

1965, November 23

Mr. H. V. Schulz,
2402 Sinclair St.,
Midland, Texas.

Dear Sir:

I submitted the piece of your meteorite which you gave me to Dr. Brian Mason of the U. S. National Museum at Washington, D. C.

He writes me that it is classified as an olivine-bronzite chondrite, which is what I suspected. About 90% of the stony meteorites are chondrites, so called from "chondrules" in them. These are little more or less spherical pieces of minerals in them that it is thought were once liquid droplets that cooled suddenly back where the meteorite first came into being, presumably in its parent planetary body.

These chondrules are mainly composed of two minerals. One always present is "olivine", a magnesium-iron silicate. The other is generally another mineral that is also a magnesium-iron silicate, and may be anything from almost straight magnesium silicate to straight iron silicate. When it is mostly the magnesium silicate it is called "bronzite" and when it gets a pretty heavy iron content it is called "hypersthene". In this case it turned out to be bronzite and the stone is therefore called an olivine-bronzite chondrule.

I have placed all the facts fully on record so that this is now adequately recorded in the official list of meteorites. There is not much more that can be done scientifically as these weathered stony meteorites have already been frequently analyzed and there has been so much oxidation on earth that the analyses are not too significant or precise.

Sincerely,