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## Part III-Abstracts Of Technical Papers, 1960-61

FOREWORD by Editor

Among several constitution revisions last fall was one which permitted the semi-monthly noon-day luncheons to be more technical and less social than they had theoretically been in the past. As a result an effort was made to get abstracts of papers delivered at the noon meetings as well as at the evening technical sessions, in which attempt we were moderately successful.

In addition to the abstracts presented herein, the Publication Board is pleased to present in full a paper by Dr. L. R. Wilson of the University of Oklahoma dealing with one aspect of the palynology of the Arkoma Basin. It is not included with the symposium in Part II as it is not, strictly speaking, a paper on stratigraphy. Also presented is a digest of an article on "Ignimbrites" by Dr. Harold Enlows of the University of Tulsa. To have presented an abstract of this paper would have destroyed its effectiveness.

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### LAVERNE GAS FIELD FOUR STORY STRATIGRAPHIC TRAP\*

J. DURWOOD PATE

The Laverne Gas Field, located along the northern shelf of the Anadarko Basin, extends over an area of 187 square miles in Beaver and Harper Counties, Oklahoma. The field is unique in Oklahoma in that it contains four stratigraphic traps producing gas from accumulations independent of structural closure.

The first gas well in the Laverne district was completed in 1930, but it was not until December, 1955 that the shallower Wabaunsee "Hoover" gas pay (Virgilian) was discovered. The "Hoover" pay, which attains a maximum of 210 feet in thickness and is the most productive reservoir in the field, contains over one-half of the total gas reserves. The remainder of the reserves is trapped in Missourian and Morrowan sandstones of the Pennsylvanian age and in Mississippian limestone which underlies the angular unconformity between the two systems.

Combined total gas reserves for the "Hoover", Tonkawa and Morrow and Chester reservoirs in the field are 2,578 billion cubic feet.

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### GEOLOGY — SCIENCE OR PROFESSION?

BEN H. PARKER

In view of authoritative definitions of the term "profession" the vast majority of geologists appear to be working in one of the professional aspects of geologic science and not as independent scientists. As professional workers these geologists do have unique professional obligations and responsibilities. These are classified as:

1. Responsibilities to *Client and Employer*.
2. Responsibilities to *Fellow Geologists*.

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\* To be published in the AAPG Symposium, "NATURAL GASES OF NORTH AMERICA," during the latter part of 1961.