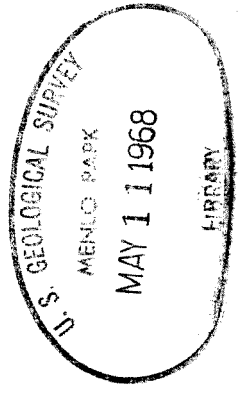
THE PERMANENT COMMISSION ON METEORITES
OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES

THE METEORITICAL BULLETIN

No 34 *November · 1965* *Moscow, USSR*

FALL OF *REVELSTOKE* STONY METEORITE, CANADA

Name:	*REVELSTOKE.*
The place of fall or discovery:	64 km northwest of the city of Revelstoke, British Columbia, Canada; $\varphi = 51°20'$ N, $\lambda = 118°57'$ W.
Date of fall or discovery:	FALL, March 31, 1965, 21 hrs. 47′ Pacific Standard Time.
Class and type:	STONY, carbonaceous chondrite type I.
Number of individual specimens:	4 (two recovered).
Total weight:	About 1 gr. recovered.
Circumstances of the fall or discovery:	An extremely bright bolide giving off sparks was observed to travel for 100 km. (8 seconds) at 15° inclination; blue white at high altitudes, it exploded at 30 km. with a brilliant flash of white light, and travelled onward as two or more distinct reddish fireballs which went out at an altitude of 12 km. over a very wild and desolate range of glaciated mountains and spruce forest. Violent detonations were heard up to 130 km. from the fall area and were recorded on four seismographs as much as 400 km. distant.



Search by plane and helicopter immediately after the fall was unsuccessful, but two guides and trappers living ten km. south of the fall area in the course of their spring trapping operations for beaver, observed two impact areas on the ice of a small lake, and another two in the snow of the neighbouring forest. These small fragments lay directly along the trace of trajectory plotted by Drs. J. Galt and E. Argyle of the Dominion Radio Astro Physical Laboratory at Penticton, British Columbia, and L. Bayrock of the Research Council of Alberta, Edmonton.

Two of the samples of disaggregated meteorite were collected, the other two were lost on melting of the lake and snow. Identification was made at the University of Alberta and confirmed by the Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa.
Search for the main mass or masses is continuing, using air photographs taken shortly after the fall and helicopters to support ground search.

Source: Report of Prof. R. E. Folinsbee (Edmonton, Canada) in a letter, VII.26 1965.

DISCOVERY OF *ERIE* STONY METEORITE, USA

Name: *ERIE*.
The place of fall or discovery: 2.4 km. south of Erie, Colorado, USA; $\varphi = 40°01.9'$ N, $\lambda = 105°03.4'$ W.
Date of fall or discovery: FOUND, July 1965.
Class and type: STONY, chondrite.
Number of individual specimens: 1.
Total weight: 3.30 kg; dimensions are approximately $16.3 \times 12.3 \times \times 11.0$ cm.; the meteorite is roughly subpyramidal in shape.
Circumstances of fall or discovery: The meteorite was found by E. H. Coughran in a freshly plowed field.
Source: Report of Dr. G. G. Goles (La Jolla, USA) in a letter, XI.3 1965.

DISCOVERY OF *NEPTUNE MOUNTAINS* IRON METEORITE, ANTARCTICA

Name: *NEPTUNE MOUNTAINS*.
The place of fall or discovery: The central part of the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mtns., Antarctica; $\varphi = 83°15'$ S, $\lambda = 55°$ W.
Date of fall or discovery: FOUND, February, 1964.
Class and type: IRON, coarsest octahedrite.
Number of individual specimens: 1.
Total weight: 1070 gr.
Circumstances of fall or discovery: The meteorite probably had been glacially transported. It was found on a rock outcrop about 30 m. above the ice base of nunatake by engineers J. R. Heiser and D. C. Barnett, who were members of an expedition of the U. S. Antarctic Research Program of the National Science Foundation.
Source: Report of Dr. Michael B. Duke (Washington, USA) in a letter, VI.28 1965.

NEW METEORITES

1. ATWOOD, Logan County, Colorado, USA; $\varphi = 40°31'$ N, $\lambda = 103°16'$ W.
   FOUND, 1948—49; brought to scientific notice in 1963.
   STONY, olivine-bronzite chondrite but may be an amphoterite.
   Three fragments of one individual, total weight 2.1 kg.
2. SEMINOLE, Gaines County, Texas, USA; $\varphi = 32°42'$ N, $\lambda = 102°37'$ W.
   FOUND, 1961; recognized 1963.
   STONY, olivine-bronzite chondrite.
   Two fragments of large individual, total weight 41.1 kg.
3. FREMONT BUTTE, Washington County, Colorado, USA; $\varphi = 40°15'$ N, $\lambda = 103°16'$ W.
   FOUND, recognized 1963.
   STONY, olivine-hypersthene chondrite.
   One individual, weight 6.6 kg.
4. BROWNFIELD No. 2, Terry County, Texas, USA; $\varphi = 33°13'$ N, $\lambda = 102°11'$ W.
   FOUND, 1964.
   STONY, olivine-bronzite chondrite.
   One individual, weight 4.1 kg.

   Source: Report of Dr. Glenn I. Huss (American Meteorite Laboratory, Denver, USA) in a letter, VI.8 1965.
5. KALKASKA, Michigan, USA; $\varphi = 44°38'49''$ N, $\lambda = 85°08'12''$ W.
   FOUND, in the latter part of summer in 1947 or 1948.
   IRON, medium octahedrite.
   One individual, weight 9386 gr.
   The meteorite was discovered by A. R. Sieting.
   (See the paper: Von Del Chamberlain. «The Kalkaska, Michigan, Siderite». Meteoritics, Vol. 2, No. 4, June, 361—364, 1965).
6. IRON RIVER, Michigan, USA.
   FOUND, 1889; recognized 1965.
   IRON, fine octahedrite.
   One individual, weight 1420 gr.
   Source: Report of Dr. Von Del Chamberlain (Michigan State University, USA in a letter, X.28 1965.
7. HAMLET No. 2, Hamlet, Indiana, USA; $\varphi = 41°20'$ N, $\lambda = 86° 35'$ W.
   FOUND, May 1963.
   STONY, bronzite chondrite (amphoterite?).
   One individual, weight 1666 gr.

The meteorite was found by Mr. M. Hall in a farm pasture about 0.4 km. from the house where Hamlet No. 1 fell (on Oct. 13, 1959). 883 grams are preserved at the Chicago Natural History Museum; 783 grams are preserved at the U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., USA).

ource: Report of Dr. Edward Olsen (Chicago, USA) in a letter, V. 17 1965 (see also The Meteoritical Bulletin No. 17, 1960).

Edited by *E. L. Krinov*

Committee on Meteorites of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR,
Ulitza Marii Ul'ianovoy 3, korpus 1, Moscow W-313, USSR