

devastation there, they did succeed in recovering several thousand tons of oil.

Much of this story was compiled from a unique record found among papers originating from the British Military Government 912 Celle, between 1945 and 1947.

ACCESSIBLE GEO-ARTIFACTS

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The Geophysical Society of Houston (GSH) formed a museum committee in 1960 and started collecting geophysical instruments/artifacts used to locate petroleum resources. The timing was such that seismic data was being recorded on analog magnetic tape, older technology of recording it on photographic paper was obsolete, and digital recording was on the horizon. Companies were required to make serious technology changes and change hardware, making their older hardware available for donation to the GSH. By 1967, the Society had more than 360 such items and displayed a portion at the annual convention of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists (SEG) in Oklahoma City. Today, the GSH has artifacts on display at four sites in Houston, two in Austin, Texas (including the Bob Bullock State Museum) and one in Canmore, Alberta, Canada. A traveling museum is being prepared for Wichita, Kansas.

GSH's artifacts include: a Mintrop mechanical seismograph developed by Germany to locate enemy artillery and used to locate salt domes. Many types of torsion balances also important in salt dome exploration, gravity meters, magnetometers, seismic recording equipment including a doghouse from the 1950s, interpretation aids, a key punch machine and a huge Landmark interpretation workstation. The largest display was at the recent 75th Anniversary of the SEG in Houston in November, 2005.

PARKERSBURG AND ITS HISTORY WITH THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY

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Abstract not received.

ADVANCES IN THE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF FINDING AND PRODUCING PETROLEUM IN KANSAS

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The science of exploring for oil and gas and the technology of producing it is inextricably intertwined. As progress is made or refined in one area, it is reflected in the other. This symbiotic relationship is repeated in most petroleum oil-producing areas, but is well exhibited by the development of the petroleum industry in Kansas. Petroleum exploration and exploitation have a long history in Kansas dating from 1860 when supposedly the second oil well in the U.S. was drilled near Paola in Miami County. Since that time, some 380,000 wells have been drilled in the state in search of the black gold in this mature Midcontinent petroleum province.

THE HISTORY AND GEOLOGY OF THE FAIRPORT OIL FIELD IN RUSSELL AND ELLIS COUNTIES, KANSAS

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The Fairport Anticline was a known surface feature that was drilled in 1923 to open the Central Kansas Uplift Province. Discovery of the Fairport-Natoma anticline by geologist V.H. McNutt led to the drilling of the No. 1 Oswald by the Valerius Oil and Gas Company. The Oswald was spudded in May of 1923 and reportedly swabbed the first oil on Thanksgiving Day of the same year. The well had an initial potential of 270 barrels of oil per day from the Pennsylvanian Lansing Group strata. Since the No. 1 Oswald was drilled in 1923, there have been 85 additional wells drilled in the same section of land.

The Fairport Field now extends out of Russell into Ellis County and over 800 wells are attributed to it. The Fairport has produced over 58 million barrels of petroleum from seven different pay zones. The field remains active with some development taking place as recently as 2004 and the possibility exists of enhanced production through polymer treatment.