

TABLE 12.—MODAL ANALYSES OF CARLTON RHYOLITE AND PRATT HILL QUARTZITE, PRATT HILL

Carlton Rhyolite	ET-10		PH-26			
quartz-feldspar matrix	78.7		83.7			
quartz phenocrysts	5.6		4.7			
orthoclase phenocrysts	10.0		9.8			
chlorite	0.2		0.5			
epidote	0.2		0.5			
opaques	-		0.4			
lithic fragments	-		0.4			
vein quartz	5.3		-			
Pratt Hill quartzite	PH-2	PH-10	ET-11	ET-13	PH-29	ET-12
quartz	52.4	47.3	37.4	45.7	99.+	50?
white micas	45.1	-	-	52.8	Tr	50?
matrix	-	49.6	54.1	-		
chlorite	1.3	-	-	-		
opaques	1.3	1.5	4.7	1.2		
goethite	-	1.5	2.3	0.3		

Notes: The samples also contain trace amounts of muscovite, epidote, and fluorite. Matrix refers to an intimate mixture of white micas and chlorite, which is too fine to accurately point count. The matrix ranges up to about 20% chlorite. ET-11 contains trace amounts of biotite. ET-12 is too fine-grained to accurately point count. Data shown is a visual estimate.

Gabbro Group and the Wichita Granite Group. Ham and others (1964) stated, and Powell and others (1980) reemphasized, that the Meers Quartzite does not resemble any known part of the Tillman metasediments, so that the correlation between the two and the inferred relative age of the Tillman are speculative.

#### Geological Development

According to Ham and others (1964), the Tillman Metasedimentary Group was deposited on a floor of Eastern Arbuckle province rocks. The original sediments were metamorphosed to the greenschist facies, probably owing to subsequent intrusion of Wichita