

# FARMINGTON TIMES HUSTLER

Farmington, San Juan County, New Mexico, Thursday, November 2, 1922

RECEIVED  
NUMBER 1-  
AUG 01 1986

# Bringing In Of Pioneer Oil Well At Hogback By OIL CON. DIV. DIST. 3

## Midwest Is Climax To Thirty Year Search For Oil

1

Surface Indications of (M)  
(1) Buried

Surface indications, such as oil, asphaltum and paraffin, saturated rocks and gas emanations, were observed. Many crabs are by the water's surface and explorers of this region (b) never exist along the rim and in the Manticles' hole, outcrops on the Navy's liberation and near Gallipoli.

In the Hagers Springs section of the upper part of the Hagers Springs section, the upper and middle (basal) and upper (carboniferous) (Hagers Springs) formations:—

Very high grade oil was found in the Bluff, Utah, field on the lower Salt Lake, in the Permian or Upper Carboniferous, and oil seeps copiously from the bluffs on the banks of the river;

Gas and oil seeps occur in the same strata in the Carboniferous and Permian to marneous shale outcrop of the Laramie.

The drill had probably reached the

tion, when the soil was absorbed, a considerable gas was evolved in the filtered liquid as at 2500 and 2200 feet, as well as at several other horizons. The Portland soil from 1000 feet was passed from 1500 to 2000 feet, and had of course become 15 feet thick.

Midwest Oil Co. finds oil in  
McPherson area

A well drilled in 1921 by the Midwest Oil Company in the Mellon section, in the southern corner of (old

Canada is reported to have struck oil in commercial quantity at 1845 feet. At around 6000 feet another heavy flow of gas and oil was struck. Drilling

was continued to find feet where no water came in. The well was plugged back to the level of the bottom and water

Taken care of by polymerizing, refinery waste can be suspended until distillation can be carried out.

The high grade oil of the Bluff here is found

The Glade Oil and Gas Synthesize  
Manufactured by Farmington and Ohio cap

well, is now drilling around 1200 feet in Section 24, T. 30 N., R. 13 W. about 6 miles northwest of Farmington. Some gas is reported from this

well and small showings of oil

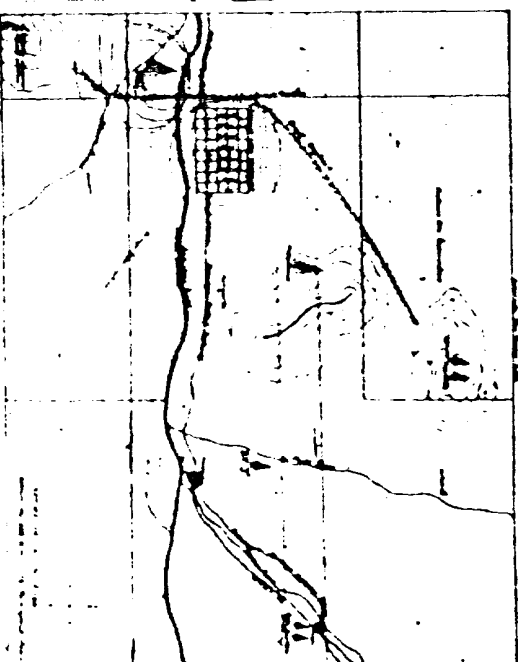
1

# NAVAJO CITY

## TOWNSITE

### In the Heart of the Oil Field

On the main highway and only 3 1/2 miles from the Midwest Petroleum well, Navajo City is destined to be the BOKM town of the Basin.



Located on a distinct structure and the same oil sand runs on down it as under the Midwest lease. EVERY LOT SOLD WITH WARRANTY DEED INCLUDING ALL OIL RIGHTS. A 1/4 or less, purchased cheaply now may be worth thousands in a few months time. Price \$50, \$100, \$150, \$200 depending on location to business district.

#### EAST TOWN

NAVAJO OIL & REALTY CO.  
FARMINGTON, NEW MEXICO  
Phone 1111

west lane and department. These items applying to other non-renewable government land. As the western line of this land practically adjoins the Midwest well, its value is readily appreciated.

Farm lands north of the river only a few miles distant, the deeds to them include all oil rights, and offer an other opportunity for drilling operations, altho on a different structure.

There is also an immense acreage of land north of the river on which the department of the interior can issue drilling permits.

For over thirty years this region has been prospected for oil. This search for petroleum has been carried on by or since Fred Arthur Laker, a former geologist in geology at the Colorado School of Mines, after a thorough investigation, reported that conditions were favorable for the developing of commercial oil wells in the San Juan Basin region.

The effort to find the oil pool was continued because of the persistence of reports of oil that appeared in every hole sunk. Subsequent considerable reports by other geologists developed a series of structural folds, loggers followed the highest, as elevations and variations. This type of loggers indicated the likelihood of all deep structure is recognized in all the fields of the world as an important factor governing the accumulation of petroleum.

This factor is the Midwest Petroleum structure of petroleum.

The Midwest Petroleum structure is the Midwest Petroleum structure of petroleum.

The Midwest Petroleum structure is the Midwest Petroleum structure of petroleum.

The Midwest Petroleum structure is the Midwest Petroleum structure of petroleum.

The Midwest Petroleum structure is the Midwest Petroleum structure of petroleum.

The Midwest Petroleum structure is the Midwest Petroleum structure of petroleum.

The Midwest Petroleum structure is the Midwest Petroleum structure of petroleum.

The Midwest Petroleum structure is the Midwest Petroleum structure of petroleum.

The Midwest Petroleum structure is the Midwest Petroleum structure of petroleum.

The Midwest Petroleum structure is the Midwest Petroleum structure of petroleum.

The Midwest Petroleum structure is the Midwest Petroleum structure of petroleum.

The Midwest Petroleum structure is the Midwest Petroleum structure of petroleum.

The Midwest Petroleum structure is the Midwest Petroleum structure of petroleum.

ation, which covered a period of about a year, and the western part of the Midwest Petroleum structure. Since after making sure the water was not contaminated, the Midwest Petroleum structure was drilled to a depth of 1500 feet, and the water was found to be of the same quality as the water in the Midwest Petroleum structure.

On later found in the Midwest Petroleum structure, the water was found to be of the same quality as the water in the Midwest Petroleum structure.

On later found in the Midwest Petroleum structure, the water was found to be of the same quality as the water in the Midwest Petroleum structure.

On later found in the Midwest Petroleum structure, the water was found to be of the same quality as the water in the Midwest Petroleum structure.

On later found in the Midwest Petroleum structure, the water was found to be of the same quality as the water in the Midwest Petroleum structure.

On later found in the Midwest Petroleum structure, the water was found to be of the same quality as the water in the Midwest Petroleum structure.

On later found in the Midwest Petroleum structure, the water was found to be of the same quality as the water in the Midwest Petroleum structure.

On later found in the Midwest Petroleum structure, the water was found to be of the same quality as the water in the Midwest Petroleum structure.

On later found in the Midwest Petroleum structure, the water was found to be of the same quality as the water in the Midwest Petroleum structure.

On later found in the Midwest Petroleum structure, the water was found to be of the same quality as the water in the Midwest Petroleum structure.

On later found in the Midwest Petroleum structure, the water was found to be of the same quality as the water in the Midwest Petroleum structure.

On later found in the Midwest Petroleum structure, the water was found to be of the same quality as the water in the Midwest Petroleum structure.

On later found in the Midwest Petroleum structure, the water was found to be of the same quality as the water in the Midwest Petroleum structure.

On later found in the Midwest Petroleum structure, the water was found to be of the same quality as the water in the Midwest Petroleum structure.

On later found in the Midwest Petroleum structure, the water was found to be of the same quality as the water in the Midwest Petroleum structure.

On later found in the Midwest Petroleum structure, the water was found to be of the same quality as the water in the Midwest Petroleum structure.

On later found in the Midwest Petroleum structure, the water was found to be of the same quality as the water in the Midwest Petroleum structure.

On later found in the Midwest Petroleum structure, the water was found to be of the same quality as the water in the Midwest Petroleum structure.

On later found in the Midwest Petroleum structure, the water was found to be of the same quality as the water in the Midwest Petroleum structure.

On later found in the Midwest Petroleum structure, the water was found to be of the same quality as the water in the Midwest Petroleum structure.

On later found in the Midwest Petroleum structure, the water was found to be of the same quality as the water in the Midwest Petroleum structure.

On later found in the Midwest Petroleum structure, the water was found to be of the same quality as the water in the Midwest Petroleum structure.

On later found in the Midwest Petroleum structure, the water was found to be of the same quality as the water in the Midwest Petroleum structure.

On later found in the Midwest Petroleum structure, the water was found to be of the same quality as the water in the Midwest Petroleum structure.

On later found in the Midwest Petroleum structure, the water was found to be of the same quality as the water in the Midwest Petroleum structure.

On later found in the Midwest Petroleum structure, the water was found to be of the same quality as the water in the Midwest Petroleum structure.

On later found in the Midwest Petroleum structure, the water was found to be of the same quality as the water in the Midwest Petroleum structure.

On later found in the Midwest Petroleum structure, the water was found to be of the same quality as the water in the Midwest Petroleum structure.

On later found in the Midwest Petroleum structure, the water was found to be of the same quality as the water in the Midwest Petroleum structure.

(By JOHN A. WEINERT)

The San Juan oil and gas fields of northwestern New Mexico and southeastern Colorado are situated in the plateau province on the western slope of the continental divide, and they, like the rest of the great San Juan basin, are a part of the great San Juan

This is a structural basin, more or less circular in outline and extending from latitude of Durango, Colorado, on the north, to latitude of Gallup, New Mexico, on the south, a diameter of nearly 200 miles. Its width is about 150 miles, having its easterly boundary about longitude 106, its westerly, its minnow, and the western boundary at about the New Mexico-Arizona line.

Farmland north of the river only a few miles distant, the deeds to Fortuitous inheritance of the Colorado which include all oil rights, afford another opportunity for drilling operations, albeit on a different structure.

There is also an immense acreage of land north of the river on which the department of the interior can insure drilling permits.

The most pronounced structural feature is the Great Hogback, which crosses the entire strata of the Mesozoic. The hogback is a series of parallel ridges and valleys, and practical-ly forms the western boundary of the coal area. From this rim the strata dip southeasterly towards the center of the basin at first steeply (15° to 20°) and then gradually (5° to 10°).

[illegible]

Very high grain oil was found in the Huff, Utah, field on the lower San Juan, in the Permian of Upper Carboniferous and oil seeps copiously from the bluffs on the banks of the river.

Gas and oil seeps occur in the Lar-  
rimer shale outcrop of the Lar-  
rimer, six miles west of Farmington;  
In the Hayden survey (1870-74)  
the work was abandoned  
Sheridan Window Well Put  
Down 2100 feet

The San Juan Basin Oil Company started a well in the same locality (Section 16, T. 30 N., R. 11 W., S. 11 N.) in 1913. The well was drilled to a depth of 400 feet, when the hole was abandoned because exhausted and worthless. Later California operators leased the land and put the hole down to 2,100 feet, where a large volume of water was encountered and as it was difficult to obtain casing during that period, the well had to be abandoned. Several oil showings are reported in the same locality.

It was in the latter part of the nineteenth century that the first scientific exploration to determine the oil possibilities in Seven Lakes Fields started in the log of the well.

of this region was undertaken. A number of Burmese people created a fund for this purpose and engaged a few lakas to make a thorough examination, which covered a period of about five weeks. Soon after making his report, the Burmese people drilled a well to a depth of 1400 feet near the village of Singu, and oil was struck, but less than a barrel per day. The tools caused the abandonment of the enterprise.

Oil Later Found in Pegasus At Depth of 1,000 Feet	Mean Verde Well in 1918 Shows High Grade Oil
---	--

In 1901 a well was drilled near Pecos Springs, Colorado. At 1000 feet it was struck that was estimated to make about twelve barrels a day. The hole was carried down to reach a low, or dead, but an uncontrollable flow of water necessitated its abandonment.

and dealing trouble caused this well  
be abandoned. The log reports some  
good showings of high-grade oil and

ly in the early afternoon a well was started on the Baker farm, one mile west of Farmington; but as the rig was one of limited capacity, a depth of only 350 feet was attained, at which point considerable gas was encountered.

Q Of this well Prof. Lakes said:  
"Altho the oil has so far been ob-  
tained. The striking of salt water and  
After last year

of gas are good indicators of oil. By a pooling of Mesa Verde Institute. The strata is alright for burning, and since with the Atlas Oil Syndicate a well there is a fairly curved natural gas well was finished and drilled into the structure of surrounding areas, which now sits south of the town of Atlas is not unfavorable. We think it would. At 1900 feet a 6 million cubic feet sample of Farmington is put down a few miles from the town and is now supplied in its well in gas for oil and gas. (and that place with light and fuel).

In several wells drilled for water around well was immediately started to and have been found.

The (Lacle) and (Lan) Hydrate  
innamed by Farmington and (Lun) cap  
lial, is now drilling around 100 feet  
in Section 24, T. 30 N., R. 13 W.  
about 6 miles northeast of Farmington.  
Lanue gas is reported from this  
well and small showings of oil.  
Thirty-Five Million Feed Cattle  
in Midwest Well on Laplata  
not always feasible in a large dig  
can be provided  
President That Great Oil Field  
Canada is now Juan Hernandez  
In view of the foregoing facts the  
discovery of gas is of great value  
of the wells drilled in this region, we  
have every reason to believe that we  
will find a large field in this section.

ing drilling operations in this section in the spring of 1923 by sinking in Well No. 1 on their 6,800 acre lease in the Indian reservation, 16 miles northwest of Farmington. A million-foot flow of gas was struck at ground 1,200 feet, which resulted in the gas being burned off and only just some ignited, totally destroying the derrick and most of the drilling apparatus. A new rig was set up and Well No. 2 drilled rapidly to a depth of 2,100 feet, where a 35 million-foot flow (estimated) of gas was struck. Several weeks were spent in bringing this giant gusher under control. This gas may be piped to Durango, where it can be used for several thousand square miles of which some now assuredly are the subject of the big fielding program, whose representative business, on the ground since the big Mexican strike, securing leases on a coal, gas, and oil territory and making preparations for an extensive drilling campaign that will involve the production of millions of dollars.

Therefore, with the application of the new oil scientific and technical methods known to date, the oil should be developed here in the near future on oil and gas field containing the largest reserves of oil in the world.

\_\_\_\_\_

NAVajo CITY  
• TOWNSITE •

## In the Heart of the Oil Field

