

MISSISSIPPI OIL-FIELD AND SALT-DOME NAMES

BY  
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MISSISSIPPI OIL-FIELD AND SALT-DOME NAMES<sup>1</sup>MISSISSIPPI GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY<sup>2</sup>

Jackson, Mississippi

Five oil fields and thirteen piercement salt domes, all of which have not previously been officially named by the Mississippi Geological Society nomenclature committee, were discovered in 1942 and 1943. Three oil fields and eight piercement salt domes were previously known and designated. The earlier oil fields are: Tinsley (1939), Yazoo County; Pickens (1940), Yazoo and Madison counties; and Cary (1941), Sharkey County. The earlier known salt domes are: Edwards dome (1937) and Halifax dome (1941), Hinds County; Midway dome (1937) and Tatum dome (1940), Lamar County; D'Lo dome (1942), Simpson County; Glass dome (1940), Kings dome (1941), and Newman dome (1940), Warren County. The following list with descriptions of the discovery wells brings to eight the number of oil fields discovered in Mississippi to the end of April, 1944, and to twenty-one the number of piercement-type salt domes, some of which have had showings of oil and gas.

## CRANFIELD OIL FIELD

The Cranfield oil field was discovered by the California Company's National Gasoline Company No. 1, Sec. 52, T. 7 N., R. 1 W., Adams County, which was drilled to 10,383 feet. The well was completed, October 6, 1943, in the Wilcox at 5,880-5,885 feet. This test showed gas-distillate in the basal Upper Cretaceous sand. The test is on a prospect described in 1941 by the Mississippi State Geological Survey but was located as a result of geophysical work by the California Company. The name is from a station on the Mississippi Central Railroad in the vicinity of the discovery well.

## BROOKHAVEN OIL FIELD

The Brookhaven oil field was discovered by the California Company's G. T. Smith No. 1, Sec. 4, T. 7 N., R. 7 E., Lincoln County, which was drilled to 12,229 feet. The well was completed, July 8, 1943, from 10,138 to 10,322 feet in the basal sand of the Upper Cretaceous. This test was located as a result of geophysical work by the California Company. It is in an area that has long been known to be regionally high on the terrace gravels (Willis). The name is from the county seat of Lincoln County.

## FLORA OIL FIELD

The Flora oil field was discovered by the Love Petroleum Company's J. R. Anderson No. 2, Sec. 2, T. 8 N., R. 1 W., Madison County. This test was drilled to

<sup>1</sup> Manuscript received, June 8, 1944. Report of the Mississippi Geological Society nomenclature committee, approved by the Society, May 17.

<sup>2</sup> Nomenclature committee: Frederic F. Mellen, chairman; Jack Kennedy, Tom McGlothlin, Donald M. Reese, Ray Stevens, Henry N. Toler.



4,367 feet and was completed in the Upper Cretaceous "Gas rock" at 4,357-4,367 feet on October 5, 1943. This test was located on an old geophysical prospect of Union Producing Company, on which several encouraging wells had been drilled. The name is taken from Flora, a town on the Y.&M.V. Railroad.

## EUCUTTA OIL FIELD

The Eucutta oil field was discovered by Gulf Refining Company's Aden Davis No. 1, Sec. 2, T. 9 N., R. 9 W., Wayne County. This test was drilled to 7,100 feet and completed at 6,666-6,672 feet on October 4, 1943, in the Davis sand of the marine Tuscaloosa (Upper Cretaceous). It was located as a result of geophysical work by the Gulf Refining Company at a locality which attracted early attention because of surface evidences of structure. The name is taken from the community of Eucutta, in the vicinity of the discovery well.

## HEIDELBERG OIL FIELD

The Heidelberg oil field was discovered by the Gulf Refining Company's Helen Morrison No. 1, Sec. 30, T. 1 N., R. 13 E., Jasper County. This test was drilled to 6,578 feet and was completed at 4,958-4,968 feet in basal Eutaw (Upper Cretaceous) sand on January 27, 1944. It was located as a result of geophysical work by the Gulf Refining Company on an area previously leased because of surface structure. The name is taken from the town of Heidelberg on the N.O.&N.E. Railroad.

## SARDIS CHURCH DOME

The Sardis Church dome was discovered by the Freeport Sulphur Company's Cecil Bell No. 1, Sec. 29, T. 10 N., R. 9 E., Copiah County. This test was drilled to 2,262 feet, encountered cap rock at 1,483 feet, and was completed as dry on May 14, 1943. The prospect was located as a result of geophysical work by the Sun Oil Company. The name is taken from Sardis Church community, one mile south of the discovery well.

## BYRD DOME

The Byrd dome was discovered by the Gulf Refining Company's School Land A-1, Sec. 16, T. 3 N., R. 7 W., Greene County. This well was drilled to 2,135 feet, encountered cap rock at 1,625 feet, salt at 2,119 feet, and was completed as dry on July 21, 1943. The test was drilled on a geophysical prospect of the Gulf Refining Company. The name is taken from Byrd, a station on the abandoned G.M.&N. Railroad, 2 miles west of the discovery well.

## LEEDO DOME

The Leedo dome was discovered by the Gulf Refining Company's Sarah B. Cupit No. 1, Sec. 19, T. 8 N., R. 4 E., Jefferson County. This test was drilled to 2,071 feet, encountered cap rock at 1,605 feet, salt at 2,065 feet, and completed



as dry, June 29, 1943. It was located on a geophysical prospect of the Gulf Refining Company. The name is taken from the community of Leedo,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles southeast of the discovery well.

#### PRENTISS DOME

The Prentiss dome was discovered by the Gulf Refining Company's R. V. Blackman No. 1, Sec. 25, T. 7 N., R. 19 W., Jefferson Davis County, which was drilled to 2,686 feet after encountering cap rock at 2,548 feet, and was completed as dry, August 8, 1943. This test was located as a result of geophysical work by the Gulf Refining Company. The name is taken from the county seat of Jefferson Davis County.

#### CARSON DOME

The Carson dome was discovered by the Gulf Refining Company's W. J. Price No. 1, Sec. 19, T. 7 N., R. 17 W., Jefferson Davis County. This test was drilled to 2,538 feet, encountered cap rock at 2,318 feet, and was completed as dry, September 4, 1943. This test was located as a result of geophysical work by the Gulf Refining Company. The name is taken from the town of Carson on the Mississippi Central Railroad,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles southwest of the discovery well.

#### OAKVALE DOME

The Oakvale dome was discovered by the Sun Oil Company's Ed Taylor No. 1 (core test), Sec. 32, T. 6 N., R. 19 W., Jefferson Davis County, which was drilled to 1,916 feet, after encountering cap rock at 1,836 feet, and was completed, November 6, 1940. This test was located as a result of geophysical work by the Sun Oil Company. The name is taken from the town of Oakvale on the G.&S.I. Railroad, in Lawrence County, 2 miles west of the discovery well.

#### MOSELLE DOME

The Moselle dome was discovered by the Gulf Refining Company's S. I. Lowrey 1-A, Sec. 31, T. 7 N., R. 13 W., Jones County. This test was drilled to 2,294 feet, after encountering cap rock at 2,120 feet, and was completed as dry, November 3, 1943. The well was located as a result of geophysical work by the Gulf Refining Company. The name is taken from the town of Moselle on the N.O.&N.E. Railroad, 4 miles southeast of the discovery well.

#### MONTICELLO DOME

The Monticello dome was discovered by the Gulf Refining Company's J. A. Cox No. 1, Sec. 35, T. 7 N., R. 10 E., Lawrence County. This test was drilled to 2,771 feet, encountered cap rock at 2,253 feet, salt at 2,757 feet, and was completed as dry on September 25, 1943. The well was located as a result of geophysical work by the Gulf Refining Company. The name is taken from Monticello, the county seat of Lawrence County, 3 miles east of the discovery well.



## RUTH DOME

The Ruth dome was discovered by the Freeport Sulphur Company's C. C. Clarke No. 2, Sec. 15, T. 5 N., R. 9 E., Lincoln County, which was drilled to 2,710 feet, encountered cap rock at 2,212 feet, and was completed as dry, July 28, 1942. This test was located as a result of geophysical work by the California Company. The name is taken from Ruth, a station on the N.C.&M. Railroad,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles southwest of the discovery well.

## LAMPTON DOME

The Lampton dome was discovered by the Gulf Refining Company's E. H. Bradshaw No. 1, Sec. 20, T. 3 N., R. 17 W., Marion County. This test was drilled to 1,520 feet, after encountering cap rock at 1,365 feet, and was completed as dry, June 25, 1943. It was located as a result of geophysical work by the Gulf Refining Company. The name is taken from Lampton, a station on the abandoned G.&S.I. Railroad.

## NEW HOME DOME

The New Home dome was discovered by the Gulf Refining Company's J. F. Dykes No. 1, Sec. 5, T. 10 N., R. 13 W., Smith County, which was drilled to 2,020 feet, after encountering cap rock at 1,832 feet, and was abandoned, August 2, 1943. It was located as a result of geophysical work by the Gulf Refining Company. The name is taken from New Home church,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of the test well.

## BRUINSBURG DOME

The Bruinsburg dome was discovered by the Freeport Sulphur Company's W. R. Hammett No. 2, Sec. 1, T. 11 N., R. 1 W., Claiborne County. This test was drilled to 2,090 feet, after encountering cap rock at 2,055 feet, and salt at 2,065 feet, and was completed as dry, March 10, 1944. It was located as a result of geophysical work by the Sun Oil Company. The name is taken from Bruinsburg, a decadent shipping point on the Mississippi River.

## ALLEN DOME

The Allen dome was discovered by the Sun Oil Company's Case Lumber Company No. 2, Sec. 5, T. 9 N., R. 6 E., Covich County. This test was drilled to 2,800 feet, encountered cap rock at 2,447 feet, salt at 2,774 feet, and was completed as dry on March 15, 1944. The name is taken from the Allen community.

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