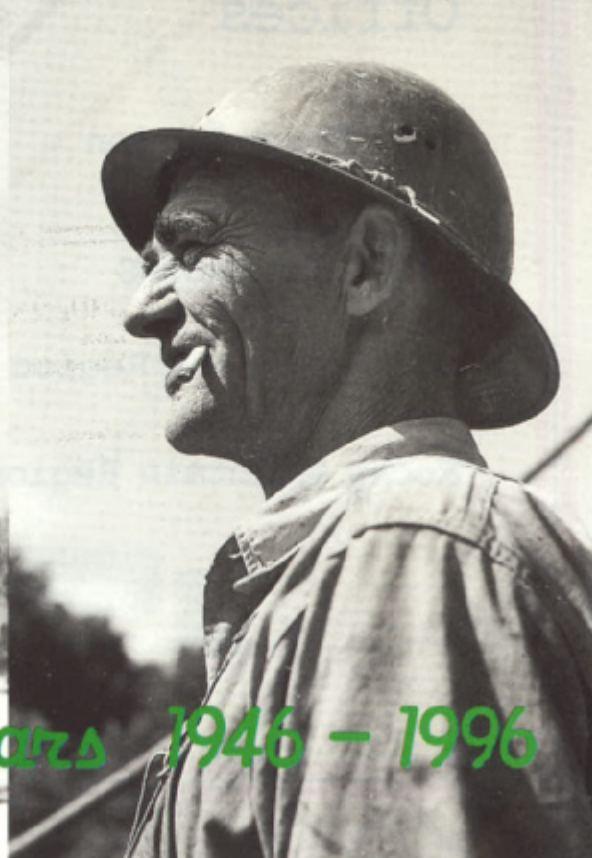
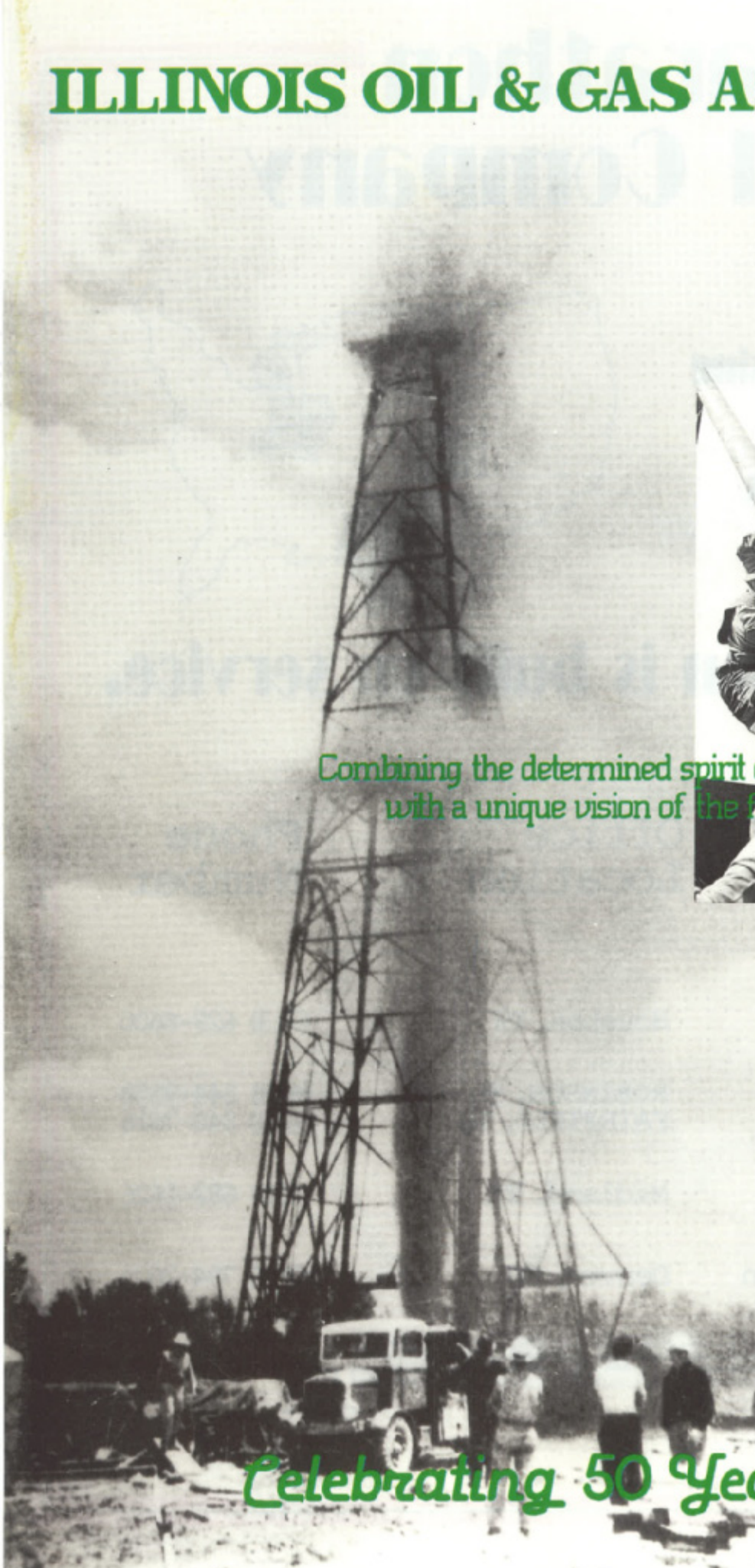


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WILDCATTER OF THE YEAR -

1972 R. K. Petroleum Corp.
 1973 Perry Fulk
 1974 C. E. Brehm
 1975 Marathon Oil Company
 1976 Van Fossan Oil Assoc.
 1977 Duke Resources, Inc.
 1978 C. E. Brehm
 1979 C. E. Brehm
 1980 Mepco
 1981 Dart Oil & Gas
 1982 Rofan Energies
 1983 No Award given
 1984 New Spirit, Inc.
 1985 Black & Black
 1986 John Prior, Marshall Lippert
 1987 No Award Given
 1988 Petro Venture
 1989 Wood Energy
 1990 Elmer Oelze, Jr.
 1991 No Award Given
 1992 Budmark Oil Company
 1993 Booth Oil Company
 1994 No Award Given
 1995 Hartshorne & Associates Engineering, Inc.

SERVICE PERSON OF THE YEAR -

1987 John Warren
 1988 Hack Wilson
 1989 John Ogle, Cecil Gum
 1990 Bill Harmon
 1991 Bill Parker
 1992 Dick Sweetin
 1993 Don Robison
 1994 Gerry Green
 1995 Carlos "Mac" McGregor

LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD -

1987 Fletcher Farrar
 1988 Thelma Bailey
 1989 Bernard Podolsky
 1990 Harry Temple
 1991 George Mitchell, Les Wilson
 1992 Osie Billington
 1993 Victor Gallagher
 1994 Richard Rudy
 1995 Jim Haley

PETROLEUM PROFESSIONAL OF THE YEAR

1987 Wilton Webb
 1988 Dick Howard
 1989 Merle Williams
 1990 Marshall Daniel
 1991 Ken Aldredge
 1992 Dave Furnall
 1993 Steve King
 1994 Tony Diprimo
 1995 Jackson Sparks

PAST PRESIDENTS

Will I. Lewis	March, 1946 - March, 1947
Walter Duncan, Jr.	March, 1947 - March, 1948
J. A. Matthews	March, 1948 - March, 1950
J. R. Atkinson	March, 1950 - March, 1951
F. A. Calvert, Jr.	March, 1951 - April, 1953
V. J. Nolan	April, 1953 - April, 1955
David R. Stewart	April, 1955 - September, 1956
E. J. Reading	September, 1956 - April, 1957
Thomas N. Duncan	April, 1957 - April, 1959
H. L. Brockman	April, 1959 - November, 1960
Fletcher F. Farrar	November, 1960 - October, 1962
Edward E. Rue	October, 1962 - October, 1964
Harry Temple	October, 1964 - September, 1966
Bernard Podolsky	September, 1966 - October, 1968
Lloyd A. Harris	October, 1968 - February, 1971
Joe A. Dull	February, 1971 - January, 1973
James A. McCarty	January, 1973 - October, 1974
Robert W. Stewart	October, 1974 - January, 1975
L. Ray Radliff	January, 1975 - January, 1977
Richard Rudy	January, 1977 - January, 1979
Edwin C. Prasuhn	January, 1979 - March, 1981
L. F. "Red" Russell	March, 1981 - March, 1983
C. L. "Buddy" Glover, Jr.	March, 1983 - March, 1985
Stephen H. King	March, 1985 - March, 1987
Harold Gene Tracy	March, 1987 - March, 1989
J. Michael Collins	March, 1989 - March, 1991
Marshall "Buz" Daniel	March, 1991 - March, 1993
Chris A. Mitchell	March, 1993 - March, 1995
Robert Herr, III	March, 1995

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENTS

John Howie	1946 - 1948
John E. Miller	1948 - 1951
Charles J. Pardee	1951 - 1984
Lelan Russell	1984

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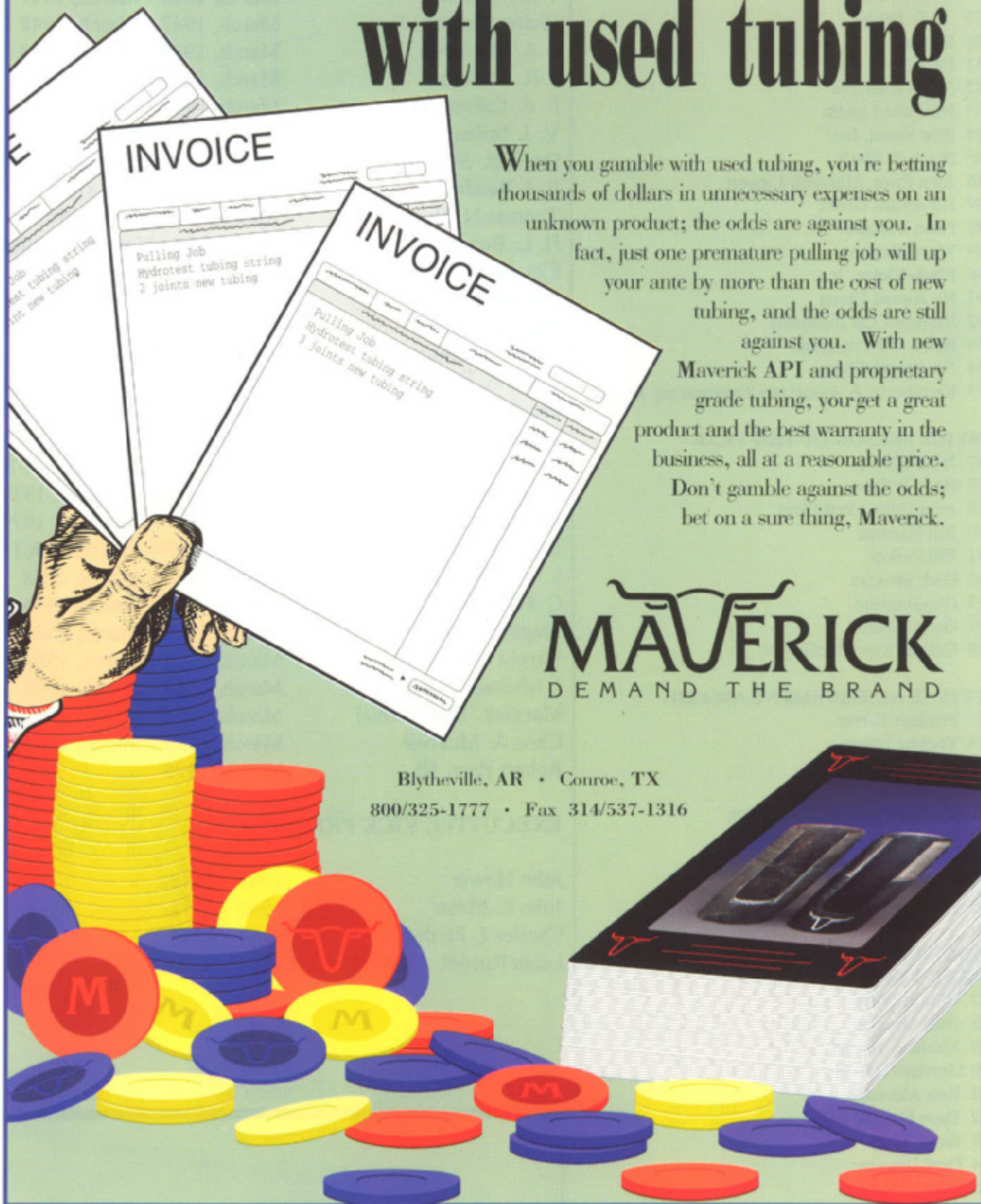
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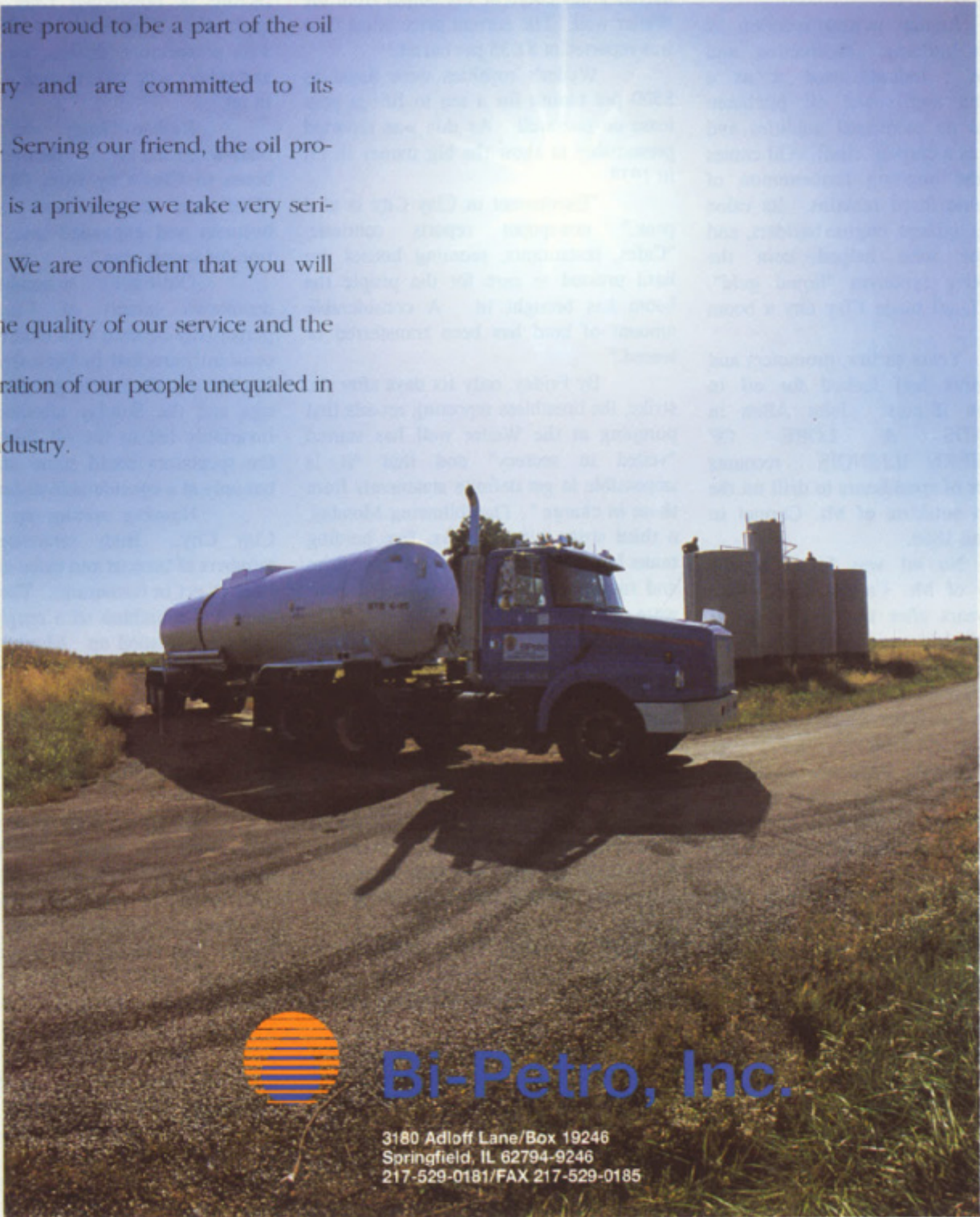
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OIL MAKES CLAY CITY BOOM IN 1937

Oil has been known and used since the beginning of recorded history.

Roman writers mention its use in building construction and warfare. Indians used it as a medicine and snake oil pitchmen extolled its medicinal qualities and sold it as a cure-all elixir. Oil comes from the ongoing fermentation of prehistoric fossil remains. Its value to lamp lighters, engine builders, and medicine men helped coin the descriptive synonym "liquid gold". In 1937, oil made Clay city a boom town.

Years earlier, promoters and speculators had looked for oil in southern Illinois. John Allen in **LEGENDS & LORE OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS** recounts attempts of speculators to drill on the western outskirts of Mt. Carmel in 1862 and 1866.

No oil was found in the vicinity of Mt. Carmel until 1940, three years after the Clay City oil strike.

Early 1900 issues of the *Flora News-Record* mention 200 oil wells in Lawrence County producing 15,000 barrels a day.

Events happened rapid-fire after the Clay County strike in 1937. The same paper makes a breathless read as the first headlines trumpet the find.

FIRST PRODUCING OIL WELL IN CLAY COUNTY reads the March 1st headline and the story below the blaring headline tells that drillers for Pure Oil Company (which later became Union Oil Company) found oil between 2600 and 2700 feet on the Eugene Weiler farm in south Clay County township.

The story continues that during the previous year the University of Illinois had made public a geological survey showing that Flora and Clay County were in the center of a prospective oil field. By the following Thursday, the paper reported that oil had now been struck at the Bradley well east of Cisne and

that the Weiler site tested high grade paraffin oil. Also, at the Weiler site, on that same Thursday, less than a week after the strike, tubing was in place and estimates were placed that from 40 to 125 barrels a day could be the output from the Weiler well. The current price of oil then was reported at \$1.35 per barrel.

Weiler's royalties were listed as \$500 per month for a ten to fifteen year lease on one well. As this was reported presumably to show the big money in oil in 1937.

"Excitement in Clay City is at a peak," newspaper reports continue. "Cafes, restaurants, rooming houses are hard pressed to care for the people the boom has brought in. A considerable amount of land has been transferred or leased."

By Friday, only six days after the strike, the breathless reporting reveals that pumping at the Weiler well has started "veiled in secrecy" and that "it is impossible to get definite statements from those in charge." The following Monday, a third strike hit the news, five holding tanks had been placed on the Weiler farm and rumors of 15 barrels of oil per hour were passed in Clay City.

The next day, little over a week after the find, a carload of oil tanks arrived on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and by march 15 a pipeline had been laid from the Weiler well the the railroad line. The Cisne well "continued looking good" the paper reported.

On March 16 three new locations were announced by the Pure Oil Company for drilling and two days later three new companies reported their intentions to start drilling six new test wells: Carter Company 3 wells; Texas Company 2 wells; and Gulf Company one well. Independent operators continued to stream into town.

March 25 the headline read *ENTHUSIASM ON OIL PROSPECTS AT HIGH PITCH.*

By the end of April, 1937, the local newspaper showed pictures of townspeople admiring the 84-foot derrick at the Weiler strike; another shows Mayor Elmer Easley and quotes him as saying the oil boom will be used by Clay City to modernize the town and build a new hotel. A smiling picture of Marie Weiler, wife of the owner of the farm where oil was found,

reveals, "The family hopes oil will yield a moderate fortune."

In the same article, leases were reported signed on more than 250,000 acres in the area and a picture of downtown Clay City is captioned, "The town is filling up with prospectors, drillers, mechanics, and others who seek to reap a harvest in oil."

Richard Rudy was only a baby when his father followed the oil boom to Clay City from Oklahoma. "Dad was in the tank cleaning business and expanded into hauling iron for supply rigs."

Old-timers remember the downtown streets of Clay City perpetually covered with mud that was constantly tracked in from the fields. Sunday was the day to go visit the oil rigs and the Sunday afternoon ride invariably led to the oil field where the spectators could stand and look but only at a considerable distance.

Housing sprang up around Clay City. Rudy remembers the numbers of taverns and cafes and long lines to get in restaurants. The barber shop had a bathtub so a roughneck could get cleaned up. Many lived in garages or rented rooms and, with money to spend, boom town became wild town.

In the 50's, a number of supply houses lined the streets; now there are two.

Oil prices have gone up and down over the years. During the shortage in the '70's, when those gas lines sprang up everywhere, the price for crude skyrocketed to over \$30 a barrel. Last winter, Rudy remembers, it ranged from \$12 to \$13 a barrel. One can make a living at \$17 a barrel; \$20 to \$22 would be great.

"We're strictly at the mercy of OPEC and they can produce it cheaper than we can," he said.

Producing wells still do the landscape of Clay County. But a quick tour shows many rigs and storage tanks idle.

If, in Clay City, the past is indeed prologue, wait until the next boom.

EVANSVILLE OFF AS OIL TOWN IN 1938

First well was drilled Back in '29 but Strike on Farm in Kentucky Set Off Boom

The first oil well to be completed near Evansville, IN was in 1929, when Herman Z. Clark, who now lives at Clay, Ky., and his associates, drilled in the discovery well that opened the Niagara pool of Henderson County.

Then in 1930 John L. Drake and George Hornby were the leaders in the group who drilled the first oil well in Vanderburgh County and found the pool that is still producing from the Pennsylvania sandstone right beside Highway 41, just north of the Evansville airport.

These wells came in at a time when an ocean of cheap oil

from the big East Texas field had depressed the oil market, and it was almost impossible to arouse interest in more wildcat drilling in this immediate area.

In the spring of 1938, a big well in Henderson County, Ky., blew in near the village of Birk City. Here's the story of the first gusher near Evansville.

BIRK CITY

"I personally recommend, providing you can afford to gamble \$300 in 1938 that you purchase a 1/32nd interest in this deal."

Those were the words of confidence that E. L. Newton, president of the Hoosier Drilling Company used in November of 1937, in proposing to drill a wildcat well, on the 135 acre Blackwell farm, in Henderson County, Ky., just across the Green River from Birk City, and only 18 miles southeast of

Evansville.

Oil accumulated commercially under only a small percentage of the total surface of this Tri-State area (about one percent) in even the most favorable regions geologically.

Mr. Newton, a graduate geologist from the University of Pittsburgh, had operated in the oil field around Owensboro, for about 10 years before he "hit big" at Birk City.

His reason for wanting to drill there was based on sound judgment. The area he selected was about midway between a "low" well that made salt water along with a good show of oil, and a "high" well that made gas - between these two wells he leased many farms, and formed the "Birk City Syndicate", putting 1210 acres of leases into the deal, in which 1/32 interests were sold for \$300, with the well to be drilled and cased though the McClosky lime at 1900 feet.

HALLIBURTON ONE OF WORLD'S LARGEST OIL FIELD CONCERNS

Erle P. Halliburton, when a boy, was fascinated by success stories of prominent American industrial leaders. In his farm chores he sought tools that would do a better job - he developed his inquisitive mind. His father's ongoing illness and untimely death brought poverty to their household. Through hard work, thrift and guidance from a mother who was as independent as she was poor and honest, they survived without charity. His father died when Erle was 12; had he lived, Erle would have attended engineering college but instead he had to get his engineering training in a harder school.

His first contract with the oil industry was in 1916 when he joined the Perkins Oil Well Cementing Company. In 1919, he was a consulting engineer and continued to develop his engineering process. In 1920, he filed his first patent. Today they number far above fifty.

In March, 1921, he moved to Duncan, Oklahoma, with his first truck, a 4-wheel drive; in December, 1922, he had a fleet of 17 trucks. The company was incorporated July 1, 1924, with 56 employees operating in 13 districts.

With the first drilling in the three areas, south of Clay City, east of Cisne and north of Noble, the big red and white trucks began appearing on the streets of Flora, quartered near the Standard Oil Station at the corner of Elm and West North Avenue.

In August, 1937, the Flora office was opened with 6 employees including 2 cement drivers and 2 cementers. In 1938, a division office was opened in Chicago with Kenneth Bolton, manager, and J. K. Reynolds, former cementer at Flora, engineer. Ralph Emery was promoted to the superintendent in charge of the Flora district.

It was some time after that that the company was able to obtain the east room of the oil Kuehne plant in east Flora just north of the B. & O. Williams Brothers Pipe Line Corp. had the north room, and Halliburton took the south room for storage repair shop and offices.

With the rapid expansion of the oil play the Halliburton plant kept pace, new faces coming and going, and with stations being opened in other areas, Flora remained the center of their activities, with new services being engineered.

Among these was the drills stem test, one of the standbys of operators along with the electric logging device.

Since then Halliburton has had locations in Crossville, Grayville, Olney, Salem, Henderson, Ky, Dwight and Mt. Sterling, MI, and Evansville, IN.

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"CHARLEY" PARDEE SERVED AS IOGA'S EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT 33 YEARS

Editors Note - "Charley Pardee served the industry and the IOGA for 33 years with invaluable service. "Charley" was a respected leader not only in the state of Illinois but an invaluable voice for the industries plight nationally. The following article was printed in the IOGA February, 1984, Bulletin as a tribute to his retirement."

PARDEE RETIRES AS IOGA EXECUTIVE

On March 2, 1984, Charles J. Pardee, Jr. retired as Executive Vice President of the Illinois Oil and Gas Association. Charley, as he is best known to the industry, is Dean of the Oil Trade Association Executives, having held his position with IOGA since November 1951.

The IOGA office in 1951 was one room off the lobby of the Hotel Emmerson in the 800 block of Main St. in Mt. Vernon, IL. There were about 150 company members with a total budget of \$11,000.00 for the year. Charley's training was terse. "Here is the key to the office. There are the files. Go to work - oh yes - send letters to the other 42 applicants and tell them the position has been filled."

In 1957 the IOGA office moved from one room in the Hotel to three rooms at 715 Main Street. Then in 1964, it moved again to the three floor apartment at 713 Main Street. In 1975 the office rented the entire building at 711-713 Main Street. In 1980 the offices were moved one mile east to its own building still on Rt. #15. The building plans were basically drawn by Charley.



The records of the Association activities have been duly recorded in the IOGA Bulletin which Charley started in December 1951 and mailed to 340 persons. It is now the longest continuous oil producer state or regional publication in the nation and is sent to over 2,700 persons representing 650 companies. His last issue as Editor is Vol. 33 No. 2.

In the early 50's Charley and IOGA kept track of a total of eleven state and federal agencies. In 1983 there was a total of eleven state agencies and about 60 federal agencies that had some impact on the oil industry. These in addition to the 44 producing county governments, plus a multitude of township and municipal governments, have kept being a watchdog

over government regulations and laws from being dull. Something has always been brewing.

during the last 32 years the Illinois state legislature has averaged over 5,000 bills per session. Each summary has had to be checked for its industry impact. In the last 12 years the activity of Congress has consumed an ever greater proportion of association attention.

IOGA has cooperated with national Trade organizations including API, Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, IPAA and the interstate Oil Compact Commission. Charley was a member of the IOCC Public Lands Committee for 25 years and a charter member of its Environmental Protection Committee.

The technical library of IOGA was developed by generous contributions from IOGA members, starting in 1965. It has grown in size to where it was used over 750 times in 1983, and occupies 1/4 of the space in the new building. IOGA played a substantial role in the development and growth of the Petroleum Technology Program at Lincoln Trail College. Charley and other IOGA members have been on its advisory committee.

Charley has served under 19 IOGA presidents. He has worked with over 1000 other officers and committee chairmen and members. He has helped to conduct 128 IOGA meetings and attended over 1,500 other meetings during his tenure.

One half of Charley's life has been devoted to the members of the oil producing industry in Illinois. He has enjoyed the friendship of thousands of oil people throughout the years. now it is time to rest, but its been fun.

Lawrenceville, Illinois

Marathon Oil Company has been a fixture in Lawrence County since the early days of the Southern Illinois Oil Boom. Oil was found in Illinois as early as 1865, and the first discovery in the Bridgeport Field was made in 1901. In 1906, Marathon's predecessor, The Ohio Oil Company, made its first foray into Illinois. By 1912, Illinois was The Ohio's chief producing ground, with tiny Bridgeport, Illinois as its center.

As with many boom towns, Bridgeport, a town of 600 in 1906, swelled to over 4,000 people in the space of a few days. When oil was struck in a well on the Cap Lewis farm five miles north of town in May of 1906, leases in that vicinity came into great demand. Overnight any contractor with a drilling machine rushed to Bridgeport to join the excitement.

The first discovery in the Bridgeport sand was a shallow field, but when oil was found three hundred feet deeper in the Buchanan sand, a second and more significant boom was on. Bridgeport was filled with a population of transient workers, often living in tents or whatever other temporary housing could be thrown together.

The early days of boom town oil production were sustained until the Bridgeport fire, which broke out on Friday, June 13th, in 1913. While the structures were quickly replaced, the early days of prosperity never fully returned to Bridgeport. Shortly after the fire, the contractors began the move to the oil fields of the west. The Ohio Oil Company, however, stayed in Bridgeport, and continues today as Marathon Oil Company, the largest oil producer in the Illinois Basin.

Production has declined over time as can be expected with a field that's been producing for almost 90 years. Marathon currently produces approximately 4,700 barrels of oil per day. The Company employs 125 people in its Illinois Basin operations, most of whom work in the two by twelve mile strip of oil leases scattered north and south of the main office building on Route 250.

While many companies were involved in establishing the oil industry in Lawrence County, Marathon Oil Company is proud to be one of the mainstays in the Illinois Basin. Even today, some 89 years after first coming to Bridgeport, marathon continues to drill wells, develop reserves, and add vitality to the economy of Lawrence County.



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"In Memory Of"

CHARLES E. BOOTH

Flora, Illinois

Charles E. Booth was born in Smackover, Arkansas, on December 27, 1934 to Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Booth. He graduated from Southern Illinois University on June 15, 1958 with a Bachelor of Arts in Liberal Arts and Sciences with a major in Geology and a minor in Geography. He married Marilyn Pottorff in August, 1960, and a daughter, Kristy, was born on June 6, 1966. Mr. Booth passed away on March 21, 1980 in Rochester, Minnesota.

After graduation until March, 1959, Mr. Booth worked for Birdwell in Robinson, Illinois. In April, 1959, he and Bill Boyd formed Booth and Boyd - Petroleum Geologists. At the same time, he, Bill Boyd and Bob Bulla also formed Petroleum Consultants Associated - Geology and Engineering. In January, 1960, Petroleum Consultants Associated located in Albion, Michigan, and Mr. Booth lived there until August, 1960.

Mr. Booth worked as an Independent Geologist until he formed Booth Oil Company, Inc., in 1973. Booth Oil Company, Inc. was actively engaged in the exploration and development of oil and gas reserves in the Illinois Basin area with its primary operations centered in and around the area of Southern Illinois most commonly referred to as the Fairfield Basin. In 1977, Booth Oil Company, Inc. became primarily an operating company and Booth Brothers, Inc. was formed to carry out all exploration activities, including the completing and equipping of producing wells. Mr. Booth was responsible for the areas of exploration and development for Booth Brothers, Inc. and also directed the overall operations of Booth Oil Company, Inc. and Booth Brothers, Inc.

Mr. Booth was a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologist, the Illinois Geological Society and the American Petroleum Institute, and was a past member of the Board of Directors of both the Illinois Oil and Gas Association and the Midcontinent Oil and Gas Association. He also served on the study panel of the Energy Resources Commission of the State of Illinois during 1979 and 1980.

Mr. Booth was nominated in 1972 for the Illinois Oil and Gas Association's Wildcatter of the Year Award for his Salem discovery in the Zenith North Field, and again in 1980 for his McClosky discovery in the Cisne East Field.



Marilyn A. Booth

Oil Production in Illinois by Bryan G. Huff Illinois State Geological Survey

The search for oil and gas in Illinois began almost 150 years ago. The first production is believed to have been marsh gas produced from 1 or 2 wells drilled near Champaign in 1853. Since then, drilling has been nearly continuous.

In the early 1860s several holes were drilled north of Casey, in Clark County. Sufficient evidence of oil was obtained to give the name "Oilfield" to the small town that grew up in the vicinity of the drilling, but commercial production was not established in the area until the Casey field was discovered in 1904.

In the late 1860s several core holes were drilled searching for coal resources near the town of Litchfield, Montgomery County. The holes began to leak oil, which collected in the workings of an old mine. For years the oil was skimmed off the pooling oil and water and sold.

A large volume of gas was discovered in a well drilled approximately two and a half miles south of Litchfield in 1882. This well was not produced; water filled the hole when it was deepened, preventing the gas from entering the wellbore. Several other wells in the area were successfully drilled for gas which was transported by pipeline to the town of Litchfield where it was used for domestic purposes. Continued drilling eventually established oil production in 1889 when 1,460 barrels of oil were produced. A total of 6,576 barrels of oil had been produced and sold when production from the wells ceased in 1902.

In southeastern Illinois the search for oil and gas began in earnest when the Clark County Petroleum and Mining Company established headquarters in Marshall, Illinois in 1866. Natural gas seeps in Parker Township (11N,14W) led them to believe that commercial quantities of oil and gas could be obtained in the area. The company was unable to prosper; their failure is attributed to the inability to case off and prevent water production at the time. A second period of exploration using improved drilling and well completion methods lasted from 1904 to 1910 and discovered numerous profitable oil and gas pools in the area. With these discoveries, the importance of Illinois as an oil producing area was assured. In 1905 annual oil production in Illinois was 181,084 barrels, quickly rising to 33,143,000 barrels by 1910 making Illinois the third most petroleum prolific state. By 1913 the major development of the Southeastern oil field in Clark, Cumberland, Edgar, Crawford and Lawrence counties was over and production in Illinois gradually dropped to less than 4,500,000 barrels by 1936.

In mid 1930s, the seismic reflection method of exploration was first used to detect hidden subsurface structures in Illinois. Illinois State Geological Survey publication I.P. 30, by J. M. Weller and A. H. Bell,

reported that in 1935, Pure Oil, The Texas Company, and Shell began seismograph studies, as well as surface and subsurface geology studies.

In early 1937, the first 3 wells located based upon seismograph surveys were commercial discoveries. These wells were the discovery wells for Patoka Field, and Clay City and S. E. Clay City Fields (now part of Clay City Consolidated Field.) Altogether, ten new fields were discovered in 1937, as shown on the map of oil and gas fields in Illinois, 1937. (Bell, 1938.).

Production in the state rose extremely rapidly going from 7,426,000 barrels in 1937 to 147,647,000 in 1940, (see figure 1 and figure 2 below.)



Figure 1. Oil and gas fields in Illinois, 1937 (Bell, 1938.)



Figure 2. Oil and gas fields in Illinois, 1940 (Bell & Cohee, 1941.)

the largest yearly production figure in Illinois' history. By 1941, the major anticlinal structures bearing oil and gas in Illinois had been discovered: Clay City, Salem, Loudon, Centralia, and Dale, as well as structurally controlled fields in the Wabash Valley Fault System of Southeastern Illinois (A. H. Bell & G. Cohee, 1941.) In 1941, an article in the Mattoon, Illinois newspaper proudly proclaimed that oil production from Illinois oil fields "are out-matching barrel-for-barrel the combined output of Iraq and Iran." Illinois was exceeded in production only by Russia and Venezuela in 1940. The price for a barrel of oil in 1940 was \$1.05.

After 1940, oil production rate in Illinois again started dropping as the number and size of newly discovered fields decreased. Oil production and reserves were mainly the products of development of known fields. In the 1950s production rates were on the rise again, as hydraulic fracturing and waterflooding techniques increased initial flow rates and ultimate economic oil recoveries in known fields.

Annual production again reached a peak in 1956 at 82,314,000

barrels, after which it again began to slowly decline. (see figure 3) A slight increase in production occurred in the early 1980s in response to higher prices paid for crude oil. The price for a barrel of Illinois crude oil rose from \$3.50 in 1973 to over \$35.00 in 1980 and numerous wells were drilled to cash in on the high price. Oil prices started to fall in the 1980s as OPEC set target prices and production quotas, and production in Illinois continued to drop. Prices hit a low of approximately \$10.00 per barrel in July, 1986 causing many operators on the economic edge to shut down or sell out as they could not explore, drill and produce profitably at these prices. The Illinois oil patch has yet to recover from the economic hardship brought on by these prices. Oil prices rose somewhat but remained relatively low until Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1991. Prices for Illinois crude shot up virtually overnight to almost \$40.00 per barrel. Both the war and the price spike were short lived and did not visibly affect Illinois production. Prices again fell and have stabilized between \$16.00 - \$19.00 per barrel.

Oil production in the state is currently 19,000,000 barrels per year and is from wells less than 4,000 feet deep - relatively shallow for an oil well. About 3.5 billion barrels of the estimated 9 billion

barrels of oil estimated to have originally been in place have been produced. (See figure 4) Approximately 175,000 wells have been drilled in the state, about 84,000 completed as oil wells. Currently there are about 26,000 wells producing oil in Illinois.

GEOLOGY AND OIL PRODUCTION IN ILLINOIS

by Joan E. Crockett
Illinois State Geological Survey

Over 50 different rock units are known to produce oil in Illinois. (see figures 5 & 6) About 93 percent of the oil produced in the Illinois Basin has come from Pennsylvanian and Mississippian reservoirs, but significant production is found in Devonian carbonate and sandstone reservoirs, Silurian reefs and carbonates, and in middle Ordovician (Galena Group) carbonates (Howard, 1990). Deeper and older potential has been poorly tested in the basin, but interest in exploring the early Ordovician and the Cambrian strata

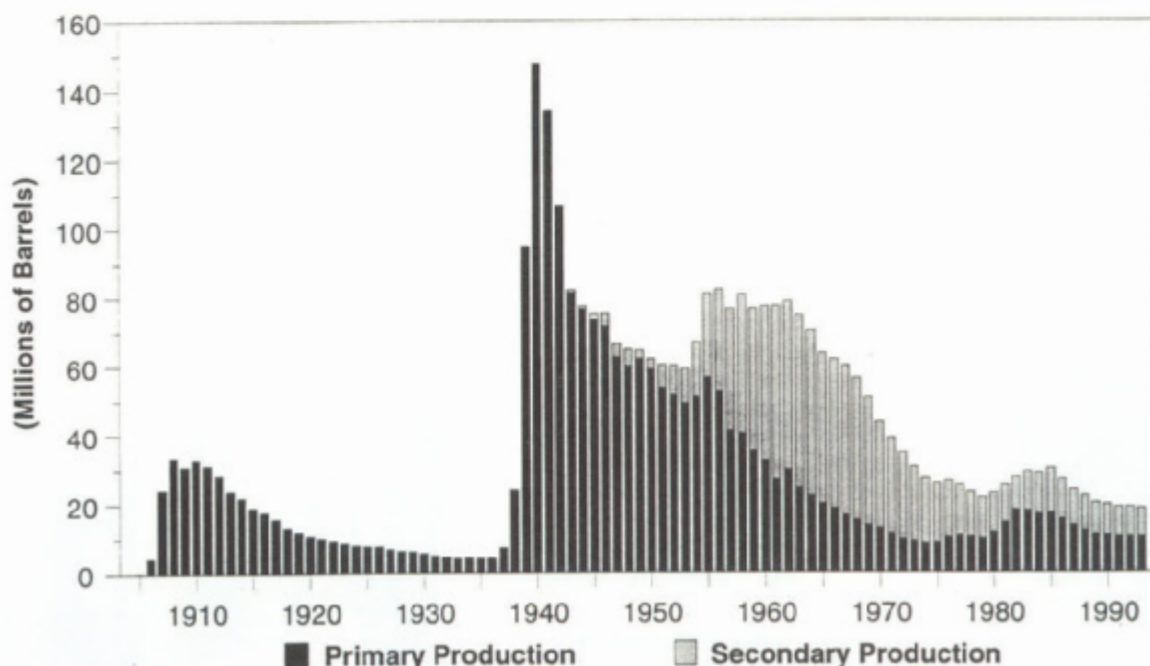


Figure 3. Annual oil production in Illinois (from Oltz, 1994.)



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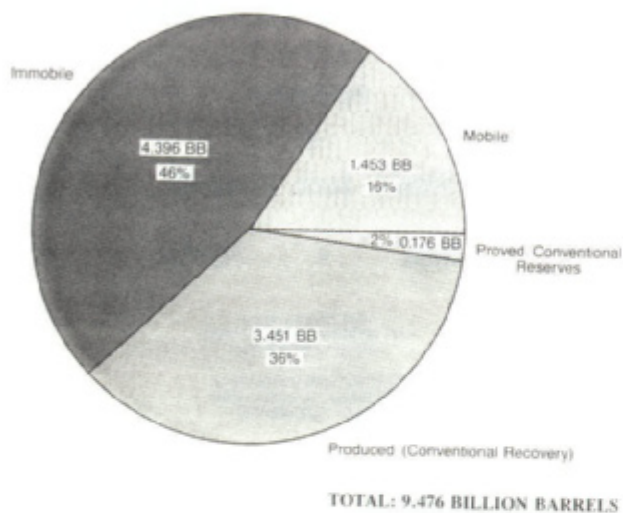


Figure 4. The oil resource in Illinois (from Oltz, 1994.)

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has increased in recent years.

The average depth of an oil well in Illinois is about 1600 feet (including very shallow basin-flank drilling), but many wells in the south-southeastern part of Illinois are drilled to depths of approximately 2300 feet. Wells in the past usually were drilled to target depths in the Ste. Genevieve Formation. In particular, in recent years, the Salem and Ullin ("Warsaw") Formations have been increasingly successful targets, as companies test deeper on held-by-production acreage and re-evaluate the limits to production. The oldest known pay in the Illinois Basin is the middle Ordovician Galena Group, and the deepest production was at approximately 5400 feet in the Middle Devonian Dutch Creek Sandstone at Aden Consolidated Field. Very shallow reservoirs (at depths around 300 feet) are not uncommon in Pennsylvanian rocks. The potential for multi-pay oil fields is good; for example, in the New Harmony Consolidated Oil Field, part of the Wabash Valley Fault System, in White County, oil is produced from as many as 23 different zones.

Many factors have stimulated interest in exploring the deeper and older rocks in the Illinois Basin in recent years. Exploration concepts based on developing analogies to established reservoirs in Ordovician and Cambrian rocks in other basins, or analogies to rift basins have been pursued in the Illinois Basin in recent years. The gas play in the Prairie de

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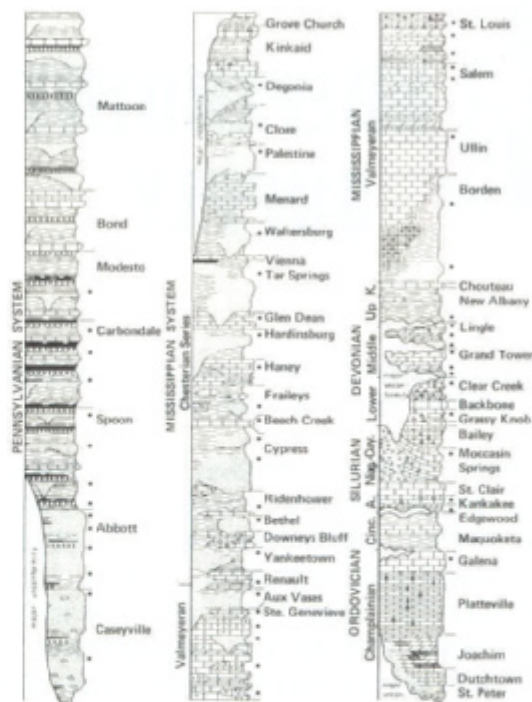


Figure 5. Generalized stratigraphic column showing established oil producing zones in Illinois (modified from I.P. 75, 1961.)

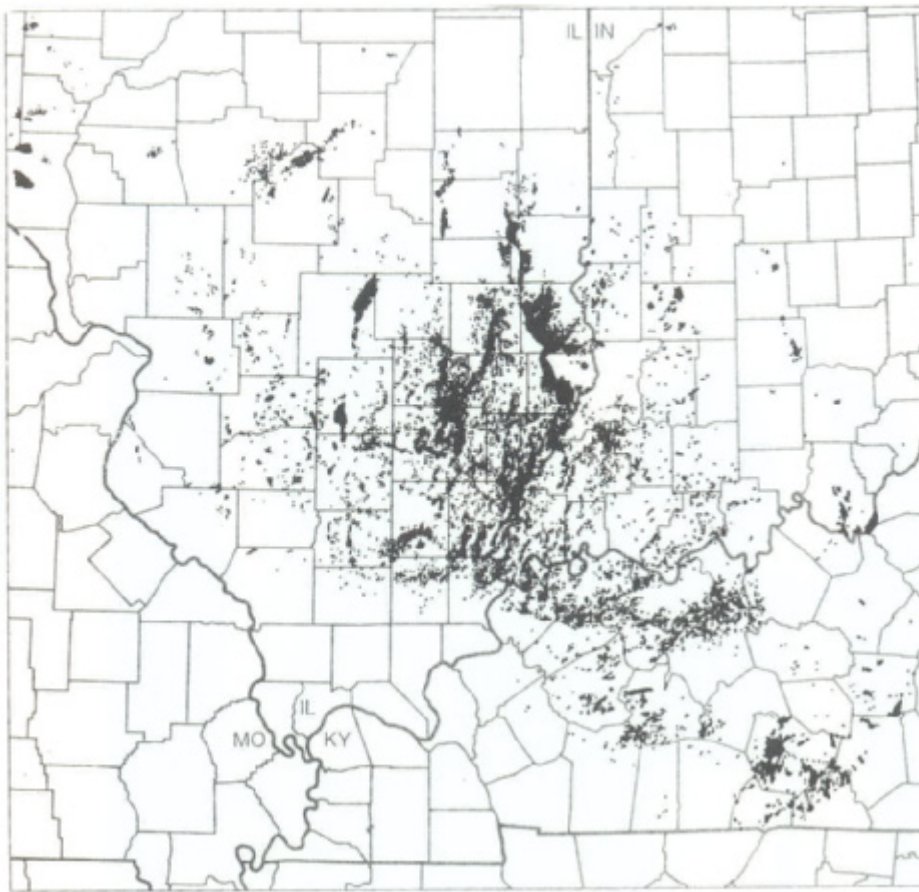


Figure 6. Oil and gas fields in the Illinois Basin (from Leighton and others, 1992.)

Chien in Michigan is thought to have stimulated some wildcat drilling into the lower Ordovician and upper Cambrian rocks in the Illinois Basin in recent years. Several deep tests were drilled by major oil companies in the late 1980s and early 1990s to evaluate gas potential in rift-fill sediments in the Rough Creek Graben area of southeastern Illinois and western Kentucky. Although these tests have not resulted in any discoveries, our understanding of the Illinois Basin's structural history has advanced considerably in a short time, and there remains a certain optimism that a deep play is still awaiting discovery in the Illinois Basin.

Today in Illinois, over ninety percent of annual oil production is from stripper wells, those producing ten barrels of oil or less per day. The majority of oil in Illinois is produced by independent operators, in contrast to production by major oil companies, who have gradually sold their production and moved on. Problems facing operators in the Illinois Basin tend to focus upon improving oil recovery from these declining producers.

Newer technologies, such as 3-D seismic and horizontal drilling, may offer promise of keeping the Illinois Basin a prosperous, mature oil-producing region. The future remains bright for operators who chose wise and careful application of technology to evaluate and optimize production of the rich hydrocarbon resources in the Illinois Basin. When one considers that only 3.5 billion barrels of the estimated 9 billion barrels in the Illinois Basin have been produced, this offers many opportunities for the future.

In Memory of

L. F. "Red" Russell

1919 - 1984

22nd IOGA President

*"Whether it be a
coffee shop, a oil
gathering, a lobbying
trip, a business deal,
or a problem, Red
Russell was always
there as the true
Illinois "Oil Johnny"
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Left to Right: Bill McCormick, Bill Harmon, "Fat" Jordan

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In 1938, W. J. Love, Dae V's father, came to Illinois from Oklahoma City and started the tank truck business then known as W. J. Love and Son. The business moved with the oil boom from St. Elmo, Salem, Benton and finally to Fairfield in 1941, the year Dae V & Doris were married.

Dae V went into business for himself and Doris took over as bookkeeper. The company name was changed to "Love Truck Service." World War II had started and after two years in the Navy the Loves returned to Fairfield and once again started the trucking business.

In the 1950s they got into oil production along with the trucking operation. By 1970 they gave up trucking for hire and kept only two tank trucks to do their own work. Love Oil Company was formed and oil production became the main operation.



W. J. Love, Dae V's father, started Love Truck Service with these two trucks, a 1936 Ford & 1937 Chevrolet. He came from Oklahoma City to Illinois in 1938 and started the trucking business. Dae V inside truck after being there all night loaded with water for acid job in Salem, Illinois.

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OIL INDUSTRY IN CRAWFORD COUNTY

Many acres were leased in Crawford County when our neighbors to the north in Clark County organized a company and drilled a well in 1865. In emulation, Robert Ames of Crawford County, drilled in Oblong Township on the McLain Farm using the spring pole technique and reached a depth of 300 feet. After using all his financial resources and providing entertainment for the local wits this first attempt to find oil in the county ended. Ironically, after the oil boom started in Illinois in the early 1900's sixteen oil wells were established on the same farm and the Ohio Oil Company had located a tank farm there in 1909.

In 1884 the Cresswell brothers, in trying to drill a water well on their farm southeast of Robinson, brought in a 25 pound to the square inch gas well at 182 feet. They piped it to the farm house for use in lighting and heating for the next 75 years.

Judge William C. Jones of the county, with others, organized the Crawford County Oil, Gas and Coal Company with \$5,000.00, in capital stock in 1901. This company and a Palestine company, in the eastern part of the county, between them drilled 5 wells and spent \$23,000.00. All the wells showed some oil, gas, or both. Gas from one of the Palestine wells was piped into town and forty stoves received the service making Palestine the first town in Crawford to be so served.

Judge Jones, thought that lack of experience, was one main reason neither company was successful and cited the following story to prove this point. The Palestine Company, using a standard rig, drilled to oil-bearing rock at about 850 feet, cased the well, and then shot it with nitro-glycerine. Both the casing and the well being thereby ruined with nothing to show for their work and expense.

J. J. Hoblitzell went to Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1905 to interest Joe Trees and Mike Benedum, the "Great Wildcatter", in some wells - mostly gas, he was developing in Clark County, Illinois. Using "creekology", the study of rock formations in creek beds, the two determined that the trend ran from northwest to southeast in Illinois rather than northeast to southwest as had been true in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio. That made Crawford County

look interesting. Just about then they met a man in the hotel in Casey. Later they could not remember his name, but he told them of Judge Jones and the wells drilled three and four years before. The next day, with sand samples from Hoblitzell's well, they traveled by team and buggy to Crawford County. They talked to Jones, looked at the wells, compared sand samples, and determined to make the effort. Trees remained in Crawford to lease likely ground and Benedum returned east to raise needed capital. July, 1905, found them on the Robert Athey farm northwest of Robinson in Prairie Township. The drill bit struck pay sand on August 5, 1905 at 930 feet! When the tools were pulled, oil shot thirty or forty feet in the air. However, it was primarily a gas well which provided gas for nearby Annapolis, the second town in the county to get gas.

Interest was growing and leasing was being done at an ever faster pace but many still felt it was much to do about little. Editor George Harper of the Robinson Argus in reporting this and other drilling seemed more interested in the coal veins being drilled through than in the oil and gas. The ceremony starting a shaft coal mine at Flat Rock in September of 1905 received much more attention and enthusiasm in his paper. It was not until the February 7, 1906 issue that Editor Harper began to pay excited attention to oil with the announcement of the Shire gusher.

The Shire #1 is considered the discovery well of the Crawford County field as it became an oil producer. This well struck pay sand on February 2, 1906 in Sec. 15-T6N-R13W or two miles south of Stoy and one-quarter mile west of the crossroads which would become known as Oil Center. The 914 feet well flowed between 25 and 35 barrels a day and when shot about 3 months later it came in at almost 2500 barrels a day! Reportedly, DeWitt Finley of the Mahutska Oil Company, who brought in the Shire #1, delayed the shot until he was able to sign additional leases in the area.

This well was followed two months later by another big producer, Birch #1, one-quarter mile east of the Shire. Later that same year a well on Dr. Leroy Newlen's farm one mile north of Hardinville came in at 8,000 barrels a day.

The County had taken on the typical characteristics of an oil boom area; rapid population growth as the oil Johnnies poured in, tent camps, speculators, investors, and sleeping men on the court house lawn. As well as churned mud rods, high prices, business growth and hundreds of work teams and wagons going out each day from the distribution points of Oblong, Stoy, and Robinson along the Indianapolis Southern (part of Illinois Central's system) and the Big Four railroads. Everything moved at a rapid pace and didn't always keep pace as evidenced by an Oblong driller, George Whiston (the first), telling of bringing in a flowing well on the Drake farm and when he asked the producer what he was going to do the reply was "Get a lease on the farm quick."

Some of the earlier oil companies were Mahutska, Minnetonka, Crescent, Daisy, Riddle, Red Bank, Treat Crawford and Treat, Tidewater, Pure, Superior, and Ohio Oil Company.

When Ohio started in this field it was still a subsidiary of Standard Oil. Ohio bought and expanded pipelines and, by the end of 1906, had linked 791 producing wells which they also had purchased. By 1911, the Ohio was totally independent of Standard and two-thirds of its production came from the Illinois field which consisted of Clark, Crawford and Lawrence Counties.

The Ohio was concerned first with the purchase and transportation of crude oil and next with production. It was not until 1924 that they went into refining with the purchase of a small "batch operation" 750 barrel per day refinery in Robinson. It had started as the Robinson Oil Refinery in 1906, then the Wabash Refining Company, and finally the Lincoln Oil and Refining Company from whom the Ohio bought it. It was converted to continuous operation by 1925 and has continued to grow to this day. The refinery covers nearly 1000 acres, employs about 575 people, and is rated at a crude refining capacity of 195,000 barrels a day. Today only about 15% of its crude oil is provided by the Illinois basin. The name of the Ohio Oil Company, still headquartered in Findlay, Ohio was changed to the Marathon Oil Company in 1962.

Presently, Crawford is still among the leading Illinois

counties in new wells drilled every month. Many oil workers are third and fourth generation oil men. The April, 1995 county phone book still shows nine oil production companies in the yellow pages. They are BP Robinson, Bell Brothers, Crete Oil Company, Great Southwest Oil and Gas Corporation, Larrabee Oil Company, Maverick Energy, L. C. Neely Drilling, Inc., Ross Oil Company, and Western Oil and Gas Development Company. In addition there are other listings under Oil Field Services and Oil Well Drilling, as well as, many independent owners who operate a few wells. Not the least interesting of oil businesses is the Bradford Supply Company which has been here from the early days of oil and coming from Bradford, Pennsylvania, in the midst of the United States' first oil field. Altogether the oil industry is alive and well in Crawford County in 1995 going on ninety years after the discovery well - Shire #1.



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ALF THOMPSON, Oldest "Active" Oilman Mattoon, Illinois

Being without funds was nothing new to Thompson, but this time he had a wife to support. He needed a job badly so he turned to an old friend, A. I. Levenson, a geologist.

Alf asked if there was any chance of a job in the oil business. Levenson knew that Alf made friends easily and that he had experience in real estate. These were the qualities that made a good lease man, so he sent Alf to Kentucky to learn the oil business.

After working in the office for a year, Alf was ready to go out and buy leases. He was right in his element, talking to farmers whose land he wanted to lease. He spoke their language and when he talked to them about their land and crops, he was genuinely interested. Nothing gives him more pleasure, even today, than driving through the Midwest and seeing the black dirt and gently rolling hills abounding in wheat, corn and beans. He was a good lease man and soon he was working for Carter Oil Company.

This was in the thirties when there was a big oil boom in the Midwest and Carter Oil Company needed a man who was not known in the business. Buying leases was a very hush-hush operation since all the big oil companies were competing for the same fields. When a man, known to be working for one company, was seen talking to a farmer, it was a tip-off that there might be oil there. Alf was so new to the industry that he could talk to the farmers and buy their leases without attracting any attention.

In the fall of 1934, Thompson opened an office for Carter Oil Company in Louisville, Illinois. He stayed with that company for a year and a half, then opened his own office in Salem, Illinois.

His first big break came when a man from Texas said he knew where there was a lease he could buy for \$1,000. Magnolia Oil owned the lease but had not paid the last year's rent. The Texas would get the lease if Alf would put up the money, and they would split ownership. This lease was known as the Tish Lease in the Loudon Field.

Alf didn't have the money, so he went to a friend and together they raised what they needed to buy the lease. In the meantime, the man from Texas lost interest in the project so Alf and his friend bought him out for \$1,000 then paid another \$1,000 for the lease - a total investment of \$2,000.

They had Miverva Oil drill the lease for them and they hit 16 wells. This lease is still producing today and is located just 12 miles west of where Thompson lives today.

This was the encouragement Alf needed. Now he was a successful independent oil producer! He was eager to test other areas and he couldn't have been living in a better place for oil exploration. Illinois seemed to be floating on a river of liquid petroleum and if there wasn't oil, there was gas. Oil rigs dotted the landscape all around Mattoon, Illinois, where he and his first wife Mabel were living, so he opened offices there.

He bought leases and he kept them. Even when he could make a profit, he never sold his leases as some oil men do. He became involved in many joint ventures, and sometimes they drilled dry holes, but enough of them were successful to make him financially secure.

He became a member of the Independent Petroleum Association of America and served as chairman of their Publicity Committee. At that time, because the large oil companies were not looked upon favorably by the bulk of the population, Thompson's job was to change the image of oil producers. This he did successfully, and he was instrumental in helping to build the organization into the I.P.A.A. that exists today.

Thompson was active and successful as an independent oil producer. Although he was a very busy man, and 46 years old when the United States entered World War II, he wanted to serve his country. He tried unsuccessfully, due to his age, to get into the Air Corp.

Thompson is a patriot, above all else. He spent World War I as an American soldier stationed in Siberia. After being unsuccessful entering WWII, he enlisted in the International Red Cross, and became a field director in North Africa and later the regional director in Italy and southern France.

He personally underwrote a statue dedication to Red Cross volunteers that stands in Washington, D. C., but he is perhaps more well-known as one of the chief fundraisers and financial supporters of a more modern work, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

In addition to leading a campaign to welcome veterans home after the Vietnam War, Thompson rallied major oil companies around the concept of work honoring the latest combat veterans after hearing that the project was struggling in its early months, he said. The oilmen broke with long-standing policy and pledged \$1 per employee.

CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF CROSSVILLE - PHILLIPS TOWNSHIP

OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY

By Janet Armstrong, Bernard Coleman, Vergenen Kallen Bach, Barbara Maier, and Charlene Shields

Until the late 1930s, Phillips Township was an agrarian community. The population was stable, and the majority of the people were dependent in some way on farming. All that changed about 1937 when oil companies began to prospect for oil here.

Two earlier tests, a well on the John Langford farm in the 1920s and a well on the Lou Cleveland farm in the early 1930s, had come to naught.

Many excellent, reliable oil companies came here. However, Superior Oil Company was the largest of the group. At his retirement dinner in 1976, Ken Alldredge presented a paper, **A Brief History of Superior's Beginning in the Illinois Basin**. It is presented here in its entirety because it gives an excellent overview of what was happening here.

"Superior started leasing and doing geological work in late 1936 or early 1937 with land and geological offices located in Mattoon, Illinois. The geological office was headed by Ken Cow, and the Land Department was handled directly from the Houston office.

In the fall of 1938, three wells were drilled on the Luttrell leases on the east edge of the Salem field. The reason for no more producing leases in the Salem field was that the leasing was done by contract lease brokers, and their orders were to buy what they could, starting on the east side and working west. Christmas was approaching, the lease broker was from Texas; he was

about to become a father for the first time, so he took off for two weeks without informing the company (Superior) that he wasn't working. By the time he got back after Christmas, the Texas Company had leased everything from the west to the Luttrell leases.

The three Luttrell wells were drilled by Superior Oil Company with Frank Severns, drilling superintendent, and A. B. Barrow, a petroleum engineer out of LSU that spring and sent here from Bosco Field in Louisiana. In August, 1940, A. B. Barrow resigned as district engineer, and H. L. Franques replaced him. Mr. Franques is now vice-president of the Drilling, Production, and Engineering Department of the Superior Oil Company. He remained in Crossville until 1942 when he was transferred to Louisiana.

Superior did not have a Drilling and Production Department office in Illinois until May or June, 1939, when they opened an office in an old tavern building across the street from the City Hall in Grayville, Illinois. In October of 1940, they moved into new offices in Crossville.

The Seismograph offices under Red McCaun's direction were located in Princeton, IN.

The New Harmony Field was leased (for the most part) after 1938. Jess Hines took the lease on Ribeyre Island at \$5 per acre. Judge Dawson and Matt Chilton, the owners, had purchased the 3,960 acre Ribeyre Island for approximately \$7.35 an acre only two years before Superior leased it. But the sad story for them was that they would not sign a lease unless Superior would give them \$20,000 for 1/2 of the 1/8 royalty interest which Superior reluctantly did.

Either in December, 1938, or January, 1939, Superior opened land and geological offices in the Citizens' National Bank building in Evansville, IN. R. C. Ward was in charge of the geological office and Hall Edwards in charge of the Land Department. Both have since died.

Charlie Deray was in charge of the land and geological departments in Houston, and Gus Pruitt was the company's Drilling and Production Superintendent in Houston.

Both made trips once a month to this area.

In the spring of 1939, Fitton #1 was drilled about a mile north of the west end of the toll bridge of New Harmony. High water caught Laughlin's National 50 rig, and only the exhaust pipes of the rig engines were out of water. After the flood receded and engines and rig were cleaned up, the drilling was resumed, but the well was abandoned as a dry hole.

In May of 1939, N. H. R. Corp. #1 was drilled, and the Waltersburg was drilled through without coring or testing until later when an attempt was made to take sidewall cores, when Barrow returned from vacation and saw the logs. They were not very good cores, but the well was tested, and it opened up the drilling for the Waltersburg on the Island.

No. 3 N.H.R. Corp. (SW of #1) was drilled, later to find it was on the west side of the Waltersburg Sand Bar, making a small well; #3, northeast of #1, was a dry hole.

The rig was moved to N.H.R. Corp. #4 still farther west than the #1 and #2, and it was dry in the Waltersburg but made a small well in another zone.

At the same time #4 was being drilled, another rig was moved in and drilled the Sarah Stum #1 in Bowman's Bend south of Ribeyre Island, and it was dry.

No. 5 N. H. R. Corp. between #1 and #2 was then drilled, and it turned out to be the best Waltersburg in the sand bar - approximately 59 ft. of good, productive sand.

Two additional rigs were moved in, and the 'boom was on'.

We started to build the bridge to get to the island. Up to that time access was either fording the river beside the location of the present bridge or the privately owned ferry boat that we never used. There were some 20 families living on the

island at the time. Hyatt was the last of those there at the time to move off, and he didn't leave until 1962.

We were shut down building the bridge by the Corps of Engineers. Before constructing was continued, it was necessary to get an authorization from the corps that was signed by President Franklin Roosevelt. Several months lapsed while waiting for this authorization.

Drilling continued on Ribeyre Island and moved northwest across "Old Channel" of the Wabash River onto the Ford, etal, lease.

In December of 1939, Noah and Morrison drilled a well that Superior supported in the Albion Area, and we had the offset acreage to their discovery.

By that time we had five or six rigs drilling with only Frank Severns, Barrow, T. J. Wood (Office Clerk), Bill Chapman (Production), and O. M. Phillips looking after the roustabouts. K. B. Alldredge was surveying and sitting on wells. Howard Carpenter was the first pumper in the Illinois Basin. In the New Harmony Field, Odie Hurt was the first pumper hired in 1939, and Buddy Adams was the second, with Tennessee Whitson hired soon after. Bob Little was hired with team and wagon to haul roustabouts and tools. We did not have the first truck until the spring of 1940, and it was a 1 1/2 ton flat bed, no winch. In the fall of 1939, Ernie Dobbs, Harry Goodman, Paul Longacre, Jesse Parks, and Theo Phelps were among the first roustabouts.

In December, 1939, Sun drilled their #1 Greathouse about 3/4 of a mile north of our Ford, etal #11 and #12 which were discontinued through Waltersburg and later went back and completed in a lower zone.

Sun made a well, even though they did shut down at midnight on Saturday until midnight Sunday while drilling. In about April or May of 1940, we moved north of the highway and drilled Fitton #2, temporarily abandoned, derrick left on well pending the outcome of the Scott #1 and C. Green #1 being drilled simultaneously at Albion for Devonian tests. Both were dry in the Devonian.

In the meantime, we drilled Mumford #1 at Griffin. That made a well and started scattered drilling for this area.

By that time we probably had 10 or 12 rigs drilling. In August, 1940, Tidewater completed their #1 Dennis in the middle of the field (before Given was drilled), and by October, 1940, Superior moved in on J. R. Collins #2 which was our 100th well in this area, not counting numerous supported wells. Maximum oil production was achieved in July, 1941, at 19,000 barrels per day.

It wasn't until about 1944 that Superior bought the three rotary rigs and spudders. That increased employees in this area to about 340 people. Superior then sold or moved out the rotary rigs in the late forties and very early fifties.

Jim Eads became superintendent in June, 1958, and the Crossville yard and office building were remodeled at that time. The district organization was revamped. E. D. Cole became district engineer, L. D. Brown became production superintendent, K. B. Alldredge became construction superintendent, and Ed Madden was mechanical maintenance foreman. Upon his retirement in 1962, he was replaced by D. F. York. John Black was the first warehouseman and remained at that job until his retirement in January 31, 1973. Amos Black succeeded John Black, warehouseman. Waterflood came into prominence in 1952 and has been the main oil recovery mechanism since that time.

E. D. Cole became general district superintendent in March, 1960. John Blue advanced to district engineer, and in September, 1971, John Skolfield became district engineer. The line of the chief clerks lists T. J. Woods, Joe Loving, Ken Mehrens, Milton Farrall, Bernie Coleman, A. J. Lamb, Gindy Hughes, and Wayne Hughes."

This concludes Ken Alldredge's reminiscences about Superior Oil Company and oil production in this area.

According to Delbert Brown, the company was re-organized in 1972. John Blue was promoted to area superintendent, replacing Ed Cole who was transferred to Lafayette, Louisiana, as eastern division manager. Jim Eads was transferred there as assistant manager. He was later moved to

Bakersfield, California, as western division manager. Delbert Brown was promoted to area district manager in 1976 and retired in 1983. Bill Kays was production superintendent, assisted by Wayne Hughes. Both are now retired.

Mobil Oil purchased Superior Oil in October, 1985. In 1990, Equinox Oil bought the production and is currently furnishing employment to several area citizens.

Several former Superior employees reminisced about how World War II affected their usual operations. Gas, oil, tires, and equipment were rationed or non-existent. So Frank Severns purchased horses and carts for the company. Pumpers serviced the wells by horse and cart. Merchandise and materials ended in the day-to-day operations were moved by team and wagon. A barn was erected in the vicinity, and business went on in spite of lack of equipment.

This is the story of just one oil company. There were many companies operating in Phillips Township at the height of the oil activity.

In listing some of these, it is regrettable that several are left out, due to lack of research time.

Sun Oil and Sun Pipe Line Company was based in Phillipstown and temporarily rejuvenated that vicinity. They developed numerous wells. The Phillipstown field was an enormously prolific field, with thirteen pay zones. Jarvis Brothers and Marcel developed an area south of Phillipstown which is now operated by Barger Engineering.

Warren Petroleum had a large operation in the New Harmony Consolidated Field where hundreds and hundreds of wells had been drilled. Warren did not drill but collected the gas

from these wells. They stripped the gas of gasoline, propane, and benzene; then they returned the dry gas back into the field to keep the wells going and to keep production up.

Art Connant, later following by J. Helm as superintendent of Tidewater, developed a lot of wells in the bottoms below Phillipstown.

Besides the bigger companies, there were many smaller companies and allied industries.

Lease brokers often leased the land, then turned the leases over to the drilling companies. Other people went around buying up oil royalties.

Service companies came in: Dowell company with its acid trucks; Halliburton with acidizing and cementing of casing and hydrofracturing; Schlumberger and Dowell were called in for the electric logging of wells; Independent Eastern Torpedo Co. was often called to blast the wells with nitro. "Red" Kimbrell will be remembered as being involved in that operation.

Drilling contractors included such companies as Harman-Jordan, Cy Herndon, E. F. Moran Drilling Co., Les Wilson, and Mitchell Brothers.

Two of the larger trucking companies operating here were O. H. & F. and Lloyd Schoenheit.

Supply stores which furnished equipment for all this activity included General Oil Field Supply, National Supply Co., Oil Well Supply Co., and Central Supply. Percy Dobbs is still operating Central Supply in Crossville. Crossville Machine Shop was vital to the oil industry as they built tanks and machined equipment and tools. Ernie Spencer, Virgil Coleman and Earl Van Horn started this business. A few other companies were Fabick, Holtkamp, Oil Field Motor Service and Terlex.

Henry Wallace's Mid West Cement and Pipe Lining Company came later, when waterflooding started, and pipes needed to be lined so they wouldn't corrode.

The area was a proving ground for young, inexperienced men. Several

large companies based in the county (Carter, Continental, Mobil, Sinclair, and Phillips Petroleum, for example,) sent young men just out of school here to receive their first experience. The wells in the Illinois Basin were an ideal training ground because they were all shallow. This made an ideal situation for experimenting with secondary recovery: waterflooding and tertiary recovery. Pete Smith, who later became head geologist for Exxon, started here. Vic Gallagher, an engineer for Superior, became successful in the oil industry on his own. The current president of Halliburton Service Company started in Crossville. Bill Harmon, a young Superior employee, started DiKor in 1951, a company offering specialty services. DiKor still operates today.

Thinking of oil in Phillips Township causes names like Bonnie Heath, Jack Dudley, and Frank and Richard Elliott to come to mind.

Royal Cantrell started working for Gallagher, then started his own company. Sons Jim and Jeff are still working here and are still doing some drilling.

Many families came in with the oil boom and stayed to rear families and retire here. It would be impossible to estimate their contribution to the Phillips Township community.

With the influx of new companies and the many people who came with them, all area businesses profited. The oil industry was a boom to area banks, also.

Many local people went to work for the oil industry. As young people in the township became of employable age, many of them were hired in some segment of the oil business. Thus it was that the township could keep its young people in the area, after years of suffering the drain of their leaving to find employment elsewhere.

At first, this sedate farming community was a bit reserved toward accepting all those "roughnecks" and "roustabouts" from Texas and Oklahoma. However, the locals soon learned the majority of the newcomers were great people and an asset to the community.

At the start of the boom, housing was an immediate problem. Many Phillips Township homes were opened to these

newcomer. makeshift apartments were the rule in a majority of homes. When even that effort did not provide for all the influx of new people, some of them would up living in chicken houses and on porches.

The discovery of oil in Phillips Township has been a powerful stimulus to the area, both people-wise and money-wise. It is impossible to comprehend the contribution made by these strangers who came here with the oil industry and stayed to make this community their home.

Now the Illinois Basin is a "mature basin." White County had many more oil wells drilled than any other county in the basin. While some people have never lost hope of finding deeper production, there probably will never be another drilling boom here.

It is expected companies will continue producing residual oil so long as regulations will allow it to be produced in a profitable manner. The price of oil is another factor governing how long the production will continue.

After five decades, it is difficult to remember Phillips Township before the oil industry. The face of the area was forever changed when oil derricks and pumps began to dot the countryside.

For the benefit of our readers, Bill Harmon and Chris Mitchell figured the cumulative oil production in the oil fields of Phillips Township from its beginning to the end of 1994 (the latest date for which figures are available), more than 110,000,000 barrels of oil have been produced in Phillips Township - a staggering figure.

The Great Salem Centralia Oil Boom Created a New Era of Prosperity for the Entire Area

By 1941, when production was at its height, it was estimated that oil activities within the Illinois Basin were bringing in \$20 million a month in cash.

The effect of the boom is described in a booklet published by the Illinois Chamber of Commerce in 1941 title *The New Oil Fields of Southern Illinois*. It said:

"In eight southern Illinois counties most affected by the oil activity the St. Louis investigators found that sales tax collections have risen more than 100 percent in the last three years; sales of new automobiles have gone up 84 percent; postal receipts are up 52 percent and bank deposits have gained 49 percent. In addition, it is claimed there is virtually no unemployment, despite the great influx of trained workers and ordinary job seekers.

Every day more than \$370,000 is realized from the sale of oil produced by Illinois wells. To bring the oil to the surface another \$85,000 is spent daily. The 400 or more drilling outfits that are in operation at any given time represent an investment of \$120,000 per day. At least \$10,000 is paid out daily as rentals on some 6 million acres of land held under lease by oil companies.

All this money is new money that would not be circulating in Southern Illinois except for the oil boom."

Both Salem and Centralia profited tremendously from the bonanza. During a ten-year period, from 1930 to 1940, the population of Salem increased from 4,420 to 7,319. In Centralia, the population increased from 13,820 in 1930 to 17,945 in 1940. But by the time of the 1950 census, Centralia's population had slipped to 15,341.

The City of Centralia was also a direct beneficiary of the oil development since some of the wells were located on city property adjoining Lake Centralia. Some of these wells were drilled under the lake from the shoreline by a method called directional drilling. This type of drilling took special equipment as the well had to be angled beneath the lake when a depth of 500 feet was reached.

By the end of March, 1953, the city had received a total \$1,390,000 in oil revenues. The county also benefited from the oil boom in the collection of increased property taxes. Although the amount of oil has declined, increased prices have helped the city's oil income which today amounts to slightly under \$9,000 per month from the field.

As national attention focused on the oil boom, two local farmers, John H. Young and J. O. Shanafelt, acquired celebrity status after they were featured in a June 10, 1940 issue of *Life* magazine. Shanafelt, who received a check for \$22,000 in one month, was pictured standing proudly with his family, each of whom had a brand new Chevrolet.

John H. Young was described in the *Chicago Daily News* as a "wealthy oil baron of Salem, IL," and was quoted as saying, "Before oil came here four years ago, the land wasn't worth 10 cents an acre." Young may have been exaggerating slightly, but not a whole lot.

Farmland in the Selma area was considered to be of poor quality, "too poor even to raise grasshoppers," some said. And but for the fact that there were no buyers, many of the area farmers would have gladly sold out.

Sentinel, June, 1988



Leasing activity began quietly, and at first, landowners often leased their land for as little as one dollar per acre. Later, prices often zoomed to \$250 per acre. The depression years had been hard on area farmers and many families were just scraping by on land that barely supported them. Some of the land was, in fact, no longer being farmed. The Tate property, on which the discovery well was drilled, had been left to Ed and Sam Tate by their grandmother. It had not been farmed for a number of years and was mainly in brush and woods at the time of the oil strike.

Paul Burge, who is now area superintendent for the Texaco-Salem plant, grew up right in the oil field. He recalls that shortly before the boom, his father had the opportunity to buy the 160 acre Maxwell farm for \$10 an acre, more than he could come up with at the time. You could buy land for \$10 per acre without the royalty. But even at near give-away prices, there were few takers.

Centralia attorney John Page Wham recalls the case of Salvation Army Capt. C. E. Brooks, who tried to sell five or ten acres of land which had been left to the Army by a benefactor. Since the Army had a number of bills to pay, Brooks was anxious to find a buyer for the land, which was appraised at \$500.

Unable to find anyone who would pay \$500 for what was considered almost worthless land, Brooks in desperation purchased it himself in order to pay the Army's overdue bills. The "worthless" brier Patch turned out to be one of the most productive parts of the Salem pool, yielding well over a million dollars.

When the Salvation Army got wind of what had happened, they brought suit against Brooks, claiming that he had acted improperly. The case was eventually settled by a compromise, recalls Wham, who represented the captain in the suit.

Oil had already been discovered in Bartleso in 1938, and the following year, discovery wells were drilled in Beacher City (Louden), Patoka, and Centralia fields - so the oil boom was already under way in southern Illinois. But when the Texas Co. brought in the Tate No. 1, it touched off an oil rush which brought hundreds of wildcatters, drillers, roughnecks, land agents, geologists and assorted wheeler-dealers into the area, all scrambling for a piece of the action.

Within two weeks of the strike, the July 2 edition of the Sentinel noted: "Nation-wide publicity given the Texas Company's twin discovery well, eight miles east of Centralia, probably brought more people to this city in the past week than has ever been here since the city was founded in 1850. Hotels and eating establishments are packed to capacity. Rooms particularly are at a premium."

*Fifty Years Ago,
the Drilling of
Tate No. 1
Set Off the
Biggest Oil Boom
in
Illinois History*

Finding a place to live became the number one priority for the oil men, some of whom commuted from as far as Evansville, IN, because they were unable to find lodgings in the area. With the few local hotels booked solid, many area residents converted every available space into rental properties. Garages, attics, basements, spare bedrooms - all could be outfitted with secondhand furniture and rented to the newcomers who were grateful for any accommodations they could get, regardless of the price.

One of the roughnecks who came up from Texas with a drilling crew was Fred Seip, who was employed by the Mot Drilling Co. which had a contract with the Texas Company. Seip says the thing he remembers most about Centralia when he arrived in the fall of 1938, was the pall of coal smoke that hung over the town.

Seip says it took more than a dozen trips to Texas to get the drilling equipment hauled to Illinois on the company's two 1 1/2-ton Ford trucks. Highway conditions were not the best then, especially across Arkansas where the entire stretch was on gravel roads.

Seip said drillers were usually paid \$12 a day and roughnecks got \$6. If a driller liked a man he would let him work two shifts to earn extra money. Drilling a well 1800 feet deep usually took about a week, says Seip. After the rig shut down, the driller did "dry watch" to make sure the equipment wasn't stolen. Moving the rig often took several days, even for a short distance, as the trucks were small and in the winter the field became a sea of mud.

After renting a room from a farmer in Herrick, Seip finally found an apartment for his wife and two little girls in Salem. Having children made it more difficult to find an apartment. "If you were trying to get a place to live, the first thing they'd want to know was if you had children," Seip recalls.

The Seip family lived in one-half of a Pullman railroad car which had been converted into apartments. "It was warm, we had gas heat, and we thought we were really fortunate," he said.

BENOIST BROTHERS MISS OIL STRIKE BY ONLY 36 FEET

A commemorative monument stands like a sentinel in the Salem oilfield. Here is where it all began; here is the wheel of fortune that changed men's destinies overnight; here is where the surge to Little Egypt had its origin; here is where farmers suddenly forgot about farming and thought about oil. Here is where -

THE BIG ONE CAME IN!

The plaque on the monument, which was donated by the Salem Lions Club and presented to W. C. KNEALE of The Texas Company, in September 1939, is inscribed:

**THE TEXAS COMPANY
NO. 1 TATE
THIS MONUMENT MARKS
THE SITE OF THE
DISCOVERY
WELL, OPENING THE
LAKE CENTRALIA-SALEM
OIL POOL
COMPLETED JUNE 21, 1938
PRESENTED TO:
THE TEXAS COMPANY
BY THE MEMBERS OF THE
SALEM LIONS CLUB
IN THE NAME OF THE
CITY OF SALEM, ILLINOIS**

When the E. Tate no. 1 was discovered nearly 34 years ago, the oil men on location and others who heard about it throughout the nation, knew that it was an unparalleled field. It is doubtful, however, that anyone dreamed that beneath the ground, in an area adjacent to Salem and Centralia, lay millions of barrels of oil.

But, for a stroke of luck, the oil-rich pool could have been founded during the early depression era of the thirties when the BENOIST brothers of Sandoval drilled three wells in the same vicinity as the discovery well. The BENOISTS, from which the Benoist sand got its name, had their first contact with oil in 1909 when a producing well of 200

barrels a day was brought in on their father's farm north of Sandoval.

In 1934, the brothers leased more than 5,000 acres of farmland in Salem and Raccoon townships, and on the Sam Parker lease set up their cable tools and began drilling toward the Benoist sandstone. After drilling two holes without success, they tried to borrow money on a third well to drill it to a deeper depth. They were confident that the Benoist strata was present. (In the Sandoval field it lies at a depth of 1635 feet.)

The bank they contacted felt that since the brothers had drilled 200 feet past the predicted Benoist interval that they were wasting their time. Too, this was just prior to the "bank holiday" of the thirties, so banks were not lenient with loans. The BENOISTS were unable to complete their third well and shut down while drilling at 700 feet.

So, four years later, after their lease had expired, The Texas Company leased the land and set in motion the drilling operations that would set off an oil boom of unprecedented magnitude.

The big news was that a 17 foot, oil-saturated core had been taken from The Texas Company's test well on the 46 acre E. MEISENHEIMER farm in Raccoon township of Marion County. Ironically, the well was drilled only 36 feet deeper than the BENOIST brothers had drilled.

Drilling on this well, on acreage known as the E. TATE Land, was commenced on June 2 by the contracting firm of HELMERICH and PAYNE. After the core was taken from a depth of 1692-1709 feet in the Benoist sand, a drill stem was run about 5 p.m. on June 21, and the resulting flow of oil thoroughly soaked the crew.

In the words of W. C. "Windy" KNEALE, who was then district superintendent of The Texas Company, "June 21, 1938, was the day of days for memories and the first drill stem test on the Tate No. 1 an unforgettable experience."

His men had cored saturated sand and elected to drill stem test - an open ended test - which was a mistake. The operator had trouble closing the tool and "here she came!" The oil flowed over the top of the derrick.

No one had dreamed of such a well. It flowed for about an hour before the tool was successfully closed.

KNEALE then sent his geologist, KEN CHASEY, and his own son, Jim, who was then ten years old, to Centralia for two Halliburton trucks to kill the well.

While it was flowing, word spread like wildfire and in a matter of minutes there were at least a hundred people at the well site. Ropes had to be put up at the location to keep the spectators at a safe distance. To them it was a miracle, but to KNEALE, in his words, "I was far too concerned about fire and getting the well shut in to appreciate the true meaning of the No. 1 wildcatter in the state."

The crew immediately set casing to bring in the well, but a dispatch from company headquarters ordered them to pull the casing and test the McClosky formation. Electric log readings and samples taken from the McClosky showed this formation to be productive also.

The well, drilled with rotary tools to a depth of 1918 feet, was subsequently plugged back to produce from the Benoist at 1728 feet, with initial production of 534 barrels of oil and no water in 12 hours, natural.

In January, 1938, the Texas Company had zero production in the state, but the No. 1 wildcat and the subsequent wells to be drilled would soon bring about many changes for The Texas Company, other major oil companies and independent operators.

Not only would it bring changes to the companies and persons responsible for drilling and producing the wells, but it would make vast differences in the social and economic structure of the County of Marion, State of Illinois, for many years to come.

Note: The above article, first published in the Times-Commoner on February 22, 1972, was prepared by the Desk and Derrick Club of Salem and edited by Frances Hawley.

HISTORY OF OIL PRODUCTION IN WAYNE COUNTY AS NARRATED BY DON LAWHEAD FOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

*Taken from the Wayne County Press,
Fairfield, IL, June 8, 1981, Oil Progress
Edition*

There was an oil boom in Illinois in 1905 to approximately 1910 which centered around the area north of Lawrenceville, IL. This was quite a rapid development of that area as some very good production was found at shallow depths, ranging from 800 to 2000 feet.

The oil development in the middle and southwestern part of Illinois - it started with the discovery of oil about a 1 1/2 miles southeast of Cisne by the Pure Oil Company in early 1937. The real oil play as we know it in this area and on to the west and north, was actually started in 1936 when Pure Oil Company turned loose dozens of capable lease and land men and leased almost solid all of the land from Fairfield north on north of Clay City and almost up to Newton. The action of the Pure Oil Company putting out lease men triggered the land departments of the Texas Company and Carter Oil.

While Pure was leasing the biggest part of Wayne county and Clay County, Carter was leasing frantically all of the Fayette-Louden area in central Illinois. The Fayette-Louden area turned out to be the real cream of the crop of all of the oil developments in Illinois.

While this was going on, the Texas Company had their land men busy between Salem and Centralia.

Weinert's Big Well

The two first wells drilled in the immediate Fairfield area were drilled by Homer Soan, a promoter from Oklahoma and Texas, on the old Phillip Walker farm in the Pond Creek area north and slightly east of Bt. Prairie.

The other well drilled at this time was drilled by H. H. Weinert on the Dr. Hal Morland land south of Boyleston. The south Boyleston field was a very rich deposit of the oil. The sands included the Warsaw formation which lies about a thousand feet below the McClosky. The south Boyleston field has produced

millions and millions of barrels of oil and has made lots of profits for all the operators, the land and royalty owners.

Nick Duncan Came

One of the early pioneers in the Wayne county area and who located his headquarters in Fairfield was N.V. Duncan, favorably and lovably known as Nick. Nick was a big man, both in stature and in mentality and generosity. Nick was raised in north central Illinois and the Duncan family had a long history of interest in banking and insurance and in the affairs of the Catholic church. They hoped Nick would become a priest and pursue church work as his life's career. However, Nick was a rugged individualist and his leanings were for activity where brawn and muscle and courage and guts were the essential ingredients. So he started in the road construction business. Rains and the storms delayed his roadwork and caused him to lose a lot of time and lose money and almost to lose heart. From Illinois, he moved to Louisiana where Governor Hughey Long was taxing the devil out of the big oil companies to get the people of Louisiana out of the mud. I had first met Hughey Long in a boarding house in Norman, OK., in the fall of 1910. I had a 8 x 8 size bedroom at this boarding house and the privilege of eating two meals a day at a big table loaded with food for the sum of \$2.75 a week.

Hughey Long couldn't afford \$2.75 a week, so he had a room next to mine, 8 x 8, and he only ate one meal a day and the cost to him was \$2.25 a week.

The reason that Nick Duncan started in the oil producing and oil drilling business, he said, was due to the fact that it rained so much and the roads and the ground got muddy and he lost so much time in road building. A rotary drilling outfit was going 24 hours a day and earning money.

About the time of this decision, the Cisne well by Pure Oil Company came in and the oil boom started in southern Illinois. He also heard from his brother, Walter Duncan, who had come down from Pontiac, IL, and had opened offices in Mt. Vernon, IL, and was investing money right and left in buying leases and royalty in this area.

Nick came to Fairfield to look the situation over. In late September of 1938, I met Nick for the first time in the Homer Sloan office. He was wanting to know what I thought of the town - whether it would be a good location for his headquarters. He sold his road machinery and made a substantial

payment on a rotary rig. He had also taken in partners with him as the operators of the field work the senior Mark Keoughan. (Father of Jack and Frank.)

Carl Robinson Arrived

Their first drilling contract was on a lease south of Clay City, IL. A tract of land which Pure had tried to lease, but were unable to lease due to a stubborn landowner and he had made a deal with independent traders and leased them the land. They, in turn, interested the man who had accumulated a lot of money at, I believe, Columbus, Ohio, selling seat covers for both Model T and Model A Fords. So, Nick had the contract to drill the first contract on this tract and the man who was superintendent and looking after the interest of the seat cover man was Carl Robinson, Sr. (Father of Robert H. Robinson, of Fairfield.)

At that time, he had been sent out here to look after the seat cover man's interest and was being paid, as I remember, about \$225.00 or \$250.00 a month.

The well was drilled and they hit oil. At the time that Nick was drilling this well, although he had assets, he was just a little short on cash for his payroll for several weeks and some of his drillers and roughnecks had to hold his checks till he could scrooge up enough money to cover the checks.

This was his start and from then on, Nick kept developing and hitting oil here. He later was operating a total of five rotary rigs. When he died of pneumonia and heart trouble and a good strenuous life of activity, he was worth somewhere between a million and two million.

Then Carl Robinson decided to make his headquarters in Fairfield and he came to this town and looked for different oil ventures of various kinds but without any great success. According to one of his family, he was pretty much on the idea of moving back to Columbus, Ohio. However, H. H. Weinert had more good properties than he could look after. He had a

block of approximately 3,000 acres in the Barnhill section down along the old Bt. Prairie road on which there was a pretty good looking seismograph picture.

B. Earl Puckett Helped

So, without any strings attached, as far as I know no money changing hands, he turned a 3,000 Barnhill tract over to Carl Robinson. Carl knew what to do with it. Meanwhile, he had contacted B. Earl Puckett, a Barnhill boy who had gone from Fairfield back east to become chairman and a big owner of the stock in the Allied stores and had amassed himself four or five million dollars.

He had an interest in the Fairfield and Wayne County area. He owned land here and at one time had been an employee of the Fairfield National Bank at \$50.00 a month. So, he and Carl Robinson got their heads together and took on a block of 3,000 acres. The oil business is quite risky and although Mr. Puckett had a lot of money and Mr. Robinson at that time did not have, they decided to sell interest in this thousand acres. Mr. Robinson did this to investors in the Champaign area. While he was selling these units he also was working on a pet project which he had been nurturing for many years.

He had in mind that he should write and did write, although I don't think it was ever published, his interpretation of the Bible. This part of Mr. Robinson's acts was known to very few people. However, he was very sincere and made a long study of how he thought the Bible should be interpreted.

Carl Robinson returned to Fairfield and made a drilling contract with a man named Chisolm who was an old rough burly rotary drill man. This well hit in the Barnhill field and spread every direction.

From that day on, Robinson and Puckett became widespread oil operators, and both prospered greatly. In fact, the husband of our chairman here of the Historical Society, Mr. Bernard Podolsky, was recruited by Mr. Robinson and came here from Olney, and took a job as geologist for Carl Robinson and learned this area thoroughly and since has been very successful as an oil operator and producer in all the southern Illinois area.

Terry Jenkins Shows Up

One of our active operators in the Fairfield area from the very beginning of the oil development of H. H. Weinert was Terry Jenkins, who came up from Texas to

be the superintendent of production for Weinert on the Morland lease. Terry also was a very able man at stud and draw poker. And during the early war years of '40 to '44 there was some highly interesting and highly profitable sessions for some of them at both stud and draw poker in the Elks Club.

Well, Mr. Jenkins had learned the poker business in Texas and was very adept at it. Besides his good salary from Weinert, he also accumulated quite a little cash money for his own account and for his own investments in deals that might have come up.

Martin Caldwell Here

About this time, Martin Caldwell who had been an employee of the Texas Company for a number of years, moved to Fairfield and was still employed by the Texas Company as a gauger for the Texas Pipeline Department. Mr. Caldwell ran into what he thought was a good buy in the north end of the Johnsonville field.

Cullum and Lawhead

At that time, I was a partner with George Cullum and we operated as Cullum-Lawhead and we heard that due to the objection of the Texas Company, Mr. Caldwell had to sell this property. Mr. Cullum appraised the equipment and three wells on it at about \$12,000 and that was about what we offered Mr. Caldwell for this 80-acre lease and three wells.

However, we were penny-wise and proud foolish. We tried to buy it too cheap. The next thing I knew Terry Jenkins had bought it for about \$14,000 or \$15,000. He didn't know any more about the future of this lease than we did. It had 7 or 8 barrels a day of daily production. Terry plugged out the two wells, sold all the equipment, and got back \$10,000 - \$11,000 of his capital, but he had one well he figured he better keep pumping in order to hold the lease that something might happen. Well, his hunch on that was like figuring he might draw another ace or two in playing poker. It turned out to be that his hunch was correct and in the course of a few years, due to the migration of oil from here to there underground, this one lease went from a matter of 2 or 3 barrels a day up to 300 and 400 and 500 barrels a day and of course this was all virtually clear profit.

Before the lease was finally petered out and abandoned, it probably made him somewhere around \$500,000 to

\$600,000 in clear profit. With this money he bought a 15,000 - 20,000 acre ranch in Wyoming and lots of good thoroughbred cattle and did what he'd been wanting to do all his life - that is to raise cattle in the west on a lot of land.

Johnny Carter Hits

Another instance of luck was my old friend Johnny Carter. Johnny Carter had been a truck driver for Big Boy Watkins, one of our local rotary drilling contractors who came up here from Oklahoma City.

When Mr. Watkins moved his rig up here and started active drilling, Carter came up here and started on his own as a rod-tubing well serving company. He worked at this a few years and got the lay of the land here and began to see opportunities where he might produce some oil. He made a partnership with a man named Tuley who had some money and a lot of good land in the corn belt right east of Carmi, IL, and they then started out as Tuley & Carter. They bought two rigs and did their own drilling.

They developed some of the best production in Jasper township northeast of Fairfield, drilling upon the Robinson and the Crews and other leases drilling 14 to 15 straight producing wells all of which were commercial and profitable.

After operating successfully in both southern Illinois and southern Indiana, Tuley & Carter dissolved.

In the meanwhile, a big oil boom had hit on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and eastern Colorado. Mr. Carter, a man who believed in quick action, fast action and in a few trades I had with him, he could make up his mind - say yes or no, faster than anybody I ever tried to trade with and was a man of his word.

So the lure of what was considered the bigger oil wells, caused him to sell his home in Fairfield, sell his interest in the Independent Oil Well Cementing Company and moved to Denver, CO. At the time he left I would say Carter had at least a half million dollars in money and property.

After reaching Denver, where he had shipped one of his rotary rigs, he bought another new rotary rig, costing in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million dollars, and he

jumped into the new play in northeastern Colorado.

The entire production, in place of being what it looked like, was like a mirage that you see when you drive on the hot plains around Amarillo, Texas, and Carter lost the half million dollars he made in Illinois and he was in debt a couple hundred thousand. He came back to Illinois and managed to get hold of a rig, but his luck had started running against him and he never did recoup. He's now been in Oklahoma City for the past few years and has been doing very well as a land man, and dealer in producing property.

Alva Davis Sells

In fact, he was instrumental in finding Alva Davis a buyer for his Skiles Oil Company which Mr. Davis, who had been operating as the Davis Drilling Company, had acquired about 10 to 11 years ago with the assistance of two big investors in the Boston area.

Mr. Davis had worked as a drilling contractor and oil producer and a few years ago, he decided it was time to slow down and do more crappie and bass fishing. I tried to sell his properties to a refinery up in Michigan, but they were intrigued at the time with trying to get oil out of Iran.

Anyhow, Johnny Carter found a company that was interested in the Skiles oil properties. So, about a little over a year ago, this sale was consummated and Mr. Davis came out with a nice bunch of money and now all he has to do is look out at Barkley Lake or ride around in his boat on Barkley Lake, fishing for bass and crappie and then when he's back in the house, all he has to do is count his money.

Sam Tipps Role

I should mention that Sam Tipps was one of the early operators in this area. He came up from east Texas but he didn't bring just his pants in his bare hands. He had a well servicing outfit-rods-tubing machine and he made his original headquarters in Flora, IL. For a while here in Southern Illinois, Sam was about the only man you could call to get a rod and tubing job as any of the other operators of this type of service were either located up around Centralia or over around Grayville or Crossville.

From this oil start, Sam went on to other lines of service - production.

He didn't believe too much in geology, he believed in the line of geology which is considered the best geology in the oil business - that is proximity. Whenever anybody would hit a new oil well or start a new oilfield, Sam Tipps was smart enough to jump in if he could find a 20 or a 40 or 80 acres anywhere near the new oilwell, he'd buy it and hang on to it. This kind of geology proved very profitable for him and as a result he's developed a lot of production of his own. As a result, about all he has to do now is just count his money and play golf and I'm sure that he's doing both of them very successfully.

In all of my contact with the oil business going back when I started as a newspaper reporter in Oklahoma in about 1912, I have learned that the competition in the oil business, among little operators and little producers, landmen and your big major companies, is terrific - it's competitive. When these demogogs and humbugs and would-be presidents in Washington talk about the conspiracy of the major companies to get-together to fix prices or buy leases or work together to the detriment of the consumer is all just plain outright lies and poppycock. They don't conspire - they don't need to. Every damn one of them is tough as a boot and they're out to show how much smarter they are than the other fellow. The same thing was true in the men that operated around here. Davis is an individual; Tipps is an individual; Nick Duncan was a rugged individualist; same way with Carl Robinson; same way with a lot of other men.

Ben Nation's Success

Now I want to come to one that you all know is a rugged individual - that's the story of Ben Nation who passed away here recently but was known from one end of this southern Illinois area to the other.

One of the most interesting people in the development of oil resources in Wayne and White county and the general southern Illinois area, was the late Ben Nation.

Ben Nation was an individualist with a capital I!

Ben Nation, after learning a lot of things to do and not to do in the real estate business in Chicago which is a rough school in the training of property, came back to Fairfield about 1939. He landed full of energy and determination. His first venture proved to be his most successful.

In the early part of '39 or early '38, a man named Davis had taken on a block of 3,000 or 4,000 acres of leases right south and a little west of Mill Shoals. Unfortunately, for

him, he drilled a test well on the east side of Highway 45 south of Mill Shoals. He missed an oilfield of considerable importance by about a half mile and wound up with a dry hole. He released the leases and returned them to the man who had put the lease block together.

Ben Nation arrived in Fairfield, he was lucky enough to get in touch with this man who had this block at Mill Shoals. This man also was a doodlebugger and sold Ben on the idea that the doodlebug showed that there was oil under the block, but that it was west of the highway.

The doodlebugger by coincidence was right. There was a seismograph high in the area which could be interpreted as being a good prospective well. The Texas Company had bought a long term lease on the 1,200 acres owned by A. J. Poorman, president of the Fairfield National Bank.

However, this did not slow down the prospects for Mr. Nation. He made a deal with the doodlebugger on the 3,000 acres and he also made a deal with some boys from Texas who had acquired 700 or 800 acres in the area and had made a location for a test well.

Ben Nation paid no attention to the so-called experts who condemned the area, and when his first well reached Aux Vases formation, he ran a drill stem test and the well started flowing clean oil with virtually no water. This created a tremendous excitement all through southern Illinois and the geologist and so-called experts decided to change their minds and from then on, the Aux Vases was one of the most lucrative oil zones in which to test and look for oil.

Ben's progress in the oil business was spectacular. In drilling his first well, he had put a small amount of acreage into a small syndicate and such men as L. A. Blackburn, Dave Garrison and a few other local people, had contributed and bought interest in this first well. They all of course profited from the splendid oil production which this well and other wells on the syndicate acreage developed.

Ben, of course, had other acreage in which he owned a 100

percent of the working interest and he developed this rapidly. After the development of the Mill Shoals field, they took on other ventures east of Bt. Prairie, and back all over the southern Illinois basin.

the fact that the doodlebugger had recommended this location to Ben, caused him to be a great believer in doodlebug operations for about 3 to 4 years. Once in a great while, he would find oil on a lease which the doodlebug said might produce, but in most cases, about 80 percent to 90 percent where the doodlebug said there would be oil, there wasn't any oil.

Ben, also did a great amount of good and constructive work in Wayne and White counties in the development and clearing of land. One time he told me he had a tractor that he bought from Caterpillar that cost him \$76,000, and he had his picture taken sitting up on the seat and he told further that he had one attachment that was \$18,000 to put on this \$76,000 tractor. Ben was an operator who didn't believe in doing small things or listening to the experts.

The first two wells in the immediate Fairfield area were drilled in the early part of 1938. One was drilled by Homer Sloan on the Phil Walker land in Pond Creek north and east of Bt. Prairie. The other well was drilled by H. H. Weinert, on the Morland land south of Boyleston.

Mr. Sloan's well was drilled by himself and a syndicate of investors from around Rock Island, IL, and was drilled to the McClosky and came in for approximately 100 to 150 barrels of oil a day after a light shot of acid. However, Mr. Weinert's well on the Morland lease came in a much bigger well - 600, 700, 800 or 1000 barrels.

Jack Chevigny Here

Weinert's lease was one of the best in all of southern Illinois. Weinert's acquisition of this lease was due to his flexibility and the trading ability of an ex-champion football player. Jack Chevigny had been one of the great stars of the football team from Notre Dame under Knute Ruckne. Then he entered the coaching business at the University of Texas at Austin. Here he met Weinert's daughter and they became very good friends and through this friendship, Mr. Weinert hired Jack who had studied as his geologist and land man and sent him up to

Illinois to look after his interests. By skillful dealing he got the valuable Morland lease for Mr. Weinert. Chevigny continued with Weinert for a few years till World War II broke out and he immediately volunteered for the Marines. He was killed at Okinawa as an officer in charge of the Marines in that Bloody conquest.

To give you an idea of how set the experts and geologist were about the Aux Vases formation not producing in southern Illinois, I can give you a small illustration of my own experience. I had know Mr. Sloan for a number of years and when he found oil on the Phil Walker lease in Pond Creek, he phoned me in Oklahoma City and asked me to come up here and help him out as he had considerable acreage and he needed some help in developing it.

Don Lawhead Arrives

I came to Illinois in September of 1938 in a Chevrolet worth about \$350 and \$50 in my pocket. However, I didn't owe any money. Sloan was anxious to drill another well after his Phil Walker well declined. We staked a location as a diagonal offset to the Phil Walker on the Carey Cox lease.

I made a trade with a couple of drilling contractors with a steam rig and virtually no money to drill a well on this property. I offered them \$8000 in cash and an eighth override to drill the well to the McClosky formation at approximately 3,400 feet. however, I was somewhat skeptical about the experts advice on the Aux Vases formation. So, when we got down to approximately 3,300 feet, I had Mr. Bell who was in charge of the actual drilling of the well, put on the core barrel and take 4 of the Aux Vases formation. The core and barrel recovered 20 full feet of formation. The upper 8 feet was still hard rock, but the lower 12 feet was rich, oily Aux Vases sand. After looking at the core and gathering some of the oil and oil sand in a half gallon milk bucket, Mr. Bell and I were both smiling. Well, he said have you ordered casing. I said no. Well, he says, "Hell. In Texas when we hit oil, we run pipe." I said, "Yes, but that's Texas. up here, the experts say that the Aux Vases formation will not produce oil because there's to much water in it." I said, "I'm not sure they're right but in order to play it safe and not stub my toe here, this is other people's money that is paying for this well, let's go on down to the McClosky." So we reamed out the hole and went on down to the McClosky and it proved to be very light;

however, the old O'Hara formation which is another formation around 3400 feet, had some oil in it and we put the Carey Cox well on production to start with from the O'Hara and then in later years, we knew exactly where the Aux Vases oil producing sand was and it was perforated there and produced a lot of good oil from the Aux Vases.

E. H. Crippen's Role

In the meanwhile, Ben Nation, at Mill Shoals, had proved the Aux Vases sand was good, highly productive in places of good commercial oil with virtually no water.

One of the most interesting developments in the Pond Creek area was by the New Penn Co. of which E. H. Crippen was the superintendent and general manager for a number of years. After the drilling of the Phil Walker well and the Carey Cox well, they started development on some of the 4,000 or 5,000 acres which they had taken on an override and a cash payment. New Penn developed a lot of production over the years and proved a successful and profitable investment for Mr. Crippen's brother and other investors located back in Pennsylvania.

J. W. Steele's Part

One of our most picturesque operators for a period of 15-20 years in this area was a man named J. W. Steele. Steele, in my opinion, had very little education; he may not have known how to actually read and write to any degree at all. He came up to the oil boom about 1937-38 from east Texas and got a job in northeastern Rinard pumping for the Pure Oil Company. At that time, I imagine he got a \$30-\$35 a week looking after a number of wells.

Steele saw an opportunity. Although he was not very well educated, he decided he should become an oil operator. So he talked to some of these people and went to some other landowners whose leases had lapsed or been turned back by the Pure Oil

Company and he started in as an oil operator. In the course of 15 or 20 years, he actually raised and brought into the Wayne county general area somewhere between a million and a half and two million dollars that expended in drilling and equipping wells.

In my opinion, he drilled about 50 or 60 producing wells and of course he had quite a number of dry holes.

Clacey Robbins Busy

There's another man who never wore out any high schools or colleges by his attendance, but he certainly knew how to read and write and he knew his arithmetic. He wasn't a man of this new mathematics but he knew the old arithmetic and he brought something new to the oil business in this area and to the oil business generally throughout the United States. He was the first man that I know of anywhere, and that includes Texas, Oklahoma, and all other oilfields that actually developed as a new plan the 25 year oil lease, a plan where he got 25 year leases for \$50 an acre.

In a lot of cases, this appealed to the landowners cause they needed the money. Actually, in 1937-38, there was a lot of land in Wayne and Clay county that was only selling for \$20-\$25 an acre and \$50 an acre for a 25 year lease and half of the royalties. This man was Clacey Robbins. In my 79 years of life, I never met a more likeable man; a fellow that is more pleasure to do business with.

Well Clacey then proceeded to take these royalties and he put these in syndicates and put half of the royalty on about 20-30-40 pieces of land into these syndicates.

Clacey Robbins did this in a number of instances and then after he syndicated this stuff, he decided a few years later to drill some wells. Then he drilled 7 or 8 wells out in Jasper township of which about six were producing, but the oil business was a little too slow for him and he told me that, "I can make more money and

faster and bigger trade deals in Black Angus cattle and land" and he sold all of his oil wells to Sam Tipps and proceeded then to go back in the land and Black Angus cattle business, and when he retired and went to Arkansas before his death, he had a lot of valuable land and a lot of valuable Angus cattle.

Since 1937 the oil development in Wayne county has brought a lot of money to everyone - farmers, royalty owners, bankers, merchants, oil operators, etc. The oil business is still continuing in this area. The new development in Jasper township at deeper depths will mean that the oil business in this area is a continuing and progressing business endeavor which is good for all concerned.

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102 Oil Operators in Mt. Vernon, IL Biggest King City Business

Mt. Vernon Register News, April 1, 1954

Another 25 allied firms swell payrolls of oil industry which has its Illinois Headquarters in King City. Local operators active in 36 Illinois oil counties, Indiana and Kentucky.

Mt. Vernon, long known as the capital of the Illinois Oil Basin, has more than 100 oil operators. The Illinois Oil and Gas Association today reported the names of 102 individuals and companies directly engaged in the oil production industry here.

This large group employs hundreds of men in production and is the largest business today in the King City. In addition, there are 25 persons and companies allied with the oil production industry whose payrolls help well the oil total.

Oil field activity, stemming from Mt. Vernon, is a major factor in maintaining the city's \$30,000,000 a year retail business, the highest in Southern Illinois. The Mt. Vernon operators are active in every oil county in the state and also in Indiana and Kentucky. Oil production in Illinois stands at 172,000 barrels a day.

According to Charles J. Pardee, secretary of Illinois Oil and Gas Association, there are 36 counties in the state with producing wells and major production is centered in 19 of them. Total value of oil produced in Illinois is \$2 1/2 billion dollars, Pardee said.

List of Oil Operators:

Acme Oil Investors, Inc.
Ashland Oil & Refining Co.
Bayer Petroleum
Benedum Trees Oil Co.
Biggs, A. S.
Black, Joe
Brehm, C. E., Drlg. & Prod. Co.
Bricey, Clarence
Buerkle & Rose
Callahan, John J.
Canterbury, J. V.
Carlisle, A. B.
Canter Drlg. Co.
Carrol, T. W.
Chicago Petroleum Corp.

Collins Brothers Oil Co.
Cooper, John A.
Dare, Leo
Darnell, Jack
Doran, Tom, Drlg. Co.
Duncan, Walter, Oil Properties
Duty, R. E.
Eric Pipeline Co.
Eureka Oil Co.
Farrar, Fletcher
Frazier, C. F.
Galbreath, Glenn
Garry, John
Gentles, Albert
Glass Oil Properties
Griffith, Wilbur L.
Ham, C. D.
Harrison, C. H.
Hartman & Jordan
Hess, Martin H., Drlg. Co.
Hiawatha Oil & Gas
Howard & Howell
Hopkins Drlg. Co.
Holt, M. M., Drlg. Co.
Horton, L. V.
Illinois Drlg. Co.
Illinois Exploration Co.
Illinois Lease Operating, Inc.
Illinois National Oil & Gas Co.
Inco Corp.
Inland Oil Co.
Jungbecker, R.
Keystone Oil Co.
King, Frank W., Jr.
Kingwood Oil Co.
Krohn, Wm. H.
Lewis, Will I., Drlg. Co.
Lindsay, Theodore R., Drlg. Cont.
List, James J.
McBride, Inc., W. C.
McGaw & Hughes Petroleum Co.
McGlasson, Waller J.
McManamy, J. L.
McCann Drlg. Co.
Magnolia Petroleum Co.
Marvel, T. J.
Marvin, Guard
Metcalf, T. L.
Mitchell Oil & Realty Co.
Mitchell, M. J.
Morgan, Donald A.
Mulligan, John E.
Mylius, L. A.
Nation, Charles S.
National Associated Petroleum Co.
Nolan, V. J.
Oberling, E. A., Oil Properties
Oil Exchange
Oslager, John J.

Pearson, Chris
Pep Drilling Co.
Petro Drlg. Co.
Petroleum Exploration
Reasor-Slivka Drlg. Co.
Redwine, Nash
RIM Oil Co.
Robin Oil Co.
Rucker, B. L., Drlg. Co.
Rue, Edward E.
Rutherford & Co.
Schlafly, H. J.
Schumacher, L. A.
Shamrock Drlg. Co.
Self, E. M.
Smith, Julian W.
Southwestern Royalty Co.
Stewart Producers, Inc.
Strickland, F. L.
Swingle, G. B.
Thompson, Neil, Jr.
Thorpe, Robert E.
Wagner, Lincoln Co.
Walter, W. R.
Willis, Walter W.
Wiser Oil Co., The
Wood, Charles P.
Zicos, George

ALLIED FIRMS with oil production industry:

Aaron, J. M.
Baroid Sales Div.
Bradford Chemical Co., Inc.
Craig & Craig, Attorneys
Dowell, Inc.
Dupont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Engineering Service Co.
Gamber, Wm. A. & Glass & Co.
Holder, C. B.
Jones & Laughling Steel Corp.
Larkin Packer Co., Inc.
Meyer, Ed, Tractor Co.
Mid-State Chemical Co., Inc.
Mid-State Construction Co.
Oslanger, John Trucking Co.
Reed Roller Bit
Republic Supply Co.
Rice, Wm. J.
Rude, J.A. Co.
Russell's Welding Service
Schlumberger Well Surveying Corp.
Tretolite Co., The
Trunk Line Gas Co.
Werner, E. W. Equipment Co.
Wilson Engineering

OLD CODGER GEOLOGISTS & ENGINEERS

By Merle Williams, Mt. Vernon, IL

The Illinois Basin oil boom that preceded WWII, during and just afterwards, had a bunch of characters, most from far away places like Oklahoma and Texas. No one from southern Illinois who lived through those times will ever forget the changes - more money, more saloons, houses of ill repute (the forbidden fun, the resulting dose, the burning pain, the healing sulfa), oil men, geologists, engineers, tall standard derricks, rotary-tools, flowing wells, pumping wells, BIG gas flares, free drip-gas, marvelous H₂S aroma, salt water flowing back to the sea from whence it long ago came.

Culp had Ma's, the most famous "House" in southern Illinois. A WWII serviceman from the area who was sent to a new base could find out if anyone else from around home was there by just shouting Ma's full name in the barracks. But, politics finally got Ma's. It was closed for good with a sign on the door, "Closed. Beat It." Politics is now getting the oil business, just taking longer, "Closed. Import It."

New terms came like roughneck, roustabout, tool-pusher, landman and rockhound. Railroads already had engineers. Work clothes changed from blue denim overalls and chambray shirts to khaki pants and shirts. Horses were worked in the oil patch instead of to grow 10 cent/bushel corn and 15 cent/bushel wheat. Silk do-dads, washboards, outhouses, iceboxes, and coal-oil lamps were replaced. For many, the turn was made from depression to "prosperity just around the corner." Sandoval-Salem-Centralia gas flares lighting the sky, looked like the morning sunrise in the middle of the night from St. Louis's Free Bridge.

The geologists and engineers as a whole were a good sort - damned good. They found and produced oil by a great deal of luck - skill. 155 million barrels were produced in 1940 making Illinois the fourth largest producer in the United States. The geologists and engineers that followed sometimes equaled but never bettered the pioneers.

Those at the Illinois State Geological Survey at Champaign were very important in the beginning. They shared their knowledge and coal data. They advised where to drill and how deep. Benoist Brothers followed their advice but missed finding the Salem Pool. The Texas Company made the discovery a few years later, around 50 feet deeper. Major companies and big independents - some so big - dominated the exploration and development of the oil business, like The Texas Company (never ever forget the THE), Ohio, Sohio, Carter, Continental, Sinclair-Wyoming, Gulf, Pure, Magnolia, Kingwood, Skelly, Phillips, Sun, Deep Rock, Aetna, Ashland, Cities Service, Menhall, Benedum & Trees, Bradley, Southwestern, Big Four, Rockhill, Shell, Superior,

Sunray, Doran, Stanolind, Seaboard, Tide Water, British-American, Weinert, Calvert, Walter Duncan, N. V. Duncan, Stewart, Mabee, Robinson-Puckett, Fox & Fox, Indiana Farm Bureau, Yingling, Slagter, Wiser, Bell Brothers, Schulman Brothers, Collins Brothers, Fulk, Tex Harvey, Lewis, Mosebach, Skiles, Eason, Benoist Brothers, W. C. McBride, Hayes-Wolf, Gallagher, Halbert, Reznick, Brehm, George & Wrather, Nation, Dee Brothers, Maybee, National Association, Central Pipeline, Oberling, Cullum & Lawhead, Graham, Barbare, Karchmer, Timberlake, Self, Bayer, Redwine, Strickland, Slivka, Jarvis Brothers and many more. Each had a geologist and/or engineer, some salaried, most consulting. Most of the Majors came and went and have mostly been forgotten. The Independents stayed and are remembered.

Back then, before computers or even calculators, the geologist had good records - hard files? They had scouts with scout checks twice a week and got scout tickets on all wells. They had base maps and pool maps. Wells were spotted by drop-bow pen and with freehand or Leroy lettering in india ink. Base maps were mostly on 54-inch linen, usually 2-inch/mile. Service Blueprint, 710 Pine, St. Louis, did the printing. If you could buy the linen today, where could you get it printed? On base maps, the subsea of a wide-spread marker-bed, such as Barlow, was contoured - in pencil. Pool maps, about a township in size, were often 1-inch=1,000 feet with 8 or 10 subseas. Pertinent data were put on the pool maps - the subsea marker-bed above a pay, the subsea pay, quality and thickness. Most computer maps now have a lot of good information like spot, TD, elevation, etc. but lack accurate subseas and other pertinent data to find oil.

Champaign - Home of ISGS. Al Bell, Elwood Atherton, Dave Swann, Wayne Meents and many others were known and respected by all.

Mattoon - Carter had offices there. Rudy Anderson and Paul Farmer were good friends and good geologists. When they watched wells, their reported tops were just as good as an E log.

Bridgeport - Ohio Oil

Effingham - Homer Luttrell

Salem - THE Texas Company was and Texaco is still in Salem. Jim McCarty worked for central Pipeline. Homer Easley worked for Doran and as consultant.

Centralia - Here were Gulf, Sohio and Shell. John Lester (ex-Shell) worked mostly on the west-side of the basin, found both Chester sandstones and Silurian reefs. Louie Mylius, originally from Nova Scotia, wrote ISGS Bulletin 54, later worked for McBride and Jarvis.

Robinson - Cities Service was here.

Olney - Pure was in Olney. Will Mitchell worked for Calvert and found sandstone and limestone oil in the deeper part of the

basin. Joe Cummins worked for Fulk.

Mt. Vernon - Magnolia headquartered here. Mt. Vernon had more geologists and engineers listed in the phone yellow pages than doctors and lawyers, and nary a mal-practice suit. Clarence Brehm (ex-Sohio) and his right-hand man, Wilton Webb, found oil all over but Aux Vases was their "bread & butter." Homer Rutherford was one of the smartest (IQ-wise) tried geophysics - seismic & gravity - but soon recognized their limitations, got back to the basics and found his share of west-side oil and Aux Vases oil. E. A. Oberling (ex-Shell) with the help of Julian Smith specialized in finding Silurian reefs. Ed Rehn (ex-Sohio) covered the basin but is best remembered for his Cottage Grove work in Williamson County. Tom Wall worked for Walter Duncan, helped develop Mattoon, Bible Grove, Albion, Silurian reefs and more. Ed Harrington worked for Wiser. J. L. McManamy was with Missouri Geological Survey, later worked for Brehm, then Slagter and finally consultant. Frank King worked for Kingwood, family name part of company name, later was consultant. Leo Horton (ex-Ohio) was consultant. Tom Metcalf (ex-Texas) was consultant.

Fairfield - Warren Calvert, Bill Craig.

Mt. Carmel - Ed Brubeck.

Carmi - Frank Bell, Herman Brisch.

Evansville, IN - Offices of Sinclair. Ebmeyer worked for Jarvis.

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Three generations of the Aman family have been involved in operation of the oil business. E. O. (Elgie) Aman was working as a pumper and roustabout for the H. H. Weinert Oil Company in Texas when he was transferred to Illinois in the fall of 1941. His family included his wife, Sallie; a son Arvis, then age 6; and a daughter, Janie then three months old.

During the war years Mr. Aman held as many as three jobs at once, a pumper for Weinert, a gauger for a pipeline company and a service rig operator for Sam Tipps.

In January 9th 1946 he bought his first pulling unit from Tipps and started the E. O. Aman Well Servicing Company. During the next few years he expanded to three pulling units while servicing oil wells for the many oil producers in the Tri-State. During the 1950's - 1960's, Aman added two work-over rigs to service many waterflood projects underway at that time.

His Son, Arvis, joined the company in 1958 and became a partner in 1970. The late 60's and early '70's were a slow time in the Tri-State oil fields but with the OPEC oil embargo and rising price of oil, the oil scene here changed to boom conditions. Old rigs were traded for new and new employees were added.

In 1978 the company was incorporated and became Aman Well Servicing Co., Inc., with Arvis as president and his wife, Wilma as secretary-treasurer, and E. O. Aman as vice president. In 1980, E. O. Aman retired from active work and Arvis became the sole manager and Wilma as the bookkeeper. Noble Fry, a long time employee, was a tool pusher.

Aman employs 10 at the present time, down from a peak of 20 or more when oil activities were moving at a faster clip.

Doug Aman, a son of Arvis and Wilma, graduated from Southern Illinois University as a geologist and began work in 1985 with Aman Well Servicing, becoming a third generation to work for the company. Doug became tool pusher with the retirement of Noble Fry. Doug became a stockholder and vice president in 1991.

Another son of Arvis and Wilma, Brad Aman is in the oil business too, working as a petroleum engineer with Farrar Oil Company in Mt. Vernon.

With the fall of oil prices in 1986, oil work came to a standstill. The last eight years have been as bad as they have ever been for oil field service companies but with careful management and continued good service, the company will try to last another 50 years.



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JOHN HOMEIER BI-PETRO, INC.

Most people today do not begin their lives work at a young age. High schoolers and college students have many career choices and opportunities from which to choose, and those careers are as changeable as the seasons of their lives. My experience, though, has been very different.

When I was a freshman in high school, my father knew a businessman names A. B. Vaughn who was putting together an oil investment in Southern Illinois. Naturally, I was eager to invest savings of \$300 in this new venture. Mr. Vaughn drilled a dry hole, and I was devastated. However, I did learn a few business concepts from that first oil venture. The first concept was to always calculate the probability of success before I counted on succeeding. That realization drove me to the library to read all I could about petroleum geology so I could "learn" back my life's savings. In that single venture, my life's work in the oil business began.

Shortly thereafter, dad bought a Bucyrus Erie cable tool rig and he and a farmer friend were drilling a "doodle bug" prospect near Alhambra, Illinois. After helping my dad, it was my opinion that I had become an expert in the oil industry. This gave me the confidence to promote my first oil venture. I kept 1/8 interest and sold 64ths for \$90 to my friends and neighbors to drill my first well which too was a dry hole. This time I was truly devastated, and I suddenly came to realize that I was not an expert.

However, a young man is capable of devastation and rebounding all in the same year. I entered the University of Illinois at Champaign, majoring in Food Engineering, but my interests in the oil business never wavered, nor did my determination to be a success at it. While at the University when I was not studying or playing basketball, I would utilize the Illinois State Geological Survey Library to research and read publications regarding Petroleum Geology in Southern Illinois. At every opportunity I took courses in petroleum geology, and in four years completed my college education.

After college I worked with my father in the milk and ice cream processing business, and at the same time was doing petroleum consulting work in Sangamon and Christian Counties. (Simply put, this meant that for \$250 I would tell promoters were to drill.) With my knowledge from the Geological survey, I was able to find substantial reserves, and decided to form my own investing group to drill wells.

In my early twenties (a seasoned veteran by now) and being committed to a future in the oil industry, my drilling led to the discovery of a new oil reservoir on the Henry Kunz farm in Sangamon County, Illinois. I started my first oil company known as Homeier Oil Associates in the early 60's. By May of 1973, I formed Bi-Petro, Inc. which began to fulfill my dream of expanding our operation to include a purchasing company which would provide oil producers superior service.

In the mid and late 70's and early 80's we were fortunate to identify and develop several oil reservoirs throughout the Illinois Basin. This resulted in substantial oil production in such areas as Beecher City, Mechanicsburg, Clay City Consolidated, Brown County, Schuyler County, Edinburgh, and Golden Gate. In addition to the newly discovered oil, we acquired and continued to produce large volumes of oil from other fields such as Loudon, Patoka, Mulberry Grove, Plymouth East, and West Inman.

During the same time period, we continued to expand the crude oil purchasing division of Bi-Petro to better serve the oil producers throughout the Illinois Basin. In order to accomplish this, we purchased additional equipment, hired more gaugers and drivers, constructed more terminal stations and gathering systems, opened and staffed field offices in Norris City, Flora, and St. Elmo, and enlarged and modernized the facilities at our home office in Springfield.

Despite the fact that domestic exploration and production waned because of the lower oil prices that arrived on the scene in the mid 80's, Bi-Petro, Inc. remains confident in and committed to the oil industry in the Illinois Basin. For twenty plus years the Bi-Petro, Inc. philosophy remains unchanged, even though the oil industry itself has fluctuated from time to time. We are proud to be a part of that industry, and are committed to its future.

**BLACK & BLACK OIL
COMPANY**
Olney, IL

The Black & Black Oil Company was organized in 1955 when Jerry D. Black returned from service in the U. S. Air Force. Following in the footsteps of their father, Jim Black, founder of J. L. Black Oil Producer, Jerry with his brothers Charles and Bill formed the leasing and land department and Charles supervised field operations. Jerry, as President, oversees the financing and overall operation of the organization.

For over 40 years, Black & Black has been active as a producer in the Illinois Basin. The company has also successfully drilled and produced oil and gas in Arkansas and Ohio. At

various times, the company has also operated as a drilling contractor and work-over service with company spudders and pulling units.

The company enjoyed a high level of activity and success during the 1960s in Wayne County and in the Ohio boom. In the early 70s a Smackover discovery in Arkansas and a McClosky discovery in Wayne County, Illinois kept the level of company activity high.

In 1984, Black & Black found a new pay zone in the dormant Hunt City East field in Jasper County. The discovery soon stimulated a lease play and drilling boom beyond anything then seen in recent times in Illinois. For

this achievement, Black & Black was named "Wildcatter of the Year" in 1985.

Longtime co-workers include Michael Black who took over field supervision duties when his father Charles retired in 1982. Pat Cordell has served as office manager and bookkeeper since 1963 and John Shafer as geologist since 1972.

The company continues to operate as a drilling and producing company in Illinois and Arkansas from the Olney office.



L to R: Clair Shumcker, Charles Black, Jerry Black, J. L. Black, Bill Black

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BOOTH OIL CO., INC.
Flora, Illinois

After graduation from Southern Illinois University in 1956, Charles Booth worked for Birdwell in Robinson, Illinois. In April, 1959, he and Bill Boyd formed Booth and Boyd - Petroleum Geologists. At the same time, he, Bill Boyd and Bob Bulla also formed Petroleum Consultants Associated - Geology and Engineering.

In the early 1960's, Charles moved to Flora where he worked out of his home as an Independent Geologist. After writing reports and watching 59 wells in 1972, he decided to form his own company. Booth Oil Co., Inc. was incorporated in July, 1973, and operated out of a small one-car garage which had been converted to an office.

In 1975, Charles purchased and remodeled an empty concrete building for his new company on old Rt. 50 on the west edge of Flora. Booth Oil Co., Inc. was actively engaged in the exploration and development of oil and gas reserves in the Illinois Basin area, with its primary operations centered in and around the area of Southern Illinois most referred to as the Fairfield Basin. In 1977, Booth Oil Co., Inc. became primarily an operating company and Booth Brothers, Inc. was formed to carry out all exploration activities, including the completing and equipping of producing wells.

Charles was nominated for the IOGA's Wildcatter of the Year Award for his Salem discovery in the Zenith North Field in 1972 and again in 1980 for his McClosky discovery in the Cisne East Field.

After Charles' death in 1980, his brothers, Marcus (Pat) and Sam, operated the company. Doug Pottorff, a brother of Charles' widow, Marilyn, quit teaching, moved his family to Carbondale, enrolled in SIU, and graduated with a geology degree in 1983. He took over the helm of Booth Oil Company, Inc. and Booth Brothers, Inc. at their new location on Route 45 on the west edge of Flora.

Booth Oil Company, Inc. received Wildcatter of the Year in 1992 for its Warsaw discovery in the Johnsonville Consolidated field. Booth Oil Co., Inc.



Charles Booth, 1965

continues the search for oil in already recognized fields, as well as, new fields as the founder, Charles Booth, did.

Booth Oil Co., Inc. currently has seven full time employees and two contract pumpers. Doug Pottorff is President of the company. Greg Pottorff is a geologist and Linda Welty is Office Manager.

J & H OIL COMPANY

JOE & HELEN WILLIAMS

Fairfield, IL 62837

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BRADFORD SUPPLY COMPANY

The Bradford Supply Company under its present corporate structure, headquartered in Robinson, Illinois, has been in existence since 1961, but its facilities and experience go back much further.

Bradford's predecessor was a Pennsylvania company founded in Bradford, PA, and organized in 1907. Company offices, a supply house and machine shop were established in Robinson in 1914. A merger in 1960 with Atlas Pipe Company in Texas resulted in a new corporation, Atlas Bradford Company. In 1961, a group under the leadership of C. D. Chamblin, Sr., purchased Atlas Bradford and organized a new company, Bradford Supply as it is known today, and will be celebrating its 35th anniversary during 1996.

Employment has grown from 26 in 1961 to more than 85 in 1995. Branch operations are maintained in Bloomington, Carmi, St. Elmo, Salem, Bridgeport, Princeton, IN. Thermopolis, WY, and Powell, WY.

The oil field has been the cornerstone of business for Bradford Supply over the years and has fostered many successful customer relationships. A full time sales/service organization concentrates its efforts on this vital market providing a full line of inventory from casing and tubing to pumping units. Bradford continues to expand its products and services to drillers, producers, refineries and pipeline companies. Bradford acknowledges its success in the oil patch is in direct proportion to the success of the customers it

serves whether its a major oil company or an independent oil producer.

Through the years of commitment to provide its customers with a broad inventory, Bradford has diversified into other markets to include mining, water well systems, industrial and chemical.

Bradford has been a nationally recognized manufacturer of rotary drill stems for many years. These products are shipped from the Robinson facility throughout the Midwest. Current work includes fabricating and repairing drill stems, stabilizers and change-over subs. Bradford also manufactures and repairs augers for both vertical and horizontal drilling; turning any size rotary or cable tool joint and repairing almost any type of field equipment that can be shipped to their shop.

Through the prestigious Gould's and Myers lines of pumps, Bradford has emerged in a relatively short time as a major authority and supplier of industrial, municipal and private water systems, supplies. In its marketing area, Bradford has become one of the few truly authoritative sources on movement and treatment of water and has been recognized by Water Well Journal as one of the country's top 50 wholesalers. A complete inventory of centrifugal, submersible, turbine and jet pumps and water treating equipment is maintained at all Bradford locations. To complement the water systems, Bradford is adding plumbing, heating and air conditioning to its inventory. To serve the growing environmental market, ground water monitoring supplies have also been added.

Throughout the Bradford marketing area, many industrial plants and utility companies demand and expect the highest quality products and service. Bradford maintains an efficient, qualified industrial sales and service organization to deliver and sustain a flow of products including pipe, fittings, valves, tools, power transmission equipment and a complete line of industrial chemicals vital to the continuing operation of industries.

With its extensive chemical and equipment line, Bradford plays a major role in serving recreational facilities. Both commercial and private pools require chemicals, chemical feeders, test kits and miscellaneous equipment which Bradford supplies. Homeowners, farmers, businessmen and golf course superintendents turn to Bradford for irrigation and sprinkler systems.

In order to support multiple markets and meet the needs of growing customer demand a Central Warehouse was implemented. Central Warehouse, located in Robinson, IL, stocks fast moving items and supplies branches with timely material deliveries for efficient customer service. In addition to Central Warehouse, a state of the art computer system is continually maintained and updated by trained personnel. An in-house system, specifically adapted to company and customer requirements, links all branch locations and performs all invoicing and purchasing company wide.

A Bradford subsidiary, Lion Land & Minerals, Inc., is primarily an investment corporation focusing on commercial and industrial real estate and oil field management. The oil field management division encompasses nearly everything needed for successful oil field and lease operations.

The backbone of any company, whether it is manufacturer or service organization, is the people who fill the ranks from top to bottom. Bradford is an equal opportunity employer and proudly notes that both men and women play important roles in the company's management, sales, and operation. Bradford has committed many man-hours per year to in-house training and special schools and seminars offered by manufacturers for personnel. This policy, reinforced by the employees' dedication, works to ensure that customers receive more than just a product.



C. E. BREHM Mt. Vernon, Illinois

C. E. Brehm was one of the independent leaders in an Illinois business that produced an estimated \$267 million worth of oil statewide during 1976. That may not be much compared with Texas or Louisiana, but it was enough to keep about 600 firms, ranging from Shell and Texaco to a number of one-man operations, active in exploration and production throughout the state.

Brehm at age 67, seemed to be living proof of the profit to be found in oil. He was the prototypic Horatio Alger, one who started with little and parlayed his way to a position of respect. As a youth on his father's Kansas farm in the early 1920's, Brehm learned early of the vagaries of oil.

C. E. Brehm's father raised cattle, and a post-war economic slump had severely depressed the market. Oil presented a chance to turn the family finances around. "We had drilling that had been approaching the farm for about six miles," Brehm recalled. "They got right up to the edge of his property and hit a dry hole. The oil just dog-legged right around his farm." Unable to keep up with the mortgage, his father sold the farm.

"So you see, I learned the oil business the hard way," Brehm said. After completing college in 1932, Brehm was again faced with dim economic prospects. His degree in architecture would do him little good during the depression. A college course in surveying landed him a job with the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey under the Works Projects Administration, and when that expired he found work in Louisiana as a surveyor with an oil company.

He moved up with the company, managed to earn two degrees in geology and won the position of chief geologist with the Effingham, Illinois - based Kingwood Oil Company in 1938. Two years later, Brehm struck out on his own as a consulting geologist. "I found considerable oil, and I had an interest in the properties I found," he said. "I pyramided that into getting an oil drilling rig." Before long, he was consulting strictly for himself.

Later he became sole owner of C. E. Brehm Drilling and Producing, a firm at one time boasting 116 employees, four drilling rigs and about 500 producing oil wells in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Wyoming. He was also the president of Brehm Petroleum Ltd., a Canadian oil producing firm, chairman of the board of American Stratigraphic Co., a world wide oil consulting outfit, and majority owner of a Mount Vernon Chevrolet dealership. Mr. Brehm's company team included Wilton Webb, James Thompson, D. L. Scott, Leon Hall, Denzil Osborn and Helen Carr, just to name a few.

The Illinois Oil and Gas Association presented him its "Wildcatter of the Year Award," for finding the most significant new deposits during the year on three different occasions. He was the first person named Wildcatter of the Year in two consecutive years.

C. E. Brehm was appointed member of the Oil and Gas Board in the Department of Mines and Minerals in 1949 by Governor Adlai Stevenson and appointed again on January 17, 1955 by Governor William Stratton. He was president of the IOPA Tri-State for 1957-58 and was awarded the Old Timers Award for Outstanding Leadership & Industry Statesmanship by the IOPA Tri-State Illinois/Kentucky 1978-79. The State of Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals awarded him the title Outstanding Oil Producer in 1979.

C. E. Brehm died of Leukemia in 1980. Brehm Oil continues to operate today. Bob Schaubert is a 33 year employee, acting as Manager of Field Operations. Carolyne Hayes is a 13 year employee, currently Office Manager; Teresa Simpson is currently Secretary/Treasurer, and Bob Herr, III, is currently Operations Manager.



CAMPBELL, BLACK, CARNINE & HEDIN, P.C.
Mt. Vernon, IL

Campbell, Black, Carnine & Hedin, P. C. is a unique law firm. It was established in 1939 as the Mt. Vernon office of Craig & Craig - a law firm founded in Mattoon in 1868. When the oil boom started in the 1930s, many major and independent oil companies located in Mt. Vernon and the surrounding areas.

There was a need for attorneys with an expertise in oil and gas law. So it was that Howard W. Campbell, who was associated with Craig and Craig in Mattoon, came to Mt. Vernon and opened a law office in 1939. Campbell was an expert in oil, gas and mineral law, as was David E. Furnall who joined the firm in 1943. In 1977, the attorneys comprising the Mt. Vernon office of Craig & Craig withdrew from the Mattoon office and established the firm of Campbell, Furnall, Moore & Jacobsen. Howard W. Campbell died in 1980. David E. Furnall died in 1993.

In 1989, the firm changed its name to Campbell, Black, Carnine & Hedin, P.C. The present partners are David A. Campbell, Terry R. Black, Roy L. Carnine, Craig R. Hedin, Mark J. Ballard, Jerry McDonald, and Carl Fabreau.

Craig Hedin and Terry Black specialize in oil, gas and mineral law. Throughout its 57-year history in Mt. Vernon, the law firm has been instrumental in establishing legal precedents and drafting legislation involving oil and gas issues. Much of the current case law was established through the efforts of attorneys associated with Campbell, Black, Carnine & Hedin and its predecessors.


The firm has been a member of IOGA throughout its 50-year history. David Furnall was general counsel for the IOGA for many years, and Craig Hedin is the current general counsel.

**THE DESK AND DERRICK CLUB
OF LITTLE EGYPT**

In 1954 the D&D Club of Little Egypt was organized and became a part of the Association of Desk and Derrick Clubs of North America. "ADDC" is made up of clubs throughout the United States and Canada, whose membership is comprised of employees in the petroleum, energy and allied industries. The organization is unique because its primary purpose since inception in 1951 has been educational - to promote among persons employed in the petroleum, energy and allied industries, through informative and educational programs, a clearer understanding of the industry which they serve.

Members of the Little Egypt Desk and Derrick Club have been closely connected with the production of oil and gas since the 1940s. major oil companies, independent producers, attorneys, accountants, service companies, coal companies and many other employers have been represented in the membership. One charter member who continues her membership is Vera Wicks, long-time employee of Collins Brothers Oil Company until retirement. Paula Mace, now retired from Campbell, Black, Carnine & Hedin law Firm, and Maggie Jessup, retired from W. C. McBride and Co., joined the club in 1954 and they continue to maintain active membership. Several members of the Little Egypt Club have served on the Board of the Association of Desk and Derrick Clubs. Paula Mace was elected President of ADDC in 1962, having under her leadership 110 clubs with a membership nearing 10,000. Other local member who have served on the ADDC Board are Vera Wicks; Frances Hawley and Ola Chapman, both retired from Texaco; Frances Hall, employed by Goose Creek Oil; and Darlene Turner, Mt. Vernon CPA.

The oil and gas industry and the IOGA have given full support to the Desk and Derrick Club since it was organized in 1954. Hundred of programs, demonstrations and field trips to industry installations have been given by companies and individuals who recognize the value of employees being educated and well-informed about the energy industry. An Educational Trust has been created by ADDC to grant scholarships to persons who plan to enter the petroleum and energy work force and wish to further their education for that purpose. The Little Egypt Club also continues to maintain an active membership made up of persons employed by area petroleum, energy and allied industries.



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Floyd Collins

Collins Brothers Oil Company is owned and operated as a partnership by C. Richard and Floyd Collins of Mt. Vernon, Illinois, which is the location of their home office. Both Dick and Floyd were born and reared on a farm near Casey and have continued to remain Illinois residents.

Casey, in Clark County, is considered to be the place of earliest oil activity in the state, with several oil wells being drilled north of town in the early 1860's. However, it wasn't until the discovery of the Casey and Main pools in 1906 that Illinois became an important oil producing state.

C. H. Collins, Dick and Floyd's father, was an early oil producer in the state being active in these pools. He remained active in the oil business until his accidental death in 1951.

Dick and Floyd's entry into the oil business, as a company, occurred over 50 years ago and since that time their contributions have been quite outstanding having achieved the status of one of the largest independent producers of oil from the Illinois Basin.

The Collins Brothers have many pool discoveries to their credit, among them the discovery well for the deepest producing oil pool in Illinois, as well as, the discovery of Illinois' apparent deepest basinward producing reef structured oil field located two miles northeast of Salem, Illinois.

The Collins Brothers have maintained an office in Port Huron, Michigan, for 35 years. They are currently active in the exploration for natural gas in northern Michigan. They have also been active in oil and gas exploration in Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Utah, Montana, Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, New York, and other producing states.

Locally they employ some twenty people with many having been associated with the company for over 35 years.

Independents like Collins Brothers, historically, have been responsible for approximately 75% of domestic field discoveries.



C. Richard Collins

Collins Brothers Oil Company
Mt. Vernon, Illinois

ALVA C. DAVIS

Very few had a longer, more enjoyable career in the oil business in this area than Alva C. Davis, who first came to Illinois in 1938.

He was born in Bixby, Oklahoma, and spent his early life there, working in the oil field, as had his father before him. When word got out that oil had been found in Illinois, he loaded up his worldly possessions in an old Chevrolet and headed up this way. He first was employed in the Salem area with Noble Drilling Company, and later worked for Helmerich & Payne.

He then moved to Fairfield and joined the growing N.V. Duncan Drilling organization, staying with them around seven years before joining Tuley and Carter, where he pushed tools for a time in the late 1940s.

In the early 1950s, he and Russell Johnson formed a partnership and went into the rotary drilling business. They found production right away, but after a couple years, divided the partnership. Alva took the drilling rigs and formed his own company, Alva C. Davis Drilling Company. He continued to drill wells on the contract basis, and also his own wells with various investors.

In 1958, as things were slowing down a bit for contracting, he and some investors from the east purchased the Skiles Oil Corporation, a Mt. Carmel firm, picking up around 600 producing wells. This firm was very successful in water flooding old properties. He later purchased other production.

When the boom again hit in the middle seventies, the Skiles firm was sold to investors from Oklahoma and in just a few weeks, the production from this group was purchased by Juniper Petroleum Corporation, a new Denver based company starting up in this area. Alva and the Skiles employees continued to work for Juniper, Alva as a consultant. This continued for several years until 1982 when the Juniper company was taken over by Damson Oil, who moved away and sold most of the production.

Alva had retained his rig equipment and oil production, but sold



all five of his rigs in the 1970's, three to an Oklahoma investor and two more to a local contractor. Since his health had declined, he decided not to be active in buying new properties or participating in drilling deals, but to continue to operate the few wells he had. When his two long time employees decided to retire, he sold all the wells he still operated and pretty well got out of the oil business.

Even though he had years of experience in running oil producing companies, his first love was drilling wells, not pumping them. His first experiences in Illinois in the late thirties and early forties resulted in stories told later about the knee deep mud, the impassible roads, the rationed gasoline during the war years, and the old cars they had to somehow keep running when nothing else was available. Many tales were told about the employees he worked with, some who were just boys when they were hired with no experience, but wanting to work. Some of these boys years later,

became drilling superintendents for international companies, who they never forgot Alva, even though he might have been a little rough on them at the time, taught them the basics and how to be a good rig hand.

He enjoyed "looking after the rig", and even in his later years, spent long hours pushing tools in the cold below zero weather when the regular tool pusher was busy elsewhere. He was very particular about keeping his rigs up, and had the reputation of giving good service to those operators for whom he worked.

Alva loved to visit, especially with old buddies from the oil field, and it was very entertaining and informative to listen to those conversations. Someone told him one time it was a shame that he and Don Lawhead hadn't had some of their stories taped and printed for others to enjoy.

He was well respected by his peers, and was well known all over the country. He had an outgoing personality, was interested in what others did, and made friends wherever he went. He was of the "old school", believing and practicing that "a man's word was just as good as his bond", making many a contract verbally and sealing it with a handshake.

He enjoyed the outdoors, especially fishing and hunting and had made several trips to Canada and Alaska. After suffering several attacks from his poor circulation, it became necessary to remove one of his legs, and after this misfortune, he was not able to return to the North, but for a time, enjoyed fishing on Barkely Lake in Kentucky.

He passed away June 4, 1995, after gall bladder surgery. His other ailments had taxed him to the extreme and he just didn't make it this time. He is survived by his wife, the former Marjorie Wilson, and three Children.

He will be missed.

DEE DRILLING COMPANY

Mt. Carmel, IL

Dee Drilling Company was founded by brothers J. Roy Dee and John G. Dee in 1939 in Mattoon, Illinois. At that time it was known as Illinois Mid-Continent Company. Over the next few years, in an effort to stay at the center of the drilling activity, the organization moved first to Fairfield and then on to Mt. Carmel, into its first office, what was then the Wabash hotel, in 1942. In 1948, an oil yard was set up at 530 West Third Street. It remains in use today. At this time, the Dee brothers were engaged in the discovery and production of crude petroleum mostly in the Illinois Basin.



J. ROY DEE

In 1949, Dee-Watson Drilling Company was organized to drill wells for Illinois Mid-Continent Company. They drilled many sites, a memorable one being the Burkett Well in Gibson County, Indiana. They hit a gas pocket and a fire started. The rig was completely destroyed, but fortunately, there were no serious injuries. Red Adair was called to extinguish the fire, but it was put out shortly before he arrived. They later replaced the rig and continued drilling operations until J. T. Watson was bought out in 1957 and the organization became known as Dee Drilling Company.

In 1951, Illinois Mid-Continent Company moved into the upper floor of the new Brubeck Building on outer West Ninth Street in Mt. Carmel. They shared the upper floor with Mr. Brubeck, while the downstairs was shared by Schlumberger and the Pappas Brothers. At this time, the company had a number of notable oil men working for them, including Jack McIntosh, Bernie Podolsky, James T. Watson, Jr., Frank Goodman, Lester Moore, Mike

Bielaczyc, and Bob Kelly. The company also had a long-term relationship with Stephen H. King, former IOGA president and winner of the IOGA 1993 Petroleum Professional of the Year Award. Steve began working on a consulting basis and later came to work for Dee Drilling Company full time. In 1964, Dee Drilling Company moved to its current location at 431 Market Street, site of the former American National Bank built in 1919.

"J. Roy" Dee, one of the original founders of Dee Drilling Company, was also very active in politics and community affairs. He served two terms as Mayor for Mt. Carmel and was instrumental in preserving Beall Woods as a state forest. He founded the Wabash Valley Association, which at one time had more than 8,000 members. The Association raised the political support necessary to construct the reservoirs and levees which control flooding along the Wabash River. An annual scholarship is funded by the Association in "J. Roy" Dee's name and honor to a prospective water management student. J. Roy Dee also brought Fibber McGee and Molly, notable radio personalities and company investors, to Fairfield for a tri-state oilfield celebration at the Harry Short lease! In 1965, he was able to obtain six steer, courtesy of President Lyndon B. Johnson's ranch, for Mt. Carmel's Sesquicentennial celebration and barbecue. J. Roy Dee died of cancer in St. Petersburg, Florida, April 10, 1966.

Upon J. Roy's death, J. "Roy" Dee, Jr. became President of Dee Drilling Company. Roy was the only son of Page and J. Roy Dee.



J. ROY DEE, JR.

He began working on a rotary rig at the tender age of 11 or 12. He attended college at the University of Alabama, and married his wife, Mary Ann Fanning, there. After several years in the Florida banking

industry, Roy returned to Mt. Carmel with his growing family. The oil boom was on and Roy took a rotary rig to Ohio to operate. Despite using an older rig, he out drilled more modern rigs by using advanced techniques in hydraulics. He was later written up in "Hughes Rigway", a quarterly national magazine for this accomplishment. As the boom ended, Roy sold the rig in New York and returned to Mt. Carmel to look for oil, drill wells, and operate the company's production, besides raising 12 children and serving on St. Mary's School Board. Currently, Roy spends most of his time in Alabama working at Dee River Ranch.

In 1978, Roy's oldest son, "J." graduated with a degree in Finance from the University of Florida, married his wife, Debbie, and returned to Mt. Carmel to work for Dee Drilling Company. In his early years at Dee Drilling, J. worked as tank truck driver, roustabout, pumper, and was the first operator of a double drum when Dee Drilling became active in service work in 1983. It was this same year that a second yard on West Seventh Street was added and J. became President of the Company.

In 1992, Deecane, Inc., an oilfield rental and fishing tool company, was started to serve the needs of the industry in the Illinois Basin. Deecane exhibits at the annual IOGA meetings, and won "Most Original Exhibit" in 1994 and "Best Display of Product" in 1995.

Currently J. is First Vice President of the Illinois Oil and Gas Association and serves on the Executive Board. He continues the tradition of community involvement by serving as Past President of the Mt. Carmel Chamber of Commerce, two terms on the Area Industrial Development Committee and Past President, two terms as Parish Council President at St. Mary's Church, member of the Diocesan Finance Council, and as a Director at Security Bank and Trust. He is the father of three children, "Joseph" Roy Dee, IV, Erin, and Patrick.

Many changes have occurred in the oil industry in the last 50 years. We are proud of Dee Drilling's heritage and hope to continue serving the oil industry in the coming years with the same hard work and foresight displayed by our founders.

DIKOR DIAMOND CORING SERVICE

1959 was a milestone year for Dikor. This was the year they cut 100,000 feet of core.

On Sunday morning, March 22, 1959, Dikor Diamond Coring Service reached a significant milestone in their operations. On Carter Oil Company's No. 16 Stokes Unit, near Brownsville, Illinois, Mr. Eldon Billingsley, serviceman for Dikor, laid down a core of the Hardingsburg sand for inspection by Carter geologists and engineers - the fifth foot of this particular core was the 100,000th foot of core which Dikor personnel have cut since this local independent service company began its operations in Carmi in September of 1952.

On hand to help commemorate the occasion were H. W. McCormick, W. W. Swasson, J. L. Fortin, Tom Boyd, Jim Zimmerman, Chris Crawford, Ted Schmidt, Jim McCaffrey, all of Carter Oil Company; W. F. Jordan and Roscoe Walraven, both with Hartman-Jordan Drilling Company who drilled the well for Carter, and Bill G. Harmon, Eldon Billingsley and Jewell Aud, all from Dikor.

The significance of the 100,000th foot of diamond core becomes real when, for instance, it is pointed out that over 36,000 carats of diamonds have been used in doing this work; at an average cost of \$10.00 per carat for the type of industrial diamonds used, Dikor has spent \$360,000.00 for diamonds alone. In order to deliver this many feet of formation to oil companies Dikor has delivered equipment and provided highly skilled men to take part in the drilling of over 3,000 different wells.

These wells have been for the most part located in Illinois, Indiana and western Kentucky, but Dikor has also done work in six other states, and, at the present time, is actively engaged in coring operations in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan.

On that day in 1952 when Dikor did the first job, total personnel amounted to one man with one core barrel and one car. That man was Bill Harmon who formed the company and still actively manages all operations. 100,000 feet of core later, however, that one man did finally expand to 19 men (and women), 30 core barrels, and over 20 vehicles; and diamond coring became only one phase of the various services which the company (and its brother company, Harmon Service & Equipment Company) provided for the oil industry in the North East United States.

Perhaps the question "Why Core?" The well on which the 100,000th foot was cut is a typical example. In this case, Carter Oil Company engineers and geologists believed that the Hardingsburg formation extended southeast of the wells already drilled far enough and with enough sand thickness to justify one more oil producing well. To confirm this belief and to justify well completion expenditures of approximately \$15,000.00 (in addition to drilling costs of approximately \$15,000.00), they desired to have a piece of the actual formation (a core) in which the oil is contained brought to the surface of the ground for their inspection. Dikor was asked to perform this service for Carter.

After the core was visually inspected at the well site for thickness and oil content (which proved the engineers and geologists right), orders were given to run casing and create an income producing well for Carter, the land owners, and the royalty owners. The core itself was then sent to laboratories for accurate and precise measurements as to how much oil is in the formation, what is the best way of producing the well, and in what manner should water flood operations be carried out - all this in an effort to produce the most oil in the most efficient manner for the benefit of the producing company, the land owners, and most important for the benefit of the United States.

Off. (618)-842-3737
Res. 842-3964
Fax 842-3739

Oilfield Equipment
Injection Pumps & parts




Chet G. Maguire, Jr.
President
Roger L. Maguire
Sec./Treas.

P. O. Box 38
Highway 45 South
Fairfield, Illinois 62837

Countrymark Cooperative, Inc.

Jimmye L. Wiginton
Human Resources Director
Petroleum Division

Countrymark



1200 Refinery Road
Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
(812) 838-8130

A LISTING OF COMPANIES AND MEN WHO WERE (ARE) A PART OF THE OIL EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION HISTORY OF WHITE COUNTY, IL

*Prepared by Bill G. Harmon with input
from Jim Haley*

1. MAJOR OIL COMPANYS (with managers or other personnel who had impact on White County)

Carter Oil (Exxon) -
Tom Whittington, Irvin Alexander, Bill McCormack
and Pete Smith

Continental Oil (Conoco) -
Paul Thompson, Rex Alford, Bob Loosley

Magnolia (Mobil) -
Railey Wilson, Blackie Wardlow

Phillips Petroleum -
Ben Laughery, W. A. Roberts

Sinclair (Skelly) -
Jim Creeden, Buddy Leedy

Sun Oil Company -
Frank Ploeger
Bob Dobkins
Harley Byrd

The Superior Oil Company -
Frank Severns, Ken Alldredge, Jim Eads, Ed Cole,
Delbert Brown

Warren Petroleum

2. INDEPENDENT OIL OPERATORS/LEASE HOLDERS

Henry Absher
Bill Becker
Clarence Brehm
Charlie Clark
Eastern Petroleum - Henry Fullop
Clarence Engle
Vic Gallagher
Sam Gilpin
Jim Haley Production
Ivan McCallister (Lease Broker)

Oil Management - Tyler Gaven, Wilson G. Harris

Rebstock Oil Co. - Bud Rebstock, Dan Drone

Royal Drilling & Production - Royal Cantrell, Jim
Cantrell, Jeff Cantrell

Tartan Oil - H. V. Kirkpatrick, L. J. Kirkpatrick, Brian
Kirkpatrick

P. E. Tipton

Vandenbark Oil - Jim Vandenbark, Arthur Vandenbark,
Frank Vandenbark

3. SERVICE COMPANIES, DRILLING CONTRACTORS, CONSULTANTS

Ken Alldredge (Surveyor)

Atlas Drilling Co. - Tom Whittington, Dennis Paine

Baker Oil -
Gene Harness, Doug Moore, Del Girot

Barger Engineering (Engineers) -
Hugh Barger

Frank Bell (Geologist)

Big Four Welding - Leon Terry

Herman Brisch (Geologist)

F. H. Brown Drilling Co. - Hunter Eackle, Elmo Holder,
Ivan White

Burns Drilling Co. - John Burns, Aaron Burns, Bob Burns

Crossville Machine Shop - Earl Van Horn, Virgil
Coleman

Jim Dean (Geologist)

Dikor - Bill Harmon

Dudley & Heath Drilling Co. - Jack Dudley, Bonnie
Heath

Eastern Services - Bill Becker
Tony Faleatti (Lease Broker)

Grayville Casing Pulling Co. - Bob Paschal

George Greer (Lease Broker)

Ralph Halbert (Promoter)

Haley Well Service - B. W. Haley, Jim Haley, Raymond
Haley, Henry-Bob Haley

Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Co. - George
Sickendick, Al Baker (Current CEO- Halliburton
Services)

Jake Hallowell (Geologist)

"Red" Harris Drilling Company

Hartman - Jordan Drilling Co. - "Fat" Jordan, Roscoe
Walraven

Independent - Eastern Torpedo Co. - Red Kimbrell, Doc
Davis

Koontz Services - Kenny Koontz, Marty Koontz

Lohmann Johnson Drilling Co. - Jim Lohmann, Roy
Johnson

McCoy Machine & Tool - ken McCoy

Wayne Meisner Drilling Co.

Midwest Cement Lining - Henry Wallace

Midwest Drilling & Trucking Co. - Q. B. Mitchell, Q. B.
Mitchell, Jr., John Mitchell, Jim Mitchell, Andy Mitchell,
Ben Mitchell, Tom Mitchell, George Mitchell, Alva
Mitchell, Rufus Mitchell

George Mitchell Drilling Co. - George Mitchell, Chris
Mitchell

Mohawk Construction - Al Tate, Shine Alldrich

W. D. Morgan Trucking Company

O. H. & F. Trucking - Frank Elliott, Richard Elliott
C. E. O'Neal Drilling Co. - "Doc" O'Neal

Dennis Paine Service Co. - Ruth (Musgrave)
Coulter

L. T. Peyton Construction

Rector Perforating - Bill Rector

Joe Reznik (Promoter)

Herb Ripley Well Service

Robb's Cafe - Howard Porter

Lloyd Schoenheit Truck & Tractor Service

Snyder Well Service - Harold Snyder, Dick Snyder

Tretolite Chemicals

White County Abstract Co.

Ray Wiley Drilling Co.

L. F. Wilson Service Co. - L. F. Wilson, Les
Wilson

Les Wilson, Inc. - Les Wilson, Bob Wilson, Ron
Graul

4. SUPPLY STORES, MANUFACTURING COMPANIES

Central Supply - Percy Dobbs, Fletcher Strong

Harmon Service & Equipment Co. - Bill Harmon,
Bill Burns

National Supply

Oil Field Electric - Ralph Stotts

Oil Field Motor Service - Max Malone

Oil Well Supply

Terlex - Wally Holz

Terrell Electric

Tri-State Butane - Jack Griffith, Slim Benke, Carl
Anderson, Elmer Benz, Ben Hanes

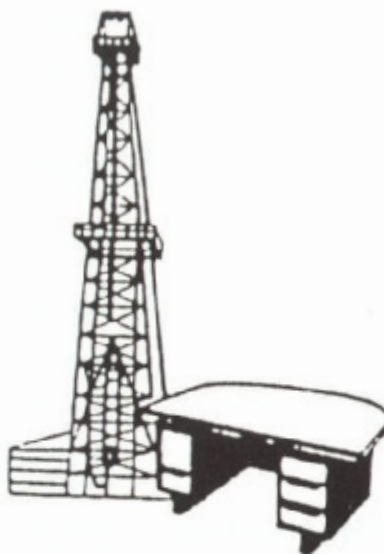
Walter Oil Tools - Ralph Alcorn

Weeks Manufacturing - Lloyd Weeks

Congratulations IOGA on your 50th Anniversary!

*From all the Desk and Derrick Clubs
in the Illinois Basin.*

Association of Desk & Derrick Clubs



Tri-State D&D Club

Chartered 1953

President, 1995 - Linda Dickens

President, 1996 - Hazel Pate

Region II Director, 1996 - Charley Campbell

Little Egypt D&D Club

Chartered 1954

President, 1995 - Joyce Nelson

President, 1996 - Kim Oelze

Olney D&D Club

Chartered 1955

President, 1995 - Linda Horn

President, 1996 - Linda Horn

Illinois Basin D&D Club

Chartered 1985

President, 1995 - Katie J. Mullenix

President, 1996 - Frances Strange

1946

Will I. Lewis is named IOGA first President.

J. D. Howie is named IOGA first Executive Vice President with a salary of \$250.00 per month.

The office is established on the lobby floor of the Hotel Emerson, Mt. Vernon, IL.

The Association's first business was to stop efforts of the state to impose a gross production tax of 15 cents per barrel.

Minimum dues of the Association is \$10.00 per year . . .

1947

The IOGA first Oil Mens Directory was produced.

IOGA reviews a new bill proposed by the Department of Mines and Minerals to establish spacing regulations in Illinois.

Walter Duncan, Jr. elected the Association's second president.

The Association first golf tournament is held at Robinson, IL.

IOGA proposes a Unitization Bill which was something new and unusual. Most operators wanted to re-pressure and flood any way they wanted.

Dr. Leighton (Morris Leighton's father) of the Geological Survey was asked to start collecting oil well statistics and data and establish a data base for the independents to have access . . .

1948

IOGA sponsors a radio program on local stations informing them of the importance of the oil industry.

John Miller is named the Association's 2nd Executive Vice President.

J. A. Mathews is the 3rd IOGA President.

The Association is working with the State Police concerning permits for moving rigs.

Legal and Legislative chairman asked the Association to endorse the proposal by the State to construct fire walls around tank batteries. The membership rejected the proposal . . .

1949

IOGA fights the "fire wall" rule stating it will cost operators \$175.00 per battery.

79 companies are now IOGA members with an annual budget of \$18,000.00.

The Association met with Illinois Governor Green to approve any efforts to establish a Oil Proration Bill.

New Governor Adali Stevenson establishes an oil and gas advisory to assist him in writing new rules and regulations . . .

1950

IOGA fights to keep 27 1/2% of depletion.

The Association reaches 418 in membership.

J. A. Atkinson nominated president of IOGA.

A move is on by the State Water Sanitation Division to stop the releasing of salt water into local streams.

1951

Charlie Pardee is the New Executive Vice President. The 32 year Pardee was previously the Dean of Men at the Mt. Vernon High School.

Illinois is now producing 5 million barrels a month.

IOGA objects to new proposed rule by the Illinois

Department of Mines and Minerals to meter the amount of injection water on secondary projects claiming unnecessary increases in cost. The proposal was rescinded.

IOGA asked for reduced restrictions on pipe rationing so the small independents can obtain their share.

J. A. Calvert, Jr. is elected as IOGA president . . .

1952

Ways and Means Committee decide to keep depletion rate at 27 1/2% . IOGA praises the good work of Illinois 19 refineries in helping with this battle.

IOGA opposes 5% increase in an oil assessment. The Association appoints a special committee to study the problems producers are having in secondary recovery. IOGA has asked the area SPE to get involved.

IOGA has started a "coring Column" in its bulletin to inform members who is doing what and how.

A. B. Carlisle former Chief Geologist with **C. E. Brehm** opens office in Mt. Vernon, IL.

Charles Pappageorge appointed Superintendent for **Bell Brothers**.

"**Big Boy**" **Watkins** plans to sell his rigs.

Collins Brothers Oil Company, Mt. Vernon, IL has hired **Patrick J. McCole** as their geologist.

Charles Wood, formerly landman for **National Drilling**, is now operating as an independent.

IOGA pushes scrap iron drive. With the shortage of steel the IOGA asked it's members to gather up all scrap iron and "sell it".

President Eisenhower wants to eliminate price controls on oil.

Illinois now requires oil companies to pay unemployment compensation.

IOGA fights new higher fees on truck licenses.

C. E. Skiles and **Joe McGuire** has started the **Mt. Carmel Drilling Company**.

Alva Davis buys interest of **Russell Johnson** and forms **Alva Davis Drilling Company**.

V. J. Nolan named New IOGA president.

Again, IOGA fights to preserve 27 1/2% depletion in Washington.

Congress is worried about the 26 cents a gallon for the price of gasoline . . .

1953

IOGA works with General Assembly on new securities laws.

John Zanetis moves his offices from Lawrenceville to Olney, IL.

Illinois Geological Society pushes more operators to consider the new rage of "fracing" wells as a method of improving production.

Bill Harmon owner of **Di-Kor, Inc.** opens up new office in Carmi, IL.

Paul McKelvey, formerly with **Alva Davis**, has gone into business for himself. The firm is called **McKelvey and Sipola**, Fairfield, IL . . .

1954

IOGA helps sponsor the "Well Diggers Ball" in Evansville, IN.

Gentles, Oslager & Dare Drilling has been formed in Mt. Vernon, IL.

Ben Nations, Carson Stanley and **Ray VanBuskirks** form a new company in Fairfield, IL - **Independent Oilwell Frac Company**.



L to R: Hunter Eakle, Sam Tipps, Alva Davis, Charles Pardee, Joe Van Buskirk, Grayville Oil Show 1954



Ladies in attendance at the 1962 Annual Meeting

Department of Mines and Minerals are now requiring lease operators to post identifying lease signs.

Roy Dannenburg is now a consulting geologist in Mattoon, IL.

Bob Summers is new Store Manager for **Fred E. Cooper** in Olney, IL.

N. V. Duncan, well known oil producer, dies.

H. V. & L. J. Kirkpatrick and **James Williams** form **Tartan Oil Company**, Evansville, IL.

IOGA lists 243 local drilling rigs in their directory.

George Bouras, Geologist, is now working with **Bernard Podolsky**, Fairfield, IL.

Fletcher Farrar, Consulting Engineer, has become President of **Inland Petroleum Corp** . . .

1955

IOGA is concerned with the effects of imported oil on the present day market and will be furnishing testimony before the Ways and Means Committee.

The Association also has voiced objection to a new law establishing a speed of 65 miles per hour on cars and 55 miles per hour on trucks.

Arnold Valter, A. R. Smith and **Milton Smith** form the **V. S. & S. Drilling Company**.

David Stewart elected new IOGA President.

Jerry Robinson, well known oil reporter in the Tri-State area, is killed in an auto accident.

IOGA sponsors legislation to allow operators to drill if they have more than 50% of the minerals.

Jerry, Bill & Charles Black form **Black & Black Oil Company**, Olney.

Marvin Warren, Dee White and **M. R. Witsman** form **Triangle Drilling Company**, Mt. Carmel, IL.

Jud Noble opens a geological service office in Mt. Vernon, IL.

DeMier Oil Company takes over production of **A. J. Slagter** . . .

1956

IOGA announces oil is #1 mineral in Illinois. Oil accounts for 40% of the mineral wealth of Illinois.

Diller & Knierim, Casey, IL, split the company taking two rigs each.

Harold Reeves is new manager of Oil Well Supply in Fairfield, IL. **Ed Prasuhn** starts **American Pump and Supply** in Fairfield, IL.

Fred Vinson & Glen Brock form **Central Drilling Co.**, Fairfield, IL.

Paul Farmer and **Rudy Anderson**, Mattoon, IL, area geologists form partnership.

Al Paya starts new oil well testing service in Fairfield, IL, with **Joe Evans** as field representative.

Lewis Ritz opens law office in Evansville, IN (former attorney for **Farm Bureau Oil**, Mt. Vernon, IN.)

Murvin Oil Company opens new office in Olney, Illinois.

IOGA fights new legislation to tax minerals separate from real estate.

General Oilfield Supply opens office in Olney.

Max Tipps, Fairfield, IL, joins **Eagle Supply**.

E. J. Reading new IOGA President.

N. L. Grant and **William Lampley** form **Franklin Drilling Company**, Benton, IL

1957

IOGA fights to reduce motor vehicle fees.

Osie Billington, Olney, IL, starts **O. C. Testing Company**.

Refinery strikers hurt producers - crude purchasing stops.

C. E. Brehm, Mt. Vernon, IL, named Chairman of A. A. P.G. Industry Research Committee.

IOGA, Indiana Oil & Gas Association and Kentucky Oil and Gas Association start log library in Evansville, IN . . .

1958

Schlumberger donates logs to Library.

Leonard Strum, Grayville, IL, appointed new well inspector in Grayville to fill **George Sullivan's** spot.

IOGA concerned with the effects of imports to the stripper well survival - lobbies Washington for import relief.

Tom Duncan elected IOGA President.

IOGA conducts safety meeting for drilling contractors.

John R. Lavins, Jr., Evansville, IN, is new Manager of **Oilfield Research, Inc.**

Oil producers are paying 10 million per year in ad-valorum taxes.

IOGA pushes for abolishing the personal property tax . . .

1959

Governor Stratton asked IOGA for support in the elimination of personal property taxes.

IOGA fights the elimination of the Department of Mines and Minerals - a proposal would put Oil and Gas Division into the Department of Natural Resources

Nash Redwine, well known area oil producer, dies.

IOGA helps sponsor a pullman car from Evansville, IN to Tulsa, OK for the oil show.

Howard Brockman elected New IOGA president.

Drilling permits increased to \$40.00

Sam Peterson resigns as head of the Oil & Gas Division in Department of Mines and Minerals. **W. E. Wayland** was appointed to succeed **Peterson** . . .

1960

IOGA works with Mines and Minerals on a new rule governing unitization and spacing.

C. L. Glover, Sr., Pure Oil Company, challenges the IOGA membership "to make 1960 the most accident free year in the history of the oil industry."

Crude oil prices were cut by 15 cents to \$2.85. IOGA calls a special meeting to deal with the price cut.

Mobil oil closes its office in Illinois.

Illinois production increases to 6.4 million barrels per month.

IOGA opposes a 1/2 cent increase in the tax on gasoline.

Fletcher Farrar is elected President of IOGA.

IOGA reports the average daily production in Illinois of wells making 20 barrels or less are in danger . . .

1961

IOGA recommends to state 40 acres spacing be adopted on wells deeper than 4,000 feet.

IOGA approves 1/2% increase in sales tax to 3 1/2%.

Operators must notify the Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals the locations of all salt water pits.

President Farrar tells members, "It is much easier to correct our disposal problems before they are called to our attention by well inspectors. With several new inspectors at work, I believe we can expect increased vigilance on their part to get your drains out of the firewalls and pits."

Members should be aware of new labor laws requiring a minimum wage of \$1.00 and overtime pay as required by law.



Paula Mace

IOGA honors **Paula Mace, Craig & Craig, Mt. Vernon, IL** for being elected President of the North America Association of Desk and Derrick.

1962

Mines and Minerals reminds operators to put elevation on applications for drilling permits.

Edward Self, Sr., Mt. Vernon, IL, was honored by a national publication for career in the oil industry. Edward brought the first rotary drilling rig to the State of Illinois.

Ashland Oil moves its exploration office from Kentucky to Evansville, IN.

Bradford Supply re-organizes its stores in Robinson, Salem, St. Elmo, Princeton, IN, and Owensboro, KY.

C. D. Chamblin is elected IOGA President.

Ohio Oil Company changes its name to **Marathon Oil Company**.

Buz Applegate appointed area field superintendent for **Sohio Pipeline**.

Edward E. "Bud" Rue elected President.



Harry Temple presents Edward Rue with past President's Plaque

U. S. Senate and House passed 7% investment tax credit on oil equipment purchased . . .

1963

President Rue forms two subcommittees to review and recommend changes in the oil and gas rules and regulations.

President Rue testifies before House Ways and Means Committee concerning possible changes in tax laws effecting the oil industry proposed by U. S. President John Kennedy.

Association reports that the average daily production of each well has dropped to 5.4 barrels per day.

Jackson Sparks of Robinson wins IOGA fishing contest.

IOGA opposes Legislative action to force operators to put fences around salt water pits.

Robert "Bob" Harris formerly of **National Supply** opens a supply store in Olney, IL.

Crude buyers add gravity deductions to crude pricing practices. IOGA and Illinois Governor Otto Kerner expressed their concern to the refineries over the move.

Charles Duncan becomes District Manager for **Ashland Crude Oil Purchasing** . . .

1964

Tony DiPrimo, **Warrior Oil**, Mt. Vernon, and **Robert Burnside**, **Burnside and Dees**, Vandalia, IL are commended for their work on reviewing the oil and gas rules.

IOGA moves its office to 713 Main St., Mt. Vernon, IL, about one building East of its present location and will increase its rent \$20.00 per month.

Harry Temple, **Shakespeare Oil Company** named new IOGA President.

IOGA begins information center.

Phillips Petroleum moved their offices from Illinois to Ohio and they donated their scout tickets and logs to IOGA to start a well record library. 55,000 logs and 110,000 scout tickets. Research pamphlets from the Illinois Geological Survey will also be added to the new library.

Tom Lang, Geologist and **Leland Terry**, Landman, have opened a office together in Evansville, IN . . .

1965

IOGA opposes a 3 cent per gallon hike in gas tax.

Merle Williams, Geologist, Mt. Vernon, IL, will supervise the new IOGA library.

IOGA works with state on Workers Compensation Laws.

IOGA adds developmental maps to library.

ON THE ETHICS AND PHILOSOPHY OF THE OIL MAN

By **Harry C. Temple**, IOGA President
January 29, 1965

Here are a few quotes from some people over the years who have helped make Illinois a good place to work, and the oil business a little better business to be in. Many of you who receive our publication will remember some of these men. When they or their friends see them, it will be too late to object.

ON FAIR PLAY -

Eddie Giffel who used to be landman for the Ohio Oil Company said, "Never leave a deal in such a shape that you can't go back to it." and this one, "I'm not very big, and I don't care if we are unloading cement, I'll carry my share of the load and a little more."

ON DOING ONE'S SHARE -

Charlie Scott, Central Pipeline Company, to an over-done young lawyer, "Me - I pay you to help me make these deals - not to keep me from it."

ON KEEPING FAITH -

Operator to most any drilling contractor in the Basin, "You say you will drill that well for \$3.00 a foot, \$17.00 rig time, we to furnish surface and cement, and you to set it and you to furnish \$200.00 worth of mud free?"

Contractor, "Yes."

Operator, "Okay, move in."

Two days later and 1700' deeper, Contractor to Operator, "We lost circulation this morning; fresh water is coming in around and below the surface pipe. What do we do now? We did not discuss this."

Operator, "Well, let's fix it. We will send someone down to help you to work it out, then let's go ahead and finish the well. Then we will sit down with you and agree on an adjustment of the price based on what is fair and equitable under the circumstances."
Contractor, "Okay."

Carl Roberson to Cobb Marshall, Central Pipeline,

"The price has gone up 50 cents a barrel since we verbally made that deal to sell our production to you." Marshall, "Yes, but we made a deal." Carl, "Yes, that is right. The deal still stands."

ON PROFITS -

Someone asked **Tom Buell**, "How do you make money in this cotton picking business?" Tom said, "You do it the easy way - you just have to be lucky."

ON FAVORITISM-

Heard at a meeting of your Editorial Board - "The Illinois Oil and Gas Association shall not distinguish between race or creed, nor shall it distinguish between major company and individuals. We strive to represent the oil industry made up of just oil men."

1966

IOGA helps promote Tulsa Oil Show explaining its a great way to learn of new technology.

IOGA member **C. E. Brehm** is one of the featured speakers at the National AAPG meeting. **Brehm's** talk centered on "The importance of the U. S. to take care of its oil industry or we will be devastated by imported oil from foreign countries."

Bernard Podolsky, Fairfield, IL, elected new IOGA President.

Clarence Smith, Flora, IL, honored for serving as IOGA General Counsel for 20 years.

Former IOGA President **Allen Calvert** named new president of IPAA.

IOGA reminds members the Department of Mines and Minerals now requires temporary abandonment permits for wells taken out of service.

Max Firebaugh longtime geologist for **Collins Brothers Oil Company**, Mt. Vernon, IL, has accepted the job as Manager of the Mt. Vernon Outland Airport . . .

1967

IOGA pushes for tax credit for pollution control facilities (water disposal).

Legislation requires a \$40.00 fee for drilling permits.

IOGA helps defeat a Bill requiring drilling contractors to be licensed.

AMF Tuboscope to open pipe testing offices in Illinois.

John Dunnill opens office in Centralia.

IOGA conducts a "Safety Fair" in Olney with a title "Safety Doesn't Cost - It Pays"

C. A. Robinson, Evansville, opens a petroleum consulting office in Evansville, IN. C. A. was District Manager for **Kingwood Oil**.

J. W. Rudy moves into new offices in Clay City, IL.

Walter Henigman, Oil Producer, Paris, IL, dies.

Walt Sledge, Mt. Vernon, IL, starts **Sledge Drilling**. Walt was tool pusher for Canter Drilling for 18 years.

Wilton Webb, Geologist, and **C. E. Brehm** are new chairmen of the IOGA Library . . .

1968

Harold McClure, President IPAA, told IOGA members at a meeting concerning the drop in the price of oil of 10 cent per barrel, "Some way must be found to put the nation's oil finders back to work before our exploration teams and equipment are further dismantled. . ."

Herb Carson, Geologist, has opened an office in Olney, IL.

Department of Mines and Minerals are beginning to condemn some salt water pits and suggest these operators use a water down hole disposal system.

Delbert Runyon, well known Olney Producer, dies.

IOGA opposes the proposal of a state income tax of 2%.

Lloyd Harris, Mattoon, IL, is elected IOGA President.

IOGA develops a conservation program for members . . .

1969

IOGA's Conservation Program to encourage operators to be good stewards of the land is highlighted in the Oil and Gas Journal.

Illinois House introduces Bill to increase minimum wage to \$1.25.

Don Brown opens **Brown Cementing** in Flora under the direction of **Leo Mason**.

Ben Nation sells all his production to a group of independents.

Frank Severns, **Superior Oil Company**, dies.

Hotel McCurty, long time meeting place for oil industry in Evansville, IN, closes its doors.

U.S. House Ways and Means Committee is looking

into the 27 1/2% depletion.

IOGA observes its 25 year Silver Anniversary, during its Annual Meeting in Mt. Vernon, IL, over 200 attended. Illinois Senator Ralph Smith was the principle speaker.

Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals is granted authority to repair leaking wells that could reach fresh water . . .

1970

IOGA sponsors trip to Spain for members. 16 members paid \$500 for the trip.

IOGA sponsors seminar on "cross flooding"

Lincoln Trail College will offer a two year program in oil technology.

Illinois passes the "Environmental Protection Act." IOGA fears this may come back to haunt us.

IOGA President **Lloyd Harris** warns members of possible shortages of oil in U. S. because of problems in the Middle East.

IOGA forms committee to work with the states new Environmental Protection Act.

Oil Prices jump 25 cents to \$3.50 a barrel . . .

1971

Illinois Governor Richard Ogilive speaks at the OPGA Annual Convention.

IOGA supports a National Energy Policy to stave off the possibility of a flood of imported oil

Dormant Mineral Interest Act is passed. (Minerals not active in 25 years could be acquired by land owners.)

IOGA members are advised to develop a SPCC Spill Plan.



Russell Stewart (L) Joe Dull (R)

Joe Dull, Mt. Vernon, IL, is elected new IOGA President.

Ken Bell co-owner of **Bell Brothers** in Robinson, IL, dies.

Illinois increases well blanket bond to \$10,000.00 . . .

1972

IOGA establishes a Wildcatter of the Year Award.

Pursie Pipes wins IOGA golf tournament.

Forrest Lindsay, owner of **National Associated Petroleum Company**, dies.

Virgil kays, founder of the **Tri-State Oil Reporter**, dies.

Marshall "Buz" Daniel, a recent graduate of SIU, joins **Edward E. Rue & Associates**.

IOGA Legal and Legislative Committee looks into the problems of "Independent Contractor vs. Employee".

Oil prices are expected to increase to \$3.75.

The State of Illinois is looking to have operators to line any new salt water pit and require tubing and packers in water disposal wells.

"Top" George, Mt. Carmel, dies . . .

1973

Rhea Fletcher has opened new supply store in Salem, IL.

R. K. Petroleum, Mt. Carmel, IL, wins first wildcatter of the year award.

J. A. McCarty, **Shakespeare Oil Company**, Salem, IL, named new IOGA president.

IOGA opposes Illinois gross production tax of 5%. IOGA stops legislation that would require the registration of oil storage tanks.

W. F. "Fats" Jordan, Drilling Contractor, Mt. Vernon, IL, dies.

Oil Prices jumped to \$4.20 - President Nixon announces a price freeze - then price goes to \$8.58 per barrel.

Tier pricing becomes a way of life - as energy crises occurs. There is now different prices for strippers and new wells.

Illinois ranks 6th in the nation with 24,363 stripper wells averaging 3.72 barrels of oil daily . . .

1974

IOGA launches a letter writing campaign against a proposed excess profit tax - above \$4.20 per barrel and a terrible "Emergency Energy Bill". The Bill was vetoed by the President. The Bill would have rolled back the price of crude oil almost 50%.

Perry Fulk named Wildcatter of the Year.

IOGA develops a standard SPCC Plan for members. **Edward "Bud" Rue** testifies before the Senate Financial Committee on the Preservation of depletion allowances.

IOGA President **James McCarty** died suddenly of a heart attack.

Robert Stewart, **Marathon Oil**, was named to fill

out the term of McCarty.

S. R. Hollensbe was elected Vice President of **Shakespeare Oil Company**, Salem, IL after the passing away of **James McCarty**.

1975

Ben Nation, Fairfield Oil Producer, dies.

Ray Radliff, Vandalia, IL, was elected President of IOGA. IOGA submits testimony before House Ways and Means Committee to save percentage depletion.

L. F. "Red" Russell was honored for his 4 trips to Washington to lobby.

IOGA backs Federal Energy Administration regulations on "Once a Stripper Always A Stripper," for crude oil pricing purposes.

Illinois minimum wage is increased to \$2.10 per hour.

IOGA Unitization Bill passes both Houses in Springfield.

Charles Chamblin one of the founders of **Bradford Supply** dies.

President Ford signs "Price Roll Back" Bill reducing oil from \$8.75 to \$7.66.

Brehm Oil wins Wildcatter of the Year . . .

1976

Tier Oil Pricing is confusing everyone - Illinois gets waiver for \$12.60.

Marathon Oil Company is Wildcatter of the Year.

Alfred Kiltz, President of IOPA - Tri-State, dies.

C. L. "Buddy" Glover testifies in Washington to reduce price controls on stripper production.

Raymond Haley, Carmi, IL, owner of **Raymond Haley Well Services**, dies.

Leo Schumacher, Mt. Vernon, IL, dies.

George Landenberger, Union Oil, Olney, IL, dies.

President **Ray Radliff** asked IOGA members to get involved in the upcoming presidential elections and protect your pocketbook . . .

1977

Richard Rudy, Clay City, IL, is new IOGA President.

President Rudy asked members to write President Jimmy Carter to oppose his ideas on a energy policy.



L to R: *Charlie Pardee, Red Russell, Elmer Oelze, Ron Van Fossen, Buddy Glover, Ed Prasuhn, Richard Rudy*

H. E. "Buz" Applegate, Norris City area Superintendent of **Sohio Pipeline**, dies.

Percentage depletion is reduced to 22%.

Ron VanFossan is Wildcatter of the Year.

Ottis Pattillo, St. Elmo, IL, dies.

A New Law Partnership is formed in Mt. Vernon, IL - **Campbell, Furnall, Moore & Jacobsen** - a spin-off of **Craig & Craig**.

Will I. Lewis, IOGA's first President, dies.

Dee Sledge, Sledge Drilling, dies . . .

1978

Snow storm hampers the 33rd Annual Meeting. Many members get snowed in at Mt. Vernon Holiday Inn.

Bernie Podolsky presents paper on "Reclaiming Salt Water Damaged Lands".

Duke Resources is Wildcatter of the Year.

Harl Depoister, Effingham, IL, dies.

President Rudy testifies in Washington, D. C., on Energy crisis.

E.P.A. has informed IOGA it will soon begin a U.I.C. Program.

Tom Duncan, Past IOGA President, dies . . .

1979

For the third year in a row a snow storm hits during the Annual Meeting.

Several prominent oil men passed away this year:

Former IOGA Presidents **Allen Calvert, Olney, IL** and **David Stewart, Mt. Vernon, IL**
John Zanetis, Olney, IL
W. L. Benden, St. Elmo, IL
Dan Slope, Olney, IL
Tom L. Smith, Bridgeport, IL
Bill Pascal, Grayville, IL
Roy Dickinson, Salem, IL
Warren Loar, Jr., Mt. Vernon, IL
J. Carol Sulsberger, Olney, IL

IOGA supplies testimony for the Carter Administration concerning oil price controls.

IOGA to build new office building. Building Committee: **Richard Rudy, Harold Tracy, David Sledge, Mary Bangert, Mike Cash, Richard Casburn, Thelma Bailey and Ralph Vanarsdel** will direct the planning of the new office.

Ed Prasuhn, new IOGA President, testifies before the Senate Finance Committee on a proposed "Windfall Profit Tax Proposal."

Unlined evaporation pits to become history. EPA says they must be gone by 1984.

C. E. Brehm wins Wildcatter of the Year for the second time . . .



Ed Prasuhn presents C. E. Brehm with Wildcatter Award

1980

Windfall Profit Tax Bill is signed into effect.

Several prominent oil men passed away:

Homer Rutherford, Mt. Vernon, IL
Howard Campbell, Sr., Mt. Vernon, IL
C. E. Brehm, Mt. Vernon, IL
Charles Booth, Flora, IL
Herman Harrawood, Fairfield, IL
George Cullum, Fairfield, IL
H. V. Kirkpatrick, Carmi, IL
IOGA president writes to President Carter:

"Mr. President:

The day you signed the so-called windfall profits tax bill into law will be the darkest day in the U.S. A. history. It will haunt you the rest of your "born-again" days.

Edwin C. Prasuhn

IOGA moves into new building.

EPA publishes its final rules UIC becomes reality.

Illinois Dormant Mineral Statute declared unconstitutional . . .

1981

IOGA begins the unpleasant task of explaining the windfall profit tax and forms to the membership.

IOGA members **Red Russell, Elmer Oelze and Buddy Glover** lobby in Washington with problems dealing with the Windfall Profit Tax.

Tom Buell, Effingham, IL, dies.

Ellis "Ed" Harmon, Carmi, IL, dies.

Ralph Vanarsdel, Carmi, dies.

New Legislation requires permits for hauling brine.

Lester Moore wins Wildcatter of the Year.

L. F. "Red" Russell is elected IOGA President.

Crude Oil hits \$36.00 per barrel.

IOGA will hire an executive Assistant.

Charles Pardee celebrates 30 years with the IOGA

Lelan Russell, Carmi, IL, has been hired as the new IOGA Executive Assistant.

Illinois adopts new U.I.C. rules . . .

1982

Crude oil prices drop from \$35.00 to \$34.00.

700 people attend the Annual Meeting in Evansville, IN.

Dart Oil and Gas wins Wildcatter of the Year.

IOGA sponsors a oilfield pumper update course.

IOGA President **"Red" Russell, Buddy Glover and Lelan Russell** go to Washington in an effort to inform members of Congress the effects of the Windfall Profit Taxes on producers.

A new law goes into effect to allow a system of getting a lease from unlocatable minerals owners.

IOGA bulletins expands from 4 to 8 pages.

B & B Tank Truck Service purchases **Eastern Services** of Carmi, IL.

State Mining Board adopts new U. I. C. rules.

Over 500 people attend the viewing of **George Mitchell's** new rig #9 in Carmi, IL.

Bill Harmon, Carmi, IL celebrates the 30th Anniversary for **Di-Kor, Inc.** which he founded.

Charlie Moats after 35 years with **National Supply**

retires.

Carl Busby, oil producer, McLeansboro, IL, dies . . .

1983

Depletion rates falls to 17%.

C. L. "Buddy" Glover, Jr., Olney, IL, is new IOGA president.

Well Known Geologist **Margaret Hawn** dies.

Rofan Energies is new Wildcatter of the Year.

Oil Prices drop to \$29.00 per barrel.

New Dormant Mineral Act proposed by **Representative Harry Hicks**.

IOGA kills a proposed state production tax.

President "Buddy" Glover testifies before Ways & Means Committee.

Pete Morris, Olney, IL, testifies before IRS Committee on stripper well exemption.

Morris Leighton named new "Chief" of Illinois Geological Survey.

Bob Urash, purchased Dikor & Harmon Services from Bill Harmon.

IOGA membership hits high of 612 members.

IOGA sponsors "National Oilfield Art Exhibit" at the Mitchell Museum in Mt. Vernon, IL.

Earl Tappendorf, **Sohio Supply**, retires after 45 years of service.

Howard Ritter of Olney and **Bill DeMier** both of Fairfield, IL died.

Bob Herr and **Dale Miller**, Mt. Vernon, IL, form **Herr & Miller Drilling Co** . . .

1984

Senator Charles Percy speaks at the IOGA Wildcatter Luncheon before 900 people.

Depletion rate lowered to 15%.

Executive Vice President **Charles Pardee** retires after 33 years with IOGA.

Lelan Russell named new Executive Vice President.

New Spirit, Effingham, IL, wins Wildcatter of the Year.

Former IOGA president **L. F. "Red" Russell** dies.

Gene Burgener, **Burgener Services**, celebrates 25 years in business.

Robert Stewart joins the staff of Stewart Producers, Inc.



IOGA burns the mortgage on their new building . . .

1985

Steve King, Mt. Carmel, IL, becomes New IOGA President.



Black & Black Oil Company, Olney, IL, is new Wildcatter of the Year.

Senator **Allen Dixon** speaks at the Annual Convention.

Oil prices begin to tumble in December.

Nick Babare, Centralia, IL dies.

Drilling permit fees are increased to \$100.00 and Blanket Bonds to \$25,000.

Glenn Brock, Fairfield, IL, dies.

President Reagan proposes new tax reform legislation.

IOGA pushes legislators to exempt oil equipment from sales tax.

Aaron Karchmer, **Karchmer Pipe & Supply**, Centralia, IL, dies.

Elmer Squibb, **Squibb Tank Company**, Salem, IL, dies . . .

1986

New tax legislation is passed, bringing forth the Alternative Minimum Tax problems to the industry.

IOGA has for the first time dual winners of the Wildcatter of the Year - **John Prior**, **Prior Oil Co.**, Centralia, IL, and **Marshall Lippert**, Centralia, IL. IOGA fights and beats a Punitive Land Owners Rights Bill proposed by a Franklin County group.

Oil prices collapse as low as \$10.50 as OPEC is in a disarray.

Radio personality, **Bob Hardy**, **KMOX Radio**, speaks at the Fall Banquet.

Former IOGA Executive Vice President **Charles Pardee** dies.

Paul Rudolphi, Olney, IL, dies.

Max Knierim, Casey, IL, dies . . .

1987

U. S. EPA plans to take U. I. C. Program away from the State of Illinois.

Jack Morgan is named as head of Oil and Gas Division of Mines and Minerals.

IOGA works with U. S. EPA to help Illinois retain primacy.

Glenn Thompson retires from **Indiana Farm Bureau**.

Harold Tracy, Marine, IL, is elected IOGA President.

IOGA fights Illinois Department of Revenue over sales tax collection.

IOGA proposed legislation on drilling operations.

Annual yearly fees set for injection wells to fund U.I.C. program.



Fletcher Farrar is given IOGA's First Lifetime Achievement Award.

Wilton Webb is Petroleum Professional of the Year.

John Warren is the Service Person of the Year.

IOGA sponsors first microbial E.O. P. in the area.

Marathon celebrates its 100 year anniversary.

IOGA criticizes Presidential Candidate Paul Simon on his lack of interest in oil industry problems.

Don Lawhead, Fairfield, IL, dies . . .

1988

IOGA adds new twist to Annual Meeting. Chairman **Buz Daniel** announces that Marie Osmond will perform during the annual event.

Petro Venture named Wildcatter of the Year.

Thelma "Stormy" Bailey is Lifetime Achievement winner.

Dick Howard is Petroleum Professional of the Year.

Hack Wilson is Service Person of the Year.

IOGA conducts well log seminar presented by log analyst **Jeff Hoy**.

Texaco celebrates the 50th year anniversary of the discovery well in the Salem Field.

C. L. Glover, Sr., Olney, IL, dies.

Bass Enterprises buys **Baldwin Oil** of Bridgeport, IL.

Ashland Oil eliminates crude oil gravity dock, others follow.

Windfall Profit Tax repealed.

Crude oil prices dip to \$13.50.

Former Mt. Vernon President **Jerry Jordan** is principal speaker at Fall Meeting.

Walter Appling, Olney, IL, dies.

Tank Battery sites must be registered with state fire marshal.

All operators should have a MSDS for crude oil in their files.

Oil producer **M. R. "Jake" Witsman**, Mt. Carmel, IL, dies.

Geologist **George Bouras**, St. Louis, MO, dies.

Robert "Cotton" Sublett, dies . . .

1989

Illinois Lt. Governor, **George Ryan**, speaks at Annual Meeting.

Merle Williams named Outstanding Petroleum Profession of the Year.

John Ogle and **Cecil Gum** are Service Persons of

the Year.

Bernard Podolsky honored as Lifetime Achievement Award winner.



Charles Wood & J. Nelson Wood receive Wildcatter Award

Wood Energies, Mt. Vernon, IL, is Wildcatter of the year.

New Bonding Bill is introduced in Springfield.

Mike Collins, Casey, IL, is new IOGA President.

Sohio Supply Company is purchased by **B. P. Supply Company**.

Sam Tipps, Fairfield, IL, dies.

Wilton Webb, Mt. Vernon, IL, dies.

IOGA officials, **Lelan Russell** and **Buz Daniel** meet with Secretary General of OPEC, Dr. Subrato.

Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals adopts new enforcement procedures.

Oil producers are concerned about the crude oil price spread. Posting has jumped to 65 cents.

Donna Hughey hired as IOGA Office Manager. Donna replaces **Donna Green**.

Former IOGA President **Ed Prasuhn**, Mt. Vernon, IL dies.

Producers are to instruct employees on the dangers of handling chemicals. . .

1990

Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals began the rewriting of the oil and gas rules.

Patty Loveless performs at IOGA Annual Meeting.

Elmer Oelze, Jr., wins Wildcatter of the Year.

Harry Temple is Lifetime Achievement Winner.

Bill Harmon is Service Person of the Year.

Buz Daniel is Petroleum Professional of the Year.

IOGA library, through a grant from U. S. DOE adds microfiche section.

State proposes new T. A. abandoned well regulations.

New integration Act is passed.

IOGA works with E. P. A. to help sort out problems with **M. T. Richards** superfund clean-up site.

IOGA meets with new Illinois Governor **Jim Edgar's** transition team.

IOGA sets up new sample depository for members . . .

1991

IOGA conducts Horizontal Drilling Seminar.

Gas spacing of 640 acres is proposed on deep gas.

Louise Mandrell entertains at Annual Meeting.

George Mitchell and **Les Wilson** both of Carmi, IL, are named Lifetime Achievement Award winners.

Ken Alldredge of Carmi, IL, is Petroleum Professional of the Year.

Bill Parker of Fairfield is Service Person of the Year.

Marshall "Buz" Daniel is elected president.

IOGA designs a generic lease sign.

New state bonding programs become law.

Elmer Oelze, Jr., Nashville, IL, dies.

R. A. "Red" Harris, Grayville, IL, dies.

Frank King, Mt. Vernon, IL, dies.

Wild Well Control, Houston, TX, presents a program at the Fall Meeting on the fires in Kuwait.

IOGA holds CDL Seminars.

Executive Vice President **Lelan Russell** testifies on wet lands proposals.

Patrick McCole, Mt. Vernon, IL, dies . . .

1992

IOGA conducts a series of first aid courses.

Several prominent oil men dies:

Don Fulkerson, Mt. Vernon, IL

William Stewart, Carmi, IL

Don Brown, Salem, IL

Kenny Kirkpatrick, Mt. Vernon, IL

Howard Bell, Centralia, IL

Lloyd Feller, St. Elmo, IL

Glen Payne, Clay City, IL

Clark Cochonour, Casey, IL

President **Buz Daniel** and **Lelan Russell** lobbies in Washington.

Osie Billington, Olney, IL, is Lifetime Achievement Award winner.

Budmark Oil, Inc., West Frankfort, IL, is Wildcatter of the Year.

Dick Sweetin, Flora, IL, is Service Person of the Year.

Dave Furnall, Mt. Vernon, IL, Petroleum Professional of the Year.

IOGA President **Buz Daniel** criticizes crude oil purchasers for increasing price spread.

IOGA lobbies in Washington on Alternative Minimum Tax relief.

IOGA introduces new insurance plan for members.

IOGA fights Monroe County on proposed zoning ordinances on oil wells.

IOGA members **Lelan Russell**, **Craig Howard**, **Buz Daniel**, and **Chris Mitchell** meet with President Clinton's new Energy Liason pointman.

IOGA adds new well information computer system to its library in conjunction with the Illinois Geological Survey.

John Page Wham, Centralia, IL, dies . . .

1993

Well Known Singer & Actor **Jerry Reed** entertains at the IOGA Annual Meeting.

Vic Gallagher receives Lifetime Achievement Award.

Booth Oil receives Wildcatter of the Year.

Don Robson receives Service Person of the Year.

Steven King receives Petroleum Professional of the Year.

IOGA members **Jim Mick, Jerry McKneelen, Ken Aldredge** and **Glenn Thompson** dies.

Deccane, Inc. opens new business of tool rentals in Mt. Carmel, IL.

A group of oil producers question the spread of 25 cents between spot and posted.

IOGA meets with Congressman **Poshard** concerning a proposed BTU tax.

IOGA helps celebrate Wildcatters Week in Washington, D. C. and lobbies lawmakers on industry problems.

IOGA and National Oilwell Supply conducts 2nd Annual Down-Hole Pump School.

IOGA develops a generic safety manual for members.

Ashland sells gathering system to **Farm Bureau, Inc.**

IOGA President **Chris Mitchell** urges President Clinton to act on crude oil price slide . . .

1994

President of the National Stripper Well Association **Virginia Lazenby** speaks at the Annual Meeting. **Van Dells** entertain.

Richard Rudy named Lifetime Achievement Award winner.

Tony Diprimo receives Petroleum Professional of the Year.

Gerry Green receives Service Person of the Year.

Steven King, Chet McGuire, Sr., John Potsch, Charles Pappageorge, Dee White, Louis Pessina, Carol Brehm and **Braden Whittington** die.

IOGA attends emergency meeting of associations from Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Indiana, Kansas and Louisiana to discuss

problems in Washington.

IOGA meets with **Congressman Dan Rostenkowski. Chris Mitchell, Craig Howard** and **Lelan Russell** met with the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee along with other members of Congress to discuss the industries problems.

President Clinton meets with Oil & Gas caucus of legislature, listens but does nothing.

President Chris Mitchell said, " We applaud the efforts of **Congressman Poshard**. It is good to know for a change someone in Washington cares about us."

Dr. Jeane J. Kirkpatrick speaks at the Fall Membership Meeting.

IOGA negotiates one million dollar reduction in Ad Valorem Taxes.

Lelan Russell meets with IL EPA to seek relief in storm water discharge permitting.

IOGA conducts 1st Peer Review of the IL Dept. of Mines and Minerals . . .

1995

IOGA meets with newly elected **107th IL House Representative John O. Jones** to discuss upcoming legislative issues.

Jim Haley receives Lifetime Achievement Award.

Jackson Sparks is Petroleum Professional of the Year.

Carlos "Mac" McGregor is Service Person of the Year.

Robert R. Herr, III Mt. Vernon, IL is elected President of IOGA.

Bill Steinman, Rudy Anderson, Les Collins, Paul Ortman and **Alva Davis** die.

IL Dept. Mines & Minerals has merged with the IL Dept. of Conservation to make a new department - The IL Department of Natural Resources.

IOGA conducts seminar - Geology for non-geologist.

IOGA has developed a traveling exhibit and display to be used in various towns to educate the public about the oil industry.

Lelan Russell and **Ron Wooten** testify before House Commerce Committee concerning workers compensation problems.

IOGA to publish 50th year magazine in 1996.

IOGA President **Bob Herr** pushes the State of Illinois to relax plugging rules on small coal seams.

Governor Edgar signs new Unitization Bill proposed by IOGA.

Former IOGA President **Fletcher F. Farrar** dies.

DEE DRILLING COMPANY

57 years in
the Basin

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BIG DEE



Pulling Units Service Rigs Construction
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"MCBRIDE OIL STORY"

A human interest chapter
by Maggie Jessup

W. C. McBride - Silurian Oil Company - more familiarly known simply as "McBride" opened an office in Centralia, IL, in 1938. J. B. Crisman was General Superintendent, with Carl Vickers as Assistant Super. Howard Bell was Chief Engineer. Crisman and Vickers came from the Tulsa, Oklahoma, area. Bell was recruited from the University of Illinois petroleum engineering graduates.

A foreman in Seminole, Oklahoma, area - U. Q. "Quint" Strunk - was chosen as the best qualified to "head-up" field operations. Strunk was a good "farm-boss" and field man and willingly transferred with Bell and trekked eastward across the Mississippi river to Illinois.

Housing, however, was a different matter - being virtually non-existent. Finally, Strunk rented a very small basement apartment, with heat in the form of a coal stove. It was winter when he sent for his wife and two small children. They arrived in Centralia on a night train. Sleet was falling onto packed-down snow; the temperature was ten degrees above zero. When they arrived at the apartment, the worst had happened - the fire in the heating stove had gone out.

Mrs. Strunk had hysterics. The only question she wanted answered was:

"When is the next train west?"

She was "going back home" to Oklahoma. Strunk well knew that McBride would demote him to roustabout, if he made the move back, but had little choice.

Family - wise, he had a trump card. He pointed out that their finances would be chaotic and they would have to sell their recently acquired brand new car.

Mrs. Strunk looked at the automobile for a long time; then she asked how to build a fire in the coal stove.

Thus, for the love of a sassy new green Chevy, the foreman's job was saved and the Strunk family remained intact.

McBride's field operations flourished - and the Strunks stayed forty years.

**EAGLE SUPPLY
COMPANY, INC.**
Fairfield, Illinois

Chet G. Maguire, Sr. came to Southern Illinois from Oklahoma during the oil boom of the 1940's. He and his family settled in the Olney area where he worked as a salesman for an oilfield business. In October of 1949, Chet borrowed \$5,000 from his father and opened his own store in Fairfield. The store was initially located on the corner of N.W. 7th and Main Streets. The staff consisted of Chet, his brother Joe Maguire, working as a downhole pump mechanic and his wife Daisy Maguire serving as the bookkeeper. They named the business Eagle Supply Company.

On January 18, 1951, Chet moved the business to the Lot Henson Building on North East Second Street, across from Fairfield City Hall. A few years later the business moved to a two-story building on Highway 15 West and later relocated to his home at 1106 West Delaware.



Eagle Supply's 1949 location

In the mid 70's his two sons, Chet Jr. and Roger joined him in the business and eventually moved the business to its present location on Highway 45 South on April 27, 1981. In August of 1990, Chet Sr. retired and sold the business to his sons and they currently operate the business. Before Chet's retirement, the business was incorporated. Chet Jr. now serves as President and Roger as Vice President of the business.

During the past several years with oil prices fluctuating, drilling sporadic and an overall recession in the oilfield, Eagle Supply has branched out and diversified its line of merchandise. No longer do they supply just basic oilfield pumps, pipe, fittings, etc., but they also carry supplies for area agricultural and industrial businesses in the area.

In addition to Chet Jr. and Roger, employees for Eagle Supply include: Sue Bunting, Secretary and Office Manager, Mike Dinsmore, Shop Foreman, Monte Bible, Pump Repair and Salesman, Dallas York, Sales, and Delbert Pottorff, bookkeeper.



EGO-ALTEC ENERGY, INC. Centralia, Illinois

It is appropriate that members of my family assume substantial risks, inasmuch as my great-great-grandfather was captured and imprisoned in the city of New York during the American Revolution and in 1791 was the first settler in Schuyler County, N.Y. in the Finger Lakes area. All of my ancestors from him down to my father are buried in one lot in what used to be the "MITCHELL CEMETERY" now "Fairview" south of Odessa, N.Y. With the possible exceptions of the Spanish-American War, the family fought in all wars except the Vietnam War, including the police action in Korea.

Oil exploration turned out to be my chosen risk and following my mother's caveat to pick a high enough goal that I might never reach it but could always be striving towards it and not waste time picking a new goal each time I reached a lesser goal, I set out to build a "Major Independent Oil Company." The fact that I have stuck to a business plan to accomplish that purpose has been responsible for most of the "valleys" in my career. Nevertheless, Altec Energy, Inc., is still on track toward that goal with only the outcome in doubt. Knowing, when I entered the business thirty-seven years ago that I knew almost nothing about what that meant it was decided after setting pipe on my first effort, the Jennings #1 at Posey East, a well that is still pumping today, I was "hooked" from that time forward.

Eddy Self, Sr., later told me that in the oil business you can "give out" and you can "give in" but you can't "give up" a philosophy that has crossed my mind several times.

After spending the first five years drilling an occasional well and making very little headway, Ego Oil Co., Inc., came into being, named that because "Humble" was the largest major oil company in the world and Ego was incorporated with a well making only 2 bbls per day - therefore the "Smallest" in the world which made it the opposite to Humble. We always hoped that Ego and Humble might someday merge and become the Moderately Proud Oil Company.

Ego's first effort was Johnsonville West recommended by E. J. Klockenkemper in which field Ego has since produced in excess of 400,000 barrels primary and secondary. Before the end of the first full year in November of 1964, Ego had discoveries in the Exchange North area which included "slapout" recommended by John L. Lester at the Lester #1, 70 barrels per day, on John's own farm; and the O. T. Henson #1, 114 barrels per day two miles northeast, on this writer's own geology and the area was later filled in with wells that made over one million barrels of oil, primary and secondary.

After that development, in 1967, Ego during the Jasper County boom found significant production south of Hunt City

from wells that are still producing and holding up well and were recently engineered for horizontal drilling by Sigma Engineering of Houston.

In 1968 on a deal recommended by Jack Hirsch the Okawville field was developed where a recent horizontal well found 360' of pay in the horizontal leg of the Lower Devonian Bailey Dolomite reservoir, the first horizontal well in this pay in the world.

After a trip through the Rockies in 1968, John E. Blixt, formerly the district geologist of every district in the Rocky Mountains and later the division geologist in Denver for Texaco and even later the founder of Juniper Oil Company, joined Ego a few years after Juniper was sold to Buttes Oil Company. John was a consultant for five years, during which time he encouraged "Hunz" Hunzicker to join us and Hunz served Ego and Altec and the writer between the early 1970's and his death in August of 1994. Hunz and Jack Hirsch were the exploration team for The Texas Co., (now Texaco), and found fields from which Texaco has produced between 600 and 800 million barrels of oil.

In 1974 after seismograph work Hunz recommended leasing an area on which later in 1980 a development of more than 1400 acres resulted in a few hundred thousand barrels of oil primary and secondary. Exxon supported a Silurian test which did have 20' of oil saturated Devonian Dolomite but did not yield a sufficient DST to interest Exxon.

The writer became an advisory board member to the National Petroleum Conference in Pittsburgh and in 1976 in Tulsa, where he met one of the best geologists in the world, John F. Harris of Tulsa, who was lecturing on fracture reservoirs. John has later performed important exploration sample studies which are expected to be instrumental in proving an extremely important discovery, which is expected to revive the economics in the area affected by the discovery. John also introduced the writer to a former OPEC Oil Minister who now lives in Houston and is an American Citizen who is expected to later become very important in international exploration.

During the oil depression which started in 1983 and has carried through even until today Ego Oil Company had to endure six years of a Chapter 11 Reorganization, which culminated in the formation of Altec Energy, Inc. and its purchase of Ego's assets, which enabled the writer to continue his business plan to eventually become a Major Independent. Altec Energy, Inc., unlike Ego's facetious naming, was named that because it was the company's policy to embrace all credible technologies until they were proven ineffective, thus remaining on the cutting edge of exploration and production.

In the late 80's Altec was very fortunate in acquiring the services and expertise of R. W. McCleskey, Jr., former President of Alaska United and Later Operations VP of Mesa in Houston who has since gone on to very successfully develop

a field off the coast of Brazil and who now serves as Operations Manager of Van Dyke Energy in the North Sea where they are presently having success in exploration and development. Bob is, without a doubt, one of the most experienced and capable engineers in the world, after having worked off Africa, Indonesia, Norway, Scotland, and the North Slope of Alaska.

One of the significant additions to Altec's professional capabilities came when Merrill W. Haas, Sr., the former Exploration VP of Exxon who retired in 1975, after Exxon supported Ego's silurian test at the John Blankenship 1 A, recommended a young geologist by the name Michael J. McBrien, who has proven to be very talented with exceptional perception in the mapping of geological data and recognizing the important features of economic oil deals.

Altec's office has been served over the years by the writers wife, Pearl K. Mitchell, and is now in the hands of Sherry Barrow, and Leisa Owens. For the last several years the production has been managed by the very knowledgeable and competent Jerry French.

Over the years both Ego and Altec enjoyed being financed by philanthropists, connected with Valparaiso University, classmates, and fraternity brothers, and sophisticated oil investors, including the late R. W. Schnitzmeyer, and C. H. Alberding, who's family recently contributed the new Cornell University Field House as a Memorial, and Ben Ober who made history in discovering the Bartelso field, a four million barrel Silurian Reef, before the discovery of the later Hunzicker Texaco Salem Field. One of the original Ego stock holders recently funded a horizontal well which is still being completed at this time. Since the formation of Altec that same person has been the sole financing stock holder.

During the past several years the State of Illinois has undergone the same environmental and administrative revisions that have occurred in most states. As a result of having to correct real and imagined environmental problems Altec is presently handicapped in it's exploration and development efforts because it is forced to spend approximately \$100,000.00 before it can acquire permits to drill new wells. Inasmuch as Ego and Altec has discovered, developed, and produced over 2.6 million barrels of oil during their combined years of existence it would seem to be adverse to the economic interests of the State of Illinois, the oil industry, and certainly to the companies to approach the environmental problems in this manner.



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FABICK TRACTOR COMPANY

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Seventy-five years ago, John Fabick, then operator of a livery stable, observed that America was moving away from the horse and carriage and into the machine age. Astutely, he opened a small automobile dealership, Ideal Motor Co., in south St. Louis. From those humble origins has arisen one of the world's largest and most remarkable machinery and equipment dealerships, the FABICK TRACTOR COMPANY.

John Fabick was born in 1880 as one of ten children. Not long after the turn of the 20th Century, following in the tradition of his hard working parents and grandparents, he was running a livery stable on St. Louis' southside, hauling earth for city construction projects and water to sprinkle the city's dirt streets, to keep down the dust. Sometimes, he used his horse team and wagons to help at funerals.

In 1917, three years after John Fabick Sr. opened the doors of Ideal Motor Sales Company at 1312 S. Grand in St. Louis, MO, the world stood at the threshold of many stunning developments.

America was then a young country; there were still men and women in the work force who remembered well the Civil War that had ravaged the nation a scant 52 years earlier. Wyatt Earp and others who had won the west were still alive. While the first commercial radio station wouldn't begin broadcasting until three years later, talking motion pictures were still a decade off, and two out of every three U. S. homes still lacked electricity and telephones. Fabick was making a move forward in technology from his previous business - the Tow Grove Livery Stable, founded in 1909 to sell and rent horses, mules and water wagons. But by 1917, Fabick and his customers saw that the future of the country - in transportation, agriculture, mining - would be made, not by animal teams but by the internal combustion engine.

In 1921 John Fabick added to his product line two models of crawler tractors manufactured by C. L. Best.

In 1925, Best merged with Holt Manufacturing Company forming Caterpillar. Soon thereafter, Fabick changed the name of his company to John Fabick Tractor, and became the exclusive Caterpillar sales and service dealership for the St. Louis area. That territory would eventually extend to include 37 counties in central and southeastern Missouri and 36 counties in southern Illinois. Additionally, Fabick would become the leading supplier, worldwide, to the burgeoning pipeline industry.

Fabick's involvement with the pipeline industry began in 1932, when the company's founder decided to supply equipment for a pipeline project in central Illinois. He saw how vital the work of the pipelayers was, as America strove to supply the increasing oil needs of the still-growing country.

In 1936, Fabick moved out of its territory for the first time, furnishing a complete spread of pipeline equipment for a project in Ottumwa, Iowa.

Two years later, an event occurred which forever changed the face of Fabick's territory and affected the company's direction, since it marked the beginning of Fabick's aggressive marketing to pipeline companies. On June 21, 1938, the Texas Oil Company (later Texaco) drilled a test well on a plot of unused farmland owned by a man named Ed Tate near Salem, IL.

Four months later, Texas Oil began constructing a pipeline to carry the crude to its refinery at Lawrenceville, IL, nearly 80 miles east of Salem. Fabick supplied all the pipe-laying equipment for the rich southern Illinois field.

In keeping with his belief that his company's first duty was to its customers, John Fabick opened a branch of his dealership, in Salem, so that he could more quickly service his oil and later mining and agricultural customers there.

1940s, America found itself in its second world war in less than a quarter-century. Fabick customers were involved in the construction of Defense Plant Project #1, which entailed a pipeline running the nearly 300 miles between Portland, Maine, and Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Perhaps the greatest undertaking was

the construction of the War Emergency Pipeline, more commonly known as the Little Inch Big Inch Pipeline. Devised to carry oil from the fields of Texas to a petroleum-starved, industrial Northeast, Big Inch was a \$95 million dollar, 1,400-mile project that had to be completed in record time. Fabick customers laid an average of two to three miles of two tons pipe a day, seven days a week, not even stopping for Christmas or a blizzard that swept across the prairie or another storm that pounded them in the Allegheny mountains of Pennsylvania, where the pipelayers had to take the pipe to elevations of 4,000 feet.

Not quite 20 years later, in 1964, the U. S. government would recognize Fabick's innovative service to its customers by granting it the coveted "E" award for excellence in exporting American goods.

In 1953, his first year in office, President Eisenhower announced that the nation had to face the fact that its road system was badly inadequate.

June, 1956, Congress approved a sweeping measure to revamp those highways. The Federal government would spend \$50 billion dollars over a 13 year construction program which would create a 41,000 mile, limited access interstate system, as well as, modernize more than 700,000 miles of primary and feeder roads. It meant good news, not only for America's motorists and freight companies, but for Fabick customers themselves. Economists estimated that each billion dollars spent would mean 16 million barrels of cement, 76 million tons of sand and gravel, 51,000 tons of steel and 100,000 tons of asphalt.

The next two decades were then a period of great activity for Fabick customers. Aside from their extensive work on roads and highways, they worked on expanding Lambert St. Louis International Airport and helped erect the Gateway Arch.

Continued . . .

In 1968, Atlantic-Richfield struck oil at Prudhoe Bay, in far north Alaska, bordering on the Arctic Ocean. After considering

Several means to transport the oil the company proposed the near-impossible undertaking of constructing an 800-mile long pipeline that would flow nearly due south from Prudhoe into Valdez on the Pacific Ocean.

Everything had to be modified to endure the severe Alaska winter, where temperatures could plummet to as low as 50 degrees below zero. Fabick customers had to build roads where none existed, as well as bridges, including one to cross the Yukon River. They had to climb nearly 5,000 feet up the Brooks Mountain Range. Working on the road, and on the pipeline that followed, was a arduous job for Fabick customers; crews had to work around the clock because machinery could never be turned off. To do so, given the severe temperatures, would have meant that engines would freeze and seize up. Fabick customers also had to elevate 400 miles - roughly half- of the pipeline; to bury it beneath the ground and then continuously run through it oil heated to 180 degrees would have endangered the territory's fragile permafrost. In addition, building the \$9 billion pipelines necessitated the construction of 361 miles of primary road, 120 miles of access road, and 11 airports in a period of 154 days. In order to insulate the Alaskan permafrost when building the roadways, 32 million cubic yards of gravel would be laid. Begun in 1974, the pipeline was finished in late spring 1977 and by the fall, the pipeline was moving an incredible 1.2 million barrels of oil daily.

Regardless of whether it is in the pipeline industry, road construction, mining, farming, the quarry business, co-generation engines, the center of Fabick's world is, without question, its customers. Each year, the company invests 10,000 man hours in training service technicians.

Fabick has built more than 140,000 square feet of service area - the equivalent of four football fields - all of which is equipped with state-of-the-art diagnostic and tooling equipment, including in-chassis dynamometers for engine testing, as well as, equipment for the repair of transmissions and hydraulic components. In all, Fabick provides its customers with ready access to an inventory of more than \$12.5 million in replacement parts. With six branches and two satellite stores already in place, the company plans for even more branches in the future, in its continuing quest to bring its sales and service facilities even closer to its customers.

Throughout Fabick's 75 years, the company has been governed by a single purpose, boldly expressed in founder John Fabick's motto, "to ever serve our customers better." It will remain the company's guiding principle as it moves toward the next century at the end of this decade.

50 years of oil -

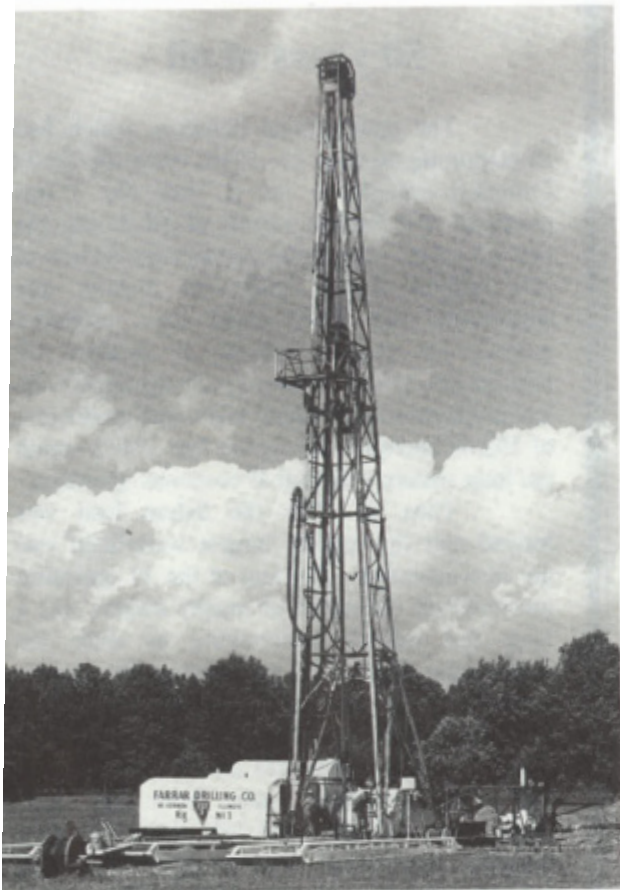
The underground bonanza, which had its beginning on June 21, 1938, when the Texas Company brought in the E. Tate No. 1 has produced 355 million barrels of oil during the past 50 years. The field's primary production of 228 million barrels made oil history; and supposedly, the field could have produced another ten million barrels of primary oil through the years. However, oil operators who had production in the field, knew that production of 10,000 barrels a day in the late 1940's would not long sustain potential of economic operation.

Thus, in 1950 the Salem Unit was formed and the world's largest waterflood was put into operation. Signing of the 27 operating interests and thousands of royalty owners was a long and tedious undertaking as were the engineering mechanics for making the project workable. It was 1953 before the actual waterflooding of the field was begun, using water piped from the Kaskaskia River (now Carlyle Lake) and produced water from the field. Texaco, Inc., which owned 70% of the operating interests, was named Operator of the field and remains operator of the Salem Unit today. Secondary recovery oil, to date, has accounted for an additional 127 million barrels of oil.

The Salem Unit currently produces 3150 barrels of oil per day from 230 active producing wells, with 235 active injection wells supplying drive to the oil bearing zones. Five zones are currently producing: The Benoist, Aux Vases, McClosky, Devonian and Salem. The field currently uses 230,000 barrels of produced water and 15,000 barrels of water from Carlyle Lake daily. Tertiary methods have been tried in recent years and in the future will, no doubt, help to maintain production at an economic level.

The field, in size, is not large covering 8,800 acres, 6 1/2 miles in length and 2 1/2 miles in width. On this land, 2397 wells were drilled between 1938 and 1940. Many changes have taken place through the years: royalty owners have changed, as have co-owners in the Salem Unit. The field, from June 21, 1938 to June 21, 1939 provided \$18,027,253 in profits and paid royalty owners over \$2 million dollars.

Frances Hawley



FARRAR OIL COMPANY

Farrar Oil Company is the outgrowth of the independent oil operation started by Fletcher F. Farrar.

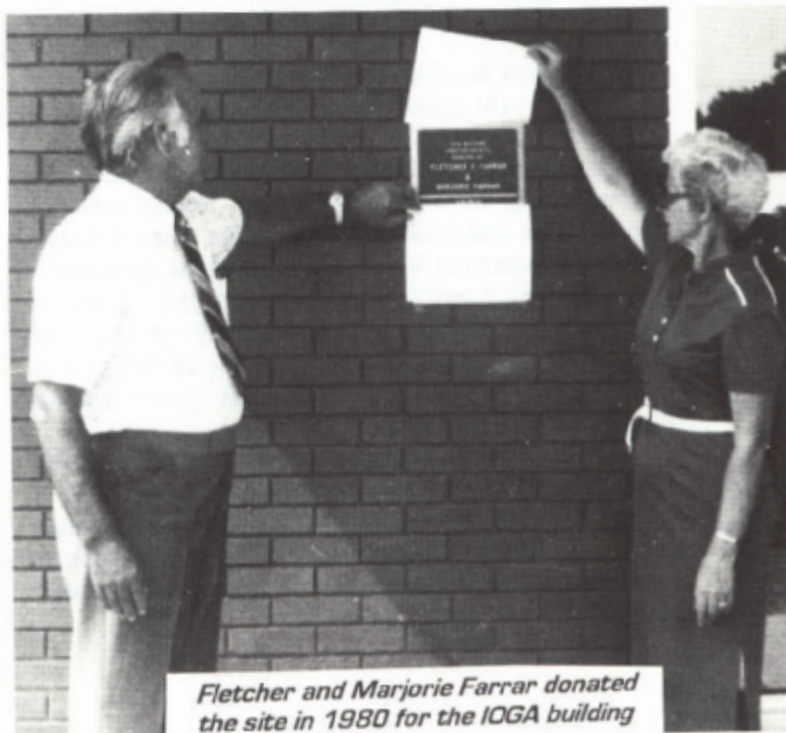
Fletcher F. Farrar was born April 19, 1921 in Lawton, Oklahoma. He graduated from the University of Oklahoma with a B. S. degree in petroleum engineering in 1943. He served in the Navy on various ships in the Mediterranean and Pacific Theaters from May, 1943 to February, 1946.

Fletcher started his career as an employee of The Texas Company in Oklahoma. He was transferred to Salem, Illinois, in 1946. In September, 1950, he and his wife, Marjorie, moved to Mt. Vernon and Fletcher started in business as a Petroleum Engineering Consultant. In 1953 he started drilling and producing oil wells. In 1962 he purchased Petro Drilling Company and operations were expanded to include oilfield service, trucking, and excavating.

Farrar Oil Company has supported the Illinois Oil and Gas Association as a member since November 9, 1953. Fletcher Farrar was President of IOGA from November, 1960 to October, 1962. The site for the IOGA building was donated by Fletcher Farrar and Marjorie Farrar in 1980. In 1987, Fletcher Farrar was honored by receiving the First Annual Oil and Gas Association Lifetime Achievement Award.

We honor the foundation laid in place by Fletcher Farrar when he started as an independent oil operator in 1950. A lifetime of work has gone into our vision and mission. As part of Farrar Oil Company's strategic business plan, Caroline Quinn was elected President in 1985. Under her leadership plans were developed to continue Farrar Oil Company well into the next century.

Today Farrar Oil Company employs approximately 65 people and owns and operates oil and gas properties in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, and Oklahoma. Other activities include running five drilling rigs, two completion rigs, and miscellaneous oilfield service equipment. Farrar Oil Company remains committed to continued growth and expansion through leasing and drilling prospects; developing and implementing second and tertiary recovery projects; and purchasing producing properties, both operated and non-operated.



Fletcher and Marjorie Farrar donated the site in 1980 for the IOGA building

**JOHN FEHRENBACHER
INSURANCE AGENCY, INC.**
Olney, IL

The John Fehrenbacher Insurance Agency, Inc., was started in 1956 by John Fehrenbacher and Harvey W. Pulliam. Fehrenbacher had been a State Farm Agent in Olney, IL and Pulliam was the owner of Pulliam Insurance Agency in Newton, IL. Don Fehrenbacher joined the agency shortly after his discharge from the Navy in 1956. The agency was incorporated on August 31, 1957 with Fehrenbacher, Fehrenbacher, and Pulliam the officers and stockholders. Pulliam was killed in an accident in 1965 and his interest was purchased by the Fehrenbachers.

Ron Satterfield joined the agency as a multi-line producer in 1970. Satterfield had several years experience as a life and health agent prior to joining the agency.

Mike Kuykendall was added to producers staff in April, 1993. Mike came to the agency after ten years of restaurant ownership and management.

In addition to the producers, the agency employees five customer service representatives most of which have been with the agency in excess of fifteen years. Most are licensed agents and deliver quality, knowledgeable advice and service on a daily basis to the agency clientele.

In the early years the agency specialized in personal auto, homeowners, farm, and small business accounts. However, in the 1960's more emphasis was directed to large commercial and oil and gas accounts. Contracts were made with insurance companies favorable to these lines of business and over the years the agency has become the leading agency in the tri-state area in servicing the oil and gas industry.

John Fehrenbacher Ins. Agency, Inc.



A desire on the part of Inez Schaefer, Humble Oil and Refining Co., New Orleans, to meet other women in the oil and gas industry brought together in April, 1949, a group of women to form the first Desk & Derrick Club.

News of the New Orleans Club appeared in the trade magazines and sparked the interest of other women in the oil centers of North America. In 1949 Clubs were formed in Jackson, MS; Los Angeles, CA; and Houston, TX. These four Clubs formed the Association Desk & Derrick Clubs of North America in July, 1951. In 1977, the Association's name was changed to Association of Desk & Derrick Clubs.

In 1952, the bylaws for the Club was ratified at the first Association Convention at the Shamrock Hotel in Houston, TX. At this convention 46 clubs had been formed and membership was 4,782.

The Olney Desk & Derrick Club was formed on June 30, 1955, making the 104th Club in the Association. Twenty-two enthusiastic members made up the first member slate. The officers were: Pam Hawkins, President; Genelle Quick, V. P., Cecile Sutfin, Recording Sec.; Peggy Criggs, Treasurer; and Anna Mae Crum, Corresponding Secretary. Regular Club meetings were held at the Petroleum Club in the Litz Hotel. We are quite fortunate to have two charter members still active - Cecile Sutfin and Dorothy Glathart.

Since its beginning our club has had a great history of participation - at peak club membership was near 100 presently membership is 20.

In 1995 our field for programs was extended to include more varieties of interest. Our club is fortunate to have a wide range of industries, and willing speakers to fulfill our requirements of 10 educational meetings a year.

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Gain Wire Line Services, Inc.

P.O. Box 456 Fairfield, IL 62837 Tel. (618) 842-2914

Gain Wire Line Services, Inc. was founded on January 1, 1980, in Fairfield, IL, with one truck in Fairfield, and the open hole truck in Olney, IL.

Bob Gain was president of the company with his two sons Ron and Gary running the perforating business out of Fairfield and Ed Cleary running the open hole truck in Olney. Both Bob and Ed had worked together in the 60's with Star Jet based in Mt. Carmel, IL. With their years of experience both in cased and open hole logging it was a big asset with Gain Wire Line getting them off on the right foot.

The business continued to grow, with the purchase of four new trucks within a years time from 1982 to 1983. With the purchase of new trucks came the need for more hired help. In 1984 Gain Wire Line Services, Inc. employed 11 workers out of the Fairfield office and 2 with the truck in Olney. Late in 1984 Ed Cleary decided to go into business for himself. The Olney operation was shut down with the moving of the open hole logging truck to Fairfield. Business continued to prosper with faithful customers and the price of oil staying at a profitable level.

In the late 1980's business began to fall along with the price of crude oil. Gain Wire Line has managed to survive with the help of it's sister company J.R.G. Oil Company which is also operated out of the same offices in Fairfield. Gain Wire Line has sold some trucks and has laid off some hands, but we are still in operation and we have good months and bad months.

Gain Wire Line Services, Inc. would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Illinois Oil and Gas Association on their 50th anniversary. We hope that the IOGA continues the operation of the voice of the Independent Oil Producer.

Gary Gain

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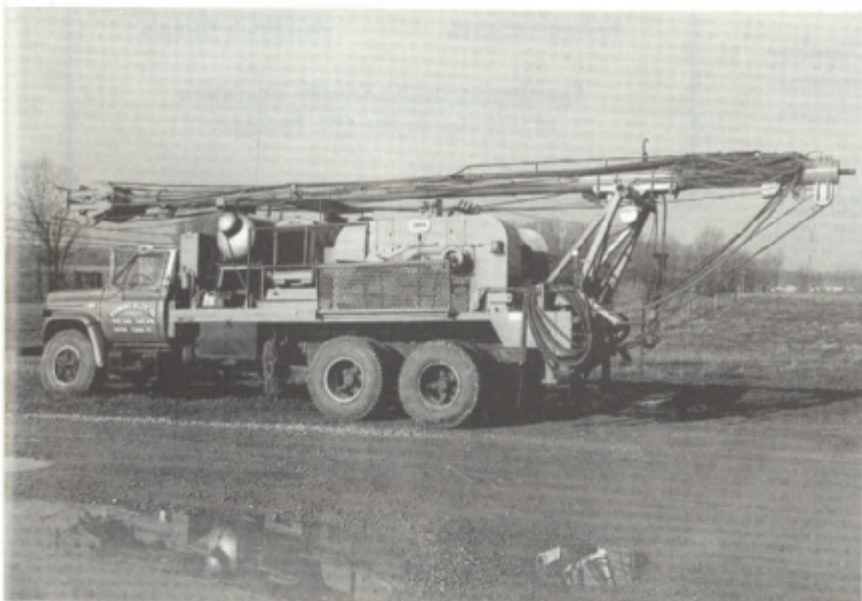
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INC.**
Carmi, Illinois

Raymond Haley Well Service started as Haley Well Service in 1947 and it was begun by B. W. and Raymond Haley. In 1950 Raymond purchased B. W.'s interest. During the 1950s Haley's operated five pulling units and three Cardwell "H" Spudders. At the time of the Arab Oil Embargo in 1973, we were operating one double drum and four pulling units. During the boom years of the late 1970s and early 1980s we operated eight pulling units and two double drums. Approximately 40 people were on the payroll.

James E. Wiley was the Company's first tool pusher, also known as Big Jim. Doyle Bolerjack served as tool pusher from 1961 until 1994.



In recent years we have sold some of our surplus equipment but are still operating to a lesser degree in the Illinois Basin. Henry R. Haley, Raymond's son, has been associated with the company since 1969. Caroline S. Haley, Raymond's wife and Henry's mother sent out the first truck in 1947 and is still Secretary-Treasurer of the company. Former Illinois Oil and Gas Association President, "Red" Russell signed up Haley's to the Illinois Oil & Gas Association in the late 1970s.

Some of Haley's fine customers over the years have been Sun, Phillips, Pure, Exxon and Tidewater (Getty). Although these majors companies are no longer active in the Illinois Basin, we still service several small independents.

Mike Porter
BRANCH MANAGER



Thermogas Company

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THREE MEN HAD AN IDEA AND INDEPENDENT OIL WELL CEMENTING COMPANY RESULTED!

*Taken from Wayne County Press, Oil Edition,
June 8, 1981*

The old, old story of the mighty oak growing from the small acorn might well be applied to Independent Oil Well Cementing Company, of Fairfield.

Independent was one of the most stable operations in the oil industry in Wayne County. The operation has grown moving from a company with three pumping trucks in 1949 to 30 big trucks and 25 pickups and cars serving oil wells over four states, Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana and Illinois in the 1980s.

Joe Williams, originally from Oklahoma, moved to Fairfield from Mt. Carmel. Independent was formed by Joe Williams, Raymond B. VanBuskirk, deceased, and Al Poya, deceased.

Mr. VanBuskirk stayed with the company until his death. Mr. Poya left the company in 1957.

Some of the original stockholders included Carson Stanley, deceased; Ed Cox, deceased; John Carter, Ed Ruse, deceased; Fred Noah, deceased; Ben Nation, deceased, and D. L. Garrison, deceased.

The cementing company started on West Main street in Fairfield, south across the street from Air-tex and moved to South First street in 1972 when they bought out Independent Frac and Independent Testing Company.

Herman Harrawood was an active stockholder until his death. Bud Stoner, Sales representative in Henderson, KY, was an active stockholder since early 1950.

Independent was named Fairfield Industry of the Year in 1974.

George Wilson and his wife, Lela, were in the office of Independent when the company was formed. George was office manager and Lela was bookkeeper.

Exactly, what does a cementing company do?

The crews are called in when a well has been successfully drilled and oil has been struck.

The drilling crew places the casing in the hole and then comes the cementing crew who mix the cement and pump it down into the hole under terrific pressure which forces the cement back up the open area between the wall of the well and the casing. When this sets the casing is sealed securely in place.

Perhaps the second most joyful event in the drilling of an oil well is when "pipe is set." The most joyful occasion is when it comes in flowing 50 barrels or more an hour!

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COUNTRYMARK CO-OP.

INDIANA FARM BUREAU COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

In 1927, 27 counties joined together and formed the Co-op. In 1928, 25 additional counties joined and adopted the name Indiana Farm Bureau Purchasing Department, Inc. In 1930, the name was changed to Indian Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Inc. We then consisted of 77 county members. In September, 1991, Ohio and Michigan Farm Bureau merged together with IFBCAI and retained the Countrymark name.

Even though Colonel Drake discovered the first oil well in 1859 at Titusville, PA at a depth of 69 1/2 feet, Indiana Farm Bureau did not get into the refining business until 1940. We like to point out that a barrel of petroleum product is 42 gallons, not a 55 gallon drum. The origin of the 42 gallon measurement came from that first oil well discovery, when Colonel Drake's well began flowing oil, they had not made sufficient means to store the crude. Since Titusville was accustomed to making wine, they started using wine barrels, which hold 42 gallons, to store the oil.

After a discovery well was found near Griffin, Indiana in 1939, the IFBCAI directors saw the farmers need for quality petroleum fuels and agreed to the construction of a refinery. Questions were asked, why build a refinery at the southern tip of the state if we intended to supply the entire state. What better place could have been selected other than in the middle of the oil patch of the Illinois Basin fields. The Illinois Basin extends from southern Illinois, southern Indiana and western Kentucky. Also, by being located on the Ohio River allowed for receiving and shipping products by barge which in 1940 was a major source of transportation. The river is still a major source of transportation and in 1940 we did not have the pipeline systems that exist today.

In 1940, a 2,000 barrel/day skimming plant was built to process sweet crude oil producing U. S. motor (white gasoline), kerosene, distillate and bottoms. The gasoline, kerosene and distillate was blended for farmers consumption and the bottoms, which couldn't be used by the farmers, were loaded on barges for shipment to the steel and paper mills along the river.

Also, in 1940, to assure a supply of crude oil for the refinery, the Farm Bureau Oil Company was formed and a part ownership in a crude pipeline from the Griffin Field

to the refinery was purchased. Today, the oil company operates over 2,000 miles of gathering lines and operates 20 truck transports for crude hauling.

In May of 1991, we purchased the crude gathering system of Carmi and Centralia, Illinois from British Petroleum giving us access to more Illinois basin crude for the plant. In December, 1993, we acquired the Ashland Pipe Lines system here in the Illinois basin.

We have division orders on about 7-8,000 leases consisting of approximately 50,000 accounts and make payments of 10-13 million per month.

In 1953, our products pipeline was completed from Mt. Vernon to Peru, with terminals at Switz City, Jolietville and Peru and pumping capacity of 19,000 barrels per day. We also provide super diesel in the Cincinnati and East Liverpool area to the Ohio members by barge shipments from the refinery.

In the years to follow, several expansion programs occurred and various new units were added to continue upgrading the facilities to meet farmer's demand of quality products.

Today, the refinery consists of the crude unit at 22,000 barrels per day, 7,200 barrels per day vacuum unit, 8,000 barrels per day cat cracker, 1,700 barrels per day alkylation unit, 6,000 barrels per day CCR, 7,500 barrels per day unifining unit and a 2,200 barrel per day penex unit.

In addition to the facilities previously mentioned, we are also tied into the pipeline system which allows us to obtain butanes and natural gasoline from the Gulf Coast area through an 18 mile pipeline from Griffin, Indiana.

As you can see from the past to our current position, our board of directors have been committed to stay in the petroleum business and to produce quality products for the farmer's needs.

We have approximately 280 employees in the refinery, pipeline, pump station, river dock and crude gathering to perform these duties. We operate 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, 365 days per year.



Ariene Snyder, CEO, and Tony Mason, Operations Mgr., conferring on well workover progress.



Thelma "Stormy" Bailey presented Lifetime Achievement Award from James Blumthal.



PROFILE OF AN ILLINOIS OIL WILDCATTER
1995

Ivan Jones of Jones Drilling and Producing has been involved in the Illinois oil industry since 1949.

Following his discharge in 1949 from the Sea Bees, he started roughnecking in Fairfield for Watkins Drilling Company and then later for Alva Davis Drilling Co. In 1950, he re-entered the service serving in the Navy during the Korean Conflict. Upon his discharge from the Navy, he went to work for Independent Oilwell Testing in Fairfield. Later, in 1955, he worked for Keoughan Brothers Steam Service, purchasing the steam service from Jack and Frank Keoughan in 1958. In 1970, he started his own drilling company. In 1973, he went into contract drilling after selling his steam service.

Ivan drilled the Salem discovery well in the Barnhill South Field in 1980. He purchased production in White County and Posey County, Indiana in 1988-1989. Ivan remains actively involved in maintaining his own production.

He married Doris Gooch in 1953 and has two children, Steven and Susan, and two grandchildren, Courtney and Christopher.

He has been a member of IOGA for 26 years and served on the Executive Board as Treasurer from 1984-1993.

Ivan has played an important role in the economic history of the oil industry in Wayne County.



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KEOUGHAN'S PRODUCING COMPANY

Fairfield, Illinois

49 year History of Keoughan Brothers Well Servicing Company now known as Keoughan's Producing Company owned by Jack and Betty Keoughan.

In July of 1946, Frank was approached by Herb Bass who he and a to be partner had ordered a Frank's pulling unit from the factory in Tulsa, Oklahoma. When Herb was informed the pulling unit was ready for him, his partner decided he did not want to go into the well servicing business. Herb asked Frank if he and brother Jack would like to take over the new pulling unit and start a well servicing business. After we talked it over and arranged financing, we bought the rig.

Now I want to tell a couple of stories on myself. I went to Salem to a supply store to buy rod elevators. The salesman asked me what size I wanted. I said, "Hell, I don't know. Tell me what size do most operators buy." He said combination 5/8" and 3/4". I said okay and he brought out two of them. I told him I only had one rig so I didn't need but one. He looked at me and said would I please call him when we did our first rod job. He wanted to see if I had some new way of operating I did buy the set.

Now for the second story to show my superior knowledge of the well servicing business. I was operating the pulling unit. It was a fishing job with 5/8" and 3/4" rods. After fishing the rods and going back into the hole, lo and behold we found the rods would not fit together. Looking around I found a 2' sub and it worked. It screwed on to the 5/8" rod and the 3/4" rod. All problems solved - 2' sub in the center of a rod string. I have always wondered what the operator thought that did the next rod job on that well.

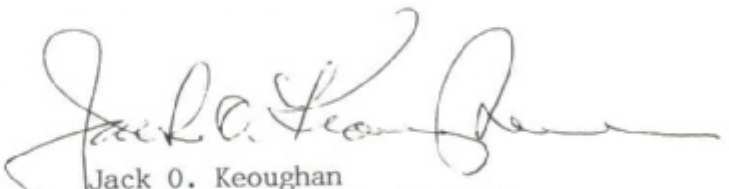
Now about the history. Frank and I expanded the business to owning three spudders, two pulling units and one steam cleaning unit. After discussing with him one day, I told Frank there must be some point we are missing. What pays for all this that goes into a producing well. My conclusion was oil and to survive we were going to have to acquire some oil. We bought our first stripper well in 1956. It paid out in 90 days. We sold it in July, 1986, just before the price dropped for many times over what we paid for it. We continued to buy other wells.

I bought Frank out in January of 1983 - rigs and wells. Donald Schmitt and I met in 1970. He was promoting and drilling wells. I started helping in his completion. Then we started promoting together. Had some good fortune and found the Bluford South Field on the Donald Braddy land. We ended up with 11 wells. Then we drilled the Cravens Field west of Fairfield 3 1/2 miles, and now have producing wells on it. I bought Don's interest in all his producing properties in February of 1983 after this health failed him and he was unable to work. I shut down the well servicing business in September,

1986, sold all of the equipment and now with the help of Hayward Wells, who has been with me since 1950, is field superintendent of both areas and takes care of the wells west of Fairfield. In charge of accounting, bookkeeping, billing etals is my wonderful stepdaughter Vicki Jones who has been with the company for 13 years. With the help of my loyal investors, I am still drilling a well occasionally. None last year but will drill one in the near future if it will ever dry up.

It is amazing I have been able to make a living in this business for 49 years but how could I have failed with the prior knowledge I had.

I love the oil field. It has been good to me. Now I can work a little, fish and play golf when my partner (wife) lets me off. I do not plan to retire any time in the near future, if ever.



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Keoughan' Producing Company

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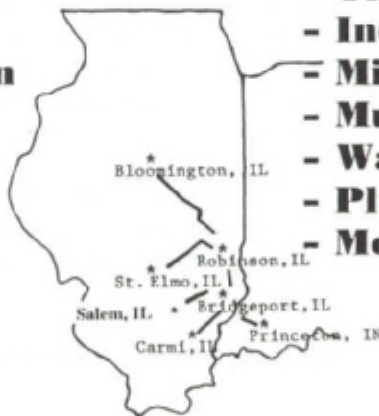
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JOHN BLAINE MURVIN

On August 12, 1917, in Ingraham, Illinois, John Blaine Murvin was born, the second son of John Gould and Hermenia Weber Murvin. John spent his early years exploring Laws Creek, hunting and fishing, hobbies which he has enjoyed throughout his lifetime. His mother taught young John a deep love and respect for God and the family. His father instilled a work ethic early in John's life, apprenticing him in Murvin Brothers General Store. He learned from his father and the store a sense of community spirit, hard work, and fair business practice. In rural America the "general store" was the hub for all domestic needs, and along with the church it was the center for social interaction.

John's family moved their business to West Salem, Illinois where John graduated from High School, worked in his father's store, and met his future bride, the new history teacher from Urbana, Illinois.

On June 22, 1941, John married Leah Young. They have celebrated their union of mutual love and support for 54 years. The couple began their life together in Noble, Illinois where Leah taught school and John opened another Murvin Brothers store in partnership with his older brother, Weber.

In 1947 John left the merchandising business, although the merchant never has left the man. He loves a sale and always recognizes a good bargain. That same year he established Murvin Oil Company as a sole proprietorship involved in the acquisition, exploration, development, and operation of oil and gas properties. Today this independent corporation employs 40 people and operates over 300 wells in the states of Illinois, Ohio, and West Virginia.

John's business approach to the oil and gas industry has been conservative, an approach which has contributed to the endurance of Murvin Oil Company and its related affiliates. In 1982 John received recognition from the Illinois Oil and Gas Association for 25 years of membership and service, and in 1988 was honored as the longest active independent oil producer in Richland County. John was also founder and charter member of the Olney Petroleum Club.

When in 1952 John moved his family and offices to Olney, he concentrated his community involvement around the Elm Street Christian Church and other projects to benefit the youth of Olney. He was fundamental in the fund-raising campaign and construction of a new church building erected in 1955. And over the past 40 years John has anonymously assisted with innumerable community projects.

A man of 78 years, John Murvin has contributed much to his community and to the people who reside in Richland County. To all who know him he is a gentle man, fair and sensitive, intuitive and wise. These innate qualities are not only a boon to his community but are indisputable requirements for raising three daughters. His sense of humor endures along with his penchant for story telling. He is delighted that a third generation has been yet another audience. To his four grandsons he imparts a sense of history and deep family roots with his tales of the past three-quarters of a century. In that three quarters of a century the life work of John Murvin has been a driving force to realize and secure the quality of life that he desires for his family and for the community they share.

John Blaine Murvin died on January 31, 1996. John was a 38 year member of the IOGA at the time of his death.

MURVIN OIL COMPANY

Murvin Oil Company is an independent production company engaged in the acquisition, exploration, development, and operation of oil and gas properties.

The Company's primary focus lies in the states of Illinois, Ohio, and West Virginia. Offices of the company and its related entities are located in Olney, Illinois; Chicago, Illinois; and Marietta, Ohio. The company's experience and success have resulted in considerable growth and confidence in the firm's abilities.

Murvin Oil Company is the successor

to a sole proprietorship founded in 1947. Related affiliates include Murvin and Meier Oil Company (acquisition of venture capital), Concord Oil and Gas Corporation (oil and gas well completion, petroleum engineering, and related services), and Liberty Oil and Gas Corporation (gas transportation and development).

As president and sole owner John Murvin has adopted company policies which have consistently led to continued growth and profitability through utilization of the expertise provided by our seasoned personnel. The diversity and experience of his staff have provided the catalyst to not only meet, but take advantage of the opportunities provided by the continuing changes encountered by the independent oil and gas industry. Mr. Murvin's business approach to the oil and gas industry has always been conservative, taking into account time-proven methods and techniques blended with the most modern technology in directing the companies' activities.

Murvin Oil Company and its related affiliates drill between ten and twenty wells per year, soliciting limited participation from joint venture partners. The flexibility provided by strong operations in both Illinois and Appalachia has permitted the annual drilling program to enjoy continued success. The staff and equipment permits a direct control of all facets of the business from originating a prospect through investment of joint venture partners. A working relationship with several major oil and gas companies has benefited the company through profitable farmouts and the sharing of information and techniques.

Mr. Murvin feels the strong independent oil and gas producer will continue to play an important role in the development of our country's oil and gas reserves. The prospects for continued growth are excellent and he is confident of the ability of his company to meet all future challenges and opportunities.

ELMER OELZE, JR.

Nashville, Illinois

Elmer Oelze, Jr. was born in Nashville Township and a graduate of Carson Grade School, Nashville, Illinois.

Elmer farmed with his father and operated his own bulldozer and excavating business from 1956 to 1971. He served his country as a member of the United States Army receiving an Honorable Discharge in 1958.

Developing a interest in oil, he began acquiring leases in the 1950's, which he continued throughout his entire life. As an independent oil producer, he leased, drilled, and produced several prospects a year, increasing his oil production yearly.

In 1979, Elmer drilled the Schaeffer #1, which would be the discovery well in the field later known as the Nashville North Oil Field. Because of his discovery, he had been nominated for Wildcatter of the Year Award by the Illinois Oil and Gas Association. In 1990 he received the Wildcatter of the Year Award from the Illinois Oil and Gas Association for his discovery of the Rice Northwest Oil Field and new pay zones in the Cordes Field.

Elmer was a 22 year member of the Illinois Oil and Gas Association and served on the Board of Directors.

In 1980, he purchased the Alps Restaurant and Motel, which was remodeled and re-opened in November, 1981, as the Derrick Restaurant and Motel and Bits of Gold Jewelry and Gifts.

Elmer Oelze, Jr. passed away on May 17, 1991.

The business Elmer Oelze, Jr. Oil Company, along with Oelze Equipment Co., LLC, and Oelze Production Co., LLC, Nashville, Illinois; and Independent Supply Company, Mt. Vernon, Illinois, continue to be owned and operated by his wife, Marion, and their four children, Kimberly, William, Jeffrey and Elmer Dean.



Elmer Oelze, Jr.

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ORION PETRO CORPORATION
Mt. Vernon, IL

Orion Petro Corporation, an Ohio corporation was incorporated February 10, 1978. Founder and President was Wilson G. (Bill) Harris, Jr., Geologist (AAPG #29020) who was also founder and president of Orion Energy Corporation. Orion was established, primarily, for the exploration and development of the Clinton Sand in northeast Ohio. Orion also drilled and operated numerous properties in Illinois and participated in non-operated ventures in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

March 1, 1985, Orion Petro Corporation re-organized and expanded from only operations to leasing and exploration.

1985 Officers and Owners:

Wayne L. Krehbiel, President/Treasurer
Oliver E. Harris, Vice-President/Operations Manager
Wilson G. Harris, Jr., Secretary
James C. Dixon, Board Member
R. Frank Hall, Board Member


1995/96 Officers and Owners:

Wayne L. Krehbiel, President/Treasurer
Oliver E. Harris, Vice-President/Secretary/Operations Mgr.
Wilson G. Harris, Jr., Board Member
James C. Dixon, Board Member
R. Frank Hall, Board Member

The major portion of Orion's oil and/or gas wells are located in northeast Ohio. Orion is currently participating in two separate seismic projects for Rose Run Sand (7,000 feet) in Garvin County, Oklahoma. The project has three dry holes and one producer, plus currently reviewing a 2,000 acre 3-D seismic grid for additional drill sites.

Orion currently owns/operates 6 oil wells and 1 salt water disposal well in White County, Illinois.

Orion has five employees in Mt. Vernon, IL; two employees in Evansville, IN; and four employees in Ohio.



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PARRISH OIL PRODUCTION, INC.

NEWTON, ILLINOIS

Parrish Oil Production, Inc., its predecessor and affiliates have over 35 years experience in oil exploration and production in the Illinois Basin. George and Ruth Parrish, husband and wife, were co-founders of Parrish Oil in 1957 after George acquired "oil fever" in the early 50's. George came to Jasper County, Illinois, and began drilling near the Gila Field with his first successful producer being located east of Newton, IL. Arlene Snyder, their older daughter, became full partner in the oil business in 1981 after completing a successful career with IBM in marketing and sales for many years. Arlene gained her oil field knowledge through formal petroleum technology training and worked directly in the oil fields daily with her father in drilling and completing over 100 wells in Jasper County.

Today, Parrish Oil continues to enjoy a good reputation in successful drilling ventures and has produced over 2.5 million barrels of crude generating over \$46 million gross revenues since inception of the company. George passed away on September 25, 1986 and Arlene assumed his well completion, CEO and Executive Vice President responsibilities while Ruth became President of Parrish Oil.

Parrish Oil's growth doubled since Arlene joined the company in 1981. Parrish remains a viable producer with on-going, exclusive drilling prospects developed and implemented with

input from key employee, Tony Mason, Operations Manager, and Philip M. Caserotti, Consulting Geologist/Geophysicist who has an excellent track record in Illinois Basin discoveries.

Our industry partners and private investors are assured Parrish Oil is incented to find oil at the lowest cost and highest production possible because Parrish Oil participates as a significant investor in its own drilling programs.

Parrish's in-house oil field rig and roustabout services provide quick well service as needed by its own producing wells and those of other producers in the Basin. Parrish Oil's experienced staff provide efficient, professional services at competitive prices to minimize well downtime.

Parrish Oil also owns/operates a Goodyear auto/truck service and tire dealership and a branded fuel and convenience store retail business in Newton, Illinois. The experienced service staff maintain Parrish Oil's fleet in reliable working condition at cost, while servicing communities in surrounding counties. These two retail businesses utilize the latest state-of-the-art facilities and employ experienced management and technical staff to meet today's automotive service needs and to attain good customer satisfaction.



George and Ruth Parrish
Co-Founders of
Parrish Oil Production

— To tap the oil reserves of the future, draw upon the resources and proven track record of Parrish Oil. —

Pawnee Oil Corporation

Springfield, Illinois

During my last year as Mayor of Springfield, Illinois, my father passed away. He lived in DuQuoin, Illinois. Immediately after his passing, I started receiving offers from some major oil companies for royalty interests that he had owned. Prior to that time, I had no interest in the oil business. But, instead of assigning these interests to others, I decided to drill them myself. As I recall, the leases were in Jasper County, and I hit the first well that I drilled. So, I decided to try to learn something about the oil business. I enrolled in the University of Illinois for a geology course and formed a new company, called Comanche Oil Corporation.

Comanche, with the help of geologist Pat Cummins, deceased, found several new oil fields and was quite successful. But, being green in the business, I made a lot of mistakes that were being made by other operators. I gave every one of my investors an assignment and let the pipeline companies pay them directly, while I paid all the operating expenses. Sometimes the bills I sent to the investors were ignored and I had no option except to file liens. So in 1976, I sold Comanche Oil Company to a group of Canadian investors, and managed it for them for a few years.

Pawnee Oil Corporation was organized in February, 1976. I intended to correct all the obvious mistakes I had made with Comanche Oil. Because we corrected these mistakes, Pawnee has been able to survive during the past ten lean years. Pawnee owns oil and gas leases on more than 11,000 acres in the Illinois Oil Basin and in the Williston Oil Basin of North and South Dakota.

We have been very lucky in having excellent oil field personnel, headed by Wilbur Ladson. Wilbur is Superintendent of Production, and in charge of all drilling and completing in the central part of Illinois. He also has charge of the day to day operation of producing oil wells, hiring and training pumpers.

Wilbur went to work in the oil fields immediately after graduation from high school. His education has continued through courses offered by the oil industry, and has received more than a dozen diplomas in oil related studies. "Wib" has been with Comanche and Pawnee for the past thirty years.

Stewart Lang, Geologist, received his Bachelor of Studies Degree in Geology from Eastern University in Charleston, Illinois. He has several years field experience in Oklahoma, Illinois, Indiana, Texas, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan.

I was joined by Springfield business executive, Frank Vala and by Geologist Pat Cummins of Olney, Illinois until his death in 1992. Together we have drilled more than 600 test wells in the Illinois and Williston Oil Basins.

In addition to Frank Vala and Lester Collins, the Directors of the company are Linda Potter, daughter of Lester Collins and Linda Vala, wife of Frank Vala. Rosalie McDermott serves as a Director, as well as, Secretary-Treasurer of the corporation and performs the computerized accounting and record keeping operations. Valerie McDermott serves as assistant secretary and records all well operation information.

William Collins, serves as Assistant Vice President and is the registered agent in Nevada for Pawnee Oil. He holds a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Communications from Illinois State University.

Karen Collins, serves as an assistant Vice President. She holds a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Speech Communications from California State University Northridge.

Joseph G. Trello, serves as Director of Development for Pawnee Oil Corporation. He became Director after several years of doing consulting work for Pawnee. Mr. Trello has previously worked for the National Security Agency with top secret clearance. He was also top management with a large group of hospitals located in Wisconsin, Missouri and Illinois. For the past few years he has served as Management Consultant and Program Coordinator in National Resources. He holds a Bachelors Degree in Business Administration from Millikin University.

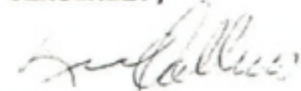
Pawnee Oil Company has been credited with several new discoveries, as well as, oil field extensions. Namely:

Roby East Oil Field, Christian County, Illinois
Vergennes East Oil Field, Jackson County, Illinois
Mayberry Oil Field Extension, Wayne County Illinois
Harristown North Oil Field, Macon County, Illinois
Ashlock Community Oil Field, Cumberland County, Kentucky
East Harding Springs Extension, Harding County, So. Dakota

Pawnee presently operates 100 oil wells. We still have plans to continue to drill for and produce crude oil.

Our office location in Springfield, Illinois keeps up isolated from the main stream of oil people in Southern Illinois, but we enjoy an excellent relationship with many of them.

SINCERELY,



LES COLLINS

Lester Collins died November 23, 1995. Les was a 15 year member of the IOGA.

PURSIE PIPES P. E. P. DRILLING COMPANY

For a man to be a success in business, it is important for him to have the right incentives. The same holds true with regards to recreational pastimes and hobbies. Apparently, Pursie Pipes, president and owner of P.E.P. Drilling Company, has had the proper incentives in both areas.

At the age of ten, while working as a caddy at a nearby golf course, Pursie and his co-workers would practice hitting golf balls on their day off. The boy hitting the shortest distance would have to retrieve everyone else's golf balls. With that motivation, Pursie's golf game began to improve expeditiously, culminating in his winning of the 1983 Florida State Amateur Golf Championship. "It was quite an honor," said Pursie, "because it was the first time I had played in that tournament and I beat Ed Tutwiler, who is the national senior's champion."

The incentives which led Pursie to become President of his own drilling and production company may have been a little different, but certainly they were just as effective.

Pursie was born in West Virginia but by the time he was four, he and his family had moved to Breckenridge, Texas, where his father became a teaming contractor, or "skinner." Pursie got his first introduction to the oilpatch when he would ride along with his dad on the horse-drawn wagon, the "skinner", used to move drilling rigs.

From Texas, The Pipes family moved to Oklahoma where Pursie graduated from high school and attended college.

Finally, at the age of twenty, unimpressed with the \$15 a week he was making working in a grocery store, Pursie decided it was time to find out if all the stories he had heard about the riches to be made in the oil fields were true.

He went to work for his father, who was now in the cementing business in Illinois, and after saving enough money to buy a used truck, Pursie went into business for himself. He worked 16 hours a day hauling water for five rigs in Illinois and Indiana and did a little roughnecking and drilling in his spare time!

Then in 1950, with the experience gained from these endeavors, along with a couple of years peddling rock bits, Pursie formed P. E. P. Drilling Company. From a modest beginning with one rig, P.E. P. has grown to a full-fledged drilling and production company with eight rigs makin' hole in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Illinois.

Today, Pursie is still very concerned about incentives. "The best thing the government could do to help this country to be self-sufficient in oil and gas is to give the breaks to the people that are going to invest their money in finding oil and gas. If

they don't, this business is going to be bad for the next five, six, or seven years." Government regulations and taxation have caused great concern among everyone in the energy business and Pursie is no exception.

"Free enterprise is what made this country great," explains Pursie. "Let the supply meet the demands."

As for the future, Pursie doesn't hesitate when it comes to naming his goals: to significantly increase his oil and gas production commitments and to successfully defend his Florida State Amateur Golf Championship with an even lower score . . . not necessarily in that order.

Pursie lives in Mt. Vernon, Illinois, where P.E.P. Drilling Company headquarters are located. He has two daughters and a son.



PODOLSKY OIL COMPANY

Fairfield, IL

The history of Podolsky Oil Company and the history of the Illinois Oil Industry are often the same story. They both are tales of the American Dream, of risk and reward, hard work, and the belief in giving back more than you take. It is what Bernard Podolsky, known as "Bernie" throughout the oil fields, has dedicated his entire life toward.

Podolsky Oil Company really began in 1903, when Bernie's parents fled Eastern Europe to the new world of opportunity and the booming steel city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. A successful beginning in America was wiped out during the Depression when the banks closed with the family's entire business accounts. The efforts of the entire family allowed a small grocery store to provide for six, while sending one son through medical school, another to successful ownership of an independent business, the third to an executive position in a steel fabricating plant, and the youngest through the University of Pittsburgh's School of Petroleum Engineering. In 1938, that completely green engineer stepped off the train in the bustling oil town of Effingham, Illinois, looking for work as one of the first Petroleum Engineers in the Illinois Basin.

Bernie was hired to work for Kingwood Oil Company by their geologist, Clarence Brehm. He helped Kingwood develop leases at the Salem Field, Bible Grove Consolidated, and the Clay City Anticline. He staked locations, supervised completions, and did reserve analysis on a slide rule and mechanical calculator. During this period he met his future wife, Naomi Zimmerly of Olney, who was working as a home supervisor for the University of Illinois Farm Security Administration. In May of 1941 Uncle Sam decided the US Army needed another second lieutenant in anti-aircraft artillery. After shipping all of his clothing to the Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines, the Army suddenly transferred Bernie to Puerto Rico. He never saw his luggage nor his comrades again. By the end of the war,

he was on the staff of the Panama Canal Zone Defense Command. He left the Army in 1946 as a Major.

Back in Olney, with two children and a wife, Bernie worked as an independent surveyor, engineer, and well-site geologist. He was employed by Robinson-Puckett Oil Company of Fairfield in 1947, working first on their Jasper County development projects, then on their Barnhill Field properties in Wayne County. In 1949 he helped Robinson-Puckett sell



Barnhill Field to Central Pipeline Company, then struck out on his own as an independent consulting engineer and geologist. In 1953 Perry Fulk took one of his deals and washed down a dry hole originally plugged as "brown sand, no show of oil." That excellent well opened the Barnhill Field Aux Vases production, and things leaped ahead.

By 1958 Bernie was drilling in the Mt. Auburn Trend with Phillips Petroleum Company. There Phillips' geologists Howie Schwab, Tom Land, Ed Morris and others were exposed to Silurian stratigraphy in "Podolsky's Geological Kindergarten." Later, Chicago Bears owner George Halas

joined in developing the area.

In 1960, along with William E. (Ed) Brubeck of Mt. Carmel and Shakespeare Oil Company of Salem, Bernie purchased the Cumberland Gasoline Company production. Many of those wells still form the core of his leasehold.

Carl Hilliard started working for Podolsky Oil in 1953 and is still working part time; production superintendent Wesley Price started in 1958 and retired after 33 years with the company; engineer Myron Goldblatt decided after thirty years it was time to get a real job - golf. Bernard, hasn't found any pursuit more challenging or more enjoyable than the oil business. He still runs the show at almost eighty years young - still optimistic, still skeptical of "sure things." He is convinced that this industry provides a crucial resource for America, and that he can provide a promising future for his employees, partners, and the many loyal contractors and professionals with whom he has worked for years.

Some of the experience and much of the load has been passed on to a new generation - Bernie's son Michael Podolsky, a geologist; James Steere, a former Marathon engineer; John R. (Bob) Kinney, a geologist who grew up in a Wayne County farm family; Margot Young, a German-born accountant and office manager; and Dawn Bunnage, a secretary and land manager, originally from Ellery, Illinois. Along with ten of the finest long-term field employees in the Illinois oil business, and several excellent contract pumpers, this group strives to keep the oil fields safe, clean, and profitable. At the same time, Bernie is always pushing his company to think ahead, work smart, and look to the future. The company continues to pursue growth through production purchases, infill drilling, workovers, secondary recovery projects, and new

field exploration. The company utilizes such new technologies as computer mapping and three-dimensional seismic surveys, and expects to prudently explore future horizontal drilling and tertiary recovery projects. Bernie has built an organization that intends to be among the best in the energy business for many years to come. Tough enough to stand the hard times, flexible enough to change, but ready to take on the opportunities that the future always brings.

The oil industry has been a two-way street for Bernard and his company. While he has benefited from the industry, he has always felt that he owed something in return. Podolsky Oil has long stressed conservation of energy, land, and water. In conjunction with the Wayne County Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service he developed the "Wayne County Method" for reclaiming brine damaged soil. For this work he was given the Wayne County Soil Conservation District's "Non-Ag Man of the Year" award in 1973. In 1991 Bernie and his son Michael were co-recipients of the Illinois "Statewide Outstanding Tree Farmer" Award in recognition of work in conservation forestry. He was recognized for planting thousands of trees over his career and managing his timberland acreage for long term production. During the 10 years Bernie was President of the Fairfield Park District, he modernized the District's financial and management structure while building new recreation facilities and a senior citizen center. He served as President of the Illinois Oil and Gas Association from 1966 to 1968, was named winner of the IOGA Lifetime Achievement Award in 1989, and he was Chairman of the Illinois Basin Chapter of the American Petroleum Institute. He has been an Illinois representative to the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission since he was first appointed by Governor Ogilvie. Bernard Podolsky was President of the Illinois Basin Chapter of the Society of Petroleum Engineers in 1963 and later served as Eastern Section Director on the SPE National Board of Directors. In 1992 he received that organization's Regional Service Award for thirty years of dedicated service and faithful leadership. Bernie had been Chairman of the Oil and Gas Board of the Illinois State Department of Mines and Minerals, then served again as an active member of that Board in the recent overhaul of the State Oil and Gas Division Regulations. Always an avid supporter of the Illinois State Geological Survey, he is currently involved in the attempt to assure financing for their future oil and gas research projects.

Beyond the committees, the chairmanships, the numerous charities, the civic organizations, and awards, Bernard Podolsky has always felt gratitude to his industry, community, and nation for the opportunities he has been given. The repayment for that good fortune has been a daily attempt to set a good example. There has always been time to check out someone's "Indian Rock" or "meteorite." He always has an ear for the young geologist or engineer who asks for advice or needs encouragement; or the out-of-state heir who wants to understand what "mineral rights" might mean. The only cost would be a pop quiz on mineralogy - which, if passed, was usually rewarded with a jade fidget stone or fluorite crystal.

This is then, both the legacy and the charge that Bernard Podolsky has provided for those who work for him and with him. That, as Samuel Johnson said, "Great works are performed, not by strength, but by perseverance."

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REPUBLIC OIL COMPANY Fairfield, IL

Eldon Doty, a Fairfield oil producer, is a man who never lost sight of his roots. Doty recalls his modest beginning, his childhood days in Buggarville, IL, northeast of Fairfield, IL, one of four children of Mr. and Mrs. George Doty.

He remembers attending the old Beech Bluff school and going into Fairfield High School wearing bib overalls, looking every bit like the country boy that he was.

He also hasn't forgotten that some of his fellow students laughed at the way he dressed.

Being the good ol' Buggarville boy that he was, Doty took the ridicule and never said a word. But to himself, he vowed that the day would come when he would better himself.

He developed a determination - a resolve, which combined with a little luck, has made him one of the more successful of the younger generation of oil men in Wayne County.

Doty is the owner of Republic Oil Company of Fairfield. His successful search for Wayne County oil has permitted him to achieve most of his childhood ambitions.

After high school he wasn't sure what he wanted to do in life. "I just wanted to get ahead, but I wasn't sure how to go about it," explained Doty.

A good friend, Raymond Van Buskirk, Jr., owned and operated Van Buskirk Oil Well Testing. Van Buskirk encouraged Doty to come to work for him running a drill stem testing tool.

He agreed, working for Van Buskirk for several years. Then he went to work for Van Buskirk's father, the late Raymond, Sr., who managed Independent Oil Well Frac Company.

For Independent, Doty worked on a truck used in acidizing oil wells. He progressed, eventually supervising some of the jobs for Independent.

"When I worked for little Bussie (Raymond, Jr.) and his father, I learned a lot about drilling oil wells. That was my education in the oil business," he said.

But Doty's education continued when he joined Fairfield oil producer Jerry McKneelen as a partner in the operation of



a new oil company named Republic Oil. McKneelen handled the business end and Doty watched over the drilling of wells the company promoted. In 1969, the two men were honored when their small company was declared the "second most active operator" in the state.

In the late 70's Doty purchased McKneelen's interest in Republic Oil and continued to operate the company.

In the past year Republic Oil Company has drilled six wells, proving a very good field in the Johnsonville area. One of the wells was in the Northeast activity highlights page in Hart's Oil and Gas World (November, 1995). That well, drilled in August, 1995, came in flowing up to 250 bpd. Four months later it is still flowing from the Salem.

Republic Oil has a small group of investors who put up most of the money for the wells Republic drills, and their investments have paid off. The company currently operates 85-110 wells. "I'll be the first to admit that I've been very lucky. And I'm thankful for that," concedes Doty.

"The oil game is the greatest, most challenging business of all," Doty maintains. We try to reduce the risks as much as possible, but it still comes down to a gamble. There is no guarantee that oil will come out of that hole."

"If I've attained any success, I owe it to a lot of people," he said. "And I've got a great group of employees," he added. Republic Oil has five full-time employees on the payroll, as well as, several contract pumpers.

Doty is proud to be an oil man, and he thinks that people often take their industry for granted.

"There is a lot of money that flows into Wayne County because of the oil industry," exclaimed Doty, "and most of it stays right here."

Throughout the years, when Doty hasn't been drilling wells, he's been developing a skill in the game of golf - a skill which has produced several championships at Fairfield Country Club.

Doty has come a long way since his days at Beech Bluff. He's had luck and he's enjoyed success. But when you peel all of that away, he's still just an ol' Buggarville boy . . . Just trying to get along.

**BOB ROBINSON SAYS MANY
FORTUNES TO BE MADE
HERE IN OIL**

One of the areas most successful oil producers believes that Wayne county's oil production could be even heavier 30 to 40 years from now.

Robert H. Robinson, of Robinson Production, one of the wealthiest and most influential oil men in Wayne county, thinks that the potential is here for many people to make money in the oil game.

"All it takes are the guts to go and the willingness to spend the money," said Robinson of the formula to successful investing in oil.

"We have unproven reserves around here," he said. "But a lot of the oil around here will come from deeper formations in existing wells."

"As long as the price of raw crude oil is sufficient so the people can make a profit, the oil industry will boom around here," he explained.

Robinson got his start in the oil industry after he graduated from high school in Westerville, Ohio. He followed his father, Carl Robinson, and his brother, Edgar Robinson, to Wayne County.

Bob's father was one of the pioneer oil men in Wayne County. He was associated for many years with the late B. Earl Puckett in the Robinson-Puckett Oil Company.

As a teen-ager, Bob started working in Wayne County's oil fields as a "roustabout" on an oil rig. "I was just a general flunkie," he recalls of himself in those days.

During those days, he met and married an Enterprise girl, Ann Barth. Then a short time later, World War II erupted and Robinson enlisted in the U.S. Navy and served as a Seabee.

After the war, Bob returned to Wayne County and became a production superintendent in his father's operation, doing well completing work.

In 1946, the family moved three drilling rigs to Abilene, TX to work in the highly productive Texas oil fields. Bob stayed in Texas 10 years, but Robinson Drilling Company, as it was then known, maintained an office in Fairfield.

In 1956, Bob came back to Wayne County. "The oil industry was practically shut down then. We couldn't get a drilling contract. We had farm ground and existing production here, so I decided to come back," he explained. Robinson brought two drilling rigs back to Wayne County from Texas.

Over the years, Robinson has been involved directly in between 100 and 200 oil wells. The best well he ever had was the Base No. 1 well in Zif Township in northern Wayne County, located on ground owned then by Burt Bates' father.

"That well flowed 1,700 barrels a day," recalled Robinson. "I've had some good wells, but I haven't ever had another one like that."

Robinson discovered a highly productive field in the Warsaw formation about six miles north of Fairfield in Elm River Township. One of those wells, the Murphy No. 1, flowed 180 barrels a day.

Along with his many responsibilities Robinson has sat on the board of the Fairfield National Bank and he was president of the board of Fairfield Memorial Hospital.

Robinson believes that the small investor can make money in the oil game, if he has sufficient capital to invest in several wells, not just a couple.

"The more wells a person can buy into, the better the odds are that he'll make money," Robinson explained. "If you only have money to invest in one or two wells, then you're better off to put that money in the bank."

The oil industry, Robinson says, is just as important to Wayne County as agriculture is.

Bob concluded that the oil business will be an important part of Wayne county for many years to come.

"As long as we have free enterprise, some fool will go out and try to find oil," Robinson joked.

**Wayne County Press
Oil Edition
June 8, 1981**

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HUBERT WALLACE ROSE

Centralia, Illinois

Hubert Wallace Rose operates his Oil Properties business from Centralia, IL, where he's lived since 1968, but he got interested in oil at a young age in Oklahoma. In 1921, at age 6, he remembers watching wells blow in at Pernell, OK, while standing beside his dad. That was the Robinson Oil Field and that experience left an indelible memory.

In 1926, Hubert visited some of his brothers who were working in the Seminole, OK oil boom. He remembers the mud everywhere and the crowds of people and the tents that had been put up to house the many people who had poured in because of the big boom. He saw lots of steam rigs at work.

It wasn't surprising that Hubert started learning to roughneck on a wildcat well in 1935 outside McPherson, Kansas. His older brother-in-law taught him and Hubert took to the work well.



Hubert Rose's early days in Kansas
(2nd from right)

In 1937, in Kansas, while he was working for the Colina Oil Company on an old time block and kelly hook, Hubert had an accident. Both springs broke on the elevator bale, which had old time latches with no safety bolts.

The elevator bale slid out and hit Hubert in the back and he fell and broke his left leg above the knee. He was taken to the hospital in Russell, Kansas and his leg was set and 17 pounds of traction put on it. But it was while in the hospital that he met his wife and, as he says, it was the best "break" of his life.

Hubert continued working in the mid-Kansas area until July 1939, when he moved to Salem, IL, where the Salem oil field was being developed. Earlier, he had had an opportunity to work on the Discovery Well drilled at Noble, IL in 1936, but because he already had a job at the time, he couldn't leave Kansas. Later, Hubert did work for the company that had drilled that discovery well and Hubert was working for them when Will I. Lewis, who had been superintendent of drilling the Noble well and who was later the first president of the Illinois Oil and Gas Association, bought the company in Illinois. During that time, Hubert worked on the same rig as Tony Keating, a quiet nice guy. It wasn't until 1993 that Hubert learned Tony's son, Anthony Francis Keating, was the newly elected Governor of Oklahoma.

It was while he was working in the Salem Field in 1941 that World War II broke out. Almost immediately, equipment for drilling was frozen because steel was needed for the war, so wells were shut down. The government began mobilizing for the war effort. Hubert tried to enlist but didn't pass the physical because of an accident he'd had. A pipe bolt had broke lose and drill pipe fell on his right foot crushing two toes, which had to be removed in 1941. So, Hubert moved his family to southern California and began working in defense factories - an airplane factory and then a ship building plant in mid-1942 to mid-1943. By then the oil business was running again and men were in demand, so he moved to Oklahoma and began working for Standline Oil, which became Amoco, as a driller in Pauls Valley, OK. He was doing exploration work and the company began requiring him to move around a lot so he quit and worked for contractors in the Oklahoma area, though he did do some work in Wink, Texas, drilling north of Kermit, Texas. But, he realized he wasn't going to get ahead the way he was going and decided he would do better if he worked over seas.

Hubert began working for Gulf Oil Company in

1948 and was sent to Kuwait, without his family, who were to follow later. When he arrived, it was 126 degrees in the shade and there was no tree in sight. He was given a crew of 11 Kuwait Bedouins whose only experience was driving camels and who spoke no English.

Naturally he spoke no Arabic and he had a new National 50 rig in boxes that had to be assembled! He had to wait two days to get a welder. That first well he drilled in Kuwait took him 40 days, but, as he learned later, that was almost a fast record because of the very difficult circumstances the drillers had to deal with at that time.

Hubert began learning some basic Arabic and used his hands to communicate. The company had told him he'd have another American employee with him, in case of a blow out,

but he rarely had one. Most of the American employees got to Kuwait, didn't like the heat, and left almost immediately. Most of the time he worked in Kuwait, which was 2 years, he had only Kuwait laborers.



Hubert Rose & Kuwait crew

During Desert Storm, in 1990/91, many of those wells could be seen on fire on our TV sets.

Once while he was on a fishing job, a well began blowing out and his Arabic crew fled across the desert in fear. He had to close the blow out preventor himself. Fortunately, he was able to do that without an accident. Hubert kept the same crew most of the time he was in Kuwait and they got to be friends. When he told his crew he was returning to the United States in 1950, one of his crew told him that if he would stay, Hubert could have his eldest daughter as his second wife. This was an honor he was giving Hubert, but Hubert declined the generous offer, knowing that his wife Clara would definitely not like the idea. Gulf Oil didn't want to drill more wells in Kuwait that spring of 1950 because production was up, so Hubert and family, who had joined him in the summer of 1949, returned to Oklahoma by way of Europe.

Hubert didn't stay in the States long until he got another job abroad with Gulf Oil, this time in Venezuela. He went to

San Tome, Anzoatigui, Venezuela in January, 1951. His family followed him there in May, 1951. He stayed in Venezuela for eight years, beginning as a tool pusher and ending as the head tool pusher. Then he quit Gulf Oil to go into business for himself in late 1958. But, while in Venezuela, he cut two days off drilling time on wells - he's always been fast and efficient. Naturally, he learned lots of Spanish while there, too, and left behind an excellent work record.



Hubert Rose, Venezuela, 1950s

He decided that Illinois offered a better opportunity for oil drilling because of the pro-rationing of production in Oklahoma. So, he settled in Lawrenceville, IL. He drilled two wells in Lawrence County in 1962. The first one wasn't very good but the second was the Cullison, which came in at 128 barrels per day and produced about 70 barrels per day for a long time. He drilled a well in Uniontown, Kentucky in 1963 that came in at 120 barrels per day and stayed at that level of production for some time. He bought some production from Gulf Oil at Centralia, IL and moved to Centralia in 1968. In 1966, he had drilled his first good well in Clay County - the Buester well. Since, he's drilled a number of wells in Clay County. He drilled a well in Wayne County, IL - the Bertha Richards Well - which came in at 134 barrels per day. It has produced over 100,000 barrels of oil. He drilled the Virgil Holmes #1 well in Wayne County and it came in at 180 barrels per day. The Harold Holmes well looked as if it would be a dry hole but he hit a freaky pay sand - the Warsaw. He ran a drill stem test and got gas in 5 minutes and oil in 10 minutes. The Harold Holmes produced 360 barrels per day and Hubert drilled two wells in that field, both producing from that

freak pay zone.

Hubert started another Salem oil boom when he drilled the Gill #1 wildcat well in 1973 on the Wayne and Clay County lines. It came in at 53 barrels an hour and four days later it was still flowing 20 barrels per hour. A former regional geologist for Union Oil in the Salem formation, Fred Pappe, told Hubert he'd plugged lots of wells that looked the same as the Gill #1, but they hadn't treated those wells with heavy acid, as Hubert did.

Hubert drilled the Pearl Staley well in 1973 as an offset to the Gill #1 and he had to hit it with 7500 gallons of acid and 7500 pounds of sand. That well became known as "Old Smokey" because water was pumped out through the pipe and oil came up in the gas separator and would overflow now and then. Some oil flowed into the flare line and that caused black smoke. This well made 140 barrels of oil per day for over a year.

Hubert has drilled over 100 wells to the Salem formation around Clay and Wayne Counties.

When the federal Windfall Profit Tax went into effect in 1980, Hubert could only realize half price on his oil production. This had a major financial impact on the oil industry across the country. Unlike many, he has stayed in business since then. His latest drilled well, the Richardson #6, came in at 647 barrels per day and stabilized at 200 barrels per day flowing.

Hubert has seen booms and busts in this business. He loves and is proud to be an oil man. He would like to see the American people come to appreciate the oil industry and the hard working oil men who have produced inexpensive fuel for this country for so long, often under difficult conditions and in isolated places around the globe.

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SCHOFIELD OIL COMPANY

Evansville, Indiana

Duke Resources Corporation/Schofield Oil Company was formed in 1974. In 1977 Duke Resources Corporation was awarded the "Wildcatter of the Year" for discovering the Broughton-Warsaw Field in Hamilton County, Illinois. From 1976 to 1980 both Duke Resources and Schofield Oil Company were partners and joint venturers with C. Ed. Brehm discovering the Ewing and Taylor Hill Warsaw Fields in Franklin County, Illinois. Our companies have been active in Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois since inception. We have also branched out in Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana and the Dakotas. We are presently involved in exploration in Michigan.

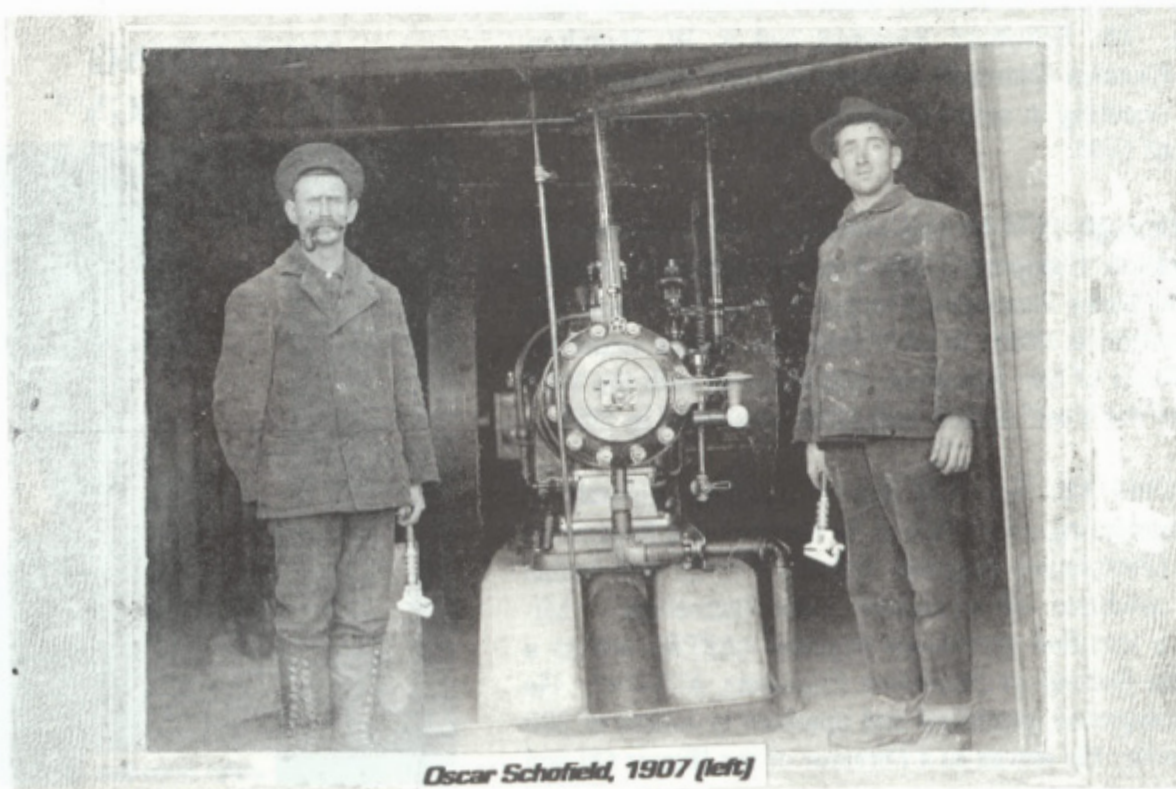
My Great Grandfather, Joseph C. Schofield (driller/engineer) with his son George Osmer (Oscar) my Grandfather, worked for Big Four Oil Company opening up the Lawrence County Oil Field drilling the first well in the SW 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 8, T3N-R13W, Lawrence County, Illinois, in 1906. Having worked in the oil fields of West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania. George (Oscar) headed-up the Illinois field operation for Big Four

Oil Company as Forman/Boss, building power houses and overseeing oil/gas production for the company. "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. "The Oil Fields of Crawford and Lawrence Counties," by Raymond S. Blatchley, Bulletin #22. My Great-Grandfather, Grandfather, and Father, worked in the Lawrence County Oil Field since it's discovery in July, 1906.

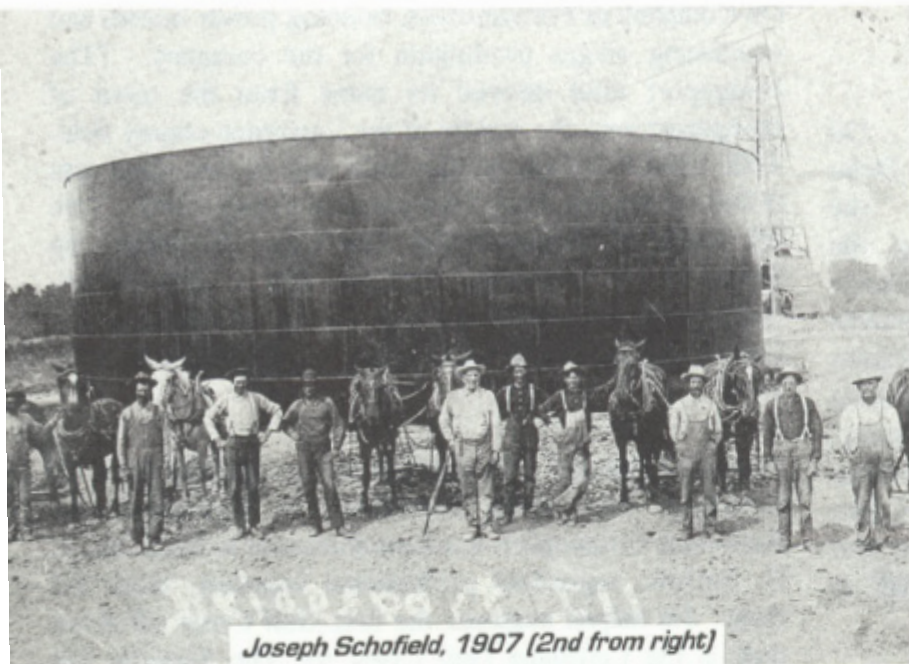
People of interest who worked for us include John O. Schofield, Inc., d/b/a Schofield Oil Company/Duke Resources Corporation has been fortunate to have Alston B. Barrow, registered professional engineer, work for them. He helped engineer the first Gulf Coast off-shore well in the Louisiana Gulf Coast for The Superior Oil Company. Soon after he was sent to Crossville, Illinois to establish and develop the New Harmony oil field in 1939.

Ed Rehn, who came to the Illinois Basin as head geologist for Sohio Petroleum Company worked as a consulting geologist for us.

John O. Schofield, C.E.O. of the Schofield Group, is a



Oscar Schofield, 1907 (left)



Joseph Schofield, 1907 (2nd from right)

1965 graduate of St. Louis Christian College with M.S. and M.A. graduate studies at Southern Illinois University, Lincoln Christian Seminary and engineering studies at Oklahoma State University. Mr. Schofield was employed by Marathon Oil Company as an oilfield worker and pipeliner in his home town of Bridgeport, Illinois. In 1969, he completed his commercial Aviation Certification and served as Vice President and pilot for International Christian University from 1971-1972, San Juan, Puerto Rico. Mr. Schofield, President and A. W. Hamilton, Director co-founded Outreach International and Pioneer Bible Translators, resulting in active Christian missions in 10 foreign countries as of 1995.

From 1972 through 1974 he was managing Vice President for Ram Exploration Company. He founded Schofield Energy Company and Duke Resources Corporation in 1974 and The Onyx Corporation in 1980. In 1977 Duke Resources, under the geological efforts of Mr. Schofield, was honored with the 1977 "Wildcatter of the Year" award, and again nominated in 1991.

From 1978-1989 Mr. Schofield served his apprenticeship in petroleum engineering under Alston B. Barrow as a Registered Professional (Petroleum) Engineer (Illinois #12753 and Indian #12309), a graduate of Louisiana State University. Mr. Schofield is a certified petroleum engineer (APPR) and is a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers, #155745. He has drilled, completed, produced and operated in excess of 200 oil and gas wells. He serves as a Director of the Illinois Oil and

Gas Association (IOGA), and is a past director for the Independent Petroleum Association of America (IPAA). He is presently apprenticing in crude oil refining and marketing and is a co-founder and member of Econim (Refining Associates LLC).

Mr. Schofield has been active in the exploration and development of oil and gas properties for more than 22 years in Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee and the Rocky Mountain region. Mr. Schofield is a "fourth generation oil man," following in his great-grandfather's footsteps who was a drilling/steam engineer of the early oil fields in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Illinois dating from as early as 1890. The Schofield family has resided in Bridgeport, Illinois for over 87 years and has been involved in almost every phase of the oil and gas business for more than 100 years.

"WE BRING YOU ENERGY"



John Schofield

SHAKESPEARE OIL COMPANY, INC. SALEM, ILLINOIS

Shakespeare Oil Company, Inc., was formed in 1950 by J. A. McCarty, Harry C. Temple, and John W. Shakespeare. The company engages in the purchase of oil and gas production properties, the further development thereof by waterflooding, and the drilling and exploration for oil and gas.

Before the formation of the company, J. A. McCarty, a petroleum engineer, and Harry C. Temple, a lawyer, were employed by Ashland Oil and Refinery Company. McCarty was Production Superintendent in charge of all of Ashland's oil and gas production in Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky, and Temple was manager of the Central Pipeline Division, located in Salem, Illinois.

In 1950, McCarty and Temple decided to start their own company. Since neither had sufficient funds to do this, Temple contacted John Shakespeare, son of the president of the fishing tackle company, Shakespeare Company of Kalamazoo, Michigan. Temple had met John while Temple was employed with central Pipeline Company. They had done business together and from time to time had fished together.

When John was approached about forming the company, he agreed to join and to finance the company for a period of one to two years until the company could carry its own overhead. The company was to be owned 1/3 by each of the parties, and properties purchased were to be financed by bank loans, with John loaning the company the necessary down payments.

The company was formed in June 1950 with a capital of \$1,000.00. So that they could start from scratch, John loaned McCarty and Temple \$333.33 each for their share of the initial capital of Shakespeare Oil Company.

The first office was located at 206-A West Main Street, Salem, Illinois, moving to 202-A West Main Street in Salem in 1972 when the children of J. A. McCarty and Harry C. Temple acquired the building located there.

By 1960, John Shakespeare had developed various other pursuits, so his interest in the Company and in the leases was bought by McCarty and Temple.

J. A. McCarty, who was in charge of all of the exploration and production operations of the Company, died in 1974. All of his interest in the Company was bought by Temple.

Shakespeare Oil Company now operates approximately 250 oil and/or gas wells and participates as non-operator in approximately 100 additional wells located in 13 states.

In 1968, Shakespeare diversified into the aggregate business, purchasing Covington Stone Company at Covington, Illinois, and later acquiring Iola Quarry, in Iola, Illinois, both limestone producers, and also Athens Quarry in Athens, Illinois. It leased land at Tuscola, Illinois and started Tuscola Stone Company. It no longer owns an interest in the Tuscola or Athens quarries.

Covington Stone Company (now a wholly owned subsidiary of Shakespeare) bought the Munie Gravel Pit at

Keyesport, Illinois, and when that quarry's reserves were depleted they opened and developed a new quarry located just west of the Keyesport turnoff on IL 127 north of Carlyle, Illinois, called Keyesport Sand and Gravel.

Shakespeare, through its subsidiary, Covington Stone, also owns and operates a limestone quarry in Alabama, the Fort Payne Quarry which mines limestone from Lookout Mountain. The Brush Creek Quarry in Shelby County, Illinois, was opened in 1995 through its subsidiary, Iola Quarry, Inc.

All of these quarries and many of the oil and gas properties have key employees as partners.

Shakespeare has been blessed with what we believe to be an exceptionally talented group of people. For this historical record, we list them with their positions, as follows: J. Edward Barger - Area Supervisor; Ann Beavin - Executive Secretary and Lease Records Administrator; Bill Cash - Accountant, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of Shakespeare; Karen Charlton - Accounting Clerk; Tony J. DiPrimo - Petroleum Engineer and President; Joe Gillespie - General Superintendent of Quarries, President of Iola and Covington; Leymone Hardcastle - Vice President, Treasurer and Controller of Shakespeare, Vice President and Assistant Secretary of Covington, Vice President, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of Iola; Dale Helpingstine - Geologist; Bryan Hood - Assistant to the Chairman and Vice President of Shakespeare, Iola and Covington; James Koerkenmeier - Production Foreman of Keyesport; Ross Luther - Production Foreman of Fort Payne; Beth Mense - Production Clerk; Bill Mercer - Assistant Operations Coordinator; Danny Neaville - Roustabout; Harry C. Temple - Chairman of the Board of Shakespeare, Secretary and Treasurer of Iola and Covington, Chairman and Assistant Secretary of T & T Oil Company; Janis Temple - President of T & T Oil Company, Becky Weber - CPL/Land Manager, Assistant Secretary of Shakespeare, and Vice President of Iola and Covington; Don Williams - Petroleum Engineer and Production Manager; Gary Frank - Roustabout.

Shakespeare Oil Company, Inc. from its beginning has been most fortunate to receive the support and participation in its many ventures by the following, whom I would like to acknowledge:

1. John Hassler of Mohawk Drilling Company who introduced me to Charles Scott of Central Pipe Line Company and thus was responsible for my switch from general law practice to a business career.
2. F. R. Newman and W. W. Vandever, co-owners of Allied Oil Company, parent company of Central Pipe Line Company.
3. James A. Weeks, attorney with Thompson, Hine & Flory, Cleveland, Ohio, and attorney for Allied Oil Company.
4. Charles Weeks and Mary Weeks Goodwin, son and daughter of James A. Weeks, loyal supporters and participants since the inception of the Company to the present.

5. J. V. Boxell, former President of Calvert Drilling Producing Company, (later known as Bomac Co., and later merged with W. R. Grace Corp.) Now J. V. Boxell operates as Boxell Company, and we have been privileged to be associated with him since our beginning in June, 1950, to the present.

6. Howard Brockman, who operates as Brockman Oil Company, Stuart, Florida, has been a partner since our beginning and still participates in the majority of our deals.

7. Worth Loomis and Walt Spear (deceased), both formerly with Medusa Corp., and Bob Fort, President of Medusa, through whom we participated in many deals in Ohio, Michigan, Colorado and Kansas. Worth Loomis is still associated with us.

8. Walter Temple, former stock owner of Shakespeare, who helped us particularly in unraveling our connection with Medusa after they were acquired by Crane Company and in the acquisition of their interest in all properties in which we were jointly involved. He was also responsible for the substantial sale of certain of our Colorado oil and gas leases to Amoco, resulting in a substantial profit at a time when we needed it.

9. Charles Scott, Vice President of Central Pipe Line Company, who taught this lawyer many things and used to express it, "Harry, I pay you to help me make deals, not keep me from it", or "Harry, you make money with your friends, not your enemies."

10. Keith Walker, petroleum engineer and mining engineer, and Joe Gillespie, who got us into the quarry business - producing aggregates, sand and gravel and limestone.

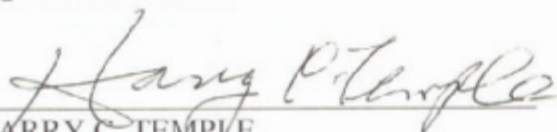
11. John Shakespeare, who was a good partner and did everything he said he would do. He was a man of his word.

12. J. A. McCarty, who was an exceptionally well-qualified engineer, a graduate of the Colorado School of Mines (Valedictorian of his class), and a Colonel in the Army Reserves. One of his first jobs in the Army had been the building of the Alaskan highway. In Europe during World War II, he was a combat engineer. We miss him.

Without the help, support and participation of all of the above people, companies and others, we would not be where we are today. We thank you all.

We are blessed with an exceptionally well-qualified and experienced group of employees, including a grandson who is learning the business (Bryan Temple Hood), and three daughters, Harriet T. Hood, Sally Jane Berg, and Janis Ann Temple, stockholders, who will see that he does.

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SHULMAN BROS., INC.

The history of Shulman Bros., Inc. began in Jackson, Tennessee where five brothers were born . . . Harry, the eldest, Joe, Jake, Isadore (Izzy), and Maurice, the youngest.

It was during World War I and Harry was taking training at Georgia Tech to go into service when the Armistice Agreement was signed and the war ended. A friend suggested that he go with him to Texas where he knew jobs were available. After visiting with the family in Jackson, TN, Harry hitch-hiked his way to Texas, working along the way for food and shelter. He learned that Breckenridge, Texas was the hub of the oil business so he settled there and worked in the oilfields. He acquired leases and accumulated enough money to purchase a Wichita Spudder and some stripper production.

In 1920, Joe, the next oldest brother joined Harry in Breckenridge. Jake arrived in 1922. Jake was mechanically inclined and he took to Harry's spudder and became a driller for Harry.

Football was an important part of the Shulman brothers' lives. Harry played at Jackson High School. Joe played high school football and was on the Junior Varsity team at the University of Pennsylvania. He graduated in 1929 from the Wharton School of Finance at the University of Pennsylvania.

Jake was the first "Tramp Athlete". He played high school football in Jackson, Tennessee and at Breckenridge High School where he was the captain of the football team. From there he went to Terrell Prep near Dallas where he had a football scholarship and then to Weatherford Junior College which he also attended on a football scholarship.

After playing at Jackson High School, Izzy had a football scholarship to Georgia Tech. He played on the 1929 team that went to the Rose Bowl. Maurice was the quarterback on the Jackson High School team that was undefeated and unscored on in the 1934-35 season and won the Conference Championship.

Izzy received an engineering degree from Georgia Tech and after graduation went to Breckenridge to work with Harry, Joe and Jake.

In 1929 the Depression struck. Harry lost his holdings, but in 1930 East Texas was enjoying an oil boom; so Harry, Joe and Jake left Breckenridge for Longview, Texas. Izzy, who had gone to Tennessee to work for the Highway Department, returned to Texas in 1934 to work once again with the brothers.

A newspaper stand and a barbecue stand run by Joe, Jake, and Joe's friend, John Earl "Tiny" Hickey, kept the Shulman boys in the oil business. Joe and Jake purchased a Cardwell Spudder and Joe, Jake and Izzy worked for many independent contractors, especially Paul Doran and Lumis "Mutt" Johnson.

In the meantime, Harry moved to Kilgore, Texas where he purchased a rotary rig, acquired some leases and became successful.

Joe, Jake and Izzy were first known as Volunteer Development Company operating two Cardwell Spudders. In

1938 the boom in the East Texas oilfield had tapered off and things weren't too good. Paul Doran and "Mutt" Johnson had moved their equipment to St. Elmo, Illinois where an oil boom was beginning. They asked the Shulmans to move their spudders to Illinois to complete the wells they were drilling. Volunteer Development Company became Shulman Brothers, Contractors.

The first production that Shulman Brothers found was on a farm-out from the Ohio Oil Company which became the south end of the Loudon field near St. Elmo. Jake learned that Ohio Oil Company had a lease that had to be drilled by a specific time or the lease would revert to the landowner. Ohio Oil Company did not want to drill it and Jake got the farm-out for that lease, plotted the locations and the rest is history. This was the beginning of Shulman Brothers success in Illinois. They chose to settle in Vandalia, Illinois, not in the very busy and boom town of Centralia, Illinois. Their office has been over the Farmers and Merchants Bank (now First Bank) for many years.

Joe asked his friend, Carl Forrest, a CPA, to come to Illinois from Longview, Texas to manage Shulman Brothers' office. Years later, when Carl returned to Texas, Rollie Harris, Jr. was hired as office manager. After his death, his wife, Gene, who had been assisting him, became office manager and is there to this day.

Youngest brother Maurice worked with the brothers every summer while he was in high school and college. He graduated in 1941 from the University of Texas Law School and came to Illinois to join Shulman Brothers. He later became a partner and after Jake's blindness caused him to retire, Maurice became the operator of the rotary rigs and the mainstay of Shulman Brothers. In the late 1970s Shulman Brothers incorporated and became Shulman Bros., Inc. Maurice is president of the corporation.

Charles Priebe, a life-long friend from the Breckenridge, Texas days, joined the brothers as Lease Hound. He acquired leases in Illinois, Wyoming, Kentucky and Indiana for Shulman Brothers.

The company took many farm-outs from major companies; some good, some bad. The brothers drilled the discovery well in Owensville East in Indiana and the Hanson pool in Kentucky.

To lessen Maurice's work, the rotary rigs were sold, but Shulman Bros., Inc. still operates its cable tool. Through all these years relations with the people in the oil industry have been pleasant and rewarding. The Shulman brothers made many friends from the top of the industry to the bottom. However, tragedy strikes all families and Shulmans were no exception. Harry never made it to Illinois. He died in 1944 at the age of 41. Jake died in 1985 at the age of 80 and Joe lived to a grand old 90 and died in 1993.

It was Jake's dream that Shulman Bros., Inc. would go from generation to generation and that Maurice's four sons would be the next generation of Shulman Brothers. Three of the sons had other visions, but Todd, the youngest son, always wanted to be a part of the business and so he is. He has a degree in geology from the University of Colorado and a MBA from Washington University in St. Louis. He and Maurice are a team running Shulman Bros., Inc., but its future rests on Todd.

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STEWART OIL COMPANY MT. VERNON, IL

Stewart Oil Company of Michigan ventured into the Illinois Basin in 1948 with five drilling prospects in hand. These prospects were generated by Carl E. Moses and David R. Stewart, known as Moses & Stewart of Mattoon, Illinois.

Four of the original prospects located in Hamilton, Wayne and Franklin Counties were successful, resulting in over 2,000 barrels per day.

G. F. "Deck" Stewart of Grand Rapids, Michigan was President and J. Russell Stewart, Mt. Vernon, Illinois, was Vice-President in charge of operations.

Throughout the 50's, 60's and 70's many prospects were drilled and production maintained, accumulating over 6,000,000 barrels of oil.

In 1967, Stewart Oil Company was liquidated and Stewart Producers, Inc. was formed with J. Russell Stewart as President. Today this Company is active as a non-operating partner in Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Kansas. The Company also operates eight well servicing rigs throughout the Tri-State area along with a Petroleum Consulting Service.

At present, the company is managed by Robert G. Stewart, third generation, as President. Don R. Blackwood, Vice-President, manager of the well servicing division.

Since 1948 the Company has been active in the Illinois Oil and Gas Association. David, brother of Russell, served as President in 1955 -56. Russell served as Treasurer and Director until Robert took his place in 1990.

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THE SUPERIOR OIL COMPANY Crossville, Illinois

A brief history of Superior's beginning in the Illinois Basin.

Superior started leasing and doing geological work in late 1936 or early 1937 with land and geological offices located in Mattoon, Illinois. The geological office was headed by Ken Gow and the Land Department was handled directly from the Houston Office.

In the fall of 1938, three wells were drilled on the Luttrell leases on the east edge of the Salem Field. The reason for no more producing leases in the Salem Field was that the leasing was done by contract lease brokers, and their orders were to buy what they could, starting on the east side and working west. Christmas was approaching, the lease broker was from Texas; he was about to become a father for the first time; so he took off for two weeks without informing the company (Superior) that he wasn't working. By the time he got back after Christmas, The Texas Company had leased everything from the west to the Luttrell Leases.

The three Luttrell wells were drilled by Frank Severns, Drilling Superintendent, and A. B. Barrow, a Petroleum engineer out of Louisiana State University that spring and sent here from Bosco Field in Louisiana. In August, 1940, A. B. Barrow resigned as District Engineer and Mr. H. L. Franques replaced him. (Mr. Franques is now Vice President of the Drilling, Production and Engineering Department of The Superior Oil Company.) He remained in Crossville until 1942 when he was transferred to Louisiana.

Superior did not have a Drilling and Production Department office in Illinois until May or June, 1939 when they opened an office in an old tavern building across the street from the City Hall in Grayville, IL. In October of 1940 the office moved into the new offices in Crossville.

The seismograph offices under Red McCaun's direction was located in Princeton, Indiana.

The New Harmony Field was leased (for the most part) after 1938. Jess Hines took the lease on Ribeyre Island at \$5.00 per acre. Judge Dawson and Matt Chilton, the owners had purchased the 3960-acre Ribeyre Island for approximately \$7.35 an acre only two years before Superior leased it. But the sad story for them was that they would not sign a lease unless Superior would give them \$20,000 for 1/2 of their 1/8 royalty interest which Superior reluctantly did.

Either in December, 1938 or January, 1939, Superior opened land and geological offices in the Citizens National Bank Building in Evansville. Mr. R. C. Ward was in charge of the geological office and Hall Edwards in charge of Land Department. Both have since died, Mr. Ward only a couple of years ago and Hall Edwards several years ago.

Mr. Charlie Deray was in charge of land geological departments in Houston and Mr. Gus Pruitt was the company's Drilling and Production Superintendent also in Houston, TX. Both made trips once a month to this area.

In the spring of 1938, Fitton #1 was drilled about a mile north of the west end of the toll bridge at New Harmony. High water caught Laughlin's National 50 rig and only the exhaust pipes of the rig engines were out of water. After the flood receded and engines and rig was cleaned up, the drilling was resumed, but the well was abandoned as a dry hole.

In May of 1939, N. H. R. Corp.#1 was drilled and the Waltersburg was drilled through without coring or testing until later when an attempt was made to take sidewall cores, when Barrow returned from vacation and saw the logs. Really not very good cores, but the well was tested and it opened up the drilling for the Waltersburg on the Island.

No. 2 N.H.R. Corp. (SW of #1) was drilled, later to find that it was on the west side of the Waltersburg Sand Bar, small well; No. 3, northeast of #1 and it was a dry hole.

The rig was moved to N.H.R. Corp. #4 still farther west than #1 and #2 and it was dry in the Waltersburg but made a small well in another zone.

At the same time that No. 4 was being drilled, another rig was moved in and drilled, the Sarah Stum #1 in Bowman's Bend south of Ribeyre Island and it was dry.

No. 5 N.H. R. Corp. between #1 and #2 was then drilled and it turned out to be the best Waltersburg in the sand bar - approximately 59 ft of good productive sand.

Two additional rigs were moved in and the "Boom" was on.

We started to build the bridge to get to the Island, up to that time access was either fording the river beside the location of the present bridge or the privately owned ferry boat that we never used. There were some 20 families living on the Island at the time. Hyatt was the last of those there at that time to move off, and he didn't leave until 1962.

We were shut down building the bridge by the corps of engineers. Before construction was continued it was necessary to get an authorization from them that was signed by President Franklin Roosevelt. Several months lapsed obtaining this authorization.

Drilling continued on Ribeyre Island and moved Northwest across "Old Channel of the Wabash River" onto the Ford, et al lease.

In December of 1939, Noah and Morrison, drilled a well that Superior supported in the Albion Area and we had the offset acreage to their

discovery.

By that time we had 5 or 6 rigs drilling with only Frank Severns, Drilling Superintendent, A. B. Barrow, Petroleum Engineer, T. J. Wood (Office Clerk), Bill Chapman (Production) and O. M. Phillips looking after the roustabouts. K. B. Alldredge was surveying and sitting on wells. Howard Carpenter was the first pumper in the Illinois Basin.

In the New Harmony Field, Eddie Hunt was the first pumper hired in 1939 and Buddy Adams was the second, Tennessee Whitson has hired soon after. Bob Little was hired with team and wagon to haul roustabouts and tools. We did not have the first truck until spring of 1940 and it was a 1 1/2 ton flat bed, no winch. In the fall of 1939, Ernie Dobbs, Harry Goodman, Paul Longacre, Jesse Parks, and Theo Phelps were among the first roustabouts.

In December 1939, Sun drilled their #1 Greathouse about 3/4 of a mile north of our Ford, etal #11 and #12 which were discontinued through Waltersburg and later went back and completed in a lower zone.

Sun made a well, even though they did shut down at midnight on Saturday until mid-night Sunday while drilling. In about April or May of 1940 we moved north of the highway and drilled Fitton #2, temporarily abandoned, derrick left on well pending the outcome of the Scott #1 and C. Green #1 being drilled simultaneously at Albion for Devonian tests. (Both dry in Devonian).

In the meantime, we drilled Mumford #1 at Griffin, that made a well and started scattered drilling (for this area).

By that time we probably had 10 or 12 rigs drilling. In August, 1940, Tidewater completed their #1 Dennis in the middle of the field (before Givens was drilled) and by October, 1940 Superior moved in on J. R. Collins #2 which was our 100th well in this area, not counting numerous supported wells. Maximum oil production was achieved in July, 1941 at 19,000 BPD.

It wasn't until about 1944 that Superior bought the 3 rotary rigs and spudders and that increased employees in this area to about 340 people. Superior then sold or moved out the rotary rigs in the late forties and very early fifties.

Jim Eads became Superintendent in June, 1958, the Crossville yard and office building was remodeled at that time. The district organization was revamped. E. D. Cole became District Engineer, L. D. Brown became Production Superintendent, K. B. Alldredge became Construction Superintendent, Ed Madden was Mechanical Maintenance Foreman. Upon his retirement in 1962, he was replaced by D. F. York. John Black was the first Warehouseman and remained at that job until his retirement in January 31, 1973. Amos Black succeeded John Black, Warehouseman. Waterflood came into prominence in 1952 and has been the main oil recovery mechanism since that time.

E. D. Cole became General District Superintendent in March, 1960. John Blue advanced to District Engineer and in September, 1971, John Skolfield became District Engineer. The line of the chief clerks have been T. J. Woods, Joe Loving, Ken Mehrens, Milton Farrell, Bernice Coleman, A. J. Lamb, Gindy Hughes, and wayne Hughes.

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TARTAN OIL COMPANY

Carmi, Illinois

Tartan Oil Company was originated in 1954, three years after James E. Williams, an Evansville native, and Lonnie Kirkpatrick had graduated from the university of Oklahoma with degrees in Geological Engineering and Geology respectively. The third partner was Lonnie's father, H. V. Kirkpatrick, owner of Kirk Drilling Company of Carmi, IL. With 43 years of oil patch experience behind him, he agreed to back the new endeavor.

Jim Williams ran the Evansville office and was in charge of exploration and engineering. The Kirkpatricks were in charge of drilling and completion out of the Carmi office. Early oil exploration and development was concentrated in southern Illinois and Indiana with occasional forays into Michigan, Ohio and Kentucky. The discovery of a sizable gas field in Hopkins County, Kentucky in 1962, led to the bulk of exploration being confined to gas exploration and development in Kentucky. Six smaller gas fields were developed along with three pipeline and compressor systems.

Prior to selling the gas production and pipelines to National Chemical Corporation and Anaconda Aluminum for gas storage reservoirs in 1971, the partnership formed Plaid Coal Corporation and purchased approximately 5,500 acres of coal in fee located in Union and Henderson Counties, part of which is presently being mined by Peabody Coal.

Jim Williams left the partnership in 1972, and geologist Conrad E. Shaw was enticed to leave the Tennessee Oil & Gas Division and head up the Evansville office. Exploration was shifted to Scott and Morgan Counties Tennessee.

In 1978, Lonnie's son, Brian, came on board with a fresh degree in Petroleum Land Management from the University of Oklahoma making Tartan a third-generation operation. After the death of H. V. Kirkpatrick in 1980, Brian and his brother, Brett, became partners with Brian assuming management of the company. They will probably inherit the opportunity to plug out 40 odd years of fun and games at some later date.

LES WILSON, INC.

Carmi, IL

A Historical Perspective of Les Wilson, Inc. (1940-1995)

Leslie F. Wilson, the founder of Les Wilson, Inc. was born in Severy, Kansas in 1898. By the time he reached his sixteenth birthday, his family had moved to Haskell, Oklahoma and had been residents for a number of years.

It was there that he got his first taste of the oil industry when a rather severe dispute with his high school principal led him to seek a more pleasant experience as a tool dresser in Muskogee County.

He joined the Army in 1917 and upon his return at the war's end he went back into the oil fields around Muskogee County as a driller. He moved on to the Powder River Basin in Wyoming and then back to Sapulpa, Oklahoma where he married. In 1924 young Leslie W. Wilson made his appearance into the world to complete the family along with a sister.

The oil industry of the late twenties and thirties was a mobile force and the Wilsons traveled from field to field, moving back and forth between Kansas, Montana, and Canada, following the oil booms wherever they led. The years just prior to the 40's found the family in Cut Bank, Montana and in January of that year they moved to Salem, Illinois where the company, at that time L.F. Wilson Drilling Company was formed. In 1946 the company was permanently relocated to Carmi, Illinois. In 1963, after the death of L. F. Wilson, the company was renamed Les Wilson Spudders.

At present Les Wilson, Inc. operates five cable tool rigs and two rotary rigs under the supervision of company President, Leslie W. Wilson and company Vice-President/Drilling Superintendent, Robert L. Wilson. Les Wilson, Inc. is a third generation oil industry service company.

Les Wilson, Inc. has set the pace and been among the first in the oil industry to establish the standard in the use of truck mounted rigs and other modern technology in the Illinois Basin and the Midcontinent. The company operates today from a modern office complex, maintenance building and storage yard on the west side of Carmi, Illinois.

Les Wilson, Inc., with over fifty years experience, looks forward to the future and serving the oil industry in an ever expanding world market.

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SAM TIPPS Fairfield, Illinois

Sam Tipps, drop that name in the conversation just about anywhere among oil production people and you've touched a responsible cord. Nearly everybody knew Sam Tipps.

He was around here for over 57 years and he knew the oil game from one end to the other. Sam arrived in Flora in February, 1938, bringing with him oil well servicing equipment he had used on wells in Texas. He ended up in the Fairfield area in September, 1939.

In 1940, he inched his way into oil production by the purchase of his first well. A test H. H. Weinert had drilled on the A. P. Newby lease near Mill Shoals. "It wasn't much of a well," said Sam, "but it got me started." Operations grew, by 1946 he had sold his oil well servicing business to E. O. Aman, Amos Williams and T. G. Jenkins. He then took off full scale in oil production. At first he bought wells, but in 1950 he began drilling his own tests and many turned out well.

Sam's sons, Sharkey and Max worked with their father in his business and then branched off into their own businesses.



Sam Tipps

Sharkey, had a thriving steam cleaning, pipe treating and testing business tied in with one of the most modern machine shop operations in the area for over 38 years. Last December Sharkey sold his oil field service to M & M Pump and Supply, Inc., of Clay City. However, he still maintains his machine shop and is also active in oil production.

Max owned and operated Tipps Casing Pulling Company for seventeen years and plugged many wells in this area. Max, like his dad, was always very interested in the producing of oil, and after the sale of his pulling equipment, he too went full time into oil production.

Sam passed away March 10, 1989, but he will never be forgotten for the great role he played with the Ainad Shrine Temple in East St. Louis and its great crippled children program. Nor will Sam ever be forgotten by his two sons, Sharkey and Max, who have followed closely in their father's footsteps. Max and Sharkey have drilled several good wells since Sam passed away and have remarked on several different occasions,

"Sure Wish Dad Was Here."

IRA VAN TUYL
Evansville, Indiana

Ira Van Tuyl, born May 27, 1912, grew up on a farm in Oklahoma and obtained a BS degree in petroleum engineering from the University of Tulsa in 1935. After seven years with Gulf Oil Corp. (two years a trainee in Oklahoma and five years as District Engineer for Gulf in the State of New Mexico), he came to the Illinois Basin in January, 1942 to join Aetna Oil Corp. as Assistant Manager of the crude oil department.

Although Van Tuyl continued working for Aetna Oil Corp. until 1946, he purchased his first rotary rig July 1, 1944, and started his own business as V. T. Drilling Co., a husband and wife partnership. Two months later he and B. M. Heath (50/50) drilled the No. 1 Schmittler well located about two miles west of Grayville, Illinois, which swabbed initially at the rate of 800 barrels per day from the Biehl sand. Two years later (1946) Van Tuyl and Heath drilled the discovery well on Mink Island which swabbed at the rate of 750 barrels per day from the Waltersburg sand.

Over the next 20 years Van Tuyl expanded his operations to 16 rotary rigs in



IRA VERNON VAN TUYL



South Texas, West Texas, New Mexico, Colorado and Canada, plus other ventures in ranching, real estate, insurance, etc.

Van Tuyl terminated oil activity in all states except Illinois Basin by 1970 but continued to operate one rig in the Tri-State area until the oil price "crash" in January, 1986. Although his last rotary rig was sold that year, he has continued with producing leases and is still active at age 83.

Van Tuyl came to Evansville in January, 1942, and has maintained his office in the Hulman Building for 53 years. He and his wife, Elsin, reside at 3119 E. Powell Avenue, Evansville, IN. His three daughters reside in Denver, Colorado; Ridgefield, Connecticut; and Evansville, IN. Each has a boy and a girl, making a total of six grandchildren.

Van Tuyl learned to operate cable tools while working with his father drilling water wells in Oklahoma. He had his first oil field job at the age of 16 (1928) dressing tools on a steam operated Star rig on his father's farm. He has been associated with the oil business in one way or another (including three years working in a refinery while in college) since that date, or for 65 years, which means his adult life and interest in the domestic oil production has spanned the period from the East Texas discovery to what appears to be the demise of the industry.

**WALTER OIL TOOL
COMPANY**
Grayville, Illinois

Edward J. Walter came to Illinois in 1937 after working 9 years in Burma for the Burma Oil Company. He formed a partnership with J. Frank Brown and the business became known as Brown and Walter, Inc. Their first store was in Clay City, IL. Later they had stores in Salem, Centralia and St. Elmo, IL. In 1939 a store was moved to Grayville and was located on Route 1 North on property rented from John C. Blood. Early in 1940 Walter bought out Brown and the business has since been known as Walter Oil Tool Company, specializing in rental tools.

In 1940, I, Ralph Alcorn, came to work for my stepfather, Ed Walter. I worked in Grayville, also in Dale, McLeansboro and Benton, IL before leaving for the army in late 1942. After serving during World War II, I returned in November, 1945.



Ralph Alcorn, 1941



Grayville Warehouse, 1950s

Since 1945 the business has had only one warehouse located in Grayville.

Some early employees were Frank "Red" Kanedy, Pearl Berry, Ernest Burt and Alta Jones. Lester Harmon, a well-known accountant in this area, kept our books for over 25 years.

Ed Walter passed away in April in 1963 while on a business trip to Tulsa. The business was left to me and I continued to work until my retirement in January, 1988.

In 1956, we became an authorized dealer for the Bowen line of fishing tools. In 1972 we purchased the inventory of the Miller Sand Pump Company in Crossville and the tools were moved to Grayville almost doubling our inventory.

In 1977 after graduating from Eastern Illinois University my son, Tim, came to work in the business becoming Store Manager in 1980. In 1981, we built a new warehouse across the highway from our first building and just north of Oil Field Motors. We are still there today.

Since my retirement Tim has operated the business under a lease agreement. I believe we are one of the oldest continuous family operations in the Tri-State area. This is my 55th year in the rental tool business.

Ralph Alcorn

Ralph Alcorn

WESTERN ATLAS LOGGING SERVICES Olney, Illinois

Illinois Basin: LANE WELLS COMPANY TO WESTERN ATLAS LOGGING SERVICES COMPANY is an era of time that spans from 1938 to Present within the Tri-State Area.

Company History: Inception of the company was in 1932 by two gentlemen: Bill Lane and Walt Wells. Leading the young, energetic company into the future, purchases and mergers have led to the present day corporation Western Atlas Logging Services.

Summary of the milestones in Western Atlas Logging Services' History is:

- Lane Wells Company formed, 1932
- Dresser Industries purchased Lane-Wells, 1955
- Dresser Industries purchased the Elgin Company, 1958
- DI purchases Pan Geo Atlas Corp. - forming Dresser Atlas, 1968
- Dresser Atlas purchased Tuboscope's "Downhole Inspection", 1976
- Dress Atlas purchases Birdwell, 1985
- Litton & Dresser Industries create Western Atlas Int'l, Inc., 1987
(Dresser Atlas becomes Atlas Wireline Services, 1 or 4 Division of WAI)
- Western Atlas International, Inc. purchases McCullough and combines it into Atlas Wireline Services, 1987
- Western Atlas, Inc. established as an independent public Co. - WAI & Industrial Automation Systems, 1994
- Western Atlas logging Services - division name change, 1995

Illinois Basin History: Steve King, first Lane Wells Company Logging Engineer, Mattoon, IL (1938) gave this account of how the company's roots were established. "Lane Wells Company started their operations temporarily in a filling station in Mattoon, Illinois, in early summer, 1938, and transferred to Salem, Illinois on completion of their new building in 1939.

It was because of the influence of Carter Oil Company that Lane Well Company came to the area from Oklahoma City with one perforator truck having the Type "A" Bullet Gun. The Gamma Ray didn't come about until the beginning of World War II, and then without heavy usage until after the war (approximately 1946).

One of the first "Electrolog" units of Lane Wells came to Illinois from California on an experimental basis. It had the usage of "camera and film", however, it had a limitation - it would only record 10' lines. The two foot lines had to be drawn in by hand, however; it was still acceptable to the industry."

Another unknown author states, "A truck was on it's journey to New York State from California and broke down east of Salem, Illinois. While the engine was being replaced under a shade tree, local company men from Union Oil & Texaco heard about the unit and requested to utilize the unit in the local fields. It was granted - with another unit making it's way to New York State. Thus the unit was moved from the shade three along Highway 50 to a temporary garage in Mattoon resulting in the hiring of the first local employee - Charles Clark, Gun Loader who progressed to the rank of Sales Engineer."

Operations were established in various town, ie, Mattoon, Salem, El Dorado, Mt. Carmel, Mt. Vernon, Olney, Illinois and Henderson, Kentucky. Most of the bases were "boom time" arrangements, however, Olney, Illinois, survived all adjustments as the District Office in each instance. Through good times, and bad times, Olney has been "in place" since 1941, same rentor supplying the facilities. Starting in 1947, these gentlemen have directed the operations of the district: Vernon Steffey, Luke Thackston, Charles Ohl, Williard Crane, Wm. (Bill) Guinty, Ralph Bender, Norman Jones, George Hagan, Jack Lee,

Wendell Faris, Richard Dallmier, Don Vogtsberger, Jerry Moe, Don Vogtsberger, and currently Sid B. Nice.

Technologies: Many advances have been made, and introduced, to the oil and gas industries since the first successful perforating gun application in Los Angeles on December 28, 1932, to the finest, state-of-art computer systems currently being built for use within the industry today via the "ECLIPSE UNIT".

Technology advancements of the past 50 plus years of this company only give a challenge to the dedicated, aggressive employees of the next 50 years. The original slogan of Lane Well Company, "Tomorrows Tools Today", has not left the focus of the current leadership and R & D.

Reminiscence of this company's personnel, and job happenings, would be extensive if considerations were given to the cluster of companies involved, ie, Dresser Atlas, Tuboscope, Birdwell, McCullough, Basin, & Friend's. Just as memory joggers, one might remember names such as John Ogle, Bud Brubaker, Darrell Sherman, Don Melton, Jerry Friend, Paul Friend, Newt Libkie, Dick Garden, Leonard Turner, Charley Clark, Maurice Denton, Mr. Hoptcraft, Gordon Vess, Mac McGregor, Darrell Hout, Howard Boley, Clarence Hill, Neil Gallagher and many others who contributed time and talents to the fulfillment of their positions.

Economic Adjustments: At various times, the oil industry has suffered market reductions and other negative adjustments. During these periods of operation, many dedicated, career focused employees have been released from their employment. The employees who suffered through the hardships need to be given recognition for their contributions.

In Memorial: During this time of celebration, remembrance is given to the people who have been called to their eternal reward. These were the people who dedicated their lives and suffered through the hardships of raising families during the early stages of the oil field "pioneer days".



Bill Lane and Walt Wells staked their future on the performance of a perforating gun. The year: 1932. The Place: Union Oil Company's La Merced #17.

KENTUCKY - Oil & Gas Industry

In 1819 a well drilled for producing salt water in the valley of South Fork of the Cumberland River in Kentucky encountered oil at a depth of several hundred feet. The well, drilled by Martin Beatty of Abingdon, Virginia, is the first recorded discovery of hydrocarbons in the commonwealth. Ten years later a salt-seeking well drilled in Cumberland County became what may be considered the first commercial well in Kentucky. The oil encountered was bottled and sold as medicine to be used both internally and externally for a variety of ills, in both humans and animals.

The discovery in the later 1850s that paraffin oil could be obtained more economically from oil than from either cannel coal or bituminous shales set off drilling that was cut short by the Civil War. Renewed drilling in the late 1860s was encouraged by oil and gas seepages that had been observed by soldiers on both sides of the conflict. During this time discoveries were recorded in Mease, Allen, Barren, Wayne, Russell, Cumberland, and Clinton counties.

Growing demand for kerosene and the by-products of oil refining kept exploration for and production of oil and gas active for the rest of the century. The first year of recorded oil production was 1883, when 4,755 barrels were reported. After 1900 exploration and production increased significantly. The more important discoveries included the Ragland pool in Bath County, Warfield Fork gas pool in Martin County, Campton pool in Wolfe County, Big Sinking pool in Lee County, Sunnybrook pool in Wayne County, Bowling Green pool in Warren County, and the Big Sandy gas field in Floyd County.

Exploration for oil and gas resources in western Kentucky began in earnest in the late 1930s and expanded considerably during World War II. Notable discoveries were made in northern Ohio County and Henderson, Daviess, and Union counties. During this time Henderson County first led the state in oil production and it stayed No. 1 for a long period. In the late 1950s the Greensburg pool in Green County was discovered, pushing oil production in Kentucky to 27,271,998 barrels during 1959.

To curb excessive drilling and disregard for environmental matters by the oil industry, the 1960 General Assembly passed the first statewide law regulating permits for oil and gas wells and created the Water Pollution Control Commission. Permitting was housed in the Department of Mines and Minerals. The Water Pollution Control Commission evolved into a department of the Cabinet for Natural Resources and Environmental Protection.

Many wells were drilled before record keeping began, so the number of drilling operations cannot be verified. The Kentucky Geological Survey estimates that the number of wells covered by records of one sort or another is approximately 200,000, drilled either for production or to support production. The deepest well, a dry hole in Webster County, is 15,200 feet. Production depths range from 60 feet to 10,430 feet, with the average close to 2,000 feet. Initial production of oilwells ranges up to 3,500 barrels per day, and the open flow of gas wells may reach 52 million cubic feet per day. These figures are the maximums, however, and the average production and open flow are considerably less. In 1989 there were approximately 23,000 oil wells, producing 5 million barrels a year, and 11,000 gas wells producing 70 billion cubic feet of gas per year. Crude oil production has been declining while natural gas production inches upward.

The main deposits of oil and gas are found in three of the five geographic provinces of the state. There has been little drilling and little production in the Jackson Purchase and the Bluegrass. The major gas producing area is the Eastern Coal Field, the major oil producer is the Western Coal Field, and lesser amounts are found in the Pennyroyal.

Drilling has encountered producible oil and gas in seventy-five of the 120 counties in Kentucky. As of 1990 the more significant producing counties were Henderson, Union, Ohio, and Daviess in the west; Warren in the central part; and Magoffin and Lee in the east. The major counties for natural gas production were Pike, Martin, Floyd, and Knott in the east.

To produce more oil from known reservoirs, the industry started using enhanced recovery procedures in the early 1930s. The technique injects a fluid (water, air, gas) into the producing formation to replace the original pressure. The oil yield in barrels per day is nearly as much as produced originally. Fields in Lawrence, Magoffin, Lee, Ohio, Daviess, Henderson, and McLean counties have been found to be the most responsive to the enhanced recovery.

Severance taxes on oil and gas in Kentucky amounted to \$14,960,000 in 1988. In dollar value, natural gas is ranked third among the state's natural resources, and crude oil is ranked fourth. Nationally, Kentucky ranks eighteenth in the production of natural gas and seventeenth in the amount of proved natural gas reserves. The state ranks twenty-first in crude oil production and twentieth in reserves. In 1988, 5,813 Kentuckians were employed in the extraction and transportation phases of the industry.

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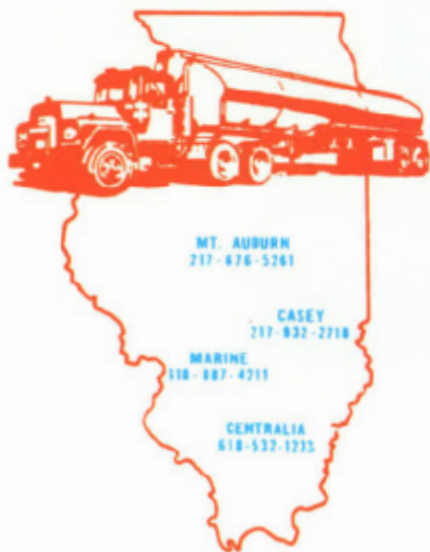
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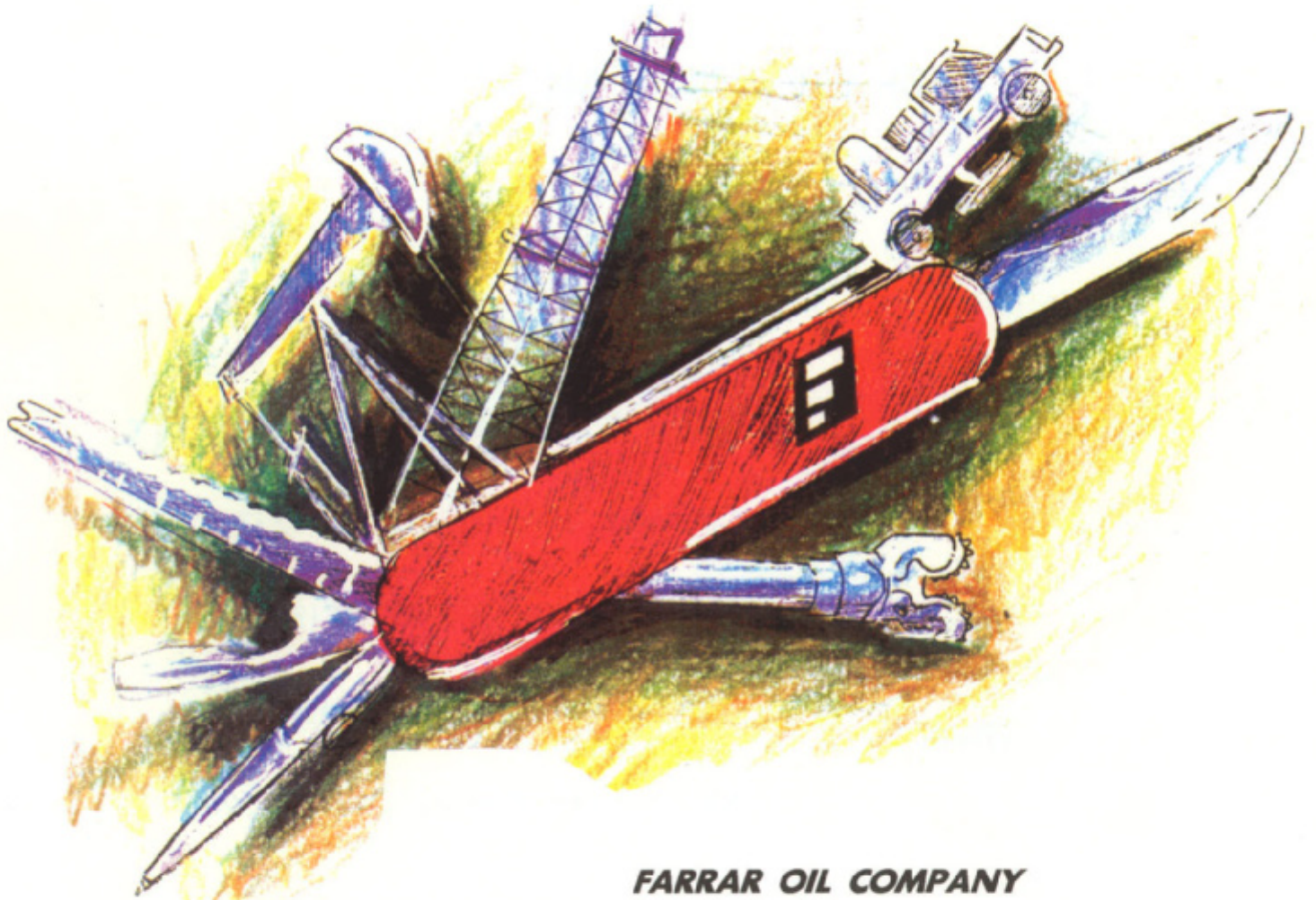
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