WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An overbased salt of an oligomerized alkylhydroxyaromatic compound, wherein the alkyl group of the alkylhydroxyaromatic compound is derived from an olefin mixture comprising propylene oligomers having an initial boiling point of at least 195°C and a final boiling point of greater than 325°C and up to 400°C as measured by ASTM D86.

2. The overbased salt according to Claim 1, wherein the propylene oligomers have an initial boiling point of at least 220°C as measured by ASTM D86.

3. The overbased salt according to Claims 1 or 2, wherein the propylene oligomers have a final boiling point of 330°C to 375°C as measured by ASTM D86.

4. The overbased salt according to Claims 1-3, wherein the propylene oligomers contain a distribution of carbon atoms that comprise at least 50 weight percent of C_{14} to C_{20} carbon atoms.

5. The overbased salt according to Claims 1-4, wherein the propylene oligomers comprise at least 1 wt. % C_{27+} and up to 5 wt. % C_{27+} carbon atoms.

6. The overbased salt according to Claims 1-5, wherein the salt is an alkali or alkaline earth metal salt.

7. The overbased salt according to Claims 1-6, wherein the oligomerized alkylhydroxyaromatic compound is a sulfurized alkylhydroxyaromatic compound.

8. The overbased salt according to Claims 1-7, wherein the hydroxyaromatic compound is a phenol and the olefin mixture comprises propylene pentamers, hexamers, heptamers, octamers, nonamers, or mixtures thereof.

9. A process for preparing an overbased salt of an oligomerized alkylhydroxyaromatic compound, the process comprising the steps of:

(a) alkylating a hydroxyaromatic compound with an olefin mixture comprising propylene oligomers having an initial boiling point of at least 195°C and a final boiling point of greater than 325°C and up to 400°C as measured by ASTM D86, to provide an alkylhydroxyaromatic compound;

(b) neutralizing the alkylhydroxyaromatic compound of step (a) to provide a salt of the alkylhydroxyaromatic compound;

(c) oligomerizing the salt of the alkylhydroxyaromatic compound of step (b) to provide a salt of an oligomerized alkylhydroxyaromatic compound; and

(d) overbasing the salt of the oligomerized alkylhydroxyaromatic compound of step (c) to provide the overbased salt of the oligomerized alkylhydroxyaromatic compound.

10. The process according to Claim 9, wherein the propylene oligomers have an initial boiling point of at least 220°C and a final boiling point of 330°C to 375°C as measured by ASTM D86.

11. The process according to Claims 9 or 10, wherein the propylene oligomers contain a distribution of carbon atoms that comprise at least 50 weight percent of C_{14} to C_{20} carbon atoms and at least 1 wt. % C_{27+} carbon atoms.

12. A lubricating oil composition comprising (a) a major amount of an oil of lubricating viscosity; and (b) an overbased salt of an oligomerized alkylhydroxyaromatic compound according to Claims 1-9.

13. A method for reducing the endocrine disrupting properties of a lubricating oil composition on exposure to mammals, the method comprising adding the overbased salt of the oligomerized alkylhydroxyaromatic compound according to Claims 1-9 to a lubricating oil composition comprising a major amount of an oil of lubricating viscosity.

14. A propylene oligomer having an initial boiling point of at least 195°C and a final boiling point of greater than 325°C and up to 400°C as measured by ASTM D86, wherein the propylene oligomer contains a distribution of carbon atoms that comprise at least about 50 weight percent of C_{14} to C_{20} carbon atoms.

15. A process comprising (a) contacting a feedstock comprising at least about 50 wt. % propylene, based on the total weight of the feedstock, with a liquid phosphoric acid catalyst having an acid strength of at least 114% and up to 122% in a reaction zone under oligomerization conditions; and (b) isolating a propylene oligomer having an initial boiling point of at least 195°C and a final boiling point of greater than 325°C and up to 400°C as measured by ASTM D86, wherein the propylene oligomer contains a distribution of carbon atoms that comprise at least 50 weight percent of C_{14} to C_{20} carbon atoms.