Cretaceous sand. The top of this sand was encountered at 4,190 feet. The total depth is 4,208 feet, still in sand. This well crossed the fault about 150 feet above the Paluxy sand. The fault has a displacement of about 600 feet. The location for the well was based on surface and core-drill work.

During the year 1935, there were 205 wildcat wells drilled, resulting in the discovery of only one small field, the Camp Hill field in Anderson County, Texas. A few good structures were condemned, for production from the Woodbine sand, by this drilling campaign.

Due to the discovery of oil and gas in the Lower Cretaceous, in the East Texas district, there will develop probably one of the most important exploratory drilling programs that this district has ever had.

TALCO FIELD, TITUS AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES, TEXAS

One mile east of Talco, or about 18 miles northwest of Mount Pleasant, the county seat of Titus County, Peveto et al. completed their C. M. Carr No. 1 on March 13, 1936, at a total depth of 4,208 feet, producing from the Paluxy formation (uppermost Trinity of the Comanche), making approximately 50 barrels of oil per day, flowing by heads through open 2½-inch tubing. On February 7, 1936, a drill-stem test with tool open 25 minutes showed 725 feet of fluid with about 600 feet of this amount being oil. The oil is black mixed-base crude, predominantly asphaltic, and has a gravity of about 24.2° Be. On April 8, 1936, the well pumped 552 barrels on a 24-hour gauge. The test encountered the top of the Paluxy at 4,183 feet and logged the top of the pay sand at 4,190 feet.

Three other tests have been completed as flowing wells. One of these is southwest and two are southeast of the discovery well, proving the field for a length of slightly over 4 miles. One of the latter wells, Humble Oil and Refining Company’s Galt No. 1, was cored to a depth of 4,349 feet without encountering water, thereby indicating a possible pay section of more than 235 feet. From this test it appears that two thick sand sections will be present in the field. The upper sand member is tentatively called the “Carr sand” since this sand was first encountered in the discovery well, and the lower sand member is called the “Galt sand.” These two sand bodies are separated by a red bed and a hard, gray, bentonitic, sandy shale section. Core records of