

## NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COM. SION

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	<b>X</b>	REPORT ON REPAIRING WELL	
REPORT ON RESULT OF SHOOTING OR CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF WELL		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			

April 1, 1937Monument, New Mexico

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 \_\_\_\_\_

Amerada Petroleum CorporationW.P. ByrdWell No. 6 in the \_\_\_\_\_

Company or Operator

Lease

SW<sup>1</sup> SE<sup>1</sup>of Sec. 12T. 20R. 36

N. M. P. M.,

MonumentField, Lea

County.

The dates of this work were as follows: \_\_\_\_\_

Notice of intention to do the work was [~~was not~~] submitted on Form C-101 on March 20, 1937 19\_\_\_\_and approval of the proposed plan was [~~was not~~] obtained. (Cross out incorrect words.)

## DETAILED ACCOUNT OF WORK DONE AND RESULTS OBTAINED

Drilling started on this well April 1, 1937.

DUPLICATE

Witnessed by Ira French Rowan Drilling Co. Tool-pusher  
Name Company Title

Subscribed and sworn before me this \_\_\_\_\_

day of April1937Ward E. Quinn Notary PublicMy commission expires Dec 21-1940

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

Name J. A. StarkeyPosition Dist. Sup't.Representing Amerada Petroleum Corporation  
Company or OperatorAddress Monument, New Mexico

Remarks:

APPROVED

BY [Signature]

Name

Oil &amp; Gas Inspector Title

NR

# THEORY OF THE EARTH

## CHAPTER I. OF THE ORIGIN OF THE EARTH.

THE first question which presents itself to the mind, is, what was the origin of the earth? and how did it come to be in the state in which we now find it? This question has been the subject of much speculation, and has given rise to many different theories. Some have supposed that the earth was created in a single day, and that it has since remained in the same state. Others have supposed that it was created in a state of chaos, and that it has since been brought into its present state by the action of natural laws.

### SECTION I. OF THE CHAOTIC STATE.

THE first state of the earth, according to the theory of chaos, was a state of confusion and disorder. It was a mass of unorganized matter, without form or figure, and without any regularity of motion. It was a state of absolute chaos, and it was in this state that the earth first began its existence. The first step in the process of organization was the separation of the elements into four distinct classes, namely, earth, water, air, and fire.

THE second step in the process of organization was the formation of the elements into four distinct spheres, namely, the solid, the liquid, the gaseous, and the fiery. These spheres were separated from each other by the action of natural laws, and they remained in their respective positions for a long period of time.

THE third step in the process of organization was the formation of the elements into four distinct kingdoms, namely, the mineral, the vegetable, the animal, and the human.

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THE fifth step in the process of organization was the formation of the elements into four distinct kingdoms, namely, the mineral, the vegetable, the animal, and the human. These kingdoms were separated from each other by the action of natural laws, and they remained in their respective positions for a long period of time.

THE sixth step in the process of organization was the formation of the elements into four distinct classes, namely, the solid, the liquid, the gaseous, and the fiery. These classes were separated from each other by the action of natural laws, and they remained in their respective positions for a long period of time.

THE seventh step in the process of organization was the formation of the elements into four distinct kingdoms, namely, the mineral, the vegetable, the animal, and the human. These kingdoms were separated from each other by the action of natural laws, and they remained in their respective positions for a long period of time.

THE eighth step in the process of organization was the formation of the elements into four distinct classes, namely, the solid, the liquid, the gaseous, and the fiery. These classes were separated from each other by the action of natural laws, and they remained in their respective positions for a long period of time.

THE ninth step in the process of organization was the formation of the elements into four distinct kingdoms, namely, the mineral, the vegetable, the animal, and the human. These kingdoms were separated from each other by the action of natural laws, and they remained in their respective positions for a long period of time.

THE tenth step in the process of organization was the formation of the elements into four distinct classes, namely, the solid, the liquid, the gaseous, and the fiery. These classes were separated from each other by the action of natural laws, and they remained in their respective positions for a long period of time.

THE eleventh step in the process of organization was the formation of the elements into four distinct kingdoms, namely, the mineral, the vegetable, the animal, and the human. These kingdoms were separated from each other by the action of natural laws, and they remained in their respective positions for a long period of time.

THE twelfth step in the process of organization was the formation of the elements into four distinct classes, namely, the solid, the liquid, the gaseous, and the fiery. These classes were separated from each other by the action of natural laws, and they remained in their respective positions for a long period of time.