STATE OF ILLINOIS

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DEPARTMENT OF REGISTRATION AND EDUCATION FRANK G. THOMPSON, Director

DIVISION OF THE

STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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DEVELOPMENTS IN EASTERN INTERIOR BASIN IN 1943¹

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ABSTRACT

Drilling in the Eastern Interior basin declined slightly in 1943 and production of oil declined 20 per cent. There were no major discoveries and little deep exploratory drilling. Prospects for 1944 are for a continued decline of drilling activity unless there is a major discovery, a price rise, or a relaxation of well spacing restrictions accompanied by an adequate supply of materials and manpower.

INTRODUCTION

Drilling in the Eastern Interior basin in 1943 continued at nearly the same rate as in 1942. Forty-nine new pools were discovered, all of them small, and the new reserves found amount to only a fraction of the basin's 1943 production of 94,528,000 barrels. The production was 6.3 per cent of the total for the United States.

The Eastern Interior basin (Fig. 1) comprises about four-fifths of Illinois plus the adjoining parts of Indiana and Kentucky and has a total area of approximately 50,000 square miles. Oil production is largely confined to the south half of the basin.

DEVELOPMENT

Nearly as many wells were drilled for oil and gas in the Eastern Interior basin in 1943 as in 1942, or a total of 2,473 as compared with 2,518, which is a decline of less than 2 per cent. The following table shows the distribution by states.

	Number of Completed Wel			
	1942	_	1943	
Illinois	2,017		1,792	
Southwestern Indiana	315		465	
Western Kentucky	<u> 1</u> 86		216	
	2.518		2,473	

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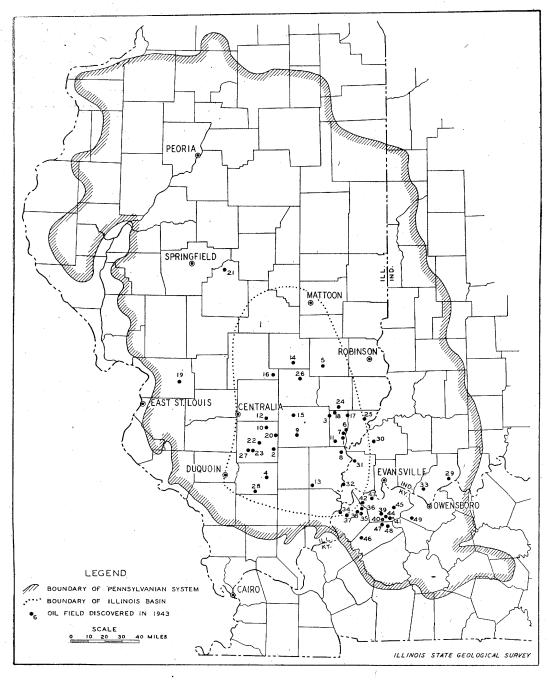


Fig. 1.—Map of Eastern Interior basin showing new oil pools discovered in 1943. For list of pools see Table I.

The total oil production from the Eastern Interior basin in 1943 amounted to 94,528,000 barrels as compared with 117,671,000 barrels in 1942, a decline of 20 per cent. Illinois produced 82,260,000 barrels, of which it is estimated that approximately 91 per cent came from Mississippian strata, four per cent each from Pennsylvanian and Devonian strata, and one per cent from Ordovician strata. This represents a decline of 23 per cent from the 1942 production of 106,590,000 barrels.

Production in Kentucky west of the Cincinnati arch increased from 4,273,616 barrels in 1942 to approximately 7 million barrels in 1943, an increase of 64 per cent. In Southwestern Indiana production decreased from 6,641,000 barrels in 1942 to 5,273,000 barrels in 1943, a decline of 21 per cent.

The distribution of 1943 wildcat drilling with respect to the Illinois basin (central deep part of Eastern Interior basin) was similar to that in 1942; that is, the great majority of the discovery wells were drilled in the deep part of the basin.

NEW FIELDS DISCOVERED

As shown in Table I, 49 new oil pools were discovered in 1943 in the Eastern Interior basin of which 28 are in Illinois, 5 are in Indiana and 16 are in Kentucky. The most noteworthy of these as indicated by the number of wells producing at the end of the year are: Calvin North, White County, Illinois, with 23 wells, total production to end of 1943, was 128,000 barrels; Maple grove, Edwards County, Illinois, with 14 wells, total production to end of 1943 was 46,000 barrels; North Owensville, Gibson County, Indiana, with 9 wells; St. Vincent, Union County, Kentucky, 18 wells; Hitesville, Union County, Kentucky, 10 wells; and Poole, Henderson County, Kentucky, 13 wells.

The Marine pool, Madison County, Illinois, the discovery well for which was completed July 20, 1943, is of special interest because it is a new Silurian limestone pool located about 40 miles west of the Illinois basin. It is the second Silurian limestone oil pool to be discovered recently in Illinois. The Marine pool was discovered by a seismograph survey. At the end of 1943 there were four producing wells in the pool and a proved area of 200 acres. A preliminary study of well data indicates a dome in the Devonian-Silurian strata having possibly 40 or 50 feet of closure, roughly circular in outline, and occupying an area somewhat more than one square mile. Average depth to the top of the Silurian limestone is approximately 1,730 feet. The producing zone consists of porous dolomitic limestone containing many corals typical of Niagaran reef rock. Overlying the Silurian limestone is approximately 20 feet of Devonian limestone. Initial productions of the better wells are from 200 to 300 barrels.

ILLINOIS

New producing formations.—Additional producing formations discovered in Illinois oil pools in 1943 numbered 51, of which 13 are deeper than the previous

TABLE I Pools Discovered in Eastern Interior Basin in 1943

				Discovery well	en.						
Index Number ber on	Pool	County	Company and Farm	Location	Total Depth (Feet)	Depth to Top (Feet)	Producing Formation	Initial Production (Barrels) ^a	Date of Completion tion of Discovery ery Well	Reported Method of Loca- tion of Discov- ery Vell*	Number of Wells Pro- ducing in Field
ILLINOIS	OIS										Jan. 4,
H	Albion East	Edwards	Mabee Oil and Gas-	SW NE SW 20-25-14W	3,038	166,2	Aux Vases ss.	180	8-10-43	Ç	7
64	Belle Rive	Jefferson	Cowing I Mohawk Drig Co.—	C NE NE $27-3S-4E$	3,089	3,078	McClosky ls.	366	1-12-43	G-Gr	Ŋ
"	Bennington	Edwards	Waters <i>et al.</i> I Burr Lambert—	NW SE NW 18-1N-10E	3,172	181,8	Aux Vases ss.	129	2- 9-43	හ	0
. 4	Bessie	Franklin	Van Schoick r Ohio Oil—	NE NE NW 13-6S-3E	3,459	3,020	Levias ls.	80+44	6- 8-43	S	н
· v	Bogota	Tasper		C SE SE SW 28-6N-9E	3,213	3,109	McClosky ls.	152	8-17-43	တပ	9
901	Browns Promis Court	Edwards		NW NE SW, 28-15-14W SF SW SF c-28-14W	3,091	2,092	Cypress ss. Bethel ss.	209十34	11-23-43	ာဟ	- H
-∞ c	Calvin North Covington South	White Wayne	tcalf 1	SW SW NE 31-35-14W C NE SW 12-25-6E	3,365	3,315	Bethel ss. McClosky ls.	70 223+14	2-16-43 I-12-43	ზე	23
^ <u>2</u>	Divide	Tefferson		E/2 NE NE 24-1S-3E	2,881	2,723	McClosky ls.	.264	10-19-43	G	ь
	101 C	T. J	٠.	S/2 MW SW 22-2S-10E		2.202	McClosky ls.	416 (Flow.)	.) 0-14-43	s	61
11	Exchange	Edwards Marion	1 1101	SE SE NW 25-IN-3E		2,734	McClosky ls.	155+14	. ,	ωc	81 1
13		White		SE SW NE 8-7S-8E SW NW 16-6N-6F	3,080	3,080	McClosky ls.	245 +25	10-20-43	S	⊣ 01
15 15		Wayne		NE NE NE 9-1N-6E		3,192	Levias ls.	140	11-23-43	S	н
91	La Clede	Fayette	Central Pipe Line-	NE SW 22-5N-4E	2,359	3,252	Bethel ss.	$^{27}+63$	11-23-43	Ů	H
. 17	Lancaster West	Edwards	Littleton 1 First Natl. Pet. Trust—	NE NW NW 11-1N-14W	2,873	2,857	Levias ls.	961 (Flow.)	.) 7-27-43	ტ	2
18	Maplegrove Marine	Edwards Madison	E. Myers 1 III. Prod. Corp.—Barber 1 Rockhill Oil—L. Mayer 1	E/2 NE SW 4-1N-10E SE NW SW 15-4N-6W	3,301	3,271	McClosky ls. Silurian ls.	83 14+3	6-29-43	ეთე	H 4
50			Williams et al.—	SE SW 13-2S-4E	3,132	3,113	McClosky is.	517	9-28-43	35	7
21	Mt. Auburn	Christian	W. Marlow et al.—	S/2 NE NE 27-15N-2W	1,905	1,900	Silurian Is.	22	3-23-43	G	н
22	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson	Magnolia Pet.—	SW NE NE 18-3S-3E	2,693	2,684	Aux Vases ss.	60+19	8- 3-43	s	S
23		Jefferson	Newall-Badgett I Murchison—Sledge 1	SE SE SE 34-3S-2E		2,766	Rosiclare ss.	33	12-17-43	Ġ	H (
24 5 25 4 5	Parkersburg West Patton West	Richland Wabash	Martin—Boyd 1 Shell—Thrapp 1	S/2 SE SW 26-2N-10E SW SW NW 29-1N-12W	3,057	3,252	Rosiclare ss.	340 207+121	9-21-43 8- 3-43	ර්ථ	a 4
26	Toliver East Waltonville	Clay Jefferson	Obering—McGee I Byars & Ellison—	NE NE SW 30-5N-7E SE SW NW 32-3S-2E	2,847	2,838 2,466	McClosky Is. Bethel ss.	300	9- 7-43 5- 2-43	S-G G-G	нн
28	West Frankfort Sou	th Franklin	Jefferson O. & G. 1 E. S. Adkins—	SE NE NW 25-7S-2E	2,875	2,765	Levias ls.	182	4- 6-43	ტ	∞
			Browns Estate 1								

FABLE I—(Continued)

								ete.	Reported .	Vumber
Index Num- ber on Map	County	Company and Farm	Location	Total Depth (Feet)	Depth to Top (Feet)	Producing Formation	Initial Production (Barrels) ^a	Completion of Discovery Wells	of Loca- tion of Discov- ery Well*	Wells Pro- ducing in Field
Indiana 29 N. Owensville	Gibson	Superior Oil—	SE NW 25-2S-12W	2,454	2,411-17	McClosky ls.	187	2-23-43	,	Dec. 31, 1943
30 Rogers	Posey	S. B. Thompson I Superior Oil— J. W. Carr et al I	NE SW 29-4S-13W Plugged back-	2,963 —1,948	1,885-90	Clore sand	32 oil 133 water	I- 6-43		H
31 Upton	Fosey	John W. Spencer I Wm. B. Bateman	NW SW 8-65-4W	2,150	2,143-50		20 water	12-22-43		нн
33 Unnamed	Spencer	Truste—John Ernst I. L. Benoist—Clyde A., Flora Richards 1	NE SE 11-7S-7W		, H		4	12- 8-43		н
WESTERN KENTUCKY 34 Raleigh	Union	Porter Evans.—	14-0-18	,2,854	2,854 2,736-62	Aux Vases ss.	127	10-27-43		Dec. 31, 1943
35 St. Vincent	Union	B. Boswell 1 Weinert & Pure— G. & F. Greenwell 2	9-0-20	2,675	2,556-59	Lower O'Hara McClosky ls.	318	6-20-43		18
36 Hitesville 37 Morganfield	Union Union	Carter—Russellberg I Trans-Tex—Newman I	24-P-21 13-0-19		2,587-93 1,706-13 1,426-40	Waltersburg ss. Pennsylvanian sand McClosky le		7- 7-43 5-19-43		0∞ ⊦
	Henderson Henderson	Carter—Cottingham r Browning—Strum r	17-0-23 9-N-23		<u>~</u>	Waltersburg ss. Tar Springs ss.	4/ II9 - I35	6-30-43 6-2-43		13 11
	Henderson	٠ احم	24-0-24 I 16-P-21		40	McClosky Is. McClosky Is.	232	7-14-13		н 01
Ÿ	Henderson Henderson	Wood et al—Baldaul I Carter Oil—S. T. Denton	15-0-22 21-0-23	2,317	1,869-78 2,360-69	Tar Springs ss. Benoist ss.	101	11-24-43 2-17-43		00
45. Zion 46 Clay 47. East Poole	Henderson Webster Webster	Carter Oil—Barrett 1 Shamrock—Clark 1 Sinclair Oil Co.—	25-F-25 23-M-21 10-N-23		2,184-89 1,227-46 2,236-48	Aux Vases ss. Pennsylvanian sand Cypress ss.	18 27	2-17-43 9-23-43 7-14-43		нин
48 Pratt 49 Panther	Webster Daviess	Higginson r Hamilton—Sellars r Miller & Shiarella— T. P. Miller r	14-N-24 10-N-27	1,892 1,909	2,596-2,602 1,872-84 1,833-69	McClosky ls. Tar Springs ss. Benoist ss.	165 175	8-11-43 6-2-43		₽·4

A Oil and water (pumping unless otherwise indicated).

G—subsurface geology.

S—seismograph.

TABLE II IMPORTANT DRY TESTS IN 1943

		IMPORTANT DRY TESTS IN	1943			
County	Location	Company and Farm	Total Depth (Feet)	Deepest Formation	Depth to Top (Feet)	Date Com- pleted
1 Bond	29-5N-4W	Aetna Oil—M. Spengel 1	3,000	"Trenton"	2,941	7-27-4
2 Bond	14-6N-2W	E. Burgard—Klaus 1	2,460	Devonian	2,425	3- 2-4
3 Champaign	1-22N-7E	R. F. G. Drlg.—Reynolds 3	\$324 2,000	Silurian		6- 1-4
4 Christian	26-15N-2W	Wainright—Bernard I		Devonian	1,926	8-31-4
5 Clinton	26-15N-2W 7-1S-5W	Wainright—Bernard r Smokey Oil—J. Friedrich r Eason Oil—Schuette r Derby Oil—Conrad Houkap r	2,741	"Trenton" "Trenton"	2,698	1-26-4
6 Clinton 7 Clinton	3-214-4 W	Darby Oil Conred Houken z	3,171	"Trenton"	3,102	3- 2-4
7 Clinton 8 Clinton	15-1N-4W 22-1N-2W	Wiser Oil—M. Wessel 1	3,287 2,815	Devonian	3,249	3- 9-4 7- 6-4
o Clinton	22-2N-1W	Black and Pearson—H. Kluth 1	3,028	Devonian	2,916	7-13-4
10 Clinton	20-3N-2W	P. Mosebach—M. B. Skidmore 1	2,670	Devonian	2,571	9- 7-4
II Coles	35-14N-7E	ContinentalMinno Daily r	3.172	Devonian	2,940	6-29-4
12 Crawford	11-8N-12W	Ryan Oil (Powers-Krohn)—Boyer 1	3,172 2,899	Devonian	2,590	12- 7-4
13 Douglas	31-15N-10E	S. J. Burkett-W. L. Worley 1	1,216	Silurian	1,178	8-17-4
14 Edgar ¹	1-13N-14W	Tom Poppasetal—J. O. Halland 1	2,212	"Trenton"	2,165	6-22-4
15 Fayette	28-9N-1E	Northern Ordnance, Inc.—M. O'Con-				
	-	ner 1-D	3,140	Devonian	2,987	4-20-4
16 Ford	19-24N-7E 1-28N-9E	Nelson, Urp, Stroh—J. Urp 1	3,955	Eau Claire	3,805	7-20-4
17 Ford	1-28N-9E	A. C. Murray—Paulsen 1	720	"Trenton"	690	1- 4-4
18 Fulton	17-6N-1E	J. L. Smith—Bradley I	1,130	St. Peter	1,116	8- 3-4
ro Greene	30-11N-13W	D. S. Brooks—Valley Farms 2	765	St. Peter	756	5-25-4
20 Hancock	20-3N-5W	Dale Hopkins—K. H. Slater 1	673	Devonian	620	11- 9-4
21 Henderson	14-9N-14W	Newhall Corp.—Hanna 1 C. D. Kidder—C. H. Carpenter 1	610	Maquoketa	416	3- 2-4
Henderson	8-8N-5W	Nach Podwing Prudential Life Ing. v	530	Devonian Devonian	365	4- 6-4 4- 6-4
3 Jefferson 24 Kankakee	27-3S-3E 2-20N-12W	Nash Redwine—Prudential Life Ins. 1 Ste. Anne Pet.—V. A. Cote 1	4,759 780±		4,536	
	11-3N-6W	C. G. Smith—Michael 1	2,548	"Trenton"	2,514	3- 9-4 4-13-4
25 Madison 26 Madison	12-3N-9W	J. Kesl—Gargac 1	1,370	Devonian	1,262	1-19-4
27 Madison	21-5N-6W	R. Powers-Kaufman—Isenburg 1	2,573	"Trenton"	2,452	1-12-4
28 Madison	33-4N-7W	L. Alch—Gusewelle r	2,370	"Trenton"	2,260	2- 9-4
20 Madison	29-5N-5W	Kingwood-J. E. Niggli 1	2,715	"Trenton"	2,618	2-23-4
o Madison	23-3N-5W	McCollough-Blacet I	2,948	"Trenton"	2,852	4-27-4
31 Marion	14-3N-1E	Shell Oil—Sugg Heirs 1	3,344	Devonian	3,245	2- 2-4
32 Mason	19-22N-6W	E. W. Hayes—Null 1	1,401	"Trenton"	1,289	6- I-4
33 Monroe	13-3S-10W	Vawter & Braun—Dill 1	965	"Trenton"	904	7- 6-4
34 Montgomery	35-11N-5W	Central Pipe Line—Gees 1	2,467	"Trenton"	2,408	9-28-4
35 Montgomery	31-8N-5W	W. R. Holmes—Monke 1 W. R. Holmes—Sewing 1 Myers & Duff—Keys 1	752	Pottsville	600	4-13-4
36 Montgomery	28-8N-5W	W. R. Holmes—Sewing 1	699	Pennsylvanian	565	6- 8-4
Montgomery	32-11N-5W	Myers & Duff—Keys 1	652	Pennsylvanian	0	II- 2-4
38 Moultrie	13-15N-6E	Continental Oil—J. L. Beachy 1	3,68r	"Trenton" "Trenton"	3,518	4-20-4
9 Perry	36-4\$-2W	Texas—J. Matlavish 1	4,119 621	"Trenton"	3,984	3-23-4
to Pike I Putnam	14-5S-6W 3-31N-1W	Fuller & Turner—McChiev v	2,000	New Richmond	466 1,940	9-28-4 8-10-4
2 Randolph	25-5S-5W_	Mineral Develop.—G. S. Hyde 2 Fuller & Turner—McGhiey 1 Southwestern Ill. Coal Corp—Cleland 1	2,566	Devonian	2,466	12-14-4
3 St. Clair ²	28-1N-10W	Tarleton et al.—Dyroff 1-A	1,800		1,614	4- 6-4
4 St. Clair	16-2N-6W	Big Four Oil & Gas—Voges r	2,995	New Richmond "Trenton"	2,494	3- 2-4
5 St. Clair	17-2S-8W	H. C. Robertson et al.—Karban 1	1,480	"Trenton"	1,410	2-23-4
6 St. Clair	18-1S-6W	D. S. Hager-Klingle 1	2,363	"Trenton"	2,257	3- 9-4
7 St. Clair	4-1S-8W	Eason Oil-E. Thomas 1	2,174	St Peter	2,157	3-30-4
8 St. Clair	24-2S-6W	J. Vetch-M. Lange 1	2,745	"Trenton"	2,632	3-30-4
9 St. Clair	24-1S-9W	N. W. Whitton—G. Grossman 1	1,505	"Trenton"	1,427	5-25-4
o St. Clair	31-1S-8W	H. Gass—A. Englerth 1	1,605	"Trenton"	1,522	7-20-4
ı St. Clair	29-1N-6W	Eason et al.—Engle 1	2,452	"Trenton"	2,346	8-31-4
2 St. Clair	32-2N-7W	W. P. Muller—Smiley 1	1,990	"Trenton"	1,946	8-24-4
3 Sangamon	15-15N-3W	Davis—Taft 1	1,850	Silurian	1,787	12-14-4
4 Sangamon	21-15N-3W	O. A. Reed et al.—C. Ross 1	2,314	"Trenton"	2,217	12-28-4
5 Shelby	21-10N-4E	W. Duncan—H. H. Hoskins 1	3,236	Devonian	3,110	7-27-4
6 Shelby	18-11N-6E	Texas—Ferguson 1	3,534	Devonian	3,345	12-28-4
7 Union	35-11S-1W	Little Egypt Oil—Basler I	4,053	"Trenton"	3,999	9-21-4
8 Warren	31-8N-1W	King & Heiser—M. Gren 1	810	Maquoketa Devonian	742	3-30-4
o Washington	32-2S-4W	Texas—C. L. Kokesh r	2,485	Devonian Devonian	2,330	6-22-4
oo Washington or Will	9-1S-4W	Fisher Oil et al.—J. Rossell 1 Brown & Feltis—Gardner 1	2,646	Platteville	2,340	7-20-4. 6- 8-4.
T AA III	21-35N-9E	DIOWIL & PERUS—Gardier 1	900	T TOTTE ATTLE		U- 0-,

¹ In Warrenton—Borton pool. ² In Dupo pool.

producing zone or zones and 38 are shallower. Of the 51 discoveries of additional producing formations, 4 were Pennsylvanian, 25 Upper Mississippian (Chester series), 21 Lower Mississippian (Iowa series), and 1 Devonian. The first discovery of oil production in the Silurian in Illinois was the Mt. Auburn pool, Christian County (Table I, line 21). There were no discoveries of Ordovician or deeper production during 1943.

Extensions.—Extensions to pools discovered by outpost wells ($\frac{1}{4}$ mile to 2 miles from nearest production) in 1943 in the Eastern Interior basin number 69, of which 66 are in Illinois, 1 is in Indiana, and 2 are in Kentucky. Because of their number and close spacing, they are not shown on the map. Of the 66 pool extensions in Illinois, 63 are in 10 counties in the Illinois basin (which is outlined in Figure 1), 2 are in marginal counties (one each in Bond and Coles), and only one in all outside counties (Marine pool, Madison County).

Important wildcats and deep tests.—Important dry wildcats and deep tests in pools numbered 61 (Table II). It will be noted that there was little deep testing in the Illinois basin, and that tests which penetrated Ordovician rocks (Maquoketa, "Trenton," St. Peter, New Richmond) are located in areas marginal to the Illinois basin. The drilling of numerous "Trenton" tests in Madison and St. Clair counties and the adjacent territory was stimulated by the discovery of the St. Jacob pool in Madison County in 1942 which produces from the "Trenton." Up to the end of 1942 the St. Jacob pool had produced a total of 685,000 barrels of oil from 27 wells.

Exploratory methods and results.—Subsurface geology and the reflection seismograph continue to be the methods most used in the location of exploratory wells. For the 28 new pools discovered in Illinois in 1943, it was reported that the discovery wells of 14 were located on the basis of subsurface geology, 9 on seismograph surveys, 3 on a combination of seismograph and subsurface geology, one on a combination of gravimeter and seismograph, and one subsurface geology and gravimeter (Table I).

The amount of seismograph work in Illinois in 1943 was only about half of that in 1942. In January, 1943, 11 seismograph parties were active in Illinois and in June, 6 parties were active. There was some activity in gravimeter, magnetometer and soil analysis surveys.

Trend in exploration and development.—There has been a gradual downward trend in the number of exploratory wells drilled in Illinois in the past 2 years. In 1943, in Illinois, 243 wildcat wells located more than 2 miles from production were drilled as compared with 334 in 1942. Of these, 28 (11.5 per cent) were successful, as compared with 40 (12 per cent) in 1942. In 1943, in Illinois, 217 outpost wells were drilled, of which 66 (30 per cent) were successful in discovering pool extensions. This may be compared with 215 outpost wells in 1942 of which 48 (22 per cent) were successful.

Pool development drilling declined about 8 per cent in 1943 when 1,349 wells were drilled for oil and gas in pools as compared with 1,468 wells in 1942. Of the pool development wells completed in 1943, 996 were oil or gas producers as compared with 1,092 in 1942.

It seems probable that the rate of drilling, both for exploratory and develop-

ment wells, will continue to decline slowly unless there is a major discovery, a price rise, or a relaxation of federal well spacing restrictions accompanied by an adequate supply of equipment and manpower.

There are signs of increasing interest in the possibilities of the older Ordovician and Cambrian rocks (below the St. Peter sandstone), especially in the regions north and northwest of the principal producing areas of the Illinois basin. It is anticipated that a number of deep tests will be drilled in 1944.

SOUTHWESTERN INDIANA

The following statement on developments in southwestern Indiana in 1943 was furnished by Ralph E. Esarey, State geologist, and P. Hastings Keller, assistant State geologist, Division of Geology, Department of Conservation, Indianapolis, Indiana

The oil and gas development and production status in Indiana in the year 1943 is about the same as that in 1942, except for the continued decline in activity and production. There were 277 holes drilled for oil and/or gas: 99 of them were completed as oil wells, 19 as gas wells, and 159 as dry holes. This record was a decline of 21 per cent in the total number of completed tests, 20 per cent in the number of completed oil wells, and $o_{\frac{1}{2}}$ per cent in the number of gas wells completed. As in the previous year most of the drilling (82 per cent) was in the southwest part of the state, Gibson County ranking first, with 77 completions and 20 oil wells. The remaining 18 per cent of the drilling was in the old Trenton oil and gas area which is outside of the Eastern Interior basin. The total footage drilled during the year was 482,790 feet, a decline of 18 per cent from the previous year; 146,559 feet of this was wildcat footage. The total initial production of the oil wells completed was 6,362 barrels and of the gas wells, 2,562,000 cubic feet. A few tests in the old Trenton area were drilled to the Cambrian and reported nothing more than tar residue. A Devonian test was to be made in the Griffin field in the Wabash River but due to the delay because of federal restrictions this test was not begun in 1943. It is expected to begin in 1944.

The new discoveries in 1943 were practically all in the southwest part of the State, and they were all one-well pools except one, the North Owensville pool, in Gibson County. In February, the North Owensville pool was brought in, and by the end of the year there were 9 producing wells in the pool, with a reported initial yield of 1,260 barrels per day. By the end of the year it had a daily average production of 401 barrels and an accumulated production of 39,129 barrels. The average gravity of the oil is reported to be 35.6.

Most of the development in the oil-field pools during the year took place in the Kirksville pool in Gibson County and the Caborn pool in Posey County.

The crude-oil production in 1943 was approximately 5,273,000 barrels, a decline of 20 per cent from the previous year. The Griffin field, of Gibson and Posey counties, which produced approximately 2,395,000 barrels of oil, accounted for nearly half of the total production in the state.

Although complete figures on 1943 natural gas production in Indiana are not available, the amounts produced in the three largest producing fields were as follows.

·		Cubic Feet
Rockport field, Spencer County Greensburg field, Decatur County		500,151,000
Unionville field, Monroe County		168,710,000

The total for these three fields showed a decline of 15 per cent from their 1942 production.

WESTERN KENTUCKY

The following statement regarding developments in 1943 in western Kentucky was furnished by D. J. Jones, State geologist, Lexington, Kentucky.

Oil and gas development in Kentucky west of the Cincinnati arch resulted in the drilling of approximately 465 wells for the year of 1943. A tabulation of operations shows that 5 were gas wells, 211 were oil wells, and 249 were dry holes. Formations tested ranged in age from Tertiary to Lower Ordovician. Production was found in the Pennsylvanian, Upper and Lower Mississippian.

The record is encouraging as compared with that of 1942 when 186 wells were reported from this same area. A total production of approximately 7,000,000 barrels, as compared with 4,273,616 barrels in 1942, is reflected in this increased drilling program. The easing of drilling restrictions and the newly discovered productive areas, particularly in Henderson and Union counties, have resulted in increased drilling activity. The percentage of dry holes again reflects the intolerable situation faced by the small independent operator due to the low price of oil.

Distribution of new discoveries during 1943 (Fig. 1) indicates that with more intensified drilling operations, a large number of new productive areas will be found in the Western Kentucky coal basin. Adjacent to the eastern and southeastern border of the basin shallow production has been developed in beds of Devonian and Silurian age. A more aggressive drilling campaign in this area will, no doubt, result in the discovery of new production.

Comparatively little interest has been shown in testing the Knox dolomite.

SOME PUBLICATIONS IN 1943 ABOUT GEOLOGY OF EASTERN INTERIOR BASIN

Bell, Alfred H., "Subsurface Structure of the Base of the Kinderhook-New Albany Shale in Central and Southern Illinois," *Illinois State Geol. Survey Rept. Inves. 92* (1943). 13 pp., 1 pl., 3 figs.

CARTER, CHARLES W., "Wildcat Drilling in Illinois since 1936 with Discussion of Prospects for Further Discoveries and Table of Wildcat Wells Completed in 1942," *ibid.*, *Illinois Petrol.* 47 (1943). 41 pp., 2 figs.

41 pp., 2 figs.

EASTON, WILLIAM H., "Subsurface Structure and Oil Possibilities of Parts of Edwards, Richland and Wabash Counties, Illinois," ibid., Illinois Petrol. 46 (1943). 12 pp., 5 figs.