



GREENSBORO GAS COMPANY

GEORGE L. CRAIG, President PERCY L. CRAIG, Vice President ALBERT S. CRAIG, General Manager C. W. BAKER, Secretary and Treasurer

THE CHARTIERS OIL COMPANY
COLUMBIA BANK BUILDING
PITTSBURGH, PA.

GAS FREEDOM OIL

JOE. W. CRAIG, President J. W. SUPPEY, Vice-President A. W. MILLER, Treasurer P. L. CRAIG, Secretary

New Castle Gas Company.
BRANCH OFFICE,
415 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FORT PITT GAS COMPANY.



Joe Craig's Enterprises

Signature page from 1923 document related to JW Craig's estate

and seals the day and year first above written.

IN Presence of:

<u>George J. Doyle</u>		<u>George J. Craig</u> (SEAL)
<u>Louis J. Doyle</u>	HBC	<u>Henrietta B. Craig</u> (SEAL)
<u>Louis J. Doyle</u>	PTC	<u>Presley H. Craig</u> (SEAL)
<u>Presley H. Craig</u>	MSH	<u>Matilda S. Speck</u> (SEAL)
<u>Louis J. Doyle</u>	ABC	<u>James B. Craig</u> (SEAL)
<u>Louis J. Doyle</u>	ABC	<u>Elizabeth J. Craig</u> (SEAL)
<u>Louis J. Doyle</u>	ABC	<u>George L. Craig</u> (SEAL)
<u>Louis J. Doyle</u>	ABC	<u>Sarah McWhorter Craig</u> (SEAL)
<u>Wm. F. Normcutt</u>	ABC	<u>Mary E. C. Brace</u> (SEAL)
<u>Presley H. Craig</u>	ABC	<u>Philip Bruce Wilsack</u> (SEAL)
<u>Wm. F. Normcutt</u>	ABC	<u>Florence Bruce Marie</u> (SEAL)
<u>Wm. F. Normcutt</u>	ABC	<u>James A. Darsie</u> (SEAL)
<u>Louis J. Doyle</u>	ABC	<u>Mary Bruce Lopham</u> (SEAL)
<u>Wm. F. Normcutt</u>	ABC	<u>August P. Williams</u> (SEAL)
<u>Wm. Hazen</u>		<u>Percy L. Craig</u> (SEAL)
<u>Wm. Hazen</u>		<u>Eleanor M. Craig</u> (SEAL)
<u>Wm. Hazen</u>		<u>Margaret P. Craig</u> (SEAL)
<u>Harry S. Johnston</u>		<u>Earl M. Craig</u> (SEAL)
<u>Harry S. Johnston</u>		<u>Margaret Peters Craig</u> (SEAL)
<u>Louis J. Doyle</u>		<u>George J. Craig</u> (SEAL)
<u>Louis J. Doyle</u>		<u>George L. Craig</u> (SEAL)

ALBERT B. CRAIG
1516 FARMERS BANK BUILDING
PITTSBURGH, PA. 15222

November 15, 1965

Mr. Earle M. Craig, Jr.
President, Chartiers Corporation
701 Midland National Bank Building
Midland, Texas 79704

Dear Earle:

I am sorry for the delay in answering your letter of October 22nd.

I am certain, although I was not present, that the name "Chartiers" in The Chartiers Oil Company was taken from Chartiers Creek. Some of the leases, especially the Smith and the Cameron Farms, were just on the outskirts of Washington and they were not too far from Chartiers Creek.

The Chartiers Oil Company was incorporated in August, 1886, to take over the number of leases which Uncle Joe had in this field. For quite a few years, the principal office of The Chartiers Oil Company was in Washington, Pennsylvania, with a branch office on Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

I mention above the Smith and Cameron leases, which leases, I believe, Uncle Joe purchased from Elmore Willets' Grandfather. Uncle Joe and Mr. A. L. Lowrie, in partnership, dealt very heavily in oil certificates and, on May 18, 1886, they failed, because the market went against their position. From a memoir written by Mr. C. W. Baker, who was with Uncle Joe many years and the Craigs long thereafter, the firm had failed for two hundred thousand (\$200,000.00) Dollars but, in two months time, all their obligations had been paid off.

The first well drilled was on their Cameron No. 1, whose first production was had on May 31st. Upon drilling deeper, the well is credited in the Hand Book of Petroleum, published by the Oil City Derrick in 1898, as flowing as much as 200 barrels per hour. There was exceptionally good production on both these leases.

The Chartiers built up an enviable reputation in all branches of the industry and, as far as I



know, had the highest of credit rating. I just hope that your Chartiers Corporation has the same history.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Albert B. Craig".

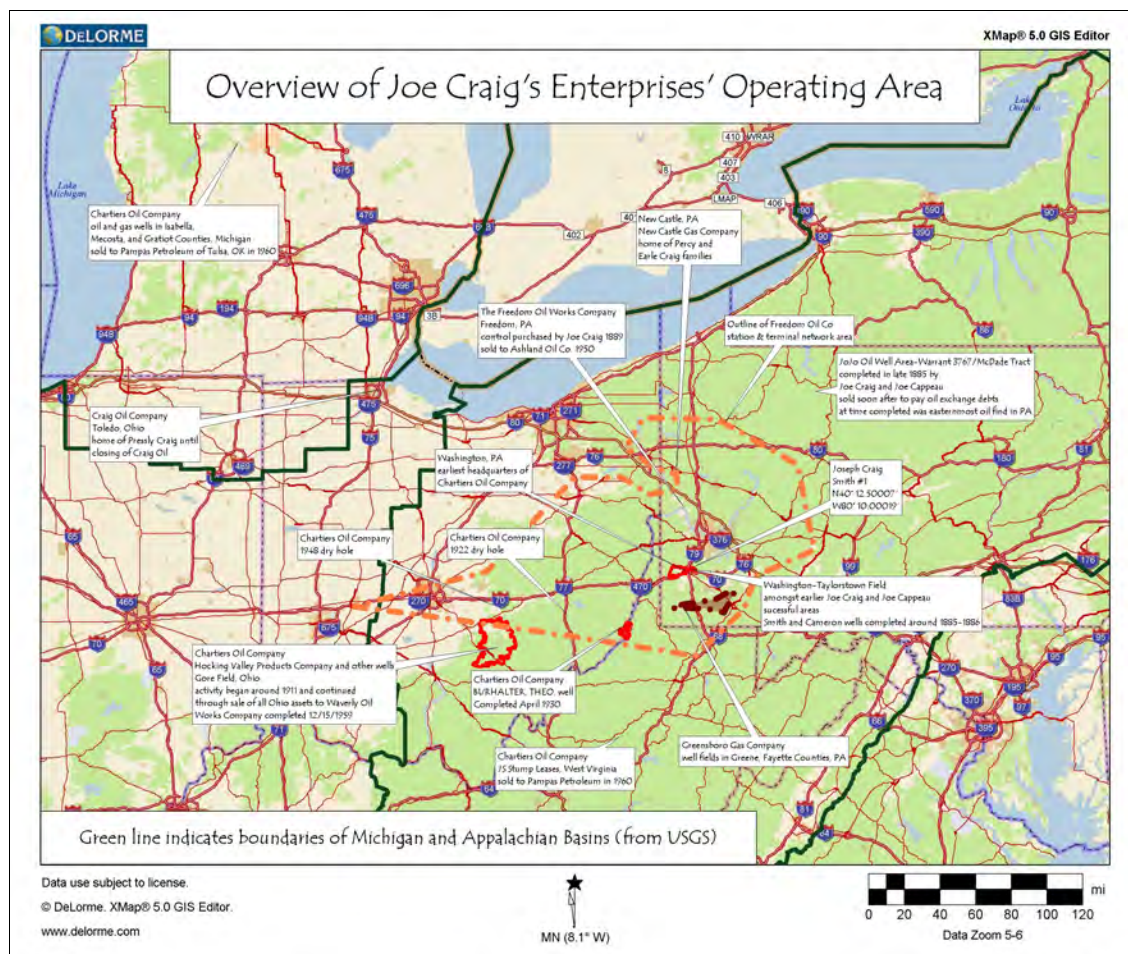
Letter from Albert B. Craig to Earle M. Craig, Jr. 1965

A Chronology of People, Companies and Places

As noted previously, Joe Craig's working life began at about age thirteen. By age twenty-two he was already employed on the oil exchange executing orders for Fisher Brothers. From there he went on to become an oil trader himself and eventually a producer, refiner and shipper of oil and natural gas. He founded Chartiers Oil, Western and Atlantic Pipeline, Globe Refining, New Castle Gas, Greensboro Gas, Craig Oil, Fort Pitt Gas and other companies.¹ He also purchased a controlling interest in Freedom Oil Works. Each of his brothers, other than William, was involved in running part of his operations. After Joe's death in his early fifties, several of the brothers and then their sons continued operation of the family enterprises. Percy's clan ran Freedom, George's clan ran Chartiers and Greensboro Gas.

The children of Joseph and Matilda Craig, including young Joe, grew up immediately adjacent to the state of the art transportation systems of their time. Initially a canal ran next to the family property and Joseph ran canal boats along it. Later this waterway was replaced with a major railroad line. Immediately across the river – the primary transport system in the region – was the growing city of Pittsburgh, later to absorb The Craig family's own town of Allegheny City. At the heart of Allegheny City market area was the Craig family store where young Joe worked at times. All of this was a rich environment for the young Craig brothers to learn about the rapidly changing world around them. This prepared them to participate in the revolutionary and massive oil and coal driven industrialization that Pittsburgh helped lead in the period from 1860-1920.

In this Chronology we have gathered together all of the information we have found regarding Joe Craig's enterprises so that readers can understand the extent and location of Joe Craig's enterprises and family participation. Our goal has been to capture known information with the knowledge that there is more out there for future research.



From *Oil and Natural Gas Resources in the Appalachian and Illinois Basins*:²

The Appalachian and Illinois basins — the birthplace of the modern petroleum industry — are probably the most extensively drilled and mature hydrocarbon basins in the world. Does this mean that oil and natural gas resources from the region have been exhausted? The answer is a resounding no. The Appalachian and Illinois basins are mature, yet they still have a youthful potential. Oil and gas explorer Richard Beardsley, a geologist with extensive experience in the Appalachian basin, calls it the “most drilled and least explored” basin in the world.

Annual oil production for most Appalachian and Illinois basin states peaked before 1910, and overall natural gas production in the region began to decline around 1930.³

1873

Joseph W. Craig (age 13) employed at cooperage factory of BD Moore.

1878

“Telephones arrived in Pittsburgh in 1878, allowing the Central District and Printing Telegraph Company to utilize speaking telephones in 1879. This company evolved into the Central District Telephone Company in 1913 and eventually merged with Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania in 1918.” From *Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania* – from a description of a telephone crew photo from 1910.⁴

1881

From George L. Craig:

My first job came in July, 1881 [age 16], when Brother Ed arranged for me, through a fellow Odd Fellow, to start work with the C. D. P. Telephone Company. Ed's friend was the Manager of the office. In those days, there were no automatic connections between switch boards, so it became my duty to collect slips of paper with numbers from the telephone girls who wished to be connected with other boards. I would run across the room with these numbers and call them off to other girls who would make the connections. I remember one Saturday, when there was a terrific electrical storm. It was so severe that everyone was

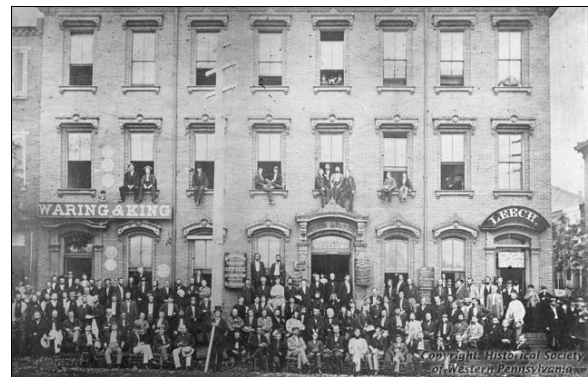
frightened, mostly because there were no lightning arresters. I, too, was scared and told the Manager that I was quitting my job. He told me that they had a rule requiring employees to be with them a certain length of time before they could receive pay. I left without pay.⁵

1882

Joseph W. Craig (age 22) employed by JC Fishers, oil brokers.

From Charles Baker⁶:

During the last quarter of the Nineteenth Century the outstanding feature of the oil industry, or perhaps I should say the branch of the business which attained the most widespread interest, was the speculation in oil certificates on the several exchanges in Western Pennsylvania and New York City. I had joined the New York Petroleum Exchange⁷ in 1882 shortly before it was merged into the Consolidated Stock & Petroleum Exchange. After one or two years of indifferent success as a broker on my own account I was the representative of the firm J.C. Fisher & Co. who were prominent oil brokers at that time, and consisted of Henry, Fred and John C. Fisher. Joseph W. Craig was employed by them, executing orders on the Pittsburgh Exchange, and to the best of my recollection Arthur Lowrie was their representative in Oil City and William C. Lowry operated for them in Bradford. Henry and Fred Fisher eventually retired from the business and John C. Fisher and Joe Craig formed a partnership continuing the old style and business of the firm.



Pittsburgh Oil Exchange⁸

1885

From Charles Baker:

Mr. Fisher being a careful and conservative man soon became alarmed at the daring operations, although generally successful, of his young partner and dissolved the partnership. A new partnership was formed between Joe Craig (age 25) and Arthur Lowrie, known as Craig & Lowrie, with Will Lowrie representing them in Oil City and myself in New York.

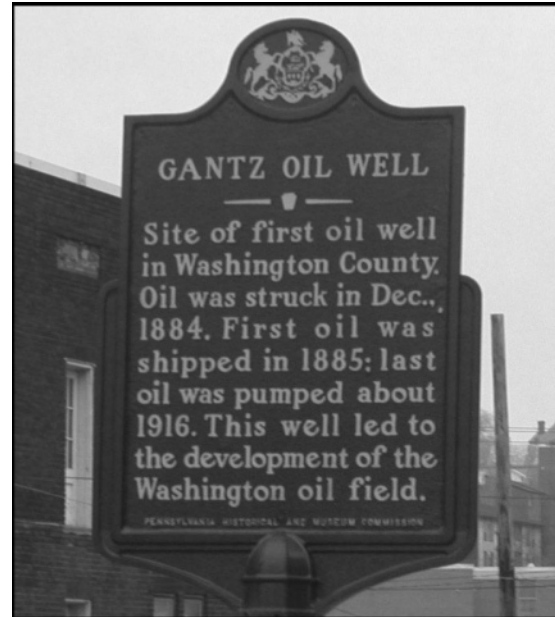
June 24: Market develops greater strength and advances in great excitement to 86c (cents per barrel), closing at 85 1/8c (\$20 in 2005 dollars). Fishers and the Standard reported behind the boom.⁹

July 7: Market very active, New York [exchange] selling and Oil City [exchange] and Bradford [exchange] buying on every break. Fisher still strong buyer. Opens at 97 7/8c, advances to 98 1/4c, rallies to 99c, breaks again to 95 3/4c, reacts to 98 7/8c and closes at 98 1/8. Adam Croll, of Pearl Street, Bradford, while assisting in taking down an iron tank at Lafferty Hollow, falls into the tank and sustains serious injuries.

July 11: Fisher still the controlling spirit in the market. Opens at 98c and closes at 95c.¹⁰

July 13: Rumors current that the Fishers have retired permanently from the market. Absurd report of promising oil well at Williamsport, Pa. Market opens at 94 1/2c; lowest 93 1/4c; closed at 94c. Cogley run district gauges 1,450 bbls from 52 producing wells. Death of Adam Croll at Bradford, from injuries received by falling into iron tank at Lafferty Hollow. P. & E.R.R. ticket office at Corry struck by lightning and fired.... A cloud burst at Titusville and a stream near center of city rises to an unprecedented height. Two bridges washed away and large amount of property damaged.¹¹

September 3: Market advances under heavy buying by the Fishers at Pittsburg. Opens at \$1.00 1/4, advances steadily to \$1.02 1/2, recedes to \$1.01 3/4, and closes at \$102 1/2 bid.¹²



Gantz Well that opened Washington Field where Joe W. Craig had Smith and Cameron leases from Pennsylvania Geology Quarterly¹³

From Pennsylvania Geology Quarterly:

"LITTLE" WASHINGTON STRIKES IT BIG! Petroleum exploration began in Washington County in 1881 (Carll, 1886), 100 years after the county was formed from a portion of Westmoreland County (Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 2003). The county seat, the city of Washington, is affectionately known as "Little" Washington to distinguish it from Washington, D.C. A handful of natural gas wells drilled in the northwestern section of Washington County in the early 1880s (most notably the McGuigan gas well in Mount Pleasant Township, shown in Figure 1) (Ashburner, 1886) inspired the residents of Little Washington to drill gas wells that would provide residential heating and lighting (Carll, 1886). They had a limited amount of success. By the fall of 1885, three wells, the Gantz well, Gordon well, and Gabby well (Figure 1), had penetrated Upper Devonian geologic rock units comparable to those penetrated by the McGuigan well (Carll, 1886). The only problem was that these three wells did not produce natural gas; instead, they struck oil! In fact, the Gantz and Gordon wells are considered "discovery" wells because their locations were the first ones at which the geologic units penetrated by the wells were tapped for oil....

LAYING IT ON THICK. The Gantz and Gordon penetrated two of several oil- and gas-producing horizons in the Upper Devonian Venango Group. Named by members of the Second Pennsylvania Geological Survey in the late 1800s, this sequence of rocks is on the order of 360 to 370 million years old and consists of interbedded layers of shales, siltstones, sandstones, and conglomerates (Harper and Laughrey, 1987). In southwestern Pennsylvania, the Venango Group ranges from less than 100 feet to more than 600 feet in thickness, averaging about 400 feet within the city of Washington (Harper and Laughrey, 1987).

The Venango Group consists of up to seven different sandstone units, including the Hundred-Foot, Nineveh, Gordon, Fourth, Fifth, Bayard, and Elizabeth zones. Figure 2 is a representative stratigraphic column of the Venango Group in Washington County. The Bayard and Elizabeth zones are not included in this column because these units are absent in the Little Washington area of Washington County. As shown in Figure 2, the Gantz sand is at the very top of the Venango Group (the Hundred-Foot zone). The Gordon sand is located within the third sandstone unit, appropriately named the Gordon zone, and lies approximately 200 feet below the Gantz sand (Harper and Laughrey, 1987).

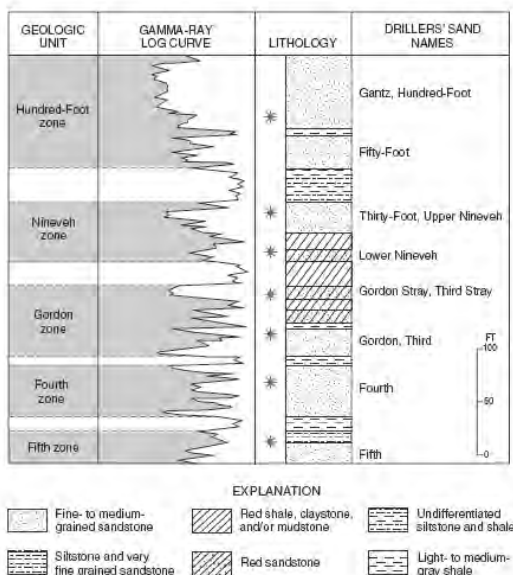


Figure 2. Generalized stratigraphy of the Upper Devonian Venango Group (from Harper and Laughrey, 1987, Plate 1). Much of the oil and gas production in Washington County is from the five sand zones, as indicated by the oil-and-gas-production symbols.

From Charles Baker:

While the firm of Craig & Lowrie was conducting the brokerage business, Joe became interested in a number of oil producing properties, and in partnership with Joe Cappeau, a former "oil scout," they started to develop a large prospective territory in McKean County, Pa. In those days the oil market was influenced by the reports of new wells, "gushers" or "dry holes" carrying it up or down, sometimes violently. Frequently, and especially in new territory, the owners of drilling wells made "mysteries" of them by boarding them up so that the public could not learn their probabilities of success or failure. The large operators on the oil exchanges employed scouts to give them advance information on these new wells and conducted their dealings accordingly.

Nov 12: Kane well begins to attract attention. Reported under guard and making 50 bbls. Market opens at \$1.07 1/4 and creeps up gradually to \$1.08 1/4. Heavy selling in the 'Western' Exchanges by manipulators of the Kane mystery.¹⁴

Nov 14: All quiet at Kane.¹⁵

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY GEOLOGIC INVESTIGATIONS SERIES MAP I-2726

Lower Silurian sandstone units constitute the reservoir rock for a regionally extensive oil and gas accumulation in the central Appalachian basin (fig. 1A). The accumulation, referred to here as the Lower Silurian regional oil and gas accumulation, has been drilled and produced since the early 1880's. To date, approximately 300 million barrels of oil and six to eight trillion cubic feet of gas have been produced from it in the United States and Ontario, Canada (McCormac and others, 1996; Miller, 1975; State oil and gas reports such as New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, 1998). The dominant reservoirs are the "Clinton" and Medina sandstones in Ohio and westernmost West Virginia and the Medina Group (Grimsby Sandstone/Grimsby Formation and Whirlpool Sandstone) in northwestern Pennsylvania and western New York. A secondary reservoir in the Lower Silurian regional oil and gas accumulation is the Upper Ordovician(?) and Lower Silurian Tuscarora Sandstone (fig. 1A), a more proximal eastern facies of the "Clinton"

sandstone and Medina Group (Yeakel, 1962; Cotter, 1982; Castle, 1998).

On the basis of subtle variations, the regional accumulation is tentatively subdivided by Ryder (1998) into three parts: (1) an eastern gas-bearing part having many characteristics of basin-centered accumulation (Davis, 1984; Zagorski, 1988, 1991; Law and Spencer, 1993); (2) a western gas-bearing part having characteristics of discrete fields such as a gas-water contact; and (3) a central oil- and gas-bearing hybrid part having characteristics of both discrete and basin-centered accumulation (Zagorski, 1996) (fig. 1A). Whereas the oil and (or) gas in the hybrid and discrete parts of the regional accumulation in Ohio are largely depleted except in the Lake Erie offshore (de Witt, 1993), gas continues to be discovered in the deeper basin-centered part of the Appalachian basin (Zagorski, 1991; Pees, 1994; [see map at end]

Nov 15: Market dull and inactive. Speculative eyes begin to center on the Kane well. Rock Glycerine Company's factory at Minard run, above Custer City, explodes for the fourth time. No loss of life. Oil under the derrick floor at the Gantz well ignites and the rig is saved with difficulty.¹⁶

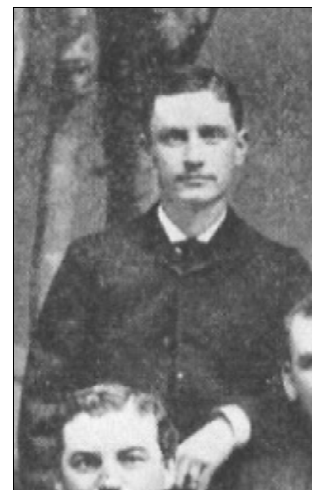
Nov 18: Big stampede in the market, from reports that Kane well is flowing. Opening at \$1.10 1/4, it broke to \$1.10, rallying to \$1.10 3/4, and then sold off with few reactions to \$1.08 1/4. It rallied to \$1.09, then broke rapidly to \$1.05 7/8, firmed up to \$1.07 and vibrated about \$1.07 1/2, finally closing at \$1.07 1/4 bid. Limestone school house burned to the ground. Insurance \$4,000. Scouts admitted to Kane well, and report it as having flowed through the plugs at the rate of 70 bbls. a day.¹⁷

Nov 19: "Gabby well reported 2,571 feet down and below the level of Gordon sand, with no increase in production. Scouts and field men who have been watching the well leave for Kane."¹⁸

From The Oil Scouts:

The last field I scouted was the Kane. Joe Cappeau, our "boy scout," and Joe Craig leased some land in Kane upon which they drilled a well in early November. They struck oil in a new sand found below the Bradford; that is, new for oil, there having been several fine gassers found in it in the

vicinity of Kane. When the well was drilled in it did not prove a gusher although it made a paying well for the owners; 75 to 100 barrels [per day] was its limit.¹⁹



Joe Cappeau with Oil Scouts²⁰



Nov 20:

The Kane Well

A New Field Opened South of Kane²¹

For several days past the Kane mystery had agitated dealers and producers of petroleum until a really shaky feeling was evinced on both sides. All sorts of reports were current, some to the effect that the well made a flow with no less than five plugs in the hole, others that was a small producer. Last Tuesday two tasks were ordered, one 250 and one 600 barrels, Wednesday morning the market was watched with feverish interest. New York bought heavily and held the price close to the opening figure, \$1.10. the values slowly advanced until \$1.11 was reached, and then declined until the lowest point of the week, 100 1/2 and closed at \$1.07. The owners of the Kane well, after securing territory, gave all the information they possessed in

regard to the well. Sand was struck at 3 o'clock, Wednesday morning at a depth of 2,335 feet, lower than Sheffield or Cooper tracts, and the well at once began to show gas. After drilling fifteen minutes the tools were removed and the bailer run. The line showed over 1,000 feet of oil in the hole, and in less than four hours afterwards it flowed over the derrick. Joe Cappeau, one of the owners, put in a couple of plugs, but at intervals the well has made small flows. The oil was conducted away through an underground passage in the rocks at the point, and completely deceived the scouts who have been watching the wells for several days. The well will be opened up as soon as tankage is provided. It is now about four feet in the sand, and should the quality hold out, may make an immense producer.

The well is situated about the center of warrant 3767, and is creating a great demand for territory surrounding it.

From Charles Baker:

The well was finally drilled in and proved a very good producer besides opening up a large prospective territory. This result caused a sudden and very decided break in the certificate market, and a lively panic on the part of the Wall St. operators to unload.

From George L. Craig:

Brother Joe and Mr. Joe Cappeau were together interested in drilling for oil in McKean County, Pennsylvania. They had engaged me to look after a well which had just been brought in on the McDade tract at Kane and had sent me there on the evening of November 25, 1885

Dec 11: Reports from the Kane well are that it has been drilled deeper without increasing its production, and the market gained a little strength. Kane well drilling away at plugs and still closely guarded. Gauge reported at 84 bbls. for 24 hours ending this morning.²²

Dec 23: Kane well reported 10 feet in the sand; gauge for last 24 hours, 105 bbls." Fourteen hours of drilling failed to increase its output.²³

Dec 24: When he heard that oil had been found at the Jojo well, as it had been dubbed by the scouts in honor of Joe Craig, and Joe Cappeau, its owners,

he found himself on the ground. Oil men from all parts were bumping themselves to secure the fattest slices of the territory adjoining the Jojo well.²⁴

From Charles Baker:

It was at this time or during the year 1885 that I met other members of the Craig family. Joe was a member of the Exchange and occasionally visited New York; at one time bringing his two brothers, George and Percy, both young boys, and at another time he brought his sister, Daisie, and all of whom it was my pleasure to entertain at my home in White Plains, NY I believe I also met Joe's father the mother when they visited the New York exchange.²⁵

1886

Jan 1:

Promising Developments in McKean County

Natural Gas for Fact

A New Narrow Gauge Projected:

Since oil was struck near here, less than a month ago, it is remarkable what a boom has been given this little town of less than 600 inhabitants. The Craig & Cappeau well, as it is called, about four miles from the town in a southwesterly direction, on the declivity in the mountain. The well is still closed to the public but "scouts" are permitted to gauge the flow of oil every day. It is averaging 96 barrels per day, and the owners claim that the drill only penetrated the sand a few feet. The well is a little over 2,000 feet deep, and oil men believe that when it is sunk deeper there will be a greater flow of oil.²⁶

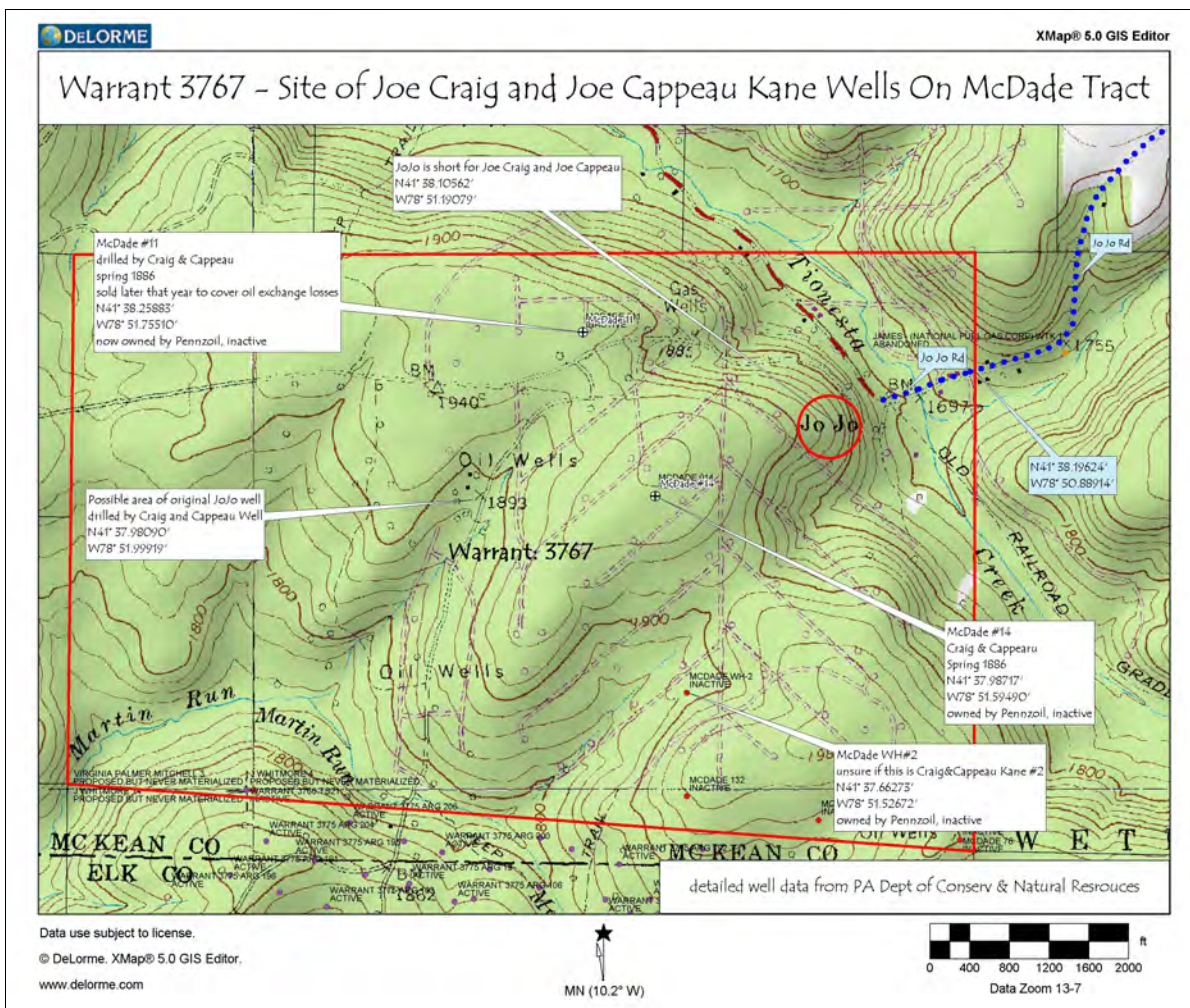
Jan 8: Heavy snow at Washington. Craig & Cappeau well, Kane, makes 85 bbls. in 24 hours.²⁷

Jan 9: Market stubborn in the face of heavy selling. Craig & Cappeau No. 1 well at Kane doing 84 bbls.²⁸

Jan 19: Craig & Cappeau No. 1, Kane, gauges 81 bbls.²⁹

Jan 23: Craig and Cappeau's No. 2 at Kane strikes the sand and begins to fill up with crude.³⁰

Burchfield-Craig Two Pittsburgh Families: Joe Craig's Enterprises



Warrant 3767, southwest of Kane, PA³¹

Jan 25: Craig & Cappeau's No. 2, Kane, seven feet in the sand and produced 68 bbls. in the first 24 hours, from 9 a.m. Sunday morning.³²

Jan 26: Craig & Cappeau's No. 2, Kane, gauges 65 bbls.; No. 1 is doing from 68 to 80 bbls. a day.³³

From *Sketches in Crude Oil*.

Col. E. H. Dyer, whom the Gantz well allured to the new district [Washington County, PA, southwest of Pittsburgh], leased the Calvin Smith farm, three miles north-east, and started the drill. He had twenty years' experience and very little cash. His funds giving out, he offered the well and lease for five-hundred dollars. Willets & Young agreed to finish the well for two-thirds interest. They pounded the rock, drilled through the fifth sand and hit "the fifty-foot" nearer China. In January of 1886 the well Dyer No. 1 flowed four-hundred

barrels a day. Expecting gas or a dry-hole, from the absence of oil in the customary sand, the owners had not erected tanks and the stream wasted for several days. Dyer sold his remaining one-third to Joseph W. Craig, a well-known operator in the Oil-City and Pittsburg oil-exchanges, for seventy-five-thousand dollars. The Smith proved to be the creamiest farm in the field, returning Willets, Young and Craig six-hundred-thousand dollars....

From the sinking of the Dyer well drilling went on recklessly. Everybody felt confident of a great future for Washington territory. Isaac Willets, brother of an owner of the Smith tract, paid sixty-thousand dollars for the adjoining farm-the Munce-and spent two-hundred-thousand in wells that cleared him a plump half million.³⁴

~oOo~

Captain J.J. Vandergriff leased the Barre farm, south of the Smith, and drilled a series of gushers

Burchfield-Craig Two Pittsburgh Families: Joe Craig's Enterprises

that added materially to his great wealth. South of the Barre farm James Stewart, vendor of a cure-all salve, owned a shanty and three acres of land worth four-hundred dollars. He leased to Joseph M. Craig for one-fourth royalty. The one well drilled on the lot spouted two thousand barrels a day for weeks. It is now pumping fairly. This was salve for Stewart and liniment for Craig, whose Washington winnings exceed a half-million.³⁵

Feb 12: Craig & Cappeau's No. 3, warrant 3767, Kane, strikes the sand.³⁶

Feb 17, 1886: Craig & Cappeau's No. 3, Kane field, seven feet in the sand and made an 18-bbl. flow.³⁷

Feb 26: Craig & Cappeau's No. 4, at Kane, made 50 bbls, first 24 hours. Market closes at 79 3/8c.³⁸

Mar 1: Bull wheel at Craig & Cappeau's No. 9, at Kane, climbs the derrick, and Frank Lowerey, the driller, receives serious injuries.³⁹

Mar 13: Craig & Cappeau's No. 9, Kane, drilling through the sand and makes 125 bbls. in 24 hours.

Mar 17: First use of natural gas for cremation purposes. Remains of Milton Fisher, of Columbus, Ohio, reduced to ashes at Sampson's Natural Gas Crematory, Pittsburgh.⁴⁰

Mar 25: Craig & Cappeau's No. 10, on the McDade farm [Kane], found sand today and is flowing about 150 barrels a day.⁴¹

Apr 14:

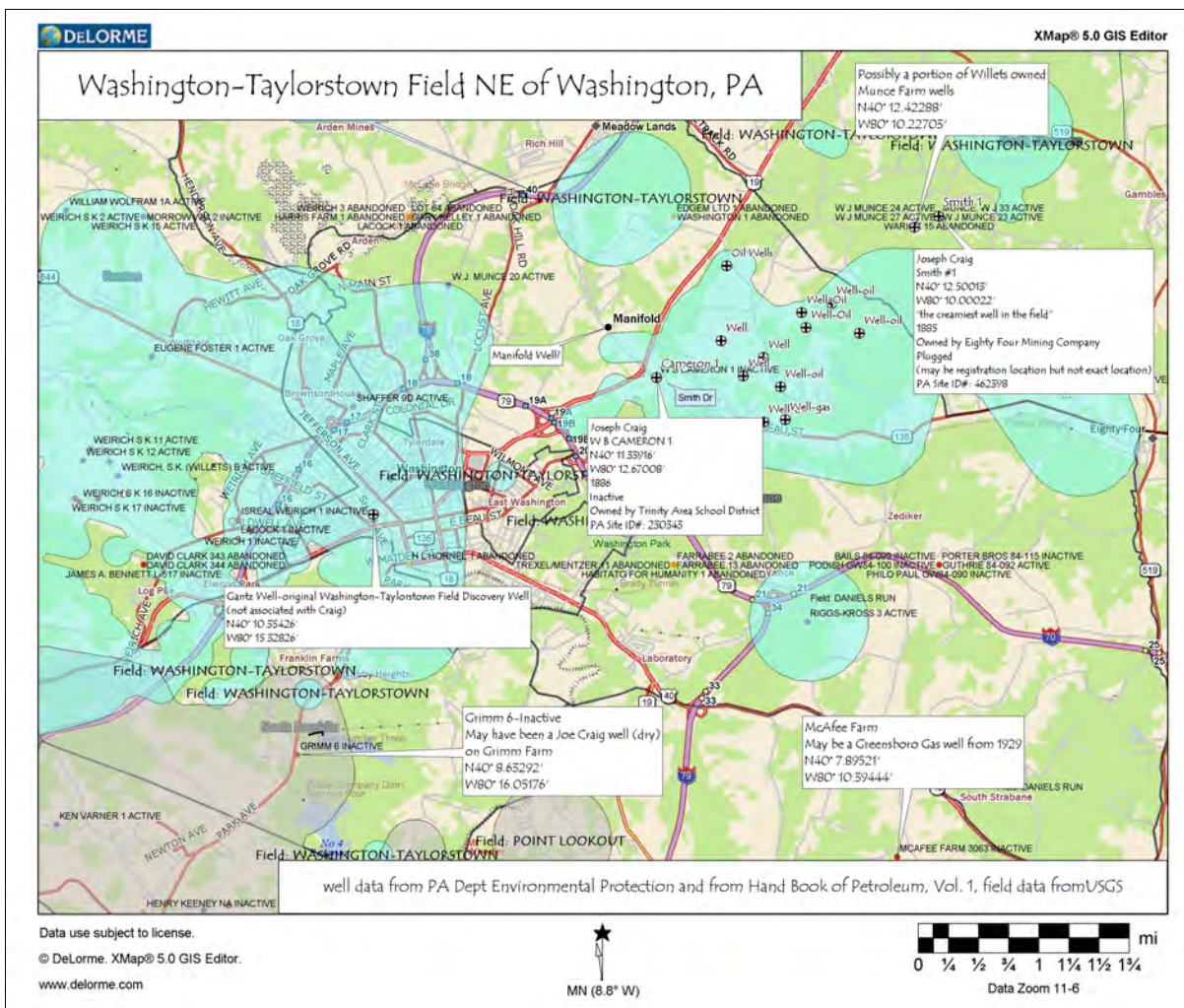
Washington: Since the time Joe Craig was reported to enter the Washington field with sandwiches and paraphernalia for the greasy

campaign the words meant all they implied. He has made the derrick his headquarters with drawn curtains and barred doors, and he has toyed and played with his well as a school boy with his top. He has been very reserved with his knowledge regarding the depth of the well and the rock they are in. Now comes word that the gauge is no longer given out. Can it be that the No. 2, almost due north, the Willetts on the Muncie Farm, little north of west, which is in the Gantz sand and gassing strongly, the Marshall & Smithman, northeast in the Gantz sand and a strong gasser, the three wells in about the same range; can it be that the Dyer No. 1 opened a pocket similar to the Manifold well and the tremendous pressure of gas from these wells was what was forcing No. 1 oil up, and now that the gas has found vent that it is really taking the oil away and No. 1 is losing the redeeming quality that she once held in the Washington field, and that Joe Craig is trying to hide it from the trade? There is now no doubt that No. 2 is the strongest gasser that the country has ever seen. Yesterday they tried to run another bit which had the same effect as on the day before. The gas increased raising the tools and leaving the cable slack on the floor.⁴²

April 26: Washington, PA: Joe Craig's automatic gusher on the Smith farm, is an impenetrable mystery, and nothing that can be relied on is to be said about it.⁴³

May 1: Statistics on Craig and Cappeau in Kane, PA.⁴⁴ Producing wells; Warrant 3,767 Nos. 7,11,13,14,21 (total about 600 barrels per day) Wells being drilled: Warrant 3767; 9 wells being drilled, Lot 423; 7 wells being drilled.

Burchfield-Craig Two Pittsburgh Families: Joe Craig's Enterprises



May 13: Washington caused another break in the market; opened at 73c and closed 71 3/4c. Washington—Barre No. 1 dwindled to 18 bbls. an hour in the afternoon. No. 2 made 1,200 bbls. the first 24 hours; Willet's No. 3, Munce, made 283 bbls. in 24 hours ending this morning, and estimated doing 22 bbls. an hour in afternoon; No. 1 drilling in "fifty-foot" and doing 6 bbls. per diem; Cameron No. 1, 30 feet in the "fifty-foot", gauged 86 bbls. in the past 24 hours." 45 [this is probably the eventual Chartiers Oil Cameron No. 1.]

May 18: Bulls completely demoralized. Barre No. 1, Washington, reported at 2,500 bbls., and with the failure of Craig & Lowrie precipitates a break of nearly five cents.... Long oil sold under rules on account of Craig & Lowrie being unable to meet their contracts to 515,000 bbls. in Pittsburgh, 673,000 bbls. in Oil City and 420,000 bbls in New York.

From Charles Baker:

The flood tide of success soon turned to the ebb of misfortune, when in the spring of 1885 the oil market broke and caught Joe on the wrong side of it, and being unable to quickly convert his property into cash to protect his holdings he was compelled to suspend payment, and his contracts had to be liquidated by the several exchanges. It was this unhappy event which disclosed the esteem in which Joe and Arthur Lowrie were held by the trade in its many offerings of sympathy and help. Only one firm on the New York exchange availed itself of the privilege accorded to a resident of the state to attach the property of a foreigner doing business within the state.

The result of this failure was that the firm of Craig & Lowrie retired from the brokerage business and devoted themselves to the production of oil. In less than sixty days after the suspension on the

Burchfield-Craig Two Pittsburgh Families: Joe Craig's Enterprises

Exchange, Joe had liquidated all of his obligations in New York at one hundred cents on the dollar, and shortly thereafter paid every debt in full to the members of the other exchanges. This was an unusual occurrence as previously, so far as I knew, all settlements of failures had been compromised.

June 14: Craig & Cappeau strike a big gasser on the Frederick farm, between Herman and Carbon Centre in Butler County.

July 23: Well of Craig, Cappeau and Griffith, at Moundsville, W. Va., reported showing oil at a depth of 2,000 feet.⁴⁶

July 26: A wildcat well of Craig & Cappeau near Moundsville, W. Va., reported showing oil. Editor of Millerstown Herald publicly horsewhipped by W.C.T.U. ladies of that place for an article in his paper reflecting upon a party of temperance picknickers."⁴⁷

Aug 1: Craig & Co. well on the Stewart lot makes a small flow⁴⁸

Aug 2:

At Moundsville, in West Virginia, Craig & Cappeau are toying with a wildcat venture. As the public are perfectly familiar with the performance of this festive pair of operators, they may possibly know what to expect. We confess we don't. But we know that new fields from Virginia or any other quarter are not wanted at this time. There is no telling what Craig & Cappeau have at Moundsville until they see fit to so make authentic revelations to the trade. They have paid their money to develop the territory and are certainly entitled to the first information.⁴⁹

The Chartiers Oil Company chartered by State of Pennsylvania, with Washington, PA as its stated headquarters.⁵⁰

<u>Shareholders</u>		
Joseph Craig ⁵¹	Pittsburgh	2,100 shares (84%)
J.J. Cappeau,	Kane, PA	100 shares (4%)
A.L. Lowrie,	Washington	100 shares (4%)
Samuel Watson,	Olean, NY	100 shares (4%)
W.L. Lowrie,	Pittsburgh	100 shares (4%)

Total		2,500 shares



The Chartiers Oil Company was incorporated in August 1886 to take over a number of leases which Uncle Joe had in this field. For quite a few years, the principal offices of The Chartiers Oil Company was in Washington, PA, with a branch office on Wood Street in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.... I mention the Smith and Cameron leases, which leases, I believe, Uncle Joe purchased from Elmer Willits' Grandfather.

I am certain the Chartiers in The Chartiers Oil Company was taken from Chartiers Creek. Some of the leases, especially the Smith and Cameron Farms, were just on the outskirts of Washington and they were not too far from Chartiers Creek.

The first well drilled was on their Cameron No. 1, whose first production was had on May 31st. Upon drilling deeper, the well is credited in the Handbook of Petroleum, published by the Oil City Derrick in 1898, as flowing as much as 200 barrels per hour. There was exceptionally good production on both of these leases."

AB Craig, President (1965)⁵²

From Charles Baker:

The Chartiers Oil Co. was organized in August 1886, taking over the properties in Washington County, Pa. of Craig & Co. which consisted of Joe, Arthur Lowrie and Samuel Watson. Joe was president, Mr. Lowrie, Treasurer and myself Secretary. Within a year, I think, Mr. Lowrie resigned and I was appointed Treasurer as well as Secretary, which positions over a period of more than 43 years I am still holding.

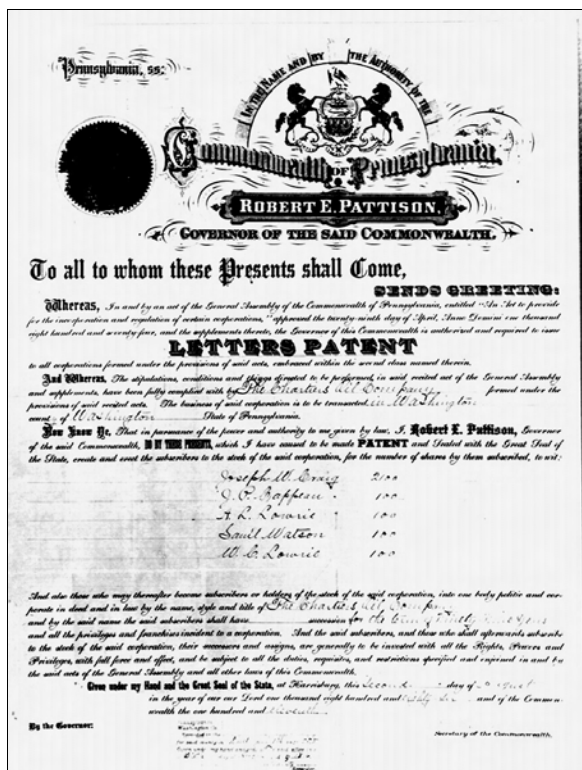
From a Chartiers Township Regional Website:

Chartiers Creek flows a north-northeast course of thirty-five or forty miles and empties into the Ohio River five miles below Pittsburgh. Its tributaries are Catfish Run, Braddock's Run, Weirch's Run, Leet's Run, north branch of Chartier's Creek and its tributaries, Vance's, Little's, Pollock's, McCorkle's, Kenny's, and Brush runs on

the east and west side of this creek, emptying into the Ohio River below Pittsburgh.

Miller's Run rises in Mount Pleasant Township and empties into Little Chartier's Creek. Robeson's [Robinson's?] Run rises about two miles north of Candor and empties into Chartiers. This creek flows through the townships of Robinson, Cecil, Mount Pleasant, Chartiers, Canton, North and South Strabane, Somerset, Amwell, and Morris.

This creek derives its name from Peter Chartiers, who went among the Indians on the Ohio and tributary streams to deal for peltries. He was an influential Indian interpreter, and joined the French Indians on the Ohio, to the injury of Pennsylvania. Chartiers had a trading station on or near the mouth of the creek. Governor Thomas, in 1745, said that the perfidious blood of the Shawnees partly runs in his veins.⁵³



The Chartiers Oil Company Charter see Joe Craig's scrapbook entry for a larger version

Aug 3: Craig & Co. well, on the Dr. Stewart lot, when six feet in the sand, starts flowing at 12 bbls. and hour.⁵⁴

Aug 4: Craig & Co. reported at 34 bbls. an hour.⁵⁵

Aug 6: Washington... Craig & Co., 640 bbls.⁵⁶

Aug 13: Washington gauges, Craig on Stewart 3,030 bbls.⁵⁷

Aug 14: Washington-Craig on Stewart, 104 bbls. per hour⁵⁸

Aug 16: Washington—Stewart well increased from 84 to 120⁵⁹

Aug 21: Craig & Co., on Forest town lot, strike sand with small showing⁶⁰

Sept 20: Stewart well (Craig & Co.) through sand and doing 36 bbls. an hour.⁶¹

Oct 9: Joe Craig is drilling on the Vessey farm. These wells are located a little south and east of the Galey gasser.⁶²

Oct 14: Craig & Co.'s well, on Fergus Farm, make a flow....⁶³

From Charles Baker:

It was then that I first met Mr. and Mrs. Brace and their infant daughter Florence, Will, Edwin and Presley, the latter a schoolboy, and renewed the acquaintance with others of the family whom I had previously met. I think all were living at the home with the exception of George who was located at Kane, Pa. with Craig & Cappeau, and Percy with the New Castle Gas Co. at New Castle, Pa. At every opportunity Joe made me acquainted with his social and business friends. On one occasion I accompanied him and James M. Guffey and Andrew W. Mellon to Sewickley where they were to attend a directors meeting of the Ohio Valley Gas Company, and while they were so engaged Mr. Halsey Williams, another officer of the Gas Company who resided in Edgeworth, had his coachman drive me around the borough much to my pleasure for it was then as it is now the most beautiful suburb of Pittsburgh. In these early days I had frequent intercourse especially business relations with both Mr. Mellon and Mr. Guffey, and I certainly never suspected that I had met one who was eventually to attain such an exalted position of

international prominence as the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

From the Economist Magazine, Oct 28, 2006

"Made it, bought it, ran it, gave it" a review of "Mellon: An American Life", author David Cannadine

"It was a different time from ours. Or was it?" asks David Cannadine nearly halfway through his superb biography of a man whose story prompts that question many times over. Mellon was one of America's richest men during the roaring 1920s, that gilded age to which increasingly unequal society is often compared. The debate that raged in his lifetime over the relationship between inequality and wealth-creation, and the responsibility of the rich winners to poor folks, still rages today, though America now offers some mechanisms for redistribution and a social safety-net of kinds, all strongly opposed by Mellon.

His business empire, which combined huge industrial enterprises such as Gulf Oil and the aluminum giant Alcoa, with a powerful bank, Union Trust, was privately held. It resembled, in a purer and family-oriented form, today's increasingly powerful private-equity firms, such as Kohlberg Kravis Roberts and the Blackstone Group. But Mellon was more than a mere shareholder in blue-chip businesses or a supplier of loans to them. He was the leading, risk-taking, venture capitalist in Pittsburgh, the Silicon Valley of its day.

During the burst of industrialization between 1860s and 1920s that transformed America into the world's leading economic power, Pittsburgh lead the way. It was the home of Andrew Carnegie, Henry Frick, George Westinghouse and Henry John Heinz, as well as Mellon."

Nov 6: Washington—Chartiers and Andrews' well No. 1, Wright, seven bits in Gantz sand, with no oil nor gas; production 11,700 bbls.; Davis No. 3 125 bbls. in 15 hours.⁶⁴

Nov 13: Washington—Wright No. 1 (Chartiers and Andrews) starts at a 100-bbl. rate from the top of the fifty-foot.⁶⁵

Nov 29: Washington, PA: The Chartiers Oil Co.'s well, on the Fergus farm, is packed and doing 160 barrels per day.⁶⁶

Dec 4: Alfred Crocker killed by an explosion of natural gas at the Chartiers Gas Company's well on the McKnight farm, Washington County.⁶⁷

1887

April 2: Washington—Chartiers Oil Company's well, on McNary farm, through the "fifty foot" without oil.

July 18:

An Untruthful Report

Pittsburgh Leader: Some of the morning papers still insist on publishing stories about the Riggs farm well near Moundsville, W. Va., gushing oil. Today a reliable authority wired the Leader that as yet the well had not shown any oil, much less made the strong flows reported. The well is the property of Joe Craig and A.L. Lowrie. Mr. Craig when seen on the petroleum board in this city, confirmed the report of the authority quoted, and this, the local trade feels, should settle the matter. Last summer an either-barrel pumper was completed in the vicinity of the Riggs well, making an important strike possible when proper tests are made.⁶⁸

Aug 5: The first well in the Smith pool, Smith No. 1, was struck in the early part of January 1886. For some time there was a great mystery as to its production and as to the sand in which it obtained its oil. The striking of this well marked the commencement of a new era in the history of the Washington oil field. Operators rushed in by the scores, and derricks were going up on all sides. Within a few days Willetts had concluded the purchase of the Munce farm, adjoining the Smith property, containing 110 acres, for the tidy sum of \$65,000. He has taken nearly 600,000 barrels of oil, and still has a daily production of 800 barrels. Colonel Dyer, who owned a sixth interest in the Smith No. 1, sold it to Joe Craig for \$25,000 [\$513,127 in 2005 dollars]⁶⁹

Aug 18: Chartiers Oil Company's No. 5 on the Fergus started at 100 bbls. an hour and in the evening was doing 140 bbls. an hour.

Burchfield-Craig Two Pittsburgh Families: Joe Craig's Enterprises

Aug 19: Fergus No. 6 125 bbls.

New Pipeline

Pittsburg, Sept. 1—Notice of intention to apply for a charter for the "Western and Atlantic Pipe Line company" is published. It will be anti-standard [Standard Oil Company owned by John D. Rockefeller] and run from Pittsburg to the seaboard. The capital stock is three millions. Such anti-standard men as D.R. Reigbard, Fisher Bros., Joe Craig, B.B. Campbell and New York capitalists are in the scheme.⁷⁰

From George L. Craig:

With experience gained in the oil fields at Kane, I was sent to Taylorstown, near Washington, Pennsylvania, in August, 1887, to become Superintendent of Natural Gas Company of West Virginia. There, I had charge of the wells. It was only a short time after my arrival that Joseph W. Craig, D. P. Reighard, P. A. B. Widener and Elkins, the latter two being from Philadelphia, started the Globe Refining Company and the Western Atlantic Pipe Line Company at Pittsburgh, and engaged me (along with Frank Lowery) to take charge of the companies.

Joseph W. Craig was Superintendent of the Globe Refining Company and Pat O'Brien was Superintendent of the Western Atlantic Pipe Line Company, and his brother, Tom, was one of the gaugers. Our first plan was to lay a pipeline into the refinery. I attended to the taking of the right of ways for this line and to the laying of it, coming down Sawmill Run to the Ohio River and up the Allegheny River to Sharpsburg. It was a three-inch line. The contractor for laying the line in the rivers was Hulings Brothers, who owned a fleet of boats. John F. Casey was their bookkeeper at the time. As soon as all the lines had been laid, Frank Lowery took charge of the lines, and I took charge of the office, remaining there until February, 1891.

From Charles Baker:

It was also at this time that Joe with Widmer and Elkins of Philadelphia and D. P. Reighard, an oil refiner of Pittsburgh, organized the Globe Refining Co. and Western & Atlantic Pipe Lines. Joe supervised the construction and management of the Pipe Lines and this in addition to The Chartiers Oil Co's. producing business made a very active

period for us. George Craig was the pipeline agent at Washington, Pa. and I was the agent in the Pittsburgh office. Pressly Craig began his business career with us in the Pittsburgh office. These enterprises were a success from the start and had a very promising future.

Oct 11: Western and Atlantic Pipeline makes its first run of oil from the Washington field.⁷¹

October 29: Four tank cars of oil shipped from the Western & Atlantic Pipe Line station at Johnson's, Washington county, to Freedom, Pa. This is the first shipment of the new line.⁷²

George L. Craig was at Natural Gas Company of WV but moves to Globe Refining Company and Western and Atlantic Pipeline to work for Joe Craig.

1888

Feb 8: Joe Craig (age 28) marries Ida Louise Mitchell.

Feb 14: Craig's Fergus No. 5 was shot and starts at 50 bbls.

May 21: Joe Craig buys land in Sewickley for \$15,960. Builds home for \$11,880.

May 6: Chartiers Oil Company's Fergus No. 10 starts off at 180 bbls. an hour.

May 7: Market refuses to budge under the bearish news from Washington and closes firm at 84 3/8c. Chartiers No. 10 117 bbls. an hour; No. 8 12 bbls. an hour, No. 9, strikes pay streak and starts at 50 bbls. an hour.

May 8: Chartiers No. 10, down to 78 bbls. an hour; No. 9, 30, and No. 8, 18 bbls. an hour.

May 9: Chartiers No. 10, 60; No. 8, 18, and No. 8, 12 bbls. an hour.

May 10: Chartiers No. 10, 60, No. 9, 23 and No. 8, 12 bbls. an hour. Several natural gas explosions in Buffalo, St. Paul's Cathedral destroyed.

Burchfield-Craig Two Pittsburgh Families: Joe Craig's Enterprises

May 12: Lightning strikes a 20,000 bbl. tank of the Keystone Refinery in Oil City, and a serious fire results; 50,000 bbls. of oil burned. Washington wells gauge as follows; Chartiers No. 8, 23, No. 9, 18; No. 10, 45 bbls. an hour.⁷³

June 2: Washington gauges – Chartiers 8, 5; No. 9, 10; No. 10, 19 bbls.; Fergus No. 3, 12; No. 4, 5.⁷⁴

July 13: Washington – Chartiers No. 11 and McBurney 3 shot, fail to respond.⁷⁵

Aug 22: An explosion of gas used to illuminate the parade on G.A.R. [Grand Army of the Republic] Day at Bradford, kills three persons and injures several others. Terrible storm and flood in Washington county; all railroad and telegraph communications knocked out. The W. & A. [Western and Atlantic] Pipe Line lose an iron tank and other property at Taylorstown; loss, \$12,000.⁷⁶

Nov 1: Fort Pitt Gas Company has a promising well at Crafton, less than two miles from Pittsburgh's city line and five miles from the post office.⁷⁷

From George L. Craig:

During the late 1880's, Brother Joe built three houses facing on Washington Street for the sole purpose of giving my Mother an income. [601, 602, 603 Washington Street]

1889

Jan 14: At Bakerstown, the Chartiers No. 1, H. Finch farm is doing 125 bbls. a day.⁷⁸

Jan 19: Interests of the Fort Pitt Gas Natural Gas Company, in the Crafton field, consisting of 1,335 acres of leased land and a 400-bbl. well, sold to W.J. Young, at Pittsburgh, for \$67,500.⁷⁹

Sept 18: Southwest of Brush Creek, Stage & Burchfield's venture on the Duthil is reported on reliable information as good for 100 bbls. a day. At Mt. Morris, Craig and Lowrie's Core No. 3 is doing 16 bbls. an hour.⁸⁰

Nov 8: Western & Atlantic Pipe Line and the Beaver and Globe refineries of Pittsburgh, sold to the Standard Oil Company.⁸¹

From Charles Baker:

It was Joe's ambition to combine all the phases of the oil industry, from production to distribution of the refined products, in a corporation or affiliated corporations, and it seemed as if his hopes were to be realized, but he was to be sadly disappointed. In the latter part of 1839, after an existence of only about two years, his partners in the Globe Refining Co. and Western & Atlantic Pipe Lines secretly sold out to the Standard Oil Co. and as he refused to include his interests in the sale or to enter into partnership with the Standard, he was compelled to sell his stock to his former partners.

Although this transaction resulted in a handsome profit, it did not reconcile Joe to the loss of the business which he had so much a heart. But reverses never seemed to discourage him or affect his even disposition for before the sale was finally closed he had negotiated for the purchase of land and the erection of an oil refinery at Toledo, Ohio, for The Craig Oil Company, and also interested himself with A. J. Minks in The Freedom Oil Works Co. at Freedom, Pa. Thomas D. Watson had the management of the Toledo Works and Pressly Craig at the beginning was the sole office man. It was my privilege and pleasure to assist in the organization of the office work in both of these enterprises.

Nov 27: Chartiers Oil Company's No. 1, Burton farm, in the old Gold field, which has been mystified for several days, opened up and started at 25 bbls., but soon increased to 50 bbls. an hour.... Market in an unsettled state; closes at \$1.05 1/8.⁸²

Joseph W. Craig obtained control of the Company. At this time, a reorganization was effected under the corporate name, The Freedom Oil Works Company, with John J. Minke, President; A. J. Minke, Vice President and Treasurer; William H. Baker, Secretary; and Charles Mohr, Superintendent.⁸³

1890

Jan 29: Death of Leonard F. Willets at Belmont, N.Y., one of the pioneers of the Allegheny [sic] oil fields.⁸⁴

Mr. A. J. Minke resigned as President and his place was taken by the principal stockholder, Joseph W. Craig, who served until his death twenty-two years later in 1912. During all these changes, A. J. Minke continued to serve as Vice President. Charles Mohr served continuously as Superintendent until his death ten years ago. E. J. Bishoffberger, one of the incorporators, also served almost continuously and is still Manager.

Joe Craig (age 30) organizes Craig Oil Company, Toledo, OH.



Craig Oil Co., photo from Toledo Public Library.

1891

Jan. 5, 1891: Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. HOLMES et al. v. CHARTIERS OIL CO. Chartiers is sued by a well driller for full payment. Well driller dropped tools into well but claimed it did not interfere with final completion of well therefore bill should be paid in full. Court ruled that jury properly instructed and Chartiers had to pay but could deduct amount for imperfection of tools in well.⁸⁵

George L. Craig hired by Mellons to build Crescent Pipeline from Pittsburgh to Marcus Hook, NJ. Part of purpose of pipeline was to support export operations to France.. Joe Craig instrumental in alerting the Mellons to the possibility of this market.⁸⁶

CHAPTER XVIII

Oil To Seaboard

Until after we got that good production at McCurdy I had sold almost no oil to anyone except the Standard Oil Company. Then a friend of mine tipped me off to a rare opportunity, a chance to sell oil to somebody else. This friend was Joseph Craig, who was associated with Elkins & Widener, Philadelphia financiers, who for some years had been gathering oil in Western Pennsylvania and shipping it in tank cars to their refinery in Philadelphia. They had built up a stiff competition for the Standard Oil Company in the export field. Then the Standard Oil Company bought them out.

Craig told me—and it had great significance—that although the Standard had bought the oil business of Elkins & Widener, it never could buy, in his opinion, the good will of one of Elkins & Widener's biggest and best customers. This was a French firm, Fenaille & Despeaux. For some reason the Frenchmen disliked the Standard; or, possibly, certain Standard Oil people. Fenaille & Despeaux, had one of the biggest refined oil businesses in France.

I went to New York, called on the American representatives of this company, convinced them I had the oil they needed, and got their business. Thereafter, instead of putting all of my production into the Standard Oil Company's pipeline, I began shipping it in tank cars to New York, where it was loaded on small steamships owned by Fenaille & Des-

162] Source: Judge Mellon's Sons, WL Mellon

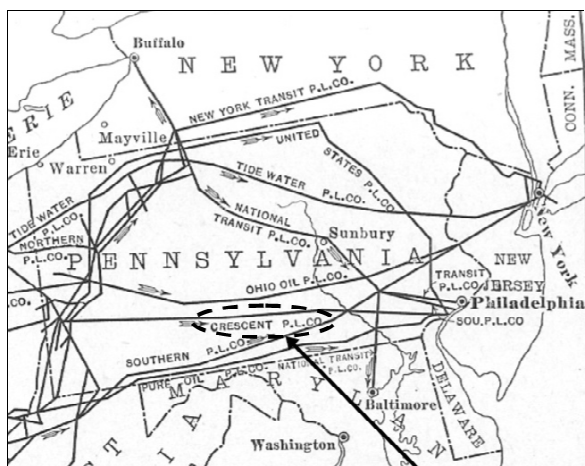
from Judge Mellon's Sons
time period of events sometime around 1891⁸⁷

From George L. Craig:

In March, 1891, the Mellon Family of Pittsburgh started the Crescent Pipe Lines. This line was to run from Pittsburgh to Marcus Hook on the Atlantic seaboard, near Philadelphia. They engaged me to undertake the job and supervise its construction. Jamieson and Fogg were the engineers. To be successful with such an undertaking, it was necessary to employ competent men, so with Pat O'Brien as General Superintendent, Addison Carl as Superintendent of building the pump stations, and Lawrence O'Hara as Superintendent of building a telegraph line, together with a few selected employees of the Western Atlantic Pipe Lines (one of whom was Jack Gross, Brother Joe's bookkeeper, who acted as our head bookkeeper in Pittsburgh).

For the full length of this line, only four pump stations were required, which were located at Hayes Station, Mill-bank, Ingleside, and Hayes Grove. The operating cost for pumping the oil was about 2-3/4 cants per barrel of 42 gallons each. The capacity

of the line was approximately 7000 barrels per day. The object was to supply the Bear Creek Refining Company with crude oil, a refinery owned by B. B. Campbell and others, an interest which (Brother Joe and I believed) was owned by the Mellons, as well as to export oil to Fennai and Despaux, France. At every point, interests of the Standard Oil Company fought us. Many of the cases were taken to court, which we won. Through purchase, the Standard Oil Company took possession January 1, 1896.



Crescent Pipeline⁸⁸

1893

From an obituary for Joseph Craig (Joe W. Craig's father):

He is survived by his widow, eight children and four grandchildren. His children are Mrs. N. C. Brace, Mrs. E. E. Heck, William J. Craig, Edwin S., the attorney; Joseph W., the oil operator; George L., manager of the Crescent Pipe Lines; Percy L., Secretary of the New Castle Gas Company, and Pressly T., Secretary and Treasurer of the Craig Oil Company of Toledo.

1892

Oct. 18, 1892: Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. GLASGOW v. CHARTIERS OIL CO. Action by John Glasgow against the Chartiers Oil Company to recover certain payments alleged to be due under an agreement of lease. Judgment refusing a motion asking for judgment on account

of an insufficient affidavit of defense. Plaintiff appeals. Affirmed.⁸⁹

1894

To Oppose the Standard Oil Trust

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec 11: Information has reached here regarding the formation of a bid anti-Standard oil combine. The negotiations were conducted at Toledo. The promoters of the combine are the Sun Refining company of Toledo. It is probable that the Paragon Refining company and the Craig Oil company of Toledo will also be taken into the deal. The Sun, Crystal, Paragon and Craig companies are extensive producers in the Ohio fields while the Merriam and Morgan company confines its business entirely to the manufacture of by-profits of petroleum.⁹⁰

1895

Beware the Barrel

Feb 6: The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: "The passage of the Marshall pipe line bill would be a lasting disgrace to this state, a truckling to corporate greed that would make Pennsylvania and her legislature a by-word among men." It behooves the citizens of Clarion county who are interested in oil and gas pipelines matters to look this up and file their protest against the Marshall bill. - Clarion Democrat.

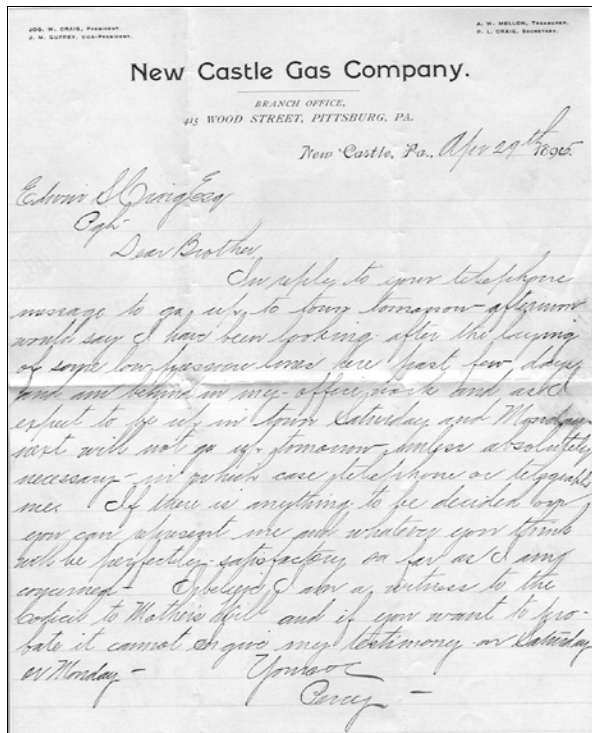
It behooves the citizens of Clarion county to do more than "file their protest" against this measure. They should demand that their representatives exert every possible and proper influence against the bill.

The law of 1883 against which the Marshall bill directed is not enforced. If it were the Joe Craig line, the Tidewater line and the Crescent or Mellon line would be forfeited to and become the property of the Commonwealth. These lines have been combined by a competitive combination and are now directed and controlled by that combination in insolent defiance of the plain language of the statute of June 13, 1883...

The legislator who votes for the Marshall bill votes for the Standard Oil company. By that mark shall he be known - Harrisburg *Patriot*.⁹¹

Burchfield-Craig Two Pittsburgh Families: Joe Craig's Enterprises

April 29th: Letter on New Castle Gas Company letterhead from Percy Craig to Edwin Craig in Pittsburgh. Address is Branch Office, 415 Wood Street, Pittsburg, PA. Names on letterhead are; Joseph W. Craig, President, James .M. Guffey, Vice President, Andrew W. Mellon, Treasurer, P.L. Craig, Secretary.



Aug 19: Craig & Co. drilled their second failure on the Grimm farm, just across the creek from the Dyer-Brooks.⁹²

Sept 1: Chartiers and Forest Oil Companies make a strike on the J.N. Fullton farm, in the Gold field, that starts at the rate of 15 bbls. an hour.⁹³

From a 1942 article about Greensboro Gas employee reunion:

The old Greensboro Gas Company was started in 1895 when Mr. Davis and J.W. Shay, following gas drilling experience in West Virginia, came to Greene County [PA] to drill their first well. This initial venture brought in a 17,000,000 cubic foot gasser. The drillers found themselves a bonanza well and could do nothing with it since they were approximately 30 miles from the nearest gas line. However they soon formed their own corporation with Joseph W. Craig, Edward Isid L. Craig and

George L. Craig of Pittsburgh as the three other incorporators.⁹⁴

1896

Jan 1: Mellon's Crescent Pipe Line sold to Standard Oil Company⁹⁵

From Sketches in Crude Oil:

Craig & Cappeau and James M. Guffey & Co. swept over the south-western section in an expensive search for crude. From the northern limit of McKean to the southern border of Greene county Pennsylvania had been ransacked. The Keystone players – Venango, Warren, Forest, Elk, McKean, Clarion, Armstrong, Butler, Allegheny, Beaver and Washington – put up a stiff game and the region across the Ohio was to have its inning.⁹⁶

From George L. Craig:

After the sale of the Crescent Pipe Lines to the Standard Oil Company, Brother Joe put me in charge of developing the Greensboro Gas Company, of which he was President. The company had gas leases in Green County and a potential market for its gas in the various towns along the Monongahela River. This Company later turned out to be most successful. It was sold in 1926 to The Manufacturers Light & Heat Company, being now a subsidiary of the Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation.

1898

Derrick's Hand Book of Petroleum 1889-1898 published in Oil City, Pa. contains advertisement by The Freedom Oil Works Company listed the following officers;⁹⁷ JW Craig, President, AJ Minke, Vice President, WH Baker, Sec'y and Treasurer

Same page contains advertisement for The Craig Oil Company. Refiners of Petroleum, Illuminating Oils. Lists the following as officers: JW Craig President, Pressly T. Craig, Sec'y and Treasurer, A.J. Minke, Vice President, T.J. Watson, Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS. CV

J. W. CRAIG, President. A. J. MINKE, Vice President.
 W. H. BAKER, Sec'y and Treas.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

THE FREEDOM OIL WORKS COMPANY,
 Refiners of Petroleum.
 ILLUMINATING OILS,
 ALL GRADES AND TESTS.

ALSO

NEUTRALS. WOOL STOCKS. RED OILS. SPINDLES.
 CYLINDER STOCKS. CYLINDER OILS.
 MACHINERY OILS.

PARAFFINE WAX.

Correspondence Solicited. FREEDOM, PA., U. S. A.

J. W. CRAIG, President. A. J. MINKE, Vice President.
 PHELPS T. CRAIG, Sec'y and Treas. T. J. WATSON, Manager.

THE CRAIG OIL COMPANY,
 Refiners of Petroleum.
 ILLUMINATING OILS,
 ALL GRADES AND TESTS.

Also

RED OILS. CORDAGE OILS.
 NEUTRALS. BLACK OILS.
 PARAFFINE OILS. GREASE STOCK.

PARAFFINE WAX.

Correspondence Solicited. TOLEDO, OHIO, U. S. A.

The Derrick Publishing Company's
Handbook of Petroleum
 Vol. 1, 1898

1899

April 15: Joe Craig's wife Ida Mitchell Craig dies, probably from tuberculosis.

From Charles Baker:

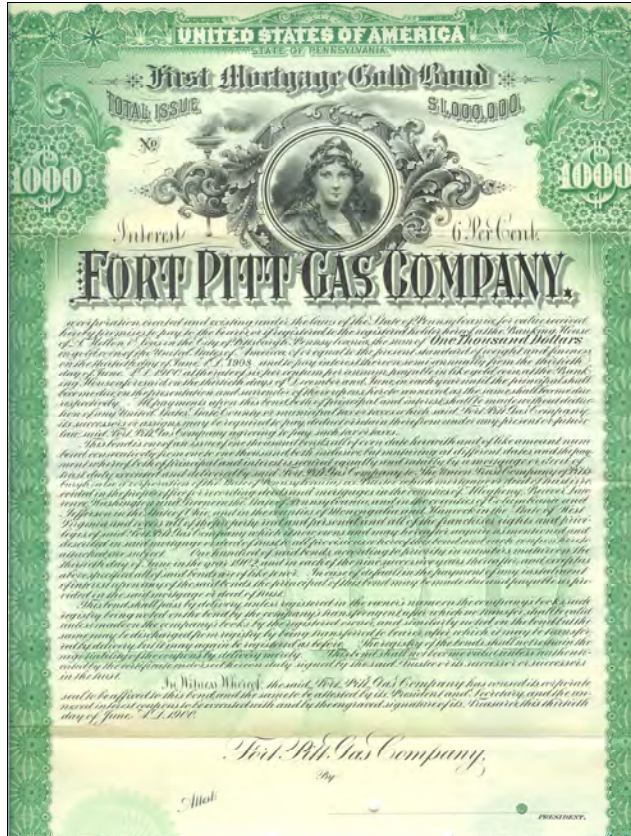
Many were the happy days we all had together during the "gay nineties", marred only by the deaths of old Mr. and Mrs. Craig. The loss of Mrs. Craig especially was keenly felt for she had endeared herself to us all by her lovable motherly character. Then in 1899, what I am pleased to call our family circle, was sadly broken by the death of Ida Craig. This was a severe blow especially to Joe, from which

I think he never recovered. While it did not change his kindly disposition and he continued to keep in close touch with his various business interests, he seemed to have lost much of that eager ambition for advancement which he formerly had, and took but little interest either in his own welfare or in the social life about him.⁹⁸

Joe Craig consolidates several companies into Fort Pitt Gas Company. Percy Craig becomes VP and General Manager until 1904.

From Obituary of Joseph Townsend Campbell:
 Mr. Campbell remained in the jewelry line until February 23, 1892, when his first opportunity in the gas business came, and he took a job as a meter reader and outside man for the old New Castle Gas Company which still later became the Fort Pitt Gas Company and which was later taken over by Manufacturer's Light and Heat Company.⁹⁹

In the latter part of 1899 this latter company, [New Castle Gas Company] with others, was merged into the Fort Pitt Gas Company. In March, 1903, the Fort Pitt Gas Company was absorbed by the Manufacturers' Light & Heat Company, of Pittsburg, which now supplies New Castle and Ellwood City with natural gas for all the ordinary purposes. This company owns 248 oil wells and 648 gas wells, also owning and controlling under lease 448,976 acres of gas and oil lands, a large proportion of which are yet undeveloped. The company is officered in Pittsburg and the vicinity. The local district embraces New Castle and Lawrence, Butler and Mercer Counties, the New Castle office being in charge of Joseph T. Campbell, formerly agent for the Fort Pitt Gas Company.¹⁰⁰



Fort Pitt Gas Company Bond (Specimen) – June 1900

1901

Much excitement prevails at Slippery Rock over the discovery of oil in a well which was being drilled for gas by the Fort Pitt Gas Company on the Trax farm, two miles south of town. The pay was tapped in the 100-foot sand and the well started to flow.¹⁰¹

Jan 7: Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
FT. PITT GAS CO. v. BOROUGH OF SEWICKLEY¹⁰²

Fort Pitt sues Sewickley for arbitrarily and drastically raising municipal fees for digging up streets in retaliation for Fort Pitt Gas Co. price increases. Court rules for Fort Pitt Gas.

Apr-Oct: Joe Craig buys McPherson, Brown, Staunton and Stevenson farms in Beaver and Allegheny Counties. Total cost: \$52,000.

1902

Joe Craig inherits Craig-Staunton family homestead property in Allegheny City from Matilda Staunton Craig. Also purchases Third

Avenue commercial land in Pittsburgh and property at Chestnut Street in Sewickley.



George L. Craig (age: 36) hired by Mellons to be involved in the Mellon controlled J.M. Guffey Petroleum properties in Texas that later became Gulf Oil Company. Note this is the same J.M. Guffey whose name appeared on New Castle Gas Company stationery alongside Andrew Mellon, Joe Craig and others.

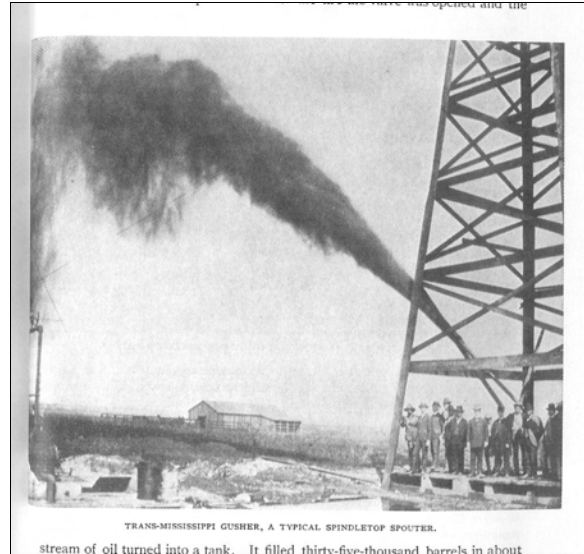
From George L. Craig:

In 1902, W. L. Mellon sent for me to meet with him and R. B. Mellon to discuss a proposition in Texas where they were heavily interested and in great need of assistance. They had wanted me to

take charge of and to reorganize the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company. I was loath to leave Brother Joe Again, but, upon advice from him, I could accept the Mellons' proposition, provided I didn't make a long term contract.

Colonel Guffey of Pittsburgh and a man named Lucas, while drilling for sulphur south of Beaumont, Texas, had struck oil and had interested the Mellons in their oil venture to the extent of a bond issue for approximately \$3,000,000. The Mellons, in turn, had sold most of these bonds to the Carnegie crowd, they being officials of the Carnegie Steel Company, and about \$500,000 worth to a bank in Boston. With no income to pay the interest, the bonds were becoming worthless. Something had to be done to save the Mellon name. A. W. Mellon, at first, did not wish to put more money into the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, as he could not see how it would be possible to make the company successful. I called on him several times and tried to convince him that the western country had wonderful prospects for oil. I would talk to him like a son to a father, telling him that Texas afforded a great opportunity to make money in oil. He became very enthusiastic and agreed to refinance the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company.

On the 14th day of August 1902, I made a satisfactory contract with the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, signed by W. L. Mellon, Vice-President, and departed from Pittsburgh for New Orleans, along with W. L. Mellon and G. R. Nutty, who was to take charge of sales of the finished products. On our journey southward, W. L. told me that I was to run the property to suit myself. He asked for my ideas of reorganization. I told him that I figured on a producing department, a pipe line department, and a marine department. There would be fair rates between the various departments to give a good idea as to how the different departments were working. W. L. Mellon said that was a wonderful idea and approved most heartily. We went to work on that basis. This was the beginning of what today is the Gulf Oil Corporation.



TRANS-MISSISSIPPI GUSHER, A TYPICAL SPINDLETOP SPOUTER.
stream of oil turned into a tank. It filled thirty-five thousand barrels in about
One of the "Spindletop Spouter" wells on Guffey/Mellon property in Texas

From Judge Mellon's Sons:

It was like that when I brought George Craig from Pennsylvania to Texas, to take charge of all pipelines and pipeline construction. I knew that he could be trusted and I knew that he could handle the pipelines. One of the highly competent people whom he brought in was John H. Fisher, another Pennsylvania oil man. Fisher was put in charge of production. Later when Mr. Craig resigned, Mr. Fisher was given charge of pipelines also.

1903

Jan 5: WOODS v. GREENSBORO NATURAL GAS CO. PA. 1903 Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. WOODS v. GREENSBORO NATURAL GAS CO. Greensboro Gas Co. tries to put telephone poles up along its right-of-way for a gas line. Court rules rights granted to a corporation under eminent domain must be strictly construed and therefore Greensboro had no right to erect poles.¹⁰³

March: Fort Pitt Gas Company becomes part of Manufacturers Heat and Light Company of Pittsburgh.

The New England pool was discovered about 1902. In 1903 the Greensboro Gas Company found large production in the Murraysville sand in a well drilled on the Thomas Martin property. Several other wells were drilled in the hopes of finding additional large production but all of them were failures.¹⁰⁴

Burchfield-Craig Two Pittsburgh Families: Joe Craig's Enterprises

Apr 4: The Fort Pitt Gas Company was given permission to lay gas lines and fixtures on the streets of the borough [of Conway, PA]. This permission was granted on April 4, 1903.¹⁰⁵

Mar-Nov: Joe Craig purchases 1633-39 Penn Ave, 20 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh; 416-418 Federal Street, Allegheny City; Purdy and MK Farm in Moon Township.

1904

From George L. Craig:

Our old home stood on the property [Allegheny City Church St] until 1904 when Brother Joe had the old homestead moved on barge down to his farm at Stoops Ferry and built four houses on the property in its stead.

Nov: Joe Craig purchases Twenty-First and Pike streets lot (now Smallman Street) and Twentieth and Pike Properties in Pittsburgh. In 1907 builds what is now referred to as Catanzaro Building and other buildings.

Dec. 20, 1904: Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia.

CHARTIERS OIL CO. v. MOORE'S DEVISEES.

Chartiers sues to force heirs of Moore to state their shares of royalty interest in wells on the former Moore property. Chartiers asks court to adjudicate what is owed to whom.

1905

Jan-Apr: Joe Craig purchases Eighteenth & Pike, Twentieth & Penn Ave, 2025-2031 Penn Ave.

1906

Jan-Mar: Joe Craig purchases 208 East Stockton Ave and 207 Penn Ave.

June 27: The Burgettstown field, Washington county, Pa. The Chartiers Oil Company, has drilled in its No. 6 on the Johnson Bros. Farm and has a show for a 50 or 75 barrel producer.¹⁰⁶

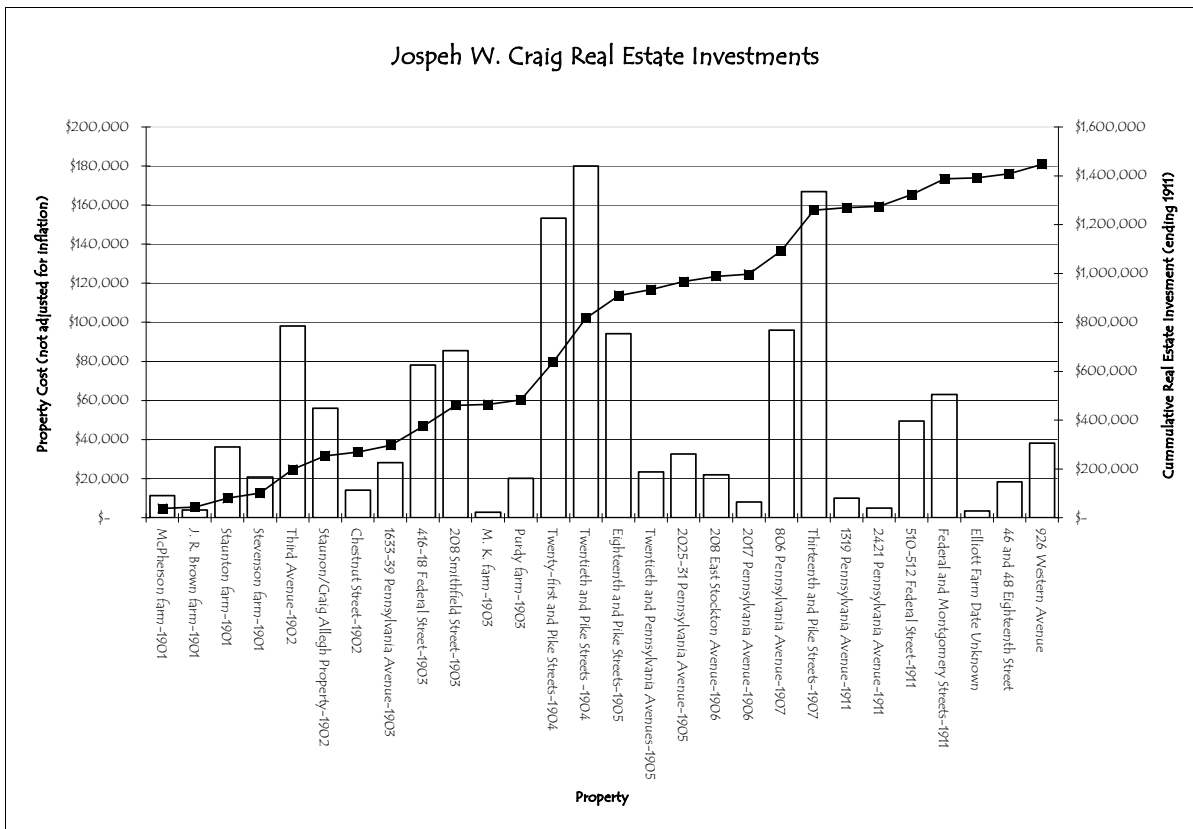
1907

April: Joe Craig purchases 806 Penn Ave and Thirteenth and Pike properties.

Catanzaro Building

From Neighbors in the Strip Web Site:

"This handsome brick warehouse and office building was constructed in 1907 for Joseph W. Craig, an agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad [note, incorrect]. Now known as the Catanzaro Building, named for its owners during the 1920s-40s, this was a prestigious address for produce dealers who vied for space directly across Smallman Street from the produce yards. Craig constructed a number of warehouses along Smallman Street including the building immediately to the west. Originally a twin to the Catanzaro Building, it suffered structural problems and the top two floors were removed in the late 1980s."¹⁰⁷



1908

Joe Craig, as a member of Sewickley Burgesses Council, organized and leads group of people to financing and guaranteeing construction of the Sewickley Bridge which is completed in 1911 and allows Joe easy access to Staunton Farm.

1911

April 4: There are a number of wells, all important tests starting in the southwestern corner of Coshocton County [OH], in Washington and Pike townships. In the southern end of the field, in the vicinity of the Chartiers Oil company's recent good well on the George W. Tucker farm, in Falls Gore township, Hocking county, locations have been made for six wells and the same number are drilling and starting in new production, it is quite likely that the southern end of the field will soon be able to furnish the largest percentage.¹⁰⁸

August 16: Two of the best producers completed during the week were Chartiers Oil Company's No. 4, on the George W. Tucker farm, in Falls Gore

township, Hocking County. It was credited with 75 barrels the first twelve hours after it was shot.

Percy Craig (age 43), Treasurer, Freedom Oil Works Company.



5 gallon Freedom Oil Works Company oil can from very early 1900's

Chartiers Oil Co. v. Peter Curtiss, et al.,
24 Ohio C.D. 106
(Ohio Cir. 1911)
(aff'd, no op, 88 O.S. 594)

The question presented in this case is whether the owner of surface land can be compelled to allow the owner of the lower strata access to the surface land for the purpose of producing and marketing minerals which may be found in the lower strata. Here, the defendants owned the surface land and Chartiers Oil Company ("Chartiers") owned the lower strata. The defendants were denying Chartiers access to the surface land, which prevented Chartiers from being able to access the lower strata for the purpose of exploring for oil.

Chartiers applied to the Ohio Court of Common Pleas for an injunction requiring the defendants to provide access to their land for purposes of drilling for oil in the lower strata. The lower court granted the injunction, and the defendants appealed the decision.

The appellate court's opinion discusses the implied and express rights that run with the conveyance of land. The court finds that the right of access to the lower strata via the surface land is a right that runs with the conveyance of the lower strata. The court cautions however that this right is not absolute and must be balanced against the right of other owners to complete enjoyment of their land. The court states that the rule of necessity for reasonable development of oil and gas will be applied to achieve this balance.

Specific to this case, the court held that Chartiers had the right to drill for oil and gas on the defendant's land as necessary. The court also held that the trial court had the right to enforce these rights by issuing an injunction. In other words, injunctions are appropriate to force a surface owner to provide the lower strata owner access to his land for the purpose of producing and marketing minerals which may be found in the lower strata.

This case is still good authority. It is binding on the trials courts in Ohio. Although it is not binding on other courts throughout the country, it can be used as persuasive authority.

By Hadley Lundback Matarazzo

Aug 22: The Chartiers Oil Company signs lease with Hocking Valley Products Company for rights for drilling and production on 13,000 acres of land in Ohio owned by the HV Products Company. HV Products Company was the post-bankruptcy, reorganized remainder of a major iron, glass, brick producer. HV Products Company granted the following to The Chartiers: "all of the oil and gas rights in and under its lands together with the exclusive right of drilling and operation." The Chartiers Oil Company paid a bonus of \$185,000 for the lease and agreed to deliver free of expense into tanks or pipe lines for the Products Company one-eighth of all the oil produced and saved on the premises and further agreed to drill at least ten additional wells. After their appointment the voting trustees of HV Products ratified and approved.

Oct: Joe Craig purchases 1319 and 2421 Penn Ave. properties in Pittsburgh; 510-512 Federal Street, Federal and Montgomery St, Allegheny City.

1912

Central Ohio is the next best looking proposition in an oil way on the map of the high-grade fields. Some fine producers are being found by the Chartiers Oil company on their holdings in the Straitsville-Gore field, in Hocking and Perry counties.¹⁰⁹

May 29: In the Straitsville end of the field the Chartiers Oil company's Nos. 28, 39, 41 are holding up at 119, 150 and 100 barrels respectively....¹¹⁰

Mar 5: Joseph W. Craig (age 52) dies.

Major energy related assets of his estate include (value in 2005 dollars in parentheses)¹¹¹:

880 shares Washington Oil Co. @\$20/share	\$17,790 (\$339,965)
3,369 shares, Greensboro Gas Co. @\$110	\$370,590 (\$7,081,941)
1,625 shares, <u>The Freedom Oil Works Co.</u> @\$100	\$162,500 (\$3,105,360)
3,070 shares, Manufacturers Light and Heat Co. @ \$31 plus \$217,000 in bonds from same	\$312,170 (\$5,965,540)
2,500 shares, <u>The Chartiers Oil Company</u> @\$30	\$75,000 (\$1,433,243)

1,525 shares, <u>The Craig Oil Company of Toledo @ \$100</u>	\$162,500 (\$3,105,360)
TOTAL (about 1/3 of his estate)	\$1,100,550 (\$21,031,409)

Percy Craig (age 44) becomes President of The Freedom Oil Works Company.

Edwin Craig briefly becomes President of Chartiers then succeeded by George L. Craig (age 47)¹¹²

1914

March 10: In Falls Gore township the Chartiers Oil Company completed No. 80 on the Hocking Products Company's property, and secured a 200-barrel producer.¹¹³

1915

Albert B. Craig (age 24) becomes geologist for Greensboro Gas Company from 1915-1926

1916

Mar. 21, 1916: Court of Appeals of Ohio, Second District, Franklin County.
ROCK RUN COAL CO. v. CHARTIERS OIL CO.
Chartiers is sued by coal mine operator for causing leak of gas into a coal mining area and subsequent explosion. Jury had decided Chartiers was not responsible because coal mining was not contiguous with the leased well area but Court of Appeals rules that law of state requires Chartiers to take care no matter where the coal mine is.

Fire Follows Explosion: Plant of Craig Oil Company at Toledo Badly Damaged.

Van Wert [OH] Daily Bulletin.

Feb 4: An explosion which was followed by a fire in the plant of the Craig Oil company here resulted in an estimated loss of nearly \$75,000 and crippling the plant for several weeks. Six men who were missing when the fire broke out have been accounted for. There were forty-three men in the plant when the explosion occurred. The cause has not been determined. Fourteen large oil tanks containing crude oil were destroyed. Fireman AJ Momenee was seriously injured when one of the tanks blew up.

Toledo Explosion Wrecks Oil Plant
Craig Oil Company Suffers Heavy Damages as
Result of Plot

Fairbanks [AK] Sunday Times, p. 1.

Toledo Ohio, Feb 4 - The properties of the Craig Oil company were practically destroyed today as the result of a mysterious explosion, which is believed to have been the work of those who are trying to prevent the sale of munitions and war supplies to the Allies. The explosion was followed by a fire, which is now completing the work of destruction.

New Gas Fields Being Tested to
Obtain Additional Supply
Drilling Now Under Way on
the Shannon Farm Near Charleroi.

Casing to be Shipped to Scene
Greensboro Gas Company Ready for Strike if it is
Made - Must Go Down 1,600 Feet Yet Before
Results Can be Determined.

Charleroi [PA] Mail

July 8: While gas fields are being tested elsewhere work of drilling is being put under way on the Shannon farm near Charleroi by the Greensboro Gas company in the hope of opening a new and valuable source of supply. This well is about 1,200 feet down and will have to be drilled fully 1,800 feet farther before results can be determined.

Casing has been shipped to the scene, but whether it will be used is a question. Perhaps it will not be necessary.

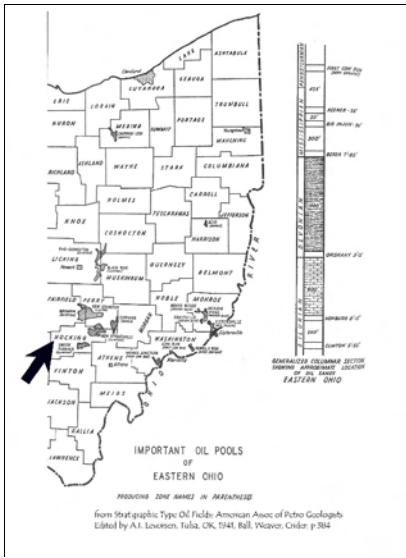
Various western Pennsylvania fields have been tested by the Greensboro and other companies during the last few months and there has not been a source of supply discovered yet of ordinarily good pressure. The shortage of last winter indicated the great need of new wells and started the activity. Much natural gas in the Monongahela valley has been lost it is believed through the opening of pockets in mines, wasting it.

The Greensboro Gas company supplies Charleroi, California and Brownsville among other points and has wells scattered through various parts of this country and northern West Virginia.¹¹⁴

Burchfield-Craig Two Pittsburgh Families: Joe Craig's Enterprises

1917

Albert B. Craig, (age 26) becomes General Manager of the Chartiers Oil Company. Remains GM until 1925.



Important oil pools of Ohio
(arrow shows primary area of Chartiers activity)

C-0079-9-65 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF OHIO 62134 310-A-L

State: Ohio County: Hocking Township: Ward Quadrangle: Logan

Lot: Quarter: Tract: Section: 34 NW NE SW
 Meter: 200 Feet From: E Line Acre: 1065 Feet From: N Line Of NE 1/4 of SE 1/4
 Plat. No.: D.O.C. (Survey)

Land Owner: Char. B. Dawley (Mary Harrison) Well No.: 1 Date Started:

Operator: Chartiers (Mary's Oil) Well No.: 1 Date Completed: 2-5-18 (11-2-17)

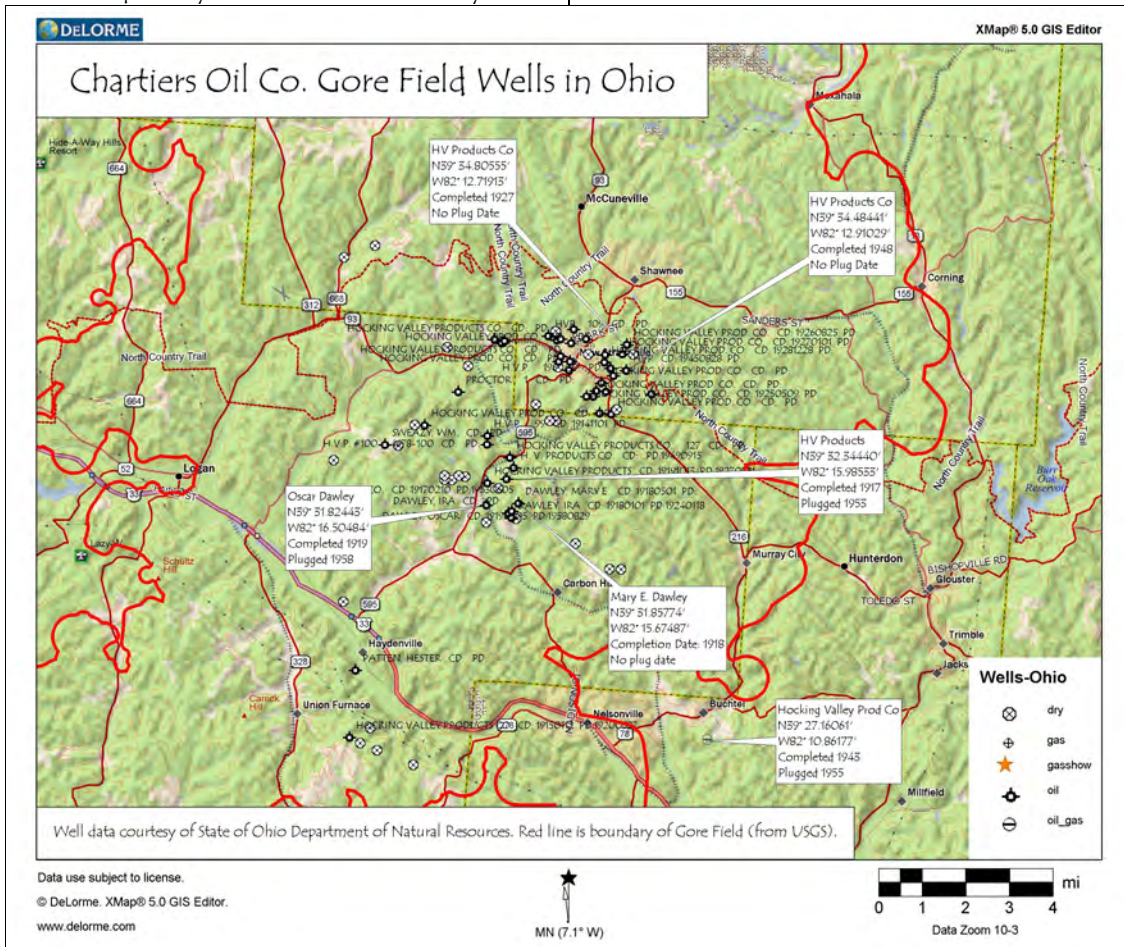
Elevation Re: 852.72 Total Depth: 3161 Mugged Back:

Formation Drilled To: Clinton Producing Form: Int. Prod. Net: oil

Sheet or Acid Record: Prod. A. S. or Acct: 265-16 DVS. hbh. Int. Rock Press:

Formation	Top	Bottom	Remarks	Formation	Top	Bottom	Remarks
Berea	900	925					
B. Ls.	2135	2956					
Shall	3111	3123					Casing record: 10"-440'; 6 5/8"-2871';
Clinton	3135	3161					8 1/2"-277'; 3 3/4"-114'
							T.D.
PLUGGING REPORT:							
Inlet	370	430					
Barre sand	900	925					
Clinton	3135	3161					T.D.

1917 Chartiers Well Completion Report from Ohio



All wells shown drilled by The Chartiers Oil Company

1918

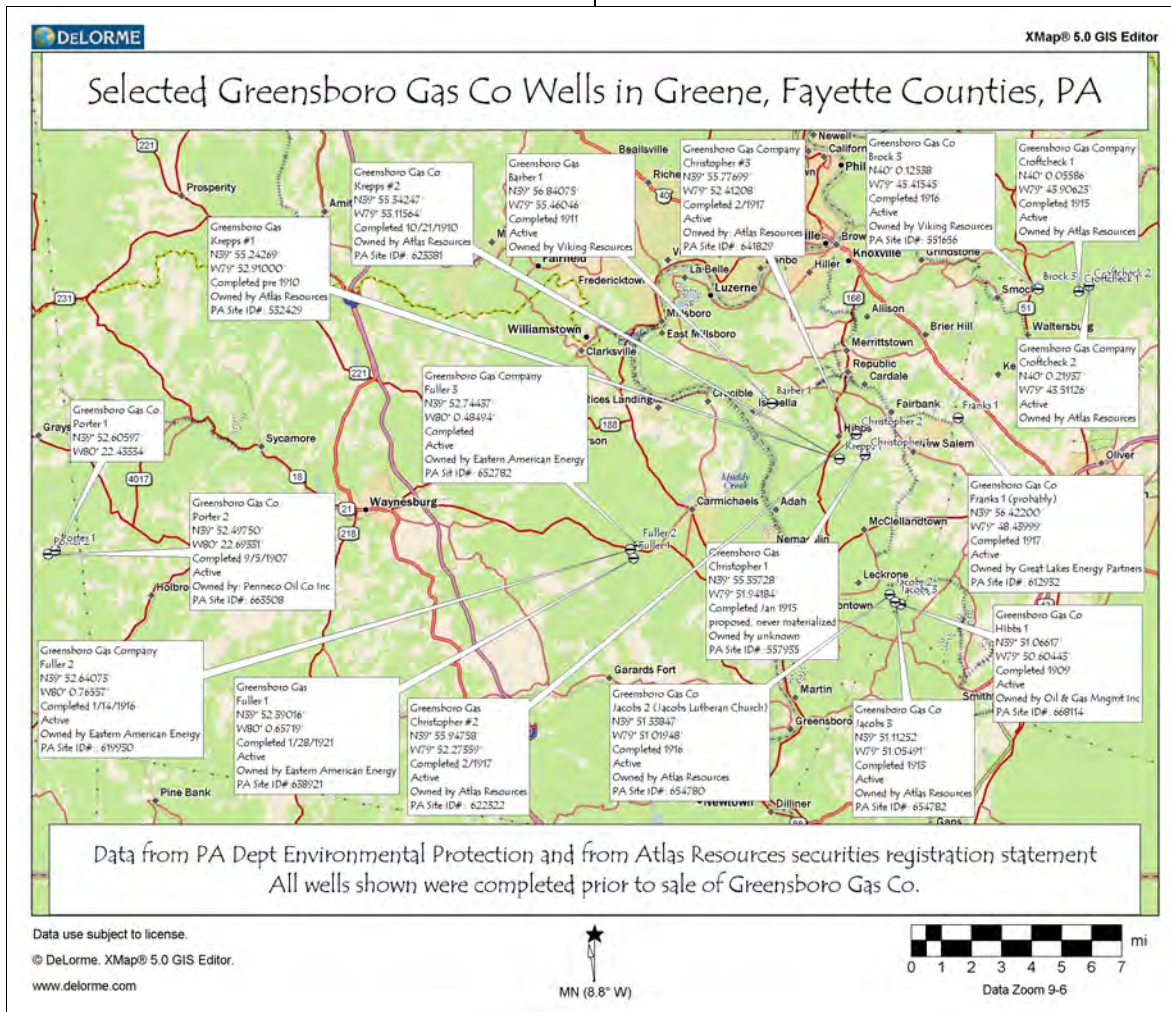
41736
 (DUPLICATION)
 APPLICATION.
 Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Co.
To GREENSBORO GAS COMPANY.
 Jan 7 1918
 Subject to the Published Rules and Regulations of the Company, at present in force or that may be adopted hereafter by the Company, and which I agree shall form part of this contract, I hereby make application for a supply of Gas by Meter, at South Brimmerville Street, this city, or any other location authorized by Greensboro Gas Co., occupied as West House
 And in consideration of such supply agree:
 First. To pay for gas furnished, at the published meter rates of the Company, at its office, during its regular business hours, on or before the 15th day of each month, except in case of the discontinuance of the use of gas, when all bills shall become due and payable forthwith; and in case of non-payment of bills when due, I hereby waive the benefit of any and all exemptions and stay laws and Acts of Assembly relating to executions, now in force or hereafter to be passed.
 Second. To give thirty (30) days' notice in writing, at the office of the Company, of any intention to remove from the premises or discontinue the use of gas or terminate in any manner my liability under this contract, and agree that myself and my executors and administrators shall be liable for all gas furnished to the premises named until such notice is given.
 Third. To return notice in good condition, ordinary wear and tear excepted, upon termination of this contract, and on failure to do so to pay for all damage done to said meter.
 Received one Meter No. 334925 which agree to return in good condition upon the termination of this contract. Reading 0 cubic feet.
 THE PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE R.R. CO. THE PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE R.R. CO.
 Name, Joe Craig
 Business Address, West House
 Amount deposited _____
 Approved: Joe Craig For the Company.

Request for service from Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad

1919

Jan 21: Hocking County, Ohio, continues to bring in a good well each week, and added one in the Green township pool rated at 130 barrels a day, where the Chartiers Oil Company now has a good production. Work throughout the Ohio counties even to the central section or gas area has declined, and, outside the gas companies few rigs are going up.¹¹⁵

April 17: The Chartiers Oil Company, on Pressly Craig's test, on the L. Fisher farm [Ohio], in the same township, but quite a distance to the South, is not as good as it had been reported, it making only about five barrels a day.¹¹⁶



Burchfield-Craig Two Pittsburgh Families: Joe Craig's Enterprises

1920

The Chartiers Oil company got a 20 barrel well when it drilled in the No. 2 Dowling in Licking county.¹¹⁷

1921

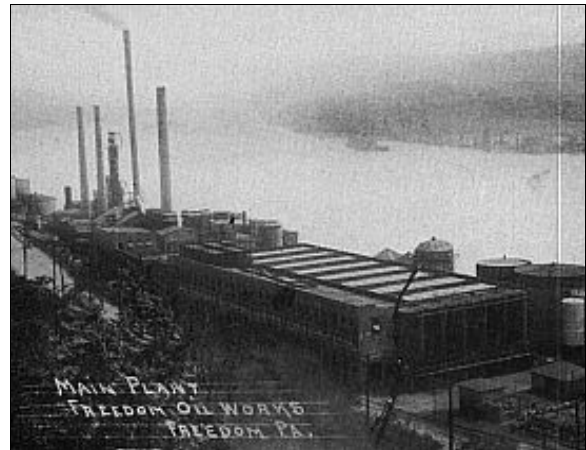
Edwin S. Craig dies leaving large estate including 150 shares of Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh valued at \$2,750 each for a total value of \$412,500 (\$4.6 million in 2006\$). Total estate \$1,722,000 (\$20 million in 2006\$).

1924

Charles Baker retires as Secretary and Treasurer of the Greensboro Gas Company.

Freedom Oil:

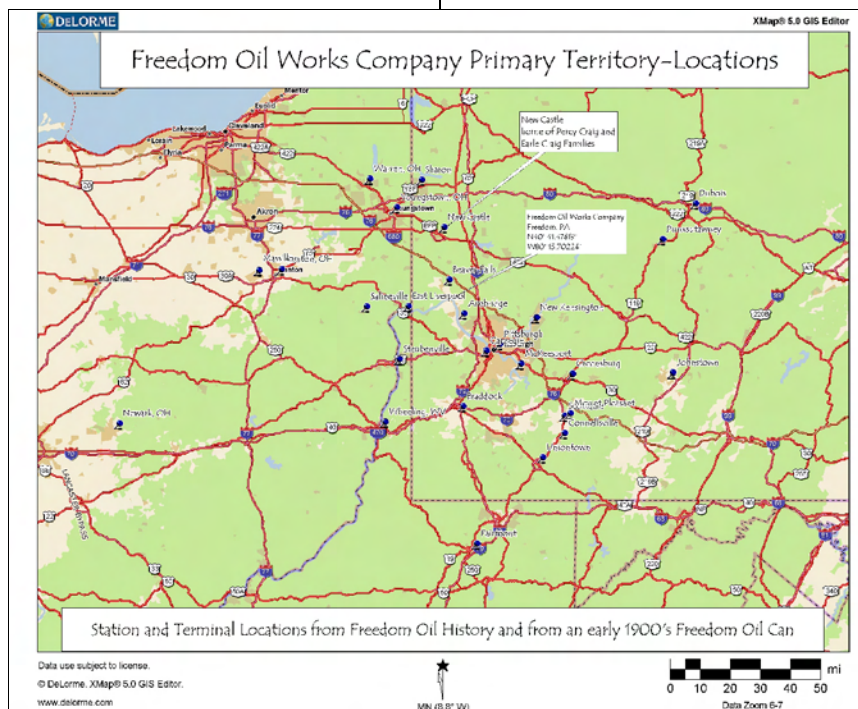
"In 1914 the capital stock was increased to \$500,000 and in 1922 to \$1,500,000. The Company has occupied the same site for its refinery since its inception. It also owns thirty-five distributing branches located in the principal towns and cities of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Northern West Virginia. "The present officers are: Percy Craig, President; A.J. Minke, Vice President, Earle M. Craig, Assistant to the President; C.E. McKee, Secretary and Treasurer, E.J. Bishoffberger, General Manager.¹¹⁸



1925

July 2: The Vulcan Oil Refining company has been purchased by the Freedom Oil Works company, E.J. Bishoffberger, general manager of the Freedom company announced. The deal involved transfer of the \$600,000 capitalization of the Vulcan Company, making the capital of the Freedom Company \$2,000,000.¹¹⁹

Albert B. Craig (age 34) Vice President and General Manager Chartiers Oil Company 1925-1944.



1926

From a Greensboro tax appeal case:

The sole business of petitioner [Greensboro Gas Co.], aside from the production and sale of oil, is and was the purchase, production, transportation and sale of raw or natural gas to consumers in the Counties of Fayette, Greene, Washington and Westmoreland, State of Pennsylvania, and particularly in the following towns: Allenport,, Elco, Madison, Speers, Ardara, Fredericktown, Masontown, Stockdale, Brownsville, Granville, Merrittstown, Sunlevy.¹²⁰

Greensboro Gas Company sold for \$937 per share, \$100 of which is a cash dividend.¹²¹

from National Petroleum News -April 11, 1928

1928

GEORGE L. CRAIG v. Board of Tax Appeal 1928. United States Board of Tax Appeals. GEORGE L. CRAIG, PETITIONER, v. COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, RESPONDENT. Docket No. 9819.

Joseph Craig Estate loses case with IRS Board of Tax Appeal. Estate had deducted a contribution to Sewickley Cemetery in memory of Joe Craig from federal taxes. IRS ruled contribution to a cemetery was not deductible.

1929

Aug 17: The Greensboro Gas company has made a location on the McAfee farm in Amwell township, adjoining the Shipe farm on which the Carnegie company made a good strike.¹²²

Dec 17: Percy L. Craig (age 61) dies.

Earle M. Craig (age 35) becomes President of Freedom Oil Works Company

From Golden Anniversary of Freedom Oil Works Co.

"Today, two hundred large automobile tank trucks are busily engaged in distributing Freedom products. In addition, two hundred and sixty-five large capacity railroad tank cars are operated by the Company in supplying its distributing branches, located at strategic points in the territory served.

Freedom Products enjoy national and international distribution. More than three fourths of the States are covered by distributors, and many orders are received for export to Canada, England, Germany, Switzerland and far away Java and India. Today The Freedom Oil Works Company continues to serve and to grow. Its destinies are bound up with those of its present officers: Percy L. Craig, President August J. Minke, Vice President Earle M. Craig, Vice President J. G. McCaw, Assistant to the Vice President C. E. McKee, Secretary and Treasurer George J. Mohr, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer."¹²³

FREEDOM DIRECTORS: Percy L. Craig New Castle, Pa.; August J. Minke Fair Oaks, Pa.; George L. Craig Sewickley, Pa.; Pressly T. Craig Sewickley, Pa.; Albert B. Craig Sewickley, Pa.; Earle M. Craig Beaver, Pa.; George L. Craig, Jr. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Nov. 25: Supreme Court of PA FREEDOM OIL WORKS CO. v. BEAVER COUNTY Pa. 1929¹²⁴

In August of 1927 a driver of a Freedom Oil Works Co. truck drove over a Beaver County bridge

Burchfield-Craig Two Pittsburgh Families: Joe Craig's Enterprises

with a load weighing 18,000 pounds, much higher than the rating for the bridge. As he reached the other side the bridge collapsed and both truck and driver went into river. Freedom sued County for negligence and failure to increase weight capacity of bridge. However court rules that evidence shows

that the collapse of bridge could only have been caused by sudden acceleration as the truck reached end of bridge and much larger load than had been carried over bridge previously. County is found not negligent.

Chartiers Oil Company 1929 Properties¹²⁵

DIVIDENDS paid during the year of 1929,				\$ 30,057 71	\$150,000 00
From Profit of 1929,				115,638 67	
" Surplus,				4,303 62	\$150,000 00
" Realized Appreciation,					
ANALYSIS OF AUXILIARY ACCOUNTS FOR DECEMBER & SINCE JAN.1st,1929.					
AUXILIARY ACCTS.	M. & I. DECEMBER	N. W. EXP DECEMBER	OPER. EXP. DECEMBER	BOOK VALUE DEC.31st,1929	INC.orDEC. M. & I. SINCE 1/1.
Smith & Cameron,		\$ 448 13	\$ 19,674 49	\$ 1,294 03	
Monongalia Co.,	383 09	7 00	806 45	19,862 14	9,348 75
Hocking Valley,			580 94	159,470 45	5,043 93
Products Co.,	1,747 94	5,086 69	11,687 99	907,144 87	20,902 18
J.S. Stump Trus.,	118 71		4,568 97	55,919 44	9,812 21
B. Stump A.,	2 37		891 39	11,125 82	5,829 57
" B.,	80		140 59	3,502 51	42 85
" C.,	80		216 64	3,072 01	42 85
P. Millender			362 53	10,221 66	167 18
J. Barton,			272 59	10,453 18	343 29
H. B. Jackson,			38 90	2,883 34	
A. Ferguson,			38 90	2,801 79	
A. A. Streuber,			219 19	3,980 08	1,146 74
Wm. Jackson,			75 00	2,694 32	2,130 68
G. T. Saunders,				546 43	112 72
S. G. Haynes,			254 62		3,629 45
Amos Haynes,			854 18	58 18	2,659 17
Norma Haynes,			54 02	5,526 80	11 88
J. F. Haynes,			415 88	3,241 85	
Van G. Jones,			10 50	94 01	2,582 75
G. C. Blackshire,			585 07	2,493 36	2,596 41
Elihu Shafer,			170 49	2,831 63	
Painter Heirs,			71 52	5,880 93	
Mary Pauley,			790 09	7,817 81	3 09
Chartiers Oil Co.,				138 65	1,517 44
Oliver Viers,			221 62	5,928 30	1,693 02
Jack Calfee,	1 50		29 00	508 46	2 50
Ella McGee,			103 69	2,980 86	55
A. C. Damon,			105 00	4,275 89	
Alex Damon,			163 97	3,728 79	46 04
Geo. W. Ronk,			218 01	3,704 82	1,302 81
J.B. Jalyer Est.,		2,485 19	2,505 44	343 50	343 50
Shafer & Thomp.,			10 00	2,772 24	2,772 24
Gilmer Co. Genl.,			112 74	1,626 47	
Wayne Co., Genl.,			724 60	2,096 72	939 91
Kan. Co., Genl.,			235 80	1,075 49	110 46
James Cameron,			1 04	254 03	
Jos. W. Craig Est.,				2,199 41	
Sun. W. Va. Leases,	14,481 74		336 50	8,630 93	12,433 71
Sun. Okla. Leases,	8 90		461 25	22,881 70	20,877 85
Sun. Tex. Leases,				1,383 77	1,909 75
Sun. Mich. Leases,	4,519 60		256 25	13,742 46	8,873 65
Sun. KY. Leases,	1,500 00				1,500 00
Sun. PA. Leases,			369 62	193 69	31 50
Sun. Ohio Leases,	344 38		83 00	7,472 74	1,008 61
Sun. Kan. Leases,				1,189 22	1,189 22
Law & Gal. Co. Leases,			945 84	3,237 39	117 31
O. Elcessor, Law. Co.				807 41	
O. B. Whitrock,	1,100 64		92 50	18 43	18 43
H. Belville,	534 33			1,013 20	534 33
Monroe Co., Ohio,	111 99		207 85	268 18	206 94
W. C. Bierie, Monr.,			95	1,593 16	2 15
G. F. Boetticher,	1 64		40 69	1,859 65	1,859 65
H. Burkhalter,	27 81		34 35	82 41	27 81
Jacob Tomi,		38 06	38 06	389 72	389 72
F. Feisley,		8 79	8 79	415 88	415 88
Drilg. & C.O. Tools			4,330 00	14,342 40	589 51

1930

Albert B. Craig, (age 39), Vice President, Freedom Oil Company, 1930-1939

1931

Big Gasser Struck by Chartiers Group
Million and a Quarter Feet a Day is Reported Flow

Nelsonville. [OH], June 14: The Chartiers Oil Company drilling on C.H.C Company lease,

East City limits, has struck a gasser, the flow of which is reported at 1,125,000 cubic feet a day. The well is located on Mason City Hill and is approximately three-quarters of a mile due east of the Frank Patton well drilled last summer by the Union Drilling & Producing Company, which produced about 3,500,000 cubic feet when drilled in:¹²⁶

The Lima News [OH]

50 Thrown Out of Work After \$300,000 Blaze

June 27: Freedom, Pa., June 27 (AP) – Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the lubricating oil building of the Freedom Oil Works here last night, causing damage estimated at \$300,000, and throwing 50 men out of work.

Firemen from a number of nearby towns joined the Freedom department in fighting the fire for hours before it was controlled, but not until walls of the four story brick structure had collapsed into the street.

E.J. Bischoffergher [sic], general manager of the plant, said the building was valued at \$10,000 and that oil destroyed was worth \$200,000. No one was in the building at the time the fire broke out.

1935

June 3: US Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. In re FREEDOM OIL WORKS CO. Patent Appeal No. 3517¹²⁷

Freedom appeals denial of trademark application for word Ace displayed over an ace of spades as a trademark for marketing oil and lubricants. Application denied by patent office due to similar marks already registered and court affirms the denial.

THE CHARTIERS OIL COMPANY

1518 FARMERS BANK BUILDING

PITTSBURGH, 22, Pa.

During the year 1935, The Chartiers Oil Company broadened its scope of activity by developing and marketing oil production in Isabella County, Michigan, and the favorable results obtained by the Dewar Oil Company, in which the Company holds through stock and loans a 32 1/2% interest.

At the beginning of the year, the Company owned and operated 204 oil wells and 38 gas wells; also, a one-quarter royalty in five gas wells owned and operated by the Ohio Fuel Gas Company on the Company's Products Company lease in Ohio.¹²⁸

Albert B. Craig (age 44), Vice President Dewar Oil Company, 1935-1951.



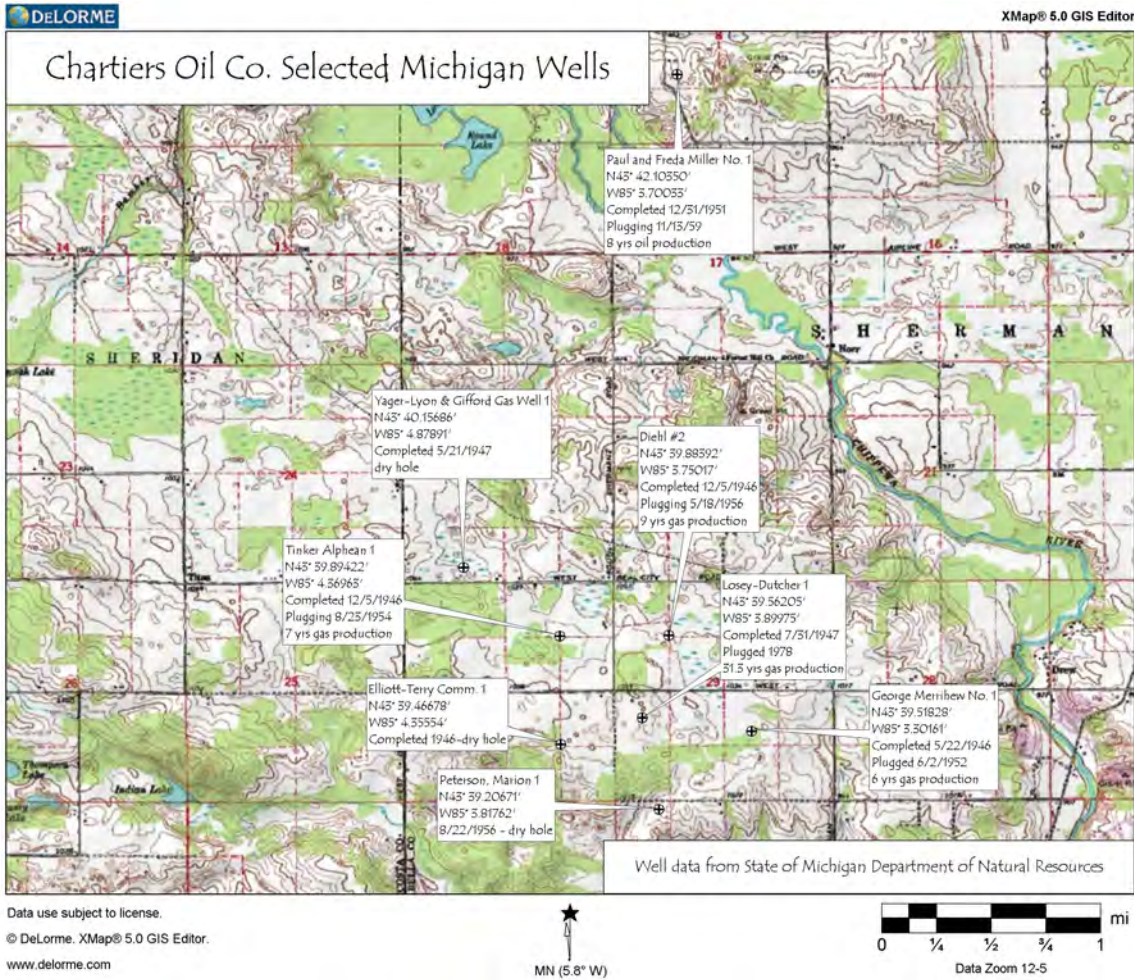
Shoestring Gas Fields of Michigan. arrows shows vicinity of Chartiers oil activity

1939

Earle M. Craig (age 45), borrowing money from Mellon Bank, buys out other Craig family members' interests in Freedom Oil Works Company.

Supreme Court of Georgia. CITY OF ATLANTA et al. v. FREEDOM OIL WORKS CO. No. 12681. City of Atlanta seizes Freedom property for failure to pay \$20 business license fee for warehouse facility. Court rules that City is interfering with interstate commerce.¹²⁹

Burchfield-Craig Two Pittsburgh Families: Joe Craig's Enterprises



Chartiers Oil Company-Michigan Wells-Partial Well List from Detialed Transactions Records

Min of Date Effective	Type Work										Year					
API Well Nam	Well Name and Nam	County	Surface	Surface Section	QQQ	Completion Letter	Date Well Complete	Drilling Commencement Date	Permit Issued Date	Plugging Approval (Final Complet)	Plugging Complete	Well status - Production	Well type - Dry Hole	Well type - Gas	Well type - Oil	Year Production
21-057-1945-00-00	SHAVER, ROBERT BENJAMIN 1	GRATIOT	10N-4W	4	NEESE	3/3/55	3/3/55	1/30/55	1/20/55	9/29/55						0.0
21-073-12125-00-00	MERRIHEW, GEORGE T. 1	ISABELLA	15N-6W	29	N2E5W	5/22/46	5/22/46	3/27/46	2/12/46	6/22/52		5/22/46				6.0
21-073-12699-00-00	ELLIOT-TERRY COMM. 1	ISABELLA	15N-6W	30	CN5E	11/12/46	11/12/46	10/26/46	10/15/46	10/14/47		11/12/46				0.0
21-073-12739-00-00	TINKER, ALPHEAN 1	ISABELLA	15N-6W	30	CNNE	12/5/46	12/5/46	11/26/46	10/31/46	8/23/54		12/5/46				7.7
21-073-12814-00-00	DIEHL 2	ISABELLA	15N-6W	29	CNNW	12/12/40	12/14/46	12/14/46	12/5/46	5/19/56		12/14/46				9.4
21-073-13114-00-00	YAGER-LYON & GIFFORD GAS WELL 1	ISABELLA	15N-6W	19	S9E5W	5/21/47	5/21/47	5/19/47	5/7/47	6/16/47		5/21/47				0.0
21-073-13244-00-00	LOSCEY-DUTCHER 1	ISABELLA	15N-6W	29	CNNW5W	7/31/47	7/31/47	7/25/47	6/17/47	11/9/78		7/31/47		7/31/47		31.3
21-073-17272-00-00	MILLER, PAUL E & FRED A. 1	ISABELLA	15N-6W	8	N3E9SW	12/31/51	12/31/51	11/30/51	11/16/51	11/13/59		12/31/51				7.9
21-073-20152-00-00	PETERSON, MARION H. 1	ISABELLA	14N-4W	32	NENWNW	8/22/56	8/22/56	7/6/56	7/9/56	11/21/56		8/22/56				0.0
21-107-17880-00-00	OTTERBEIN, JAKE & GARDNER, HARRY 1	MECOSTA	16N-7W	33	NW5WNE	10/26/52	10/26/52	10/21/52	9/5/52	5/7/53	10/28/52	10/26/52				0.0

1941

THE CHARTIERS OIL COMPANY

1516 FARMERS BANK BUILDING

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Your Company's operations for the year 1941 were carried on in the usual conservative manner....

The problems confronting the oil and gas industry, generally, are also before your company, that of obtaining material and equipment, development regulations governing well spacing, uncertainty of manpower, and increased taxes - all tended to increase operating costs and force conservative planning for the years ahead.

PA: Gas well on the Joseph W. Craig Estate property, Allegheny County, plugged and abandoned.

At the close of the year the Company owned and operated - 200 oil wells, 38 gas wells; 1/4 royalty in five gas wells operated by the Ohio Fuel Gas Company; 1/32 royalty in one oil well in Monongalia County, WV; Approx. 1/4 royalty in one of the company's gas wells in Wayne County, WV; 1/3 royalty in gas well drilled by Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc. Your company also owns 13/30

Burchfield-Craig Two Pittsburgh Families: Joe Craig's Enterprises

interest in Dewar Oil Company, whose properties and operations are in the State of Kansas¹³⁰

1944

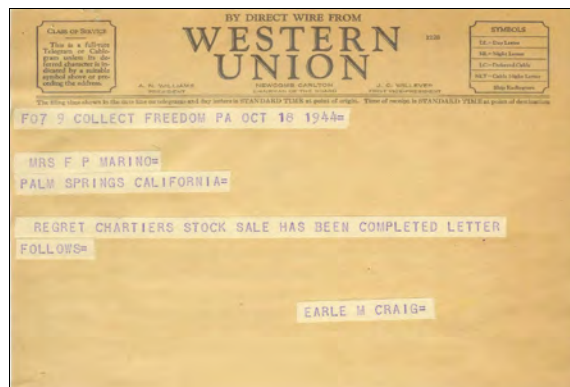
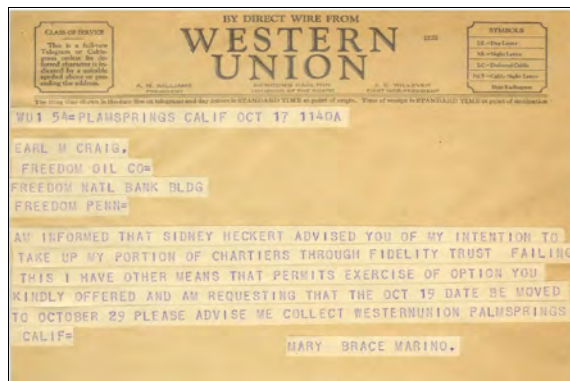


On suggestion of Union Trust, Earle M. Craig purchases 104 1/6th shares of Chartiers Oil Company \$100 par value Capital Stock from Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles for \$375/share. Splits shares amongst family members in short time period. It is unclear where these shares originated or how they came into the possession of a Los Angeles bank.¹³¹

Feb 19: George L. Craig (age 79) dies.

Albert B. Craig, (age 53) President, Chartiers Oil Company, 1944-1962.

George L. Craig, Jr. (age 47) was a VP and Director of Chartiers Oil Company and a Director of Freedom Oil Works, not sure of dates.



1945

Earle M. Craig (age 51) and William G. Beckman, using money borrowed from Mellon Bank, buy Valvoline in the latter part of 1945.



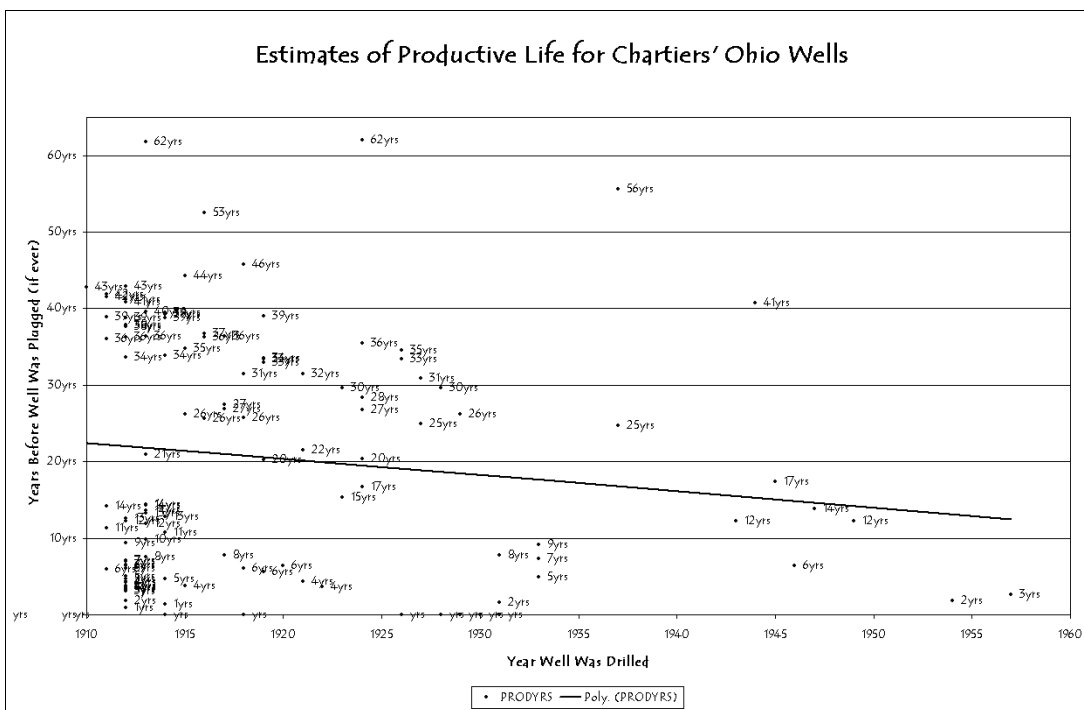
Freedom-Valvoline Lubricating Products Line Sample Kit¹³²

1946

Advertisement in the Charleroi Mail for The Manufacturers Light and Heat Company - notes that it is "successor" to Greensboro Gas Company.



Part of Collection of Dan Baker, Freedom, PA¹³³



Rough plot of year well drilled versus useful life of well with best fit regression line showing downward trend

1948

From *Guide to Gasoline Logos*:

Valvoline, founded as the Continuous Oil Refining Company in Binghamton [sic], NY in 1866, introduced the famous trademark 'Valvoline' in 1873. So well known were the company's Valvoline lubricants that the company name

changed to Valvoline Oil Co. in 1902. In the early 1920's Valvoline began marketing gasoline in New York and Pennsylvania and continued to do so until the 1944 [sic?] merger with Freedom Oil Co. of Freedom, PA. Freedom had also marketed gasoline since the 1920s and the few remaining Valvoline stations were re-branded Freedom after

WWII. Freedom was in the process of discontinuing gasoline marketing, selling its stations to Esso, when the company merged with Ashland Oil in early 1950. Since that time the primary product has been Valvoline Oils, marketed by the Ashland retail network and throughout the World.¹³⁴

1949

Keeps Engines Safe in the DANGER ZONE



VALVOLINE MOTOR OIL

Many motor oils fall in the Danger Zone—that last few hundred miles before the drain period. This is when weaker oils thin out—lose their cleaning action—expose the engine to damage from heat, friction, corrosion.

The reason: Some motor oils use additives as a crutch. In an attempt to overcome natural weaknesses in the oils themselves, VALVOLINE's protective qualities are in the oil itself—in natural, durable form that stands up under punishment. For double protection, additive is used—to guard against outside contamination.

Sell Your Customers FOR GOOD—with VALVOLINE'S 6-Point Proof of Quality

1. Made from world's finest crude—100% Pennsylvania.
2. Selective Extracts removes the few impurities known to cause lubricating failures in the finished oil.
3. Cleanest type oil known. Additives protect against outside contamination.
4. Highest Viscosity index best protection against thinning at engine temperatures.
5. Passes every test with honors in the laboratory—on total run—in actual use.
6. World's longest record of customer satisfaction—America's Best Pennsylvania Oil.

Send For Booklet "Evaluation of Valvoline"
It tells in detail why you can win friends and build bigger, steadier profits by becoming an authorized Valvoline dealer.

100% Pennsylvania Oil
FREEDOM VALVOLINE OIL COMPANY
Freedom, Pennsylvania

MOYER, A.G.E., July, 1949 159

From July 1949 Motor Age Magazine probably one of the last Freedom-Valvoline ads.

December:

Responding to an offer from Ashland President Paul Blazer, Earle Craig and other owners agree to sell Freedom-Valvoline to Ashland Oil Company. The deal closes in January of 1950. Earle Craig retires. Earle M. Craig, Jr. signs deal (while holding father's power of attorney) in January 1950 while Earle and Margaret Craig are in midst of a worldwide cruise on the Cunard Line's recently launched Caronia II, one of, if not the first modern cruise ship.¹³⁵

ASHLAND



THE CHARTIERS OIL COMPANY
INCORPORATED IN PENNSYLVANIA
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
May 2, 1950

To the Stockholders of The Chartiers Oil Company:

Another year in the Oil and Gas Industry has come to a close with your Company carrying on in its usual conservative manner. To the industry as a whole, it was a year of over-production, low prices for crude oil and use of general adjustments.

EARNINGS: The Statement of Profit and Loss and Balance Sheet for the year 1949 was mailed March 7, 1950 to all stockholders. Gross income from operations showed a sharp decline from \$631,361.00 in 1948 to \$496,208.00 in 1949, all of which was caused by the low market for Pennsylvania Crude and the natural decline in your Company's production. Operating Expense showed a slight increase from \$425,201.00 in 1948 to \$433,842.00 in 1949 - Net Adjustment to Corporate Surplus being \$15,472.00 as compared to \$143,646.00 for year 1948.

SALE OF CAPITAL ASSETS: All interests in properties operated by Craig & Lowrie were sold during the year at a net profit of \$10,915.84. Sale of other miscellaneous assets in various States were sold at a net profit of \$3,320.77.

DIVIDENDS: The quarterly dividend rate of \$9.00 per share, approved in April 1948, was continued throughout the year 1949. A total of \$74,968.00 was paid to stockholders. It is the desire of your Officers to continue this rate.

FUTURE: With the threat of World War III, return of government agencies to allocate essential material and equipment, shortage of experienced and skilled workers, unrest with labor and industry, request for higher taxes and a demand for additional petroleum for defense, not much can be anticipated. However, every effort will be made to continue the operations of The Chartiers Oil Company in a profitable and satisfactory manner.

1951

To the Stockholders of The Chartiers Oil Company:

The annual report for the year 1951, which follows, discloses pertinent facts and problems that confront a small corporation endeavoring to do business under a planned or so called controlled economy.

The year 1951 was most profitable to the oil and gas industry, except small independent companies operating in the Appalachian field, which comprises the producing area of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and West Virginia. These operators, in which your company is included, due to rising costs of labor and material, natural decline in production, and a price freeze on crude petroleum and natural gas as of December 19, 1950 by the Office of Price Stabilization, appointed under the Defense Production Act of 1950, greatly decreased the possibility of a profitable operation.

Your company is represented on a committee studying the price problem of the Pennsylvania Grade Crude producers, in an effort to correct the situation by having the freeze regulation repealed, or allow an increase in the price of the product commensurate with the increased cost of operations.

During the latter part of the year, your company was advised that a price adjustment for gas produced in Ohio would be effective January 1, 1952. Negotiations were successful for a price adjustment on gas produced in Wayne County, West Virginia. Since negotiations were in progress prior to the freeze period, and did not exceed established prices paid in the affected area, the adjustments have not been questioned by the Office of Price Stabilization.

EARNINGS: The Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss for the year 1951 was mailed to all stockholders March 7, 1952. The statement disclosed an operating profit of \$63,930.98; profit on sale of Capital Assets and miscellaneous adjustments, \$10,352.62. After the payment of Dividends in the amount of \$74,988.00, Amortization of Bond Premium of \$1,022.98, and Federal Income and Surtax of \$212.70, surplus account was reduced by the amount of \$1,510.00.

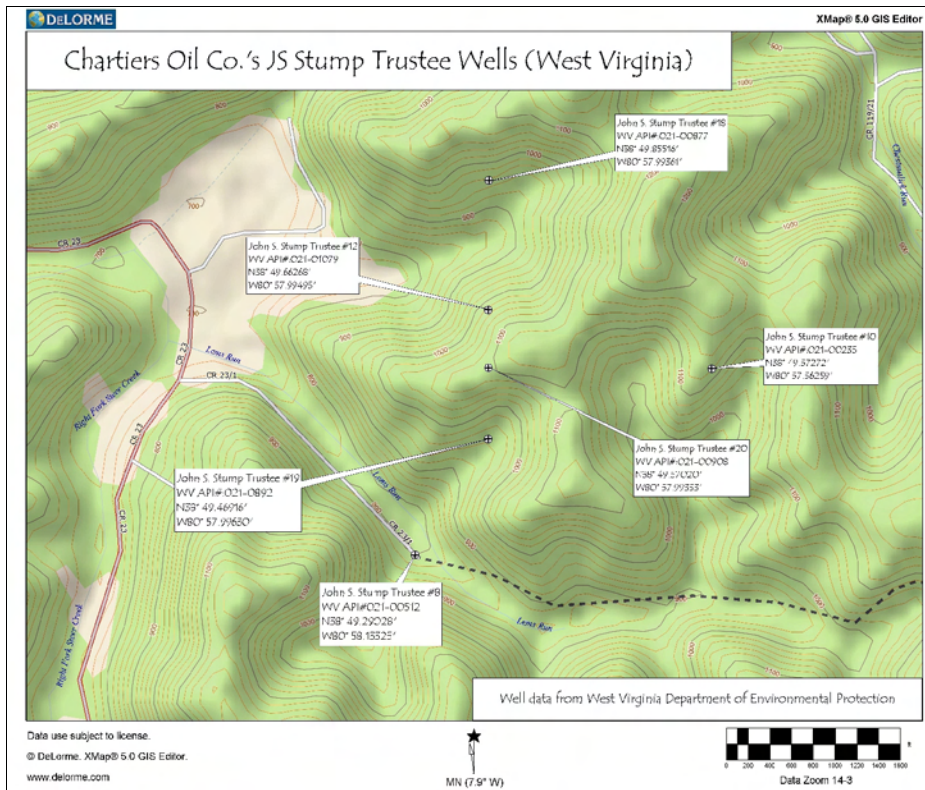
Burchfield-Craig Two Pittsburgh Families: Joe Craig's Enterprises

1957

<u>THE CHARTIERS OIL COMPANY</u> <u>STOCKHOLDERS</u>		
DIVIDEND NO. _____	SHARES	RATE OF DIVIDEND 9%
1. Albert B. Craig & George L. Craig, Jr., Trustees under Article Eleventh of the Will of George L. Craig for benefit of Albert B. Craig.	6	54.00
2. Albert B. Craig & George L. Craig, Jr., Trustees under Article Eleventh of the Will of George L. Craig for benefit of George L. Craig, Jr.	6	54.00
3. Albert B. Craig & George L. Craig, Jr., Trustees under Article Eleventh of the Will of George L. Craig for benefit of Sarah Craig Wells.	6	54.00
4. Harry M. Brown 1518 Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.	1	9.00
5. Albert B. Craig & George L. Craig, Jr., Trustees Craig Trust 1518 Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.	400	3 600.00
6. Earle M. Craig 617 Union Trust Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.	293	2 637.00
7. Margaret Peters Craig 617 Union Trust Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.	16	144.00
8. Florence Brace Darsie 1200 Oak Knoll Avenue, Pasadena, California	105	945.00
9. <i>Jim</i>	16	144.00
10. George L. Craig, Jr. 1518 Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.	121	1 089.00
11. Albert B. Craig 1518 Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.	120	1 080.00
12. Sarah C. Wells Navahoe Lane & Hartwell Street, Philadelphia 18, Pa.	121	1 089.00
13. Margaret C. Weaver c/o Trust Dept., Mellon National Bank & Trust Co. P. O. Box 926, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.	329	2 961.00
14. Mac & Company P. O. Box 926, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.	417	3 753.00
15. Herr & Company Account #15900A c/o Fidelity Trust Co., 343 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.	53	477.00
16. Herr & Company Account #15900B c/o Fidelity Trust Co., 343 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.	53	477.00
17. Margueritte C. Pendergast Box 426, Biddeford, Maine	10	90.00
18. Earle M. Craig, Jr. 1701 Douglas Avenue, Midland, Texas	10	90.00
	2 083	18 747.00

Chartiers Shareholders and 1957 dividend
[\$61 per share in 2005 dollars]

1958



5/21/59

THE CHARTIERS OIL COMPANY
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INCOME & EXPENSE FOR FIVE YEAR PERIOD
JANUARY 1, 1954 TO DECEMBER 31, 1958

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Sales					
Oil	173,704.32	193,331.25	197,070.11	192,648.41	199,064.20
Gas	178,123.85	180,649.60	192,122.60	199,014.26	210,786.54
Miscellaneous	8,306.90	2,282.03	2,539.39	9,727.97	7,908.85
Total,	360,135.07	376,262.88	391,792.10	401,390.64	417,759.59
Cost of Sales					
Labor	107,169.58	105,465.75	107,754.01	104,173.53	111,244.79
Teaming	10,754.61	10,192.68	10,031.17	10,970.01	10,586.27
Repairs & Supplies	20,872.08	23,615.56	20,517.78	20,412.69	22,207.22
Royalties	11,915.80	11,205.62	11,736.97	12,142.55	13,293.07
Fuel, Torpedoes, Abandonment	16,724.71	8,488.03	9,073.35	6,530.00	9,688.80
Taxes & Social Security	28,277.43	27,760.83	29,623.59	30,260.89	30,810.06
Total,	195,714.21	186,728.47	188,736.87	184,489.67	196,830.21
Net Operating Profit,	164,420.86	189,534.41	203,055.23	216,900.97	220,929.38
Overhead - Administrative					
Salaries	51,884.00	54,758.00	54,450.50	53,546.00	53,037.00
Retirement	6,922.12	6,143.36	5,731.26	5,949.60	5,822.95
Office & Miscellaneous	10,422.48	10,317.76	9,856.28	10,535.30	10,043.43
Insurance	4,138.98	5,785.85	5,439.17	5,638.13	7,833.53
Taxes & Social Security	3,034.62	3,037.42	3,871.86	2,926.66	3,311.58
Total,	76,402.27	80,042.39	79,349.07	78,595.69	80,048.49
Adjusted Profit,	88,018.59	109,492.02	123,706.16	138,305.28	140,880.89
Interest on Investment Securities	19,140.47	18,847.81	18,546.10	17,618.23	20,009.17
Dividends from "	1,635.00	—	—	—	—
Profit on Sale of Reclaimed Equipment	29,161.63	19,622.46	52,258.82	11,728.26	807.91
Total Adjusted Profit,	137,955.69	147,962.29	194,511.08	167,651.77	161,697.97
Development Costs					
Unoperated Acreage	16,286.86	30,814.87	34,279.47	32,506.46	50,158.37
Drilling & Prospecting	19,981.85	21,983.45	47,378.71	18,527.75	48,568.10
Total,	36,268.71	52,798.32	81,658.18	51,034.21	98,726.47
Adjusted Profit,	101,686.98	95,163.97	112,852.90	116,617.56	62,971.50
Depreciation & Cost Depletion, Amortization	38,794.47	39,525.59	42,264.71	48,209.90	47,218.47
Profit - before Taxes	62,892.51	55,638.38	70,588.19	68,407.66	15,753.03
Federal Income Tax	4,288.95	706.04	3,782.05	2,107.63	—
Net Adjustment to Surplus	57,905.56	54,932.34	66,806.14	66,300.03	15,753.03
	<i>31,245.-</i>	<i>74,985.-</i>			

The Chartiers Oil Company Comparative Statement of Income 1954-1958

Burchfield-Craig Two Pittsburgh Families: Joe Craig's Enterprises

1959

Pittsburgh, Pa.
May 3, 1960

To the Stockholders:

The operations of The Charters Oil Company for the year ended December 31, 1959, were all that one could expect from the properties which are gradually being depleted. The future of the Company is becoming more pronounced each year, unless a considerable amount is expended in prospecting and development, and, due to high costs of material and drilling and relative low price of crude, your officers do not believe the results from the old properties would warrant the risk involved. Economy measures as stated in the 1958 report were continued throughout the year just closed. All isolated properties have been sold or abandoned, and development expense kept well within the income of the Company.

Ernst & Ernst, Certified Public Accountants of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, completed an audit for the year 1959. The report disclosed a comparative statement of the past two years' operations. It was mailed to each stockholder April 1, 1960.

EARNINGS:- Gross Income from Operations \$340,706.00. Interest and Dividends on Securities \$23,660.00. Net Profit from disposal of Equipment, Properties and Securities \$11,789.00. Miscellaneous Income and Adjustments \$4,100.00.

EXPENSES:- Operating and Administrative \$312,531.00. Depreciation and Cost Depletion \$37,447.00. After allowance for percentage depletion, no provision was necessary for income tax for the year 1959.

NET EARNINGS for the year were \$30,277.00, or \$14.53 per share on the 2,083 shares outstanding.

DIVIDENDS PAID:- Cash Dividends totaling \$9.00 per share or \$18,747.00 paid in 1959.



1961

*27K
27/20/61*

THE CHARTERS OIL COMPANY
1818 FARMERS BANK BUILDING
PITTSBURGH, Pa.

December 20, 1961

To the Shareholders of The Charters Oil Company:

The enclosed check represents the final liquidating dividend payable by the Company at the rate of \$47.70 per share. With this distribution the Company has now distributed all its assets and is proceeding to obtain its Certificate of Dissolution.

In order to comply with certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Service, it has been necessary to distribute all of the assets of the Company before all its liabilities could be fully discharged. In order to provide for these remaining liabilities, the Company has distributed to its directors as agents for the shareholders an amount sufficient to cover these remaining liabilities of the Company. These agents will satisfy these obligations and if any funds then remain, they will distribute the balance pro rata to the shareholders.

Yours very truly,
Albert B. Craig
Albert B. Craig, President

1960

THE CHARTERS OIL COMPANY
1818 FARMERS BANK BUILDING
PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Ra 1/5/61

December 30, 1960

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHARTERS OIL COMPANY:

This letter is enclosed with official notice of a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Charters Oil Company to vote on the question of voluntary liquidation of the Company.

Upon action of your Board of Directors, The Charters Oil Company sold as of December 15th to The Waverly Oil Works Company all their producing properties, together with the leasehold equipment, the pipe, and miscellaneous supplies on hand, for the sum of One hundred and fifty thousand (\$150,000.00) Dollars. Included in this sale was some undeveloped acreage in Keene Township, Coshocton County, Ohio. This disposed of all our Ohio interests. The active employees of the Ohio properties are now employed by The Waverly Oil Works Company.

We have received an offer from the Pampas Petroleum Company of Tulsa, Oklahoma, for our Michigan production, the Wayne County and Gilmer County production in West Virginia, for all our leaseholds, equipment, etc., in those areas. The offer is in the sum of Four hundred and ten thousand (\$410,000.00) Dollars. The field employees will be taken over by the Pampas Petroleum Company.

You have been advised that the Company had a Pension Plan. Unfortunately, this Plan could not be funded with an Insurance Company without the sum set aside for each employee being immediately subject to the payment of Federal Taxes by that employee notwithstanding that they received no cash. It was therefore decided to pay such sum to each retired employee and each active employee as their services were discontinued. Brother George and myself do not participate in any pension funds.

It is naturally impossible to determine now what will be the final liquidation per share, as it will be necessary to carry on the corporate existence of the Company in order to complete and file all our reports for 1960 operations and to get the clearance of all the Federal and State Taxes. However, it is contemplated that this will not be a long drawn out matter. I feel that the stockholders will receive not less than Six hundred (\$600.00) Dollars per share in this liquidation.

Although I hate to see The Charters Oil Company pass out of existence as it has been a closely held family company almost from its inception in 1886, this action appears to be the most advisable procedure.

Sincerely,
Albert B. Craig
Albert B. Craig, President

1962

THE CHARTIERS OIL COMPANY

1518 FARMERS BANK BUILDING

PITTSBURGH 22, PA.

December 14, 1962

Shareholders of
The Chartiers Oil Company

The enclosed check of the Liquidating Committee of The Chartiers Oil Company in an amount equal to \$29,208 per share is the final liquidation payment. In all you will have received \$676.908 per share.

The dissolution of the Chartiers ends the participation of the Craig Family as a family group in the oil and gas industry, which covered a period of seventy-five years, starting in 1886.

Although this might appear to be a sad ending, nevertheless, considering all circumstances, it seemed to be the best thing to do.

Respectfully yours,

Albert B. Craig, Earle M. Craig,
George L. Craig, Jr., and Harry M.
Brown, Agents for the Shareholders.

By 

Letter from
Earle M. Craig
to
Florence Brace Darsie
1959

Mrs. Florence Brace Darsie - 2

November 13, 1959

received more than \$250.00 a month as salary. I have never been an officer, and have only received a maximum of \$50.00 in some years as director's fees.

We think it is a good deal, better than that we thought we had arranged two years ago. We think a sale should be made for several reasons: All the top people in the Company, excepting Cousin George, have passed the age of 65 and are desirous of retiring. Cousin Albert has lost his reading sight. The Company hasn't been successful in developing additional oil and gas production in recent years. The dividends have been paid out of the production of oil and gas reserves that were developed a long time ago and hence, in a sense, we have been paying dividends out of the sale of capital assets and the owners have paid top income tax rates on these dividends. Selling the properties for today's net worth permits the stockholders to take the profit as capital gain and pay a maximum of 25% tax.

I shall be glad to try to answer any questions you may have. I feel though that it is important that this sale be consummated, and that we all deposit our stock as promptly as possible with the Mellon Bank in accordance with the Option Agreement.

We hope to send you shortly an Option Agreement.

Sincerely yours,

Earle M. Craig
Earle M. Craig

*copy to Mrs. Florence Darsie
add name in list*

November 13, 1959

Mrs. Florence Brace Darsie
1200 Oak Knoll Avenue
Pasadena, California

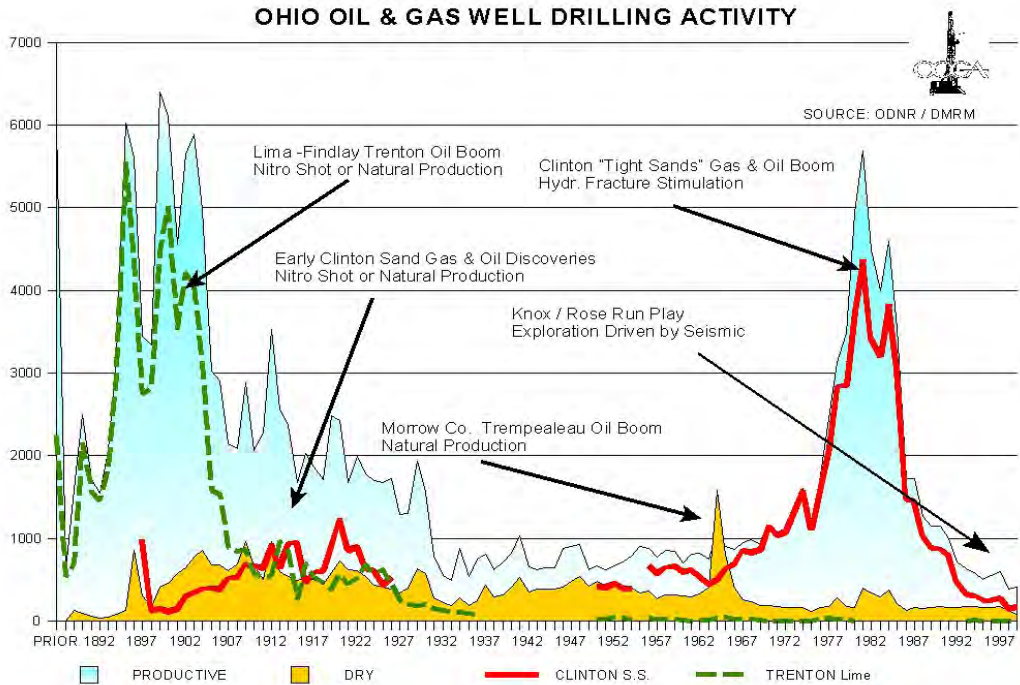
Dear Florence,

I thought you might like to have something of the Chartiers' story. Uncle Joe (Joseph W. Craig) owned all the 2500 shares when he died in 1912. His interest was divided among his six brothers and sisters. Today his eight nieces and nephews or their heirs own all the stock, or have interests in trusts that own it. Sister Margaret and I are the two largest stockholders because our Father's share was divided among two children instead of three. The Company purchased the 417 shares from Staunton Farm, the corporation that received Aunt Daisy's (Mrs. Mathilda Staunton Craig McCready) interest. We were able to get an outside corporation's disinterested appraisal of \$475.00 a share, at which price the Staunton Farm directors agreed to sell. This is the reason 2083 shares are presently outstanding.

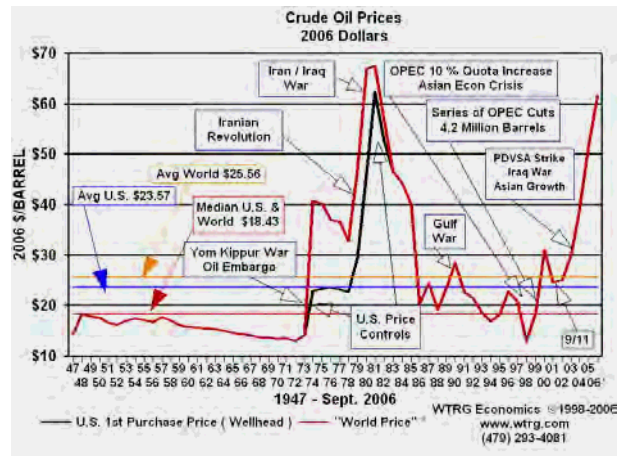
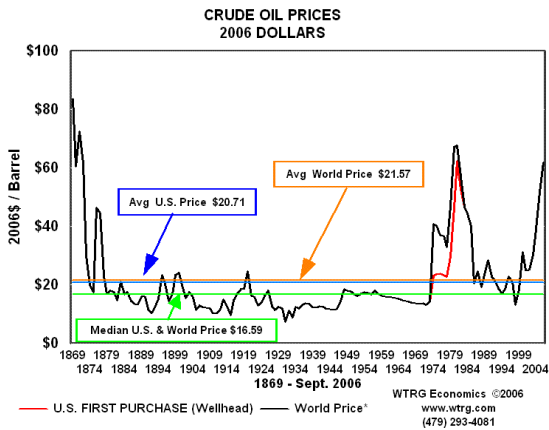
The present price in the Option Agreement that is being negotiated has been arrived at by adding the Company's Cash, Accounts Receivable, Inventories, the market value of the Company's investments in securities, and taking the value for the producing properties of \$562,500.00 as appraised by a firm of oil and gas engineers employed by the purchasers. (Book Value is \$259,710.00.) From the assets, there has been deducted the Accounts Payable and the cost of a Travelers Insurance Company group annuity contract. The Company has had a pension plan in effect, has been paying pensions out of current income, but now wishes to fund the cost for the past service of all employees. We think these men and women, many of whom have worked for the Company for as much as fifty years, are entitled to the assurance of a pension on retirement. Because of a quirk in the law, the full amount of the pension to which they are entitled cannot be assured to Mr. Brown and Mr. Wheeler, both of whom have passed the age of 65 and, hence, lump sum payments are to be made to them in lieu of a full annuity contract. Cousins Albert and George are relinquishing any benefits accruing to them under the pension plan.

There will be some expenses to be paid by the shareholders out of their proceeds; namely, the transfer tax stamps, the Escrow Bank's compensation, the lawyers' fees and probably some other expenses of the sale.

You may be interested in something about the management of the Company. It is my recollection that Uncle Ed served as President immediately after Uncle Joe died. Shortly thereafter Uncle George succeeded him, and he served without salary until he passed away. Then he was succeeded by Cousin Albert. About eight or ten years ago Cousin Albert insisted that his compensation be reduced to \$200.00 a month, and in the last several years has accepted no salary. Cousin George as Vice President has, during the past ten years, never



from Ohio Oil and Gas Association¹³⁶



see: <http://www.wtrg.com/prices.htm>

Burchfield-Craig Two Pittsburgh Families: Joe Craig's Enterprises

OIL AND GAS SANDS OF PENNSYLVANIA																				
Interval in feet above and below top of Venango group																				
SYSTEMS SERIES	Groups or Formations		Stratigraphic names	Names of Oil and Gas sands	Fayette Co.	Greensburg	Allegheny Co.	Washington Co.	Beaver Co.	Mercer Co.	Erie Co.	Venango Co.	Warren Co.	Mc Kean Co.	Elk Co.	N.W. Potter Co.	Tioga Co.	S.E. Potter Co.	S.E. Jefferson Co.	
	Old	New																		
PENNSYLVANIAN Pittsburgh	XV	Monongahela	Pittsburgh coal		2000	2000	2000	1800	1450											
		XIV	Conemaugh	Morgantown sandstone Saltsburg sandstone Mahoning sandstone	Murphy Little Dunkard, 1 st Cow Run Big Dunkard															
	XIII	Allegheny	Upper Freeport coal	Upper Gas, 2 nd Cow Run	1400			1169											1160	
			Freeport sandstone Kittanning sandstone Lower Kittanning coal	Upper Gas, 2 nd Cow Run Middle Gas	1180															985
	XII	Pottsville	Vanport limestone	Vanport limestone			1145	945	700			875								
			Homewood sandstone Connoquenessing Sharon (Olean) sandstone	First Salt Second Salt Third Salt; Maxton	1060	1070	550								350					
	XI	Mauch Chunk	Mauch Chunk shale	Red shale		825	825	714												
			Greenbrier limestone	Little lime																
	X	Meramec	Loyalhanna limestone	Big lime			870	780												
			Burgoon	Burgoon sandstone	Big Injun; Mountain sand	700	800	700	696											700
IX	Cuyahoga	Patton red shale	Patton red shale																	
		Shenango Sharpville Orangeville	Squaw Papoose		330							390	410						420	
VIII	Berea	Corry sandstone	Berea; 3 rd Mountain sand		130	180	150	188	240	170		230	250	200						
		Cussewago sandstone	Murrysville; Butter 30 ft.																130	
VII	Oswayo	Riceville shale	"Red rock"		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Woodcock sandstone	Venango 1 st ; 100 ft; Gantz; 50 ft.																	
VI	Cattaraugus	Saegerstown shale	Lytle; Red Valley																	
		Salamanca sandstone	Venango 2 nd ; 30 ft. Nineveh;				130												130	
V	Cattaraugus	Amity shale	Boulder; Blue Monday, etc.																250	
		Panama (Wolf Cr.) sandstone	Venango 3 rd ; Gordon				300		225	360	300	280	280	300	316	400				
IV	Chadokoin formation		Fourth Fifth		480	350	350	352	285	400										
			Sixth; Bayard Elizabeth		560		480	530											600	
III	Conneaut	Hinsdale sandstone	First Warren							810										
		Girard shale	Second Warren							910										
II	Cuba sandstone		3 rd Warren; Queen; 1 st Bradford		1300	1210	1194			1030	795	985	960	965	1030	950				
			Clarendon; Sugar Run Speechley; Balltown, etc. Tiona, Bradford 2 nd .	1275	1300	1420			1190	1270	1150	1170		1195					1350	
I	Northeast	Shumla sandstone	Sheffield; Harrisburg Run Bradford 3 rd ; Richmond							1320									1500	
		Westfield	Laona				1800				1470			1575	1650					
VIII	Gowanda formation		Lewis Run; Bradford 4 th . Kane; Bradford 5 th . Smethport; Haskell Humphrey																	
			Dunkirk																	
VII	Hanover														2650	2838	2500			
			Grimes sandstone																	
VI	Hatch																			
			Geneseo black shale																	
V	Tully limestone		Tully limestone		6050	5580	4220	4151	3316	2800	1980	3780								
			Moscow shale				4270		3322					4030	4529					
IV	Marcellus black shale																			
			Onondaga limestone	Onondaga limestone or chert	6750	6043	4500	4428	3478	2940	2160	4066	3760	4520	4963	5432	5405	6275	6168	
III	Oriskany sandstone		Oriskany sandstone		6950	6248	4720	4648	3612	3100	2450	4135	3889	4590	5439	5422	6280	6237		
			Helderberg limestone		6353		4712	3763		2500	4138		4600	5045	5464	5472	6311	6261		
II	Keyser to McKenzie Clinton		Unnamed		7060				3943	3285			4690	5350					6421	
			Tuscarora sandstone	Medina (Albion of N.Y.)						4180				5540	6225					
I	Junata								5366	4440	3285		4995	5830	6545					
			Bald Eagle sandstone							5736	4685	3485		5155	6015	6721		9400		
I	Reedsville shale																			
			Trenton limestone	Trenton										5200						
I	Black River limestone																			
			Lowville limestone																	
I	St. Peters sandstone		St. Peters																	

Pennsylvania Mineral Heritage, Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs, Bureau of Statistics, Topographic and Geological Survey, The Pennsylvania State College, School of Mineral Industries, Published by Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Dept of Internal Affairs, William Livengood, Jr. Secretary, Harrisburg, PA 1944.

To His Excellency

Robt E Patterson

Governor of Pennsylvania.

Sir:

In compliance with the requirements of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved the 29th day of April, A. D. 1874, and amendments thereto the undersigned, three of whom are citizens of Pennsylvania, having associated themselves together for the purpose of dealing in and operating Oil, Natural Gas, and Mineral lands and leases and in developing and producing the same and desiring that they may be incorporated, and that letters patent may issue to them and their successors according to law, do hereby certify:

1st. The name of the proposed corporation is

The Chartiers Oil Company

2d. Said corporation is formed for the purpose of buying, selling and leasing of lands for petroleum or carbon oil, natural gas or minerals and for mining, drilling, boring or producing, storing, and disposing of the same

3d. The business of said corporation is to be transacted in

Washington Pennsylvania

4th. Said corporation is to exist for the term of Twenty years.

5th. The names and residences of the subscribers and the number of shares subscribed by each, are as follows:

Name.	Residence.	No. of Shares.
<u>Irish W. Craig</u>	<u>Pittsburgh Pa.</u>	<u>2100</u>
<u>J. P. Babbeau</u>	<u>Kane ..</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>A. J. Lowrie</u>	<u>Washington ..</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Saul Watson</u>	<u>Olean N.Y.</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>W. C. Lowrie</u>	<u>Pittsburgh Pa.</u>	<u>100</u>

The Chartiers Oil Company Application for Incorporation

1886

Joseph W. Craig Real Estate at His Death March 1912

PROPERTIES	INVESTMENT			TOTAL
	ORIGINAL COST	NEW CONSTRUCTION	IMPROVEMENTS	
Stanton Farm	810823	2288590	211877	3311290
Stevenson Farm	1185065		94864	1279929
Penham Farm <i>Penn. la</i>	354166			354166
Chestnut St. (Shohy)	10000			10000
Marshall Farm	1900		3150	186850
1633-39 Penn Avenue	25000		93548	2593348
416-18 Federal St.	70000			70000
208 Smithfield St.	107275		2760	110035
M. K. Farm 23-A	2500		3415	253415
Purdy Farm	1955065			1955065
Stanton Property	28000	2608949	130	5422449
Elliott Farm	2300			2300
Federal St. & Montgomery Ave.	54322			54322
926 Western Ave.	12500			12500
McPherson Farm <i>Penn. la</i>	7500			7500
806 Penn. Ave.	14652734			14652734
Twentieth & Pike Sts. 6 Bldgs	8479753	9339533	64853	17884139
41-48 Eighteenth St.	20375	12535	251	3542575
John R. Brown Farm <i>Penn. la</i>	3000	<i>Ag't. P. J. Ruth Realty Co.</i>		3000
Twentieth St. & Penn. Ave.	25000		328	25328
Nineteenth & Pike Sts.	3173296	2354517	40416	5568229
Third Ave.	90000		127455	9127455
White Property (Shohy)	2500		14896	264896
2025-27 Penn. Ave.	16000			16000
1319 Penn. Ave.	1058725			1058725
2421 Penn. Ave.	4000			4000
510-12 Federal St.	44000			44000
Stochton Ave.	25000	15		25015
Kane Warrant 3767	100			100
2017 Penn. Ave.	7450			7450
Thirteenth & Pike Sts.	8022750	5804602	25	13829852
2031 Penn. Ave.	9575			9575
Twenty-first St.	8234759	7647474	68619	15950852
2029 Penn. Ave.	1007250			1007250
Eighteenth & Pike Sts.	46000		132636	4732636
	110364086	31298665	1425604	143089355

Burchfield-Craig Two Pittsburgh Families: Joe Craig's Enterprises

Details of Joe Craig's Real Estate Holdings – Page 1

Code	Location of property	Bought or Conveyed	Area	LAT	LONG	Building	Legal	Land Cost	Building Cost
R	Home of Joseph W. Craig	May 21, 1888	Sewickley			Having erected thereon a two-story frame dwelling house, a frame barn and a greenhouse	All that certain piece of ground situated in the Borough of Sewickley, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, fronting 210 feet on the northwesterly side of Broad Street and running back northwesterly of that width 294 feet 3 inches to land of Mrs. Mary Roe's heirs, bounded southwesterly by Bank Street and northeasterly by land of W. G. Muzzy, being the property which William Read's executors by deed dated May 21, 1888 (Deed Book 604 page 458) conveyed to Ida L. M. Craig, who died April 15, 1899 and by her will (Will Book 60 page 141) devised the same to her husband, Joseph W. Craig.	\$ 15,960	\$ 11,880
Y	McPherson farm	April 1901	Beaver Cty, Economy Twp				All that certain tract of land known to Joseph W. Craig as the "McPherson Farm" situate in Economy Township, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, bounded by lands of Philip Eisenbuth's heirs, C. A. Northon, Wightman, Robert Wagon, Robert Udick, by Big Sewickley Creek and land of August Henne, and by lands of Marvin Davis, Mattie Davis, James Davis, H. & B. Bryan and Anton Lentz's heirs, containing 298 acres, 21 perches, subject to public roads, and being the property conveyed for the consideration of \$7500. to Joseph W. Craig by deed from Isaac Kirk and others, dated April 23, 1901 (Beaver County Deed Book 174 page 201)	\$ 8,940	\$ 2,250
Z	J. R. Brown farm	July 1901	Beaver Cty, Economy Twp				All that certain tract of land known to Joseph W. Craig as the "John R. Brown farm" situate in said Economy Township, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and described as follows: Beginning on the Fair Oaks Road on Mincey's line, thence S. 89-3/4 deg. W. 182 Perches to the Legionville road; thence N. deg. W. 91.47 perches; thence N. 89-3/4 deg. E. 194 perches; thence S. 1/4 deg. E. 23.75 perches; thence S. 30-3/4 deg. W. 21.5 perches; thence S. 17-3/4 deg. W. 6.85 perches; thence S. 9-1/2 deg. W. 28.55 perches; thence S. 24-1/2 deg. E. 16 perches to the beginning, containing 105 acres, 96 perches; bounded north by land of Elman's heirs, east by land of Northam, south by land of Conrad Hare and others and west by land of Joseph Walton, formerly Hespenger. Being the property conveyed for the consideration of \$3000 to Joseph W. Craig by deed from John M. Buchanan's guardians dated July 3, 1901 (Beaver County Deed Book 175 page 357).	\$ 3,150	\$ 700
T	Stanton farm	July 1901	Moon Township			Having erected thereon three frame dwelling houses and two frame barns	All that certain tract of land known to Joseph W. Craig as the "Stanton Farm" situate in Moon Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and bounded partly by the Ohio River and land formerly owned by Alexander C. Williams now of P. & L. E. Smith, Railroad Company and by lands of John C. Dilworth, G. C. Smith, Backer, Nesbit, E. L. Aiken, David Vandewort, Lucy Hill and J. J. Becker, containing 110 acres, more or less. Less, however, 2 acres 36 perches of land along the river conveyed to Alex. C. Williams by deed from James Cochran dated August 17, 1855 (Deed Book 211 page 262) and now owned by P. & L. E. Railroad Company, and subject to the right of way acquired by said Railroad Company covering 3 acres by deed from National Insurance Company dated August 8, 1877 (Deed Book 377 page 67) and by deed from Joseph W. Craig, dated April 27, 1907 (Deed Book 1562 page 161) and also subject to the Stoop's Ferry and Shousetown public road and H. L. Aiken's private road, being the greater part of the property described in deed from National Insurance Company to Joseph W. Craig, dated July 9, 1901 (Deed Book 114 page 234)	\$ 22,000	\$ 14,286
X	Stevenson farm	October 1901	Moon Township				All that certain tract of land known to Joseph W. Craig as the "Stevenson Farm" situate in Moon Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and bounded by lands of Thomas Wilson, Coleman, Tomlinson, William McMoiche, Massey, J. & B. Meek, Angeline Onstott, Philip H. Stevenson's heirs and Hamburger, containing 279.88 acres, subject to two public roads, and being the property conveyed to Joseph W. Craig by two deeds from Alexander Stevenson's heirs, one dated October 30, 1901 (Deed Book 1148 page 443) and the other dated February 23, 1904 (Deed Book 1300 page 604)	\$ 18,410	\$ 2,500
B	Third Avenue	January 1902	Pittsburgh	40.489 N	79.999 W	Erected Three brick bldgs	All that certain piece of ground situated at Nos. 412-414-416 Third Avenue in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, fronting 63 feet 3 3/4 inches on the southerly side of Third Avenue and running back southerly 90 feet to Hoag Alley, on which it abuts 63 feet 3-1/8 inches, being the property conveyed to Joseph W. Craig, by three deeds dated January 11, 1908, one from Pennsylvania Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, (Deed Book 1153 page 451) one from John S. Murray and wife (Deed Book 1153 page 449) and one from George B. Goudon and wife (Deed Book 1153 page 453)	\$ 85,440	\$ 12,791
Q	Stanton/Craig Allegh Property	February 1902	Pittsburgh	40.482 N	79.998 W	Erected seven brick dwelling houses sheet nos. 600-602-604 and 606 N Canal	All that certain piece of ground situated at Nos. 601-603 and 605 East Park Way, formerly Washington Street, and Nos. 600-602-604 and 606 North Canal Street, formerly Church Avenue, in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, fronting 70-85-100 feet on the southerly side of East Park Way and running back southerly along the east line of Mrs. E. V. Steiner's land 272-91-100 feet and along the west line of land of Thomas McCann's devise 255-20-100 feet, to North Canal Street, which property was conveyed to Joseph W. Craig by deed from Milda Craig's Executors, dated February 24, 1902 (Deed Book 1179 page 86)	\$ 10,800	\$ 45,312
S	Chestnut Street	March 1902	Sewickley			Having erected thereon two two-story frame dwelling houses and a frame stable	All that certain piece of ground situated at Nos. 243 and 301 Chestnut Street in the Borough of Sewickley, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, fronting 90-8-100 feet on the northwesterly side of Chestnut Street and running back northwesterly of substantially that width, along the northeasterly line of land lately owned by Mary E. White's devisees 216-96-100 feet, and along the southwesterly line of land of Sarah Dunca and Henry D. Gilchrist 215-50-100 feet to land of said Gilchrist and other land formerly owned by William M. Kennedy, on which it abuts 90-5-100 feet, being the property conveyed to Joseph W. Craig by two deeds, one from Albert Von Hofen and others dated March 25, 1902 (Deed Book 1182 page 205) and the other from Albert Von Hofen, guardian, dated March 19, 1902 (Deed Book 1172 page 392)	\$ 3,580	\$ 10,456
F	1633-39 Pennsylvania Avenue	March 1903	Pittsburgh	40.480 N	79.987 W	Erected two two-story brick bldgs with one frame bldg on Mulberry Alley	All that certain piece of ground situated at Nos. 1633-1635-1637 and 1639 Penn Avenue in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, fronting 50 feet 6 inches on the northerly side of Penn Avenue and running back northerly, of substantially that width, 100 feet to Mulberry Alley, on which it abuts 50 feet, being the property conveyed to Joseph W. Craig, by deed from Francis J. Towne and others, dated March 25, 1903 (Deed Book Vol. 1251 page 354)	\$ 25,250	\$ 3,000
N	416-18 Federal Street	March 1903	Pittsburgh	40.451 N	80.005 W	Erected double brick building	All that certain piece of ground situated at Nos. 416 and Federal Street in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, fronting 40 feet on the easterly side of Federal Street and running back easterly of that width 60 feet; being the property conveyed to Joseph W. Craig by deed from Henry Rosser and wife dated March 30, 1903 (Deed Book 1227 page 462)	\$ 72,000	\$ 6,264
A	208 Smithfield Street	April 1903	Pittsburgh	40.488 N	80.000 W	Erected four story brick bldg	All that certain piece of ground situated at No. 208 Smithfield Street, in the City of Pittsburgh Pennsylvania, fronting 22-65-100 feet on the easterly side of Smithfield Street, and running back easterly, between ground now or formerly of H. M. Fulton on the north and Hoag Alley on the south, 59-96-100 feet to an alley, on which it abuts 22-73-100 feet; being the property conveyed to Joseph W. Craig by deed from Frank McCann, dated April 28, 1903 (Deed Book 1259 page 299)	\$ 79,100	\$ 6,500
U	M. K. farm	June 1903	Moon Township			Having erected thereon an old frame house and old frame barn	All that certain tract of land known to Joseph W. Craig as the "M. K. Farm", situate in said Moon Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and bounded southerly by the Stoop's Ferry and Shousetown public road, westerly by land of W. J. McCracken, Trustee, northerly by land of Mrs. Jesse H. Wee, and easterly by land of J. J. Brooks, containing 22 acres, more or less, being the property conveyed to Joseph W. Craig by deed from Samuel Huston dated June 18, 1903 (Deed Book Vol. 1280 page 173)	\$ 2,300	\$ 500
V	Purdy farm	November 1903	Moon Township			Having erected thereon a frame dwelling house and frame barn	All that certain tract of land known to Joseph W. Craig as the "Purdy Farm" situate in Moon Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and bounded by lands of James McFadden, Thomas Jones, Daniel Buss, George Jackson, Joseph W. Craig's "Elliott Farm", William White, Samuel Ramsey's heirs, Katherine C. McClughlin and William Anderson's heirs, containing 196 acres, subject to three public roads, being the property conveyed to Joseph W. Craig by deed from Elizabeth Purdy and others, dated November 13, 1903 (Deed Book 1301 page 198)	\$ 18,200	\$ 2,000
	Twenty-first and Pike Streets	November 1904	Pittsburgh	40.482 N	79.984 W			\$ 54,720	\$ 98,496

Burchfield-Craig Two Pittsburgh Families: Joe Craig's Enterprises

Details of Joe Craig's Real Estate – Page 2

H	Twentieth and Pike Streets	November-1904	Pittsburgh	40.452 N	79.984 W	Erected six four-story brick rowhouses	All that certain piece of ground situated at Nos. 2000 to 2010 Pike Street in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, fronting 100 feet, more or less, on the easterly side of 20th Street and running back easterly of that width, between Pike Street on the north and Mulberry Alley on the south, 120 feet more or less, to Binkley Alley, being the property conveyed to Joseph W. Craig, by deed from James H. Park and wife, dated November 10, 1904 (Deed Book 1372 page 48).	\$ 72,000	#####
G	Eighteenth and Pike Streets	January-1905	Pittsburgh	40.451 N	79.985 W	Erected two two-story rowhouses three three-story brick buildings at 18th and Pike Streets.	All that certain piece of ground situated at Nos. 1806-1808 and 1810 Pike Street and Nos. 41-43 and 45 Eighteenth Street in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, fronting 122 feet on the southerly side of Pike Street and running back southerly between 18th Street on the west (on which it abuts 54 feet) and 19th Street on the east (on which it abuts 53.08 feet); being the property conveyed to Joseph W. Craig by two deeds, one from August A. Frauenheim and wife, dated December 1, 1904 (Deed Book 1351, page 553) and the other from Catherine O'Connor and others, dated January 9, 1905 (Deed Book 1371 page 96).	\$ 52,944	\$ 41,294
I	Twentieth and Pennsylvania Avenues	January-1905	Pittsburgh	40.452 N	79.984 W	Erected four two-story brick dwellings with Street Numbers Above	All that certain piece of ground situated at Nos. 2001 and 2001 Penn Avenue and Nos. 98 and 60 Twentieth Street in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, fronting 24 feet on the northerly side of Penn Avenue and running back northerly of that width 100 feet to Mulberry Alley, a bond founded on the west by 20th Street, being the property conveyed to Joseph W. Craig by deed from Michael Page and wife dated January 27, 1905 (Deed Book 1370 page 151).	\$ 18,000	\$ 5,544
K	2025-31 Pennsylvania Avenue	April-1905	Pittsburgh	40.452 N	79.985 W	Erected two brick bldgs numbered 2029, 2031 Penn	All that certain piece of ground situated at Nos. 2025-2027-2029-2031 Penn Avenue in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, fronting 48 feet on the northerly side of Penn Avenue and running back northerly of that width 100 feet to Mulberry Alley, being the property conveyed to Joseph W. Craig by three deeds, one from John McCracken's administratrix, dated September 21, 1907 (Deed Book 1561 page 367) and one from Mary O'Connor dated May 17, 1911 (Deed Book 1700 page 656) and one from Charles C. Hamilton and wife, dated April 26, 1905 (Deed Book 1390 page 129).	\$ 28,800	\$ 3,740
M	208 East Stockton Avenue	January-1906	Pittsburgh	40.450 N	80.007 W	Erected three-story brick dwelling house	All that certain piece of ground situated at No. 208 East Stockton Avenue in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, fronting 30 feet on the northerly side of East Stockton Avenue and running back of that width 240 feet to East Park Way, being the property conveyed to Joseph W. Craig by deed from Isaac Jackson, dated February 1, 1906 (Deed Book Vol. 1427 page 611).	\$ 14,400	\$ 7,566
J	2017 Pennsylvania Avenue	March-1906	Pittsburgh	40.452 N	79.984 W	Erected one two-story building	All that certain piece of ground situated at No. 2017 Penn Avenue in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, fronting 12 feet on the northerly side of Penn Avenue and running back northerly, of that width, 100 feet to East Park Way, being the property conveyed to Joseph W. Craig by deed from Francis Hunter, dated March 31, 1906 (Deed Book 1465 page 57).	\$ 7,200	\$ 800
C	806 Pennsylvania Avenue	April-1907	Pittsburgh	40.444 N	79.990 W	Erected a brick bldg six stories high	All that certain piece of ground situated at No. 806 Penn Avenue in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, fronting 20 feet on the southerly side of Penn Avenue and running back southerly, of that width, 110 feet to Exchange Alley, being the property conveyed to Joseph W. Craig, by deed from Walter P. Fraser and wife, dated February 1, 1905 (Deed Book 1380 page 116).	\$ 60,000	\$ 36,080
D	Thirteenth and Pike Streets	April-1907	Pittsburgh	40.447 N	79.991 W	Erected a brick row-house six stories high	All that certain piece of ground situated at the southeasterly corner of Thirteenth and Pike Streets in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, fronting 100 on the southerly side of Thirteenth Street and running back easterly, of that width, 100 feet, between Pike Street on the north and Mulberry Alley on the south; being the property conveyed to Joseph W. Craig, by deed from The Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, dated April 11, 1907 (Deed Book Vol. 1528, page 257).	\$ 80,000	\$ 87,000
E	1319 Pennsylvania Avenue	October-1911	Pittsburgh	40.447 N	79.991 W	Erected two two-story brick bldgs one on Penn Ave and one on Mulberry Alley connected by a frame building	The undivided one-half share in all that certain piece of ground situated at No. 1319 Penn Avenue in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, fronting 23 feet 6 inches on the northerly side of Penn Avenue and running back northerly, of substantially that width, 100 feet to Mulberry Alley, on which it abuts 23 feet 10 inches, together with certain rights in an alley, 3 feet 3 inches wide, adjoining the said piece of ground, but subject to the rights of the owners of the adjacent property in said last mentioned alley, being the undivided interest conveyed to Joseph W. Craig, by deed from A. L. Lowrie and wife, dated October 19, 1911 (Deed Book 1706 page 419).	\$ 8,820	\$ 1,113
L	2421 Pennsylvania Avenue	October-1911	Pittsburgh	40.454 N	79.991 W	Erected a two-story and attic brick building	All the undivided one-half share of all that certain piece of ground situated at No. 2421 Penn Avenue in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, fronting 24 feet on the northerly side of Penn Avenue and running back northerly of that width 100 feet to Mulberry Alley, being the undivided interest conveyed to Joseph W. Craig by deed from A. L. Lowrie and wife, dated October 19, 1911 (Deed Book 1706 page 421).	\$ 4,200	\$ 800
O	510-512 Federal Street	October-1911	Pittsburgh	40.452 N	80.005 W	Erected two three-story brick buildings in front with a one-story extension on each	The undivided one-half share of all that certain piece of ground situated at Nos. 510 and 512 Federal Street in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, fronting 32 feet on the easterly side of Federal Street and running back easterly of that width, 110 feet to Parker (formerly Parker) Alley, being the undivided interest conveyed to Joseph W. Craig by deed from A. L. Lowrie and wife, dated October 19, 1911 (Deed Book 1706 page 422).	\$ 44,000	\$ 5,439
P	Federal and Montgomery Streets	October-1911	Pittsburgh	40.454 N	80.006 W	Erected five brick buildings	All that certain piece of ground situated at Nos. 920 and 922 Federal Street and Nos. 7-9 and 11 East Montgomery Avenue in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, fronting 40 feet on the easterly side of Federal Street and running back easterly of that width 110 feet to Nance (formerly Murland) Alley, bounded on the north by East Montgomery Avenue, being the property conveyed to Joseph W. Craig by deed from Monongahela Insurance Company, dated September 13, 1904 (Deed Book 1344 page 355).	\$ 48,400	\$ 14,880
W	Elliott farm	no date	Moon Township			There are no buildings of any value on this land	All that certain tract of land known to Joseph W. Craig as the "Elliott Farm" situate in Moon Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and bounded by lands of Joseph W. Craig's "Purdy Farm", being property last above described, George W. Jackson, Andrew J. Brown, Edward T. Covan and William Scott, containing 36-9/10 acres, subject to two public roads and George W. Jackson's private road, being the property conveyed to Joseph W. Craig by deed from W. E. Minor and wife (Deed Book 1317 page 414).	\$ 3,500	-
	46 and 48 Eighteenth Street		Pittsburgh					\$ 19,200	\$ 19,200
	926 Western Avenue		Pittsburgh					\$ 4,650	\$ 3,500
TOTAL								\$ 885,964	\$ 551,891

* Code is coding used in 1923 agreement amongst heirs to JWC regarding real estate, also source of location information
 ^ gps locations match map of Joe Craig's properties, WGS84, degrees

Endnotes

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- ¹ The picture on cover of Joe Craig’s Enterprises is composed of Freedom Valvoline oil samples arranged with a picture of Joe Craig in the middle and several Freedom Valvoline lubricating product samples. The letterheads of various Craig companies and the Freedom sign (courtesy of Dan Baker) were added digitally. The Freedom Valvoline oil samples are contained in glass bottles sealed with cork and wax seals. The products titles are: 200 Neutral, 150 Neutral, 600 S.R. Stock, Wax Distillate, Penna. Motor Oil S.A.E. 10, Penna. Motor Oil S.A.E. 20. These are in the possession of Greg Craig.
- ² *Oil and Natural Gas Resources in the Appalachian and Illinois Basins*. A Report by the Appalachian and Illinois Basin Directors of the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission. http://www.netl.doe.gov/publications/AP/AIBasins_L.pdf, accessed Sept 2007.
- ³ See also <http://burchfieldcraig.org> for several excellent documents and web sites covering the Appalachian Basin history and future including geology and geography. See how Joe Craig tapped into resources created hundreds of millions of years ago.
- ⁴ Telephone Crew Photograph. Western Pennsylvania Historical Society Collection #: GPC–B003–F05–101, <http://www.lifeinwesternpa.org/viewDetail.asp?ID=34>, accessed Jan 2007.
- ⁵ George L. Craig Life History, p. 3.
- ⁶ Recollections of Charles Baker’s, Secretary & Treasurer of The Chartiers Oil Company, recounts life history and work with Joe Craig and Craig family business interests. From collection of Albert B. Craig, Jr. Full document can be found in this chapter.
- ⁷ Joe Craig’s bride Ida Mitchell was the daughter of an officer of this exchange..
- ⁸ Pittsburgh Oil Exchange Photo, from Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.
- ⁹ *The Derrick’s Hand Book of Petroleum, A Complete Chronological and Statistical Review of Petroleum Developments from 1859 to 1898.*, Derrick Publishing Company, Oil City, PA, USA, 1898, p. 393–393.
- ¹⁰ Hand Book, 1898, p. 394.
- ¹¹ Hand Book, 1898, p. 394.
- ¹² Hand Book, 1898, p. 398.
- ¹³ PENNSYLVANIA GEOLOGY, VOL. 33, NO. 3, FALL 2003. published quarterly by the Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey, Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, 3240 Schoolhouse Road, Middletown, PA 17057–3534. Editors: Anne B. Lutz, Caron E. O’Neil, and Jay B. Parrish.
- ¹⁴ Hand Book, 1898, p. 404.
- ¹⁵ Hand Book, 1898, p. 404.
- ¹⁶ Hand Book, 1898, p. 404.
- ¹⁷ Hand Book, 1898, p. 405.
- ¹⁸ Hand Book, 1898, p. 405.
- ¹⁹ Oil Scouts, p. 75.
- ²⁰ The Oil Scouts, James C. Tennet, The Derrick Publishing Company, 1915, Oil City, Pa., p. 5.
- ²¹ The Warren [PA] Ledger, p. 1.
- ²² Hand Book, 1898, p. 407.
- ²³ Hand Book, 1898, p. 408.
- ²⁴ The Indiana [PA] Democrat, pg. unknown. from www.newspaperarchive.com.
- ²⁵ Charles Baker, p. 3.
- ²⁶ Warren [PA] Ledger, January 1, 1886, p. 1. from www.newspaperarchive.com.
- ²⁷ Hand Book, 1898, p. 410.
- ²⁸ Hand Book, 1898, p. 411.
- ²⁹ Hand Book, 1898, p. 411.
- ³⁰ Hand Book, 1898, p. 411.
- ³¹ Well data from State of Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Efacts system, <http://www.dep.state.pa.us/efacts/default.asp>
- ³² Hand Book, 1898, p. 412.

- ³³ Hand Book, 1898, p. 412.
- ³⁴ Sketches in Crude Oil, p. 252.
- ³⁵ Sketches in Crude Oil, p. 253.
- ³⁶ Hand Book, 1898, p. 414.
- ³⁷ Hand Book, 1898, p. 414.
- ³⁸ Hand Book, 1898, p. 415.
- ³⁹ Hand Book, 1898, p. 416.
- ⁴⁰ Hand Book, 1898, p. 417.
- ⁴¹ The Bradford Daily Era, March 25, 1886, p. 1.
- ⁴² Era, April 14, 1886, p. 1.
- ⁴³ Era, April 27, 1886, p. 1.
- ⁴⁴ Era, May 1, 1886, p. 1.
- ⁴⁵ Hand Book, 1898, p. 423-424.
- ⁴⁶ Hand Book, p. 432.
- ⁴⁷ Hand Book, p. 432.
- ⁴⁸ Hand Book, p. 433.
- ⁴⁹ Era, August 2, 1886, p. 2.
- ⁵⁰ From Chartiers Certificate of Incorporation
- ⁵¹ At his death Joe Craig's Estate valuation showed he owned 2,500 shares. It is unclear how he repurchased or otherwise obtained the original shares owned by his partners. In addition, it's unclear where the shares that Earle M. Craig purchased from a bank in California in 1944 came from and how they fit in with the total number of shares as the numbers don't match.
- ⁵² Letter from Albert B. Craig to Earle M. Craig, Jr. Nov 15, 1965.
- ⁵³ From: <http://www.chartiers.com/pages-new/geog.html>, accessed Sept 2006.
- ⁵⁴ Hand Book, p. 433.
- ⁵⁵ Hand Book, p. 433.
- ⁵⁶ Hand Book, p. 433.
- ⁵⁷ Hand Book, p. 434.
- ⁵⁸ Hand Book, p. 434.
- ⁵⁹ Hand Book, p. 434.
- ⁶⁰ Hand Book, p. 435.
- ⁶¹ Hand Book, p. 437.
- ⁶² Era, October 10, 1886, p. 1.
- ⁶³ Hand Book, p. 439.
- ⁶⁴ Hand Book, p. 441.
- ⁶⁵ Hand Book, p. 441.
- ⁶⁶ Era, November 29, 1886, p. 1.
- ⁶⁷ Hand Book, p. 443.
- ⁶⁸ Era, July 17, 1887, p. 1.
- ⁶⁹ The Keystone Courier, Connellsville, PA, August 5, 1887, p. 1.
- ⁷⁰ The Warren [PA] Ledger, September 2, 1887, p. 2.
- ⁷¹ Hand Book, p. 468.
- ⁷² Hand Book, p. 468.
- ⁷³ Hand Book, p. 478.
- ⁷⁴ Hand Book, p. 479.
- ⁷⁵ Hand Book, p. 480.
- ⁷⁶ Hand Book, p. 481.
- ⁷⁷ Hand Book, p. 484.
- ⁷⁸ Hand Book, p. 486.

- ⁷⁹ Hand Book, p. 487.
- ⁸⁰ Hand Book, p. 497.
- ⁸¹ Hand Book, p. 499.
- ⁸² Hand Book, p. 500.
- ⁸³ From Freedom Oil Golden Anniversary History,
<http://www.freedom.k12.pa.us/district/freedomoilhistory.htm>, accessed Sept 2006.
- ⁸⁴ Hand Book, p. 503.
- ⁸⁵ 138 Pa. 546, 21 A. 231, Westlaw.
- ⁸⁶ *Judge Mellon's Sons*, WL Mellon, privately published, 1948.
- ⁸⁷ *Judge Mellon's Sons*, p. 162.
- ⁸⁸ American Petroleum Association book on oil industry, unsure of title.
- ⁸⁹ 25 A. 232. 31 W.N.C. 207, 152 Pa. 48, 25 A. 232 (Cite as: 31 W.N.C. 207, 25 A. 232), Westlaw
- ⁹⁰ *Middletown [NY] Daily Argus*, p. 1.
- ⁹¹ The Evening Democrat [Warren, PA], pg 2 but refers to another paper's editorial.
- ⁹² Hand Book, p. 598.
- ⁹³ Hand Book, p. 599.
- ⁹⁴ Charleroi Mail [PA], *Oldtimers Among Greensboro Gas Co Enjoy a Reunion*. June 6, 1932, Pg. 6 article.
- ⁹⁵ GL Craig Life History, p. 6.
- ⁹⁶ *Sketches in Crude Oil*, p. 254.
- ⁹⁷ Hand Book, p. cv.
- ⁹⁸ Charles Baker, p. 6,7.
- ⁹⁹ *Western Pennsylvanians : a work for newspaper and library reference*. compiled under the direction of the James O. Jones Company ; editors Charles Alexander Rook ... [et al.]. 320 p. : ports. ; 30 cm. Pittsburgh : Western Pennsylvania Biographical Association, 1923. p. 584.
- ¹⁰⁰ From: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/pa/lawrence/1908/ch6.htm>, accessed July 2006.
- ¹⁰¹ Indiana [PA] Democrat, January 9, 1901, page unknown.
- ¹⁰² Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. 47 A. 957. 198 Pa. 201, 47 A. 957 (Cite as: 198 Pa. 201, 47 A. 957), Westlaw
- ¹⁰³ Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. 54 A. 470. 204 Pa. 606, 54 A. 470. (Cite as: 204 Pa. 606, 54 A. 470), Westlaw.
- ¹⁰⁴ From: No. 27 Topographic and geologic atlas of Pennsylvania. Atlas of Pennsylvania Bulletin A 48, 137 ab, 177c Atlas - Topographic and Geologic Survey Geologic atlas of Pennsylvania 48, 137 ab, 167d, 177c, 197 Pennsylvania. Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey. ill. (part fold.) maps (part fold.) diagrs. (part fold.) 24 cm. Harrisburg, Pa., The Survey. Pennsylvania Geological Survey fourth series Pennsylvania. Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey.
- ¹⁰⁵
<http://www.bchistory.org/beavercounty/BeaverCountyTopical/CommunitiesandTowns/CrowsValleyMSU98.html>, retrieved Sept. 2006.
- ¹⁰⁶ The Indiana Democrat, June 27, 1907, Pg unknown.
- ¹⁰⁷ From: <http://www.neighborsinthestrip.com/thestrip/walkingtour.html>.. Special thanks to Joni Schwager of Staunton Farm Foundation for the pictures.
- ¹⁰⁸ The Newark [OH] Advocate, April 4, 1911, p. 5..
- ¹⁰⁹ Newark [OH] Advocate, January 31, 1912, pg. Unknown.
- ¹¹⁰ Coshocton [OH] Daily Age, May 29. 1912, p. 3
- ¹¹¹ from "Inventory of the Personal Estate of Joseph W. Craig" as appraised by AL Lowrie and CW Baker and filed January 7, 1913.
- ¹¹² Earle M. Craig Jr. Letter to Florence Brace Darsie re Chartiers Dissolution, 1959, from original.
- ¹¹³ Van Wert [OH] Daily Bulletin, March 10, 1914, Pg unknown.
- ¹¹⁴ The Charleroi Mail, July 8, 1916, p. 1.
- ¹¹⁵ Van Wert, January 21, 1919, pg. Unknown.

¹¹⁶ Van Wert, April 17, 1919, pg. Unknown.

¹¹⁷ Newark [OH] Advocate, January 1, 1920.

¹¹⁸ *Petroleum and Natural Gas in Two Parts, Part Two*, First National Bank of Pittsburgh, December 1924.

¹¹⁹ Charleroi Mail, July 2, 1925.

¹²⁰ GREENSBORO GAS CO.B.T.A. 1934. United States Board of Tax Appeals. GREENSBORO GAS COMPANY, PETITIONER, v. COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, RESPONDENT. Docket No. 73708.

¹²¹ In Re Daisie, testimony regarding suit filed by McCready against his wife, Daisie Craig McCready's estate..

¹²² Charleroi Mail, August 17, 1929.

¹²³ from Freedom Oil Golden Anniversary History,

<http://www.freedom.k12.pa.us/district/freedomoilhistory.htm>, accessed Sept 2006.

¹²⁴ Pa 1929. 148 A. 298 Pa. 174, 148 A. 67, 68 A.L.R. 600 (Cite as: 298 Pa. 174, 148 A. 67), Westlaw.

¹²⁵ All Chartiers records in our possession including annual reports, production reports, communications to shareholders have been scanned and are available at www.burchfieldcraig.org.

¹²⁶ Athens [OH] Messenger, June 14, 1931, pg. Unknown.

¹²⁷ 77 F.2d 631. 22 C.C.P.A. 1277, 77 F.2d 631, 25 U.S.P.Q. 425 (Cite as: 22 C.C.P.A. 1277, 77 F.2d 631), Westlaw.

¹²⁸ The Chartiers Oil Company, Annual Report to Board for Year 1935, dated May5, 1936. George L. Craig, President.

¹²⁹ Supreme Court of Georgia. 3 S.E.2d 595. 188 Ga. 204, 3 S.E.2d 595 (Cite as: 188 Ga. 204, 3 S.E.2d 595), Westlaw.

¹³⁰ The Chartiers, Annual Report to Shareholders for 1941, dated May 5, 1942. George L. Craig President.

¹³¹ Letter Earle Craig to The Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh re payment of \$39,062 for Chartiers Stock, October 7, 1944.

¹³² From collection of Greg Craig. Freedom Valvoline lubricating products sample kit product titles: BG-2 (medium), VC, Tractor Roller, General Purpose X-5 All Weather, GL-1, Timken 5212 Roller, GL-2, Tractor Roller. Each bottle is white glass filled with grease then capped with a wax paper seal and cap.

¹³³ Photo courtesy of Dan Baker.

¹³⁴ *Guide to Gasoline Logos*, Wayne Henderson and Scott Benjamin, PCM Publishing, Lagrange, OH, 1997, p. 13.

¹³⁵ <http://www.cunard.com/AboutCunard/default.asp?Active=Heritage&Sub=Fleet>.

¹³⁶ Ohio Crude Oil and Natural Gas Producing Industry, Ohio Oil and Gas Association, <http://www.ooga.org/PDFs/Industry%20Overview%20Document.pdf>, p. 3.

Burchfield-Craig Two Pittsburgh Families: Joe Craig's Enterprises

It has been suggested by my good friend Albert B. Craig, and, in fact, it was more of a request than a suggestion, that I compile a record of my connection with the Craig family which has extended over the greater part of a long lifetime. It had never occurred to me that such a history would be of interest to anyone, as, apart from its long duration, my experiences were not of a nature to increase the knowledge or cause a thrill to the general reader. But if it can give any pleasure to my family and intimate friends I am glad to undertake it, for it is at all times a pleasure to me to recall the associations and events of even a rather ineventful career. No brother could have taken a more lively interest in or do more to further my welfare and happiness than Joe Craig, and the generous gifts he made to me at Christmas times was the foundation upon which has been built whatever financial success I have achieved.

During the last quarter of the Nineteenth Century the outstanding feature of the oil industry, or perhaps I should say the branch of the business which attracted the most widespread interest, was the speculation in oil certificates on the several exchanges in Western Pennsylvania and New York City. I had joined the New York Petroleum Exchange in 1882 shortly before it was merged into the Consolidated Stock & Petroleum Exchange. After one or two years of indifferent success as a broker on my own account I was made the representative on the New York Exchange of the Pittsburgh firm of J. C. Fisher & Co. who were prominent oil brokers at that time, and consisted of Henry, Fred and John C. Fisher. Joseph W. Craig was employed by them, executing orders on the Pittsburgh Exchange, and to the best of my recollection Arthur L. Lowrie was their representative in Oil City and William C. Lowry operated for them in Bradford. Henry and Fred Fisher eventually retired from the business and John C. Fisher and Joe Craig formed a partnership continuing the old style and business of the firm. Mr. Fisher being a careful and conservative man soon became alarmed at the daring operations, although generally successful, of his young partner and dissolved the partnership. A new partnership was then formed between Joe and Arthur Lowrie, known as Craig & Lowrie, with Will Lowrie representing them in Oil City and myself in New York.

Joe was a fearless though shrewd operator and almost constantly in and out of the market. This business, together with the many commission accounts and the "picking" or buying in one exchange and selling in another when prices varied on the different exchanges during an active market, resulted in the firm being among the largest operators in oil certificates and always bore a reputation for fair, square and liberal dealing.

Recollections of Charles Baker, secretary & treasurer of The Chartiers Oil Company

Burchfield-Craig Two Pittsburgh Families: Joe Craig's Enterprises

An incident which occurred on the old New York Exchange during my early connection with J. C. Fisher & Co. seems to have made a lasting impression as I recall it most vividly.

Mr. Patterson, a large pompous individual, was a member of both the New York and Consolidated Exchanges, and principally engaged in an arbitrage business between the two boards. He was much given to loud expressions of his opinion on the trend of the market, often accompanying his remarks by bids or offers for large blocks of certificates, which, in those days, were beyond the reach of all but a few of the brokers, the transactions being mostly in from one to ten thousand barrels. One day while indulging in his favorite pastime, the market at the time being rather quiet, I wired Pittsburgh that Patterson was wildly bidding for a hundred (meaning one hundred thousand barrels) and received a reply that if he made the bid again to let him have it. He did, and when I cried "Sold" the ensuing excitement among the assembled brokers and especially the consternation of Mr. Patterson and his hurried efforts to order his representative on the Consolidated Exchange to sell as much as possible was very amusing and gave me a decided thrill to be able to call the gentleman's "bluff". The fact that so prominent a firm as J. C. Fisher & Co. sold such a large block of certificates broke the market temporarily and consequently Mr. Patterson paid dearly for his "bluff", as, notwithstanding his bullish sentiments, he did not dare to hold on to such a large investment. I understood that my employers made a profit on their sale which was a pure speculation.

While the firm of Craig & Lowrie was conducting the brokerage business, Joe became interested in a number of oil producing properties, and in partnership with Joe Cappeau, a former "oil scout", they started to develop a large prospective territory in McKean County, Pa. In those days the oil market was influenced by the reports of new wells, "gushers" or "dry holes" carrying it up or down, sometimes violently. Frequently, and especially in new territory, the owners of drilling wells made "mysteries" of them by boarding them up so that the public could not learn their probabilities of success or failure. The large operators on the oil exchanges employed scouts to give them advance information on these new wells and conducted their dealings accordingly.

While the first well Craig & Cappeau was being drilled on their property, the banking and stock brokerage houses of New York had become largely interested in oil speculation, and just before the well was completed were "bulling" the market aggressively. Joe, of course, was well and quickly informed of the prospects of the well

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and for several days was a large seller and in fact about the only seller of certificates on the New York Exchange. The Wall St. crowd took much pleasure in boasting about what they with their strong financial backing would do to a young operator who had the daring to oppose them. Consequently I was frequently treated to their jeers and "wise cracks". The well was finally drilled in and proved a very good producer besides opening up a large prospective territory. This result caused a sudden and very decided break in the certificate market, and a lively panic on the part of the Wall St. operators to unload. When the price had reached a figure showing a very satisfactory profit to Joe, he began covering his short contracts. Purchasing orders poured in on me and as soon as one order to buy 100,000 barrels was filled I would receive another order of like amount, and with such a vast array of sellers my orders were quickly executed. I have forgotten the price which I paid for the oil, but whenever I received a telegram a score of brokers would beg me to take their offerings, and being about the only buyer on the floor I could have named almost any price which would have been gladly accepted. I implored Joe to hold off for a while or remove the price limit on my purchases, but his reply was "Execute your orders". Like the "boy who stood on the burning deck" I could only obey even if it did hurt. It was evident that the losers in that fight appreciated Joe's leniency in being satisfied with a reasonable profit instead of taking advantage of such a patent opportunity to squeeze them to the limit.

It was at this time or during the year 1885 that I met other members of the Craig family. Joe was a member of the Exchange and occasionally visited New York; at one time bringing his two brothers, George and Percy, both young boys, and at another time he brought his sister, Daisie, and all of whom it was my pleasure to entertain at my home in White Plains, N. Y. I believe I also met Joe's father and mother when they visited the New York exchange.

The brokerage business never appealed strongly to me, for while the associations, many resulting in firm friendships, and the exciting nature of the business were pleasant, there was always the fear of failure during a wild market if one was on the wrong side of it and even if one was on the right side the possible failure of others with whom one had contracts was an ever present menace. The oil market was prone to frequent violent fluctuations so that the consequent strain on the nerves seemed to me anything but conducive to a long and healthy life.

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During a month in the summer of 1885, Joe took my place on the New York exchange while I enjoyed a vacation. Part of the time I chartered a forty-foot sloop yacht from a friend which I kept at a port on Long Island Sound nearest to my home and Joe spent a weekend on board with me which, being a new experience for him, I think he greatly enjoyed.

The flood tide of success soon turned to the ebb of misfortune, when in the spring of 1886 the oil market broke and caught Joe on the wrong side of it, and being unable to quickly convert his property into cash to protect his holdings he was compelled to suspend payment, and his contracts had to be liquidated by the several exchanges. It was this unhappy event which disclosed the esteem in which Joe and Arthur Lowrie were held by the trade in its many offerings of sympathy and help. Only one firm on the New York exchange availed itself of the privilege accorded to a resident of the state to attach the property of a foreigner doing business within the state.

The result of this failure was that the firm of Craig & Lowrie retired from the brokerage business and devoted themselves to the production of oil. In less than sixty days after the suspension on the Exchange, Joe had liquidated all of his obligations in New York at one hundred cents on the dollar, and shortly thereafter paid every debt in full to the members of the other exchanges. This was an unusual occurrence as previously, so far as I knew, all settlements of failures had been compromised.

Now, your humble servant was faced with the prospect of being out of a job, but while winding up our affairs in New York, Joe had offered to take me with him in the producing business in case I failed to secure a position in New York. This kindly offer brought before me I think the most momentous question I ever had to decide. Moving to Pittsburgh meant for both Mrs. Baker and myself the severing of frequent intercourse with our relatives with whom we both had practically lived and had our being. In fact when it appeared that there was no alternative I had almost to promise Mrs. Baker that we would be so successful that we could return to New York probably in five years, which of course did not happen, and while with her contented disposition she was never unhappy, she always looked forward to the possible time when she might return.

About July 1, 1886, I came to Pittsburgh to join Joe and, being alone, he took me in to live with him at the Duquesne Hotel. Our constant companionship during that summer gave me an insight to his noble character, his efficiency, honesty, fidelity and above all pure unselfishness and generosity, and was the beginning of a sincere friend-

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ship which endured for the remaining twenty-six years of his life.

Our life at the hotel was never dull as every evening and often at dinner some of Joe's intimate friends, all jolly young bachelors, would join us and pass the time in card playing and discussing daily events. It was the invariable custom of Joe and myself to spend every Sunday afternoon and take supper with the Craig family at the home on Church Dr. in the then City of Allegheny. It was then that I first met Mr. and Mrs. Brace and their infant daughter Florence, Will, Edwin and Pressly, the latter a schoolboy, and renewed the acquaintance with others of the family whom I had previously met. I think all were living at the home with the exception of George who was located at Kane, Pa. with Craig & Cappeau, and Percy with the New Castle Gas Co. at New Castle, Pa. At every opportunity Joe made me acquainted with his social and business friends. On one occasion I accompanied him and James M. Guffey and Andrew W. Mellon to Sandickley where they were to attend a directors meeting of the Ohio Valley Gas Company, and while they were so engaged Mr. Halsey Williams, another officer of the Gas Company who resided in Edgeworth, had his coachman drive me around the borough much to my pleasure for it was then as it is now the most beautiful suburb of Pittsburgh. In those early days I had frequent intercourse especially business relations with both Mr. Mellon and Mr. Guffey, and I certainly never suspected that I had met one who was eventually to attain such an exalted position of international prominence as the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Appreciating the cordial welcome, hospitality and evident friendship of each and all of the Craig family extended to me, a stranger, I was perfectly reconciled to make my future home in Pittsburgh and in October, 1886, brought my family over from White Plains, N. Y. Our party consisted of Mrs. Baker, three children, Miss Ida Mitchell, a second cousin of Mrs. Baker, and myself. We arrived in Pittsburgh on a Sunday morning, was met by Joe and taken to the hotel and there treated to a surprise which has always been a memorable occasion. Joe had invited several of our boyfriends to welcome us at a breakfast and nothing could have been more successful towards initiating us in our new home than the gaiety and hospitality of that party. Mr. Henry Fisher and family were living in a rented furnished house in the Oakland district of Pittsburgh and as he wished to spend the coming winter in California I had arranged to take the house off his hands, so that in the afternoon of that never to be forgotten Sunday we settled ourselves there for the new adventure.

The Chartiers Oil Co. was organized in August 1886, taking over the properties in Washington County, Pa. of Craig & Co. which consisted of Joe, Arthur Lowrie and Sam'l Watson. Joe was president, Mr. Lowrie, Treasurer and myself Secretary. Within a year,

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I think, Mr. Lowrie resigned and I was appointed Treasurer as well as Secretary, which positions over a period of more than 43 years I am still holding. I realize that on account of my advanced age this fact is due more to the friendship of the Craig family than to any special ability I may now have.

Our first office, as I recall it, was at 102 Fourth Ave. which number at that time was between Wood and Smithfield Streets. We furnished it with two walnut roll-top desks, one of which I still occupy, a standing desk, chairs, iron safe and wall clock, the two latter articles also still in use. We soon moved to the second floor of 415 Wood Street where we remained until the building was so badly damaged by a fire in the neighborhood that we had to vacate.

The following spring of 1887 I rented a house on Highland Avenue, Pittsburgh to which I moved my household effects from White Plains, N. Y. and which we occupied for the next three years. During these years many events both social and commercial occurred, and I recall a birthday on which Joe and Mrs. Baker conspired to give me a surprise dinner party and "the boys", as we called our friends, amused themselves by tossing me in a blanket. It was also at this time that Joe with Widmer and Elkins of Philadelphia and D. P. Reighard, an oil refiner of Pittsburgh, organized the Globe Refining Co. and Western & Atlantic Pipe Lines. Joe supervised the construction and management of the Pipe Lines and this in addition to The Chartiers Oil Co's. producing business made a very active period for us. George Craig was the pipe line agent at Washington, Pa. and I was the agent in the Pittsburgh office. Presely Craig began his business career with us in the Pittsburgh office. These enterprises were a success from the start and had a very promising future. It was Joe's ambition to combine all the phases of the oil industry, from production to distribution of the refined products, in a corporation or affiliated corporations, and it seemed as if his hopes were to be realized, but he was to be sadly disappointed. In the latter part of 1889, after an existence of only about two years, his partners in the Globe Refining Co. and Western & Atlantic Pipe Lines secretly sold out to the Standard Oil Co. and as he refused to include his interests in the sale or to enter into partnership with the Standard, he was compelled to sell his stock to his former partners.

Although this transaction resulted in a handsome profit, it did not reconcile Joe to the loss of the business which he had so much at heart. But reverses never seemed to discourage him or affect his even disposition for before the sale was finally closed he had negotiated for the purchase of land and the erection of an oil refinery at Toledo, Ohio, for The Craig Oil Company, and also interested himself with A. J. Minke

Recollections of Charles Baker, secretary & treasurer of The Chartiers Oil Company

Burchfield-Craig Two Pittsburgh Families: Joe Craig's Enterprises

in The Freedom Oil Works Co. at Freedom, Pa. Thomas D. Watson had the management of the Toledo Works and Pressly Craig at the beginning was the sole office man. It was my privilege and pleasure to assist in the organization of the office work in both of these enterprises.

Early in the year 1888 Joe married Miss Ida Mitchell and bought his home in Sewickley at the same time. This union was a delight to my family as Ida was a great favorite of us all and we were happy in having one so dear near us. Joe added to this happiness when in the spring of 1890 he offered to buy any place which I might select in Sewickley if we would move from the East End. Nothing could have pleased both his wife and my family more than to do just that. We selected the Van Smith property on Graham Street and moved into it in the spring of 1890. I paid rent for the place at the rate of \$400. a year, which was little enough even for that day, but it was all I could afford, and in 1902 Joe deeded the property to me as a Christmas gift, and about the same time presented the adjoining vacant lot to his sister Daisie, who had previously married Mr. Heck. Will Lowrie and his family settled in Sewickley about the same time that we did, and Arthur Lowrie married in 1893 and also lived in Sewickley.

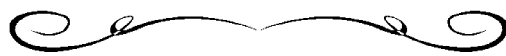
Many were the happy days we all had together during the "gay nineties", marred only by the deaths of old Mr. and Mrs. Craig. The loss of Mrs. Craig especially was keenly felt for she had endeared herself to us all by her lovable motherly character. Then in 1899, what I am pleased to call our family circle, was sadly broken by the death of Ida Craig. This was a severe blow especially to Joe, from which I think he never recovered. While it did not change his kindly disposition and he continued to keep in close touch with his various business interests, he seemed to have lost much of that eager ambition for advancement which he formerly had, and took but little interest either in his own welfare or in the social life about him.

In 1902¹⁹⁰² George Craig, who had been Secretary and Treasurer of the Greensboro Natural Gas Co. since its organization in the latter '90's, resigned to associate himself with the Crescent Pipe Line Co. as General Mznager, and I succeeded to his offices in the Gas Company which I held until 1924.

Charles W. Baker
Secretary and Treasurer
CHARTIERS OIL COMPANY

N.B. The name "Crescent Pipe Line Company" is in error, as it was the "J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company".

Freedom Oil Company Early History



This information was obtained from the Beaver County (PA) web address listed in the bibliography. This publication is interesting in that it discusses the changes in refining of oil during this 50-year period. Freedom Oil was located in Freedom, PA on the north side of the Ohio River about 20 miles down the River from Pittsburgh. The history spans the years from 1879 to 1929, and the pictures are interesting. The founder, Dr. Stephen Craig has no relationship to the Craig family in this book. Interestingly, today the Freedom School District mascot and logo is still a bulldog – the primary later brand image for Freedom Oil Co.

Freedom Oil
Golden Anniversary
50 Years of Freedom
Freedom Oil History

Introduction

It is with great pleasure that The Freedom Oil Works Company submits for your consideration this history of its fifty years of growth, and presents to you the interesting story of the individuals who made Freedom the good gasoline that it is.

We trust that you will receive both pleasure and profit from the reading of this book; that your interest in Freedom and its many branches will be quickened; that you will come to recognize us in a more friendly manner than ever before and realize that every member of the Freedom organization is yours one hundred per cent for service.

The History

Less than a decade after the discovery of oil in Western PA, a practicing physician, Dr. Stephen A. Craig, working in his crude laboratory on the banks of the Ohio river, laid the foundation for what is now one of the largest independent oil refining companies in the PA Region.

In the year 1879, little was known of the science of refining crude petroleum. Dr. Craig, however, through his thorough study of the subject, and his many experiments, sensed to a greater degree than many others of his time, the vast possibilities that Nature's liquid gold might hold. In that year, he, together with H. S. McConnell and George S. Griscom, organized the Freedom Oil Works, Ltd. Together, this little band of pioneers piloted the young company through the tortuous channel that marked its earliest history. As time went on, Dr. Craig was forced to decide between his affiliation with this oil Company, and his professional practice. The demands of his patients finally won him away from the institution he had brought into existence as an outlet for his scientific leanings.

When this change was made, another far sighted young man, then employed in the office of the Company, had the good judgment to realize that opportunity was presenting herself at his door. He opened the door, purchased the holdings of Dr. Craig and in a very short time acquired control of the Company. This man was August J. Minke. To the still struggling venture, he brought his all-youth, enthusiasm, knowledge, judgment and ability to work hard day after day.

Years of work, years of expansion followed. The Freedom Oil Works, Ltd. grew and prospered. The dreams of the founders were slowly being realized. Through hectic years of mergers and consolidations in the industry, Freedom retained its identity.

In 1889, Joseph W. Craig obtained control of the Company. At this time, a reorganization was effected under the corporate name, The Freedom Oil Works Company, with John J. Minke, President; A. J. Minke, Vice President and Treasurer; William H. Baker, Secretary; and Charles Mohr, Superintendent.

A year later, Mr. J. J. Minke resigned as President and his place was taken by the principal stockholder, Joseph W. Craig, who served until his death twenty-two years later in 1912.

Burchfield-Craig Two Pittsburgh Families: Joe Craig's Enterprises

Immediately following his death, Percy L. Craig, of New Castle, Pa. was elected to the presidency, a position which he has occupied until the present time.

During all these changes, A. J. Minke continued to serve as Vice President. Charles Mohr served continuously as Superintendent until his death ten years ago. E. J. Bishoffberger, one of the incorporators, also served almost continuously and is still Manager. Together with several others, these men worked unceasingly and watched the enterprise become a power in a giant industry.

Today The Freedom Oil Works Company continues to serve and to grow. Its destinies are bound up with those of its present officers: Percy L. Craig, President August J. Minke, Vice President Earle M. Craig, Vice President J. G. McCaw, Assistant to the Vice Presidents C. E. McKee, Secretary and Treasurer George J. Mohr, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

It is a far step from the tiny laboratory of Dr. Craig, with its crude equipment of bottles, test tubes and retorts, to the mammoth present day refining plants of the Freedom Oil Works Company.

The first small plant was built in 1879 at Remington, Pa., near what is now known as Conway. The site of this original plant is, in fact, now occupied by a part of the Conway Yards of the PA Railroad.

Soon after A. J. Minke took over Dr. Craig's holdings, he gave up the original plant and purchased the site of the Excelsior Refining Company, whose plant had been totally destroyed by fire. This property was located near the western end of the Borough of Freedom. Here a new plant was built to refine 100% PA Crude. What share of the Petroleum Products produced in the United States in that year could be credited to the new plant, we have no way of knowing, but it must have been a minor part, because the plant, while representing the best in refinery design in those early days, was of very modest proportions. However, that its founders acted wisely in the selection of the location is demonstrated by the fact that the Freedom plant still occupies its original site, and has now grown until it occupies 15 acres of ground, bordering both sides of the main line of the PA Railroad for almost a quarter of a mile, and with a valuable frontage on the now navigable Ohio River. This plant has a capacity of 2,000 barrels of crude per day, while another refinery purchased in 1925, located at Coraopolis, across the river from the parent plant has a capacity of 1,000 barrels daily.

When the Freedom Oil Works, Ltd. came into existence, not even the most optimistic of prophets could have foreseen the developments that have in large measure been responsible for its phenomenal growth. In 1879, it was one of eighty-six refineries. Today the United States boasts of over four hundred. In 1879, the oil fields of the country produced 9,194 barrels of crude petroleum from 3,049 wells. In 1929, the country's output will be in the neighborhood of one billion barrels, with about 25,000 wells sharing in the production.

All this activity has been brought about through the amazing scientific and industrial development of less than two decades. With the invention of the electric lamp by Thomas Alva Edison in 1879, the decline of kerosene as a light producing medium started in the United States. It was not until the commercial development of alternating current electricity some years later that the real effects of the new light began to make its presence felt in the reduced sales of kerosene. Fortunately, about this time the automobile was presented to a waiting public. Its growth is a story so well known to the present generation that little need be said here about it. However, a few figures may be interesting.

The earliest records of the country show that in 1895, there were four automobiles registered. During the next four years the number increased slowly, but steadily. New makers entered the field. Improvements, simplification, dependability worked their way into design and construction.

Burchfield-Craig Two Pittsburgh Families: Joe Craig's Enterprises

Prices went down as values went up. Modern business appreciated the speed that the new vehicle made possible. Workers of every station in life appreciated the freedom it brought to enliven a drab and monotonous existence. Sales went up and up. A motor conscious public gave up funds gladly for more and better highways. Sales continued to soar to new and undreamed of heights. The United States became a nation on wheels. Over 25,000,000 cars will be registered in 1929, it is estimated.

And during this time, what was happening to the oil refining industry?

With a diminishing market for its kerosene, it turned to science to find ways and means by which it could produce from the crude petroleum a greater proportion of the gasoline and lubricating oils so greatly in demand by the motoring public. Science produced the answer.

Old refinery methods were thrown into the discard. New cracking methods were evolved. Closer control during distilling operations gave higher quality and increased yields of the more valuable products. The result has been a growth in the value of petroleum products from \$43,705,000 in 1879 to the staggering total of over \$2,000,000,000 in 1929. And what of the products produced? In 1879, crude petroleum by simple distillation yielded 10.3 percent Gasoline, 75.2 percent Kerosene, and 2.1 percent Lubricant. Today through modern processes, Freedom produces 39 percent Gasoline, 20 percent Kerosene, 10 percent Gas Oil, 26 percent Lubricants and 1 percent Wax.

It may not be amiss to note here that while the products of The Freedom Oil Works Company have changed during the last fifty years to keep pace with the needs of its buyers, one very vital factor in the ultimate success of this business has not changed - its attitude toward the quality of the products it produces. Freedom has always been proud of what it had to sell. Never has it forgotten that it is a public servant - caring for the daily needs of thousands of enthusiastic customers, many of them necessarily unknown to the Company, and for that reason more worthy of the best that could be refined.

Fifty years has produced a consumer demand for Freedom products that is perhaps best reflected by the steady growth of the Company itself, a growth to two refineries having a total output of 3,000 barrels daily.

The changes that have come about in the products and the output of petroleum refineries are no more striking than the changes that have been made in distributing methods during the span of years between 1879 and 1929.

Kerosene, of course, during its days of popularity as an illuminant, was sold very generally the country over by merchants, grocers, farm implement dealers, hay and grain stores, and hardware stores. All carried it in stock because of its very wide sale. It was a convenience item and as such was welcome in almost every type of retail outlet. It was delivered from the refinery and carried in stock by the dealer in barrels and kegs. Owing to its high flash point, it was not looked upon as a particularly hazardous commodity.

With the coming of the automobile and the demand for gasoline and lubricating oils, naturally the refiners turned for an outlet for their products to the already established channels of distribution. The same barrels and kegs also continued in use for the new products. This practice continued until about 1907, the patient motorist of that day purchasing his oil and gas in cans of his own at various sorts of stores. This situation naturally could not continue to exist for two reasons. The new product, gasoline, had a much lower flash point and required greater care in the handling, and old methods of distribution were not economical as demand pyramided with the

rapid increase in the number of automobiles in use. Consequently, inventive genius produced the gasoline pump and it was not long until the more travelled highways began to be dotted here and there with what was the forerunner of our modern service station.

How fast has been the growth of this retail marketing section of the industry may best be judged by this fact. In a little over twenty years, the number of filling stations has grown until today it numbers over 300,000 separate establishments. These range from a single pump operated alone or in conjunction with food dispensaries or garage services, to super service stations where the motorist may obtain not only gasoline, but complete oiling, greasing, washing and interior cleaning, battery and tire service with the minimum outlay of time.

During this period of change, Freedom has kept abreast of the demands of the times. Originally its products were sold from wagons on the street and delivered direct to users. Later, its products were sold to dealers in barrels and kegs delivered from wagons. As its trade grew, its radius for deliveries expanded and more horses and wagons were added from time to time.

With the advent of the automobile came also the truck which delivered the barrels and kegs. Then came the first crude tank truck, from which our present day delivery vehicles are directly descended.

Today, two hundred large automobile tank trucks are busily engaged in distributing Freedom products. In addition, two hundred and sixty-five large capacity railroad tank cars are operated by the Company in supplying its distributing branches, located at strategic points in the territory served.

Freedom Products enjoy national and international distribution. More than three fourths of the States are covered by distributors, and many orders are received for export to Canada, England, Germany, Switzerland and far away Java and India.

It may be of interest here to recount a recent happening. When Trans-Atlantic telephone service between America and England was first inaugurated, a customer in London telephoned the Company offices and gave an order for Freedom Products to be delivered in London, the first event of its kind in history.

Nineteen twenty nine marks the Golden Anniversary of The Freedom Oil Works Company. From the original modest little structure, its plant has expanded until it now requires two refineries occupying 22 acres and with a daily capacity of 3,000 barrels of oil to care for the needs of Freedom's many friends. From a little band of four men in 1879, its personnel has grown until today, over 300 names of men and women appear on the roster of loyal employees. From a small retail crew in its earlier years peddling kerosene for flickering oil lamps, its distributing force has grown to a well-trained staff of sales specialists who understand the needs of the buyers of petroleum products. Backing up the sales force is an army ready to man the Company trucks and rush day or night Freedom Products to any one of the thousand dealers who now so proudly display the Freedom Sign of Quality.

At such a time as this, is it to be wondered that the entire Freedom organization is exerting itself to the utmost that this, its fiftieth year in business, might be its most successful? And from all indications, nineteen twenty-nine will go down in the records as a year of glorious achievement.

Take August, for example, surpassing all previous months, when a total of 366 cars of gasoline, lubricating oils, and greases were shipped. Of these 119 cars were gasoline, 80 cars of refined oil, 132 tank cars of lubricating oil, 35 box cars loaded with lubricating oils and industrial greases.

Oil as it comes from the well is known as "crude." For the majority of commercial uses it is of little value. Consequently it must be refined before it is brought to the many markets in which it plays such important roles.

Burchfield-Craig Two Pittsburgh Families: Joe Craig's Enterprises

To understand the refining of crude oil, it must first be understood that crude oil does not have one boiling point. It is, in this respect, different from water, which boils at 212 degrees Fahrenheit. Every particle of crude has a slightly different boiling point and the primary function of the refining of petroleum is to divide it into fractions which boil within certain given temperature ranges.

The original method of dividing crude into its parts was to boil or distill it first at low temperatures in what is now called a batch still, the still being merely a tight tank under which a fire could be built and out of which was one opening. From this opening, the vapors were conducted by a pipe to a pipe coil submerged under water. This apparatus was called a condenser, and condensed the vapors into a liquid. The first liquid which boiled off the still was then run into one so-called rundown tank. Then the next group of condensed vapors were run into another rundown tank and so on until the desired amount of distillation and fractionation had taken place and the heaviest part of the crude which would boil only at very high temperatures was left in the bottom of the still.

This method did not give the best results in that no sharp separation took place and now much better results are obtained by the use of pipe stills and bubble towers.

The pipe still consists primarily of a fire box which is nothing more than a room having four walls, ceiling and floor. Fuel oil burners are inserted through one and sometimes two walls. Just below the ceiling a series of pipes are placed with their ends sticking out through the walls. On the outside, each pipe is connected with the one adjoining so that the system is continuous and in some stills pipes are also placed along two of the walls of the room and sometimes in a lean-to at the rear or at the side, the whole group of pipes being connected continuously so that oil can be pumped through all the pipes in a series, starting at one point and coming out at another. The whole still is designed to handle a given quantity of oil, raising it from a given temperature to a higher temperature in a given time.

From the outlet of the pipe still the heated oil is conducted to the inlet of a tower which is usually above the top of the pipe still. The tower is nothing more than a very long tank set on end. Inside, the tower is divided into stories or "trays," each tray having a great many openings in it into which are fitted nipples or other supports for the bubble caps. These trays are oil tight and when the still and tower are operated have oil on them up to the level of the down-spout which is located on each tray and which is merely an opening in the tray with a piece of pipe fitted into it. This pipe extends above the level, of the tray a given distance and extends down to within a fraction of an inch of the tray below, so that the oil from the upper tray will flow down the down-spout into the oil on the next lower tray but no vapors can go up the down-spout because the down-spout is below the level of the oil on the lower tray and no down-spout is immediately above the one of the next lower tray.

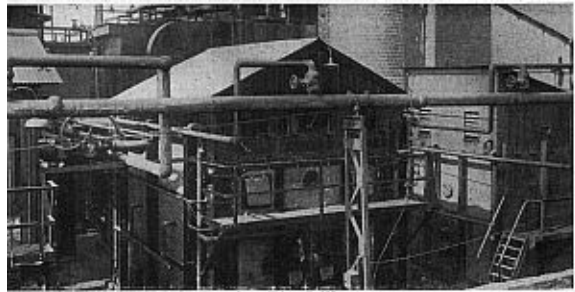
As was stated above, the bubble caps are fitted on top of the nipples, these bubble caps being shaped somewhat like bells, with their lower edges notched or having small holes in a row around the lower edge of the cap. In practice, the notched edges of the caps, or the holes in the caps, are below the level of the oil on the tray, so that vapors coming up through the nipple "bubble" out through the liquid on the tray and, of course, the vapor is cooled by the liquid on the tray so that a portion of the vapor is condensed and stays on the tray as a liquid.

In the process of refining, the oil is pumped through the pipe still where it is heated to the temperature desired and all of the oil, except perhaps 10 percent, is vaporized, the combined vapor and oil going into the tower. The 10 percent that is not vaporized drops down into the bottom of the tower and the vapors start up, the very top of the tower being open and connected by a pipe

line, called the vapor line, through which vapors that eventually get up that high are conducted through a condenser from which the liquid gasoline flows into the rundown tank. On the way up the tower, most of the vapor has been condensed and remains with the liquid on the trays. The surplus liquid from each tray then drops to the next lower tray so that continuously vapors will go up the tower and liquid will drop down.

Due to the high temperature at which oil and vapors enter the tower, any liquid dropping down the tower any distance may come in contact with vapors of such high temperatures that a portion of the liquid will be vaporized again and started up the tower. This will happen on all trays so that in actual practice it has been found that the material on each tray has a given boiling range and therefore the desired result of separating the crude into products of definite boiling range, has been accomplished. These products can be drawn off the trays through the sides of the tower, openings being provided for the purpose. This is done continuously, care being taken never to draw off more liquid than is formed on the tray and sufficient is left to maintain the liquid level necessary to seal the bubble caps.

The greatest possible efficiency is necessary in the operation of any industrial plant. The distilling of crude is no different from any other in this respect. Therefore, heat exchangers are in use. These exchangers are bundles of pipe, enclosed in a jacket, the pipe being so arranged that cold crude is pumped through the coil and



hot vapors or hot oils which are coming off the tower are pumped through the spaces outside of the coil so that the cold crude absorbs some of the heat from the hot vapors or hot oils. Air pre-heaters are also used for the air going into the pipe still and some stills are operated under a vacuum so that they can be run at low temperature and not crack or break up some of the desirable fractions of the crude. Other stills are operated under high pressure where it is desired to crack or break up oils of little value into products of greater value, principally gasoline.

The refinery located at Freedom has three pipe stills, constructed during 1928 and 1929. They are of the very latest design, the third still being the vacuum still used in producing the stocks for the making of highest quality lubricants. The use of vacuum in distillation is the most modern known in the industry today. Other stills at the Freedom and Vulcan plants are equipped with bubble towers in order to make perfectly fractionated products.

OFFICERS

Percy, L. Craig President
August J. Minke Vice President
Earle M. Craig Vice President
J. G. McCaw, Assistant to the Vice Presidents
C. E. McKee Secretary and Treasurer
George J. Mohr Asst. Secretary and Asst. Treasurer
E. J. Bischoffberger Manager

Burchfield-Craig Two Pittsburgh Families: Joe Craig's Enterprises

DIRECTORS

Percy L. Craig New Castle, Pa.
August J. Minke Fair Oaks, Pa.
George L. Craig Sewickley, Pa.
Pressly T. Craig Sewickley, Pa.
Albert B. Craig Sewickley, Pa.
Earle M. Craig Beaver, Pa.
George L. Craig, Jr Pittsburgh, Pa.

Other Facilities

Scientists tell us that only one-eighth of an iceberg is visible, while seven-eighths are hidden below the surface. So it is with an oil refinery. The visitor at the plant sees the huge tanks for storage, the stills, the condensers, the miles of piping, the pumps, the incoming and outgoing cars and trucks. But he sees only a small part of the entire machinery of manufacturing and getting the products to market. He cannot see the hundreds of trucks and cars scattered over highways and railroad lines in practically every State in the Union. He cannot see the huge storage tanks at the bulk distributing stations.

To complete a personal visit to all of the stations of The Freedom Oil Works Company would require many, many days. There are twenty bulk stations on railroad lines and located at the following points:

Ashtabula, O., Canton, O., Coraopolis, Pa., East Liverpool, O., Fairmount, W. Va., Freedom, Pa., Glassport, Pa., Greensburg, Pa., Johnstown, Pa., New Castle, Pa., New Kensington, Pa., Pittsburgh, Pa., Salem, O., Salineville, O., Sharon, Pa., Steubenville, O., Uniontown, Pa., Warren, O., Wheeling, W. Va., Youngstown, O

From these distributing points, Freedom tank trucks supply all retail outlets in the immediate territory and render a service that would be impossible without such facilities.

FIRE AND SAFETY DEPARTMENTS

No organized effort for fighting fires was attempted previous to the early part of 1920. It was at this time that the present Fire Department was organized and equipment purchased to scientifically fight fires. The equipment at that time was placed at strategic points throughout the plant, and no other use was permitted to be made of the fire equipment than for the sole purpose of fighting fires.

The equipment consisted of the necessary carriage apparatus and several fifty foot sections of steam hose, two soda and acid chemical carts, each of forty gallon capacity, and a number of one quart pyrene extinguishers.

With the organization of the Fire Department in 1920, the Faraday Pull Box Alarm System was installed. Fourteen pull boxes were located in various sections of the plant, with a control box situated in the boiler house. When a box was pulled, the person in charge of the boiler house immediately blew the plant whistle which was a general alarm.

An electric siren was installed during the same year. The siren fitted nicely into the general fire fighting scheme.

The Fire Department has kept pace with the times and 1929 finds the plant very efficiently equipped for fighting the Great Destroyer.

Burchfield-Craig Two Pittsburgh Families: Joe Craig's Enterprises

The equipment at the present time consists of three water hose carts with six hundred feet of steam hose, two regular hose carts with five hundred feet of five-ply steam hose, four foam generators and a foam installation protecting all tanks in the north tank yard.

This equipment is housed in three special buildings and everything is supplied that is needed for the efficient fighting of fires.

The entire personnel of the plant constitutes the Fire Department. Each man has been instructed and assigned to his special work at every fire. The Department is composed of six companies. The officers are a chief, two assistant chiefs and six captains, four traffic officers and forty-eight men. Beyond this, all employees stand by subject to call.

Fire drills are held monthly and the alarm system and siren is tested weekly. This procedure accustoms the men to the importance of their work, makes them alert and active, with the result that the Fire Department has functioned in a most satisfactory manner.

Since the organization of the Fire Department, there have been twelve fires, six of which were minor fires, but the department was summoned as a precautionary measure. It is a source of great pleasure to every member of the organization to look back over these nine years and see with what efficiency the Department has functioned, and to recall the fine spirit of co-operation and bravery shown by the members of this wonderful Fire Department.

Some may smile at terming it more than bravery to do some of the things these men have done, but it does take a brave and courageous man to do the things they have done, and it is because of these acts of bravery, loyalty and efficiency that the Fire Department is held in such high esteem by every person associated with Freedom.

To close this story of the Fire Department without paying tribute to the Safety Committee would be a grave error indeed, for so well has the safety job been done that in all the fires and in all the work of the Fire Department, not a single accident has occurred. This is a record of which any group can well boast.

We believe in giving credit where credit is due. To the Safety Committee of Freedom, we are truly indebted.

In 1925, the Vulcan plant became a part of the Freedom organization and with the acquisition of this plant came another Fire Department and another Safety Committee.

Although only a short time has intervened since the addition of these units to our organization, they have demonstrated in a most convincing way that there is to be considerable rivalry between the Departments and Committees of the several plants.

Conclusion

And so ends this little story "Fifty Years of Freedom." If in the telling we have brought nearer to you the lives and story of Freedom and made you feel a little more friendly toward the organization which is constantly serving you, then this book will not have been in vain.

To our many friends and users of our products who are today lending us their loyal support and continued patronage, we enthusiastically dedicate this book and close with the wish that the fiftieth year of Freedom shall truly be a year of increased satisfaction to you.

A HISTORY OF THE FREEDOM OIL WORKS THROUGH THE YEAR 1929

Milestones Vol 9 No 3 - Summer 1984

<http://www.bchistory.org/beavercounty/BeaverCountyTopical/Oil/FreedomOilWorks/FreedomOilMSU84.html>

The history of the Freedom Oil Works Company dates back to twenty years after the discovery of oil in PA. Dr. Steuben A. Craig, a practicing physician, H.S. McConnel, an attorney, and George S. Griscom, a PA railroad official organized the Freedom Oil Works, limited. The first refinery was built at Remington near what is now Conway, the site of the refinery now being occupied by a part of the Conway yards. In the year 1879 little was known of the science of refining oil and the possible products of PA crude. Dr. Craig's interest in the possibilities of the subject, and while handicapped by lack of laboratory equipment, located his test tubes on the bank of the Ohio river and conducted tests. Dr. Craig was forced to decide between his experiments and the practice of his profession, and the demands made by his patients finally necessitated the sale of his holding to August J. Minke, then a clerk in his office.

Mr. Minke gave to the concern all of the energy of an enthusiastic youth and soon required control of the company and purchased the site of the Excelsior Refining Company, whose plant had been destroyed by fire. This property was near the western end of the Borough of Freedom, and upon the ground is now located the plant and offices of the Company. Mergers were frequent in the early days and the Freedom Oil Works Company merged with the Globe refining company with general offices in Philadelphia, then acquired the Economy refinery at the foot of Eighth Street, Freedom owned by Shilton and Mellon. An offer was received from the Standard Oil Company of New York, but Mr. Minke refused to part with his holdings and the Globe Company passed into the hands of the Standard. Mr. Minke retaining the Freedom plant in exchange for his shares of the Globe Company. In 1889 Joseph W. Craig obtained control of the refinery and organized the Freedom Oil Works Company with John J. Minke, president; A.J. Minke as vice-president and treasurer; William H. Baker, secretary and Charles Mohr superintendent.

Resignation of Mr. Minke as president in 1890 was followed by the election of the principal owner, Joseph W. Craig to that office and he successfully conducted the business until his death in 1912. Following his death Percy L. Craig of New Castle was elected president which office he held through 1929. A.J. Minke has held the title of vice-president since the organization of the Company, and Charles Mohr until his death in 1919 held the office of superintendent. H.J. Bischoffberger, one of the incorporators, had been continuously in the capacity of refinery management.



The Freedom Oil Works Company was one of the largest independent refineries of the district and in addition to the plant in Freedom, with a capacity of 2,000 barrels of PA crude per day, owned and operated a large refinery at Coraopolis. The latter having a capacity of 1,000 barrels daily, is used almost exclusively in the production of various brands of Freedom Perfect Motor Oil and Freedom Vulcan Motor Oil.

Burchfield-Craig Two Pittsburgh Families: Joe Craig's Enterprises

265 large capacity tank cars are operated by the Company in supplying their various distributing branches. These branches were located at the following points of the Tri-state district: Ashtabula, Canton, E. Liverpool, Salem, Salenville, Steubenville, Warren, Youngstown, Ohio, Fairmont & Wheeling W. Va. Glassport, Greensburg, Johnstown, New Castle, New Kensington, Pittsburgh, Sharon and Uniontown, Penna. 200 large automobile tank wagon trucks were used in the distribution of Freedom products from the various bulk distributing branches to the hundreds of retail distributors through-out the territory.

Freedom and the Craigs

From Earle M. Craig, Jr., Midland, Texas, August 2006

Following the death in December 1929 of Percy Linwood Craig, President of Freedom Oil Works Company his son, Earle M. Craig became President of Freedom. In the following years of the Great Depression some disagreements developed between Craig and the other stockholders of the company, most of whom were nieces and nephews of Joseph Watson Craig who had died in 1912. After lengthy negotiations Earle M. Craig bought out the other stockholders in 1939 and became the sole owner of the new company, Freedom Oil Company.

In the middle 1940's the Valvoline Oil Company, with its well-known trademark and an extensive pipeline system in western PA and West Virginia, verged on bankruptcy and was offered for sale. Joined by a Pittsburgh businessman, William G. Beckman, Earle M. Craig (and Beckman) borrowed considerable funds from the Mellon Bank, Pittsburgh, and purchased Valvoline in the latter part of 1945. The name of the company was changed to Freedom Valvoline Oil Company with Craig owning 60% and Beckman owning 40%.

Responding to an offer in 1949 by Paul G. Blazer, Chairman and CEO of Ashland Oil and Refining Company, Craig and Beckman sold Freedom Valvoline to Ashland in an exchange of company stock. Beckman became a Director of Ashland and Craig retired.

Three features of Freedom Valvoline made it attractive to Ashland. First, it produced very high quality lubricating products from Pennsylvania Grade crude oil. Secondly, it had a trade name known worldwide. Lastly, the Freedom refinery was located on the Ohio River giving it access to low-cost water transportation for its products.

Even though he was only 55 years old in 1949, Craig believed that Pennsylvania Grade crude oil products were reaching their peak in price as new technology began to make it possible to produce very high quality lubricants from mid-continent crude.

Burchfield-Craig Two Pittsburgh Families: Joe Craig's Enterprises

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Oil Scout, now a memory, was called into action during the exciting periods of the later '70s and '80s, following the conquest of the Northern oil fields, and marking the return of the oil operator to the abandoned white sand areas, via Cherry Grove, Thorn Creek through Southwestern Pennsylvania to Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky. The exciting events of those days and the part played by the oil scout are recalled by the reminiscences in this volume of James C. Tennent, one of them, and now rounding out a useful life surrounded by his family at Caledonia, N. Y.

The movement was one formed by large producers and prominent operators in the speculative field, for protection against raids on the market by short interests, at this time important and formidable. The qualifications of the scout were integrity, industry, vigilance. In a remarkable degree Mr. Tennent possessed all these. He became a leader in scouting campaigns, much embarrassment suffered by professional market manipulators being due to his efforts. Although he is now speaking to a new generation, one which has grown up since, the subject is under discussion for the first time by competent authority. The statements are narrations of facts without color, and lacking in some instances; this work is presented as it came from the hands of his amanuensis without correction, elaboration or emendation.

For many years Mr. Tennent has been a hopeless and helpless invalid; his disability includes blindness; he cannot see a line he has dictated, nor raise his hands to his head. For one in his deplorable condition this work attests the marvelous quality of his mind.



J. C. TENNENT.

In his scouting days Mr. Tennent, then in his prime, was a fine specimen of vigorous manhood, qualified by character and experience for any position in the oil fields. As a producer of oil he possessed a practical knowledge of the liberal arts associated with the construction and operation of oil wells. The motion of the beam; the sound of escaping steam, conveyed to his acute senses lessons, in terms known only to the initiated, lost to all others. By this happy faculty movements within enclosed derricks were accurately interpreted. His system for estimating well depths by time, and speed of the movement of the cable in drawing tools approached perfection. What he saw he believed, and believed little he could not see and demonstrate. He was therefore both rumor and fool proof. In temperament he was cool, serious, thoughtful, taciturn and truthful. Schemes without number to confuse or get him off the job uniformly failed.

Favorite ones were by fake telegrams, casual remarks by stable men, tank builders, wood choppers in the position to know of certain operations; but they found no lodgment; Tennent would not be deceived.

The purpose of the scout was to checkmate false rumors started by market-breakers to influence prices on 'change; invariably associated with bear movements originating with cliques in the Oil Exchange. With the scouts on



S. B. HUGHES J. F. CAPPEAU JULE RATHBURN JOHN DRAKE
J. C. TENNENT OWEN EVANS DAN HERRON J. C. McMULLIN

THE OIL SCOUTS.

Reminiscences of the Night Riders of
the Hemlocks

By
JAMES C. TENNENT

With Introduction by
P. C. BOYLE

ILLUSTRATED

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1918

THE OIL SCOUTS

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Picking up the ladder we started back down the creek, stooping low to avoid being seen and feeling much elated over our success. The guard was still sitting on a board over by the pump house. We had gone but a short distance below the tank when Si slipped on a wet stone. In saving himself he let the ladder fall; it made considerable noise. The guard heard it and getting up started towards us. When he caught sight of us he pulled his revolver and commenced shooting. Si said "This will never do, boys; you will have to stop that." We both pulled our revolvers and commenced shooting in the air, "pop, pop, pop," with the self-cockers. This stopped the guard; he turned and with one wild look in our direction ran for the derrick hollering "Help, help; I'm shot; I'm shot." Si picked up the ladder and we started on a run across the meadow for the horse. "Where is McMullen?" Si said, as we started. I pointed on across the meadow and said, "There he is," and he was running like the wind, the tails of his rubber coat waving behind like a flag in the wind. When we got to the road he had the horse unhitched and turned around ready to go, and we went. In the morning Si and I were rather late for breakfast. We inquired of the clerk where McMullen was. He laughed and said McMullen had taken the early train for Pittsburgh saying he had urgent business there, and that he had all the scouting he cared for. He also told us that the report was on the street that a dozen scouts had attacked the Gordon well the night before and that they had fired over 100 shots. The guards reported they were sure one of the scouts was hit because they had seen him fall, and that they had driven them off across the fields.

Nearing the End.

During the summer of 1885 speculation in oil began to wane. It was the beginning of the end. Many of the brokers and speculators left the Exchanges and went into other business. There was still a large amount of oil handled but the scarcity of certificates did not allow much speculation. The oil companies and heavy operators called in their scouts, they too seeking other positions.

The last field that I scouted was the Kane. Joe Cappeau, our "boy scout," and Joe Craig leased some land in Kane upon which they drilled a well early in November. They struck oil in a new sand found below the Bradford; that is, it was new for oil, there having been several fine gassers found in it in the vicinity of Kane.

What was left of the scouts congregated at the Thompson House but while the well was made a mystery, Cappeau never failed to give us the desired information, so that we had very little work to do. When the well was drilled in, it did not prove a gusher although it made a paying well for the owners; 75 to 100 barrels was its limit.

I spent most of my time taking leases. Upon one of these, George C. Howe, Cappeau, Charlie Lavins and myself drilled a well, but it proved a failure as to oil. It was a gasser. The most active scout amongst us at that time was Charlie Goodwin, the genial Charlie, with "Bunch" and the babies. Charlie was a broker in the Warren Exchange, and was in very close touch with all the scouts, handling considerable oil for them. At Kane he did considerable scouting for himself and succeeded in getting some nice territory and made money.

In the fall of that year I made a visit to Kansas taking my wife and family. Our visit was a very pleasant one. The town we visited was Hazelton, located in Barber county, two miles north of the Indian Territory line, and was named after Hazelton, the lumberman of Bradford. Two-thirds of the population were oil country men or western Pennsylvania people. Among the founders were L. G. Peck, of the Bradford Oil Co., and his four sons, Seymour, Charles, Allie and Will; his brother, A. H. Peck and son, Elbert, who had long been a broker on the Bradford and Pittsburgh Exchanges. The Fisher Bros., Henry, Fred and John, had opened a bank and built a fine stone business block. Many other prominent oil men were there.

Land and town lots were on the boom. Before returning I was induced to buy a fine quarter section, two miles west of town. One day the agent who

THE OIL SCOUTS

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Dan Herron, who was employed by Capt. Barnum, of Bradford, went to contracting when he left the field. He is now well fixed, living at Independence, Kansas.

John Drake accepted a position as field man for the South Penn, looking after their numerous leases and taking new ones. From there he went west to Omaha and went into partnership with his uncle, a wealthy cattle dealer, and has done well in it. He is now located in Omaha.

Joe Cappeau, the "boy scout," had not reached the age of manhood when he was sent into the field with us. He had learned telegraphing in Oil City and that knowledge was of great benefit to us during the following four years. He was well liked by the scouts and soon learned from them all the ins and outs of the business. He was in the field for W. J. Young, of Oil City. His lucky strike at Kane gave him a good start. For the last four years he has been an expert investigator of oil and gas properties and handles securities. He is now located in Pittsburgh.

P. C. Boyle was an employe of the Union Oil Co. while in the field. He was the most active of the whole bunch, and when he would start out on his thorough-bred horse "Daniel Webster" nothing could stop him. There was no stream that he would not ford, nor was there any night too dark for him to travel in. No mystery was so well guarded that his fertile brain did not succeed in penetrating and securing its secrets. When "Pat" retired from the field he entered the service of the Oil City Derrick and has been the editor and proprietor of that paper for a long time. He was also interested in several other papers, among them the Oil and Gas Journal, of Tulsa, Okla., and sometime, the Bradford Era. Pat never forgets any of his old friends. Upon the death of Lou Beaumont at Butler, Pat sent a fine wreath of flowers to be laid on the coffin in the name of the scouts, paying for it himself. At present he is living at Oil City, Pa.

Frank H. Taylor while with us acted as scout for the Oil City Derrick. Later with M. Murphy and G. H. Torrey he opened the Tarkill oil field. He was also interested in the early development of several oil and gas fields in West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. He then returned to journalism and for several years has been editor of the Oil City Derrick.

Frank Lowery went into the pipe line business when he quit the field. He is now vice president and general manager of the New York Central Natural Gas Co., a fifteen million dollar natural gas corporation, and located at the Marine Bank building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sam Watson when he quit the field took a position as general manager for the Chartiers Oil Co. and was located at Little Washington, where he died 15 years ago.

Lucius Beaumont was in the employ of J. A. Bostwick while with us in the field. He remained with him, and succumbed as one of the victims of the typhoid fever scourge in Butler some years ago.

Jim Briody went to contracting when he quit the field. He is still in that business at Robinson, Ill. It takes most of Jim's time to look after his large family.

Tim Spellacy, the Bradford runner and Macksburg contractor scout, is now located in California where he has become a multi-millionaire. He ran for lieutenant governor of the State but unfortunately was defeated, but if I was a betting man, I would bet that Tim will get that Governorship if he wants it. That's the way he does things.



SAM WATSON

duty, rumors without substance in fact, did not get far enough to do any damage, and panics were not possible. Though a costly experience to many, the scout saved the general trade thousands and millions by holding market manipulators in check.

Originally transactions in oil were a simple matter of barter between the producer and the refiner or his agent, and the price and terms were arrived at by mutual agreement; the transactions were in actual oil, the crude article passing from the producer to the buyer. The trading was done, if we may use a sporting term, at "catch as catch can," there being no stated time or fixed market places; these came later on with the development of transport systems. Trading was permissible at all hours, and trades made and concluded when the buyer and seller met face to face, usually on the producer's property; all deliveries were made on the premises in barrels—40 gallons to the barrel. The buyer furnished the package or barrel. Many barrels had an excess gallonage over the registered capacity, resulting in bickerings and a demand for an honest barrel.

In the mid '60s the substitution of pipes for barrel transportation was a distinct economic gain and caused a radical change in oil trading. Following the elimination of the barrel, trading was done in paper oil, or orders from producers on oil held in the lines; the actual oil having lost its identity by absorption into the general stocks, delivery was made in kind. Until sold and removed it was treated by the lines as the property of the producer, and regarded as a tenant at will. Demands for removal and payment of pipeage were ignored; the lines were powerless to enforce their demands; pipeage was collectable only when the producer's order was presented by a shipper at the office of the pipe line. The shipper paid the bills. At the outset the advantage of transportation by pipes was distinctly with the producer. Before the close of the '60s, transportation and storage had become a serious question with the pipe lines, to be met only by drastic measures, involving a complete change in the system of receipts and deliveries. In the early '70s this was accomplished by fixing a time limit for free storage of the producers' oil, the issuing of certificates for all oil in their custody and by requiring the holders of these certificates to present them at the office of the pipe line at stated periods for freshening (i. e.) paying storage charges. This system succeeded in checking what had become a great abuse of privilege. About the same time the pipe lines discovered a considerable shrinkage in oil in transit, and a certain percentage of all oil taken into the lines was charged off to meet this loss, and two gallons were added to the barrel of commerce to meet tare and evaporation.

Pipe line certificates possessed a value and stability that the pipe orders never enjoyed, being negotiable and representing the credit capital of great corporations. The certificates attracted speculators; trade in them became active and formed the basis of speculation in paper oil upon which trading in the oil exchanges was founded.

The first oil exchange was formed in Pittsburgh in 1863. It was an exchange in name only; and existed in the quarters of the brokerage firm of Tack Bros., Duquesne Way, where the oil traders of Pittsburgh gathered daily to receive tenders and make deliveries of actual oil; its influence was not wide or far reaching. The next attempt to establish a permanent board of trade in oil, was by a coterie of Oil Creek buyers in 1868-9. These made a daily circuit of the trading centers, Titusville, Petroleum Center and Oil City, in a railway car fitted up for exclusive use and placed at their disposal by the Oil Creek Railway. The car left Titusville in the morning, returning in the evening. Its appearance in the trading centers was a daily event, worthy of notice and comment. The rules governing trade established by the perambulating body were adopted by the fixed boards later on.

Not later than 1871 trading boards had been established in Titusville and Oil City. These so-called oil exchanges after a languid existence of a year or two closed their doors. The Oil City Exchange charged its demise to the South Improvement agitation of 1872. As a matter of fact they came too soon; the communities had not been introduced to the charm and mystery of

speculation. In the parlance of the floor, "the bulls rampant, horns and tails erect occupied the center of the stage." Optimism ruled the day, the speculative game was too young to have developed a substantial short interest and the few bears with the temerity to make their position known had been thoroughly covered by the confidence and activity of the bulls or longs. The Fourth Sand developments of 1873 gave the shorts the first inkling of a hope for lower prices through overproduction. The flood of oil came with a rush, the shorts aided by the situation and the Cooke panic forced decline after decline, till oil at the wells touched 40 cents a barrel in the flood district.

Early in 1874 the Oil City Exchange was reorganized, taking rooms in the Collins House. This organization came to stay and retired only when floor trading in paper oil ceased to exist, about 1909.

As a matter of fact the last outstanding oil certificate issued by the National Transit Co. was cancelled in 1908. The last holder of certificate oil was the venerable George Plumer Smith.

Much good cannot be said in favor of speculative trading in the oil exchanges as conducted between 1882 and 1905. At all times there has been a large amount of legitimate trading, yet there was ever a menace lurking in the bull ring. The passing was without regret.

About 1874 oil exchange quotations were accepted at home and abroad as a price-making factor to the exclusion of economic principle of supply and demand. For a period of 20 years the oil exchange traders were in the ascendancy and the market was artificially controlled by the short interests on Change. Producers, merchants, mechanics, doctors, lawyers, ministers, school teachers, clerks and domestics were seized with the fever. The operations being largely on margin, the lambs in the majority; invariably optimistic, bought for a rise, and almost as invariably lost. Unaccountably oil producers furnished the largest number of lambs for the slaughter in their own persons. Theoretically correct in supporting their optimism with their money on the one hand, but by their activities with the drill on the other, nullified an honorable position by furnishing indubitable evidence against better prices—the oil itself.

With the Oil Exchange came new experiences and tricks of trade known only to the initiated gamester, introduced for the purpose of influencing trade in the hope of realizing temporary advantages. Rumor factories, a prolific source of excitement, worked early and late on anything to fool the public. From reporting fake strikes to the mystification of oil wells was a short step; the purpose of the mystery being to boost or depress prices, usually employed to energize a sluggish market. The first well to be operated as a market mystifier was the Hunter well, located on the Dugan farm southwest of Millersburg, March, 1874. The market had been greatly depressed by the Fourth sand gushers of 1873, closely followed by Lee & Plumer's phenomenal third sand well at the Millersburg front then holding public attention. From its location a scant 200 rods in advance of Lee & Plumer's well, the Hunter well acquired enormous prestige through its possibilities as a belt finder. The well was owned by Dr. Hunter and McEown and Leonard Bros., all of Titusville, the shares held being in the proportion of one-fourth each. The intent of the manipulators was to handle the well in a manner to give the market a double cross, first as a dry hole, next as a gusher. The principal speculative centers at this time were Parkers Landing, Oil City, Pittsburgh, Petrolia, trading in paper oil; the agents for refiners then as now were buyers of actual oil. These rode the country, trading with producers and bought credit balances. The speculators on the floor of the exchanges made and unmade the market. On March 23, 1874, Dr. Hunter reported a dry hole, and went through all the motions of abandoning the well. The report fell upon unheeding ears; the rebound was not up to expectation. The field buyers took care of all the oil offered and steeled the market. The mystery finally exposed at its worst, again came back to plague its manipulators.

In the investigation following the fiasco it was shown that Leonard Bros. had themselves been deceived and were not responsible for the frauds upon

the public. They had been duped into a sale of their interest to their partners on the first report, had accepted the drilling cost on misrepresentation, an admission in full was made only at the end of a suit at law.

Thus terminated the first mystification of an oil well for speculative purposes.

The next attempt to mystify the oil trade by a "steeping" well was that by Dr. Van Scoy and Samuel Seowden in 1880 in their more or less notorious "Dew Drop" well on Kinzua creek. The name applied in jest was prophetic of the measure of its production. Maritime the false reports circulating in the exchanges had become pestiferous. For their own protection, the leading interests in the trade adversely affected by rumors, employed trusted men to watch the oil fields and report daily on conditions. These scouts were gathered for the first time at Kinzua and kept watch on its mystery of the Dew Drop; prominent among them were B. S. Tupper, the dean of the order; St. Hughes, Jr., P. Cappau, Jim Giles, Harry Beaman, representing the oil trade; Frank H. Taylor, Tom E. Kern, J. C. McMullin and Pat Boyle, representing the press. The title of scout did not then permanently attach to those nomads until Cherry Grove days when the membership was augmented by brokers, operators, drillers, managers, such as Op Vandergriff, Mike Murphy, Andy Gartin. The men who prowled by night among the hemlocks and rode by day were then called "Oil Scouts." The name was well applied and it stuck. The strategy and tactics to despoil owners of the mystery of their wells so fully recognized during the speculative period was first brought into play at Dew Drop.

That well was surrounded by a cordon of armed guards employed by the owners. These were offset by unarmed watchers consisting of scouts. Posted at hotels and livery barns were other scouts observing all who came and went night and day. Jo. P. Cappau, then a cub in his teens with a thin veneer of Morse in his system, was posted at the telegraph window and amused himself by taking surreptitiously from the ticker all incoming and outgoing messages.

A comparison of notes was made at the end of the day by all watchers and the results reported to principals. No other use was made of this information than necessary to hold off malicious rumors and market-breakers. The chief points upon which the trade were mystified were the well's depth and the quality of the oil. The seeps continued several weeks before the secret was disclosed and a sample of fresh oil obtained from the casing head and other useful data touching depth was obtained from the size of the coil on the bull-wheel shaft, through a daring burglary by Thomas McKee, better known as "Black Tom," aided and abetted by a militant scout, in the darkest hour of the night. The color and gravity of the oil indicated a field of Clarendon and Bradford seconds-and quality, and the depth of the well, as estimated by the number of coils of rope on the shaft, tallied with the position of Bradford's second sand and where Clarendon's oil horizon ought to be found. With this knowledge the trade rested secure against surprises. Having mastered the mystery, the scouts disappeared noiselessly as fog before the rising sun. The Dew Drop mystery did not cost the trade a penny; the mere presence of a scout force at the point where a market-masher was expected to break loose exercised a wholesome deterrent effect on market disturbers.

The development of the oil scout came swiftly as a necessity for exact information, daily and hourly, of current field events, following the rapid expansion of the industry from 1878-9 in connection with the opening of the rich Bradford oil fields. Speculation in oil was in full swing and every oil exchange was a rumor factory. The demand for information was supplied in various ways, by the press and by private reporters. B. S. Tupper, now in honorable retirement, is the dean of oil scouts, with an unbroken record of service from Pitshole to Oklahoma.

Mr. Daniel Goetzel, an active floor-trader on the Oil City Exchange, was the first to recognize the necessity of daily and hourly reports from the oil fields, and placed S. D. Hughes, the noted scout, in the Bradford field as his

personal representative. In the summer of 1879, this was a new departure in the economics of speculation and marks the beginning of the oil scout in action. In a very short time Goetzel had many imitators and Hughes much company.

The Bradford oil field proved to be one of great surprises; in this it was an entire departure from all previous experience. The first surprise was the uniform saturation of the oil rock; the next the almost entire absence of dry holes; then came cheapness of drilling, economy in raising the oil; the only field ever known where it was possible to locate wells with the uniform regularity of planting corn without a mistake. It was a driller's boast that he could put more rope in the hole in one day here than in six days in the "lower country." For the first time in history the monthly reports of the press failed as an inferential guide to the month's completions; these invariably exceeded the drilling list. Many wells located after the first of the month appeared for the first time in any report among the completions. Ordinarily the gain in drilling time would indicate efficiency in the drilling force; in this case the reduction of time was due to better geological conditions beneath the carboniferous formation, a new experience; all previous drilling had been limited to carboniferous formations, mostly consisting of sedimentary rock. The stock above ground gained rapidly, more than doubling in '79; again more than doubling in 1880, and making a new high record in 1881-2 amounting at the close of the last named year to 34 million barrels, with an estimated demand for 22 million barrels.

Before the close of 1882 the oil scouts numbered about 100, regulars and volunteers.

F. C. BOYLE.


SKETCHES IN CRUDE-OIL

*SOME ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF THE PETROLEUM
DEVELOPMENT IN ALL PARTS OF
THE GLOBE*

WITH PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

By JOHN J. McLAURIN

*Author of "A Brief History of Petroleum," "The Story of
Johnstown," etc.*


"I will a round, unvarnished tale deliver."—*Shakespeare*

HARRISBURG, PA.
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR
1896

the first Phillips well, the directors were offered fifty-thousand dollars. This would have endowed every school in the township, but legal obstacles prevented the sale and the district was the loser. By May the production declined to seven-thousand barrels and to one-thousand by the end of 1885. The sudden rise of the field made a score of fortunes and its sudden collapse ruined as many more. Thorn Creek, like reform measures in the Legislature, had a brilliant opening and an inglorious close.

The Thorn-Creek white-sanders encouraged wildcatting to an extraordinary degree. In hope of extending the pool or disclosing a fresh one, "men drilled who never drilled before, and those who always drilled but drilled the more." Johnson & Co., Campbell & McBride, Fisher Brothers and Shidemantle's dusters on the southern end of the gusher-farms condemned the territory in that direction. Painter Brothers developed a small pool at Ricbold Station. Craig & Cappeau, who struck the initial spouter at Kane, and the Fisher Oil-Company failed to open up a field in Middlesex township. Some oil was found at Zelienople and gas at numerous points in raking over Butler county. The country south-west of Butler, into West Virginia and Ohio, was overrun by oil-prospectors, intent upon tying up lands and seeing that no lurking puddle of petroleum should escape. Test wells crossed the lines into Allegheny and Beaver counties and Shoustown, Shannopin, Mt. Nebo, Coraopolis, Undercliff and Economy figured in the newspapers as oil-centers of more or less consequence. Members of the old guard, fortified with a stack of blues at their elbow to meet any contingency, shared in these proceedings. Brundred & Marston drilled on Pine Creek, at the lower end of Armstrong county, in the seventies, a Pittsburg company repeating the dose in 1886. At New Bethlehem they bored two-thousand feet, finding seven-hundred feet of red-rock. This rock varies from one to three-hundred feet on Oil Creek and geologists assert is six-thousand feet thick at Harrisburg, diminishing as it approaches the Alleghenies. The late W. J. Brundred, agent at Oil City of the Empire Line until its absorption by the Pennsylvania Railroad, was a skilled oil-operator, practical in his ideas and prompt in his methods. His son, B. F. Brundred, is president of the Imperial Refining Company and a prosperous resident of Oil City. Joseph H. Marston died in California, whither he had gone hoping to improve his health, in 1880. He was an artist at Franklin in the opening years of developments and removed to Oil City. He owned the Petroleum House and was exceptionally genial, enterprising and popular.

"Through many a year
We shall remember, with a sad delight,
The friends forever gone from mortal sight."

Pittsburg assumed the airs of a petroleum-metropolis. Natural-gas in the suburbs and east of the city changed its sooty blackness to a delicate clearness that enabled people to see the sky. Oilmen made it their headquarters and built houses at East Liberty and Allegheny. To-day more representative producers can be seen in Pittsburg than in Oil City, Titusville or Bradford. Within a hundred yards of the National-Transit offices one can find Captain Vandergrift, T. J. Vandergrift, J. M. Guffey, John Galey, Frank Queen, W. J. Young, P. M. Shannon, Frederick Hayes, Dr. M. C. Egbert, A. J. Gartland, Edward Jennings, Captain Grace, S. D. Kams, William Fleming, C. D. Greenlee, James M. Lambing, John Galloway, John J. Fisher, Henry Fisher, Frederick Fisher, J. A. Buchanan, J. N. Pew, Michael Murphy, James Patterson and other veterans in the business. These are some of the men who had the grit to open

formation, and oil commenced to scale the derrick. Again the petroleum-fever raged. An owner of the well, at church on Sunday morning, suddenly awakened from his slumbers and horrified pastor and congregation by yelling: "By George! There she spouts!" The day previous he had seen the well flow and religious thoughts had been temporarily replaced by dreams of a fortune. This well's best day's record was one-hundred-and-sixty barrels. Test wells for the new Gordon sand were sunk in all directions and the Washington field had made a substantial beginning. The effect on the inhabitants was marked. The price of wool no longer formed the staple of conversation, the new industry entirely superseding it. Real-estate values shot skyward and the borough population strode from five-thousand to seventy-five-hundred. The sturdy Scotch-Presbyterians would not tolerate dance-houses, gambling-hells and dens of vice in a town that for twenty years had not permitted the sale of liquor. Time works wonders. Washington county, which fomented the Whisky Insurrection, was transformed into a prohibition stronghold. The festive citizen intent upon a lark had to journey to Pittsburg or Wheeling for his jag.

Col. E. H. Dyer, whom the Gantz well allured to the new district, leased the Calvin Smith farm, three miles north-east, and started the drill. He had twenty years' experience and very little cash. His funds giving out, he offered the well and lease for five-hundred dollars. Willets & Young agreed to finish the well for two-thirds interest. They pounded the rock, drilled through the fifth sand and hit "the fifty-foot" nearer China. In January of 1886 the well—Dyer No. 1—flowed four-hundred barrels a day. Expecting gas or a dry-hole, from the absence of oil in the customary sand, the owners had not erected tanks and the stream wasted for several days. Dyer sold his remaining one-third to Joseph W. Craig, a well-known operator in the Oil-City and Pittsburg oil-exchanges, for seventy-five-thousand dollars. He organized the Mascot Oil-Company, located the McGahey in another section of the field and pocketed two-hundred-thousand dollars for his year's work in Washington county. The Smith proved to be the creamiest farm in the field, returning Willets, Young and Craig six-hundred-thousand dollars. Calvin Smith was a hired man in 1876, working by the month on the farm he bought in 1883, paying a small amount and arranging to string out the balance in fifteen annual instalments. His one-eighth royalty fattened his bank-account in eighteen months to six figures, an achievement creditable to the scion of the multitudinous Smith-family.

From the sinking of the Dyer well drilling went on recklessly. Everybody felt confident of a great future for Washington territory. Isaac Willets, brother of an owner of the Smith tract, paid sixty-thousand dollars for the adjoining farm—the Munce—and spent two-hundred-thousand in wells that cleared him a plump half-million. John McKeown the same day bought the farm of the Munce heirs, directly north of their uncle's, and drilled wells that yielded him five-thousand dollars a day. He removed to Washington and died there. His widow erected a sixty-thousand-dollar monument over his grave, something that would never have happened if John, plain, hard-headed and unpretentious, could have expressed his sentiments. Thayer No. 2, on the Clark farm, adjoining the Gordon, startled the fraternity in May of 1886 by flowing two-thousand barrels a day from the Gordon sand. It was the biggest spouter in the heap. Lightning struck the tank and burned the gusher, the blazing oil shooting flames a hundred feet towards the blue canopy. At night the brilliant light illumined the country for miles, travelers pronouncing it equal to Mt. Vesuvius in active eruption. The burning oil ran to Gordon No. 1, on lower ground,

setting it off also. In a week the Thayer blaze was doused and the stream of crude turned into the tanks of No. 1. Next night a tool-dresser, carrying a lantern on his way to "midnight tower," set fire to the gas which hung around the tanks. The flames once more shot above the tree-tops, the tool-dresser saved his life only by rolling into the creek, but the derrick was saved and no damage resulted to the well.

Captain J. J. Vandergrift leased the Barre farm, south of the Smith, and drilled a series of gushers that added materially to his great wealth. Disposing of the Barre, he developed the Taylorstown pool and reaped a fortune. T. J. Vandergrift leased the McManis farm, six miles south of Washington, and located the first Taylorstown well. Taylorstown is still on duty and W. J. Young manages the company that acquired the Vandergrift interests. South of the Barre farm James Stewart, vendor of a cure-all salve, owned a shanty and three acres of land worth four-hundred dollars. He leased to Joseph M. Craig for one-fourth royalty. The one well drilled on the lot spouted two-thousand barrels a day for weeks. It is now pumping fairly. This was salve for Stewart and liniment for Craig, whose Washington winnings exceed a half-million. "Mammy" Miller, an aged colored woman, lived on a small lot next to Stewart and leased it at one-fourth royalty to a couple of local merchants. They drilled a thousand-barrel well and "Mammy" became the most courted negress in Pennsylvania. The Union Oil-Company took four-hundred-thousand dollars from the Davis farm. Patrick Galligan, the contractor of the Smith well, leased the Taylor farm and grew rich. Pew & Emerson, who have made millions by natural-gas operations, leased the Manifold farm, west of the Smith. The first well paid them twenty-thousand dollars a month and subsequent strikes manifolded this a number of times. Pew & Emerson have risen by their energy and shrewdness and can occupy a front pew in the congregation of petroleumites.

Samuel Fergus, once county-treasurer and a man of broad mould, struck a geyser in the Fergus annex to the main pool. He drilled on his twenty-four acres solely to accommodate Robert Greene, pumper for Davis Brothers. Greene had much faith and no money, but he advised Fergus to exercise the tools at a particular spot. Fergus might have kept the whole hog and not merely a pork-chop. He sold three-eighths and carried one-eighth for Greene, who refused twenty-thousand dollars for it the day the well began flowing two-thousand barrels. "Bob" Greene, like Artemas Ward's kangaroo, was "a amoo-sin' cuss!" Called to Bradford shortly after the gusher was struck, he met an old acquaintance at the station. His friend invited Bob into the smoker to enjoy a good cigar. He declined and in language more expressive than elegant said: "I've been a ridin' in smokers all my life. Now I'm goin' to turn a new leaf. I'm goin' to take a gentleman's car to Pittsburg and from there to Bradford I'm goin' to have a Pullman, if it takes a hull day's production." Bob took his first ride in a Pullman accordingly. The first venture induced Fergus to punch his patch full of holes and do a turn at wildcatting. His stalwart luck fired the hearts of many young farmers to imitate him, in some instances successfully. Washington has not yet gone out of the oil-business. The Cecil pool kept the trade guessing this year, but its gushers lacked endurance and the field no longer terrorizes the weakest lambkin in the speculative fold.

Greene county experienced its first baptism of petroleum in 1861-2-3, when many wells were drilled on Dunkard Creek. The general result was unsatisfactory. The idea of boring two-thousand feet for oil had not been conceived

and the shallow holes did not reach the principal strata. Of fourth sand, fifth sand, Gordon rock, fifty-foot rock, Trenton rock, Berea grit, corn-meal rock, Big-Injun sand and others of the deep-down brand operators on Dunkard Creek never dreamed. Some oil was detected and more blocks of land were tied up in 1864-5. The credulous natives actually believed their county would soon be shedding oil from every hill and hollow, garden and pasture-field. The holders of the tracts—lessees for speculation only—drilled a trifle, sold interests to any suckers wanting to bite and the promised developments fizzled. E. M. Hukill, who started in 1868 at Rouseville, leased twenty-thousand acres in 1885 and located a well on D. L. Donley's farm, one-third mile south-east of the modest hamlet of Mt. Morris. Morris Run empties into Dunkard Creek near the village. The tools were swung on March second, 1886. Fishing-jobs, hard rock and varied hindrances impeded the work. On October twenty-first oil spouted, two flows occurred next day and a tank was constructed. Salt-water bothered it and the well—twenty-two-hundred feet—was not worth the pains taken for months to work it as a mystery. Hukill drilled a couple of dusters and the Gregg well at Willowtree was also a dry-hole at twenty-three hundred feet. Craig & Cappeau and James M. Guffey & Co. swept over the south-western section in an expensive search for crude. From the northern limit of McKean to the southern border of Greene county Pennsylvania had been ransacked. The Keystone players—Venango, Warren, Forest, Elk, McKean, Clarion, Armstrong, Butler, Allegheny, Beaver and Washington—put up a stiff game and the region across the Ohio was to have its innings.

C. H. Shattuck had the first well in West Virginia drilled for oil. He came from Michigan in the fall of 1859, secured land in Wirt county and bored one-hundred feet by the tedious spring-pole process. The well was on the bank of the Hughes river, from which the natives skimmed off a greasy fluid to use for rheumatism and bruises. It was dry and Shattuck settled at Parkersburg, his present abode. At Burning Springs a "disagreeable fluid" flooded a salt-well, which the owner quit in disgust. General Samuel Karns, of Pennsylvania, and his nephew, S. D. Karns, rigged it up in 1860 and pumped considerable oil. The shallow territory was operated extensively. Ford & Hanlon bored on Oil-Spring Run, Ritchie county, in 1861-2, finding heavy oil in paying quantities. W. H. Moore started the phenomenal eruption at Volcano in 1863, by drilling the first well, which produced eight-thousand barrels of lubricating oil. Sheafer & Steen's, the second well, was a good second and the Cornfield pumped seven-thousand barrels of thirty-five-gravity oil in six months. William C. Stiles and the Oil-Run Petroleum Company punched scores of wells. Volcano perched on the lubricating pedestal for years, but it is now extinct. E. L. Gale—he built the railroad freight-houses at Aspinwall and Panama and owned the site of Joliet and half the land on which Milwaukee thrives—in 1854 purchased two-thousand acres of bush twenty-five miles from Parkersburg. In 1866 the celebrated Shaw well, the first of any note on his tract, flowed one-hundred barrels of twenty-six-degree oil. Gale sent samples to the Paris Exposition in 1867 and received the only gold-medal awarded for natural oils. The Shaw well kicked up a fuss, leases brought large bonuses, excitement ran high and the "Gale Oil Field" was king of the hour. Land-grabbers annoyed Gale, who declined a million dollars for his property. He routed the herd and died at an advanced age, leaving his heirs ample means to weather the severest financial gale. The war had driven northern operators from the field and heavy-oil developments cleared the coast for the next act on the program.