

DUPLICATE

NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Santa Fe, New Mexico

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES

RECEIVED
SEP 26 1945

Submit this notice in triplicate to the Oil Conservation Commission or its proper agent before the work specified is to begin. A copy will be returned to the sender on which will be given the approval, with any modifications considered advisable, or the rejection by the Commission or agent, of the plan submitted. The plan as approved should be followed, and work should not begin until approval is obtained. See additional instructions in the Rules and Regulations of the Commission.

Indicate nature of notice by checking below:

HOBBS OFFICE

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO TEST CASING SHUT-OFF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NOTICE OF INTENTION TO SHOOT OR CHEMICALLY TREAT WELL	
NOTICE OF INTENTION TO CHANGE PLANS		NOTICE OF INTENTION TO PULL OR OTHERWISE ALTER CASING	
NOTICE OF INTENTION TO REPAIR WELL		NOTICE OF INTENTION TO PLUG WELL	
NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DEEPEN WELL			

Midland, Texas, Sept. 25, 1945
Place Date

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Gentlemen:

Following is a notice of intention to do certain work as described below at the _____

~~Humble Oil & Refg Company~~ ~~Whitaker & Perkins Et Al~~ Well No. 1 in NE/4 of NW/4
of Sec. 12, T. 22S, R. 37E, N. M. P. M., Padlock Wildcat Field,
County.

See FULL DETAILS OF PROPOSED PLAN OF WORK

FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS IN THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE COMMISSION

SIZE	WEIGHT	AMOUNT	SET AT	FORMATION	TOTAL DEPTH OF WELL	NO. SACKS & MAKE CEMENT	PLUG ON BOTTOM
5-1/2"	14#	5207'	5219'	Lime	5219'	300 sacks Halliburton Bulk Cement	10.20 PM 9-26-45

Halliburton method used.

Will test with 1000# pressure and drill plug September 26, 1945.

SEP 26 1945

Approved _____, 19____
except as follows:

Humble Oil & Refg Company
Company or Operator
By J. P. Ruckman
Position Acting Division Superintendent
Send communications regarding well to _____

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION,
By W. H. Harbrough
Title Oil & Gas Inspector

Name J. P. Ruckman
Address Box 1600 Midland, Texas

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

1776-1863

The history of the United States from 1776 to 1863 is a story of a young nation's struggle for independence, growth, and unity. It begins with the Declaration of Independence in 1776, which marked the birth of the United States as a sovereign nation. The early years were marked by the American Revolutionary War (1775-1781), which resulted in the United States' victory over Great Britain. This was followed by the ratification of the Constitution in 1787, which established the framework for the federal government.

The early 19th century saw the United States expand its territory westward, a process known as Manifest Destiny. This expansion was driven by the desire for land, resources, and new markets. The Louisiana Purchase of 1803 and the Texas Annexation of 1845 were major milestones in this process. The Mexican-American War (1846-1848) resulted in the United States gaining California and other western territories.

The mid-19th century was a period of intense social and political conflict. The issue of slavery became the central focus of the nation's debate. The abolitionist movement gained momentum, and the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 and the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 further fueled the controversy. The Dred Scott decision of 1857, which ruled that African Americans were not citizens and that Congress could not regulate slavery in the territories, deepened the divide.

The Civil War (1861-1865) was the result of these tensions. It was a conflict between the Union (the North) and the Confederacy (the South) over the issue of slavery. The war was a turning point in American history, as it led to the abolition of slavery and the preservation of the Union. The Emancipation Proclamation of 1863, which declared that all slaves in the Confederate states were free, was a key moment in the war.

The Reconstruction era (1863-1877) followed the Civil War. It was a period of rebuilding the South and integrating African Americans into the nation's political and social life. The Reconstruction Acts of 1867 required the Southern states to ratify the 14th Amendment, which granted citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the United States, including African Americans. However, the Reconstruction era was marked by resistance and violence, particularly in the South.

The Reconstruction era ended in 1877 with the Compromise of 1877, which restored the Southern states to the Union without the Reconstruction Acts. This led to the rise of Jim Crow laws, which enforced racial segregation and discrimination against African Americans. The Reconstruction era was a period of significant change and struggle, as the United States sought to define its identity as a nation of free people.

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