

National Museum of Natural History, Division of Meteorites Correspondence - Australia

Extracted on Apr-24-2024 02:49:43

The Smithsonian Institution thanks all digital volunteers that transcribed and reviewed this material. Your work enriches Smithsonian collections, making them available to anyone with an interest in using them.

The Smithsonian Institution (the "Smithsonian") provides the content on this website (transcription.si.edu), other Smithsonian websites, and third-party sites on which it maintains a presence ("SI Websites") in support of its mission for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge." The Smithsonian invites visitors to use its online content for personal, educational and other non-commercial purposes. By using this website, you accept and agree to abide by the following terms.

- If sharing the material in personal and educational contexts, please cite the Smithsonian Institution Archives as source of the content and the project title as provided at the top of the document. Include the accession number or collection name; when possible, link to the Smithsonian Institution Archives website.
- If you wish to use this material in a for-profit publication, exhibition, or online project, please contact Smithsonian Institution Archives or transcribe@si.edu

For more information on this project and related material, contact the Smithsonian Institution Archives. See this project and other collections in the Smithsonian Transcription Center.

La Trobe University Department of Geology Bundoora / Victoria / Australia 3083 Telephone 478 3122

24th May, 1976

Dr. B. Mason,
Curator,
Department of Mineral Sciences,
National Museum of Natural History,
[[underline]] WASHINGTON [[/underline]], D.C. 20560, U.S.A.

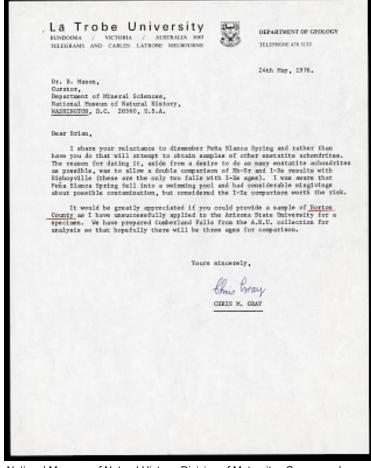
Dear Brian.

I share your reluctance to dismember Peña Blanca Spring and rather than have you do that will attempt to obtain samples of other enstatite achondrites. The reason for dating it, aside from a desire to do as many enstatite achondrites as possible, was to allow a double comparison of Rb-Sr and I-Xe results with Bishopville (these are the only two falls with I-Xe ages). I was aware that Peña Blanca Spring fell into a swimming pool and had considerable misgivings about possible contamination, but considered the I-Xe comparison worth the risk.

It would be greatly appreciated if you could provide a sample of [[underline]] Norton County [[/underline]] as I have unsuccessfully applied to the Arizona State University for a specimen. We have prepared Cumberland Falls from the A.N.U. collection for analysis so that hopefully there will be three ages for comparison.

Yours sincerely,

Chris Gray
[[underline]] Chris M. Gray [[/underline]]



National Museum of Natural History, Division of Meteorites Correspondence - Australia
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Apr-24-2024 02:49:43



The mission of the Smithsonian is the increase and diffusion of knowledge - shaping the future by preserving our heritage, discovering new knowledge, and sharing our resources with the world. Founded in 1846, the Smithsonian is the world's largest museum and research complex, consisting of 19 museums and galleries, the National Zoological Park, and nine research facilities. Become an active part of our mission through the Transcription Center. Together, we are discovering secrets hidden deep inside our collections that illuminate our history and our world.

Join us!

The Transcription Center: https://transcription.si.edu
On Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/SmithsonianTranscriptionCenter

On Twitter: @TranscribeSI

Connect with the Smithsonian Smithsonian Institution: www.si.edu

On Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/Smithsonian

On Twitter: @smithsonian