

are very favorable in the any oil or gas therein into productive wells having been in the eastern half. These from west to east.

Well (90), located in the south-Evansville Basin, 0.6 mile from J. G. Wolf of Sistersville, West Virginia, resulting in a dry hole.

above the horizon of the Chemung have penetrated the main productive sand. A log of the well could not be obtained. This test, in connection with tests (69 and 67) in this Basin confirms the barren nature of the territory of this report. The test did not test the sands below the

Well (97), located in the east of the ridge the way up the eastern slope was drilled by Hon. J. M. Moore 10 years ago, resulting in a failure to obtain the log of this well as to whether oil or gas

Well No. 1 (99), located in the north on Little Buffalo creek, 2.2 miles from Tunnelton, drilled during the Civil War according to Howard Gore of Tunnelton and on which the test is situated in the Catskill measures and should be productive sands of the State. It is not paying quantities, but the test did not test the fresh water. This test is from the steeply pitching western slope of the Etam anticline from a structural standpoint, was very favorable. A log could be obtained.

Well (100), located on Buffalo creek east of the axis of the Etam

anticline, was drilled about the year 1830 by a man named Butterfield to a depth of 1700 feet, primarily for salt, according to data given Reger by F. M. Clarkson, a resident of the latter place. No log of this boring was obtained, but the well starts in the Chemung, several hundred feet below the base of the Catskill series and below the known productive sands of the State. The depth (1700') reported at this early date is probably erroneous, since the present day drilling equipment has been developed only during the last 60 years.

The **John Funk No. 1 well (101)**, located on the west bank of Cheat river at the mouth of Buffalo creek and one-half mile down the eastern slope from the crest of the Etam anticline, was drilled, 40 to 50 years ago. No log was obtained but the boring starts deep down in the Chemung, 500 to 600 feet below the base of the Catskill series; hence, the chances for getting oil or gas were very remote.

Prospective Oil and Gas Areas, Reno District.—The chances of finding either oil or gas in that portion of Reno east of Laurel Ridge are extremely doubtful for reasons brought out above. West of this Ridge the structure is quite favorable for both, but the same old doubt exists as to whether or not their genesis ever took place in this region. That area lying along the southwest border of the district mostly on the waters of Left fork of Sandy, and westward from the 1300-foot contour of the Upper Freeport coal as outlined on Map II to the Beverly Turnpike, is specially favored structurally for gas and oil; the crest of the structural dome at Marquess, for gas; and that, along the Basin, one mile eastward, for oil. A structural terrace is formed at Tunnelton where the Preston anticline dies down into the steep western slope of the Etam arch, a feature that is frequently associated with oil pools in the western counties, and should a gas field be developed along the crest of the former fold northward from Howesville, a test for oil is specially recommended at the southwest edge of Tunnelton.

Portland District.

Portland district lies immediately northeast of Reno, the most of its area being affected by the intense folding associated with the great Briery Mountain anticline which divides it in