

NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Santa Fe, New Mexico

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS ON WELLS

Submit this report in triplicate to the Oil Conservation Commission or its proper agent within ten days after the work specified is completed. It should be signed and sworn to before a notary public for reports on beginning drilling operations, results of shooting well, results of test of casing shut-off, result of plugging of well, and other important operations, even though the work was witnessed by an agent of the Commission. Reports on minor operations need not be signed and sworn to before a notary public. See additional instructions in the Rules and Regulations of the Commission.

Indicate nature of report by checking below:

REPORT ON BEGINNING DRILLING OPERATIONS		REPORT ON REPAIRING WELL	
REPORT ON RESULT OF SHOOTING OR OTHER TREATMENT OF WELL	XXXXXX XXX	REPORT ON PULLING OR OTHERWISE ALTERING CASING	
REPORT ON RESULT OF TEST OF CASING SHUT-OFF		REPORT ON DEEPENING WELL	
REPORT ON RESULT OF PLUGGING OF WELL			

Hobbs, New Mexico Jan 1937

Place Date

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION,
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

Gentlemen:

Following is a report on the work done and the results obtained under the heading noted above at the _____

~~GULF OIL CORPORATION~~ **F. W. Kutter "A"** Well No. **#2** in the _____
GYPSY DIVISION Company or Operator Lease
SE/4 of Sec. **20**, T. **19**, R. **37**, N. M. P. M.,
Monument Field, **Lea.** County.

The dates of this work were as follows: _____

Notice of intention to do the work was [was not] submitted on Form C-102 on _____ 19____
 and approval of the proposed plan was [was not] obtained. (Cross out incorrect words.)

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF WORK DONE AND RESULTS OBTAINED

1-17-1937 shot with 300 quarts solidified glycerin 4" shells from 3882' to 4002'.

Test before shot:- 37 barrels in 24 hours.

Test after shot:- No Test

~~Test~~ Note; * Will acidize with 1,000 gallons.

Witnessed by **V. B. Peck** **American Glycerin Company** **Shooter.**
S. C. Cummings **Gulf** **District Supt.**
 Name Company Title

Subscribed and sworn before me this _____

23rd day of **February**, 19 **37**

[Signature]
 Notary Public

My commission expires **Feb 8-1941**

I hereby swear or affirm that the information given above is true and correct.

Name **S. C. Cummings**

Position **District Supt.**

Representing **GULF OIL CORPORATION**
 Company or Operator **GYPSY DIVISION**

Address **Hobbs, New Mexico.**

Remarks:

[Signature]
 Name
 Title

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER I: THE EARLY YEARS

The history of the United States begins with the arrival of the first European settlers in the late 15th century. Christopher Columbus's voyage in 1492 opened the way for Spanish exploration and settlement. Other European powers, including France, England, and the Netherlands, followed, establishing colonies across the eastern and southern coasts of North America. The early years were characterized by a struggle for land, resources, and political autonomy. The Pilgrims at Plymouth and the Puritans at Massachusetts sought religious freedom, while other settlers pursued economic opportunities. The growth of these colonies led to increasing tensions with the British mother country, culminating in the American Revolution.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The American Revolution (1775-1783) was a pivotal moment in the nation's history. It was a war for independence from British rule, fought primarily in the eastern United States. The revolution was driven by a desire for self-governance and the rejection of British taxation without representation. Key events include the Battle of the Clouds, the Siege of Fort Mifflin, the Battle of Brandywine, and the crossing of the Delaware River. The war culminated in the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and the Treaty of Paris in 1783, which recognized the United States as a sovereign nation.

THE CONSTITUTION AND EARLY PRESIDENTS

Following the revolution, the United States needed a new framework of government. The Articles of Confederation, the first constitution, proved to be weak and ineffective. In 1787, the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia drafted the current U.S. Constitution. The document established a system of checks and balances, separating powers among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. The first President, George Washington, was inaugurated in 1789, marking the beginning of the new republic.

THE WESTERN EXPANSION

The early years of the United States were marked by westward expansion. Settlers moved from the eastern seaboard into the interior, seeking land for agriculture and trade. This expansion was often met with resistance from Native American tribes, leading to conflicts such as the American Indian Wars. The Louisiana Purchase of 1803, which doubled the size of the United States, was a significant event in this period. The expansion also led to the development of new industries and the growth of the nation's economy.

THE CIVIL WAR

The Civil War (1861-1865) was a defining moment in the nation's history. It was a conflict between the Union and the Confederate States of America, fought primarily in the southern United States. The war was driven by the issue of slavery and the desire for states' rights. Key events include the Battle of Fort Sumter, the Battle of Antietam, and the Emancipation Proclamation. The war ended with the Union's victory and the preservation of the nation.

The Civil War led to the Reconstruction era, a period of rebuilding and reform in the southern United States. It was a time of significant social and political change, as the nation grappled with the legacy of slavery and the need for a more unified and just society.