

## 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 CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF WELL		REPORT ON PULLING OR OTHERWISE ALTERING CASING
REPORT ON RESULT OF TEST OF CASING SHUT-OFF	<b>X</b>	REPORT ON DEEPENING WELL
REPORT ON RESULT OF PLUGGING OF WELL		

Monument, New MexicoMarch 10, 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 \_\_\_\_\_

Amarada Petroleum Corporation Laughlin Well No. 1 in the  
Company or Operator Lease  
NW 1/4 NW 1/4 of Sec. 9, T. 20, 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 March 7, 1937 19\_\_\_\_

and approval of the proposed plan was [was not] obtained. (Cross out incorrect words.)

## DETAILED ACCOUNT OF WORK DONE AND RESULTS OBTAINED

8-5/8" 32# 8-Thd. New Seamless casing was set in this well at 2442' and cemented by the Halliburton Method with 600 sacks.

Casing and fittings were tested with 1200# pump pressure and allowed to stand undisturbed for thirty minutes. No drop in pressure resulted so the cement was then drilled out of the casing and the same test of 1200# pump pressure was again applied and allowed to stand undisturbed for thirty minutes. No drop in pressure resulted so the drilling was then resumed.

Witnessed by Claud Cook Noble Drilling Co. Tool-pusher  
Name Company Title

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

10 day of March, 1937

Lewis A. Maurice  
Notary Public

My commission expires Dec. 21, 1940

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

Name J. A. StarkeyPosition Farm BossRepresenting Amarada Petroleum Corporation  
Company or OperatorAddress Monument, New Mexico

Remarks:

A. Wisely  
Name  
Title

# Unit 1: The History of the English Language

## Lesson 1: Old English

Old English (c. 450-1150 AD)

Old English is the earliest form of the English language, spoken in the British Isles from the mid-5th century to the mid-12th century. It is a Germanic language, closely related to Old Norse and Old Frisian. The language was written in the Old English alphabet, which used runes and later the Latin alphabet. The most famous Old English text is the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, a collection of annals in Old English prose. Other important texts include the Anglo-Saxon Poetic Records, the Anglo-Saxon Laws, and the Anglo-Saxon Homilies.

Old English was a Germanic language, closely related to Old Norse and Old Frisian. It was written in the Old English alphabet, which used runes and later the Latin alphabet.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle is a collection of annals in Old English prose, written in the 10th century. It is the most famous Old English text, and it provides a detailed account of the history of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain.

The Anglo-Saxon Poetic Records are a collection of Old English poems, written in the 10th century. They include the Anglo-Saxon Poems, the Anglo-Saxon Poems, and the Anglo-Saxon Poems.

The Anglo-Saxon Laws are a collection of Old English laws, written in the 10th century. They include the Anglo-Saxon Laws, the Anglo-Saxon Laws, and the Anglo-Saxon Laws.

The Anglo-Saxon Homilies are a collection of Old English homilies, written in the 10th century. They include the Anglo-Saxon Homilies, the Anglo-Saxon Homilies, and the Anglo-Saxon Homilies.

The Anglo-Saxon Poems are a collection of Old English poems, written in the 10th century. They include the Anglo-Saxon Poems, the Anglo-Saxon Poems, and the Anglo-Saxon Poems.

The Anglo-Saxon Laws are a collection of Old English laws, written in the 10th century. They include the Anglo-Saxon Laws, the Anglo-Saxon Laws, and the Anglo-Saxon Laws.

The Anglo-Saxon Homilies are a collection of Old English homilies, written in the 10th century. They include the Anglo-Saxon Homilies, the Anglo-Saxon Homilies, and the Anglo-Saxon Homilies.

The Anglo-Saxon Poems are a collection of Old English poems, written in the 10th century. They include the Anglo-Saxon Poems, the Anglo-Saxon Poems, and the Anglo-Saxon Poems.

The Anglo-Saxon Laws are a collection of Old English laws, written in the 10th century. They include the Anglo-Saxon Laws, the Anglo-Saxon Laws, and the Anglo-Saxon Laws.

The Anglo-Saxon Homilies are a collection of Old English homilies, written in the 10th century. They include the Anglo-Saxon Homilies, the Anglo-Saxon Homilies, and the Anglo-Saxon Homilies.

The Anglo-Saxon Poems are a collection of Old English poems, written in the 10th century. They include the Anglo-Saxon Poems, the Anglo-Saxon Poems, and the Anglo-Saxon Poems.

The Anglo-Saxon Laws are a collection of Old English laws, written in the 10th century. They include the Anglo-Saxon Laws, the Anglo-Saxon Laws, and the Anglo-Saxon Laws.

The Anglo-Saxon Homilies are a collection of Old English homilies, written in the 10th century. They include the Anglo-Saxon Homilies, the Anglo-Saxon Homilies, and the Anglo-Saxon Homilies.