

Bluff #3 shows prominent shock veins on both the cut surface which was made for PTS prep and on another, post-find break. These veins, are present in the thin section on closer examination. They raise the possibility that the rock is only locally shock-blackened.

Bluff #1 and #2 also show veins, but local shock-blackening has not occurred.

None of the Bluff #1 samples held at TCU exhibit shock veins, although they have been prominently reported in the literature. Shock veins are evident in the USNM section of Bluff (a). Apparently they were fairly widely dispersed in the 320 lb. main mass.

Specimen M52.5 comes with 2 Ward's collection cards, confirming its origin from Bluff #1

No evidence for brecciation exists in the TCU Bluff samples and I suspect they mistook veining for brecciation.

Clasts probably are semi-large chondrules

No records exist in the TCU collection on the find date of Bluff #3 stone. The earliest references go back to 1918.

In a letter from Oscar Monnig to Glenn Huss dated Dec. 12, 1969, Oscar writes "The local publicity caught the attention of a school teacher who sent us No.3, clearly different from the first two (which may be related to each other)." The No. 3 referred to is Round Top #3, which is of unknown locale.