

Condensate production reached 8,800 barrels per day, and nine plants were operating on a repressuring or a recycling basis.

13. PHIL F. MARTYN and CHARLES H. SAMPLE, Houston Oil Co., Houston, Texas  
*Oligocene Stratigraphy of East White Point Field, San Patricio County, Texas*

The East White Point oil field is located in south-central San Patricio County, Texas, on the Gulf Coastal Plain of South Texas, being situated approximately midway between Galveston and Brownsville, 20 miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico, and 5 miles northward across Nueces Bay from the city and deep-water port of Corpus Christi. Subsequent to the discovery of oil in the 5,600-foot sand by the Plymouth Oil Company in February, 1938, the field has been subjected to continuous development. As of January 1, 1941, approximately 240 oil and gas wells have been completed in the four productive sands between the depths of 4,000 feet and 5,900 feet, which wells have yielded approximately  $5\frac{1}{2}$  million barrels of oil.

Within the scope of this paper, the strata encountered in the drilling of the majority of the wells below a depth of 4,000 feet in the subsurface have been grouped in the Oligocene formation and the authors have restricted their study to the beds included in the interval below that depth and above the 5,600-foot (principal oil-producing) sand. Isopach and other geologic studies of the several sand and shale zones have presented some very interesting problems. The intermittent and periodic structure-making movements, and likewise the periods of quiescence, are reflected in the sedimentary intervals of the respective strata. The most outstanding feature of the stratigraphy, however, is the well developed erosional topography on the top of the 5,400-foot (Zone E) sand. Isopach maps of this stratum display the typical features of degradation and planation common to the erosion cycle of normal rivers in an area being subjected to cyclic rejuvenation. Similar maps of the overlying 5,300-foot (Zone D) shale reflect the effects of the deposition over the eroded topography. As suggested by the reconstructed terraces, and slopes attendant thereto, three periods of uplift and erosion are propounded. The erosional unconformity thus established, and advocated by the authors, offers additional criteria and evidence for the following: first, offlap or regression of the Gulf of Mexico at the close of Frio time, with the consequent development of stream drainage and erosional topography on the land surface; second, the location of an ancient Gulf of Mexico at some distance removed from the present location of the East White Point Field following the deposition of the 5,400-foot sand; and third, the delineation of the top of the Frio formation at the erosional break in the stratigraphy.

14. A. W. WEEKS, University of Texas, Austin, Texas  
*Late Cenozoic Deposits of Texas Coastal Plain between Brazos River and Rio Grande*

This paper presents (1) a description of the deposits of the Coastal Plain between Brazos River and Rio Grande beginning with the Catahoula and extending upwards through the Recent, (2) a correlation of the up-dip terrace deposits with equivalent formations of the Gulf Coastal Plain, (3) a discussion of the age of these terrace deposits, (4) an outline of certain fault zones that are involved in the geologic history of the Coastal Plain deposits, and (5) a geologic history of sedimentation during late Cenozoic time.

The geologic section involved is as follows.

<i>Recent</i>	<i>Present Deposits, Sand Beach</i>
	Riverview
	First Street
	Beaumont or Sixth Street
	Lissie or Capitol
Pleistocene	Asylum
	Uvalde
	Bastrop Park
	Gay Hill
	Willis
Pliocene	Goliad
	I. agarto
	Lapara
Miocene	Fleming
	Cuero
	Oakville
	Catahoula