The Douglas Oil Field
Converse County
Wyoming

By C. E. JAMISON

L. W. TRUMBULL
State Geologist

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This reprint of Bulletin No. 3A, Series B, is made to meet the continued demand for information regarding this oil field. The original edition is all gone. To reduce the cost of printing and reduce the weight of the bulletin this reprint does not contain the half-tone illustrations which appeared in the original edition. Reprint of the following oil bulletins may be had free of cost by addressing the State Geologist:

Bulletin No. 2, Oil Fields of Fremont County,
Bulletin No. 3A, The Douglas Oil Field, Converse County,
Bulletin No. 3B, Muddy Creek Oil Field, Carbon County,
Bulletin No. 4, The Salt Creek Oil Field, Natrona County.

Cheyenne, July 1, 1913. L. W. TRUMBULL, State Geologist.
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Converse County, Wyoming

By C. E. JAMISON

INTRODUCTION. In May, 1911, a brief inspection was made of the oil fields adjacent to Douglas, Wyoming, but no detailed examination was attempted until October, 1911, when field work was begun. The investigation was commenced October 3rd and was continued until October 26th, when on account of the advanced state of the season, field work was abandoned. This report is, then, based upon twenty-three days actual work in the field.

Acknowledgments are due Mr. J. Bevan Phillips and Mr. C. H. McWhinnie for much valuable information, for records of the various wells, and for many courtesies extended.

LOCATION OF THE FIELDS. For convenience the Douglas oil fields are here separated into the Brenning field, lying along the north flank of the Douglas anticline, and extending from Cottonwood creek, Township 32 North, Range 74 West, to Sand creek, Township 32 North, Range 73 West, and the La Bonte field, which lies in Townships 30, 31 and 32 North, Ranges 71 and 72 West. In the La Bonte field, about seven miles south of Douglas, a second anticlinal fold appears, called by Knight the Phillips dome.

Douglas, a town of some 2,500 population, is the principal town and supply point of this region, being situated some twelve miles east of the Brenning field and seven to fifteen miles north of the La Bonte field. The oil fields are readily accessible from Douglas, wagon roads crossing the anticline at several points. Douglas is the center of a sheep raising country, supports two banks, two newspapers, and an electric lighting plant. It is the county seat of Converse county, and is the permanent site of the State Fair, the office of the secretary of the State Fair Association being located there.

Twelve miles west of Douglas is the Brenning Basin, where the principal development in the oil fields has been carried on.

TOPOGRAPHY. Viewed from a distance the region of the Douglas oil fields presents itself as a rolling plain, treeless and barren, with the Douglas anticline, and here and there an isolated butte, rising above the general level. In the Brenning Basin the post-Carboniferous strata have been cut down by erosion, and on their upturned edges beds of Tertiary age have been deposited, through which La Prele creek has cut its way. Table Mountain, a high escarpment of Tertiary sandstones and conglomerates, rises to an elevation of 500 feet or more above the level of the surrounding country, and, dipping gently to the south, forms the eastern limit of the Brenning Basin, while the southern border is formed by the long, high crest of the Douglas anticline, occupied by beds of Carboniferous age. Near the anticline are several isolated ridges and buttes of Dakota sandstone, from the foot of which the plain stretches in unbroken relief to a low, pine covered ridge of Laramie beds, some five miles northward.

In the western portion of the La Bonte field the Douglas anticline is profoundly faulted, the Carboniferous rocks disappear, and a second anticlinal fold is seen, which like the Douglas anticline, terminates in a dome near the Platte river. North

Map of Wyoming, showing area discussed in this Bulletin
For information regarding Muddy Creek Field (near Wamsutter) see Bulletin 3B, Series B.
of these folds, and extending to Douglas, Tertiary sandstones, which have been carved
by erosion into many picturesque, turreted buttes, prevail.

**DRAINAGE.** The oil fields are drained by La Bonte, Wagon Hound, Bed
Tick, La Prele, Alkali and Cottonwood creeks, all tributaries of the Platte river.
La Prele and La Bonte are the largest of these creeks, affording running water at
all seasons of the year, while in the dry seasons water is to be found in the other
creeks only near their heads. With the exception of Alkali creek, all of the above
mentioned streams afford excellent water for drinking and domestic purposes. The
water of Alkali creek, although strongly alkaline, is not unfit for domestic use.

**GEOLOGY.** The geology of the oil fields, although simple in itself, is difficult
of study, as the rocks of the Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous systems are, for the
greater part, masked by Tertiary strata, and the structure is further complicated
by a series of faults. From pre-Cambrian time to the close of the Carboniferous
the strata are well exposed in the Douglas anticline, but from Carboniferous to the
close of the Cretaceous era there are but few exposures, the Triassic, Jurassic, and
Upper Cretaceous rocks being nowhere exposed in their full extent. In the Bren­
ingen field there are no exposures of Cretaceous rocks between the Dakota and Laramie
formations, nor is the earliest Tertiary in evidence. Near the Platte river, in
the La Bonte field, a portion of the Benton shales is shown, and some three miles
north of the Brenning Basin is an outerop of the middle portion of the Laramie,
which extends to and beyond the Platte river north of Douglas.

Below is given a table showing the relations and general characteristics of the
formations exposed in this district:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Group or Formation</th>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Thickness</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quaternary</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sand and gravel.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>White River</td>
<td>Sandy shale, clayey sandstone and conglomerate.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Unconformity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>Laramie</td>
<td>Yellow, purple and pink shales; brown, buff and</td>
<td>Not fully</td>
<td>Coal-bearing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>gray sandstones.</td>
<td>exposed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cretaceous</td>
<td>Montana-Colorado</td>
<td>Dark carbonaceous shales and buff sandstones.</td>
<td>Only lower</td>
<td>Possibly contains oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>portion exposed.</td>
<td>in middle and lower portions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cretaceous</td>
<td>Dakota sandstone.</td>
<td>Gray, buff, and tan shales and sandstone. Slabby</td>
<td>50 to 70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>brown sandstone at the top.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Unconformity?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cretaceous</td>
<td>Lower Cretaceous</td>
<td>Brown and buff shales and shaly sandstone at the</td>
<td>100 to 115</td>
<td>Contains oil in its</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>top; buff sandstone and purple shale in the</td>
<td></td>
<td>lower portion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>middle portion; soft, gray, coarse-grained sand-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>stone at the base.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurassic</td>
<td>Morrison</td>
<td>Pink, purple and green shales; gray and green</td>
<td>Not fully</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sandstone.</td>
<td>exposed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurassic</td>
<td>Sundance</td>
<td>Greenish-gray sandstone and shale, with several</td>
<td>Not fully</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>bands of fossiliferous limestone.</td>
<td>exposed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triassic</td>
<td>Chugwater “Red Beds”</td>
<td>Red sandstones and shales with several limestone</td>
<td>Not fully</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>strata; gypsum near the top, a bed of yellow</td>
<td>exposed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sandstone conglomerate near the base.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System</td>
<td>Group or Formation</td>
<td>Character</td>
<td>Thickness</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
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<td>--------------</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carboniferous</td>
<td>Embar</td>
<td>Soft buff sandstone and shaly limestone; gray sandstone; all containing much chert.</td>
<td>100 to 125</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pennsylvanian and Mississippian</td>
<td>Soft, massive gray sandstone, cross-bedded; gray and buff limestone; gray and pink sandstones and shales; gray and tan limestone with irregular silica in its lower part.</td>
<td>1412 to 1555</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambrian</td>
<td>Deadwood</td>
<td>Drab and pink limestone; pink and purple shales and sandstones; purple and brown fine-grained conglomerates.</td>
<td>80 to 120</td>
<td>Has been prospected for copper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Cambrian</td>
<td>Granites and schists.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PRE-CAMBRIAN ROCKS. Granites and schists of pre-Cambrian age are exposed, forming the core of the Douglas anticline, near the head of Cottonwood creek in Section 13, T. 32 N., R. 74 W.; east of the La Prele reservoir in Sections 25 and 26, T. 32 N., R. 73 W.; and near Wagon Hound creek in Section 15, T. 31 N., R. 72 W.

Several attempts have been made to develop copper mines in the pre-Cambrian schists near the head of Cottonwood creek, but as yet these efforts have not met with success.

CAMBRIAN SYSTEM.—Deadwood Formation. Lying upon the schists and granites is a series of sedimentary rocks which is believed to represent the Deadwood formation of the Wind River Mountains. The formation is well exposed on Cottonwood creek in Section 13, T. 32 N., R. 74 W., where it consists of brown and purple quartzitic sandstone, 24 feet in thickness, with occasional lenticular masses of fine-grained conglomerate. Next above this sandstone are 28 feet of brown and purple shales and shaly sandstones with one foot of buff limestone at the top, which are overlain by a bed of fine-grained conglomerate, consisting principally of quartz pebbles, the largest of which are not more than two inches in diameter. The average thickness of this member is 18 feet. At the top of the formation are 38 feet of drab and pink limestone, somewhat slabby. The total thickness of this formation, as measured on Cottonwood creek, is 109 feet.

Age. No fossils were obtained from this formation but from its lithological character and stratigraphical position it is believed to be equivalent to the Deadwood formation of the Wind River Mountains, and of Middle Cambrian age.

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM. Forming the crest and the high outer flanks of the Douglas anticline, and extending from Wagon Hound creek, Section 25, T. 31 N., R. 72 W., to and beyond the western limits of the Brenning oil field, is a thick mass of sediments believed to be of Carboniferous age. At the top of the group are 432 feet of soft, gray, cross-bedded sandstone, probably equivalent to the Tensleep sandstone of the Wind River Mountains, underlain by 87 feet of buff and gray limestone. Below the limestone are 226 feet of pink and gray crossbedded sandstone, lying upon gray and tan limestone 21 feet in thickness. Underlying the tan limestone are 263 feet of pink and gray massive sandstone, beneath which, and resting upon the Deadwood formation, are massive gray, buff, and tan limestones, with irregular streaks of silica in the middle and lower portions. The basal limestone was found to vary from 350 feet to 430 feet in thickness.

In La Prele canyon the upper beds of this group form the crest of the Douglas anticline, making a complete arch from the Brenning Basin on the north to the La Prele reservoir on the south. At all other points, west of Bed Tick and Wagon Hound creeks, these beds form the northern limb of the Douglas anticline, appearing in a high ridge which rises from 300 to 700 feet above the surrounding country. The beds are cut by faults near La Prele canyon, T. 32 N., R. 73 W., near the head of Sand creek in Section 25, T. 32 N., R. 73 W., and on Wagon Hound creek in Section 23, T. 31 N., R. 72 W., further east of which they do not reappear. The group varies in thickness from 1412 feet on Cottonwood creek to 1555 feet on Bed Tick creek.

Fossils and Age. The middle portion of the basal limestone yielded Chonetes loganensis and Spirifer centronatus, forms characteristic of the Madison limestone, Mississippian age. The limestone beds in the middle portion of the group yielded Spirifer semireticulatus, Productus cora and P. punctatus. These forms range through both the Mississippian and Pennsylvanian series. The group is believed to be equivalent to the Tensleep, Amsden, and Madison formations of the Wind River range, though the basal limestone resembles lithologically, and may be equivalent to the Bighorn limestone, and of Ordovician age.

Embar Formation. Extending along the northern foot of the Douglas anticline is a narrow outcrop of beds, extremely cherty near the base, with sandy shales and thin limestone at the top, which, without question, represents the Embar formation of the Lander district. The outcrop is seen at most points where the Pennsylvanian beds occupy the crest of the anticline, but is broken by a number of faults which apparently do not affect the older formation.

The formation consists mostly of cherty beds with, near the top, ten feet of sandy shales overlain by five feet of slabby limestone. The lower beds are made up almost entirely of chert concretions with small amounts of limestone.
Fossils and Age. Large numbers of fossils were obtained from the sandy shales and limestone at the top of the formation, the following forms having been identified:

- *Spiriferina pulchra*
- *Productus multistriatus*
- *Aviculopecten utahensis*

The fossils listed above are found in the Embar beds of the Wind River Mountains, *Spiriferina pulchra* being especially characteristic of that formation.

**TRIASSIC SYSTEM.**—Chugwater Formation. Occupying the crest of the anticlines east of the Wagon Hound fault in the La Bonte field are beds of red sandstone and shale, with near the top a bed of gypsum, which are undoubtedly the representative of the Chugwater formation of the Lander region. The formation is nowhere exhibited in its full extent but it probably does not exceed 1500 feet in thickness. Beginning at La Bonte creek and extending to the Wagon Hound fault the Red Beds occupy the crest of the Douglas anticline, while on the Phillips anticline they are exposed over a wide extent of country in Township 31 North, Ranges 71 and 72 West. In the Brenning Basin region an exposure of Chugwater beds of limited extent is found near the mouth of La Prele canyon, the natural bridge in Section 21, T. 32 N., R. 73 W., being composed of yellow sandstone conglomerate which occurs near the base of the formation.

**Age.** No fossils were obtained from this formation but its position above beds of Carboniferous age and below known Jurassic beds leads to the belief that it is the Triassic representative in this region, though it may be Permian in part.

**JURASSIC SYSTEM.**—Sundance Formation. Overlying the Chugwater Red Beds is a series of gray sandstones, shales and limestones, which, where exposed, presents the features characteristic of the Sundance in other portions of Wyoming. The formation is not fully exposed in the Douglas oil fields, but in limestone beds near the top of the formation characteristic Jurassic fossils were found at several points.

**Fossils and Age.** The following Jurassic fossils were collected on Cottonwood creek from a bed of limestone near the top of the formation:

- *Belemmites densus*
- *Campionectes bellistriatus*
- *Pinna kingii*

**Morrison Formation.** The pink, yellow and purple shales and sandstones of the Morrison formation outcrop in limited exposures at the extreme eastern and western limits of the oil fields. The formation is not exhibited in its entire thickness in this region, nor were any fossils obtained, but it is here provisionally classed as of Jurassic age.

**CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.**—Lower Cretaceous Rocks. Overlying the variegated shales of the Morrison formation are sandstones and shales believed to be of Lower Cretaceous age, which are of importance in this district as the basal sandstone is probably the source of the oil obtained in the wells drilled in this field. These shales and sandstones, together with the overlying Dakota sandstone have heretofore been classed as the Dakota Group, comprising the Lakota, Fuson and Dakota formations of Darton*. However, at several points in this area evidences of a slight planation unconformity were noted, denoting that there was at least a short interval when this region was land, between the deposition of beds, here classed as Lower Cretaceous, and the Dakota sandstone. As no fossils were obtained from this formation by which its age could be conclusively determined no distinctive name is here proposed for it.

The formation is soft and not well exhibited, usually being partly concealed by talus from the cliffs of Dakota sandstone which occur above. In the neighborhood of Cottonwood creek the basal sandstone of the Lower Cretaceous formation, together with the Dakota sandstone, forms a high outlying ridge with a slight trough or gully representing the upper shales of the Lower Cretaceous, between the two sandstones. At other points the Lower Cretaceous rocks form the inner slope of the Dakota hogback, being partly concealed. Sections of these beds, measured in the Brenning Basin, are given below:

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Section near the Head of Alkali Creek.
Tan shale with thin brown sandstone .......................................................... 47 feet
Hard brown and buff sandstone ................................................................. 22 feet
Soft, massive, gray sandstone—the oil sand ............................................... 31 feet
Total ........................................................................................................ 100 feet

Section on Cottonwood Creek.
Tan shale ........................................................................................................ 1 foot
Brown sandstone .......................................................................................... 2 feet
Tan shale with thin intercalated sandstone .................................................. 15 feet
Brown sandstone .......................................................................................... 4 feet
Tan shale ...................................................................................................... 6 feet
Brown sandstone .......................................................................................... 2 feet
Tan shale ...................................................................................................... 5 feet
Green shale ................................................................................................... 1 foot
Pink shale ..................................................................................................... 1 foot
Tan shale ...................................................................................................... 3 feet
Purple shale .................................................................................................. 4 feet
Tan sandstone ............................................................................................... 6 feet
Tan shale ...................................................................................................... 4 feet
Hard brown sandstone ................................................................................... 29 feet
Soft, massive, coarse-grained light buff sandstone (impregnated with oil 600 feet north) ....................................................... 28 feet
Total ........................................................................................................... 111 feet

Dakota Sandstone. The Dakota formation, consisting of brown and buff, shaly, ripple marked sandstones, is exposed to a slight extent in the Brenning Basin, and more prominently in the La Bonte oil field, between Wagon Hound and La Bonte creeks. In the Brenning field the Dakota sandstone is broken by faults at several points, its outcrop forming a number of isolated ridges, while near the western boundary of this region its course is changed by faulting from N. 70° W. to N. 6° E. East of the Wagon Hound fault, between Wagon Hound and La Bonte creeks it is well exposed, forming high flanking ridges on either side of the anticline. Sections of this formation measured in the Brenning Basin and on Wagon Hound creek are given below:

Section on Wagon Hound Creek.
Slabby brown sandstone ........................................................................... 7.0 feet
Brown shaly sandstone, ripple marked ....................................................... 4.5 feet
Yellow shale ................................................................................................. 2.0 feet
Buff slabby sandstone ................................................................................ 6.2 feet
Gray slabby sandstone ................................................................................ 9.4 feet
Brown sandstone, ripple marked, shaly ..................................................... 11.0 feet
Gray shale .................................................................................................. 2.5 feet
Buff slabby sandstone ................................................................................ 4.6 feet
Brown sandstone, ripple marked .............................................................. 3.5 feet
Total ........................................................................................................... 50.7 feet

Section in Brenning Basin.
Brown, slabby sandstone .......................................................................... 17.0 feet
Shaly, brown sandstone ............................................................................... 8.5 feet
Gray sandstone ............................................................................................ 3.5 feet
Buff sandstone ............................................................................................. 3.0 feet
Gray shaly sandstone, ripple marked ........................................................ 4.0 feet
Brown sandstone ........................................................................................ 3.0 feet
Tan shaly sandstone, ripple marked ........................................................... 2.9 feet
Buff sandstone, ripple marked ................................................................ 1.0 foot
Gray shale ................................................................................................... 0.5 feet
Buff sandstone ............................................................................................. 0.5 feet
Gray sandstone ............................................................................................ 0.5 feet
Brown sandstone ........................................................................................ 0.5 feet
Buff shale ..................................................................................................... 1.5 feet
Brown sandstone, ripple marked ............................................................... 1.0 foot
Yellow shale ............................................................................................... 2.5 feet
Total ........................................................................................................... 51.4 feet
Age. No fossils were obtained from this formation but there seems no doubt that it is equivalent to the Dakota sandstone of the Wind River Mountains.

Fort Benton Formation. The syncline between the Douglas and Phillips anticlines, east of the Wagon Hound fault, is occupied by shales and sandstones of the Benton formation. The formation is not exposed in its entire thickness; the basal beds being concealed and the upper portion removed by erosion. However, at several points exposures of shales of the Mowry beds, and an overlying sandstone, were noted.

In the Brenning field this formation does not appear at the surface, being concealed by strata of Tertiary age, but it is, no doubt, penetrated by some of the oil wells drilled in this district. Sections of the lower part of this formation, measured in the La Bonte field, are given below:

Section on North Flank of the Douglas Anticline.

| Sandstone, buff and yellow | 17 feet |
| Concealed | 419 feet |
| Shale, dark gray | 4 feet |
| Concealed | 9 feet |
| Shale, white, calcareous | 5 feet |
| Concealed | 91 feet |
| Sandstone, buff | 2 feet |
| Concealed | 59 feet |
| Shale, black | 11 feet |
| Sandstone, buff | 4 feet |
| Shale, black, partly concealed | 26 feet |

Section on South Flank of Phillips Anticline.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upper portion missing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shale, dark gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concealed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shale, light gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandstone, buff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concealed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fossils. No fossils were obtained from this formation but it is unquestionably equivalent to the Ft. Benton formation.

Laramie Formation. In the extreme northern portion of this area is an outcrop of yellow, pink and purple shales, and yellow, buff and brown sandstones, which form a low ridge, a prominent landmark in this region on account of the growth of stunted pines which occupy its crest. Neither the base nor the top of this formation are exposed, but it is believed to lie conformably on the Colorado-Montana group below, and to be of Lower Laramie age.

Age. In the lower part of the exposure of this formation is a stratum of dark brown sandstone which contains impressions of leaves and other plant remains. The leaves are much folded and the margins imperfect so that little can be said in regard to them, but it is believed that they represent a Laramie flora.

TERTIARY SYSTEM.—White River Formation. Rocks of Tertiary age occupy a large portion of the surface in this district, lying unconformably upon the Laramie and older formations, and in the Brenning field concealing all of the Upper Cretaceous rocks from the Dakota sandstone to the Laramie. That portion of the formation which is exposed consists of clayey sandstone, overlain by a conglomerate member made up almost entirely of granite pebbles and boulders, the latter ranging up to two feet in diameter. No fossils were obtained from this formation by the writer but remains of Mesohippus bairdi, Merycoidodon gracilis, M. euliberiens and Stylemus nebrascensis have been obtained from these beds south of Douglas at various times. All of the above-named vertebrates are characteristic of the White River group and of middle Oligocene age.

STRUCTURE. The principal structural features of the Douglas oil fields have a general northwesterly and southeasterly trend, being roughly parallel to the main range of the Laramie Mountains. The broader features are: (1) The Douglas anticline, a rather regular fold, though broken by faults at several points; (2) A narrow, shallow syncline; (3) The Phillips anticline, a minor fold, parallel to the Douglas anticline.

The Douglas Anticline. The crest of the Douglas anticline is exposed at only
a few points in this region, though the Carboniferous beds which usually occupy
the crest are found on the north flank of the anticline, extending from Wagon Hound
creek to the western limits of this area. Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous beds
are very slightly exposed in the Brenning field on its north flank, dipping 18° to 20°
north. East of Wagon Hound creek, in the La Bonte field, Triassic strata are found
at its crest, with Dakota sandstone forming its flanks, dipping rather steeply to
the south and gently to the north. Faults are developed at many points along the
Douglas anticline, the horizontal movement ranging from a few feet to more than
two miles. Along Wagon Hound creek is a large fault which has caused a displace­
ment of about two miles horizontally and 3500 to 4000 feet vertically, bringing pre­
Cambrian rocks in contact with Benton shales. In the Brenning oil field the Dakota
and Lower Cretaceous rocks are much broken by faults which, while fracturing,
did not cause movement in the older strata. On Cottonwood creek the strike of the
Cretaceous strata is changed from N. 70° W. to N. 6° E., while on Oil Spring
creek these beds are cut off by faulting and do not again appear at the surface, far­
ther west in this district. The Douglas anticline terminates in the La Bonte field,
Section 14, T. 30 N. R. 72 W. in a steep sharp dome, known as the “Poison Lake
Dome”.

Phillips Anticline. In the La Bonte oil field the Wagon Hound fault has ex­
posed a minor fold, which is here called the Phillips anticline. It is exposed only
in the extreme eastern portion of this district, terminating in a wide dome near the
Platte river in T. 31 N. R. 71 W., Chugwater beds appearing at its crest, while
Dakota sandstones occupy its flanks. West of the Wagon Hound fault the Phillips
anticline does not appear at the surface and its position can only be inferred. It
probably passes beneath the northern escarpment of Table Mountain, becoming
flattened in the Brenning oil field to a mere flexure of the strata. The gas encountered
in the Brenning field has, no doubt, accumulated along the crest of this anticline.

OIL. The existence of oil in this district is indicated by the presence of oil
saturated sandstones near La Prele Canyon and on Cottonwood Creek, and by bub­
bles of oil arising in the bed of Box Elder Creek about six miles west of the Bren­
ning field. Attention was first attracted to the possibilities of the Brenning field
by the discovery of oil saturated sandstone, uncovered in digging an irrigation ditch
in Section 9, T. 32 N., R. 73 W., about one mile north of La Prele Canyon. The
following year, 1896, the Wyoming Valley Oil Company drilled two wells, located
in Sections 8 and 9, T. 32 N., R. 73 W., respectively, obtaining a small amount of
oil and a considerable quantity of water in each. In 1899, E. Straup, of Pennsyl­
varia, drilled a well on Section 9, T. 32 N., R. 73 W., obtaining gas, oil and water at
a depth of 300 feet.

The Western Oil Company, (later merged into the Douglas Oil Fields, Ltd.)
was formed in 1902 and took over the holdings of the Wyoming Valley Company
and of Straup, and began drilling on Section 4, T. 32 N., R. 73 E. Small amounts
of oil and gas were obtained, the well being pumped spasmodically during one month
and yielding a total of 20 barrels of oil.

Since 1902 this company has drilled nine additional wells, obtaining gas in
some and oil in others. One of the wells is estimated to yield 593,000 cubic feet of
gas in 24 hours, the pressure at the well being 165 pounds per square inch. The
gas from this and other wells was used for fuel under the boilers while drilling was
in progress, and is now being used for fuel and lights at several of the ranches in
the Brenning Basin.

The Wyoming Oil & Development Company began operations in 1904 and con­
tinued to drill intermittently until the fall of 1907, 36 wells being drilled in all,
and oil or gas being obtained in most of them. The total oil production of this company
to date is estimated to be 5,000 barrels, the best well producing from 40 to 50 barrels
per day when first brought in.

The La Prele Oil Company has drilled 4 wells, obtaining gas in three.

At the present time the Douglas Oil Fields, Ltd. and the Wyoming Develop­
ment Company are preparing to recommence active operations in the spring of 1913.

Wells. In the following table is given a list of the wells drilled in this field
up to the present time:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. on Map</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>T. N.</th>
<th>R. W.</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Year drill'd</th>
<th>Depth</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Brenning field</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>8, SE ¼ SE ½</td>
<td>Wyo. Oil &amp; Dev. Co.</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>215</td>
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<td>73</td>
<td>8, NE ¼ SW ¼</td>
<td>Wyo. Oil &amp; Dev. Co.</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Casing collapsed, and well abandoned.</td>
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<td>2, NE ½ SE ½</td>
<td>Wyo. Oil &amp; Dev. Co.</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>1574</td>
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<tr>
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<td>750</td>
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<td>1907</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>Oil</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. on Map</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>T. N.</td>
<td>R. W.</td>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>Year drill'd</td>
<td>Depth</td>
<td>Product</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
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<td>---------</td>
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<td>Brenning field</td>
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<td>8, NE 1/4 SW 1/4</td>
<td>Wyo. Oil &amp; Dev. Co.</td>
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<td>73</td>
<td>9, SW 1/4 NE 1/4</td>
<td>Wyo. Oil &amp; Dev. Co.</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>Dry.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>73</td>
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<td>1907</td>
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<td>Dry.</td>
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<td>Wyo. Oil &amp; Dev. Co.</td>
<td>1907</td>
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<td>Dry.</td>
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<td>1907</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>Small amount of oil.</td>
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<td>1905</td>
<td>1705</td>
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<td>1905</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>Gas.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Remarks:
- Small amount of oil.
- Small amount of gas.
- Gas at 760 feet. Oil and gas at 1057 feet.
- Small amounts of oil and gas.
- Well probably entered Dakota sandstone.
- Small amounts of oil.
- Small amount of oil.
- Small amount of oil.
- Small amount of gas.
- Small amounts of oil and gas.
- Stopped by order of court.
- Crooked hole.
- Well unfinished.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. on Map</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>T. N.</th>
<th>R. W.</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Year dril'd</th>
<th>Depth</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P23</td>
<td>Brenning field</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>1, NW ¼ SE ¼</td>
<td>Douglas Oil Fields, Ltd.</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>Small amount of oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P24</td>
<td>Brenning field</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>1, NW ¼ SE ¼</td>
<td>Douglas Oil Fields, Ltd.</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>Small amount of oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P25</td>
<td>Brenning field</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>1, NE ½ SE ½</td>
<td>Douglas Oil Fields, Ltd.</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>Small amount of oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P26</td>
<td>Irvine field</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>24, SE ¼ NW ¼</td>
<td>Douglas Oil Fields, Ltd.</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>Small amount of gas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P27</td>
<td>Irvine field</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>24, SE ¼ NW ¼</td>
<td>Douglas Oil Fields, Ltd.</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>1112</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Small amount of oil and gas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P28</td>
<td>La Bonte field</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Douglas Oil Fields, Ltd.</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Small amount of oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P29</td>
<td>Isabel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Douglas Oil Fields, Ltd.</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>Small amount of oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P30</td>
<td>Brenning field</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>7, SE ½</td>
<td>Douglas Oil Fields, Ltd.</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Small amount of oil and gas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P31</td>
<td>Isabel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Douglas Oil Fields, Ltd.</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L1</td>
<td>Brenning field</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>3, SW ¼ SE ¼</td>
<td>LaPrele Oil Co.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2</td>
<td>Brenning field</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>3, SW ¼ SE ¼</td>
<td>LaPrele Oil Co.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L3</td>
<td>Brenning field</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>3, SW ¼ SE ¼</td>
<td>LaPrele Oil Co.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L4</td>
<td>Brenning field</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>2, SW ¼ SW ¼</td>
<td>LaPrele Oil Co.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Descriptive Notes on Wells Listed in Table

4. Wyoming Oil & Development Co. SW. ¼ Sec. 8, T. 32 N. R. 73 W. This well was sunk too near the outcrop of the Dakota and Lower Cretaceous sandstones to obtain oil. The Dakota was probably entered at 48 feet, and the Morrison at 272 feet. The well was located near one of the fault planes of this region, which probably accounts for the water at 294 feet.

Section of Wyoming Oil & Development Company's Well No. 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth (feet)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-48</td>
<td>Wash and brown gumbo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48-50</td>
<td>Oil sand, dark lubricating oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-70</td>
<td>Brown shale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-77</td>
<td>Oil sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-97</td>
<td>Shale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97-128</td>
<td>Black gumbo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128-238</td>
<td>Brown shale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>238-245</td>
<td>Black gumbo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245-255</td>
<td>Coarse rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>255-262</td>
<td>Lead-colored gumbo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>262-272</td>
<td>Wash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>272-278</td>
<td>White gumbo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>278-282</td>
<td>Dark shale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>282-284</td>
<td>Wind cap rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>284-302</td>
<td>White water sand, water overflows hole</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Water at 80, 254 and 294 feet.

5. Wyoming Oil & Development Co. SE. ¼ Sec. 8, T. 32 N. R. 73 W. Like No. 4, this well was too close to the outcrop to obtain oil. The oil stratum in the Lower Cretaceous has not yet been reached.

Section of Wyoming Oil & Development Company's Well No. 5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth (feet)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-25</td>
<td>Wash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-55</td>
<td>Gray shale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-108</td>
<td>Blue and gray shale, good oil showing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108-110</td>
<td>Brown sugary oil sand, gas and oil. Gas burned over the hole,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110-140</td>
<td>Yellow shale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140-145</td>
<td>Greenish sand, good oil showing with some gas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145-160</td>
<td>Gray shale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160-165</td>
<td>Brown gumbo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165-300</td>
<td>Brown shale showing oil and some gas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300-305</td>
<td>Purple and lilac gumbo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302-365</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Water at 55 feet.

6. Wyoming Oil & Development Co. SE. ¼ Sec. 8, T. 32 R. 73. Although it is stated in the record of this well that the sandstone in which oil was obtained is of Dakota age, such is not the case. The Lower Cretaceous sandstones, which are believed to be the source of the oil, would be encountered in this well at from 340 to 400 feet greater depth. The oil in this and other wells in the Brenning field has leaked upward along fault planes, and has accumulated in the various sandstones in the Benton formation, usually below beds of bentonite which form an impervious barrier to its further progress.

Record of Wyoming Oil & Development Company's Well No. 6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth (feet)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-65</td>
<td>Gravel and sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-127</td>
<td>Green shale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127-165</td>
<td>Gray shale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165-175</td>
<td>Green oil sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175-215</td>
<td>Light gray shale with a pink tint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>215-255</td>
<td>Brown clay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
255-295 feet .................. Black shale.
295-300 feet .................. Black sand.
300-305 feet .................. Brown shale and sand.
305-311 feet .................. Dark gray shale and sand.
311-324 feet .................. Black clay.
324-325 feet .................. Dakota sand. Struck oil.
Water at 65 feet.

7. Wyoming Oil & Development Co. SE 1/4 Sec. 8, T. 32 N. R. 73 W. Dakota sandstone is reported as having been encountered in this well. However, it is probable that the bottom of the well is in one of the sandstones of the Benton formation.

Section of Wyoming Oil & Development Company’s Well No. 7.
0- 74 feet Gravel wash and gray shale.
74-124 feet Brown shale.
124-184 feet Gray shale.
184-220 feet Brown and gray shale.
220-270 feet Blue and brown shale.
270-296 feet Brown dope. Very slow drilling.
296-346 feet Gray rock, shell, mixed with yellow shale and a little sand. Turned into a brown dope which stands up well.
356-363 feet Paraffin.
363-405 feet Benton shale.
405-415 feet Benton shale. Very good oil showing.
415-423 feet Gray shale, black dope and a little Benton sand. Oil.
423-600 feet Benton shale.
600-601 feet Artesian water sand.
601-602 feet A pinch of Dakota oil sand.
Water at 74, 220 and 601 feet.
Note.—“Paraffin” where occurring in the well records probably refers to bentonite.

9. Wyoming Oil & Development Co. SE 1/4 Sec. 9, T. 32 N. R. 73 W. This well, which produces gas, is located on or near the crest of the Phillips anticline.

Section of Wyoming Oil & Development Company’s Well No. 9.
0- 55 feet .................. Dark gray shale.
55-130 feet .................. Light green shale.
130-160 feet .................. Blue shale.
160-190 feet .................. Light brown shales.
190-250 feet .................. Light blue shale.
250-337 feet .................. Brown and slate-colored shale.
337-370 feet .................. Light brown shale.
370-405 feet .................. Slate-colored shale.
405-406 feet .................. Gas sand.
Water at 55 feet.

10. Wyoming Oil and Development Co. NW 1/4 Sec. 8, T. 32 N. R. 72 W. Located near the north escarpment of Table Mountain and on or near the crest of the Phillips anticline.

Section of Well.
0- 97 feet .................. Green shale.
97-175 feet .................. Brown shale and gumbo.
175-275 feet .................. Gray sand rock with streaks of bluish shale. Sand streaks carry a little gas and a showing of oil.
275-285 feet .................. Chalky formation.
285-380 feet .................. Gray sand rock with streaks of bluish shale. Sand carries a little gas and a showing of oil.
Water at 200 and 300 feet.

13. Wyoming Oil & Development Co. SE 1/4 Sec. 8, T. 32 N. R. 73 W.
0- 10 feet .................. Water formation.
10- 80 feet .................. Brown lime.
80-120 feet .................. Gray shale.
120-190 feet .................. Blue shale.
190-212 feet .................. Blue gumbo.
212-262 feet Brown and green gumbo.
262-275 feet Crystal formation.
275-285 feet Blue gumbo.
285-310 feet Pink and brown formation.
310-332 feet Mixed shale.
332-520 feet Benton shale.
520-528 feet Water sand.
529-547 feet Black sand.
547-646 feet Benton shale.
646-651 feet Paraffin.
651-718 feet Oil sand.
718-725 feet Benton shale.
725-730 feet Oil sand.
739-740 feet Hard sand rock cap.
740-748 feet Benton shale.
748-810 feet Black gumbo.
Water at 36, 217, 524, 560 and 665 feet.

22. Wyoming Oil & Development Co. SE 1/4 Sec. 8, T. 32 N. R. 73 W. This well, which is the most productive oil well yet drilled in the field, produces when pumped about 20 barrels of oil per day, the total production to date being 2000 barrels.

Section of Wyoming Oil & Development Company’s Well No. 22.

0-50 feet Clay.
50-80 feet Blue rock.
80-185 feet Clay.
185-255 feet Green shale.
255-300 feet Black shale.
300-328 feet Black shale and paraffin. Struck oil at 325 feet.
Water at 80 feet.

23. Wyoming Oil & Development Co. SE 1/4 Sec. 8 T. 32 N. R. 73 W. This well was drilled about 1,000 feet east of well No. 22. A showing of gas is reported at 312 feet.

Section of Wyoming Oil & Development Company’s Well No. 23.

0-10 feet Surface.
10-90 feet Gray shale.
90-140 feet Gumbo.
140-150 feet Gray shale.
150-163 feet Brown gumbo.
165-175 feet Blue shale.
175-190 feet Gray shale.
190-240 feet Light shale.
240-245 feet Sand rock.
245-260 feet Gumbo.
260-295 feet Yellow shale.
295-330 feet Black shale.
330-401 feet Oil sand.
Water at 65, 145 and 355 feet.

24. Wyoming Oil & Development Co. NE 1/4 Sec. 8, T. 32 N. R. 73 W. This well, which is the most northerly of the wells drilled by the Wyoming Oil & Development Company, is located near the trough of the small syncline between the Douglas and Phillips anticlines. A showing of oil is reported at 768 feet. Artesian water at 675 feet.

Section of Wyoming Oil & Development Company’s Well No. 24.

0-10 feet Light clay.
10-15 feet Granite.
15-60 feet Light shale.
60-120 feet Light clay.
120-153 feet Clay and blue shale.
153-295 feet Red rock.
295-310 feet Red rock.
310-345 feet Yellow rock.
345-675 feet ........................................ Black shale.
675-702 feet ........................................ Black sand.
702-705 feet ........................................ Black shale and paraffin.
705-714 feet ........................................ Black shale.
714-720 feet ........................................ Black sand.
720-831 feet ........................................ Black shale and paraffin.
831-872 feet ........................................ Gray shale and paraffin.
872-891 feet ........................................ Black shale.
891-930 feet ........................................ Black sand.
930-950 feet ........................................ Black shale and paraffin.
950-960 feet ........................................ Water at 60, 655, 675, and 930 feet.

25. Wyoming Oil and Development Co. SW. 1/4 Sec. 9, T. 32 N. R. 73 W. Compare the record of this well with those of wells Nos. 32 and P3 which are distant 250 and 200 feet, respectively.

Section of Wyoming Oil & Development Company's Well No. 25.
0- 65 feet ........................................ Light clay.
65- 70 feet .......................................... Green shale.
70-323 feet .......................................... Green shale and gumbo.
323-340 feet ........................................ Black shale.
340-365 feet ........................................ Black shale and paraffin.
365-420 feet ........................................ Oil sand.
420-425 feet ........................................ Oil sand.
Water at 70 feet. Oil rises to within 50 feet of the surface.

32. Wyoming Oil & Development Co. SW. 1/4 Sec. 9, T. 32 N. R. 73 W. Compare with wells Nos. 25 and P3, distant 250 feet and 300 feet, respectively.

Section of Wyoming Oil & Development Company's Well No. 32.
0- 50 feet ........................................ Clay.
50-280 feet .......................................... Green shale.
280-340 feet .......................................... Black shale.
340-386 feet .......................................... Black shale and paraffin.
386-388 feet .......................................... Oil sand.
Water at 50 feet. Oil rises to within 50 feet of the surface.

P1. Douglas Oil Fields Ltd. SE. 1/4 Sec. 4, T. 32 N. R. 73 W. The Dakota sandstone was probably entered in this well at 1448 feet, the well continuing in that formation to the bottom. The well was abandoned on account of a crooked hole. If the hole were straightened and the well continued some 200 to 300 feet it would penetrate the Lower Cretaceous sandstones and add greatly to the knowledge of the underground conditions in this district.

Section of Douglas Oil Fields, Ltd. Well No. P1.
0- 420 feet .......................................... White and green shale.
420- 473 feet .......................................... Red rock.
473- 501 feet .......................................... Coarse sand.
501- 504 feet .......................................... Finer sand.
504- 524 feet .......................................... Harder and finer sand.
524-1420 feet ........................................ Black shale.
1420-1427 feet ........................................ Sand.
1427-1448 feet ........................................ Black shale.
1448-1448 feet ........................................ Hard sand with white iron.
1448-1490 feet ........................................ Very hard sand.
1490-1500 feet ........................................ Very hard sand.
1500-1505 feet ........................................ Water at 8, 498, 710, 815, 1420, and 1448 feet.
1505-1530 feet ........................................ Softer sand.
1530-1565 feet ........................................ Hard sand.
1565-1595 feet ........................................ Softer sand.
1595-1695 feet ........................................ Very hard sand.
1695-1705 feet ........................................ Black shale.

Showings of gas are reported at 484 to 487 feet. Showings of oil at 488 to 498 feet, at 501 to 504 feet, at 524 feet.

P3. Douglas Oil Fields Ltd. SW. 1/4 Sec. 9, T. 32 N. R. 73 W. Compare with wells Nos. 25 and 32 which are distant 200 feet and 300 feet respectively. Showings of oil is reported at 220 to 230 feet.
Section of Douglas Oil Fields Ltd. Well No. P3.

- 0-118 feet: Made land and sedimentary formation.
- 118-140 feet: Red rock.
- 140-160 feet: Light shale.
- 160-200 feet: Black shale.
- 200-220 feet: Light shale.
- 220-230 feet: Sand.
- 230-241 feet: Fine white sand.
- 241-245 feet: Gray soft sand.
- 245-252 feet: Light gray soft sand.
- 252-257 feet: Light and red shales.
- 257-267 feet: Darker shale.
- 289-315 feet: Fine white sand.
- 315-330 feet: Coarse white sand.

Water at 241 and 289 feet.

P6. Douglas Oil Fields Ltd. NE ¼ Sec. 11, T. 32 N. R. 73 W. This well is located about 1000 feet west of the west escarpment of Table Mountain, on or near the crest of the Phillips anticline. Gas was struck at 480 and 491 feet. The gas pressure as shown by the gage is 145 pounds.

Section of Douglas Oil Fields Ltd. Well No. P6.

- 0-480 feet: Shale.
- 480-486 feet: Red rock.
- 486-491 feet: Gas sand.

P7. Douglas Oil Fields Ltd. NW ¼ Sec. 12, T. 32 N. R. 73 W. This well is located about 12200 feet east of well No. P6.

Section of Douglas Oil Fields Ltd. Well No. P7.

- 0-50 feet: Surface dirt.
- 50-54 feet: Blue shale.
- 54-60 feet: Gray and brown shale.
- 60-120 feet: Blue sand.
- 120-145 feet: Brown sandy shale.
- 160-200 feet: Green shale.
- 200-210 feet: Light gray shale.
- 210-213 feet: Sand.
- 213-271 feet: Light shale.
- 271-358 feet: Red rock mixed with green shale.
- 358-373 feet: Green shale.
- 373-388 feet: Green and red shale.
- 388-455 feet: Green shale.
- 455-473 feet: Red rock.
- 473-480 feet: Gray shale.
- 480-488 feet: Red rock.
- 488-491 feet: Gray rock.
- 491-493 feet: Gas sand.

Water at 60 feet.

P10. Douglas Oil Fields Ltd. NE ¼ Sec. 9, T. 32 N. R. 73 W. Gas was struck at 375, 454 and 463 feet.

Section of Douglas Oil Fields Ltd. Well No. P10.

- 0-375 feet: Blue and green shale.
- 375-380 feet: Green and light blue shale.
- 380-412 feet: Red rock.
- 451-454 feet: Green shale.
- 454-455 feet: Sand with green shale.
- 455-457 feet: Soft green shale.
- 457-460 feet: Sand and shale.
- 460-463 feet: Fine white sand.

Water at 48 and 375 feet.
P11. Douglas Oil Fields Ltd. NE. 1/4 Sec. 9, T. 32 N. R. 73 W. This well is drilled 1000 feet east of well No. P10, in the northwest corner of Sec. 9. A strong flow of gas, which threw sand and pebbles 70 feet into the air, was struck at 468 feet. 

Section of Douglas Oil Fields Ltd. Well No. P11. 

0-308 feet Shale. 
308-310 feet Coarse white sand. 
310-408 feet Shale. 
408-422 feet Pale pink shale. 
422-468 feet Red shale. Hole caved badly. 
468-470 feet Green shale and gray sand. 

Water at 12 and 22 feet.

P13. Douglas Oil Fields Ltd. NW. 1/4 Sec. 9, T. 32 N. R. 73 W. This well is located about 500 feet north of well No. P3. Gas was struck at 326 feet. Small quantity of oil at 450 feet. 

Section of Well. 

0- 55 feet Clay. 
55- 60 feet Green shale and clay. 
60-318 feet Green shale. 
318-326 feet Red rock. 
326-334 feet Gas sand. 
334-345 feet Yellow rock and light shale. 
345-363 feet Yellow rock. 
363-405 feet Black shale. 
405-450 feet Black shale and paraffin. 
450-455 feet Oil sand. 
455-468 feet Gray shale. 
468-475 feet Black shale. 

P14. Douglas Oil Fields Ltd. SW. 1/4 Sec. 9, T. 32 N. R. 73 W. This well is located 150 feet northwest of well No. P13. Gas was struck at 345 feet. Oil was struck at 435 feet. Oil rose to within 20 feet of the surface. 

Section of Well. 

0- 60 feet Clay. 
60-327 feet Green shale. 
327-335 feet Red rock and green shale. 
335-340 feet Yellow rock. 
340-345 feet Gas sand. 
345-350 feet Yellow rock. 
350-395 feet Black shale. 
395-435 feet Black shale and paraffin. 
435-440 feet Oil sand. 

P21. Douglas Oil Fields Ltd. SE. 1/4 Sec. 4, T. 32 N. R. 73 W. A large flow of gas and a small amount of oil were struck at 433 feet. Gas from this well is now being used for fuel and lighting at the Douglas Oil Fields camp. 

Section of Well. 

0-345 feet Shale. 
345-390 feet Soft green shale. 
390-427 feet Pink shale. 
427-430 feet Soft gray sand. 
430-433 feet Soft pink shale. 
433-435 feet Hard sand. 

P22. Douglas Oil Fields Ltd. SE. 1/4 Sec. 1, T. 32 N. R. 74 W. This well was drilled on Cottonwood creek, about 1000 feet east of the oil seepage on Oil Spring creek. The location of this well, like wells P23, P24 and P35, was evidently determined by the oil seepage. The dip of the strata at this point is 42° and the well is located near the line of the oil spring fault. It is probable that the bottom of this well is in Benton shales. Showings of oil are reported from 238 to 250 feet and at 432 feet. 

Section of Well. 

0- 11 feet Coarse gravel. 
11- 19 feet Gravel and clay. 
19- 54 feet Sandy clay. 
54- 96 feet Red and light blue sandy clay.
96-105 feet  Gray sandy clay.
105-119 feet  Red and gray sandstone.
119-131 feet  Reddish clay.
131-180 feet  Hard black shale.
180-238 feet  Black sandy shale with streaks of white shale.
238-246 feet  Sand rock.
246-250 feet  Black shale.
250-432 feet  Sand rock.
432-515 feet  Black shale.
515-556 feet  Dark blue shale.
556-559 feet  Black shale.
559-562 feet  Soft sand.
562-647 feet  Brown shale.
647-684 feet  Black sandy shale.


Section of Well.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth (feet)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-26</td>
<td>Loam and gravel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-294</td>
<td>Black and light shales.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>294-300</td>
<td>Sand rock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300-310</td>
<td>Shale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>310-317</td>
<td>Sand rock.</td>
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<tr>
<td>317-540</td>
<td>Shale.</td>
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<tr>
<td>540-547</td>
<td>Sand rock.</td>
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<td>Shale.</td>
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<td>640-645</td>
<td>Limestone.</td>
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<td>Shale.</td>
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<td>745-760</td>
<td>Hard shells and sand rock.</td>
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<td>Shale.</td>
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<td>Black shale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1002-1005</td>
<td>Soapstone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1005-1030</td>
<td>Shale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1030-1046</td>
<td>Dark gray sand rock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1046-1050</td>
<td>White sand rock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1050-1112</td>
<td>Sand rock.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Water at 300, 317, 500 and 1050 feet.

CHARACTER OF OIL. The oils thus far produced in this district are of two varieties, that obtained in the upper portion of the Benton formation being a heavy lubricating oil, while that produced from the lower Benton formation and Lower Cretaceous rocks is a rather high-grade illuminant. The upper Benton oil is black by reflected, and slightly green by transmitted light. An analysis of this oil is given below, Dr. F. Salathe analyst:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Specific gravity</th>
<th>Degrees</th>
<th>Flash</th>
<th>Fire</th>
<th>Per cent. from crude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude oil</td>
<td>0.9715</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude refined</td>
<td>0.9459</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>87.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light lubricating</td>
<td>0.9121</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>21.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium lubricating</td>
<td>0.9380</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>28.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy lubricating</td>
<td>0.9749</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residue</td>
<td>0.9057</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"The crude oil contains about nine per cent. of water in an emulsified state. By distillation after complete elimination of the water the above lubricating oils were separated. They are of excellent quality."

The oil obtained in the lower portion of the Benton formation is entirely different from the above as shown by the following analysis, furnished by Mr. C. H. McWhinnie:

Specific gravity
Gasoline—72° B. 13 per cent.
Kerosene—42° B. 40 per cent.
Lubricating oils 45 per cent.
Residue 4 per cent.

"The oil is of paraffin base and contains no sulphur."

A sample of oil obtained by distilling several pounds of the oil-saturated Lower Cretaceous sandstone was analysed by Slosson* with the following results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boiling point</th>
<th>Specific gravity</th>
<th>Degrees Beaume</th>
<th>Per cent.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude oil</td>
<td>Below 170° C.</td>
<td>.9120</td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample No. 1</td>
<td>170°—220°</td>
<td>.8160</td>
<td>41.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample No. 2</td>
<td>220°—270°</td>
<td>.8450</td>
<td>35.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample No. 3</td>
<td>270°—290°</td>
<td>.8920</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample No. 4</td>
<td>290°—320°</td>
<td>.9100</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample No. 5</td>
<td>Residuum</td>
<td>.9250</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample No. 6</td>
<td>Residuum</td>
<td>.9250</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Future Development. It should be borne in mind that it is not possible to positively determine, by an inspection of the surface, the occurrence or non-occurrence of oil in any locality. Where a proven territory is nearby the records of the wells may be studied and some knowledge of the underground conditions gained, though even in such territory the records vary with the varying moods and vocabularies of the drillers. In the Douglas oil fields the records of the greater number of wells are of little value. Beds of "paraffin" are reported, ranging in thickness from one to 152 feet, "black shale and paraffin" being the most common notation. The records are further complicated with such terms as "wind rock", "dope" and "rock", while wells drilled side by side apparently have nothing in common. However, it is probable that, with the exception of well No. 4 drilled by the Wyoming Oil & Development Co., none of the wells have reached the oil-bearing Lower Cretaceous sandstones. The oil thus far obtained is thought to have seeped along fault planes until its further progress was stopped by beds of shale and clay, which, being more elastic than the older sandstones, did not yield readily to the forces producing faulting and have sealed the fissures. This hypothesis is to some extent borne out by the fact that in the greater number of cases oil is reported immediately below beds of "paraffin", "gumbo" or "dope". However, it is not yet definitely known whether the oil reservoir lies in the Lower Cretaceous beds or in the sands in the lower portion of the Benton formation.

In view of the contradictory records of the different wells and the slight knowledge of underground structural conditions which can be obtained from them, and until wells are drilled which have penetrated the Lower Cretaceous strata, the best that can be done is to point out in a general way that portion of the region which seems to give the greatest promise for future development.

Brenning Field. The wells in which gas has been obtained in this field are located at or near the crest of the Phillips anticline. It is thought that oil would be obtained in wells drilled in the northern half of the first tier of sections in township 32, at depths ranging from 1500 to 2000 feet. Further north it is not improbable that oil may be obtained, though at increasing depths. It should be borne in mind that the oil sand of the Salt Creek field, which lies near the top of the Benton formation, will probably be encountered in wells drilled between the northern boundary of township 32 and the Laramie hills, and oil may be obtained from it. Well No.

P1, owned by the Douglas Oil Fields Ltd., should be continued to some 300 feet greater depth. The results obtained in this well would add greatly to the knowledge of underground conditions, and deductions might then be drawn as to the probable value of lands lying further north.

The existence of oil seepages, the small amounts of oil obtained in some of the wells, and the geological conditions are promising. The accumulation of gas along an east-west line about 1½ miles north of the outcrop of Dakota sandstone indicates the presence of the Phillips anticline in this field. It is thought that in the district between the Dakota outcrop and the gas wells the structure is not favorable to the occurrence of large reservoirs of oil.

La Bonte Field. But little work has been carried on in the La Bonte field, and that of a desultory character. Showings of oil and gas are reported in wells drilled in Sections 1 and 2, T. 30 N., R. 73 W., and Section 35, T. 31 N., R. 73 W. However, such showings were probably obtained from strata in the Benton formation, as the Lower Cretaceous rocks would here be encountered only at depths of 3,000 feet or more. It is not improbable that oil may be obtained by drilling south of the Poison Lake dome, within one-half mile of the Dakota outcrop, but drilling should not be resumed in this field until the existence or non-existence of oil in paying quantity is proven in the Brenning field by further drilling.

Several wells have been drilled in the Red Beds near the Platte river. Such wells can obtain oil only from the Embar formation, which is the source of the fuel oil produced in the Dallas field, Fremont county. The Embar beds were closely examined near Cottonwood creek but no evidence of oil was noted.*

*Recently, June 1912, the region south of Glenrock, some 12 miles east of the Brenning field, was visited and the location of the oil seepage on Box Elder Creek determined. The oil was found to be escaping from sandstones in the Embar formation, the location of the seepage being in the bed of Box Elder Creek. The oil is dark brown in color, of asphaltum base, and is apparently similar to that produced in the Dallas field near Lander. In the light of this later discovery it seems probable that oil may be obtained by drilling into the Embar beds along the north flank of the Douglas anticline.
Sections across Douglas Oil Field along lines shown on Map.
Scale 2 inches to 1 mile.

Map of a Part of the Douglas Oil Field, Converse County, Wyoming
Scale 2 inches to 1 mile.