1957, July 21.

Dr. E. P. Henderson,
U. S. National Museum,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dr. Henderson:

Thanks for informing me about the new find
from Kimble County, Texas. I am glad my friendliest
competitor got hold of it!

The large Kimble County stone is presumably
under the jurisdiction of the University of Texas
Memorial Museum now, Dr. E.H. Sellards ppesumably being
still in charge. (He is getting pretty old and has had
reverses in health.) Besides the main mass they have
a drawer full of chips and hunks from part that was broken
off, if I recall correctly. They should therefore be
easily able to furnish you with a piece containing some
relatively fresh interior suitable for cutting for a thin
section, ormay even have thin sections available if you
would care to use theirs. They kindly gave me about a
10 oz. sample that I could let you use if other approaches
fail. We also later went to the site and got a shoe box
full of crust scraps of no value to you petrologists who
are baffled by anything oxidized.

There is a greenish tinge to theinterior of this
large stone on a broken surface that I think will enable
you to tell at first glance whether theJobes stone is re-
lated. I am going to stick my neck out and guess it is
not. That Edwards Plateau county is rough and rocky, but
the rocks are dominately whitish limestones and old brown
meteorites stand out. There are a lot of old meteorites
yet to be found there. Yes, ifI could ultimately get a
slice or small piece of the Jobes stone I wouldlike to have
it.

Now, there is a third stone from this same county--
our Junction, Texas. The finder didn't know where he picked
it up--couldn't remember. Mr. Corwin Butler and I found
it in a rock collection in his front yard flower bed while
we were looking to see what he had. Would you care to cut
this and get a thin section, thus classifying all three stones
at the same time? If so, I can send it to you. It looks
very different from the big Kimble County but I never cut or
groundon it. It is a fragment.