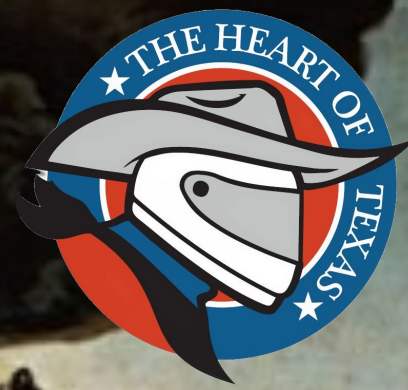


# BOOMTOWN

2024 HEART OF TEXAS RALLY

58 HOUR APRIL 25-27, 2024

30 HOUR APRIL 26-27, 2024



**RALLYMASTER INFO:**

**Paul Tong**

**(214) 250-1340**

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**or**

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**YOUR RALLY SCORING APP**

**LOG-IN INFORMATION:**



**Your Scorer's contact information is:**

**Nancy Oswald      ldrallyblue@gmail.com**

**(410) 530-7024**

**If you have a rally question, please call, text, or e-mail the rallymaster or scorer. If you need immediate information, please call.**

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# RULES:

See [www.heartoftexasrally.com](http://www.heartoftexasrally.com) for a link to the full list of rally rules and guidance. You are responsible for all those rules of which the following rules are just a portion.

## Safety -

Do not do anything that brings your personal safety or that of another into jeopardy. There are no prizes or official honors bestowed upon any finisher of this rally and it is not worth it to take chances. It is not necessary to exceed the speed limit or to drive at speeds that are excessive for current road or weather conditions. We want you to ride smart and have a good time. Any notice that you are driving recklessly or in a manner that puts this organization or our sport into a bad light may result in disqualification. This is not a race.

## Equipment and Gear-

A helmet must be worn at all times (immediate disqualification). Pants, appropriate boots, and gloves must also be worn. We highly recommend and advocate ATGATT (All The Gear, All The Time).

Auxiliary fuel tanks will match IBR rules standards. Total capacity will not exceed 11.5 gallons and it must be mechanically sound and secure.

## Conduct-

Respect the Rallymaster, rally staff, and each other. Do not argue with or be anything but civil and courteous with rally staff. If you have a problem, go see the rallymaster. You really need to heed this. There have been some incidents in the past and I will not tolerate anything but respect to my staff. Bring your concerns to me.

If you come upon the scene of an accident, whether it involves one of our riders or not, we expect you to stop and render aid to the best of your ability even if all you can do is call 911 and direct emergency personnel to the scene. Failure to stop is considered a DNF violation. If you must stop and it will cause you to be late or miss a bonus, immediately notify the Rallymaster and we will make reasonable accommodations. This is very important to your rallymaster and I will go through great lengths to help you when you help others. If you are going to be more than 30 minutes late to the finish, contact the RM so we don't send a search party out for you.

## Availability-

Day of the week abbreviations are Su-Sunday, M-Monday, T-Tuesday, W-Wednesday, R-Thursday, F-Friday, and Sa-Saturday unless for some other reason it is spelled out.

Aperture manipulation of cameras to capture ambient light to skirt bonus availability windows will be denied and in some cases may be construed as cheating.

## Submission Requirements-

For this rally, you must submit bonus photographs via the LDRallyApp to rally headquarters. If you are in a location with no service, check to make sure the photo was sent when you are back in a regular service area.

## Flag Requirement –

Your rally flag must be in every picture unless specifically noted, including receipt photos.

Your rider number on the rally flag must be visible and legible.

All pillions must be in EVERY photo unless the instructions specifically state your flag does not have to be in the picture or you are photographing a receipt. If the bonus requires the rider be in the picture, this means that both the rider and the pillion (and your rally flag) must be in the picture.

If the bonus requires your motorcycle in the picture, the picture must show your ENTIRE motorcycle.

If you lose your rally flag, contact the rallymaster. From that point on, your face (and your pillion if applicable), must be in every picture. The penalty for losing your flag is half your final points.

Do not stop in the roadway to take a picture. Anyone violating the ‘do not stop in the roadway’ rule will be declared DNF.

The intent of the sample photo is for you to replicate the sample photo. Do not take your submission photograph from further away, around the corner, etc. If you do, you risk the bonus being denied and your argument is invalid. If you have to stop a slight distance from the bonus and walk to it, then do so.

## SPOTWALLA

You **must** have a working Spotwalla link for this rally. Failure to have a functioning, tracking Spotwalla link will result in a forfeiture of your rest/meal points. You do not have to own an expensive satellite tracking unit. There are numerous options which utilize apps on your phone. The Spotwalla website has helpful links and instructions on what to use and how.

# BOOMTOWN

From the time Spindletop blew its oily stack, Texas has never been the same.

"I wanted water, and they got me oil. I was mad, mad clean through. I said, 'Damn the oil. I want water.'"

- W.T. Waggoner, *Electra*, 1903

## Black Gold Beginnings

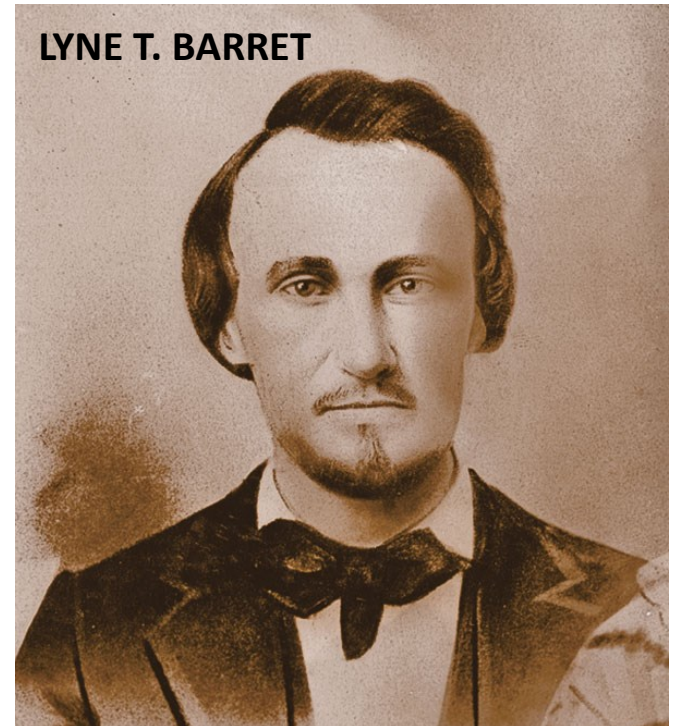
Lyne T. Barret and George Dullnig may have wished they had had better luck in the oil business.

In 1866, Barret drilled the first oil-producing well in Texas near present-day Nacogdoches. He struck black gold at 106 feet and produced about ten barrels a day for a couple of years. Oil prices rose and dropped wildly during Reconstruction, and there wasn't a big demand or reliable financial backing for drilling enterprises yet, so in 1868, Barret shut down his well and went back to his mercantile business. In 1886, George Dullnig was extremely disappointed that the bubbling liquid he struck on his Bexar County ranch was oil, not water. That well produced 48 barrels of crude a year and made Dullnig an annual profit of about \$7.00 in present-day money. He decided to concentrate on his grocery business.

*There's something down there.*

— Al Hamill, *Spindletop driller* 1901

LYNE T. BARRET



*Keep the people  
back and don't let  
them smoke. Don't  
let any of them  
smoke.*

— Captain Anthony Lucas, *Tales from the  
Derrick Floor*

*All of a sudden, a chunk of mud came out of the  
six-inch hole with an explosion just like a canon  
popping off. I walked over and looked down in the  
hole there. This frothy oil was coming up, each flow  
a little higher and a little higher and a little higher.  
Finally it came up with such momentum that it just  
shot up clear through the top of the derrick.*

— Al Hamill, *Tales from the Derrick Floor*

## Then the World Changed

On January 10, 1901, Lucas #1 at Spindletop Hill erupted, spewing oil 150 feet up into the wide blue Texas sky.

100,000 barrels of pure profit spewed out daily. The sleepy town of Beaumont boomed from 10,000 to 50,000 people practically overnight. Previously cheap land tracts in the area brought million dollar price tags. The now-giant Texaco and Gulf Oil companies were established specifically to store and transport the millions of gallons of Spindletop oil. At the beginning of the 20th century, the black gold of oil rivaled the white gold of cotton as the state's most lucrative crop. The Texas Oil Boom had begun.



Image courtesy, Fort Worth Star-Telegram Collection, UT-Arlington Special Collections



## Boomtowns, Wildcatters, and Roughnecks

Corsicana, Borger, Wink, Ranger, Brownwood, Humble, Wichita Falls, Mexia, Beaumont, Luling, Kilgore, Longview, Desdemona. These were only a few of the Texas boomtowns where oil derricks crowded the landscape and wildcatters, boll weevils, and roughnecks slogged through the muddy streets dreaming of black gold wealth.

Oil wasn't news to the titans of industry in the big cities of the northeast. Until the Texas explosion, John D. Rockefeller and his Standard Oil Company of Pennsylvania had an unchallenged monopoly on America's oil and gas supply. But with significant oil strikes in Corsicana in 1894 and Spindletop's explosion in 1901, independent oil contractors called *wildcatters* soon stalked the Texas frontier looking for big bucks and big opportunities in the bubbling ground. Thousands of inexperienced farmers, called *boll weevils* by seasoned oil workers, left their tractors and poured into boomtowns. Once they learned to sling heavy cables and pipes on the derrick floor, the farmers became oilmen and graduated to *roughneck* status.



Desdemona, Texas circa 1900



## ***Rough* was the right word for life in a boomtown.**

Sometimes no town existed at all near a newly-tapped oil field, so corrugated iron shanty towns popped up quickly to serve the thousands of people streaming in. Managers of flimsy boarding houses along the dirt ruts of "Main Street" charged exhausted riggers almost half a day's pay to rent a cot for twelve hours. Enterprising restaurateurs built fires under 6-foot vats, filled them with water and dried beans, and charged oil hands 15 cents for a cup of "soup." Gas hung in the air for miles around an oil town. It was nauseating when you could smell it and dangerous when you couldn't. Gas blindness or even gas-induced death was a daily gamble for workers on the seeping rigs. There was also no shortage of gambling and fisticuffs in the ratty saloons. Things got so bad in one Texas boom town that Governor Moody sent the Texas Rangers to settle things down. Safe drinking water was nowhere and dysentery was everywhere. In short, a boomtown wasn't a healthy place to call home for very long.



Spindletop 1901. Image courtesy Texas Energy Museum

*Beaumont looked like a circus day, every day, with map vendors and peddlers of souvenir bottles filled with oil crying their wares.*

— Boyce House, Spindletop worker

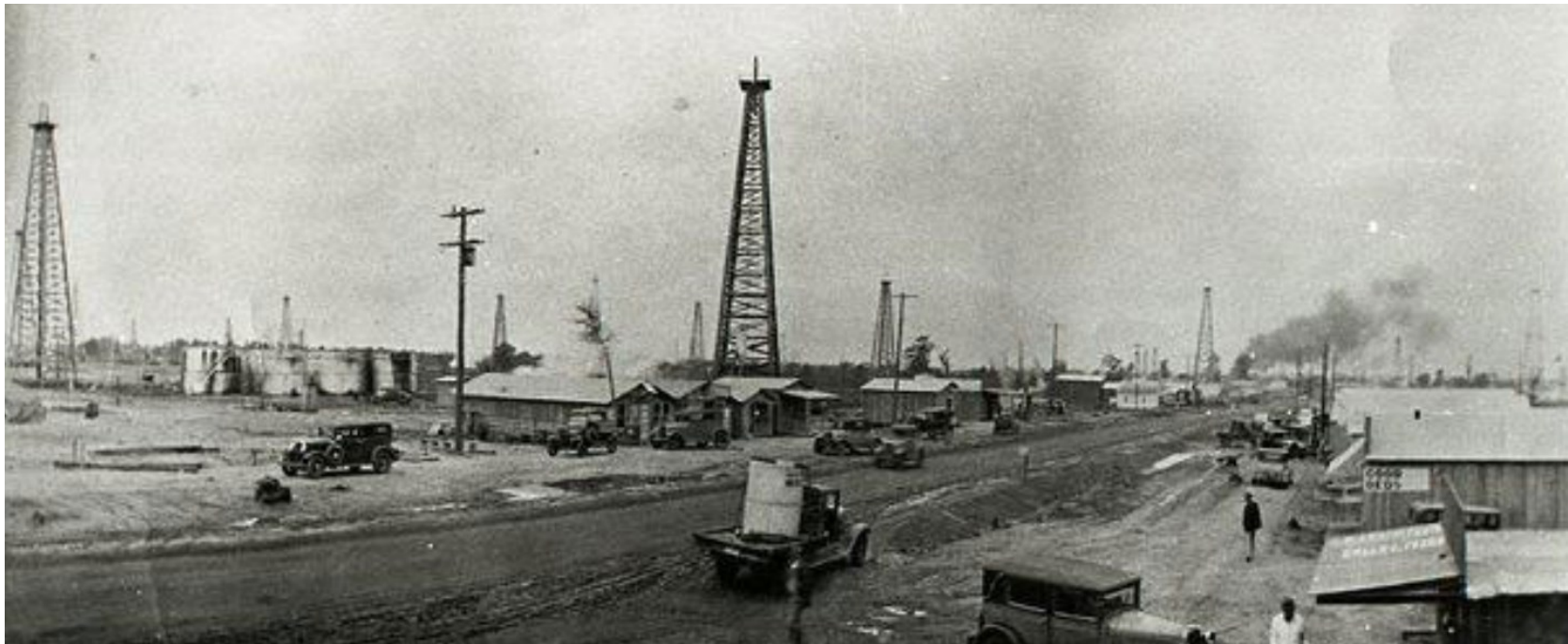
*There were people living in tents with children. There were a lot of them that had these great big old cardboard boxes draped around trees, living under the trees. And any and everywhere in the world they could live, they lived. Some were just living in their cars, and a truck if they had a truck. And I tell you, that was bad. Just no place to stay whatsoever.*

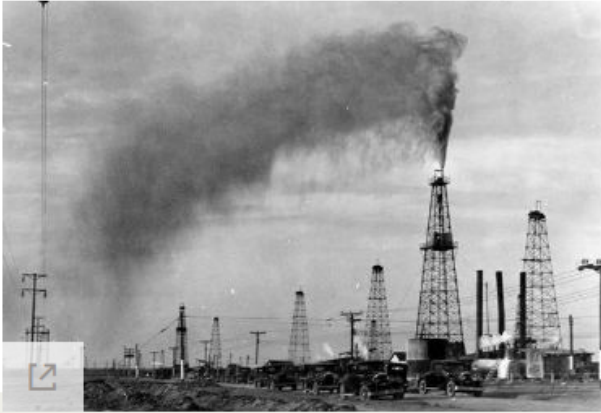
*“The city water of Beaumont back in those days was soupy. Its odor clearly indicated the presence of alligator, bullfrogs, and fish. Everyone soon learned if the water was used for drinking purposes that it caused severe stomach cramps, or what was locally known as the Beaumonts. Toilet facilities being limited, a bad case of Beaumonts called for biddings as high as fifty cents for the immediate use of a toilet.*

*— H. P. Nichols, The Dolph Briscoe Center for American History at The University of Texas at Austin, oral history interview*

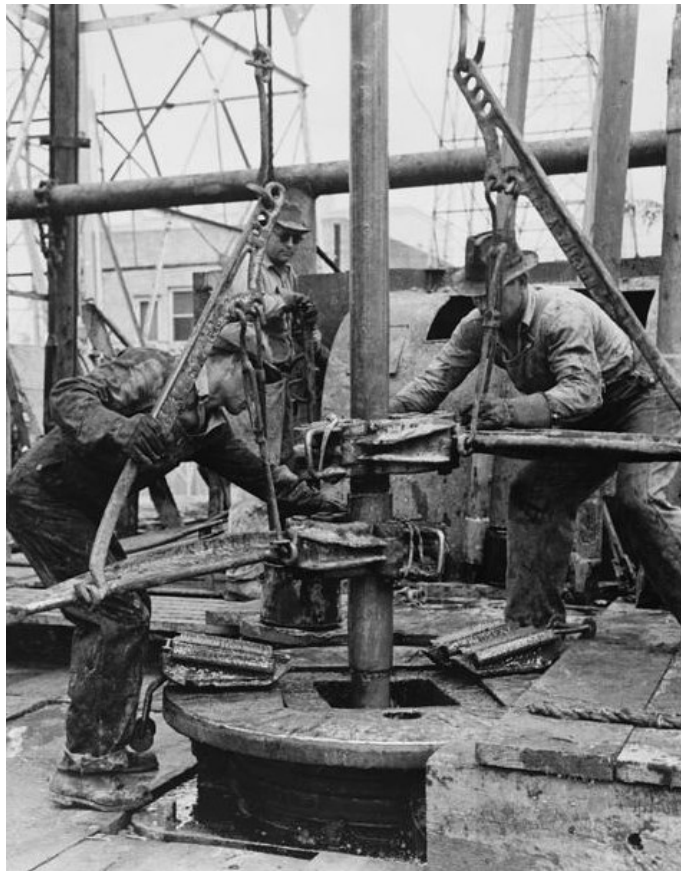


*Image courtesy The Dolph Briscoe Center for American History at The University of Texas at Austin*





*Santa Rita Well #1, Permian Basin, Texas.*



## The Legacy of Black Gold Lives On

The Texas oil boom continued its frenzied pace throughout the early 1900s. The impact of all that black gold changed both the state and the nation.

Boomtowns sprang up and derricks rose leg-to-leg on any patch of Texas landscape where oil looked possible. In 1923, the Santa Rita No. 1 oil pump – named for the patron saint of the impossible, St. Rita – blew in from the unlikely ground of the Permian Basin. The state's Permanent University Fund and the University of Texas and Texas A&M have been blessed from those royalties ever since. In 1932, Governor Ross Sterling extended the authority of the Texas Railroad Commission to establish some regulatory order to the wildly expanding oil industry. Throughout the 1930s, big oilmen like Roy Cullen, H. L. Hunt, Clint Murchison, and Sid Richardson made big oil money and even bigger contributions to Texas's cultural, scientific, and educational heritage.

By the 1950s, the heyday of the Texas oil boom was drawing to a close. Reduced but steady production of a wide range of petroleum products replaced the spectacular eruptions of the black gold days. In the early 2000s, Texas experienced a second oil boom – natural gas. With new drilling technologies and practices came vast reserves of untapped natural resources, big potential for big money, and a new word for our state's political, economic, environmental, and public health conversations: fracking.

The Texas oil legacy lives on, as do the discussions and arguments about it. The reality of Texas oil is that it is still a major component of the national economy. Roughnecks still sling cables and pipes on the big rigs. The smell of oil still hangs in the Texas coastal air. And a wildcatter somewhere continues to search the earth for black gold, still certain that there's something down there.

# OIL AND TEXAS: A CULTURAL HISTORY

For Texans, the 20th century did not begin on January 1, 1901, as it did for everyone else. It began nine days later, on Jan. 10, when, spurting drilling pipe, mud, gas and oil, the Lucas No. 1 well blew in at Spindletop near Beaumont.

The gusher spewed oil more than 100 feet into the air until it was capped nine days later. With that dramatic fanfare, Texas' economy was wrenched from its rural, agricultural roots and flung headlong into the petroleum and industrial age.

In the last two decades of the 19th century, railroads had made sweeping changes in the lives of many of Texas' mostly rural, mostly agrarian citizens and forever altered the face of the state. Settlements formed around temporary railroad-workers' camps. Speculators created brand-new towns out of virgin prairie beside the gleaming rails. And existing communities that were bypassed by the tracks often curled up their municipal toes and died unless they were willing to pick up businesses, homes and churches and move to the rails.

The arrival of railroad transportation expanded Texas farmers' and ranchers' markets by providing faster and cheaper shipping of products. Cattle raisers were no longer forced to trail their herds long miles to railheads in the Midwest. In their classic Texas history text, Texas, the Lone Star State, Rupert Richardson, Ernest Wallace, and Adrian Anderson summarized it this way: "... railroads were the key to progress and prosperity at the end of the 19th century."

When oil came gushing into Texas early in the 20th century, the

changes were even more profound. Petroleum began to displace agriculture as the principal engine driving the economy of the state, and Texans' lives were even more drastically affected than they had been by railroads.

The impact of oil on Texas and Texans is often analyzed in terms of corporate development, personal and corporate wealth, and the overall economy of the state and politics. Oil also dramatically affected the lives of those who owned the land from which oil was produced, or who were directly involved in oil exploration, extraction and processing. The discoveries of oil fields led to the founding and flourishing of numerous Texas towns, to the establishment of companies that have become multinational conglomerates, and to the amassing of vast personal fortunes.

Conversely, the playing out of pumped-out oil fields led to the death of any number of those once-flourishing towns. Betting fortunes on what turned out to be dusters resulted in the bankruptcies of companies and individuals.

However, Texas oil has affected the lives of millions of Texans not directly involved in the oil business – Texans who receive neither a paycheck nor a royalty check based on petroleum. Oil has profoundly changed the culture of the state, and it continues to affect most Texans' lives in ways that may not be obvious to the casual observer.

## Early Oil Discoveries

The presence of natural oil seeps in Texas had been known for hundreds of years before Europeans arrived in the area. Indians in Texas are said to have told European explorers that the substance had medicinal uses. In July 1543, the remnants of Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto's expedition, led by Luis de Moscoso Alvarado,

were forced ashore along the Texas coast between Sabine Pass and High Island. Moscoso reported that the group found oil floating on the surface of the water and used it to caulk their boats.

Lyne T. Barret drilled Texas' first producing oil well in 1866 at Melrose in Nacogdoches County. The following year, Amory Reily Starr and Peyton F. Edwards brought in a well at nearby Oil Springs. Other wells followed, making Nacogdoches County the site of Texas' first commercial oil field, first pipeline and first effort to refine crude. Several thousand barrels of oil were produced, but the price of oil was not high enough to justify further efforts at development. While drilling for water in 1886, Bexar County rancher George Dullnig found a small quantity of oil, but he did not attempt commercial production.

City crews in Corsicana were also drilling for water in 1894, when they made the first economically significant oil discovery in Texas. That well was abandoned because the drillers needed to find water, not oil. But several producing oil wells were drilled in 1895 by Joseph S. Cullinan, who later helped found the Texas Company, which became Texaco. The first well-equipped refinery in Texas was built at this field, and despite the early efforts at Nacogdoches, it is usually called Texas' first refinery.

## **Spindletop**

The oil discovery that jump-started Texas' transformation into a major petroleum producer and industrial power was Spindletop. Exploration in the area of the upper Gulf Coast near Beaumont had begun in 1892. After drilling several dry holes, Louisiana mining engineer and oil prospector Capt. Anthony F. Lucas drilled the discovery well of the Spindletop field. Initially, the Lucas No. 1 produced more than an estimated 75,000 barrels of oil a day. Peak

annual production was 17.5 million barrels in 1902.

Spindletop, which was also the first salt-dome oil discovery, triggered a flood of speculation in the area, resulting in several other significant discoveries. The boom included an influx of hundreds of eager wildcatters – including former Governor James Stephen Hogg – lusting after a piece of the action, as well as thousands of workers looking for jobs. Right behind them came a tidal wave of related service, supply and manufacturing firms, such as refineries, pipelines and oil-field equipment manufacturers and dealers. It was California's fabled Gold Rush of 50 years earlier repeated on the Texas Gulf Coast with rotary drill bits and derricks instead of pick axes and gold pans.

The boom turned into a feeding frenzy of human sharks: scores of speculators sniffing out a quick buck; scam artists peddling worthless leases; and prostitutes, gamblers and liquor dealers, all looking for a chunk of the workers' paychecks.

Within three years, several additional major fields were developed within a 150-mile radius of Spindletop; Sour Lake, Batson and Humble were among them.

Companies were soon established to develop the Gulf Coast oil fields. Many of them became the industry giants of today: Gulf Oil; Sun Oil Company; Magnolia Petroleum Company; the Texas Company; and Humble Oil, which later affiliated with Standard Oil of New Jersey and became Esso, then today's Exxon. Refineries, pipelines and export facilities became the nucleus of the major industrial region that began to form along the Texas coast around Port Arthur and Beaumont. The New Handbook of Texas summarizes the effect of Spindletop in this way: "The discovery of the Spindletop oil field had an almost incalculable effect on world history, as well as

Texas history. Eager to find similar deposits, investors spent billions of dollars throughout the Lone Star State in search of oil and natural gas. The cheap fuel they found helped to revolutionize American transportation and industry."

Texas oil production was 836,039 barrels in 1900. In 1902, Spindletop alone produced more than 17 million barrels, or 94 percent of the state's production. As a result of the glut, oil prices dropped to an all-time low of 3 cents a barrel, while water in some boom towns sold for 5 cents a cup.

### **Oil in North Texas**

Between 1902 and 1910, oil fever spread through North Central Texas, with finds at Brownwood, Petrolia and Wichita Falls.

Water-well drillers on the W.T. Waggoner Ranch in Wichita County in 1911 found oil instead, creating the Electra field. In 1917, W.K. Gordon, general manager of the T&P Coal Company's mines at Thurber, discovered the Ranger field nearby. Ironically, the wealth of oil at Ranger, and elsewhere in the state, encouraged railroads to switch their locomotives from coal to oil and helped kill the coal-mining town of Thurber.

Oil was found west of Burkburnett in Wichita County in 1912, followed by another oil field in the town itself in 1918. The feverish activity that followed inspired the 1940 movie *Boom Town*, starring Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr.

The boom-town phenomenon became common across the state: The infrastructures of small farming communities near oil discoveries were inadequate to the demands of the population explosions. They hadn't sufficient lodging or eating establishments for the sudden influx. Newcomers were forced to live in hastily erected shacks, tents or even their cars or trucks. Since some of

those drawn to oil fields by dreams of riches brought their families, schools became overcrowded. There were lines at cafes, at post-office counters, everywhere.

Unexpectedly heavy traffic on the often-unpaved streets created massive clouds of dust during dry weather – dust that invaded every corner and settled on every surface. In wet weather, the streets became vehicle-swallowing mudholes.

During the 1920s, there were discoveries near Mexia in Limestone County and more in Navarro County. Oil was discovered in the Panhandle starting in 1921, and major fields were developed all across the state during the next decade – East Texas, west-central Texas and additional fields in the Gulf Coast.

### **Biggest of Them All – East Texas**

In October 1930, the Daisy Bradford No. 3 well blew in near Turnertown and Joinerville in Rusk County, opening the East Texas field, the biggest field of all. Veteran wildcatter C.M. (Dad) Joiner drilled the well on land long rejected by major companies' geologists as not worthy of their efforts. The biggest leasing campaign in history ensued, and the activity spread to include Kilgore, Longview and many points north. Overproduction soon followed, as oil derricks sprouted thick as bamboo all over the field. With no well-spacing regulations and no limits on production, the price of oil nosedived again.

On Aug. 17, 1931, Gov. Ross S. Sterling ordered the National Guard into the East Texas field, which he placed under martial law. This drastic action was taken after the Texas Railroad Commission had been enjoined from enforcing production restrictions. After more than two years of legal battles, most East Texas operators accepted proration, the system of regulation still utilized.

By the time the East Texas field was developed, Texas' economy was powered not by agriculture, but by petroleum.

## **Oil's Ripple Effects**

Gradually, the oil glut began to affect ordinary Texans.

Soon after Spindletop, the availability of an ocean of cheap oil encouraged its use as fuel for transportation and manufacturing. After railroads converted from coal to oil, steamships followed, led by those operating in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean.

As automobiles became more common, roads began to be paved across the state.

Mechanization of farm work increased quickly, enabling farmers to produce more food with fewer people. Manufacturing plants developed in the formerly agricultural state, using cheap oil as fuel. Texas' population scales, heavily weighted toward the rural before Spindletop, started to balance, and by 1940, the population was almost even: 55 percent rural and 45 percent urban. World War II tipped the scales, however, when wartime jobs at manufacturing plants in the cities lured large numbers of people from farms and small towns. Most never returned.

This displacement of farming families was exacerbated by the absorption of many family farms into large corporate operations. Increasing numbers of migrants from other states and foreign countries also settled principally in urban centers. By 1980, the state was four-fifths urban.

As of Jan. 1, 1997, State Data Center population estimates indicate that of the state's population (19,598,471), more than one-third was concentrated in the three largest counties: Harris (3,178,995), Dallas (2,032,171) and Bexar (1,342,934).

## **State Government Tax on Oil Production**

Another change brought about by the discovery of oil was the enrichment of the state treasury after the legislature authorized an oil-production tax in 1905. The first full year the tax was collected, the public coffers swelled by \$101,403. By 1919, the revenue from the oil-production tax was more than \$1 million; by 1929, it was almost \$6 million. In 1996, the last year for which we had figures at press time, it was just short of \$376 million for the fiscal year.

## **Oil Benefits to Texas Higher Education**

Many thousands of students attending Texas universities have benefited from oil. The boon that they have enjoyed began with Mirabeau B. Lamar, known as the "Father of Texas Education." During his tenure as president of the Republic of Texas, he urged the Texas Congress to appropriate public domain to support education. In 1839, the Congress set aside 50 leagues (221,400 acres) of land for the endowment of a university. (Land was also set aside in a separate endowment for public elementary and secondary schools.) In 1858, the university endowment was increased to 1 million acres, with the stipulation that the endowment be good agricultural land.

However, the writers of the Constitution of 1876 evidently felt there was no need to appropriate arable land for an as-yet-nonexistent university. The first million acres in the endowment were located in Schleicher, Crockett, Terrell, Pecos, Upton, Reagan and Irion counties in arid far-west Texas.

When the University of Texas opened in 1883, the legislature added a second million acres in Andrews, Crane, Culberson, Dawson, Ector, El Paso, Gaines, Hudspeth, Loving, Martin, Ward and Winkler counties. The fledgling university was backed by an endowment of a vast amount of land of extremely dubious value.

Around the turn of the century, the University's Bureau of Economic Geology began exploring the possibility of finding oil and gas on University Lands. In 1916, although most other geologists disagreed, the University's Dr. Johan A. Udden reported that oil could be found lying atop an underground fold of rock that was believed to run from the Marathon area through Pecos County and into Upton and Reagan counties.

Though erroneous, Udden's theory led to the first major oil discovery in the West Texas Permian Basin. The Santa Rita No. 1, discovery well of the Big Lake Field, blew in on May 28, 1923, in Reagan County. It was drilled on University Lands by Frank Pickerell and Carl G. Cromwell of Texon Oil and Land Company.

Within a year, there were 17 producing wells in the Big Lake Field, and the University of Texas was on its way to becoming a very wealthy school.

The Santa Rita continued to produce oil until it was finally plugged in 1990.

The University of Texas had built few permanent, substantial buildings before the Santa Rita began producing. Most of the campus was covered by shacks, which housed classrooms, labs, gymnasiums and other campus facilities. When the oil money started flowing, however, it triggered a building boom that produced many of the structures that are still used by the University.

In 1931, the legislature split the net income of the Permanent University Fund, with two-thirds going to the University of Texas and one-third to Texas A&M University.

The income was further split in 1984, when the legislature voted to include all the institutions in the University of Texas System, not just the

main university at Austin, and the entire Texas A&M University System.

The Permanent University Fund, which receives all revenue from oil, gas, sulfur and water royalties; increases in investments; rent payments on mineral leases; and sales of university lands, is one of the largest university endowments in the world. The mineral income on University Lands from 1923 through fiscal 1998 has been \$3.146 billion. Investment return in the same period has been \$8.163 billion.

The net income from interest and dividends from those investments plus the revenue from grazing leases on University Lands comprise the Available University Fund. The total amount of money paid to the universities from the AUF from 1923 through fiscal 1998 was \$4.792 billion. These distributions help pay for construction bonds and contribute to the education and general revenues. As of August 31, 1998, the market value of the PUF was more than \$6.517 billion.

### **Oil Benefits to Public Schools**

Texas public schools have benefited from oil, as well. In 1839, the Congress of the Republic appropriated from the public domain three leagues of land (one league is about 4,400 acres) to each county for public schools. The following year, they increased each county's allotment by one league. Public-school land grants from this source totaled more than 4 million acres. To encourage construction of railroads, the legislature in 1854 granted lands to railroad companies; the amount of land was based on the miles of track that each company laid. The legislature also required the railroads to allot alternate sections of their land grants to the public schools.

Finally, in the Constitution of 1876, the Texas legislature granted half the unappropriated public domain to the public schools, which amount included the alternate sections of the railroad grants. More than 42 million acres were earmarked for public schools by this provision.



The Permanent School Fund was established under rules similar to those guiding the Permanent University Fund. While most of the money in the Permanent School Fund has come from land sales, the fund retained mineral rights on more than 7 million acres of school lands. The land-sales moneys have been augmented by mineral royalties. The investment fund at the end of fiscal year 1997 totaled just under \$15.5 billion. Interest drawn from the Permanent School Fund is paid into the Available School Fund, from which it is paid to the public-school districts based on average daily attendance. The total amount paid in fiscal 1997 by the PSF to the ASF from all sources was almost \$692.7 million. Of that total, a bit less than \$3 million could probably be attributed to oil-related sources.

### **Philanthropy from Black Gold**

Thousands of Texans have been touched by Texas' black gold through the philanthropy of people who have made fortunes from its discovery, production and processing.

Institutions all over the state in many different fields – health research and hospitals, education, social services, fine arts, and engineering and technology research – have benefited from the wealth and generosity of petroleum millionaires. Ordinary Texans have reaped the rewards of such gifts through the programs of those institutions.

There have been far too many petroleum philanthropists to list them all in this article. A representative few, however, will suggest the great good that has been done for the residents of Texas by people who pumped their money out from under Texas dirt.

### **Eclectic Givers**

Some philanthropists have donated to eclectic arrays of programs and institutions: Algur Meadows, major stockholder and chairman of the

board of General American Oil Company for many years, established the Meadows Foundation in 1948. The foundation has given generously – and continues to donate – to a wide range of programs throughout Texas, primarily in the health, education, visual arts, social services and historic-preservation areas. Meadows himself endowed a museum of Spanish art at Southern Methodist University, and he willed much of his private art collection to the Dallas Museum of Art.

Hugh Roy Cullen, called "King of the Wildcatters" and who made major oil discoveries in the Houston area, gave large gifts to the University of Houston, the Texas Medical Center, and the Gonzales Warm Springs Foundation (originally a hospital specializing in the treatment of victims of pediatric polio). He also made significant contributions to Houston arts organizations, the Boy Scouts and the YMCA. He established the Cullen Foundation in 1947 to direct contributions to a variety of charities.

Also founded in 1947 was the Sid W. Richardson Foundation. Richardson was an independent oil producer with headquarters in Fort Worth. His foundation's gifts have been primarily in support of health, medicine, education and the Sid Richardson Collection of Western Art, open free to the public in its own Fort Worth museum. His great-nephews, the Bass brothers of Fort Worth – Ed, Sid, Robert and Lee – and their parents Perry and Nancy Lee, carry on the family tradition. The most recent and most visible Bass contribution is the Bass Performance Hall in Fort Worth, opened in May 1998.

Walter William Fondren got his start in oil in the Corsicana field before the turn of the century, later becoming one of the founders of Humble Oil. Major gifts from the Fondren Foundation have gone to health and educational facilities, including Rice University, Southern Methodist University, Southwestern University, Methodist Hospital of Houston and the Methodist Home for Orphans at Waco. Robert Everett Smith, in the oil-field supplies business as well as drilling in the East Texas field, gave

to a variety of causes in the fields of health and medicine, social services, education and the arts, including the Houston Symphony, the Houston Museum of Fine Arts, the Harris County Association for the Blind, Methodist Hospital of Houston, Southern Methodist University and Southwestern University.

### **Supporters of Fine Arts and Literature**

Several oil millionaires have supported mainly the fine arts and literature: Everette Lee DeGolyer of Dallas was active in petroleum exploration and production and in technological development, largely through Amerada, Texas Instruments and Texas Eastern Transmission. He and his wife supported the Dallas Symphony Orchestra and other Dallas-area musical groups. DeGolyer was also a collector of rare books; he donated 89,000 volumes of his personal collection to university libraries. He was one of the main financial backers of Texas Country Day School in Dallas, which became St. Mark's School of Texas. In 1942, DeGolyer rescued the Saturday Review, the greatly respected national literary magazine, from a serious financial crisis. DeGolyer had become friends with Norman Cousins, who was named editor at the height of the crisis. DeGolyer became publisher and subsidized the magazine until it regained its economic feet.

Dominique Schlumberger de Menil, whose father was founder of Schlumberger, the multinational oil-exploration engineering firm, and her husband John de Menil, an executive in the company, collected more than 10,000 works of art. In 1954, they formed The Menil Foundation in Houston to oversee the Menil Collection, a museum that showcases their art collection.

Nina Cullinan and Sarah Campbell Blaffer, daughters of early oil entrepreneurs, have generously supported many fine-arts organizations – Cullinan primarily in the Houston area, and Blaffer across the state.

Nina Cullinan's father, Joseph S. Cullinan, developed the Corsicana field and built Texas' first commercial oil refinery there, was a founder of Magnolia Petroleum and helped organize the Texas Company. Nina Cullinan was a supporter of many Houston arts entities, among them the Houston Symphony, Houston Ballet, Houston Museum of Fine Arts and other art museums, as well as health and parks organizations.

Sarah Campbell Blaffer, daughter of another of the founders of the Texas Company and wife of one of the founders of Humble Oil, acquired an extensive art collection. She donated many original works to the Houston Museum of Fine Arts, and she established the Sarah Campbell Blaffer Foundation to send art exhibits on tours across the state.

### **Supporter of History**

Although Governor James Hogg did not live long enough to see oil discovered on family property near West Columbia in the 1920s, his children did. His daughter Ima established the Hogg Foundation for Mental Health at The University of Texas. She also gave her Houston mansion, Bayou Bend, and its collection of early American art and antiques to the Houston Museum of Fine Arts. She presented the restored Hogg family home near West Columbia to the state of Texas; it is now the Varner-Hogg Plantation State Historical Park. She also restored the Winedale Inn, a 19th-century stagecoach stop near Round Top, and gave it to the University of Texas. It is now the focus of the Winedale Historical Center, which is used for the study of Texas history.

### **Gifts For Scientific Research**

Tom Slick Jr., whose father drilled the discovery well for a large Oklahoma oil field in 1912, carried on the family's involvement in oil exploration and production. The younger Slick had a lifelong interest in science and engineering. In 1947, he established the Southwest Research Institute in San Antonio. The SwRI does leading-edge research

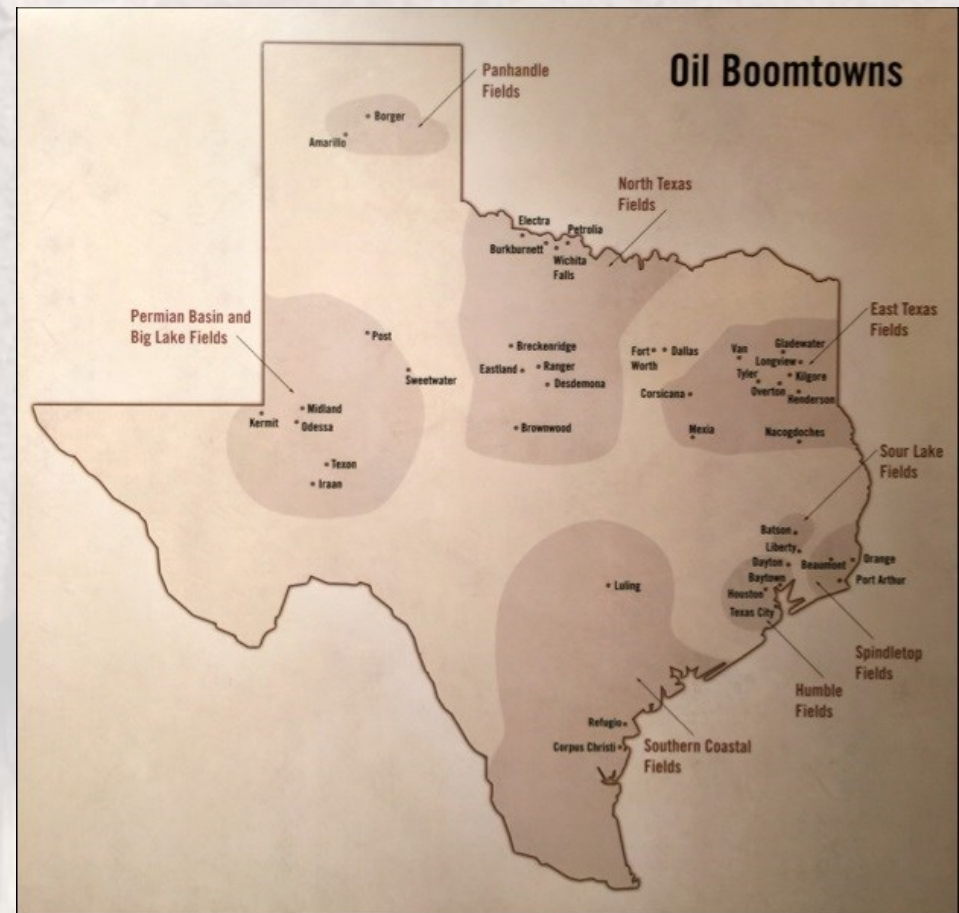
for corporations and the government in a wide range of areas – from materials and techniques for constructing stronger bridges to more effective methods for disposing of nuclear waste to making biocidal paints that prevent the growth of mold and mildew.

### Supporter of Environmental Protection

Robert Hughes Welder, a cattleman and wildlife conservationist, provided in his will for the establishment of the Rob and Bessie Welder Wildlife Foundation and Refuge. Although Welder was primarily a cattleman, the foundation is supported by income from oil and gas leases. The 7,800-acre refuge, formally dedicated in 1961, is eight miles northeast of Sinton in San Patricio County. Teacher-training programs are offered at the refuge, and the foundation grants fellowships and other aids to graduate students and researchers.

### Texas Oil's Cultural Influence

Today, oil is no longer the predominant force behind Texas' economic development. However, in the century since Spindletop roared to life on the Texas Gulf Coast, oil has touched the lives of many Texans, and it continues to provide benefits to residents of the Lone Star State, as well as to people throughout the country.



# SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

**NYLO HOTEL : 1001 W Royal Lane, Irving, TX 75039 N32.89667 W96.96290**

## **April 25**

6:00 AM - 58 hour rally version begins ; riders may submit their first bonus photo and put their starting mileage in the notes section

## **APRIL 26**

8:00 AM - 30 hour rally version begins ; riders may submit their first bonus photo and put their starting mileage in the notes section

## **April 27**

10:00 AM - Scoring Open

1:45 PM - Time penalty points begin 30 hour rally

2:00 PM - 30 hour rally ends

3:45 PM - Time penalty points begin 58 hour rally

4:00 PM - 58 hour rally ends

7:00 PM - Rally Banquet

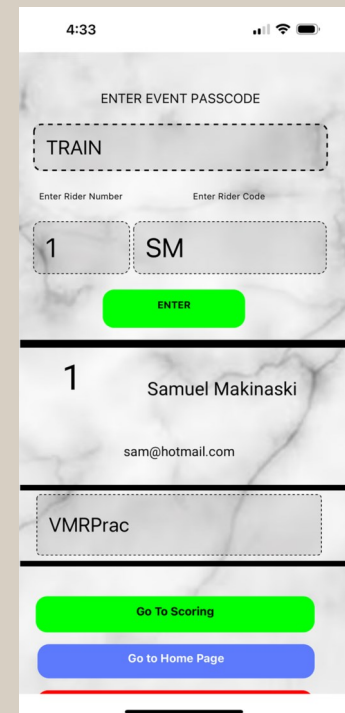
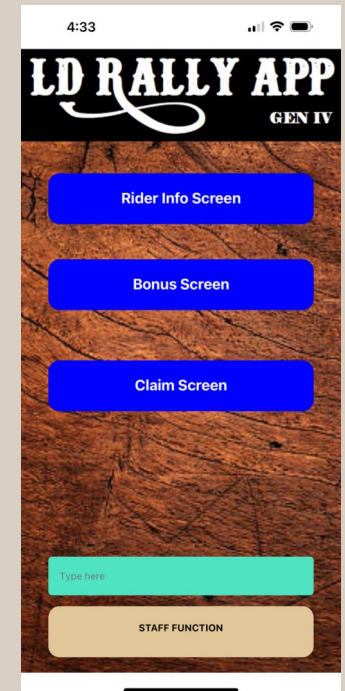
Do not forget about the CHARITY BONUS which was mentioned in the pre-registration form. This bonus must be completed prior to the start of the rally and is worth 15,000 points. Donate \$25 to Irving Police and Fire Blue Christmas or Irving Many Helping Hands. You may pay at [paypal,me/heartoftexasrally](https://www.paypal.com/heartoftexasrally) or contact the RM for other payment methods. You may also directly donate to either or both organizations, just e-mail the rallymaster your donation receipt. Do this prior to the rally start. This is not a bonus you claim on your claim form or from the scoring app. It will reflect on your finish point totals. Each donation also earns you a raffle ticket for awesome prizes and additional raffle tickets will be available at the rally finish.

# SCORING APP

Scoring will be conducted by using the rally scoring app (Google Play: LDX Rally App; App Store: LD Rally App). If you have trouble locating the app, search by the developed name LoneStarLongRidersApplications. If that does not work, let us know and we'll send you a link. A new function available is the weblink ( <https://ldxrally.link/ScoringApp> ) of the app which will work on any phone through your web browser.

On the inside of the front cover of this rally book there is a sticker with your name, the e-mail address you registered with along with an EVENT PASSCODE, YOUR RIDER NUMBER, YOUR RIDER CODE, and the RALLYCODE. Each of these are important and are CASE SENSITIVE. Be patient with the app. Like your rallymaster, it's a little slow sometimes.

If you enter in the Event Passcode correctly, it will automatically bring up the Rider Number and Rider Code blanks. If you enter those properly, hit 'ENTER' and your name and email should pop up in the middle of the screen. Once this is there, enter the Rallycode. If entered correctly, a button will appear allowing you to go to the bonus screen.

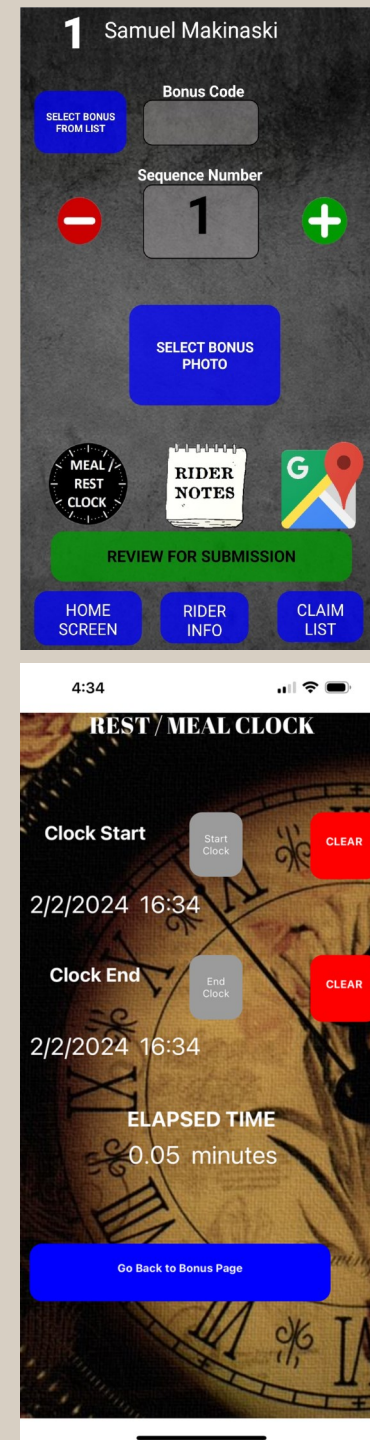


## SCORING APP (CONTINUED)

Once you are logged in, you should not need to log-in again during the rally and any time you open the app, you should be able to go straight to the BONUS SCREEN. When you start the rally, MAKE SURE YOUR SEQUENCE NUMBER IS SET BACK TO 1. I cannot emphasize enough how important this is. You are welcome to “practice” using the app as much as you want, but when the rally starts, you MUST be sure to turn your sequence number in the app back to 1 for your first bonus submission.

There are several new features on the app. If you have used a previous version of the app, we recommend you UNINSTALL it and install the current version. This is Generation 4 of the scoring app used by the Heart of Texas Rally, LDX Rally, and possibly others in the near future.

The MEAL/REST clock icon takes you to the clock page where you start and end your meal or rest clock. Receipts are no longer needed for the rest bonus (meal bonus still requires a receipt) but we’ll accept receipts if you want a physical back-up. In the clock page, just start your clock when ready. The app shouldn’t allow you to submit the bonus without the end time submitted, but still try to remember. You only need to use the clock for bonuses involving time span, which in this rally should only be meal and rest bonuses.

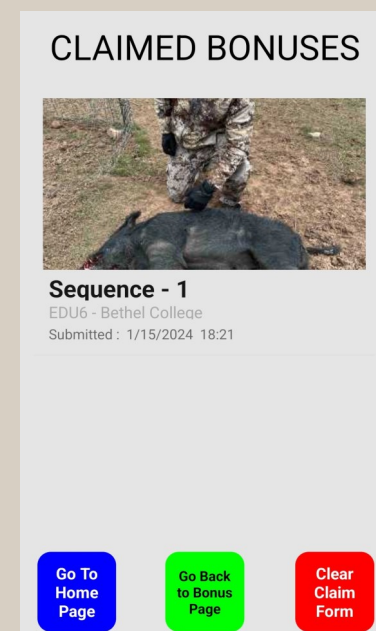
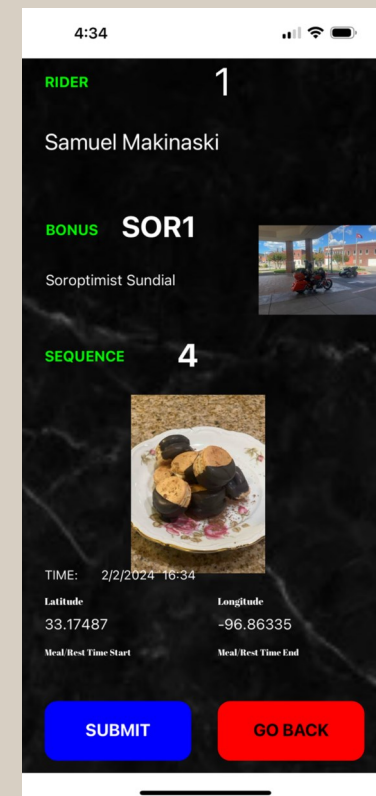


## SCORING APP (CONTINUED)

A new function in this version is the RIDER NOTES page. It allows you to enter any notes you think might be necessary about a bonus. It will send when you upload your bonus. Do not put time sensitive information here or urgent requests. The notes are for review after the rally in case of a dispute. We most likely will not review them during the rally. The one exception is you are **REQUIRED** to enter your starting mileage for the rally with your first bonus submission. **If you fail to enter your start mileage on your first bonus submission, you will lose 10,000 points.**

The other new function is the Review Screen. This screen is your last chance to double check everything before you hit the send button. It will list your rider number, name, the bonus code and name, and the sequence number. In addition to your bonus photo, it also has the reference photo just to help you be sure. The bottom will list the date, time, and location of submission as well as the clock start and end times if applicable. You should get an audible tone when you bonus is successfully sent. You will also get an email when the bonus is successfully sent and it will have all the same information included here.

Last is the **Claim List**. This should list all your bonuses claimed along with the picture, sequence, bonus code and name, and the time and date submitted. We suggest you clear this list before the start of the rally. Also, there is a button for “request current bonus list”. This is only an option offered during the rally. Use it sparingly and only if you need to be sure we’ve received all your bonus submissions.



# **PREMISE OF SCORING**

On the following pages, the point scheme is explained along with visual examples. BOOMTOWN bonuses (other than meal/rest/non-moving) are found within eight oil producing regions in Texas: Spindletop, Humble, Sour Lake, East Texas, Southern Coastal, Permian Basin & Big Lake, Panhandle, and North Texas oil fields.

An oilman must combine several aspects of oil discovery and production in order to locate oil, obtain rights to drill for it, employ labor, and produce. All of the bonuses are separated into nine different types of bonuses which involve separate aspects of oil discovery and production (see 2 pages ahead).

All nine bonus types fall within one of four major categories. These four categories determine your overall score. For every bonus you claim, that bonus' points accumulate in its accompanying category. You may accumulate as many points in each category as you can successfully claim, but your awarded score will only be as high as the lowest category value. See the examples ahead.

Ultimately, the category value is what is important for scoring points but a bonus' region and type will be important for combo bonuses listed further on in the book.



# OILFIELD REGIONS IN TEXAS

## SPINDLETOP

**First Gusher:**

December 10, 1901

**Noted Driller:**

Patillo Higgins

**Location:**

Beaumont, TX

## HUMBLE

**First Gusher:**

January 7, 1905

**Noted Driller:**

D.R. Beatty

**Location:**

Humble, TX

## SOUR LAKE

**First Gusher:**

March 7, 1902

**Noted Driller:**

Walter Sharp

**Location:**

Soar Lake, TX

## EAST TEXAS

**First Gusher:**

October 3, 1930

**Noted Driller:**

Ed Laster, Dad Joiner

**Location:**

Joinerville, TX

## SOUTHERN COASTAL

**First Gusher:**

Fall 1919

**Noted Driller:**

Texas Gulf Oil

**Location:**

Refugio, TX

## PERMIAN BASIN & BIG LAKE

**First Gusher:**

May 27, 1923

**Noted Driller:**

Frank Pickrell

**Location:**

Texon, TX

## PANHANDLE

**First Gusher:**

May 2, 1921

**Noted Driller:**

Samuel Burnett

**Location:**

Borger, TX

## NORTH TEXAS

**First Gusher:**

October 17, 1917

**Noted Driller:**

William Knox Gordon

**Location:**

Ranger, TX

## 9 BONUS TYPES

Aside from rest / meal / non-moving bonuses, the primary bonuses fall within 9 separate groups which outline many of the key elements that have to do with oil discovery, production, and the legacy of Texas oil. Each bonus is worth its individually assigned point value. Each is listed in the book along with its location, a reference photo, and the instructions for the bonus collection. All of these bonuses require your rally flag be in the photo. You must attempt to replicate the reference photo to the best of your ability.

OIL DERRICKS

In the petroleum industry, a derrick consisting of a framework or tower of wood or steel is erected over the deep drill holes of oil wells to support the tackle for boring, to raise and lower the drilling tools in the well, and to insert and remove the well casing or pipe.

DISCOVERY  
WELLS

The first oil or gas well drilled in a new field that reveals the presence of a hydrocarbon-bearing reservoir. Subsequent wells are development wells.

DRILLING RIGS

An oil drilling rig is an integrated system that drills wells for piling and other construction purposes, into the earth's subsurface. Drilling rigs can be massive structures housing equipment used or they can be small enough to be moved manually by one person and such are called augers.

PUMP JACKS

A pump jack is a device used in the petroleum industry to extract crude oil from a oil well where there is not high enough pressure in the well to force the oil to the surface. These pump jacks physically extract the oil for use.

OILMEN

Most early Texas oilmen were not much more than wildcatters, someone who drills wells in areas not known to be oil fields, but many became giants of national petroleum industry, shaping their communities and the nation.

WORKERS

The boomtown follower, the skilled hand, the desperate riches seeker, all of these people made up the working class that often didn't strike it rich like the wildcatters and other oilmen, but whom without the oil fields, and Texas legends, would have never grown.

MISHAPS

Mishaps and tragedies plagued the early Texas oilfields as petroleum engineering, safety, and environmental laws didn't yet exist. Many early Texans had to learn the hard way about the dangers and pitfalls of working on and living near the early Texas oilfields.

UNIQUE

Texas oil has created its own series of legends to go with Texas' already long list of unique legends and tales. Being unique is one part of the very definition of being a Texan.

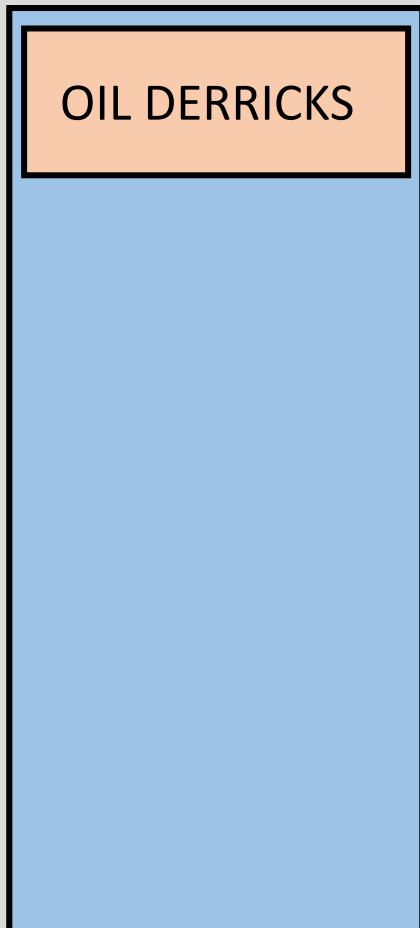
OIL TOWNS

Early Texas settlers came to Texas for land and without leases or rights, early oilmen couldn't drill. But when they did and the oil gushed out, the Texas boomtown would emerge. Towns grew as did the value of land leases in those areas.

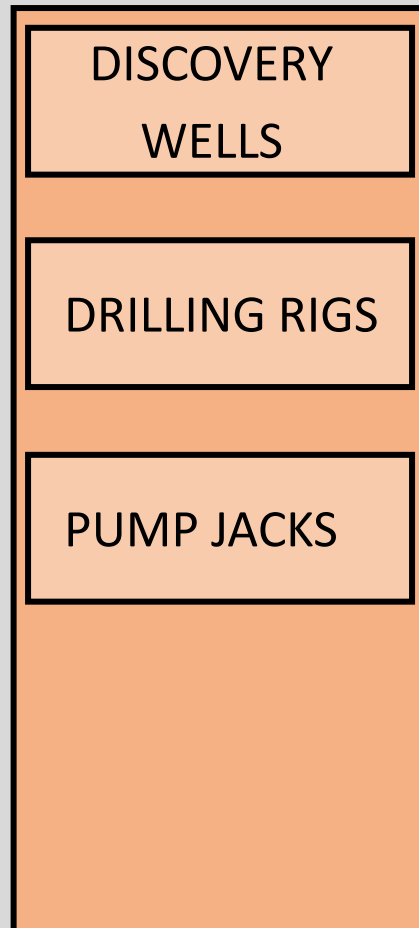
# 4 BONUS CATEGORIES FOR DETERMINING OVERALL SCORE

Each type of bonus fits into a category. When you claim a bonus, its points accumulate in which category it belongs. Two categories only have one type while two categories comprise several types.

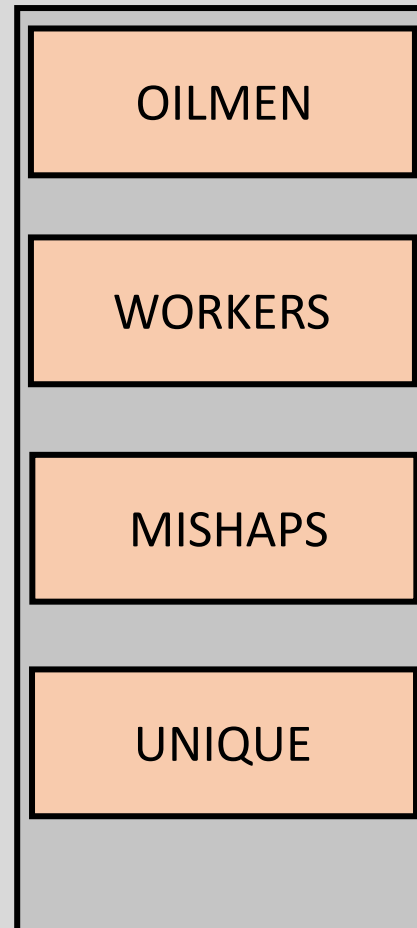
## OIL PRODUCTION



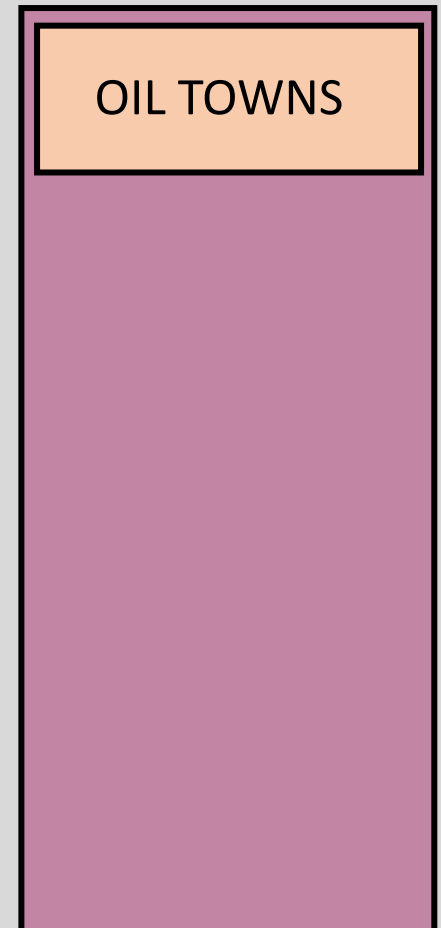
## EQUIPMENT



## LABOR / TRAINING



## LAND LEASES



As in any business, balance is important. You can have the best tools in the industry, but without workers, you cannot produce anything. You can have many orders for your product, but without the space for workers to manufacture the goods, you will not be able to make product. The same follows with oil production. You cannot drill for oil without equipment , workers to man that equipment, rights to the land to drill, and the means to complete production. Your overall profit is limited to your minimum capability.

In the chart on the following page, we have a visual representation of points determined. The rider has accumulated:

**Oil Production—700 points**

**Equipment—350 points**

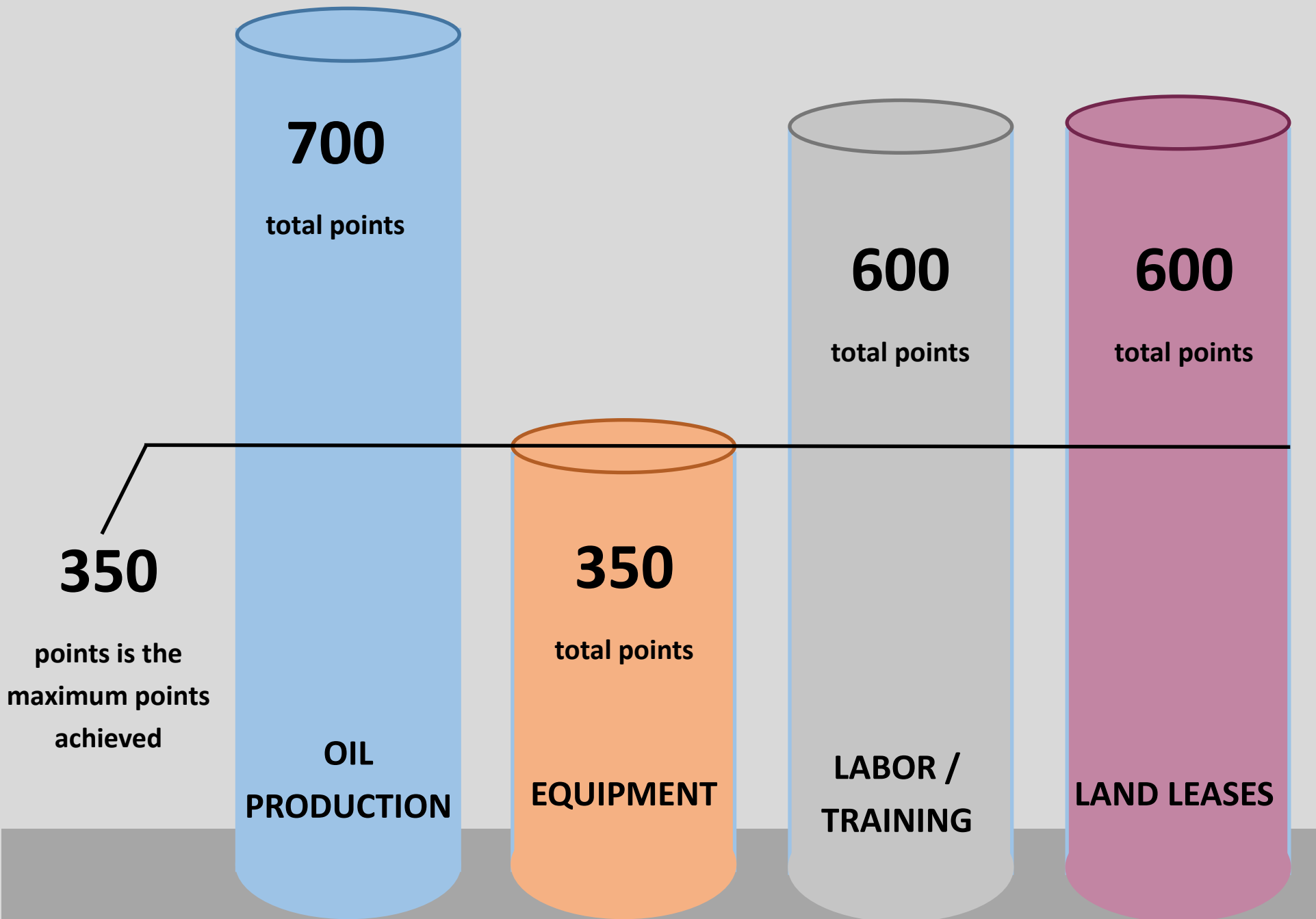
**Labor/Training—600 points**

**Land Leases—600 points**

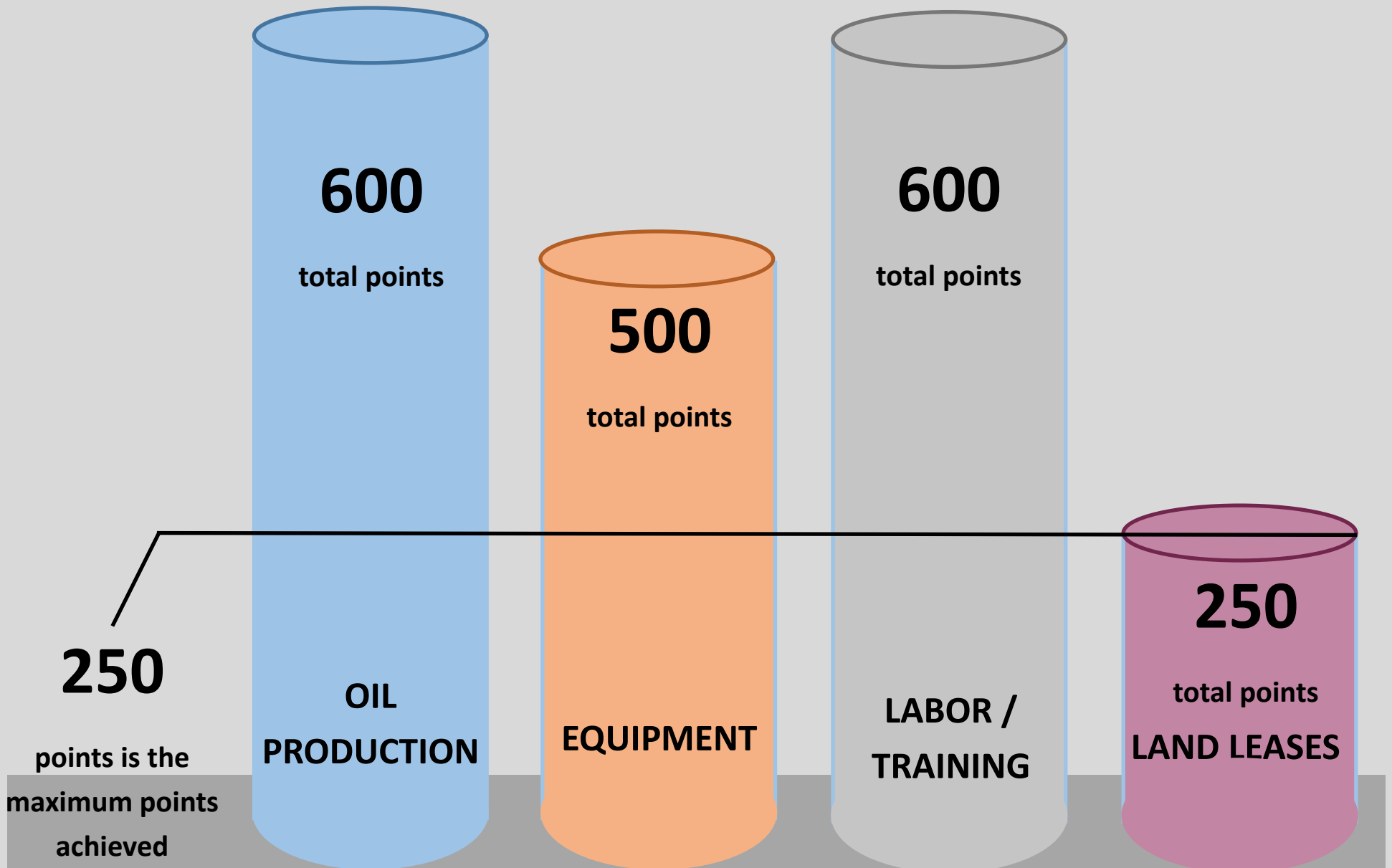
Although the rider has accumulated many points in three categories, the overall points awarded are only **350 points** because that is the value of the lowest category. In this scenario, the rider should attempt to gain at least 250 more Equipment points which will raise the awarded points to 600. Any additional points in the other three categories will not yield the rider more points until they gain more Equipment points.

The goal of the rally is to achieve as many points as possible by gaining a balance in points across the four categories.

A rider's rest/meal bonus points are exclusive of the regular bonuses and are added to the final point total.



In this example, you can see the maximum awarded points will be 250 points. If the rider gains more Land Lease points, they would increase their awarded points but only up to 500 points. Then they would need more Equipment points as well. (Your actual points in the rally will be, should be, much much higher. These are just examples)



# MANDATORY BONUSES

All 58 hour riders MUST claim at least ONE OIL DERRICK bonus from each of the eight OILFIELD REGIONS to be considered a finisher of the rally.

All 30 hour riders MUST claim at least ONE OIL DERRICK bonus from no less than three OILFIELD REGIONS to be considered a finisher of the rally.

OIL DERRICK bonuses are the only bonus type in the OIL PRODUCTION category and all start with DER.

58 Hour Rally riders must successfully claim REST(1) and REST(2), each a minimum of 4 hours. 30 Hour Rally riders must successfully claim REST (2) with a minimum of 4 hours. All rest must be continuous.

# COMBINATION BONUSES

The combination bonuses earns you additional points outside of the regular bonuses for successfully claiming some specific variety of bonuses. For this rally, you will not need to claim a combination to earn the points as long as you successfully claim all the bonuses within that combo. The system will automatically award you these points. Still, be sure to know what combos you earned and check your final scoring report to make sure that you were awarded these points if you qualify. These points will be exclusive of the category points rule. If you earn a combo, you get those points on top of everything else. Where stated 'claim' below, this means claiming and successfully being awarded a bonus.

COMBO OIL PRODUCTION	<b>6000</b>	<b>pts</b>	- claim every bonus assigned to the category 'OIL PRODUCTION'
COMBO EQUIPMENT	<b>1000</b>	<b>pts</b>	- claim every bonus assigned to the category 'EQUIPMENT'
COMBO LABOR/TRAINING	<b>5500</b>	<b>pts</b>	- claim every bonus in the 'LABOR/TRAINING' category
COMBO LAND LEASES	<b>8000</b>	<b>pts</b>	- claim every bonus in the 'LAND LEASES' category
COMBO DISCOVERY WELL	<b>5000</b>	<b>pts</b>	- claim all DISCOVERY WELL bonuses (starts with DIS)
COMBO DRILL RIG	<b>5000</b>	<b>pts</b>	- claim all DRILL RIG bonuses (starts with DRI)
COMBO OILMAN	<b>2000</b>	<b>pts</b>	- claim all OILMAN bonuses (starts with MAN)
COMBO MISHAPS	<b>1500</b>	<b>pts</b>	- claim all MISHAPS bonuses (starts with MIS)
COMBO PUMP JACK	<b>1500</b>	<b>pts</b>	- claim all PUMP JACK bonuses (starts with PUM)
COMBO UNIQUE	<b>1000</b>	<b>pts</b>	- claim all UNIQUE bonuses (starts with UNI)
COMBO WORKER	<b>1000</b>	<b>pts</b>	- claim all WORKER bonuses (starts with WOR)
COMBO EAST TEXAS	<b>2500</b>	<b>pts</b>	- claim all EAST TEXAS oil region bonuses
COMBO NORTH TEXAS	<b>2500</b>	<b>pts</b>	- claim all NORTH TEXAS oil region bonuses
COMBO HUMBLE	<b>1600</b>	<b>pts</b>	- claim all HUMBLE oil region bonuses
COMBO PANHANDLE	<b>4500</b>	<b>pts</b>	- claim all PANHANDLE oil region bonuses
COMBO SOUTHERN COASTAL	<b>5500</b>	<b>pts</b>	- claim all SOUTHERN COASTAL oil region bonuses
COMBO PERMIAN BASIN & BIG LAKE	<b>3000</b>	<b>pts</b>	- claim all PERMIAN BASIN & BIG LAKE oil region bonuses
COMBO SPINDLETOP	<b>1200</b>	<b>pts</b>	- claim all SPINDLETOP oil region bonuses
COMBO SOUR LAKE	<b>1200</b>	<b>pts</b>	- claim all SOUR LAKE oil region bonuses



# SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

1. There are gaps in bonus' numbers (ex - there is a DRI(1) and a DRI(3) but no DRI(2)) . It doesn't mean anything. Just means something got taken out which we did not want to use.
2. Despite our best efforts, there may be a physical bonus missing, knocked down, removed, etc. Do not panic. Just let us know and we'll determine a solution. If the road is blocked, you should get a picture of the blockage with your flag (unless it's a person, don't be taking pictures of the traffic cop) and contact rally staff. If someone else is able to get to the bonus by another route, you will be denied that bonus. Still, if something is not there, do not panic and assume you're in the wrong place. Contact staff.
3. Staff needs to sleep. You need to sleep. We give you a bunch of points to eat and sleep, so give us the latitude to do the same. If you need us real late, call us, but if it can wait, text, email, or call during normal hours. What are normal hours? Typically we structure the rally so the majority of riders are off the road between 10p-6a. That's when we try to sleep. During the rally, we will send out an email at some point around 10pm with important notes from the day, instructions, notifications, and other important information. **You must check for this daily email and read it.** If something official is passed in the email, you are responsible for it. The emails addresses listed on the inside of the front cover of this book may be the authors of the email, so be sure to save each in your contacts so the emails do not go to your junk or spam mail folders.

# MEAL BONUS

The Meal Bonus is an important part of the MEAL/REST combination. A successful Meal Bonus will help exponentially increase the value of your Rest Bonus. You must stop for a meal break for 45 minutes. You must obtain a RECEIPT (see Rules for Proper Receipt) showing food was purchased. The time on the receipt must be between your Meal Start and Meal End times.

You must remain on the premises for the duration of the break.

In the rally app, when you start the meal bonus, go to the MEAL/REST clock. Click 'Start Clock'. This will start the clock. Go take your meal break. When you 'End Clock', the lapsed time will display. It MUST be 45 minutes or higher for the bonus to be approved.. THEN you submit your meal bonus.

Once done, select the proper meal bonus code and take picture of your receipt. Only then do you submit the bonus.

## YOU MUST:

1. Write your rider number on the receipt
2. Write the bonus code on the receipt
3. Write the sequence number on the receipt



You MUST take a picture of your meal receipt next to the number on your flag. Make sure you are close enough so your scorer can see all the detail on the receipt. If the scorer can't read the detail, your bonus may be denied.

**You MUST write your rider number, the bonus code, and the sequence number on the receipt.** If you do not, your bonus will be denied and we will not notify you. READ THIS AGAIN. Do not forget to write your rider number, bonus code, and sequence number on the receipt. IF YOU FORGET, call your scorer and fix it. Once you get to the scoring table, it will be too late.



PILLION DOES NOT NEED TO BE IN THE MEAL BONUS PHOTO.  
THIS IS THE ONLY BONUS TO WHICH THIS APPLIES.

**You may only claim one meal bonus on each calendar day:**

**Thursday April 25 (58 hr rally only)**

**Friday April 26**

**Saturday April 27**

**\*30 hr rally riders are only eligible to claim meals on Fri and Sat**

# REST BONUS

The Rest Bonus is **MANDATORY**. 58 Hour Rally: You must successfully claim two separate sleep bonuses of a minimum 4 hours each. 30 Hour Rally: You must successfully claim one continuous sleep bonus of a minimum of 4 hours. Each rest bonus is allowed a maximum of 8 hours for each rest bonus but you may stop for as long as you like. 58 Hour Rally riders may earn a maximum of 16 hours (960 minutes) rest bonus. 30 Hour Rally riders may earn a maximum of 8 hours (480 minutes). You may not claim any other bonus, nor work towards another bonus, while on Rest. You may not combine, comingle, adjoin, amend, or otherwise enjoin a Meal Bonus with a Rest Bonus.

To claim Rest Bonus, **START** your Rest Bonus clock in your scoring app. When your Rest Bonus is complete, **STOP** your Rest Bonus clock in the scoring app. Once the clock is stopped and your time is displayed, you may then select the proper bonus code and take a photograph of your **rally flag and your entire motorcycle (include pillion if applicable)**. Then submit the bonus.

You do not have to stay at a hotel. Your rest bonus must start and end in the same city.

Time frame for rest bonuses:

**REST(1)** April 25 8:00pm—April 26 6:00am (58 Hour Rally only)

**REST(2)** April 26 8:00pm—April 27 6:00am (30 Hour Rally and 58 Hour Rally)

You may still submit receipts in the traditional method but you must still use the scoring app clock and follow the directions listed above. Receipts are not mandatory but can be helpful for documentation in case of some error. All rest must be continuous. Individual rest bonuses may not be split.

# REST / MEAL BONUS POINTS

## 58 Hour Rally:

Every rest minute is worth 2 points. Each successfully claimed meal bonus is worth 1 exponent point. The final rest/meal value is 2 times the number of rest points times 2 to the power of the number of meal points.

$(\text{Rest Minutes} \times 2) \times (2^{\text{Meal Points}})$  : let Rest Minutes = 960 and Meal Points = 3

$(960 \text{ Rest Minutes} \times 2) \times (2^3 \text{ Meal Points})$

$1920 \times 8 = 15360$  points

All REST/MEAL bonus points are exclusive of the primary bonus categories and are independent of all other bonuses.

## 30 Hour Rally:

Every rest minute is worth 2 points. Each successfully claimed meal bonus is worth 1 point. The final rest/meal value is 2 times the number of rest points times 4 to the power of the number of meal points.

$(\text{Rest Points} \times 2) \times (4^{\text{Meal Points}})$  : let Rest Minutes = 480 and Meal Points = 2

$(480 \text{ Rest Minutes} \times 2) \times (4^2 \text{ Meal Points})$

$960 \times 16 = 15360$  points

# TIME PENALTY

Do not arrive to the finish late. There is a penalty window starting 15 minutes prior to your rally finish. At 1:45 PM (30 Hour Rally) or 3:45 PM (58 Hour Rally), you will be assessed an exponential penalty of  $3^N$  with N being the number of minutes late.

1 minute late =  $3^1 = 3$  points

5 minutes late =  $3^5 = 243$  points

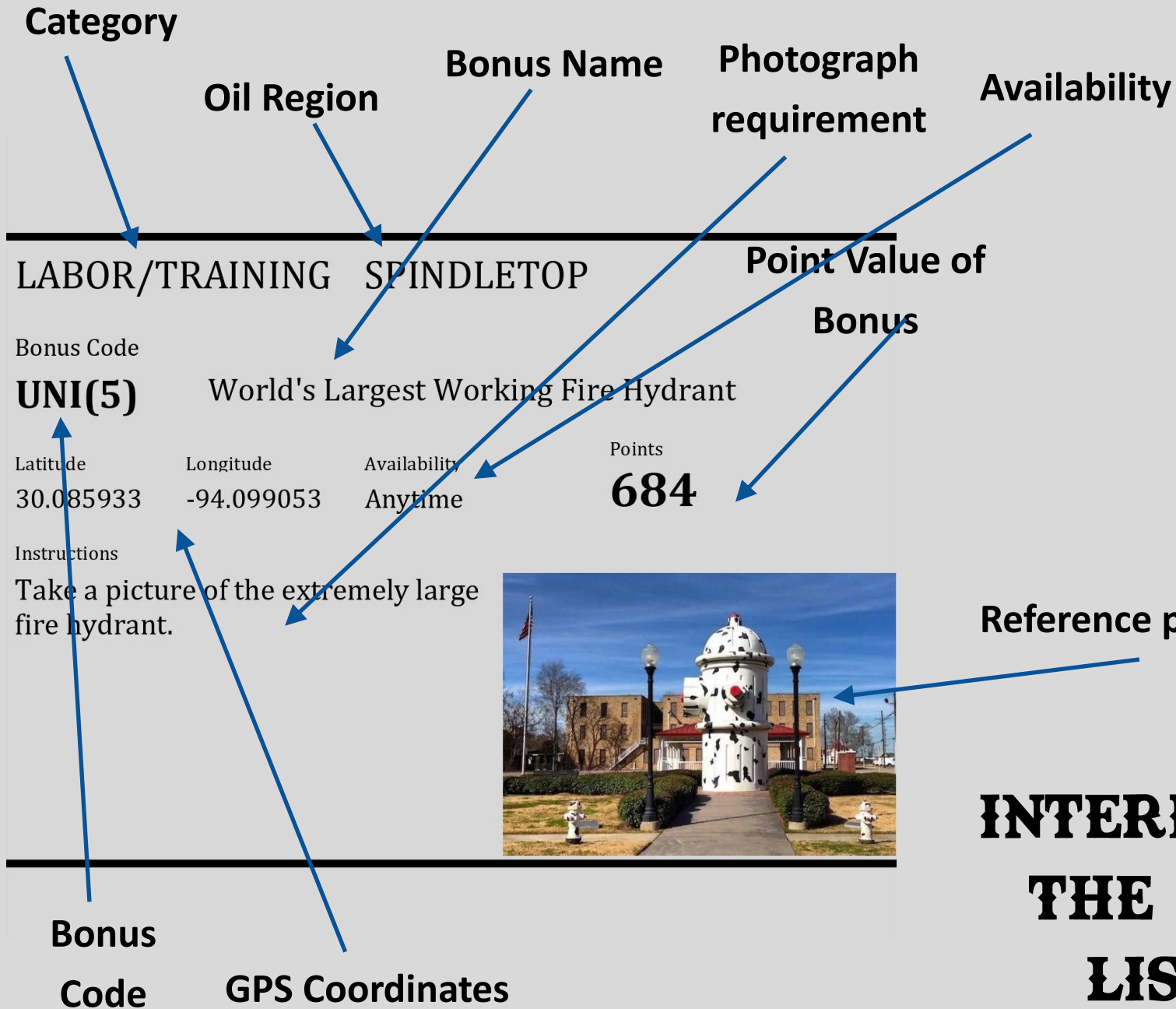
10 minutes late =  $3^{10} = 59,049$  points

Anyone arriving at 2:00 pm (30 Hour Rally) or 4:00 pm (58 Hour Rally) or later will be automatically DNF.

# THE SCORING TABLE

Once you arrive, find the volunteer outside to record your finish odo and stop your clock. Park your bike. Immediately report to scoring check-in. If you need a few minutes to get your “stuff” in order, let the scoring staff know and they will give you a reasonable timeframe for which to report back ready to score. Otherwise, if you are ready to score, they’ll put you in the que and most likely will already have your score sheet ready to review. If you want to be able to contest anything on the scoring report, you need to bring a complete bonus claim form and any receipts you may have obtained.

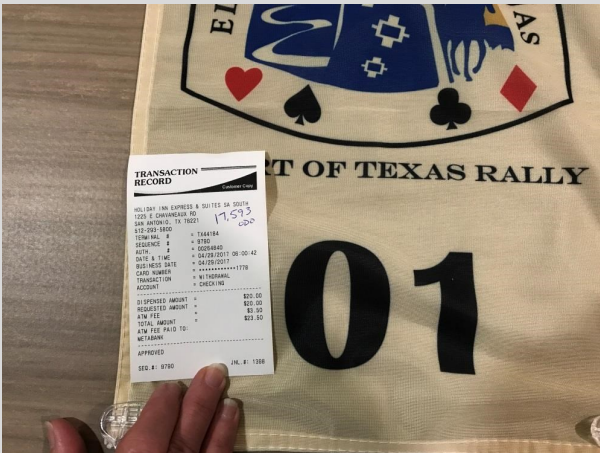
Leave your gear outside the scoring room. Do not bring anything but yourself, your phone, your bonus claim form, and receipts to the scoring table. The scoring room is a quiet zone. We are excited that you are excited and we can’t wait to hear your stories, but save it for outside and the banquet.



# INTERPRETING THE BONUS LISTING

# RULES FOR PROPER RECEIPT

All receipts MUST be computer generated. Additionally, the receipt must contain the establishment's NAME, ADDRESS (including city and state), and also include the DATE and TIME. Anything else will not be accepted without rallymaster approval. NO DAMN HOTEL RECEIPTS. Flag will be in all receipt photos unless noted. Keep your receipts for the scoring table.



Proper receipt next to flag number example

**\*\*IMPORTANT\*\*ESSENTIAL\*\*CRITICAL\*\***

- Hotel receipts are not allowed for anything. Not rest, not meals, not for proof of anything. Feel free to get all the hotel receipts you want. We just don't want to see them. They are inadmissible as any form of evidence or justification related to your performance in this rally. They will not be accepted. This includes restaurants within a hotel, ATM machines in the hotel, even vending machines. We do not accept receipts that come from the premises of a hotel.

**Business name** **CVS pharmacy**<sup>®</sup>

**Address** 6225 ELDORADO PARKWAY  
FRISCO, TX 75033  
214.436.4422

REG#02 TRN#8904 CSHR#2034291 STR#11276  
Helped by: MOHAMMAD  
ExtraCare Card #: \*\*\*\*\*6095

**Computer generated** 0 74100 98184 2  
1 PASSPORT PIH 4X6 14.99

SUBTOTAL	14.99
TX 8.25% TAX	1.24
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16.23</b>
CHARGE	16.23

\*\*\*\*\*1333 CH  
CHASE VISA \*\*\*\*\*1333  
APPROVED# 00825D REF# 029045  
TRAN TYPE: SALE AID: A000000031010  
TC: 026BEBD90968D8F2 TERMINAL# 03712237  
NO SIGNATURE REQUIRED CVM: 5E0000  
TVR(95): 0080008000 TSI(9B): E800

CHANGE	.00
--------	-----

3511 2761 3558 9040 28  
Returns with receipt, subject to  
CVS Return Policy, thru 02/19/2022  
Refund amount is based on price  
after all coupons and discounts.

DECEMBER 21, 2021 10:30 AM

**\*\*On receipts, write your rider number and bonus code and sequence number. If a rest receipt, write START or FINISH as appropriate.**

# **DISPUTING A BONUS**

The purpose of the bonus scoring app was to reduce data entry errors that are endemic with emailing in bonus submissions. Nevertheless, errors do happen on either side of the table. The intent of our scoring process is that if the rider took the correct bonus picture and submitted it properly via the app, then any errors that occur we can correct.

Before you head in to the finish, check your claim list in the app against your bonus claim form. If there are any discrepancies, address it as soon as you can. Problems addressed prior to returning your final score report can be corrected.

Remember, you must have a completed bonus claim form IF you are going to dispute your final score. You do not have to keep the bonus claim form but you will not be eligible to dispute the final scoring report if you do not.

To dispute a bonus, you must show evidence that you tried to submit the bonus. If, for some reason, the bonus gets hung up in sending and you do not get the bonus received tone, screen shot the review screen. The bonus review screen has all the pertinent information to include time and location of the bonus submission, which will substantiate your claim.

# **SPEEDING**

Do not speed. The rallymaster has been developing an even more accurate speed notification system than of that used in the past thanks to Google APIs and AI systems. Also, we have been analyzing previous speed reports from other rallies and realize that the overall speed effort displayed through Spotwalla data is often well under the riders' actual top speeds achieved at times. The rallymaster has redefined what is considered excessive speed and what is not. Be understood, speeding at any time is never tolerated but we realize that there are numerous factors that involve a rider's speed. That being said, if you ride and sustain a speed at which time any reasonable peace officer may stop you for speeding, this will be considered a speed violation. Speeds found to be excessive will result in severe point penalties up to and including disqualification. We are lowering our limits and raising our standards. Be forewarned.



# PRIMARY BONUSES

On the following pages are the primary rally bonuses. They are organized by organized in order by **CATEGORY** then **OIL REGION** and then **BONUS TYPE**. At the end of the book, prior to the bonus claim form, you will find indexes to help you locate a bonus if you are having a hard time finding it.

# EQUIPMENT

## EQUIPMENT

## EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**DIS(1)** Daisy Bradford #3 discovery well

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
32.195447	-94.914914	Anytime	<b>2263</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the centennial marker at this location for the Daisy Bradford #3 discovery well.



In the early 20th century oil boom in Texas, the geological aspect of oil discovery was still in its infancy. Instead, the oil business was dominated by extravagant and ostentatious men who made wild claims and sometimes lucked upon even wilder oil discoveries, making fortunes overnight and losing them often just as quickly. “Dad” Joiner and “Colonel” Humphries were two of the largest characters to come on the scene. “Dad” Joiner was basically an elderly con-artist who, probably much to his surprise, stumbled upon one of the largest oil discoveries of his dad. He knew there was oil in the area, it had been seeping from the ground for hundreds of years, but his Daisy Bradford #3 well began the East Texas oil boom which was even greater than that found at Spindletop.

## EQUIPMENT

## EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**DIS(2)** Humphrey Jones No 1

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
31.311059	-96.617508	Anytime	<b>1037</b>

Instructions

Take a picture to the entrance of the Eutaw Cemetery.



The other colorful, larger than life character was “Colonel” Humphries. Although any previous military service was a rather dubious claim, at the time it was more a term of endearment than acknowledgement of any rank attained. Humphries found the Mexia oil field, actually just the western tip of the East Texas oil field found by “Dad” Joiner, and was noted for striking oil at several discovery locations in the region. Humphries would drill a gusher in one town, make a fortune, and then lose it all drilling dry holes in other locations, only just to strike it big right as the money was about to run out again. In Kosse, he struck it big with a giant gusher which produced over 10,000 barrels a day....for about a week, and then just dried up without any explanation. Kosse boomed overnight and busted just as quickly. Not much remains in the area except some of the area residents who owned the land the oil was found on and are buried in the old Eutaw Cemetery.

## Characters:

## The Spectacle:

Oil drilling, in its infancy, was a laborious and inefficient operation. Drilling and production technology developed day to day. The Van and Longview oil fields were unique in that when they were discovered (Van in 1929, Longview in 1931), geology and seismology was more and more responsible for helping locate potential drill sites than in the preceding decades. Still, the sight of a gusher was just as much a public spectacle as anything else.

With more reliable technology helping to determine location and depth, often the local populace would come out to watch a well coming in. The Jarman well in Van drew thousands who waited all day to see the oil come gushing out of the ground only to reach nighttime with no results. The well would quietly come in early the next morning, and although without the public spectacle, spelled the beginning of the oil boom in that area, bringing lots of money to the community. The Lathrop well on the other hand started with a slow ooze but within minutes was blowing mud over 90 feet into the air before shooting out solid oil. DIS (3) is not the discovery Lathrop well. That one is located just a couple blocks away but access was removed from the historical marker and site due to vandalism. This pump jack is one of the initial periphery wells established immediately after the discovery well came in.

---

### EQUIPMENT

### EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**DIS(3)**

Longview - Lathrop Well

Latitude

32.542496

Longitude

-94.815797

Availability

Anytime

Points

**1071**

Instructions

Take a picture of the production pump jack at this location.



---

### EQUIPMENT

### EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**DIS(5)**

Jarman Number 1 Discovery Well

Latitude

32.530870

Longitude

-95.640590

Availability

Anytime

Points

**642**

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker at this location with the pump jack visible in the background. Be mindful of the residences nearby if taking at night.



# EQUIPMENT

## EQUIPMENT

## EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**DIS(13)** The Joiner No 3 Daisy Bradford

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
32.178420	-94.922685	Anytime	<b>3017</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker for the Joiner No 3 Daisy Bradford.



## EQUIPMENT

## EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**DIS(22)** Snavelly #1 Gladewater Discovery Well

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
32.534710	-94.945120	Anytime	<b>1814</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker with the drill rig visible in the background.



## Everywhere But Texas:

On April 7, 1931 the Snavelly #1 Gladewater came in just south of town. Although another major discovery site in the East Texas oil field, most of this field involved no Texans. The well was drilled by Selby Oil and Gas of Tulsa, OK. The property the well was drilled on, 4200 acres of it, belonged to the Snavelly family of Illinois. The land was acquired when several Illinois investors under wrote businesses in the area.

The Gladewater field encompassed the entire 4200 acres and more, producing for over 25 years. Managed by Texaco, they finally shut the well down in 1957 but had a local office until 1987. Texaco donated this drill rig display to celebrate the oil history of the town. Interesting note: the original derrick is not the one you see as it was wooden.



## Impossible:

The Permian field is where the Santa Rita No 1 originated. In 1923, University of Texas graduate Rupert Ricker took advantage of a 1917 law that allowed state land to be leased for oil exploration. Some people say that the discovery of the Texas oil fields is what allowed the United States, and thus the allies, to have the means and resources to win World War I. Ricker was having a tough time raising money and eventually gave up, selling all his leases, tools, and maps to an old Army friend, Frank Pickrell.

Pickrell and his associates found funding where Ricker could not. The full story is quite interesting as they constantly beat deadlines for funding and licenses. In late May 1923, the Santa Rita roared to life, showing that the Permian basin was the next big thing. The Santa Rita was named for the patrol saint of the impossible. Impossible indeed.

Being a University of Texas property, the UT system was immediately rich and boasts almost the largest endowment in America, only second to Harvard.

UT had the original Santa Rita rig moved to Austin in 1940, a shrine to the school's largest benefactor ever. That Santa Rita Number 1 well hole produced until 1990 when it was finally plugged.

Yes, the Santa Rita Number 1 is a Permian Basin oil platform. Yup, for some reason it was grouped in to the East Texas oil field for which it couldn't be farther removed. You know what? Deal with it. Move along, nothing to see here.

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## EQUIPMENT

## EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**DRI(6)**

Santa Rita No 1 Drill Rig

Latitude

30.279987

Longitude

-97.734723

Availability

Anytime

Points

**145**

Instructions

Take a picture of the marker for the Santa Rita No 1 with the drill rig in the background and visible.



---

## EQUIPMENT

## EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**PUM(2)**

Talco Historical Museum

Latitude

33.362800

Longitude

-95.107410

Availability

Anytime

Points

**246**

Instructions

Take a picture of the pump jack in front of the museum. You can get closer and take a different angle than the reference photo but nothing further away.



# EQUIPMENT

I Like Moonshine....

EQUIPMENT

HUMBLE

Bonus Code

**DIS(30)** WH Abrams Well No 1 Brazoria County

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
29.170796	-95.670352	Anytime	<b>295</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the discovery well historical marker.



Moonshine Hill was located on a section of the Humble oilfield two miles east of Humble in northeastern Harris County. In 1887, gas seepages were noted in the area by James Slaughter, who, with Houston jeweler S. A. Hart, drilled unsuccessfully several years later. In 1903, Houston retailer Charles F. Barrett took a lease on Moonshine Hill at a site near what is now FM 1960. He began drilling in March 1904 and in May discovered oil. Next to start drilling were the Moonshine Oil Company of Walter Sharp, Ed Prather, and Howard R. Hughes; Staitti and Granberry Oil Company; and Higgins Oil Company, which brought in a gas well in 1904. The community was probably named for the Moonshine Air Jammer Company pumping station, near the first well in the field to produce enough oil for commercial purposes; this well was brought in on December 12, 1904. The first gusher blew in on January 9, 1905, giving rise to a tent community that came to be known as Moonshine Hill. By March 1905 thirty-one wells in the field were producing an estimated total of 87,775 barrels daily, and some 10,000 people resided at the townsite, where stores, hotels, boardinghouses, saloons, and livery stables were in operation.

EQUIPMENT

HUMBLE

Bonus Code

**DIS(31)** Moonshine Hill

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
29.999549	-95.233866	Anytime	<b>265</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker for Moonshine Hill.



The Moonshine Hill field had three booms. Production leveled off after 1905 and stayed at the rate of 2,000,000 barrels a month until 1914, when deeper drilling techniques produced a second boom, in which production doubled. Production declined to 200,000 barrels monthly in 1920, but a third boom came in 1929, when peak production reached 650,000 barrels a month. A branch of the Humble post office was established at Moonshine Hill on June 8, 1916, and discontinued in the 1930s, when the school and stores closed and people moved away in search of other oil booms. State highway maps in the 1980s showed only scattered dwellings at the townsite. The field remained in production, and in the 1980s produced small quantities of oil and gas.

## It's Moran, not moron...moron.

The appearance in 1908 of oil and gas in water wells in this vicinity prompted the Texas Company (later Texaco, Inc.) to begin leasing large tracts of land. After a surface geological survey, a wooden derrick complete with cable tools and steam engine was erected by contractor F.J. Winston on a prospective location on the Jim Cottle Ranch and on Sept. 23, 1909, drilling operations began. Equipment breakdowns were frequent and sometimes lengthy, but finally, on Nov. 9, 1910, after 13 months of drilling, the Cottle No. 1 struck natural gas at a depth of 2660 feet. This discovery opened the Moran Field, and was the first commercial gas well completed in this vast west Texas area.

In the spring of 1911, gas was piped to Moran for residential and business use. Within two years (in 1913) the cities of Albany, Cisco, and Abilene were supplied for the first time with natural gas. By Oct. 1913, with five producing gas wells, the Moran Field won recognition as one of the most important sources of fossil fuels in Texas. Although the Cottle No. 1 was plugged years ago, Moran Field continues to be an economic mainstay in this area.

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### EQUIPMENT

### HUMBLE

Bonus Code

**PUM(3)** Baytown Oil Field Pump Jack

Latitude Longitude Availability  
29.734094 -94.970065 Anytime

Points

**294**

Instructions

Take a picture of the sign on the pump jack.



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### EQUIPMENT

### NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**DIS(7)** Cottle No 1

Latitude Longitude Availability  
32.548010 -99.163780 Anytime

Points

**1259**

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker for the Cottle No 1.



# EQUIPMENT

## Victory Well

### EQUIPMENT

### NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**DIS(12)** First Producing Well West Texas

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
32.723040	-99.297150	Anytime	<b>813</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the replica derrick at this location.



West of here is Thurber, TX, former home of the Thurber Brick Company and the former headquarters of the Texas and Pacific Coal Company led by William K Gordon. Thurber had the best equipped brick plant west of the Mississippi. Manufactured from the area's rich deposits of shale clay, Thurber brick paved hundreds of miles of Texas highways and streets: Congress Avenue in Austin; the Galveston sea wall; the Bankhead Highway; Camp Bowie, Main Street, and the stock yards in Fort Worth, etc.

As the highly desired bituminous coal started to play out in the area, the main source of energy for making the famous Thurber Bricks, WK Gordon began seeking new energy sources. Believing strongly that the area was host to large amounts of oil and natural gas, he began investing time and money in drilling new wells. Previous drilling in the area was unproductive in shallow holes but in 1915, oil was struck at 1000 feet just east of Ranger, TX. Still, it was not a productive well.

### EQUIPMENT

### NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**DIS(16)** McCleskey Park

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
32.450790	-98.692670	Anytime	<b>1939</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the park entrance with the historical markers visible next to the gate.



Contrary to the conclusions of some geologists, Gordon believed oil lay much deeper within the earth than the depths reached by previous test drillings. Gordon agreed to drill to a depth of 3,500 feet. At J. H. McCleskey's farm on October 17, 1917, at a depth of 3,432 feet, McCleskey Well No.1 hit pay sand and roared in with an estimated daily flow of 1,600 barrels of oil. The well was plugged on May 18, 1920. J. H. McCleskey Well No. 1 sparked the much-heralded, wild, and prolific Ranger oil boom that gained Ranger international fame as the town whose oil wiped out critical oil shortages during World War I, allowing the allies to "float to victory on a wave of oil." Ranger yielded in one year twice the wealth of the best years in the California and Klondike gold fields.

William Knox Gordon's son, WK Gordon Jr. was born in Thurber in 1910. Junior attended the Virginia Military Institute and was a decorated Army officer in World War II.



## Up through the ground came some bubbling crude...

In 1901, James William Lochridge owned a farm southeast of the current location of Petrolia, Texas. About this time there was a drought and remembering that his home place in Georgia had water wells, decided to drill one here. Enlisting the help of a local man with a drilling machine, he drilled down to 150 feet. The driller explained they had hit a dry hole, but he insisted on continuing. At about 156 feet, on August 15, 1901, they struck oil. Since the world was just coming into the machine age, there was no ready market for it. It was good only for killing mites on chickens and greasing wagon wheels.

The story goes that while he was in Henrietta, and explaining what had happened, several un-scrupulous bankers hearing the story and realizing the potential, took him to a saloon, and after several hours of drinking persuaded him to sign over most of his mineral rights for virtually nothing.

The oil at this level, 100 to 500 feet, was soon depleted and the industry declined. But in 1906 gas was discovered, and developed in 1907. The Lone Star Gas Company was created, and by 1909 lines were laid into Wichita Falls, making it the first city in Texas with municipal gas service.

Shortly after the discovery of the gas producing areas of this field, probably about October 1907, it was determined that this gas contained approximately .1% helium, at that time the largest source for helium producing gas known. A small plant was constructed at Petrolia.

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### EQUIPMENT

### NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**DIS(18)** Petrolia

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
33.987867	-98.221358	Anytime

Points

**1824**

Instructions

Take a picture of the marker for the Henrietta Petrolia oil field.



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### EQUIPMENT

### NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**DIS(27)** Archer County Discovery Well

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
33.595176	-98.625554	Anytime

Points

**154**

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker for the Archer County Discovery Well.



# EQUIPMENT

## The Original CPU

### EQUIPMENT

### NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**DRI(1)** Cable Tool Oil Field

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
32.707261	-99.524604	Sunrise to Sunset	<b>3724</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker for the Cable Tool Oil Field at this location. Yes, there are dirt roads. Yes, you can get to it. Please be aware you're on ranch property. Represent us well.



The first cable tool oil field drilling rig was introduced in Texas in 1866. A cable tool rig consisted of a steel drilling cable with a bit suspended at the end. The bit would be dropped into a hole, and the impact would break up the ground. A bail was then used to remove the broken pieces. This method allowed for deeper penetration of the earth, a necessity for the Southwest.

At this antique oil field site in 1936, G.R. Davis, a local rancher and owner of Chimney Creek Ranch since 1920, leased part of his acreage to Baker and Pardue Oil Company of Breckenridge, Texas. Numerous cable tool well locations were drilled to a depth of some 1,600 feet to a zone known as the Bluff Creek Sand. Each well produced somewhere between 5 and 25 barrels of oil per day. At that time, the price of oil per barrel was less than \$3.00. At the center of this field is the Central Power Unit (CPU) with five pump jacks, called Oklahoma jacks and a cable tool drilling rig, surrounding the unit. The CPU was initially powered by its own production of natural gas, and consisted of two large metal wheels with associated belts that would produce a back and forth motion. The wheels were connected to a series of pulling rods that extended out as far as a quarter of a mile to each Oklahoma jack. This in turn provided the now familiar up and down pumping motion that gives them the common name of "walking beams." The resulting pressure from the jacks would draw the oil up to the surface and allow it to flow to a nearby tank battery. This field operated until the early 1950's with the CPU then being powered by electricity. In 1924, Howard Hughes, Sr., patented the three-cone rotary drill bit, and the cable tool drilling era slowly phased out. Still, many of these rigs remain scattered throughout the West Texas countryside as a reminder of the early days of the Texas oil industry. This display of a cable tool rig, a central power unit, and Oklahoma jacks preserves the history of an antique cable tool rig era oil field.

### EQUIPMENT

### NORTH TEXAS

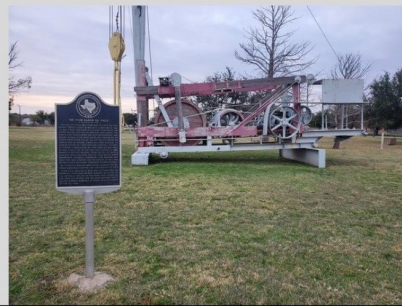
Bonus Code

**DRI(3)** Cool Ranch Oil Field

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
32.717605	-99.301117	Anytime	<b>121</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the Cook Ranch Oil Field historical marker with the drill rig prominently, and clearly visible, in the background. If taking at night, be aware of the lighting to ensure the drill rig is definable.



## Felty Family Oil Museum

Along the gravel road marking the family's property line northeast of Burkburnett stands a row of antique cable-tool spudders, oilfield engines – and a memorial plaque dedicated to family members. The displays flank a small building once home to an oilfield worker and now the family's business office.

Nearby are rows of stacked drilling pipe and assorted oilfield equipment still in use. A modern spudder is parked by a large building, which Felty and his sons constructed to house still more equipment, heavy tools, and a machine shop.

A rock and concrete wall-monument painstakingly built over many years by the senior Felty, is part of the landscape near the Felty office and a popular stop for school buses filled with inquisitive students. The museum exhibits machinery from the acme of the oil boom, including truck-propelled spudders used for drilling and cleaning out wells, a steel beam pumping unit, and a band-wheel power source.

## Tales 'n' Trails Museum

The Museum opened its doors in 2010 after fifteen years of planning and fundraising. Funded primarily by local donations, the Museum was built on land donated by the heirs of Joe Benton, an early pillar of the community. The Museum houses hundreds of Native American artifacts and European trade goods from the vast collection of Texana of the Joe Benton family. Mr Benton amassed the largest regional collection of Indian artifacts in the U.S., and only a fraction of that collection can be on display at any given time.

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### EQUIPMENT

### NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**DRI(7)**

Felty Outdoor Oil Museum

Latitude

34.103990

Longitude

-98.563500

Availability

Anytime

Points

**196**

Instructions

Take a picture of the 1912 Star Spudder drill rig. You can get a picture of either side. If it is night and the museum is closed, park off the highway and get a picture from the roadside. Do not trespass.



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### EQUIPMENT

### NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**DRI(10)**

Nocona - Tails n Trails Museum

Latitude

33.785660

Longitude

-97.708220

Availability

10a-5p

Points

**28**

Instructions

Take a picture of the drill rig located on the museum grounds.



# EQUIPMENT

## Gulf Burnet #2 and Gulf Dial #1

### EQUIPMENT

### PANHANDLE

Bonus Code

**DIS(11)** Gulf Burnet #2

Latitude Longitude Availability  
35.602960 -101.406020 Anytime

Points

**2715**

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical markers at this location noting the Gulf Burnet #2 discovery well.



The southeastern Texas oil field, Spindletop, erupted on January 10, 1901, prompting many corporations and individuals to begin drilling for oil in Texas. By the 1920s, the rush reached the Texas Panhandle. In May 1921, The Gulf Production Company discovered oil at Gulf Burnett #2 well in Carson County. A few months later, The Gulf Company began drilling on the Dial Ranch, named after the original owners, J.C. and C.L. Dial. The Gulf Dial #1 well utilized cable-tool drilling, a method used mostly for shallow wells. Equipped with the drilling mechanism and equipment, a wooden derrick stood approximately 80 feet high at each oil well.

In the spring of 1922, the well began filling up with hundreds of feet of oil after months of drilling. While the nearby Smith-Capers well was established first, the Gulf Dial # 1 became Hutchinson County's first successful oil well. By the summer of 1922, the well pumped around 500 barrels a day. Later, however, the well produced 135 barrels a day.

Because of the success of Gulf Dial #1, workers and other residents built a small camp within the oil field. Established in 1925, Dial, Texas, consisted of eighty to one hundred oil field workers and their families. The Gulf Dial # 1, produced oil for more than 50 years. The Dial lease faded into obscurity after production of its many wells declined, but the oil field was essential in Hutchinson County's early economic development. Because of its discovery, Gulf Dial #1 catalyzed the founding of Borger as one of the most successful oil towns in the United States.

### EQUIPMENT

### PANHANDLE

Bonus Code

**DIS(14)** Gulf Dial #1 Oil Well

Latitude Longitude Availability  
35.791940 -101.430770 Anytime

Points

**420**

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker for the Gulf Dial #1.



## National Ranching Heritage Center

Although the museum and historical park at Texas Tech University were not formally dedicated until 1976, the concept of a center to preserve the history of ranching began in 1966 with a unique partnership between Texas Tech and the Ranching Heritage Association, a non-profit member organization that supports the efforts of the center.

With all but five of its 55 historic structures between 100 and 200 years old, the historical park speaks volumes about the frontier settlers who lived in those structures and created legends and history in the process.

The historic structures at the NRHC have been chronologically arranged to exhibit the evolution of ranch life from the late 1700s through the mid-1900s. All the structures but one were relocated, restored, and furnished for period correctness. A mile-and-a-half of paved pathways provides wheelchair and stroller access to each structure. Posted signs give a history of the structures in both English and Spanish.

In addition to the 19-acre historical park, the NRHC has 42 life-size bronze outdoor art pieces and a 44,000-square-foot museum with seven galleries featuring permanent as well as temporary exhibits of art, photography and artifacts that capture historical and contemporary Western life.

### EQUIPMENT

### PANHANDLE

Bonus Code

**DRI(5)** National Ranching Heritage Center

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
33.588683	-101.884786	10a-5p	<b>321</b>

Instructions

Admission is free. Locate and take a photograph of the old drill rig set-up on the museum grounds.



### EQUIPMENT

### PERMIAN BASIN & BIG LAKE

Bonus Code

**DIS(6)** Andrews County Discovery Well

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
32.333705	-102.657965	Anytime	<b>347</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the derrick/historical marker for the Andrews County Discovery Well.



# EQUIPMENT

## Wasson Field

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### EQUIPMENT

### PERMIAN BASIN & BIG LAKE

Bonus Code

**DIS(8)** Crockett County first producing well marker

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
30.911280	-101.446470	Anytime	<b>273</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker for the first producing well in Crockett County.



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### EQUIPMENT

### PERMIAN BASIN & BIG LAKE

Bonus Code

**DIS(9)** Denver City - Wasson Field Discovery Well

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
33.049347	-102.818530	Anytime	<b>1790</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the marker for the discovery well for the Wasson oil field.



L. P. and Ruth Bennett moved to Yoakum County in 1916 to take over the ranching operation they had inherited from Ruth's father Dr. J. R. Smith of Munday. In 1927 they leased part of the ranch to the Texas Pacific Coal and Oil Company for the drilling of exploratory oil wells. By the mid-1930s the Bennett's cattle business was declining as a result of the economic depression and a severe area drought. They were in danger of losing their property through foreclosure when oil was discovered on the ranch. The find was made on October 10, 1935 at the Ruth Bennett No. 1-678 (6 mi. NE), a well supervised by Fort Worth wildcatter Red Davidson and crews of the Honolulu Oil Company. With the discovery, the Bennetts were able to pay all claims against their land. Increased drilling activity in the area created a "boom town" atmosphere and led to the founding of Denver City (6 mi. S) in 1939. Petroleum remains the major industry in Yoakum County, a national leader in the production of crude oil. In 1964 Gene H. Bennett, the youngest son of L. P. and Ruth Bennett, donated this portion of the Bennett Ranch to the county for use as a park.

## Permian Basin

Much of the Permian Basin was home to the Comanche Indians until they were finally forced out by the United States Army in 1875. Because of good grasslands, most of the area was inviting to both ranchers and farmers. Since surface water was almost nonexistent, ranchers and farmers drilled water wells to sustain themselves and their livestock, and they often found evidence of oil or gas. The first commercial oil well in the Permian Basin was completed in 1921 in Mitchell County, on the east side of the basin; completed at a total depth of 2,498 feet, it was the discovery well of the Westbrook field. Early oil prospecting was started in southeastern New Mexico about the same time as in West Texas.



### EQUIPMENT

### PERMIAN BASIN & BIG LAKE

Bonus Code

**DIS(10)** First Commercial well Permian basin

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
32.343020	-101.062910	Anytime

Points

**231**

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker for the Permian Basin discovery well.



### EQUIPMENT

### PERMIAN BASIN & BIG LAKE

Bonus Code

**DIS(15)** Howard County first commercial oil well

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
32.085850	-101.391870	Anytime

Points

**252**

Instructions

Take a picture of the sign for Howard-Glasscock Field.



# EQUIPMENT

## Texon and the Santa Rita #1

### EQUIPMENT

### PERMIAN BASIN & BIG LAKE

Bonus Code

**DIS(21)** Rodman-Noel Oil field

Latitude Longitude Availability  
31.153220 -102.065040 Anytime

Points

**310**

Instructions

Take a picture of the oil field historical marker.



The town originates from May 28, 1923, when oil was discovered. The town was named for the Texon Oil and Land Company, which drilled the first successful oil well in the Permian Basin, the Santa Rita. On December 4, 1928, under the supervision of Carl G. Cromwell, Texon Oil discovered the Santa Rita University 1-B, at that time the world's deepest well at 8,525 feet. Texon Oil and Land Company developed the Santa Rita oil field. Texon's leases were subsequently purchased by M. L. "Mike" Benedum and Joe Trees of Pittsburgh, who formed the Big Lake Oil Company.

Texon was considered a model oil community. A grade school, a church, a hospital, a theater, a swimming pool, a golf course, and tennis courts were built by the Big Lake Oil Company. The Texon Oilers semiprofessional baseball team was started. Privately owned businesses appeared, including a drug store, a cafe, a boarding house, a tailor shop, dry-goods and grocery stores, barber and beauty shops, a service station, a dairy, an ice house, and a bowling alley.

Ownership passed on to successive oil companies, including Plymouth Oil Company (in 1956) and Ohio Oil (now Marathon Oil) in 1962, which chose not to maintain the town that had at that time 100 residents. In 1986, the post office was closed.

In the 1920s, wastewater from oil extraction was released onto the ground, which caused extreme damage to vegetation and soil, to the point that the resulting scar can still be seen on satellite images. Cleanup is still ongoing.

### EQUIPMENT

### PERMIAN BASIN & BIG LAKE

Bonus Code

**DIS(23)** Texon Oil Derrick

Latitude Longitude Availability  
31.225080 -101.692540 Anytime

Points

**2042**

Instructions

Take a picture of the marker plates at the Texon discovery site.





## Wink, TX

Wink was previously a portion of the "W" cattle ranch and before that was land ruled by Comanches. The town was born in 1926 when the Winkler County Discovery Well came into production. It is also the home of famed rock and roll musician Roy Orbison. He formed his first band here. Fracking has revived the oil industry in the area but the oil boomtown hey day of 100 years ago are long gone.



### EQUIPMENT

### PERMIAN BASIN & BIG LAKE

Bonus Code

**DIS(24)** Wier No 1 oil well

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
31.283640	-102.045400	Anytime

Points

**306**

Instructions

Take a picture of the Wier No 1 oil well marker.



### EQUIPMENT

### PERMIAN BASIN & BIG LAKE

Bonus Code

**DIS(25)** Winkler County Discovery Well

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
31.756047	-103.156557	Anytime

Points

**383**

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker for the Winkler County Discovery Well.



# EQUIPMENT

## Church and Fields Discovery Well

### EQUIPMENT

### PERMIAN BASIN & BIG LAKE

Bonus Code

**DIS(26)** Church and Fields Oil Discovery Well

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
31.503322	-102.357607	Anytime	<b>326</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker for the Church & Field Discovery Well.



Since 1839 Texas has set aside her public lands to finance education. The University of Texas at Austin acquired the land at this site in 1883, after the first owner, a railroad company, returned it to the state as worthless. For years McElroy Ranch grazed cattle here. On similar terrain 70 miles to the southeast the Santa Rita Gusher blew in during 1923, and soon other University of Texas lands were being explored for oil by professionals and amateurs.

Church & Fields Exploration Company, composed of George M. Church and Robert Fields of San Angelo, obtained a permit late in 1925 to drill in section 34, block 30, in University land on McElroy Ranch. On Dec. 28, 1925, contractor Burton F. Weekley and Driller John Garlin started the Church & Fields well, 2.25 miles southeast of this spot. In March 1926 this became Crane County's first oil producer, opening a new major field for west Texas. Soon other wells were drilled and local population rose from 27 to about 4,500. In September of 1927, county government was organized as a result of the oil field activity bringing a brief period of organization.

Until 1955 the discovery well continued to produce. Since the day it proved successful and an asset to education and energy production, over a billion barrels of oil have come from University of Texas lands.

### EQUIPMENT

### PERMIAN BASIN & BIG LAKE

Bonus Code

**DIS(28)** First Producing Well in Coke County

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
32.070742	-100.664539	Anytime	<b>199</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the first producing oil well historical marker.



## Ector County Discovery Well

The discovery of oil in Ector County December 28, 1926, marked the beginning of a new economic era for this region.

The first well, "J.S. Cosden No.1-A W.E. Connell", was named for the driller and owner of land. Its meager initial output of 38 barrels per day did not cause much excitement, but experts insisted that vast oil deposits lay under area (Permian Basin).

In 1929, Robert Penn's gusher catapulted Odessa to boom-town fame. Oil has sustained the area economy since then, although the discovery well was plugged and abandoned in 1940.



### EQUIPMENT

### PERMIAN BASIN & BIG LAKE

Bonus Code

**DIS(29)** Ector County Discovery Well

Latitude Longitude Availability  
31.720739 -102.626065 Anytime

Points

**345**

Instructions

Take a picture of the discovery well historical marker.



### EQUIPMENT

### PERMIAN BASIN & BIG LAKE

Bonus Code

**DRI(8)** Permian Basin Petroleum Museum

Latitude Longitude Availability  
31.971934 -102.086255 Anytime

Points

**304**

Instructions

Take a picture of the drill rig on the east side of the museum. Night pictures need to be clear. Museum hours are 10a-5p, but the lot is ungated. If contacted, please be polite and contact rally staff with issues.



# EQUIPMENT

## Batson-Old Oil Field

### EQUIPMENT

### SOUR LAKE

Bonus Code

**DIS(32)** Batson Oil Field

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
30.263239	-94.607779	Anytime

Points

**843**

Instructions

Find and take a picture of the Batson Enterprise's Well #392 sign. Good luck.



The Batson-Old field is an oil-producing area on Pine Bayou a mile north of Batson in southwestern Hardin County. The field draws oil and negligible amounts of gas from an anhydrite and limestone reservoir in a caprock structure above a piercement salt dome in the Miocene and Oligocene formations at an average depth of 1,100 feet. Batson field was still producing in its tenth decade when its cumulative production reached more than 45 million barrels in 1993. The area surrounding Batson field gained the attention of oil prospectors as early as 1900, when gas seeps and paraffin dirt on the surface suggested that oil could be found in the shallow subsurface. In 1901 the Libby Oil Company staked a location three miles south of the future site of Batson field. The test had a small show of oil near the 1,000-foot depth, but no commercial well was made. Two years later, S. W. Pipkin and W. L. Douglas, who had no prior oil-industry experience, organized the Paraffine Oil Company with backing from a number of Beaumont businessmen. In late October 1903 Paraffine staked a location for a test, the No. 1 Fee, on evidence of paraffin dirt that Douglas found on the surface. This was the first known use of paraffin dirt as a prospecting guide. On October 31, after nine days of drilling, the location proved to be near the center of the salt dome when oil was found at a depth of 790 feet in the sandstone above the caprock. Initial production for the No. 1 Fee was 600 barrels a day. In mid-December, six weeks after completion of the No. 1 Fee, Paraffine completed the No. 2 Fee in the same sandstone. It produced more than 4,000 barrels of oil a day from a depth of 1,000 feet. Drilling of the No. 3 Fee quickly followed; it penetrated the caprock below the sandstone and initially produced 10,000 barrels of oil a day. On January 1, 1993, Batson-Old field reported cumulative production of 45,150,379 barrels of oil.

### EQUIPMENT

### SOUTHERN COASTAL

Bonus Code

**DIS(19)** Rafael Rios No 1

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
29.681287	-97.650272	Anytime

Points

**950**

Instructions

Take a picture of the metal derrick here.



## Refugio Moonscape

Refugio is pronounced, (re-FYOO-ri-o); it's a county located along the lower Texas Gulf Coastal plains north and slightly east of Corpus Christi. Its county seat is the city of Refugio. It is rich in large ranch history (Welders and O'Connors), cattle, cotton, oil and gas. Part of the county to the south lies along Copano Bay and the Aransas Wildlife Refuge, where whooping cranes spend the winter and big redfish can be caught in crystal clear water, then grilled on the half shell to perfection.

Gas was first discovered in the county right outside the town site of Refugio in 1919 and in 1928 a fella named Blackie Wheeler re-entered a gas well, drilled deeper into Frio sands and made a good oil well. The Field was called Refugio Field, naturally, and folks like Roy Cullen and numerous others started drilling wells in empty lots in Refugio.

The oil fever in Refugio is evident if you look at any aerial view of town. Small pock-marked scars exist all over town, in the back yards, in local fields, and in the city park. The old drill spots are the evidence of oil prospectors drilling in any and every empty spot they could find, buy, lease, or steal.

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### EQUIPMENT

### SOUTHERN COASTAL

Bonus Code

**DIS(20)** Refugio - Mission River Park drill site

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
28.291520	-97.278105	Anytime

Points

**2834**

Instructions

Take a picture of the steel trestle at the southeast corner of the Mission River Park.



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### EQUIPMENT

### SOUTHERN COASTAL

Bonus Code

**DRI(9)** Mirando City

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
27.443924	-99.000999	Anytime

Points

**2222**

Instructions

Find the antique drill rig located at this location. Contact rally staff if there are issues.



# EQUIPMENT

## Spindletop

### EQUIPMENT

### SPINDLETOP

Bonus Code

**DIS(4)**

Spindletop Park

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
30.012944	-94.076201	Anytime

Points

**2849**

Instructions

On the central platform, take a picture of the display reading 'Boomtown - Life on the hill'.



### EQUIPMENT

### SPINDLETOP

Bonus Code

**DIS(17)**

Orangefield

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
30.077226	-93.860132	Anytime

Points

**1060**

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker at the base of the wooden oil derrick.



On January 10, 1901, an enormous geyser of oil exploded from a drilling site at Spindletop Hill, a mound created by an underground salt deposit located near Beaumont in Jefferson County, southeastern Texas. Reaching a height of more than 150 feet and producing close to 100,000 barrels a day, the “gusher” was more powerful than any previously seen in the world. A booming oil industry soon grew up around the oil field at Spindletop, and many of the major oil companies in America, including Gulf Oil, Texaco and Exxon, can trace their origins there.

By the mid-19th century, the tremendous effects of the Industrial Revolution had created a need for a cheaper and more convenient fossil fuel than coal; this need would be filled by petroleum.

As for Texas, Native Americans living in the region had known about the sticky black tar found in the earth there for centuries, and had long used it for medicinal purposes. By the end of the 19th century, several discoveries of oil had been made in the southeastern part of the state, including small fields near Nacogdoches and at Corsicana. In 1900, however, total Texas oil production was 863,000 barrels, a small fraction of the national total of 63 million.

Spindletop Hill, south of Beaumont in Jefferson County, was formed by an underground salt dome, which pushed the earth above it higher and higher as it grew. It was the mechanic and self-taught geologist Patillo Higgins who first suspected there might be oil lurking beneath Spindletop (and other similar salt domes). Higgins organized the Gladys City Oil, Gas and Manufacturing Company in 1892 to look into the possibility, though his theory met with widespread skepticism from petroleum and geologic experts.

Years later, Higgins ran a newspaper advertisement for fellow investors and got a response from the Austrian-born engineer Anthony F. Lucas, who shared Higgins' view on the salt domes. When Lucas finally convinced leading Pennsylvania oilmen John Galey and James Guffey to finance a drilling operation, Higgins was completely excluded from the arrangement. (Higgins would later sue, and receive a comfortable profit from the Spindletop oil field.)

Drilling began at Spindletop in October 1900, and by early January 1901 they had reached a depth of some 1,020 feet after overcoming initial difficulties in drilling into the sandy ground. On January 10, mud began bubbling out of the hole. Workers soon fled as the mud came gushing out at high speed, followed by natural gas and then by oil. The Lucas Geyser, as it was called, reached a height of more than 150 feet, and was the most powerful that had ever been seen in the world. It was soon producing close to 100,000 barrels a day, more than all the other oil wells in America combined.

Tens of thousands of people flocked to the Spindletop oil field after the strike, transforming southeastern Texas from a sleepy backwater to a bustling boomtown within months. Spindletop in 1901 saw the earliest beginnings of the petroleum company that would become Gulf Oil Corporation (bought by Chevron Corporation in 1984). The oil strike at Spindletop also spawned the oil giants Texaco (founded as the Texas Fuel Company), Amoco and the Humble Oil Company (later Exxon Company USA).

Though the oil boom surrounding Spindletop had largely subsided by the beginning of World War I, its impact would last much longer. The abundance of oil found in Texas would fuel the expansion of the shipping and railroad industries, as well as the development of new innovations such as automobiles and airplanes.

# LABOR / TRAINING

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## LABOR/TRAINING EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**MAN(5)** Frank Hamer - Austin Memorial Park Cemetery

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
30.328250	-97.749830	7a-7p	<b>945</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the gravestone of Frank Hamer.



**Frank Hamer**

"Frank" Hamer, Texas Ranger Captain Frank Hamer was born in 1884 in Fairview, Texas. He grew up on the Welch Ranch in San Saba County. Hamer worked in his father's blacksmith shop and later as a wrangler on the ranch of Barry Ketchum. In 1905, while working as a cowboy on the Carr Ranch, Hamer helped to capture a horse thief. Impressed by his skills, the sheriff recommended Hamer to the Texas Rangers.

In the 1920s Hamer was instrumental in helping to bring order to the oil boom towns such as Mexia and Borger. In 1934 the retired Capt. Hamer was hired as a Special Investigator for the Texas prison system to track down gangsters Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow. After a three-month search, Hamer and Texas and Louisiana law enforcement officers ambushed and killed the criminals near Gibsland, Louisiana.

During the 1930s Hamer worked for various oil companies and shippers helping to prevent strikes and breaking up mobs. Frank Hamer retired in 1949 and lived in Austin until his death in 1955. He is buried in Austin's Memorial Park.

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## LABOR/TRAINING EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**MAN(6)** Henderson

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
32.153356	-94.799398	Anytime	<b>745</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker for Henderson.





## Julius Desenberg

In northeast Limestone County lies Mexia, a small town which sprang up once the railroad arrived in the early 1870s. Mexia's economy in its early days was based exclusively on agriculture, especially cotton. Due to the arrival of the railroad and the business opportunities that came in its wake, Jews began arriving in Mexia around the time of the city's founding.

Julius Desenberg arrived in 1883. In 1900, he and Julius Nussbaum founded the Desenberg-Nussbaum Company, which sold supplies to local farmers. It also acquired land, renting it out to farmers and buying their produce. The company remained in business until the early 1920s.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Jewish businessmen played a key role in the industrial development of Mexia. By 1885, a gasworks had been built in town and Joseph Nussbaum's company had erected an opera house. Julius Desenberg also helped organize City National Bank, and he went on to serve as the bank's director, vice president, and chairman of the board. Desenberg was known for his philanthropy and served many years as the trustee of Mexia's public schools.

In nearby Corsicana in the late 19th century, oil and natural gas were discovered below the earth's surface. In 1912, a group of Mexians formed the Mexia Oil and Gas Company hoping to make a similar discovery in their town. Julius Nussbaum and Julius Desenberg were among the original incorporators. The first well to produce oil was the Western Oil Corporation's No. 1 Desenberg, possibly named after Desenberg because it may have been located on his land. Desenberg is buried in Mexia's Jewish cemetery.

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## LABOR/TRAINING EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**MAN(7)** JK Hughes - Blair Stubbs

Latitude Longitude Availability  
31.674810 -96.481970 Anytime

Points

**1117**

Instructions

Take a picture of the Blair Stubbs sign.



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## LABOR/TRAINING EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**MAN(10)** Julius Desenberg

Latitude Longitude Availability  
31.691868 -96.479651 Daylight only

Points

**1160**

Instructions

Take a picture of the gravestone for Julius Desenberg in the Jewish portion of the Mexia Cemetery.



# LABOR / TRAINING

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## LABOR/TRAINING EAST TEXAS

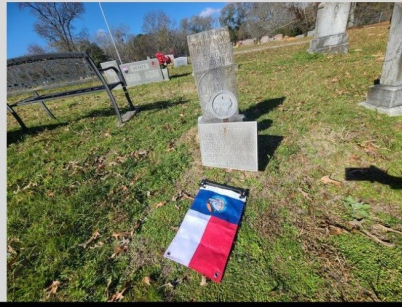
Bonus Code

**MAN(11)** Lyne Barret

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
31.565630	-94.481950	Daylight only	<b>271</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the marker and gravestone of Lyne Barret.



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## LABOR/TRAINING EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**MAN(17)** Columbus Marion Joiner

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
32.867862	-96.781347	Anytime	<b>3258</b>

Instructions

In the mausoleum is located the crypt for 'Dad' Joiner. Locate it and take a picture. Please use proper etiquette in this facility.



## Lyne Barret

Lyne Taliaferro (Tol) Barret, pioneer oilman, the youngest of nine children of Charles Lee and Sarah (Taliaferro) Barret. After her husband died in 1842 while the family was on its way to Texas, Mrs. Barret moved her children first to San Augustine County and then to the Barret plantation at Melrose. He first became interested in the oil industry before the Civil War. He contracted with Lucy W. Skillern to lease 279 acres near Oil Springs on December 15, 1859, but the war stopped his preparations.

On December 21, 1865, Barret, Benjamin P. Hollingsworth, Charles A. Hamilton, John T. Flint, and John B. Earle organized the Melrose Petroleum Oil Company. Drilling began during the summer of 1866 and resulted in the first producing oil well in the state, which came in at a depth of 106 feet by September 12, 1866. The well, located at Oil Springs, produced about ten barrels a day. Impatient investors wanted to sell their interest in the company but turned down Barret's offers of land and demanded cash. Barret suffered extensive financial loss and returned to the mercantile business in Melrose. Later he saw the field developed with an oil boom in 1887 at what became known as Oil City.

## Colonel Humphreys and the Confederate Reunion Fairgrounds

Beginning in the 1880s, Civil War veterans, Union and Confederate alike, wished to celebrate the camaraderie and memory of their war experiences and sacrifices. Small groups of Limestone County Confederate veterans met informally to socialize and reminisce, and in 1888 they began meeting annually in the spot where Jack's Creek enters the Navasota River, known then as the "Pen Camp Meeting Grounds." The next year, they organized the Joseph E. Johnston Camp of the United Confederate Veterans (UCV). The chapter became the 94th affiliate of the rapidly expanding UCV.

People attending the annual reunions, held in late July or early August under a full moon, arrived by horse, buggy, and special trains from Dallas and Houston. The camp financed the purchase of the reunion grounds by selling camping lots to the veterans and their families. Families built summer cottages or camped in tents or brush arbors and planted crepe myrtle and irises, some of which still bloom at the site each spring.

In November 1920, wildcatter Albert E. Humphreys struck oil in Limestone County and Mexia became a boomtown at the center of one of the largest oil fields in the world. Affectionately known as "The Colonel," Humphreys was a devotee of Confederate history. While other Texas reunion grounds faded away with the demise of older veterans, Humphreys brought improvements and a surge of renewed activity to the Confederate Reunion Grounds, including the Pure Oil Company clubhouse and a large bathhouse on the creek.

## LABOR/TRAINING EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

### MAN(18) Confederate Reunion Fairgrounds

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
31.633390	-96.557560	Anytime	<b>1635</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker in front of the park entry. You do not need to go inside or pay.



## LABOR/TRAINING EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

### MAN(19) Joseph Cullinan residence

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
32.091781	-96.476636	Anytime	<b>378</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the marker for Joseph Cullinan at this location.



# LABOR / TRAINING

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## LABOR/TRAINING EAST TEXAS

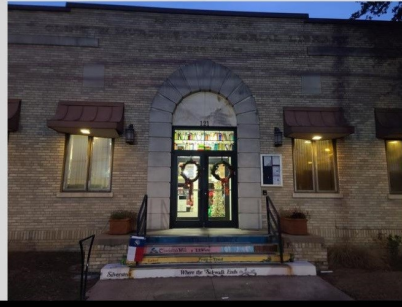
Bonus Code

**MAN(21)** Clint Murchison Memorial Library

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
32.203420	-95.854790	Anytime	<b>166</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the entry to the Clint Murchison Memorial Library



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## LABOR/TRAINING EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**MAN(22)** Lou Della Crim

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
32.388343	-94.876948	Anytime	<b>441</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the Lou Della Crim historical marker.



## Lou Della Crim

The daughter of John Martin Thompson, she received as her inheritance the "worthless" portion of the family assets, some acreage a few miles south of town. Lou Della Crim married a Kilgore merchant and had a son, Malcolm. Some people said a gypsy told Malcolm Crim he would discover oil in East Texas three days after Christmas. Others claimed it was because his mother, Lou Della "Mama" Crim, was a pious woman.

On December 28, 1930, the exploratory well Lou Della Crim No. 1, on the "worthless" inheritance acreage, began producing an astonishing 20,000 barrels of oil a day. Even then, few appreciated the true significance of the Rusk County well drilled by Mrs. Crim's eldest son, Malcolm. The region's latest oil discovery brought headlines in Dallas newspapers, especially since Mrs. Crim's well was about nine miles north of an earlier oil gusher on another widow's farm. Everyone at first thought a second East Texas oilfield had been found.

In October, the Daisy Bradford No. 3 well of Columbus "Dad" Joiner had disproved experts who claimed East Texas contained no oil. Yet the distance between these discoveries convinced geologists — and major petroleum exploration companies — that the wells had found separate oilfields.

No one was aware that the two "wildcat" exploratory wells were part of what was a geological phenomenon, a deposit of oil in the Woodbine formation that had 'pinched out' as it tilted upward against the Sabine Uplift, creating the massive East Texas oilfield.

## The Winter Garden

A huge pool of oil was discovered under Mexia and overnight thousands of oil companies arrived with engineers, truck drivers, roughnecks, and pipefitters. These came with gamblers, bootleggers, and prostitutes. With pockets full from the ample salaries that were coming out of the oil fields, roughnecks headed to places like the Winter Garden, a massive building housing a restaurant, casino, and dancehall. To assist first-timers, a billboard on the Mexia highway sported a huge painted hand pointing the way to the Winter Garden. This local watering hole is just 200 yards north of the Winter Garden, which Texas Ranger Frank Hamer and Texas National Guard soldiers shutdown on the order of the Texas governor.

## New London Disaster

During the mid-30s, the Great Depression brought economic turmoil, but not to New London which was in the midst of the East Texas oil boom. A large school was built for the community in 1932 in what would be about \$30 million today. In 1937, the school board cancelled their natural gas contract and plumbed into the residue gas line of a local oil company to save money. The untreated natural gas had no odor, so the leak on March 18, 1937 was undetected and when an electric sander was turned on in the shop class, the entire school exploded, killing 294 students and teachers. The memorial here is stark and ominous in relation to the small town which surrounds it.

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## LABOR/TRAINING EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**MIS(3)**

Winter Garden Casino and Dance Hall

Latitude Longitude Availability  
31.685980 -96.423340 4a-4p

Points

**774**

Instructions

Take a picture of the sign over the door of the Outsiders Private Club.



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## LABOR/TRAINING EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**MIS(6)**

New London

Latitude Longitude Availability  
32.239210 -94.941980 Anytime

Points

**1939**

Instructions

Take a picture of the memorial monument to the New London children. If taken at night, the column must be clearly visible. You can park right in front of the school. Do not drive on the grass or the sidewalk.



# LABOR / TRAINING

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## LABOR/TRAINING EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**UNI(4)** Pegasus

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
32.776340	-96.804010	Anytime

Points

**3188**

Instructions

Take a picture of Pegasus atop the derrick.



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## LABOR/TRAINING EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**WOR(1)** Joe Roughneck - Kilgore

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
32.390750	-94.869350	Anytime

Points

**743**

Instructions

Take a picture of the Joe Roughneck bust.



## Dallas' mascot....Pegasus

For some strange reason, Dallas loves Pegasus. It's on Deep Ellum murals and downtown street signs. Its name is used for local shops and parks and even craft beers. From the top of the Magnolia Hotel, it shines as a symbol of the city. But what's the deal with this winged horse, an oil company's old logo, as Dallas' unofficial mascot? Why Dallas? In 1934, a brilliant neon Pegasus icon was placed on top of the headquarters of the Magnolia Oil Co. It was the tallest building in Dallas for years, and even pilots in Waco said they could see the red beacon in the north. Magnolia was folded into Mobil in 1959, and Mobil adopted the red Pegasus logo. Even today, the city of Dallas has an agreement with Exxon Mobil to continue to use the image as a symbol for the city. Others who try to adopt it have been confronted with legal action from the corporation. The red Pegasus stayed lit atop the old Magnolia building until 1999, when the rusty symbol was removed and replaced with a shiny new version that was lit on Jan. 1, 2000. The original Pegasus, however, was hidden away in a storage shed until 2015, when it was renovated and placed in front of the Omni Dallas Hotel downtown. That street-level location makes it more visible up close than the high-flying horse on the roof of the Magnolia Hotel.

## Boomtown....Even Before Spindletop

Corsicana is where oil was first discovered west of the Mississippi, thus Corsicana became the first Texas oil boom town, and one of Texas' wealthiest cities.

In 1894, oil was discovered by accident only blocks from Corsicana's business district as drillers were completing an artisan well to expand the city's water supply. Within six years, 500 oil wells operating within the city limits were producing 800,000 barrels of crude annually, making Corsicana the site of the first commercial oil field in Texas.

In 1898, the state's first oil refinery was built by a new local company called Magnolia Petroleum Company (known today as Mobil). Another local startup, The Texas Company (Texaco) began shortly thereafter. Corsicana was one of the first cities in Texas to use natural gas for lighting and fuel.




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## LABOR/TRAINING EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**WOR(4)** Richardson Petroleum Engineering Building

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
30.619221	-96.339322	Anytime	<b>3443</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the Texas A&M Roughneck statue.




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## LABOR/TRAINING EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**WOR(5)** Corsicana

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
32.092661	-96.463170	Anytime	<b>1119</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the oil field worker statue on the street in Corsicana.



# LABOR / TRAINING

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## LABOR/TRAINING EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**WOR(6)** Joe Roughneck - Joinerville

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
32.178450	-94.922530	Anytime	<b>1236</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of Joe Roughneck atop the tall pole. Use the reference photo as guidance.



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## LABOR/TRAINING HUMBLE

Bonus Code

**MAN(9)** Joseph Stephen Cullinan

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
29.762278	-95.387057	7a-5:30p	<b>280</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the gravestone for Joseph Cullinan.



## Joseph Cullinan

Joseph Stephen Cullinan was a U.S. oil industrialist. Although he was a native of Pennsylvania, his lifetime business endeavors would help shape the early phase of the oil industry in Texas. He founded The Texas Company, which would eventually be known as Texaco Incorporated.

Oil was discovered in Corsicana, Texas, in 1894 by accident when a water-well company found petroleum while digging a well for the city. By 1897, production was so great that the city's mayor invited him to guide oil production facility development. The lack of refineries often resulted in dumping of crude oil, a wasteful practice which prompted Texas legislators to enforce regulations on the industry. Cullinan, a key person in the development of the state's first petroleum-conservation statute, took such an interest that he agreed to build a refinery.

With the breakthrough discovery of the Spindletop oilfield at Beaumont, Cullinan moved his operations to the Beaumont region. By 1909, he had moved its headquarters from Beaumont to Houston. The relocation established Houston as the epicenter of the oil industry as other oil companies increasingly followed suit. The Texas Company changed its corporate name to Texaco in 1959.



## Conroe Crater Lake

There are some places that we are perfectly able to get to, but we would rather not. Whether it's superstition, suspicion, or just plain spooky, there are some places that you just don't go.

Crater Lake, right by Conroe, TX, is one such place. The lake was created by an oil well explosion back in 1933 but has taken on a new reputation over the years. Since the 1970s body after body has been discovered in or around Crater Lake, leaving locals to fear the nearly 600-foot deep man-made lake.

The burned and decaying body of Yvette King was discovered on Albert Moorhead Road. Almost a month before that, the body of Darcus Penrice had been discovered on Crater Hill Road, her body stabbed several times. A year before, Justin Shane Pruitt was found in a dumpster off of Coon Massey Road, also stabbed several times. Three years before that, Sandra Stotler was found in the lake itself, shot to death. Her killer, Michael James Perry, was put to death for her murder.

Another body had been discovered in 1986 and was never identified. The man was shot, weighted down with cinder blocks, and tossed into the lake. Another young girl, Lisa Michelle Jackson, had apparently been found dead in a nearby field in 1979.

While Crater Lake might not be a place to get yourself killed, it's most certainly a place you don't want to end up.

## LABOR/TRAINING HUMBLE

Bonus Code

**MIS(1)** Conroe Crater Lake

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
30.280370	-95.357860	Anytime

Points

**252**

Instructions

At the grid coordinates, the crater lake is on the east side of the road and likely not visible. Take a picture of the structure on the west side of the road and 400 feet north.



## LABOR/TRAINING NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**MAN(8)** John H McClesky

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
32.423900	-98.697620	Anytime

Points

**773**

Instructions

Take a picture of the Merriman Cemetery sign which mentions John McClesky. He is buried here.



# LABOR / TRAINING

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## LABOR/TRAINING NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**MAN(13)** Stephen Bethel Strawn

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
32.540226	-98.498428	Anytime	<b>331</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the two markers for Strawn.



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## LABOR/TRAINING NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**MAN(16)** Barnett Settlement

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
31.196697	-98.666096	Anytime	<b>3194</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the Barnett-Hamrick historical marker.



## John W. Barnett

John Barnett was born in Georgia in 1800 to William and Nancy Barnett. He married Zilphia Walpole in 1823 and settled in Pine Springs, Lauderdale County, Mississippi. In 1845, he left his family and traveled west to fight in the Mexican War for the liberation of Texas, earning the rank of captain. After the war, he was awarded a land grant to farm in what became San Saba County, Texas. His brother Joseph had already settled in Caldwell County, Texas.

In 1848, Barnett returned to Mississippi to retrieve his wife, three daughters, and son, who then accompanied him by wagon train to Texas to settle at a location on either side of the San Saba River called Simpson's Creek. The location has since become known as Barnett Springs. Barnett was the first farmer in the county to irrigate crops and helped organize San Saba County.

Geologists surveying the area's oil and natural gas reserves early in the 20th century found a formation notable for its dark shale and named it the Barnett Shale, with Oklahoma's Woodford Shale now ranked as one of North America's largest contiguous underground deposits of natural gas.

## Joseph Bridwell

Joseph Sterling Bridwell, oil and cattle man, was born on March 23, 1885, in Northview, Missouri. He completed public school at Marshfield, Missouri, and moved to Wichita Falls, Texas, in January 1909, after a short stay in Oklahoma.

He became interested in the oil business and in 1921 leased some lands on William T. Waggoner's ranch and a block north of Nocona. At every location on the latter place was a productive well. In 1927 he founded the Bridwell Oil Company, which at one time owned over 700 wells in Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, and Montana. With these as "nest eggs," he became the largest independent oil operator in the state during the 1940s and 1950s. He served with the American Petroleum Institute, the largest association representing the entire petroleum industry.

He donated the land for Bridwell Park in Wichita Falls. In 1941 he persuaded Gen. Rush B. Lincoln, then commander of the Army Air Corps Technical Training Command, to establish Sheppard Field in Wichita Falls. The field later became Sheppard Air Force Base. He sold the original 300-acre site for the training installation to the government for one dollar. In the 1950s, Bridwell started a nonsmoking plan for his employees, offering them a fifty-dollar bonus each year for both not starting and quitting. This program was heralded worldwide.

## LABOR/TRAINING NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**MAN(23)** Joseph Sterling Bridwell

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
33.479714	-98.446611	Anytime

Points

**147**

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker for Bridwell Park.



## LABOR/TRAINING NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**UNI(2)** Boomtown Steak, Fish, BBQ

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
32.269320	-98.556000	Anytime

Points

**15**

Instructions

Take a picture of the producing oil derrick on the exterior wall of the (now closed) Boomtown Café.



# LABOR / TRAINING

## LABOR/TRAINING NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**WOR(2)** Albany Old Jail Art Center

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
32.723300	-99.294290	Anytime

Points  
**725**

Instructions

Take a picture of the roughneck statue.



The town of Breckenridge originated in 1854 as Picketville, either named after the structure of its early homes or after rancher Bill Pickett, who lived in the area at the time. In 1876, Stephens County was established, and its territory included Picketville. The town was renamed "Breckenridge" after former U.S. Vice President and Confederate Army General John C. Breckinridge, though with an altered spelling. Briefly, it was the home of legendary figure of the Old West, John "Doc" Holliday.

Breckenridge was a major oil producer in the early 1920s. The population jumped from around 1000 to 5000 in under five years. Breckenridge's boomtown era was well documented by the hundreds of photographs of pioneer photographer Basil Clemons.

## LABOR/TRAINING NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**WOR(3)** Breckenridge

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
32.756029	-98.902761	Anytime

Points  
**404**

Instructions

Take a picture of the oil field worker. He's behind the fence, so just do your best to make him visible in the picture.



## Borger, TX and W.W. Sterling

The first oil well in the area was drilled on May 2, 1921, on the 6666 Ranch, and though the strike was of poor quality, it spawned more drilling in Texas Panhandle. In January 1926, Asa Phillip “Ace” Borger, a townsite developer who had established two other oil boomtowns — Slick and Cromwell, Oklahoma, came to the area to check out the reports of the oil boom personally. Borger was corrupt and staffed the town leadership with his crooked friends. Vice, drunkenness, and lawlessness was rampant.

William Warren Sterling, lawman was born near Belton, Texas, on April 27, 1891, and spent his early years on his family's ranch and attended Texas A&M at seventeen.

During the 1915–16 political unrest on the Mexico border, he was a scout for the US Army. During World War I, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army and after a sheriff in Webb County.

In 1927 Governor Dan Moody appointed him captain, Company D, Texas Rangers, and he was sent immediately to the boomtown of Borger. Sterling cleaned up the town with the help of Ranger Frank Hamer. In 1929 Sterling was in Pettus when an oil boom started there, and he helped stop the lawlessness. During the administration of Governor Ross S. Sterling he served as adjutant general (commander of the Texas Rangers and the Texas National Guard); in this capacity he closed the Red River bridge at Denison during the much publicized Red River bridge controversy between Oklahoma and Texas in 1931.

Sterling resigned from the rangers in 1933. As a colonel during World War II he helped set up selective service for the Eighth Service Command. His book, Trails and Trials of a Texas Ranger, was published in 1959.

## LABOR/TRAINING PANHANDLE

Bonus Code

**MAN(4)** W.W. Sterling

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
27.733417	-97.367018	Anytime

Points

**771**

Instructions

Take a picture of the marker for W.W. Sterling at this location.



## LABOR/TRAINING PANHANDLE

Bonus Code

**MAN(15)** Borger

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
35.675140	-101.392210	Anytime

Points

**426**

Instructions

Take a picture of the marker for the Ace Borger home. This is in front of a private residence but as long as you legally park and use the sidewalk, you can get the picture.



# LABOR / TRAINING

## LABOR/TRAINING PANHANDLE

Bonus Code

**MAN(20)** Governor Dan Moody

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
30.575323	-97.411207	Anytime

Points

**911**

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker for Governor Dan Moody.



## LABOR/TRAINING PANHANDLE

Bonus Code

**MIS(5)** John A Holmes

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
35.353096	-101.370663	Anytime

Points

**403**

Instructions

Locate the grave for John Holmes and take a picture of the headstone and historical marker.



## Taming "Booger Town"

Oil was struck near Borger, TX and the local town named after Ace Borger, a crooked town leader. Within a matter of months, oilmen, prospectors, roughnecks, panhandlers, fortune seekers, card sharks, bootleggers, prostitutes, and dope peddlers descended on Borger. "Booger Town," as it was nicknamed, became a refuge for criminals and fugitives from the law.

Before long the town government was firmly in the hands of an organized crime syndicate led by Mayor Miller's shady associate, "Two-Gun Dick" Herwig. The center of this vice was Dixon (now Tenth) Street, notorious for its brothels, dance halls, gambling dens, slot machines, and speakeasies. Murder and robbery became commonplace. Illegal moonshine stills and home breweries flourished with the blessings of Herwig and his henchmen, including W J. (Shine) Popejoy, the king of the Texas bootleggers.

In the spring of 1927 Governor Daniel J. Moody sent a detachment of Texas Rangers under captains Francis Augustus Hamer and Thomas R. Hickman to remedy the situation. Governor Moody also appointed John A Holmes to help the Rangers clean up the town. Although the rangers proved a stabilizing force and compelled many undesirables to leave town, Borger's wave of crime and violence continued intermittently into the 1930s and climaxed with the murder of District Attorney John A. Holmes by an unknown assassin on September 18, 1929. This episode prompted Moody to impose martial law for a month and send state troops to help local authorities rid the town of the lawless element. This goal was eventually achieved, but not before Ace Borger was shot to death by his longtime enemy Arthur Huey on August 31, 1934.

## Denver City

### DENVER CITY, TX H2S TRAGEDY

February 2, 1975 Killed: 9 Injured: 2

Cause: Hydrogen sulfide gas leaking from a well

In the early hours of a Sunday morning, police dispatch received a call from a panicked woman, Glenda Patton, who told them her family was being killed by a gas leak. By the time the cavalry arrived, the Patton family was already dead.

The Pattons had desperately tried to flee through the rain to safety, still wearing their pajamas. They had left quickly, knocking furniture over in the process. Five family members were found in one car, two in a truck, and another under the truck. Another vehicle was found with the body of a well runner, who had been sent to investigate the leaking gas but succumbed to the lethal cloud.

The kill zone included the many animals on the Patton's small farm; the bodies of chickens, rabbits, birds, dogs, cats, and a donkey were littered around the house.

Their neighbors, the Merrills, lived only 50 yards away. They fled the scene in terror as well, barely making it out as Tom Merrill lost consciousness behind the wheel. Mrs. Merrill pushed her husband's foot to the accelerator, desperate to get him and their two children out of the danger zone. The Merrills made it to the hospital and survived; their pets did not. Hydrogen sulfide leaks are extremely dangerous. What makes this case different is that ARCO was intentionally pumping waste gases into the ground to improve the yield. These types of accidents usually affect oil company employees, but in this case, almost none of the victims worked for ARCO; their only connection was that they lived near the experimental injection operation.

## LABOR/TRAINING PERMIAN BASIN & BIG LAKE

Bonus Code

**MIS(4)** Denver City

Latitude Longitude Availability  
32.964198 -102.819380 Anytime

Points

**382**

Instructions

Take a picture of the 1975 Denver City disaster historical marker. Pump jack in the background is optional.



## LABOR/TRAINING PERMIAN BASIN & BIG LAKE

Bonus Code

**MIS(7)** Ector County's First Dry Hole

Latitude Longitude Availability  
31.862045 -102.346714 Anytime

Points

**335**

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker at this location.



# LABOR / TRAINING

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## LABOR/TRAINING PERMIAN BASIN & BIG LAKE

Bonus Code

**UNI(3)** Benedum Oil Field and townsite

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
31.320490	-101.943370	Anytime	<b>619</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker for the Benedum Oil Field.



Field named in 1950 in honor of Michael Benedum, 1869-1959, who devoted 69 years of his 90 years to the oil business, and won fortune and fame as "The Great Wildcatter". He discovered or developed oil fields in Illinois, West Virginia, Louisiana, Mexico, Colombia, and in Texas. The "Great Wildcatter" was an oil pioneer whose work enriched one of the world's large constitutional permanent university funds. Revenues from oil and gas operations give Texas the largest permanent public school fund in the world.

## Daisetta Sinkhole

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## LABOR/TRAINING SOUR LAKE

Bonus Code

**MIS(2)** Daisetta Sinkhole

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
30.121720	-94.646880	Anytime	<b>1205</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the Daisetta city limit sign which is right next to the sinkhole. Other Daisetta city limit signs will not be accepted.



Daisetta sits on a salt dome. In 1969, 1981, and again in 2008, sinkholes formed in the area. The 1981 sinkhole, which grew out of the smaller 1969 sinkhole, is thought to have formed from a collapse in the salt dome and is now a lake. The cause of the 2008 sinkhole is not yet known, but a collapse in the salt dome that Daisetta sits on is thought to be the cause and suspected to be caused by a company drilling oil out of the area. The 1981 sinkhole grew to 250 feet wide and 30 feet deep. By the evening of the day after the 2008 sinkhole formed, its growth had stabilized, but officials still saw it as a potential risk to the safety of city residents. With its length of 600 by 525 feet and maximum depth of 150 feet, it was nicknamed the "Sinkhole de Mayo" by local residents (a pun on "Cinco de Mayo").



## Patillo Higgins, George Carroll, and the Beaumont YMCA

Pattillo Higgins (1863 –1955) was an American businessman and a self-taught geologist. When he was seventeen, he pulled a prank on a black Baptist church that got the attention of a sheriff's deputy. The deputy fired a warning shot over Higgins' head, after which Higgins fired back and delivered what would later turn out to be a fatal hit. The wounded deputy managed to fire again, striking Higgins in his lower left arm. Higgins' arm would later become severely infected, requiring amputation from the elbow down. Higgins was put on trial for the murder of the deputy, but he would be found not guilty by a jury that perceived his act as self-defense. He earned the nickname the "Prophet of Spindletop" for his endeavors in the Texas oil business, which accrued a fortune for many. He partnered to form the Gladys City Oil Gas and Manufacturing Company, and later established the Higgins Standard Oil Company.

George Washington Carroll was born in 1855 and in 1868, his family moved to Beaumont, TX. In 1892, he invested \$1,000 into Pattillo Higgins's Gladys City Oil Company and was elected as its president due to him being the only investor to give capital instead of land. Carroll became rich after the company discovered oil at Spindletop. On December 14, 1935, Carroll died from pneumonia in a YMCA building that he had helped to create in the 1920s (this building here).

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### LABOR/TRAINING SPINDLETOP

Bonus Code

**MAN(2)** Beaumont YMCA

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
30.086390	-94.103400	Anytime

Points

**1737**

Instructions

Take a picture of the sign in front of 930 Calder Ave in Beaumont.



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### LABOR/TRAINING SPINDLETOP

Bonus Code

**MAN(12)** Pattillo Higgins

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
29.343467	-98.469841	7a-7p

Points

**636**

Instructions

Take a picture of the Higgins family bench.



# LABOR / TRAINING

## LABOR/TRAINING SPINDLETOP

Bonus Code

**UNI(5)** World's Largest Working Fire Hydrant

Latitude 30.085933 Longitude -94.099053 Availability Anytime

Points  
**684**

Instructions

Take a picture of the extremely large fire hydrant.



## Largest Fire Hydrant

Why is this bonus in the rally? What does it possibly have to do with oil development, drilling, or anything else petroleum related? Honestly, nothing really. I just saw it, thought it was pretty darn cool, and said "Hey, let's put this in the rally. You know, just because."

So, here you go.



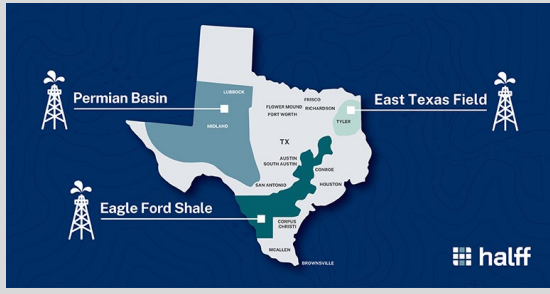
**NEO....unofficial mascot of the Valkyrie Moto Rally**

**THIS BONUS IS  
NEO APPROVED**

**Here are 10 things you may not have known about the oil and natural gas industry in Texas:**

**1. Origins of Texas Oil:** The earliest discoveries of oil in Texas began with Native Americans. They first found it [seeping through the soil](#) and believed it had medicinal properties. European explorers learned about this crude oil from the Native Americans. Survivors of the DeSoto expedition found oil floating on the water near the Sabine Pass in 1543 and used it to caulk their boats.

**2. Top Two Regions:** Most of Texas' oil and natural gas resources originate from the Eagle Ford Shale in South Texas and the Permian Basin in West Texas.

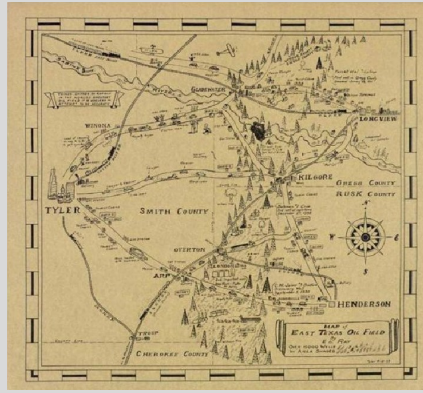


**3. Permian Basin:** The Permian Shale Basin is the largest crude-producing region in Texas, and is one of the most significant oil-producing regions globally. It has been a crucial driver of Texas' oil production, contributing to its ranking as a leading oil-producing state.

**4. Eagle Ford Shale:** The Eagle Ford Shale was known for many years but did not gain attention as a viable oil and gas source until the early

2000s. Advances in horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing (fracking) technologies allowed energy companies to extract oil and gas from unconventional shale formations such as Eagle Ford. It has become one of the most important and productive shale formations in the United States since being drilled in 2008.

**5. East Texas Field:** The East Texas Field, discovered in 1930, is one of the largest and most abundant oil fields in the United States. The area is located within and around the cities of Tyler, Kilgore and Longview, Texas. It has produced over 5.4 billion barrels of oil to date since its discovery.



*This map represents over 10,000 wells in the East Texas oil field, and was drawn by E.D. Ray in 1933.*

when the Lucas Geyser erupted in the Spindletop oil field. This astonishing geyser gushed out mud mixed with natural gas and oil, producing thousands of barrels of oil. It was one of the largest oil gushers in history.

**7. Texas Oil Boom:** One year after the Lucas (Spindletop) Geyser marked the beginning of the oil boom in Texas. Spindletop oil field produced 94% of Texas' oil in 1902. Oil production began to rapidly spread across the state, leading to a population influx, rapid economic growth and the

establishment of numerous oil companies.

**8. Plenty of Resources:** Did you know that oil and natural gas has been produced and discovered in most areas across the entire state of Texas? The United States soon became the world's leading oil producer, largely due to these discoveries throughout multiple regions in Texas. While there are more concentrated regions, oil and gas has been found almost everywhere in the Lone Star State.

**9. Natural Gas Reserves:** Texas is not just a major oil producer. It also boasts significant natural gas reserves. The state's natural gas production has contributed substantially to the United States' overall gas output.

**6. Spindletop Gusher:** The most famous date in Texas petroleum history is Jan. 10, 1901,

**10. The Energy Capital:** Houston, Texas, is known as the "Energy Capital of the World." In addition to its reputation for some of the best and most diverse foods, Houston hosts the headquarters of numerous oil and gas companies too. It is a major hub for energy-related activities, including trading and finance. One reason for this is because the Texas oil boom began in Beaumont, Texas, located just 90 miles east of Houston. This is where the famous Lucas (Spindletop) Geyser erupted in 1901.

The oil and gas industry is continuously evolving. A noteworthy contribution to this industry comes from many shales and basins within Texas regions. Texas' historical and current presence in oil and gas production remains undeniable, and will continue to play a significant role in the United States economy for years to come.

# LAND LEASES

LAND LEASES

EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**TOW(6)** Oil Springs Oil Tank

Latitude Longitude Availability  
31.473836 -94.474612 Anytime

Points

**4742**

Instructions

Take a picture of the oil tank and make sure the words "Texas First Oilfield 1866" are clearly visible.



LAND LEASES

EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**TOW(19)** Mexia Oil Boom

Latitude Longitude Availability  
31.661630 -96.499650 Anytime

Points

**1530**

Instructions

Take a picture of the Mexia Oil Boom historical marker.



## Oil Springs

Oil Springs is on FM 226, 13 miles east of Nacogdoches. Indians used oil seepage in the area for medicinal purposes. As early as 1790, Spanish and Anglo settlers learned the Indians' use of the oil, and also applied it to their animals as a salve and used it to grease their axles and wheels. In late 1859, Lyne Taliaferro Barret, perhaps inspired by Edwin Drake's 1859 discovery of oil in Pennsylvania, leased land at Oil Springs and began to drill. He was interrupted by the Civil War. In 1865, however, Barret and some friends established the Melrose Petroleum Oil Company and obtained a new lease on the land. In 1866, at a depth of 106 feet, Barret struck oil. The well had a flow of about ten barrels a day, but Barret was unable to find financial support for his venture, so he was forced to give up. His project lay dormant for nearly two decades. In 1887 new drilling companies hit oil and by 1889 had forty producing wells. A boom lasted until 1900, and some wells continued to produce after that time. A smaller boom came after the United States entered World War I; some of these wells produced into the 1950s.

## Wortham

Wortham, an incorporated city, is at the junction of State Highway 14 and Farm Road 27, sixteen miles west of Fairfield in extreme western Freestone County. The town is situated on a grant given in 1834 by Mexico to Robert B. Longbotham, an immigrant from England who settled there in 1839. Wortham remained a small market center until 1924, when oil was discovered in the Wortham field. As early as 1912 C. L. Witherspoon, hired by the city to drill a water well, struck a pocket of natural gas. Between 1919 and 1923 oil exploration began in the area, and on November 27, 1924, the Roy Simmons No. 1 well came in as a gusher (this is the location here). Within three weeks more than 300 drilling rigs were in the field. In January 1925 alone more than 3,500,000 barrels of oil were produced, and the total for the year of 1925 was 16,838,150 barrels. The town of Wortham was transformed overnight. The population rose from 1,000 to some 30,000 at the height of the boom in 1925. Housing and the town's infrastructure were completely inadequate, and law enforcement officials had great difficulty controlling the rowdy oilfield workers. Intensive drilling brought the boom to an end by late 1927, and by 1929 the population had dropped to around 2,000. The onset of the Great Depression, plummeting cotton prices, and the end of the oil boom combined to bring hard times for Wortham. The number of businesses dropped from seventy-two in 1931 to fifty in 1936. After World War II the decline continued, and by the early 1980s only sixteen rated businesses remained.

## LAND LEASES

## EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

### TOW(20) Wortham First Oil site

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
31.774030	-96.468610	Anytime

Points

**1533**

Instructions

Take a picture of the two production tanks at this location.



## LAND LEASES

## EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

### TOW(25) Comstock Oil and Gas Dorothy Unit

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
31.477264	-94.486905	Anytime

Points

**474**

Instructions

Take a photograph of the Comstock Oil and Gas Dorothy Unit #1-H lease card.



# LAND LEASES

LAND LEASES

EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**TOW(27)** Powell Oil Field

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
32.117470	-96.326330	Anytime

Points  
**1696**

Instructions

Take a picture of the Powell historical marker.



## Powell Oil Field

One of the world's most noted petroleum fields. Discovered 1905, a number of early shallow wells drilled by Claude Witherspoon, are still producing. Field's second and greatest era came as on Sunday, Jan. 7, 1923, the W. H. Warren-R. K. Blackshear "J. H. Burke No. 1" blew in as a gusher, triggering a feverish drilling boom. On May 8, 1923, another great gusher, the "J. K. Hughes-W. J. McKie No. 1" , blackened the area with oil which soon ignited, causing 15 deaths. By fall, the six-square mile field was out producing Pennsylvania plus nine other oil states. On Nov. 23, 1923, came peak day of 354,893 barrels. The population skyrocketed. Corn and cotton patches became townsites for Oil City, Tuckertown, Wildcat.

LAND LEASES

EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**TOW(33)** Talco Cemetery

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
33.365830	-95.106113	Anytime

Points  
**694**

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker and veterans' memorial at the Talco Cemetery.



## Talco

Talco Cemetery is the large public cemetery serving the city of Talco and its surroundings in extreme Northeast Titus County. In the early history of Talco, the oil boom brought in many outsiders and several deaths resulted from working the oil fields. The cemetery is a relatively new one with the earliest recorded death indicated by the monuments was in 1909. Since the maintenance on the cemetery has been so thorough, there are few indications of grave sites that do not have monuments.

## Wortham Oil Boom

The city of Wortham rejected a well drilled by C. L. Witherspoon in 1912 when it produced gas, not water. However, oil and gas wells in 1919-23 gave prosperity to neighbors north and south, and petroleum exploration began here. Discovery well for the Wortham Field, Roy Simmons No. 1 (1 mi. S; bonus TOW(20)), came in as a gusher on Nov. 27, 1924. Within three weeks over 300 drilling rigs were in the field. 3,509,768 barrels of oil were produced in Jan. 1925; total for the year was 16,838,150 barrels. Wasteful drilling slowed yield to 3,000 barrels a day by Sept. 1927, and the boom was concluded.

## Clemville

Originally part of land granted to early colonist Henry Parker, this was a rural farming and ranching area until 1908 when F.J. Hardy discovered oil and formed the Hardy Oil Company. By 1911, F.J. Clemenger had settled in the community, then known as Hardy. After Clemenger purchased Hardy's holdings and further developed oil fields in the area, the community was renamed Clemville in his honor and a post office was established in 1911. Clemville became an oil boomtown, with schools, a church, residences, hotels, a general store and machinist shops. As the economy slowed in the 1930s, Clemville's population began to dwindle. By the end of the 20th century, little physical evidence remained of the once booming oil town.

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## LAND LEASES

## EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**TOW(36)** Wortham Oil Boom

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
31.787600	-96.464290	Anytime

Points

**205**

Instructions

Take a picture of the Wortham Oil Boom historical marker.



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## LAND LEASES

## HUMBLE

Bonus Code

**TOW(7)** Clemville

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
28.995940	-96.138860	Anytime

Points

**1256**

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker for Clemville.



# LAND LEASES

LAND LEASES

HUMBLE

Bonus Code

**TOW(11)** Goose Creek Jail

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
29.729940	-94.968920	Anytime

Points  
**535**

Instructions

Take a picture of the building where the words 'Goose Creek Jail' are clearly visible.



Goose Creek, on Galveston Bay in eastern Harris County thirty miles southeast of Houston, was named for a nearby stream. Although wildcat drilling began there as early as 1905, rice farming and cattle raising were the principal occupations. After the Goose Creek oilfield was opened in 1915 a boomtown known as Old Town grew up on Goose Creek. That same year a well explosion buried Old Town, and the residents moved further inland. The new site was originally called Newtown, but by 1916 the name Goose Creek had been adopted. To encourage stable and constant development, leaders stipulated that merchants must construct their buildings of brick or plaster.

## Goose Creek

LAND LEASES

HUMBLE

Bonus Code

**TOW(31)** Somerville - Yegua Creek

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
30.325626	-96.511603	Anytime

Points  
**321**

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker at this location.



In 1690 the Spanish gave the name "San Francisco" to this 62-mile Brazos River tributary; but on an 1822 map, Stephen F. Austin, "Father of Texas", marked it "Yegua", Spanish for "mare". Mustang mares and foals then grazed among the Indians on the timbered creek. In 1826, colonist John P. Coles built a mill on the stream. A measure signed in 1837 by Texas President Sam Houston made the Yegua a county boundary. Floods often devastated the area until Lake Somerville harnessed Yegua's waters in 1967. Now a recreation area, the lake and creek benefit crops, wild life, and vacationers

## Somerville



## Clara Ghost Town

Herman Specht migrated in 1870 to Galveston from Germany. In 1884 he married Clara M. Vogel Lange, a wealthy widow. In 1886 he platted the town of Clara which he named for his wife. The streets were named for Texas heroes. Specht advertised for German colonists from other states to settle here. Specht ran a ranch at Clara where he grew wheat. The 1891 drought wiped out the nursery and Specht's crops. The 1900 Galveston storm destroyed the remainder of their vast holdings. Clara included a church, schools, store, garage and post office. Hampered by an inadequate water supply, the town began to decline. During the oil boom of the 1920s, many residents moved to Wichita Falls. The town finally vanished except for the church, rectory and cemetery.

## Bullock Cemetery

When baby Georgia A. Barnes was interred on William Nolen's land in 1878, there was a one-room schoolhouse on this site. A three-year-old girl was buried here in 1884, and in 1886 William Nolen donated two of his 160 acres for the formal establishment of a school and cemetery for the area later known as the Bullock community. In 1918 the cemetery and school property were leased for drilling, but the resulting well did not produce. More land was donated as needed, including the site of the old oil well. Bullock Cemetery continues to serve the area.

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### LAND LEASES

### NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**TOW(2)** Clara

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
34.091767	-98.696925	Anytime

Points

**358**

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker for Clara.



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### LAND LEASES

### NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**TOW(3)** Bullock

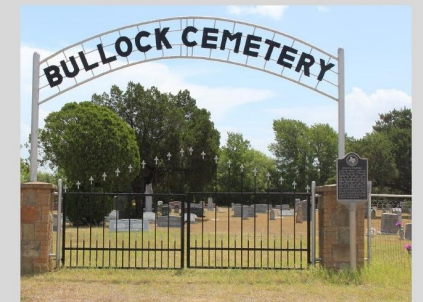
Latitude	Longitude	Availability
32.514560	-98.686380	Anytime

Points

**524**

Instructions

Take a picture of the entry to Bullock Cemetery.



# LAND LEASES

## LAND LEASES

## NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**TOW(4)** Burkburnett

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
34.100990	-98.547550	Anytime

Points  
**355**

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker for Burkburnett. The road to this bonus can get you to the oil derrick bonus just a few hundred feet away.



## Burkburnett

One of the most famous Texas boom towns. Name was given to post office at request of President T.R. Roosevelt after his 1905 wolf hunt with rancher Burk Burnett in this area. First oil discovery was Chris Schmoker No. 1, in 1912. A 2200-barrel gusher was brought in about a mile from this site, July 29, 1918. In 3 months, 200 wells had been completed in Burkburnett Townsite – a forest of derricks. The town's population jumped from 1500 to 15,000 in a year. Town was made world famous in 1941 by the movie "Boomtown", filmed from a popular story entitled "Lady Comes to Burkburnett".

## LAND LEASES

## NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**TOW(5)** Bridgetown

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
34.096677	-98.674078	Anytime

Points  
**358**

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker for Bridgetown.



## Bridgetown

When the Burkburnett oil field opened in 1919, prospectors thronged to this area. Bridgetown sprang up at the Texas end of a mile-long Red River toll bridge built for oil field traffic. Lease values rose from \$10 to \$20,000 an acre. A city of tents, shanties and a few substantial structures, Bridgetown had a long main street with a Mission church at one end and a saloon at the other. Litigation over riverbed oil rights caused the U.S. Supreme Court to station a receiver, Frederick A. Delano, uncle of future president Franklin D. Roosevelt. With aid from Texas Rangers, Delano and leaders invoked law and order. In a few years oil yields diminished, and the jail, theaters, dance halls, and gambling houses vanished. By 1929 only 100 inhabitants remained. By 1931 the bridge was down. Afterward the site of the makeshift oil "capital" reverted to range and agricultural uses.

## Desdemona

The tiny peanut-farming hamlet of Desdemona in Eastland County was transformed when oil was struck in 1918. Tents and shacks sprang up all around the town to house speculators and workers who flocked to the area, and the population grew from 340 to 16,000 almost overnight. The vast quantities of oil often overflowed their tanks, polluting streams and creeks and fouling the air. With Desdemona's new-found wealth came epidemics of typhoid and influenza, as well as gambling, prostitution, the Ku Klux Klan, and violent crime. In April 1920 the Texas Rangers had to be sent into Desdemona to keep order in the town. By 1922 the boom was over and the hordes of oil workers moved on.

## Eliasville

The town is named for Elias DeLong, who opened the first store and was the grandson of James Horton DeLong, who served in the American Revolutionary War. Other early store owners include Joseph Henry Nelson who ran an early drugstore. Former Dallas Cowboys linebacker Mike Dowdle was born in Eliasville, as were two University of Texas presidents, Harry Yandell Benedict and Homer Rainey. During the boom years of the 1920s, Eliasville grew quickly and was incorporated in 1921. W. T. Donnell was the town's first mayor. The area's minerals and oil led to this growth. During this time, the town was served by the Wichita Falls and Southern Railway. By the 1940s, the population started to drop and many moved to Fort Worth and other areas for defense work.

## LAND LEASES

## NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**TOW(8)** Desdemona callboose (jail)

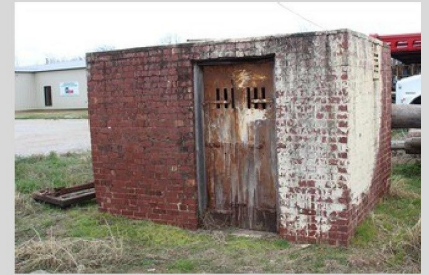
Latitude Longitude Availability  
32.269280 -98.555110 Anytime

Points

**443**

Instructions

Take a picture of the old Desdemona jail.



## LAND LEASES

## NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**TOW(9)** Eliasville

Latitude Longitude Availability  
32.960060 -98.766080 Anytime

Points

**2146**

Instructions

Take a picture of the Donnell Mill marker in Eliasville.



# LAND LEASES

## LAND LEASES

## NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**TOW(10)** Fort Blair (pre-oil days) of Desdemona

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
32.268520	-98.551330	Anytime	<b>363</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the Fort Blair historical marker.



Desdemona is one of the oldest extant Texas settlements west of the Brazos River. Sometime around 1857 a group of settlers built a family fort for protection from the Indians on land owned by C. C. Blair. Although it was officially named Desdemona for the daughter of the town justice of the peace, for many years it was known as Hogtown for its location on Hog Creek. The economic climate of Desdemona changed drastically in September 1918, when Tom Dees, director of the recently formed Hog Creek Oil Company, struck oil on land owned by Joe Duke. The discovery put Desdemona among the growing number of oil boomtowns in Eastland County.

## Fort Blair (Desdemona)

## LAND LEASES

## NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**TOW(12)** Gunsight

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
32.541130	-98.873440	Anytime	<b>1551</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker for the Gunsight Community.



## Gunsight

Records indicate that Gunsight existed on a wagon road from Fort Griffin to Stephenville in 1858. Settlement of the town, however, did not occur until the 1870s. The first recorded burial here was that of Lewis McCleskey in 1877. Gunsight developed as a stage stop and by 1880 contained a post office, school, two churches, gristmill, general store, and a cotton gin. The local economy, sustained by cotton farming and ranching, was boosted by an area oil boom in the 1920s. The town began a steady decline after World War II and today consists of a few houses, a few buildings, and this cemetery.

## Ibex

Ibex is on FM 601 twenty miles east of Albany, TX. It was founded in 1921 after oil was discovered in the Caddo lime formation. The town was named for the Ibex Oil Company of Colorado, the company that discovered the oil, and oil was the main source of its growth. During the town's brief heyday (1921–22), thousands of oil workers and their families crowded it. Some lived in tents while others camped out in pastures under roofs made of sheets. In 1925 a fire broke out and spread to eight storage tanks, each of which held 5,000 gallons of gasoline. Though Ibex was a boomtown in the 1920s, its economy was based heavily on oil, so its decline was rapid after oil production slowed.

## Megargel

In 1910, the Trinity Townsite Company laid out a new town along the tracks on land purchased from the prominent Meade family. The company named the town Megargel for the rail company president, Roy C. Megargel. A population boom began in 1923 with the opening of the nearby Swastika oilfield. Although Megargel suffered a disastrous downtown fire in 1925, it continued to grow rapidly as a result of regional oil production. The school district, also growing, created one of Texas' earliest high school bands in 1927. Although the area continued to produce oil, the Great Depression and other factors caused a decline in population. During World War II, the railroad was abandoned and many residents left for military service or to work in wartime industries.

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## LAND LEASES

## NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**TOW(14)** Ibex

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
32.683040	-99.131870	Anytime

Points

**4239**

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker for Ibex.



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## LAND LEASES

## NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**TOW(17)** Megargel

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
33.450592	-98.927443	Anytime

Points

**2584**

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker for Megargel including the marker for the 1927 Megargel Bluebird Band.



# LAND LEASES

LAND LEASES

NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**TOW(18)** Merriman Baptist Church

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
32.423302	-98.698639	Anytime

Points  
**127**

Instructions

Take a picture of the front of the Merriman Baptist Church with your entire motorcycle in the picture.



In the fall of 1917 near Ranger, Texas, the cotton-farming town of Merriman was inhabited by “ranchers, farmers, and businessmen struggling to survive an economic slump brought on by severe drought and boll weevil-ravaged cotton fields.” Everything changed in Eastland County when a wildcat well struck oil at Ranger. The local school lot was leased and in August 1918 completed a well producing 2,500 barrels of oil a day. The church preacher said when leasing the church grounds, “So as we could not worship God on the former acre of ground, we decided to lease it and honor God with the product. We kept a small amount for operating expenses and gave the rest to various Baptist organizations and charities. A great many clippings have been sent to us from many secular papers to the effect that we as a church have refused a million dollars for the lease of the cemetery. The cemetery does not belong to the church. It was here long before the church was. We could not lease it if we would and we would not if we could,” the cleric added.

LAND LEASES

NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**TOW(21)** Moran

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
32.548010	-99.163780	Anytime

Points  
**1385**

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker for Moran.



**Moran**

Pioneers came to this area as early as the 1860s. At one time, a branch of the Great Western Cattle Trail passed nearby. Population increased after the arrival of the Texas Central Railroad in 1881. Incorporated in 1919, Moran was a shipping point for drilling supplies during the oil and gas boom of 1910-30. Today the area’s economy is based on farming, ranching, and oil and gas production.

## Necessity Cemetery

Necessity was first organized as a community during the 1870's. The name Necessity derived from the "necessity" for a post office in the late 1800's. With the discovery of oil in 1920 the population exploded. At the height of the boom there were over 20,000 residents and two banks. The cemetery dates from the 1870s. Cemetery is the largest rural cemetery in Stephens County.

## Caddo

Caddo, at the junction of U.S. 180, FM 717, and Park Road 33 in east central Stephens County, was established in the late 1870s on a Caddo Indian campsite. In 1880 the town had sixty residents, two churches, a school, and a post office. Its reported population was seventy-five in 1890 and 149 in 1900. The Ranger oil boom of 1916–17 increased Caddo's population to 1,000 by 1920. Oil was discovered on the W. L. Carey farm near Caddo in 1916, then on the L. W. Wright property at Caddo. These finds kept interest high and were harbingers of the Breckenridge boom in 1917. Caddo had 600 residents in 1940, but World War II and the postwar era saw the town decline. In 1980, 1990, and 2000 its population was forty, and its post office was still in service.

## LAND LEASES

## NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**TOW(22)** Necessity

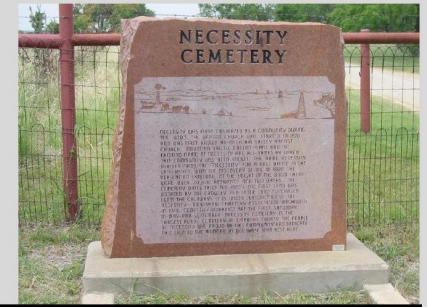
Latitude Longitude Availability  
32.648810 -98.773920 Anytime

Points

**1573**

Instructions

Take a picture of the stone marker for Necessity Cemetery.



## LAND LEASES

## NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**TOW(23)** Caddo

Latitude Longitude Availability  
32.780056 -98.709295 Anytime

Points

**171**

Instructions

The closest thing we found for Caddo, TX other than the post office is this historical marker about outlaw Sam Bass. Take a picture of the historical marker.



# LAND LEASES

LAND LEASES

NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**TOW(24)** Olden (Olden Switch)

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
32.420518	-98.751686	Anytime	<b>131</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the front of the old Olden School.



## Olden

Olden, on IH 20 midway, between Ranger and Eastland in northern Eastland County, originated as a railroad town on the Texas and Pacific Railway. It was known as Olden Switch and came to life with expectations of silver discoveries. Silver was not found, but Olden survived to benefit from the county oil boom that began in 1919. In 1945 Olden had 500 residents, but by 1980 the population had fallen to 110, where it remained in 1990.

## Parks Camp

Parks was two miles south of the site of the present-day Stephens County Airport. The community developed as a result of two successful oil wells drilled in the area by the Texas Company (Later Texaco) in 1917. Subsequent drilling discovered large quantities of natural gas. Despite a decline in oil-related activities in the early 1920s, the town grew by the 1930s to include two businesses, the post office, and a reported population of 700. Changing economic conditions by the 1940s greatly curtailed the community's growth. The former oil town was not shown on 1980 county maps.

LAND LEASES

NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**TOW(26)** Parks Camp

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
32.663240	-98.880250	Anytime	<b>569</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker here.





## Thrift-Northwest Extension Oilfield

"Newtown", or "Thrift", originated about 1919 in the Northwestern Extension of the Burkburnett Oil Field. Early in its existence it gained prestige by the founding of a bank - the only one in the area at that time. Mostly a tent city, Thrift suffered many fires. One of these, started by lightning striking an oil tank in 1920, caused two deaths and wiped out much of the town. Thrift's Post Office opened in 1925. After the population shrank to 30 in 1929, the bank, a church, school and store served people living at oil field pump stations, but all of Thrift's buildings are now gone.

Oil exploration and production in this area was minimal until April 17, 1919, when the Bob Waggoner Well No. 1 blew in at 4,800 barrels per day. It was the first well in what became known as the Northwest Extension Oilfield, comprised of approximately 27 square miles on the former S. Burk Burnett Wild Horse Ranch. R. M. "Bob" Waggoner's well led to a boom, and the area was suddenly thick with oil derricks. The hastily organized tent cities of Thrift, Springtown, Morgan City, Waggoner City, Bridgetown and Bradley's Corner supported the industry. Today, sparsely sited pump jacks continue to draw oil, but in far smaller quantities than the early wells of Wichita County.

## LAND LEASES

## NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

### TOW(28) Ranger- First Oil Well

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
32.469700	-98.679400	Anytime

Points

**130**

Instructions

Take a picture of the centennial marker for the first oil well drilled in Eastland County.



## LAND LEASES

## NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

### TOW(37) Thrift - Northwest Oilfield Extension

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
34.096320	-98.630840	Anytime

Points

**355**

Instructions

Take a picture of the Thrift and Northwest Oilfield Extension historical markers.



# LAND LEASES

## LAND LEASES

## NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**TOW(38)** Thurber chimney

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
32.507940	-98.415810	Anytime

Points

**2765**

Instructions

Take a picture of the Thurber smokestack.



## Thurber

Thurber was one of the largest producers of bituminous coal in Texas and the largest company town in the state, with a population of over 10,000. Coal-mining operations began in Thurber in 1886 and reached a peak around 1920, when the town had a population of approximately 8,000 to 10,000, from more than a dozen nationalities, though Italians, Poles, and Mexicans predominated. The company that owned the town, the Texas and Pacific Coal Company, also produced vitrified paving bricks that were used throughout Texas and the southern half of the United States. By 1920, conversion of locomotives from coal to oil reduced demand and lowered prices and miners left the area through the 1920s. The Texas and Pacific Coal Company was instrumental in discovering oil in the Ranger, Texas, area as part of the Texas Oil Boom.

## LAND LEASES

## NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**TOW(42)** Anarene

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
33.484990	-98.666640	Anytime

Points

**267**

Instructions

Take a picture of the Anarene historical marker.



## Anarene

Landowner Charles E. Graham (1872-1937) in 1908 granted the Wichita Falls and Southern Railroad a route across his property and platted a town at this site. Anarene was named for his wife Annie Lawrence Graham, daughter of pioneer cattleman J. Marion Keen. Graham built a hotel and obtained a post office, cattle pens, dipping vat and other facilities. The town schoolhouse was used for religious services. In 1921 oil was discovered nearby. A refinery was built in 1938. When oil production ceased and the trains stopped running in 1954, Anarene quickly declined.

## Borger Jail

Texas Rangers came to Boomtown Borger in 1929, to clean out the town of corruption, bootlegging, and prostitution. Prisoners were chained together and secured to a log such as this one. This crude jail was used to hold them until their day in court or they could be escorted out of town. This redwood log was used to plug an abandoned well in 1929. The log was removed in 1999 by DJ's Oil Well Service.

## Frankel City

In 1941 the Fullerton Oil Company of California struck oil near this site, and by 1945 more than 100 drilling rigs were in operation. The discovery brought great numbers of workers into the area, resulting in the establishment of the town of Fullerton. By the end of World War II, the boom town also boasted supply stores, oil field service companies, welding shops, and an electric plant. Fullerton's name was changed to Frankel City when the U.S. post office was established in 1948. At one time the post office served as many as 500 area families. By 1976, however, most of the oil had been taken from the ground, and workers in the field were laid off or transferred to other jobs. The town was abandoned as the post office and other businesses closed.

## LAND LEASES

## PANHANDLE

Bonus Code

**TOW(1)** Borger's First Jail

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
35.672380	-101.389690	Anytime

Points

**3397**

Instructions

Take a picture of the sign for the 1929 Borger jail.



## LAND LEASES

## PERMIAN BASIN & BIG LAKE

Bonus Code

**TOW(13)** Frankel City

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
32.358011	-102.774139	Anytime

Points

**2238**

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker for Frankel City.



# LAND LEASES

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## LAND LEASES

## PERMIAN BASIN & BIG LAKE

### McCamey

Bonus Code

**TOW(15)** McCamey

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
31.149300	-102.234850	Anytime

Points

**1779**

Instructions

Take a picture of the McCamey marker.



When the No. 1 Baker well blew in on November 16, 1925, McCamey came into almost instant being. Dawn of the next day found grader cutting streets through the mesquite and greasewood flats. On November 18, the first lot was sold with the stipulation that a building was to be started within one hour. The buyer had carpenters at work within 30 minutes on a filling station and cafe.

Other buildings were erected in mad haste. People poured in, and above the roads hung an ever-present cloud of choking white alkali dust. Trucks lumbered in with drilling supplies, foodstuffs and furnishings. The town overflowed itself; tents bloomed white wherever on untenanted land their owners chose to set them up. The population reached 10,000 within a short time, and still they came. Prices went sky-high. Water sold at a dollar a barrel and was hard to get at that.

One Ranger represented the law in McCamey. Troublemakers found themselves introduced to a new form of confinement. There was no jail, so the Ranger chained his prisoners to a stout post. The story is told that several husky roughnecks, chained to the picket line, as it was called, pulled up the post and dragged it after them to the nearest saloon.

Co-owners Tom Bargesser and Perry Fitzsimmons used their first initials to name the T.P. Tavern in 1927. The first location near Shell Pipeline road served large crowds during an oil exploration boom. As part of the West Texas roadhouse circuit, the Tavern hosted regional musicians and many who gained national fame, including Ernest Tubb, Lawrence Welk and Bob Wills. Rattlesnake derbies and boxing matches were also popular before the building burned in 1976.

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## LAND LEASES

## PERMIAN BASIN & BIG LAKE

Bonus Code

**TOW(16)** TP Tavern

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
31.144700	-102.197320	Anytime

Points

**714**

Instructions

Take a picture of the TP Tavern marker.



## Rankin Cemetery

This cemetery was established in 1915, soon after the founding of Rankin, by Civic leaders Ira Yates, J.H. Felps, Tom F. Hickox, and Dr. J.H. Johnson. Johnson's niece, Mary Evelyn Johnson, was the first to be buried here in 1916. Many burials occurred during the 1920s, when population in the area increased greatly after oil was discovered in Upton and Pecos counties. Rankin cemetery is known to contain the unmarked graves of two bank robbers. The graveyard is a good reflection of the heritage of this area of the state.

## Sterling City

This prairie region split by the north Concho River is old Comanche, Kickapoo, Kiowa, Lipan, and Wichita hunting ground. Possibly it was crossed by six or so Spanish explorations between 1540 and 1654. An 1860s hunter, Capt. W. S. Sterling, had a dugout home on the creek that bears his name. In the 1870s, bandits Frank and Jesse James kept horse herds on a tributary of Sterling Creek. Ranchers from other counties began to bring in large cattle herds in the 1870s, to capitalize on free grass. After keeping out small herds for a time, they permitted actual settlers to share the range. Family men staked land claims, grew crops in the valleys, and opened stores, schools, and post offices. Oil was discovered in Sterling County in 1947 and helped to bail out the area's declining economy.

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## LAND LEASES

## PERMIAN BASIN & BIG LAKE

Bonus Code

**TOW(29)** Rankin Cemetery

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
31.215250	-101.925120	Anytime

Points

**542**

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker for Rankin Cemetery.



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## LAND LEASES

## PERMIAN BASIN & BIG LAKE

Bonus Code

**TOW(32)** Sterling City

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
31.836221	-100.987643	Anytime

Points

**406**

Instructions

Take a picture of the large Texas art in front of the Sterling County Court House.



# LAND LEASES

## LAND LEASES

## PERMIAN BASIN & BIG LAKE

Bonus Code

**TOW(43)** Goldsmith

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
31.980661	-102.616488	Anytime

Points

**1020**

Instructions

Take a picture of the Goldsmith historical marker.



## Goldsmith

Opened as oil field June 14, 1935, with flow of 1140 bbls. of crude oil daily from discovery well. Within a month, shacks and tents housed 350 people. Harry L. Tucker in May 1937 platted town of Ector City. Name later changed to honor C.A. Goldsmith, owner of the land. In 2 years, Goldsmith had cafes, taverns, a hospital, movie theater, hotels, motels, shops and a newspaper. First residents paid 25 cents at only bath in town -- a shower sprayed from an overhead tank. Now a gas processing and distribution center.

## LAND LEASES

## SOUTHERN COASTAL

Bonus Code

**TOW(35)** Tilden

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
28.460896	-98.549692	Anytime

Points

**1879**

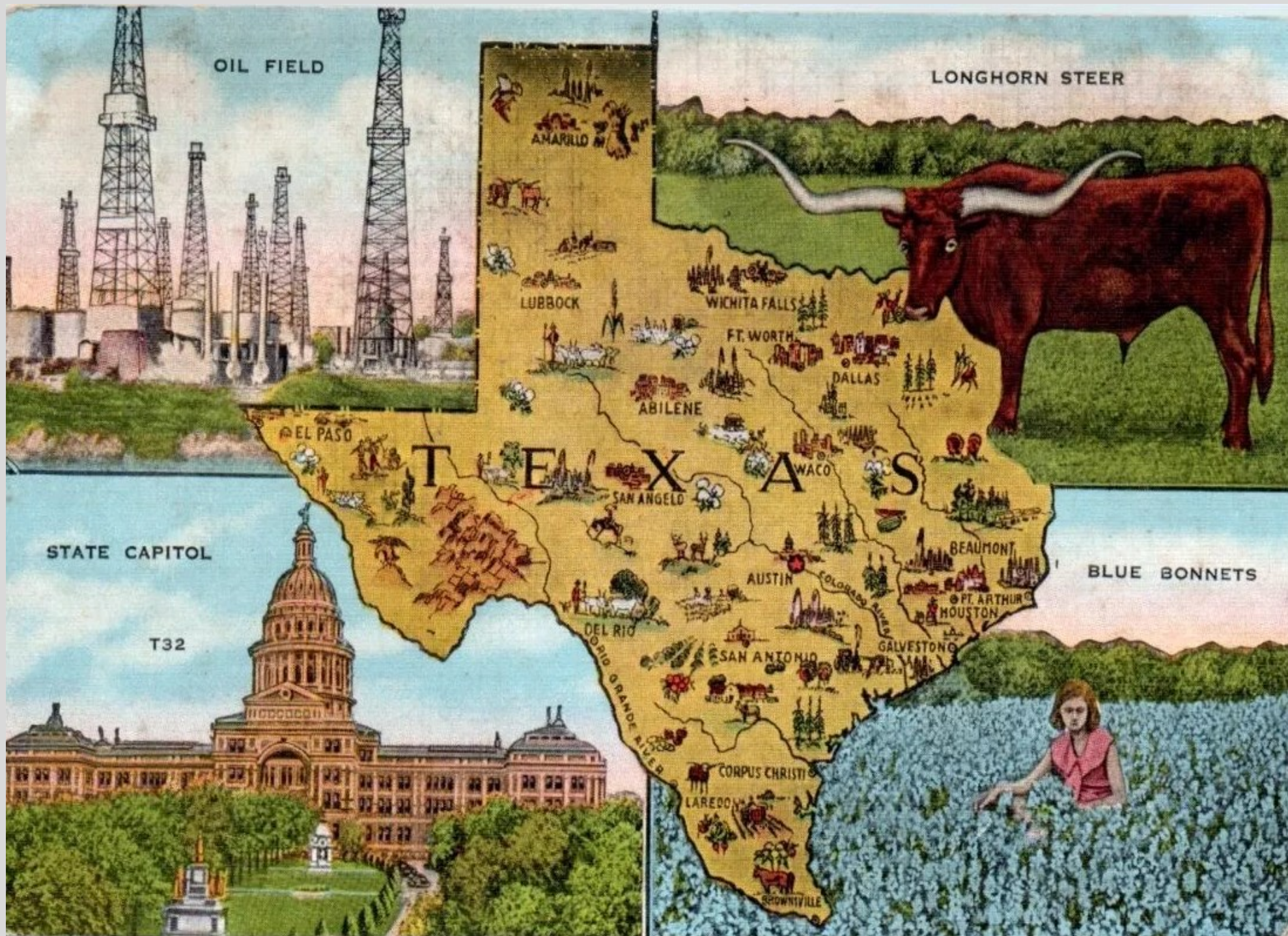
Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker for Tilden.



## Tilden

Tilden was probably named for Samuel Tilden, the unsuccessful Democratic presidential candidate in the election of 1876. The settlement was called Rio Frio and had eight to ten crude dwellings that housed about thirty people by the fall of that year. During the early 1860s Rio Frio became known as Dog Town. One explanation of this name holds that drunken cowboys on a shooting spree left about fifteen dead dogs on the street. In 1877, when McMullen County was officially organized, Dog Town was chosen as the county seat and the name changed to Tilden. In 1939, possibly because of new oil production in the county, 500 people and fifteen businesses were reported.



# OIL PRODUCTION

## OIL PRODUCTION EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**DER(1)** East Texas Oil Museum

Latitude Longitude Availability  
32.377290 -94.869310 Anytime

Points

**1036**

Instructions

Take a picture of the front door of the East Texas Oil Museum with the oil derricks in the picture (just like reference photo).



## OIL PRODUCTION EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**DER(5)** Kilgore East Derrick

Latitude Longitude Availability  
32.390840 -94.865220 Anytime

Points

**748**

Instructions

At the coordinates is a replica derrick. Get a picture from a safe location.



## Kilgore

Kilgore was founded in 1872 when the International–Great Northern Railroad completed the initial phase of rail line between Palestine and Longview. The rail company chose to bypass New Danville, a small community about 10 miles southeast of Longview, in lieu of a new townsite platted on 174 acres sold to the railroad by Constantine Buckley Kilgore, the town's namesake. That way the railroad gained the profits from sale and development of these lands.

The new town received a post office in 1873 and, with a station and transportation for getting commodity crops to market, soon began to draw residents and businesses away from New Danville. By 1885, the population had reached 250, and the community had two cotton gins, a church, and a school (for white children only). The racially segregated Kilgore Independent School District was organized in 1910. By 1914 the town had two banks, several businesses, and a reported population of 700. The 1920s showed continued steady growth, and by 1929 Kilgore was home to an estimated 1,000 residents.

Prosperity came to a halt, however, when Kilgore was dealt severe blows by a steep decline in cotton prices (on which most of the town's economy was still based), and the effects of the Great Depression. Businesses began to close and, by the middle of 1930, the population had fallen to 500; the community appeared destined to become a ghost town. Many Blacks joined the Great Migration out of the South to northern, midwestern, and western cities for work.



(continued...)

Kilgore's fortunes changed dramatically on October 3, 1930, when wildcatter Columbus M. "Dad" Joiner struck oil near the neighboring town of Henderson. This well, known as the Daisy Bradford #3, marked the discovery of the vast East Texas Oil Field. Seemingly overnight Kilgore was transformed from a small farming town on the decline into a bustling boomtown. The Daisy Bradford #3 was subsequently followed by the Lou Della Crim No. 1 and many others. By 1936, the population had increased to more than 12,000, and Kilgore's skyline was crowded with oil derricks.

Oil production continued at a breakneck pace throughout the early 1930s, with more than 1,100 producing oil wells within city limits at the height of the boom. The explosive growth left most civic services overwhelmed, and as a result Kilgore was forced to incorporate in 1931. With the city flooded with male workers and roustabouts, law enforcement struggled to keep order among the shanties, tents, and ramshackle honky-tonks that crowded Kilgore's main streets. On one occasion, they had to summon help from the Texas Rangers to keep the peace.

By the mid-1930s the oil boom had begun to subside, and most of the small oil companies and wildcatters had sold out to major corporations. The boom was essentially over by 1940. But oil production has remained central to the city's economy. The population, which fluctuated wildly throughout the 1930s, stabilized at around 10,000 in the 1950s. A 2015 estimate placed it at just under 15,000 residents.

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## OIL PRODUCTION EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**DER(7)** Kilgore Oil Derrick Forest

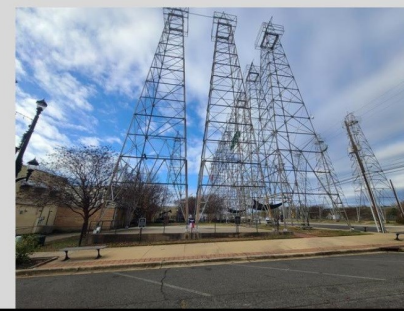
Latitude Longitude Availability  
32.387356 -94.875470 Daylight only

Points

**847**

Instructions

Take a picture of the oil derrick forest from the coordinates provided. It must be light enough to see numerous derricks in the background.



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## OIL PRODUCTION EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**DER(9)** Petroleum Industry Park

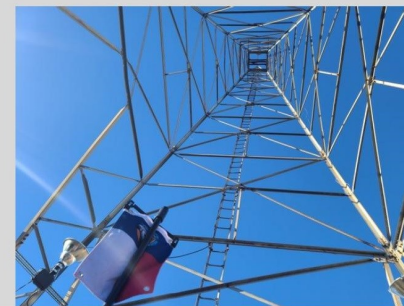
Latitude Longitude Availability  
32.089530 -96.464110 Anytime

Points

**913**

Instructions

Take a picture in the middle of the steel derrick looking up. If taken at night, it MUST be well-illuminated to the top.



# OIL PRODUCTION

## OIL PRODUCTION EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**DER(14)** Kilgore - World's Richest Acre

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
32.386860	-94.876170	Anytime	<b>748</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the historical marker for the World's Richest Acre.



## World's Richest Acre

On part of one downtown block, about 1.2 acres, once stood the greatest concentration of oil wells in the world, producing more than 2.5 million barrels of oil. All but one were dismantled in the early 1960s. The original derrick and 36 new ones, a restored pumpjack, a granite monument to the pioneer oil families of East Texas, and brick walkways make the park a monument to the oil boom of 1930s. A historical marker gives details. One well was drilled through the terrazzo floor of the Kilgore National Bank that once stood on site. The main derrick and several other derricks are capped with lighted stars during the Christmas season, sparking the city's nickname "City of Stars."

## OIL PRODUCTION EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**DER(22)** Tyler picnic area oil derricks

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
32.437230	-95.097930	Anytime	<b>2407</b>

Instructions

Take a picture with at least two oil derricks in this roadside park clearly and distinctly visible in the picture. If taken at night, you may have to be creative with illumination.



## Egypt

Egypt was founded during the Republic of Texas period. Egypt is located on John C. Clark's league of land. Robert Kuykendall had land below Egypt, and Thomas Rabb had land north of the community. These three men were members of the Old Three Hundred. Eli Mercer developed a plantation and ferry on the Colorado River at the San Felipe-Texana crossing in 1829, marking the beginning of the original community. A few miles from the river, where the road from Matagorda to Columbus crossed the San Felipe-Texana road, is where the community grew. When a severe drought caused it to supply nearby villages with grain, they started calling it Egypt. William J. E. Heard established Egypt Plantation in 1832 on the 2,222 acres he acquired from Clark and constructed his residence in what is now the city's center. Drilling for oil began in 1904 southwest of El Campo, but the first productive oil well was drilled east of the Colorado near Lago in the Boling Field in 1925. Between 1925 and 1973 over 230 million barrels of crude oil were produced in the county.

## OIL PRODUCTION EAST TEXAS

Bonus Code

**DER(23)** Roadside Park Oil Derrick

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
32.178450	-94.922530	Anytime

Points

**1494**

Instructions

Take a picture of the roadside park oil derrick which is next to the historical marker. Make sure the historical marker can also be seen in the photo (see reference picture).



## OIL PRODUCTION HUMBLE

Bonus Code

**DER(3)** Egypt Road Sign

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
29.406020	-96.241110	Anytime

Points

**3251**

Instructions

Take a picture of the roadside billboard making sure the oil derrick is fully visible.



# OIL PRODUCTION

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## OIL PRODUCTION HUMBLE

Bonus Code

**DER(12)** Texas City Water Buoy

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
29.365184	-94.814776	Anytime	<b>3152</b>

Instructions

Next to the jetty road is a buoy shaped like an oil derrick. Get the best picture possible. If taken at night, it must be illuminated to be recognizable.



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## OIL PRODUCTION HUMBLE

Bonus Code

**DER(15)** Beaumont No 54 Oil Derrick

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
29.712830	-94.994420	Anytime	<b>1195</b>

Instructions

From the parking lot at this location, get a picture of the oil derrick. Nighttime pictures are allowed, but you must get creative with the lighting because the whole derrick must be recognizable.



## The Oil Derrick

Oil drill operations rely on the use of derricks for their production. An oil derrick is used to dig a hole for an oil well, then to push the drill pipe deep into the earth. A mud mixture is sprayed from the drill bit to push material from the cuttings up out of the hole and cool the drill equipment, as well as to keep the bore hole stable. Then a well pipe replaces the drill pipe, so oil can be pumped out, using valves to allow the oil to move up the bore hole without sliding back down. Many workers at oil and gas drilling sites share duties to keep wells operating efficiently and safely. Derrick operators and rotary drill operators keep the mud, made of water, clay, air, and chemicals, flowing, so drills run smoothly. These workers listen to drills to ensure the vibrations are normal and may collect samples of material from the hole to monitor output. Derrick and drill operators place derricks in the correct location and keep them running around the clock, monitoring gauges, repairing equipment, and checking for problems. Drill operators also train drill crews on procedures and safety measures.

**(continued...)**

Wellhead pumpers operate pumps that force oil and gas out of wells and into storage tanks and pipelines. They also monitor other production equipment and ensure that materials are being pumped at the correct pressure, density and concentration. Service unit operators work in oil and gas drilling, as well as mining operations, to troubleshoot drilling issues and resolve them. They use equipment to increase oil flow from producing wells, or to remove stuck pipes, tools, or other obstructions from drilling wells and mining exploration operations. These workers are employed by the oil and gas industry at construction sites and drilling rigs. They may work on offshore oil platforms drilling the ocean floor, or in remote locations in the far north or Middle East, which may require living onsite for long periods. Work may be seasonal, and shifts are often around the clock. Extreme weather conditions and dealing with heights is also part of the job. Machinery is noisy, and safety rules are critical. Wellhead pumpers typically need a high school diploma, while derrick operators, rotary drill operators, and service unit operators typically have no specific education requirements.

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## OIL PRODUCTION HUMBLE

Bonus Code

**DER(19)** Humble Oil Derrick Clock

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
29.999540	-95.268150	Anytime

Points

**986**

Instructions

Take a picture of the street clock designed to immitate an oil derrick.



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## OIL PRODUCTION HUMBLE

Bonus Code

**DER(27)** Tomball Park Derrick Fountain

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
30.096850	-95.614370	Anytime

Points

**2688**

Instructions

Take a picture of the park fountain shaped like an oil derrick.



# OIL PRODUCTION

## OIL PRODUCTION NORTH TEXAS

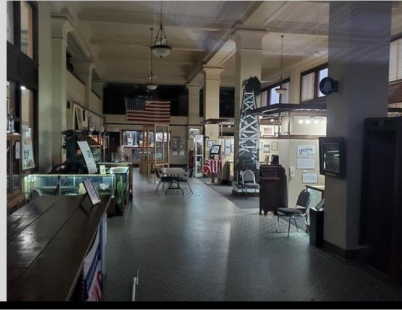
Bonus Code

**DER(2)** Eastland County Museum

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
32.401147	-98.818100	10a-2p	<b>748</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the inside of the county museum with the oil derrick art on the support column prominently visible.



## OIL PRODUCTION NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**DER(4)** Electra Oil Derrick Picnic Spot

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
34.025636	-98.909918	Anytime	<b>1890</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the oil derrick at this location.



## Facts About Oil Rigs

The first modern method of oil drilling developed by Edwin L. Drake in 1859 is still being used to this day, though the increased demand for petroleum products has required more efficient means of oil production. The world has used 800 billion barrels of oil since 1859, and oil drilling quickly became a booming industry. According to the US Department of Energy, new technologies are allowing drillers to reach oil reserves once considered unreachable.

## Function

Oil wells are used to pump crude petroleum gases and oil from underground sources. Crude oil is a highly viscous liquid and very dark in color. In a semi-solid state, crude oil becomes tar. Geologists search for pockets of crude oil in underground reservoirs. These reservoirs can be hundreds and even thousands of feet underground and can only be reached by drilling beneath the surface. Once the drillers reach the reservoir, the change in pressure sends crude oil shooting to the Earth's surface. This is called "primary production." This process can continue for years, but most of the oil still remains in the reservoir. Once the pressure subsides, oil companies must use pumps to pull the crude oil up to the derrick.

## Offshore Drilling

Offshore oil drilling is very similar to other methods used on land, except crewmen often live aboard these massive drilling ships. At depths less than 200 feet (61 meters) special oil drills called "jack up rigs" are used. Once the depths reach 4,000 feet (1,220 meters) the rigs are semi-submersible and are anchored to the ocean floor with air-filled legs. There are even drill ships that dig to depths of 8,000 feet (2,440 meters) and use sophisticated navigational equipment. However, offshore oil drilling has been a plague on the environment over the years. Major oil companies are constantly being accused of spilling oil and toxic chemicals in the water, releasing noxious gasses into the atmosphere and endangering wildlife near these drill sites. For example, Chevron has paid nearly 10 million dollars in fines between the years of 1992 and 1997 for numerous violations to the Clean Water Act.

(continued next page)

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## OIL PRODUCTION NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**DER(6)** Burkburnett Oil Derricks

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
34.102180	-98.544600	Anytime

Points

**1195**

Instructions

Take a picture of the oil derricks and sign on the southbound side of I-44. Do not stop on the highway shoulder.



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## OIL PRODUCTION NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**DER(8)** Palo Pinto County Historical Museum

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
32.766350	-98.298620	Anytime

Points

**1594**

Instructions

Take a picture of the oil derrick located on the entry gate at this museum. You are going to have to get close.



# OIL PRODUCTION

## OIL PRODUCTION NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**DER(13)** Wichita Falls Oil Derrick on Bike Wheel

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
33.913770	-98.491520	Anytime	<b>1191</b>

Instructions

This street art has an oil derrick and pump jack design on the "bicycle" wheels. Take a picture of the bicycle.



(continued from previous page)

### Rotary Drilling

The most prevalent technique of drilling oil today is rotary drilling. This process can be recognized by a tall oil derrick and a rotating turntable at the base. A heavy bit is attached to a length of pipe. This pipeline is segmented and the drill depth can be increased by extending the length of the pipe. Rotary drilling also requires the use of a special mud which lubricates the drill bit, reinforces the sides of the drill hole, and helps pull out rock cuttings. The mud is a mixture of clay, water and chemicals.

### Horizontal Drilling

Certain reservoir types are best reached through horizontal drilling. Directional drilling, as it was once called, was first used to reach oil or natural gas reservoirs once primary production had run its course at a vertical oil field. By drilling at a slant, deviating from the vertical oil wells, drillers could reach a greater amount of the reserve. It once took nearly 2,000 feet to make a full horizontal well. Now modern technology has improved the process, allowing for 90 degree turns in under a hundred feet. A successful horizontal drill can pump four times as much oil as a vertical well. Also, the cost of horizontal drilling is marginally lower across the board, in terms of a production-to-cost ratio. One horizontal well can do the work of four vertical wells.

## OIL PRODUCTION NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**DER(18)** Mural on building in Early, TX

Latitude	Longitude	Availability	Points
31.740690	-98.948253	Anytime	<b>1257</b>

Instructions

Take a picture of the mural making sure the oil derricks are easily seen in the picture.





## Percussion Drilling

Percussion drilling, also called cable-tool drilling, is a simple method dating back to the very first drills used in the 1850s. The ground is broken by a drill bit attached to a pulley and cable. The drill bit is pulled to the top of the derrick and dropped to the ground repeatedly. This process shatters the rock into small pieces that can be cleared away to reveal a deep borehole. Percussion drilling can reach depths of over 328 feet (100 meters) and with exchangeable bits can be used to drill nearly any kind of surface. By the late 1800s, percussion drilling sites were aided by steam engines, but later got replaced by the rotary drill.

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## OIL PRODUCTION NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**DER(24)** Oil Derricks roadside

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
33.648780	-97.307290	Anytime

Points

**830**

Instructions

Take a picture of one (or more) of the oil derricks at this roadside park.



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## OIL PRODUCTION NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**DER(25)** Olney Mural

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
33.371176	-98.754368	Anytime

Points

**1792**

Instructions

Take a picture of the mural in Olney with the oil derricks clearly visible.



# OIL PRODUCTION

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## OIL PRODUCTION NORTH TEXAS

Bonus Code

**DER(26)** Ranger oil derrick

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
32.470120	-98.679190	Anytime

Points  
**748**

Instructions

Take a picture of the replica derrick with the Ranger sign on top. You can get closer to the sign than the reference photo.



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## OIL PRODUCTION PANHANDLE

Bonus Code

**DER(16)** Bob's Oil Well

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
34.011990	-100.828140	Anytime

Points  
**1494**

Instructions

Get a picture of the building "Bob's Oil Well" that has a derrick on top. You do not have to get the whole derrick in the picture.



## Oil Well

An oil well is a drillhole boring in Earth that is designed to bring petroleum oil hydrocarbons to the surface. Usually some natural gas is released as associated petroleum gas along with the oil. A well that is designed to produce only gas may be termed a gas well. Wells are created by drilling down into an oil or gas reserve that is then mounted with an extraction device such as a pumpjack which allows extraction from the reserve. Creating the wells can be an expensive process, costing at least hundreds of thousands of dollars, and costing much more when in hard to reach areas, e.g., when creating offshore oil platforms. The process of modern drilling for wells first started in the 19th century, but was made more efficient with advances to oil drilling rigs during the 20th century.

Wells are frequently sold or exchanged between different oil and gas companies as an asset – in large part because during falls in price of oil and gas, a well may be unproductive, but if prices rise, even low production wells may be economically valuable. Moreover, new methods, such as hydraulic fracturing (a process of injecting gas or liquid to force more oil or natural gas production) have made some wells viable. However, peak oil and climate policy surrounding fossil fuels has made fewer of these wells and costly techniques viable.

However, the large number of neglected or poorly maintained wellheads is a large environmental issue: they may leak methane emissions or other toxic emissions into local air, water or soil systems. This pollution often becomes worse when wells are abandoned or orphaned – where wells no longer are economically viable, and no longer are maintained by a company.

## Oil Well History

The earliest known oil wells were drilled in China in 347 AD. These wells had depths of up to about 240 meters and were drilled using bits attached to bamboo poles. The oil was burned to evaporate brine and produce salt. By the 10th century, extensive bamboo pipelines connected oil wells with salt springs. The ancient records of China and Japan are said to contain many allusions to the use of natural gas for lighting and heating. Petroleum was known as burning water in Japan in the 7th century.

Petroleum was distilled by the Persian alchemist Muhammad ibn Zakarīya Rāzi (Rhazes) in the 9th century, producing chemicals such as kerosene. Arab and Persian chemists also distilled crude oil in order to produce flammable products for military purposes. Through Islamic Spain, distillation became available in Western Europe by the 12th century.

Some sources claim that from the 9th century, oil fields were exploited in the area around modern Baku, Azerbaijan, to produce naphtha for the petroleum industry. These places were described by Marco Polo in the 13th century, who described the output of those oil wells as hundreds of shiploads.

In North America, the first commercial oil well entered operation in Oil Springs, Ontario in 1858, while the first offshore oil well was drilled in 1896 at the Summerland Oil Field on the California Coast.

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## OIL PRODUCTION PERMIAN BASIN & BIG LAKE

Bonus Code

**DER(20)** Iraan

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
30.917137	-101.908407	Anytime

Points

**1991**

Instructions

Take a picture of the oil derrick next to the recreational park. If at night, the derrick must be illuminated to be clear and distinct.



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## OIL PRODUCTION PERMIAN BASIN & BIG LAKE

Bonus Code

**DER(28)** Oil Derrick - Midland

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
32.015825	-102.001303	Anytime

Points

**1162**

Instructions

Take a picture of the roadside derrick at these coordinates.



# OIL PRODUCTION

## OIL PRODUCTION SOUR LAKE

Bonus Code

**DER(10)** Sour Lake Oil Derrick

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
30.139620	-94.413620	Anytime

Points

**1494**

Instructions

Take a picture of the wooden derrick next to the Frank H Carpenter Central Fire Station.



## OIL PRODUCTION SOUTHERN COASTAL

Bonus Code

**DER(17)** Corpus Christi

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
27.848088	-97.226922	Anytime

Points

**3019**

Instructions

You do not have to go to the exact coordinates. Day or night, get a clear picture of an ocean oil production platform with a recognizable steel structure located within 15 miles of Corpus Christi.



## Drill Methods

The earliest oil wells in modern times were drilled percussively, by repeatedly raising and dropping a cable tool into the earth. In the 20th century, cable tools were largely replaced with rotary drilling, which could drill boreholes to much greater depths and in less time. The record-depth Kola Borehole used a mud motor while drilling to achieve a depth of over 12,000 meters (7.5 miles)

Until the 1970s, most oil wells were vertical, although lithological and mechanical imperfections cause most wells to deviate at least slightly from true vertical. However, modern directional drilling technologies allow for strongly deviated wells which can, given sufficient depth and with the proper tools, actually become horizontal. This is of great value as the reservoir rocks which contain hydrocarbons are usually horizontal or nearly horizontal; a horizontal wellbore placed in a production zone has more surface area in the production zone than a vertical well, resulting in a higher production rate. The use of deviated and horizontal drilling has also made it possible to reach reservoirs several kilometers or miles away from the drilling location (extended reach drilling), allowing for the production of hydrocarbons located below locations that are either difficult to place a drilling rig on, environmentally sensitive, or populated.

## Well Locations

Wells can be located:

- 1 ) On land
- 2 ) Offshore
- 3 ) Offshore wells can further be subdivided into

Wells with subsea wellheads, where the top of the well is sitting on the ocean floor under water, and often connected to a pipeline on the ocean floor.

Wells with 'dry' wellheads, where the top of the well is above the water on a platform or jacket, which also often contains processing equipment for the produced fluid.

While the location of the well will be a large factor in the type of equipment used to drill it, there is actually little difference in the well itself. An offshore well targets a reservoir that happens to be underneath an ocean. Due to logistics, drilling an offshore well is far more costly than an onshore well. By far the most common type is the onshore well. These wells dot the Southern and Central Great Plains, Southwestern United States, and are the most common wells in the Middle East.

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## OIL PRODUCTION SOUTHERN COASTAL

Bonus Code

**DER(21)** Luling Oil Derrick

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
29.683450	-97.646960	Anytime

Points

**516**

Instructions

Take a picture of the bottom of the derrick with the sign for the oil museum prominently in the photo.



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## OIL PRODUCTION SPINDLETOP

Bonus Code

**DER(11)** Spindletop Gladys City Boomtown Museum

Latitude	Longitude	Availability
30.032474	-94.078576	Anytime

Points

**1494**

Instructions

Take a picture of the wooden derrick on the right side of the entry lane. Be sure it is well-illuminated.



# MEAL LOCATIONS


Honestly, you can eat wherever you want, but if you want to earn points for your REST/MEAL bonus, then you must select from the following list of locations. To reiterate the process, a meal bonus is performed by:

- 1) Arrive at the location premises. Put your kickstand down.
- 2) Open your scoring app and start the meal clock.
- 3) Go in and eat food.
- 4) Obtain a receipt showing that you ordered food. Food is something substantive and is more than a glass of iced tea and a slice of pie. You need to order a meal, a sandwich, or something from the menu that a reasonable person would consider to be a meal. If you have questions, ask rally staff. For purposes of this rally, sorry, but nothing off the kid's menu will be accepted. Make sure your receipt matches receipt requirements. If the restaurant does not offer a proper dated business receipt (see page 37), contact rally staff (Nancy) for what she wants you to do.
- 5) When done eating, take a picture of your meal receipt next to the rider number on your rally flag. The primary focus needs to be on making sure the receipt details are visible. We do not need to see the whole flag, just number and receipt. No pillion in photo.
- 6) Once 45 minutes has transpired, open your app to the meal clock and stop the clock. Make sure it says 45 minutes. If not, clear the end time only and end the clock when 45 minutes has transpired.
- 7) Select the proper meal bonus code, attach your picture, review for accuracy, and submit.
- 8) Your REST bonus is submitted in the scoring app similar to this except no receipts are required for the REST bonus and the photo for the REST bonus is of your flag and your entire motorcycle together (and pillion if applicable).


If the meal location is not open when you arrive, you cannot start your clock.

If the location closes before your 45 minute clock ends, as long as you got food and a receipt, you can finish the remainder of your 45 minute time in the parking lot with your bike as long as you do not go kickstands up.


It is your responsibility to check the times the location is open including if the restaurant is still open. At the time of scouting they were, but things may have changed.

All meal bonuses listed here are worth 1 meal exponent point for purposes of the MEAL/REST calculation. If the bonus listing has a star , there will be a point value listed under the star. That bonus is worth that many points in addition to the 1 meal exponent bonus point for purposes of the MEAL/REST bonus exponent calculation. Those points are exclusive of the primary category bonuses. If the meal bonus does not have a star, then it is only worth the 1 meal exponent point for the MEAL/REST exponent.

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name	
<b>X01A</b>	El Jalisiense	
Address	City	
1915 E Main St	Alice	
Latitude	Longitude	
27.762435	-98.048446	
Phone Number		
(361) 661-0911		


Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name	
<b>X02A</b>	Mookie's Mesquite Patch BBQ	
Address	City	
102 N 1st St	Coolidge	
Latitude	Longitude	
31.755181	-96.649414	
Phone Number		
(254) 786-2003		
	 <b>4000</b>	


Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name	
<b>X03A</b>	Hole in the Wall Café	
Address	City	
206 Carothers Ave	Rochester	
Latitude	Longitude	
33.315810	-99.855283	
Phone Number		
(940) 742-4066		
	 <b>4000</b>	

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name	
<b>X04A</b>	Heart of Texas Grill	
Address	City	
102 E Columbus	San Augustine	
Latitude	Longitude	
31.530456	-94.110438	
Phone Number		
(936) 288-3722		
	 <b>4000</b>	

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name	
<b>X05A</b>	JJ's Roadhouse	
Address	City	
3261 FM 933	Whitney	
Latitude	Longitude	
31.926046	-97.290402	
Phone Number		
(254) 694-6131		

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name	
<b>X06B</b>	Coyote Bluff Café	
Address	City	
2417 S Grand St	Amarillo	
Latitude	Longitude	
35.188002	-101.795000	
Phone Number		
(806) 373-4640		

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name	
<b>X07B</b>	Kott's Café	
Address	City	
1059 TX-90	Anderson	
Latitude	Longitude	
30.489217	-95.988220	
Phone Number		
(936) 873-2022		
	 <b>1000</b>	

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name	
<b>X08B</b>	Texas Chili Parlor	
Address	City	
1409 Lavaca St	Austin	
Latitude	Longitude	
30.276992	-97.742011	
Phone Number		
(512) 472-2828		
	 <b>1000</b>	

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name	
<b>X09B</b>	Maxines on Main	
Address	City	
905 Main St	Bastrop	
Latitude	Longitude	
30.109660	-97.319859	
Phone Number		
(512) 303-0919		



Meal Bonus Code Meal Bonus Name  
**X10B** Whistle Stop Café

Address City  
904 US-81 Business Decatur

Latitude Longitude  
33.228192 -97.578603

Phone Number  
(940) 627-7785

Meal Bonus Code Meal Bonus Name  
**X13B** Losts Maples Café

Address City  
384 Main St Utopia

Latitude Longitude  
29.615894 -99.526953

Phone Number  
(830) 966-2221

Meal Bonus Code Meal Bonus Name  
**X16C** Grandma's Café

Address City  
400 Andrews Hwy Crane

Latitude Longitude  
31.399168 -102.351100

Phone Number  
(432) 558-7488

Meal Bonus Code Meal Bonus Name  
**X11B** Cowboy's Restaurant

Address City  
7345 US-90 D'Hanis

Latitude Longitude  
29.330301 -99.280053

Phone Number  
(830) 363-2282

Meal Bonus Code Meal Bonus Name  
**X14B** Czech-American Restaurant

Address City  
220 N Main St West

Latitude Longitude  
31.803252 -97.091831

Phone Number  
(254) 826-3008



Meal Bonus Code Meal Bonus Name  
**X17C** Bahnhof Café

Address City  
213 W Main St Cuero

Latitude Longitude  
29.090923 -97.293112

Phone Number  
(361) 275-2211

Meal Bonus Code Meal Bonus Name  
**X12B** Granny's Restaurant

Address City  
720 S Rockdale St Lexington

Latitude Longitude  
30.405960 -97.000281

Phone Number  
(979) 773-9463

Meal Bonus Code Meal Bonus Name  
**X15C** Trump Burger

Address City  
233 S Front St Bellville

Latitude Longitude  
29.945679 -96.252172

Phone Number  
(979) 270-5062

Meal Bonus Code Meal Bonus Name  
**X18C** 7th St Restaurant

Address City  
754 7th St Cushing

Latitude Longitude  
31.814174 -94.840868

Phone Number  
(936) 326-8457

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name
<b>X19C</b>	CJs Café
Address	City
310 E Latimer St	Detroit
Latitude	Longitude
33.662830	-95.261737
Phone Number	
(214) 668-6771	

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name
<b>X22C</b>	Koffee Kup
Address	City
200 W 2nd St	Hico
Latitude	Longitude
31.983004	-98.032929
Phone Number	
(254) 796-4839	

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name
<b>X25C</b>	Isaacks
Address	City
1606 Main St	Junction
Latitude	Longitude
30.491035	-99.776832
Phone Number	
(325) 446-2629	

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name
<b>X20C</b>	Joe's Place
Address	City
120 N Live Oak St	Fayetteville
Latitude	Longitude
29.904779	-96.675457
Phone Number	
(979) 378-9035	

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name
<b>X23C</b>	Texan Café
Address	City
207 East St	Hutto
Latitude	Longitude
30.544397	-97.547694
Phone Number	
(512) 846-2885	

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name
<b>X26C</b>	Cooper's Old Time Pit BBQ
Address	City
604 W Young St	Llano
Latitude	Longitude
30.759287	-98.682087
Phone Number	
(325) 247-5713	

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name
<b>X21C</b>	Johnny Rebs Dixie Café
Address	City
708 S Market St	Hearne
Latitude	Longitude
30.877248	-96.592425
Phone Number	
(979) 279-5171	

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name
<b>X24C</b>	Zeytin Mediterranean
Address	City
114 E SH 114 #100	Irving
Latitude	Longitude
32.866057	-96.944656
Phone Number	
(972) 887-2000	
	 <b>1000</b>

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name
<b>X27C</b>	Arnold's Family Restaurant
Address	City
206 N Main St	Lone Star
Latitude	Longitude
32.941190	-94.711366
Phone Number	
(903) 656-3405	
	 <b>2000</b>

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name
<b>X28C</b>	<b>Blue Bonnet Café</b>
Address	City
211 US-281	Marble Falls
Latitude	Longitude
30.570785	-98.275980
Phone Number	
(830) 693-2344	

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name
<b>X31C</b>	<b>Athens Café</b>
Address	City
607 E Tyler St #106	Athens
Latitude	Longitude
32.206358	-95.848017
Phone Number	
(281) 242-1200	

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name
<b>X34D</b>	<b>Mac's BBQ</b>
Address	City
1903 S Bridge St	Brady
Latitude	Longitude
31.118426	-99.335322
Phone Number	
(325) 597-6227	

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name
<b>X29C</b>	<b>Smokestack Restaurant</b>
Address	City
239 Private Road 741	Thurber
Latitude	Longitude
32.508099	-98.417034
Phone Number	
(254) 672-5560	



Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name
<b>X32D</b>	<b>H &amp; H Bakery and Café</b>
Address	City
719 Lott St	Yoakum
Latitude	Longitude
29.286716	-97.151554
Phone Number	
(361) 293-3232	

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name
<b>X35D</b>	<b>Underwood's</b>
Address	City
402 W Commerce St	Brownwood
Latitude	Longitude
31.728139	-98.983172
Phone Number	
(325) 646-1776	

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name
<b>X30C</b>	<b>Gilhooly's</b>
Address	City
222 9th St	San Leon
Latitude	Longitude
29.494329	-94.919731
Phone Number	
(281) 339-3813	

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name
<b>X33D</b>	<b>Weezy's</b>
Address	City
204 Front St	Blossom
Latitude	Longitude
33.661083	-95.385845
Phone Number	
(903) 982-7500	

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name
<b>X36D</b>	<b>Owl Drug</b>
Address	City
312 S Commercial Ave	Coleman
Latitude	Longitude
31.828424	-99.423200
Phone Number	
(325) 625-2178	



Meal Bonus Code Meal Bonus Name  
**X46D** London Grocery & Grill

Address City  
17451 US-377 London

Latitude Longitude  
30.677671 -99.576663

Phone Number  
(325) 475-2296

Meal Bonus Code Meal Bonus Name  
**X49D** Blake's Café

Address City  
9216 FM 725 McQueeney

Latitude Longitude  
29.590686 -98.038651

Phone Number  
(830) 557-6335

Meal Bonus Code Meal Bonus Name  
**X52D** Crawford's Hole in the Wall

Address City  
202 3rd St NW Paris

Latitude Longitude  
33.662971 -95.558656

Phone Number  
(903) 737-9025

Meal Bonus Code Meal Bonus Name  
**X47D** Willow Creek Café

Address City  
106 Fort McKavitt St Mason

Latitude Longitude  
30.748961 -99.231080

Phone Number  
(325) 347-6124

Meal Bonus Code Meal Bonus Name  
**X50D** Natalia's Café

Address City  
3210 E I-20 Midland

Latitude Longitude  
31.965386 -102.106200

Phone Number  
(432) 689-0402

Meal Bonus Code Meal Bonus Name  
**X53D** Caro's

Address City  
607 W 2nd St Rio Grande City

Latitude Longitude  
26.381634 -98.825330

Phone Number  
(956) 487-2255

Meal Bonus Code Meal Bonus Name  
**X48D** Donald Citrano's Coffee Shop Café

Address City  
1005 W McGregor Dr McGregor

Latitude Longitude  
31.441797 -97.416861

Phone Number  
(254) 840-2027

Meal Bonus Code Meal Bonus Name  
**X51D** Simply Country Café

Address City  
17174 TX-146 N Moss Hill

Latitude Longitude  
30.246628 -94.741636


Phone Number  
(936) 298-2825

Meal Bonus Code Meal Bonus Name  
**X54D** Hwy 77 Café

Address City  
1101 US-77 Rosebud

Latitude Longitude  
31.095687 -96.980988

Phone Number  
(254) 583-4444



**1500**

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name	
<b>X55D</b>	<b>Quarry Hofbrau and Biergarten</b>	
Address	City	
7310 Jones Maltberger Rd	San Antonio	
Latitude	Longitude	
29.497855	-98.479517	
Phone Number		
(210) 290-8066		

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name	
<b>X58D</b>	<b>Allen's Family Style Meals</b>	
Address	City	
1301 E Broadway St	Sweetwater	
Latitude	Longitude	
32.476592	-100.394837	
Phone Number		
(325) 235-2060		

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name	
<b>X61D</b>	<b>Casa Manana</b>	
Address	City	
609 8th St	Wichita Falls	
Latitude	Longitude	
33.912886	-98.490128	
Phone Number		
(940) 723-5661		

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name	
<b>X56D</b>	<b>Taqueria El Jalisiense</b>	
Address	City	
501 E Gravis Ave	San Diego	
Latitude	Longitude	
27.763286	-98.234439	
Phone Number		
(361) 279-8998		

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name	
<b>X59D</b>	<b>Mel's Diner</b>	
Address	City	
706 W Oklahoma Ave	Wheeler	
Latitude	Longitude	
35.444874	-100.281725	
Phone Number		
(806) 826-3756		

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name	
<b>X62D</b>	<b>Wild Bill's Grill</b>	
Address	City	
233 US-190	Woodville	
Latitude	Longitude	
30.776918	-94.406786	
Phone Number		
(409) 331-9811		

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name	
<b>X57D</b>	<b>Jack and Dorothy's Café</b>	
Address	City	
406 E Washington St	Stephenville	
Latitude	Longitude	
32.221669	-98.199678	
Phone Number		
(254) 965-5211		

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name	
<b>X60D</b>	<b>Poor Boy 377 Café</b>	
Address	City	
21894 US-377	Whitesboro	
Latitude	Longitude	
33.716588	-96.904617	
Phone Number		
(903) 564-4377		



**1500**

Meal Bonus Code	Meal Bonus Name	
<b>X63D</b>	<b>The Old Gin</b>	
Address	City	
404 N 3rd St	Wortham	
Latitude	Longitude	
31.791363	-96.462843	
Phone Number		
(254) 255-4300		

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<b>DIS(1)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	EAST TEXAS	<b>DIS(27)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	NORTH TEXAS	<b>DIS(24)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	PERMIAN BASIN &
Daisy Bradford #3 discovery well		Page <b>40</b>	Archer County Discovery Well		Page <b>47</b>	Wier No 1 oil well		Page <b>55</b>
<b>DIS(2)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	EAST TEXAS	<b>DRI(1)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	NORTH TEXAS	<b>DIS(25)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	PERMIAN BASIN &
Humphrey Jones No 1		Page <b>40</b>	Cable Tool Oil Field		Page <b>48</b>	Winkler County Discovery Well		Page <b>55</b>
<b>DIS(3)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	EAST TEXAS	<b>DRI(3)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	NORTH TEXAS	<b>DIS(26)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	PERMIAN BASIN &
Longview - Lathrop Well		Page <b>41</b>	Cool Ranch Oil Field		Page <b>48</b>	Church and Fields Oil Discovery Well		Page <b>56</b>
<b>DIS(5)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	EAST TEXAS	<b>DRI(7)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	NORTH TEXAS	<b>DIS(28)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	PERMIAN BASIN &
Jarman Number 1 Discovery Well		Page <b>41</b>	Felty Outdoor Oil Museum		Page <b>49</b>	First Producing Well in Coke County		Page <b>56</b>
<b>DIS(13)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	EAST TEXAS	<b>DRI(10)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	NORTH TEXAS	<b>DIS(29)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	PERMIAN BASIN &
The Joiner No 3 Daisy Bradford		Page <b>42</b>	Nocona - Tails n Trails Museum		Page <b>49</b>	Ector County Discovery Well		Page <b>57</b>
<b>DIS(22)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	EAST TEXAS	<b>DIS(11)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	PANHANDLE	<b>DRI(8)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	PERMIAN BASIN &
Snavelly #1 Gladewater Discovery Well		Page <b>42</b>	Gulf Burnet #2		Page <b>50</b>	Permian Basin Petroleum Museum		Page <b>57</b>
<b>DRI(6)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	EAST TEXAS	<b>DIS(14)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	PANHANDLE	<b>DIS(32)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	SOUR LAKE
Santa Rite No 1 Drill Rig		Page <b>43</b>	Gulf Dial #1 Oil Well		Page <b>50</b>	Batson Oil Field		Page <b>58</b>
<b>PUM(2)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	EAST TEXAS	<b>DRI(5)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	PANHANDLE	<b>DIS(19)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	SOUTHERN COAST
Talco Historical Museum		Page <b>43</b>	National Ranching Heritage Center		Page <b>51</b>	Rafael Rios No 1		Page <b>58</b>
<b>DIS(30)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	HUMBLE	<b>DIS(6)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	PERMIAN BASIN &	<b>DIS(20)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	SOUTHERN COAST
WH Abrams Well No 1 Brazoria County		Page <b>44</b>	Andrews County Discovery Well		Page <b>51</b>	Refugio - Mission River Park drill site		Page <b>59</b>
<b>DIS(31)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	HUMBLE	<b>DIS(8)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	PERMIAN BASIN &	<b>DRI(9)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	SOUTHERN COAST
Moonshine Hill		Page <b>44</b>	Crockett County first producing well marker		Page <b>52</b>	Mirando City		Page <b>59</b>
<b>PUM(3)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	HUMBLE	<b>DIS(9)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	PERMIAN BASIN &	<b>DIS(4)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	SPINDLETOP
Baytown Oil Field Pump Jack		Page <b>45</b>	Denver City - Wassom Field Discovery Well		Page <b>52</b>	Spindletop Park		Page <b>60</b>
<b>DIS(7)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	NORTH TEXAS	<b>DIS(10)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	PERMIAN BASIN &	<b>DIS(17)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	SPINDLETOP
Cottle No 1		Page <b>45</b>	First Commercial well Permian basin		Page <b>53</b>	Orangefield		Page <b>60</b>
<b>DIS(12)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	NORTH TEXAS	<b>DIS(15)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	PERMIAN BASIN &	<b>MAN(5)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	EAST TEXAS
First Producing Well West Texas		Page <b>46</b>	Howard County first commercial oil well		Page <b>53</b>	Frank Hamer - Austin Memorial Park Cemetery		Page <b>62</b>
<b>DIS(16)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	NORTH TEXAS	<b>DIS(21)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	PERMIAN BASIN &	<b>MAN(6)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	EAST TEXAS
McClesky Park		Page <b>46</b>	Rodman-Noel Oil field		Page <b>54</b>	Henderson		Page <b>62</b>
<b>DIS(18)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	NORTH TEXAS	<b>DIS(23)</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	PERMIAN BASIN &	<b>MAN(7)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	EAST TEXAS
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Julius Desenberg		Page <b>63</b>	Conroe Crater Lake		Page <b>71</b>
<b>MAN(11)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	EAST TEXAS	<b>MAN(8)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	NORTH TEXAS
Lyne Barrett		Page <b>64</b>	John H McClesky		Page <b>71</b>
<b>MAN(17)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	EAST TEXAS	<b>MAN(13)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	NORTH TEXAS
Columbus Marion Joiner		Page <b>64</b>	Stephen Bethel Strawn		Page <b>72</b>
<b>MAN(18)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	EAST TEXAS	<b>MAN(16)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	NORTH TEXAS
Confederate Reunion Fairgrounds		Page <b>65</b>	Barnett Settlement		Page <b>72</b>
<b>MAN(19)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	EAST TEXAS	<b>MAN(23)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	NORTH TEXAS
Joseph Cullinan residence		Page <b>65</b>	Joseph Sterling Bridwell		Page <b>73</b>
<b>MAN(21)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	EAST TEXAS	<b>UNI(2)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	NORTH TEXAS
Clint Murchison Memorial Library		Page <b>66</b>	Boomtown Steak, Fish, BBQ		Page <b>73</b>
<b>MAN(22)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	EAST TEXAS	<b>WOR(2)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	NORTH TEXAS
Lou Della Crim		Page <b>66</b>	Albany Old Jail Art Center		Page <b>74</b>
<b>MIS(3)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	EAST TEXAS	<b>WOR(3)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	NORTH TEXAS
Winter Garden Casino and Dance Hall		Page <b>67</b>	Breckenridge		Page <b>74</b>
<b>MIS(6)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	EAST TEXAS	<b>MAN(4)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	PANHANDLE
New London		Page <b>67</b>	W.W. Sterling		Page <b>75</b>
<b>UNI(4)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	EAST TEXAS	<b>MAN(15)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	PANHANDLE
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<b>WOR(1)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	EAST TEXAS	<b>MAN(20)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	PANHANDLE
Joe Roughneck - Kilgore		Page <b>68</b>	Govenor Dan Moody		Page <b>76</b>
<b>WOR(4)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	EAST TEXAS	<b>MIS(5)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	PANHANDLE
Richardson Petroleum Engineering Building		Page <b>69</b>	John A Holmes		Page <b>76</b>
<b>WOR(5)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	EAST TEXAS	<b>MIS(4)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	PERMIAN BASIN &
Corsicana		Page <b>69</b>	Denver City		Page <b>77</b>
<b>WOR(6)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	EAST TEXAS	<b>MIS(7)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	PERMIAN BASIN &
Joe Roughneck - Joinerville		Page <b>70</b>	Ector County's First Dry Hole		Page <b>77</b>
<b>MAN(9)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	HUMBLE	<b>UNI(3)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	PERMIAN BASIN &
Joseph Stephen Cullinan		Page <b>70</b>	Benedum Oil Field and townsite		Page <b>78</b>
<b>MIS(2)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	SOUR LAKE	<b>MAN(2)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	SPINDLETOP
Daisetta Sinkhole		Page <b>78</b>	Beaumont YMCA		Page <b>79</b>
<b>MAN(12)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	SPINDLETOP	<b>UNI(5)</b>	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	SPINDLETOP
Pattillo Higgins		Page <b>79</b>	World's Largest Working Fire Hydrant		Page <b>80</b>
<b>TOW(6)</b>	<b>LAND LEASES</b>	EAST TEXAS	<b>TOW(19)</b>	<b>LAND LEASES</b>	EAST TEXAS
Oil Springs Oil Tank		Page <b>82</b>	Mexia Oil Boom		Page <b>82</b>
<b>TOW(20)</b>	<b>LAND LEASES</b>	EAST TEXAS	<b>TOW(25)</b>	<b>LAND LEASES</b>	EAST TEXAS
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<b>TOW(27)</b>	<b>LAND LEASES</b>	EAST TEXAS	<b>TOW(33)</b>	<b>LAND LEASES</b>	EAST TEXAS
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<b>TOW(36)</b>	<b>LAND LEASES</b>	EAST TEXAS	<b>TOW(7)</b>	<b>LAND LEASES</b>	HUMBLE
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<b>TOW(11)</b>	<b>LAND LEASES</b>	HUMBLE	<b>TOW(31)</b>	<b>LAND LEASES</b>	HUMBLE
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<b>TOW(2)</b>	<b>LAND LEASES</b>	NORTH TEXAS	<b>TOW(2)</b>	<b>LAND LEASES</b>	NORTH TEXAS
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<b>DER(11)</b> Spindletop Gladys City Boomtown Museum	<b>OIL PRODUCTION</b>	SPINDLETOP Page <b>115</b>
<b>DIS(4)</b> Spindletop Park	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	SPINDLETOP Page <b>60</b>
<b>DIS(17)</b> Orangefield	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	SPINDLETOP Page <b>60</b>
<b>MAN(2)</b> Beaumont YMCA	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	SPINDLETOP Page <b>79</b>
<b>MAN(12)</b> Pattillo Higgins	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	SPINDLETOP Page <b>79</b>
<b>UNI(5)</b> World's Largest Working Fire Hydrant	<b>LABOR/TRAINING</b>	SPINDLETOP Page <b>80</b>



JOIN US FOR THE  
**2ND ANNUAL**  
**VALKYRIE MOTO RALLY**



*When?*

Ride Start: 09-20-2024  
 Ride Ends: 09-21-2024

*Where?*

Enid Oklahoma



SCAN ME

**SCAVENGER HUNT STYLE RIDE**  
**RIDE SOLO OR WITH A FRIEND!**

Spouses, significant others, friends & neighbors are welcome! They may come just for the banquet Saturday night or hang out with other supporters for a pleasant ride and/or see the sights in Enid and surrounding areas.

We also have a facebook group - search "Valkyrie moto rally" and request to join (women only)

THE VMR IS A PROUD SUPPORTER OF



WE ARE A VERY WELCOMING GROUP! DO NOT BE SHY IF YOU'VE NEVER DONE A SCAVENGER HUNT EVENT BEFORE!

For More Information [www.vmrally.com](http://www.vmrally.com)

**WELCOMING RALLYERS**

# 2024 LDX RALLY



1. The rally dates are June 19 - 28, 2024. Registration activities will occur on June 18, 2024. Finish banquet will be the evening of Friday June 28, 2024. Banquet tickets for non-riders are on the website.
2. Registration is open on Ridemaster or go to [ldxrally.com](http://ldxrally.com). Rally fees are \$989 for rider and \$399 for pillion.
3. The start, mid-rally checkpoint, and finish will all be at the host hotel in Iowa City, IA.
4. The top 10 finishers of the 2024 LDX Rally will receive no-draw entries into the 2025 Iron Butt Rally.

UPCOMING RALLIES

<https://honorrideforveterans.com/>

# HONOR RIDE

★★★★★★ FOR VETS

**REGISTER:** February 15th - May 31st

**RALLY RIDE:** June 1st - June 30th

Liberty Ventures presents **Honor Ride for Veterans**, a competitive motorcycle rally dedicated to honor veterans. Although competitive in nature, our purpose is to facilitate the collection of donations, to make a tangible difference in the lives of our veterans.

100% of all donations received during this rally will go to and benefit **Honor Flight Nevada**. **Honor Flight Nevada** takes veterans on unforgettable trips to Washington D.C., showing them the respect and honor they have earned and deserve. For those that have protected our freedoms, this often becomes a life healing event.

The rally scores are based on miles ridden and donations made in the rider's name. Whether you are a seasoned rider or new to motorcycling you can make a significant impact. There are also non-riding positions for those wanting to compete in a separate category and raise donations in their name.



Participate in this rally, donate or become a sponsor. Together we will ensure our veterans receive the recognition they deserve. **Liberty Ventures is a 501(c)(3)**

## Classes

**\* Riders :** Registered Riders receive full rally pack and compete for top trophies and sponsor donated prizes through miles ridden and donations received in their name.

**\* Non-Riders:** Registered Non-Riders, those unable to ride, is a separate class receiving a full rally pack and compete for a trophy in this separate class through donations received in their name.

**\* Donors:** May contribute at any time. However, after May 1st you can donate to a specific registered participant increasing their rally score. On May 1st their name will begin to appear, as a choice, in the above two classes.

UPCOMING RALLIES

# UPCOMING RALLIES



Tri-Cities, WA August 27 - 31, 2024

rallymaster@pnwgtx.com www.pnwgtx.com

www.pnwgtx.com

HOP'S Rally 2024 - Nov 15-16th

**SPIKE**

Houston, TX

# 2024 Missouri Rally

September 27 @ 6:00 am - September 28 @ 6:00 pm \$200



## UPCOMING RALLIES

### Announcing the 2024 Missouri Rally!

The **Missouri Rally** is intended to be a fun rally for both first time rally riders (we're trying to be a gateway drug), as well as a tough routing exercise that will challenge grizzled IBR vets. The theme for our 36 hour rally is **Manifest Destiny** and bonus locations will include sites from the Lewis and Clark Expedition, Sante Fe Trail, Mormon Trail, Trail of Tears, and other historic trails that make their way across America, usually through Missouri. Registration for the Missouri Rally 2024 opens 1/16/2024 on Ridemaster.

This will be a "start anywhere" rally – really, you can start in Key West, Florida if you want. You'll probably not score so well, but you can start there. The rally will include bonuses stretching from Utah to Indiana and North Dakota to Oklahoma. The rally start is 6 am CT Friday September 27 and ending somewhere in Springfield, Missouri on Saturday September 28 6 pm CT sharp. No penalty window! Requirements will include a tracking device of some sort, a rest bonus (4 hours required with up to 8 hours for extra points), helmet, current moto insurance, and a signed waiver.

Entry fee is \$200 for 36 hour which includes your rally flag, shirt, banquet, swag and some great memories. \$50 for pillions. No refunds after August 1.

Sign up on Ridemaster. Questions? Contact Bob Bowman at [Missourirally@gmail.com](mailto:Missourirally@gmail.com).



# UPCOMING RALLIES

CORTE 2024



A CUT ABOVE THE REST

30 Hour Rally to Eat June 7-8, 2024

Sign up on Ridemaster



**2024 North Star Rally**

**June 7 - 9, 2024**

[teamstange.com](http://teamstange.com)

**UPCOMING RALLIES**

**HARLEY!**

**MONSTER**

**1000 MILES**

**JUNE 21<sup>ST</sup> 2024**

DETAILS  
SIGN UPS

**SIGN UP@- MILEMONSTERSINC.COM**

RAISE OR DONATE \$300 TO BE ENTERED = GET A TICKET  
 EVERY \$1,000 RAISED = GET A TICKET  
 RIDE 1,000 MILES ON JUNE 21<sup>ST</sup> = GET A TICKET  
 RIDE TO LEBANON KS FOR MONSTER BASH = GET A TICKET  
 TICKETS DRAWN AT FAMILY PICNIC- 5 PM- LIVE ONLINE  
 FAMILY PICNIC- JUNE 22<sup>ND</sup> NOON-6 PM- EVERYONE WELCOME!  
 LEBANON CITY PARK- LEBANON KANSAS - THE CENTER OF THE U.S.  
 MANY MORE PRIZES! WINNERS NEED NOT BE PRESENT TO WIN

**WINNING TICKET GETS  
 A NEW HARLEY DAVIDSON  
 ROAD GLIDE!**

BROUGHT TO YOU BY  
**MILE MONSTERS INC.**

WIN ME!  
 JACK  
 GAVEN  
 ALFIE  
 DREW  
 TU REO  
 BE A MONSTER

THERE ARE OTHER MILE MONSTER EVENTS, INCLUDING A WEEKLY RALLY TYPE PROGRAM WHICH CAN BE FOUND ON RIDEMASTER

**UPCOMING RALLIES**

# BONUS CLAIM FORM

## BOOMTOWN

	Combos	Points
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

REST	START	END	Total Minutes
REST(1)			
REST(2)			

MEAL CODE	START	END	Total Minutes

Total Regular Bonuses	Total Combos	Total Rest/Non-Moving	Total Anticipated Score

Sequence	Bonus Code	Mileage	Date	Time	Points
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					

Sequence

Bonus Code

Mileage

Date

Time

Points

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Sequence	Bonus Code	Mileage	Date	Time	Points
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31					
32					
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**Sequence**

**Bonus Code**

**Mileage**

**Date**

**Time**

**Points**

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Sequence	Bonus Code	Mileage	Date	Time	Points
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Fields, Corsicana, Texas.

