xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx 29 Chelsea Drive
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1962, March 28

Dear Mr. White:

I certainly appreciate your enthusiasm. In working on the recovery of meteorites, that is the hardest thing to maintain. It's all fun at first when the mystery is greatest and hopes are highest, but when the matter gets delineated and begins to narrow down and get to constant hard work, most people drop out! I have a little trouble getting people from here to come with me now, so I'll surely call on you if and when I get up there.

This next week-end we have our traveling salesmen all in here at the wholesale store where I work. I have to be here Saturday. I might be ffee Sunday, and don't know whether you object on either religious or other grounds to hunting on a Sunday afternoon, but if I come up there I'll give you a call.

The check for $15.00 is enclosed. Thanks.

We gave Mr. Brian Mason (or I should day Dr., since he is a PH. D. and Chairman and Curator of the Dept. of Mineralogy at the American Museum of Natural History in New York) a few samples of both the Bells and our Crescent, Okla, recovered fall of 1936, and he writes: "I have made some mineralogical investigations on both Crescent and Bells. They are actually very similar mineralogically, both of them having small chondrules of olivine in the carbonaceous groundmass." You possibly are familiar with olivine; it is an iron magnesium silicate very common in meteorites and occurs widely on earth, especially in igneous rocks, I believe. It sometimes occurs in gem quality terrestrially.

He wants about 5 or 10 grams of the first piece we got for chemical analysis--they always want the best! As a chemist, he figures that this is the only piece not exposed to the weather and therefore fully in its prime condition; in all the other pieces, there is presumably a bit of oxidation and leaching, etc.

Sincerely,