

P-W

Bowie Oil Syndicate #1 2-4  
Sec 18 - Twp 13S R 29E  
Cochise County, Arizona

2-4

County Cochise

Area \_\_\_\_\_

Lease No. \_\_\_\_\_

Well Name Bowie Oil Syndicate #1

Location SE NW Sec 18 Twp 13S Range 29E Footage est. 1720 fwl 1660 fwl

Elev \_\_\_\_\_ Gr \_\_\_\_\_ KB Date 2-1-25 Spud Complete Abandon \_\_\_\_\_ Total Depth 4110 ✓

Contractor: \_\_\_\_\_ Approx. Cost \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Drilled by Rotary \_\_\_\_\_ Cable Tool \_\_\_\_\_

Casing Size	Depth	Cement
16	620	
12	1450	
10	2520	
8 1/2	3273	
6 1/4	3856	

Production Horizon \_\_\_\_\_  
Initial Production D & A

REMARKS:

Canfield (USGS) loc 18-13S-28E  
SE-SE-NW

Elec. Logs (1)  
Applic to Plub \_\_\_\_\_ Plugging Record \_\_\_\_\_ Completion Report \_\_\_\_\_

Sample Log \_\_\_\_\_  
Sample Descript \_\_\_\_\_  
Sample Set 7-25, P-1637  
Cores \_\_\_\_\_

Water well - accepted by \_\_\_\_\_

Bond Co. & No. \_\_\_\_\_

Bond Am't \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Cancelled \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Organization Report \_\_\_\_\_

Filing Receipt \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_ Well Book \_\_\_\_\_ Plat Book \_\_\_\_\_

Loc. Plat \_\_\_\_\_ Dedication \_\_\_\_\_

API # 02-003-05007

PERMIT NO. None Date Issued \_\_\_\_\_

2-4

LOG OF BOWIE OIL WELL NO. 1, Four Miles East  
of Bowie, Arizona, started in 1924. Twelve  
miles West of San Simon Oil Well #1.

COCHISE COUNTY

Sec. 18, 13 S., 29 E.

The log down to 2847 was supposed to have been stolen by the two drillers who were  
fired. Practically, the log was about as follows:

Top	719	clay and shale
719	1619	38 ft. showing oil in brown sand
2036	2042	6 ft. showing oil
2107	2237	130 ft. of sand showing oil
2283	2434	151 ft. of sand showing oil. The formation outside of the sands were some clay, but mostly brown, red and other colors of shale and lime, towards the last.

The first water sand was 90 ft. First artesian water sand was 600 ft. The second  
artesian water sand was 900 ft. Six more artesian water sands to 1100 ft. The  
following is the log given by Walter M. Tuttle:

2847	2895	gray sand carrying considerable oil and dead gas
2895	2900	hard blue lime
2900	2918	blue broken lime - softer
2918	2945	green hard serpentine
2945	2958	hard black lime
2958	2972	sand showing oil and gas (dead)
2972	2976	blue shale oil and gas
2976	2995	gray sand oil and gas
2995	3000	blue shale
3000	3018	coarse sand showing oil and dead gas
3018	3020	break
3020	3048	hard gray lime
3048	3054	brown sandy shale
3054	3065	fine gray chalky lime
3065	3097	sand showing oil and gas
3097	3180	brown lime shals
3180	3185	water sand
3185	3190	brown shale
3190	3210	sandy
3210	3276	brown hard lime
8 1/2 in. casing run		Drill stem bent. Shut down Feb. 9, 1926.
3276	3285	gray soapstone
3285	3292	gray sandy lime
3292	3322	pink lime
3322	3326	brown lime gas and oil showing
3326	3354	brown lime shale
3354	3370	brown shale showing gas and oil
3370	3398	pink sandy lime
3398	3410	fine gray mixed sand
3410	3440	pink sandy lime
3440	3444	pink shale showing oil and gas
3444	3460	gray mixed sand
3460	3470	pink, blue, brown shale
3470	3480	gray hard mixed sand
3480	3495	pink lime shale showing oil and gas
3495	3500	pink lime shale
3500	3504	blue and pink shale
3504	3510	hard sand
3510	3520	blue and gray sandy shale
3520	3530	blue sticky shale
3530	3542	pink mixed sandy lime showing gas and oil
3542	3544	tough hard drilling lime
3544	3580	sandy lime different colors
3580	3585	brown shale - 3585 to 3600 shale all colors showing gas & oil (more)
3600	3620	gray sandy lime showing more gas and oil
3620	3623	gray lime shale showing more gas and oil
3623	3625	brown lime shale showing more gas and oil
3625	3682	brown sandy lime shale showing gas and oil considerable
3682	3605	brown sandy lime " " " "
3705	3710	shale
3710	3713	hard gray lime
3713	3740	sandy lime shale showing gas and oil
3740	3746	blue and gray soapstone shale showing gas and oil
3746	3 50	hard gray lime shale

## LOG OF BOWIE OIL WELL NO. 1

COCHISE COUNTY

3750	3765	blue and gray shell and sandy lime - showing gas and oil
3765	3777	blue soapstone shale - showing gas and oil
3777	3790	gray sandy lime - showing gas and oil showing
3790	3792	shale - showing gas and oil
3792	3812	all colors sandy shale - showing gas & oil
3812	3820	brown shale - showing gas and oil
3820	3835	lime shell mixed showing gas and oil
3835	3845	green lime shell showing gas and oil
3845	3852	green lime shell - showing gas and oil

The following is the only log the Utah Petroleum Corp. (said to be a subsidiary of all major Co.) would give us. I. S. W. Funk, was at the well every day and they went quite regularly through about 10 of gray lime and then alternating with about 10 to 15 ft. of green 10 to 15 ft. of green oil honey combed oil rock heavily saturated with gas and oil.

The artesian water had been standing on the gas and oil for a year or more and the man who ran it would not let Mr. Tuttle shut the water off and test it. The above corp. before drilling got a string of 6 inch casing and a control head and set it on the lime at 3852, then drilled about 25 feet into fresh sands and then swabbed the water down 1400 ft. and it begun blowing over the derrick about 20 ft. They shut it off and filled the hole with water and sent for the directors from San Francisco and Salt Lake City and again swabbed it down about 1400 ft and it again started blowing over the top of the derrick about 20 ft. They again shut it off and filled the hole with water and began drilling two shifts night and day. Before starting to drill they again put the swab on and swabbed it down 650 ft., and it again started to foam up several feet, and they shut it off and filled it with water and went to drilling. Tuttle was not on the job from 3852 and on. The log I got was as follows:

3852	3857	green sand - heavily saturated with gas and oil
3857	3858	green sand heavily saturated with gas and oil
The entire sump hole was		always covered with heavy colors like a peacock.
3858	3861	green sand porous showing heavy oil and gas
3861	3872	green sand porous showing heavy oil and gas
3872	3877	green sand and little shale - showing heavy oil and gas
3877	3879	green sand and shale " " " " "
3879	3884	green sand " " " " "
3884	3944	green sand and lime " " " " "
3944	3946	green sand showing gas and oil
3946	4100	green sandy lime " " " " "

They stopped in gray lime. Pulled the casing up about 3 ft. and left all the artesian water in the hole again and stopped drilling. I am positive the log they gave me is not correct for they do not give the lime and green sands alternately as I stated above as I was on the job every day and saw it tested.

This well was south of the apex or where the old gas crack 20 miles long occurred about 50 years ago, about 4 miles towards the fault line which was at that place about 4 miles from the fault line, but being on a slant towards the fault line was shallower than the San Simon Oil Well No. 1 which is close to the gas crack and apex or in the bottom of the basin.

The entire structure, according to our geologist David Gistavison is about 28 miles long and averages 8 miles wide under the great artesian water belt. The Valley is level and San Simon well is close to the center of the unbroken part of the Valley.

s/ S. W. Funk

LOG OF BOWIE OIL WELL NO. 1, Four Miles East  
of Bowie, Arizona, started in 1924. Twelve  
miles West of San Simon Oil Well #1.

COCHISE COUNTY

Sec. 18, 13 S., 29 E.

The log down to 2847 was supposed to have been stolen by the two drillers who were  
fired. Practically, the log was about as follows:

Top	719	clay and shale
719	1619	38 ft. showing oil in brown sand
2036	2042	6 ft. showing oil
2107	2237	130 ft. of sand showing oil
2283	2434	151 ft. of sand showing oil. The formation outside of the sands were some clay, but mostly brown, red and other colors of shale and lime, towards the last.

The first water sand was 90 ft. First artesian water sand was 600 ft. The second  
artesian water sand was 900 ft. Six more artesian water sands to 1100 ft. The  
following is the log given by Walter M. Tuttle:

2847	2895	gray sand carrying considerable oil and dead gas
2895	2900	hard blue lime
2900	2918	blue broken lime - softer
2918	2945	green hard serpentine
2945	2958	hard black lime
2958	2972	sand showing oil and gas (dead)
2972	2976	blue shale oil and gas
2976	2995	gray sand oil and gas
2995	3000	blue shale
3000	3018	coarse sand showing oil and dead gas
3018	3020	break
3020	3048	hard gray lime
3048	3054	brown sandy shale
3054	3065	fine gray chalky lime
3065	3097	sand showing oil and gas
3097	3180	brown lime shale
3180	3185	water sand
3185	3190	brown shale
3190	3210	sandy
3210	3276	brown hard lime
8 1/4 in. casing run	Drill stem bent. Shut down Feb. 9, 1926.	
3276	3285	gray soapstone
3285	3292	gray sandy lime
3292	3322	pink lime
3322	3326	brown lime gas and oil showing
3326	3354	brown lime shale
3354	3370	brown shale showing gas and oil
3370	3398	pink sandy lime
3398	3410	fine gray mixed sand
3410	3440	pink sandy lime
3440	3444	pink shale showing oil and gas
3444	3460	gray mixed sand
3460	3470	pink, blue, brown shale
3470	3480	gray hard mixed sand
3480	3495	pink lime shale showing oil and gas
3495	3500	pink lime shale
3500	3504	blue and pink shale
3504	3510	hard sand
3510	3520	blue and gray sandy shale
3520	3530	blue sticky shale
3530	3542	pink mixed sandy lime showing gas and oil
3542	3544	tough hard drilling lime
3544	3580	sandy lime different colors
3580	3585	brown shale - 3585 to 3600 shale all colors showing gas & oil (more)
3600	3620	gray sandy lime showing more gas and oil
3620	3623	gray lime shale showing more gas and oil
3623	3625	brown lime shale showing more gas and oil
3625	3682	brown sandy lime shale showing gas and oil considerable
3682	3605	brown sandy lime " " " "
3705	3710	shale
3710	3713	hard gray lime
3713	3740	sandy lime shale showing gas and oil
3740	3746	blue and gray soapstone shale showing gas and oil
3746	3750	hard gray lime shale

## LOG OF BOWIE OIL WELL NO. 1

COCHISE COUNTY

3750	3765	blue and gray shell and sandy lime - showing gas and oil
3765	3777	blue soapstone shale - showing gas and oil
3777	3790	gray sandy lime - showing gas and oil showing
3790	3792	shale - showing gas and oil
3792	3812	all colors sandy shale - showing gas & oil
3812	3820	brown shale - showing gas and oil
3820	3835	lime shell mixed showing gas and oil
3835	3845	green lime shell showing gas and oil
3845	3852	green lime shell - showing gas and oil

The following is the only log the Utah Petroleum Corp. (said to be a subsidiary of all major Co.) would give us. I. S. W. Funk, was at the well every day and they went quite regularly through about 10 of gray lime and then alternating with about 10 to 15 ft. of green 10 to 15 ft. of green oil honey combed oil rock heavily saturated with gas and oil.

The artesian water had been standing on the gas and oil for a year or more and the man who ran it would not let Mr. Tuttle shut the water off and test it. The above corp. before drilling got a string of 6 inch casing and a control head and set it on the lime at 3852, then drilled about 25 feet into fresh sands and then swabbed the water down 1400 ft. and it begun blowing over the derrick about 20 ft. They shut it off and filled the hole with water and sent for the directors from San Francisco and Salt Lake City and again swabbed it down about 1400 ft and it again started blowing over the top of the derrick about 20 ft. They again shut it off and filled the hole with water and began drilling two shifts night and day. Before starting to drill they again put the swab on and swabbed it down 650 ft., and it again started to foam up several feet, and they shut it off and filled it with water and went to drilling. Tuttle was not on the job from 3852 and on. The log I got was as follows:

3852	3857	green sand - heavily saturated with gas and oil
3857	3858	green sand heavily saturated with gas and oil
The entire sump hole was		always covered with heavy colors like a peacock.
3858	3861	green sand porous showing heavy oil and gas
3861	3872	green sand porous showing heavy oil and gas
3872	3877	green sand and little shale - showing heavy oil and gas
3877	3879	green sand and shale " " " " "
3879	3884	green sand " " " " "
3884	3944	green sand and lime " " " " "
3944	3946	green sand showing gas and oil
3946	4100	green sandy lime " " " " "

They stopped in gray lime. Pulled the casing up about 3 ft. and left all the artesian water in the hole again and stopped drilling. I am positive the log they gave me is not correct for they do not give the lime and green sands alternately as I stated above as I was on the job every day and saw it tested.

This well was south of the apex or where the old gas crack 20 miles long occurred about 50 years ago, about 4 miles towards the fault line which was at that place about 4 miles from the fault line, but being on a slant towards the fault line was shallower than the San Simon Oil Well No. 1 which is close to the gas crack and apex or in the bottom of the basin.

The entire structure, according to our geologist David Gistavison is about 28 miles long and averages 8 miles wide under the great artesian water belt. The Valley is level and San Simon well is close to the center of the unbroken part of the Valley.

s/ S. W. Funk

LOG OF BOWIE OIL WELL NO. 1, Four miles East  
of Bowie, Arizona, started in 1924. Twelve  
miles West of San Simon Oil Well #1.

Senw 18-13s-29e

The log down to 2847 was supposed to have been stolen by the two drillers who were fired. Practically, the log was about as follows:

From top to 719 was clay and shale.

From 719 to 1619 - 38 ft. showing oil in brown sand.

2036 to 2042 was 6 ft. showing oil.

2107 to 2237 was 130 ft. of sand showing oil.

2283 to 2434 was 151 ft. of sand showing oil. The formation outside of the sands were some clay, but mostly brown, red and other colors of shale and lime, towards the last.

The first water sand was 90 ft. First artesian water sand was 600 ft. The second artesian water sand was 900 ft. Six more artesian water sands to 1100 ft. The following is the log given by Walter M. Tuttle:

2847 to 2895 gray sand carrying considerable oil and dead gas  
2895 to 2900 hard blue lime  
2900 to 2918 blue broken lime - softer  
2918 to 2945 green hard serpentine  
2945 to 2958 hard black lime  
2958 to 2972 sand showing oil and gas (dead)  
2972 to 2976 blue shale oil and gas  
2976 to 2995 gray sand oil and gas  
2995 to 3000 blue shale  
3000 to 3018 coarse sand showing oil and dead gas  
3018 to 3020 break  
3020 to 3048 hard gray lime  
3048 to 3054 brown sandy shale  
3054 to 3065 fine gray chalkey lime  
3065 to 3097 sand showing oil and gas  
3097 to 3180 brown lime shale  
3180 to 3185 water sand  
3185 to 3190 brown shale  
3190 to 3210 sandy  
3210 to 3276 brown hard lime  
8 1/2 in. casing run Drill stem bent. Shut down Feb. 9, 1926.  
3276 to 3285 gray soapstone  
3285 to 3292 gray sandy lime  
3292 to 3322 pink lime  
3322 to 3326 brown lime gas and oil showing  
3326 to 3354 brown lime shale  
3354 to 3370 brown shale showing gas and oil  
3370 to 3398 pink sandy lime  
3398 to 3410 fine gray mixed sand  
3410 to 3440 pink sandy lime  
3440 to 3444 pink shale showing oil and gas  
3444 to 3460 gray mixed sand  
3460 to 3470 pink, blue, brown shale  
3470 to 3480 gray hard mixed sand  
3480 to 3495 pink lime shale showing oil and gas  
3495 to 3500 pink lime shale  
3500 to 3504 blue and pink shale  
3504 to 3510 hard sand  
3510 to 3520 blue and gray sandy shale  
3520 to 3530 blue sticky shale  
3530 to 3542 pink mixed sandy lime showing gas and oil  
3542 to 3544 tough hard drilling lime  
3544 to 3580 sandy lime different colors  
3580 to 3585 brown shale - 3585 to 3600 shale all colors showing gas & oil (more)  
3600 to 3620 gray sandy lime showing more gas and oil  
3620 to 3623 gray lime shale showing more gas and oil  
3623 to 3625 brown lime shale showing more gas and oil  
3625 to 3682 brown sandy lime shale showing gas and oil considerable  
3682 to 3605 brown sandy lime " " " " "  
3705 to 3710 shale  
3710 to 3713 hard gray lime  
3713 to 3740 sandy lime shale showing gas and oil  
3740 to 3746 blue and gray soapstone shale showing gas and oil  
3746 to 3750 hard gray lime shale  
3750 to 3765 blue and gray shell and sandy lime - showing gas and oil  
3765 to 3777 blue soapstone shale - showing gas and oil

LOG OF BOWIE OIL WELL NO. 1 (continued)

3777 to 3790 gray sandy lime - Showing gas and oil showing  
3790 to 3792 shale - Showing gas and oil  
3792 to 3812 all colors sandy shale - showing gas & oil  
3812 to 3820 brown shale - showing gas and oil  
3820 to 3835 lime shell mixed showing gas and oil  
3835 to 3845 green lime shell showing gas and oil  
3845 to 3852 green lime shell - showing gas and oil

The following is the only log the Utah Petroleum Corp. (Sand to be a subsidiary of all major Co.) would give us. I, S. W. Funk, was at the well every day and they went quite regularly through about 10 of gray lime and then alternating with about 10 to 15 ft. of green 10 to 15 ft of green oil honey combed oil rock heavily saturated with gas and oil.

The artesian water had been standing on the gas and oil for a year or more and the man who ran it would not let Mr. Tuttle shut the water off and test it. The above corp. before drilling got a string of 6 inch casing and a control head and set it on the lime at 3852, then drilled about 25 feet into fresh sands and then swabbed the water down 1400 ft. and it begun blowing over the derrick about 20 ft. They shut it off and filled the hole with water and sent for the directors from San Francisco and Salt Lake City and again swabbed it down about 1400 ft and it again started blowing over the top of the derrick about 20 ft. They again shut it off and filled the hole with water and began drilling two shifts night and day. Before starting to drill they again put the swab on and swabbed it down 650 ft, and it again started to foam up several feet, and they shut it off and filled it with water and went to drilling. Tuttle was not on the job from 3852 and on. The log I got was as follows:

3852 to 3857 green sand - heavily saturated with gas and oil  
3857 to 3858 green sand heavily saturated with gas and oil  
The entire sump hole was always covered with heavy colors like a peacock.  
3858 to 3861 green sand porous showing heavy oil and gas.  
3861 to 3872 green sand porous showing heavy oil and gas.  
3872 to 3877 green sand and little shale - showing heavy oil and gas.  
3877 to 3879 green sand and shale " " " " "  
3879 to 3884 green sand " " " " "  
3884 to 3944 green sand and lime " " " " "  
3944 to 3946 green sand showing gas and oil " " " " "  
3946 to 4100 green sandy lime " " " " "

They stopped in gray lime. Pulled the casing up about 3 ft. and left all the artesian water in the hole again and stopped drilling.  
I am positive the log they gave me is not correct for they do not give the lime and green sands alternately as I stated above as I was on the job every day and saw it tested.

This well was south of the apex or where the old gas crack 20 miles long occurred about 50 years ago, about 4 miles towards the fault line which was at that place about 4 miles from the fault line, but being on a slant towards the fault line was shallower than the San Simon Oil Well No. 1 which is close to the gas crack and apex or in the bottom of the basin.

The entire structure, according to our geologist David Gistavison is about 28 miles long and averages 8 miles wide under the great artesian water belt. The Valley is level and San Simon well is close to the center of the unbroken part of the Valley.

s/ S. W. Funk

LOG OF BOWIE OIL WELL NO. 1, Four miles East  
of Bowie, Arizona, started in 1924. Twelve  
miles West of San Simon Oil Well #1.

The log down to 2847 was supposed to have been stolen by the two drillers who were fired. Practically, the log was about as follows:

From top to 719 was clay and shale.  
From 719 to 1619 - 38 ft. showing oil in brown sand. *Senw 18-13s-29e*  
2036 to 2042 was 6 ft. showing oil.  
2107 to 2237 was 130 ft. of sand showing oil.  
2283 to 2434 was 151 ft. of sand showing oil. The formation outside of the sands were some clay, but mostly brown, red and other colors of shale and lime, towards the last.  
The first water sand was 90 ft. First artesian water sand was 600 ft. The second artesian water sand was 900 ft. Six more artesian water sands to 1100 ft. The following is the log given by Walter M. Tuttle:

2847 to 2895 gray sand carrying considerable oil and dead gas  
2895 to 2900 hard blue lime  
2900 to 2918 blue broken lime - softer  
2918 to 2945 green hard serpentine  
2945 to 2958 hard black lime  
2958 to 2972 sand showing oil and gas (dead)  
2972 to 2976 blue shale oil and gas  
2976 to 2995 gray sand oil and gas  
2995 to 3000 blue shale  
3000 to 3018 coarse sand showing oil and dead gas  
3018 to 3020 break  
3020 to 3048 hard gray lime  
3048 to 3054 brown sandy shale  
3054 to 3065 fine gray chalkey lime  
3065 to 3097 sand showing oil and gas  
3097 to 3180 brown lime shale  
3180 to 3185 water sand  
3185 to 3190 brown shale  
3190 to 3210 sandy  
3210 to 3276 brown hard lime  
8 1/2 in. casing run Drill stem bent. Shut down Feb. 9, 1926.  
3276 to 3285 gray soapstone  
3285 to 3292 gray sandy lime  
3292 to 3322 pink lime  
3322 to 3326 brown lime gas and oil showing  
3326 to 3354 brown lime shale  
3354 to 3370 brown shale showing gas and oil  
3370 to 3398 pink sandy lime  
3398 to 3410 fine gray mixed sand  
3410 to 3440 pink sandy lime  
3440 to 3444 pink shale showing oil and gas  
3444 to 3460 gray mixed sand  
3460 to 3470 pink, blue, brown shale  
3470 to 3480 gray hard mixed sand  
3480 to 3495 pink lime shale showing oil and gas  
3495 to 3500 pink lime shale  
3500 to 3504 blue and pink shale  
3504 to 3510 hard sand  
3510 to 3520 blue and gray sandy shale  
3520 to 3530 blue sticky shale  
3530 to 3542 pink mixed sandy lime showing gas and oil  
3542 to 3544 tough hard drilling lime  
3544 to 3580 sandy lime different colors  
3580 to 3585 brown shale - 3585 to 3600 shale all colors showing gas & oil (more)  
3600 to 3620 gray sandy lime showing more gas and oil  
3620 to 3623 gray lime shale showing more gas and oil  
3623 to 3625 brown lime shale showing more gas and oil  
3625 to 3682 brown sandy lime shale showing gas and oil considerable  
3682 to 3605 brown sandy lime " " " " "  
3705 to 3710 shale  
3710 to 3713 hard gray lime  
3713 to 3740 sandy lime shale showing gas and oil  
3740 to 3746 blue and gray soapstone shale showing gas and oil  
3746 to 3750 hard gray lime shale  
3750 to 3765 blue and gray shell and sandy lime - showing gas and oil  
3765 to 3777 blue soapstone shale - showing gas and oil

LOG OF BOWIE OIL WELL NO. 1 (continued)

Senw 18-135-27e

3777 to 3790 gray sandy lime - Showing gas and oil showing  
 3790 to 3792 shale - Showing gas and oil  
 3792 to 3812 all colors sandy shale - showing gas & oil  
 3812 to 3820 brown shale - showing gas and oil  
 3820 to 3835 lime shell mixed showing gas and oil  
 3835 to 3845 green lime shell showing gas and oil  
 3845 to 3852 green lime shell - showing gas and oil

The following is the only log the Utah Petroleum Corp! (Sand to be a subsidiary of all major Co.) would give us. I, S. W. Funk, was at the well every day and they went quite regularly through about 10 of gray lime and then alternating with about 10 to 15 ft. of green 10 to 15 ft of green oil honey combed oil rock heavily saturated with gas and oil.

The artesian water had been standing on the gas and oil for a year or more and the man who ran it would not let Mr. Tuttle shut the water off and test it. The above corp! before drilling got a string of 6 inch casing and a control head and set it on the lime at 3852, then drilled about 25 feet into fresh sands and then swabbed the water down 1400 ft. and it began blowing over the derrick about 20 ft. They shut it off and filled the hole with water and sent for the directors from San Francisco and Salt Lake City and again swabbed it down about 1400 ft and it again started blowing over the top of the derrick about 20 ft. They again shut it off and filled the hole with water and began drilling two shifts night and day. Before starting to drill they again put the swab on and swabbed it down 650 ft. and it again started to foam up several feet, and they shut it off and filled it with water and went to drilling. Tuttle was not on the job from 3852 and on. The log I got was as follows:

3852 to 3857 green sand - heavily saturated with gas and oil  
 3857 to 3858 green sand heavily saturated with gas and oil  
 The entire sump hole was always covered with heavy colors like a peacock.  
 3858 to 3861 green sand porous showing heavy oil and gas.  
 3861 to 3872 green sand porous showing heavy oil and gas.  
 3872 to 3877 green sand and little shale - showing heavy oil and gas.  
 3877 to 3879 green sand and shale " " " " "  
 3879 to 3884 green sand " " " " "  
 3884 to 3944 green sand and lime " " " " "  
 3944 to 3946 green sand showing gas and oil " " " " "  
 3946 to 4100 green sandy lime " " " " "

They stopped in gray lime. Pulled the casing up about 3 ft. and left all the artesian water in the hole again and stopped drilling.

I am positive the log they gave me is not correct for they do not give the lime and green sands alternately as I stated above as I was on the job every day and saw it tested.

This well was south of the apex or where the old gas crack 20 miles long occurred about 50 years ago, about 4 miles towards the fault line which was at that place about 4 miles from the fault line, but being on a slant towards the fault line was shallower than the San Simon Oil Well No. 1 which is close to the gas crack and apex or in the bottom of the basin.

The entire structure, according to our geologist David Gistavison is about 28 miles long and averages 8 miles wide under the great artesian water belt. The Valley is level and San Simon well is close to the center of the unbroken part of the Valley.

s/ S. W. Funk

Bowie Oil Syndicate #1

SE $\frac{1}{4}$  SE $\frac{1}{4}$  NW $\frac{1}{4}$  18-13S-29E, G&SRM. Drilling commenced February 1, 1925. Total depth 4110'. Junk in the bottom of the hole. Log from Arizona Bureau of Mines files.

0	100	Clay and sand
100	200	Hard sand and caliche lime
200	320	Blue clay and sand
320	620	Water sand, boulders, and gravel
620	650	Red and blue clay
650	1010	Water sand, gravel, and boulders
1010	1450	Hard red sand and shale
1450	1600	Reddish brown lime shale
1600	1750	Lime shale, red, <u>swamp gas odor</u>
1750	1925	Red lime shale
1925	1935	Sand and shale <u>show traces of oil</u>
1935	2100	Red lime shale, sticky
2100	2300	Red lime shale, sandy, <u>traces of oil</u>
2300	2540	Red shale, <del>streaks of gr. and br. sand</del>
2540	2600	Red sh., streaks of gr. and br. sand
2600	2650	Sticky red and gray shale
2650	2700	Hard sand and shale, <u>oil colors, gas</u>
2700	2775	<u>Oil sand, trace of oil</u>
2775	2847	?
2847	2958	Sand lime
2958	2972	Sand, <u>showing oil and gas</u>
2972	3276	Sandy shale, <u>trace oil and gas</u>
3276	3354	Sandy lime
3354	3460	Gray sandy shale, <u>some gas</u>
3460	3510	Hard sandy shale
3510	3530	Sticky shale
3530	3560	Sandy lime
3560	3600	Shale, <u>showing oil and gas</u>
3600	3705	Sandy lime shale
3705	3812	Lime shale
3812	3820	<u>Oil sand</u>
3820	3852	Lime shell
3852	4110	No record, except that all formations show oil when tested with ether or chloroform. Gas has rotten egg smell.

Casing record	16 "	620'
	12 "	1450'
	10"	2520'
	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3273'
	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3856', cemented.

o permit

Bowie Oil Syndicate-San Simon Basin  
by L. A. Heindl

Senw 18-135-29e

Depth

3700'  $\frac{1}{2}$

Blue gray, fine grained gritstone to clay-few larger quartz fragments up to 1/2 mm. Numerous small fragments of biotite or hornblende(?) and some quartz fragments. Grit appears generally well rounded. Possibly tuffaceous. Cemented with lime and some small calcite crystals along fracture surfaces.

Gritstone

3800'  $\frac{1}{2}$

Dark gray, fine grit. 60% unidentified. Dark material, well rounded. 40% quartz-rounded. Good reaction to HCl eroding part of the dark material.

Grit

Random fragments

Gray green, light reddish brown tight clays and fine-grained sandstones which may be tuffaceous. Fragments are laminated and thinly bedded. One fragment (sandstone) has a slickenside surface.

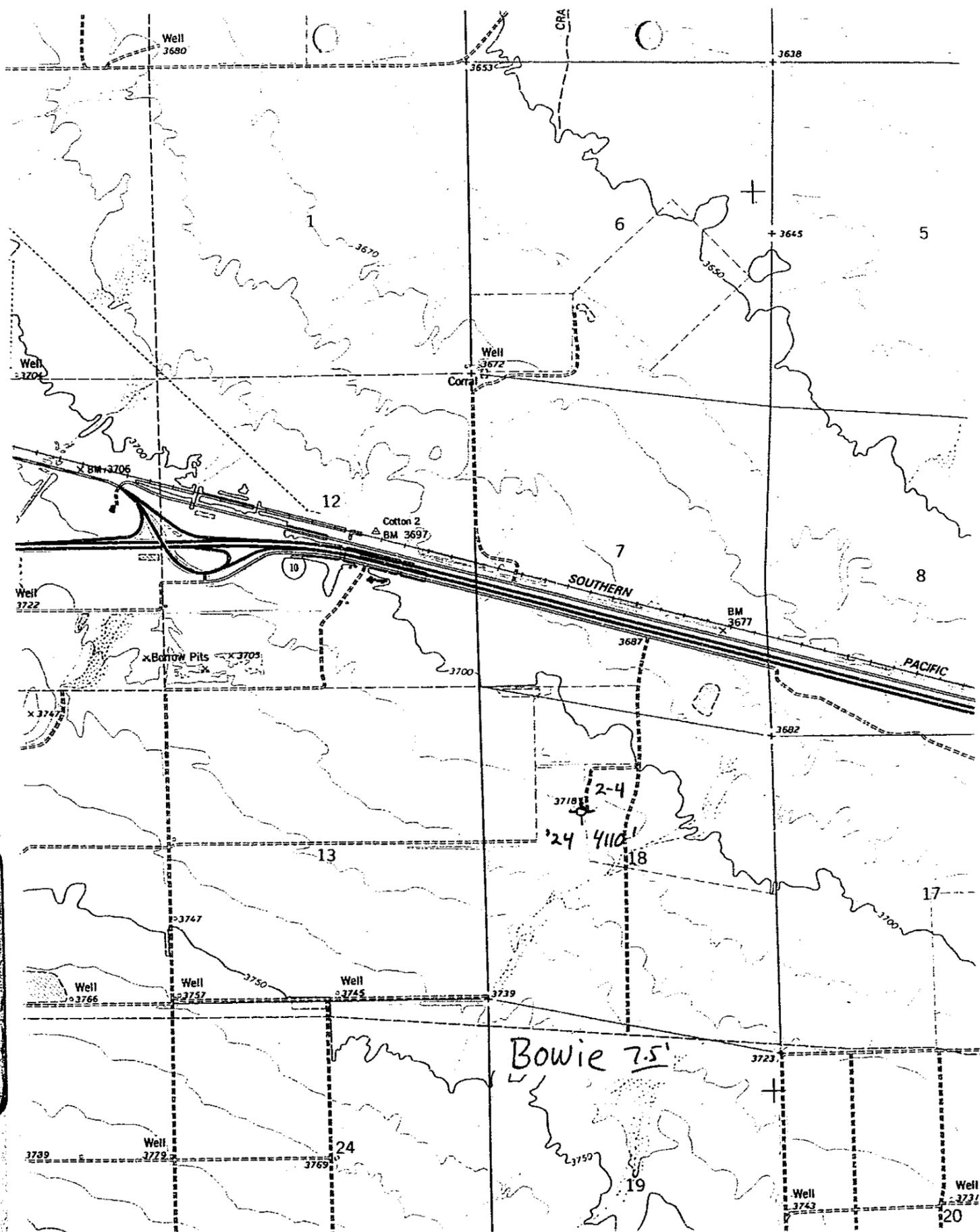
PARTIAL LIST OF WELLS DRILLED IN ARIZONA

APACHE COUNTY

- 1. Hogback Oil Company No. 1. Sec. 24, T. 23N. R. 30E.  
 340' from N. line, 300' from W. line of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  NW $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Sec. 24.  
 Drilling commenced November 15, 1926.  
 Drilling completed May 7, 1927.  
 Total Depth 1510', in gray granite.  
 No shows recorded.  
 Log on file and plotted.  
 Located on upthrown fault block South end  
 of Defiance Uplift.
- 2. U. S. Indian Service Water Well, at junction of roads,  
South of Window Rock and 2 miles East of St. Michaels.  
 T. D. 1795. Surface dips 15-25° E., in Chinlee Fm.  
 Hole bottomed in Cutler Formation. No shows oil or  
 gas.  
 Log on file.  
 E. flank Defiance Uplift.
- 3. Zuni Oil Company No. 1 Sec. 6, T. 19N., R. 24E.  
 T. D. @ 1000 feet. Start in Chinlee, bottomed in  
 lower Chinle.  
 No shows oil and gas on our records.  
 No log on file.  
 Located on NE flank of so-called Garrizo Anticline.

COCHISE COUNTY

- 1. Arzberger No. 1 SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 19, T. 15 S., R. 26 E.  
 Commenced drilling April 3, 1931.  
 Completed drilling October 28, 1931.  
 T. D. 3298'.  
 No shows recorded on log.  
 Temperature at 3225-35' 110° F.  
 Log on file and plotted.
- 2. Bowie Oil Leasing Syndicate No. 1. SE $\frac{1}{4}$  NW $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 18, T. 13 S.,  
R. 27 E.  
 Commenced \* \* \* \* \*  
 Completed drilling February 1, 1925.  
 T. D. 4110'.  
 Shows:  
 1925-35 sso  
 2100-2300 sdy sh, sso  
 2670-2700 sdy sh, sso & g  
 2958-62 sd, sso & g  
 3560 sh, sso & g  
 3815-3852-4110 shows oil when tested with  
 chloroform also H<sub>2</sub>S.  
 Log on file and plotted.

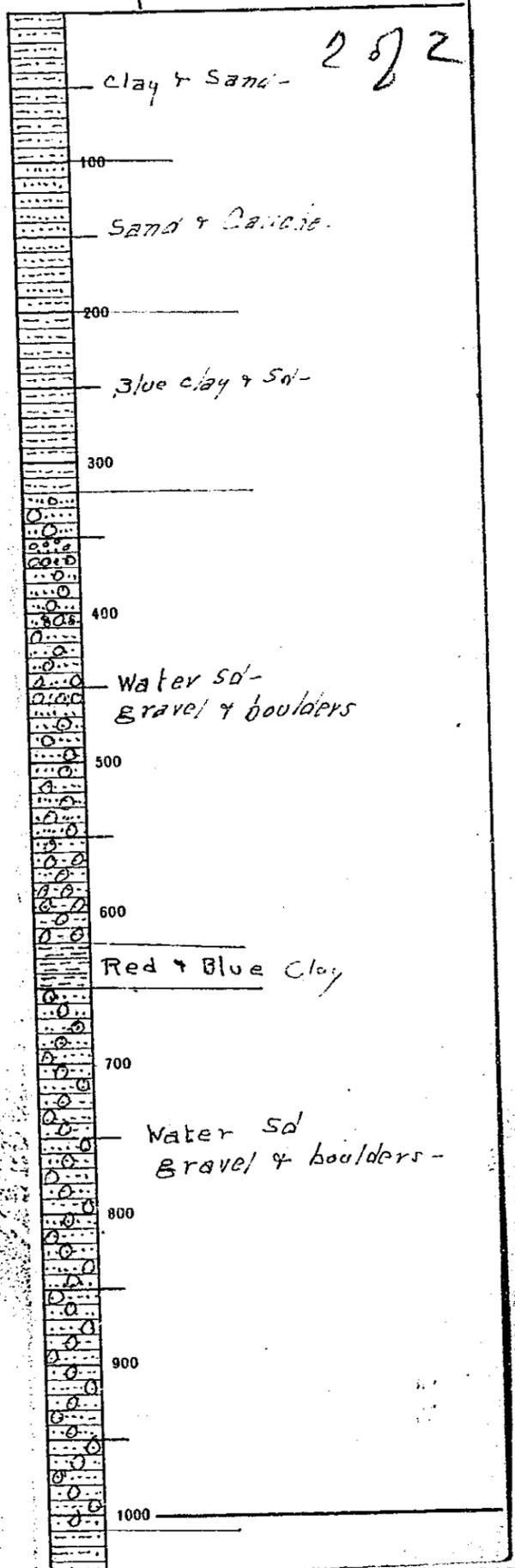


BOND NO. None  
AMOUNT None  
CANCELLED -0-  
ORGANIZATION REPORT None

*No permit*

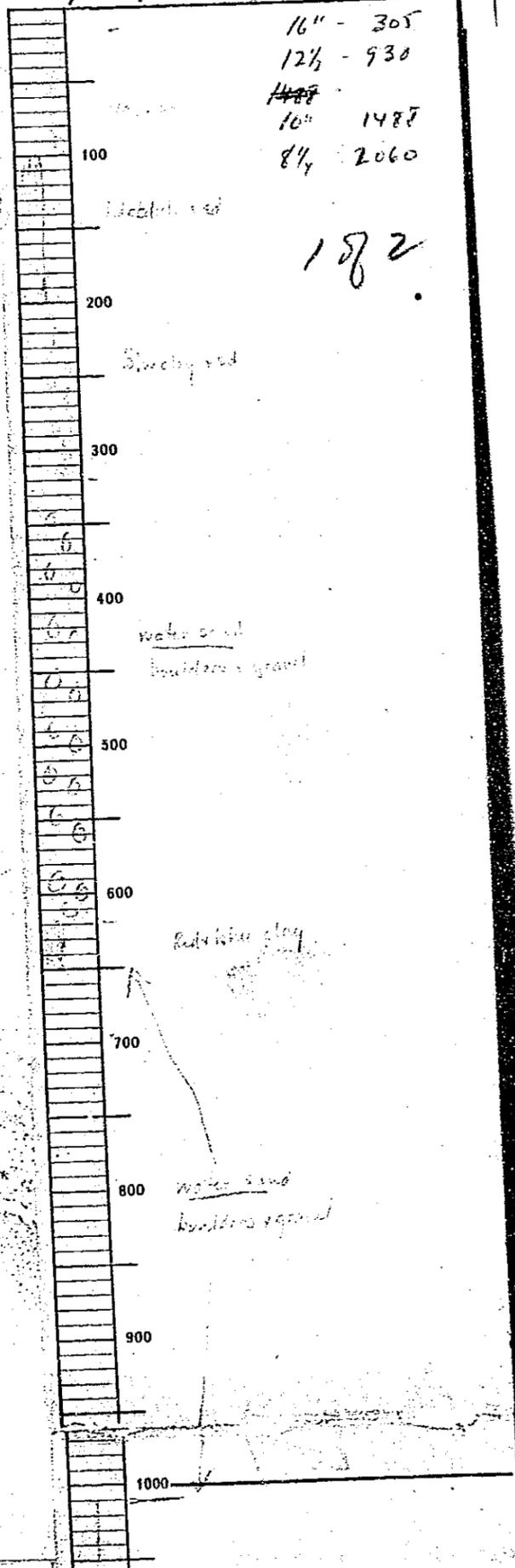
Sec 118 2-4

T.	R.	13 S 29 E	Bowie Synd- COMPANY
			Bowie NO. 1
		COMMENCED	2/1 19 25
		COMPLETED	19
ELEVATION		REMARKS: T.D. 4110'	

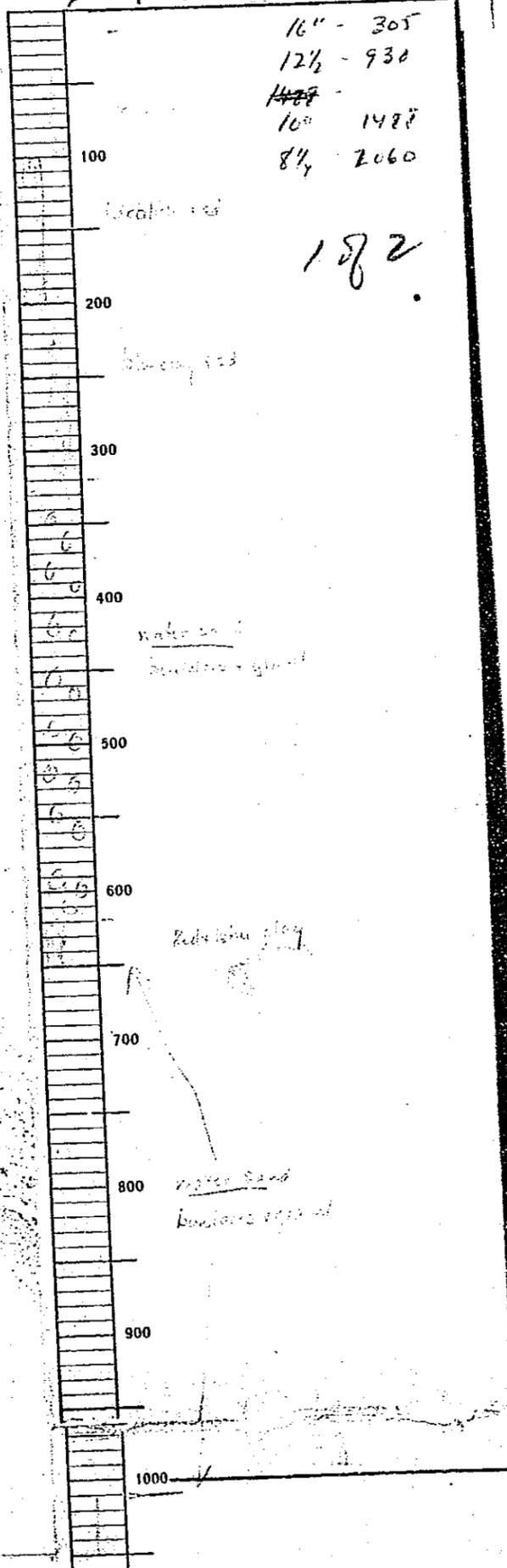


SE NW 18 Cochise 2-4

T.	R.	Syndicate
135	29E	Bowie Oil Leasing COMPANY
		Bowie NO. 1
		COMMENCED 2-1-1925
		COMPLETED 1925
ELEVATION		REMARKS:
6		TO 4110



SE NW 18		Cochise 2-4	
T.	R.	Bowie Oil Leasing Syndicate COMPANY	
13S	29E	Bowie NO. 1	
		COMMENCED	2-1-1925
		COMPLETED	1925
ELEVATION		REMARKS:	
6		TD 4110	



700

800

water sand  
benzene vapor

800

1000

1100

1200

limonite stain

1300

1400

1500

limonite stain  
+ sh.

1600

1700

limonite stain  
sharp gas odor

1800

Red lime shale

1900

25  
35  
sh + sh 550

2000

Red lime shale  
sticky.

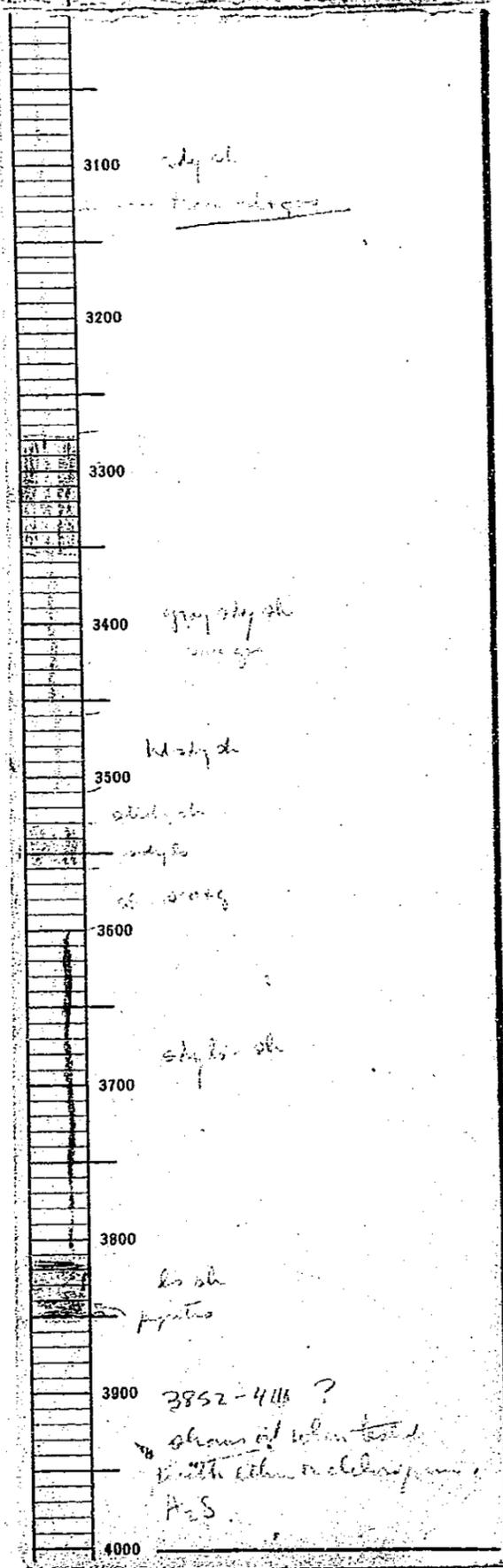
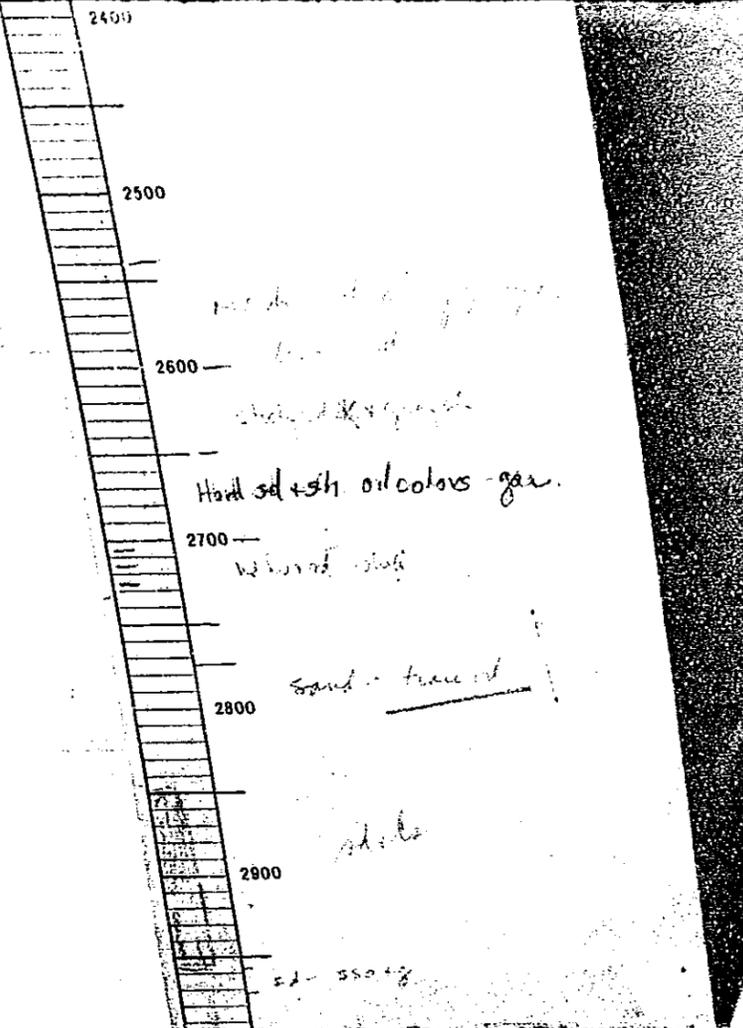
2100

2200

Red lime sh. sdg  
250

2300







Fife Symington  
Governor

State of Arizona  
**Arizona Geological Survey**

416 W. Congress, Suite 100  
Tucson, Arizona 85701  
(520) 770-3500



Larry D. Fellows  
Director and State Geologist

June 3, 1996

Mr. John P. Wilson  
1109 Skyway  
Las Cruces, New Mexico 88001-4016

*file 2-4*

Dear John:

Thank you for sending the several newspaper quotes on early drilling activity in San Simon Valley. I'm not familiar with the "oil affinity instrument" mentioned in the articles. A seismograph instrument measures and records the travel time of sound waves through the earth, sourced either by dynamite or vibroseis at the surface. The descriptions in the accounts do not make it entirely clear if the "Trumbull Seismograph" was a true seismograph instrument in this sense, or something else, like maybe a witching stick?!

You may find information on old drilling equipment by contacting a museum in a drilling town. The Oil Museum in Midland, Texas, has several of the old rigs rigged up, and it may be a good source. Maybe the museum in oil towns like Roswell or Farmington.

Finally, a copy of the section on the overthrust play in Arizona from *Oil and Gas in Arizona* by Nations, Brennan, and Ybarra is attached. This article gives a good overview of that play in Arizona.

Sincerely,

*Steve*

Steven L. Rauzi  
Oil and Gas Program Administrator

Enclosure

Graham County Guardian and Gila Valley Farmer (Safford, Ariz.); reel commencing with April 1, 1927 (31st year, #7), continuing thru April 20, 1928:

Oil string casing is now being installed at the Bowie well four miles east of Bowie, now in charge of the Utah Petroleum corporation. Plans to place the well on production are nearing completion, it is reported." 4/8/27

file 2-4  
April 22, 1927, p. 10: "Utah Company Will Complete Drilling of Bowie Oil Well."

"According to information reaching Safford, the Utah Petroleum corporation, with headquarters at Salt Lake City, has made arrangements to complete Bowie Oil Well No. 1. Their superintendent, Mr. A.J. Denny, according to the information received is on the ground and we understand operations have commenced.

After an investigation the company released the following report:

'Test of Bowie well showed large quantity very high grade oil coming out in spite of three thousand feet of water. Gas pressure very pronounced, so much so that it became necessary to wire for gas control head to come by express. That the hole is straight and in excellent condition for a water shut-off and safe production. That the superintendent's test is conclusive on account of long, successful experience, reliability and conservativeness and that they are advising their friends who have leases to retain them and acquire as much more as possible, assuring them that a big producer is imminent and that they have authorized Superintendent Denny to spend all money necessary to bring the well in good condition.'

May 6, 1927, p. 10: "Day and Night Operation at Bowie Well." "Work of accomplishing a final water shut-off at the Bowie oil well, four miles east of Bowie, is now in progress under the direction of superintendent A.J. Denny, of the Utah Petroleum company, now in charge of operation at the well, it was learned last week."

An express shipment of 1,600 pounds of a special cement for making the shut-off was received at Bowie on the Sunset limited from the west. It was unloaded on a truck and taken to the property immediately.

A night 'tour' has been put on the well and work is going continuously night and day.

It is expected that a production test will be made within a short time, as the mud and water column will be bailed as soon as the shut-off is effected.

July 8, 1927, p. 8: "Order Tanks to Test Bowie Oil Production." "Measuring tanks for a production test at the Bowie oil well No. 1 have been ordered and will arrive soon at the well site, according to reports from Bowie, Wednesday. The well is now shut down awaiting the arrival of a new swab, to replace a swab broken a few days ago.

The big column of mingled water and oil in the well is under a heavy gas pressure and it has been necessary to put a control head on the well since the recent drilling into the deepest oil sand, according to S.L. Mains, an official of the Utah Petroleum Oil company in charge of the well, who was in Globe several days ago.

At the time the well was being swabbed the control head was opened and the water-oil column shot up 85 feet to the crown block of the derrick for five minutes, he said.

A flowing well will be brought in within a short time, Mr. Mains asserted confidently. He said, however, that it was impossible to make any prediction as to the daily production.

According to another report a visitor at the well Saturday stated that the oil-water column spouted 25 feet when the control head was opened. Heavy showings of oil were seen on the derrick afterwards, he reported. - Globe Record."

September 16, 1927, p. 2: "Bowie Oil Well Is Closed Down Machinery Moved"

"A geologist of the Utah Petroleum company is in the vicinity of Bowie inspecting proposed sites for spudding in a new well, according to news received here. The company has suspended operation at the Bowie oil well No. 1.

Part of the equipment has been removed to Willcox, where drilling is to be resumed soon at the Willcox well, two miles east of that city. The remainder has been stored in Bowie for the present."

10/7/27 The well of the Utah Petroleum company at Bowie has reached a depth between three and four thousand feet and the well at Willcox financed by the same company is bottomed at 2,000 feet.

11/4/27 Ibid, p. 8: "Operations at the Bowie Well to be Resumed" "New Company Expects to Bring Well No. 1 Into Production and Begin Immediately Thereafter on Another Well"

"From W.E. Rood, editor of the San Simon Valley News, who was a visitor in Safford Monday, it is learned that the oil situation in the Bowie field is looking very promising, both at the Well No. 1 and at the Whitlock and Pinal wells."

"In speaking of the Bowie well, No. 1, Editor Rood said that last week he had received a letter from S.W. Funk of Charter Oak, Cal., in which it was stated that N.A. Anderson, who has the power to represent the Bowie Oil Leasing Syndicate, F.L. Copenig and others interested, made a proposition to Mr. Funk to turn the Bowie well over on a certain per cent, and a certain number of acres of Community leases and also individual and State leases, if he could have B.A. Gillispie and Warren E. Deuel (with whom he had previously closed a 1600 acre community lease, upon which a well will soon be started) bring the Bowie well on production and immediately thereafter begin another well with a rotary drilling outfit on the Community leases.

Mr. Funk says that he has been able to close the deal with Mr. Gillispie and Mr. Deuel, to accept the proposition made to him and that the leases and agreements were in escrow with the Glendora Bank of Glendora, Cal., on the 17th inst., and that as soon as all transfers have been largely made, Mr. Gillispie and Mr. Deuel will proceed as soon as it is possible to bring the Bowie well on production. It is quite possible that since the hole has been standing full of water for more than a month, the gas pressure will be killed to a certain extent and that it will be necessary to drill a few feet further into the oil sands to get fresh gas pressure.

Mr. Funk said he thinks there will be no further delays.

In a later communication, Editor Rood said, it had been learned that after many delays all the leases and agreements have been signed up and placed in escrow. Mr. Gillispie and his associates will be in Bowie sometime in the next ten days to look over things in general and see what is needed to bring the Bowie well into production. Arrangements are also being made to drill at least two other wells in the Bowie field.

in Cen- r school ld berry the fact and cold the time h school 'alentine he home ich was ams of and res- and Gordon ers left ricks at and Mr. d down- d rela- from service Sunday. ord was elative. olomon- r school Church are last ned by onville. a mem- h coun- ta, rep- ically of speakers in Cen- been ill was a day of soo of ral last offering ast sev- growing Martin- ly. recor- ficiently to other ill quite se post- ren and tokens enely.

visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Granell Pace, who are here from Cedar City, Utah. Mr. Pace is a brother of W. W. Pace. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Pace, Mr. and Mrs. J. Verne Pace, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Pace, and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Jameson. The goat men are getting ready for the spring shearing which will begin as soon as the weather clears up. Mr. Morrow has completed the interior work of the four apartment house he has made out of the Claridge home on Main street. It is a very decided improvement and the apartments have been rented for sometime.

### GLENBAE NOTES

George Echols, who was recently married to Miss Beattie Thompson, gave a wedding dance Thursday evening. A large crowd was present and everyone had a most enjoyable time. Mrs. Rilla Curtis and daughter, Mrs. Lucy Western, arrived here from Artesia, California, Saturday evening, where they spent the winter. They intend to make their home here.

Anthony Christensen and wife were visitors from Eden Sunday afternoon. President H. L. Payne of the Layton ward and William McBride of the Plima ward were visitors and speakers at the church services here Sunday evening. Aml Curtis, formerly of Glenbae, is lying in a hospital in Artesia, Cal., suffering an injured back. According to reports of the accident he was loading hay, and the wagon being wet and slippery he fell and struck his back on a timber. He is improving and expects to return home in September.

The Mutual Improvement Association of the Matthews ward held a very interesting meeting Sunday evening and a number of visitors from the different wards in the ward were in attendance and gave some very interesting talks. They were Chas. Clawson, W. T. Mendonhall, Miss Thelma Layton and Mr. Solomon of the Layton ward, Mr. and Mrs. Moroni Skinner of the Kimball ward, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Otte of Plima, Mrs. Lucie H. Lee, J. H. Mangum of the Thatcher ward.

Earl Long of Cottonwood Wash was a visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Smith Monday afternoon. Mrs. Ernie Herbert is visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. Echols. E. Herbert of Geronimo made a business trip to Glenbae Tuesday. Miss Clella Bryce attended the dance at Bryce Tuesday evening. Clifford Hughes, a former resident of Thatcher has moved into the Dave Rogers' place at Glenbae.

### ONE FARMER PROVES DAIRYING TO BE A PROFITABLE BUSINESS

That dairying is one of the best paying industries in the Gila valley is the belief expressed by C. L. Alfred Tuesday when he called at the Guardian office to renew his subscription to the paper. Mr. Alfred bases his belief on actual experience of many years in the business. Ten years ago he purchased a 53-acre farm in the Artesian district and put a few dairy cows on it, going in debt for the farm and the cows both. Today, at the end of the ten years, he is not owing anyone, so far as he knows, the cows having paid out the debt on themselves and on the farm. In addition to his herd of 300 cows, Mr. Alfred raises chickens and hogs enough to supply his family and have some for the market. The hay raised on the farm and fed to the dairy herd, Mr. Alfred figures, brings him \$25.00 a ton. The products from the herd bring him an income that is steady and does not fluctuate with the market as do cotton, hay, etc., and he therefore knows just what he will have to meet the expenses of his family and his farm each month. Wm. A. Caraway left for his old home in Tevarkon...

Wm. J. Vaughan, who is interested in the drilling of the oil well at Plima, returned to Safford the first of the week from a business trip to Phoenix. While in the capital city Mr. Vaughan told in an interview with newspaper reporters how he became interested in the oil proposition in Graham county, saying:

"The Gila basin," he said, "has been favorably noted by geologists as the possible seat of an oil basin for many years. In particular, Edward B. Hill of San Francisco, who more than any other man turned my attention to West Texas, called it to my attention six years ago. But it was not until the development of scientific detectors that I remembered his advice and came to look the country over for myself."

"There are two types of detectors. One reacts to the presence of oil and indicates volume. The other indicates only the depth at which oil may be struck. The first type may be described as an affinity instrument. It carries a reservoir of compound chemicals similar to those contained in petroleum. These chemicals are sympathetic to the vibrations sent out by electrons of the petroleum atoms and respond when the reservoir is suspended over a subterranean reservoir of oil. Amplifiers similar to those used in magnifying radio vibrations step up the sympathetic vibrations in the container until they can be mechanically indicated on a dial.

"Well, this affinity instrument was very strongly recommended to me by responsible, level-headed men who had tested it. I undertook tests of my own in the West Texas field. My inclination, I am free to confess, was in the direction of extreme skepticism. If there is anything an experienced oil man is ashamed to be associated with, it is a 'double-bunk' of any sort.

"But I got readings in proved country that I knew intimately, and in dry country—known to be dry because I had tested it by sinking dry wells—that provoked me to further investigations. In all, I spent 15 months tracking down the experience of every operator who had tried the affinity detector and in the end I brought one to Arizona and went over the Gila basin. That was a little more than a year ago.

"Five miles west of us another New York syndicate headed by W. W. Todd, another responsible operator with ample backing, is also drilling on the strength of detector readings. I think you may say that the present quantity flow of eastern capital into Arizona drilling dates from the invention of the modern scientific detector.

"It takes money to drill a wildcat well, varying, of course with the probable depth. Perhaps \$100,000 would be an average figure for what the Arizona wildcatter may expect to encounter in the way of difficulties.

"Our own well, wholly financed by New York City and Buffalo capital, was spudded in last August, but active drilling was not really begun before November 1. We are now down about 1,500 feet, and at 2,000 feet expect to set our 10-inch casing as a time-saver, and which we expect to encounter at about that depth. We began with a 24-inch hole.

"At 1,100 feet we tapped a deposit of rock salt 145 feet thick, laid down in early geologic times when the sea covered Arizona. At present we are bringing up drill cuttings that under other tests, show the existence of oil, but we do not expect to get into production until we reach above the level of the sea. That was our experience in West Texas and would take us down in this country, about 2,200 feet.

I am inclined to regard the Gila basin as a possible oilfield or extension of the West Texas field, stretching across New Mexico. The state is surrounded by other oil-bearing states—New Mexico, where there are proved fields now in production, Texas, Utah, Colorado and California. The formations traversed by our drill much resemble those found in Colorado."

## STATE SIFTINGS

TUSCON—Additional improvements costing between \$150,000 and \$200,000 are to be made to the Santa R. Hotel and when the remodeling is completed the entire aspect of the big hostelry will be changed.

TOMBSTONE—Loss estimated between \$12,000 and \$15,000 resulted to business property here last week when fire destroyed several of the business houses in one heart of the town. The fire started when a gas tank in the Owl Cafe exploded while a leak was being mended by Joe Fredericks, 13. He was perhaps fatally burned and another, Robert Gilmore, was severely burned in attempting to save the boy.

MIAMI—Three Mexican mine laborers were crushed to death at the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company plant when they were carried to into workings of the mines on a conveyor belt on which they had gone to sleep.

TUCSON—One of the large Pickwick stage line buses was completely destroyed by fire which started from a heater. No one was injured and all baggage was saved.

### AFTER CONDEMNING AUTOS FOR YEARS BUYS CHRYSLER 52

The Red Indian's trail, the pioneer's covered wagon, the stage coach, the railroad train and the steamboat, street cars, horseless carriages and their modern development, the fleet and beautiful automobile of today, even the airplane—all methods of transportation developed in the fast moving progress of the Nineteenth and Twentieth centuries have been watched with interest by Captain James H. Gibson during the 32 years of his busy life. But until very recently the veteran national chaplain of the G. A. R. knew them only as spectator and passenger. Salesmen found him immune when they tried to induce him to buy.

Not until Walter P. Chrysler gave to the world an automobile so full of new beauty, smart handling, flashing acceleration and dependability that its appeal could not be resisted, did Dr. Gibson fall from grace. A few weeks ago he went into the showrooms of the Chrysler agency of Dayton, Ohio, and came out the owner of a Chrysler "52" coupe, the first car he has owned. With only a few lessons he mastered the details of gear shift and steering, and he is now an enthusiastic Chrysler owner, driving through Dayton's city traffic with as much ease and certainty as any representative of young America.

Best Man: "Wasn't it annoying the way that baby cried all during the ceremony?"  
Night of Honor: "It was dreadful. When I am married I shall have engraved on the invitations, 'No babies expected.'"

SHERIFF'S NOTICE OF SALE NO. 233  
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF GRAHAM, STATE OF ARIZONA.  
M. E. O'Bryan, attorney-in-fact for the heirs of T. O'Bryan, deceased, plaintiff, versus Orville L. Larson and Orville L. Larson, administrator of the estate of Hazel Larson, deceased, defendant.  
Under and by virtue of a special execution and judgment of foreclosure and sale issued out of the Superior Court of Graham County, Arizona, on the 23rd day of November, 1922,

All of lot 4 in Block 25 of Thatcher Township and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point 92 rods North and 95 rods East of the Southwest corner of Section 2 Township 7 South of Range 25 East of Gila and Salt River Meridian in Graham County, Arizona; thence running East 16 rods; thence North 16 rods; thence West 16 rods; thence South 16 rods to the place of beginning, containing one and six-tenths (1 6/10) acres. Also one share of stock in Union Canal Company.

together with all and singular the rights and appurtenances thereto in any wise belonging. Public notice is hereby given that on Monday the 12th day of March, 1928, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the court house door in the City of Safford, County of Graham, State of Arizona, I will, in obedience to the special execution, sell the above described real estate to satisfy said judgment, interest, costs and expenses of said sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States of America.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1928.  
H. M. TATE, Sheriff.  
By SETH DOIXE, Deputy.

First Publication: February 17, 1928  
Last Publication: March 9, 1928



## East via romantic New Orleans

—and southern and eastern point  
Over this route travels the "Sunset Limited," famed round the world. It takes you swiftly and with the greatest comfort to New Orleans where connections are made to all principle cities of the east and south. On this train is a through standard sleeper to Jacksonville, Fla. and points enroute.

From New Orleans you can take a Southern Pacific steamer to New York and have this 100-hour ocean voyage with your meals and berth included at no extra fare.  
Also the "Argonaut" daily over this route, carrying thru sleepers to St. Louis, Memphis, Washington, D. C. and intermediate points.  
Ask the agent for free illustrated folder describing the Sunset journey east.

# Southern Pacific

GRAHAM COUNTY GUARDIAN AND GILA VALLEY FARMER (Safford, Ariz.), February 17, 1928, p. 6

"Eastern Man Tells How He...  
Became Attracted to Pima  
As a Promising Oil Field"

# Markets

**LOCAL PRODUCE**  
Buying Prices on Poultry

Heavy Hens, lb	30c
Small Hens	25c
Roosters, lb	10c to 25c
Broilers, lb	25c
Friers, lb	25c

Retail Selling Prices

Bananas, lb	15c
Eggs, Doz.	30c
Beets, bunch	5c
Carrots, bunch	5c
Bell Peppers, lb	30c
Radishes, bunch	5c
Celery, bunch	20c and 25c
Lettuce, 2 heads	25c
Cabbage, lb	5c
Green Chili, lb	25c
Fresh Tomatoes, 2 lbs	25c
Lemons, doz	30c to 40c
Oranges	30c to 60c
Cooking onions, 3 lbs	25c
Onions, bunch	5c
Grape fruit, 2 for	25c
New Potatoes, 4 lbs	25c
Rhubarb, 1/2 doz	25c
String beans, lb	15c
Squash, lb	5c
Cucumbers, 2 lbs	25c
Cantaloupes	5 to 10
Watermelons	25c
Okra	15c
Plums, 2 lbs	25c
Seedless grapes, 2 lbs	25c
Peaches, lb	15c

**EGGS**  
PHOENIX  
Buying Price

Brown extra	25c
White extra	25c
White medium	25c
White small	14c

**SAFFORD**

Egg, brown per dozen	25c
White per dozen	25c

## COTTON MARKET

**COTTON SPOTS AND FUTURES**  
**NEW YORK**—The cotton market early selling on relatively easy cables was quiet but generally steady today, and a favorable weekly weather was absorbed on moderate setbacks and prices later rallied on covering with same trade or commission house buying. October sold up from 17.75 to 17.80 and was holding around 17.81 in the mid-afternoon market when active months were about 3 to 4 points net higher. Spot quiet, middle 17.10. Close: January, 18.08; March, 18.25; May, 18.45 to 18.46; July, 17.46; October, 17.80; December, 18.02 to 18.03.

## CATTLE MARKET

**KANSAS CITY**  
**CATTLE**—7,000; calves 1,000; beef steers and yearlings opening slow, steady to weak; she stock mostly steady; bulls strong; vealers steady to 50c higher; stockers and feeders slow, weak; choice medium weight steers held above \$12; good to choice light weight steers \$11.50; good medium weight wintered Kansas grassers \$12.10; common Kansas grazed Texas grassers \$7.05 to 7.55; practical veal top \$12.50; two loads Kansas grassers on country accounts averaging 1,100 lbs, \$10.50.

**LOS ANGELES**  
**CATTLE**—Small supply cleaned up readily at strong prices; medium 1045 lb. steers 8.50; few she stock 5.00-4.00; calves 50, steady; vealers 10.00 to 12.00.

# Geologist Reports On Oil Indications As Found In Graham Co.

The following report of Claude Palmer, the geologist, who checked the Trumbull instrument in the proven oil fields from Florida to Graham county and who also mapped the two structures now being drilled with eastern money, is very interesting to the people of Graham county, showing why these men believe there is oil in this valley. We are indebted to H. T. Proctor of Safford, who leased these two structures, for this copy of the report, which we are printing below:

February 23, 1917.  
W. W. Todd, 12 Pearl St.  
New York City.  
Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request, I am pleased to submit to you a report of my findings and impression of the M. C. Trumbull oil affinity instrument or machine. Also my opinion of the Arizona structure owned by Messrs. Leet, Trumbull, Proctor and others, and on which you were contemplating the purchase of an interest for the purpose of helping defray the expenses for drilling a test well to test the properties for oil or gas.

Of course, as you accompanied Messrs. Leet, Trumbull and myself throughout the trip from Florida to the Spindle Top field of Beaumont, Texas, and then from there to El Paso, Texas, and later to Graham county, Arizona, and observed my work of comparing and testing the accuracy of the several localities, it will not be necessary to make an extended report. Therefore, suffice to say that I selected the Beaumont oil field as the place for the first test, because this locality was unusual to the extent that it had produced more oil of high grade paraffine base from shallow sand wells than any other spot of like size in the world (the old Spindle Top field) and had eventually become stripped of all oil excepting a very few wells yet producing a small amount, and in addition the new Spindle Top field lately being developed from sands of from 2200 to 5600 feet deep, and lies less than a quarter of a mile from the edge of the old field, and which fields are divided by the effects of the tremendous salt core, which was instrumental in causing the uplift.

This situation made an ideal locality to test the instrument on and off light oil of limited amount, the dry streak including salt core, and on and off heavy oil of large volume. While I had previously been biased in mind to a certain extent, against Mr. Trumbull's machine or instrument, and had considered it the same as many other "doodle-bug" contraptions that I had checked against geology heretofore and found lacking, I was surprised and dumfounded upon witnessing the action of this machine

which made the structure features of the lower formation hard to determine.

Upon reaching the Gila valley in Graham county, Arizona, I was pleased to note the feature of an uplift arising through an extensive syncline lying between two mountain ranges crossing a valley of about twenty miles wide.

My conclusions, after a thorough examination of the structure which lies from 12 to 16 miles northwest of the town of Safford, which you are expecting to be interested in, is that you have a closed structure worthy of a test for oil or gas, providing the well is drilled to a depth of at least 3500 feet, in order to test both sands if necessary. The outline of this structure is very discernible and it appears to be one of several along a major Anticline. I was very well pleased with the action of Mr. Trumbull's instrument or machine upon this structure. We commenced testing with the machine on the edge of Florida structure. After checking around the edge of the structure we checked two cross-sections across the apex of the structure.

I kept my own counsel and said nothing, but thought considerably upon the subject during our twenty-four hour run across Texas into the city of El Paso, where the surrounding country has been thrown up by an igneous core like which had caused the strata of the different formations from the territory to and including the Pre-Cambrian to emerge, creating a major Monocline at the contact.

I had Mr. Trumbull set his instrument and take test readings in numerous places where the upturned edges of all strata, including lignite, coal, Cretaceous shales, Jurassic and Triassic Limestones and gypsum strata as well as Permian-Carboniferous sandstone, lime and cement stone and shales, Cambrian and Pre-Cambrian strata, carrying sulphureous waters, alkaline waters, were apparent. It did not register.

I was satisfied by this time, after comparing notes, that I was inspecting an instrument or machine that according to test demonstrations, had an affinity to petrolierous matter and something that may be of exceptional value to geologists and the Oil Fraternity, if intelligently used in connection with structural geology to the extent of determining at least paraffine and asphaltic base oils in unproven territories.

As you know, I made considerable study of the formations as they existed, both east and west of the Continental Divide as we traveled by motor from El Paso, Texas, to the Gila valley in Graham county, Arizona, in order to intelligently compare the structural features of your anticline near Safford, which is in the heart of the Gila valley district. Nearly all formations lay regularly in succession on the east monocline of the Divide, and compared favorably with other districts on the eastern slope that I have examined, while the structural features on the west side of the Monocline were to a great extent covered with later Quaternary deposits and lava rock of local drift effects, etc.,

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) CLAUDE F. PALMER,  
Geologist.

GRAHAM COUNTY GUARDIAN AND GILA VALLEY FARMER (Safford, Ariz.)



Fife Symington  
Governor

State of Arizona  
**Arizona Geological Survey**

845 North Park Avenue, #100  
Tucson, Arizona 85719  
(602) 882-4795

December 1, 1994



Larry D. Fellows  
Director and State Geologist

Mr. David W. Sullivan  
11072 Folkstone  
Yukon, Oklahoma 73099

*file 2-4*

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

Please excuse the delay in this response to your letter of November 4. You see, I did not receive your letter until I returned from vacation on November 28.

I field checked the Fitzwater-Thayer well in October. It is located south of San Simon in Sec. 31, T. 13 S., R. 31 E. The actual location of the Bowie well, however, is more problematic. I intended to field check the Bowie well on the same trip to New Mexico that I checked the Fitzwater well on but did not because it would have required some hiking in mesquite brush to several possible locations and I did not have time to do that.

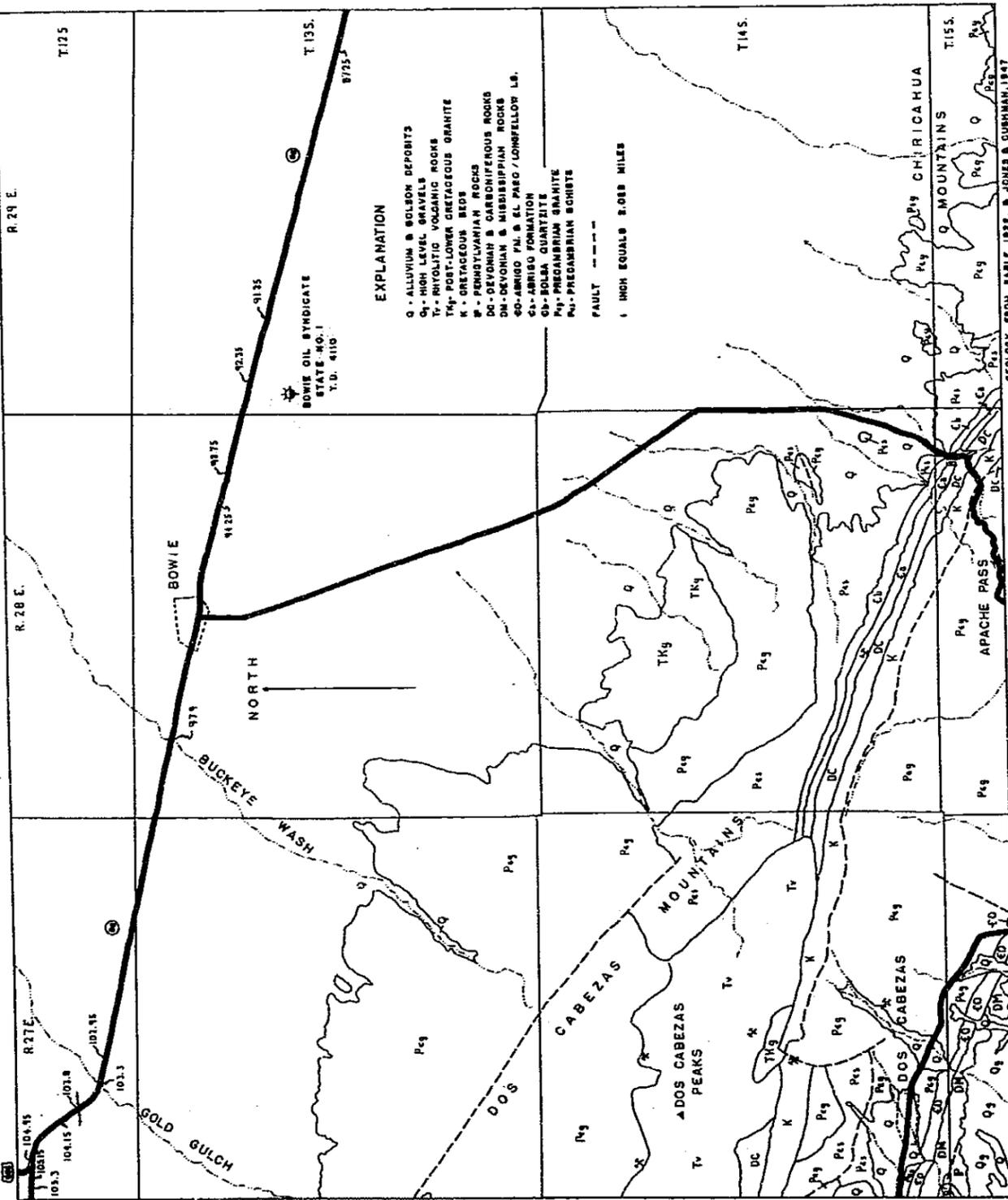
The lithology log for the Bowie well that you mailed to me notes that that well is four miles east of Bowie. This would put the well in Sec. 18, T. 13 S., R. 29 E. This is also the location noted on the enclosed map 3-5 from the 1953 New Mexico Geological Society Guidebook of southwestern New Mexico. Our file on the Bowie well shows it to be in Sec. 16, T. 13 S., R. 28 E. This location would put the well about 2 miles due south of the town of Bowie. The enclosed pages from the old Canfield report (a USGS scout report on Arizona dated May 1, 1928) shows the Bowie well to be in Sec. 18, T. 13 S., R. 28 E. This location would put the Bowie well a few miles southwest of the town of Bowie. Thus, I admit, there is a three-way discrepancy on the actual location of the Bowie well. Until I get into the field to check as to which of the three locations is the correct one, I tend to think that the Bowie well is located about four miles east of Bowie in Sec. 18, T. 13 S., R. 29 E. as is reported on the lithology log that you enclosed in your letter of November 4 and which is in agreement with the location shown on map 3-5 referenced above.

Sincerely,

Steven L. Rauzi  
Oil & Gas Program Administrator

Enclosures

MAP 3-5 BOWIE - DOS CABEZAS



EXPLANATION

- Q - ALLUVIUM & SILTSTONE DEPOSITS
  - G - HIGH LEVEL GRAVELS
  - T - RHYOLITIC VOLCANIC ROCKS
  - TKy - POST-LOWER CRETACEOUS GRANITE
  - K - CRETACEOUS BEDS
  - P - PENNSYLVANIAN ROCKS
  - DC - DEVONIAN & CARBONIFEROUS ROCKS
  - DN - DEVONIAN & MISSISSIPPIAN ROCKS
  - CO - CONGO PASS & EL PASO / COMFELLOW LS.
  - CL - CEDAR COUNTY
  - Pz - PRECAMBRIAN GRANITE
  - Pz - PRECAMBRIAN SCHISTS
- FAULT - - - - -
- 1 INCH EQUALS 2.000 MILES

GEOLOGY FROM EARLE, 1932, & JONES & CUSHMAN, 1947

file 2-4

NEW MEXICO GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY \* FOURTH FIELD CONFERENCE \* SOUTHWESTERN NEW MEXICO

1953

- 4.1 91.35 Culvert. Irrigated fields to left. These fields are west of the artesian area and the water must be pumped from wells. The irrigation area between San Simon and Bowie used 11,000 acre feet in 1915, 3100 acre feet in 1940, and 6000 acre feet in 1951. The head of the artesian water has decreased 30 feet since 1915, and 10 feet since 1940.
- 1.0 92.35 Windmill, 1/2 mile to left, is site (?) of Bowie Oil Syndicate's State No. 1, drilled in 1925, T.D. 4110 feet, bottomed in lime shell, gas and oil shows below 1670 feet. Reliable informant (prospector met in Bowie Cafe) reports they must have struck oil as the ground was covered with oil when the drilling crew moved their oily machinery. D. & A.
- 1.4 93.75 Dos Cabezas Mountains from 9:00 to 11:00 o'clock. Mt. Graham at 11:30 o'clock, elevation 10,720 feet, is the highest peak in the Pinaleno Mountains, and is composed of Precambrian granites and metamorphic rocks.
- 0.5 94.25 Culvert. Dos Cabezas Mountains from 9:00 to 11:00 o'clock; all outcrops visible on the north slope are of Precambrian granites and schist except the TK granite on Rough Mountain.
- 1.4 95.65 Bowie, elevation 3762. Named after a gentleman who could cut the mustard (with a Bowie knife); Colonel George W. Bowie, of the California Column, who established Fort Bowie near Apache Pass.
- 0.3 95.95 Cross road to left leads south to Apache Pass and Chiricahua National Monument.
- 1.95 97.9 Bridge over Buckeye Wash; Buckeye Canyon at 9:30 o'clock with Rough Mountain to left and Maverick Mountain to right, both chiefly Precambrian granite. Dos Cabezas Peaks (elevations 8363 and 8369) at 9:30 o'clock. Fisher Hills at 2:00 o'clock is a northwestward elongated ridge of Tertiary volcanic rocks.

The Dos Cabezas Mountains extend northwestward from Apache Pass for 20 miles to the low saddle, Railroad Pass, which Arizona Highway 86 crosses into the Willcox Basin (water, not oil!). There is but little timber on the rocky slopes of the narrow range. Rocks that crop out are Precambrian schist and granite, Cambrian Bolsa sandstone and Abrigo limestone, Devonian Martin limestone, Mississippian Escabrosa limestone, Pennsylvanian Naco limestone, Permian Snyder Hill formation; shale, limestone, and sandstone of the Comanche series, Cretaceous-Tertiary intrusives, and Tertiary volcanic rocks. The formations have been subjected to complex normal and thrust faulting.

The generalized structure of the range is that of two narrow tilted blocks striking northwest and dipping southwest. The southwest block has been thrust over the northeast block. In Apache Pass the outcrops from north to south are Precambrian schist intruded by Precambrian granite and overlain by the Bolsa sandstone, Abrigo limestone, Martin limestone, Escabrosa limestone, Naco limestone, and Snyder Hill formation (present?), all of which dip 20 to 50 degrees south southwest. These beds are overlain by Cretaceous limestones and shales which are crumpled and folded and abut against Precambrian granite, which is probably thrust northeastward over the Cretaceous strata. On the southern flank of the ridge, the Precambrian granite is overlain by Paleozoic beds which dip about 35 degrees southwest. The southwestern part of the Dos Cabezas Mountains is one of two localities of Ordovician rocks in Arizona. The other locality is the Clifton-Morenci district, 60 miles to the north, where the dolomitic Longfellow limestone, about 400 feet thick, crops out. The Ordovician beds south and southwest of the village of Dos Cabezas were considered by Darton (1925, p. 296) to be the upper part of the Abrigo (Upper Cambrian) limestone but he noted the lithologic resemblance of the Ordovician beds to the Longfellow limestone and the El Paso limestone.

## BEAR SPRINGS OIL COMPANY SAID TO BE ARRANGING TO COMPLETE DRILLING CONTRACTS

*Miami 7/19/27*

Advices from Bowie, near where extensive oil explorations have been in progress for several years, and in which many residents of the Miami-Globe district are interested, carry many expressions regarding what is confidently expected to be, at this time, the impending production of oil in commercial quantities.

Progress of Bowie Well No. 1, which is reported to have made an excellent showing is attracting great interest and a production test is to be made in a few days, it has been announced. Coincident with

the announcement, a number of officials of the Utah Petroleum company, which controls the Bowie operations, is arriving there today to be present when the anticipated test is made.

In another field, northwest of Bowie, the Bear Springs Oil company, which has been active for some time, is preparing for more extensive development and, at a recent meeting, stock in the enterprise was withdrawn from open subscription.

The company is said to be making arrangements to complete drilling contracts for all of its five large government tracts north of Bowie.

*file 2-4*

## BEAR SPRINGS OIL COMPANY TO ELECT OFFICERS MONDAY

*Miami 3/29/29*

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Bear Springs Oil and Gas company, the following were elected directors for the ensuing year: Will A. Peters, Leroy Kennedy, George Reed, E. F. Knowles, Ralph E. Herron, Louis V. Strukan, John C. Holloway, Howard M. Parks, Sim H. Stanley, J. B. Woodward and J. A. Willis.

Officers will be elected at the regular March meeting of the directors next Monday evening, it was announced.

Bob Thomas, business agent for the company, presented a detailed report of the company's activities since its organization on April 3, 1926.