

and patented a way, to make carbon black by burning natural gas. Wright's method was improved by Godfrey Cabot who entered the business in the 1880s by introducing the *channel method*. The market for carbon black continued to be a darkener for ink, paint, etc. until 1910 when it was discovered that the addition of carbon black to rubber tires greatly enhanced their wearability; a discovery that coincided with the boom in the new automobile and truck industry. By the late 1920s, carbon black industry had developed in Texas where the super-abundance of natural gas encouraged production by the millions of pounds. During 1943, a new method of manufacture was invented: the *furnace method* that used aromatic crude oils and/or refinery bottoms as a source of carbon. The furnace method completely replaced the old channel method in 1976; largely due to the rising cost of natural gas. Within 15 years, carbon black production was moving to Asia. At present, its production and marketing are dominated by India and the People's Republic of China.

### RETURN TO THE OIL CAPITAL: AN INTRODUCTION TO TULSA AND ITS PETROLEUM HISTORY

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Oil production in northeastern Oklahoma dates back to 1859 with oil produced from a Lewis Ross brine well near Salina. With the discovery of the #1 Nellie Johnstone (1897) in Bartlesville, the #1 Sue A. Bland (1901) at Red Fork, and construction of railroad infrastructure, Tulsa became a focal point for the fledgling petroleum industry of Indian Territory. The nearby discovery of Glenn Pool (1905), Oklahoma's first giant oil field located at Glenpool in Tulsa County, created a major economic boom that attracted industry and led to statehood in 1907. The regional industry continued to expand rapidly with numerous discoveries, notably the giant 1912 Cushing Field discovery at the #1 Wheeler in Drumright. Cushing is still prominent as an oil-trading hub with approximately 85 million barrels of storage capacity.

Tulsa quickly grew to be a business, publication and cultural center for the American petroleum industry and continues in that role today. Refineries were built in 1910 and 1913 and connected to the Gulf Coast with pipelines, and Tulsa became the home for major oil company research laboratories such as Amoco and Cities Service. The International Petroleum Exposition (IPE) was the dominant petroleum industry trade fair from 1923 to 1979, although it is best known today for the iconic Golden Driller statue located at the Tulsa Fairgrounds.

The *Oil & Gas Journal* was established in Tulsa by Patrick C. Boyle, began publication in 1910, and its parent company Pennwell is still headquartered in Tulsa. Tulsa-based professional societies include the American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG), Society for Sedimentary Geology (SEPM), Society of Exploration Geophysicists (SEG), and the Association of Desk and Derrick Clubs (ADDC). Another publication resource is *Petroleum Abstracts*, affiliated with the University of Tulsa.

### TOWARD A DATABASE ON THE HISTORY OF PETROLEUM

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This paper calls for a collaborative effort to synthesize information sources on the history of petroleum geoscience and the oil and gas industry. Although the petroleum industry has been the most impactful industry since its beginning in the mid-19th century, its historiography still remains a hobby for many of its researchers and systematic efforts catalogue its information sources are badly needed. The database envisioned in this paper includes (1) history books, (2) bibliographies and references, (2) journals and magazines, (3) museums; (4) professional societies; (5) conferences and symposia; (6) biography and works of major authors and photographers; (7) archives of papers and other materials; (8) information sources on documentary films, novels, movies, stamps and music related to petroleum. For the database, the following regions will be covered sequentially: (1) North America, (2) Europe, (3) South America, (4) Asia, (5) Australia, (6) Middle East, and (7) Africa. These information sources will be published in database formats in the *Oil-Industry History* and will also be posted on the website of the Petroleum History Institute.

### SMELL THAT SWEET PERFUME: OIL PATCH SONGS ON RECORD

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Although still often ignored by folklorists and music historians, there are dozens of commercially recorded petroleum-related songs that speak to life in the oil patch as well as to