The majority of wells drilled in the Luling fault zone of southwest Texas, paralleling the Balcones fault, stop after testing the top of the Edwards limestone, the oil-producing horizon sought by the prospector. In the Luling field, Caldwell and Guadalupe counties, the drill has perforated the entire section of Comanchean rocks to the basement schists; but in the vast faulted region lying southwest of Luling and extending to the Mexican border, there is available but scattered and meager knowledge of the lithology of the subsurface Comanchean sediments beneath the Edwards limestone or of the potentialities that they may possess of oil accumulation.

A deep test, drilled by A. L. Ballard and Rox Underwood, of San Antonio, for the Milham Corporation of Texas, and plugged and abandoned in February, 1926, at a total depth of 5,561 feet, furnishes an almost complete section of the Cretaceous, both Upper Cretaceous and Comanchean, in that part of the Luling fault zone lying in southwest Bexar County and adjacent areas. This hole, Milham Corporation of Texas, No. 1 Eastwood, is in the southwest portion of Bexar County, on the E. Eastwood 125-acre farm, on the northwest edge of the Somerset shallow oil field. The test is 1 1/2 miles southwest of the town of Somerset on the San Antonio and Southern Railway; about 3/4 mile north of the Atascosa County line; 18 miles southwest of the city of San Antonio; and approximately 20 miles south of the main Balcones fault.

Due to lack of paleontological examination of shallow cuttings, and to absence of definitive lithologic markers in the driller's log, it is impossible accurately to delimit the formations above the Austin chalk, or to state with precision the thicknesses of these for-

1 Published through courtesy of Milham Corporation, of Texas, San Antonio, Texas.