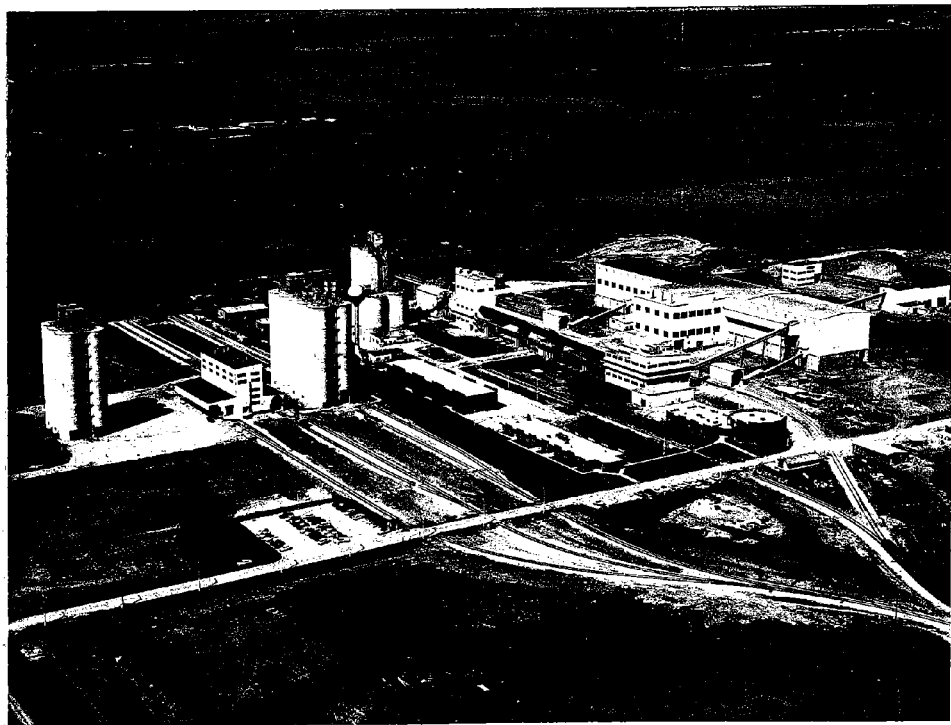


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OKLAHOMA GEOLOGY NOTES



PORTLAND CEMENT PLANT, ROGERS COUNTY

Cover Picture

MINERAL INDUSTRIES OF OKLAHOMA

PORTLAND CEMENT

Oklahoma's portland cement industry began in 1906 when two plants were established, one at Ada in Pontotoc County and one at Dewey in Washington County. These were the only plants to operate successfully in the State until 1960 when a new installation was completed at Pryor in Mayes County, followed by still another in 1961 near Tulsa in Rogers County. The plants at Ada, Pryor, and Tulsa are currently active, but the one at Dewey was closed during 1963.

From an initial production of about 2 million barrels of cement in 1906, the industry in Oklahoma has grown to an annual capacity of nearly 9 million barrels. Of the mineral industries in Oklahoma, cement has been the leading nonmetal product (excluding fuels) in terms of value during five of the last six years.

Rocks being quarried for cement production in the State include: Fernvale Limestone and Sylvan Shale of Ordovician age at Ada, limestone from the Hindsville Formation and shale and limestone from the Fayetteville Formation of Mississippian age at Pryor, and Oologah Limestone and Labette Shale of Pennsylvanian age near Tulsa. Additional sources of material for cement manufacture are found in the Arbuckle Mountains, the Limestone Hills of the Wichita Mountains area, the outcrop belt of the Cretaceous Goodland Limestone in southeastern Oklahoma, and in wide areas of limestone and shale outcrop in northeastern Oklahoma. Also of great importance to the existing plants and to the future of cement production in Oklahoma is the proximity of extensive gypsum and anhydrite deposits in the western part of the State, and the availability of abundant natural gas and coal for fuel.

Shown on the cover is the \$12-million plant of the Dewey Portland Cement Co., Division of the American-Marietta Co., in Rogers County, east of Tulsa.

—K. S. J.

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1963

Prepared by KENNETH S. JOHNSON

Bibliography—39-52

Index—52-60

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INDEX

ANADARKO BASIN:

- Carter-Knox field, *Reedy and Sykes*
- Endicott sand, Ellis County, *Winter*
- Laverne gas area, *Pate*
- Lenora field, *Gatlin*
- Permian salt and associated evaporites, *Jordan and Vosburg*
- petroleum, *Cramer, Gatlin, and Wessman*
- salt, El Reno Group, *Johnson (c)*
- south flank, frontal Wichita fault system, *Harlton*
- well-sample descriptions, *Adkison and Sheldon*

ARBUCKLE MOUNTAINS:

- brachiopods, *Amsden (c)*, *Amsden and Ventress*
- field trip, *Ham (a)*
- geologic history, *Ham (b)*
- oölites and algal aggregates, petrography, *Schramm*
- Ordovician beds correlated with Illinois section, *Templeton and Willman*
- stratigraphy, Silurian, *Amsden (b)*
- Wapanucka-Atoka contact, *Rowett*

ARKOMA BASIN:

- drilling problems, *McLernon*
- Kinta field, *Woncik*
- logging and interpretation techniques, *Irvin*
- petroleum, *Cramer, Gatlin, and Wessman, Brooks*
- Red Oak-Norris field, *Six*
- statistical analysis of ripple marks, *Agterberg and Briggs*
- Atokan rocks, Arkoma basin, statistical analysis of ripple marks, *Agterberg and Briggs*
- Atoka-Wapanucka contact, Arbuckle Mountains, *Rowett*
- Beavers Bend State Park, *Pitt and others*

BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

- clays, U. S. A., *Mark*
- conodonts, *Ellison*
- hydrology, *Riggs*
- natural gas in Oklahoma, *Cramer*

new taxa published in Oklahoma Geology Notes, *Oklahoma Geological Survey* (c)

Oklahoma geology, 1962, *Johnson* (a)

Blaine Formation, stratigraphy, southwestern Oklahoma, *Pendery*
brine well, Beckham County, *Johnson* (b)

CAMBRIAN:

Wichita Mountains, *Huang*

Wichita and Arbuckle Mountains, *Ham* (a)

clays: formation and accumulation in soils, *Gray, Reed, and Molthan*;
high-alumina kaolinitic, bibliography, *Mark*; reference illite,
Ouachita Mountains, *Mankin and Dodd*

coal bed, igneous cobble in, *Branson and Merritt*

Coffeyville Formation: genesis of limestones, *Cronoble and Mankin*;
limestone buildups, *Cronoble*

COUNTIES:

Adair: magnetic delineation of basement surface, *Norden and Langton* (a); magnetic profile across Watts reef, *Norden, Langton, and Hancock*

Beaver: camel, *Hibbard*; Laverne gas area, *Pate*; petroleum production, *Epperson and Little*

Beckham, salt, *Johnson* (b) (c)

Caddo: ground-water resources, Rush Springs Sandstone, *Tanaka and Davis*; Pond Creek basin, hydrology, *Clark*; radiocarbon dating, *Chandler, Kinningham, and Massey*

Carter, fracture-treatment log, *Dunlap* (a)

Cherokee: magnetic profile of basement, *Norden and Langton* (b);
radiocarbon dating, *Crane and Griffin*

Cimarron: petroleum production, *McGinness and Brandt*; spormorphs, *Potter*

Cleveland, South Norman area, petroleum, *McDaniel*

Cotton, meteorite, *Roy, Glass, and Henderson*

Craig, crinoid, *Strimple* (c)

Dewey, Lenora field, *Gatlin*

Ellis, Endicott sand, subsurface, *Winter*

Garvin, Purdy field, *Dunlap* (b)

Grady: Carter-Knox field, *Reedy and Sykes*; Southeast Bradley field, *Dunlap* (b)

Harmon, salt deposits, *Ward*

Harper, Laverne gas area, *Pate*

Haskell, Kinta field, *Woncik*

Kingfisher: Hennessey area, petroleum, *Mogharabi*; natural-gas storage, *Wallace*; North Dover area, petroleum, *Hurley*

Latimer: Red Oak-Norris field, *Six*; Sinclair No. 1 Reneau, *Unruh*

Le Flore: igneous cobble in coal bed, *Branson and Merritt*; radiocarbon dating, *Crane and Griffin*; Red Oak-Norris field, *Six*;
surface geology, Ouachita Mountains, *O. D. Hart, Seely*

Logan, natural-gas storage, *Wallace*

McClain, South Norman area, petroleum, *McDaniel*

McCurtain: Beavers Bend State Park, *Pitt and others*; reference

- illite, *Mankin and Dodd*; thickness variation in Mazarn-Womble Shales, *Pitt*
- Murray: ostracodes, *Lundin and Scott*; palynomorph, *Wilson and Urban*
- Muskogee, shark fragment, *Branson* (d)
- Nowata, Coffeyville and Hogshooter Formations, *Cronoble, Cronoble and Mankin*
- Okmulgee: surface geology and stratigraphy, *Oakes*; water resources, *Motts*
- Osage: crinoid, *Strimple* (a); South Burbank unit, *Matthews*
- Ottawa: aeromagnetic map, *Keller and Henderson*; lead-isotope study of galena, *Cannon, Buck, and Pierce*
- Pawnee, petroleum geology, *Clare*
- Pontotoc: hystriochosphaerid, *Eisenack*; silicified wood, *Wilson* (b); trilobite, *Hessler*
- Roger Mills: recent channel changes in Sandstone Creek, *Bergman and Sullivan*; soil survey, *Burgess, Nichols, and Henson*
- Rogers, spores, *Wilson and Venkatachala* (b)
- Sequoyah, brachiopods, *Amsden* (a), *Amsden and Ventress*
- Stephens, Carter-Knox field, *Reedy and Sykes*
- Texas, petroleum production, *Sharp and Little*
- Tillman, Trimue-Frederick area, petroleum, *Helton*
- Tulsa, spores, *Wilson and Venkatachala* (c)
- Washington, Coffeyville and Hogshooter Formations, *Cronoble, Cronoble and Mankin*
- Washita, salt in El Reno Group, *Johnson* (c)
- Woods, Northeast Waynoka field, *Barby*
- Woodward, geology and ground-water resources, *Wood and Stacy*
- craton, North American, rock-stratigraphic units, *Sloss*
- CRETACEOUS:
- deposition and paleotectonics, Gulf Coast area, *Forgoston*
- Foraminifera, *Maslakova*
- sporomorphs, *Potter*
- cyclothem, Pennsylvanian, Midcontinent, *Wanless and others*
- Desmoinesian rocks, Arkoma basin, statistical analysis of ripple marks, *Agterberg and Briggs*
- DEVONIAN:
- brachiopods, *Amsden* (a) (c), *Amsden and Ventress*
- crinoids, *Strimple* (b)
- ostracodes, *Lundin and Scott*
- palynomorph, *Wilson and Urban*
- eastern Palo Duro basin: petroleum, *Laing* (b); seismic problems and profiles, *Laing* (a); Trimue-Frederick area, petroleum, *Helton*
- ECONOMIC GEOLOGY:
- mineral industries, statistics, *McDougal* (a) (b), *McDougal and Ham*
- mines and mining, statistics, *Padgett and Malloy*
- salt: brine-well production, *Johnson* (b); western Oklahoma, *Jordan and Vosburg*
- zinc, Tri-State area, *Heyl and Bozion*

El Reno Group, salt, Elk City area, *Johnson* (c)
Endicott sand, computer study of, Ellis County, *Winter*
field trips: Wichita Mountains, *Huang*; Wichita and Arbuckle Mountains, *Ham* (a)

Flowerpot Shale, salt, *Ward*

fracture orientation and rock stresses, south-central Oklahoma, *Dunlap*
(b)

Frisco Formation, brachiopods, *Amsden and Ventress*
galena, lead-isotope study, *Cannon, Buck, and Pierce*
gems and minerals of Oklahoma, *Gilmore*

geologic history of Oklahoma, outline, *Barrett, Myers*
geomorphology, recent channel changes in Sandstone Creek, *Bergman and Sullivan*

GEOPHYSICS:

areomagnetic map, Tri-State area, *Keller and Henderson*

gravity survey, northeastern Oklahoma, *Cook, Hoskinson, and Shelton*

magnetic delineation of basement surface, *Norden and Langton* (a)

magnetic profiles: basement configuration, *Norden and Langton*

(b); Watts reef, *Norden, Langton, and Hancock*

seismic problems and profiles, eastern Palo Duro basin, *Laing* (a)

seismograph profiles near Tulsa, *Roark, Tucker and Westphal*

total-intensity aeromagnetic profiles, northeastern Oklahoma,
Andreassen and Bromery

gravity survey, northeastern Oklahoma, *Cook, Hoskinson, and Shelton*

Haragan Formation, brachiopods, *Amsden* (c)

helium, in natural gases, analyses, *Munnerlyn and Miller*

Hogshooter Formation: genesis of limestones, *Cronoble and Mankin*;
limestone buildups, *Cronoble*

Hugoton embayment, petroleum production, *Epperson and Little*,
McGinness and Brandt, Sharp and Little

Hunton Group, crinoids, *Strimple* (b)

HYDROLOGY

bibliography, *Riggs*

ground water: levels, *D. L. Hart* (a) (b), *Marine*; Okmulgee
County, *Motts*; summary of State resources, *A. R. Leonard*

Pond Creek basin, *Clark*

recent channel changes in Sandstone Creek, *Bergman and Sullivan*

Rush Springs Sandstone, Caddo County, *Tanaka and Davis*

surface waters, chemical analyses, *United States Geological Survey*

Woodward County, ground-water resources, *Wood and Stacy*

igneous rocks: cobble in coal bed, *Branson and Merritt*; dissolved products of, *Keller and Reesman*

illite, reference, Ouachita Mountains, *Mankin and Dodd*

insoluble residues, *McCracken*

linear sandstone trends, eastern Oklahoma, *Tanner* (a)

magnetic delineation of basement surface, Adair County, *Norden and Langton* (a)

magnetic map, aero-, Tri-State area, *Keller and Henderson*

magnetic profiles: aero-, northeastern Oklahoma, *Andreassen and*

- Bromery*; basement configuration, *Norden and Langton* (a) (b);
Watts reef, *Norden, Langton, and Hancock*
- maps: aeromagnetic, Tri-State area, *Keller and Henderson*; oil and gas
fields of Oklahoma, *Cramer, Gatlin, and Wessman, Brooks,*
National Petroleum Bibliography
- Mazarn-Womble Shales, thickness variation, *Pitt*
- meteorite, *Roy, Glass, and Henderson*
- mineral industries, statistics, *McDougal* (a) (b), *McDougal and Ham*
- MINERAL/MINERALOGY:
- clays in soils, *Gray, Reed, and Molthan*
- guide to gems and minerals of Oklahoma, *Gilmore*
- lead-isotope study of galena, *Cannon, Buck, and Pierce*
- meteorite, *Roy, Glass, and Henderson*
- reference illite, Ouachita Mountains, *Mankin and Dodd*
- zinc, Tri-State area, *Heyl and Bozion*
- mines and mining: coal-mine disasters, *Keenan*; statistics, *Padgett and Malloy*
- MISSISSIPPIAN:
- crinoid, *Strimple* (c)
- hystrichosphaerid, *Eisenack*
- Springer Formation, fracture orientation and rock stresses, *Dunlap*
(b)
- stratigraphy, Ouachita Mountains, *O. D. Hart, Seely*
- trilobite, *Hessler*
- Watts reef, magnetic profile across, *Norden, Langton, and Hancock*
- ORDOVICIAN:
- Mazarn-Womble Shales, thickness variation, *Pitt*
- oölites and algal aggregates, Arbuckle Mountains, *Schramm*
- Simpson Group and Viola-Fernvale Limestones correlated with
Illinois section, *Templeton and Willman*
- structure and stratigraphy, South Norman area, *McDaniel*
- OUACHITA MOUNTAINS:
- Beavers Bend State Park, *Pitt and others*
- eastern Winding Stair Range, *O. D. Hart*
- goniatite impact marks in Johns Valley Shale, *Seilacher*
- Mazarn-Womble Shales, thickness variation, *Pitt*
- Potato Hills, Sinclair No. 1 Reneau, *Unruh*
- reference illite, *Mankin and Dodd*
- Rich Mountain area, *Seely*
- structure and vein quartz, *Miser*
- tectonic patterns, *Tanner* (b)
- Ozark Mountains, geology of state parks, *Huffman, Cathey, and Humphrey*
- PALEOBOTANY:
- algal aggregates and oölites, *Schramm*
- Arcellites hexapartitus*, *Potter*
- Dadoxylon adaense*, *Wilson* (b)
- geological history of Oklahoma's vegetation, *Wilson* (a)
- Quisquilites buckhornensis*, *Wilson and Urban*
- Tasmanites noremi*, *Eisenack*

Thymospora pseudothiessenii, Wilson and Venkatachala (c)

Vesicaspora, Wilson and Venkatachala (a)

Vestispora, Wilson and Venkatachala (b)

PALEONTOLOGY:

arthropods, new taxa, Branson (b)

brachiopods, Amsden (a) (c), Amsden and Ventress, Branson (a), Muir-Wood

camel, Hibbard

chonetid brachiopods, Branson (a), Muir-Wood

conodonts, Branson (c), Merrill, bibliography, Ellison

crinoids, Strimple (a) (b) (c)

Dasciocrinus aulicus, Strimple (c)

Edestus vorax, Branson (d)

Foraminifera, Maslakova

Globigerina seminolensis, Maslakova

goniatite impact marks in Johns Valley Shale, Seilacher

Graphiocrinus lineatus, Strimple (a)

Hedbergella, Maslakova

Idiognathoides, Merrill

new taxa published in Oklahoma Geology Notes, Oklahoma Geological Survey (c)

ostracodes, Lundin and Scott

Phanassymetria, Lundin and Scott

Proetus (Pudoproetus) chappelensis, Hessler

radiocarbon dating of fossils, Chandler, Kinningham, and Massey, Crane and Griffin

shark fragment, Branson (d)

Tanupolama vera, Hibbard

trilobite, Hessler

Panhandle: petroleum production, Epperson and Little, McGinness and Brandt, Sharp and Little; petroleum statistics, Lacer; water-level fluctuations, Marine

PENNSYLVANIAN:

Bartlesville sand, natural-gas storage, Wallace

Coffeyville and Hogshooter Formations, Cronoble, Cronoble and Mankin

conodonts, Merrill

crinoid, Strimple (a)

cyclothems, Midcontinent, Wanless and others

Endicott sand, Ellis County, Winter

Hart sand, fracture orientation and rock stresses, Dunlap (b)

igneous cobble in coal bed, Branson and Merritt

isopach and lithofacies study, north-central Oklahoma, Fambrough

linear sandstone trends, eastern Oklahoma, Tanner (a)

shark fragment, Branson (d)

silicified wood, Wilson (b)

soil profiles on, clay mineralogy, Gray, Reed, and Molthan

spores and pollen, Wilson and Venkatachala (a) (b) (c)

statistical analysis of ripple marks, Arkoma basin, Agterberg and Briggs

stratigraphy: north-central Oklahoma, *Fambrough*; Okmulgee County, *Oakes*; Ouachita Mountains, *O. D. Hart, Seely*
Wapanucka-Atoka contact, Arbuckle Mountains, *Rowett*
water resources, Okmulgee County, *Motts*

PERMIAN:

El Reno Group, salt, *Johnson (c)*
Rush Springs Sandstone, ground-water resources, *Tanaka and Davis*
salt: brine-well production, *Johnson (b)*; Harmon County, *Ward*
soil profiles on, clay mineralogy, *Gray, Reed, and Molthan*
stratigraphy, Blaine Formation, southwestern Oklahoma, *Pendery*
western Oklahoma, salt and evaporites, *Jordan and Vosburg*

PETROLEUM:

Anadarko basin, *Cramer, Gatlin, and Wessman*
Arkoma basin, *Cramer, Gatlin, and Wessman, Brooks*
Beaver County, pre-Permian production, *Epperson and Little*
Carter-Knox field, *Reedy and Sykes*
Cimarron County, pre-Permian production, *McGinness and Brandt*
drilling problems, Arkoma basin, *McLernon*
Ellis County, Endicott sand, *Winter*
fracture-treatment log, Carter County, *Dunlap (a)*
helium-bearing natural gases, analyses, *Munnerlyn and Miller*
Hennessey area, *Mogharabi*
Kinta field, *Woncik*
Laverne gas area, *Pate*
Lenora field, *Gatlin*
linear sandstone trends, eastern Oklahoma, *Tanner (a)*
logging and interpretation techniques, Arkoma basin, *Irvin*
maps, oil and gas fields, *National Petroleum Bibliography*
Meramec trend, eastern Palo Duro basin, *Laing (b)*
natural gas: bibliography, *Cramer*; chemical analyses, *Munnerlyn and Miller*; statistics, *Moore*; symposium, *Tulsa Geological Society*
north-central Oklahoma, *Fambrough*
North Dover area, *Hurley*
Northeast Waynoka field, *Barby*
Pawnee County, *Clare*
Purdy field, fracture systems, *Dunlap (b)*
Red Oak-Norris field, *Six*
sample descriptions, wells in Anadarko basin, *Adkison and Sheldon*
seismic problems and profiles, eastern Palo Duro basin, *Laing (a)*
Sinclair No. 1 Reneau, drilled in Potato Hills, *Unruh*
South Burbank unit, *Matthews*
Southeast Bradley field, fracture systems, *Dunlap (b)*
South Norman area, *McDaniel*
statistics: natural gas, *Moore*; oil and gas, *Atkins, Jordan, Lacer, Lahee, Mackey and Bowles, Sowers and others*
Texas County, pre-Permian production, *Sharp and Little*
Trimue-Frederick area, *Helton*

West Edmond field, natural-gas storage, *Wallace*

PETROLOGY/PETROGRAPHY:

Coffeyville and Hogshooter Formations, *Cronoble, Cronoble and Mankin*

dissolved products of igneous rocks, *Keller and Reesman*

igneous cobble in coal bed, *Branson and Merritt*

meteorite, *Roy, Glass, and Henderson*

oölites and algal aggregates, Arbuckle Mountains, *Schramm*

PLEISTOCENE:

geology of Red River basin, *Frye and Leonard*

mammoth tusk, radiocarbon dating, *Chandler, Kinningham, and Massey*

Pond Creek basin, hydrology, *Clark*

Potato Hills anticlinorium, Sinclair No. 1 Reneau well, *Unruh*

PRECAMBRIAN:

Arbuckle Mountains, field trip, *Ham* (a)

magnetic delineation of, Adair County, *Norden and Langton* (a)

magnetic profile of, Cherokee County, *Norden and Langton* (b)

quartz, in Ouachita Mountains, *Miser*

radioactivity, lead-isotope study of galena, *Cannon, Buck, and Pierce*

radiocarbon dating, *Chandler, Kinningham, and Massey, Crane and Griffin*

RECENT, radiocarbon dating, *Crane and Griffin*

Red River basin, Pleistocene geology, *Frye and Leonard*

residues, insoluble, *McCracken*

Rich Mountain area, Ouachita Mountains, surface geology, *Seely*

ripple marks, statistical analysis, Arkoma basin, *Agterberg and Briggs*

Rush Springs Sandstone, ground-water resources, Caddo County, *Tanaka and Davis*

Sallisaw Formation, brachiopods, *Amsden* (a)

salt: brine well, Beckham County, *Johnson* (b); El Reno Group, Elk

City area, *Johnson* (c); shallow deposits, Harmon County, *Ward*;
western Oklahoma, *Jordan and Vosburg*

sample descriptions, wells in Anadarko basin, *Adkison and Sheldon*

sandstone trends, linear, eastern Oklahoma, *Tanner* (a)

sedimentary environments, Pennsylvanian cyclothem, Midcontinent, *Wanless and others*

sedimentation: Coffeyville and Hogshooter Formations, *Cronoble,*

Cronoble and Mankin; Cretaceous, Gulf Coast area, *Forgotson*;

insoluble-residue studies, application, *McCracken*

SILURIAN:

crinoids, *Strimple* (b)

reference illite, Ouachita Mountains, *Mankin and Dodd*

stratigraphy, Arbuckle Mountains, *Amsden* (b)

Sinclair No. 1 Reneau, well drilled in Potato Hills, *Unruh*

soil survey, Roger Mills County, *Burgess, Nichols, and Henson*

state parks, geology: Beavers Bend State Park, *Pitt and others*; Ozark
Mountains region, *Huffman, Cathey, and Humphrey*

STRATIGRAPHY:

- Anadarko basin, well-sample descriptions and correlations, *Adkison and Sheldon*
- Blaine Formation, southwestern Oklahoma, *Pendery*
- El Reno Group, Elk City area, *Johnson* (c)
- insoluble-residue studies, application, *McCracken*
- Mazam-Womble Shales, thickness variation, *Pitt*
- Mississippian and Pennsylvanian: Hennessey area, *Mogharabi*;
North Dover area, *Hurley*; Ouachita Mountains, *O. D. Hart, Seely*
- Ordovician: rocks in Arbuckle Mountains correlated with Illinois section, *Templeton and Willman*; South Norman area, *McDaniel*
- Ordovician through Pennsylvanian, Pawnee County, *Clare*
- Pennsylvanian: cyclothem, Midcontinent, *Wanless and others*;
north-central Oklahoma, *Fambrough*; Okmulgee County, *Oakes*
- Permian, western Oklahoma, *Jordan and Vosburg*
- rock-stratigraphic units, North American craton, *Sloss*
- Silurian, Arbuckle Mountains, *Amsden* (b)
- Wapanucka-Atoka contact, Arbuckle Mountains, *Rowett*
- structure: frontal Wichita fault system, *Harlton*; Ouachita Mountains, *O. D. Hart, Miser, Seely, Tanner* (b); parameters of subsurface reconnaissance, South Norman area, *McDaniel*
- tectonics: fracture orientation and rock stresses, south-central Oklahoma, *Dunlap* (b); Ouachita Mountains, *Tanner* (b); paleo-Cretaceous, Gulf Coast area, *Forgotson*
- TERTIARY, camel, *Hibbard*
- Trinity Stage, deposition and paleotectonics, Gulf Coast area, *Forgotson*
- Tri-State area: aeromagnetic map, *Keller and Henderson*; oxidized zinc deposits, *Heyl and Bozion*
- Wapanucka-Atoka contact, Arbuckle Mountains, *Rowett*
- West Spring Creek Formation, oolites and algal aggregates, *Schramm*
- WICHITA MOUNTAINS:
clay deposits, bibliography, *Mark*
field trips, *Ham* (a), *Huang*
frontal fault system, *Harlton*
- Winding Stair Range, Ouachita Mountains, surface geology, *O. D. Hart*
- zinc, Tri-State area, *Heyl and Bozion*

MAGNETIC DELINEATION OF THE BASEMENT SURFACE AT GREENLEAF LAKE, MUSKOGEE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

J. A. E. NORDEN, D. A. KOTILA, AND G. C. GLASER

INTRODUCTION

One problem encountered in a recent biostratigraphic study of reef facies in the Boyd Formation (Pennsylvanian, Morrow) in northeastern Oklahoma (Kotila, 1963) was the determination of the lateral extent and thickness of discontinuous reef development in the dominantly shale formation. One area of partly exposed Boyd reef development is in the valley of Greenleaf Creek below Greenleaf Lake dam, Muskogee County, Oklahoma (fig. 3). Because of the success of an earlier vertical-magnetic-intensity survey in delineating a reef in Adair County (Norden and others, 1963), the same method was used in an attempt to map the reef facies at Greenleaf Lake. Field observations were made by the authors on July 10, 1963, along a line which crossed the reef exposures from Atoka Formation outcrops on the south to the northwest end of the dam (figs. 1, 3). The instrument used was a Ruska type V-3 vertical magnetometer with a sensitivity setting of 10.45 gammas per scale division.

Magnetic-susceptibility measurements of samples of the Boyd reef rock and of the Atoka sandstone, made with a magnetic-susceptibility bridge, model MS-3*, yielded values of 0.39×10^{-3} cgs unit for the reef rock and 8.9×10^{-6} cgs unit for the sandstone. The resultant susceptibility contrast of 8.51×10^{-6} cgs unit would produce, in a magnetic field of $H = 0.516$ oersted, a polarization contrast of 4.39×10^{-4} cgs unit so that the magnetic relief to be expected to be produced by the reef rock would be only about 3 gammas. In contrast, the actual magnetic relief detected along the profile was 36 gammas

*Geophysical Specialties Co., Hopkins, Minn.

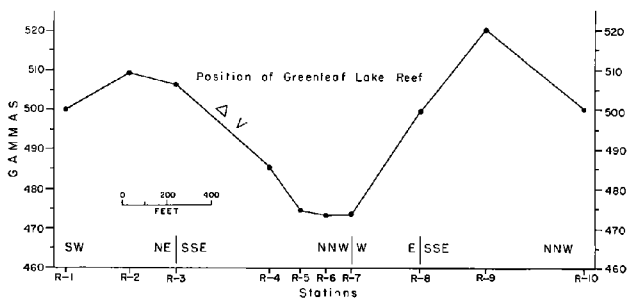


Figure 1. Vertical-magnetic-intensity profile 1. Measurements taken across Greenleaf Lake dam.

(fig. 1), a value far in excess of the effect attributable to the presence of the reef rock alone. The character and magnitude of the anomaly indicate that it is, instead, an effect due to basement relief with erosional entrenchment below the Greenleaf Lake dam site.

Examination of aerial photographs of the area revealed the presence of fine linears related to the microfracture pattern of the surface rocks, and it was decided to run two more magnetic profiles across the strike of a northwestward-trending linear which passes through the reef exposures at the Greenleaf Lake dam site.

MAGNETIC DELINEATION OF THE BASEMENT SURFACE

Profile 2 (figs. 2, 3) was selected to run west of the reef exposures and to intersect the linear. At stations 6 and 14 it shows vertical-magnetic-intensity drops of about 25 and 70 gammas, respectively. These are believed to reflect the configuration of the basement surface. Magnetic studies in northeastern Oklahoma (Norden and Langton, 1963) have demonstrated the utility of the magnetometer in basement-surface mapping. This utility derives from the fact that the basement complex and the overlying sedimentary rocks exhibit a susceptibility contrast of more than $1,000 \times 10^{-6}$ cgs unit. The magnetic anomaly in

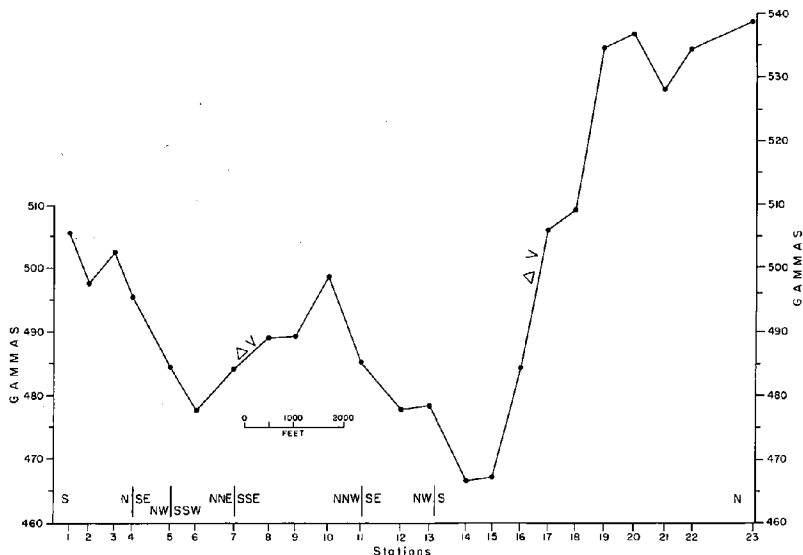


Figure 2. Vertical-magnetic-intensity profile 2. Measurements taken along south-north line west of Greenleaf Lake dam.

the Greenleaf Lake area is considered to be caused by a geophysical condition of similar nature.

The basement relief at the entrenchment between stations 14 and 20 was computed to be 0.862 kilo-feet (862 feet). Applying a susceptibility contrast of $1,180 \times 10^{-3}$ cgs unit between the basement rocks and the overlying sediments in a field of $H = 0.516$ oersted, the polar-

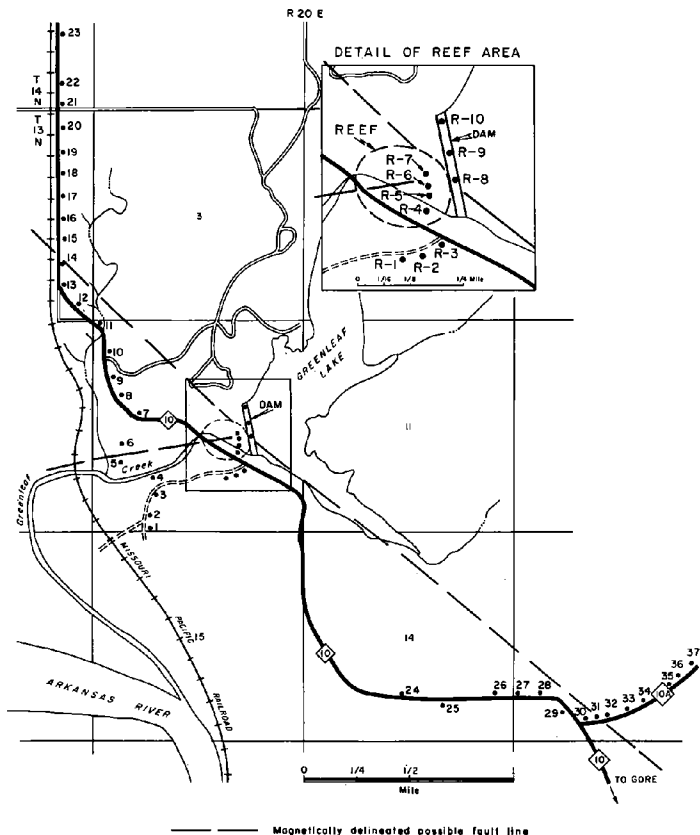


Figure 3. Map of vicinity of Greenleaf Lake dam, showing locations of stations along the three magnetic profiles. Line of profile 1 (fig. 1), stations R-1 to R-10, is shown in detail in inset map at upper right. Profile 2 (fig. 2) is from station 1 to station 23, and profile 3 (fig. 4) is from station 24 to station 37.

ization contrast was found to be 6.0888×10^{-1} cgs unit. By the analogy of a faulted escarpment (Nettleton, 1942) between stations 14 and 20, the depth to the center of the buried escarpment was found to be 1.5 kilo-feet (1,500 feet).

Theoretical magnetic effect of a buried escarpment

$$V = 2 \times I \times t(x^2 + z^2)^{-1}$$

$$= K \times f\left(\frac{x}{z}\right)$$

$$\text{where } f\left(\frac{x}{z}\right) = \frac{x}{z} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{z^2}\right)^{-1}$$

$$\text{and } K = 2 \times 10^5 \frac{I \times t}{z}$$

I is the polarization contrast

t is the thickness of the buried escarpment

z is the depth in kilo-feet to the center of the buried escarpment

x is the distance in kilo-feet from the ledge of the buried escarpment

Applying for $x = 1.65$ kilo-feet (1,650 feet) which is one-half of the distance between stations 14 and 20 and with the value of $z = 1.5$ kilo-feet (1,500 feet)

$$f\left(\frac{x}{z}\right) = 0.498$$

$$K = 2 \times 10^5 \times \frac{6.0888}{1.5} \frac{10^{-1}}{1.5} \frac{8.62}{10^{-1}} = 70 \text{ gammas}$$

For a distance of 1,650 feet from the ledge of the buried escarpment the relative magnetic relief

$$V = 35 \text{ gammas}$$

The theoretical value of 70 gammas total relief across the escarpment accords with the actual field value of 70 gammas observed between stations 14 and 20.

Profile 3 (fig. 4) at stations 30 and 31 shows about a 33-gamma drop of the vertical magnetic intensity. This drop of the gamma values may be correlated in trend with the drop of vertical magnetic intensity at stations R-5, R-6, and R-7 of profile 1 (fig. 1) and with the drop in magnetic intensity at stations 14 and 15 of profile 2 (fig. 2). This trend of correlation coincides with the linearity of the depression of the southeast branch of Greenleaf Lake along which the back flooding of water is noticed. On profile 2 (fig. 2) at station 6, the 25-gamma drop of magnetic values may indicate another entrenchment in the basement surface. This drop in the vertical magnetic intensity ties to the low magnetic values at stations R-5, R-6, and R-7 on profile 1 (fig.

1). Greenleaf Creek along its upper section follows the trend of this entrenchment which may continue east-northeast across Greenleaf Lake.

GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE MAGNETIC PROFILES

The considerable magnetic-susceptibility contrast between the basement rocks and the overlying sediments may support the assumption that the magnetic profiles are the geophysical indications of the basement surface. Correlation between the profiles points toward a linear tie along the erosional entrenchment on the basement surface. The fact that this linear trend is reflected by the photogeologically recognized linears in the surface formations may contribute to the assumption that the erosional entrenchment on the basement surface was oriented by fracture and fault systems. Perhaps the basement surface was fractured and faulted prior to the erosion, and the erosional forces could work deeper along the fracture and fault zones. The surface linears may be interpreted as a small-scale adjustment in the sediments overlying linear erosional and fracture zones on the basement surface. Epeirogeny and tectonic small-scale adjustments along the fracture zones of the eroded basement surface may also have contributed to originate microadjustments in the overlying sediments and give an explanation for the trend correlation of photogeological surface linears and the basement surface tectonic and erosional configuration. The two magnetically delineated possible fault lines (fig. 3), by their intersection at the Greenleaf Lake dam site, suggest a conjugate shear pattern. The lower section of Greenleaf Creek follows a trend parallel to the possible fault line and erosional entrenchment magnetically de-

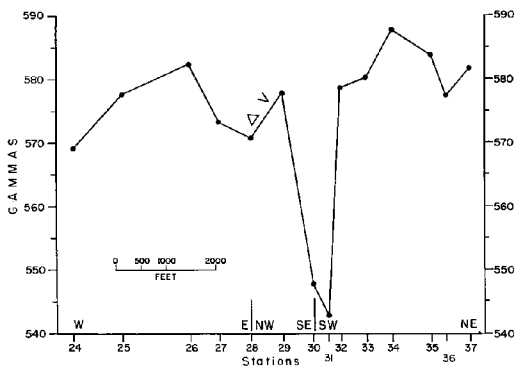


Figure 4. Vertical-magnetic-intensity profile 3. Measurements taken along west-east line southeast of Greenleaf Lake Dam.

tected between stations R-5, R-6, and R-7 of profile 1 and stations 30 and 31 of profile 3.

CONCLUSION

A vertical-magnetic-intensity survey across a Morrowan (Pennsylvanian) reef mass in the Bloyd Formation at the Greenleaf Lake dam site, Muskogee County, Oklahoma, delineated below the reef an erosional entrenchment in the basement surface. Two other magnetic-profile lines to delineate the trend of this basement entrenchment confirmed the assumption that, at the Greenleaf Lake dam site, shear-pattern-oriented erosional entrenchments characterize the basement relief. These erosional entrenchments, owing to their tectonic linearity, seem to be fracture controlled. A definite correlation can be established between the photogeologically recognized linears in the surface formations and the trend of this erosional basement entrenchment. This correlation may be explained by the tectonic adjustments of younger series overlying the fracture- and erosion-controlled basement relief.

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Potonieisporites elegans (WILSON AND KOSANKE, 1944)

WILSON AND VENKATACHALA COMB. NOV.*

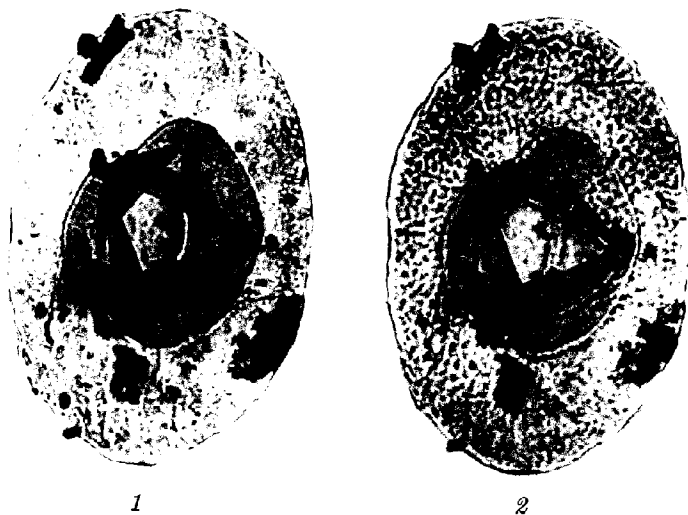
L. R. WILSON AND B. S. VENKATACHALA†

Palynological studies in Oklahoma during the last several years have revealed many specimens of the sporomorph genus *Potonieisporites* Bhardwaj, 1954. These discoveries led to a detailed study of the genus and of the type species, *P. novicus*, the holotype of which is deposited in the collections of the Geologisches Landesamt, Krefeld, Germany. Upon completion of this study, the generic assignment of the species *Florinites elegans* Wilson and Kosanke, 1944, was found to be with *Potonieisporites* rather than with *Florinites*; therefore the following transfer is proposed.

Potonieisporites elegans (Wilson and Kosanke, 1944) comb. nov.

1944. *Florinites elegans* Wilson and Kosanke. Iowa Acad. Science, Proc., vol. 51, p. 330-331, fig. 3.

*One project supported by National Science Foundation Grant G-22083.
†Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, India.



Potonieisporites elegans (Wilson and Kosanke, 1944) comb. nov. Holotype, length 197 microns, width 135 microns. Angus Coal Company Mine, Oskaloosa, Mahaska County, Iowa. Slide 279 P, Circle 1.

Figure 1. High focal plane showing smooth outer surface of saccus.

Figure 2. Low focal plane showing the infrareticulate nature of the saccus.

Appreciation is expressed to Dr. Robert Potonié and Dr. Hilde Grebe of the Geologisches Landesamt, for courtesies to the writers while we conducted the examinations of the type material in Krefeld, Germany.

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New Theses Added to O. U. Geology Library

The following Master of Science theses have been added recently to The University of Oklahoma Geology Library:

Foraminifera of the Brownstown Formation (Cretaceous) of southwestern Arkansas, by Jesse L. Tuttle, Jr.

Pre-Chester Mississippian rocks of northwestern Oklahoma, by Edward Arthur Hoffmann, Jr.

OKLAHOMA GEOLOGY NOTES

Volume 24

March 1964

Number 3

IN THIS ISSUE

	<i>Page</i>
<i>Bibliography and Index of Oklahoma Geology 1963</i>	
KENNETH S. JOHNSON.....	39
<i>Magnetic Delineation of the Basement Surface at Greenleaf Lake, Muskogee County, Oklahoma</i>	
J. A. E. NORDEN, D. A. KOTILA, AND G. C. GLASER.....	61
<i>Potonicisporites elegans (Wilson and Kosanke, 1944)</i>	
<i>Wilson and Venkatachala Comb. Nov.</i>	
L. R. WILSON AND B. S. VENKATACHALA.....	67
Portland Cement.....	38
New Theses Added to O. U. Geology Library.....	68