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

THE METEORITICAL BULLETIN

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Moscow, USSR

DISCOVERY OF FERINTOSH STONY METEORITE, CANADA

Name:

The place of fall or discovery:

Date of fall or discovery:

Class and type:

Total weight:

Circumstances of the fall or discovery:

FERINTOSH.

3 kilometres northwest of the village of Ferintosh, Alberta, Canada: $\varphi = 52^{\circ}48^{\circ}$ N; $\lambda = 112^{\circ}59^{\circ}W$.

FOUND, October, 1965.

STONY, chondrile.
One (another is believed to have been picked up some years ago and later to have been lost).

2201 grams.

The meteorite was picked up by D. A. Enarson and I. S. Enarson on the farm of the latter during harvesting operations. It appeared to be an unusual type of rock and was brought in to the Department of Geology at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, by D. A. Enarson, a student at this University.

The meteorite has very well developed regmaglypts. It may have come from a bright bolide reported in this area in the early 1930's.

The sharply angular surfaces of the specimen suggest it may have been part of a shower.

The specimen has been acquired for the University of Alberta collection (Edmonton).

Report of Prof. R. E. Folinsbee (Edmonton, Canada) in a letter, XI. 18 1965.

Source:

FALL OF BARWELL STONY METEORITE, GREAT BRITAIN

Name:

The place of fall or discovery:

BARWELL.

At Barwell, near Leicester, Leicestershire, Great Britain.



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Date of fall or discovery:

Class and type:

Number of individual specimens:

Total weight:

Circumstances of the fall or discovery:

Source:

FALL, December 24, 1965, 4^h 20^m p.m.

STONY, olivine-hypersthene chondrite.

?

At least 18 kg of fragments have been recovered.

Report of Dr. M. H. Hey (London, England) in a letter, I. 10. 1966.

Edited by E. L. Krinov