

eous; massive, with large-scale soft-sediment deformation features in lower part, friable, very porous; Liesegang banding common in some places; contains voids from weathered-out mud

clasts in places, amalgamated channels observed in south road cut; because of an asymmetrical anticline with a steeply dipping east limb in the road cut, accurate measurement of thickness is impossible ~25.0

UNNAMED SHALE

2. Shale, grayish red (10R4/2), poorly exposed in north road ditch, contact with Unit 1 covered; total thickness not exposed. (Note: As the viewer walks south from the railroad tracks, the first exposure of bedrock observed is Unit 2. This shale is stratigraphically higher than Unit 1. Although eroded from above the sandstone of Unit 1 exposed in the road cut, it crops out on both flanks of the asymmetrical anticline discussed earlier in the text about Stop 1.) ~35.0

Total ~330.3

STOP 2

OVERBROOK SANDSTONE MEMBER OF THE SPRINGER FORMATION (City Lake Spillway Section)

*Location: SE¼SW¼NE¼NW¼ and SW¼SE¼
NE¼NW¼ sec.12, T. 4 S., R. 1 E., Carter County
(Ardmore West 7.5' quadrangle)*

Directions: From the intersection of State Highway 142 and U.S. Highway 77 at the northwest edge of Ardmore, drive ~1.4 mi north on U. S. Hwy. 77, then turn west onto the driveway for the water treatment plant and drive 0.5 mi to the boat launching area at the southeast end of City Lake dam. Walk northwest across the dam to the spillway. Exposures are in the cut northwest of the spillway and in the eroded area below the concrete apron of the spillway.

The sandstone exposed at Stop 2 is not equivalent to the unit exposed at the type locality of the Overbrook (Stop 1). When Roth (1928) named the Overbrook Sandstone, he used the names "Overbrook" and "City Lake" interchangeably because he believed them to be the same lithostratigraphic unit. This interpretation has subsequently been disproved (Peace, 1965; Lang, 1966). However, the name "City Lake" is not well known or commonly used, and the name "Overbrook" has become so well established in the literature that displacing it is not justified if stability of nomenclature is to be maintained. Lang (1966, p. 65) suggested that the term "Overbrook" should be suppressed and a new name proposed, with its type section on the Caddo anticline. Meek (1983, p. 24) suggested that a new type locality for the redefined Overbrook be established at the City Lake spillway. We propose here that the Measured Section at Stop 2 of this field trip be designated formally as the principle reference section (North American Commission on Stratigraphic No-

Stop 1

Rod Club (?) Sandstone Member of the Springer Formation (Overbrook Measured Section)

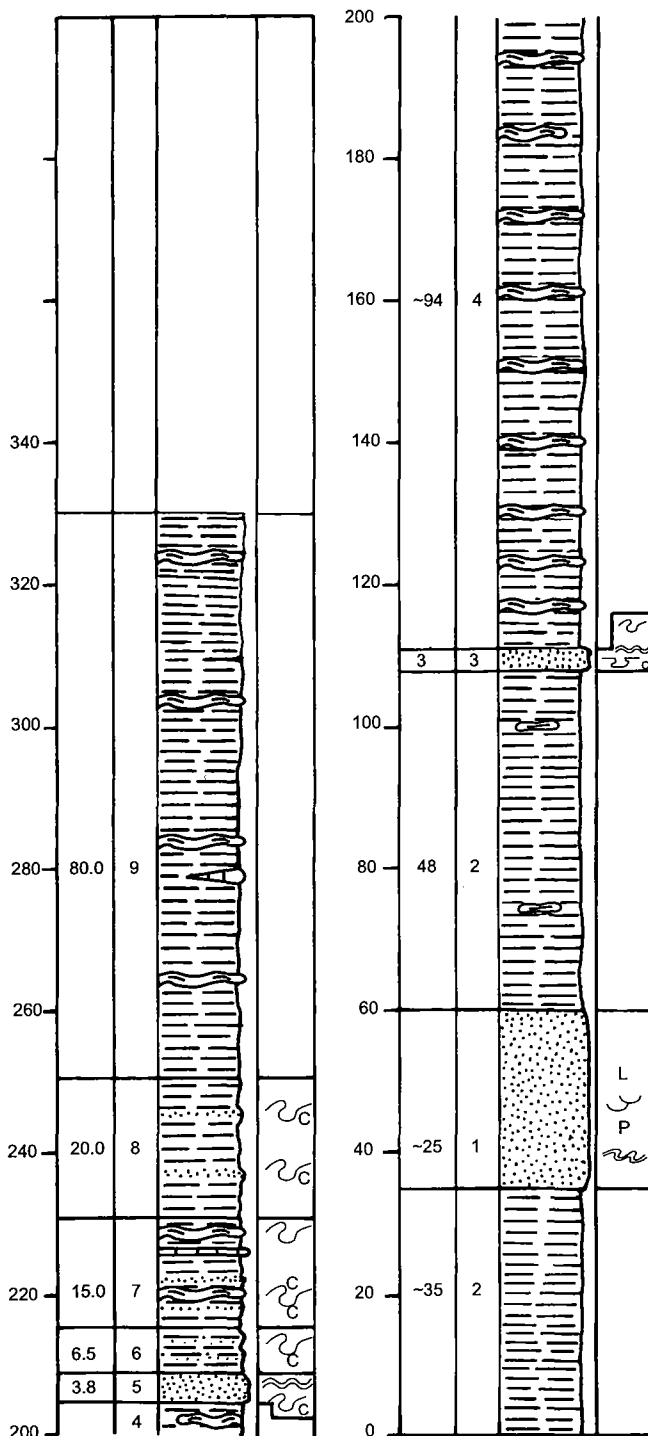


Figure 6. Graphic columnar section of rocks exposed along S.H. 77S at Stop 1. Explanation of symbols in Appendix 1.