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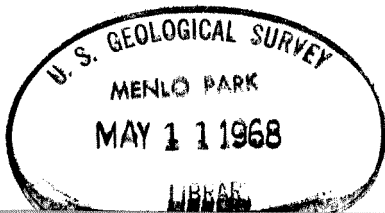
Moscow, USSR

FALL OF ÇANAkkALE STONY — IRON METEORITE, TURKEY

Name: ÇANAkkALE.
The place of fall or discovery: Bayramiç (neighbor of Çanakkale), Turkey; $\varphi = 39^{\circ}48' N$,
 $\lambda = 26^{\circ}36' E$.
Date of fall or discovery: FALL, the end of July, 1964.
Class and type: STONY — IRON.
Number of individual specimens: Some pieces.
Total weight: The biggest is 4 kg.
Circumstances of the fall or discovery: A fragment of the meteorite weighing 0.4 kg is preserved in the Department of Astronomy of the University (Bornova — Izmir, Turkey).
Source: Report of Dr. A. Kizilirmak (Bornova — Izmir, Turkey) in a letter, XII.7 1964.

DISCOVERY OF BLOODY BASIN IRON METEORITE, USA

Name: BLOODY BASIN.
The place of fall or discovery: Bloody Basin, Yavapai County, Arizona, USA: $\varphi = 34^{\circ}10' N$, $\lambda = 111^{\circ}43' W$.
Date of fall or discovery: FOUND, September, 1964.
Class and type: IRON, coarse octahedrite.
Number of individual specimens: 1.
Total weight: 5074 gr.
Circumstances of fall or discovery: The meteorite was found by A. Morrison while hunting.



The meteorite is preserved in the collections of Arizona State University (Tempe, USA).
Source: Report of Dr. Ch. F. Lewis (Tempe, USA) in a letter, II.9 1965.

DISCOVERY OF *SANTIAGO PAPASQUIERO*, MEXICO

Name: *SANTIAGO PAPASQUIERO*.
The place of fall or discovery: 133 km southwest of the village of Santiago Papasquero, Durango, Mexico.
Date of fall or discovery: FOUND, about 1958; brought to scientific notice in 1964.
Class and type: IRON, hexahedrite (?).
Number of individual specimens: 1.
Total weight: 119.5 kg.
Circumstances of fall or discovery: The meteorite was found by J. Silva while chopping wood.
The meteorite is preserved in the collections of Arizona State University (Tempe, USA).
Source: Report of Dr. Ch. F. Lewis (Tempe, USA) in a letter, II.9 1965.

DISCOVERY OF *FAIR OAKS* IRON METEORITE, USA

Name: *FAIR OAKS*.
The place of fall or discovery: Near Fair Oaks, Yavapai County, Arizona, USA; $\varphi = 34^{\circ}44' N$, $\lambda = 112^{\circ}44' W$.
Date of fall or discovery: FOUND, October, 1937; brought to scientific notice in 1964.
Class and type: IRON, coarse octahedrite.
Number of individual specimens: 1.
Total weight: 787 gr.
Circumstances of fall or discovery: The meteorite was found by J. Coates while hunting.
The meteorite is preserved in the collections of Arizona State University (Tempe, USA).
Source: Report of Dr. Ch. F. Lewis (Tempe, USA) in a letter, II.9 1965.

DISCOVERY OF *CALICO ROCK* IRON METEORITE, USA

Name: *CALICO ROCK*.
The place of fall or discovery: Calico Rock, Arkansas, USA.
Date of fall or discovery: FOUND, in the spring of 1938; brought to scientific notice in 1964.
Class and type: IRON, hexahedrite (normal).
Number of individual specimens: 1.
Total weight: 7275 gr; dimensions 9 cm \times 9 cm \times 15 cm.
Circumstances of fall or discovery: The meteorite was found by A. Harmon.
Source: Report of Dr. R. A. Oriti (Los Angeles, USA) in a letter, X.11 1964.

DISCOVERY OF *COOLAMON* STONY METEORITE, AUSTRALIA

Name: *COOLAMON*.
The place of fall or discovery: $6\frac{1}{2}$ km west of Coolamon, New South Wales, Australia; $\varphi = 34^{\circ}49' S$, $\lambda = 147^{\circ}08' E$.
Date of fall or discovery: FOUND, between 1920 and 1922.
Class and type: STONY, olivine — hypersthene chondrite.
Number of individual specimens: 1.
Total weight: 393 gr. (a complete specimen).
Circumstances of fall or discovery: The meteorite was found by G. Eisenhower while ploughing in his orchard on his property.
The meteorite is in the Australian Museum (Sydney, Australia).
Source: Report of Dr. R. O. Chalmers (Sydney, Australia) in a letter, XII.7 1964.

DISCOVERY OF *ROWENA* STONY METEORITE, AUSTRALIA

Name: *ROWENA*.
The place of fall or discovery: 27 km west of Rowena, New South Wales, Australia; $\varphi = 29^{\circ}48' S$, $\lambda = 148^{\circ}38' E$.
Date of fall or discovery: FOUND, January, 1962.
Class and type: STONY, olivine — bronzite chondrite.
Number of individual specimens: 1.
Total weight: Approximately 35 kg.

Circumstances of the fall or discovery: The meteorite is a weathered stone and was broken into a great number of fragments when struck by a plough. The finders were R. Colyvan and C. M. Phelps. Main Mass of the meteorite is in the Australian Museum (Sydney, Australia).

Source: Report of Dr. R. O. Chalmers (Sydney, Australia) in a letter, XII.7 1964.

DISCOVERY OF WOOLGORONG STONY METEORITE, AUSTRALIA

Name: WOOLGORONG.

The place of fall or discovery: Woolgorong Station, north-northeast of Mullewa, Western Australia; $\varphi = 27^{\circ}43' S$, $\lambda = 115^{\circ}50' E$.

Date of fall or discovery: FOUND, July, 1961; believed to have fallen in December, 1960.

Class and type: STONY, veined and brecciated olivine — hypersthene chondrite.

Number of individual specimens: 6 large and numerous smaller fragments.

Total weight: Approximately 36 kg.

Circumstances of fall or discovery: Unearthed by W. Hamlet and C. Monger from a shallow crater some 30 cm deep in topsoil. The main mass disintegrated on impact and left a trail of small meteorite fragments and dust along a northwest trend line.

Source: Report of Dr. G. Baker (Melbourne, Australia) in a letter, IX.10 1964 and an article: G. J. H. McCall and P. M. Jeffrey in Journ. Roy. Soc. Western Australia, 47(2), 1964.

DISCOVERY OF EL PATIO IRON METEORITE, ARGENTINA

Name: EL PATIO.

The place of fall or discovery: Santiago del Estero Province (boundary with the Chaco Province), Argentina; $\varphi = 27^{\circ}40' S$, $\lambda = 61^{\circ}44' W$.

Date of fall or discovery: FOUND, before 1960.

Class and type: IRON, hexahedrite.

Number of individual specimens: 1.

Total weight: 350 kg.

Circumstances of fall or discovery: The meteorite was preserved in the place of found.

Source: Report of Dr. L. O. Giacomelli (Buenos Aires, Argentina) in a letter II.11 1965 and an article: W. A. Cassidy, et al. «Meteorites and Craters of Campo del Cielo, Argentina», p. 29, September, 1964; Lamont Geological Observatory, U. S. A.

DISCOVERY OF EL TACO IRON METEORITE, ARGENTINA

Name: EL TACO.

The place of fall or discovery: Santiago del Estero Province (boundary with the Chaco Province), Argentina; $\varphi = 27^{\circ}41' S$, $\lambda = 61^{\circ}47' W$.

Date of fall or discovery: FOUND, 1962.

Class and type: IRON, hexahedrite.

Number of individual specimens: 1.

Total weight: 3090 gr.

Circumstances of fall or discovery: The meteorite was found by a farmer plowing a cotton field.

The meteorite is in the U. S. National Museum (Washington, USA).

Source: Report of Dr. L. O. Giacomelli (Buenos Aires, Argentina) in a letter, II.11 1965 and an above article.

BRIEF REPORTS

Prof. F. Heide (Jene, Germany) in letters VIII.24 1964 and I.26 1965 reported about the fall of Wolamo stony meteorite, chondrite, southward of Addis Abeba, Ethiopia.

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Prof. R. E. Folinsbee (Edmonton, Canada) in a letter, X.7 1964 reported about the find in 1964 of a second individual from the Mayerthorpe iron meteorite, weighing 3870 gr. in 1964.

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Dr. Gustav Skrov (Czeske — Budeevic, Czechoslovakia) in a letter, X.14 1964 reported about discovery by him together with Dr. B. Polesný and Dr. J. Ihm a fragment of the stony (chondrite) meteorite of Strkov (Tábor) weighing 67.5 gr in Trebone in 1962. The meteorite was turned over to the Popular Observatory of Ceske Budejovice.

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Dr. L. O. Giacomelli (Buenos Aires, Argentina) in a letter, II.11 1965 reported that a fragmentary piece of stone (olivine — bronzite chondrite) meteorite weighing

about 1 kg is in the Museum of the Direccion Nacional de Geologia y Mineria (Buenos Aires, Argentina). The meteorite was labelled as follow: «Capilla del Monte, Cordoba, 1934».

BRIGHT BOLIDE OVER GERMANY AND POLAND

Dr. H. Oleak (Potsdam — Babelsberg, Germany) in a letter, I.26 1965 reported about a bright bolide which was observed on January 14 1965, at 5^h29^m U. T. over Germany and Poland. The bolide moved from east — north east to west — south west. It is supposed that the meteoric body was moving on a tangent trajectory and left the earth's atmosphere.

Edited by *E. L. Krinov*
