

major tool in the arsenal of progress to quell silt and mud to behave as man wished.

By 1916, patent registrations became a form of disclosure about emerging technologies in building materials, fuel, contraptions and processes of every kind by countries agreeing to register patents. Patents became big news for investors worldwide and for people who petitioned governments for innovations they wanted, including ways to tame the weather that caused the mud. Competition for disruptive technology to dominate via registered patents was fierce by 1919. Patents accelerated progress beyond any previous human imagination and catapulted petroleum literally into the atmosphere.

Covering three decades in early petroleum history, the daughter of M. J. Trumble saved pictures of continuous distillation refineries. Until metals were proven to withstand highest heat and storm cell activity for multi-stage continuous refining, Trumble retort smokestacks and their heating ovens below were enclosed in brick anchored upon outdoor star-shaped brick bases that he and collaborators constructed. The brick in photographic evidence is similar to that cited by mud flood historians. Whether or not the brick was excavated used brick, this material was exemplary enough to deploy or replicate in apparatus refining explosive tar and oil. At one large refinery Trumble designed in 1912, it appears two brick retort towers were painted white so as to not appear brick, an approach later adopted by many builders to destylize use of the old brick from ‘the times before.’

The process Trumble adopted with his signature brick-enclosed refineries won sale to and adoption by a large global petroleum syndicate who used his surname for his refining process they deployed worldwide via his patents but whose name he was not licensed to use. His peculiar notions applying rudimentary free energy appear traceable to European scientists of the mid-1800’s. These untrained, organic scientists that influenced MJ also influenced other inventors of his time. They shared familiarity with their use of atmospheric free energy and ideas from the mud flood era called in an 1893 children’s book owned by the inventor’s wife ‘the times before.’

CANADA’S PETROLEUM INDUSTRY HISTORY ON POSTAGE STAMPS AND PHILATELIC COVERS

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Unlike the United States, Canada has strongly documented on postage stamps the history and the importance of their pe-

troleum industry for over 50 years. This began with the March 1, 1950, 50-cent stamp to commemorate oil development in western Canada. The stamp includes a beautifully engraved image of oil derricks, a gas flare, and storage tanks. This postage stamp was the first of at least twelve Canadian postage stamps with petroleum themes issued between 1950 and 2008.

On September 10, 1958, the centennial of the country’s petroleum industry, first established at Oil Springs, Ontario, was commemorated with a 5-cent stamp depicting an oil lamp and a refinery. The release of this stamp coincided with the World Power Conference that convened in Montreal from September 7-11, 1958. Canada was host to some seventeen hundred delegates representing fifty-two countries. There were many interesting cachets designed for the first day covers of this stamp. These were designed by individuals, cachet companies, and oil corporations.

Canadian stamps cover a variety of petroleum-related topics, including the Athabasca tar sands (1978), the kerosene lamp (1988), the 100th anniversary of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy, and Petroleum (1998), Abraham Gesner (2000), and Petro-Canada (2000). In 2008 Canada issued a pair of stamps to celebrate the country’s first transcontinental oil pipeline and the first commercial oil well, depicting Oil Springs’ oil pioneers James Miller Wilson and Charles Tripp.

HANS KUGLER & JOHN SAUNDERS AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON TRINIDAD EXPLORATION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF BIOSTRATIGRAPHY

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In 1913, Swiss geologist Hans G. Kugler (b. 1893) accompanied his mentor, August Tobler, to Trinidad to carry out geological field work. During this excursion, the value of foraminifera (global geological correlation) for oil exploration was first recognized by Tobler while sampling the coast with Kugler. This work inspired Kugler’s interest in developing micropaleontology in Trinidad, improving dating methods using planktic foraminifera. Dr. Kugler was appointed Chief Geologist of Trinidad Leaseholds Limited (TLL) in 1929. In 1956, Texaco acquired TLL, and Dr. Kugler retired as Chief

Geologist but remained as a consultant after his return to Basel and the Natural History Museum. Kugler's 1961 1:100,000 Geological map of Trinidad earned him the nickname "Father of Trinidad geology." Kugler volunteered at the museum where he continued his work where his interest in geology had first sparked until his death in 1987. Hans Kugler's scientific contributions were instrumental to the development of planktonic stratigraphy and correlation.

John Baverstock Saunders (b. 1928) studied geology at University College London, graduating with honours in 1951, and departed for Trinidad the same year. He worked with Hans Kugler at the Geological Laboratory at Pointe-À-Pierre, and later at the Natural History Museum in Basel. After Kugler's retirement in 1959, Saunders became a respected mentor to many junior geologists and micropaleontologists, especially during his time as supervisor of the Geological Lab at Pointe-À-Pierre. After retiring from Texaco in 1975, Saunders became Curator of Micropalaeontology at the Natural History Museum of Basel. He also updated the "Kugler Map" (revision published in 1998) and co-established the Micropalaeontological Reference Collection. He continued his research, leading expeditions into the Dominican Republic (1978-80) and contributing to Plankton Stratigraphy (1985) and Benthic Foraminiferal Biostratigraphy of the South Caribbean Region (1994) – both international landmark works. It was the Initiative of John Saunders to establish The Micropaleontological Reference Centers of the DSDP and ODP, several centers around the world hosting identical samples.

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KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Dr. Abraham Gesner (1797-1864), Fellow of the Geological Society of London (FGS) did not receive his doctoral designation for advanced study in geology, but for medicine. Gesner was a remarkable man. The son of Royalist officers who left the new United States for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia after the revolution, he traded horses from Nova Scotia to the Caribbean, gained his medical degree in London while attending courses in Natural History. He returned to the Maritimes to practice medicine but conveniently in areas of pristine geological beauty. He wrote the treatise of geology of Nova Scotia, also of Prince Edward Island. He was the Provincial Geologist for New Brunswick and his collections became the Provincial Natural History Museum. He also served the Mi'kmaq as Government Agent. He discovered Albertite, in Alberta County, south of Moncton. He discovered the process for distilling kerosene, often from Albertite. This discovery helped lead to the rapid demise of the whaling industry, when the abundant supplies of relatively inexpensive kerosene allowed not only cities such as Boston, Massachusetts and Port of Spain, Trinidad to be illuminated, but also homes of the common folk. In 1863 he was appointed Professor of Natural History at Dalhousie University, but died not long after in 1864 and was buried, strangely, in a pauper's grave in Halifax.



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