Small fragment shows only a little crust on one side, and this is very thin and barely whitish. The polished sides show the metal and troilite well, and somes areas of dark (practically black) chondrules are better polished and reflect light more than other sections (evidently harder material). In some a radial structure (eccentric) can probably be seen with a hand lens, indicating that they are enstatite. The piece has a pencil mark "13." on it for the weight in grams.

The larger piece has an inked "35" glued on, and is by far the better specimen for examination. The white crust is much thicker than on the smaller specimen, but still somewhat dingy until brushed off somewhat. Portions of it cover the stony part underneath entirely, but in some spots brownish areas and high spots are showing thru, and it would not take much scratching or brushing to remove the crust at any one spot. It is definitely less than 1 mm thick. It does not look like the heavier lime deposits we have found on some of the Travis County stones, but it does look enough like thinner lime deposits I have seen on other meteorites that it might be such so far as visual appearance goes. There is no special indication of flow structure or freshness, and the brown portions look very much like ordinary old oxidized crusts.

A fairly thick sprinkling of metal and troilite is revealed on the polished srufaces, but attraction by an Al-Ni-Co is only moderate, perhaps somewhat less than moderate (on the weak side). With a hand lens chondrules are to be seen, especially where outlined with metal or sulphide, but are not conspicuous because so dark. Some spots or groups of possible chondrules are a deep chocolate brownish. The broken surfaces are a typically dark brownish-black. One polished face shows some narrow veinlets, but the other two do not. The white crust face has a spherical pit some 7 mm. across and perhaps 4 deep.

The regular size Alnico will not support the mass in air, but a test with a stronger (fresher) magnet of the same size indicates the attraction should probably be rated as moderate.

The white crust looks grainer and not as smooth as travertine; could it be gypsum? It effervesces with HCl and with H_2SO_4 (both dilute), but not with the evolution of any noticeable odor in the small quantities I tried it. Kaufman, the supposed place of fall, is in the Navarro, with the Taylor contact about 5 miles to the west. Since the meteorite is said to have fallen 4 to 6 miles west of Kaufman, the point is near the contact.

OEM 1942, July 2