

NEW MEXICO STATE LAND OFFICE  
OFFICE OF THE STATE GEOLOGIST  
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

### MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS ON WELLS

Submit this report in duplicate to the State Geologist or proper Oil and Gas Inspector 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 water shut-off, result of abandonment of well, and other important operations, even though the work was witnessed by the State Geologist or Oil and Gas Inspector. Reports on minor operations need not be signed and sworn to before a notary public, but such operations should be witnessed by an Oil and Gas Inspector if possible.

Indicate nature of report by checking below:

REPORT ON BEGINNING DRILLING OPERATIONS		REPORT ON DEEPENING WELL	
REPORT ON RESULT OF SHOOTING WELL		REPORT ON PULLING OR OTHERWISE ALTERING CASING	
REPORT ON RESULT OF TEST OF WATER SHUT-OFF	<b>XXXX</b>	REPORT ON REPAIRING WELL	
REPORT ON RESULT OF ABANDONMENT OF WELL			

**Hobbs, N. M.      September 9th 1932**

Mr. **E. H. Wells** State Geologist,

PLACE

DATE

Santa Fe, N. Mex.

Following is a report on the work done and the results obtained under the heading noted above at the  
**The Midwest Refining Company      Byers** Well No. **11** in the

**NW 1/4** of Sec. **3**, T. **19 S**, R. **38 E**, N. M. P. M.,  
**Hobbs** Oil Field, **Lea** County.

The dates of this work were as follows: **September 8th 1932**

Notice of intention to do the work was (~~was~~) submitted on Form SG 103 on **September 5th**, 19**32**, and approval of the proposed plan was (~~was~~) obtained. (Cross out incorrect words.)

#### DETAILED ACCOUNT OF WORK DONE AND RESULTS OBTAINED

**Cement plug in 16" casing was drilled out, hole was bailed dry and allowed to stand for water shut off test- No fluid entered the hole during test- Drilling was resumed**

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

**9th** day of **September**, 19**32**

NOTARY PUBLIC.

My commission expires **Oct 17th 1934**

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

Name **C. H. Byers**

Position **District Superintendent**

Representing **The Midwest Refining Company**

Address **Hobbs, N. M.** COMPANY OR OPERATOR.

Remarks:

NAME

TITLE

STATE OIL & GAS INSPECTOR

# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FROM 1776 TO 1876

The history of the United States of America from 1776 to 1876 is a story of growth, struggle, and achievement. It begins with the Declaration of Independence in 1776, which marked the birth of a new nation. The early years were marked by the struggle for independence from British rule, culminating in the American Revolution. The new nation then faced the challenge of building a government that could unite the diverse states and peoples of the continent. The Constitution of 1787 provided the framework for this government, and the Bill of Rights guaranteed the freedoms of the individual.

The next decades saw the expansion of the United States across the continent, from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific. This expansion was driven by the desire for land, resources, and new markets. The Louisiana Purchase of 1803 and the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848 were key events in this process. The westward movement of the population led to the development of new industries and the growth of the economy.

The mid-19th century was a period of great social and political change. The issue of slavery became a central focus of national debate, leading to the Civil War in 1861. The war was a turning point in the history of the United States, as it resulted in the abolition of slavery and the strengthening of the federal government. The Reconstruction period that followed was a time of struggle for the newly freed slaves, as they fought for equal rights and citizenship.

The Civil War was a conflict that reshaped the United States. It was fought between the Northern states, which opposed slavery, and the Southern states, which defended it. The war ended in 1865 with the Union's victory. The Reconstruction period that followed was a time of struggle for the newly freed slaves, as they fought for equal rights and citizenship. The Reconstruction period was marked by the passage of the Reconstruction Acts, which aimed to rebuild the Southern states and integrate the freed slaves into society.

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