of its large sulphur content, and the oil is "sour." This sand is so closely associated with the underlying limestones that its oil and gas probably had its origin from them.

## DETAILED STRUCTURE.

The altitudes of the top of the Tracey sand were assembled and contoured on Plate $X$. The data were too scattered to warrant well defined contouring, hence many of the contour lines are broken to indicate merely the general trend of the structure. Only the type localities mentioned above justified continuous contour lines. The structure of the sand closely resembles that of the overlying Kirkwood except that the dips are not so pronounced. As with the other sands, the Tracey conforms to the dome-like structure in Petty township. The crest of the dome lies at Pet. sec. 30, SE., No. 63. The dip northward to Pet. sec. 26 , NE., No. 2, is 247 feet in $65 / 8$ miles or at the rate of 37 feet per mile. The sand appears very flat in parts of sections 12, 13 , and all of 18 , about $11 / 2$ miles north of the apex of the dome. The fold dips equally about 240 feet to both sides of this flat. The dip south from the apex of the dome to Law. sec. 10, SW., No. 1, is 283 feet in $37 / 8$ miles or at the rate of 73 feet per mile. The Tracey, like the Kirkwood horizon, assumes a plateau-like nature on the crest of the anticline to the south of the last mentioned well.

## McClosky Sand.

The McClosky sand was developed by the International Oil and Gas Company on the M. McClosky farm in the NW. 1/4 SE. $1 / 4$ section 25, Dennison township. The type locality for this sand lies in sections 25 and 36, Dennison township. It is also productive at the same level in sections 11, 12, 13 and 14, Lawrence township. This formation is extensively developed in a long narrow strip beginning in the NE. $1 / 4$ section 6, Bridgeport township and extending through the middle of the field into section 19, Petty township. The McClosky sand is widely developed in the northern end of the field in sections $1,7,11$, $12,13,18,25,35$ and 36 , Petty township.

The McClosky sand is a soft oolitic limestone known as the Ste. Genevieve. This limestone underlies the Cypress and Chester rocks and overlies the massive and hard St. Louis limestone. The contact between the overlying Chester and the Ste. Genevieve in Lawrence county is well defined but the lower portion of the Ste. Genevieve merges into the St. Louis. In many places the two limestones can be distinguished only by the difference in their hardness and the presence of oolites in the Ste. Genevieve.

Data from 150 wells in the Lawrence county field show an average interval of 104 feet between the McClosky and Tracey sands. The average interval in each of the townships is shown in the following table:

Intervals Between Tracey and McClosky Sands.

|  | Township. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { wells giving } \\ \text { data. } \end{gathered}$ | Average intervals between the Tracey and McClosky sands in feet. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dennison. |  | 43 | 113 |
| Lawrence |  | 14 | 118 |
| Bridgeport |  | 15 | 105 |
| Petty...... |  | 78 | 96 |

The interval widens perceptibly as the sand dips into the limbs of the anticline. The interval in Pet. sec. 15, NE. No. 1, is $1 \% 4$ feet and in Pet. sec. 23, NE., No. 1, is 175 feet.

The McClosky sand has yielded the largest initial productions of any of the producing sands in Illinois. It is not widely developed because of the large expense incurred in drilling. The wells in the northern section of the field have been good producers and have yielded some gas. The oil and gas have a large sulphur content. The southern part of the field has yielded several oil gushers and but one or two gas wells. The oil has a much smaller sulphur content than that from the northern portion of the field.

## DETAILED STRUCTURE.

The altitudes of the top of the McClosky sand were assembled and contoured in Plate XI. The contours reveal one major and three minor domes along the crest of the anticline. The first dome lies at the northern boundary of the county, in sections 25 and 36 , Petty township. It falls within the 320 -foot contour. The top of the dome covers about three-fourths of a square mile.

The sand dips from this dome into a basin about 90 feet deep and then gradually rises into a terrace through sections $12,13,18$ and 19, Petty township. The terrace merges rapidly into the major dome of the fold in section 30, Petty township. The top of the dome lies at Pet. sec. 30, SE., No. 59. The dip from the apex eastward to Pet. sec. 20 , SE., No. 10 , is 164 feet in $11 / 8$ miles, or at the rate of 145 feet
per mile. The dip westward to Bport. sec. 31, SW., No. 5, is 218 feet in $11 / 8$ miles, or at the rate of 193 feet per mile. The west dip of the fold is 45 feet greater than the east dip for the same distance. There are two very small domes or sharp pinnacles in the sand immediately south of the major uplift. The crests of these lie at Pet. sec. 32, SW., Nos. 10 and 1\%. The sand lies at 413 and 418 feet respectively above the asssumed datum plane of 1,500 feet below sea level or only 27 feet below the top of the largest dome.

The data are scanty along the sides of the main anticline and therefore the contours are dashed. They show strong dips to both sides of the field and a long gentle dip to its southern end. The structure of the sands in the southern half of the field is very similar to that of the Kirkwood and Tracey sands. The crest of the anticline merges from the major dome into an extensive flat area which lies uniformly around the 160 -foot contour.

## CROSS-SECTIONS.

## General Statenfent.

Four cross-sections were constructed along lines that pass through and across the Lawrence county field. They were chosen especially with respect to the structure of the area, as it is desired to show the nature of the crest of the LaSalle anticline as well as the flanks. The sections were also chosen along lines that pass through or near a large number of wells.

The cross-sections were constructed by plotting records with respect to sea level. A line representing sea level was drawn, and another representing an ideal surface 500 feet above it. This is marked off to correspond with the points where the line crosses section or township lines. The names of the townships are placed in their proper positions. The records of the wells were located with respect to their position along the line and above sea level. They were then plotted with uniform symbols and scale. Wherever the cross-section line cut a contour line the altitude of the contour was marked with a cross and set in its proper position. Correlation lines were then drawn through all crosses representing the altitude of a particular sand and between similar formations in detailed records. Since a datum plane 1,500 feet below sea level was used to make the contouring read positive this line is drawn on the sections merely to emphasize its use. The position of any sand can be measured directly above the datum plane line and the figures thus obtained should correspond with those obtained from the structure maps and those recorded in the tables of well data.

## Cross-section A-A.

The A-A cross-section, Pl. XII, presents the structure of the sands along the crest of the anticline and through the middle of the entire Lawrence county field. As a whole the section is especially valuable since it shows the double plunging anticline, the crest of which lies in section 30, Petty township, the convergence of the sands at the northern end, and the dip from the dome into the flat at the southern end of the
field. The sands are shown to be generally parallel with local irregularities that seem due, in most cases, to the thinning and thickening of the sand. All sands conform to a mild basin at the foot of the elongated dome in sections 9 and 16, Lawrence township.

## LOGS.

The section is made up from many skeleton logs which are found in the tables of well data. The detailed logs are presented below.

The records of the following wells are found in the tables:
List of Wells in Lawrence County Furnishing Data for Cross-Section A-A.

| Township. | Section. | Quartersection. | Well number. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Petty............. |  |  |  |
|  | 26...... | NE. | 1 |
|  | 35...... | NE. | 2 |
|  | 36. | NW. | 11 |
|  | 36. . | SW. | 5 |
|  | 36.... | SW. | 6 |
|  | 12.... | NE. | 4 |
|  | 12... | NE. | 5 |
|  | 12. | NE. | 6 |
|  | 12. | NE. | 14 |
|  | 12. | NE. | 12 |
|  | 12.. | SE. | 10 |
|  | 12... | SE. | 9 |
|  | 18..... | NW. | 17 |
|  | 18... | NW. | 16 |
|  | 18... | NW. | 15 |
|  | 18... | SW. | 1 |
|  | 18..... | SW. | 3 |
|  | 19.... | NW. | 3 |
|  | 19.... | NW. | 4 |
|  | 19.... | NW. | 5 |
|  | 19..... | NW. | 6 |
|  | 19............ | SW. | 21 |
|  | 19. | SE. | 19 |
|  | $19$ | SE. | 16 |
|  |  | SE. | 14 |
|  | 30..... | NE | 13 |
|  | 30. | NE. | 15 |
|  | 30..... | NE. | 26 |
|  | 30.... | SE. | 60 |
|  | 30. | SE. | 59 |
|  | 30.. | SE. | 69 |
|  | 30...... | SE. | 76 |
| Bridgeport. | 32.... | NW. | 35 |
|  | 32... | NW. | 33, 34 |
|  | 32-...... | SW. | 23 |
|  | 32-............... | SW. | $9 \begin{array}{r}26 \\ 9 \\ 10\end{array}$ |
|  | 5-............... | NW. | 9, 10 |
|  | 5......................... | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NW. } \\ & \text { NE. } \end{aligned}$ | 4 10 |
|  | 5........ | NE. | 9 |
|  | 5... | SE. | 15 |
| Lawrence. | 9. | SW. | 15 |
|  | 9. | NE. | 4 |
|  | $15 .$. | NW. | 12 |
|  | 15-........ | NW. | 11 |
|  | 15........ | NW. | 7 |
|  | $15 .$. | SW. | 22 |
|  | 15........ | SW. | 20 |
|  | 15............ | SE. | 1 |
| Dennison. | 22........ . . . . . . . | NE. | 4 |
|  | 22. . . | NE. | 8 |
|  | 23... | SW. | 1 |
|  | 23........ | SW. | 5 |
|  | 26...... | NW. | 1 |
|  | 26. | NE. | 14 |
|  | 26. | NE. | 10 |
|  | 26....................... | SE. | 15 |

## List of Wells in Lawrence County-Concluded.

| Township. | Section. | Quartersection. | Well number. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dennison-Concluded.. |  | SW. |  |
|  |  | SW. | 3 |
|  |  | NW. | 2 1.3 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NE. } \\ & \text { SE. } \end{aligned}$ | 1.3 19 |
|  |  | SE. | 16 |
|  |  | SE. | 9 |
|  |  | NW. |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NW. } \\ & \text { SE. } \end{aligned}$ | 4 |
|  |  | NW. | 1 |
|  |  | NW. |  |

The following logs are those shown in detail in the cross-section and briefly referred to in the tables:

$$
\text { Pet. sec. } 36, \text { SW., No. } 8 .
$$

Operator-Snowden Bros.
Farm and well-Petty, No. 1.
Elevation-436 feet.

|  | Thickness Feet | Depth Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sand and gravel, loose | 112 | 112 |
| Slate, blue, soft | 68 | 180 |
| Limestone, gray, hard ( 3 bailers water, 190 feet) | 10 | 190 |
| Slate, brown, soft | 110 | 300 |
| Limestone, yellow, hard | 6 | 306 |
| Slate, blue | 10 | 316 |
| Slate, brown, hard | 124 | 440 |
| Slate, black, soft | 10 | 450 |
| Coal | 4 | 454 |
| Shells | 15 | 469 |
| Slate, white, hard | 55 | 524 |
| Shell, blue, hard |  | 529 |
| Coal ...... | 5 | 534 |
| Slate, blue, soft | 56 | 590 |
| Shale, white, hard | 15 | 605 |
| Shale, brown, soft | 85 | 690 |
| Slate, black, soft | 10 | 700 |
| Slate, blue, soft | 10 | 710 |
| Slate, brown, hard . | 15 | 725 |
| Limestone, white, hard | 10 | 735 |
| Shale, white, soft ... | 10 | 745 |
| Limestone, blue, hard | 20 | 765 |
| Shells, hard | 15 | 780 |
| Limestone, red, soft | 5 | 785 |
| Slate, blue, soft | 10 | 795 |
| Limestone, blue, hard (2 bailers water, 800 feet) | 5 | 800 |
| Slate, blue, soft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 15 | 815 |
| Limestone shells, gray, hard | 20 | 935 |
| Slate, black. | 35 | 870 |
| Sand, white (10 bailers water per hour, 885 feet) | 15 | 885 |
| Slate and shells, blue.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 35 | 920 |
| Sand (hole full of water, 980 feet) | 60 | 980 |
| Slate, blue, soft.................. | 25 | 1,005 |
| Sandy shale, brown | 90 | 1,095 |
| Sand, white, soft. . | 8 | 1,103 |
| Slate, black. | 10 | 1,113 |
| Sand, gray, hard. | 62 | 1,175 |
| Slate, black. | 10 | 1,185 |
| Sand, white | 35 | 1,220 |
| Slate, brown, soft. | 20 | 1,240 |
| Sand, loose. | 15 | 1,255 |
| Slate, light brown, soft | 5 | 1,260 |
| Limestone, hard. | 5 | 1,265 |
| Sand, white, hard | 10 | 1,275 |
| Limestone, gray, hard | 10 | 1,285 |
| Slate, blue, soft. | 13 | 1,298 |
| Sandy limestone | 28 | 1,326 |
| Oil sand............ | 10 | 1,336 |

## Logs-Continued.



Pet. Sec. 36, SW., No. 10.

Operator-Snowden Bros.
Farm and well-Petty, No. 3.
Elevation-435 feet.

|  | $\underset{\text { Feet }}{\text { Thickness }}$ | Depth Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sand, white, soft | 100 | 970 |
| Slate, blue, soft | 130 | 1,100 |
| Limestone, light, hard | 15 | 1,115 |
| Sand, white, hard. | 100 | 1,215 |
| Slate, blue, soft. | 10 | 1,225 |
| Limestone, gray, ha | 5 | 1,230 |
| Sand, white, hard. | 15 | 1,245 |
| Slate, white, soft | 5 | 1,250 |
| Limestone, light, ha | 30 | 1,280 |
| Slate, white, soft. | 5 | 1,285 |
| Limestone, light, hard. | 20 | 1,305 |
| Slate, light brown, soft | 5 | 1,310 |
| Sand, hard (oil 1,328 to 1,332 feet) | 22 | 1,332 |
| Slate, light brown. | 15 | 1,347 |
| Limestone, gray, hard | 17 | 1,364 |
| Slate, blue, soft | 3 | 1,367 |
| Sand, white, soft (oil 1,3.75 to 1,387 | 20 | 1,387 |
| Slate, blue, hard. | 5 | 1,392 |
| Limestone, hard. | 10 | 1,402 |
| Sand, white, soft. | 12 | 1,414 |
| Limestone, blue, hard. | 21 | 1,435 |
| Total depth.. |  | 1,435 |

Pet. sec. 1, NW., No. 3.
Operators-Snowden Bros.
Farm and well-Drole, No. 7.
Elevation-435 feet.

|  | Thickness Feet | Depth Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Clay, soft. | 18 | 18 |
| Sand and gravel, soft. | 96 | 114 |
| Slate, soft. | 108 | 232 |
| Sand, hard. | 10 | 242 |
| Shell, hard (water) | 23 | 265 |
| Slate, white, hard. | 95 | 360 |
| Slate, dark, hard. | 60 | 420 |
| Shell, hard. | 5 | 425 |
| Coal | 6 | 431 |
| Slate, light, soft. | 269 | 700 |
| Shell, light, hard.. | 25 | 725 |
| Slate, light, dark, red and blue, soft | 90 | 815 |
| Sand, hard (water). | 25 | 840 |
| Slate, light, soft... | 10 | 850 |
| Sand, white, loose. | 45 | 895 |
| Slate, light, soft.. | 5 | 900 |
| Sand, white, hard | 63 | 963 |
| Slate, light, soft. | 50 | 1,013 |
| Slate, dark, hard. | 40 | 1,053 |
| Limestone, gray, hard | 7 | 1,060 |
| Slate, light, soft. ........................ | 50 | 1,110 |
| Sand, gray, loose (water, 1,150 to 1,240 feet) | 40 | 1,150 |
| Sand, white, hard. | 90 | 1,240 |
| Limestone, gray, hard | 30 | 1,270 |

## Logs-Continued.

|  | Thickness Feet | Depth Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Slate, dark | 20 | 1,290 |
| Slate, light, loose | 28 | 1,318 |
| Oil sand, gray, loose | 8 | 1,326 |
| Slate, dark, hard. | 12 | 1,338 |
| Limestone, gray, har | 25 | 1,363 |
| Sand, white, loose. | 12 | 1,375 |
| Slate, black, hard. | 9 | 1,384 |
| Sand, white, hard. | 18 |  |
| Oil sand. | 10 | 1,412 |
| Slate, dark, hard. | 2 | 1,414 |
| Limestone, gray, hard | 17 | 1,431 |
| Total depth |  | 1,431 |

Pet. sec. 1, SW., No. 5.
Operators-Snowden Bros.
Farm and well-Piper, No. 9.
Elevation- 435 feet.

|  | Thickness Feet | Depth Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Soil | 18 | 18 |
| Mud, blue, soft | 4 | 22 |
| Slate, light, soft. | 34 | 56 |
| Sand, white, soft (water | 2 | 58 |
| Slate, light, soft. | 57 | 115 |
|  | 2 | 117 |
| Slate, light, soft | 123 | 240 |
| Limestone, white, soft | 6. | 246 |
| Slate, white, soft. | 59 | 305 |
| Slate, black. | 20 | 325 |
| Slate, white | 30 | 355 |
| Limestone, white, hard | 8 | 363 |
| Slate, white, soft. | 15 | 378 |
| Slate, black. | 32 | 410 |
| Slate, light | 10 | 420 |
| Coal | 3 | 423 |
| Limestone, white, hard | 3 | 426 |
| Slate, black, soft. | 42 | 468 |
| Sand, white, soft. |  | 475 |
| Coal | 4 | 479 |
| Slate, white. | 21 | 500 |
| Slate, brown | 52 | 552 |
| Slate, white. | 20 | 572 |
| Sand, white, hard | 6 | 578 |
| Slate, white, soft. | 17 | 595 |
| Slate, brown. | 45 | 640 |
| Slate, black. | 12 | 652 |
| Slate, light. | 33 | 685 |
| Limestone, white, hard |  |  |
| Sand, white, hard. | 10 | 700 |
| Slate, white, loose. | 10 | 710 |
| Slate, brown, loose.... | 40 | 750 |
| Limestone, white, hard | 10 | 760 |
| Slate, white, soft. | 5 | 765 |
| Slate, black.... | 30 | 795 |
| Limestone shell, hard | 10 | 805 |
| Sand, brown, ope | 11 | 816 |
| Shale | 8 | 824 |
| Sand, white. | 15 | 839 |
| Limestone, gray | 12 | 851 |
| Siand, white. | 122 |  |
| Slate, black........d | 41 5 | 1,014. |
| Slate . . . . . . . . . . . . | 120 | 1,139 |
| Sand, white, soft | 68 | 1,207 |
| Limestone shell, hard | 28 | 1,235 |
| Red rock. . . . . . . . . | 10 | 1,245 |
| Slate, black. | 7 | 1,252 |
| Limestone, white, hard | 23 | 1,275 |
| Slate, black........... | 25 | 1,300 |
| Sand, gray. | 12 | 1,312 |
| Slate, black | 14 | 1,326 |
| Total depth |  | 1,326 |
| Initial production, 90 |  |  |

## Logs-Continued.

Pet. sec. 30, NE., No. 9.
Operators-Bridgeport Oil Company.
Farm and well-Boyd, No. 11.
Elevation-452 feet.


Pet. sec. 30, SE., No. 50.

Operators-Curtis and Akin.
Farm and well-Fitch, No. 17.
Elevation-475 feet.

|  | Thickness Feet | Depth Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First water at. |  | 120 |
| Red rock at. |  | 217 |
| Sand at. |  | 612 |
| Bottom of san | 78 | 690 |
| Slate | 34 | 724 |
| Limestone shells | 4 | 728 |
| Sand (show of oil, 773 | 124 | 852 |
| Slate $\ldots \ldots \ldots . .$. | 53 | 905 |
| Sand (oil, 945 feet) | 90 | 995 |
| Slate | 65 | 1,060 |
| Sand | 45 | 1,105 |
| Sand and limestone | 20 | 1,125 |
| Red rock. | 1,159 | to 1,166 |
| Slate |  | 1,170 |
| Limestone | 20 |  |
| Slate | 34 | 1,224 |
| Sand (gas) | 4 | 1,228 |
| Limestone | 16 | 1,244 |
| Slate | 41 | 1,285 |
| Red rock | 15 | 1,300 |
| Sand (oil, 1,340 feet) | 40 | 1,340 |
| Slate | 28 | 1,368 |

## Logs-Continued.



Bport. sec. 32, NW., No. 23.

Operators-Snowden Bros. Farm and well-Perkins, No. 28. Elevation-511 feet.

|  | Thickness Feet | Depth Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Clay | 20 | 20 |
| Slate | 80 | 100 |
| Sand | 60 | 160 |
| Slate | 109 | 269 |
| Shate | 6 | 275 |
| Slate and shells. | 75 50 | 350 |
| Slate .... | 50 100 | 500 |
| Limestone | 10 | 500 |
| Slate | 72 | 580 |
| Limestone | 4 | 584 |
| Slate | 132 | 716 |
| Limestone shells | 4 | 720 |
| Slate . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 45 | 765 |
| Limestone shells | 6 | 771 |
| Slate | 23 | 794 |
| Sand | 26 | 820 |
| Slate. | 17 | 837 |
| Limestone | 10 | 847 |
| Slate and shells. | 8 | 855 |
| Sand and limestone (oil, 890 feet) |  |  |
| Sand | 25 |  |
| Slate | 60 | 975 |
| Limestone | 17 | 992 |
| Sand | 21 | 1,013 |
| Shells | 11 | 1,024 |
| Sand | 66 | 1,090 |
| Slate .... | 6 | 1,096 |
| Limestone | 29 | 1,125 |
| Limestone | 15 | 1,140 |
| Slate | 16 | 1,163 |
| Limestone | 14 | 1,177 |
| Slate. | 33 | 1,210 |
| Red rock | 6 | 1,216 |
| Slate | 20 | 1,236 |
| Shells | 24 | 1,260 |
| Limestone | 4 | 1,264 |
| Slate ....................... | 19 | 1,283 |
| Limestone (little gas, 1,290 feet) | 32 | 1,315 |
| Slate sand (gas, 1,322 feet) | 6 | 1,321 |
| Gas sand (gas, 1,322 feet) Slate....................$~$ | ${ }_{15}^{9}$ | 1,330 |
| Red rock | 15 | 1,345 |
| Slate | 15 | 1,351 |
| Oil sand (oil, 1,370 to 1,384 feet) | 22 | 1,386 |
| Slate | 12 |  |
| Sand | 12 | 1,412 |
| Slate | 50 | 1,462 |
| Oil sand (oil, 1,468 to 1,482 feet) | 28 | 1,490 |
| Slate ... | 7 | 1,497 |
| Limestone | 8 | 1,505 |
| Total depth. |  | 1,505 |

Bport. sec. 32, NW., No. 19.
Operators-Snowden Bros.
Farm and well-Perkins, No. 22.
Elevation-488 feet.

Logs-Continued.


Bport. sec. 32, SW., No. 5.
Operators-Snowden Bros.
Farm and well-Perkins, No. 17.
Elevation- 479 feet.


## Logs-Concluded.



Bport. sec. 32, SW., No. 13.

```
Operators-Snowden Bros.
Farm and well-Perkins, No. 16.
Elevation-494 feet.
```

| Sand (water) | 130 | 125 to | 255 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Limestone shęll, very hard. . | 10 | 270 to | 280 |
| Red rock. . . . . . . . . | 7 | 285 to | 292 |
| Coal | 6 | 430 to | 436 |
| Coal | 5 | 500 to | 505 |
| Limestone shell | 7 | 710 to | 717 |
| Sand | 5 | 720 to | 725 |
| Sand (show of oil, 805 feet) | 26 | 800 to | 826 |
| Oil sand (water, 880 feet). | 75 | 840 to | 915 |
| Sand, hole full of water.... | 96 | 1,060 to | 1,150 |
| Slate and shells....... | 9 | 1,156 to | 1,165 |
| Limestone | 15 |  | 1,180 |
| Slate | 30 |  | 1,210 |
| Red slate | 5 |  | 1,215 |
| Slate | 20 |  | 1,235 |
| Limestone | 8 | , | 1,243 |
| Slate | 4 |  | 1,247 |
| Limestone | 11 |  | 1,258 |
| Slate | 14 |  | 1,272 |
| Red slate | 6 |  | 1,278 |
| Slate | 2 |  | 1,280 |
| Sand (gas, 1,285 feet) |  |  |  |
| Slate ... |  |  | 1,305 |
| Limestone | 6 3 |  | 1,311 |
| Slate. | 6 6 |  | 1,344 1,350 |
|  | 6 |  | 1,356 |
| Sand (oil, 1,378 and 1,398 feet) | 54 |  | 1,410 |
| Slate ........................ | 33 |  | 1,443 |
| Sand (pay, 1,445 to 1,450 feet) | 17 |  | 1,460 |
| Slate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 19 |  | 1,479 |
| Sand | 14 |  | 1,493 |
| Slate | 10 |  | 1,503 |
| Limestone | 5 |  | 1,508 |
| Total depth. |  |  | $1,5 \mathrm{C}$ 8 |

## Cross-section B-B.

The B-B crsos-section, Pl. XIII, shows the structure of the northern end of the field. It crosses the field diagonally between Pet. sec. 15, NE., No. 1, and Pet. sec. 30, SW., No. 1. The sands above the "Gas" sand were not correlated because of their irregularity. The lower sands show the major arch of this region to be about 250 feet high and three miles wide. The section is made up of the following records.

## LOGS.

The records of the following wells are found in the tables of well data:

List of Wells in Lawrence County Furnishing Data for Cross-Section B-B.

| Township. | Section | Quartersection. | Well number. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Petty.. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SE. } \\ & \text { SE. } \\ & \text { SEE. } \\ & \text { NE. } \\ & \text { SWW. } \\ & \text { SWE. } \\ & \text { NE. } \\ & \text { SWW. } \end{aligned}$ | 2 7 5 6 13 1 7 6 1 |

Pet. sec. 15; NE., No. 1.
Presented in the stratigraphic discussion, page 80.
Pet. sec. 2, SW.. No. 6.
Operators-Snowden Bros.
Farm and well-Armitage, No. 2.
Elevation-445 feet.


## Logs-Continued.

|  | Thickness. Feet | Depth Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Red rock. | 10 | 829 |
| Limestone, white, ha | 15 | 844 |
| Sand, white. | 25 | 869 |
| Slate, dark, soft. | 40 | 909 |
| Limestone, white, ha | 15 | 924 |
| Sand, white | 12 | 936 |
| Slate, dark, soft | 15 | 951 |
| Sand, white. | 13 | 964 |
| Sandy limestone, white | 30 | 994 |
| Slate and shells. | 146 | 1,140 |
| Sand (hole full of water, 1,140 feet) | 30 | 1,170 |
| Slate, black............................ | 5 | 1,175 |
| Limestone shells and sand | 20 | 1,195 |
| Slate, dark, soft. . . . . . . . . | 45 | 1,240 |
| Limestone shells, light. | 3 | 1,243 |
| Slate and shells, light. | 42 | 1,285 |
| Sandy limestone....... |  | 1,300 |
| Slate and shells | 15 | 1,315 |
| Limestone, light, har | 5 | 1,320 |
| Slate and shells. | 115 | 1,435 |
| Limestone, light, hard | 5 | 1,440 |
| Slate | 18 | 1,458 |
| Limestone, light, ha | 22 | 1,480 |
| Slate, white, soft. | 15 | 1,495 |
| Red rock. | 10 | 1,505 |
| Sand, light (show of oil, 1,505 feet) | 6 | 1,511 |
| Slate and shells.................... | 24 | 1,535 |
| Sand (oil, 1,555 feet) | 30 | 1,565 |
| Slate | 12 | 1,577 |
| Limestone and sand (oil, 1,578 to 1,58 | 20 | 1,597 |
| Slate | 13 | 1,610 |
| Total depth. |  | 1,610 |

Pet. sec. 2, SE., No. 10.
Presented in the stratigraphic discussion, page 81.
Pet. sec. 1, NW., No. 3.
Presented in the discussion of the A-A cross-section, page 117.
Pet. sec. 36, SW., No. 10.
Presented in the discussion of the A-A cross-section, page 117.
Pet. sec. 36. NE., No. 10.
Operators-Snowden Bros.
Farm and well-Nutall, No. 5.
Elevation-435 feet.



Red rock...
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Sand, white.
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Sand (oil,
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Limestone :
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Limeston
Sand, wh
Red rock
Slate, wh
Limeston
Sand, wh
Slate, wl
Slate, bla
Slate anc
Slate, bl:
Sand, wr
Slate, wl
Sand (hc
Limeston
Sand, w

## Logs-Concluded.

|  | Thickness Feet | Depth Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sand, slate, and shells, dark. | 50 | 1,210 |
| Slate, white, hard............ | 50 | 1,260 |
| Sand, white, hard. | 35 | 1,295 |
| Limestone, white, hard | 15 | 1,310 |
| Rimestone, white, hard | 100 | 1,415 |
| Slate, black, soft..... | 19 | 1,435 |
| Oil sand, gray... | 9 | 1,444 |
| Slate, black.... | 11 | 1,455 |
| Sand, white ( 4 bailers of water, 1,465 feet | 10 | 1,465 |
| Slate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 25 | 1,490 |
| Limestone, white, soft. | 60 |  |
| Limestone, yellow, hard (oil, 1,564 feet) | 15 | 1,565 |
| Sandy limestone, white, soft........... | 4 | 1,569 |
| Sand, green oil, hard (first showing, 1,612 | 53 | 1,622 |
| Slate, black, soft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 15 | 1,637 |
| Total depth. |  | 1,637 |

## Cross-section C-C.

The C-C cross-section, Pl. XIV, is chosen along a line crossing the crest of the large dome in section 30, Petty township. This cross-section presents the extreme structure of the Lawrence county field. It shows the arch to be about 400 feet high and three miles wide. Correlation lines of five sands are drawn over the dome and reveal some irregularities of interval, particularly between the Kirkwood and Tracey sands and the Buchanan and "Gas" sands.

The section is made up of the following records:

## LOGS.

The records of the following wells are in the tables of well data:
List of Wells Affording Data for Cross-Section C-C.


The remaining detailed logs of the section are presented as follows:

Bport. sec. 36, SE., No. 8.
Operators-Bridgeport Oil Company.
Farm and well-Stoltz, No. 13.
Elevation-523 feet.


Bport. sec. 36, SE., No. 2.
Operators-Snowden Bros.
Farm and well-E. Fyffe, No. 9
Elevation-506 feet.

## Logs-Continued.



Bport. sec. 31, NW., No. 14.
Operators-Central Refining Company.
Farm and well-Perry King, No. 5.
Elevation-487 feet.


## Logs-Continued.

|  | Thickness Feet | Depth Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Slate | 12 | 1,052 |
| Sand | 83 | 1,135 |
| Slate | 10 | 1,145 |
| Sand | 145 | 1,290 |
| Slate | 15 | 1,305 |
| Sand | 35 | 1,340 |
| Slate | 10 | 1,350 |
| Red rock | 12 | 1,362 |
| Limestone | 53 | 1,415 |
| Red rock. | 6 | 1,421 |
| Sand | 15 | 1,436 |
| Limestone | 29 | 1,465 |
| Slate | 14 | 1,479 |
| Red rock | 15 | 1,494 |
| Sand (oil) | 30 | 1,524 |
| Total |  | 1,524 |

Pet. sec. 30, SE., NO. 26.
Operators-Bridgeport Oil Company.
Farm and well-Willey, No. 11.
Elevation-507 feet.

|  | Thickness Feet | Depth Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Soil | 6 | 6 |
| Quicksand | 9 | 15 |
| Slate | 85 | 100 |
| Sand | 25 | 125 |
| Limestone, hard | 7 | 132 |
| Sand | 18 | 150 |
| Slate and limestone. | 85 | 235 |
| Sand | 5 | 240 |
| Coal | 3 | 243 |
| Slate and limestone. | 12 | 255 |
| Red rock........... | 20 | 275 |
| Limestone and slate | 85 | 360 |
| Sand | 30 | 390 |
| Slate and limestone. | 84 | 474 |
| Coal ... | 2 | 476 |
| Slate and limestone | 134 | 610 |
| Sand | 28 | 638 |
| Slate and limestone | 67 | 705 |
| Salt sand. ......... | 45 | 750 |
| Slate and limestone. | 45 | 795 |
| Sand (oil, 820 feet). | 35 | 830 |
| Limestone | 10 | 840 |
| Slate | 15 | 855 |
| Limestone | 103 | 958 |
| Slate | 5 | 963 |
| Sand, broken. | 26 | 989 |
| Sand (show of oil, 1 | 16 | 1,005 |
| Slate . . . . . . . . . . . | 10 | 1,015 |
| Sand | 25 |  |
| Slate .... | 10 | 1,050 |
| Limestone | 15 | 1,065 |
| Sand .. | 40 | 1,105 |
| Limestone | 10 | 1,115 |
| Salt sand. | 57 | 1,172 |
| Limestone |  | 1,178 |
| Slate. | 21 | 1,199 |
| Sand | 9 | 1,208 |
| Slate | 7 | 1,215 |
| Red rock. | 10 | 1,225 |
| Limestone | 5 | 1,230 |
| Slate .... | 20 | 1,250 |
| Limestone | 15 2 | 1,265 |
| Limestone | 8 | 1,275 |
| Slate | 15 | 1,290 |
| Sand (gas) | 10 | 1,300 |
| Limestone | 18 | 1,318 |
| Slate | 36 | 1,354 |
| Sand (oil, 1,358 feet | 8 | 1,362 |
| Slate |  | 1,362 |
| Total depth. |  | 1,362 |

## Logs-Continued.

Pet. sec. 29, NW., No. 39.

Operators-Silurian Oil Company.
Farm and well-J. D. Bowers, No. 7.
Elevation-443 feet.

|  | Thickne Feet | Depth Feet |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sand (oil, 920 feet) | 75 | 910 to | 985 |
| Sand (salt water). | 40 | 1,060 to | 1,100 |
| Slate | 38 |  | 1,138 |
| Red rock | 4 |  | 1,142 |
| Slate | 32 |  | 1,174 |
| Limestone | 12 |  | 1,186 |
| Slate | 39 |  | 1,225 |
| Limestone | 15 |  | 1,240 |
| Slate | 25 |  | 1,265 |
| Red rock | 5 | 1,275 to | 1,280 |
| Slate | 8 |  | 1,288 |
| Sand | 32 |  | 1,320 |
| Slate | 35 |  | 1,355 |
| Limestone | 15 |  | 1,370 |
| Slate | 50 |  | 1,420 |
| Sand (gas, 1,427 feet) | 15 | 1,425 to | 1,440 |
| Total dept |  |  | 1,440 |

Gas well, 520 pounds rock pressure.

Pet. sec. 29, NW., No. 8.
Operators-Bridgeport Oil Company.
Farm and well-Eshelman, No. 16. Elevation-438 feet.

|  | Thickness Feet | Depth Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Soil | 25 | 25 |
| Sand | 47 | 72 |
| Slate | 53 | 125 |
| Sand | 20 | 145 |
| Slate | 10 | 155 |
| Sand | 10 | 165 |
| Slate | 5 | 170 |
| Limestone | 5 | 175 |
| Slate | 60 | 235 |
| Limestone | 10 | 245 |
| Slate ... | 15 | 260 |
|  | 40 | 300 |
| Limestone | 5 | 305 |
| Slate .... | 45 |  |
| Sand | 15 | 365 |
| Slate | 42 | 407 |
| Coal | 3 | 410 |
| Slate | 90 | 500 |
|  | 20 | 520 |
| Slate | 55 | 575 |
| Limestone, hard | 5 |  |
| Slate ......... | 5 | 585 |
| Sand, broken | 81 | 666 |
| Slate, soft. . | 24 | 690 |
| Limestone | 10 | 700 |
| Slate | 60 | 760 |
| Limestone | 15 | 775 |
| Sandy limestone |  |  |
| Slate, black..... | 58 | 860 |
| Sand (oil). | 10 | 870 |
| Broken sand. | 52 | 922 |
| Sand (some oil, | 58 | 980 |
| Slate ........... | 7 | 987 |
| Limestone | 11 | 998 1,005 |
| Limestone, hard | 10 | 1,015 |
| Slate ... | 10 | 1,025 |
| Limestone | 10 | 1,035 |

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| Logs-Concluded. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thickness Feet | Depth Feet |
| Slate . . . . . . . . | 15 | 1,050 |
| Sand (salt water). | 55 | 1,105 |
| Limestone ........ | 5 | 1,110 |
| Slate . . . . . | 6 | 1,116 |
| Sandy limestone. | 13 | 1,129 |
| Limestone . . . . . | 15 | 1,144 |
| Red rock. | 2 | 1,146 |
| Slate ... | 34 | 1,180 |
| Limestone | 18 | 1,198 |
| Slate | 12 | 1,210 |
| Red rock. | 13 | 1,223 |
| Slate ..... | 4 | 1,227 |
| Sand (gas) | 13 | 1,240 |
| Limestone, hard. | 10 | 1,250 |
| Slate .......... | 23 | 1,273 |
| Red rock. | 12 | 1,285 |
| Sand (oil pay, 1,298 to 1,330 feet) | 63 | 1,348 |
| Slate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 25 | 1,373 |
| Limestone | 14 | 1,387 |
| Slate .... | 33 | 1,420 |
| Limestone | 6 | 1,426 |
| Total depth.. | . - | 1,426 |

Pet. sec. 20, SE., No. 7.
Operators-E. N. Gillespie.
Farm and well-Smith, No. 24.
Elevation-435 feet.

|  | Thickness Feet | Depth Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sand (salt water) | 25 | 725 |
| Slate and shells.. | 251 | 976 |
| Sand | 5 | 981 |
| Sand (water) | 94 | 1,075 |
| Slate | 95 | 1,170 |
| Sand, salt. | 86 | 1,256 |
| Slate and shells | 41 | 1,297 |
| Red rock. | 13 | 1,310 |
| Slate | 10 | 1,320 |
| Limestone | 30 | 1,350 |
| Slate | 35 | 1,385 |
| Shells and slate | 52 | 1,437 |
| Sand, broken... | 27 | 1,465 |
| Sand (oil) | 10 | 1,475 |
| Slate | 8 | 1,483 |
| Sand | 56 | 1,539 |
| Limestone | 5 | 1,544 |
| Slate | 17 | 1,561 |
| Total depth |  | 1,561 |

## Cross-section D-D.

The D-D cross-section, Pl. XV, is drawn across the southern end of the field. It shows the flattened nature of the LaSalle anticline in this region and the small terrace on the western limb of the fold. The "Gas" sand is not noted in this portion of the field. The remaining producing sands are essentially flat but locally irregular. The section is made up of the following records:

## LOGS.

The records of the following wells are in the tables of well data:

## Logs-Continued.

## List of Wells Affording Data for Cross-Section D-D.



The remaining detailed logs of the section are presented below and elsewhere in this report:

Bport. sec. 30, NE., No. 2.
Operators-Snowden Bros.
Farm and well-McOrr, No. 1.
Elevation-503 feet.


| Logs-Continued. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thickness Feet | Depth Feet |
| Slate, dark, loose. | 19 | 1,687 |
| Sand, dark, soft (8 bailers of water, 1,708 feet) | 21 | 1,708 |
| Slate . . . . | 5 | 1,713 |
| Limestone, white, hard. | 2 | 1,715 |
| Red rock. . . . . . . . . . . | 10 | 1,725 |
| Slate, light | 13 | 1,738 |
| Limestone | 2 | 1,740 |
| Slate, dark, very soft. | 14 | 1.754 |
| Limestone | 10 | 1,764 |
| Slate, dark, very soft | 26 | 1,790 |
| Sand, light, hard.... | 10 | 1,800 |
| Slate . . . . . . . . . . | 8 | 1,808 |
| Limestone | 20 | 1,828 |
| Slate | 37 | 1,865 |
| Sand ( 4 bailers of water, 1, 880 feet) | 71 | 1,936 |
| Slate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 22 | 1,958 |
| Sand (pay, 1,962 to 1,972 feet) | 14 | 1,972 |
| Total depth |  | 1,972 |
| Bport. sec. 29, NW., No. 2. |  |  |
| Operators-Snowden Bros. Farm and well-H. K. Seed, No. 2. Elevation-490 feet. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | Thickness Feet | Depth Feet |
| Soil | 18 | 18 |
| Sand, slate and shells | 332 | 350 |
| Sand, white, soft.. | 50 | 400 |
| Slate and shells. | 300 | 700 |
| Slate, white. | 50 | 750 |
| Slate, dark......... | 81 | 831 |
| Sand, white (salt water, 851 feet).......... | 129 | 960 |
| Slate, sand, and shells (salt water, 1,165 feet). | 205 | 1,165 |
| Sand, white. <br> Slate dark | 105 25 | 1,270 1,295 |
| Sand .... | 25 | 1,320 |
| Limestone, white. | 25 | 1,345 |
| Slate, dark...... | 80 | 1,425 |
| Sand, white. | 187 | 1,612 |
| Slate . . . | 8 | 1,620 |
| Sand, white (salt water, 1,650 feet) | 30 | 1,650 |
| Red slate... | 25 | 1,675 |
| Limestone shells | 55 | 1,730 |
| Sand .... | 20 | 1,750 |
| Slate and shells | 35 | 1,785 |
| Red rock. | 6 | 1,791 |
| Slate | 11 | 1,802 |
| Sand, white. | 26 | 1,828 |
| Slate ... | 17 | 1,845 |
| Sand, white (salt water, 1,860 feet) | 20 | 1,865 |
| Slate ${ }_{\text {Shells, }}$ hard. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14 | 1,879 1.881 |
| Shells, hard. Sand, brown. | 17 | 1,881 <br> 1,898 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Bport. sec. 29, NW., No. 1.

## Operators-Snowden Bros. <br> Farm and well-H. K. Seed, No. 1. <br> Elevation-476 feet.

|  | Thickness F'eet | Depth Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Red rock. | 5 | 415 |
| Sand, dry | 14 | 610 |
| Slate | 150 | 760 |
| Sand | 15 | 775 |

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## Operator <br> Farm an <br> Elevatior

Red rock.
Sand, dry
Slate ....
Sand ......

Logs-Continued.


Law sec. 11, SE., No. 6.
Presented in the stratigraphic discussion, page 67.

Law. sec. 12, SW., No. \%.
Presented in the stratigraphic discussion, page 68.

Law. sec. 12, SW., No. 4.

## Operators-Bridgeport Oil Company. <br> Farm and well-Henry, No. 1. <br> Elevation-440 feet.



## Logs—Concluded.

|  | Thickness Feet | Depth Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Red rock. | - 5 | 1,549 |
| Sand ( oil, 1,556 and 1,568 feet) | 31 | 1,580 |
| Slate | 10 | 1,590 |
| Sand (show of oil) | 5 | 1,595 |
| Slate ……… | 5 | 1,600 |
| Sand (oil pay). | 10 | 1,610 |
| Limestone shell. | 90 | 1,700 |
| Red rock, cave. | 10 | 1,710 |
| Limestone. | 77 | 1,787 |
| Sand | 1 | 1,791 |
| Limestone | 91 | 1,882 |
| McClosky sand. | - | 1,888 |
| Total depth. |  | 1,889 |

Law. sec. 12, SE., No. 2.
Operators-Bridgeport Oil Company.
Farm and well-Tracey Heirs, No. 1.
Elevation- 455 feet.


## RELATIONS OF STRUCTURE TO OIL AND GAS.

## Oil.

The oil sands of Lawrence county have proven the richest in Illinois. They show remarkable stability in their yield and have promise of long life. The shallower sands have declined rapidly, but the Kirkwood, Tracey and McClosky sands are still prolific. Of the 2,810 wells mapped in this county, but 156 , or $51 / 2$ per cent were dry. There are 890 wells mapped in Petty township, 860 in Bridgeport, 349 in Lawrence, and 711 in Dennison. The range of initial production is between one and 2,400 barrels per day. The Kirkwood sand has shown the best general production while the McClosky sand yielded the greatest number of gushers. The Bridgeport sand is the second best general producing sand. It has declined rapidly, however, and is giving way to the development of steadier sands beneath. There are 1,835 of the 2,654 producing wells, or about 70 per cent, that furnish information of the initial yield. This is sufficient to indicate the nature of distribution of oil in this field with respect to structural conditions. The following table shows the number of wells that furnished data of initial productions for each sand. They are liṣted by townships, sands, and extent of yield. The gas and dry wells are also given:

Table Showing Initial Productions of Various Sands in the Lawrence County Field.

| Lawrence county. |  | Number of wells classified according to their initial production. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Township. | Producing sand. | $\begin{aligned} & 0-10 \\ & \text { bbls. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 10-50 } \\ & \text { bbls. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50-100 \\ & \text { bbls. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 100-200 } \\ & \text { bbls. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 200-500 \\ \text { bbls. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Over } \\ 500 \\ \text { bbls. } \end{gathered}$ | Gas. | Dry. |
| Petty........ | Bridgeport. <br> Buchanan. <br> "Gas" <br> Kirkwood. <br> Tracey. <br> McClosky | 4 <br> $\cdots$ <br>  <br> 4 <br> 2 <br> 8 | $\begin{gathered} 27 \\ \cdots \\ 13 \\ 71 \\ 20 \\ 52 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19 \\ \cdots 6 \\ 87 \\ 15 \\ 35 \end{gathered}$ | 21 3 3 63 7 23 | 15 $\ldots .$. 10 10 4 | 4 <br> 6 | 1 $\cdots \cdots$ 8 8 22 5 | 44 |
| Bridgeport... | Bridgeport <br> Buchanan. <br> "Gas" <br> Kirkwood <br> Tracey. <br> McClosky | 6 <br> -9 | 48 4 7 60 1 5 | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 8 \\ 2 \\ 74 \\ 1 \\ 13 \end{array}$ | 47 30 3 47 1 3 | 3 38 1 19 $\cdots 6$ | 3 8 4 4 4 |  | 22 |
| Lawrence.... | Bridgeport <br> Buchanan. "Gas" <br> Kirkwood. <br> Tracey <br> McClosky | 3 1 1 | 1 <br> 7 <br> 44 <br> 8 <br> 8 <br> 2 | 1 11 27 1 4 | 4 <br> 51 <br> 21 <br> 1 <br> 4 | 22 $\ldots 6$ $\cdots$ | 1 |  | 25 |
| Dennison.... | Shallow <br> Bridgeport. <br> Buchanan <br> "Gas" <br> Kirkwood <br> Tracey <br> McClosky | 5 1 10 12 3 | 4 <br> 50 <br> 1 <br> 65 <br> 5 <br> 5 <br> 4 | 51 3 76 4 5 | 54 22 3 38 2 7 | 9 10 711 1 6 | 16 | 9 1 1 1 | 65 |
| Total for field. | Shallow Bridgeport Buchanan. "Gas".... Kirkwood. Tracey McClosky . | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 1 \\ \hdashline 3 \\ 5 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 126 \\ 12 \\ 20 \\ 240 \\ 34 \\ 63 \end{array}$ | 171 22 8 264 21 57 | 126 103 6 169 10 37 | 27 70 1 46 2 21 | 3 <br> 9 <br> $\cdots \cdots \quad 8$ <br> $\cdots \cdots$ | 10 $\cdots \cdots$ $\cdots$ 9 9 24 13 | 156 |

## PETTY TOWNSHIP.

The oil in sections $25,26,35$ and 36 , at the extreme northern end of the county, comes from the McClosky and Tracey sands. The initial yield per well does not exceed 200 barrels. The oil in both sands is found under a small dome on the top of the fold, which is separated from the elongated dome farther south by a narrow barren depression across the field. The McClosky sand is highly productive along a narrow strip north and south through the center of the field, especially in sections 18 and 30 . The largest initial productions of Lawrence county were found in this sand in section 18. The oil is crowded into a small dome, similar in height, extent, and altitude to the arch in the extreme northern end of the field. The same sand is productive at a like altitude on the western flank of the dome-like structure in section 30. The productive strip is very narrow through this section but becomes broader in sections 31 and 6, Bridgeport township.

The Kirkwood sand shows the greatest number of producing wells in the remaining sections of the field, especially along the eastern dip of the anticline in sections 20 and 29. The wells in this region reported excellent initial productions. The Kirkwood sand is also highly productive in section 30, between 30 and 80 feet lower than the crest on the west side of the dome.

The "Gas" sand primarily produces gas but is productive of oil in the following wells:

List of Wells Producing Oil From the 'Gas' Sand; Lawrence County.

| - Township. | Section. | Quartersection. | Number of well. | Initial production in bbls. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Petty.............. | 1... | NE. | 9 | 20 |
|  | 7. | NW. | 9 | 40 |
|  | 7.......... | SW. | 1 | 45 |
|  | 7........... | SW. | 4 | 35 |
|  | 7.. | SW. | 17 | 15 |
|  | 12. | NE. | 2 | 65 |
|  | 12........ | SW. | 9 | 75 |
|  | 12............. | GE. | 6 | 135 |
|  | 12..... | SE. | 7 | 110 |
|  | 13.... | SE. | - 2 | 75 |
|  | $17$ | SW. | 5 | 35 |
|  | $17 .$ | SW. | 6 | 25 |
|  | $20 .$ | NW. | 1 | 25 |
|  | 24...... | NE. | 2 | 40 |
|  | 24.................. | SE. | 7 | 20 |
|  | 5...................... | NW. | 9 | 170 |
| Bridgeport......... | 6.-. .-. . . . . . . . | NE. | 19 | 70 |
|  | 6........ | NE. | 22 | 30 |
|  | 6..................... | NE. | 23 | 45 |
|  | 8.................... | NE. | 9 | 60 |
|  | 8. .-. - . . . . . | NW. | 26 | 50 |
|  | 8................ | NW. | 27 | 30 |
|  | 31. | NE. | 55 | 100 |
|  | 31........... | NE. | 56 | 100 |
|  | 31............. | NE. | 59 | 250 |
|  | 31........ | SE. | 4 | 50 |
|  | 32. | NE. | 5 | 105 |
|  | 32. | NE. | 18 | 20 |
|  | 32... | SW. | 6 | 25 |

The Buchanan sand appears unproductive in Petty township. It is not correlated in this region because of possible confusion with the Bridgeport lenses. In fact, it may be possible that some of the lower
productive lenses of the Bridgeport sand are mistaken for the Buchanar.
The Bridgeport sand is especially productive in sections $18,19,20,29$ and 30 . The initial yields are between 30 and 300 barrels.

## BRIDGEPORT TOWNSHIP.

The Bridgeport, Buchanan, and Kirkwood sands are the most productive in Bridgeport township. The Bridgeport and Kirkwood sands have the largest number of average size wells, while the Buchanan sand has the larger number of gushers.

The Bridgeport sand is especially productive in sections 32,5 and 8 , which lie structurally along the southern slope of the double plunging anticline. The average yield in these sections is between 50 and 150 barrels.

The Buchanan sand has its type area in section 1\%. The wells are very rich in their initial yield, varying between 100 and over 500 barrels. There are a number of gushers recorded from this locality. The oil is crowded into a small dome on the crest of the anticline; the structure is discussed on page $10 \%$.

The Kirkwood sand yields the best wells in sections 6, 31 and 32, which lie along the western flank of the arch and the south-western slope of the largest dome.

The McClosky sand is productive in sections 6 and 31. This is an extension of the narrow productive area through Petty township. Several gushers are reported from section 31.

## LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.

The Kirkwood and Buchanan sands are the most productive in Lawrence township. This locality is the type area for the Kirkwood and a portion of the Buchanan sands.

The Buchanan sand is especially productive in sections 15 and 16. The average yield is 100 to 200 barrels. Several large wells are reported from this area. The oil is crowded into a dome similar in height and altitude to the one in section 17, Bridgeport township.

The type locality for the Kirkwood sand lies in sections 13 and 14 and extends southward into Dennison township. The wells are not highly productive. The oil lies in an extensive flat in the sand which spreads southward through the remainder of the field. The McClosky sand shows a number of excellent wells in section 14.

## DENNISON TOWNSHIP.

The Bridgeport, Kirkwood and McClosky are the prominent producing sands of Dennison township. The Kirkwood sand, as in Bridgeport and Petty townships, is the most widely productive. The Bridgeport sand closely follows the Kirkwood sand in yield but is spotted in its distribution. The McClosky formation has furnished the best producing wells.

The Bridgeport sand is especially productive in sections $2,26,34$ and 35 . This area lies along the southwestern edge of the field. The wells average 50 to 150 barrels initial yield.

The Buchanan sand is notably productive only in section 21, which is an extension of the small dome lying in sections 15 and 16, Lawrence township. The wells are exceptionally large in their initial yield.

The Kirkwood sand shows many wells in sections 22, 23, 25, 26, 35 and 36. The initial yield averages 100 barrels. The oil lies over a broad flat in the sand that covers most of Dennison township.

The Tracey sand shows a light production in sections 25 and 26.
The McClosky sand has its type area and best production in section 25. There are many gushers from the McClosky sand in this section, the highest reporting 1,860 barrels for the first day. The productive areas of this sand lie at an altitude of about 160 feet above the datum plane.

> Gas.

There are about 70 gas wells in Lawrence county. Gas is reported incidentally in over half of the records and is widely distributed in all the sands. The Kirkwood, Tracey and McClosky sands have yielded the most gas, particularly in Petty township where the field is governed by an elongated dome. The following table shows the locations and all available production data of the gas wells in Lawrence county:

Locations of Gas Wells in Lawrence County, and Sources of Gas,


Locations of Gas Wells in Lawrence County-Concluded.


## PETTY TOWNSHIP.

The greatest number of gas wells of the Lawrence county field lie in Petty township. They are scattered along the flanks of the anticline. The "Gas" sand yields gas in small quantities over Petty township and abundantly in section 30 . The gas does not occur at the apex of the large dome centering in this section but lies about 60 feet below on its western flank. The Kirkwood sand is especially productive of gas in sections 1 and 2 in the northern end of the field. The gas seems to be arrested along the steep western flank of the anticline. The Tracey sand shows the greatest productions of gas in this township, and, indeed, over the entire area. The best yield is in the northern portion of the township and through the middle of the broad fold. Several wells also yield gas about 120 feet below the apex of the dome in section 30. The McClosky sand shows an excellent yield of gas on the crest of the same dome.

## Bridgeport Township.

The "Gas" and McClosky sands yield the best pressures of gas in the northern end of the township. The McClosky sand shows several good wells in section 31, about 70 feet lower than the crest of the dome. The two smaller domes in sections 31 and 32 contain gas. The "Gas" sand yields abundant gas in sections 6 and 31, but it lies between 100 and 140 feet below the crest of the dome. The Buchanan sand usually possesses little or no gas, but it reports it in several wells in sections 7 and 8. The type locality of this sand, section 17, does not report any gas. The Kirkwood sand shows a scattered record of gas in its many wells, but particularly in section $1 \%$.

## Lawrence Township.

The Kirkwood sand shows gas in most of the wells in Lawrence township. The Bridgeport and Buchanan sands show no gas while the McClosky gives data from about six wells. There are no commercial gas wells in the township.

## Dennison Township.

The Bridgeport sand shows a number of gas wells in sections 1, 2, 34 and 35. Most all the wells penetrating the Bridgeport lenses record gas in them. The Kirkwood sand gives numerous records of gas over the township but particularly in sections 22,23 and 36 . The McClosky sand shows abundant gas in sections 25 and 36 . The gas would be marketable from this sand but for the enormous yield of oil.

## RELATIONS OF STRUCTURE TO SALT WATER.

The sands of Lawrence county show abundant water along the flanks of the anticline and but little through the center of the field except in the lower Bridgeport and Buchanan sands. The Pottsville rocks appear well saturated with water over the entire field and into the limbs of the LaSalle fold. The Chester sands are not uniformly saturated with water but seem to have limit lines of saturation along the limbs of the fold, more particularly along the western side. The McClosky sand similarly shows abundant water on the western slope of the fold and in parts of Petty township.

## Petty Township.

There is but little water shown in the record of wells in the producing sands of Petty township. The Bridgeport and Buchanan sands are closely associated and show abundant water in sections $1,2,19,20$, 29, 30 and 36. The Kirkwood sand shows some saturation beneath the oil in sections 12 and 36. The McClosky sand shows some water content in sections $12,13,15,24$ and 25.

## Bridgeport Township.

All the sands in sections 1, 18 and 36, Bridgeport township dip low on the western limb of the anticline and show much water. The upper Bridgeport lenses, like those of the Robinson sand of Crawford county, are generally barren of water within the oil pool in this region. The lower lenses are widely saturated in sections $6,7,8,31$ and 32 . The Buchanan sand is completely saturated with water in sections 6 and 31 , but water underlies the oil zone in its type locality, section 1\%. The Kirkwood and McClosky sands are usually free from water in this region, except along their outer edges.

## Lawrence Township.

The Bridgeport sands contain abundant water in Lawrence township. The Buchanan sand is water-bearing in sections 2, 11, 12 and 14, but
contains less water and is oil-bearing in section 16. No water is reported for this sand in section 15. The bottom of the Kirkwood sand contains water in sections 1 and 13. The Tracey sand, in several cases, shows abundant water in section 10 . The McClosky sand is reported waterbearing only in section 1.

## Dennison Township.

The lower Bridgeport lenses and Buchanan sand contain water over most of Dennison township. The upper lenses are productive at the southern end of the field and show some water beneath the oil in section 2. The Kirkwood sand shows water beneath the oil in sections 1, 5, 6, 7, 24 and 30. The McClosky sand is wet in sections 19, 24, and in the northern part of 25 .

## CHAPTER V.

## General Summary of Geological Conditions in Crawford and Lawrence Counties.

## GENERAL STATEMENT.

The features of the structure maps of the different sands, and their individual oil, gas, and salt water relations just described, are sufficiently similar to permit general conclusions as to the accumulation of oil and gas in Crawford and Lawrence counties. These conclusions add to the general fund of evidence confirming the accumulation of oil and gas in folded rocks.

## GENERAL STRUCTURE OF REGION OF THE LA SALLE ANTICLINE.

The greater portion of Illinois lies within the Eastern Interior Coal Basin, which is, broadly speaking, an extensive spoon-shaped basin, with its long axis extending along a line through Cerro Gordo, Lovington and Olney and with its deepest part in Wayne, Hamilton and Edwards counties. The east side of the basin rises into a strong longitudinal fold known as the LaSalle anticline, which extends from the vicinity east of LaSalle in a southeastern direction to Sadorous in Champaign county. From thence it passes near Tuscola and enters the oil territory of Clark county near Westfield. It continues in a direct line through the oil fields in Clark, Crawford and Lawrence counties until the vicinity of St. Francisville in the latter county is reached. The identity of the fold is lost beyond Lawrence county but it is thought to cross the Wabash into Indiana and possibly merges into the eastern flank of the Illinois basin. The writer has compiled several structure sections ${ }^{1}$ which illustrate these facts.

The formations ascend from the axis of the basin into the Crawford and Lawrence county oil fields at the rate of about 50 feet per mile. The ascent becomes more rapid in Lawrence county because of the presence here of the very sharp apex of the anticlinal dome.

The sands of the Illinois basin have been thoroughly tested immediately west of the oil fields and found full of salt water. The lower

[^16]flanks of the fold are known to yield abundant salt water in all the sands which are productive in the main fields. The conditions for the accumulation of oil and gas in the fields are ideal because of the presence of the following governing factors:

1. There is an extensive anticline with a marked basin on at least one side.
2. The depressions on both sides of the fold, showing abundant water; comprise extensive "feeding areas" for the arch.
3. The sands are commonly porous and hence form suitable reservoirs for the storage of oil.
4. There are abundant shales and limestones overlying the sandstones which originally furnished the oil and now probably serve as impervious covers to the reservoirs.
5. The sands in both limbs of the anticline are abundantly saturated with salt water which is probably instrumental in holding the oil and gas captive in its present position. This consideration is highly important because of the relations of water and oil and the resultant concentration of oil in folded structure.
6. The portion of the arch containing oil is six to seven miles in its extreme breadth and one or two miles wide in the narrowest places. The large amplitude and breadth of the arch offered an enormous reservoir capacity.

## DETAILED FEATURES OF THE FIELDS.

The detailed discussion of the structure in the Crawford and Lawrence county field proves conclusively the presence of a major fold governing the accumulation of oil and gas in this region. The crest of the fold, however, is shown to be rery irregular. It is interrupted by numerous minor domes and transverse depressions, which perhaps have been instrumental in segregating the pools. The succession of irregularities culminates in a very extensive uplift of the axis of the anticline north of Bridgeport, Lawrence county, which has the appearance of an elongated dome. Other portions of the anticline show a flattened crest or minor domes.

With one exception the best collection of oil was found over the extensive flat areas along the crest of the parent fold. The large dome in the Lawrence county field shows an exceptional accumulation of oil around its flanks but not at the crest. The domes over the entire area investigated are logical gas reservoirs. The gas, however, does not lay at the apexes of the domes but a short distance below. The best gas and oil wells on the dome in Petty township, Lawrence county, are from 50 to 100 feet lower than the apex. The smaller domes in Lawrence county show good accumulations of oil.

The uppermost part of the flanks of the major fold contain abundant oil. The oil decreases in quantity toward the outer boundaries of the field. The western limit is abrupt and the wells along this boundary produce abundant water. Enough data are at hand to conclude that this is a line of water saturation and that above this line and over the fold most of the sands are wholly oil-bearing. The Pottsville rocks are exceptional in that they contain water in the lower portions and in
some cases are wholly saturated over the fold. These rocks are widely distributed over Illinois and are conspicuous for their yield of salt water. The sands lower than the Pottsville and the upper Bridgeport and Robinson lenses do not show much saturation over the crest of the anticline. There are one or two spots in the field that show isolated patches of water-bearing sand, particularly in the Kirkwood and Mc-- Closky sands.

Some of the non-producing wells in the producing areas owe their condition to impervious sands or thinning out of producing sands. Lack of porosity will perhaps explain the position of dry wells often occurring at or near the very minor domes or small pits that occasionally exist along the crest of the fold.

## Prospective Pools.

It is probable that the high spots along the crest of the major fold, especially the one in section 30, Petty township, Lawrence county, represents cross folding or buckling. This condition would suggest that the territory east of the fold would be similarly affected, particularly in the lower producing formations. New pools are then possible to the east of the fold in positions and directions perpendicular to the trend of the field and parallel to the raised portions of the anticline. The presence of oil in Honey Creek and Montgomery townships of Crawford county seem to bear out this relation. The chief raised portions of the fold occur in section 1, the northwest corner of section 18, and section 30 of Petty township; sections 10 and 14, Lawrence township and sections 23, 26 and 35 Dennison township, all of Lawrence county.

The western side of the Crawford and Lawrence county oil fields, with one exception, is sharply defined and is bounded by a line of water saturation. In addition to this, the dip of the strata into the Illinois basin is so pronounced that the only possibility for new pools lies along unknown terraces, similar to the one occurring in section 29, Bridgeport township.

The extension of the south end of the field is problematical and almost impossible to forecast with the present development, owing to the lack of data and the uncertain character of the anticline. It is also likely that the gap between the Lawrence and Crawford county fields will remain barren as it seems to represent a large transverse basin on the fold.

Possibilities for the production of oil in sands in Crawford county, corresponding to the deep producing formations of Lawrence county, are slight because of the established fact that these formations gradually pinch out to the north of Lawrence county.

## CHAPTER VI.

## Economic Features of the Illinois Fields.

## INTRODUCTION.

The discovery of profitable quantities of oil in Clark county in $190 \pm$ and 1905 led to a remarkably rapid derelopment of the oil fields in the State. The development is all the more surprising when it is noted that in the short period of six years a production of such proportions reached its zenith. Other great fields of America required as high as 30 years to attain such a position. Besides, the Illinois production comes from the smallest areal extent of oil producing territory of the first seren ranking states:

Rank.
1
2
3
4
5
6
7

State.
California
Oklahoma
Illinois
West Virginia
$\square \quad 570$
Ohio 650
Texas 400
Pennsylvania 2,000
Illinois gained ninth place for production and value of oil in 1906 and third place for both in 1907. Since 1907 the State has held third place for production and second for value and has been exceeded only by California and Oklahoma. Up to January 1, 1912, about 19,982 wells had been drilled for oil and gas in the State, of which 15.7 per cent were barren. The remaining 84.3 per cent have produced since 1905 about $157,905,084$ barrels of oil, valued at about $\$ 101,666,473$. The extent of the fields, the grade of the oil, and the efficiency of production, place them among the greatest of the world from an economic point of view.

The successful growth of the Illinois fields may be attributed particularly to the quiet efficiency of experienced and capable oil men. The Appalachian fields supplied the greatest influx of operators, and these, through many years of training, determined the trend of development. They soon established the limits of the field and thus prevented useless explorations.

After oil has been found in commercial quantities in the shallow Casey pool, the operators began to drill in all directions. They were, however, soon limited east and west of Casey by boundaries which were defined by barren wells that either failed to show oil or yielded large quantities of salt water. This caused a shifting of the development inward and along a north and south direction. The discovery of oil in deeper sands in Crawford county led to the same tactics of development, and eventually the long narrow strip of oil country in Clark county approached the broader pool of Crawford county. Similarly, the movement continued from the deeper productive fields of Lawrence county.

The Illinois fields are somewhat different from others because of local conditions and the necessity of properly and economically caring for enormous quantities of oil. The business is divided into many branches, each of which, from the first step of leasing to that of an established production, requires careful and systematic attention. The Ohio Oil Company (Standard) controls most of the production and under its management, there have sprung up various departments necessary to cope with the rapidly increasing yield of oil. This has been done remarkably well and as has been truthfully said, "there never has been an oil field so well taken care of in so short a time as that of Illinois."

The following general discussion of the several phases of the oil business is made with a view of enlightening those readers who are not familiar with the business. It is not intended to be an authoritative explanation of the methods used in developing an oil field or of the details of drilling a well.

## DEVELOPMENT OF OIL PROPERTIES.

## Forenote.

The first step necessary to the development of any oil field is a busi-ness-like lease of the land, conveying distinct rights to both the landowner and the lessee. The successive steps of choosing well sites, drilling, shooting wells, and equipping oil properties involve activities separate from each other, yet so connected that each is a necessary part of the whole. In fact, the largest oil companies in Illinois have separate branches for leasing, drilling, buying, pipe-line discharging, telegraphing, and engineering.

The first step of the oil operator after learning of an "oil strike," is to lease as near as possible to the producing wells. If he has sufficient knowledge of the geological structure of the area, he follows the trend of the anticline or terrace, as the case may be. If he feels that his properties are within the limits of possible producing territory, he makes his locations and starts his drilling.

It is regrettable that many inexperienced operators are attracted by the rush to newly proven areas and by lack of knowledge of both the nature of the business and underground conditions, are led to failure. It is often the case that such novices open up a field. Any observer of the oil business will soon note, however, that the larger companies and operators do but little "wildcatting," preferring to profit by the ex-


The standard derrick.
perience of the novice. It is true also, that field limits of many proven areas are established only by these indiscriminate test holes.

## Leasing.

In contrast with the oil territories of the mountainous Appalachian regions and of the far west, Illinois is a drift-covered plain. All of it is either in cultivation or devoted to pasture. The land divisions are simple and uniform and are based on the civil township of thirty-six sections. Each section usually is sub-divided into tracts of the multiple of twenty acres. The leasing of properties then starts upon a simple basis.

There are no set rules concerning leasing as this is necessarily dependent upon local conditions. The oil men deal entirely with individual land-owners, and leases are private bargains. While some of the territory is developed by land-owners, it is more often leased to operators for a period of five years, with option of further lease as production continues. If adjoining property is untested at the time of leasing, the farmer usually receives a royalty of from one-eighth to onesixth of the future production, with the further stipulation that drilling is to begin within six months to two years, or that a stated rental per acre will be paid until the first well is drilled. If, on the other hand, the desired property lies near producing territory, the land assumes added value and a bonus is demanded in addition to the royalty and the reservation of the fee. The closer the farm is to good oil properties, the higher the bonus becomes; it averages from $\$ 10.00$ to $\$ 40.00$ per acre, but sometimes reaches $\$ 200.00$ or more per acre.

The land-owner retains all surface rights of the land, except on the portion necessarily used by the operator for his equipment, including a full quota of wells, power house, boiler house, tankage, waste pit, and pull rods. Upon an 80 -acre tract not more than six acres are necessary for this. A large portion of the land in the oil district is not considered especially valuable from an agricultural point of view and consequently but little restriction is placed upon the operations.

In certain portions of the field, industrious farmers till their ground and at the same time derive a good income from oil. If a large storage of oil is contemplated it is customary to buy the land outright for a so-called tank-farm.

Stipulations are usually made regarding the use of gas by the landowner and of payment by the lessor for active gas wells. This generally averages from $\$ 100.00$ to $\$ 200.00$ per well per year. There are but few large gas wells in the Illinois fields and the income is insignificant as compared with that derived from the vast production of oil.

The lessee further agrees not to drill wells closer than 200 feet to any dwelling or barn, except in the case of town lots. (See Pl. XXIII, B.) This may be made optional with the land-owner and merely serves as a protection to his perishable property.

It is also agreed that the lessee shall be responsible for all damages caused to growing crops, provided there is enough in amount to warrant complaint. Oftentimes when a well is shot and a good flow is secured, the wind will spray the oil over a considerable area of growing grain
and will thus render it unfit for use. Again careless driving over cultivated ground will destroy a portion of the crop and so warrant complaint. All pipe lines are buried below plow depth.

After production is established, the lease becomes the most valuable part of the oil property. It is often sold, the price depending mainly on the number of producing wells and their average daily yield. A transfer of lease often takes place even though no wells have been drilled on the tract. The price of this is dependent upon the distance from proven property. In fact, lease speculation has become a very lucrative business, particularly in newly opened areas. The speculator watches the prospecting and upon the first news of the oil strike, rushes to the locality and leases what he can without a great amount of expense. The demand for land "close up" to the active wells soon outstrips the supply and the unfortunate operator who is late or who really wishes to drill, is forced to pay the speculator's price. A good example of this type of traffic was shown in the recent Carlyle, Illinois excitement.

The following form of lease is in common use in Illinois:


The steel derrick.

$$
\cdot \text { อч7 }
$$



A.

B.
A. A nitroglycerine plant.
B. A storage magazine for nitroglycerine.

## Choosing a Well Site.

When the lease is secured and the operator is ready to drill, he must choose the site for his first well. This is governed by one or two generally recognized rules or courtesies and many local circumstances. It is usually the custom to place wells about 210 feet inside the property line. This varies, however, with different depths of sand. Wells in the shallow fields are often placed 100 feet, or perhaps less, from the property lines. The drilling is usually inexpensive and many wells are drilled in the eager demand for the oil, with the result that such a field is quickly drained. The location lines in Crawford county are almost always maintained at the regular interval of 210 feet from the line but in the deep Lawrence county pools the distance is from 250 to 300 feet. The distance between wells on the same lease depends on expense and other factors. In the Clark and Crawford county fields they are generally placed 450 feet apart, but in Lawrence county, wells to the deeper sands are located 660 feet apart.

An unwritten law among operators in most fields requires the lessee to drill opposite producing wells on adjoining property. This is called "offsetting" and is done to protect property lines and prevent drainage of oil from the lease. It has been legally determined that a landowner can bring suit to make a lessee "offset" wells or else secure the surrender of the lease. It is the custom to offset all adjoining wells on the neighboring leases and leave the centers to be drawn upon. The free space in an 80 -acre tract thus measures 900 by 2,250 feet. The line wells then draw to good adrantage, and unnecessary center wells are avoided. It is a difficult matter to estimate the acreage drawn upon by oil wells. This is dependent upon the thickness and porosity of the sand, the area of the pool, and the location distances of the wells. It is estimated that about five acres are drawn upon by the Clark county wells, eight in Crawford county, and ten to twelve in Lawrence county. Without considering center wells, twelve to fourteen are drilled on an 80 -acre tract in Clark and Crawford counties and from eight to ten in the Lawrence county field.

The choosing of a site may be affected, furthermore, by sudden dips in the sand about a regular location, thus breaking up the regularity of location lines. Further irregularity may be caused by the presence of buildings, permanent power houses, or unfavorable topographic features. It may seem advisable to even shift wells from a drift covered valley to the side of a hill where less expense is incurred in placing the drive-pipe. Well locations are often chosen in prospective areas with respect to the water and fuel supply. The advance of oil operators into active coal fields of the State may necessitate selection of well sites so as not to endanger mines and their employees.

## Drilling.

The third step in the devesupment of oil properties is a contract between the operator and the drilling contractor. An agreement is drawn up between the two for the drilling at a certain price per foot, dependent upon the locality and the depth of the desired sand. A uniform rate is usually established by the supply houses in an active oil field. Drilling
in "wildcat" areas usually costs more than in a proven area because of the distance from railroads and the lack of material, fuel, water, etc. Deep sands and peculiar formations also affect the cost per foot of drilling.

Stipulations are made in the contract for drilling a specified depth and the contractor is held responsible for the well to that depth, or possibly to the extent of reaching the desired sand and determining its productivity. The agreement states that drilling shall begin within a specified time.

The contractor is responsible for the purchase and construction of the derrick. He furnishes boiler, string of tools, fuel, water, drillers and tool-dressers, and is held responsible for accidents. The contractor must replace the casing after a successful shot; clean out the well and pump it for a specified time free of charge, and tube the well. Should further cleaning be necessary after the time stated, a charge is usually made by the contractor for this service at the rate of $\$ 15.00$ per day and the operator furnishes fuel and water. A rate of $\$ 2.50$ per day is usually made for extra pumping. The contractor is permitted to use any oil or gas as fuel for drilling that he may find during the progress of his well. If the contractor experiences trouble in setting his casing, he is usually paid a reasonable amount for labor. In case a dry hole is secured the contractor must pull all the casing possible and in the event of a producing well he must draw that casing which is not desired in the well. In all events the contractor must put the well in order for pumping.

The operator, on his part, usually agrees to furnish conductor, drivepipe, casing, tubing, and rodding. He provides for hauling the pipe and necessary accessories other than the driller's string of tools and rig. The operator is responsible for the plugging of a dry well and the filing of the affidavit thereto.

When the contract for drilling is signed, the operations pass into the hands of the contractor, who in turn contracts with the rig-builder. Nearly all rigs in the Illinois fields, outside of the Clark county pools and portions of Crawford county, are of the Standard type. (See Pl. XVI.) They are constructed of timber and consist of four strong uprights held in the shape of a pyramid by ties and braces, and resting on strong wooden sills. This derrick is used as a support for the sheave or crown pulley, which must be of sufficient height- 66 feet in the shallow fields and 72 feet in the deeper fields-to swing the long, heary, drilling tools free from the derrick floor. A second pulley is fastened to the top to swing the bailer free.
Connected with the derrick are principally the bull-wheel and shaft on which is wound the cable supporting the drilling bit; the walking beam, giving vertical motion to the tools; the band wheels, transmitting power from the engine to the movable parts; and the sheds to protect the engine, bull-wheel, and shaft from inclement weather. When these main portions of the derrick with necessary minor details are complete, the rigbuilder has fulfilled his part of the contract. The contractor then sets his boiler in place, adjusts his engine; winds his cables; places his swinging cranes for lifting the drilling bits; and does many trivial things necessary to facilitate his work.

A.

B.
A. Oil tanks under shed.
B. A pumping disc.

The construction of the standard rig requires about three days and costs about $\$ 500.00$. The same derrick can be used about twelre times, at an extra cost of about $\$ 100.00$ each time for tearing down and rebuilding and for additional repairs and materials.

The steel derrick (see Plate XVII) is used in some portions of the field, though not extensively. The uprights are of steel and the braces and ties are of wire, cable or thin steel rods. The sheds, shaft, and bull-wheels are of wood. The steel derrick can be torn down easily and mored indefinitely but its original expense is much greater than the standard derrick. The leading objection to the steel derrick is the probability of breaking or twisting pieces of the frame work during transportation and causing delay in expense and repair.

In the shallow fields a portable drilling rig is more often used than a permanent one. The whole outfit is mounted on a heavy wagon and includes a single high timber, fitted up as a derrick, while the remaining necessary parts are assembled in a compact manner back of it. This rig is not practical for deep sands or hard formations. There are two types of portable rigs, known as the "Star" and the "Parkersburg." Their cost, including all equipment, is about $\$ 2,300.00$. A larger type of portable drilling rig has been perfected recently that is suitable for deeper sand pools. The cost of this rig is about $\$ 10,000.00$.

The costs of drilling wells in Illinois has gradually declined since the opening of the Casey field in 1906. At that time the cost was $\$ 1.00$ per foot when fuel and water were not included, and 90 cents per foot when they were supplied. The following costs of drilling are representative for the various pools:

## Cost of Drilling in Illinois Oil Fields.

Pools. Depth.
Clark county, 400 to 500 feet. ..... \$0 80
Crawford county, 750 to 1,000 feet, 1907 ..... 100
Crawford county, 750 to 1,000 feei, 1908 ..... 090
Crawford county, 750 to 1,000 feet, 1909-1910. ..... 080
Crawford county, 750 to 1,000 feet, 1911 ..... 070 to 085
Lawrence County-Bridgeport sands, 800 to 950 feet, with 10 -inch drive-pipeand $65 / 8$-inch casing........................................... 080
Bridgeport sands, with 16 -inch drive-pipe and $81 / 4$-inchcasing135
Buchanan sands, 1,250 to 1,400 feet ..... 135
Kirkwood sands, 1,450 to 1,650 feet ..... 150
Tracey sands, 1,700 to 1,750 feet ..... 150
McClosky sands, 1,775 to 1,875 feet ..... 150
The approximate time required to drill, shoot, clean, an ..... put inorder a well in the different pools is as follows:
Pool.Clark county, or Shallow sands........................................... 4 to 5
Crawford county ..... 10 to 12
Lawrence County-Bridgeport sands10 to 12
Buchanan sand ..... 20 to 25
Kirkwood sand ..... 35 to 45
Tracey sand ..... 60 to 75
McClosky sand ..... 60 to 100

The Bridgeport sands were the first developed in Lawrence county and were drilled with the small sized pipe similar to that used in the Robinson sand of Crawford county which is at the same depth. Later when the deeper sands were discovered and found more prolific, it became impracticable to use $61 / 4$ inch casing. To secure production from all sands, therefore, a larger size drive-pipe and $81 / 4$ inch casing were introduced. The operators found it profitable to drill new wells with larger size pipe rather than redrill the older ones. The old wells were allowed to produce until abandonment and, indeed, there are many that are still producing. These lie close to the town of Bridgeport.

The drilling crew consists of two drillers and two tool-dressers, who work by pairs in shifts or "tours" of twelve hours each. It is the duty of the driller to stay close to the mouth of the bore, regulate the cable and temper screw when necessary, control the machinery, etc. The tool-dresser acts as an assistant, fires the boilers, attends to the engines, dresses or sharpens the bits, assembles the small tools, switches the bull-wheel cable, etc. The average daily wages of drillers is $\$ 5.00$ and of tool-dressers $\$ 4.00$.
The first process in the drilling of oil well is that of "spudding" -a method used in drilling the first 75 to 150 feet through what is known as the drift, and usually stopping at bed rock. The drift is composed of soil, sub-soil, clay, gravels, and sands, and is usually soft. A short cable is fastened by a shoe to the crank of the band wheel and to the general cable extending from the bull-shaft over the crown pulley and to the spudding drill in the well. As the band wheel turns, the short cable jerks the tools up and down. The bull-shaft is clamped while the spudding is going on and when it is released the cable and spudding drill are fed downward into the hole.

The hole is usually started in a large size conductor and the spudding apparatus is guided by hand. The regular drilling bit and stem are too long and heavy to manipulate for spudding.

When the spudding has been completed the stem and bit are substituted and are connected to the walking-beam and temper screw which lift the tools and cable at a varying rate of speed, dependent upon the depth of the well and the condition of the formations. The walkingbeam rocks back and forth on an upright post independent of the derrick and so gives vertical motion to the cable and drill. The temper screw is fastened to the end of the walking-beam. The cable is clamped to the lower end of the screw and as it is necessary to lower the drill, a handle is turned and the tools are fed downward. The driller determines the lowering of the cable by the feel of the rope or its tension, and the temper screw is adjusted accordingly.

The temper screw varies in size from four to seven feet, the average screw-depth measuring five feet. The difference in length is due to the spring of the hemp cable. After a screw-depth of drilling has been accomplished the tools are withdrawn and a bailer is lowered in the hole. The bailer or sand bucket is a long section of hollow tubing with a ball and tongue valve at the bottom. As this is lowered into the thin mud and liquid at the bottom of the well, the valve opens and allows the bailer to fill. The weight of the liquid closes the valve as the bailer

A.

B.
A. A modern tank-car loading rack.
B. An early tank-car loading rack.
is lifted. When the bailer touches the ground at the mouth of the well, the valve releases and the slush pours out.

It is customary to place drive-pipe through the drift to bed rock. A square hammer is usually fitted to the top of the stem. The stem rests inside the pipe as the hammer strikes the top of it. When a section is driven its length into the hole, a second section is then coupled to the first and the driving is continued. The driving of the pipe is manipulated with the same apparatus used for spudding. The first casing is usually driven through the first salt water sand and, in the event of a bad cave, also through the caved material. Casing is never driven until it becomes necessary to do so. In case the driving of the pipe is difficult, a sharp heavy shoe is attached to the bottom.

## Shooting the Well.

When the oil-bearing stratum has been tapped and found productive the work is continued slowly until within a few feet of the bottom of the sand or until evidence of salt water appears. The driller notifies the operator who in turn arranges with the agent of a nitroglycerine company to bring the explosive and shoot the well. After the shooter has measured the sand accurately with a steel-line tape, he pours the nitroglycerine into tin shells $51 / 2$ inches wide by 5 feet long, holding from 10 to 20 quarts each; and by means of a lowering line, pulley, and special releasing device, lowers them to the producing sand. The shells are conical at the lower end and concave at the upper, so as to fit snugly together. The top shell bears a water-proof percussion cap connected by a wire to an electric hand-battery above ground. A "Jacksquib" is often used to explode the shot. This is a tin tube, about 3 feet long containing a dynamite cap packed around with sand. A fuse is extended from the squib and is lighted and lowered. This is used when the hole is clean and not caving and when the casing is not pulled before the shot. In some cases the squib may contain a small quantity of nitroglycerine and be arranged to explode with a time fuse. The explosion opens a large cavity in the producing sand and cracks the bed for a wide radius, thus allowing the contained oil and gas to flow to the well. The greatest care is used in placing the shot in order not to disturb the overlying shales or the underlying sand, which usually contains salt water. If the shales are loosened to any extent they fill the cavity with debris and make the work of cleaning the well difficult. In case it is known that the lower sand does not contain salt water, drilling is carried through the sand and a pocket is made by the explosive to catch the caving material. If the salt water sand is tapped, a flow is often started that is difficult to control and which often drowns out the oil. In such a case the well is usually abandoned, although instances are known where the salt water head has been pumped off and a production of oil secured later. If it is desired to shoot the sand some distance from the bottom, an anchor, or supporting tube for the shot is placed at the bottom of the sand. If there are two producing sands close together two charges are set and an anchor, loaded with nitroglycerine, is placed between the sands. The explosion of the upper shot transmits the force to the second through the anchor.

The size of the shot depends upon the texture and thickness of the producing sand., It has been found that 30 feet of sand requires about 60 quarts of nitroglycerine. A charge of 80 to 100 quarts is sufficient for all sands in the Illinois fields. It is usually the custom to leave the 8 and 10 -inch casing in the well and pull the casing near the producing sand previous to the shooting. This eliminates danger of collapsing or mangling. The casing is lowered later in cleaning the well.

About ten seconds after the shooter has discharged the explosive there is a quick jar of the earth, followed by a muffled report. With a roar the gas pours forth from the well in a bluish-white streak, followed, shortly, by a column of oil and water. This rises slowly to above the top of the derrick, where it sprays out in the direction of the wind. The rattling pebbles against the derrick, and the heavier thuds of large fragments on the ground are heard for several minutes. The column of oil subsides in a short time and the drillers cap the well or turn the flow into emergency tanks.

The shooters hold responsible positions and are chosen by the explosive manufacturers for their cool-headedness and skill. They receive salaries from $\$ 100$ to $\$ 125$ per month and usually a bonus for successful work and good behavior.

The torpedo company, through its shooter, is held responsible for the well from the moment of taking charge, and, if a premature shot takes place through carelessness or neglect, must arrange to drill another well immediately near the same location or pay for the ruined well. When the shot is successful the contractor resumes charge of the well and completes it by cleaning out and putting it in order for pumping. In all cases the shooter is required to know that the well is in perfect condition before shooting. It often occurs that after his explosive is partially set, the overlying formations cave and cover the shot. The shooter and drillers coöperate and clean out the well very cautiously to the top of the shot. Several days of the shooters time are thus required before he can complete his task, at an extra cost to the company.

The torpedo companies maintain manufacturing plants in isolated spots in each main field (see Pl. XVIII, A). Small storage magazines are built in other out-of-the-way places, usually one-half mile from any dwelling, so as to distribute the supply and avoid large loss in case of accident (see Pl. XVIII, B).

Special transportation is necessary to distribute the nitroglycerine. Large stock wagons supply the magazines and lighter wagons make distribution to the wells. The nitroglycerine wagon is built on strong but flexible springs, and is easily recognizable because of the height of the bed above ground. The bed of the wagon is fitted with square padded cells for each 10 -quart can of liquid. The words "Nitroglycerine, Dangerous," are printed on the outside of each wagon and serve to notify the public of the nature of the rehicle. The shooter usually drives along unconcerned over bumps and ruts, confident of the security of his peculiar wagon. Accidents are rare, but they, sometimes, may be caused by collision or carelessness in pouring the liquid into the cans. A drop on the side of a can may be exploded by friction. The viscous liquid is safely poured by a steady hand.

A.

B.
A. A power or pumping house.
B. A boiler house.

Both liquid and solid nitroglycerine have been used in the field. The liquid explosive is a definite chemical compound, known as tri-nitro-cellulose. Glycerine is treated with a mixture of concentrated sulphuric and nitric acids at a temperature below $30^{\circ}$ centigrade to prevent explosion. During the nitrating process water is given off and is absorbed by the sulphuric acid. The temperature of $30^{\circ}$ centigrade is kept uniform and is effected by blown air during the mixing. The rate of mixing is slow and regular. After mixing the product is washed with water to remove the surplus acid. The solid nitroglycerine is made into cylindrical forms and has the appearance of a yellowish transparent jelly. It has the consistency of rubber and can be readily handled without danger, both during transportation and at the well.

The process and product are patented. The liquid explosive is preferred because of its efficiency. The standard prices for the explosive are as follows:


Other charges include 2 cents per foot for electric wiring, and in case of delay, an extra charge of $\$ 15.00$ per day for the time of the shooter.

## Lease Equiparent.

## cleaning out and tubing the well.

After the well has been shot and a production of oil assured, the drillers clean it out in a manner similar to the original drilling. The bit is worked through any accumulated debris and the bailer brings up the slush. The pocket or cavity is emptied and thus serves as a reservoir. A two-inch tubing, containing a $5 / 8$ inch sucker rod and cup, usually placed in the casing to the sand and is connected to the pumping machinery. If the well is the first one, the rod is set to pumping directly from the walking beam. If the well is one of several, it is connected to the power-house by a pumping jack. A three-inch tubing is often used if the well is a large one or large quantities of salt water are encountered. The cost of tubing is $111 / 2$ cents per foot. During the life of the well cups often become worn or loose and are repaired by the use of a portable cleaning rig. (See Pl. XXVII, B.)

## TANKS.

The oil from the first well is sent to emergency tanks and from later wells to the lease tanks. The tanks are usually low cylinders, built of wooden staves and steel bands. They range from 100 to 1,600 barrels capacity. The smaller tanks are transported to a well when oil is found and are used to receive the supply until the permanent lease tanks are located and built. The usual 250 -barrel tank measures $21 / 2$ barrels of oil to the inch or 25 barrels to ten inches of depth. The cost of this
size tank is about $\$ 90$, and of the 1,600 -barrel tank about $\$ 450$. Secondhand 250 -barrel tanks cost about $\$ 50$ and are preferred because they are saturated with oil and less liable to leakage. When several tanks have been built on a lease, sheds are placed over them for protection from evaporation and to prevent their warping by the sun's heat. (See Pl. XIX, A.) The average cost of these is about $\$ 60$, although the cost is dependent upon the size.

## LOADING RACKS.

The oil from a new field is generally sent by donkey-pump to the nearest railway loading-rack (see Pl. XX, B) and is shipped by tankcar to the refineries or to manufacturing companies who have use for crude oil. The racks are usually composed of upright tubing of about two or three inches in diameter with swinging ends that fit into the mouths of the tank cars. They are connected direct to the pipe lines from the lease. The loading racks that are maintained in the fields at present are provided with facilities for measuring the exact amounts of oil shipped (see Pl. XX, A). Loading racks are installed at Bridgeport and Lawrenceville on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; Lawrenceville, Birds, Flat Rock, and Robinson, on the Big Four railroad; Robinson, Stoy, Bakers Lane, and Oblong on the Illinois Central railroad; Casey and Oilfield on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad; and Casey and Martinsville on the Vandalia railroad.

## POWER AND BOILER HOUSES.

With four or five wells on a lease it becomes practicable to build a centrally located power-house for pumping them. The walls of the building are constructed of wood or corrugated sheet-iron, and the floors of cement (see Pl. XXI, A). A gas engine is installed at one end of the building, and at the other end an oscillating pull-wheel to give horizontal movement to the surface rods radiating from it to the different wells. The pull-wheel draws the surface rod toward the power and the weight of the sucker rod in the well assists in pulling it back, thus providing the necessary balance of work. A boiler-house is built close to the power house for emergency use and for steaming the oil (see Pl. XXI, B). The average cost of the power-house and boilerhouse is about $\$ 1,200$. The $25-\mathrm{H}$. P. gas engines cost $\$ 425$; the $35-$ H. P. engines, $\$ 585$; the Mascot power, $\$ 320$, and the boiler, $\$ 385$. One equipment serves as many as 40 wells, but usually only 25 to 30 . The power man in charge can not look after more than this number and accomplish his daily work. The power man makes the rounds of inspection, cares for his engine, boiler and oil tanks, and makes a daily report. It often becomes necessary on the larger leases to employ a helper. He is called the "roust-a-bout" and assists the power man in looking after the wells. The power fuel is usually gas and is generally piped from the wells in the lease. Some leases do not produce gas and it is then bought from another lease or from a nearby gas line. Steam is used if the lease is isolated or gas cannot be secured.

A.

B.
A. The standard pumping-jack.
B. The steel pumping-jack.

## PULL-RODS AND PUMPING DISCS

The surface pull-rods are generally made of steel or wire cable. They are supported in a level line to the well by posts of various lengths, depending upon the undulations of the farm. Notches are cut in the top of the posts for guiding the lines, and are greased occasionally to minimize the friction of the rod. Wells may be pumped in spite of intervening buildings or two wells may be attached to one general leadline by the use of suitable angle-knees. Large flat, oscillating pumping discs are often used to overcome surface irregularities or obstructions, and for pumping across highways (see Pl. XIX, B). They are placed in the open field and are connected to the power by large pull-rods, which move alternately and turn the disc through an arc of about onefifth of a circle. Surface rods radiate from the disc to the wells.

## PUMPING JACKS.

The standard wooden jack, steel jack and "home-made" wooden jacks are used in Illinois. The standard jack is substantially mounted over the well on heavy wooden sills. (See Pl. XXII, A.) The workable portions resemble a right triangle, with the right angle pivoted, the upper acute angle fastened to the sucker rod, and the lower acute angle to the surface rod. The pull-wheel draws the lower angle outward and at the same time raises the upper angle and sucker rod. When the stroke is made the weight of the sucker rod pulls the jack to its normal position. The steel jack is similar to the standard wooden jack except for materials and weight. (See Pl. XXII, B.) With the home-made jack the angles are reversed and the action is one of pushing. (See Pl. XXIII, A.) Light weight jacks cost about $\$ 10.00$ and heavy ones about $\$ 17.00$. Sometimes wells are so arranged that the working balance between sucker and surface rods is uneven. In this case adjustment is made by weights upon the jack to push the sucker rod down or by weights at other points to aid the pull-rod.

## REMOVAL OF SALT WATER AND STEAMING OIL.

Salt water often accompanies the oil into the tanks and by difference in weight finds its way to the bottom where it is withdrawn by opening a bung-hole. It is the usual practice to run the oil into separating tanks where a siphon is so set that the oil runs one way into the lease tanks and the water flows in another direction into nearby streams. The oil often roils and assumes a yellowish color when it is pumped too hard. This is due to a suspension of sulphur which interferes with refining. The removal of the sulphur and other impurities is accomplished by precipitation with steam, usually for three hours in a 250-barrel tank. The sediment is piped away from the bottom of the tank to a shallow pit some distance from the buildings, where it is burned and prevented from polluting the streams. (See Pl. XXIV, A.) The waste pit is a shallow hole in the ground surrounded by a small dike. It is usually constructed at a lower elevation than the tanks in order to provide a flow by gravity. A recent investigation by federal officials has put a stop to running waste oil into streams. It is claimed that
the waste has killed many fish and contaminated the water in the Embarrass and Wabash rivers. During freshets, it has saturated the foliage and underbrush along their tributaries, and in several cases, this was later destroyed by fire. (See Pl. XXIV, B.) The pollution of the streams is not only unsightly but the waste becomes offensive after having stood through the heat of a summer. It is true, however, that the streams cannot be freed entirely from waste because the surplus salt water must be taken care of. The present system of burning has greatly minimized the problem.

## The Approxinlate Cost of Oil Wells.

The following table presents the approximate cost of the first wells and the lease equipment in the various Illinois pools:

Cost of Wells and Their Equipment in Illinois.

| Items. |  |  | Lawrence county. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 产 |  |  |  | 位 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 360 \\ 80 \\ 950 \\ 90 \\ 150 \\ 1,220 \\ 1200 \\ 100 \\ 100 \end{array}$ | - 500 |  | \$ 500 | \$ 500 | \$ 500 | 8 500 |
| ${ }^{\text {Drilling... }}$ Drive-pipe |  | 90800 | 750900900 | $\begin{array}{r} 90 \\ 1,700 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \\ & 2,800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \\ & 3,400 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,800 \\ & 90 \\ & 3,800 \end{aligned}$ |
| Casing... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shooting.. |  | ${ }_{90}$ | 90 | ${ }^{1} 100$ | 2,100 | , 100 |  |
| Tubing and pumping out |  | ( $\begin{array}{r}150 \\ 1,200 \\ 200\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}150 \\ 1,200 \\ \hline 200\end{array}$ | - 2000 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| Power and boiler-house e |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Belting and lead lines. |  | 250 100 | 250 100 | 100100 | 100100100 | 250100100 | 200100100 |
| Incidentals. |  | 100 | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | \$2,580 | 33,980 | \$4,130 | \$5,990 | \$7,655 | \$8,490 | \$9, 190 |

The above figures may be increased considerably if trouble is encountered in drilling the well or if the well is situated at a considerable distance from transportation. The second and succeeding wells cost less than the first one by about $\$ 1,700.00$ in Clark county, $\$ 2,400.00$ in Crawford county, $\$ 2,300.00$ for those in the Bridgeport sand, $\$ 2,800.00$ for those in the Buchanan sand, $\$ 2,900.00$ for those in the Kirkwood sand, $\$ 3,500.00$ for those in the Tracey sand, and $\$ 3,800.00$ for those in the McClosky sand. The rig, drive-pipe, a portion of the casing, tanks and power and boiler-house equipment serve for several wells. The incidentals include the expenses of the operator and the cost of teaming, which is dependent upon available teamsters and the amount of work being done, but which averages $\$ 4.50$ per day. The weights of the various sizes of casing most commonly used are,


The general cost of drive-pipe, casing, tubing and rodding is as follows:

A.

B.
A. A third type of pumping-jack.
B. A town-lot well in Bridgeport, ill.

Cost of Well Supplies in Illinois.

|  | Diameterinches. | Cost per foot. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Drive-pipe. | 16 | \$3.25 |
| Casing (No.50) | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2.15 |
| Casing (St'd).. | 12 | 1.24 1.09 |
| Casing. | $8 \frac{1}{4}$ | 0.728 |
| Casing. | $6 \frac{5}{8}$ | 0.5195 |
| Tubing. | $5_{1}{ }_{1}^{36}$ | 0.407 0.12 |
| Oilline. | 2 | 0.098 |
| Gasline. | 2 | 0.885 |
| Sucker-rods | 䂸 | *4. ${ }^{4} .54$ |

* Per hundred feet.

An idea of the enormous amount of casing and supplies used in the Lawrence county district is presented in Plate XXX.

## The Cost of Operating a Lease.

The cost of operating a lease does not vary noticeably in the several Illinois pools and indeed is often negligible when compared with the earning power of the wells. The high cost of development, the interest on the investment, and the expense of plugging wells are the barriers to be overcome, particularly in the deep sand areas of Lawrence county before profits accrue to the operators. The shallow fields of Clark county have been among the most profitable in the world because of the low cost of development and the high returns. On the other hand the deep wells of Lawrence county have been just as profitable perhaps, but the expense of development has been very high. This was overcome by a high and steady production. The Crawford county area has been a valuable and safe field because of the steady yield of the wells and a rather low cost of development. The first wells in any field usually hold up better than later wells and naturally produce more oil, probably because the openings were made permanent under stress or pressure, etc. The essential feature in operating is to overcome first cost and the interest on the investment. In the shallow fields eight wells steadily making two and even one barrel per day are found to be profitable. One company has operated 100 old wells for two years that yielded totally, 150 to 300 barrels per day. The total cost of operation was $\$ 600.00$ per month. The yield of oil gave an average net income of $\$ 3,000.00$ per month, with a maximum of $\$ \%, 000.00$ per month. The minimum cost of operating a lease should average about $\$ 120.00$ per month while the maximum should be about $\$ 160.00$. The pumper receives $\$ 66.00$ for care of a light lease and about $\$ 72.00$ for two small leases or a large one. The sum of $\$ 20.00$ is required for fuel, although the gas cost is usually low or nothing, and $\$ 30.00$ for teaming and supplies.

In a declining field, after the cost of development has been met, it has been found profitable to pump three or four wells of 5-barrel capa-
city. The monthly output from four 5 -barrel wells, after deducting a royalty of one-sixth, is 500 barrels. At the current price of 67 cents per barrel January 1, 1912, the income is as follows:
Five hundred barrels at 67 cents
$\$ 33500$
Cost of operating. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 14000
Net income
$\$ 17000$
The net income from ten 5 -barrel wells or five 10 -barrel wells would be about $\$ 700.00$ per month.

## INVESTMENTS IN OIL PROPERTIES.

Investments in oil properties fall naturally into two classes-those in the wild-cat, or unproven territory, and those in developed fields. One deals with chance and the other is largely a definite business venture.

An investment in a wild-cat scheme is at all times uncertain because there is no assurance of finding oil. Wild-cat work is necessary for the development of any oil territory, but it should be left, if possible, to those large companies which have a reserve fund for such purpose. These companies are in a position to drill several wells before oil is found or the venture abandoned. The basis of wild-cat work may be a geological study, surface seepage or a previous exploitation of some kind. The area in consideration is then leased, often in lots as much as 40,000 acres, which in case oil is found, would naturally protect the interests of the active operators. The only definite knowledge the prospecting company might have in unproven territory would be the result of the work of a competent geologist. This knowledge should lead the company from drilling in the basins, which would probably be full of salt water and afford little promise of the presence of oil, to raised structures where conditions for the accumulation of oil are more favorable. The drilling bit alone will give evidence of the actual presence of oil or its absence. The man of small means should, for his own protection, beware of venturing into new territory but should, if possible, join a responsible oil company that intends to purchase a proven property and develop it as such. He could lease and drill only in a limited area and one or two unsuccessful attempts would force him to abandonment. It has happened, however, that in some instances the small operator has been successful and has opened up a field, but experience proves that, generally, the case is otherwise.

Investments in developed fields are matters of calculation and judgment. A usual custom of a purchasing company is to send representatives into a field to carry on a ten-day gauge on those properties the buying of which is under consideration. At the end of this time the value of the property is rated at a definite amount per barrel of the average daily yield of the lease. The usual price per barrel for future production is about $\$ 400$, though it often reaches $\$ 500$ or more, if a property is particularly desirable. If a 40 -acre lease produces steadily 500 barrels of oil per day, the buying price would be $500 \times 400$ or $\$ 200,000.00$. Under this investment a property with a reasonable decline should pay for itself in about three years. There is some opportunity

A.

B.
A. A waste pit for burning waste oil.
B. The effect of fire from waste oil on streams.
of failure even in producing areas through a sudden drain of the sands or a flooding of the area with salt water.

The actual amounts of oil won per acre are variable. Some portions of the field have yielded 6,000 barrels per acre and are still producing, though not extensively. Other portions with wells equally good in initial production have yielded only 500 barrels or less per acre. One tract produced 10,000 barrels per acre and from another of 20 acres over a million barrels of oil were taken. The last was only possible because the owner built his own storage tanks and pumped constantly. It is evident that this shrewd gentleman secured some oil which would have gone to his neighbors had they been similarly provided with storage.

The deeper and more prolific sands of Lawrence county have yielded much greater quantities of oil and perhaps will continue to do so, because of the several producing sands and the remarkable staying qualities of the wells. This area will probably be productive for a good many years, as has been the case in the Appalachian region. The shallower fields to the north with one sand, or two or more lenses of the same sand, are already showing signs of decline. The combined daily output of the Clark, Cumberland and Edgar county wells on January 1, 1912, was about 9,000 barrels as against about 40,000 barrels in $190 \%$. The Crawford county yield reached about 20,000 barrels daily, as against 100,000 barrels in $190 \%$. The Lawrence county production has steadily increased since the first development and at the present time produces more than the rest of the counties combined and about double that of Crawford county.

Since the Illinois fields were discovered, many men wishing to invest have found that the field was completely leased and that the only opportunity to share in the business was to join an established company or to organize a new company to buy partially or wholly developed tracts. Even this has been difficult because of the enormous prices asked for good leases and the scarcity of stocks of organized and prosperous companies.

The transfer of oil properties has been common in the last two years and has comprised dealings in both developed and undeveloped leases. The Ohio Oil Company, the producing agent of the Standard Oil Company, has been the most active purchaser of producing properties in Illinois. It has recently bought out many large companies such as the Jennings Oil Company, Parker and Edwards, Riddle Oil Company, Brown and Hogue, The Lee Oil Company, The North Fork Oil Company, and other smaller companies. Before these purchases it owned and operated leases to the amount of about 40 per cent of the fields. Its total holdings now are probably more than 70 per cent of the total development. This company buys and stores more than 90 per cent of the oil of the State. How much of the production comes from its own leases is not known, but certainly not less than half.

## BUYING, TRANSPORTING AND STORING OIL.

## Buying Oil.

When the oil is steamed and ready ta be sold, the power man notifies the gauger of the Ohio Oil Company or the Indian Refining Company,
who determines the quality and quantity of oil on each lease. A report or "ticket" is made and signed by the gauger and lease man and copies are retained by each while an additional one is sent to the purchasing company's office. The purchasing company enters the report on its books and in a short time checks are made out individually to all parties interested in the transaction under what are termed division orders. A division order is a tabulated form including signed and sworn statements that the operator has a certain interest in a producing company or in a lease and that the landowner has a royalty, usually one-eighth of the oil. The division order is kept on file with the purchasing company. A producer can hold his oil in storage for two months, and at the expiration of that time checks are sent at the prevailing price. The purchasing company pro-rates its own leases as it does those of individual operators and issues royalty checks directly to the farmer. In all reports 3 per cent of the gauged oil is deducted for leakage, sediment and evaporation, which goes on continually until the oil reaches the refinery. This is a natural loss and is borne by all interested in the production.

The auditing department of the Ohio Oil Company, Marshall, Ill., has one of the most complete systems of its kind. The amount of work done by it is enormous, and its thoroughness is attested by the scarcity of complaints from either landowner or operator.

## Transporting the Oil.

The Ohio Oil Company is not a common carrier of oil, but is a buyer. The old system of carrying oil at a certain rate in addition to storage has disappeared. During 190\% and 1908 the Ohio Oil Company built an extensive system of gravity pipe-lines for collecting oil from the greater part of the field. E. C. Bolton, chief engineer, made thorough detailed surveys of all the leases and all the stream courses through or near the field. Advantage was taken of the slope of the streams and pipe-lines were laid along them. Branch lines were run to each lease so that the oil, when released from the lease tanks, flows by its own weight into the general stream main, and down its course to a substation, where it is caught and pumped back through a larger main to the head pumping station at Martinsville, Ill. There are thirteen substations in the main fields and one at Sandoval,. Ill., located as follows:

Location of the Ohio Oil Company's Pumping Stations in Illinois. ${ }^{1}$

| Order | Station-name. | Section. | Township. | County. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Martinsville. | 7 | Martinsville | Clark. |
| 2 | Stoy... | 2 | Oblong... | Crawford (see Pl X X V A ) |
| 3 | Bridgeport | 9 | Lawrence | Lawrence (see Pl. XXVI). |
| 4 | Casey..... | 17 | Casey. | Clark....... |
| 5 | Cumberland. | 20 | Union. | Cumberland |
| 7 | North Fork. | 1 | Licking. | Crawford. |
| 8 | Martinsville Tank Farm | 13 | Casey.. | Clark. |
| 9 | Bailey... | 29 | Martin. |  |
| 10 | Muchmor | 14 | Oblong.. | .do..... |
| 11 | Tracey.. Ackman. | 13 | Lawrence | Lawrence |
| 13 | Shipman. | 11 | Martin... | Crawford |
| 14 | Sandoval. | - 7 | Sandoval. | Marion |

[^17]
A.

B.
A. The Ohio Oil Company's pumping station, Stoy, Ill.
B. The Tidewater Pipe Line Company's pumping station, Stoy, 111.

Each station controls the area north of it to the next station. From the head station at Martinsville; the oil is pumped through one 12 -inch and two 8 -inch pipes across Indiana and Ohio to eastern refineries, and through one 8 -inch to Alton, Ill. The inter-state pipe-lines are pumped in relays, with sub-stations at Jamestown and Montpelier, Ind., and at Lima, Ohio. Oil is pumped at about 600 pounds pressure in the lines.

Gravity has displaced the old donkey pump that was formerly required on each lease, except in the extreme northern end of the field. The gravity lines extend northward within $21 / 2$ miles south of Casey. The donkey pump is still used in this area. The Ohio Oil Company pays one cent per barrel to the producers for steam used. The efficiency of the gravity system is twice as great as with steam and the cost is onethird as great. The cost of transfer by the gravity system is borne by the Ohio Oil Company. A regular force of men, aside from the company's corps of surveyors is kept at work improving and repairing the lines. The company keeps apace with new development and supplys new lines at fast as they are needed.

The Ohio Oil Company maintains engineering and surveying, discharge, and telegraph departments in its general offices at Marshall, Ill. The engineering and surveying department surveys and outlines sites for pipe-lines, pumping stations, tank farms, power-houses, district supply-houses, etc. It makes all field, farm, tank-farm, road and pipeline maps. In fact, this branch of the work covers completely all the phases of work connected with civil engineering. It is occasionally called upon to make plans of specially needed machinery, or the construction of some special type of building. As yet these departments have done little toward determining structural relations of the formations and working out geological problems dependent upon this phase of work.

The discharge department has charge of the pumping of oil. This division merely regulates and checks the pumping of the oil into and through the interstate lines. The telegraph department of the company consists of a complete system of telegraph lines to all portions of the field, thus bringing its large force of employees into close touch with headquarters. Wires are also maintained and operated to eastern offices.

## Storing the Oil.

The production of the Illinois fields so far exceeds the capacity of pipe-lines that storage tanks have been established. Permanent tank farms are maintained at Martinsville, Stoy and Bridgeport. (See Pl. XXVII, A.) The sub-stations discharge the surplus oil to these tanks, where it lies until it can be pumped to the refineries. The Ohio Oil Company has 471 storage tanks which hold about 35,000 barrels each. These tanks are distributed in the oil producing counties of Illinois as follows:
Clark ..... 235
Crawford ..... 43
Lawrence ..... 192
Marion ..... 1
Total ..... 471

The cost of each tank, including a circular dike for catching the oil in case the tank bursts or catches fire, is about $\$ 9,000.00$. The tanks are made of riveted steel plate, measuring $1 / 2$ inch thick at the bottom and on the floor, and 3-16 inch thick at the top. They are 95 feet in diameter and 28 feet $71 / 2$ inches high. The floor space is 7,200 square feet. The total investment in tank-farms and equipment is about $\$ 5,000,000.00$. Other large companies maintain tanks, but they are scattered singly over the field.

Lightning has occasional heavy losses on tank farms. At least one dozen tanks have been destroyed in the last two years. (See Pl. XXVIII.) Lightning pierces the tanks easily and sets fire to the gases and oils. In a short time the top of the tank drops in and the flames send up dense, black, curling smoke, which presents a most unusual and startling spectacle. It requires about 24 hours for the entire contents of a tank to boil over its sides and 50 hours for the fire to burn out. At the time of boiling the smoke and danger are greatest. If the wind should be blowing strongly, any buildings, timber, or nearby tanks would probably be destroyed. The Ohio Oil Company always rushes a large force of men to the scene of a fire and takes every precaution to minimize the loss by strengthening the dike and removing inflammable material. The nearest pumping station is called upon to connect with the burning tank and draw out as much oil as possible with safety, usually about half the amount in the tank. The loss by fire of a tank full of oil is about $\$ 20,000.00$. The heat thrown off from a tank fire is intense and the effect on the tank is disastrous. (See Pl. XXIX.)

## Independent Oil Companies.

The independent operators and oil companies have been forced to rely on tank-cars for oil shipments until recently, or to sell to the Ohio Oil Company. Most of them have preferred the latter plan. The Tidewater Pipe Line Company, with the Associated Producers Oil Company, however, has recently built an 8 -inch line into the field and constructed a pumping station near Stoy, Crawford county, with a capacity of about 25,000 barrels daily. (See Pl. XXV, B.)

The Pure Oil Company which has been a large producer in this field, is said to have bought right of way for a second independent pipe-line. The Indian Refining Company of Cincinnati and New York has over 500 tank cars and 30 distributing stations, with refineries at Georgetown, Ky., Lawrenceville, and East St. Louis, Ill. ; a combined capacity of about 8,000 barrels per day. The Sun Oil Company ships by tank cars and sells its oil for fuel. The Missouri-Illinois Oil Co. operates in St. Louis, Mo. The Central Refining Company has a refinery at Lawrenceville and secures oil from its own leases. The other companies that make shipments from the fields are the Cornplanter Refining Company, W. F. Watson of Bridgeport, Ill., and Rogers and Dibble of Oil City, Pa. It is estimated that the independents are handling between 9,000 and 12,000 barrels of oil per day. The Robinson Oil Refining Co. maintained a small plant at Robinson until the latter part of 1908, when it fell into the hands of a receiver and has since been idle.




## PRICES AND PIPE-LINE RUNS OF ILLINOIS OIL.

## Prices of Illinois Oil.

The price of Illinois oil increased steadily from the opening of the field in 1905 to July of 1906. From 1907 to November, 1909, the decline was gradual. The price then remained steady for 18 months and since May, 1911, has begun to increase. From 1905 to 1907 inclusive all oil sold at one price, varying from 60 to 83 cents per barrel. A grading and division in price took place in 1908. The better grades of oil were found to lie between 30 and $35^{\circ} \mathrm{B}$, while that of the Duncanville pool lies between 22 and $23^{\circ} \mathrm{B}$. The Duncanville oil is sold only for fuel. The development of the Tracey and McClosky sands in Lawrence county gave still higher grades of oil, varying from 35 to $39^{\circ} \mathrm{B}$. The difference of gravities necessarily caused a division of price and since 1908, oil above $30^{\circ} \mathrm{B}$ has commanded one price while that below $30^{\circ} \mathrm{B}$ has commanded another. The following table gives the average monthly prices paid for Illinois petroleum from 1905 to 1910 , inclusive, as reported by Dr. D. T. Day and to January 1, 1912, the date of completion of this report, as supplied by the writer:
Average Monthly Prices of Illinois Petroleum, 1905-1911, Per Bbl. ${ }^{1}$

| Month. | Year. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. | 1908. |  | 1909. |  | 1910. |  | 1911.2 |  |
|  |  |  |  | Above $30^{\circ} \mathrm{B}$. | Below $30^{\circ} \mathrm{B}$. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Above } \\ & 30^{\circ} \mathrm{B} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Below } \\ & 30^{\circ} \mathrm{B} . \end{aligned}$ | Above $30^{\circ} \mathrm{B} \text {. }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Below } \\ & 30^{\circ} \mathrm{B} . \end{aligned}$ | Above $30^{\circ} \mathrm{B}$. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Below } \\ & 30^{\circ} \mathrm{B} \end{aligned}$ |
| January |  | \$ . 79 | \$0.64 | \$0.68 | \$0.60 | \$0.68 | \$0.60 | \$0.60 | \$0.52 | \$0.60 | \$0.52 |
| February |  | . 79 | . $65 \frac{1}{1}$ | . 68 | . 60 | . 68 | . 60 | . 60 | . 52 | 80.60 | 80.52 |
| March. |  | . 79 | . $67 \frac{1}{2}$ | . 68 | . 60 | . 68 | . 60 | . 60 | . 52 | . 60 | . 52 |
| April.. |  | .805 | . 68 | . 68 | . 60 | . 68 | . 60 | . 60 | . 52 | . 60 | . 52 |
| May. |  | . 83 | . 68 | . 68 | . 60 | . 68 | . 60 | . 60 | . 52 | . 63 | . 55 |
| June. | 30.60 | . 83 | . 68 | . 68 | . 60 | . $67 \frac{1}{2}$ | . $59 \frac{1}{2}$ | . 60 | . 52 | . 65 | . 55 |
| July .... | . 60 | . 823 | . 68 | . 68 | . 60 | . 63 3 | . 55 尔 | . 60 | . 52 | . 65 | . 55 |
| August.... | . 60 | . $71 \frac{1}{8}$ | . 68 | . 68 | . 60 | . 62 | . 54 | . 60 | . 52 | . 65 | . 55 |
| September. | . 61 | . 64 | . 68 | . 68 | . 60 | . 62 | . 54 | . 60 | . 52 | . 67 | . 57 |
| November. | . 64 | . 64 | . 68 | . 68 | . 60 | . $61{ }^{1 \times 1}$ | . 531 | . 60 | . 52 | . 67 | . 57 |
| December. | . 70 | . 64 | . 68 | . 68 | . 60 | . 60 | . 52 | . 60 | . 52 | . 67 | .57 .57 |
| Average. | \$0.644 | \$0.745 | \$0.67375 | \$0.68 | \$0.60 | \$0.64625 | \$0.56625 | \$0.60 | \$0.52 | \$0.6383 | \$0.5466 |

[^18]
B.

A.
A. A portion of the Ohio Oil Company's tank farm, Stoy, Ill.
B. A cleaning rig.

The Princeton, Indiana, Sandoval and Carlyle, Illinois oils are above $30^{\circ}$ B. and are controlled by the market price of the better Illinois grades.

## Pipe-Line Runs and Stocks of Illinois Oil.

The annual statistics of the production of petroleum in Illinois are compiled by Dr. D. T. Day of the U. S. Geological Survey and comprise the pipe-line runs of the Ohio Oil Company, Tidewater Pipe-line Company, and the Indian Refining Company, and the tank-car shipments of the Sun Oil Company, Cornplanter Refining Company, Indian Refining Company, Missouri-Illinois Oil Company, Central Refining Company, W. F. Watson of Bridgeport, Illinois, and Rogers and Dibble of Oil City, Pa. The actual production of oil is the amount which has been run from the producers tanks into the tanks of the transportation company, whether it is a railroad company or pipe-line, and from thence discharged through general pipe-lines to various refineries. The shipments recorded in the oil journals each month are used merely as a check to make accuracy more certain. The federal survey has in contemplation the collection of oil and gas statistics directly from the producer, thus placing a check on the general figures.

## SUMMARY TABLES.

The total amount of oil produced previous to 1905, when the main fields were opened up, is almost negligible in comparison with the present annual production. The following brief table gives the yearly production from 1889 to 1911 inclusive: ${ }^{1}$

Annual Production of Oil From Illinois Fields, 1889-1911.


[^19]The two following tables present the ranks of the various petroleumproducing states for the years 1905-1910:

Rank of petroleum-producing States, with quantities and percentages produced by each, from 1905 to 1911, in barrels.


[^20]

A 35,000 -barrel tank fire.

Table-Continued.

|  | State. | R ank. | Quantity. | Percentage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1908.1 |  |  |  |
| Oklahoma. |  | 1 | 45, 798,765 | 25.65 |
| California. |  | 2 | 44, 854,737 | 25.13 |
| Illinois. |  | 3 | 33, 686, 238 | 18.87 |
| Texas. |  | 4 | 11, 206, 464 | 6.28 |
| Ohio. |  | 5 | 10, 858, 797 | 6.08 |
| West Virgini |  | 6 | 9, 523, 176 | 5.33 |
| Pennsylvania |  | 7 | 9, 424, 325 | 5.28 |
| Louisiana... |  | 8 | 5,788, 874 | 3.24 |
| Indiana.... |  | 9 | 3,283, 629 | 1.84 |
| Kansas |  | 10 | 1,801, 781 | 1.01 |
| New York |  | 11 | 1, 160, 128 | . 65 |
| Kentucky |  | 12 | 727, 767 | . 41 |
| Colorado.. |  | 13 | 379,653 | . 21 |
| Wyoming. |  | 14 | 17,775 | . 01 |
| Utah.... |  | 14 | 17,75 | . 01 |
| Missouri. Michigan |  | 15 | 15,246 | . 01 |
| Total. |  |  | 178,527,355 | 100.00 |
|  | 1909.1 |  |  |  |
| California. |  | 1 | 55, 471, 601 | 30.28 |
| Oklahoma |  | 2 | 47, 859, 218 | 26.13 |
| Illinois. |  | 3 | 30, 898, 339 | 16.87 |
| West Virgini |  | 4 | 10,745, 092 | 5.87 |
| Ohio.. |  | 5 | 10,632, 793 | 5.80 |
| Texas. |  | 6 | 9,534,467 | 5.21 |
| Pennsylvania |  | 7 | 9, 299, 403 | 5.08 |
| Louisiana... |  | 8 | 3, 059, 531 | 1.67 |
| Indiana. |  | 9 | 2, 296, 086 | 1.25 |
| Kansas. |  | 10 | 1, 263, 764 | . 69 |
| New York |  | 11 | 1,134,897 | . 62 |
| Kentucky. |  | 12 | 639,861 | . 35 |
| Colorado.. |  | 13 | 310,861 | . 17 |
| W yoming. |  | 14 |  |  |
| Michigan. |  | 15 |  |  |
| Missouri. |  | 16 | 25,806 | . 01 |
| Utah.. |  | 17 |  |  |
| Total |  |  | 183, 170, 874 | 100.00 |
|  | 1910.2 |  |  |  |
| California. |  | 1 | 73,010, 560 | 34.84 |
| Oklahoma |  | 2 | 52, 028, 718 | 24.83 |
| Illinois. |  | 3 | 33, 143, 362 | 15.82 |
| West Virgini |  | 4 | 11,751, 871 | 5.61 |
| Ohio....... |  | 5 | 9,916, 370 | 4.73 |
| Texas. |  | 6 | 8,899, 266 | 4.25 |
| Pennsylvania |  | 7 | 8,794,662 | 4.20 |
| Louisiana. |  | 8 | 6,841, 395 | 3.26 |
| Indiana. |  | 9 | 2,159,725 | 1.03 |
| Kansas |  | 10 | 1,128,668 | . 54 |
| New York. |  | 11 | 1,053, 838 | . 50 |
| Kentucky. |  | 12 | 468, 774 | . 22 |
| Colorado.. |  | 13 | \} $\begin{aligned} & 239,794 \\ & 119,045\end{aligned}$ | . 12 |
| W yoming |  | 14 |  |  |
| Utah.... |  | 15 |  | 05 |
| Michigan Missouri. |  | 16 | $\int 119,045$ |  |
|  |  | 17 |  |  |
| Total. |  |  | 209,556, 048 | 100.00 |
|  | 1911. ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |
| California |  | 1 | 81, 134, 391 | 36.80 |
| Oklahoma. |  | 2 | 56, 069, 637 | 25.44 |
| Illinois.. |  | 3 | 31, 317, 038 | 4.21 |
| Louisiana. |  | 4 | 10,720,420 | 4.86 |
| West Virgini |  | 5 | 9,795,464 | 4.44 |
| Texas... |  | 6 | 9,526, 474 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.32 \\ & 4.01 \end{aligned}$ |
| Ohio.. | .... | 7 | 8,817, 112 |  |

[^21]
## Table-Concluded.



Rank of petroleum-producing States, with value of production and percentage of each, from 1905-1191.

|  | State. | Rank. | Value. | Percentage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1905.1 |  |  |  |
| Ohio. |  | 1 | \$17, 054, 877 | 20.27 |
| West Virginia. |  | 2 | 16, 132,631 | 19.17 |
| Pennsylvania. |  | 3 | 14,653, 278 | 17.41 |
| Indiana.. |  | 5 | 9, 404, 909 | 11.18 |
| California. |  | 5 | 8, 201, 846 | 9.74 |
| Texas.. |  | 6 | 7, 552, 262 | 8.97 |
| Ind an Territor |  | 7 | 6,546,398 | 7.78 |
| Oklahoma. |  |  |  |  |
| Louisiana. |  | 8 | 1,601,325 | 1.90 |
| New York |  | 9 | 1,557,630 | 1.85 |
| Kentucky |  | 10 | 943, 211 | 1.12 |
| Colorado.. |  | 11 | 337,606 | . 40 |
| Illinois. |  | 12 | 116, 561 | . 14 |
| Wyoming. |  |  |  |  |
| Michigan. |  | 13 | 54,865 | . 07 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. |  |  | \$84, 157, 399 | 100.00 |
|  | 1906.1 |  |  |  |
| Ohio.. |  |  | \$16, 997, 000 | 18.39 |
| Pennsylvania. |  | 2 | 16, 596, 943 | 17.95 |
| West Virginia. |  | 3 | 16,170, 293 | 17.49 |
| Kansas....... |  |  |  |  |
| Indian Territor |  | 4 | 9,615, 198 | 10.40 |
| California. |  | 5 | 9, 553, 430 | 10.34 |
| Indiana.. |  | 6 | 6,770, 066 | 7.32 |
| Texas..... |  | 8 | 6,565, 578 | 7.10 |
| Louisiana. |  | 8 | 3, 557, 838 | 3.85 |
| Illinois.. |  | 9 | 3,274,818 | 3.54 |
| New York |  | 10 | 1,995, 377 | 2.16 |
| Kentucky.. |  | 11 | 1,031,629 | 1.12 |
| Tennessee. |  | 12 | 262,675 | . 28 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Michigan. |  | 13 | 53,890 | . 06 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. |  | - | \$92,444, 735 | 100.00 |
| 1907. ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Oklahoma. |  |  |  |  | 15.38 |
| Kansas..... |  | 2 | 17, 579, 706 | 14.64 |

[^22]



## Table-Continued.



[^23]
## Table-Concluded.



The total production in Illinois, by months, for the last six years is given in the following table: ${ }^{2}$

Production of petroleum in Illinois, 1905-1911, by months, in bbls.

| Month. | Year. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. ${ }^{3}$ |
| January |  | 55,680 | 781, 812 | 2, 703, 973 | 2, 668, 607 | 2,640, 303 | 2,578, 579 |
| Februar |  | 65, 208 | 956,399 | 2, 572,115 | 2, 510,548 | 2, 353, 684 | 2, 373, 229 |
| March |  | 19,352 | 1,547, 323 | 2,825, 491 | 2, 757, 794 | 2, 865,055 | 2,790,515 |
| May. |  | 267, 746 | 2,138,918 | 3,223, 515 | 2, 829, 277 | 2,860,760 | 2,731,965 |
| June. | 6,521 | 410, 655 | 1, 879,362 | 3,081, 848 | 2, 670,549 | 2, 746, 620 | 2, 634,521 |
| July. | 17,306 | 610,401 | 2, 422, 192 | 2,693, 288 | 2,728, 857 | 3, 229,787 | 2,740,654 |
| August. | 23,827 | 778, 464 | 2,446,042 | 2, 808, 667 | 2,719, 958 | 3, 007, 151 | 2,770,946 |
| Septemb | 26,586 | 722, 168 | 2,605,663 | 2, 675, 385 | 1,902,197 | 2, 850, 119 | 2,615,120 |
| October | 27,589 | 463, 819 | 2, 863,812 | 2, 709, 913 | 2, 560, 072 | 2, 768, 750 | 2, 638, 927 |
| Novemb | 34,611 | 350,985 | 2,510,146 | 2,479, 926 | 2, 497, 847 | 2,629, 132 | 2,400,670 |
| Dece | 44,644 | 549, 710 | 2, 255, 839 | 2,662, 427 | 2, 490, 418 | 2, 615, 201 | 2, 480, 949 |
| Total. | 181, 084 | 4,397, 050 | 24, 281, 973 | 33, 686, 238 | 30, 898, 339 | 33, 143, 362 | 31,317, 038 |

The following table shows the value of Illinois oil produced from 1905-1911:

[^24]

Production and value of petroleum in Illinois, 1905-1911, in bbls.


The following table presents kind and amount of petroleum produced in Illinois from 1909 to 1911, in barrels: ${ }^{1}$


The following table shows the pipe-line runs of the Ohio Oil Company in Illinois from 1905-1911, by months, in barrels:

Pipe-line runs. ${ }^{2}$

| Month. | 1905. | 1906. | $19,7$. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911.3 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The table below gives the gross stocks held by the Ohio Oil Company, and the eastern lines operating in Illinois from 1907 to 1911, by months, in barrels:

[^25]Stocks of the Ohio Oil Company and Eastern lines in Illinois, 1907-1911, by months, in bbls.

| Months. | Gross stocks. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $-\frac{1907 .}{\substack{\text { Ohio Oil } \\ \text { Co. } 1}}$ | 1908 |  | 1909. |  | 1910. |  | 1911. |  |
|  |  | $\underset{\text { Co. } 1}{\substack{\text { Ohio Oil } \\ \text { O. }}}$ | Eastern <br> lines. ${ }^{2}$ | $\underset{\text { Co. }{ }_{\text {O }}^{\text {Ohio }} \text { Oil }}{ }$ | Eastern lines. ${ }^{2}$ | Ohio Oil Co. ${ }^{1}$ | Eastern lines. ${ }^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ohio Oil } \\ & \text { Co. }{ }^{2} \end{aligned}$ | Eastern lines. ${ }^{2}$ |
| January . | 2, 509, 598 | 14, 129, 954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February | 3, 040, 111 | 15, 069, 278 |  | 26, 203,238 | 3,389,803 | 28, 2856,243 | $3,138,018$ $3,637,610$ | $25,635,245$ $23,997,496$ | $3,998,278$ |
| March.... | $4,117,635$ $5,528,759$ | $15,975,633$ $17,420,534$ | $2,919,608$ $3,189,075$ | $26,630,509$ $26,856,675$ | $3,726,418$ $3,580,142$ | $28,373,855$ $28,593,365$ | $3,637,610$ $3,210,907$ | $23,997,496$ $24,005,010$ | $3,941,079$ $3,141,490$ |
| April... | 7,117,033 | 19,077,020 | 2, 912,737 | 27,593,494 | 2,894,212 | 29,025,647 | 3,148,509 | 24,129, 388 | 3, 193,449 |
| June... | 8,448, 344 | 20,456, 387 | 3,049, 094 | 27, 899,220 | 2, 922,182 | 29, 106,098 | 3,724,919 | 23, 195, 749 | 3,744,088 |
| July. | 9,387, 999 | 21,036, 143 | 3, 452, 404 | 27,627,086 | 3,408,835 | 29, 198, 965 | 4,187, 362 | 22,714, 183 | 4,076,403 |
| August | 10, 355, 000 | 22, 267, 197 | 3, 203, 173 | 27,683, 334 | 4,071,808 | 29, 177, 382 | 4, 141, 713 | 22, 265, 928 | 3, 986, 160 |
| September | 12,557, 522 | 23,485, 690 | 2, 726, 5988 | 28, 399,427 | 3, 646,595 | 28, 879,676 | 4, 066, 122 | 21, 904, 719 | 3, 558, 641 |
| October. | 13, 724, 691 | 24, 396,787 | 2, 852, 588 | 28, 535, 636 | 2, 913,877 | 28, 492, 136 | 3, 455, 197 | 21, 359,482 | 2, 444,909 |
| November | 14, 275, 036 | 24,905, 168 | 3, 297, 260 | 28, 373, 985 | 2, 854,051 | 28,086,619 | 2,996,608 | 20, 211, 934 | 2,657,620 |
| December | 15, 571, 305 | 25, 252, 468 | 3,572, 263 | 28,671, 543 | 3,351,947 | 27,348, 358 | 3,240,387 | 19, 131, 678 |  |

[^26]
A.

B.
A. A gas well.
B. A gas well with a water retainer.

The following table shows the quantity of petroleum shipped by railroad from the Illinois oil fields, 1906 to 1911, by months. The amounts were estimated by Dr. D. T. Day of the U. S. Geological Survey, on the basis of 7.16 pounds to the gallon in 1906, and from 296.476 to 321.17 pounds to the barrel in 1907 to 1911:

Rail shipments of oil from Illinois, 1906-1911, by months.

| Month. | 1906.1 | 1907.2 | 1908,3 | 1909,4 | 1910.5 | 1911.3 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Shipments were made from loading racks at Bridgeport, Oilfield and Stoy. The railroads were the Vandalia; the Baltimore \& Ohio; the Cincinnati, Hamilton \& Dayton; and the Indianapolis Southern.
${ }^{2}$ Shipments were made from loading racks at Duncansville, Lawrenceville, Stoy, Robinson, Bridgeport, Oilfield and Casey. The railroads were the Vandalia; the Baltimore \& Ohio; the Cincinnati, Hamilton \& Dayton; the Indianapolis Southern and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago \& St. Louis.
${ }_{3}$ Shipments were made from Duncansville, Lawrenceville, Stoy, Robinson, Bridgeport, Sparta and Casey. The railroads were the Vandalia; the Baltimore \& Ohio; the Illinois Southern; the Indianapolis Sou thern; and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago \& St. Louis.
${ }^{4}$ Shipments were made from Duncansville, Flat Rock, Lawrenceville, Stoy, Robinson, Bridgeport. Casey, and Sparta, the same railroads shipping in 1909 as in 1908. The number of tank cars shipped in 1909 was 11,820 .
${ }_{5}$ Shipments were made from Duncansville, Flat Rock, Lawrenceville, Stoy, Sandoval, Bridgeport, Casey and Sparta, the same railroads shipping in 1910 as in 1908 and 1909. The number of tank cars shipped in 1910 was 17,049.

The following table gives the statistics of field operations since 1905:
Number of wells completed and the total and average initial petroleum of new wells in Illinois, 1906-1911, by counties. ${ }^{1}$

1 Day, D. T., Mineral Resources of the U. S. for 1910, Part II, U. S. Geol. Survey, 1911, pp. 387-388.
${ }_{2}$ Compiled from files of Oil City Derrick. ${ }_{4}^{3}$ Includes 75 gas wells.
Numbcr of Wells Completed-1906-1.911-Concluded.

| County. | Total initial production. |  |  |  |  |  | Average initial production per well. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1906. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911.1 | 1906. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
| Bond. |  |  |  |  | 25 |  |  |  |  |  | 25.0 |  |
| Clark.. | 31,060 | 20,385 | 6,953 | 3,219 | 1,802 | 811 | 26.5 | 20.9 | 23.3 | 24.0 | 22.8 | 19.7 |
| Clinton <br> Coles. |  |  |  |  |  | 11,681 10 | 5.5 |  |  |  |  | 94.9 |
| Crawford. | 59, 204 | 84,163 | 46,694 | 44,379 | 26,382 | 9,802 | 5.5 66.1 | 7.0 34.2 | 23.5 | 10.6 25.5 | 16.2 27.8 | 5.0 26.5 |
| Cumberland. | 15,115 | 3,612 | 303 | 558 | 162 | 125 | 29.9 | 26.0 | 9.8 | 24.3 | 12.4 | 17.8 |
| Edgar.. | 101 | 118 | 45 | 10 |  |  | 4.8 | 10.7 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 12.4 | 17.8 |
| Jackson. |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  | 3.0 |  |  |
| Jasper..... |  |  |  | 50 | 40 | 20 |  |  |  | 7.1 | 10.0 | 6.6 |
| Mawrenein. | 7,230 | 30,543 | 24,793 | 41,056 5 | 61,015 | 40, 432 | 50.6 | 49.2 | 36.2 | 61.5 5.0 | 102.7 | 86.7 |
| Madison... |  |  |  | 10 |  | , |  |  |  | 5.0 10.0 |  |  |
| Marion. |  |  |  | 223 | 3, 760 | 4,025 |  |  |  | 37.2 | 110.6 | 91.4 |
| Randolph.... |  |  |  | 145 |  |  |  |  |  | 72.5 |  |  |
| Saline $\mathrm{Miscellaneous}$. |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  | 3.0 |  |  |
| Miscellaneous. | 23 | 28 | 50 |  | 5 | 6 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 10.0 |  | 5.0 | 3.0 |
| Total | 113, 012 | 139, 163 | 78,960 | 89, 756 | 93, 256 | 66,919 | 40.5 | 32.7 | 26.2 | 34.6 | 55.5 | 63.3 |

1 Compiled fiom files of Oil City Derrick.
Number of wells completed in Illinois, 1906-1911, by months. ${ }^{1}$

Number of dry holes drilled in Illinois, 1906-1911, by months. ${ }^{1}$

${ }^{1}$ Loc. cit.

Petroleum field report in 1910, by counties.

| County. | Wells. |  |  | Acreage. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Productive, Dec. 31. | Abandoned | Drilling, Dec. 31 . | Fee. | Lease. | Total. |
| Clark. | 2,341 | 124 |  | 1,065 | 58,515 | 59, 580 |
| Coles... |  | 1 |  | 140 |  | 715 |
| Crawford. | 6,652 | 217 | 15 | 913 | 102, 737 | 103,650 |
| Eumberian | 677 6 | 4 |  | 530 | 6,221 80 | 6, ${ }_{610}$ |
| Jersey... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lawrence | 2,411 | 38 | 30 | 329 | 80,615 | 80,944 |
| Macoupin |  |  | 1 |  | 23, 793 | 23, 793 |
| Madison. |  |  |  |  | 11,486 | 11,486 |
| Randolph. | 15 |  | 4 | 407 | 35,920 | 35, 920 |
| Miscellaneous (undevel'd). |  |  |  |  | 84,760 | 84,760 |
| Total. | 12,171 | 385 | 50 | 3,384 | 405, 195 | 408,579 |

On January 1, 1912, it was estimated that 19,982 wells had been drilled in Illinois. Of these 3,152 or 15.7 per cent were barren. There were 84 wells abandoned in 1910 and 198 in 1911. The abandonment of wells in the shallow fields has been under way since 1909 and is gradually growing as the sands are exhausted. Unless new wells from deeper pay sands or the extension of portions of the area are developed this field will probably be completely abandoned by the close of 1913. The deeper field of Crawford county is showing a decline, but its life will be much longer.

## NATURAL GAS IN ILLINOIS.

Illinois produces a very small amount of natural gas in proportion to the immense quantities of petroleum. Her rank is eighth among gas producing states with the following preceding her in order: 1, West Tirginia; 2, Pennsylvania; 3, Ohio; 4, Kansas; 5, Oklahoma; 6, New York; 7, Indiana. The principal gas areas lie within the oil fields and the supply is used, chiefly, for field operations. Gas is used for domestic purposes in the towns within the oil belt and in several others near the fields. Gas is sold in Lawrenceville, Bridgeport, Pinkstaff, Birds, Flat Rock, Oblong, Palestine, Robinson, New Hebron, Porterville, Stoy, Hutsonville, Annapolis, Casey, Westfield and Martinsville, all being in or near the oil fields. Outside towns, such as Marshall, Vincennes, Indiana, Olney, and Sumner, are connected by direct mains with the fields. The majority of active oil wells produce small amounts of gas, which is collected in gas tanks on each lease. There are, however, sereral areas within the fields that yield high pressure gas wells, and these serve the commercial demand for the fuel. (See Pl. XXNI.) Such areas lie near Bellair, Hardinville in Honey Creek township, and north of Bridgeport. The gas comes, seemingly, in each case, from raised portions of the oil horizon. The following brief table shows the approximate depths of gas sands and the accompanying pressures:

List of gas-sands in Illinois fields, with depths and gas pressures.

| County. | Depth in feet. | Pressure in pounds per square inch. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1908. | 1910. |
| Bureau. | 105-330 | 0-30 | 0-23 |
| Champaign | 80-130 |  |  |
| Crawford. | 500-1000 | 25-400 | 20-225 |
| Cumberland. | 500-575 | 15-35 |  |
| DeWitt. | 94-120 |  | 25-50 |
| Edgar... | ${ }_{900-1850}^{265-600}$ |  | 75-127 |
| Lee....... | 175-280 | 500-600 | 200-28 |
| Pike. | 100-893 | $3-10$ | 4-10 |

Natural gas was found at a depth of 1,528 feet in Marion county during 1909-1910, at the time the Sandoval field was opened up. The original pressure was about 370 pounds to the square inch. Several wells adjoining the first one developed also produce gas at high pressures and the product of all of them is used for field operations and for domestic use in Sandoval.
A new gas area was tapped early in the year 1910, near Greenville, Bond county. The sand is found between 950 and 1,000 feet and is correlated with the Benoist sand of Sandoval and the Kirkwood sand of Lawrence county. Three wells yielded from 1,250,000 to $2,000,000$ cubic feet of gas daily. Several light-pressure gas wells were drilled near Jacksonville, Morgan county, during the year 1910. The yield came from a sand overlying the St. Louis limestone, at a depth of about 300 feet. The gas is odorless, colorless, and burns with a very hot, blue flame.

A gas area similar to the Jacksonville field was tapped in 1908, near Carlinville. Good pressures were secured. A gas, called "drift gas," has been obtained from the Pleistocene deposits over portions of northerncentral Illinois and used for the past 25 years. The pressure is usually slight and the lives of the individual wells are short. The depths, from which the gas comes, vary from 50 to 250 feet. Wells of this type have been drilled near Champaign, Princeton, Colchester, Wapella, Heyworth and elsewhere.

The following table records the natural gas development in Illinois from 1906-1910, according to B. Hill: ${ }^{1}$

Record of natural gas industry in Illinois, 1906-1910.

| Year. | Gas produced. |  | Gas consumed. |  |  | Wells. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Value. | Number of consumers. |  | Value. | Drilled. |  |  |
|  |  |  | Domestic. | Industrial. |  | Gas. | Dry. |  |
| 1906. | 66 | \$ 87, 211 | 1,429 | 2 | \$ 87, 211 |  |  | 200 |
| 1907. | 128 | 143, 577 | 2,126 | 61 |  | 94 | 41 | 283 |
| 1908. | 185 | 446, 077 | 27, 377 | ${ }^{2} 204$ | 446,077 | 121 | 42 | 400 |
| 1909. | 194 | 644, 401 | 28,458 | 2518 | 644,401 | 56 | 11 | 414 |
| 1910. | 207 | 613, 642 | ${ }^{2} 10,109$ | 2479 | 613,642 | 64 | 31 | 435 |

[^27]The following table prepared by Mr. Hill ${ }^{1}$ shows the total estimated value of natural gas in Illinois from 1885 to 1910, inclusive:

Production of natural gas in Illinois, 1885-1910.


[^28]Record of consumption of naturat gas from Illinois, 1908 to 1910.


APPENDIX-TABLES OF WELL DATA.

## INDEX TO TABLES.

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| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | From | To |
| Crawford county | 186 | 283 |
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| Martin township | 197 | 238 |
| Oblong township | 239 | 277 |
| Robinson township | 277 | 283 |
| Lawrence county | 283 | 436 |
| Bridgeport. township | 283 | 331 |
| Christy township | 331 | 332 |
| Dennison township | 332 | 364 |
| Lawrence township | 364 | 380 |
| Lukin township |  | 381 |
| Petty township | 382 | 436 |

Crawford County-Honey Creẹk Township.


|  |  |  |  <br>  <br>  10000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ：80 |  |  | :ஜ: |  |  | : |  |  |  |
| ：＇／ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oig } \\ & -1 \end{aligned}$ |  | :ঙ্めু |  |  | : |  |  |  |







命 12 Treat，Crawford \＆Treat 13 Treat，Crawford \＆Treat 14 Treat，Crawford \＆Treat Crawford \＆Treat

[^29]$\qquad$ 1 Ohio． 22 Ohio． 3 Ohio．． le \％
0
0
0
0
H
0
＊Barrels per hour．
Crawford County-Honey Creek Township-Continued.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Section } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Map } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Name of oil company. | Name of well. | Sur-faceele-va-tion-feet. | Sand. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Name. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N. W.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11 | Ohio. | G. Kersey, No. 1. | 464 \{ | Robinson-1. Robinson-3. | $\begin{array}{r}814 \\ 885 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 26 17 | 350 421 | 1,150 | 820 890 |  | 50 |  |
|  | 12 | Ohio | G. Kersey, No. 2 | 462 | Robinson-2. | 855 885 88 | 11 15 | 393 | 1,107 | 860 |  |  | Gas, 855 feet |
|  |  | Riddle..................... |  |  | Robinson-3 | 8885 | 15 6 | 435 | 1,135 | 890 |  | 25 |  |
|  |  |  | Mann, No. | 48 | Robinson-2. | 885 | 30 | 415 | 1,085 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14 | Riddle. | Mann, No. 15 | 477 | Robinson-1. | 851 918 88 | 32 28 | 374 441 | 1,059 |  |  | Show |  |
|  | 15 | Riddle. | Mann, No. 10 | 488 \{ | Robinson-1. | 864 925 868 | 19 10 | 376 <br> 437 | 1,124 | 869 |  |  |  |
|  | 16 | Riddle | Mann, No. 9 | 496 \{ | Robinson-1. Robinson-3. | 866 958 | 10 28 | 370 462 | 1,130 1,038 |  |  | 40 |  |
| S. W.. | 1 | Ohio | Frost, No. 1 | 484 |  | 1,203 | 28 | 719 | 1781 |  | 1,203 | Dry | Salt wate |
|  |  | Devonian |  | 481 | Robinson-1. Robinson-2. | 845 <br> 920 | 5 | 364 439 | 1,136 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Frost |  | Robinson-3. | 945 | 13 | 464 | 1,036 | 951 | 1,212 | Dry | Salt water, 958 feet |
|  |  | Devonian | Frost, No | 497 \{ | Robinson-1. Robinson-2. | 845 934 | $\stackrel{22}{46}$ | 348 437 | 1,152 |  | 982 |  | Gas, 845 feet Gas, 938 feet |
|  |  | Devonian | Frost, No. 2. | 487 \} | Robinson-1. | 859 | 12 | 372 | 1,128 |  |  | Show |  |
|  |  |  |  | 492 | Robinson-2 Robinson-1 | 876 857 | 43 7 | 388 | 1,111 |  | 929 |  |  |
|  |  | Devonian................. | Frost, No. 3. |  | Robinson-2 | 869 | 148 | 377 | 1,123 |  | 1,017 | Light |  |
| S. E... |  | Treat, Crawford \& Treat. Treat, Crawford \& Treat |  |  | Robinson-1 | 863 | 40 | 380 | 1,120 | 870 | . 914 |  |  |
|  |  | Treat, Crawford \& Treat. Treat, Crawford \& Treat. | Boyd, No. 9 Boyd, No. 5. | 506 494 | Robinson-1 | 864 | 46 | 370 | 1,130 | 864 | 914 |  | No sands. Well abandoned |
|  |  | Treat, Crawford \& Treat. | Boyd, No. 4 | 481 | Rodo...... | 855 | 55 | 374 | 1,126 | 864 |  | ${ }_{20}$ | Well abanuoned |
|  |  | Ohio....................... | Boyd, No. 1. | 481 \{ | -do-...... | 845 920 |  | 364 439 | 1,136 |  |  |  | Gas, 845 f |
|  |  |  | Boyd, Hrs. No. 2 |  | Robinson-1 | 860 | 15 | 439 | 1,128 | 862 |  | Dry | Salt wate |
|  |  | Ohio | Boyd, Hrs. No. 3 | 482 | Robinson-2. | 887 | 13 | 405 | 1,095 |  |  | 25 |  |



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| 为家家 | M్ఞ్రీ |  | Kan |  |



Crawford County-Honey Creek Township-Continued.






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Crawford County-Honey Creck Township-Continued.







| T. Parker, No. 1 Johnson, No. 6. |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |
| J. Frost, No. |
| M. Frost, No. 1... |
| Davis, No. 2..... |
| Davis, No. 1. <br> Reinochl, No. 3 |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
| A. Frost, No. 1...... |
| M. Frost, No. 1....... |
| Purcell, No. 1........ Van Winkle, No. 1.. |
|  |  |
|  |
| Sears, No. 1.. |
| Clark, No. 6......... |
| Miller, No. 2....... |
| Miller, No. 1....... |
| Miller, No. 3.......... |
| Doucommon, No. 2. Kennedy, No. 1...... |
|  |  |
|  |
| Kennedy, No. 3..... Kennedy, No. 4...... |
|  |  |
|  |
| Purcell, No. |


| ${ }_{2} \mid$ Murphy. <br> 3 Murphy. <br> 4 Red Bank. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Unknown. |
| 1 | Red Bank.. |
| 2 | Crescent.. |
| 1 | Ohio. |
|  | Ohio |
| 1 | Shaffer |
|  | Shaffer. |
| 3 | Shaffer. |
| 1 | Ohio. |
| 2 | Crescent. |
| 1 | Ohio |
| 2 | Associated P |
| 3 | Associated P |
| 1 | Red Bank.. |
| 1 | Ohio |
| 3 | Red Bank |
|  | Red Bank. |
| 1 | Red Bank.. |
|  | Ohio |
|  | Ohi |
|  | Ohio |
| 3 | Ohio |
| 4 | Ohi |
| 5 | Ohio |
|  | Treat, Craw |


Crawford County－Honey Creek Township－Continued．

| Section No． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Map } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Name of oil company． | Name of well． | Sur－faceele－va－tion－feet． | Sand． |  |  |  |  | Oil depth-feet. |  |  | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Name． |  | す す． H． © © <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $31-$ <br> S．W．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Treat，Crawford \＆Treat． | Purcell No． 2 | 457 \｛ | Stray．．．．．．．． Robinson－1． | 816 |  | 359 406 | 1，141 |  |  | G 10 |  |
|  |  | Treat，Crawford \＆Treat． | Purcell，No． 1 | 455 | Robinson－3． | 900 | 67 | 445 | 1，055 | 925 |  | 10 | Well abandoned |
|  | 9 | Treat，Crawford \＆Treat． | Purcell，No． 3 | 470 \｛ | Robinson－1． Robinson－4． | 864 | 22 | 394 | 1，106 | 953 |  | 10 |  |
|  | 10 | Leeper Bros． | Sparks，No． 7 | 455 | Ropinson－1． | 817 849 | 27 | 362 <br> 394 | 1，138 | 825 |  | 10 |  |
|  | 11 | Leeper Bros．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Sparks，No． 11 | 460 | Robinson－1． | 819 | 15 | 394 359 | 1，141 |  | 892 |  |  |
|  | 12 | Leeper Bros．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Sparks，No． 3 | 456 | ．．do．．．．．．． | 822 | 9 | 366 | 1，134 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 13 | Leeper Bros | Sparks，No | 456 | Stray | 882 |  | 372 <br> 386 | 1，128 | 833 |  |  | Gas |
|  |  |  |  |  | Robinson－2 | 865 | 5 | 409 | 1，091 |  | 933 |  |  |
|  | 14 | Leeper Bros．．．．．．．．．．．． | Sparks，No． 2 | 456 | Robinson－1 | 823 837 | 12 18 | $\begin{array}{r}367 \\ 377 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1，133 |  | 933 | Dry | Salt water， 933 fee |
|  | 15 | Ohio． | Reinochl，No． 3 | 460 \｛ | Robinson－2． | 888 | 14 | 428 | 1，072 |  |  | 35 | Salt water， 945 fee |
|  | 16 | Ohio | Reinochl，No． | 454 | Robinson－1 | 860 967 | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 14 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 406 513 | 1，094 987 | 967 |  | 15 |  |
|  | 17 | Ohio | Reinochl，No． 5 | 453 | Robinson－1． | 835 | 55 | 382 | 1，118 | 838 |  | 60 | Gas， 838 feet |
|  | 18 | Ohio | Reinochl，No． 2 | 455 | Robinson－3 | 941 |  | 486 |  | 954 |  | 25 | Salt water， 975 fee |
|  | 19 | Ohio | Reinochl，No． | 457 | -. do ........ | 930 | 40 | 473 | 1，027 | 940 |  | 56 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gas, } 935 \text { feet, salt } \\ & 968 \text { feet.......... } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | Reinochl，No． 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 21 | Ohio | Reinochl，No． | $452$ | Robinson－4 | 945 | 22 | 493 | 1，007 | 948 |  |  | Gas． 945 feet；sal 967 feet． |
| S．E．．． |  | Ohio | Clark，No． 4 | 459 | Robinson－2 | 908 | 24 | 449 | 1，051 | 920 |  | 25 | Gas， 908 feet．．．．．．． |
|  |  | Ohio | Clark，No 5 | 458 | ．．do． | 900 | 31 | 442 | 1，058 | 910 |  | 15 | Gas， 900 feet |
|  |  | Ohio | Clark，No． 3 | 466 | ．．do．． | 919 890 | 36 22 22 | $\begin{aligned} & 453 \\ & 419 \end{aligned}$ | 1，047 | 928 |  | 60 | Gas， 924 feet． |
|  |  | Ohio． | Clark，No． 1 | 471 \｛ | Robinson | 890 943 | 22 | 472 | 1，028 | 951 |  | 45 | Gas， 895 leet |
|  |  | Ohio． | Clark，No． 2 | 468 | －．do．． | 947 |  | 479 | 1，021 | 963 |  | 15 |  |
|  | 6 | Ohio． | Clark，No． 7 | 469 | ．．do． | 943 | 12 | 474 | 1，026 | 950 |  | 15 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gas, } 944 \text { feet. Sal } \\ & 978 \text { feet......... } \end{aligned}$ |



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Crawford County-Honey Creek Township-Concluded.

Crawford County-Martin Township

Crawford County－Martin Township－Continued．

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Section } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Map } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Name of oil company． | Name of well． | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Sur- } \\ \text { face } \\ \text { face- } \\ \text { ele- } \\ \text { tion- } \\ \text { feet. } \end{array}$ | Sand． |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\otimes}{0} \\ & \text { I } \\ & \text { a } \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Remarks． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Name． | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{0} \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & 0 \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1-}$ N．E．．． |  |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 465 \\ 466 \\ 467 \end{array}\right\}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Robinson-1 } . . . . \\ & \text { Robinson-2 } \\ & \text { Don } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 818 \\ & 850 \\ & 820 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 353 \\ & 385 \end{aligned}$ | 1，147 | 820 |  | 400 | Gas， 818 feet |
|  | 20 |  | A．Kersey，No． 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 21 | Ohio | E．Kersey，No． 2 |  | Robinson－1 Robinson－2 |  |  |  | 1,136 1,116 | 835 880 |  |  | Gas， 832 feet．．．．．．．．．．．．． |
|  | 22 | Ohio． | E．Kersey，No． 3 |  | Stray | 800 |  | ${ }_{33} 3$ | 1，167 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 23 | Ohio | E．Kersey，No． 1 | 464 \｛ | Robinson－2． Robinson－3． | 826 888 | ${ }_{13}^{7}$ | ${ }_{424}^{362}$ | 1,138 1,076 1 | ${ }_{890} 828$ |  | 30 | Gest production， 8280 feet． |
|  | 24 |  | A．Kersey，No． | 465 | Robinson－2．． | 828 | 34 | ${ }^{463}$ | 1,137 | 850 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Robinson－3 Robinson－1 | $\begin{array}{r}894 \\ 806 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ | ${ }_{345}^{429}$ | 1，071 | ${ }_{812} 89$ |  |  | Gas， 806 feet |
|  |  |  | A．K | 461 | Robinson－3 | 881 | 19 | 420 | 1，080 |  |  |  | Best production， 885 feet． |
|  | 26 | Oh | J．Hudson，No． 1 | 473 \｛ | Robinson－2．． | 800 895 | 30 3 | ${ }_{422}^{327}$ | 1，173 | 820 |  |  | G as， 800 feet．${ }^{\text {Salt water，}} 898$ feet． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 27 | Ohi | M．Kersey，No． 6. | 466 \｛ | Stray ．．．．．． | 785 <br> 890 <br> 80 | 5 ${ }^{5}$ | 312 424 | 1,181 1,076 | 890 |  |  |  |
|  | 28 | Hazelwood | Wilson，No． 2 | 450 | Robinson－1．．． Robinson－2．． | 785 921 | 23 11 | 335 371 | 1,165 1,129 |  | 849 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Stray | ${ }_{7} 92$ | 5 | 321 | 1，179 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 29 | Hazelwood． | Wilson，No． 4 | 451 | Robinson－1． Robinson－2． | 800 840 | 18 58 | 349 389 | 1，151 | 878 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Robinson－2． | 840 | 58 | 389 |  | 888 | 825 |  | Gas， 840 ret．Salt water， 900 feet．．．．．．．．．．． |
|  | 30 | Hazelwood． | Wilson，No． 3 ． | 445 | Robinson－1 | 782 782 | 33 18 | ${ }_{327}^{337}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,173}$ |  | 825 |  |  |
|  | 31 | Hazelwood． | Wilson，No． 5. | 455 \｛ | （exay．．．．． | 858 | ${ }^{18}$ | 403 | 1.097 | 860 | 894 |  |  |
| N．W．． |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 442 \\ & 442 \end{aligned}$ | Robinson－1． | 783 767 | 23 | 341 325 |  |  |  | 150 |  |
|  |  | Reb Bank <br> Ohio | F．Frost，No． 4 | $442$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text {..do.... } \\ & \text {.do... } \end{aligned}$ | 775 | 12 | ${ }_{332}^{325}$ | 1，168 | 770 |  |  | Siate， 787 to 789 feet． |
|  |  | Ohio． | F．Frost，No． 2 | 443 | Stray | 789 |  | 346 | 1，154 |  | 862 |  |  |
|  |  | Oh | F．Frost， |  | Robinson－1． Robinson－3． | 795 887 |  | 350 442 |  |  |  | Dry | No second lens |




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Crawford County-Martin Township-Continued.


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Crawford County-Martin Township-Continued.



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Crawford County-Martin Township-Continued.







Crawford County－Martin Township－Continued．

| Section No． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Map } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Name of oil company． | Name of well． | Sur－faceele－va－tion－feet． | Sand． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Remarks． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Name． |  |  |  | －E |  | Total depth－feet． |  |  |
| $21-\overline{\mathrm{S} . \mathrm{E} . . .}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 404 | 1，096 | 856 |  | 800 | Gas， 854 feet．Salt water， |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 395 | 1，105 | 870 |  | 150 | Gas， 850 feet，Salt water． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 392 | 1，108 | 850 |  | 1，000 | Gas， 870 feet．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 397 | 1，103 | 865 |  | 800 | Gas， 860 feet．Salt water， |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 393 | 1，107 | 855 |  | 200 | Gas， 850 feet．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 412 | 1，088 | 865 |  | 1，100 | Gas， 865 feet．Salt water 870 feet． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20 | 390 | 1，110 | 862 | 904 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 50 31 | 402 | 1，098 |  | 915 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 31 28 |  | 1，077 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 41 | 420 | 1，080 |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 22- \\ \text { N. E. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 374 | 1，126 |  |  | Gas | Gas， 858 feet． $1,500,000$ cu．ft．gas from this wel |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 68 | 416 371 | 1，084 |  |  |  | Gas， 900 feet．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 391 | 1，109 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 459 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,041 \\ & 1,140 \end{aligned}$ | 943 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20 | 395 | 1，105 | 890 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 445 | 1，055 | 925 |  | 35 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 27 | 403 | 1，097 | 873 |  | 50 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 384 | 1，116 | 882 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | － 24 | $\begin{array}{r}+86 \\ 374 \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1，586 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | － | 404 | 1，096 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}902 \\ 920\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |








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Cruwford County-Martin Township-Continued.





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| 13 | Ohio | J．Birch，No． 3. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | Ohio | J．Birch，No． 4 |
| 15 | Ohio | J．Birch，No． 2 |
| 16 | Morrison | A．\＆E．Birch，No． 3 ． |
| 17 | Morrison | A．\＆E．Birch，No． |
| 18 | Morrison | A．\＆E．Birch，No． 6. |
| 19 | Morrison | A．\＆E．Birch，No． |
| 20 | McArthur | Wasson，No． 13. |
| 21 | McArthur | Wasson，No． 14 |
| 22 | McArthur | Wasson，No． 15 |
| 23 | Morrison | A．\＆E．Birch，No． 5. |
| 24 | Morrison | A．\＆E．Birch，No． 2. |
| 25 | Morrison | Tohill，No． 7. |
| 26 | Morrison | Tohill，No． 6 |
| 27 | Morrison | Tohill，No． 5 |
| 28 | Morrison | Tohill，No． 4. |
| 29 | Morrison | Tohill，No． 1. |
|  | Morrison | Tohill，No． 2 |
| 31 | Morrison | Tohill，No． 3 |
|  | Brown \＆Hogue． | Wasson，No． 1 |
|  | Parker \＆Edwards | Tohill，No． 7 |
|  | Parker \＆Edwards | Tohill，No． 6 |
|  | Parker \＆Edwards | Tohill，No． 8 |
|  | Parker \＆Edwards | Tohill，No． 2 |
|  | Parker \＆Edwards | Tohill，No 1 |
|  | Parker \＆Edwards | Tohill，No． 3 |
|  | Parker \＆Edwares | Tohill，No． 4. |
| 9 | Parker \＆Edwards | Tohill，No． 5 |
| 10 | Ohio | Tohill，No． 1 |
| 11 | O2 | Tohill，No． 2 |
| 12 |  | Tohill，No． |
| 13 | Ohio． | Tohill，No． 3. |
| $14$ | Ohio | Tohill，No． 4 |
| 15 | Ohio | Tohill，No． 6 |
|  | Ohio | Tohill，No． 10 |

Crawford County-Martin Township-Continued.




Crawford County-Martin Township-Continued.





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|  | Oh | Sparks, No. 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 21 | Ohio | Sparks, No. 5 |
| 1 | Red Bank | Mitchell, No. 3 |
|  | Red Bank | Mitchell, No. 2 |
| 3 | Red Bank | Mitchell, No. 1 |
| 4 | Ohio | . do |
| 5 | Ohio | Mitchell, No. 2 |
| 6 | Ohio | Mitchell, No. 3 |
| 7 | Ohio | McColpin, No. 7 |
| 8 | Ohio | McColpin, No. 9 |
| 9 | Ohio | McColpin, No. 13 |
| 10 | Ohio | McColpin, No. 19 |
| 11 | Ohio | McColpin, No. 15 |
| 12 | Pure | Stewart Heirs, No. |
| 13 | Pure | Stewart Heirs, No. 4 |
| 14 | Pure | Stewart Heirs, No. |
| 15 | Pure | Stewart Heirs, No. |
| 16 | Pure | Stewart Heirs, No. 2. |
| 17 | Pur | Stewart Heirs, No. 1 |
| 18 | Peoples Oil and Gas Co.. | Hopkins (lower 40), No. 4.. |
| 19 | Peoples Oil and Gas Co.. | Hopkins (lower 40), No.3.. |
| 20 | Peoples Oil and Gas Co.. | Hopkins (lower 40), No. 5.. |
| 21 | Peoples Oil and Gas Co.. | Hopkins (lower 40), No. 2.. |
| 22 | Peoples Oil and Gas Co.. | Hopkins (lower 40) No. 1 .. |
|  | Smith, Neely \& Kerr | Shipman, No. 1 |
| 2 | Smith, Neely \& Kerr | Shipman, No. |
| 3 | Crescent | Hooker, No. 3. |
| 4 | Crescent | Hooker, No. 2 |
| 5 | Crescent | Hooker, No. 1 |
|  | Crescent | H |

Crawford County-Martin Township-Continued.



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Crawford County-Martin Township-Continued.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Section } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Map } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Name of oil company. | Name of well. | Sur-faceele-va-tion-feet. | Sand. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Name. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{25-}{\mathrm{N}} \mathrm{~W} . .$ | 10 | Mahutska.................. | H. Weirich, No. 4........... | 508 \{ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Robinson-1.. Bobinson-2. |  | 15 | 358 | 1,142 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11 | Mahutska. | H. Weiric | 503 | Robinson-1.. | 835 | 25 | 332 | 1,168 |  |  | 150 |  |
|  |  |  | H. Weir | 503 | Robinson-2. | 89 | 28 | 417 | 1,083 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Mahut | H. Weirich, No. 9 | 484 | Robinson 2.. | ${ }_{903}$ | 35 | 419 | 1,081 | 832 |  |  |  |
|  | 13 | Mahutska | H. Weirich, No. 1 | 498 | Robinson-1 | 842 | 13 | 344 | 1,156 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14 | Mahutska | H. Weirich, No. 7. | 479 | Robinson-1. | 924 | 14 | 416 | 1,084 |  |  | 150 |  |
|  |  | Red Bank | Smith, No. 3 | 493 | Robinson-2 | 888 | 60 | 409 | 1,091 |  |  | 150 |  |
|  |  | Red Bank | Smith, No. 2 " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ | 473 \{ | Robinson-1. | 815 | 11 | 342 | 1,158 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 473 \} | Robinson-2. | 902 | 25 | 429 | 1,071 |  |  | 50 |  |
|  |  | Red Bank | Smith, N | 473 \} | Robinson-1 | 842 | 32 | 369 | 1,131 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Red Bank | Maxwell, No. 3. | 486 | Robinson-1. | 830 | 10 | 344 | 1,156 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Robinson-2. | ${ }_{785}^{912}$ | 15 <br> 24 | 426 | 1,074 | 912 |  | 10 |  |
|  |  | Re |  | 490 | Robinson-1 | 852 | 12 | 362 | 1,138 |  |  | 25 |  |
|  |  | Bed Bank | Maxwell, No. 2. | 490 | Stray...... | 815 | 15 | 325 | 1,175 | 820 |  | 25 |  |
|  |  | Red Bank. |  | 488 | Robinson-2. | 906 830 | 10 8 | 416 342 | 1,084 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ohio |  | $\left.\begin{array}{l}488 \\ 469\end{array}\right\}$ | Robinson-3 | 918 | 18 | 430 | 1,070 |  |  | 50 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 469 | Robinson-2 | 885 | 22 | 416 | 1,084 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10 | Ohio. Ohio. | Smith, No. 2 Maxwell, No. | 480 | Robinson-3 | 902 | 23 | 422 | 1,078 |  |  | 100 |  |
|  | 11 | Ohio | Maxwell, No. 2 | 484 \{ | Robinson-1 | 906 820 | 26 | ${ }_{336}^{423}$ | 1,077 | 832 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Robinson-2 | 895 | 9 | 411 | 1,089 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ohi | Maxwell, No. | $483\{$ | Robinson-1 |  | 18 | ${ }_{427} 31$ | 1,124 <br> 1,073 |  |  |  |  |



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Crawford County-Martin Township-Continued.



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| 4 | Craw ford \& Milligan |
| :---: | :---: |
| 5 | Craw ford \& Milligan |
| 6 | Craw ford \& Milligan |
| 7 | Crawford \& Milligan |
| 8 | Crawford \& Milligan |
| 9 | Crawford \& Milligan |
| 10 | Crawiord \& Milligan. |
| 1 | Crawford \& Milligan. |
| 12 | Craw ford \& Milligan. |
| 13 | Craw ford \& Milligan. |
| 14 | Ohio |
| 15 | Ohio |
| 16 | Parker-Edwards |
| 17 | Parker-Edwards. |
| 18 | Parker-Edwards |
| 19 | Ohio |
| 20 | Ohio |
| 1 | Ohio |
| 22 | Ohio |
| 23 | Ohio |
| 24 | Ohio |
| 25 | Ohio |
| 1 | Morrison |
| 2 | Morrison |
| 3 | Morrison |
| 4 | Morrison |
| 5 | Morrison |
|  | Morrison |

Crawford County-Martin Township-Continued.





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Crawford County－Martin Township－Continued．

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Section } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Map } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Name of oil company． | Name of well． | Sur－faceele－va－lion－feet． | Sand． |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\oplus 0}{0} \\ & \text { I } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Remarks． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Name． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $26-$S. E.. | 22 |  | Doucummen，No．4．．．．． <br> Doucummen，No． 3. | ． 487 | Shallow．．．．． | $\begin{aligned} & 475 \\ & 998 \\ & 921 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ \hdashline-\quad 33\end{array}$ | +1241434 | 1，512 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Whitaker |  |  | Robinson－2．． |  |  |  | 1,089 1,066 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Robinson－3 |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{434}$ | 1，091 | 921 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Robinson－3 Robinson－2 | 89 | 20 | 408 | 1，092 |  | 940 |  | Quit in san |
|  |  | Whitaker | D | 487 | Robinson－3．． | ${ }_{82}^{91}$ | 26 10 | 431 <br> 334 | 1，069 | 918 | 944 |  | sa |
|  |  | Whitaker | Doucummen，No． | 486 | Robinson－3．．． | 92 | 20 | 334 436 3 | 1，066 | 920 | 940 |  | Quit in sand |
|  |  | Ohio | Fry，No． 1 | 482 | Robinson－1． | 88 | ${ }_{22}^{20}$ | ${ }_{414}^{336}$ | 1，086 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ohio | Fry，No． 2 |  | Robinson－1． Robinson－3 | ${ }_{91}^{82}$ | 14 | 338 438 | 1,162 1,070 | 920 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Oh | Fry，No． 3 | $488\}$ | Robinson－1 Robinson－3 | ${ }_{92}^{83}$ | 27 12 | ${ }_{432}^{347}$ | 1，153 |  |  | 100 |  |
|  |  | Ohi | Fry，No． | $\left.{ }_{488}^{485}\right\}$ | Robinson－1． Robinson－3 | 829 | 12 25 | 335 410 | 1,165 1,090 | 900 |  | 128 | Gas， 820 feet |
|  |  | Ohio | Fry，No． 5 | ， | Robinson－3． | 830 | 15 13 13 | 349 418 | 1，151 | 900 |  |  | Gas， 830 feet |
|  |  | Red Bank | Fry，No． 2 ＂R | 484 | R Robinson－1 | 81 | 3 | 326 | 1，174 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Red Ban | Fry No． 2 ＂${ }^{\text {c }}$＂ | 477 \} | Robinson－1 | 83 | 1 | 355 | 1，145 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Red B | Fry，No． 1 ＂${ }^{\text {B }}$ |  | Robinson－1 | 82 | 3 | 337 | 1,163 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 487 \} | Robinnon－2 Robinson－1 | 90 <br> 81 <br> 81 |  |  |  | 902 |  | 75 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 478 | Robinson－2 Rohinson－1 | 88 | 38 | ${ }_{346}^{410}$ | 1，090 |  |  | 100 | ， 830 fee |
| ${ }^{27} \overline{\mathrm{~N}} . \mathrm{E} . . .$ |  | Ohio <br> Ohio $\qquad$ | Fry | 479 \｛ |  | 9083849484 | $\begin{array}{r} r \\ \hline \\ 59 \\ 32 \\ 39 \end{array}$ | 184 | 22 | $\cdots{ }^{\text {－}}$ 915 |  | 100 |  |
|  |  |  | McColpin，No． 16. | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 489 \\ 482 \end{array}\right\}$ | Robinson－ Robinson－3 Robinson－2 |  |  |  | 1， 1 1， 146 | 946 |  |  | Gas， 946 feet |




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Crawford County-Martin Township-Continued.




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Crawford County-Martin Township-Continued.





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Crawford County-Martin Township-Continued.








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Crawford County-Martin Township-Continued.





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Crawford County-Martin Township-Concluded.

Crawford County-Oblong Township.

Crawford County-Oblong Township-Continued.


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Crawford County-Oblong Township-Continued.


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Crawford County-Oblong Township-Continued.







Crawford County-Oblong Township-Continued.



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Crawford County-Oblong Township-Continued.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Section } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Map } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Name of oil company. | Name of well. | Sur-faceele-va-tion-feet. | Sand. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{ \pm}{0} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Name. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N. E... |  | Wabash.................. | Wekeman, No. 5....... <br> Wekeman, No. 4 | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 480 \\ 484 \end{array}\right\}$ | Robinson-2 Robinson-3 Stray | 921948858 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 441 \\ & 468 \\ & 374 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,126 1 1 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Red Bank. | Sibley, No. 1 "B", |  | Robinson-1 <br> Robinson-1 <br> Robinson-2 | $\begin{aligned} & 900 \\ & 938 \\ & 938 \end{aligned}$ |  | 415 | 1,085 |  |  | 50 |  |
|  |  | Red Bank. | Sibley, No. 2 "B" ${ }^{\text {S }}$ " |  |  |  | 3 |  | 1,044 | 940 |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{6}{ }^{\text {Red Bank }}$ Red Bank. | Sibley, No. 1 "R. B Sibley, No. 2 "R. B |  | Robinson-2 <br> . do |  | 3 | 465 | 1,044 | ${ }_{953}^{94}$ |  | 20 |  |
|  |  | Ohio. | \|sibley, No. 1. | 483 \{ | Robinson-1....... | $\begin{aligned} & 987 \\ & 975 \\ & 945 \\ & 952 \end{aligned}$ | 6 | 445 | 1,055 |  |  | 330 | Salt water, 995$G$ a as 950 feet.. |
|  |  | Ohio. | Edwards, No. 10 | $481$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|} 1,008 \\ 1,036 \\ 1,032 \\ 1,032 \end{array}$ | $\cdots 955$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ohio. | Edwards, No. 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gas } 955 \text { feet. Salt water, } \\ & \text { G90 feet } \\ & \text { Gas, } 975 \text { feet.......................... } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | Edwards, |  | Robinson-3 <br> Robinson-4 <br> Robinson-3 <br> -do. <br> o. | $\begin{aligned} & 973 \\ & 987 \\ & 978 \\ & 988 \\ & 980 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $1,005$ | 975 |  | ....... 5 |  |
| N. W.. |  | Ohio. | Edwards, No. 6 | 483482485 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}12 \\ 12 \\ 9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 495 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 506 \\ 495 \\ 495 \end{array}\right\} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,005 \\ & 994 \\ & 1,005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 980 \\ & 992 \\ & 984 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { s, 980 feet............... } \\ & \text { s, } 990 \text { feet.. } \\ & \text { s, } 882 \text { feet. Salt water, } \\ & 90 \text { feet............... } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Ohio. | Edwards, No. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 123510 |  |
|  |  | Ohio | Edwards, No |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots .$ |  |  |
|  |  | Ohio | Edwards, No. 9 | 382 | Robinson-2 <br> Robinson-3 <br> Robinson-4 | $\begin{array}{r} 980 \\ 960 \\ 990 \\ 1,003 \end{array}$ | 12 | 498 | 1,002 | 986 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Mcbride | Berryhill, No. 9 | 492 |  |  | ${ }^{8}$ | 49814 | $\begin{array}{cc} 1,00 & 990 \\ 1,002 & 990 \\ 1089 & 1,003 \end{array}$ |  |  | ......... | Salt water <br> Salt water |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Berryhill, No. |  | Robinson-2 Robinson-3 Robinson-3 Robinson-4 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,003 \\ 965 \\ 992 \\ 967 \\ 996 \end{array}$ | 12 |  | 1,002 |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |
|  |  | 7 McBride | Berryhill, No. 5. | 477 \{ |  |  | 30 | 519 | 1, ${ }_{981} 101$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 8 McBride | Berryhill, No. 10.. | 488 | (eabins | $\begin{array}{r} 993 \\ 998 \\ 1,013 \\ 1, \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 482 \\ 507 \\ 522 \\ 520 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 1,018 \\ 993 \\ 978 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |  | ter |
|  |  | 9 McBride | Berryhill, No. 8 | 491 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \cdots 98 \\ 1,013 \\ \ldots \ldots \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\text { ter, } 1$ |


Crawford County-Oblong Township-Continued.



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Crawford County-Oblong Township-Continued.






Crawford County-Oblong Township-Continued.






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Crawford County－Oblong Township－Continued．

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Section } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Map } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Name of oil company． | Name of well． | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sur- } \\ \text { face } \\ \text { fece- } \\ \text { ca- } \\ \text { tion- } \\ \text { feet. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Sand． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Remarks． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Name． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10－ <br> S．E．．． <br> 11 | 21 | Ohio．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Taylor，No． 2 | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 480 \\ 482 \\ 487 \end{array}\right\}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 803 \\ & 919 \\ & 921 \\ & 962 \\ & 927 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Stray． <br> Robinson－3 <br> Robinson－3 <br> Robinson－4． <br> Robinson－3 ． |  |  | ${ }^{439}$ | 1，061 | 924 | … |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 439 480 | 1，061 | 1－${ }^{\text {a }}$－ 930 |  | 30 | Gas， 930 feet． |
|  | 23 | Ohio | Taylor，No． 3 |  |  |  |  | 440 | 1，060 |  |  |  |  |
| $\overline{\mathrm{N}}$ ．E．．． |  | Benedum \＆Trees．．．．．． | York，No． 1 | 506 | Robinson－1． | 916 | 28 | 410 1，090 |  | 938 |  | Gas | Gas， 920 feet． $2,000,000$ cu．ft．gas |
|  |  |  |  | $493\{$ | tray$\qquad$ Robinson－3 |  |  |  |  | $\cdots \cdots \cdot$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Meserv |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 |  |
|  |  | Ohio | Meserve，No． 12 | 501 | Robinson－3． | 950 | 17 | 449 | $\begin{aligned} & 135 \\ & \hline 132 \\ & 1292 \\ & \hline 1251 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}961 \\ \times 954 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \cdots i 0 \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \end{gathered}$ | Gas， 954 feet <br> Gas， 930 feet |
|  |  | Ohio．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Meserve，No． 1 | $\left.\begin{array}{l}479 \\ 503\end{array}\right\}$ | Robinson－1 Robinson－3 | 860 <br> 925 |  | ${ }_{4}^{381}$ | 1,119 <br> 1,054 | 930 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ohio | Meserve，No． 1 İ |  | Robinson－1 Robinson－3 | 8886 <br> 952 <br> 9 | 15 14 14 | 383 449 | l， $\begin{aligned} & 1,117 \\ & 1,051\end{aligned}$ |  |  | 18 |  |
|  |  | 5 Ohio | Meserve，No． 10 |  | Robinson－1． | 998988898 | 191212 | 3733 | 1,127 |  |  | r10150150 |  |
|  |  | Ohio． | Meserve，No． 9 |  | Robinson－3 <br> Robinson－1 |  |  | ${ }_{379}^{433}$ | 1,067 <br> 1,121 | $\begin{array}{r} \cdots 34 \\ 860 \\ 934 \\ 879 \\ 890 \end{array}$ |  |  | Gas， 942 feet <br> Gas， 859 feet <br> Gas， 934 feet <br> Gas， 874 feet <br> alt water <br> Gas， 890 feet <br> G as， 940 feet |
|  |  | Ohio． | Meserve，No． 4 |  | Robinson－3． | ${ }^{934}$ |  | ${ }^{460}$ | 1，040 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 8 Ohio． | Meserve，No． 3 | 498 \｛ | Robinson－1． Robinson－3． | 970 <br> 885 |  | ${ }_{472}$ | 1，128 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ohio | Meserve，No． 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 504 \\ & 500 \end{aligned}$ | Robinson－1 ．．do． |  |  | 381 | 1，119 | $\begin{array}{r} 890 \\ 995 \\ 940 \\ 940 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Meserve，M |  |  |  |  | 389 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ohio | Meserve，No． 6 | 491 | Robinson－4 |  | 16 | 490 | 1，010 |  |  |  | Gas， 940 feet <br> Salt water <br> Gas， 877 feet |
|  |  |  |  | 499 | Robinson－1 <br> Robinson－3 <br> Robinson－3 | 1,87976960939939 |  | ${ }_{3} 372$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} 499 \\ 494 \end{array}\right\}$ |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \cdots_{15} \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 377 \\ & 461 \\ & 366 \\ & 445 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,123 \\ & 1,059 \\ & 1,134 \\ & 1,055 \end{aligned}$ |  | 969 | $\ldots$ |  |
|  |  | E．Thomas | Griswold，No． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


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Crawford County-Oblong Township-Continued.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Section } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Map } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Name of oil company. | Name of well. | Sur-faceele-va-vion-feet. | Sand. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\circ}{0} \\ & \stackrel{1}{I} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} \\ & 0 \\ & \ddot{0} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Name. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{14}-\mathrm{N} \text { E... }$ |  | 2 Ohio...................... | G. Taylor, No. 8. | 497 | Robinson-3.. | 961 | 29 | 464 | 1,036 |  |  | 100 | Gas, 967 feet. Well aban- doned.............. |
|  |  |  |  | 496 | Robinson- | 885 |  | 354 | ${ }^{1,104} 1$ | 893 |  |  | Gas, 892 feet.............. |
| N. W... |  | reat, Crawford \& Treat. |  | 498 | Robinson-1 | 900 |  | 411 | 1,098 1 1 | 900 |  | 25 |  |
|  |  | reat, Crawford \& Treat. | Birch, No. 8 | 499 | R obinson-4 | 990 |  | 491 | 1,009 |  |  | Dry |  |
|  |  | 3 Treat, Crawford \& Treat. | Birch, No. 7 | 500 | Stray....... | ${ }_{900}^{85}$ |  | 400 | 1,148 | 900 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Robinson-2. | 930 | 20 | 430 | 1,070 | 930 |  | 100 |  |
|  |  | 4 Treat, Crawford \& Treat. | Birch, No. 4 | 499 | Stray..... | 888 |  | ${ }_{38}^{359}$ | 1,113 | 886 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Robinson-2. | 925 | 21 | ${ }_{358}^{426}$ | 1,074 | 925 |  | 70 |  |
|  |  | 5 Treat, Crawford \& Treat. | Birch, No. 3. | 500 | Robinson-1 | ${ }^{895}$ | ${ }_{20}^{12}$ | ${ }_{4}^{395}$ | 1,105 | ${ }_{8}^{89}$ |  | 700 |  |
|  |  | 6 Treat, Crawford \& Treat. | Birch, No | 496 | Stray..... | ${ }_{86} 93$ | ...... | ${ }_{369}$ | 1,131 |  |  | 0 | The Stray sand in this vicinity varies from 3 to 7 feet in thickness |
|  |  | Treat, Crawford \& Treat |  |  | Robinson-1. | 890 850 | 67 | ${ }_{365}^{394}$ | 1,106 | 910 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Treat. | B | 485 | Robinson-1 | 88 | 79 | ${ }_{362}^{382}$ | cher 1118 | 914 |  | 750 |  |
|  |  | 8 Treat, Crawford \& Treat. | Birch, No. 5 | 500 | Robinson-1 | 88 |  | 380 | 1,120 | 880 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Robinson-2. | ${ }_{86}^{91}$ | 30 | ${ }_{374}^{418}$ | 1,082 | 918 |  | 700 |  |
|  |  | 9 Treat, Crawford \& Treat. | Birch, No 6 | 495 | (ex | 880 890 98 | 26 | 381 385 425 | 1,126 1,075 1 | 8880 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Treat, Crawford \& Treat. | Birch, No. | 499 |  | ${ }^{863}$ |  | ${ }_{364}^{436}$ | 1,136 |  |  | 100 |  |
|  |  | 11 Treat, Crawford \& Treat. |  |  | Robinson- | 888 |  | 381 | 1,119 1,125 |  | 950 | 50 |  |
|  |  | - |  |  | Robinson-2 | 925 | 28 | 425 | 1,075 | 925 |  |  |  |











Miller, No. 1 "RB" Miller, No. 1.. Miller, No. 2. Miller, No. 4
Miller, No. 6 P. Miller, No. 10 P. Miller, No. 6. P. Miller, No. 3. P. Miller, No. 1. P. Miller, No. 11 J. Taylor, No. 1 J. Taylor, No.
J. Taylor, No. $1 .$.
Hamilton, No.
 J. Taylor, No. 6.
J. Taylor, No. 2. Hamilton, No. 5. Hamilton, No. 4. P. Miller, No. 1. Hamilton, No. 3. Hamilton, No. 9. 14 Red Bank......................
 16 Wabash.. 18 Red Bank. 9 Ohio . 20 Ohio. ㅇ 23 tska. 25 Mahutska. 26 Mahutska. 27 Mahutska.

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000 $\frac{0}{0}$ 1 Ohio.
 $\frac{0}{0}$ 6 Ohio. 7 Ohio
Crawford County-Oblong Township-Continued.








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Crawford County-Oblong Township-Continued.









Crawford County-Oblong Township-Continued.






Crawford County-Oblong Township-Continued.

| Section No. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Map } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Name of oil company. | Name of well. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sur- } \\ \text { face } \\ \text { ele- } \\ \text { va- } \\ \text { tion- } \\ \text { feet. } \end{gathered}$ | Sand. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} \\ & \text { I } \\ & \text { a } \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Name. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 16-\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{E} . . \\ . \mathrm{W} . . \end{array}$ |  | Ohio. | Haskins, No. 4. | 450 | Stray | 814 | 18 | 364 | 1,136 | 818 |  | 200 | Gas, 815 feet. |
|  | 10 | Ohio...................... | Haskins, No. 3 . | 445 | ..do. | 820 | 12 | 375 | 1,125 | 824 |  | 30 | G as, 821 feet |
|  |  | Treat, Crawford \& Treat. | Connett, No. 3 | 457 | ..do. | 840 | 30 | 383 | 1,117 |  |  | 100 |  |
|  |  | Treat, Craw ford \& Treat. | Connett, No. 4 | 457 | .-do. | 835 |  | 378 | 1,122 |  | 1,029 | 10 |  |
|  | 3 | Treat, Crawford \& Treai. | Connett, No. 5 | 465 | Robinson-1. | 847 879 | 6 | 382 | 1,118 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Treat, Crawford \& Treat. | Connett, No. 1 | 468 \{ | Robinson-1. | 879 1,062 |  | 411 | 1,089 |  | 1062 | Dry |  |
|  | 5 | Treat, Crawford \& Treat. | Connett, No. 2 | 469 | Robinson-2. | 899 |  | 430 | 1,070 |  |  | Dry |  |
|  | 6 | Featzer \& Copeland. . . . . | Good, No. 5 | 472 | Robinson-1. Robinson-2. | 871 900 | $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ 15 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 399 428 | 1,101 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Robinson-3. | 939 | 12 | 467 | 1, 033 | 945 |  |  | Salt water, 946 feet |
|  |  | Featzer \& Copeland...... | Good, No. 2. | 472 | -. do.. | 922 | 32 | 450 | 1,050 | 930 |  |  | Salt water, 950 reet |
|  | 9 | Featzer \& Copeland....... |  | 472 | -.do.. | 942 | 19 26 | 474 | 1,026 | 935 |  |  | Salt water, 954 feet Salt water, 950 feet |
|  | 10 | Featzer \& Copeland....... | Good, No. 3 | 467 | -do | 932 | 18 | 465 | 1,035 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11 | Treat, Crawford \& Treat. | J. Good, No. 9 | 469 | Robinson-2. | 905 | 33 | 436 | 1,064 | 908 |  | 50 |  |
|  | 12 | Treat, Crawford \& Treat. | J. Good, No. 12 | 471 | Robinson-1. | 890 | 78 | 419 | 1,081 | 943 |  | 50 |  |
|  | 13 | Treat, Crawford \& Treat. | J. Good, No. 11 | 468 | Robinson-2. | 902 | 56 | 434 | 1,066 | 932 |  | 150 |  |
|  | 14 | Treat, Crawford \& Treat. | J. Good, No. 13 | 468 | Robinson- | 917 978 | 18 | 449 | 1,051 989 |  |  | 100 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S. E... |  | Treat, Crawford \& Treat. Treat, Crawford \& Treat. | J. Good, No. 10 <br> J. Good, No. 7. | 465 | Robinson-2. <br> Robinson-1. | 900 | 42 | 435 | 1,065 1,074 | 910 |  | 300 |  |
|  | 3 | Treat, Crawford \& Treat. | J. Good, No. 4 | 469 \{ | Robinson- | 891 912 | 35 | 442 | 1,078 | 912 |  | 100 |  |
|  |  | Bruner.................... | Dewey, No. 6 | 470 | Robinson-1 | 896 | 38 | 426 | 1,074 | 899 |  | 10 |  |
|  |  | Bruner | Dewey, No. 7 |  | S-do. | 894 | 46 | 421 | 1,079 | 897 | 947 |  |  |
|  |  | Bruner | Dewey, No. 2 | 475 | Stray..... | 821 | 25 39 | 346 | 1,154 | 886 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Bruner. . | Dewey, No. 3. |  |  | 881 | 56 | 417 | 1,083 | 884 |  |  |  |


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Crawford County-Oblong Township-Continued.




Crawford County-Oblong Township-Continued.








Crawford County-Oblong Township-Continued.






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| 13 | Liberty Oil \＆Gas Co．． | Houghton，No．11．． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | Liberty Oil \＆Gas Co．． | Houghton，No．10．． |
| 15 | Liberty Oil \＆Gas Co．． | Houghton，No．6．． |
| 16 | Liberty Oil \＆Gas Co．． | Houghton，No． 13. |
| 17 | Liberty Oil \＆Gas Co | Houghton，No． 9 |
| 18 | Liberty Oil \＆Gas Co． | Houghton，No． 8 |
| 19 | Liberty Oil \＆Gas Co．． | Houghton，No． $7 .$. |
|  | Ohio | Woodworth，No． 11 |
| 2 | Ohi | Woodworth，No． 10 |
| 3 | Ohio | Woodworth，No． 19 |
|  | Ohi | Woodworth，No． 1. |
|  | Ohio | Woodworth，No． 3 |
|  | Ohio | Woodworth，No． |
| 7 | Oh | Woodworth，No． |
| 8 | Ohio | Woodworth，No． |
| 9 | Ohio | Woodworth，No． |
| 10 | Ohio． | Woodworth，No． 9 |
| 11 | Ohio． | Woodworth，No． 12 |
| 12 | Ohio | Woodworth，No． 1. |
| 13 | Ohio． | Woodworth，No． 6. |
|  | Ohio | J．H．Wood，No． 3. |
| 2 | Oh | J．H．Wood，No |
| 3 | Ohio | J．H．Wood，No． 2 |
| 4 | Ohio | R．Wood，No． 15. |

Crawford County-Oblong Township-Concluded.


Crawford County-Robinson Township-Continued.







| 9 | Red Bank | Cortelyou, No. 1 "B". |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | Red Bank. | Cortelyou, No. 2 "B". |
| 11 | Red Bank | Cortelyou, No. 1 "R. B". |
| 12 | Red Bank | Cortely ou, No. 2 "R. B". |
| 13 | Ohio | Cortelyou, No. 1 |
| 14 | Ohio | Cortelyou, No. 4 |
| 15 | Ohio | Cortelyou, No 2. |
| 16 | Ohio | Cortelyou, No. 3. |
| 17 | Leeper | Furman, No. 1. |
| 18 | Leeper | Furman, No. 2. |
| 19 | Leeper | Furman, No. $3 . . . . . . . . . .$. |
| 20 | Leeper | Furman, No. |
| 1 | Davis | Dean, No. 1. |
| 2 | Davis | Dean, No. 2. |
| 1 | Leeper | C. Jones, No. |
| 1 | Davis | Dean, No. 2. |
| 2 | Davis | Dean, No. 1. |
| 1 | Ohio | G. Jones, No. 1.......... |
| 1 | Ohio | Griswold, No. 1 |
| 1 | Unknown | Griswold, No. 1. |
| 1 | Unknown | Combs, No. 1 |
|  | Central Oil \& Gas Co. | Dean, No. 1 |
| 2 | Central Oil \& Gas Co. | Dean, No. 2.... |
| 3 | Ohio | W. Jones, No. 1 |
|  | Ohio | W. Jones, No. 2 |
| 2 | Ohio | W. Jones, No. 3 |
| 3 | Superior | Richart, No. 1 |
| 4 | Superior | Richart, No. 2 |
| 1 | Jennings | Meserve, No. 1 |
| 2 | Ohio | W akefield, No. 1 |
| 1 | Ohio. | Wakefield, No. 2. |


Črawford County-Robinson Township-Continued.








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[^32]Crawford County-Robinson Township-Concluded.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Section } \\ \text { No. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Map } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Name of oil company. | Name of well. | Sur-faceele-va-tion-feet. |  | Sand. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Name. | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\oplus} \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & 1 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \text { व } \\ & \stackrel{0}{\circ} \\ & \AA \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\oplus}{0} \\ & \stackrel{0}{1} \\ & \frac{1}{5} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Remarks. |
| 36- <br> S. W.. | 10 | Ohio....................... | W. Jones, No. $2 \ldots$ | $506\{$ | tray...........Robinson-3.... | $\begin{aligned} & 888 \\ & 970 \end{aligned} .$ | $\begin{aligned} & 382 \\ & 464 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,118 \\ & 1,036 \end{aligned}$ | 970 |  |  | Gas, 968 feet. Salt water, 980 feet |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11 | Ohio | W. Jones, No. 1 | 486 \{ | Stray...... | 858 |  | 372 |  | 1,128 | 953 |  | 15 |  |
|  | 12 | Ohio | W. Jones, No. 7 | 513 | Robinson-2 | 960 | 6 | 447 | 1, 053 | 960 |  | 20 |  |
|  | 13 | Ohio | W. Jones, No. 3 | 486 | Robinson-3 | 925 |  | 439 | 1,061 1,016 | 932 |  | 60 | Gas, 925 feet |
|  | 14 | Ohio | W. Jones, No. 6 | 513 | Robinson-1 | 929 | 4 | 416 | 1,084 |  |  |  | Gas, 932 feet |
|  |  |  |  | 513 | Robinson-1 | 932 | 21 6 | 419 | 1,081 | 950 |  | 6 |  |
|  |  |  | W. Jones, No. | 488 | Robinson-2 | 949 | 12 | 436 | 1,064 | 954 |  | 30 | G as, 949 feet... |
|  | 16 | Ohio | W. Jones, No. 4 | 488 | Robinson-1 | 898 |  | 410 | 1,090 | 900 |  | 75 | Gas, 898 feet. Salt 922 feet |
|  | 17 | Ohio. | Warnock, No. 3 | 486 |  |  |  |  |  | 890 |  |  | No record. |
|  | 18 | Ohio. | Warnock, No. 4 Warnock, No. 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 896 |  |  | . .do....... |
|  | 20 | Ohio | Warnock, No. 1 | 496 |  |  |  |  |  | 891 |  |  | ..do. |
|  | 21 | Ohio | Walters, No. 13 | 522 | Stray | 889 | 15 | 377 <br> 365 | 1,123 | 901 |  | 75 |  |
| S. E... | 1 | Ohio. <br> Ohio | Walters, No. ${ }^{2}$ <br> Walters, No. 10 | 522 |  | 887 | 15 | 365 | 1,135 |  |  | Dry | Salt water, 929 feet <br> No record. |
|  |  | Ohio. | Walters, No. 5 | 522 \{ | Robinson-1 | 940 | 25 | 418 | 1,082 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ohio. | Walters, No. 16 | 505 | Stray....... | 865 900 | 12 | 360 395 | 1,105 | 900 |  | 40 |  |
|  |  | Ohio. | Walters, No. 9 |  | Stray........ | 887 | 15 | 365 | 1,135 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ohio | Walters, No. 20 | 526 | Robinson-2 | 973 | 10 | 447 | 1,053 | 973 |  | 20 | Salt water, 986 feet |
|  |  |  | Walters, No. 18 |  | Stray ...... | 874 877 | 26 | 371 359 | 1,129 | 874 |  | 60 |  |
|  |  | Ohio. | Walters, No. 23 | 518 \} | Robinson-1 | 877 <br> 945 <br> 8 | 22 | 359 427 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,141 \\ & 1,073 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ohio | Walters, No. 22, | 521 |  | 889 895 954 | 7 16 | 374 433 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,013 \\ & 1,126 \\ & 1,067 \end{aligned}$ | 954 |  | 2 | Gas, 898 feet |




| $\begin{gathered} \text { Section } \\ \text { No. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Map } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Name of oil company. | Name of well. |  | Sand. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Sur- face ele- va- tion- feet. | Name. | Depth to top-feet. |  |  |  |  |  | Intial product-barrel | Remarks. |
| $1-\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{E} . . .$ | 1 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Snowden Bros........... } \\ & \text { Snowden Bros.......... }\end{aligned}\right.$ | E. Fyffe, No. $2 \ldots$. E. Fyffe, No $5 \ldots$ | 524 | Kirkwood... Bridgeport.. Buchanan "Gas"........ Kirkwoodi-1. Kirkwood-2. Kirkwood-3. | 1,644 870 1,360 1,475 1,668 1,682 1,712 | 34 $\ldots \ldots$. $\cdots \cdots$. $\cdots \cdots$ 19 15 | 1,116 346 836 951 1,144 1,158 1,188 | 384 1,154 664 549 356 342 312 | $\begin{gathered} 1,644 \\ \cdots \cdots \\ \cdots \cdots \\ \hdashline \cdots \cdots \\ 1,682 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,678 \\ \cdots \cdots \cdots \\ \cdots \cdots \cdots \\ \cdots \cdots \\ \hdashline 1,727 \end{gathered}$ |  | Salt water, 870 feet Salt water, 1,360 feet Salt water, 1, 475 fee Salt water, 1,668 feet |

Lawrence County-Bridgeport Township-Continued.








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Lawrence County-Bridgeport Township-Continued.






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Lawrence County-Bridgeport Township-Continued.


Lawrence County-Bridgeport Township-Continued.

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N. E..} \& \multirow[t]{15}{*}{110} \& \multirow[t]{7}{*}{Snowden Bros.} \& \multirow[t]{7}{*}{Cummings, No. $9 .$.} \& \multirow[t]{7}{*}{496} \& \& \& \& \& \& 837 \& \& Show \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& Bridgeport....... \& ${ }_{920}^{920}$ \& 12
30
20 \& ${ }_{4}^{324}$ \& 1,076 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& Bridgeport anci \& 976 \& 29 \& \& 1,020 \& \& \& \& Salt water, 990 feet....... <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& Buchanan-1... \& 1,025
1,190 \& 145
25 \& 529
694 \& ${ }_{806}^{971}$ \& \& \& \& Hole full water, 1,065 feet. <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{11}{*}{N. E..} \& \& \& \& \& Kirkwood-1...... \& - $\begin{aligned} & 1,412 \\ & 1.428 \\ & 1\end{aligned}$ \& \& \& 584
568 \& 1,428 \& \& Show \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& Kirkwood-3... \& 1,460 \& \& \& 536 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& MeClosky ........ \& 1,626 \& 36 \& 1,130 \& ${ }_{370}^{417}$ \& 1,650 \& 1,662 \& 400 \& Lime and sand. Gas, <br>
\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{8}{*}{Snowden Bros..........} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Cummings, No. 4.} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{501} \& Bridgeport-1. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1,638 feet............. <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& Briageport-2..... \& ${ }^{955}$ \& 40 \& 444 \& 1,056 \& ${ }^{985}$ \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& Bridgeport-3.... \& | 990 |
| :--- |
| 815 | \& 17

30 \& 489
384
3 \& ${ }_{1}^{1,186}$ \& - 835 \& 1,007 \& Show \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& -.do.............. \& 880
930 \& 10
56 \& ${ }_{42}^{379}$ \& 1,1271 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Cummings, No. 10.} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{501} \& Stray... \& 1,172 \& 15 \& 671 \& 829 \& \& \& \& alt water, 1,020 feet....... <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& "Gas". \& 1,351 \& 22 \& \& 650 \& 1,351 \& \& Show \& Show of gas, 1,351 feet Salt water, 1,365 feet <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& Stray........... \& 1,393
1,460 \& 25 \& \& ${ }_{5}^{641}$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& MeClosky........ \& 1,675 \& 50 \& \& 326 \& 1,700 \& 1,752 \& \& <br>
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Lawrence County-Bridgeport Township-Continued.







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|  | Cullison，No． 1 |
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|  | Cullison，No． 4 |
|  | M．L．Cooper，No． $2 . .$. |
|  | M．I．Cooper，No．3．．．．． |
|  | M．E．Cooper，No．3．．．．． |
|  | M．L．Cooper，No． 4 |
|  | M．L．Cooper，No． 1 |
|  | J．W．Highfield，No．1．．． |
|  | M．E．Cooper，No． |
|  | M．E．Cooper，No． 2 |
|  | J．King，No． 24. |
|  | J．King，No． 25. |
|  | J．King，No． 23. |
|  | J．King，No． 13. |
|  | J．King，No． 12. |
|  | J．King，No． 30. |
|  | J．King，No． 9. |
|  | J．King，No． 20. |
|  | J．King，No． 32. |
|  | J．Highfield，No． 2. |
|  | J．King，No． 29 |
|  | W．King，No． 1 |
|  | W．Klng，No． 2 |
|  | J．R．King，No． 31 |
|  | J．R．King，No． 14. |
|  | Lawson Lo |
|  | Buchanan Hrs．，No． |
|  | Buchanan Hrs．，No． 6 |
|  | Buchanan Mrs．，No．12．． |
|  | W．R．King，No． |
|  | W．Gray，No． 1. |
|  | S．Bouchie，No． |
|  | A．Griggs， |
|  | Long，No． 1 |
|  | W．Finley，No． 33 |



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Lawrence County-Bridgeport Township-Continued.

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Sand. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Section } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Map } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Name of oil company. | Name of well. | Sur- face ele- va- tion- feet. | Name. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & 0 \\ & 1 \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & 0 \\ & \ddot{0} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Remarks. |
| $7_{\mathrm{S}}^{\mathrm{S}} . \mathrm{E} . \ldots$ |  | Shaffer \& Smathers...... <br> Allshouse \& Son | W. Finley, No. 35.. | $\left.\begin{array}{l}485 \\ 487 \\ 480 \\ 478\end{array}\right\}$ | Kirkwood.. | 1,550 | 35 | 1,065 | 435 | 1,552 | 1,596 | 100 |  |
|  | 5 |  | Long, No. 3 |  | Kirkw ood-1. | 1,549 1,615 | 38 15 | 1,062 1,128 | ${ }_{372}^{438}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6 | Allshcuse \& Son | Long, No. 2 |  | Kirkwood-1.. | 1,556 | 41 | 1,076 | 424 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Allshouse \& Son.......... | Long, No, |  | Kirkwood-1. | 1,565 | 45 | 1,087 | 413 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Allshouse \& Son.......... |  |  | Kirkwood-2. | 1,631 | 43 | 1,153 | 347 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8 |  | Long, No. 8................ | 471 | Kirkwood-2. | 1,631 | 9 | 1,160 | 340 310 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | McClosky. | 1,734 | 17 | 1,263 | 237 |  | 1,757 |  |  |
|  |  | Allshouse \& Son . . . . . . . . | Long, No. 9 ................. |  | Kirkwood-2. | 1,643 | 13 | 1,183 | 317 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9 |  |  |  | Stray.. | 1,685 | 5 | 1,225 | 275 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Tracey.... | 1,747 | 19 | 1,287 | 213 |  | 1,766 |  |  |
|  |  | Allshouse \& Son......... | Long, No. $11 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | 460 | Kirkwood-1 | 1,580 | 38 | 1,120 | 380 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10 |  |  |  | Tracey.... | 1,676 | 19 | 1,216 | ${ }_{2} 184$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | McClosky. | 1,762 | 10 | 1,302 | 198 |  | 1,783 |  |  |
|  | 11 | Allshouse \& Son......... | Long, No. 7................. |  | Kirkwood-2 | 1,623 | 21 | 1,137 | 363 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Kirkwood-3 | 1,662 1,734 | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ 14 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,176 | 324 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12 | Allshouse \& Son......... | Long, No |  | Kirkwood-1. | 1,563 | 37 | 1,074 | 426 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Long, No. 6................ |  | Kirkwood-2 | 1,619 | 13 | 1,130 | 370 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 13 | Allshouse \& Son......... |  |  | Tracey.... | 1,730 | 8 | 1,230 | 270 |  | 1,860 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Kirkwood-1 | 1,600 | 16 | 1,105 | 395 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14 | Allshouse \& Son......... | Long, No. 10............... |  | Kirkw00d-2 | 1,651 1,690 | 9 | 1,156 | 344 <br> 305 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Tracey | 1,712 | 8 | 1,217 | 283 |  | 1,732 |  |  |










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Lawrence County-Bridgeport Township-Continued.


|  | Salt water， 960 feet． |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Salt water， 1,349 feet |
|  | No． 2 redrilled |
|  |  |
| Show | Salt water， 820 feet． |
| Show |  |
|  |  |
| 80 |  |
|  |  |
|  | Gas， 1,230 feet |
|  |  |
| 75 | Weli abandoned |
| 125 | Gas，1，244 feet．． |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 50 |  |
| 60 |  |
|  |  |
| Show | Salt water，1，076 feet．．．．． |
|  | Gas， 1,326 reet．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |
|  | Salt water， 960 feet 1，000，000 cubic feet gas daily． |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | Gas， 1,258 feet， $100,000 \mathrm{cu}$ bic feet gas daily． |
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Lawrence County-Bridgeport Township-Continued.



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|  |  | 주역 | 18 | ¢ |  |  | ర్రుగ్లర |  |  | －2\％ |






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Lawrence County-Bridgeport Township-Continued.

| SectionNo. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Map } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Name of oil company. | Name of well. | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Sur- } \\ \text { face } \\ \text { ele- } \\ \text { van- } \\ \text { vion- } \\ \text { feet. } \end{array}$ | Sand. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Name. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { S. W.. } \\ \text { S. E... } \end{gathered}$ | 34351 | Lantz. | Zeller, No. 9............... | $481\}$ | Bridgeport-3 Kirkwood Bridgeport-2 Bridgeport-3 Kirkwood-1. Bridgeport. | $\begin{aligned} & 972 \\ & 1,916 \\ & 1,944 \\ & 1,000 \\ & 1,515 \\ & 1,570 \\ & 1,895 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 116 \\ 54 \\ 46 \\ 179 \\ 38 \\ 20 \\ 25 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 491 \\ 1,035 \\ 475 \\ 531 \\ 1,046 \\ 1,101 \\ 451 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,009 \\ 465 \\ 1,025 \\ 969 \\ 454 \\ 399 \\ 1,049 \end{array} .$ | i,534 | 1,577 | 50 | Salt water, 1,012 feet Salt water, 1,000 feet |
|  |  | 5 L |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Zeller, No. 10............. | $469\{$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1,520 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1 Shaffer \& Smathers <br> 2 Shaffer \& Smathers <br> 4 Big Four <br> 3 Shaffer \& Smathers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,570 | 1,609 | 300 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 444 \\ & 444 \\ & 441 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}909 \\ \cdots \\ \hline-89 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}45 \\ \hline-75 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { P. Finley, No. } 8 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ \\ & \text { Lanterman Park, No. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Bridgeport-2 | $\begin{array}{r} 902 \\ 1,471 \\ 1,506 \end{array}$ |  | $\cdots 444$ |  | - ${ }^{89} 9$ |  | 75 | No record............ |
|  |  | Big Four |  | ${ }_{439}^{441}\{$ | Kirkwoodi |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,030 \\ & 1,065 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,0.56 \\ 1,0,039 \\ 1,039 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,47 i \\ 1,506 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\text { Show }}{\text { Show }} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | Unknown.. | Town Lot |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{435}$ |  |  |  | Red rock $1,1,460$ feee <br> Well abandoned <br> No record |
|  |  | Rig Four......... | Lanterman Park, No. 2 <br> P. Finley, No. 4 |  | Bridgeport-2. -. do............ | $\begin{array}{\|} \hline 888 \\ 881 \\ 888 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ 35 \\ 35 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 450 \\ 439 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,050 \\ & 1,061 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \cdots \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots i 6 \\ \cdots \end{gathered}$ | ......... 75 |  |
|  |  | Shafier \& Smathers. | P. Finley, No. 15......... | 447 | Bridgeport-2.... |  | 19 | 460 | ,040 | 915 | 936 | 40 |  |
|  |  | Shaffer \& Smathers. | P. Finley, No. 13 | 440441448 |  | 907 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 887 \\ 874 \\ 907 \\ 890 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Shaffer \& Smathers | P. Finley, No. 9 |  | ..do | $\begin{array}{r}873 \\ 872 \\ 902 \\ 885 \\ 887 \\ \cdots \quad .7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ 41 \\ 24 \\ 34 \\ 27 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 433 \\ 431 \\ 454 \\ 445 \\ 448 \\ \ldots \ldots \\ \ldots \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,067 \\ & 1,069 \\ & 1,045 \\ & 1,055 \\ & 1,052 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 913 \\ & 912 \\ & 922 \\ & 919 \end{aligned}$ | 100 80 | No record |
|  |  | Shaffer \& Smathers. | P. Finley, No. 1 | 448 | .-do. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 | weil abandoned........ |
|  |  | Big Four........ | Lanterman Park, | 438 | ..do............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Unknown. | Lot. |  |  |  |  |  |  | ...... |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dry } \\ \text { Dry } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  | Ohio. | Booe, No. 6 | ${ }_{440}^{442}$ | Briagaport-2....-.do........ |  | 41 | 42. | 1.073 | $\begin{aligned} & 876 \\ & 886 \\ & 886 \\ & 880 \\ & 902 \\ & 902 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}916 \\ 926 \\ 932 \\ 922 \\ 935 \\ \hline 2000\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Ohio. | Booe, No. |  |  |  | 4554474442426 | 4254194334534534531,105 | 1,0751,0811,0671,0471,0471047395 |  |  | 125150Water$\cdots \cdots$ |  |
|  |  | Ohio. | Booe, No. 9 | 442 | -.do............ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ohio. | Booe, No. 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ohio | Booe, No. | $447\{$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -7ry |  |






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Lawrence County-Bridgeport Township-Continued.











[^33]Lawrence County-Bridgeport Township-Continued.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Section } \\ \text { No. } \end{gathered}$ | MapNo. | Name of oil company. | Name of well. | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Sur- } \\ \text { face } \\ \text { ele- } \\ \text { va- } \\ \text { tion- } \\ \text { feet. } \end{array}$ | Sand. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Name. |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{0}{0 ँ} \\ & \text { T } \\ & \text { an } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} \\ & \text { H. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| $\text { 17- } \overline{\mathrm{N}} . \mathrm{W} .$ |  | Ohio | Diver, No. 3. | 469 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | No record. |
|  | 33 | Ohio | Diver, No. 10. | 464 | Buchanan | 1,272 | 68 20 | 808 827 | 692 |  | 1,341 |  |  |
|  | 34 | Ohio | Diver, No. 8. | 464 | -.do. | 1,291 | 88 |  | 6784 |  | 1,311 |  | Salt water, 1,320 |
|  | 35 | Ohio. | Diver, No. 14 | 464 | Kirkwood | 1,537 | 72 | 1,073 | 427 | 1,545 | 1,626 | 150 |  |
|  | 36 | Ohio. | Diver, No. 7 | 455 | Kuchanan | 1,284 | 43 19 | 829 1,071 | 471 |  | 1,545 |  |  |
|  | 37 |  | Diver, No. 1 | 462 | Buchanan. | 1,276 | 72 | , 814 | 686 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | I)iver, No. 5. | 453 | Kirkwood | 1,526 | 28 27 | 1,064 817 | 438 |  | 1, 1297 | 300 |  |
|  | 39 | Ohi | Diver, No. 2..... | 464 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | No record |
|  | 40 | Ohio. | Diver, No. 12. | 464 | Buchanan | 1, 1,510 | 88 35 | 1,046 | 454 | 1,515 | -1,553 |  |  |
|  |  | 1 Shaffer \& Smathers..... | W. E. Finley, No. 13 | 480 | Buchanan | 1,324 | 25 | -844 | 656 | 1,326 | 1,349 |  |  |
| S. W.. |  | 2 Shaffer \& Smathers...... | W. E. Finley, No. 10. | 483 | -.do.... | 1,320 | 30 105 | 837 839 | $\begin{gathered} 663 \\ 661 \end{gathered}$ | 1,327 | 1,355 .1. |  |  |
|  |  | 3 Shaffer \& Smathers....... | W. E. Finley, No. 14. | 489 \{ | Kirkwood-2. | 1, 1,648 | 105 12 | 1, 8159 | 661 | 1, 1,648 | 1,706 |  | No "Finley" san |
|  |  | Shaffer \& Smathers..... | W. E. Finley, No. 11. |  |  | 1,322 | 25 | 840 | 660 |  | 1,357 |  |  |
|  |  | Shaffer \& Smathers..... Shaffer \& Smathers. | W. E. Finley, No. 21. W. E. Finley, No. 15 | 502 <br> 504 | . . do....... | 1,357 | 9 24 | 855 847 | 645 |  | 1,366 |  |  |
|  |  | 7 Shaffer \& Smathers. | W. E. Finley, No. 12 | 495 | . do. | 1,336 | 20 | 841 | 659 |  | 1,356 |  |  |
|  |  | 8 Ohio....................... | Clark, No. 6 | 508 | . do. | 1,365 | 18 | 857 | 643 | 1,370 | 1,383 | 150 |  |
|  |  | 9 Ohio. | Clark, No. 3. | 515 | - do. | 1,355 | ${ }_{25}^{28}$ | 840 83 | 660 | 1,374 | 1,383 | 300 |  |
|  | 10 | Ohio <br> 1 Ohio. | Clark, No. 2. | 505 | -.do. | 1,385 | 20 | 836 860 | 640 | 1,397 | 1, 1,405 | 400 |  |
|  | 12 | 2 Ohio. | Clark, No. 5 | 517 | . do. | 1,360 |  | 843 | 657 | 1,381 | 1,387 | 250 |  |
|  | 13 | 3 Ohio. | Clark, No. 1. | 527 | . do | 1, 400 | 9 | 873 | 627 | 1,405 | 1,409 | 225 |  |
|  | 14 | 4 Ohio | Rogers, No. 8 | 512 | - do | 1,370 | 10 | 858 | 642 | 1,373 | 1,380 | 200 |  |
|  |  | 5 Ohio. | Rogers, No. 15 Rogers, | 508 510 |  | 1,350 |  | 842 827 | 673 | 1,346 | 1,352 | 250 |  |
|  |  |  | Rogers, No. 10 | 509 | . do | 1,325 | 15 | 816 | 684 | 1,328 | 1,340 | 200 |  |
|  |  | 8 Ohio. | Rogers, No. 14. | 487 | ...do | 1,317 |  | 830 | 670 | 1,325 | 1,329 | 300 |  |









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Lawrence County-Bridgeport Township-Continued.



Lawrence County-Bridgeport Township-Continued.


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Lawrence County-Bridgeport Township-Continued.







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Lawrence County-Bridgeport Township-Continued.



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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Section } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Map } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Name of oil company． | Name of well． | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sur- } \\ \text { face } \\ \text { ele- } \\ \text { va- } \\ \text { tion- } \\ \text { feet. } \end{gathered}$ | Name． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Remarks． |
| 31－ <br> S．W．． <br> S．E．．． | 16 | Ohio． | Kimmel，No． 15. | 539 | Kirkwood． | 1，550 | 38 | 1，011 | 489 | 1，552 | 1，597 | 75 | Gas，1，555 feet． |
|  |  |  | Kimmel，No． 18. |  | ．．do．．． | 1，555 | 31 | 1，018 | 482 | 1，558 |  | 75 |  |
|  | 18 |  | Kimmel，No． 9. |  | －do．．．．．．． | 1，543 | 20 | ${ }_{9}^{995}$ | 501 | 1，545 | 1，569 | 25 |  |
|  |  | Ohi | S．Abernathy，No． 3 | 550 \｛ | Kirkwood－1 | 1，545 | 16 | 995 1,013 | 505 <br> 487 | 1，551 | 1，786 | 25 |  |
|  | $2{ }_{3}^{2}$ | McAuliff Ohio．．．． Ohio．．．． | Cullison，Lot No． 1. <br> Kimmel，No． 10 <br> E．Combs，No． 5. | 552 556 561 | Kirkwood ＂Gas＂ | 1， 1,422 | （？） 100 | 966 | 534 | 1，540 | 1,567 1,528 | 55 | No recor |
|  | 4 | Ohio | E．Combs，No． 4 | 546 \｛ | Bridgeport． | 1,860 1,458 | $\begin{array}{r}20 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 314 912 | 1， 188 | 860 1,458 |  | 25 |  |
|  | 5 |  |  | 546 | Bridgeport． | 1，995 | 15 | 449 | 1，051 | 1，000 |  |  |  |
|  | 6 |  | Comb | 546 | ＂Gas＂．．．． | 1，375 | 11 | 829 | 671 |  |  | G as | Gas，1，375 fee |
|  |  | Ohio | E．Combs，No． 7. | 546 亿 | McClosky－2 | 1，699 | 9 | 1，153 | 347 | 1，699 | 1，717 | 300 |  |
|  | 8 <br> 9 <br> 10 | D．Quinlan． | A．Combs，No． 1. | 525 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | No record ．do．．．． |
|  |  | D．Quinlan． | A．Combs，No． 2 |  | McClosky－1 |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11 | Ohio． | E．Combs，No． 8 | 520 \} | McClosky－2 | 1，642 | 4 | 1， 140 | 360 |  | 1，664 | Gas |  |
|  | 12 | Ohi | E．Combs，No． 3 | 526 | ＂Gas＂．．．． | 1,340 1,440 | 10 | 814 <br> 914 | 686 | 1，440 |  | 17 | Gas，1，340 fee |
|  | 13 | Ohio | E．Combs，No． 6 | 525 | Kirkwood－1 | 1，439 | 11 | ${ }_{9}^{914}$ | 586 | 1， 439 |  | 140 | Gas， 1,340 feet |
|  |  |  | E．Combs，No． 1 | 526 | ＂Gas＂．．．． | 1，345 | ${ }_{25}^{11}$ | 9819 819 | 681 |  | 1，370 | Gas | Gas， 1,355 feet |
|  | 15 | Ohio | E．Combs，No 9 |  | Kirkwood． | 1,450 1,685 | 10 | 914 1,149 | 586 | 1，690 | 1，700 | 75 | Gas，1，685 feet |
|  | 16 |  |  |  | McClosky－2 | 1， 450 | 125 | 1，916 |  | 1，090 | 1， | 1 | Gas，1，085 |
|  |  | Ohio．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Kimmel，No． 16 |  | Kirkwood－2 | 1，480 | 120 | 1,146 1,148 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | McClosky． | 1,682 1,418 | 12 | 1,148 893 |  | 1， 1,483 | 1,692 .1 .1 | 80 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{G} \text { as, } 1,680 \text { feet } \\ & \mathrm{G} \text { as, } 1,418 \text { feet } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | Kimmel，No |  | Kirkwood－2． | 1， 432 | 20 | 907 |  |  | 1，452 |  |  |









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Lawrence County-Bridgeport Township-Continued.


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| $\begin{gathered} \dot{\Delta} \\ \stackrel{y}{\omega} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { bu } \\ & \text { ó } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\sim} \\ & \stackrel{y}{0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \dot{\sim} \\ \stackrel{y}{0} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\dot{\sim}}{\substack{0}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \vdots \\ \stackrel{y}{\circ} \\ \stackrel{y}{c} \end{gathered}$ | 它 | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\omega} \\ & \stackrel{y}{L} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
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Lawrence County-Bridgeport Township-Continued.


Lawrence County-Bridgeport Township-Continued.










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|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { à } \\ & \text { o } \\ & \text { Z } \\ & \text {. } \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \vdots \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\circ}{\square}$ | $\stackrel{\circ}{3}$ | 亿 | $\begin{gathered} \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | \% | $\stackrel{\circ}{0}$ |
| $\stackrel{10}{1}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | $\stackrel{\sim}{7}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\sim}$ | 9 | \% | त | $\mathfrak{\sim}$ | तี | \% |

Lawrence County-Bridgeport Township-Continued.











Lawrence County-Bridgeport Township-Continued.

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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Section } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Map } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Name of oil company. | Name of well. | Sur- face ele- va- tion- feet. | Name. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Remarks. |
| 32- | 8 | Ohio....................... |  | 470 \{ | Bridgeport.. |  |  |  |  | 785 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Johnson, No. 5.............. |  | . do......... | 780 939 780 | 15 27 | 469 | 1,031 | 940 785 |  | 100 |  |
|  |  | Ohi | Johnson, No. 1 | 472 | ..do.. | 782 890 | 18 | 310 418 | 1,190 1,082 | 785 895 |  | 50 |  |
|  | 10 | O | Johnson, N | 461 | . do | 865 | 21 | 404 | 1,096 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | -.do. | 925 775 | $\stackrel{25}{25}$ | 464 | 1, 1,187 | 930 780 |  | 75 |  |
|  | 11 | Ohio....................... | Johnson, No |  | do. | 927 | 18 | 465 | 1,035 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12 | Ohio | Griggs, No. 14. | 458 \} | Kirkwood-1. | 1,417 | 3 | 959 999 | 541 501 | 1,450 |  | 50 |  |
|  | 13 | Ohio | Griggs, No. 20 | 457 | Kirkwood-1. | 1,431 | 7 | 974 | 526 | 1, 431 |  |  |  |
|  | $14$ | Ohio | Griggs, No. 11. | 461 | Kirkwood-2. Kirkwood.. | 1,464 | 8 | 1,007 | 493 | 1,464 |  | 100 |  |
|  | 15 | Ohio. | Griggs, No. 21 | 458 \{ | Bridgeport. | -867 | 23 | 409 | 1,091 | ${ }^{867}$ |  | 1 |  |
|  | 16 |  |  | 473 | $\because$ do- ${ }^{\text {Gas }}$ "...... | 910 1,358 | 17 <br> 24 | 4525 | 1,048 | 1,358 |  | 50 | 58 fee |
|  |  |  | gs, |  | Kirkwood. | 1,432 | 26 | 959 | 541 | 1, 437 | 1,467 | 100 |  |
|  | 17 | Ohio | Griggs, No. 22. | 463 \} | Bridgeport. | 861 916 | 42 3 | 398 <br> 453 | 1,102 | 861 |  | 65 | feet. |
|  | 18 | Ohio | Griggs, No. 17. | 468 | -.do..... | 881 | 13 | 413 | 1,087 | 881 |  | 170 |  |
|  |  | Ohio | Griggs, No. 23. | 467 | ..do.. | 786 | 125 | 319 | 1,181 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}790 \\ 890\end{array}\right.$ |  | 85 | feet |
|  | 20 | Ohio. Ohio. | Griggs, No. 10. Griggs, No. 24 | 465 474 | Kirkwood. | 1,432 | 37 22 |  | 533 1,076 | 1,432 |  | 200 80 |  |
| $36-\text { N. E... }$ | 21 | Bridgeport | \|intolt, No. $2 .$. | 498 | Bridgeport. | 898 1,558 | 22 30 | 1,060 | 1,076 440 | 898 1,560 | 1,589 | 80 |  |



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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { İ } \\ & \dot{\circ} \\ & \text { Z } \\ & \text { N } \\ & \dot{0} \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \vdots \\ \dot{0} \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ N \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \text { y } \\ & \text { N } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & Z \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ 0 0 0 0 0 0 |  | $\begin{array}{r} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 001 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | Snowden Bros．． |
| $\cdots$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\square$ | 150 N | $\infty$ | の日ご | $\square$ | $\cdots$ |

Lawrence County-Bridgeport Township-Concluded.




Lawrence County-Christy Township.

Lawrence County-Dennison Township.




Lawrence County-Dennison Township-Continued.





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Lawrence County-Dennison Township-Continued.









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Lawrence County-Dennison Township-Continued.

| Section No. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Map } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Name of oil company. | Name of well. | Sur-faceele-va-tion-feet. | Sand. |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\otimes}$I范000 |  |  | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Name. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $3-\text { S. E... }$ |  | Wheeler \& James. Ohio | Leighty, No. 2. <br> Clark, No. 3. | $\begin{aligned} & 462 \\ & 454 \end{aligned}$ | Shallow Stray | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} \cdots 00 \\ 750 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,454 \\ & 1,204 \end{aligned}$ | - $\quad 300$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|}  \\ \ldots \ldots . . \\ \cdots \\ 1,031 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 15 | No record |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5- N. W.. |  |  | L. Jenner, No. 2 | 410 | Kirkwood... | 1,557 | 44 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,602 \\ & 1,579 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Dry } \\ 65 \end{array}$ | G as, 1,548 feet |
|  |  | Ohio. | L. Jenner, No. 1 | 409 | -.do....... | 1,540 | 39 | 1,131 | 369 | $\begin{gathered} 1,548 \\ 1,554 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Jennings | A. Jordan, No. 1 | 411 | Kirwood-2 | 1,548 1,604 | 19 | 1, 137 | 363 304 |  | 1,598 |  |  |
| S. W.. | 1 | Ohio | E. Meagher, No. | 419 | Kirkwood. | 1,578 | 32 | 1,159 | 341 | 1,584 | 1,615 | Dry | Gas, 1,580 feet. Salt water, 1,612 feet. <br> Salt water, 1,637 feet. |
| S.E... | 1 | Ohio | Murphy, N | 412 | ..do. | 1,541 |  | 1,129 | 371 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{6-}$ N. E... |  |  | Ackman, No. 3................. | 412 | ..do............. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,537 \\ & 1,538 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \\ & 41 \end{aligned}$ | 1,125 | 375 |  | $1,612$ | Dry | Salt water, 1,598 feet..... Gas, 1,542 feet. |
|  | 2 |  |  | 409 | -do.......... |  |  | 1,129 | 371 | $\mathfrak{1}, 642$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,612 \\ & 1,579 \\ & 1,577 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | 3 |  | Shuey, No. 3. | 410 | -.do |  |  | 1,138 | 362 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Shuey, No. 4 | 418 | .do | 1,582 | 51 | 1,164 | 336 | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 1,549 \\ & 1,612 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,577 \\ & 1,633 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{30}{\text { Dry }}$ | Salt water, 1,631 feet Gas 1,612 feet |
|  |  | Ohio | Shuey, No. 1. | 410 | . do. | 1,550 | 29 | 1,140 | 360 | 1,550 | 1,579 | 150 | G as, 1550 feet.............. |
|  |  | Ohio | Ackman, No. | 412 |  | 1,552 |  | 1,140 | 360 | 1,552 | 1,587 | 75 | G as, 1,552 feet............ |
|  |  | Ohio | Ackman, No. 5 | 413 | . do | 1,532 | 38 | 1, 119 | 381 | 1,548 | 1,570 | 130 | G as, 1,547 feet.............. |
|  |  |  | Ackman, No. | 415 | ..do | 1,537 | 43 | 1,122 | 378 | 1,572 | 1,612 | 20 | $\text { G as, } 1,572 \text { feet. Salt }$ |
| N. W.. | 12 | Ohio $\qquad$ | Jordan, No. 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 425 \\ & 423 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,548 \\ & 1,557 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 68 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 1,123 \\ & 1,134 \\ & 1,131 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 377 \\ & 366 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,564 \\ & 1,565 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,600 \\ & 1,630 \end{aligned}$ |  | G as, 1,567 feet............. |
|  |  | Ohio | Jordan, No. 3 . . . | 423 |  |  | 68 |  | 366 369 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | E. Leighty, No. 2 | 423 \{ | Mcclosky | 1,554 | 64 | 1,131 | 369 181 1 |  | 1,783 | Dry | Salt water, 1,570 feet..... |
|  |  | Ohio | E. Leighty, No. 1 | 424 | Kirkwood. | 1,565 | 20 | 1,141 476 | 359 1,024 |  | 1,816 | Dry |  |
|  |  | Ohio | E. Leighty | 424 | Buchanan. | 1,235 | 105 23 | 861 1,127 | 639 373 3 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Kirkwood-1 | 1, 602 | 18 | 1,178 | 322 | 1,604 | 1,620 | 100 | G as, 1, 602 feet |
|  |  | 6 Ohio | Shuey, No. 2. | 422 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Dry | Salt water, 1,562 fee |






Lawrence County-Dennison Township-Continued.













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Lawrence County-Dennison Township-Continued.












| Irwin, No. 2.. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Irwin, No. 5........ |  |
| Irwin, No. 3 . . . . . . |  |
| Irwin, No. 1......... <br> T. Gillespie, No. 5. <br> T. Gillespie, No. 19 <br> T. Gillespie, No. 16. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| T. Gillespie, No. 13. |  |
| T. Gillespie, No. 11. |  |
| Ryan, No. 8......... Ryan, No. 9......... |  |
|  |  |
| Ryan, No. 12. |  |
| Ryan, No. 13. |  |
| Ryan, No.3........ |  |
| Ryan, No.1....... School House Lot G. Ryan, No. 4..... |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| G. Ryan, No. 11.... |  |
| $\text { G. Ryan, No. } 10 \ldots$ |  |
| G. Ryan, No. 7$\qquad$ G. Ryan, No. 6..... G. Ryan, No. 5..... |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| G. Ryan, No. 2..... |  |
| T. Gillespie, No. 3. <br> T. Gillespie, No. 6. |  |
|  |  |
|  | T. Gillespie, No. 23. |


Lawrence County-Dennison Township-Continued.


| 200 G as, 1,526 feet. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 260 | G as, 1,538 feet. |
| 250 | G as, 1,556 feet. |
|  | Gas, 1,568 feet. Well abandoned. |
| 25 | G as, 1,574 feet............ |
| 35 | G as, 1,561 feet. |
| 15 |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ 125 \end{array}$ | G as, 1,585 feet. |
|  | G as, 1,539 feet. |
| 35 | Gas, 1,537 feet. |
| Dry | No record |
|  | 30 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}  & 20 \\ \text { Show } \end{array}$ | Gas, 1,584 feet. Tracy sand absent. |
|  | Salt water, 1,900 feet. |
| $\begin{array}{r} 7 \mathrm{Ory} \\ 50 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |
| 45 | Gas, 1,565 feet |
| 200 | G as, 1,595 feet. |
| Show .............. |  |
| Dry | Salt water, 2,070 feet |
| Dry | No record |
|  | $\mid$ |
|  |  |
| 20 |  |
| 30 | Gas, 1,600 feet |
|  | Dry weli |
| Dry | Salt water, 2,004 feet. |
|  | Salt water, 1,615 feet Salt water, 925 feet |
|  | Salt water, 925 feet. |
|  | Salt water, 1,875 feet. |
|  | Gas, 1,855 feet. Well abandoned. |




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Lawrence County-Dennison Township-Continued.



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Lawrence County-Dennison Township-Continued.












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Lawrence County-Dennison Township-Continued.


Lawrence County-Dennison Township-Continued.




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[^35]Lawrence County－Dennison Township－Continued．

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Lawrence County-Dennison Township-Continued.


| $55 . \mathrm{G} \mathrm{as}, \mathrm{1,010} \mathrm{feet}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}$. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 20 | Gas，1，000 feet． |
| 20 |  |
| 60 | Gas，1，000 feet． |
|  | Salt water |
| 135 | Gas，1，600 feet．Quit in sand |
| 45 | Gas， 995 feet． |
| 125 | G as， 999 feet． |
| 50 | G as， 990 feet． |
|  | Gas，well abandoned |
| 60 | Gas， 978 feet．．．．．．．．． |
| 100 | G as， 965 feet． |
| 50 | G as， 953 feet |
| 35 | Gas， 948 feet |
| 35 | Gas， 981 feet．Quit in white sand． |
| 60 | G as，1，005 feet． |
| 100 | G as，1，001 feet |
| 30 |  |
| 90 | Gas， 990 feet．Quit in sand． |
| 90 | G as， 993 feet |
| 45 | G as，1，010 feet． |
|  | Salt water |
| Dry |  |
|  | No record |
| 150 | G as， 975 feet |
| 65 | G as， 995 feet |
| 75 |  |
| 150 | G as， 972 feet |
| 200 | Gas， 985 feet |
| 60 | Gas， 965 feet |
| 10 | Gas， 962 feet |
| 75 | Gas， 975 feet． |
| 50 | Gas，1， 019 feet |
| Dry |  |
|  |  |
| 60 | Gas， 992 feet |
| 15 | Salt water，1，035 feet． <br> Well abandoned．．．．．．． |
|  | Gas，1，572 feet |
|  | G as，1，685 feet． |
| 1，440 | Gas，1，806 feet |
|  | 22 f |



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Lawrence County-Dennison Township-Continued.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Section } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Map } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Name of oil company. | Name of well. | Sur-faceele-va-tion-feet. | Sand. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Name. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $35-\text { N. E... }$ | 4 | Ohio. | Ryan, No. 1 | 465 | Bridgeport. | 904 | 52 | 439 | 1,061 | 925 | 956 |  | Gas, 904 feet. Gas, 2,000, |
|  |  | Ohio. | Ryan, No. 2 | 472 |  | 925 | 58 | 453 |  | 940 | 983 | 150 | G as, 931 feet............ |
|  | 6 | Ohio..... | Ryan, No. 3..... | 505 487 | - | 982 | 33 | 477 | 1,023 | 988 | 1,021 | 125 | No record ..................... |
|  | 8 | Big Four | L. Gillespie, No. 17 | 487 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Drilling.. |
|  | 9 | Big Four | L. Gillespie, No. 6 | 477 | Bridgeport | 91.5 | 54 | 438 | 1,062 | 938 |  |  |  |
|  | 10 | Big Four | L. Gillespic, No. 5. | 468 | ..do.... | 904 | 51 |  | 1,064 | 923 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Big Four | L. Gillespie, No. 3. L. Gillespie, No. 16 | 472 | . do. | 934 | 42 | 462 | 1,038 | 947 | 976 |  | Gas, 958 feet No record |
|  | 13 | Big Four | L. Gillespie, No. 14 | 474 | Bridgeport | 947 | 34 | 473 | 1,027 | 954 | 981 | 60 |  |
|  | 14 | Big Four | L. Gillespie, No. 15 | 479 | . do..... | 947 | 33 | 468 | 1, 032 | 955 | 980 | 75 |  |
|  | 15 | Ohio.. | W. Gould, No. 7.. | 489 | . do. | 952 | 26 | 463 | 1,037 | 953 | 978 |  | G as, 952 feet |
|  | 16 | Ohio | W. Gould, No. 6 | 474 | - do | 910 | 63 49 | 436 | 1,064 | 939 | 973 | 200 | G as, 928 feet |
|  | 17 |  | W. Gould, No. 2 | 463 | - do | 909 895 | 49 65 | 446 | 1,054 | 920 920 | 958 | 200 | G as, 909 feet. |
|  | 19 | Ohio | L. Leighty, No. 12 | 466 | -.do. | 895 | 59 | 429 | 1,071 | 915 | 954 | 150 | G as, 895 feet |
|  | 20 |  | L. Leighty, No. 13 | 466 | ..do | 933 | 42 | 467 | 1,033 | 945 | 975 | 75 | G as, 940 feet |
|  | 21 | Ohio. | L. Leighty, No. 10 |  | Kirkwood | -955 | 29 | 491 | 1,009 |  |  |  |  |
| N. W.. |  | Ohio. | L. Leighty, No. 2. | 476 | Kirkwood. | 1,542 | 36 87 | 1,078 | 1,065 | 1,554 | 1,578 | 100 | G as, 1,552 feet. G as, 912 feet. |
|  |  | Ohio. | L. Leighty, No. 19 | 471 | Bridgepor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | G as, 912 feet |
|  |  | Ohio. | L. Leighty, No. 17 | 479 | Bridgepor | 954 | 30 | 475 | 1,025 | 964 | 1984 | 125 | G as, 955 feet. |
|  |  | Ohio. Ohio. | L. Leighty, No. 18 | 493 | -.do. | 975 | 25 | 482 | 1,018 | 976 | 1,001 | 125 | G as, 976 feet. |
|  |  | Ohio. | L. Leighty, No. 11 | 524 |  | 950 956 | 73 39 | 426 | 1,074 | ${ }_{9}^{983}$ | 1,023 995 | 200 | G as, 963 feet. |
|  |  | Ohio. | L. Leighty, No. 1 | 521 | -.do. | 945 | 14 | 424 | 1,076 |  | 999 | G as | G as, 9648 feet. |
|  |  | Ohio | H. Gould, No. 1 | 520 | ..do. | 934 | 10 | 414 | 1,086 |  | 944 | Gas | G as, 939 feet. |
|  |  | Ohio | H. Gould, No. 4 | 511 | .-do | 946 | 84 | 435 | 1,065 |  | 1,050 | Dry | Salt water, 1,020 feet |
|  |  |  | W. Gould, No. 8 | ${ }^{503}$ |  |  | 25 |  |  |  | 1,002 | 100 | G as, 982 feet............... |
| S. W . - | 1 | Ohio | H. Gould, No. 5 | 498 | ..do | 956 | 52 | 458 | 1,042 | 967 | 1,008 | 40 | Gas, 956 feet. Quit in sand. |




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Lawrence County-Dennison Township-Continued.




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Lawrence County-Dennison Township-Continued.








Lawrence County-Dennison Township-Concluded.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Section } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Map } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Name of oil company: | Name of well. |  | Sand. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Sur- face ele- va- tion- feet. | Name. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\otimes} \\ & \stackrel{\pi}{1} \\ & \tilde{5} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \ddot{0} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Remarks. |
| $36-$ <br> S. E... | 24 | Gee. | Dining, No.4.... | 464 \{ | Kirkwood-1. | 1,565 1,603 1,620 | 32 12 8 | 1,101 1,139 1,156 | 399 361 344 | 1,566 1,605 1,621 | 1,629 | 100 | Salt water, 1,582 fee |

Lawrence County-Lawrence Township.

|  |  |  |  |  | Sand. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Section } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Map } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Name of oil company. | Name of well. | Sur- face ele- va- tion- feet. | Name. | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\oplus}{0} \\ & ! \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 9 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\otimes} \\ & \stackrel{0}{1} \\ & \frac{4}{0} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Remarks. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1-\text { N. W.. } \\ & \text { S. W.. } \end{aligned}$ |  | 11 $\begin{array}{l}\text { Donnel, Agent . . . . . } \\ 1\end{array}$ <br> Gillespie. . . . . . . .  <br> 2  | E. Martin, No. $1 . .$. Stanfield, No. $2 . .$. R. Kirkwood, No. 2. Stanfield, No. $4 . . .$. | 445 439 440 440 | Kirkwood.. <br> McClosky... <br> Kirkwood... <br> Bridgeport. <br> Kirkwood.. | 1,597 1,882 1,564 1,000 1,565 | 11 8 64 100 35 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,152 \\ & 1,437 \\ & 1,125 \\ & 560 \\ & 1,125 \end{aligned}$ | 348 63 375 940 375 | 1,882 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,000 \\ 1,628 \\ \hdashline 1,610 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \dddot{\text { Dry }} \\ \ldots \ldots . \\ \hdashline \text { Dry } \end{gathered}$ | Salt water, 1,882 feet <br> Salt water <br> Drilling |



Lawrence County-Lawrence Township-Continued.




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Lawrence County-Lawrence Township-Continued.


Lawrence County-Lawrence Township-Continued.










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Lawrence County-Lawrence Township-Continued.



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Lawrence County-Lawrence Township-Continued.



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Lawrence County-Lawrence Township-Concluded.

Lawrence County-Lukin Township.

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Lawrence County-Petty Iownship-Continued.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Section } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Map } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Name of well. | Sur-faceele-va-tion-feet. | Sand. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Name of oil company. |  |  | Name. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| S. E... |  | Ohio. | R. Judy, No. 4. | 436 \{ | "Gas"..... |  |  |  | 624 |  |  |  | Salt water, 1,660 to 1,670 feet.......................... |
|  |  |  |  |  | McClosky | 1,660 | 10 | 1,224 | 276 |  | 1,700 | Dry | Well abandoned......... |
|  | 8 | Ohio. | R. Judy, No. 5. | 436 | Kirkwoo | 1,408 | 10 | 1,129 1 1 | ${ }_{3} 281$ | 1, 1,565 |  | 10 | Gas, 1,408 to 1,413 |
|  |  | 9 Ohio |  |  | "Gas" | 1,330 | 13 | , 986 | 604 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | M. Martin, No. 1 | 434 | McClosky | 1,640 | 45 | 1, 206 | 294 |  | 1,685 | Dry |  |
|  | 10 | Ohio | M. Martin, No. 3 | 434 , | Tracey | 1,590 | 1,600 | 1,156 | 344 |  | 1,634 | Show | Black oil |
|  |  |  |  |  | "Gas" | 1,300 | 20 | 866 | 634 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | O | N. Martin, No |  | McClosky . | 1,662 | 10 | 1,228 | 272 | 1,665 | 1,674 | 25 |  |
| N. E... |  |  |  |  | "Gas". | 1,360 | 10 | 927 | 573 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | 1 Ohio. | Poland, No. 1 |  | Kirkwood-1. | 1,386 | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Kirkwood-2 | 1,470 1,433 | 30 13 | 1,037 1,000 | 463 500 | 1,473 | 1,507 | 50 | Gas, 1,470 feet............. |
|  |  | 2 Ohio. | Poland, No. 2 | 433 \{ | Kirkwood-2. | 1, 497 | 16 | 1,064 | 436 |  | 1,513 | Gas | Gas, 1,497 to 1,513 feet. |
|  |  | 3 Ohio. | Poland, No. 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $4,000,000$ cubic feet daily Drilling |
|  |  | 4 Snowden Bros........... | Piper, No. 8. | 435 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Gas | Gas well. No record..... |
|  |  | 5 Ohio....................... | D. Stoltz, No. |  | McClosky | 1,649 1,419 | 11 | 1, 216 | 2816 | 1,649 | 1,661 | 20 | Gas, 1,450 to 1, 475 feet... |
|  |  | 6 Ohio | Waggoner, No. 5 |  | Kirkwood-2. |  | 15 | 1,050 | 450 |  |  |  | Gas, 1,450 to 1, 475 feet... |
|  |  |  | Waggorer, No. 5 | 2 | McClosky.. | 1,650 | 16 | 1,215 | 285 |  | 1, 1,66 | Gas | $2,500,000$ cubic feet daily. |
|  |  | Ohio | Waggoner, No. 1 Rigall, No. 1 |  | Kirkwood | 1,440 | 34 | 1,002 | 498 | 1,442 |  | Gas | Gas, 1,442 feet. <br> Gos 1,546 to 1550 feet |
| N. W.. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned} \text { Ohio }$ | Rigall, No. $1 . .$. | 450 | $\begin{aligned} & \text {-.do........ } \\ & \text { i- do..... } \end{aligned}$ | 1,546 | 18 | 1,096 1,146 | 404 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,710 \\ & 2,001 \end{aligned}$ | Dry | Gas, 1,546 to 1,550 feet.... Water, 1,583 to 1,600 feet. |
| S. W.. |  | 1 Ohio |  |  | Kirkwood-1 | 1,500 | 10 | 1,060 | 440 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ohi | Waggoner |  | Kirkw.ood-2 | 1,548 | 10 | 1,108 | 392 | 1,548 | 1,825 | 30 |  |
|  |  | Ohio.. | Waggoner, No. 3. | 450 | Tracy....- | 1,582 1,582 | 10 | 1,137 1,132 | 363 368 | 1,585 | 1,600 1,610 | 200 |  |



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Lawrence County-Petty Township-Continued.











Lawrence County-Petty Township-Continued.













Lawrence County-Petty Township-Continued.






[^36]| A. R. Applegate, Tr. No. 1. | 436 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Buchanan } \\ & \text { Tracey.... }\end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. R. Applegate, Tr. No. 13 | 436 | Kirkwo |
| C. Thorn, No. $3 \ldots \ldots . .$. | 437 |  |
| C. Thorn, | 442 | K |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { " Kirkw } \\ & \text { Kis } \end{aligned}$ |
| C. Thorn, No. 4 | 448 | Stray |
| A. R. Applegate, Tr. No. 15 | 437 | Kirkw |
| A. R. Applegate, Tr. No. 12 | 436 | . do. |
| A. R. Applegete, Tr. No. 14 | 436 | "Kirkwo |
| A. R. Applegate, Tr. No. 1. | 436 | "Gas" Trace |
| A. R. Applegate, No. 9 | 436 | McClosk |
| A. R. Applegate, | 436 | "Gas". Kirkwo |
| A. R. Applegate, | 435 | "Gas". Kirkwoo |
| A. R. Applegate, Tr. No. 10 | 435 | Tracey... McClosky Kirkwood |
| A. R. Applegate, Tr. No. 6. | 435 | Tracey. McClosk |
| A. R. Applegate, No. 3 | 433 | "Gas". Kirkwo |
| A. R. Applegate, No. 4. | 436 |  |
| A. R. Applegate, Tr. No. 19 | 433 |  |
| A. I | 428 | Bridgeport. Kirkwood. |
| A. |  | McClosk |
| Pepple, No. 3 | 436 | "Gas" |
| Pepple, No. 10 | 435 | McClosky |
| Pepple, No. 7 | 435 | Kirkwood |
| Pepple, No: 5 | 435 | Kirkwood-1 <br> Kirkwood-2 |
| Pepple, No. 4 | 433 | McClosk |
| Pepple, No. 9 |  | McClosky-1 |
| Pepple, No 8 | 435 | McClosk y - 2 |
| Gray, No. 3 |  | K |
| Gray, No. |  | Kirkwood |

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| 9 | Craig \& Lowrie |

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Lawrence County-Petty Township-Continued.







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Lawrence County-Petty Township-Continued.












Lawrence County-Petty Township-Continued.












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Lawrence County-Pctty Township-Continued.


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Lawrence County-Petty Township-Continued.






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 Hazel，No． 14.
Hazel，No． 13.

 Hazel，No． 24. ～
 Hazel，No． 1. Hazel，No． $3 .$.
Hazel，No． 18. Lathrop，No 3
Lathrop，No． 4 Lathrop，No． 5.

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Lawrence County-Petty Township-Continued.


Lawrence County-Petty Township-Continued.







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Lewis, No. 7.
Lewis, No. 16
Lewis, No. 15
Lewis, No. 8.

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Lawrence County-Petty Township-Continued.









Lawrence County-Petty Township-Continued.






[^37]Lawrence County-Petty Township-Continued.














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Lawrence County-Petty Township-Continued.







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Lawrence County-Petty Township-Continued.







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14 Ohio.
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Lawrence County—Petty Township-Continued.






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Lawrence County-Petty Township-Continued.




|  | Ohio. | Lewis, No. 22..... |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 | Ohio | Lewis, No. . 5. |
| 21 | Ohio | Lewis, No. $20 . .$. |
| 22 | Ohio. | Lewis, No. 3...... |
| 1 | Silurian. | Neal No. 1........ |
| 2 | Silurian. | Neal, No. 4........ |
| 3 | Silurian. | Neal, No. 8....... |
| 4 | Silurian. | Neal, No. 7. |
| 5 | Silurian. | Neal, No. 6....... |
|  | Silurian. | Neal, No. 5....... |
| 7 | Silurian. | Neal, No. 2....... |
| 8 | Silurain. | Neal, No. 3........ |
| 9 | Ohio | Middaugh, No. 4. |
| 10 | Ohio | Middaugh, No. 6.. |
| 11 | Ohio | Middaugh, No. 7. |
| 12 | Ohio | Middaugh, No. 5. . |
| 13 | Ohio | Middaugh, No. 3. |
| 14 | Ohio | Middaugh, No. 8.. |
| 15 |  | Middaugh, No. 2.. |
| 16 | Ohio. | Middaugh, No. 1.. |

Lawrence County-Petty Township-Continued.



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Lawrence Courty-Petty Township-Continued.

Sait water 910 foet
Salt water.

Slate, 1,411 to 1,412 foet. -


a as, 1,575 foet.....................
Greon oil, 1,685 feot. Lime-
stone, 1,682 to 1,702 feet.
 Red slate, 1,254 foet Gas, 1,574 foet. ...
Hole full water, 895 foet

Sandy lime water, 1,250 feet. Gas, 1,513 feet
Sandy lime
Salt water, 1,2 8


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Lawrence County-Petty Township-Continued.




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Lawrence County-Petty Township-Continued.





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Lawrence County-Petty Township-Continued.

Red rock， 1,170 and 1,29
fe日t．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．

 Broken sand， 935 to 980
feet．．．．．．． Red rock， 1,330 feet．．．．．．．
Sand broken， 953 to 997

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Lawrence County-Petty Township-Continued.











Lawrence County-Petty Township-Continued.







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Lawrence County- $\bar{P}$ etty Township-Continued.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Section } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Map } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Name of oil company. | Name of well. | Sur-faceele-va-tion-feet. | Sand. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Name. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N. E.. | 910 | Snowden Bros |  | 436 | Bridgeport. | 915 | 105 | 479 | 1, 021 |  |  |  | Hole full of water, 1,010 feet................ |
|  |  |  |  |  | Buchanan-1. | 1,050 | 125 | 614 | 886 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Nutall, No. 4........ |  | Buchanan-2. Stray....... | 1,240 1,379 | 60 4 | 804 943 | $\begin{aligned} & 696 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | 1,383 |  | Show |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Kirkwood. | 1,444 | 8 | 1,008 | 492 | 1,444 |  |  | Salt water, 1,447 feet. |
|  |  |  |  |  | Tracey.... | 1,481 1,613 | 39 17 | 1,045 | 455 323 | 1,615 |  |  | Gas, 1,489 feet. |
|  |  |  |  |  | Bridgeport. | 1,785 | 215 | 1, 350 | 1,150 |  |  |  | Hole full of water, 1,000 feet |
|  |  | Snowden Bros.......... |  | 435 | Buchanan-1. | 1,095 | 65 | 660 | 840 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Nutall, No. 5........ |  | Buchanan-2. Kirkwood-1. | 1,260 1,434 | 35 11 |  | $\begin{gathered} 675 \\ 501 \end{gathered}$ | 1,434 |  | Show | Red rock, 1,310 feet....... |
|  |  |  |  |  | Kirkwood-2. | 1,455 | 10 | 1,020 | 480 | 1,434 |  | Show | Salt water, 1,465 feet..... |
|  |  |  |  |  | Tracey-1.. | 1,569 | 34 | 1,134 | 366 | 1,564 |  | Light | Sat watr, 1 , 6 ret.... |
|  |  | Ohio. <br> Ohio. |  |  | McClosky. | 1609 | 13 | 1,174 | 326 | 1, 612 |  |  |  |
| N. W.. | 1 |  | S. Updike, No. 3. | ${ }_{437}^{438}$ | -. do..... | 1,606 1,613 | 32 23 | 1,168 |  | 1,611 | 1,640 1,653 | 75 |  |
|  |  |  | S. Updike, No. 5 | 437 | Kirkwood. | 1,613 1,495 | 23 15 | 1,176 1,057 | 324 | 1,618 | 1,653 | 50 |  |
|  |  | Haywood | D. Updike, No. 2 | 438 | McClosky. | 1, 608 | 17 | 1170 | 330 |  | 1625 | 30 |  |
|  | 4 | Haywood. | D. Updike, No. 3 | 438 | Kirkwood | 1,488 | 17 | 1,050 | 450 |  |  |  | Gas |
|  |  | Haywood................ | D. Upaike, No. |  | Tracey... | 1,532 | 30 | 1,094 | 448 |  | 1,557 | 75 |  |
|  | 5 |  | D. Updike, No. 1 | 438 | Tracey... | 1,534 | 10 | 1,096 | 404 |  |  | 30 |  |
|  |  | Ohio...................... |  |  | McClosky | 1,601 1,518 | 36 | 1,163 | ${ }_{420} 3$ |  | 1,690 |  | Gas, |
|  |  |  | S. Updike, No. 4 | 438 | McClosky | 1, 617 |  | 1,179 | 321 | 1,617 | 1,653 | 75 | , |
|  |  | Ohio. | S. Updike, No. 2 | 438 | Kirkwood | 1,485 1,603 | 25 | 1,047 | 453 335 3 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8 | Ohio. | Walters, No. 1.. | 438 | McClosky | 1,603 1,605 | 32 30 | 1,165 | 335 <br> 333 | 1, 1,605 | 1,635 1,651 | 175 |  |
|  |  | Ohi | Walters, No. 2 | 438 \{ | Tracey.... | 1,525 1,600 | 15 | 1,087 1,162 | 413 338 | 1, 600 | 1,650 | Gas |  |













[^38]Lawrence County-Petty Township-Concluded.

| Section No. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Map } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Name of oil company. | Name of well. | Sur-faceele-va-tionfeet. | Sand. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Name. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{36-}{\text { S. E... }}$ |  | 2 Ohio <br> 3 Ohio <br> 4 Ohio <br> 5 Ohio <br> 6 Ohio <br> 7 Ohi | Longnecker, No. 3. <br> Longnecker, No. 1 <br> E. Smith, No. 1 <br> E. Gray, No. 1. <br> E. Gray, No. 3. <br> E. Gray, No. 2. | $\begin{aligned} & 435\{ \\ & 436 \\ & 435 \\ & 435 \\ & 436 \\ & 438 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Kirkwood. } \\ \text { McClosky. } \\ \text { do...... } \\ \text { Kirkwood. } \\ \text { McClosky. } \\ \text { Kirkwood. } \\ \text { McClosky. } \\ \text { do..... } \\ \text { Kirkwood. } \\ \text { McClosky. }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,611 | 7 | 1,176 | 324 | 1,611 | 1,647 | ${ }_{85}$ | Gas, 1,450 leet. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,602 | 43 | 1,166 | 334 | 1, 1 | 1,952 | Dry | Gas, 1,602 feet. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,498 | 22 | 1,063 1,181 | 3 + 319 319 | 1,621 | 1,657 | 75 | Gas, 1,498 feet |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1, 495 | 20 | 1,060 | 440 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,609 | 12 | 1,173 | ${ }_{327} 31$ |  | 1,645 | 40 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,445 | 15 | 1,007 | 493 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,606 | 10 | 1,168 | 332 |  |  | 35 | Gas, 1,61 |

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[^29]:    18 Ohio．．

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