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KATALOG SBÍRKY METEORITŮ NÁRODNÍHO MUZEA V PRAZE

CATALOGUE OF THE COLECTION OF METEORITES OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM IN PRAGUE

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PŘEDMLUVA

Vydáním katalogu sbírky materiálu tak vzácného a vědecky významného, jakými meteority nesporně jsou, sleduje se především potřeba seznámit vědecké pracovníky zabývající se naukou o meteoritech, s důležitými doklady, které jsou pro jejich práci nezbytné.

Od doby vydání prvních dvou katalogů sbírky meteoritů Národního muzea v Praze uplynulo již padesát let. Jejich autorem byl Karel Vrba, profesor mineralogie university Karlovy v Praze a ředitel mineralogických sbírek Národního musea, jemuž také plným právem náleží veškeré zásluhy o vybudování sbírky meteoritů z velmi nepatrných počátků a za značně svízelných podmínek. V úvodu k oběma katalogům poznamenal, že při svém příchodu do Národního muzea (tehdy Musea království Českého) v roce 1882 zjistil, že ve sbírce je zastoupeno pouhých 17 pádů a nálezů meteoritů, z toho 9 železa 8 kamenů ve 24 kusech. Přes nepříznivé pracovní podmínky a stálý zápas s hmotnými obtížemi, v muzeu vydržovaném z prostředků soukromé Společnosti Národního musea v Praze, podařilo se Vrbově neúmorné píli, vytrvalosti a obratnosti velmi brzy zlepšit tento neutěšený stav. Od doby umístění mineralogických sbírek v krásné nové budově uprostřed města v čele Václavského náměstí v roce 1891 do vydání prvního katalogu sbírky meteoritů v roce 1904 zvětšil se počet pádů a nálezů meteoritů ve sbírce zastoupených více nežli desetkrát a počet všech kusů byl zdevatero-

násoben. Proto první katalog sbírky meteoritů vykazuje již 181 pádů a nálezů zastoupené 218 kusy, o celkové váze téměř 84 kilogramy. Za tento pozoruhodný vzrůst sbírky meteoritů, které lze získat jen s velkými obtížemi, vděčí K. Vrba zejména úzké spolupráci s tehdejším Dvorním přírodovědeckým museem ve Vídni, s nímž vyměnil úspěšně celou řadu kusů i svým hojným stykům s význačnými pracovníky a sběrateli v celém světě. Podstatně ovšem přispěli také mecenáši z řad kulturních pracovníků i sběratelů, mezi nimi zvláště prof. dr. B. Jiruš, dr. V. Wraný aj. Vrbovou zásluhou získala sbírka meteoritů Národního muzea poměrně brzy zvučné jméno mezi badateli a byla jimi s oblibou vyhledávána.

Od doby vydání prvního katalogu sbírky pokračoval její růst stejně úspěšně, takže v druhém, K. Vrbou vydaném, katalogu vyšlém v roce 1913 je patrný vzrůst počtu nálezů a pádů o dalších téměř 80 procent a přibližně stejně velký počet kusů. — Vědecká a sběratelská práce v období následujících padesáti let, mezi dvěma světovými válkami, nerozvíjela se tak, aby mohly být hojněji shromažďovány vzácné vědecké doklady. Proto nedochází v této době k tak značnému růstu sbírky meteoritů, jako na sklonku minulého století a na počátku století našeho. Zjišťujeme-li na počátku roku 1958, že počet pádů a nálezů sbírky meteoritů Národního muzea v Praze se zvýšil o pouhých 10 a celkový počet kusů stoupl jen o 63 kusy, je to jen důsledek obtíží a neklidu, které jsou a vždy budou závadou úspěšného rozvoje vědecké práce.

Hlavní příčinou vydání nového, v pořadí třetího, katalogu sbírky meteoritů Národního muzea v Praze nebyl tedy snad její vzrůst, nýbrž především pokrok, jaký učinila mladá věda o meteoritech, který si přímo vynutil nové zhodnocení sbírky. Proto byla zároveň provedena podrobná vědecká revize, zejména pokud jde o systematické zařazení jednotlivých kusů i doplnění nových ověřených dat, vztahujících se k jednotlivým pádům a nálezům. Výsledkem této práce bylo zjištění, že tato sbírka, která se počtem svých pádů a nálezů nebo kusů nemůže plně vyrovnat sbírkám velkých muzeí, obsahuje přece jen řadu vzácných nálezů a pádů, zastoupených ukázkami tak pozoruhodnými, že je třeba znovu je předložit vědecké veřejnosti. Katalog má posloužit k orientaci jak o celkovém obsahu sbírky, tak i poskytnout základní data o jednotlivých kusech v duchu současných poznatků o meteoritech a podle jejich nové systematiky.

Všeobecně lze říci, že značný zájem o meteority, zejména na sklonku minulého století, byl brzy vystřídán obdobím jejich pečlivého a stále se prohlubujícího studia, jak po stránce jejich mineralogického a chemického složení, tak i z hlediska systematického, a nejnověji i se zřetelem ke struktuře jejich součástí. V posledních desítiletích, po úspěších bádání v nauce o meteoritech mezi pracovníky vídeňskými, německými a v USA, oživuje vedle vědeckého zájmu znovu zájem sběratelský. Zvláště v Sovětském svazu, který je na nálezy i pády meteoritů velice bohat, dochází ke zvýšení pozornosti o získání a studium materiálu meteoritů. V USA dochází dokonce i k založení a otevření zvláštního musea meteoritů ve Winslowu v Arizoně. Vědecké ústavy akademií i musea počínají intenzivněji meteority sbírat a podrobně je studovat. Záhy se objevují

i nové vědecké soupisy meteoritů (katalogy), vztahující se k pečlivě udržovaným sbírkám. Znamenité práce G. T. PRIORA (14), ředitele mineralogického oddělení Britského muzea (British Museum, Natural History) v Londýně, dočkala se již třetího doplněného a opraveného vydání, sovětští badatelé uveřejnili již dva katalogy sovětských meteoritů, jejichž autory jsou E. L. KRINOV (8), A. N. ZAVARICKIJ a L. G. KVAŠA (23). Akademie nauk SSSR vybudovala pro soustavný výzkum meteoritů zvláštní výbor pod názvem Komitět po meteoritam v Moskvě. Pozoruhodnou sbírku meteoritů nashromáždil H. H. NININGER v Denveru (Colorado, USA), který rovněž vydal její podrobný katalog (11), doplněný řadou zajímavých nových poznatků, zejména pokud se týče nových metod vyhledávání meteoritů a jejich studia.

Jsme-li také dnes svědky potěšitelného a stoupajícího zájmu o meteority, lze právem vyslovit naději, že nový katalog sbírky meteoritů Národního muzea v Praze, bude s pochopením přijat všemi badateli i zájemci o tyto pozoruhodné posly vesmíru. Při zpracování katalogu meteoritů, který jistě není bez chyb, jimž se při zpracovávání materiálu tak náročného sotva lze vyhnouti, měl jsem na mysli především jeho přehlednost a snadnou orientaci. Jako vzoru použil jsem zmíněné již práce G. T. PRIORA (14, 15), bohatě využívající všech dosavadních zkušeností, na jejímž základě byly v podstatě založeny všechny pozdější katalogy. Při tom jsem došel k jistým zkušenostem, které pokládám za vhodné zde uvésti.

Domnívám se, že největší závadou řádného utřídění a přehlednosti je stále se zvětšující počet synonym míst pádů či nálezů meteoritů i způsob psaní názvů těchto nalezišť v různých jazycích, neboť jejich transkripce působí tu značné obtíže. Bylo by jistě velmi záslužným činem, kdyby na kongresu badatelů o meteoritech, který by měl být svolán co nejdříve, bylo vedle řady význačných problémů rázu výzkumného, nalezeno potřebné řešení množství otázek, vztahujících se k jednotné systematice a publikacím vědeckých soupisů meteoritů. Je zcela jisté, že nejjednodušší způsob bude i způsobem nejúčelnějším a odstraní nejen vzrůst dalších synonym míst pádů či nálezů meteoritů, nýbrž zamezí i další nejasnosti a omyly, které tím vznikají. Vedle promyšlených pravidel pro označování míst pádů a nálezů podle nejjednodušších kriterií, měla by být zároveň vytvořena i jednotná terminologie. Takovými usneseními, závaznými pro všechny badatele, byla by nejen usnadněna jejich vlastní výzkumná práce, nýbrž zároveň usnadněn pokrok nové nauky o meteoritech. Při takové příležitosti bylo by jistě možno vyřešit další důležité otázky, např. vzájemnou výměnu meteoritů mezi jednotlivými vědeckými ústavy, muzei a jinými institucemi, zlepšení dosavadního stavu ochranné péče a ochrany meteoritů se zřetelem k dnešním výsledkům konzervačních metod aj. Bylo by velmi záslužné, kdyby podobné shromáždění dosáhlo toho, aby byly zveřejněny všechny konzervační metody i zkušenosti, pokud se při ochraně meteoritů osvědčily. Ochrana meteoritů je velmi závažným vědeckým problémem, neboť jejich zachování pro budoucí výzkumy je důležité nejen pro specialisty, nýbrž pro celé lidstvo.

Zajistíme-li řádně jejich ochranu a uchováme-li je pro budoucí generace vědeckých pracovníků, přispějeme podstatně k soustavnému studiu složení vesmírových těles a tím i k poznání zákonů, jimiž je ovládán celý vesmír.

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Každý v katalogu uvedený a ve sbírce Národního muzea v Praze zastoupený meteorit je označen nejužívanějším názvem místa pádu nebo nálezu, k němuž je připojena i jeho zeměpisná situace. Byly opraveny názvy nálezů a pádů na území Československa, které byly dříve převážnou většinou označovány německy. K docílení přesné orientace o místě pádu či nálezu, jsou připojeny také jeho zeměpisná šířka i délka podle Greenwiche. Pokud jsou známa, jsou u každého meteoritu uvedena všechna synonyma, jeho doba pádu či nálezu a první vědecká publikace. Zprávy z tisku, které bývají obyčejně prvními zprávami o nálezech či pádech meteoritů, nejsou uvedeny, protože nebývají zprávami spolehlivými. K zařazení jednotlivých nálezů volil jsem systém G. T. PRIORA (13), který využívá systematických poznatků a zkušeností starších badatelů, zejména G. TSCHERMAKA a A. BREZINY, zároveň však přihlíží k novým výsledkům docíleným v nauce o meteoritech, zvláště pokud se týče jejich mineralogického složení, chemizmu a struktury. Závěr popisu tvoří pak jednotlivé kusy ze sbírky Národního mueza v Praze, uvedené svými inventárními čísly, stručným popisem, rozměry a přesnou váhou v gramech.

Vzhledem k dosud ne plně objasněné otázce o původu tektitů, jsou jejich nálezy uvedeny ve zvláštním oddílu. Pro nálezy tektitů v jižních Čechách a na jihozápadní Moravě v Československu používám správnějšího označení vltavíny (Vltavines), místo dříve používaného názvu moldavity (Moldavites), odvozeného od německého názvu řeky Vltavy (Moldau), v jejímž poříčí byly v jižních Čechách původně hojně nacházeny. Zároveň je však uvedena i přesná poloha četných nalezišť vltavínů v Československu podle nového správního rozdělení na kraje (regions) a okresy (districts). Tím bude snad možno alespoň zčásti odstranit některá nesprávná označení nalezišť československých vltavínů. Pro přehlednost a rychlejší orientaci byly ke katalogu připojeny také přehledy všech zastoupených pádů nebo nálezů podle několika kriterií. Především je sestaven přehled nálezů a pádů meteoritů v abecedním pořadí podle jednotlivých skupin meteoritů, dále chronologické pořadí pádů či nálezů meteoritů, seznam podle systematického zařazení a konečně podle jednotlivých zemědílů a států. K docílení obrazu o celkovém stavu sbírky meteoritů Národního muzea v Praze a o zastoupení jednotlivých skupin meteoritů, jsou místy připojeny i zvláštní přehledné tabulky.

Prosím o vlídné přijetí třetího katalogu sbírky meteoritů Národního muzea v Praze a o laskavé omluvení nedostatků, které se případně do katalogu vloudily, a jimž se lze stěží vyhnout.

Praha, 1. ledna 1958.

Karel Tuček

INTRODUCTION

The edition of this Catalogue is aimed predominantly at presenting to scholars, working in the research field of such rare and scientificaly significant a material as meteorites, all the important and indispensible evidence embodied in the Collection of Meteorites of the National Museum in Prague.

Since the edition of the first two Catalogues of the Collection of Meteorites of the National Museum in Prague half a century has gone. Author of the two catalogues was Karel Vrba, professor of mineralogy of Charles University in Prague and Director of the Collection of Minerals at the National Museum, and it is especially due to him that the collection of meteorites has been built up to its present size from humble beginnings and under very troublesome conditions. In the introduction of his two catalogues he observed that he had found in the collections of the National Museum, where he had started his scientific work in 1882 (at that time it was the Museum of the Kingdom of Bohemia, that is "Museum království Českého") only 17 falls and finds of meteorites (9 of them iron and 8 stones) in 24 specimens. Despite all the unfavourable working conditions and continuous struggle against financial difficulties (the Museum had at its disposal only the resources of the privat Society of the National Museum in Prague, that is "Společnost Národního musea v Praze"), Vrba's untiring diligence, perseverance and skill succeeded in a very short time in improving this very unsatisfactory situation. Since the accomodation of the Collection of Minerals in the fine new building in the centre of the town, facing the Václavské náměstí (Wenceslas Square), in 1891, until the first edition of the Catalogue of the Collection of Meteorites in 1904, the number of falls and finds of meteorites, represented in the collection, increased more that ten times and the number of all the specimens nine times. This is the reason why the first Catalogue of the Collection of Meteorites already lists 181 falls and finds in 218 specimens; the total weight was nearly 84 kilograms. This remarkable growth of the collection of meteorites (acquired notoriously with great difficulties) was due especially to K. Vrba's very close co-operation with the Imperial Museum of Natural Sciences in Vienna, resulting in a successful interchange of a number of specimens, and to his frequent contacts with distinguished scholars and collectors all over the world. Also, a substantial contribution is due to patrons among cultural workers and collectors, for instance particularly to Prof. Dr. B. Jiruš, Dr. V. Wraný and others. It is Vrba's merit that the Collection of Meteorites of the National Museum comparatively soon achieved resounding resputation among scholars and was frequently visited by them.

Since the first edition of the Catalogue the increase of the collection continued at the same successful rate, and we find that the second Catalogue, edited again by K. Vrba in 1913, lists another growth of the number of finds and falls by nearly 80 percent and about the same

increase in the number of specimens. However, scientific and collecting work during the following fifty years, comprising the two World Wars and the uneasy interval between them, did not develop in such a way that scientifically valuable evidence would have been assembled in greater abundancy. Therefore, the increase of the collection of meteorites during this period could not match the considerable growth during the end of the last century and at the beginning of this century. The fact that, at the beginning of 1958, we can claim an increase of only 10 of the number of falls and finds, and of only 63 pieces of the total number of specimens, in the Collection of Meteorites of the National Museum in Prague, is merely a consequence of difficulties and troubles, which always have been and will be obstacles to successful evolution of scientific work.

As a matter of fact, the main reason for a new, to wit the third, edition of the Catalogue of the Collection of Meteorites of the National Museum in Prague was not its material increase, but predominantly the advances of the young science of meteorites, which compelled us to assess our collection anew. This also induced us to submit the collection simultaneously to a detailed scientific revision especially with regard to systematic classification of the individual pieces, and to supplement new verified data concerning the individual falls and finds. As a result, this revisional work showed that our collection, though it does not fully match the collections of large museums in the number of falls and finds, or specimens, nevertheless contains quite a number of valuable falls and finds, represented by so remarkable specimens that it appeared necessary tu submit them afresh to scientific attention. This Catalogue is intended to provide full information on the collection as a whole, as well as to make available basic data of the individual specimens in the light of present-day knowledge of meteorites and according to the new systematic classification.

On the whole, we can say that the considerable interest in meteorites, especially at the end of the last century, soon changed into a period of thorough and steadily deepening study, attributed not only to the mineralogical and chemical constitution, but also to the systematical point of view, and lately even to the question of structural problems of their components. In the last decades the advances in meteoric studies among Viennese, German and USA scientists were supplemented by fresh interest in collecting material. It is particularly the Soviet Union, so rich in finds and falls of meteorites, where great attention is paid to collection and study of meteorites. In the United States even a special Museum of meteorites at Winslow in Arizona has been established and inaugurated. A number of scientific institutes and museums have started to collect meteorites and to study their character in a thorough way. Also, very soon new scientific lists of meteorites (catalogues) have begun to publish data on carefully maintained collections. The splendid work of G. T. Prior (14), Director of the Department of Mineralogy at the British Museum, Natural History, in London, was issued for the third time in a new revised and implemented edition. The Soviet scientists E. L. Krinov (8), A. N. Zavarickij and L. G. Kvaša

already published, two catalogues of Soviet meteorites. The USSR Academy of Science established a separate Committee for the systematic research of meteorites under the name "Komitět po meteoritam v Moskvě" (Committee for Meteorites in Moscow). A remarkable collection of meteorites has been assembled by H. H. Nininger at Denver (Colorado, USA), who also published a detailed catalogue (11), implemented by newly gained interesting experience and knowledge, especially with regard to new methods of looking for, and study of, meteorites.

Accepting thus with satisfaction the pleasantly growing interest in meteorites, we may justly express our hope that the new Catalogue of the Collection of Meteorites of he National Museum in Prague will be met with friendly understanding by all scholars and everyone who is interested in these extraordinary messengers from the Universe. In preparing this catalogue of meteorites, which I certainly do not consider as being without fault (for this could hardly be achieved in elaborating such an exacting material), I had in mind first of all clear arrangement and easy orientation. A good example was set by G. T. Prior's work (14, 15), mentioned above, which exploits all the experiences, so far achieved, experiences providing, in essence, the basis for every subsequent scientific undertaking in this field. During my work I arrived at certain experiences, which I consider appropriate of being broached in this work.

I regard as the greatest obstacle of ordered classification and clear arrangement the increasing number of synonyms of sites of falls and finds of meteorites, as well as the way of spelling the designation of these sites in various languages, because their transcription is always difficult. A congress of research students on meteorites, which ought to be convoked as soon as possible, would deserve great merit, if, besides discussing a number of important research problems, it agreed also on a suitable solution of questions related to a united systematization and publication of scientific lists of meteorites. It is certain that a straight forward way will also be the most suitable one and will not only eliminate an increase of successive synonyms of the sites of falls and finds of meteorites, but remove also obscurities and mistakes produced by the abundance of synonyms. Besides well-contrived rules for the designation of sites of falls and finds according to plain criteria, a unified terminology ought to be built up. Such decisions, which should be binding for every research student, would facilitate not only research work itself, but further also advances in the science of meteorites. There are some more important questions, which could readily be solved at such an opportunity, e. g., exchange of meteorites between various scientific-institutes, museums and other institutions, improvement of the existing conditions of preservation and protection of meteorites with regard to modern knowledge on methods of conservation etc. It would also be a good thing, if such a meeting would agree to publish, or to have published, all the methods of preservation and the experience gained, in so far as they have proved to be successful in protecting meteorites. The protection of meteorites is a very important scientific problem, because the

preservation of meteorites for future research is of great consequence not only for experts, but also for humanity. If we are able to secure properly the protection of the meteorites and to safeguard them for future generations of scholars, we shall be contributing substantially to further studies on the constitution of celestial bodies and, thereby, to the understanding of the laws governing the Universe.

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Every meteorite listed in the Catalogue and represented in the Collection of the National Museum in Prague has been designated by its most common name of the site of find and fall, implemented by the geographical position. Finds and falls on the territory of Czechoslovakia, which in former days had been designated predominantly in German language, have been corrected. In order to achieve an exact orientation of the site of falls and finds, the geographical latitude and longitude according to Greenwich are added. All synonyma, as far as they are known, have been recorded, together with the time of fall and/or find, and the first scientific publication on the meteorite. No press news are listed, though they tend to be the first ones on finds and/or falls of meteorites, because they are prone to be inaccurate. For the arrangement of the individual finds I selected G. T. Prior's system (13), which applies the systematical experience and knowledge of earlier scholars, especially G. Tschermak's and A. Brezina's, while at the same time paying attention to new results achieved in meteoric research, chemical properties and structure. The description is concluded by the individual specimens of the Collection of the National Museum in Prague, listed by inventory number, brief description, dimensions, and exact weight in grams.

Taking into account the fact that the question of the origin of t e k t i t e s is not yet fully elucidated, the corresponding finds are listed in a separate section. For finds of tektites in southern Bohemia and in southwestern Moravia (Czechoslovakia) I use the more correct expression of Vltavines, instead of the designation Moldavites, used formerly, which had been derived from the German name of the river Vltava, i. e. Moldau. It is the riverside of Vltava in southern Bohemia where originally Vltavines were found in ample numbers. The description is completed by the exact positions of the numerous finds of Vltavines in Czechoslovakia, according to the new administrative division into regions (counties) and districts. The term „region" used in this text and in the Catalogue denotes an administrative division analogous to a British county. This may help to remove, at least partially, some incorrect designations of the finds of Czechoslovak Vltavines. For clearness'sake, and in order to facilitate orientation, the Catalogue is supplemented by lists of all the represented finds and falls with respect of several criteria. First, there is a list of finds and falls of meteorites in alphabetic order, divided into various groups of meteorites then a list of systematic filing and, finally, a list according to individual continents and states.

To accomplish the general picture of the Collection of Meteorites of the National Museum in Prague and of the representation of the individual groups of meteorites, some special summaries are included at places.

I should like to present this third Catalogue of the Collection of Meteorites of the National Museum in Prague in the hope that it will be accepted with a friendly mind, and that its inadequacies, which may have intruded, will kindly be excused.

Prague, January 2, 1958.

Karel Tuček

PREFACE TO THE ENLARGED AND COMPLETED EDITION ACCORDING TO THE STATE AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1963

To publish a completed edition of the Catalogue of the collection of meteorites of the National Museum of Prague after an interval of only five years after its first edition there were several reasons for me. It was first of all the eminent interest in meteorites in general, especially in Bohemian and Moravian moldavits, shown not only in Czechoslovakia, but also abroad.

Another reason was the relatively considerable enlargement of the collection of meteorites by new finds of moldavits and new gains of meteoric stones and irons, especially in the two latter falls on the territory of Czechoslovakia in the years 1959 and 1963 (Příbram shower and Ústí nad Orlicí).

The interest for the Collection of meteorites in the National Museum in Prague was so remarkable that its catalogue (1958) has gone out of print in a very short time and the author has got a big number of demands from foreign workers-specialistes, whem he could not satisfy.

That were in short the main reasons to elaborate a new revised and completed edition of the catalogue, devoted first of all to foreign scientific workers in meteoritics.

Prague, January 2, 1963.

Karel Tuček

THE GROWTH OF THE COLLECTION OF METEORITES OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM, Prague

Year	Number of Falls and Finds				Number of pieces				Total weight of (in grams)			
	Alto-gether	Irons	Sidero-lites	Stones	Alto-gether	Irons	Sidero-lites	Stones	Alto-gether	Irons	Sidero-lites	Stones
1882	17	9		8	24							
1904	181	78	18	85	218	94	26	98	83.724	67.494	2.894	13.336
1913	255	98	21	136	308	121	30	157	214.209	192.516	4.053	17.640
1957	265	102	20	143	371	146	35	190	266.442	236.931	6.366	23.685
1963	272	104	20	148	388	155	35	198	277.163	240.076	6.366	30.721

ALPHABETICAL CATALOGUE OF METEORITES

(The term "region" used in this Catalogue denotes an administrative division analogous to a British county.)

ADARGAS

Sierra de Las Adargas, SSE Chihuahua, Mexico.
Lat. 26° 6′ N., Long. 105° 14′ W.

Synonyms: Conception, Hacienda Conception, Huejuquilla, Jimenez, Rio Florido (?), San Bartholomé, Sierra de las Adargas, Valle de Allende, Valle de San Bartholomé.

Found 1784. — Described by A. D. Bartlett, Personal Narrative of Explorations in Texas, New Mexiko, California, Sonora, and Chihuahua. New York, 1854, vol. 2, p. 457.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
One mass. Total known weight over 3.000 kg.
Specimens:
132. "Rio Florido", triangular slice, 6 × 79 × 81 mm, 167 grams.
104. Thin oval slice, 3 × 32 × 53 mm, 26 grams.

ADMIRE

Lyon County, cen. Kansas, U. S. A.
Lat. 38° 30′ N., Long. 96° 25′ W.

Found 1881. — Described by G. P. Merrill, Proceedings of U. S. National Museum, 1902, vol. 24, p. 907 - 913.

Siderolite. Pallasite. Brahin group.
One mass. Total known weight of about 111 kg.
Specimen:
282. End piece, triangular, 29 × 78 × 132 mm, 477 grams.

AGEN

Dép. Lot-et-Garonne, S France.
Lat. 44° 24′ N., Long. 0° 29′ E.

Fell 1814, September 5, noon. — Described by J. F. Boudon de Saint-Amans, Ann. Chim., Paris 1814, vol. 92, p. 25.

Stone. Veined intermediate chondrite.
A shower of stones, of total known weight of about 30 - 35 kg, the largest stone weighing about 9 kg.
Specimen:
179. Fragment with crust, 30 × 43 × 54 mm, 79 grams.

AGRIGENTO

SW Sicily, Italy.
Lat. 37° 17° N., Long. 13′ 34′ E.

Synonym: Girgenti.

Fell 1853, February 10, 1 p. m. — Described by R. P. Greg, Phil. Mag., 1862, vol. 24, p. 538.

Stone. Veined white hypersthene-chondrite.
Several stones fell. Total known weight of about 4 kg, the largest stone weighing about 3,2 kg.
Specimen:
197. Fragment with small piece of crust, 13×28×31 mm, 14 grams.

ALBARETO

NNE of Modena, N Italy.
Lat. 44° 41′ N., Long. 10° 57′ E.

Synonym: Modena.

Fell 1766, middle of July, 5 p. m. — Described by D. Troili, Della caduta di un sasso dall'aria, Modena 1766.

Stone. Spherical hypersthene-chondrite.
A large stone. Total known weight of about 12 kg.
Specimen:
256. Two small fragments without crust, 7×11×22 mm, 3×7×9 mm, 2,5+0,5 grams.

ALEPPO

N Syria. Lat. 36° 12′ N., Long 37° 4′ E.

Synonyms: Haleb, Tirnova.

Fell about 1873. — Described by A. Brezina, Über neuere Meteoriten, Verhandlungen der Ges. Deutsch. Naturforscher und Aerzte, Nürnberg 1893, p. 159.

Stone. Brecciated white chondrite.
Probably several stones fell of total known weight of about 3 kg.
Specimen:
234. Fragment with crust, 40×69×75 mm, 298 grams.

ALESSANDRIA

Santa Giulietta, N of Alessandria, Piedmont, Italy.
Lat. 44° 54′ N., Long. 8° 35′ E.

Synonyms: Alexandria, Piedmont, Santa Giulietta.

Fell 1860, February 2, 11.45 a. m. — Described by G. Misaghi, Il Nuovo Cimento, Pisa, 1861, vol. 13, p. 272.

Stone. Veined grey chondrite.
About seven stones, weighing from 0.3—1.0 kg fell.
Specimen:
198. Flat triangular fragment with small piece of crust, 9×31×47 mm, 21 grams.

ALFIANELLO

near Pontevico, SSW Brescia, N Italy.
Lat. 45° 16′ N., Long. 10° 9′ E.

Synonyms: Brescia, Cremona.
Fell 1883, February 16, 3.00 p. m. — Described by L. Bombici, Atti. R. Accad. Lincei Roma. Sci. Fis. Mat. Nat. Cl., 1882-3, vol. 14, p. 675.

Stone. Intermediate hypersthene — chondrite.
A stone of about 260 kg fell. Total known weight only about 228 kg.
Specimen:
40. Fragment with small piece of crust, 38×65×81 mm, 159 grams.

ALLEGAN

Allegan County, SW Michigan, U. S. A.
Lat. 42° 25′ N., Long. 85° 53′ W.

Fell 1899, July 10, 8 a. m. — Described by H. A. Ward, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1899, vol. 8, p. 412.

Stone. Spherical bronzite — chondrite (Ornansite).
A stone of about 35.5 kg total known weight fell.
Specimen:
131. Rectangular fragment with small piece of crust, 23×40×53 mm, 60 grams.

AMBAPUR NAGLA

Sikandra Rao Tahsil, Aligarh district, SE of Delhi, N India.
Lat. 27° 38′ S., Long. 77° 42′ E.

Fell 1895, May 27, 1 a. m. — Not described till now.

Stone. Crystalline spherical chondrite.
A stone of about 6,3 kg, broken into two pieces fell, the largest piece weighing about 4 kg (India Museum, Calcutta).
Specimen:
235. Small fragment with small piece of crust, 16×20×35 mm, 14 grams.

ARISPE

SE Sonora, N Mexico.
Lat. 30° 15′ N., Long. 110° 0′ W.

Synonym: Moctezuma.
Found 1896. — Described by H. A. Ward, Proc. Rochester Acad. Sci., 1902, vol. 4, p. 79.

Iron Coarsest octahedrite.
Three masses of about 398 kg were found, the largest weighing about 123 kg.

Specimen:
205. Triangular slice, polished, 10×53×67 mm, 145 grams.

ASSISI

Tore near Assisi, ESE of Perugia, cen. Italy.
Lat. 43° 4′ N., Long. 12° 36′ E.

Synonyms: Perugia, Torre Assisi.
Fell 1886, May 24, 7 a. m. — Described by G. Bellucci, Il meteorito di Assisi, Perugia, Tipografia di Vinçenzo Santucci, Perugia, 1887.

Stone. Spherical chondrite.
A stone of about 2 kg fell.
Specimen:
257. Small fragment with small piece of crust, 16×24×33 mm, 18 grams.

AUGUSTINOVKA

S of Dněpropetrovsk (formerly Jekatěrinoslav), Dněpropetrovsk region, U. S. S. R., Soviet Union.
Lat. 48° 20′ N., Long. 35° 0′ E.

Synonyms: Jekatěrinoslav, Ekaterinoslav, Augustinowka.
Found 1890. — Described by V. F. Alexejev, Verhandlungen Russ. Min. Gesellschaft, 1893, co. 30, p. 475.

Iron. Fine octahedrite.
A mass of total known weight of about 400 kg was found.
Specimen:
218. Rectangle-shaped slice, polished, 12×23×55 mm, 96 grams

AUMALE

Senhadja near Aumale, SE of Alger, Constantine prov., Algeria.
Lat. 36° 27′ N., Long. 3° 40′ E.

Synonym: Senhadja.
Fell 1865, August 25, between 11 a. m. and noon. — Described by G. A. Daubrée, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. Paris, 1866, vol. 62, p. 72.

Stone. Veined white chondrite.
Two stones, of about total known weight 50 kg, each of 25 kg fell. 10.3 kg in collections.
Specimen:
80. Cut fragment with small piece of crust, 29×38×48 mm, 49 grams

AUMIÈRES

NNW of Montpellier, Département Lozère, SE France.
Lat. 44° 18′ N., Long. 3° 13′ E.

Synonyms: Lozère, Berrias.
Fell 1842, June 3, 9 p. m. — Described by J. de Malbos, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. Paris, 1842, col. 14, p. 917.

Stone. Veined white chondrite.
A single stone of about 2 kg fell. Total known weight in collections of 1556 grams. Main mass weighing 1382 grams in Paris.
Specimen:
293. Small fragment, 14×18×43 mm, 18 grams.

AUSSUN

SW of Toulouse, Département Haute Garonne, S France.
Lat. 45° 5′ N., Long. 0° 33′ E.

Synonyms: Clarac, Montréjeau.
Fell 1858, December 9, 7,30 a. m. — Described by F. Petit, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. Paris, 1858, vol. 47, p. 1053.

Stone. Spherical chondrite.
Two stones weighing about 55 kg fell, the largest weighing about 45 kg.
Specimen:
129. Fragment of interior, 33×42×46 mm, 122 grams.

AVILEZ

Hacienda d'Avilez, NE Durango, W Mexico.
Lat. 24° 50′ N., Long. 103° 52′ W.

Fell 1855, June. — Described by F. Wöhler, Nachr. Gesell. Wiss. Göttingen, 1867, p. 57.

Stone. Spherical grey chondrite.
Probably several stones fell. Total known weight in collections of 236 grams.
Specimen:
308. Small fragment with small piece of crust, 11×17×19 mm, 5 grams.

BABB'S MILL

Green County, E Tennessee, U. S. A.
Lat. 36° 8′ N., Long. 82° 52′ W.

Synonyms: Blake's Iron, Greene County, Troost's Iron.
Found 1842. — Described by G. Troost, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1845, vol. 49, p. 342.

Iron. Nickel-rich ataxite (a type).
Two masses of total weight of about 143 kg were found, the largest weighing about 134 kg.
Specimen:
105. Rectangular slice, 3×36×66 mm, 45 grams.

BACUBIRITO

El Ranchito near Bacubirito, ENE of Sinaloa, W Mexico.
Lat. 26° 0′ N., Long. 107° 14′ W.

Synonyms: El Ranchito, Ranchito, Sinaloa.
Found 1863. — Described by H. A. Ward, Proc. Rochester Acad. Sci., 1902, vol. 4, p. 67.

Iron. Finest octahedrite.
A huge mass estimated to weight 7.000 kg was found.
Specimen:
202. Thin rectangular slice, 4×52×63 mm, 105 grams.

BALLINOO

Murchison River, ESE of Gladstone, Western Australia.
Lat. 26° 30′ S., Long. 116° 30′ E.

Found 1892. — Described by T. Cooksey, Rec. Australian Museum. Sydney 1897, vol. 3, p. 55, and H. A. Ward, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1898, vol. 5, p. 136.

Iron. Finest octahedrite.
One mass of total known weight of 42,3 kg.
Specimen:
217. Thin rectangular slice, one side polished, 3×22×58 mm, 43 grams

BANDONG

Preanger district, SE of Djakarta, W Jawa, Indonesia.
Lat. 6° 55′ S., Long. 107° 35′ E.

Fell 1871, December 10, 1.30 p. m. — Described by G. A. Daubrée, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. Paris, 1872, vol. 75, p. 1676; and Everwijn, Jaarboek, van het Mynwezen in Nederlandsch Ost India, 1872, Deeel 2, p. 197.

Stone. White brecciated chondrite (Amphoterite, rodite by G. T. Prior).
Six stones of total weight of about 11.25 kg fell, the largest of which weighing 8.2 kg.
Specimen:
28. Large fragment with crust, 38×63×91 mm, 239 grams.

BARBOTAN

SSE of Bordeaux, Département Gers, S France.
Lat. 43°57′ N., Long. 0° 7′ E.

Synonyms: Bordeaux, Agen, Landes, Roquefort.
Fell 1790, July 24, 9 p. m. — Described by Bertholon, Journ. des Sciences utiles, 1790, Nr. 23-24, p. 305.

Stone. Veined grey chondrite.
A shower of stones of unknown total weight fell, the largest stone weighing 9 kg.
Specimen:
168. Almost complete individual, 37×49×56 mm, 121,5 grams.

BARRATTA

Barratta Station, WNW of Deniliquin, County Townsend, S New South Wales.
Lat. 35° 15′ S., Long. 144° 36′ E.

Synonyms: Baratta, Deniliquin.
Found 1845. — Described by A. Liversidge, Trans. Roy. Soc. New South Wales, 1872, vol. 6, p. 97.

Stone. Black chondrite.
Five stones of total known weight of about 181 kg were found at different times, the largest stone weighing 84 kg.
Specimen:
175. Rectangular slice, one side polished, 16×52×54 mm, 132 grams.

BATH

E of Aberdeen, Brown County, NE South Dacota, U. S. A.
Lat. 45° 21′ N., Long. 98°15′ W.

Synonym: Aberdeen.
Fell 1892, August 29, 4 p. m. — Described by A. E. Foote, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1893 vol. 45, p. 64.

Stone. Brecciated spherical chondrite.
One stone of about 21.2 kg fell.
Specimen:
77. Large fragment with crust, 36×63×84 mm, 325 grams.

BATH FURNACE

Bath County, E of Lexington, N Kentucky, U. S. A.
Lat. 38° 2′ N., Long. 83° 45′ W.

Fell 1902, November 15, 6,45 p. m. — Described by H. A. Ward, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1903, vol. 15, p. 316; and by A. H. Miller, Science, New York, 1903, vol. 18, p. 243.

Stone. Intermediate veined chondrite.
Three stones of total known weight of about 86.6 kg fell, the largest weighing about 79 kg.
Specimen:
206. Rhombus-shaped slice, polished, 5×45×48 mm, 38 grams.

BEAVER CREEK

West Kootenay district, S British Columbia.
Lat. 49° N., Long. 116° W.

Fell 1893, May 26, 3.30 p. m. — Described by E. F. Howell, Science, New York, 1893, p. 41.

Stone. Crystalline spherical bronzite-chondrite.
One stone of total known weight of about 14.1 kg fell.
Specimen:
79. Fragment with small piece of crust, 30×49×75 mm, 139 grams.

BELLA ROCA

Sierra de San Francisco, NNW Durango, cen. Mexico.
Lat. 24° 55′ N., Long. 105° 25′ W.

Synonyms: La Bella Roca, Papasquiaro.
Found 1888. — Described by J. E. Whitfield, Amer. Journ. Sc., 1889, vol. 37, p. 439.

Iron. Fine octahedrite.
One mass of total known weight of about 33.2 kg.
Specimen:
71. Slice, polished with nodule of troilite, 11×70×73 mm, 274 grams.

BENARES

Gumti Mountains near Benares, NE India.
Lat. 25° 48′ N., Long. 82° 42′ E.

Synonym: Krakhut.
Fell 1798, December 19, 8 p. m. — Described by E. Howard, Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, 1802, pp. 168, 175.

Stone. Spherical chondrite.
A shower of stones of unknown total weight, one of which weighing about 1 kg.
Specimen:
233. Wedge-shaped fragment with some crust, 18×29×50 mm, 40 grams.

BENDEGÓ

Near the rivulet Bendegó, N of Monte Santo, NW Bahia, E Brazil.
Lat. 10°20′ S., Long. 40° 10′ W.

Synonyms: Bahia, Wollaston's Iron, Sergipe, Bemdego.
Found 1784. — Described by A. F. Mornay and W. H. Wollaston, Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, 1816, vol. 106, pp. 270, 281.

Iron. Coarse octahedrite.
A large mass of about 5.370 kg was found, the main part of which in Rio de Janeiro.
Specimen:
82. Slice with nodule of troilite, one polished and etched side, 10×60×69 mm, 246,5 grams.

BETHANY

NE of Lüderitz, Great Namaqualand, Southwest Africa.
Lat. 25° 30′ S., Long. 18° 30′ E.

Synonyms: Amalia Farm, Cabaya, Coamus Farm, Great Fish River, Great Namaqualand, Grossnamaqualand, Lion River, Mukerop, Namaqualand, Springbok River, Tsess, Wild.
Found before 1836. — Described first by J. E. Alexander, Journ. Roy. Geogr. Soc. London, 1838, vol. 8, p. 24.

Iron. Fine octahedrite.
About 14 large masses estimated to weight more than 20.000 kg were found in Great Namaqualand.
Specimens:
301. "Goamus Farm", a large triangular slice, one side polished, 9×345×499 mm, 10,650 grams.
253. "Mukerop", an irregular large full slice, one side polished, 15×253×366 mm, 5.350 grams.
193. "Mukerop", a rectangular large slice, one side polished, with small nodules of troilite, 7×252×234 mm, 1.750 grams.

BĚLOKRINIČE

Izjaslavskij rayon, Kameněc-Podolskij region, Ukrainian S. S. R., U. S. S. R.
Lat. 50° 8′ N., Long. 26° 44′ E.

Synonyms: Bielokrynitschie, Belokrinitschje.
Fell 1887, January 1, 6 p. m. — Described by V. Agafonov, Trav. Soc. Nat. St.-Pétersbourg, 1891, vol. 21.

Stone. Intermediate veined spherical chondrite.
Eight stones were found of total known weight of about 1.662 kg, the largest weighing about 2 kg.
Specimen:
245. One-half individual with crust, 27×34×44 mm, 57 grams.

BIŠTJUBE

N of Nikolajev, Kustanajskaja region, Kazakch S. S. R., U. S. S. R.
Lat. 46° 58′ N., Long. 32° 0′ E.

Synonyms: Bischtübe, Nikolajev, Turgai, Turgaj.
Found 1886. — Described by E. D. Kislakovskij, Bull. Soc. Naturalistes Moscou, 1890 (1891), vol. 4, No. 2, p. 187.

Iron. Coarse octahedrite.
Three masses of about 48.75 kg of total known weight were found, the largest weighing ca. 32.5 kg.
Specimen:
118. Rectangular slice, one side polished, 9×59×75 mm, 270 grams

BJURBÖLE

Near Borga, NW of Helsinki, S Finland.
Lat. 60° 20′ N., Long. 26° E.

Fell 1899, March 12, 10,30 p. m. — Described by W. Ramsay and L. H. Borgström, Bull. Comm. Géol. Finlande, 1902, no. 12, p. 1.

Stone. Veined spherical hypersthene-chondrite.
One stone, total known weight of about 330 kg, the largest of fragments weighing 80 kg.
Specimen:
231. Larger fragment with small piece of crust, 63×75×97 mm, 613 grams.

BLANSKO

N of Brno, Blansko district, Brno region, cen. Czechoslovakia.
Lat. 49° 20′ N., Long. 16° 30′ E.

Fell 1833, November 25, 6.30 p. m. — Described by F. von Reichenbach, Neues Jahrbuch Min., 1834, p. 125.

Stone. Veined grey bronzite — chondrite.
A shower of stones fell, eight of which weighing altogether 350 grams were found, the largest stone about 77 grams.
Specimen:
127. Triangular fragment with small piece of crust, 16×24×32 mm, 19,5 grams.

BLUFF

SW of Lagrange, Fayette County, S Texas, U. S. A.
Lat. 29° 55′ N., Long. 96° 42′ W.

Synonyms: Fayette County, La Grange.
Found 1878. — Described by J. E. Whitfield and G. P. Merrill, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1888, vol. 36, p. 113.

Stone. Brecciated crystalline hypersthene-chondrite.
A stone of about 146 kg was found. Total known weight in collections 74.6 kg.
Specimen:
61. Slice with metal inclusions, 10×72×74 mm, 145 grams.

BOHUMILICE

NNE of Vimperk, České Budějovice region, W Czechoslovakia.
Lat. 49° 6′ N., Long. 13° 49′ E.

Synonyms: Bohumilitz, Prachin.

Found 1829. — Described by K. Sternberg, F. X. M. Zippe and J. J. Steinmann, Verh. Gesellsch. Vaterl. Museums in Böhmen, Prag 1930, Heft 8, April 3, pp. 15, 26. The second mass weighing 962 grams was found in 1889 near Bohumilice. In 1925 a mass weighing about 5.850 grams was ploughed near Výškovice, 3 km WSW of Bohumilice and described by L. Slavíková, Časopis Národního muzea v Praze, 1933, vol. 107, p. 82-86.

Iron. Coarse octahedrite.
Three masses were found. Total known weight of about 63.812 grams.
Specimens:
11. Larger part of the main mass, polished face, 193×235×335 mm, 37.750 grams.
328. Thick slice, three sides polished 23×41×94 mm, 392.3 grams.
12. Thin rectangular slice with nodule of troilite, one side polished, 6×46×65 mm, 102 grams.
334. Vial of oxidized fragments, 5,38 grams.
313. "Výškovice" — Complete individual with oxidized crust, 105×115×235 mm, 5.840 grams.

BORI

NE of Badnur, Betul district, N India.
Lat. 22° 22′ N., Long. 78° 19′ E.

Fell 1894, May 9, 4 p. m. — Described by A. Brezina, Wiener Sammlung, Wien 1895, p. 248.

Stone. Veined intermediate chondrite.
A stone of about 8.6 kg fell.
Specimen:
92. Fragment with small crust, 18×33×61 mm, 55 grams.

BORKUT

Kvasy (formerly Borkut) NNE of Rachiv, Karpathian Ruthenia, Ukrainian S. S. R., U. S. S. R.
Lat. 48° 7′ N., Long. 24° 17′ E.

Synonym: Marmoros, Marmaros.
Fell 1852, October 13, 3 p. m. — Described by F. Leydolt, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math. -naturwiss. Kl., 1856, vol. 20, p. 398.

Stone. Spherical chondrite.
A stone weighing about 6,7 kg fell.
Specimen:
272. Small fragment of interior, 10×12×17 mm, 3 grams.

BRAHIN

The village of Rokičky near Bragin, NE of Černigov, Bragin district, Poles region, Byelorussian S. S. R., U. S. S. R.
Lat. 51° 46′ N., Long. 30° 10′ E.

Synonyms: Bragin, Komarinsky, Kruki, Krukov, Minsk, Rokičky.
Found 1810 (1807 ?). — Described by A. Laugier, Mém. du Mus. 1817, vol. 6 (?).

Siderolite. Pallasite.
Two masses of about 100 kg were found in 1810 and a third of 183 kg in 1911. Total known weight of about 283 kg.

Specimen:

126. Etched section, triangular, three sides polished, 31 × 65 × 62 mm, 248 grams.

BREMERVÖRDE

Near Gnarrenburg, SSW of Bremervörde, SSE of Bremen, Hanover, Germany.
Lat. 53° 23′ N., Long. 6° 40′ E.

Synonyms: Gnarrenburg, Stade.
Fell 1855, May 13, 5 p. m. — Described by F. Wöhler, Ann. Phys. (Poggendorf), 1856, vol. 98, p. 609.

Stone. Brecciated spherical grey bronzite-chondrite.
At least five stones of total known weight of 7.25 kg fell, the largest weighing 3.4 kg.
Specimen:

215. Very small fragment of interior, 6 × 12 × 18 mm, 1 gram.

BRENHAM

Brenham Township, Kiowa County, S Kansas, U. S. A.
Lat. 37° 38′ N., Long. 99° 5′ W.

Synoms: Brenham Township, Haviland Township, Kiowa County.
Found 1885 (1882 by G. T. Prior). — Described by G. F. Kunz, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1890, vol. 40, p. 312.

Siderolite. Pallasite (Palla-siderite by H. H. Nininger).
About twenty masses, of a total weight of about 4.318 kg, were found, the largest weighing about 211 kg.
Specimens:

31. Irregular thick full slice, one side etched, 13 × 80 × 85 mm, 299 grams.
117. Smaller full slice, one side polished, 7 × 67 × 102 mm, 152 grams

BRIDGEWATER

Bridgewater Station, WSW of Norfolk, Burke County, W North Carolina, U. S. A.
Lat. 35° 41′ N., Long. 81° 45′ W.

Synonyms: Bridgewater Station, Burke County, Fairweather.
Found 1890. — Described by G. F. Kunz, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1890, vol. 40, p. 320.

Iron. Fine octahedrite.
One mass of total weight of about 13.63 kg was found.
Specimen:

75. Rectangular section with oxidized crust, one side polished and etched, 12 × 46 × 63 mm, 168 grams and 4 grams of crust in vial.

BROUMOV

Broumov, NNE of Náchod, Hradec Králové region, W Czechoslowakia.
Lat. 50° 36′ N., Long. 16° 20′ E.

Synonyms: Braunau, Hauptmannsdorf.

Fell 1847, July 14, 3.45 a. m. — Described by A. v. Humboldt, Aérolithe de Braunau, en Bohême, tombé le 14 jouillet 1847 (Extrait d'une lettre de M. de Humboldt à M. Arago). Comptes Rendus, vol. 25, 1847, p. 627, and by C. C. Beinert, Ann. Phys. (Poggendorf), 1847, vol. 72, p. 70.

Iron. Hexahedrite.
Two masses, weighing about 40,7 kg fell, one was found near the village of Hejtmánkovice (formerly Hauptmannsdorf) weighing 23.628 grams, and the other of 17.080 grams at the brickworks on the SSW boundaries of the town Broumov.
Specimens:

365. Oriented individual ("brickworks") with black crust, 140 × 213 × 225 mm, 17.230 grams.
142. "Hejtmánkovice" — thick rectangular slice, one side polished, 19 × 62 × 72 mm, 507 grams.
20. "Hejtmánkovice" — thick triangular slice, 10 × 63 × 82 mm, 255 grams.
364. "Hejtmánkovice" — hexagon-shaped slice, 6 × 70 × 75 mm, 198 grams.
333. "Hejtmánkovice" — thick rectangular slice, one side polished, 11 × 39 × 55 mm, 125,5 grams.

BUSCHHOF

Gross Buschhof, ESE of Riga, Latvian S. S. R., U. S. S. R.
Lat. 56° 18′ N., Long. 25° 53′ E.

Synonym: Scheikahr-Stattan.
Fell 1863, June 2, 7.30 a. m. — Described by G. Rose, Ann. Phys. (Poggendorf), 1863, vol. 120, p. 619, and by C. Grewingk and C. Schmidt, Arch. Naturk. Liv-, Esth- und Kurlands, Ser. 1, Min. Wiss., Dorpat, 1864, vol. 3, pp. 452, 473.

Stone. Enstatite-achondrite (Aubrite).
A stone of about 5 kg of known weight fell, in collections only 3.521 grams.
Specimen:

55. Irregular fragment with crust, 31 × 44 × 63 mm, 99 grams.

BUTLER

Bates County, SSE of Kansas City, W Missouri, U. S. A.
Lat. 38° 18′ N., Long. 94° 25′ W.

Synonym: Bates County.
Found before 1874. — Described by G. C. Broadhead, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1875, vol. 10, p. 401.

Iron. Finest octahedrite.
A mass of about 40,1 kg was ploughed.
Specimen:

178. Triangular slice, one side polished and etched, 10 × 49 × 41 mm, 142 grams.

BUTSURA

NE of Goruckpur, Bihar, N India.
Lat. 27° 5′ N., Long. 84° 10′ E.

Synonyms: Batsura, Bulloah, Chireya, Gurukpur, Gorukhpur, Piprassi, Qutahar Bazar.
Fell 1861, May 12, about noon. — Described by W. Haidinger, Der Meteorsteinfall in Gorukpur-Districte in Ober-Bengalen, am 12. Mai 1861. Sitzber. Wien. Akad. Bd. 45 II, p. 665-671.

Stone. Intermediate chondrite.
Five stones, weighing altogether about 22.3 kg, the largest stone of 12.9 kg.
Specimen:

363. Small triangular section, 11×25×40 mm, 10 grams.

CABEZZO DE MAYO

Cabezzo de Mayo near of Murcia, SE Spain.
Lat. 37° 59′ N., Long. 1° 10′ W.

Synonyms: Cabeza de Mayo, Murcia.
Fell 1870, August 18, 6.15 a. m. — Described by J. M. Solano y Eulate, Nal. Soc. Españ. Hist. Nat. Madrid, 1872, vol. 1, p. 77.

Stone. White chondrite.
One stone of about 25 kg fell.
Specimen:

189. Very small fragment with small piece of crust, 2×3×3 mm, 0.5 grams.

CANGAS DE ONIS

Elgueras near of Cangas de Onis, E of Oviedo, Asturias, N Spain.
Lat. 43° 26′ N., Long. 5° 10′ W.

Synonyms: Elgueras, Oviedo.
Fell 1866, December 6, 11 a. m. — Described by F. A. Römer, Geologische Reisenotizen aus der Sierra Morena, Neues Jahrb. 1873, p. 257.

Stone. Brecciated grey chondrite.
A shower of stones fell, the largest stone weighing about 11 kg. In collections only 6,880 grams. Total weight of shower unknown.
Specimen:

84. Small triangular fragment of interior, 17×33×49 mm, 28 grams.

CAÑON DIABLO

E of Flagstaff, Coconino County, cen. Arizona, U. S. A.
Lat. 35° 15′ N., Long. 111° 5′ W.

Synonyms: Arizona, Canyon Diablo.
Found 1891. — First described by A. E. Foote, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1891, vol. 42, p. 413.

Iron. Coarse octahedrite.
Numerous masses estimated at about 27.000 kg, ranging from small fragments to individuals of over 500 kg have been found.
Specimens:

224. Large mass, oriented, 260×285×305 mm, 69.200 grams.
324. Flat irregular individual with oxidized crust, 27×42×71 mm, 218,1 grams.
323. Flat irregular individual with oxidized crust, 14×43×69 mm, 83 grams.

158. Rhombus-shaped slice, one side polished, 3×30×42 mm, 18 grams.
26. Triangular section with oxidized crust, one side polished and etched, 21×59×80 mm, 255 grams.

CAPE YORK

50 km E of Cape York in Melville Bay, NW Greenland.
Lat. 76° 12′ N., Long. 65° 0′ W.

Synonyms: Ahnighito, Anighito, Baffin's Bay, Melville Bay, Ross's Iron, Sowallick Mountains.
Found 1818. — First mentioned by John Ross, Voyage of Discovery in Baffin's Bay, London, 1819, pp. 102-118, described by R. E. Peary, Northward over the Great Ice, London, 1898, vol. 2, pp. 145, 553, 600.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
Three large masses of total weight estimated at about 40.000 kg were found, the largest of which named "The Tent" or Ahnighito weighing about 36.000 kg.
Specimen:

374. Thick triangular slice with small nodules of troilite, one side polished, 14×100×172 mm, 1.093 grams.

CARLTON

NNW of Austin, Hamilton County, S Texas, U. S. A.
Lat. 30° 45′ N., Long. 98° 2′ W.

Synonyms: Carleton-Hamilton, Hamilton County, false Eroth County.
Found 1887. — Described by E. E. Howell, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1890, vol. 40, p. 223.

Iron. Fine octahedrite.
One mass of 81.5 kg was ploughed up.
Specimens:

32. Irregular thin slice, one side polished, 4×60×70 mm, 88 grams.
154. Small triangular slice, two sides polished, 5×31×50 mm, 52 grams.

CARTHAGE

ENE of Nashville, Smith County, Tennessee, U. S. A.
Lat. 36° 17′ N., Long. 86° 12′ W.

Synonyms: Caney Fork, Coney Fork, Carthago, Karthago, Smith County.
Found 1840. — Described by G. Troost, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1846, vol. 2, p. 356. Analysed by E. Bořický, Neues Jahrb. Min., 1866, p. 808.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
One mass of about 127 kg was found.
Specimens:

13. Large rectangular section with oxidized crust, 63×97×99 mm, 1.802 grams.
139. Rectangular thin slice, two sides polished, 5×44×60 mm, 103 grams.

CERESETO

ESE of Torine, Piedmont, N Italy.
Lat. 45° 4′ N., Long. 8° 20′ E.

Synonyms: Casale, Ottiglio, Pastrona, Piedmont.
Fell 1840, July 17, 7.30 a. m. — Described by A. Sismonda, Atti della secunda riunione degli scienziati Italiani tenuta in Torino nel Settembre del 1840. Torino 1841 (N. J. 1842, p. 844).

Stone. Brecciated, grey spherical chondrite.
Perhaps several stones of total known weight of about 3.8 kg fell.
Specimen:
250. Irregular fragment of interior, 12×33×47 mm, 27 grams.

CHANTONNAY

Département Vendée, SE of Nantes, France.
Lat. 46° 40′ N., Long. 1° 5′ W.

Synonyms: Bourbon-Vendée, La Rochelle.
Fell 1812, August 5, 2 a. m. — Described by Cavoleau, Ann. Phys. (Gilbert), 1819, vol. 63, p. 228.

Stone. Brecciated grey hypersthene — chondrite.
One stone of about 31.5 kg fell.
Specimen:
181. Fragment of interior, cut, 29×41×64 mm, 72.5 grams.

CHARCAS

Santa Maria de los Charcas, NE of Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, cen. Mexico.
Lat. 23° 14′ N., Long. 101° 7′ W.

Synonym: San Luis Potosi.
Found 1804. — First mentioned by F. T. Sonnenschmid, Tablas Mineralogicas, Mexico, 1804, p. 288. Described by G. A. Daubrée, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. Paris, 1867, vol. 64, pp. 633, 636.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
One mass of about 780 kg was found at the churchyard at Charcas.
Specimen:
119. Small slice, four sides polished, 14×31×49 mm, 120 grams.

CHÂTEAU-RENARD

Département Loiret, ESE of Montargis, cen. France.
Lat. 47° 56′ N., Long. 2° 58′ E.

Synonym: Triguères.
Fell 1841, June 12, 1.30 p. m. — Described by Delavaux, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. Paris, 1841, vol. 12, p. 1190.

Stone. Veined intermediate hypersthene-chondrite. One stone of about 20-30 kg fell.
Specimen:
246. Irregular fragment of interior, 30×38×47 mm, 92 grams.

CHINAUTLA

In the environs of the town of Guatemala, Guatemala, Central America.
Lat. 14° 45′ N., Long. 90° 40′ W.

Synonym: Guatemala.
Found 1902, January 4. — Described by S. Meunier, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. Paris, 1902, vol. 134, p. 755.
Iron. Medium octahedrite.

One mass of 5.72 kg was found.
Specimen:
307. Thin polished full slice, 2×62×131 mm, 83 grams.

CHULAFINNEE

Cleburne County, WSW of Atlanta, E Alabama, U. S. A.
Lat. 33° 35′ N., Long. 85° 42′ W.

Synonym: Cleburne County.
Found 1873. — Described by W. E. Hidden, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1880, vol. 19, p. 370.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
One mass weighing about 14.75 kg was found.
Specimen:
275. Triangular section, one side polished, 23×25×42 mm, 65 grams.

CHUPADEROS

Rancho de Chupaderos near Jimenez (formerly Huejuquilla), Chihuahua prov., Mexico.
Lat. 37° 0′ N., Long. 105° 4′ W.

Synonyms: Huejuquilla, Jimenez.
Known for centuries. — First mentioned 1852. Described by Bartlett, Personal Narrative of Explor. New York 1854, vol. 2, p. 453, 458.

Iron. Fine octahedrite.
Two large masses weighing about 20.5 tons were found, the weight of the largest of which about 14.114 kg.
Specimen:
166. Triangular full slice, polished, 6×64×89 mm, 149 grams.

COAHUILA

Coahuila province, N Mexico.
Lat. 28° 42′ N., Long. 102° 48′ W.

Synonyms: Bolson de Mapimi, Bonanza Iron, Butcher Iron, Cerralvo, Couch Iron, Fort Duncan, Hacienda de Potosi, Lupton's Iron, Maverick County, Nuevo Leon, Potosi, Saltillo, Sancha (Sanchez) Estate, Santa Rosa, Smithsonian Iron (?).
Fund 1837. — Described by J. L. Smith, Amer. Jurn. Sci., Ser. 2, vol. 17, pp. 160, 161.

Iron. Hexahedrite.
Numerous masses weighing altogether about 2.064 kg were found, the largest of which of about 106 kg.
Specimens:
37. Thick rectangular slice, one side polished, with small nodules of troilite, 19×37×81 mm, 301 grams.
48. "Fort Duncan" — rectangular slice, one side polished, with small nodules of troilite, 10×58×74 mm, 294 grams.
144. "Fort Duncan" — thin rectangular slice, one side polished and etched, 5×27×56 mm, 57 grams.

COLLESCIPOLI

near Terni, Perugia prov., cen. Italy.
Lat. 42° 32′ N., Long. 12° 38′ E.

Synonyms: Antifona, Collantifone, Colle Antifona, Terni.

Fell 1890, February 3, 1.30 p. m. — Described by G. Terrenzi, Riv. Ital. Sci. Nat. Siena, 1890, Ann. 10, no. 3, p. 25.

Stone. Spherical bronzite — chondrite.
One stone of about from 4 to 5 kg fell, the main piece weighing now 3.430 grams.
Specimen:
171. Fragment with small piece of crust, 24×31×45 mm, 43 grams.

COOPERTOWN

ESE of Nashville, Robertson County, Tennessee, U. S. A.
Lat. 35° 40′ N., Long. 87° 0′ W.

Synonym: Robertson County.
Found 1860. — Described by J. L. Smith, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1861, vol. 31. p. 266.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
One mass of about 17 kg; in collections only 7.239 grams.
Specimen:
182. Triangular slice, polished, 8×50×67 mm, 120 grams.

COSTILLA PEAK

North side of Costilla Peak in Sangre de Cristo Range, Taos County, on the north border of New Mexico, U. S. A.
Lat. 36° 50′ N., Long. 105° 13′ W.

Found 1881. — Described by R. C. Hills, Proc. Colorado Sci. Soc., 1895, vol. 5, p. 121.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
A mass of about 35.5 kg total known weight was found.
Specimen:
203. Rectangular slice with small nodules of troilite, 8×56×68 mm, 244 grams.

COWRA

SW of Bathurst, Bathurst County, New South Wales.
Lat. 33° 52′ S., Long 148° 46′ E.

Synonyms: Bathurst, Carcoar, Carevar.
Found 1888. — Described by G. W. Card, Rec. Geol. Surv. New South Wales, 1897, vol. 5, p. 51.

Iron. Finest octahedrite.
One mass weighing about 5.55 kg was found.
Specimen:
302. Full oval slice, one side polished, 4×55×99 mm, 80 grams.

CRAB ORCHARD

Crab Orchard Mountains, W of Rockwood, Cumberland County, Tennessee, U. S. A.
Lat. 35° 56′ N., Long. 84° 47′ W.

Synonyms: Grab Orchard Mountain, Cumberland County, Powder Mill Creek, Rockwood.
Found 1887.— Described by E. E. Howell, Science, New York, 1887, vol. 10, p. 107; and by G. F. Kunz, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1887, vol. 34, p. 476.

Siderolite. Mesosiderite.
About five masses, ot total known weight of about 48.5 kg, were found the largest of which weighing 38.5 kg.
Specimen:
69. Rectangular thin full slice 6×59×73 mm, 94 grams.

CRANBOURNE

Beaconsfield SE of Melbourne, S Victoria, Australia.
Lat. 38° 15′ S., Long. 145° 10′ E.

Synonyms: Abel, Arltunga, Beaconsfield, Dandenong, Melbourne, Victoria, Western Point district, Yarra Yarra River.
Found 1854. — Described by W. von Haidinger, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturwiss. Kl., 1861, vol. 43, Abt. 2, p. 583. The found of Beaconsfield described by E. Cohen, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1897, vol. 46, p. 1035.

Iron. Coarse octahedrite.
Five large masses weighing altogether over 5 tons were found, the largest of 3.5 tons. The mass of Beaconsfield weighing about 75 kg.
Specimen:
93. "Beaconsfield" — Irregular wedge-shaped full slice, 22×110×133 mm, 509 grams.

CULLISON

Pratt County, S Kansas, U. S. A.
Lat. 37° 40′ N., Long. 98° 52′ W.

Found 1911. — Described by G. P. Merrill, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Washington, 1913, vol. 44, p. 325.

Stone. Spherical bronzite — chondrite.
Only one stone of about 10 kg was found.
Specimen:
296. Large irregular slice with inclusions of iron and nodules of troilite 5×108×122 mm, 202 grams.

ČUVAŠSKIJE KISSY

Čistopol district, SE of Kazaň, Tatar A. S. S. R., U. S. S. R.
Lat. 55° 20′ N., Long. 51° 50′ E.

Synonyms: Kissij, Kissji.
Found 1899. — Described by A. Stuckenberg, Sitz. Prot. Naturfor.-Geselsch. Kazan, 1900-1, vol. 32, no. 188.

Stone. Black chondrite.
A stone weighing about 5.5 kg was ploughed.
Specimen:
248. Thin slice, 5×38×48 mm, 21 grams.

DALGARANGA

About 570 km NNE of Perth, Western Australia.
Lat. 27° 45′ S., Long. 117° 5′ E.

Fell before 1910, found 1923. — Described by E. S. Simpson, Min. Mag. 1938, vol. 25, p. 157.

Iron. Medium octahedrite (?).
A number of small fragments were found. Only one of them weighing 40 grams is preserved.
Specimens:

388. Small triangular fragment, polished with rusty crust, 18×18×7 mm, 4,1 grams.
389. Small rectangular fragment, polished with rusty crust, 16×8×7 mm, 2 grams.
390. Small triangular fragment with rusty crust, 20×15×10 mm, 6,35 grams.

DALTON

Whitfield County, SW of Chattannooga, NW Georgia, U. S. A.
Lat. 34° 59′ N., Long. 84° 54′ W.

Synonym: Whitfield County.
Found 1877. — Described by J. L. Smith, Two new Meteoric Irons. Am. Journ. (3) 14, p. 246, 1877.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
Two masses weighing altogether about 59 kg, the largest of which about 53 kg, were found.
Specimen:

219. Thin rhombus-shaped slice, one side polished and etched, 4×32×42 mm, 36 grams.

DARMSTADT

S of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Hessen, cen. Germany.
Lat. 49° 52′ N., Long. 8° 38′ E.

Fell before 1804. — Described by G. A. Suckow, Mineralogie, Leipzig, 1804, vol. 2, p. 649.

Stone. Veined grey chondrite.
A stone of total known weight of about 100 grams fell.
Specimen:

180. Wedge-shaped small fragment with some crust, 20×23×32 mm, 24 grams.

DESCUBRIDORA

Descubridora Range near Alamos de Catorce, San Luis Potosi, cen. Mexico.
Lat. 23° 44′ N., Long. 100° 58′ W.

Synonyms: Agua Blanca, Catorce, Poblazon, San Luis Potosi, Venagas.
Found before 1780. — First mentioned by Del Rio, Tablas Mineralogicas, Mexico 1804, p, 57. Described by J. L. Smith, Am. Journ. (2) 19, p. 160, 1855 (Hacienda of Venagas).

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
A mass of total known weight of about 576 kg was found.
Specimen:

167. Large rectangular slice, one side polished and etched, 9×89×136 mm, 668 grams.

DHURMSALA

NE of Lahore, Kangra district, Punjab, N India.
Lat. 31° 55′ N., Long. 77° 0′ E.

Synonym: Dharmsala.
Fell 1860, July 14, 2.15 p. m. — Described by H. Cope, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, 1860, vol. 29, p. 410-411.

Stone. Intermediate hypersthene — chondrite.
Many stones, the largest estimated at about 145 kg fell; in collections only 149 kg.
Specimen:

53. Large section of interior without crust, 32×77×84 mm, 235 grams.

DJATI-PENGILON

In the river of Alastoeva near Djati-Pengilon, Ngawi district, WSW of Surabaia, cen. Java.
Lat. 7° 18′ S., Long. 111° 20′ E.

Synonym: Alastoeva.
Fell 1884, March 19, 4.30 a. m. — Described by R. D. M. Verbeek, Jaarb. Mijnwezen Nederlandisch Oost-Indie, 1886, vol. 15, p. 145.

Stone. Crystalline bronzite — chondrite.
One stone of about 166 kg fell.
Specimen:

199. Small triangular section with some crust, 22×25×44 mm, 43 grams.

DRAKE CREEK

NNE of Nashville, Summer County, cen. Tennessee, U. S. A.
Lat. 36° 18′ N., Long. 86° 34′ W.

Synonyms: Davidson County, Nashville, Summer County.
Fell 1827, May 9, 4 p. m. — Described by B. Silliman, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1830, vol. 18, p. 378.

Stone. Veined white hypersthene — chondrite.
About eleven stones, the largest weighing 5.2 kg fell. Total weight unknown.
Specimen:

262. Small wedge-shaped fragment with small piece of crust, 19×32×39 mm, 25 grams.

DUEL HILL

NW of Asheville, Walnut Mountains, Madison County, W North Carolina, U. S. A.
Lat. 35° 32′ N., Long. 82° 28′ W.

Synonyms: Jewell Hill, Madison County.
Found 1873. — Described by B. S. Burton, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1876, vol. 12, p. 439.

Iron. Coarse octahedrite.
A mass of about 11.4 kg was found.
Specimen:

371. Small irregular, almost full slice, both sides polished, 6×39×45 mm, 76 grams.

EAGLE STATION

Carroll County, NNW of Lexington, N Kentucky, U. S. A.
Lat. 38° 47′ N., Long. 84° 40′ W.

Synonym: Carroll County.
Found 1880. — Described by G. F. Kunz, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1887, vol. 33, p. 228.

Siderolite. Pallasite.
A mass weighing about 36.5 kg was found.
Specimen:
63. Triangular section, one side polished, 9×82×80 mm, 132 grams.

EICHSTÄDT

Wittmess, SW of Eichstädt, NW of Ingolstadt, cen. Bavaria, Germany.
Lat. 48° 52′ N, Long. 8° 52′ E.

Synonym: Wittmess, false Wittens.
Fell 1785, February 19, 12.15 p. m. — First mentioned by Stütz, Bergbaukunde Bd. 2, 1790, p. 398-399.

Stone. Spherical bronzite — chondrite.
One stone of about 3,19 kg was seen to fall.
Specimen:
213. Very small fragment with small piece of crust, 6×8×13 mm, 1 gram.

ENSISHEIM

N of Mulhouse, Haute-Alsace, E France.
Lat. 47° 51′ N., Long. 7° 22′ E.

Synonym: Elsass.
Fell 1492, November 16, 11.30 p. m. — First mentioned by Sebastian Brand, 1492. (By Merian, Ueber den Meteorsteinfall zu Ensisheim, Pogg. Ann., Bd. 122, 1864, p. 182-186.)

Stone. Brecciated crystalline hypersthene-chondrite.
A stone of about 127 kg fell.
Specimens:
121. Triangular fragment of interior, 12×41×50 mm, 29 grams.
360. Small fragment with small piece of crust, 13×26×39 mm, 22,5 grams.

EPINAL

La Baffe near Epinal, SSE of Nancy, Département Vosges, E France.
Lat. 48° 9′ N., Long. 6° 35′ E.

Synonym: La Baffe.
Fell 1822, September 13, 7 a. m. — Described by Parisot, Ann. Phys. (Gilbert), 1822, vol. 72, p. 323.

Stone. Spherical chondrite.
A stone of about 3 kg was found after fell.
Specimen:
258. Small fragment with small piece of crust, 15×15×18 mm, 6 grams.

ERGHEO

Amana near Ergheo, NNE of Brava, Somaliland, E Africa.
Lat. 1° 10′ N., Long. 44° 20′ E.

Fell 1889, July. — Described by E. Artini and G. Melzi, Esplorazione Commerciale, Dec. 1898, Milan.

Stone. Crystalline hypersthene — chondrite.
A stone weighing about 20 kg fell.
Specimen:
234. Thick triangular full slice, 19×83×114 mm, 384 grams.

ESTHERVILLE

Emmet County, N Iowa, U. S. A.
Lat. 43° 25′ N., Long. 94° 45′ W.

Synonyms: Emmet County, Iowa, Perry meteor.
Fell 1879, May 10, 5 p. m. — Described by S. F. Peckham, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1879, vol. 18, p. 77.

Siderolite. Mesosiderite.
A shower of over 5.000 stones and fragments, weighing altogether about 338 kg fell. The largest of stones weighing about 198.4 kg.
Specimens:
62. Thick rectangular slice, four sides polished, 16×54×68 mm, 235 grams.
150. Small individual, 10×13×18 mm, 8 grams.

FARMINGTON

Farmington Township, Washington County, SSW of Omaha, N Kansas, U. S. A.
Lat. 39° 31′ N., Long. 97° 0′ W.

Synonyms: Washington, Washington County.
Fell 1890, June 25, 12.45 p. m. — Described by F. H. Snow, Science, New York, 1890, vol. 16, p. 38.

Stone. Black hypersthene — chondrite.
Two stones of total known weight of about 90 kg fell, the largest of which weighing about 80 kg.
Specimen:
76. Rectangular slice, both sides polished, 14×69×78 mm, 254 grams.

FINMARKEN

Finmarken province, E of Tromsö, N Norway.
Lat. 69° 42′ N., Long. 22° 13′ E.

Found 1902. — Described by E. Cohen, Mitt. Naturwiss. Ver. Neu-Vorpommern u. Rügen, Greifswald, 1903, Jahrg 35, p. 1.

Siderolite. Pallasite (Krasnojarsk group).
A mass weighing about 77.5 kg was found.
Specimen:
286. Thick irregular slice, polished, 10×82×94 mm, 220 grams.

FISHER

Polk County, WNW of Crookston, N Minnesota, U. S. A.
Lat. 47° 48′ N., Long. 96° 48′ W.

Synonym: Polk County.
Fell 1894, April 9, 4 p. m. — First mentioned by A. Brezina, Wiener Sammlung, 1895, p. 247. Described by G. P. Merrill, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Washington, 1915, vol. 48, p. 503.

Stone. Veined intermediate hypersthene — chondrite.
Five stones weighing altogether at least about 5.4 kg fell.
The largest stone weighed about 4.19 kg.
Specimen:

96. Wedge-shaped fragment with some crust, 54×60×81 mm, 347 grams.

FOREST CITY

Winnebago County, N Iowa, U. S. A.
Lat. 43° 15′ N., Long. 93° 45′ W.

Synonyms: Kossuth County, Iowa, Leland, Winnebago County.
Fell 1890, May 2, 5.15 p. m. — Described by J. Torrey and E. H. Barbour, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1890, vol. 39, p. 521.

Stone. Brecciated spherical bronzite — chondrite.
A shower of over 600 stones fell. Total known weight of about 122 kg, the largest stone weighing about 44.8 kg.
Specimens:

42. Small oval section, polished, 21×51×53 mm, 85 grams.
157. Small individual, slightly broken, 14×22×25 mm, 15 grams.

FORSYTH COUNTY

SW part of Forsyth County, North Carolina, U. S. A.
Lat. 36° 5′ N., Long. 80° 15′ W.

Found about 1891 (1894 ?). — Described by E. Cohen, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1897, p. 386.

Iron. Nickel-poor ataxite (Nedagolla group).
One mass of about 22.6 kg was ploughed.
Specimen:

223. Trapezium-shaped slice, one side polished, 8×40×84 mm, 150 grams.

FORT PIERRE

Stanley County, South Dakota, U. S. A.
Lat. 44° 12′ N., Long. 101° 0′ W.

Synonym: Nebraska.
Found 1856. — Described by N. Holmes, Trans. St. Louis Acad. Sci., 1860, vol. 1. p. 711; and by C. U. Shepard, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1860, vol. 30, p. 204.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
A mass weighing about 16 kg was found.
Specimen:

49. Triangular slice, one side polished, 9×48×111 mm, 137 grams.

FRANCEVILLE

El Paso County, ENE of Colorado Springs, cen. Colorado, U. S. A.
Lat. 38° 48′ N., Long. 104° 35′ W.

Found 1390. — Decribed by H. L. Preston, Proc. Rochester Acad. Sci., 1902, vol. 4, p. 75.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
A mass weighing about 18.8 kg was found.
Specimen:

236. Nearly triangular slice, one side polished, 10×77×91 mm, 319 grams.

FUKUTOMI

Fukutomi, NNE of Nagasaki, Hizen province, N Kyushu, S Japan.
Lat. 33° 10′ N., Long. 130° 10′ W.

Synonyms: Hiokomo (?), Kijima.
Fell 1882, March 19, 1 p. m. — Described by F. W. Clarke. New Meteorites, Am. Journ. (3) 35, 1888, p. 264.

Stone. Veined grey chondrite.
Two stones of total known weight of about 9.75 kg fell, the largest weighing about 7 kg.
Specimen:

281. Small rectangular slice, polished, 6×28×43 mm, 20 grams.

GILGOIN

Gilgoin Station, ESE of Brewarrina, County Clyde, N New South Wales, Australia.
Lat. 30° 0′ S., Long. 147° 15′ E.

Synonym: Gilgoin Station.
Found 1889. — Described by H. C. Russell, Proc. Roy. Soc. New South Wales, 1889, vol. 23, p. 47.

Stone. Crystalline bronzite-chondrite.
Seven stones, weighing altogether about 147.5 kg, were found, the largest stone of about 30.57 kg.
Specimen:

188. Thick trapezium-shaped slice, polished, 29×60×116 mm, 459 grams.

GLORIETA MOUNTAIN

S of Santa Fé, Santa Fé County, N New Mexico, U. S. A.
Lat. 35° 39′ N., Long. 106° 2′ W.

Synonyms: Albuquerque, Canoncito, Glorieta, Santa Fé County, Trinity County.
Found 1884. — Described by G. F. Kunz, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1885, vol. 30, p. 235 and 1886, vol. 32, p. 311.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
Several masses, of a total weight of about 148 kg and the largest of 67 kg, were found.
Specimen:

67. Rectangular slice, one side polished, 7×66×92 mm, 296 grams.

GRAND RAPIDS

Walker Township, SSE of Grand Rapids, Kent County, S Michigan, U. S. A.
Lat. 42° 20′ N., Long. 85° 37′ W.

Synonyms: Walker Township, false Kalamaroo, Kalamazoo.
Found 1883. — Described by I. R. Eastman, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1884, vol. 28, p. 299.

Iron. Fine octahedrite.
A mass of 51.5 kg was found.
Specimen:

65. Nearly rectangular thin slice, both side polished, 4×60×71 mm, 102 grams.

GRESSK

Village of Pukovo, Gressk district, Minsk region, S of Minsk, Byelorussian S. S. R., U. S. S. R.
Lat. 53° 14′ N., Long. 27° 20′ E.

Synonym: Hressk.
Found 1954. — Described by S. I. Ryng, Věsšč Akad. Nauk Bělaruss. SSR, No. 2, 1957, ser. fiz.-techn. nauk, p. 167-172.

Iron. Hexahedrite.
One large mass weighing 300.4 kg was ploughed up.
Specimen:

375. Thick slice, 35×58×68 mm, 590 grams.

GROSSLIEBENTHAL

SSW of Oděsa, Oděsa region, Ukrainian S. S. R., U. S. S. R.
Lat. 46° 21′ N., Long. 28° 14′ E.

Synonyms: Cherson, Odessa, Oděsa.
Fell 1881, November 19, 6.30 a. m. — Described by G. A. Daubrée, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. Paris, 1884, vol. 98, p. 323.

Stone. Veined white hypersthene — chondrite.
Two stones fell, but only one weighing about 8 kg was found, the other was broken up and lost.
Specimen:

116. Rectangular section with some crust, 23×40×58 mm, 80 grams.

GROZNAJA

Mikentskaja stancija, NNW of Groznyj, North-Ossetian A. S. S. R., U. S. S. R.,
Lat. 43° 21′ N., Long. 45° 42′ E.

Synonyms: Grosnaja, Mikentskaja, Mikenskoj, Terek.
Fell 1861, June 28, 7 p. m. — First mentioned by G. Rose, Mon. Ber. Berlin. Akad. 1862, p. 186. Described by G. Tschermak, Tschermaks Min. Petr. Mitt., 1878, vol. 1, p. 153.

Stone. Black chondrite.
A shower of stones fell, but only one weighing about 3.5 kg was recovered. In collections 3.452 grams.
Specimen:

111. Small slice without crust, one side polished, 5×32×38 mm, 15 grams.

HAINHOLZ

ESE of Paderborn, Westphalia, W Germany.
Lat. 51° 43′ N., Long. 8° 46′ E.

Synonym: Paderborn.
Found 1856. — Described by F. Wöhler, Ann. Phys. (Poggendorff), 1857, vol. 100, p. 342.

Siderolite. Mesosiderite.
One mass of about 16.5 kg was found, in collections only 344 grams.
Specimen:

254. Irregular full slice, both sides polished, 7×60×73 mm, 90 grams.

HENBURY

McDonnell Ranges, North Territory, cen. Australia.
Lat. 23° 30′ S., Long. 132° E.

Found 1931. — Described by A. R. Aldermann, Min. Mag. 23. Nr. 136, 1932, p. 19-32.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
A lot of individuals and fragments, weighing about 681 kg, was found.
Specimens:

314. Flat individual, irregular with oxidized crust, 20×72×112 mm, 349 grams.
348. Three small triangular fragments, 17×35×55 mm, 90 grams — 8×23×42 mm, 38 grams — 13×25×36 mm, 29 grams.

HESSLE

W of Upsala, S Sweden.
Lat. 59° 43′ N., Long. 17° 25′ E.

Synonym: Stockholm.
Fell 1869, January 1, 12.30 p. m. — Described by Fahnenjelm, Oefversigt af Vetensk. Akad. Förhandl. (1869), Nro. 1, p. 59-60.

Stone. Spherical bronzite — chondrite.
A shower of stones of total known weight of about 22.895 grams, and varying in weight from 0.07 grams to 1 kg, fell.
Specimen:

43. Fragment of a large individual with crust, 23×25×27 mm, 33 grams.

HEX RIVER MOUNTAINS

Cape Province, Union of South Africa.
Lat. 33° 20′ S., Long. 19° 35′ E.

Found 1882. — Described by A. Brezina, Verh. Geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 1887, p. 289.

Iron. Hexahedrite.
A mass of total known weight of about 60 kg was found.
Specimen:

64. Thin rectangular slice, one side polished, 6×65×78 mm, 182 grams.

HOLBROOK

Navajo County, ESE of Winslow, NE Arizona, U. S. A.
Lat. 34° 56′ N., Long. 110° 8′ W.

Synonym: Aztec.
Fell 1912, July 19, 7.15 p. m. — Described by W. M. Foote, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1912, vol. 34, p. 437; and by G. P. Merrill, Smithsonian Misc. Coll. Washington, 1912, vol. 60, no. 9, Publ. 2149.

Stone. White crystalline spherical hypersthene — chondrite.
A shower od stones fell, estimated to number 14.000 of a total known weight of about 235 kg. The individuals varied in weight from 6.56 kg to a grain.
Specimen:

300. Individual, slightly broken, with crust, 53×66×56 mm, 260 grams,
311. Small complete individual, rectangular, 13×16×42 mm, 16 grams.

HOLLAND'S STORE

Chattooga County, NW of Atlanta, NW Georgia, U. S. A.
Lat. 34° 22′ N., Long. 85° 26′ W.

Synonym: Chattooga County.
Found 1887. — Described by G. F. Kunz, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1887, vol. 34, p. 471.

Iron. Brecciated hexahedrite.
A mass of total weight of about 12.5 kg was found.
Specimen:

290. Nearly rectangular thin slice, polished, 2×63×78 mm, 47 grams.

HOMESTEAD

Iowa County, W of Iowa City, Iowa, U. S. A.
Lat. 41° 53′ N., Long. 91° 40′ W.

Synonyms: Amana, Iowa County, Marengo, Sherlock, West Liberty.
Fell 1875, February 12, 10.15 p. m. — Described first by G. Tschermak, Meteorit von Iowa, Tscherm. Min. Mitt., 1875, p. 209.

Stone. Brecciated grey bronzite-chondrite.
A shower of stones fell, estimated to number 100 stones, weighing about 227.3 kg. The largest stone weighed about 67.3 kg.
Specimen:

60. Wedge-shaped fragment with crust, 43×44×74 mm, 155 grams.

HONOLULU

Oahu island, NW of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands.
Lat. 21° 17′ N., Long. 157° 51′ W.

Synonyms: Hawaii, Sandwich Islands.
Fell 1825, September 27, 10.30 a. m. — First mentioned by Kotzebue, Reise um die Welt. Teil II. 1823/26, p. 139. Described by E. Hofmann, Karsten's Arch. Min. Berlin, vol. 1, 1829, p. 311.

Stone. Veined white hypersthene — chondrite.
Several stones fell, two of which weighed about 1.5 kg.
The two largest stones were broken up, their weight estimated at about 17 kg.
Specimen:

210. Small triangle-shaped section of fragment with some crust, 14×29×33 mm, 15 grams.

HVITTIS

Abo Lan, NNE of Abo, NW of Helsinki, SW Finland.
Lat. 61° 10′ N,, 22° 30′ E.

Fell 1901, October 21, noon. — Described by L. H. Borgström, Bull. Comm. Géol. Finlande, 1903, no. 14.

Stone. Crystalline spherolitic enstatite — chondrite.
Stone weighing about 14 kg fell.
Specimen:

190. Section of a fragment, 20×30×31 mm, 58 grams.

ILLINOIS GULCH

Deer Lodge County, N of Butte, W Montana, U. S. A.
Lat. 46° 39′ N., Long. 112° 32′ W.

Synonym: Ophir.
Found 1899. — Described by H. L. Preston, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1900, vol. 9, p. 201.

Iron. Nickel-rich ataxite (Nedagolla group).
One mass weighing about 2.4 kg found.
Specimen:

306. Small polished triangular slice, 6×18×45 mm, 27 grams.

IMILAC

Cisterne Imilac, E of Antofagasta, Desert of Atacama, cen. Chile.
Lat. 23°59′ S. Long. 69° 34′ W.

Synonyms: Atacama, Campo del Pucará, Caracoles, La Encantada, Potosi, San Pedro, San Pedro de Atacama.
Found about in 1800, known in 1822. — Described by T. Allan, Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh, 1831, vol. 11, p. 223.

Siderolite. Pallasite.
Numerous large masses weighing altogether about several hundredweight kg were found. The largest mass weighed about 204 kg.
Specimens:

125. Irregular individual with oxidized crust, 25×31×38 mm, 42,5 grams.
138. Small flat individual, 12×30×40 mm, 24 grams.
34. Small triangular individual with oxidized crust, 22×26×34 mm, 26 grams.
283. Irregular section with oxidized crust, one side polished, 12×68×82 mm, 130,5 grams.
372. Triangular section, 26×50×107 mm, 285 grams.

INDARCH

SSE of Šuša (Shusha), WSW of Baku, Šušinskij district, Nagorno-Karabachskaja region, Azerbajdžan S. S. R., U. S. S. R.
Lat. 39° 38′ N., Long. 46° 44′ W.

Synonyms: Elisabethpol, Gindorcha, Glindorcha, Indarh, Schuscha, Suscha.
Fell 1891, April 7, 10.10 p. m. — First mentioned by Y. I. Siemashko, Cat. Météorites, St.-Pétersbourg, 1891, p. 55. Described by G. P. Merrill, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Washington, 1915, vol. 49, p. 109.

Stone. Carbonaceous spherical chondrite.
One stone of about 27 kg fell and was found.
Specimen:
226. Irregular section with slightly oxidized crust, 19×20×47 mm, 30 grams.

INDIO RICO

River of Indio Rico, E of Bahia Blanca, Buenos Aires, E Argentina.
Lat. 39° S., Long. 61° W.

Found 1887. — Described by J. J. J. Kyle, Anal. Son. Cient. Argentina, Buenos Aires, 1887, vol. 24, p. 128.

Stone. Crystalline chondrite.
Only one stone weighing about 15 kg was found.
Specimen:
288. Nearly rectangular thin slice, one side polished, 4×40×46 mm, 23 grams.

JAMYŠEVA

N of Semipalatinsk, SE of Pavlodar, Pavlodarskaja region, Kazachian S. S. R., U. S. S. R.
Lat. 50° 33′ N., Long. 80° 6′ E.

Synonyms: Jamyscheva, false Samyscheva, Pavlodar, Semipalatinsk.
Found 1885. — First mentioned by A. Brezina, Verhandl. d. Ges. deutsch. Naturf. und Aerzte, Nürnberg, 1893, p. 163.

Siderolite. Pallasite (Krasnojarsk group).
A mass of total known weight of about 6 kg was found.
Specimens:
237. Small thick slice, triangular, polished, 10×17×36 mm, 20 grams.
238. Nearly rectangular slice, one side polished, 9×31×40 mm, 25 grams.

JELICA

Jelica Mountains, S of Čačak, SSW of Beograd, E Serbia, Yougoslavia.
Lat. 43° 54′ N., Long. 20° 21′ E.

Synonyms: Cacak, Banjaca, Jeliza, Jezevica, Piljuša.
Fell 1889, December 1, 2.30 p. m. — Described by E. Döll, Verh. Geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 1890, p. 70.

Stone. Hypersthene-olivine-achondrite (Amphoterite).
A shower of over 30 stones fell weighing altogether about 33.8 kg. The stones varying in weight from 0.07 to 8.5 kg.
Specimens:
87. Nearly complete individual, 38×44×56 mm, 117 grams.
156. Wedge-shaped fragment, 18×23×36 mm, 19 grams.

JOE WRIGHT MOUNTAIN

Independence County, NE Arkansas, U. S. A.
Lat. 35° 49′ N., Long. 91° 37′ W.

Synonyms: Batesville, Elmo, Independence County, Joe Wright.
Found 1884. — Described by W. E. Hidden, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1886, vol. 31, p. 461.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
One mass weighing about 42.7 kg was found.
Specimen:
66. Thin rectangular slice, polished, 4×62×73 mm, 137 grams.

JONZAC

Département Charente, NNE of Bordeaux, S France.
Lat. 45° 26′ N., Long. 0° 27′ W.

Synonym: Saintonge.
Fell 1819 June 13, 6 a. m. — First mentioned by F. Chladni, Gilb. Ann. 1819, vol. 63, p. 24.

Stone. Achondrite — eucrite.
A shower of stones fell, total weight unknown, the largest stone weighing about 3 kg.
Specimen:
81. Section of a fragment with some crust, 14×28×33 mm, 14 grams.

JUNCAL

Between Rio Juncal and Pedernal, Desert of Atacama, cen. Chile.
Lat. 26° 10′ S., Long. 69° 3′ W.

Found 1886. — Described by G. A. Daubrée, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. Paris, 1868, vol. 66, p. 568.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
A mass of about 104 kg was found.
Specimen:
274. Small section with oxidized crust, polished, 10×27×38 mm, 26 grams.

JUVINAS

Département Ardèche, SSW of Lyon, S France.
Lat. 44° 42′ N., Long. 4° 21′ E.

Synonym: Libonnez.
Fell 1821, June 15, 3 p. m. — Described by L. W. Gilbert, Ann. Phys. (Gilbert), 1821, vol. 69, p. 407.

Stone. Achondrite — eucrite.
Probably several stones fell, the largest of which weighing more than 91 kg.
Specimen:
239. Larger fragment with some crust, 47×50×64 mm, 198 grams.

KABA

SW of Debreczen, NE Hungary.
Lat. 47° 22′ N., Long. 21° 16′ E.

Synonym: Debreczen.
Fell 1857, April 15, 10 p. m. — Described by J. von Török, Ann. Phys. (Poggendorff), 1858, vol. 105, p. 329.

Stone. Carbonaceous hypersthene — chondrite.

One stone weighing about 3.9 kg was found after detonations.
Specimen:
264. Small fragment of interior, 8×13×31 mm, 4 grams.

KENDALL COUNTY

NNE of San Antonio, Kendall County, SSW of Austin, S Texas, U. S. A.
Lat. 29° 39′ N., Long. 98° 25′ W.

Synonym: San Antonio.
Found 1887. — Described by A. Brezina, Ann. Naturhist. Hofmus. Wien, 1887, vol. 2, Notizen, p. 115.

Iron. Brecciated hexahedrite.
A mass of about 21 kg was found.
Specimen:
183. Thick rectangular slice, polished, 11×58×84 mm, 344 grams.

KENTON COUNTY

N of Lexington, N Kentucky, U. S. A.
Lat. 38° 59′ N., Long. 84° 28′ W.

Synonym: Independence.
Found 1889. — Described by H. L. Preston, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1892, vol. 44, p. 163.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
One mass weighing about 163 kg was found.
Specimen:
74. Rectangular slice, one side polished, 8×65×74 mm, 306 grams.

KERNOUVÉ

Département Morbihan, NW of Nantes, Bretagne, France.
Lat. 48° 7′ N., Long. 3° 4′ W.

Synonyms: Cléguérec, Morbihan, Napoléonsville.
Fell 1869, May 22, 10 p. m. — Described by G. A. Daubrée, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. Paris, 1869, vol. 68, p. 1338.

Stone. Veined crystalline spherolitic bronzite-chondrite.
A stone of about 80 kg fell; in collections only 31.142 grams.
Specimen:
160. Nearly rhombus-shaped slice of interior, 8×50×80 mm, 95 grams.

KESEN

Kesen village in Kesen district, Iwate prefecture, N Hondo island, Japan.
Lat. 39° 30′ N., Long. 142° 0′ E.

Synonym: Iwate.
Fell 1850, June 12, 5 a. m. — Described by H. A. Ward, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1893, vol. 45, p. 153.

Stone. Brecciated, spherical hypersthene-chondrite.
At least eleven stones fell, total weight unknown, the largest weighing about 135 kg.
Specimens:
83. Larger fragment with some crust, 41×59×115 mm, 350 grams.
143. Nearly triangular fragment of interior, 16×23×41 mm, 22 grams.

KHAIRPUR

ENE of Bahawalpur, cen. Pakistan.
Lat. 29° 51′ N., Long. 27° 12′ E.

Synonyms: Bhawalpur (for Bahawalpur), Khaipur (for Khairpur), Mailsi, Multan.
Fell 1873, September 23, 5 a. m. — Described by H. B. Medlicott, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, 1874, vol. 43, p. 33.

Stone. Crystalline enstatite — chondrite.
A shower of stones fell. Total weight unknown. In the Indian Museum are preserved only six stones, weighing together about 13 kg, the largest of which about 5 kg.
Specimen:
295. Thin full slice, 5×63×106 mm, 92 grams.

KŇAHYŇA

NNE of Velikij Bereznyj, NNE of Užgorod, Zakarpatskaja region, Ukrainian S. S. R., U. S. S. R.
Lat. 48° 58′ N., Long. 22° 31′ E.

Synonyms: Knyahinya, Nagy-Bereszna.
Fell 1866, June 9, 5 p. m. — Described by W. von Haidinger, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien. Math.-naturwiss. Kl., 1866, vol. 54, Abt. 2, pp. 200, 475.

Stone. Grey hypersthene-chondrite.
A shower of stones fell. It was estimated at over 1.000 stones of total weight of about 500 kg, the largest weighing about 308 kg; in collections 423.12 kg.
Specimens:
21. Large individual, slightly broken, 52×65×90 mm, 542 grams.
317. Individual with some crust, 33×48×65 mm, 193 grams.
318. Smaller individual, slightly broken, 26×44×63 mm, 128 grams.
146. One-half individual with crust, 18×25×35 mm, 24 grams.

KODAIKANAL

Palni Hills, SSW of Madura, Madura district, S India.
Lat. 9° 55′ N., Long. 78° 0′ E.

Found 1898. — Described by F. Berwerth, Tschermak's Min. Petr. Mitt., 1906, vol. 25, p. 179.

Iron. Fine octahedrite.
Mass weighing about 15.85 kg was found.
Specimen:
279. Rectangular thin slice with small nodules of troilite, one side polished, 3×54×66 mm, 70 grams.

KOKSTAD

SW of Durban, E Capland, Griqualand East, Union of South Africa.
Lat. 30° 28′ S., Long. 29° 27′ E.

Found 1884. — Described by A. Brezina, Verh. der K. K. Geol. Reichsanst., 1887, p. 289.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
One mass weighing about 42.6 kg was found.

Specimen:
280. Section with oxidized crust, 10×41×55 mm, 78 grams.

KRASNOJARSK

Between the Ubej and Sisim rivers, Krasnojarsk region, near the village Medvěděva, cen. Siberia, R. S. F. S. R., U. S. S. R.
Lat. 56° 0′ N., Long. 91° 26′ E.

Synonyms: Emir (Mount), Kemis (Mount), Medwedewa, Medvěděva, Pallas Iron.
Found 1749. — Described by P. S. Pallas, Reise Russ. Reichs, St. Petersburg, 1776, vol. 3, p. 411.

Siderolite. Pallasite.
One mass estimated at about 687 kg was found.
Specimens:
336. Individual with uneven surface, 36×85×60 mm, 295 grams.
123. Triangular fragment, 30×44×64 mm, 96 grams.
33. Small fragment, 24×39×42 mm, 32,5 grams.
370. Section, 27×64×80 mm, 207 grams.

KUNAŠAK

Kunašak district, N of Čeljabinsk, Middle Ural, U. S. S. R.
Lat. 55° 40′ N., Long. 61° 35′ E.

Fell 1949, June 11, 8.14 a. m. — Described by E. L. Krinov, Priroda 1950, No. 8.

Stone. Cristalline chondrite.
Shower of stones fell. The largest stone weighed about 120 kg.
15 individuals are in the collection of the Academy of Sciences U. S. S. R.
Specimen:
381. Small polyangular fragment of interior, without crust, polished, 45×40×18 mm, 82 grams.

KYUSHU

Maêmê Hislugari, Satsuma province, SSE of Nagasaki, southern part of Kyushu, S Japan.
Lat. 31° 45′ N., Long. 130° 36′ E.

Synonyms: Hishikari, Hislugari, Maêmê, Oguchimura, Oshima, Oynchimura, Satsuma, Shigetome, Yamanomura, Yenshigahara.
Fell 1886, October 26, 3. p. m. — Described by F. W. Clarke, New Meteorites. Amer. Journ. Sci. (3), 35, 1888, p. 264.

Stone. Veined white chondrite.
A shower of stones fell, total weight unknown, the largest stone weighed about 29 kg.
Specimen:
170. Small triangular fragment with crust, 5×16×30 mm, 3,5 grams.

LABOREL

Département de la Drôme, NNE of Avignon, SE France.
Lat. 44° 20′ N., Long. 5° 10′ E.

Fell 1871, June 14, 8 p. m. — First mentioned by A. Brezina, Wiener Sammlung, 1895, p. 249. Described by E. Cohen, Ann. Naturhist. Hofmuseums, Wien, 1896, vol. 11, p. 31.

Stone. Brecciated intermediate chondrite.
Two stones of total known weight of about 2.26 kg fell, the larger weighed 2.166 grams.
Specimen:
241. Wedge-shaped section wit some crust, 27×48×44 mm, 88 grams.

LA CAILLE

S of Saint Auban, Département Var, Les Alpes Maritimes, S France.
Lat. 43° 47′ N., Long. 6° 43′ E.

Synonyms: Caille, Grasse.
Known before 1600, recognized 1828. — Described by Brard, Séances Publiques Acad. Sci. Bordeaux, 1829, p. 39.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
One mass of about 625 kg was originally used as a seat in the church of La Caille.
Specimen:
134. Section with oxidized crust, 12×42×49 mm, 86 grams.

L'AIGLE

Département Orne, NE of Alençon, Normandie, W France.
Lat. 48° 45′ N., Long. 0° 39′ E.

Synonyms: Aigle, Ober-Pfalz, Waldau.
Fell 1803, April 26, 1 p. m. — Described by J. B. Biot, Mém. Institut. France, 1906, vol. 7, Histoire, p. 224.

Stone. Brecciated intermediate hypersthene — chondrite.
A shower of stones, estimated at 2000 — 3000 in number, the largest weighing about 9 kg, fell. Total known weight of about 37 kg.
Specimen:
10. Section of a fragment with some crust, 36×53×68 mm, 161 grams.

LANCÉ

Département de Loir-et-Cher, NW of Blois, W France.
Lat. 47° 41′ N., Long. 1° 2′ E.

Synonyms: Authon, Orleans.
Fell 1872, July 23, 5.20 p. m. — Described by L. M. de Tastes, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. Paris, 1872, vol. 75, p. 273.

Stone. Spherical carbonaceous chondrite.
A shower of stones fell, six of which were found; the total weight was about 51.75 kg. The largest stone weighed 47 kg.
Specimen:
184. Thick nearly rectangular slice, 18×65×69 mm, 195 grams.

LANÇON

Département Bouches-du-Rhone, Lançon near Aix en Province, NNE of Marseille, S. France.
Lat. 43° 34′ N., Long. 5° 22′ E.

Fell 1897, June 20, 8.30 p. m. — Described by S. Meunier, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. Paris, 1900, vol. 131, p. 969.

Stone. Veined intermediate chondrite.
Probably several stones fell, of total weight of about 7 kg.
The largest known stone weighed about 4.4 kg.
Specimens:

285. Small section of interior, 20×23×41 mm, 28 grams.
159. Small fragment of interior, 5×15×22 mm, 2,25 grams.
172. Very small fragment of interior, 3×10×15 mm, 0,75 grams.

LA PRIMITIVA

Santa Catalina, E of Iquique, N of Antofagasta, Desert of Tarapaca, N Chile.
Lat. 20° 10′ S., Long. 70° 7′ W.

Synonyms: Angela, Oficina Angela, Primitiva, Salitra.
Found 1888. — Described by E. E. Howell, Proc. Rochester Acad. Sci., 1890, vol. 1, p. 100.

Iron. Nickel-poor ataxite (a type).
Between 1888—1911 four masses were found, the total weight of which was about 14 kg. The largest mass weighed about 4.3 kg.
Specimen:

192. Small thin triangular full slice, 2×29×43 mm, 12 grams.

LAURENS COUNTY

NW of Columbia, South Carolina, U. S. A.
Lat. 34° 30′ N., Long. 81° 54′ W.

Synonym: Laurens Court House.
Found 1857. — Described by W. E. Hidden, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1886, vol. 31, p. 463.

Iron. Fine octahedrite.
Mass of 2.22 kg was found.
Specimen:

108. Irregular thin full slice with nodules of troilite, one side polished, 2×67×80 mm, 40 grams.

LENARTOV

W of Bardějov, Bardějov district, Prešov region, Slovakia, Czechoslovakia.
Lat. 49° 18′ N., Long. 21° 41′ E.

Synonyms: Lenarto, Polen (of J. J. Berzelius), Sáros.
Found 1814. — Described by Tehel, Ann. Phys. (Gilbert), 1815, vol. 49, p. 181.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
One mass weighing about 108.6 kg was found.
Specimens:

367. Trapezium-shaped slice with small nodules of troilite, both sides polished, 9×70×71 mm, 282 grams.
162. Nearly rectangular thin slice, 2×62×98 mm, 75 grams.

LE PRESSOIR

Département d'Indre-et-Loire, SW of Tours, W France.
Lat. 47° 9′ N., Long. 1° 18′ E.

Synonym: Louans.
Fell 1845, January 25, 3 p. m. — Described by G. A. Daubrée, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. Paris, 1881, vol. 92, p. 984.

Stone. Spherical chondrite.
One stone of about 3 kg was found.
Specimen:

255. Small triangular fragment of interior, 9×13×16 mm, 3 grams.

LIKSNA

Lasdany near Liksna, NNW of Daugavpils (formerly Dünaburg, Dvinsk), Latvian S. S. R., U. S. S. R.
Lat. 50° 0′ N., Long. 26° 25′ E.

Synonyms: Lasdany, Lixna, Liksen, Uszwalda.
Fell 1820, July 12, 5.30 p. m. — Described by Meinecke, Meteorfall an der Düna. Schweigg. Journ. Bd. 29, 1820, p. 511-513.

Stone. Veined grey bronzite — chondrite.
A stone weighing about 20 kg fell.
Specimen:

271. Rectangular fragment with some crust, 16×24×23 mm, 19 grams.

LIMERICK

Adare and Limerick, Limerick County, SW of Dublin, SW Eire.
Lat. 52° 31′ N., Long. 8° 42′ W.

Synonyms: Adare, Faha.
Fell 1813, September 10, 9 a. m. — Described by J. Smithson—Tennant, Journ. Pharm. Sept. 1814, p. 211; and Journ. Phys. vol. 79, 1814, p. 211.

Stone. Veined grey bronzite — chondrite.
A shower of stones fell, total weight unknown, the largest stone weighed about 36.4 kg.
Specimen:

292. Irregular fragment with some crust, 20×41×57 mm, 74 grams.

LOCUST GROVE

Henry County, SSE of Atlanta, cen. Georgia, U. S. A.
Lat. 33° 20′ N., Long. 84° 8′ W.

Synonym: Henry County.
Found 1857. — Described by E. Cohen, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1897, p. 76.

Iron. Nickel-poor ataxite (Siratik group).
One mass of about 10 kg was found.
Specimen:

243. Irregular thin slice, 4×62×103 mm, 171 grams.

LOKET

SW of Karlovy Vary, Sokolov district, Karlovy Vary region, W Czechoslovakia.

Lat. 50° 12′ N., Long. 12° 44′ E.

Synonyms: "The bewitched burgrave", "Burggraf", Elbogen.
Fell about 1400 (?), recognized 1811. — First mentioned by Jar. Schaller, Topographie des Königreichs Böhmen, 1785, Teil II., p. 6. As a meteoric iron described by K. A. Neumann, Ann. Phys. (Gilbert), 1812, vol. 42, p. 197.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
One mass weighing about 107 kg was preserved for centuries at the town hall of Loket and named as "the bewitched burgrave".
Specimens:

327. Large section with two sides polished, 84×140×160 mm, 6.600 grams.
1. Triangular, one side polished, 19×56×73 mm, 168 grams.

LONG ISLAND

Phillips County, N Kansas, U. S. A.
Lat. 39° 45′ N., Long. 99° 25′ W.

Synonym: Phillips County.
Found 1891. — Described by E. Weinschenk, Tschermak's Min. Petr. Mitt., 1895, vol. 14, p. 471.

Stone. Veined intermediate hypersthene — chondrite.
About 3.000 fragments weighing altogether about 565 kg and belonging to one stone, were found.
Specimen:

101. Large section with crust, 54×55×108 mm, 497 grams.

LUIS LOPEZ

SW of Socorro, Socorro County, W New Mexico, U. S. A.
Lat. 34° 0′ N., Long. 107° 30′ W.

Synonym: Magdalena.
Found 1896. — Described by H. L. Preston, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1900, vol. 9, p. 283.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
One mass weighing about 6.90 kg was found.
Specimen:

204. Nearly tringular slice, two sides polished, 12×34×87 mm, 105 grams.

LYSÁ

Between the villages of Stratov and Ostrá, ESE of Lysá on Labe, W of Nymburk, Nymburk district, Praha region, W Czechoslovakia.
Lat. 50° 12′ N., Long. 14° 54′ E.

Synonyms: Bunzlau, Lissa.
Fell 1808, September 3, 3.30 p. m. — Described by K. von Schreibers, Ann. Phys. (Gilbert), 1808, vol. 30, p. 358.

Stone. Veined white brecciated chondrite.
Perhaps four or five stones fell of total known weight about 11 kg, the largest stone weighing about 3 kg.
Specimens:

5. Larger fragment with some black crust, 66×64×85 mm, 595 grams.

6. Nearly complete piece with black crust, 57×64×85 mm, 570 grams.
338. Large section of a wedge-shaped fragment with some crust, 61×62×77 mm, 363 grams.
339. Small slice with small piece of crust, 5×20×27 mm, 5 grams.

MĂDARĂS

ESE of Cluj, Transylvania, N Roumania.
Lat. 46° 37′ N., Long. 24° 19′ E.

Synonyms: Fekete, Maros, Mezö-Madarasz, Weiler.
Fell 1852, September 4, 4.30 p. m. — Described by W. Knöpfler, Verh. Siebenbürg. Ver. Naturwiss., Hermannstadt, 1853, vol. 4, p. 19.

Stone. Brecciated grey hypersthene-chondrite.
A shower of stones fell, total weight of about 22.7 kg and the largest stone weighing about 10 kg.
Specimens:

106. Fragment with some crust, 32×36×46 mm, 106 grams.
358. Wedge-shaped fragment with small piece of crust, 18×34×42 mm, 37 grams.

MADOC

Madoc Township, Hastings County, NE of Toronto, S Ontario, Canada.
Lat. 44° 29′ N., Long. 77° 30′ W.

Synonym: Hastings County.
Found 1854. — Described by T. S. Hunt, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1855, vol. 19, p. 417.

Iron. Fine octahedrite.
One mass weighing about 167.5 kg was found.
Specimen:

220. Small thin nearly rectangular slice, one side polished, 2×16×30 mm, 8 grams.

MAGURA

Magura Mount near Slanica, E of Námestovo, Žilina region, Slovakia, E Czechoslovakia.
Lat. 49° 20′ N., Long. 19° 29′ E.

Synonyms: Arva, Orava, Slanica, Szlanica.
Found 1840. — Described by W. von Haidinger, Ann. Phys. (Poggendorff), 1844, vol. 61, p. 675.

Iron. Coarse octahedrite.
One mass of about 1.500 kg was found, but only about 150 kg were saved.
Specimens:

19. Oval full slice with nodule of troilite, 27×66×95 mm, 377 grams.
335. Triangular section with oxidized crust, 23×39×63 mm, 161 grams.
140. Thin full slice, polished, 7×45×98 mm, 157 grams.
366. Oval full slice, polished, 14×43×96 mm, 279 grams.
347. Small fragments in vial, 8 grams.

MAINZ

Rhineland, Hesse, W Germany.
Lat. 50° 0′ N., Long. 8° 16′ E.

Synonym: Mayence.
Found 1852. — Described by F. Seelheim, Jahrb. Ver. Naturk. Nassau, 1857, p. 405.

Stone. Veined intermediate hypersthene-chondrite.
One stone weighing about 1.75 kg was ploughed up.
Specimen:
251. Small flat section of interior, 12×24×37 mm, 21 grams.

MARION

Marion near Hartford, Linn County, N of Iowa City, E Iowa, U. S. A.
Lat. 41° 58′ N., Long. 91° 57′ W.

Synonyms: Hartford, Iowa, Linn County.
Fell 1847, February 25, 2.45 p. m. — Described by C. U. Shepard, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1847, vol. 4, pp. 288, 429.

Stone. Veined white hypersthene — chondrite.
Perhaps 3 - 5 stones fell, total known weight of about 28.3 kg, the largest stone weighing about 18.12 kg.
Specimen:
94. Small flat fragment of interior, 19×32×38 mm, 32 grams.

MARJALAHTI

Marjalahti Bay near Jaakkimo, NNE of Viborg, S Finland.
Lat. 61° 40′ N., Long. 30° 15 E.

Fell 1902, June 1, 10 p. m. — Described by L. H. Borgström, Bull. Comm. Géol. Finlande, 1903, no. 14, p. 45.

Siderolite. Pallasite.
A stone of about 45 kg fell and was broken.
Specimen:
191. Irregular fragment, 33×36×54 mm, 133 grams.

MAUERKIRCHEN

SE of Braunau, N of Salzburg, W Austria.
Lat. 48° 12′ N., Long. 13° 7′ E.

Fell 1768, November 20, 4 p. m. — Described by E. F. F. Chladni, Ann. Phys. (Poggendorff), 1803, vol. 15, p. 316.

Stone. White hypersthene — chondrite.
One stone of about 19 kg fell.
Specimen:
196. Triangular fragment with some crust, 26×29×63 mm, 62 grams.

MC KINNEY

Collin County, S of Sherman, N Texas, U. S. A.
Lat. 33° 10′ N., Long. 96° 22′ W.

Synonyms: Collin County, Mackinney, Mac Kinney, Rockport.
Found 1870. — Described by A. Brezina, Ann. Naturhist. Hofmuseums, Wien, 1895, Vol. 10, p. 252.

Stone. Grey hypersthene — chondrite.
Two stones were found, the total weight unknown, the larger weighing about 100 kg. In collections only 79.6 kg.
Specimens:
38. Flat triangular fragment of interior, 36×74×82 mm, 307 grams.
346. Section of a wedge-shaped fragment, polished, 24×50×57 mm, 98,5 grams.

MENOW

W of Fürstenberg, S of Neu-Strelitz, Mecklenburg, N Germany.
Lat. 53° 11′ N., Long. 10° 47′ E.

Synonyms: Fürstenberg, Klein-Menow.
Fell 1862, October 7, 12.30 p. m. — First mentioned in Pogg. Ann. Bd. 117, 1862, p. 637-638. Described by Greg, Philos. Magaz. vol. 24, 1862, p. 541. (On some Meteorites in the British Museum.).

Stone. Crystalline spherical chondrite.
One stone weighing about 10.5 kg fell.
Specimen:
260. Flat triangular section of interior, 7×22×49 mm, 18 grams.

MERCEDITAS

Merceditas Mine, ESE of Chañaral, Atacama province, cen. Chile.
Lat. 26° 18′ S., Long. 70° 44′ W.

Synonyms: Chañaral, Chañarlino, El Chañaralino.
Found 1884. — Described by E. E. Howell, Proc. Rochester Acad. Sci., 1890, vol. 1, p. 99.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
One mass weighing about 43.4 kg was found.
Specimen:
30. Nearly rectangular slice, one side polished, 4×74×81 mm, 139 grams.

MERN

S of Praesio (formerly Proestö), SSW of Copenhagen, S Sjaelland island, Denmark.
Lat. 55° 2′ N., Long. 12° 5′ E.

Synonym: Moern.
Fell 1878, August 29, 2.30 p. m. — Described by S. Tromholt, Wochenschr. Astron. Meteor.. Geogr. Halle, 1878, Jahrg. 21, p. 391.

Stone. Veined crystalline spherical chondrite.
One stone of about 41.12 kg fell.
Specimen:
294. Small wedge-shaped fragment with some crust, 23×30×49 mm, 32 grams.

MIGEI

The village Migei near Pervomajsk (formerly Olviopol), N of Oděssa, Oděssa region, Ukrainian S. S. R., U. S. S. R.
Lat. 48° 9′ N., Long. 30° 56′ E.

Synonyms: Elisabethpol, Migheja, Mighei, Nigheija.
Fell 1889, June 18, 8.30 a. m. — Described by S. Meunier, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. Paris, 1889, vol. 109, p. 976.

Stone. Carbonaceous chondrite (urejlite?).
One stone weighing about 7.94 kg fell.
Specimen:

227. Rectangular fragment of interior, 36×42×60 mm, 84 grams.

MILENA

Pusinsko Selo, SW of Milena, N of Zagreb, Croatia, Yugoslavia.
Lat. 46° 11′ N., Long. 16° 4′ E.

Synonyms: Miljana, Pusinsko Selo.
Fell 1842, April 26, 3 p. m. — Described by Kocevar, Ann. Phys. (Poggendorff), 1842, vol. 56, p. 349.

Stone. White chondrite.
Two or three stones, each of 5 to 6 kg, fell.
Specimen:

247. Rectangular fragment with some crust, 24×34×37 mm, 56 grams.

MINCY

Taney County, ENE of Joplin, Missouri, U. S. A.
Lat. 36° 35′ N., Long. 93° 12′ W.

Synonyms: Grawford County, Forsyth, Miney, Newton County, Taney County.
Found 1857 (1856 ?). — Described by C. U. Shepard, Amer. Journ. Sci. (2) 30, 1860, p. 205-206.

Siderolite. Mesosiderite.
One mass weighing about 90 kg was found.
Specimens:

50. Irregular slice, 10×75×82 mm, 179 grams.
51. Irregular slice, polished, 10×59×82 mm, 167 grams.
326. Nearly triangular slice, polished, 10×26×85 mm, 56 grams.

MISSHOF

Misshof near Baldohn, SSE of Riga, Latvian S. S. R., U. S. S. R.
Lat. 56° 39′ N., Long. 24° 21′ E.

Synonyms: Baldohn, Mitel-Stuhre.
Fell 1890, April 10, 3.30 p. m. — Described by B. Doss, Arbeiten Naturf. Ver. Riga, 1891, Heft 7, p. 1.

Stone. Spherical bronzite — chondrite.
One stone of about 5.8 kg fell.
Specimen:

91. Thick section with some crust, 22×37×46 mm, 79 grams.

MISTECA

W of Oaxaca, Oaxaca State, Mexico.
Lat. 16° 45′ N., Long. 97° 4′ W.

Synonym: Oaxaca.
Found 1804. — First mentioned by Del Rio, Tablas Mineralogicas, 1804, p. 57.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
One mass weighing about 421 kg was found.
Specimen:

44. Thin slice, one side polished, 5×62×77 mm, 140 grams.

MOCIU

ENE of Cluj, Transylvania, Roumania.
Lat. 46° 48′ N., Long. 23° 42′ E.

Synonyms: Bâré, Gyulatelke, Klausenburg, Mocs, Visa.
Fell 1882, February 3, 4 p. m. — Described by K. von Hauer, Verh. k. k. geol. Reichsanst., 1882, p. 77-78.

Stone. Veined white hypersthene — chondrite.
A shower of stones fell. The number of stones has been estimated at 3.000 or 100.000 pieces and and total weight at about 300 kg.
The largest stone weighed about 56 kg.
Specimens:

24. Wedge-shaped piece with crust, 37×56×64 mm, 263 grams.
359. Flat irregular piece, slightly broken, 25×41×78 mm, 164 grams.
29. Wedge-shaped complete piece with crust, 34×36×63 mm, 107 grams.
344. Flat rectangular complete piece with crust, 17×38×51 mm, 54 grams.
151. Small oval piece, slightly broken, with crust, 14×19×26 mm, 13 grams.
152. Small section with crust, 11×15×20 mm, 5,5 grams.
343. Part of a small piece with crust, 11×17×23 mm, 9 grams.

MOORESFORT

County Tipperary, SW of Dublin, Eire.
Lat. 52° 27′ N., Long. 8° 17′ W.

Synonym: Tipperary.
Fell 1810, August, noon. — Described by W. Higgins and M. C. Moore, A. Tillock's Phil. Mag., 1811, vol. 38, p. 262.

Stone. Veined brecciated grey chondrite.
One stone weighing about 3,5 kg fell.
Specimen:

18. Small fragment with small piece of crust, 4×6×13 mm, 0.44 grams.
Very small fragments in vial.

MORDVINOVKA

Village near Pavlograd, Pavlograd district, Dněpropetrovsk region, Ukrainian S. S. R., U. S. S. R.
Lat. 48° 32′ N., Long. 35° 52′ E.

Synonyms: Ekaterinoslav, Jekatěrinoslav, Pavlograd.
Fell 1826, May 19. — Described by K. E. A. von Hoff, Ann. Phys. (Poggendorff) 1830, vol. 18, p. 185.

Stone. White crystalline chondrite.
One stone weighing about 33.09 kg fell.
Specimens:

362. Two small fragments of interior, 4×10×12 mm, 3×10×12 mm, 1,5 grams.
209. Small triangular fragment of interior, 9×10×14 mm, 1 gram.

MORRISTOWN

Hamblen County, E Tennessee, U. S. A.
Lat. 36° 20′ N., Long. 83° 25′ W.

Synonyms: East Tennessee, Hamblen County, Safford.
Found 1887. — Described by L. G. Eakins, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1893, vol. 46, pp. 283, 482.

Siderolite. Mesosiderite.
Several masses of total known weight of about 16.3 kg were found.
Specimen:

85. Irregular nearly full slice, 9×49×111 mm, 149 grams.

MOTI-KA-NAGLA

Near Bharatpur, Biana district, Rajputana, N India.
Lat. 27° 15′ N., Long. 77° 32′ E.

Synonyms: Bhurtpur, Ghoordha, Motecka-Nugla, Motika-Nugla, Moteeka-Nugla.
Fell 1868, December 22, 5 p. m. — Described by F. Fedden, Cat. Meteorites, Indian Museum, Calcutta, 1880, p. 26.

Stone. Crystalline chondrite.
A shower of stones fell, but only three were found, the total weight of which was unknown. The largest stone weighed about 1.5 kg.
Specimen:

261. Thin rectangular slice, 5×21×27 mm, 7.5 grams.

MOTTA DI CONTI

W of Casale, ENE of Turin, Piedmont, N Italy.
Lat. 45° 8′ N., Long. 8° 28′ E.

Synonyms: Casale, Piedmont, Villanova.
Fell 1868, February 29, 11 a. m. — Described by P. F. Denza, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. Paris, 1868, vol. 67, p. 322.

Stone. Intermediate spherical chondrite.
Probably several stones fell, but only three were found. The total known weight of three stones was about 9.15 kg, the largest of which weighing about 1.9 kg.
Specimen:

309. Wedge-shaped fragment with some crust, 21×33×45 mm, 33 grams.

MOUNT BROWNE

Evelyn County, SW of Milparinka, NW New South Wales, cen. Australia.
Lat. 29° 42′ S., Long. 142° 0′ E.

Fell 1902, July 17, 9.30 a. m. — Described by G. W. Card, Rec. Geol. Surv. New South Wales, 1903, vol. 7, p. 218.

Stone. Spherical bronzite — chondrite.
A stone weighing about 11.44 kg fell.
Specimens:

303. Section of a larger fragment with some crust, 44×59×83 mm, 328 grams.
291. Triangular thin slice, one side polished, 4×52×69 mm, 31 grams.

MOUNT DYRRING

N of Bridgman, Singleton district, County Durham, N of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.
Lat. 32° 45′ S., Long. 151° 10′ E.

Found 1903. — Described by G. W. Card, Rec. Geol. Surv. New South Wales, 1903, vol. 7, p. 218.

Siderolite. Pallasite.
Several fragments weighing altogether about 11.4 kg were found.
Specimen:

310. Brecciated fragment of interior, partly oxidized, 22×43×65 mm, 80 grams.

MOUNT JOY

Mount Joy Township, Adams County, SE of Gettysburg, S Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
Lat. 39° 47′ N., Long. 77° 18′ W.

Synonyms: Adams County, Gettysburg.
Found 1887. — Described by E. E. Howell, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1892, vol. 44, p. 415.

Iron. Granular or brecciated hexahedrite. (Coarsest octahedrite according to G. T. Prior.)
One mass of total known weight of about 385 kg was found.
Specimens:

112. Large full slice, 8×303×508 mm, 6.650 grams.
98. Rectangular slice, polished, 11×85×117 mm, 670 grams.
155. Small rectangular slice, polished, 9×32×68 mm, 114 grams.

MOUNT STIRLING

ESE of York, E of Perth, South West Division, Western Australia.
Lat. 31° 55′ S., Long. 117° 50′ E.

Found 1892. — Described by T. Cooksey, Rec. Australian Museum, Sydney, 1897, vol. 3, pp. 58, 131.

Iron. Coarse octahedrite.
One mass weighing about 90.9 kg was found.
Specimen:

102. Irregular nearly full slice with nodule of troilite and schreibersite, 8×71×118 mm, 268 grams.

MOUNT VERNON

Mount Vernon Township, NNW of Nashville, SW Kentucky, U. S. A.
Lat. 36° 55′ N., Long. 87° 25′ W.

Found about 1868. — Described by G. P. Merrill, Amer. Geologist, 1903, vol. 31, p. 156.

Siderolite. Pallasite (Krasnojarsk group).
One mass weighing about 159.5 kg was found.
Specimens:

200. Rectangular section, oxidized, 32×59×81 mm, 392 grams.
201. Two small fragments and another fragments in vial, 20×26×43 mm, 23×20×26 mm, 33+11 grams, total weight with fragments in vial 73 grams.

MUNGINDI

County Benarba, on the borders of Queensland, New South Wales, Australia.
Lat. 28° 55′ S., Long. 149° 5′ E.

Found 1897. — Described by G. W. Card, Rec. Geol. Surv. New South Wales, 1897, vol. 5, p. 121.

Iron. Finest octahedrite.
Two masses weighing altogether about 51.4 kg were found. The larger mass weighed about 28 kg.
Specimen:

120. Triangular slice with nodules of troilite, polished, 8×80×93 mm, 293 grams.

NAKHLA

Abu Hommos district, E of Alexandria, N Egypt.
Lat. 31° 19′ N., Long. 30° 21′ E.

Synonyms: Abdel Malek, El Nakhla el Baharia.
Fell 1911, June 28, 9 a. m. — Described by G. T. Prior, Mineral. Mag., 1912, vol. 16, p. 274.

Stone. Nakhlite (diopside-olivine-achondrite).
A shower of about 40 stones, weighing altogether about 40 kg fell. The stones varied in weight from 1.813 grams to 20 grams.
Specimen:

299. Small triangular fragment with some crust, 18×27×33 mm, 23 grams.

NANJEMOY

Charles County, SSW of Washington, Maryland, U. S. A.
Lat. 38° 25′ N., Long. 77° 12′ W.

Synonyms: Annapolis, Charles County, Maryland, Port Tobacco.
Fell 1825, February 10, noon. — Described by S. D. Carver and W. D. Harrison, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1825, vol. 9, p. 351.

Stone. Spherical grey chondrite.
A stone of about 7.5 kg fell.
Specimen:

214. Small fragment of interior, 14×20×21 mm, 10 grams.

NEČAJEVO

Village E of Kaluga, NNW of Tulą, Kaluga district, S of Moscow, R. S. F. S. R., U. S. S. R.
Lat. 54° 35′ N., Long. 37° 34′ E.

Synonyms: Nečevo, Netschaëvo, Netschjewo, Netschjevo, Tula.
Found 1846. — Described by J. Auerbach, Bull. Soc. Naturalist. Moscou, 1858, vol. 31, pt. 1, p. 331.

Iron. Brecciated octahedrite, with silicate inclusions (type). One mass of about 250 kg was found.
Specimens:

369. Nearly rectangular section, polished, 36×57×69 mm, 452 grams.
240. Small rectangular section, polished, 7×21×25 mm, 8 grams.

NEDŽED

Vadi Bani Khaled, SW of ar-Rijád, Nejed district, Cen. Saud-Arabia.
Lat. 24° 15′ N., Long. 46° 25′ E.

Synonym: Nejed, Wadee Banee Khaled.
Found 1863. — Described by L. Fletscher, Mineral. Mag., 1887, vol. 7, p. 179.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
Two masses, weighing altogether about 121.8 kg, were found, the larger of which about 62 kg.
Specimen:

177. Rectangular thin slice with small nodules of troilite, 5×47×65 mm, 122 grams.

NELSON COUNTY

WSW of Lexington, Kentucky, U. S. A.
Lat. 37° 48′ N., Long. 85° 37′ W.

Found 1856 (1860 according to A. Brezina). — Described by J. L. Smith, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1860, vol. 30, p. 240.

Iron. Coarsest octahedrite.
One mass weighing about 73 kg was ploughed up.
Specimen:

52. Nearly rectangular thin slice, polished, 3×57×76 mm, 99 grams.

NERFT

SE of Riga, Latvian S. S. R., U. S. S. R.
Lat. 56° 10′ N., Long. 25° 20′E.

Synonyms: Pohgel, Swajahn.
Fell 1864, April 12, 4,45 a. m. — Described by C. Grewingk and C. Schmidt, Arch. Naturk. Liv.-, Ehst- u. Kurlands, Ser. 1, Min. Wiss. Dorpat, 1864, vol. 3, p. 554.

Stone. Veined intermediate hypersthene — chondrite.
Two stones weighing altogether about 10.35 kg fell, the larger weighing about 5.5 kg.
Specimen:

57. Flat rectangular fragment with some crust, 27×62×65 mm, 120 grams.

NESS COUNTY

NW of Wichita, W Kansas, U. S. A.
Lat. 38° 20′ N., Long. 99° 37′ W.

Synonyms: Kansada, Ness City.
Found 1894 (1897 according to F. Berwerth). — Described by H. L. Ward, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1899, vol. 7, p. 233.

Stone. Crystalline veined grey chondrite.
Altogether 26 stones of total known weight about 36 kg were found, the largest weighing about 3.5 kg.
Specimen:

135. Triangular slice, polished, 9×63×66 mm, 87 grams.

NEW CONCORD

Muskingum County, ENE of Columbus, cen. Ohio, U. S. A.
Lat. 40° 3′ N., Long. 81° 40′ W.
Synonyms: Guernsey County, Muskingum County.
Fell 1860, May 1, 12.45 p. m. — Described by E. B. Andrews, E. W. Evans, D. W. Johnston, and J. L. Smith, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1860, vol. 30, pp. 103 and 296.

Stone. Veined intermediate hypersthene-chondrite.
About 30 stones fell of total known weight of about 227.3 kg, the largest stone weighing 209 kg.
Specimens:

130. Wedge-shaped fragment, 31×36×53 mm, 74 grams.
110. Small fragment with crust, 6×21×41 mm, 9 gramms.

N'GOUREYMA

N of Koakourou, Massina province, Upper Niger, cen. French. West Africa, cen. Africa.
Lat. 13° 40′ N., Long. 4° 30′ W.
Fell 1900, June 15. — Described by S. Meunier, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. Paris, 1901, vol. 132, p. 441.

Iron. Brecciated octahedrite.
One mass weighing about 37.5 kg was found after fell.
Specimen:

173. Small full slice with nodules, 7×32×45 mm, 59 grams.

NOVYJ UREJ

The village Karamzinka, Ardatov district, Gorkij region, WSW of Kazaň, R. S. F. S. R., U. S. S. R.
Lat. 54° 32′ N., Long. 43° 41′ E.
Synonyms: Alatyr, Krasnoslobodsk, Novo-Urei, Nowo-Urei, Urei, Novyi Urey.
Fell 1886, September 22, 7.15 a. m. — Described by M. Jerofějev and P. Lačinov, Verh. Russ. Min. Gesell. St. Petersburg, 1888, vol. 24, p. 263.

Stone. Clinobronzite-olivine-achondrite (Urejlite).
Three stones fell, weighing over 2 kg, the largest of which 1.9 kg.
Specimen:

30. Fragment with some crust, 14×24×43 mm, 17 grams.

OAKLEY

Logan County, ENE of Wallace, W Kansas, U. S. A.
Lat. 38° 55′ N., Long. 101° 0′ W.

Found 1895. — Described by H. L. Preston, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1900, vol. 9, p. 410.

Stone. Crystalline bronzite — chondrite.
One stone weighing about 27.7 kg was ploughed up.
Specimen:

163. Trapezium-shaped slice, 14×56×84 mm, 175 grams.

OCHANSK

The villages of Tabory and Očer near Ochansk, SW of Perm (formerly Molotov), Perm region, R. S. F. S. R., U. S. S. R.
Lat. 57° 42′ N., Long. 55° 16′ E.
Synonyms: Okhansk, Taborg, Taborskoje Selo, Tabory.
Fell 1887, August 30, 1 p. m. — Described by G. A. Daubrée, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. Paris, 1887, vol. 105, p. 987.

Stone. Brecciated spherical bronzite-chondrite.
A shower of stones, of total weight of about 500 kg, fell. The largest stone weighed 115 kg.
Specimen:

70. Fragment of interior with nodule of troilite, 40×62×79 mm, 230 grams.

OPAVA

The village of Kylešovice, SE of Opava, Ostrava region, cen. Czechoslovakia.
Lat. 49° 56′ N., Long. 17° 53′ E.
Synonym: Kylešovice, Troppau.
Found 1925, July 3. — Described by F. Drahný, Věstník Matice Opavské, 1926, Nr. 31, 32, p. 118-123.

Iron. Hexahedrite (partial ataxite according to F. Slavík).
Several masses, four at least, were found of total known weight of about 14.94 kg, the largest weighing 7.79 kg.
Specimens:

322. Nearly triangular full slice, both sides polished, 3×54×87 mm, 68 grams.
376. One slice, one side polished, with small noduls of troilite, 95×52×20 mm, 407 grams.
377. Nearly rectangular wedge-shaped slice, one side polished, with relic of crust, 48×26×20 mm, 112 grams.
378. Thin triangular slice, one side polished, without structure, with relic of crust, 80×43×3 mm, 42 grams.

ORGUEIL

NNW of Toulouse, Département Tarn-et-Garonne, France.
Lat. 43° 44′ N., Long. 1° 24′ E.
Synonym: Montauban.
Fell 1864, May 14, 8 p. m. — Described by G. A. Daubrée, Comptes Rendus Acad Sci. Paris, 1864, vol. 58, pp. 932, 1065.

Stone. Carbonaceous chondrite.

A shower of about 20 stones fell. The total weight about 9.8 kg, the largest stone of the size of a man's head.
Specimens:
228. One piece with crust, 60×72×84 mm, 364 grams.
36. Small fragments in vial, 4 grams.
345. Small fragment with small piece of crust, 9×16×23 mm, 2.5 grams.

ORVINIO

ENE of Rome, cen. Italy.
Lat. 42° 8′ N., Long. 12° 57′ E.

Synonym: Rome, Roma.
Fell 1872, August 31, 5,15, a. m. — Described by V. Ferrari, Richerche all'Uranolito caduto nell' agro Romano. Roma, 1873.

Stone. Black bronzite-chondrite (orvinite of A. Brezina).
Several fragments of stones were found. The total weight was about 3.4 kg, the largest piece weighing about 1.24 kg.
Specimen:
252. Small section with some crust, 11×13×20 mm, 5 grams.

OSCURO MOUNTAINS

Socorro County, W New Mexico, U. S A.
Lat. 33° 45′ N., Long. 107° 20′ W.

Found 1895. — Described by R. C. Hills, Proc. Colorado, Sci. Soc., 1897, vol. 6, p. 30.

Iron. Coarse octahedrite.
Three masses weighing altogether about 3.7 kg were found.
The largest mass weighed 1.6 kg.
Specimen:
185. Irregular full slice with nodule of troilite, both sides polished, 5×50×67 mm, 86 grams.

OTUMPA

Campo del Cielo near Vermejo river, Gran Chaco province, N Argentina.
Lat. 27° 40′ S., Long. 62° 37′ W.

Synonyms: Campo del Cielo, Gran Chaco, San Jago del Estero, Santiago del Estero, Tucuman, Wöhler's Iron (?).
Found 1873. — Described by Don Rubin de Celis, Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, 1788, vol. 78, pp. 37, 183.

Iron. Nickel-poor ataxite (Siratik group).
One mass estimated at about 15 tons was found.
Specimen:
194. Nearly rectangular thin slice, one side polished, 4×36×57 mm, 49 grams.

PACULA

Village of Pacula, Jacala district, NNW of Pachuco, Hidalgo state, cen. Mexico.
Lat. 21° 3′ N., Long. 99° 18′ W.

Synonyms: Hidalgo, Jacala.
Fell 1881, June 18, morning. -- Described by A. Castillo, Cat. Météorites Mexique, Paris, 1889, p. 12.

Stone. Brecciated white chondrite.
Three pieces, weighing altogether 3.4 kg, were found after fell.
The largest stone weighed 2.12 kg.
Specimen:
249. Wedge-shaped fragment with some crust, 31×34×46 mm, 50 grams.

PADVARNINKAJ

Village of Androniškjaj near Padvarninkaj, NNE of Kaunas, NE Lithuanian S. S. R., U. S. S. R.
Lat. 55° 50′ N., Long. 25° 20′ E.

Fell 1929, February 9, 0.45 p. m. — Described by P. Čirvinskij, Mém. Soc. russe Min. Leningrad, 1935, vol. 64, p. 328-343.

Stone. Clinohypersthene-anorthite-achondrite (eucrite).
Eleven stones fell, total weight about 3.8 kg.
Specimen:
312. One stone slightly broken with crust, 33×36×49 mm, 87 grams.

PARNALLEE

S of Madura, Madura district, S India.
Lat. 9° 14′ N., Long. 78° 21′ E.

Synonym: Perunali.
Fell 1857, February 28, noon. — Described by Taylor, Trans. Geogr. Soc. Bombay, 1857; and by W. von Haidinger, Sitzber. Wien. Akad. Bd. 43, II., 1861, p. 307-309.

Stone. Veined grey hypersthene — chondrite.
Two stones weighing altogether about 77.7 kg fell, the largest of which weighed almost 70 kg.
Specimen:
176. Section of a larger fragment with some crust, 42×50×64 mm, 130 grams.

PILLISTFER

SSE of Tallin, Estonian S. S. R., U. S. S. R.
Lat. 58° 40′ N., Long. 25° 44′ E.

Synonyms: Aukoma, Kurla, Sawiauk, Wahhe.
Fell 1863, August 8, 12.30 p. m. — Described by G. Rose, Monatsber. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1863, p. 441.

Stone. Crystalline enstatite — chondrite.
Several stones fell and four weighing about 28.6 kg were found, the largest of which weighed about 14 kg.
Specimen:
56. A flat fragment with small piece of crust, 30×53×70 mm, 123 grams.

PIPE CREEK

Bandera County, SW of San Antonio, S Texas, U. S. A.
Lat. 29° 28′ N., Long. 98° 28′ W.

Synonyms: Bandera County, San Antonio.
Found 1887. — Described by A. R. Ledoux, Trans. New York Acad. Sci., 1888-9, vol. 8, p. 186.

Stone. Veined crystalline bronzite — chondrite.
One piece weighing about 13,6 kg was found.
Specimen:
86. Rhombus-shaped slice with some oxidized crust, 10×36×46 mm, 37 grams.

PLOŠKOVICE

Village of Ploškovice, ENE of Litoměřice, Litoměřice district, Ústí on Labe region, W Czechoslovakia.
Lat. 50° 41′ N., Long. 14° 39′ E.

Synonyms: Bunzlau, Liboschitz, Plescowitz, Ploschkowitz, Reichstadt.
Fell 1723, June 22, between 1 and 2 p. m. — Described by Rost, Samm. Natur- u. Medicin-, etc. Geschichten (Breslauer Sammlungen), Versuch 31, Leipzig, 1725, p. 44-47.

Stone. Brecciated spherical chondrite.
Altogether 33 stones fell, but only a small part has been preserved. The total weight unknown.
Specimen:
122. Very small fragment of interior, 6×9×15 mm, 1.4 grams.

PLYMOUTH

Marshall County, ESE of Chicago, N Indiana, U. S. A.
Lat. 41° 21′ N., Long. 86° 7′ W.

Synonym: Marshall County.
Found 1893. — Described by H. A. Ward, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1895, vol. 49, p. 53.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
A mass weighing about 3 kg was ploughed up.
Specimen:
78. Nearly full slice, thin and polished, 1×50×81 mm, 39 grams.

POTTER

About 240 km NE of Denver, Cheyenne County, Nebraska, U. S. A.
Lat. 41° 14′ N., Long. 103° 18′ W.

Found 1941. — Described by H. H. Nininger, Contr. Soc. Res. Meteorites, 1946, vol. 3, p. 62.

Stone. Polymict brecciated grey chondrite.
Altogether 261 kg of fragments were found. The largest stone weighed 38.6 kg.
Specimen:
391. Thin polished slice, rectangular, with some crust, 45×30×6 mm, 27 grams.

PRASKOLESY

Village of Praskolesy, NNE of Hořovice, Hořovice district, Praha region, Bohemia, W Czechoslovakia.
Lat. 49° 52′ N., Long. 13° 55′ E.

Synonyms: Beraun, Horowitz, Praskoles, Zebrak, Žebrák.
Fell 1824, October 14, 8 a. m. — Described by von Martius, Karsten's Archiv f. d. gesammte Naturlehre, Bd. 5, 1825, p. 417-419; Ann. Chim. Phys., Paris, 1825, vol. 30, p. 421.

Stone. Spherical chondrite.
A stone weighing 1.873 grams (ca. 2 kg) fell.
Specimen:
9. Nearly half of a stone, broken with crust, 77×79×102 mm, 861 grams.

PŘÍBRAM

S of Praha, Middle Bohemia, Czechoslovakia.
Lat. 49° 40′ N., Long. 14° 2′ E.

Synonyms: Kamýk nad Vltavou, Luhy, Velká, Hojšín, Dražkov.
Fell 1959, April 7, 20.30 p. m. — Described by K. Tuček, BAC, vol. 12, No 5, 1961, p. 196-207.

Stone. Cristalline chondrite.
Shower of stones fell. Altogether 4 stones weighing 5.555 grams were found, the largest of which (Luhy) weighed 4.250 grams.
The whole orbit of the bolide as well as parts of the orbits of its fragments were photographed for the first time in the history of meteoritic research.
Specimens:
394. Large complete oriented individual with black crust, slightly broken, of Luhy village, 178×143×115 mm, 4.250 grams.
395. Large wedge-shaped fragment, for the most part cowered with black crust, of Hojšín village, 115×56×46 mm, 428 grams.
396. Smaller wedge-shaped complete individual, slightly broken, with black crust, from Dražkov village, 64×36×31 mm, 105 grams.

PULTUSK

N of Warsaw, cen. Poland.
Lat. 52° 42′ N., Long. 21° 23′ E.

Synonyms: Lerici, Ostrolenka, Warsaw, Varšava.
Fell 1868, January 30, 7 p. m. — Described by K. Szymanski, Neues Jahrbuch f. Min., 1868, p, 326.

Stone. Veined grey bronzite — chondrite.
A shower of stones fell, the number of stones was estimated at about 100.000. The stones varying in weight from about a gram to 9 kg. Over 200 kg, of stones are preserved in collections.
Specimens:
332. Complete stone with crust, slightly broken, 52×62×80 mm, 441 grams.
14. Complete stone with crust, 49×50×52 mm, 169 grams.
15. Complete stone, oval with crust, 34×34×47 mm, 95 grams.
16. Complete stone, broken with crust, 25×34×56 mm, 82 grams.
325. Complete stone, broken with crust, 18×31×45 mm, 45 grams.
147. Oval stone, slightly broken with crust, 25×29×36 mm, 46 grams.
148. Triangular complete stone with crust, 18×22×24 mm, 17 grams.

149. Small stone slightly broken with crust, 10×12×15 mm, 4 grams.
392. Small polygonal slice with distinct chondrules and black crust, 42×30×11 mm, 23 grams.

PUQUOIS

NE of Copiapó, Atacama province, cen. Chile.
Lat. 27° 16′ S., Long. 69° 47′ W.

Found 1885. — Described by E. E. Howell, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1890, vol. 40, p. 224.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
One mass weighing about 6.5 kg was found.
Specimens:
278. Nearly full slice, triangular, polished, 4×43×48 mm, 50 grams.
169. Small thin triangular slice, polished, 2×16×16 mm, 3 grams.

QUENGGOUK

NE of Basseir, Bassein district, NW of Rangoon, Lower Burma.
Lat. 17° 30′ N., Long. 95° 0′ E.

Synonyms: Bassein, Pegu.
Fell 1857, December 27, 2.30 a. m. — Described by W. von Haidinger, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien Math.-naturwiss. Kl., 1861, vol. 42, p. 301.

Stone. Spherical chondrite.
Three stones weighing altogether about 6 kg fell, the largest weighed about 2.3 kg.
Specimens:
95. Small fragment of interior, 15×20×24 mm, 10 grams.
145. Small fragment of interior in vial, 6×12×23 mm, 2 grams.

RHINE VILLA

Rhine Valley, NE of Adelaide, South Australia.
Lat. 34° 30′ S., Long. 139° 25′ E.

Synonym: Rhine Valley.
Found 1900. — Described G. A. Goyder, Trans. Roy. Soc. South Australia, Adelaide, 1901, vol. 25, p. 14.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
One mas weighing 3.325 grams was found.
Specimen:
187. Irregular nearly full slice, one side polished, 5×44×100 mm, 131 grams.

RODEO

N of the town Durango, Durango State, N Mexico.
Lat. 25° 20′ N., Long. 104° 40′ W.

Synonym: El Rodeo.
Found 1852 (1850 of H. A. Ward). — Described by O. C. Farrington, Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, 1905, Publ. 101, Geol. Ser., vol. 3, no. 1, p. 1.

Iron. Fine octahedrite.
A mass weighing about 44.1 kg was found.

Specimen:
287. Nearly rectangular thin slice, 7×78×87 mm, 319 grams.

ROEBOURNE

N West Pilbara Goldfield, North West Division, Western Australia.
Lat. 22° 40′ S., Long. 117° 10′ E.

Synonyms: Hamersley, Hammersley.
Found 1892 (1894 of F. Berwerth). — Described by H. A. Ward, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1898, vol. 5, p. 135.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
Mass weighing about 87 kg was found.
Specimen:
113. Rectangular slice, one side polished and etched, 8×62×79 mm, 8 grams.

RUFF'S MOUNTAIN

Lexington County, W of Columbia, South Carolina, U. S. A.
Lat. 34° 16′ N., Long. 81° 40′ W.

Synonyms: Lexington County, Newberry.
Found 1844. — Described by C. U. Shepard, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1850, vol. 10, p. 128.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
Mass of total known weight of about 53.2 kg was found.
Specimen:
47. Triangular small slice, 8×37×42 mm, 58 grams.

SACRAMENTO MOUNTAINS

Eddy County, NNE of Passo del Norte, S New Mexico, U. S. A.
Lat. 32° 32′ N., Long. 105° 20′ W.

Synonyms: Badger, Eddy County.
Found 1896. — Described by W. M. Foote, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1897, vol. 3, p. 65.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
Mass of total known weight of about 237.7 kg was found.
Specimen:
186. Rectangular slice with nodules of troilite, polished, 6×73×113 mm, 385 grams.

ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY

E of Farmington, SE Missouri, U. S. A.
Lat. 37° 49′ N., Long. 89° 55′ W.

Synonyms: Missouri, South-East Missouri.
Found before 1863. — Described by C. U. Shepard, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1896, vol. 47, p. 233.

Iron. Coarse octahedrite.
Two masses weighing about 2.7 kg were found. The larger mass weighed about 2.5 kg.
Specimen:
54. Thin slice, polished, 2×35×67 mm, 34 grams.

ST. GENEVIEVE COUNTY

S of St. Louis, SE Missouri, U. S. A.
Lat. 36° 40′ N., Long. 90° 10′ W.

Synonym: Saint Genevieve County.
Found 1888. — Described by H. A. Ward, Proc. Rochester Acad. Sci., 1901, vol. 4, p. 65.

Iron. Fine octahedrite.
One mass weighing about 245 kg was found.
Specimen:

164. Rectangular slice, one side polished and etched, 9×28×67 mm, 118 grams.

ST. GERMAIN-EN-PUEL

Near Vitré, NNE of Nantes, Département Ille-et-Vilaine, W France.
Lat. 48° 10′ N., Long. 1° 15′ W.

Synonym: Vitré.
Fell 1890, July 4, 3.30 p. m. — Described by S. Meunier, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. Paris, 1912, vol. 154, p. 1741.

Stone. Spherical grey chondrite.
Stone weighing about 4 kg fell in two portions. The larger fragment weighed 2.7 kg.
Specimen:

297. Rectangular fragment with some crust, 32×38×48 mm, 111 grams.

ST. MESMIN

NNW of Troyes, ESE of Paris, Département Aube, cen. France.
Lat. 48° 26′ N., Long. 3° 55′ E.

Fell 1866, May 30, 3.30 p. m. — Described by G. A. Daubrée, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. Paris, 1866, vol. 62, p. 1305.

Stone. Brecciated intermediate hypersthene — chondrite.
Several stones fell, but only three were found, weighing altogether about 8.3 kg. The largest of them weighed about 4.2 kg.
Specimen:

242. Fragment with some crust, 32×35×50 mm, 87 grams.

SALINE

Saline Township, Sheridan County, W Kansas, U. S. A.
Lat. 39° 22′ N., Long. 100° 27′ W.

Fell (possibly) 1898, November 15, 9.30 p. m. Found 1901. — Described by O. C. Farrington, Science, New York, 1902, vol. 16, p. 67.

Stone. Crystalline spherical hypersthene — chondrite.
One stone of about 30.9 kg was found three years after fall.
Specimen:

216. Wedge-shaped section of a fragment with some crust, 33×40×78 mm, 136 grams.

SAN ANGELO

Tom Green County, W Texas, U. S. A.
Lat. 31° 20′ N., Long. 100° 20′ W.

Found 1897. — Described by H. L. Preston, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1898, vol. 5, p. 269.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
Mass weighing about 88.2 kg was found.
Specimens:

267. Thin rhombus-shaped slice, one side polished and etched, 3×66×105 mm, 118 grams.
115. Nearly triangular thin slice, polished, 4×32×62 mm, 59 grams.

SAN EMIGDIO

San Emigdio Mountains, Kern County, ENE of Los Angeles, S California, U. S. A.
Lat. 34° 7′ N., Long. 117° 9′ W.

Synonyms: San Bernardino County, San Emigdio Range, San Emiglio.
Found 1887. — Described by G. P. Merrill, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Washington, 1888 (1889), vol. 11, p. 161.

Stone. Spherical chondrite.
Stone weighing about 36.4 kg was found.
Specimen:

268. Very small wedge-shaped fragment of interior, 6×6×14 mm, 1 gram.

SANTA CATHARINA

Island of São Francisco, SW of Sao Paulo, E coast of Santa Catharina state, S Brazil.
Lat. 26° 20′ S., Long. 48° 40′ W.

Synonyms: Morro do Rocio, Rio San Francisco do Sul, San Francisco do Sul.
Found 1875 (known before 1873). — Described by Lunay, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. Paris, 1877, vol. 85, p. 84.

Iron. Nickel-rich ataxite (Nedagolla group).
Large masses weighing altogether about 7 tons were found. The largest mass weighed about 2250 kg.
Specimen:

58. Triangular section with oxidized crust, 20×60×88 mm, 182 grams.

SANTA ROSA

NNE of Bogota, cen. Colombia.
Lat. 5° 0′ N., Long. 74′ 1° W.

Synonyms: Bogota, Colombia, New Granada, Rasgata, Tocavita, Zipaquira.
Found 1810. — Described by Mariano de Rivero and J. B. Boussingault, Ann. Chim. Phys., Paris, 1824, vol. 25, p, 438.

Iron. Ataxite (Siratik group).
About five masses of total known weight of 812 kg were found, the largest of which weighed about 750 kg.

Specimen:
222. Nearly triangular slice, one side polished, 7×52×72 mm, 125 grams.

SÃO JULIÃO DE MOREIRA

Near Ponte de Lima, NNE of Porto, Minho province, N Portugal.
Lat. 41° 30′ N., Long. 8° 20′ W.

Synonym: Ponte de Lima.
Known before 1883. — Described by A. Ben-Saude, Commun. Comm. Trab. Geol. Portugal, Lisabon, 1888 (1889), vol. 2, Fasc. 1, p. 14.

Iron. Brecciated hexahedrite.
Mass weighing about 162 kg was ploughed up.
Specimen:
39. Irregular full slice, 10×70×113 mm, 304 grams.

SARATOV

Villages Bělaja Gora, Donguz, Šachovskoje and Michajlovka in Saratov region, U. S. S. R.
Lat. 52° 33′ N., Long. 46° 33′ E.

Synonyms: Bělaja Gora, Donguz, Saratow.
Fell 1918, September 6, 3 p. m. — Described by L. A. Kulik, Bull. Acad. Sci. Russie, 1922, ser. 6, vol. 16, p. 391, and by P. N. Čirvinskij, Centralblatt Min., 1923, p. 585.

Stone. Grey (or intermediate) spherical hypersthene-chondrite.
A small shower of stones fell. The largest stone weighed 159 kg.
Specimen:
382. Small polygonal fragment with chondrules and with some crust, 40×40×25 mm, 89 grams.

SAZOVICE

WNW of Gottwaldov (formerly Zlín), Gottwaldov-surroudings district, Gottwaldov region, Moravia, cen. Czechoslovakia.
Lat. 49° 14′ N., Long. 17° 34′ E.

Fell 1934, June 28, 8 p. m. — Described by Z. Jaroš, Příroda, vol. 27, 1934, nr. 9-10.

Stone. Veined grey chondrite.
One stone weighing 411.98 g fell.
Specimen:
320. Wedge-shaped fragment with some black crust, 9×22×35 mm, 10,5 grams.

SCOTTSVILLE

Allen County, NNE of Nashville, SW Kentucky, U. S. A.
Lat. 36° 45′ N., Long. 86° 10′ W.

Synonym: Allen County.
Found 1867. — Described by J. E. Whitfield, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1887, vol. 33, p. 500.

Iron. Hexahedrite.
One mass of about 10 kg was found.
Specimen:
273. Rectangular thin slice, 3×60×80 mm, 111 grams.

SEDLČANY

Sedlčany district, ESE of Příbram, Praha region, Bohemia, W Czechoslovakia.
Lat. 49° 45′ N., Long. 14° 25′ E.

Synonym: Selčany.
Found 1900. — First mentioned by K. Vrba, Sbírka meteoritů v museu král. českého v Praze, Praha 1914, p. 10.

Iron. Coarse octahedrite.
One small mass weighing 20 grams was found.
Specimen:
103. Nearly complete individual, polished, 10×17×35 mm, 20 grams.

SEELÄSGEN

WSW of Świebodzin (formerly Schwiebus), ESE of Frankfurt on Odra, W Poland,
Lat. 52° 14′ N., Long. 15° 23′ E.

Synonyms: Brandenburg, Schwiebus.
Found before 1847. — Described by H. R. Göppert, Ann. Phys. (Poggendorff), 1848, vol. 73, p. 329.

Iron. Coarsest octahedrite.
One mass weighing about 102 kg was found.
Specimens:
368. Section with oxidized crust, polished, 21×67×86 mm, 365 grams.
17. Section with oxidized crust, polished, 59×53×87 mm, 732 grams.
141. Small piece, 12×27×33 mm, 29 grams.

SERES

Serrai (formerly Seres), W Macedonia, E Greece.
Lat. 41° 5′ N., Long. 23° 34′ E.

Synonym: Macedonia.
Fell 1818, June (?). — Described by P. Partsch, Die Meteoriten, Wien, 1843, p. 75.

Stone. Grey chondrite.
Stone weighing about 8.4 kg fell.
Specimen:
211. Small part of a section of interior, 16×20×26 mm, 16 grams.

SEVILLA

Andalusia, S Spain.
Lat. 37° 22′ N., Long. 5° 52′ W.

Fell 1862, October 1 (November 1 by G. T. Prior). — Described by O. Buchner, Ann. Phys. (Poggendorff), 1865, vol. 124, p. 591.

Stone. "Howarditic" chondrite.
Stone of about 100 grams fell.
Specimen:
230. Fragment oriented with crust, 28×37×48 mm, 56 grams.

SHALKA

Near Bishnupur, Bankura district, NW of Calcutta, Bengal, India.
Lat. 23° 8′ N., Long. 87° 24′ E.

Synonyms: Bancoorah, Bankura, Bissempore, Sáluká.
Fell 1850, November 30, 4.30 p. m. — Described by H. Piddington, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, 1851 (1852), vol. 20, p. 299.

Stone. Hypersthene — achondrite (diogenite, chladnite).
A very large stone fell, but only a fragment weighing about 3.6 kg has been preserved.
Specimen:

229. Fragment with some crust, 28×30×34 mm, 31 grams.

SICHOTE-ALIN

Western Sichote-Alin, Krasnoarmějskij district, Primorje region, Eastern Siberia, U. S. S. R.
Lat. 46° 9′ N., Long. 134° 39′ E.

Synonyms: Primorje, Ussuri.
Fell 1947, February 12, 10.38 a. m. — Described by V. G. Fesenkov, Astron. Žurnal Ak. Nauk SSSR, 1947, vol. 24, p. 302.

Iron. Granular hexahedrite or coarsest octahedrite.
Shower of many fragments, up to 300 kg in weight, fell and many fragments were found inside and outside the "craters".
The largest fragments weighed 300 - 700 kg.
Specimen:

380. Wedge-shaped individual, rectangular, 75×65×45 mm, 635 grams.
383. Large wedge-shaped slice, triangular, with some crust, one side polished, with schreibersite, 167×120×64 mm, 2.435 grams.

SIENA

Between Pienzo and San Giovanni d'Asso, SE of Siena, S Tuscany, Italy.
Lat. 43° 7′ N., Long. 11° 36′ E.

Synonyms: Cosona, Lusignan d'Asso, San Giovani d'Asso.
Fell 1794, June 16, 7 p. m. — Described by D. Tata, Ann. Phys. (Gilbert), 1800, vol. 6, p. 156.

Stone. Intermediate chondrite (howarditic chondrite of A. Brezina).
Shower of stones fell; total weight unknown. The largest stone weighed about 3.5 kg.
Specimen:

124. Section of a fragment with some crust, 21×33×51 mm, 57 grams.

SILVER CROWN

Crow Creek, Silver Crown district, Laramie County, SE Wyoming, U. S. A.
Lat. 41° 10′ N., Long. 105° 20′ W.

Synonyms: Crow Creek, Laramie County, Wyoming.
Found 1887. — Described by G. F. Kunz, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1888, vol. 36, p. 276.

Iron. Coarse octahedrite.

One mass weighing about 11.6 kg was found.
Specimen:

68. Rectangular slice, one side polished, 4×61×77 mm, 158 grams.

SMITHVILLE

DeKalb County, ESE of Nashville, cen. Tennessee, U. S. A.
Lat. 35° 55′ N., Long. 85° 46′ W.

Synonyms: Caney Fork, Cany Fork, Caryfort, DeKalb County.
Found 1840. — Described by G. Troost, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1840, vol. 38, p. 254.

Iron. Coarse octahedrite.
Altogether four masses were found; total weight about 56 kg. The largest mass weighed 29,45 kg.
Specimen:

46. Nearly full slice with nodule of troilite, polished, 5×31×86 mm, 60 grams.

SOKOBANJA

Near Aleksinac, N of Niš, SE of Beograd, Serbia, Yougoslavia.
Lat. 43° 41′ N., Long. 21° 34′ E.

Synonyms: Alexinatz, Banja, Blendija, Devica, Dugopolje, Sarbanovac.
Fell 1877, October 13, 2 p. m. — Described by E. Döll, Verh. d. k. k. geol. Reichsanst., 1877, Nr. 16, p. 283-287.

Stone. Spherical hypersthene — chondrite.
Shower of stones fell. Only about ten stones were found, the total weight of which was about 80 kg, the largest stone weighing about 38 kg.
Specimens:

23. Fragment with some crust, 28×35×51 mm, 83 grams.
342. Flat fragment with small piece of crust and small nodule of troilite, 19×28×42 mm, 28 grams.

SPRINGWATER

WSW of Saskatoon, S Saskatchewan, Canada.
Lat. 51° 58′ N., Long. 108° 22′ W.

Found 1931. — Described by H. H. Nininger, The Amer. Mineralogist, 17, 1932, p. 396-400.

Siderolite. Pallasite (Krasnojarsk group).
One mass weighing about 94.3 kg was found.
Specimen:

319. Large full slice, polished, 15×140×260 mm, 1.611 grams.

STÄLLDALEN

Near Nya Kopparberg, NNW of Oerebro, S Sweden.
Lat. 59° 56′ N., Long. 15° 2′ E.

Fell 1876, June 28, 11.30 p. m. — Described by A. E. Nordenskiöld, Geol. Fören. Förhand. Stockholm, 1878, vol. 4, p. 46.

Stone. Brecciated grey bronzite — chondrite.
Eleven stones fell, total weight about 34 kg; the stones varied in weight from 21 grams to 12.4 kg, the largest weighed 12.4 kg.

Specimen:

89. Fragment with black crust, partly oxidized, 34×38×58 mm, 113 grams.

STARÁ BĚLÁ

SSW of Ostrava, Ostrava district, Ostrava region, Moravia, cen. Czechoslovakia.
Lat. 49° 49′ N., Long. 18° 17′ E.

Synonyms: Alt Bela, Alt-Biela, Stara Bela.
Found 1898. — Described by F. Smyčka, Druhá výr. zpráva reál. gymnasia v Mor. Ostravě za r. 1898-99, Mor. Ostrava 1899, p. 15 - 19.

Iron. Fine octahedrite.
One mass weighing originally about 3.9 kg was found.
Specimen:

97. Large section with oxidized crust, two faces polished, 78×98×137 mm, 2.710 grams.

STAUNTON

Augusta County, WNW of Richmond, W Virginia, U. S. A.
Lat. 38° 8′ N., Long. 79° 4′ W.

Synonyms: Augusta County, Folersville, Louisa County.
Found 1858 (or 1859). — Described by J. W. Mallet, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1878, vol. 15, p. 337.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
Altogether five masses weighing about 114 kg were found, the largest of which weighed 68.95 kg.
Specimen:

25. Thick nearly triangular slice, both sides polished, 15×52×138 mm, 557 grams.

STEINBACH

Near Johanngeorgenstadt, SE of Eibenstock, S Saxony, Germany.
Lat. 50° 22′ N., Long. 12° 41′ E.

Synonyms: Breitenbach, Eibenstock, Grimma, Johanngeorgenstadt, Rittersgrün.
Found 1724. — Described by J. G. Lehmann, Kurze Einleitung in einige Theile der Bergwerkswissenschaft, Berlin 1751, p. 79-80.

Siderolite. Siderophyre.
Several masses (six at least) on various places at different times (1164--1861) were mentioned and some of them also found. The total known weight more than 100 kg. The largest mass (Rittersgrün) weighed 86.5 kg.
Specimen:

35. Rectangular thick slice, polished, 11×28×60 mm, 78 grams.

STONAŘOV

S of Jihlava, Třešť district, Jihlava region, W Czechoslovakia.
Lat. 49° 18′ N., Long. 15° 36′ E.

Synonyms: Iglau, Langenpiernitz, Stannern.
Fell 1808, May 22, 6 a. m. — Described by K. von. Schreibers, Ann. Phys. (Gilbert), 1808, vol. 29, p. 225.

Stone. Clinohypersthene-anorthite-achondrite (eucrite).
A shower of about 200 - 300 stones fell, of which only about 66 were found and preserved in collections. The total known weight was about 52 kg, the largest stone weighing about 6 kg.
Specimens:

7. Almost complete stone, oriented, with black crust, 40×50×77 mm, 244 grams (+ 1 gram in vial).
373. Flat stone, almost complete, oriented, with crust, 39×56×86 mm, 219 grams.
8. Nearly complete stone, oriented, with crust, broken, 54×50×78 mm, 212 grams.
331. Complete stone, triangular, oriented, 34×52×79 mm, 180,5 grams.
133. Complete stone, slightly broken, with crust, 35×44×54 mm, 103 grams.
340. Smaller stone, oriented, 22×31×40 mm, 40,5 grams.
356. Large fragment with black crust, 41×65×74 mm, 208,5 grams.
341. Fragment with black crust, 19×34×36 mm, 28 grams.

TÁBOR

Kravín farm near the village of Strkov, SSE of Tábor, Tábor district, České Budějovice region, Bohemia, W Czechoslovakia.
Lat. 49° 21′ N., Long. 14° 43′ E.

Synonyms: Kravín, Krawin, Strkov, Strkow, Tabor.
Fell 1753, July 3, 8 p. m. — Described by J. Stepling, De pluvia lapidea anni 1753 ad Strkov et ejus causis meditatio. Pragae, 1754; and by E. Howard, Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, 1802, vol. 92, p. 179.

Stone. Brecciated spherical chondrite.
A shower of stones fell, total weight unknown, the largest stone weighing 7,28 kg.
Specimens:

330. Complete stone, slightly broken, with crust, 41×69×78 mm, 475.7 grams.
329. Larger fragment with crust, 35×46×60 mm, 163,7 grams.
4. Fragment with some crust, 28×47×66 mm, 127 grams.

TAMARUGAL

El Inca near Lagunas, Pampa de Tamarugal, SSW of Iquique, Tarapaca province, N Chile.
Lat. 21° 5′ S., Long. 69° 40′ W.

Synonyms: El Inca, Pampa de Tamarugal, The Inca.
Found 1903. — Decsribed by F. Rinne and H. E. Boeke, Neues Jahrb. Min., Festband, 1907, p. 227.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
One mass weighing about 320 kg was found and was called "The Inca" by the finder.
Specimen:

265. Large triangular full slice, polished, 12×205×320 mm, 4.080 grams.

TATAHOUINE

Foum — Tataouine, SSE of Gabès, S Tunis.
Lat. 33° 5′ N., Long. 10° 12′ E.

Synonyms: Tataouine, Foum-Tatahouine.
Fell 1931, June 27. — Described by A. Lacroix, Bull. Soc. Franc. Minér. 55, 1932, p. 101-102.

Stone. Hypersthene-achondrite (diogenite).
Several stones weighing altogether about 12 kg fell.
Specimen:

315. Seven small fragments without crust, from 30×15 mm to 20×14 mm, altogether 34 grams.

TAZEWELL

Claiborne County, NNE of Knoxville, E Tennessee, U. S. A.
Lat. 36° 25′ N., Long. 83° 38′ W.

Synonyms: Claiborne County, East Tennessee, Knoxville.
Found 1853. — Described by C. U. Shepard, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1854, vol. 17, p. 325.
Iron. Finest octahedrite.
Mass weighing about 27.3 kg was ploughed up.
Specimen:

107. Small section with oxidized crust, two sides polished, 21×31×37 mm, 75 grams.

TENNASILM

Sikkensaare farm near Tennasilm, S of Tallin, S Esthonian S. S. R., U. S. S. R.
Lat. 58° 44′ N., Long. 24° 54′ E.

Synonym: Sikkensaare.
Fell 1872, June 28, noon. — Described by G. Schilling, Arch. Naturk. Liv-, Esth- und Kurlands, Ser. 1, Min. Wiss. Dorpat, 1882, vol. 9, Heft 2, p. 95.

Stone. Veined spherical hypersthene-chondrite.
A stone weighing about 28.5 kg fell and was broken into fragments. The largest fragment weighed about 13.4 kg.
Specimen:

305. Large fragment with crust, 47×67×67 mm, 370 grams.

TEPLÁ

Finsterhölzl-Ries near Teplá, ENE of Mariánské Lázně, Toužim district, Karlovy Vary region, W Czechoslovakia.
Lat. 49° 57′ N., Long. 12° 52′ E.

Synonyms: Finsterhölzelries, Tepl.
Found 1909, August 18. — Described by K. Vrba, Věstník České Akademie, Praha, 1910, roč. 19, nr. 5, p. 265-266; and by B. Ježek, Rozpravy II. tř. České Akademie, roč. 33, čís. 12, Praha 1923.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
Two masses were ploughed up, the total known weight of about 18.05 kg, the larger mass weighed about 14.42 kg.

Specimens:

352. Main mass, almost complete, with oxidized crust, one side polished, 162×165×250 mm, 10.700 grams.
276. Large section, rectangular, with oxidized crust, polished and etched, 43×103×141 mm, 1.144 grams.
277. Triangular section with oxidized crust, polished, 32×82×118 mm, 718 grams.

TĚŠICE

Near Nezamyslice, SW of Přerov, Kojetín district, Olomouc region, Moravia, cen. Czechoslovakia.
Lat. 49° 9′ N., Long. 17° 9′ E.

Synonyms: Tešič, Tieschitz, Tischtin, Tištin.
Fell 1878, July 15, 1.45 p. m. — Described by G. Tschermak, Tsch. Petr. Mitth., Bd. 1, 1878, p. 289.

Stone. Spherical hypersthene-chondrite.
One stone weighing 27.47 kg fell and was broken into fragments.
Specimens:

244. Wedge-shaped fragment with some crust, 25×29×40 mm, 41 grams.
357. Small triangular fragment of interior, 7×17×26 mm, 4 grams.
22. Very small fragment with small piece of crust, 7×10×12 mm, 1 gram.

THUNDA

Near Windorah, Diamantina district, County Grey, WNW of Brisbane, SW Queensland, cen. Australia.
Lat. 25° 25′ S., Long. 142° 40′ E.

Synonyms: Diamantina, Windorah.
Found 1886. — Described by A. Liversidge, Journ. and Proc. Roy. Soc. New South Wales, 1886 (1887), vol. 20, p. 73.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
One mass weighing about 62.3 kg was found.
Specimen:

232. Section with oxidized crust, 18×39×78 mm, 193 grams.

THURLOW

Hastings County, WSW of Ottawa, E Ontario, Canada.
Lat. 44° 22′ N., Long. 77° 20′ W.

Found 1888 (1895 of Ward). — Described by G. C. Hoffman, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1897, vol. 4, p. 325.

Iron. Fine octahedrite.
One mass of about 5.42 kg was found.
Specimen:

114. Thin small slice, polished, 5×30×37 mm, 24 grams.

TJABÉ

Near Bodgo-Negoro, W of Surabaja, cen. Java, Indonesia.
Lat. 7° 6′ S., Long. 111° 25′ E.

Fell 1869, September 19, 9 p. m. — Described by E. H. von Baumhauer, Arch. Néderland. Sci. Nat. Haarlem, 1871, vol. 6, p. 305.

Stone. Crystalline chondrite.
Stone weighing about 20 kg fell.
Specimen:
263. Very small wedge-shaped fragment with some crust, 12×16×14 mm, 3 grams.

TOLUCA

Toluca valley, WSW of Toluca, SW of Mexico-City, Mexico State, Mexico.
Lat. 18° 56′ N., Long. 100° 6′ W.

Synonyms: Albert Iron, Caparrosa, Ixtlahuaca, Mañi, Ocatitlan, Poinsett Iron, Tejupilco, Xiquipilco, Ziquipilco.
Found 1776. — First described by F. Wöhler, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturwiss. Kl., 1856, vol. 20, p. 218.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
Many large masses were found, the total weight of which is unknown.
The largest mass weighed over 140 kg.
Specimens:
2. "Tejupilco". — Almost complete individual with small cut, 38×54×77 mm, 475 grams.
207. "Xiquipilco". — Large section, rectangle-shaped, polished with nodules of troilite, 130×225×270 mm, 18.350 grams.
208. "Xiquipilco". — Large section with dark oxidized crust, polished, with many nodules of troilite, 45×230×280 mm, 12.110 grams.
137. "Ocatitlan". — Trapezium section, polished and strongly etched, 29×61×99 mm, 582 grams.
337. "Ixtlahuaca". — Thick full slice, both sides polished, with nodule of troilite, 12×64×93 mm, 288 grams.
27. "Ixtlahuaca". — Section with oxidized crust and nodule of troilite, 13×56×82 mm, 253 grams.

TONGANOXIE

Leavenworth County, WNW of Kansas City, W Kansas, U. S. A.
Lat. 39° 12′ N., Long. 95° 26′ W.

Synonyms: Kansas, Leavenworth County.
Found 1886. — Described by F. H. Snow, Science, New York, 1891, vol. 17, p. 3.
Iron. Medium octahedrite.
One mass weighing about 11.8 kg was found.
Specimen:
100. Thin oval full slice, one side polished, 6×67×114 mm, 204 grams.

TOURINNES-LA-GROSSE

ESE of Louvain, E of Bruxelles, Belgium.
Lat. 50° 49′ N., Long. 4° 56′ E.

Synonyms: Louvain, Tirlemont.
Fell 1863, December 7, 11.30 a. m. — Described by Van Beneden, Bull. Acad. Roy. Belgique, 1863, vol. 16, p. 621.

Stone. White hypersthene — chondrite.
Two stones weighing about 14.5 kg fell, the larger of which weighed 7.5 kg.
Specimen:
195. Wedge-shaped fragment with some crust, 28×39×50 mm, 76 grams.

TRENTON

Washington County, SE of Minneapolis, Wisconsin, U. S. A.
Lat. 43° 22′ N., Long. 88° 8′ W.

Synonyms: Colorado (of A. Brezina, Wien), Milwaukee, Washington County, Wisconsin.
Found 1858. — Described by F. Brenndecke, Rep. Smithsonian Inst., Washington, for 1869, p. 417.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
Altogether six masses were found, total weight about 65 kg.
The largest mass weighed about 27.18 kg.
Specimen:
109. Rectangular slice, one side polished, with nodule of troilite, 9×37×43 mm, 101 grams.

TRENZANO

WSW of Brescia, E of Milan, N Italy.
Lat. 45° 28′ N., Long. 10° 2′ E.

Fell 1856, November 12, 4 p. m. — Described by W. von Haidinger, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wis. Wien., Math.-naturwiss. Kl., 1860, vol. 41, p. 569.

Stone. Veined spherical bronzite — chondrite.
Three stones fell, but only two were found, the larger of which weighed about 9.5 kg.
Specimen:
88. Section of a fragment with crust, 37×41×73 mm, 210 grams.

TUBIL

The river Tubil, WSW of Ačinsk, WSW of Krasnojarsk, Ačinsk district, Krasnojarsk region, Siberia, R. S. F. S. R., U. S. S. R.
Lat. 55° 33′ N., Long. 89° 6′ E.

Synonyms: Krasnojarsk Iron, Taiga, Tajgha, Tajka, Toubil.
Found 1891. — Described by A. Klaponin, Verh. Russ. Min. Gesellsch., 1898, vol. 35, p. 233.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
One mass weighing about 22 kg was found on the river bed.
Specimen:
221. Thin triangular slice, one side polished, 3×41×42 mm, 29 grams.

TULIA

Swisher County, S of Amarillo, NW Texas, U. S. A.
Lat. 34° 37′ N., Long. 101° 57′ W.

Synonym: Avoca.
Found 1924. — Described by Ch. Palache and J. P. Lonsdale, Amer. Journ. Science (5), 13, 1927, p. 352-359.

Stone. Veined crystalline chondrite.
Total known weight about 136 kg.
Specimen:
321. Complete individual with small cut and crust, 52×68×87 mm, 540 grams.

TYSNES

Midt Vaage farm, Tysnaes island, SSE of Bergen, S Norway.
Lat. 60° 2′ N., Long. 5° 30′ E.
Synonym: Midt Vaage.
Fell 1884, May 20, 8,30 p. m. — Described by H. Reusch, Neues Jahrb. Min., 1886, Beil.-Band 4, p. 473.

Stone. Brecciated grey bronzite — chondrite.
Probably several stones fell; total known weight about 21.7 kg, the largest stone weighing about 18.95 kg.
Specimen:
212. Small fragment with small piece of crust, 8×9×21 mm, 3 grams.

UBERABA

Doras da Campo near Ubereba, WNW of Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, Brazil.
Lat. 19° 50′ S., Long. 47° 55′ W.
Synonyms: Doras da Campo, Formosas.
Fell 1903, June 29, 10 a. m. — Described by E. Hussak, Ann. Naturhist. Hofmuseums, Wien 1904, vol. 19, p. 85.

Stone. Veined spherical chondrite.
One stone weighing about 30 - 40 kg fell.
Specimen:
289. Wedge-shaped fragment with some crust, 27×29×43 mm, 54 grams.

ÚSTÍ NAD ORLICÍ

Kerhartice, W of Ústí nad Orlicí, E of Pardubice, Eastern Bohemia, Czechoslovakia.
Lat. 49° 58′ 30″ N., Long. 16° 22′ 30″ E.
Synonym: Kerhartice.
Fell 1963, June 12, 1.58 p. m. — Described by K. Tuček, Čas. Národního muzea, odd. přírodovědný, roč. 132, 1963, 230-233.

Stone. Cristalline chondrite (?).
One stone weighing 1.260 grams fell only.
Specimen:
397. Wedge-shaped oriented complete individual with black crust, slightly broken, 121×90×74 mm, 1.260 grams.

UTRECHT

Between Blaauw-Kapel and Loevenhoutze, SSE of Amsterodam, N Holland.
Lat. 52° 8′ N., Long. 5° 8′ E.

Synonym: Blaauw-Kapel.
Fell 1843, June 2, 8 p. m. — Described by Quetelet, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. Paris 1843, vol. 16, p. 1311-1312; and by R. von Rees, Ann. Phys. (Poggendorff), 1843, vol. 59, p. 348.

Stone. Veined spherical hypersthene-chondrite.
Two stones weighing altogether about 9.7 kg fell, the larger weighed 7 kg.
128. Small triangular fragment with small piece of crust, 19×29×38 mm, 37 grams.

VACA MUERTA

Sierra de Chaco, Llano de Vaca Muerta, SE of Taltal, Atacama province, Chile.
Lat. 25° 40′ S., Long. 70° 10′ W.
Synonyms: Carrisalillo, Cerro la Bomba, Chile, Dona Iñez, Janacera Pass, Jarquera, Llano del Inca, Mejillones, San Pedro, Sierra de Chaco, Taltal, Vegas i Carrisalillo.
Found before 1864. — Described by I. Domeyko, Anal. Univ. Chile, Santiago, 1864, vol. 25, p. 289.

Siderolite. Mesosiderite.
Several masses of total known weight of about 44.48 kg were found.
Specimens:
99. Oval section, wedge-shaped, 12×36×68 mm, 50 grams.
72. "Doña Inez". — Irregular piece, partly oxidized, 30×52×60 mm, 155 grams.
90. "Inca". — Wedge-shaped, partly polished fragment, 36×38×39 mm, 83 grams.

VERAMIN

SE of Teheran, N Iran.
Lat. 35° 14′ N., Long. 51° 56′ E.
Synonyms: Karand, Teheran.
Fell 1880, May, three hours before sunset. — Described by F. Dietsch, Berg- u. Hüttenmann. Zeit., Leipzig, 1881, vol. 40, p. 100.

Siderolite. Mesosiderite.
One mass weighing about 54 kg was found after fell.
Specimen:
165. Small irregular fragment, 21×20×35 mm, 22 grams.

VERCHNE UDINSK

On the river Niro, a tributary of the Vitim, SW of Verchne-Udinsk, ESE of Irkutsk, Burjat — Mongolian A. S. S. R., U. S. S. R.
Lat. 51° 57′ N., Long. 107° 42′ E.
Synonyms: Niro, Werkne Udinsk, Verchne-Udinsk, Werkhne Udinsk, Vitim, Witim.
Found 1854. — Described by G. Rose, Zeitschr. Deutsch. Geol. Gesellsch. Berlin, 1864, vol. 16, p. 355.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
One mass weighing 18.5 kg was found.
Specimen:
161. Thin oval full slice, one side polished, 2×91×137 mm, 122 grams.

VIGARANO

Vigarano-Mainarda, W of Ferrara, N Italy.
Lat. 44° 52′ N., Long. 11° 30′ E.

Synonyms: Parish, Pieve, Vigarano Mainarda, Vigarano Pieve.
Fell 1910, January 22, 9.30 p. m. — Described by A. Rosati, Atti R. Accad. Lincei, Roma, 1910, vol. 19, sem. 1, p. 841.

Stone. Black spherical chondrite.
Two stones weighing altogether about 16 kg were found after fall.
The larger stone weighed 11.5 kg.
Specimen:

298. Large individual, triangular, with crust, slightly broken, 57×96×150 mm, 1189 grams.

VOUILLÉ

Département de la Vienne, WNW of Poitiers, W France.
Lat. 46° 37′ N., Long. 0° 8′ E.

Synonym: Poitiers.
Fell 1831, May 13, 11 p. m. — Described by Desroziers, Bull. Soc. Agric., etc., Poitiers, 1831, p. 226.

Stone. Veined intermediate chondrite.
A stone weighing about 20 kg was found after fall.
Specimen:

174. Irregular fragment of interior, 31×34×64 mm, 116 grams.

WACONDA

Mitchell County, W of Kansas City, Kansas, U. S. A.
Lat. 39° 20′ N., Long. 98° 10′ E.

Synonym: Mitchell County.
Found 1873. — Described by C. U. Shepard, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1876, vol. 11, p. 473.

Stone. Brecciated spherical crystalline hypersthene-chondrite.
One stone weighing about 50 kg was found and was broken into pieces, the largest of which weighed about 26 kg.
Specimen:

59. Irregular fragment of interior, 47×66×73 mm, 315 grams.

WARRENTON

Sanct Peter Missouri near Warrenton, Warren County, WNW of St. Louis, W Missouri, U. S. A.
Lat. 38° 44′ N., Long. 91° 12′ W.

Fell 1877, January 3, 7.15 a. m. — Described by J. L. Smith, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1877, vol. 14, p. 222.

Stone. Spherical hypersthene-chondrite (ornansite of A. Brezina). One stone weighing about 45.5 kg fell and was broken into pieces. In collections known only 1.6 kg.
Specimen:

269. Small flat irregular fragment with small piece of crust, 10×21×27 mm, 6 grams.

WELLAND

Welland County, SSE of Toronto, S Ontario, Canada.
Lat. 73° 0′ N., Long. 79° 15′ W.

Found 1888. — Described by E. E. Howell, Proc. Rochester Acad. Sci., 1890, vol. 1, p. 86.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
A mass weighing about 8.2 kg was ploughed up.
Specimen:

73. Thin nearly rectangular slice, one side polished and etched, 6×52×81 mm, 135 grams.

WESTON

Near Fairfield, Fairfield County, SW of Newhaven, SW Connecticut, U. S. A.
Lat. 41° 13′ N., Long. 73° 27′ W.

Synonym: Fairfield County.
Fell 1807, December 14, 6.30 a. m. — Described by Gilbert, Ann. Phys. (Gilbert), 1808, vol. 29, p. 211; and by B. Silliman and J. L. Kingsley, Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc. Philadelphia, 1809, vol. 6, p. 323.

Stone. Brecciated spherical chondrite.
Shower of several stones fell; the total known weight about 150 kg.
The largest stone, which was broken into pieces, weighed 102 kg.
Specimen:

259. Small triangular fragment with some crust, 11×16×22 mm, 5 grams.

WICHITA COUNTY

NNW of Austin, N Texas, U. S. A.
Lat. 33° 43′ N., Long. 98° 45′ W.

Synonyms: Austina, Brazos, Brazos River, Red River, Young County.
Known before 1836. — Described by B. F. Shumard, Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis, 1860, vol. 1, p. 622.

Iron. Coarse octahedrite.
One mass weighing about 145.5 kg was known to the Comanche Indians long before 1836.
Specimen:

45. Thin rectangular slice, polished with two nodules of troilite, 5×60×78 mm, 161 grams.

WILLAMETTE

Clackamas County, NNE of Salem, W Oregon, U. S. A.
Lat. 45° 22′ N., Long. 122° 35′ W.

Found 1902. — Described by H. A. Ward, Proc. Rochester Acad. Sci., 1904, vol. 4, p. 137.

Iron. Medium octahedrite.
Large mass weighing about 13.5 tons was found.
Specimen:

225. Large triangle-shaped full slice, one side polished and etched, 15×94×142 mm, 693 grams.

WOLD COTTAGE

NE of York, NNW of Hull, Yorkshire, England.
Lat. 54° 9′ N., Long. 0° 24′ W.

Synonym: Yorkshire.
Fell 1795, December 13, 3.30 p. m. — Described by E. Howard, Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, 1802, p. 174.

Stone. Veined white chondrite.
One stone weighing about 25.5 kg fell.
Specimen:
266. Wedge-shaped fragment with some crust, 25×26×47 mm, 53 grams.

YOUNDEGIN

Penkarring Rock, ENE of York, ENE of Perth, South West Division, Western Australia.
Lat. 31° 30′ S., Long. 117° 30′ E.

Synonym: Penkarring Rock.
Found 1884. — Described by L. Fletcher, Mineral. Mag., 1887, vol. 7, p. 121.

Iron. Coarse octahedrite.
Altogether five masses weighing about 1.136 kg were found, the largest mass weighed about 900 kg.
Specimens:
41. Irregular triangular full slice, thin, polished, 6×66×94 mm, 147 grams.
153. Smaller triangular slice, polished and etched, 6×41×46 mm, 41 grams.

ZABORICA

The village Zaborica near Baranovka, W of Žitomír, Baranovka district, Žitomir region, Ukrainian S. S. R., U. S. S. R.
Lat. 50° 15′ N., Long. 27° 30′ E.

Synonyms: Czartorya, Saboryzy, Zaborzika.
Fell 1818, April 11. — Described by A. Laugier, Ann. Phys. (Gilbert), 1823, vol. 75, p. 264.

Stone. Veined white crystalline chondrite.
One stone weighing about 3.87 kg fell.
Specimen:
270. Triangular slice, with some crust, 12×30×50 mm, 32 grams.

ZACATECAS

Veta Grande near Zacatecas State, cen. Mexico.
Lat. 22° 47′ N., Long. 102° 32′ W.

Know before 1792, perhaps even 1520. — Described by C. Bergemann, Ann. Phys. (Poggendorff), 1849, vol. 78, p. 406-413.

Iron. Brecciated octahedrite.
Large mass weighing about 1 ton was found.
Specimen:
3. Thin nearly triangular slice, polished, 7×33×51 mm, 58 grams.

ZAVID

Ravni Zavid, N of Sarajevo, Zvornik district, W Bosnia, Yugoslavia.
Lat. 44° 33′ N., Long. 18° 37′ E.

Synonym: Rožanj.
Fell 1897, August 1, 11.30 a. m. — Described by F. Berwerth, Wiss. Mitt. Bosnien u. Hercegovina, 1901, vol. 8, p. 409.

Stone. Brecciated veined grey hypersthene-chondrite. — Four stones fell, total known weight of about 93 kg, the largest stone weighing about 90 kg.
136. Large fragment with some crust, 43×70×90 mm, 356 grams.

ZIELENA GÓRA

(formerly Grüneberg in Schlesien), WSW of Poznań, E Poland.
Lat. 51° 56′ N., Long. 15° 22′ E.

Synonyms: Grüneberg, Grünberg, Heinrichau, Seifesholz, Seifersdorf.
Fell 1841, March 22, 2.30 p. m. — Described by Weimann, Ann. Phys. (Poggendorff), 1841, vol. 53, p. 172-179.

Stone. Veined grey chondrite.
Two stones fell, weighing altogether about 1 kg.
Specimen:
361. Small fragment with small piece of crust, 5×13×15 mm, 2 grams.

ŽEMAITKIEMIS

Between the villages of Klepšiai and Rundžiai, Žemaitkiemis district, NE of Kaunas, E Lithuanian S S. R., U. S. S. R.
Lat. 55° 18′ N., Long. 45° 0′ E.

Synonym: Džemajtkemis.
Fell 1933, February 2, 8.33 p. m. — Described by M. Kaveckis, Vitauto Didžiojo Univ. Matem.-Gamtos Fakult. Darbei. Sect. Geol. Kovno, 9, 1935, p. 307-339.

Stone. Brecciated olivine-enstatite-chondrite.
Shower of stones fell. Altogether 20 stones weighing about 42.19 kg were found, the largest of which weighed 7.25 kg.
Specimen:
316. Large complete individual, 72×147×140 mm, 2.185 grams.

■

ALPHABETICAL LIST

of Finds, Falls and Showers of Meteorites in the Collection of the National Museum in Prague

FINDS

Siderites

Adargas, Mexico
Arispe, Mexico
Augustinovka, USSR
Babb's Mill, USA
Bacubirito, Mexico
Ballinoo, Australia
Bella Roca, Mexico
Bendego, Brazil
Bethany, SW Africa
Bištjube, USSR
Bohumilice, Czechoslovakia
Bridgewater, USA
Butler, USA
Cañon Diablo, USA
Cape York, Greenland
Carlton, USA
Carthage, USA
Charcas, Mexico
Chinautla, Guatemala
Chulafinnee, USA
Chupaderos, Mexico
Coahuila, Mexico
Coopertown, USA
Costilla Peak, USA
Cowra, Australia
Cranbourne, Australia
Dalgaranga, Australia
Dalton, USA
Descubridora, Mexico
Duel Hill, USA
Forsyth County, USA
Fort Pierre, USA
Franceville, USA
Glorieta Mountain, USA
Grand Rapids, USA
Gresk, USSR
Henbury, Australia
Hex River Mountains, S Africa
Holland's Store, USA
Illinois Gulch, USA
Joe Wright Mountain, USA
Juncal, Chile
Kendall, County, USA
Kodaikanal, India
Kokstad, S Africa
La Caille, France
La Primitiva, Chile
Laurens County, USA
Lenartov, Czechoslovakia
Locust Grove, USA
Loket, Czechoslovakia
Luiz Lopez, USA
Madoc, Canada
Magura, Czechoslovakia
Merceditas, Chile
Misteca, Mexico
Mount Joy, USA
Mount Stirling, Australia
Mungindi, Australia
Nečajevo, USSR
Nedžed, Arabia
Nelson County, USA
Opava, Czechoslovakia
Oscuro Mountains, USA
Otumpa, Argentina
Plymouth, USA
Puquios, Chile
Rhine Villa, Australia
Rodeo, Mexico
Roebourne, Australia
Ruff's Mountains, USA
Sacramento Mountains, USA
St. François County, USA
St. Genevieve County, USA
San Angelo, USA
Santa Catharina, Brazil
Santa Rosa, Columbia
São Julião de Moreira, Portugal
Scottsville, USA
Sedlčany, Czechoslovakia
Seeläsgen, Poland
Silver Crown, USA
Smithville, USA
Stará Bělá, Czechoslovakia
Staunton, USA
Tamarugal, Chile
Tazewell, USA
Teplá, Czechoslovakia
Thunda, Australia
Thurlow, Canada
Toluca, Mexico
Tonganoxie, USA
Trenton, USA
Tubil, USSR
Verchne Udinsk, USSR
Waconda, USA
Welland, Canada
Wichita County, USA
Willamette, USA
Youndegin, Australia
Zacatecas, Mexico

Siderolites

Admire, USA
Brahin, USSR
Brenham, USA
Crab Orchard, USA
Eagle Station, USA
Finmarken, Norway
Hainholz, Germany
Imilac, Chile
Jamyševa, USSR
Krasnojarsk, USSR
Mincy, USA
Morristown, USA
Mount Dyrring, Australia
Mount Vernon, USA
Springwater, Canada
Steinbach, Germany
Vaca muerta, Chile

Aerolites

Cullison, USA
Čuvašskije Kissy, USSR
Ness County, USA
Oakley, USA
Pipe Creek, USA
Potter, USA
San Emigdio, USA
Tulia, USA

FALLS

Aerolites

Agen, France
Agrigento, Italy
Albareto, Italy
Aleppo, Syria
Alessandria, Italy
Alfianello, Italy
Allegan, USA
Ambapur Nagla, India
Assisi, Italy
Aumale, Algeria
Aumières, France
Aussun, France
Avilez, Mexico
Bandong, Java
Barbotan, France
Barratta, Australia
Bath, USA
Bath Furnace, USA
Beaver Creek, Brit. Columbia
Benares, India
Bělokriniče, USSR
Bjurböle, Finland
Blansko, Czechoslovakia
Bluff, USA
Bori, India
Borkut, USSR
Bremervörde, Germany
Buschhof, USSR
Butsura, India
Cabezzo de Mayo, Spain
Cangas de Onis, Spain
Cereseto, Italy
Chantonnay, France
Château-Renard, France
Collescipoli, Italy
Darmstadt, Germany
Dhurmsala, India
Djati-Pengilon, Java
Drake-Creek, USA
Eichstädt, Germany
Ensisheim, Germany
Epinal, France
Ergheo, East Africa
Farmington, USA
Fischer, USA
Forest City, USA
Fukutomi, Japan
Gilgoin, Australia
Grossliebenthal, USSR
Groznaja, USSR
Hessle, Sweden
Holbrook, USA
Homestead, USA
Honolulu, Hawaii
Hvittis, Finland
Indarch, USSR
Indio Rico, Argentina
Jelica, Yugoslavia
Jonzac, France
Juvinas, France
Kaba, Hungary
Kernouvé, France
Kesen, Japan
Khaipur, Pakistan
Kňahyňa, USSR
Kunašak, USSR
Kyushu, Japan
Laborel, France
L'Aigle, France
Lancé, France
Lançon, France
Le Pressoir, France
Liksna, USSR
Limerick, Eire
Long Island, USA
Lysá on Labe, Czechoslovakia
Madaras, Roumania
Mainz, Germany
Marion, USA
Mauerkirchen, Autriche
McKinney, USA
Menow, Germany
Mern, Denmark
Migei, USSR
Milena, Yugoslavia
Misshof, USSR
Mociu, Roumania
Mooresfort, Eire
Mordvinovka, USSR
Moti-ka-nagla, India
Motta di Conti, Italy
Mount Browne, Australia
Nakhla, Egypt
Nanjemoy, USA
Nerft, USSR
New Concord, USA
Novyj Urej, USSR
Ochansk, USSR
Orgueil, France
Orvinio, Italy
Pacula, Mexico
Padvarninkaj, USSR
Parnallee, India
Pillistfer, USSR
Ploškovice, Czechoslovakia
Praskolesy, Czechoslovakia
Příbram, Czechoslovakia
Pultusk, Poland
Quenggouk, Lower Burma
St. Germain-en-Puel, France
St. Mesmin, France
Saline, USA
Saratov, USSR
Sazovice, Czechoslovakia
Seres, Greece
Sevilla, Spain
Shalka, India
Siena, Italy
Sokobanja, Yugoslavia
Ställdalen, Sweden
Stonařov, Czechoslovakia
Tábor, Czechoslovakia
Tatahouin, Tunis
Tennasilm, USSR
Těšice, Czechoslovakia
Tourinnes-la-Grosse, Belgium
Trenzano, Italy
Tysnes, Norway
Uberaba, Brazil
Ústí on Orlice, Czechoslovakia
Utrecht, Holland
Vigarano, Italy
Vouillé, France
Warrenton, USA
Warrenton, USA
Weston, USA
Wold Cottage, England
Zaborica, USSR
Zavid, Yugoslavia
Zielena Góra, Poland
Žemaitkiemis, USSR

Siderolites

Estherville, USA
Marjalahti, Finland
Veramin, Iran

Siderites

Broumov, Czechoslovakia
N'Goureyma, French, West Africa
Sichote-Alin, USSR

SHOWERS OF METEORITES

Agen, France
Barbotan, France
Benares, India
Blansko, Czechoslovakia
Cangas de Onis, Spain
Dhurmsala, India
Forest City, USA
Groznaja, USSR
Hessle, Sweden
Holbrook, USA
Homestead, USA
Jelica, Yugoslavia
Jonzac, France
Kňahyňa, USSR
Kunašak, USSR
Kyushu, Japan
Khaipur, Pakistan
L'Aigle, France
Lancé, France
Limerick, Eire
Madaras, Roumania
Mociu, Roumania
Moti-ka-nagla, India
Nakhla, Egypt
Ochansk, USSR
Orgueil, France
Příbram, Czechoslovakia
Pultusk, Poland
Saratov, USSR
Sichote-Alin, USSR
Siena, Italy
Sokobanja, Yugoslavia
Stonařov, Czechoslovakia
Tábor, Czechoslovakia
Weston, USA
Žemaitkiemis, USSR

SUMMARY OF COLLECTION

Total number of	Irons	Stones	Stony-irons	Sum total
Finds	101	8	17	126
Falls	3	140	3	146
Pieces	155	198	35	388
Total weight in grams	240.076	30.721	6.366	277.163

CHRONOLOGY OF FINDS AND FALLS

OF THE METEORITES REPRESENTED IN THE COLLECTION OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM IN PRAGUE

1400 (?) – Loket, Czechoslovakia
1492 November 16 – Ensisheim, France
1600 La Caille, France
1723 June 22 – Ploškovice, Czechoslovakia
1724 Steinbach, Germany
1749 Krasnojarsk, USSR
1753 July 3 – Tábor, Czechoslovakia
1766 middle of July – Albareto, Italy
1768 November, 20 – Mauerkirchen, Austria
1776 Toluca, Mexico
1780 Descubridora, Mexico
1784 Adargas, Mexico
1784 Bengedo, Brazil
1785 February 19 – Eichstädt, Germany
7190 July 24 – Barbotan, France
1792 Zacatecas, Mexico
1794 June 16 – Siena, Italy
1795 December 13 – Wold Cottage, England
1798 December 19 – Benares, India
1800 Imilac, Chile
1803 April 26 – L'Aigle, France
1804 Misteca, Mexico
1804 Charcas, Mexico
1804 Darmstadt, Germany
1807 December 14 – Weston, USA
1808 September 3 – Lysá on Labe, Czechoslovakia
1808 May 22 – Stonařov, Czechoslovakia
1810 Brahin, USSR
1810 August – Mooresfort, Eire
1810 Santa Rosa, Columbia
1812 August 5 – Chantonnay, France
1813 September 10 – Limerick, Eire
1814 Lenartov, Czechoslovakia
1814 September 5 – Agen, France
1818 Cape York, Greenland
1818 June – Seres, Greece
1818 April 11 – Zaborica, USSR

1819 June 13 – Jonzac, France
1820 July 12 – Liksna, USSR
1821 June 15 – Juvinas, France
1821 September 13 – Epinal, France
1824 October 14 – Praskolesy, Czechoslovakia
1825 February 10 – Nanjemoy, USA
1825 September 27 – Honolulu, Hawaii
1826 May 19 – Mordvinovka, USSR
1827 May 9 – Drake Creek, USA
1829 Bohumilice, Czechoslovakia
1831 May 13 – Voujllé, France
1833 November 25 – Blansko, Czechoslovakia
1836 Wichita County, USA
1836 Bethany SW Africa
1837 Coahuila, Mexico
1840 July 17 – Cereseto, Italy
1840 Carthage, USA
1840 Magura, Czechoslovakia
1840 Smithville, USA
1841 March 22 – Zielena Góra, Poland
1841 June 12 — Château-Renard, France
1842 April 26 – Milena, Yugoslavia
1842 June 3 – Aumières, France
1843 June 2 – Utrecht, Holland
1844 Ruff's Mountain, USA
1845 January 25 – Le Pressoir, France
1845 Barratta, Australia
1846 Nečajevo, USSR
1847 February 25 – Marion, USA
1847 July 14 – Broumov, Czechoslovakia
1847 Seeläsgen, Poland
1850 June 12 – Kesen, Japan
1850 November 30 – Shalka, India
1852 September 4 – Madaras, Roumania
1852 October 13 – Borkut, USSR
1852 Mainz, Germany
1852 Rodeo, Mexico
1852 Chupaderos, Mexico
1853 February 10 – Agrigento, Italy
1853 Tazewell, USA
1854 Cranbourne, Australia
1854 Madoc, Canada
1854 Verchne Udinsk, USSR
1855 May 13 – Bremervörde, Germany
1855 Avilez, Mexico
1856 Fort Pierre, USA
1856 Hainholz, Germany
1856 Nelson County, USA
1856 November 12 – Trenzano, Italy
1857 February 28 – Parnallee, India
1857 April 15 – Kaba, Hungary
1857 December 27 — Quenggouk, Lower Burma
1857 Laurens County, USA
1857 Locust Grove, USA
1857 Mincy, USA
1858 December 9 – Aussun, France
1858 Staunton, USA
1858 Trenton, USA
1860 February 2 – Alessandria, Italy
1860 May 1 – New Concord, USA
1860 July 14 – Dhurmsala, India
1860 Coopertown, USA
1861 May 12 – Butsura, India
1861 June 28 – Groznaja, USSR
1862 October 7 – Menow, Germany
1862 November 1 – Sevilla, Spain
1863 June 2 – Buschhof, USSR
1863 Bacubirito, Mexico
1863 August 8 – Pillistfer, USSR
1863 December 7 – Tourinnes -La - Grosse, Belgium
1863 St. Francois County, USA
1863 Nedžed, Saud Arabia
1864 April 12 – Nerft, USSR
1864 May 14 – Orgueil, France
1864 Vaca muerta, Chile
1865 August 25 – Aumale, Algeria
1866 May 30 – St. Mesmin, France
1866 June 9 – Kňahyňa, Czechoslovakia
1866 December 6 – Cangas de Onis, Spain
1866 Juncal, Chile
1867 Scottsville, USA
1868 January 30 – Pultusk, Poland
1868 December 22 – Moti-ka-nagla, India
1868 Mount Vernon, USA
1869 January 1 – Hessle, Sweden
1869 May 22 – Kernouvé, France
1869 September 19 – Tjabé, Indonesia
1870 McKinney, USA
1870 August 18 – Cabezza de Mayo, Spain
1871 June 14 — Laborel, France
1871 December 10 – Bandong, Java, Indonesia
1872 June 28 – Tennasilm, USSR
1872 July 23 – Lancé, France
1872 August 31 – Orvinio, Italy
1873 September 23 – Khairpur, Pakistan
1873 Duel Hill, USA
1873 Aleppo, Syria
1873 Chulafinnee, USA
1873 Otumpa, Argentina
1873 Waconda, USA
1874 Butler, USA
1875 February 12 – Homestead, USA
1875 Santa Catharina, Brazil
1876 June 28 – Ställdalen, Sweden
1877 January 3 – Warenton, USA
1877 October 13 – Sokobanja, Yugoslavia
1877 Dalton, USA
1878 July 15 – Těšice, Czechoslovakia
1878 August 29 – Mern, Denmark
1878 Bluff, USA
1879 May 10 – Estherville, USA
1880 May 3 – Veramin, Iran
1880 Eagle, Station, USA
1881 June 18 – Pacula, Mexico
1881 November 19 – Grossliebenthal, USSR
1881 Admire, USA

1881 Costilla Peak, USA
1882 February 3 – Mociu, Roumania
1882 March 19 – Fukutomi, Japan
1882 Hex River Mountains, S Africa
1883 February 16 – Alfianello, Italy
1883 Grand Rapids, USA
1883 São Julião de Moreira, Portugal
1884 March 19 – Djati-Pengilon, Java, Indonesia
1884 May 20 — Tysnes, Norway
1884 Glorieta Mountain, USA
1884 Joe Wright Mountain, USA
1884 Kokstad, S Africa
1884 Merceditas, Chile
1884 Youndegin, Australia
1885 Brenham, USA
1885 Jamyševa, USSR
1885 Puquios, Chile
1886 May 24 – Assisi, Italy
1886 September 4 – Novyj Urej, USSR
1886 October 26 – Kyushu, Japan
1886 Thunda, Australia
1886 Tonganoxie, USA
1887 January 1 – Bělokriniče, USSR
1887 August 30 – Ochansk, USSR
1887 Carlton, USA
1887 Crab Orchard, USA
1887 Holland's Store, USA
1887 Indio Rico, Argentina
1887 Kendall County, USA
1887 Morristown, USA
1887 Mount Joy, USA
1887 Pipe Creek, USA
1887 San Emigdio, USA
1887 Silver Crown, USA
1888 Bella Roca, Mexico
1888 Bištjube, USSR
1888 Cowra, Australia
1888 La Primitiva, Chile
1888 St. Genevieve County, USA
1888 Thurlow, Canada
1888 Welland, Canada
1889 June 18 — Migei, USSR
1889 July – Ergheo, East Africa
1889 December 1 – Jelica, Yugoslavia
1889 Gilgoin, Australia
1889 Kenton County, USA
1890 February 3 – Collescipoli, Italy
1890 April 10 – Misshof, USSR
1890 May 2 – Forest City, USA
1890 June 25 – Farmington, USA
1890 July 4 – St. Germain-en-Puel, France
1890 Augustinovka, USSR
1890 Bridgewater, USA
1890 Franceville, USA
1891 April 7 – Indarch, USSR
1891 Cañon Diable, USA
1891 Forsyth County, USA
1891 Long Island, USA
1891 Tubil, USSR
1892 August 29 – Bath, USA
1892 Ballinoo, Australia
1892 Mount Stirling, Australia
1892 Roebourne, Australia
1893 May 26 – Beaver Creek, British Columbia
1893 Plymouth, USA
1894 April 9 – Fisher, USA
1894 May 9 – Bori, India
1894 Ness County, USA
1895 May 27 – Ambapur Nagla, India
1895 Oakley, USA
1895 Oscuro Mountains, USA
1896 Arispe, Mexico
1896 Luis Lopez, USA
1896 Sacramento Mountains, USA
1897 June 20 – Lançon, France
1897 August 1 – Zavid, Yugoslavia
1897 Mungindi, Australia
1897 San Angelo, USA
1898 Kodaikanal, India
1898 Saline, USA
1898 Stará Bělá, Czechoslovakia
1899 March 12 – Bjurböle, Finland
1899 July 10 – Allegan, USA
1899 Čuvašskije Kissy, USSR
1899 Illinois Gulch, USA
1900 June 15 – N'Goureyma, French West Africa
1900 Rhine Villa, Australia
1900 Sedlčany, Czechoslovakia
1901 October 21 – Hvittis, Finland
1902 June 1 – Marjalahti, Finland
1902 July 17 – Mount Browne, Australia
1902 November 15 – Bath Furnace, USA
1902 Chinautla, Guatemala
1902 Finmarken, Norway
1902 Willamette, USA
1903 June 29 — Uberaba, Brazil
1903 Mount Dyrring, Australia
1903 Tamarugal, Chile
1909 Teplá, Czechoslovakia
1910 January 22 – Vigarano, Italie
1911 June 28 – Nakhla, Egypt
1911 Cullison, USA
1912 July 19 – Holbrook, USA
1918 September 6 – Saratov, USSR
1923 Dalgaranga, Australia
1924 Tulia, USA
1925 Opava, Czechoslovakia
1929 February 9 – Padvarninkaj, USSR
1931 June 27 – Tatahouin, Tunis
1931 Henbury, Australia
1931 Springwater, USA
1923 February 2 – Žemaitkiemis, USSR
1934 June 28 – Sazovice, Czechoslovakia
1941 Potter, USA
1947 February 12 – Sichote-Alin, USSR
1949 June 11 – Kunašak, USSR
1954 Gresk, USSR
1959 April 7 – Příbram, Czechoslovakia
1963 June 12 — Ústí on Orl., Czechoslovakia

THE COLLECTION OF METEORITES OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM, PRAGUE ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE SYSTEM OF G. T. PRIOR

I. SIDERITES (Meteoric Irons)

a) Ataxites

1. Nickel—poor Ataxites
Forsyth County, USA
La Primitiva, Chile
Locust Grove, USA
Otumpa, Argentina
Santa Rosa, Colombia

2. Nickel—rich Ataxites
Babb's Mill, USA
Illinois Gulch, USA
Santa Catharina, Brazil

b) Hexahedrites
Broumov, Czechoslovakia
Coahuila, Mexico
Gresk, USSR
Hex River Mountains, S Africa
Holland's Store, USA
Kendall County, USA
Mount Joy, USA
Opava, Czechoslovakia
São Julião de Moreira, Portugal
Sichote-Alin, USSR
Scottsville, USA

c) Octahedrites

1. *Coarsest octahedrites*
Arispe, Mexico
Nelson County, USA
Seeläsgen, Poland

2. *Coarse octahedrites*
Bendego, Brazil
Bištjube, USSR
Bohumilice, Czechoslovakia
Cañon Diablo, USA
Cranbourne, Australia
Duel Hill, USA
Magura, Czechoslovakia
Mount Stirling, Australia
Oscuro Mountains, USA
St. François County, USA
Sedlčany, Czechoslovakia
Silver Crown, USA
Smithville, USA
Wichita County, USA
Youndegin, Australia

3. *Medium octahedrite*
Adargas, Mexico
Cape York, Greenland
Carthage, USA
Charcas, Mexico
Chinautla, Guatemala
Chulafinnee, USA
Coopertown, USA
Costilla Peak, USA
Dalgaranga, Australia
Dalton, USA
Descubridora, Mexico
Fort Pierre, USA
Franceville, USA
Glorieta Mountain, USA
Henbury, Australia
Joe Wright Mountain, USA
Juncal, Chile
Kenton County, USA
Kokstad, South Africa
La Caille, France
Lenartov, Czechoslovakia
Loket, Czechoslovakia
Luis Lopez, USA
Merceditas, Chile
Misteca, Mexico
Nedžed, Saud-Arabia
Plymouth, USA
Puquios, Chile
Rhine Villa, Australia
Roebourne, Australia
Ruff's Mountain, USA
Sacramento Mountains, USA
San Angelo, USA
Staunton, USA
Tamarugal, Chile
Teplá, Czechoslovakia
Thunda, Australia
Toluca, Mexico
Tonganoxie, USA
Trenton, USA
Tubil, USSR
Verchneudinsk, USSR
Welland, Canada
Willamette, USA

Brecciated octahedrites
Nečajevo, USSR
N'Goureyma, French West Africa
Zacatecas, Mexico

4. *Fine octahedrites*
Augustinovka, USSR
Bella Roca, Mexico
Bethany, SW Africa
Bridgewater, USA
Carlton, USA
Chupaderos, Mexico
Grand Rapids, USA
Kodaikanal, India
Laurens County, USA
Madoc, Canada
Rodeo, Mexico
St. Genevieve County, USA

Stará Bělá, Czechoslovakia
Thurlow, Canada

5. *Finest octahedrite*
Bacubirito, Mexico
Ballinoo, Australia
Butler, USA
Cowra, Australia
Mungindi, Australia
Tazewell, USA

II. SIDEROLITES (Meteoric Stony-irons)

a) Pallasites
Admire, USA
Brahin, USSR
Brenham, USA
Eagle Station, USA
Finmarken, Norway
Imilac, Chile
Jamyševa, USSR
Krasnojarsk, USSR
Marjalahti, Finland
Mount Dyrring, Australia
Mount Vernon, USA
Springwater, Canada

b) Siderophyre
Steinbach, Germany

c) Mesosiderites
Crab Orchard, USA
Estherville, USA
Hainholz, Germany
Mincy, USA
Morristown, USA
Vaca muerta, Chile
Veramin, Iran

III. AEROLITES (Meteoric Stones)

1. Chondrites
Agen, France
Aleppo, Syria
Alessandria, Italy
Ambapur Nagla, India
Assisi, Italy
Aumale, Algeria
Aumières, France
Aussun, France
Avilez, Mexico
Bandong, Java
Barbotan, France
Barratta, Australia
Bath, USA
Bath Furnace, USA
Bělokriniče, USSR
Benares, India
Bori, India
Borkut, USSR
Butsura, India
Cabezzo de Mayo, Spain
Cangas de Onis, Spain
Cereseto, Italy
Čuvašskije Kissy, USSR
Darmstadt, Germany
Epinal, France
Fukutomi, Japan
Groznaja, USSR
Indarch, USSR
Indio Rico, Argentina
Kunašak, USSR
Kyushu, Japan
Laborel, France
Lancé, France
Lançon, France
Le Pressoir, France
Lysá on Labe, Czechoslovakia
Menow, Germany
Mern, Denmark
Migei, USSR
Milena, Yugoslavia
Mooresfort, Eire
Mordvinovka, USSR
Moti-ka-nagla, India
Motta di Conti, Italy
Nanjemoy, USA
Ness County, USA
Orgueil, France
Pacula, Mexico
Ploškovice, Czechoslovakia
Potter, USA
Praskolesy, Czechoslovakia
Příbram, Czechoslovakia
Quenggouk, Lower Burma
St. Germain-en-Puel, France
San Emigdio, USA
Sazovice, Czechoslovakia
Seres, Greece
Sevilla, Spain
Siena, Italy
Tábor, Czechoslovakia
Tjabé, Indonesia
Tulia, USA
Uberaba, Brazil
Ústí on Orlice, Czechoslovakia
Vigarano, Italy
Vouillé, France
Weston, USA
Wold Cottage, England
Zaborica, USSR
Zielena Góra, Poland

a) *Enstatite-chondrite*
Hvittis, Finland
Khaipur, Pakistan
Pillistfer, USSR
Žemaitkiemis, USSR

b) *Bronzite-chondrites*
Allegan, USA
Beaver Creek, Brit. Columbia
Blansko, Czechoslovakia
Bremervörde, Germany
Collescipoli, Italy
Cullison, USA
Djati-Pengilon, Java
Eichstädt, Germany
Forest City, USA
Gilgoin, Australia
Hessle, Sweden
Homestead, USA
Kernouvé, France
Liksna, USSR
Limerick, Eire
Misshof, USSR
Mount Browne, Australia
Oakley, USA
Ochansk, USSR
Orvinio, Italy
Pipe Creek, USA
Pultusk, Poland
Ställdalen, Sweden
Trenzano, Italy
Tysnes, Norway

c) *Hypersthene-chondrites*
Agrigento, Italy
Albareto, Italy
Alfianello, Italy
Bjurböle, Finland
Bluff, USA
Chantonnay, France
Château-Renard, France
Dhurmsala, India
Drake Creek, USA
Ensisheim, France
Ergheo, East Africa
Farmington, USA
Fischer, USA
Grossliebenthal, USSR
Holbrook, USA
Honolulu, Hawaii
Kaba, Hungary
Kesen, Japan
Kňahyňa, USSR
L'Aigle, France
Long Island, USA
Mădăras, Roumania
Mainz, Germany
Marion, USA
Mauerkirchen, Austria
McKinney, USA
Mociu, Roumania
Nerft, USSR
New Concord, USA
Parnallee, India
St. Mesmin, France
Saline, USA
Saratov, USSR
Sokobanja, Yugoslavia
Tennasilm, USSR
Těšice, Czechoslovakia
Tourinnes-la-Grosse, Belgium
Utrecht, Holland
Waconda, USA
Warrenton, USA
Zavid, Yugoslavia

2. Achondrites

Calcium-poor Achondrites

a) *Estatite-achondrite (Aubrite)*
Buschhof, USSR

b) *Clinobronzite-olivine-achondrite (Urejlite)*
Novyj Urej, USSR

c) *Hypersthene-olivine-achondrite (Amphoterite)*
Jelica, Yugoslavia

d) *Hypersthene-achondrites (Diogenites)*
Shalka, India
Tatahouin, Tunis

Calcium-rich Achondrites

a) *Augite-achondrite (Angrite)*
—

b) *Diopside-olivine-achondrite (Nakhlite)*
Nakhla, Egypt

c) *Clinohypersthene-anorthite--achondrites (Eucrites)*
Jonzac, France
Juvinas, France
Padvarninkaj, USSR
Stonařov, Czechoslovakia

THE METEORITES OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM IN PRAGUE
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES

EUROPE

Austria
Mauerkirchen

Belgium
Tourinnes-La-Grosse

Czechoslovakia
Blansko
Bohumilice
Broumov
Lenartov
Loket
Lysá on Labe
Magura
Opava
Ploškovice
Praskolesy
Příbram
Sazovice
Sedlčany
Stará Bělá
Stonařov
Tábor
Teplá
Těšice
Ústí on Orlice

Denmark
Mern

Eire
Limerick
Mooresfort

Finland
Bjurböle
Hvittis

France
Agen
Aumières
Aussun
Barbotan
Chantonnay
Château-Renard
Ensisheim
Epinal
Jonzac
L'Aigle
Juvinas
Kernouvé
Laborel
La Caille
Lancé
Lançon
Le Pressoir
Orgueil
Saint Germain-en-Puel
Saint Mesmin
Vouillé

Germany
Bremervörde
Darmstadt
Eichstädt
Hainholz
Mainz
Menow
Steinbach

Great Britain
Wold Cottage

Greece
Seres

Holland
Utrecht

Hungary
Kaba

Italy
Agrigento
Albareto
Alessandria
Alfianello
Assisi
Cereseto
Collescipoli
Motta di Conti
Orvinio
Siena
Trenzano
Vigarano

Norway
Finmarken
Tysnes

Poland
Pultusk
Seeläsgen
Zielena Góra

Portugal
São Julião de Moreira

Roumania
Mădăras
Moçiu

Spain
Cabezzo de Mayo
Cangas de Onis
Sevilla

Sweden
Hessle
Ställdalen

U. S. S. R.
Augustinovka, Ukrainian SSR
Bělokriniče, Ukrainian SSR
Bištjube, Kazakch SSR
Borkut, Ukrainian SSR
Bragin, Byelorussian SSR
Buschhof, Latvian SSR
Čuvašskije Kissy, Tatar ASSR
Gresk, Byelorussian SSR
Grossliebenthal, Ukrainian SSR
Groznaja, North-Ossetian ASSR
Kňahyňa, Ukrainian SSR
Kunašak, USSR
Liksna, Latvian SSR
Migei, Ukrainian SSR
Misshof, Latvian SSR
Mordvinovka, Ukrainian SSR
Nečajevo, RSFSR
Nerft, Latvian SSR
Novyj Urej, RSFSR
Ochansk, RSFSR
Padvarninkaj, Lithuanian SSR
Pillistfer, Estonian SSR
Saratov, USSR
Tennasilm, Estonian SSR
Zaborica, Ukrainian SSR
Žemaitkiemis, Lithuanian SSR

Yugoslavia
Jelica
Milena
Sokobanja
Zavid

ASIA

Burma
Quenggouk

India
Ambapur Nagla
Benares
Bori
Butsura
Dhurmsala
Kodaikanal
Moti-ka-nagla
Parnallee
Shalka

Indonesia
Bandong
Djati-Pengilon
Tjabé

Iran
Veramin

Japan
Fukutomi
Kesen
Kyushu

Pakistan
Khairpur

Syria
Aleppo

U. S. S. R. (Siberia)
Indarch, Azerbaidzhan SSR
Jamyševa, Kazakch SSR
Krasnojarsk, RSFSR
Sichote-Alin, USSR
Tubil, RSFSR
Verchneudinsk, Buriat-Mongolian ASSR

AFRICA

Algeria
Aumale

Egypt
Nakhla

East Africa
Ergheo

French Western Africa
N'Goureyma

Saud-Arabia
Nedžed

Southwest Africa
Bethany

Tunisia
Tatahouin

Union of South Africa
Hex River Mountains
Kokstad

AMERICA

Argentina
Indio Rico
Otumpa

Brazil
Santa Catharina
Uberaba

British Columbia
Beaver Creek

Canada
Madoc
Springwater
Thurlow
Welland

Colombia
Santa Rosa

Guatemala
Chinautla
Chile
Imilac
Juncal
La Primitiva
Merceditas
Puquios
Tamarugal
Vaca muerta

Mexico
Adargas
Arispe
Avilez
Bacubirito
Bella Roca
Charcas
Chupaderos
Coahuila
Descubridora
Pacula
Misteca
Pacula
Rodeo
Toluca
Zacatecas

U. S. A.
Admire, Kansas
Allegan, Michigan
Babb's Mill, Tennessee
Bath, South Dacota
Bath Furnace, Kentucky
Bluff, Texas
Brenham, Kansas
Bridgewater, North Carolina
Butler, Missouri
Cañon Diablo, Arizona
Cape York, Greenland
Carlton, Texas
Carthage, Tennessee
Chulafinnee, Alabama
Coopertown, Tennessee
Costilla Peak, New Mexico
Crab Orchard, Tennessee
Cullison, Kansas
Dalton, Georgia
Drake Creek, Tennessee
Duel Hill, North Carolina
Eagle Station, Kentucky
Estherville, Iowa
Farmington, Kansas
Fisher, Minnesota
Forest City, Iowa
Forsyth County, North Carolina
Fort Pierre, South Dacota
Franceville, Colorado
Glorieta Mountain, New Mexico
Grand Rapids, Michigan
Holbrook, Arizona
Holland's Store, Georgia
Homestead, Iowa
Illinois Gulch, Montana
Joe Wright Mountain, Arkansas
Kendall County, Texas
Kenton County, Kentucky
Laurens County, South Carolina
Locust Grove, Georgia
Long Island, Kansas
Luis Lopez, New Mexico
Marion, Iowa

McKinney, Texas
Mincy, Missouri
Morristown, Tennessee
Mount Joy, Pennsylvania
Mount Vernon, Kentucky
Nanjemoy, Maryland
Nelson County, Kentucky
Ness County, Kansas
New Concord, Ohio
Oakley, Kansas
Oscuro Mountains, New Mexico
Pipe Creek, Texas
Mexico
Potter, Nebraska
Ruff's Mountain, South Carolina
Sacramento Mountains, New
Plymouth, Indiana
St. François County, Missouri
St. Genevieve County, Missouri
Saline, Kansas
San Angelo, Texas
San Emigdio, California
Scottsville, Kentucky
Silver Crown, Wyoming
Smithville, Tennessee
Staunton, Virginia
Tazewell, Tennessee
Tonganoxie, Kansas
Trenton, Wisconsin
Tulia, Texas
Waconda, Kansas
Warrenton, Missouri
Weston, Connecticut
Wichita County, Texas
Willamette, Oregon

AUSTRALIA

Ballinoo, Western Australia
Barratta, New South Wales
Cowra, New South Wales
Cranbourne, Victoria
Dalgaranga, W Australia
Gilgoin, New South Wales
Henbury, North Australia
Mount Browne, New South Wales
Mount Dyrring, New South Wales
Mount Stirling, Western Australia
Mungindi, New South Wales
Rhine Villa, South Australia
Roebourne, Western Australia
Thunda, Queensland
Youndegin, Western Australia

Polynesia

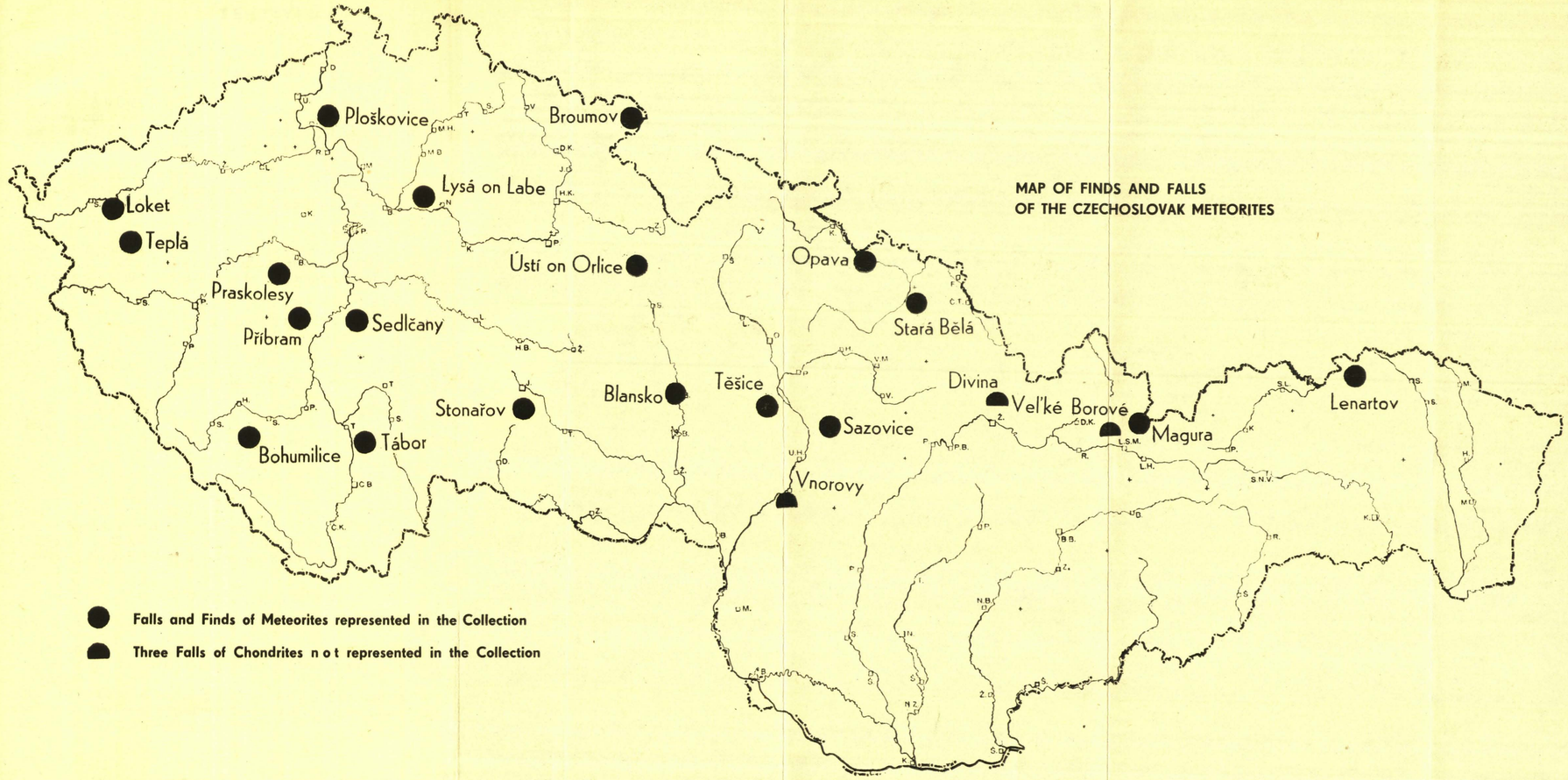
Honolulu, Hawaii (Sandwich Islands)

TOTAL NUMBER OF FINDS OR FALLS ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES

Algeria	1	India	9
Argentina	2	Indonesia	3
Australia	15	Iran	1
Austria	1	Italy	12
Belgium	2	Japan	3
Brazil	2	Mexico	14
Burma	1	Norway	2
Canada	4	Pakistan	1
Chile	7	Poland	3
Columbia	1	Polynesia	1
Czechoslovakia	19	Portugal	1
Denmark	1	Roumania	2
East Africa	1	Saud Arabia	1
Egypt	1	Spain	3
Eire	2	Sweden	2
Finland	2	Syria	1
France	22	Syria	1
Germany	7	Tunisia	1
Great Britain	2	Union of S. Africa	2
Greece	1	U. S. S. R.	32
Guatemala	1	U. S. A.	77
Holland	1	Yugoslavia	4
Hungary	1		

FINDS AND FALLS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE CONTINENTS

Europe	113
Asia	25
Africa	9
America (N and S)	109
Australia	16
Total number	272



MAP OF FINDS AND FALLS OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK METEORITES

● **Falls and Finds of Meteorites represented in the Collection**

● **Three Falls of Chondrites not represented in the Collection**

TEKTITES

AUSTRALITES

AUSTRALIA
Nondescript.
6067 - 6082, 6130; 9 pieces. — Small round pebbles. Average weight about 8 grams, maximum weight 17 grams.

BALMORAL DISTRICT
Dundas County, W of Melbourne, Western Victoria.
6083; 1 piece. — Round pebble weighing 2 grams.

LAKE EYRE district
Cen. South. Australia.
6060 - 6062, 8027; 5 pieces. — Small round pebbles without sculpture, of average weight of 7 grams and maximum weight of 14 grams.

BEDIASITES

LED BETTEK
S Fayette County, Texas, USA
7872; 1 piece. — Black oval pebble weighing 9 grams.

LEE COUNTY
Texas, USA.
7874; 1 piece. — Black spherical flat pebble weighing 18 grams.

BILLITONITES

BILLITON ISLAND
SW of Borneo Island, cen. Indonesia.
6039-6040, 7983-7988; 12 pieces. — Larger disc-shaped and oval pebbels. Average weight 9 grams, maximum weight 20 grams.

INDOCHINITES

China

CHAI-NAN ISLAND
Village of Séan-to, Wen-Tschang district, W of Hoi-How, SW of Canton, S China.
6027 - 6038, 8002 - 8004; 18 pieces. — Large elongated and oval pebbles and drops, partly also irregular fragments black in color. Average weight 17 grams, maximum weight 75 grams.

TAN-HAI ISLAND
Kuan-čeu-van, NNE of Chai-nan Island, SW of Canton, S China.
6127, 7998 - 7999, 8013 - 8018; 9 pieces. — Mostly typical elongated drops with some sculpture, sometimes also flat ovoidal complete specimens. Average weight 16 grams, maximum weight 54 grams.

Kambodscha

KAMBODSCHA
Nondescript. S part of cen. Farth India.
6003 - 6008; 6 pieces. — Club-shaped and ovoidal complete specimens. Average weight 20 grams, maximum weight 37 grams.

ŠMAS
Nondescript. Kambodscha.
7990 - 7997; 12 pieces. — Polygonal black fragments, partly also elongated drops. Average weight 6 grams, maximum weight 35 grams.

Laos

CHEPON
S Laos, N part of the cen. Farther India.
6009 - 6011; 3 pieces. — Large flat irregular fragments.
Average weight 116 grams, maximum weight 250 grams.

MUONG NONG
SE Laos
7989; 1 piece. — Polygonal black fragment with fluidal texture and sculpture, weighing 140 grams.

Vietnam

PIA-OUAC
W of Cao Bang (Upper Tonkin), N Vietnam, Farther India.
6128 - 6129, 8000 - 8001; 4 pieces. — Dark bullet and elongated drops. Average weight 26 grams, maximum weight 28 grams.

N. CAM-LA
Nondescript. N Vietnam.
8022 - 8025; 4 pieces. — Elongated flat drops, pebbles and polygonal fragments. Average weight 2 grams, maximum weight 3 grams.

DALAT
NE of Saigon, Anam, S Vietnam, Farther India.
6012 - 6026, 8005 - 8012; 24 pieces. — Club-shaped and flat oval pebbles, and flat elongated drops and fragments. Average weight 20 grams, maximum weight 52 grams.

PHILIPPINITES (Rizalites)

PUGADBABOY
Prov. Bulacan, Luzon Island.
8019 - 8022; 4 pieces. — Black, partly lustreous drops and pebbles.
Average weight 18 grams, maximum weight 28 grams.

LUZON
Luzon Island, North Philippine Islands.
6041 - 6059; 19 pieces. — Smaller conical, narrow oval and ellipsoidal specimens. Average weight 15 grams, maximum weight 31 grams.

CAGAYAN
Cagayan Islands, S Philippine Islands.
7875 - 7876; 3 pieces. — Black complete specimens and flat lustreous fragments, weighing 13 - 25 grams.

VLTAVINES (formerly Moldavites)

Finding sites of Vltavines in Czechoslovakia

The area of finds of Vltavines in Czechoslovakia is very well known today and has thoroughly been investigated; it extends along a belt of a width of 32 km and a length of 150 km, keeping roughly to the 49th parallel between southern Bohemia and southwestern Moravia, in the western part of the Czechoslovak Republic. This area measures about 3300 square kilometers, although in the centre of the above-mentioned belt an area of about 1900 square kilometers has been found without any finds of Vltavines at all. Finding places of Vltavines in southern Bohemia are located only in the region of České Budějovice, mostly in its western part, including the most abundant and richest sites. In the region of České Budějovice there are 34 sites, mostly situated in the districts of Vodňany, Prachatice and České Budějovice—Environ, while a small number of them is restricted to the districts of Český Krumlov and Trhové Sviny. There are some isolated sites in the districts of Milevsko and Soběslav. The most westerly site of Vltavines in southern Bohemia is at Lhenice (49° 0′ N., 14° 10′ E.), ESE of Prachatice; from here the belt of finds stretches towards the environment of Jindřichův Hradec (49° 9′ N., 15° 0′ E.), NE of České Budějovice. Then follows the area without any established finds of Vltavines between Jindřichův Hradec and Slavice (49° 12′ N., 15° 51′ E.), S of Třebíč, SW Moravia.

At Slavice begins the belt of Moravian finding places, which includes altogether 12 sites of Vltavines. The Moravian Vltavines differ conspicuously from those of southern Bohemia by the predominance of complete specimens against fragments of brownish colour, clearly visible on the transparent border parts. They are mostly concentrated on sites at the districts of Třebíč (region of Jihlava), a small number of finding

places is situated already in the region of Brno at the districts of Velká Bíteš and Moravský Krumlov. — The finding belt of Vltavines in Czechoslovakia ends finally in the surroundings of Moravský Krumlov (49° 4′ N., 16° 20′ E.), SW of Brno.

Southern Bohemia region

1. Vodňany environs, NW of České Budějovice.

BABICE, SSE of Vodňany.
1 - 10; 10 pieces. — Mostly worn pebbles and drops, disc-shaped forms, also irregular fragments. Average weight 4 grams, maximum weight 24 grams.

CHELČICE, S of Vodňany
5549; 1 piece. — Well sculptured flat oval fragment, weighing 14 grams.

KRTELY, S of Vodňany
8038; 1 piece. — Flat, well sculptured and drop-shaped complete specimen, weighing 13 grams.

LIBĚJOVICE, SSE of Vodňany
6191; 1 piece. — Flat round disc-shaped well sculptured complete specimen, weighing 16 grams.

LUŽICE, SSE of Vodňany
2818 - 2836; 19 pieces. — Mostly irregular fragments, but also drops, buttons and bullets, weighing on the average 5 grams. Maximum weight 16 grams.

MALOVIČKY, SSE of Vodňany
2837 - 2873, 7244 - 7251; 144 pieces. — Larger oval pebbles and irregular fragments. Average weight 10 grams. Maximum weight 71 grams.

NETOLICE, SSE of Vodňany, Lat. 49° 4′ N., Long. 14° 13′ E.
2974 - 3520, 6093 - 6094, 7926; 549 pieces. — Abundantly larger disc-shaped complete specimens and irregular fragments. Average weight 7 grams, maximum weight 61 grams.

NETOLICE — Greiner farm (Greinerův dvůr), S of Netolice
190 - 199; 10 pieces. — Worn pebbles and irregular small fragments. Average weight 6 grams, maximum weight 24 grams.

RADOMILICE, ESE of Vodňany
3797 - 4081, 7252 - 7256, 7927 - 7931; 294 pieces. Mostly worn pebbles and fragments. Large complete specimens, spherical and oval buttons, and many drops, rarely small pieces. Average weight 12 grams, maximum weight 86 grams.

PROTIVÍN, NNE of Vodňany, Lat. 49° 12′ N., Long. 14° 13′ E.
4082; 1 piece. — Small triangular well sculptured flat fragment, weighing 14 grams.

VODŇANY, NNW of České Budějovice, Lat. 49° 9′ N., Long. 14° 11′ E.
5133 - 5174, 6106, 7885 - 7890; 49 pieces. — Buttons and elongated drops. Average weight 10 grams, maximum weight 31 grams.

2. Prachatice environs, W of České Budějovice

DOLNÍ CHRÁŠŤANY, E of Prachatice
251 - 1015, 6117 - 6119, 6084 - 6090, 6480 - 6522, 7949 - 7958, 7962 - 7965; 817 pieces. — Mostly irregular small fragments, only rarely complete specimens, i. e. buttons, mostly elongated drops.
Average weight 10 grams, maximum weight 50 grams.

HORNÍ CHRÁŠŤANY, E of Prachatice
1016 - 1047; 29 pieces. — Fragments and complete specimens, mostly worn pebbles. Average weight 7 grams, maximum weight 29 grams.

HRBOV, ENE of Prachatice
234 - 250, 6459 - 6479; 37 pieces. — Mostly smaller fragments, but also conical drops. Average weight 10 grams, maximum weight 20 grams.

HRBOV-U KOZÁKŮ, SW of Hrbov, ENE of Prachatice
5059 - 5152; 94 pieces. — Mostly smaller irregular fragments and spherical complete specimens, rarely also drops. Average weight 4 grams, maximum weight 18 grams.

LHENICE, ESE of Prachatice
2140 - 2793, 6091 - 6092, 7938 - 7942, 7960 - 7961, 8031; 745 pieces. — Larger spherical and ellipsoidal complete specimens, also buttons, mostly very well preserved. Average weight 9 grams, maximum weight 65 grams.

LHENICE — NOVÝ DVŮR (New Farm), E of Lhenice
3765 - 3781, 6098; 18 pieces. — Mostly fragments, but also very well preserved complete specimens. Average weight 11 grams, maximum weight 50 grams.

LHENICE — BRUSNÁ, NNE of Lhenice, E of Prachatice
11 - 64; 54 pieces. — Mostly worn irregular fragments, only rarely also complete specimens, i. e. drops and buttons. Average weight 6 grams, maximum weight 24 grams.

BATIBOROVA LHOTA ("Lhotka"), NW of Lhenice, E of Prachatice
2794 - 2817, 7159; 25 pieces. — Mostly worn pebbles and oval disc-shaped complete specimens. Average weight 6 grams, maximum weight 28 grams.

TŘEBANICE, E of Prachatice
4722 - 5058, 7444 - 7499; 392 pieces. — Mostly smaller disc-shaped complete specimens, rarely also fragments. Average weight 7 grams, maximum weight 51 grams.

3. Český Krumlov environs, SSW of České Budějovice

SLÁVČE, near the village of Mříč, NE of Český Krumlov
4083 - 4721, 6100 - 6104, 6120, 7262 - 7443, 7865 - 7869, 7932 - 7937, 8037; 835 pieces. — Mostly smaller irregular fragments, rarely complete specimens, i. e. elongated drops, buttons and disc-shaped pieces. Average weight 6 grams, maximum weight 47 grams.

SLÁVČE — PODKLUKEM, between the village of Slávče and Kluk hill, W of Slávče, NNE of Český Krumlov
3782 - 3796, 6099; 16 pieces. — Mostly small irregular fragments, only quite rarely also complete specimens. Average weight 5 grams, maximum weight 15 grams.

ZLATÁ KORUNA, NE of Český Krumlov
8036; 1 piece. — Small flat polygonal fragment weighing 0.5 grams.

4. České Budějovice environs

ČESKÉ BUDĚJOVICE, Lat. 48° 58′ N., Long. 14° 29′ E.
65 - 85, 6405 - 6418, 7891; 134 pieces. — Mostly small fragments, but also worn pebbles. Average weight 6 grams, maximum weight 18 grams.

ČESKÉ BUDĚJOVICE — environs district
Namely in southern and south-western part of the neighbourhood of the town.
87 - 188; 102 pieces. — Mostly small fragments and worn pebbles. Average weight 6 grams, maximum weight 52 grams.

DEHTÁŘE, NW of České Budějovice
189, 7257 - 7261; 6 pieces. — Round pebbles. Average weight 10 grams, maximum weight 23 grams.

HABŘÍ, WSW of České Budějovice
200 - 233, 6419 - 6458, 7925; 75 pieces. — Mostly small irregular fragments, rarely complete specimens, i. e. elongated drops, oval and disc-shaped specimens. Average weight 9 grams, maximum weight 38 grams.

JAMNÉ, SSW of České Budějovice
6513 - 6522, 10 pieces. — Oval complete specimens and fragments, well sculptured. Average weight 2 grams, maximum weight 17 grams.

KAMENNÝ ÚJEZD, S of České Budějovice
6192, 8034 - 8035; 3 pieces. — Deeply sculptured elongated drops and irregular fragments, weighing of the average 8 grams.

KVÍTKOVICE, W of České Budějovice
7197 - 7212; 12 pieces. — Polygonal rather flat fragments and complete specimens sometime well sculptured. Average weight 6 grams, maximum weight 19 grams.

LIPÍ, WSW of České Budějovice
7213 - 7243; 31 pieces. — Flat fragments well sculptured, rarely also complete specimens. Average weight 7 grams, maximum weight 19 grams.

LIŠOV, ENE of České Budějovice
6399 - 6400; 3 pieces. — Flat oval complete pieces, partly worn without sculpture. Average weight 8 grams, maximum weight 26 grams.

MILÍKOVICE, SSW of České Budějovice
7966 - 7982; 17 pieces. — Flat drops and flat polygonal fragments, partly well sculptured. Average weight 4 grams, maximum weight 9 grams.

VRÁBČE, SSW of České Budějovice
5175 - 5547, 6107 - 6110, 6121 - 6126, 6196 - 6214, 7603 - 7864, 7870 - 7871, 7881 - 7884; altogether 1.178 pieces. — Mostly small flat irregular fragments, rarely also complete specimens, i. e. drops, elongated drops and ribbon-shaped pieces. Average weight 7 grams, maximum weight 41 grams.

KOROSEKY, near the village of Vrábče, SW of Č. Budějovice
1048 - 1988, 6523 - 7174, 7943 - 7948; altogether 1.597 pieces. — Mostly larger complete specimens, i. e. drops, bullets and discs. Average weight 5 grams, maximum weight 47 grams.

KROCLOV, near the village of Vrábče, SSW of Č. Budějovice
1989 - 2139, 7175 - 7196; altogether 299 pieces. Mostly spherical, oval and conical complete specimens, but also drops. Average weight 6 grams, maximum weight 26 grams.

5. Trhové Sviny environs, SSE of České Budějovice

BESEDNICE, SW of Trhové Sviny
8032 - 8033; 2 pieces. — Fine fragment and a part of a drop, weighing 5 and 16 grams.

BOROVANY, ESE of České Budějovice
86; 1 piece. — Flat drop weighing 3.5 grams.

LOČENICE, WSW of Trhové Sviny
7879; 1 piece. — Disc-shaped complete specimen, very well preserved, weighing 2 grams.

NĚCHOV, SW of Trhové Sviny, SE of České Budějovice
3521 - 3764, 6095 - 6097, 7500 - 7602, 7924, 8029; altogether 351 specimens. — Irregular fragments but mostly spherical and oval complete specimens and elongated drops. Average weight 4 grams, maximum weight 26 grams.

NESMĚŇ, SW of Trhové Sviny
7880, 8030; 4 pieces. — Mostly fine polygonal fragments. Average weight 2 grams, maximum weight 5 grams.

TODNĚ, WSW of Trhové Sviny
6105; 1 piece. — Small triangular well sculptured flat disc—shaped specimen, weighing 2.4 grams.

6. Soběslav environs, NNE of České Budějovice

SOBĚSLAV, Lat. 49° 15′ N., Long. 14° 44′ E.
6195; 1 piece. — Partly worn small disc-shaped complete specimen, weighing 7 grams.

VESELÍ ON LUŽNICE, S of Soběslav
8039; 1 piece. — Flat polygonal strongly worn specimen, weighing 32 grams.

7. Milevsko environs, N of České Budějovice

ČERVENÁ on the river Vltava, SW of Milevsko
5548; 1 piece. — Well sculptured flat triangular complete specimen, weighing 9 grams.

PODOLSKO, on the river Vltava, SSW of Milevsko
5550; 1 piece. — Fine sculptured flat fragment, weighing 14 grams.

South-western Moravia region

1. Třebíč environs

DALEŠICE, SE of Třebíč
5551 - 5592, 7906 - 7908; 46 pieces. — Larger worn complete specimens, i. e. spherical and ellipsoidal forms, but also some smaller club-forms. Average weight 9 grams, maximum weight 50 grams.

KOŽICHOVICE, ESE of Třebíč
5623 - 5751, 7899 - 7902; 132 pieces. — Large spherical and ovoidal complete specimens. Average weight 15 grams, maximum weight 146 grams.

KROCHOTY near Kožichovice, N of Kožichovice
6173, 6225 - 6236; 13 pieces. — Small oval complete specimens, weighing of the average 18 grams.

MIKULOVICE, SSW of Třebíč
6237 - 6244; S pieces. — Flat polygonal fragments, strongly worn, without any sculpture. Average weight 25 grams, maximum weight 175 grams.

SLAVICE, S of Třebíč
The largest place of deposits of vltavines in Moravia.
5925 - 5945, 6131 - 6150, 6170, 6283 - 6398, 7909 - 7923, 8041; altogether 217 pieces. — Large spherical and oval complete specimens, only rarely short drops. Very abundantly irregular fragments. Average weight 13 grams, maximum weight 59 grams.

ŠTĚPÁNOVICE, S of Třebíč
8040; 1 piece. — Drop-shaped, well sculptured complete specimen, weighing 23 grams.

TERŮVKA near Slavice, S of Třebíč
5925 - 5945, 6151 - 6169, 6171 - 6172, 6174, 6264 - 6282, 6401 - 6404, 7903 - 7905; altogether 73 pieces. — Large spherical and ellipsoidal complete specimens, also irregular fragments. Average weight 18 grams, maximum weight 61 grams.

TŘEBÍČ, Lat. 49° 13′ N., Long. 15° 50′ E.
5946 - 6002, 6245 - 6263; 76 pieces. — Large spherical and oval complete specimens, drops and irregular fragments. Average weight 16 grams, maximum weight 75 grams.

2. Velká Bíteš environs, WNW of Brno

LHÁNICE, S of Velká Bíteš, NNW of Moravský Krumlov
6175; 1 piece. — Ellipsoidal complete specimen weighing 45 grams.

MOHELNO, S of Velká Bíteš, NNW of Moravský Krumlov
5752 - 5773, 6111 - 6116; 28 pieces. — Ellipsoidal complete specimens. Average weight 16 grams, maximum weight 80 grams.

3. Moravský Krumlov environs, SW of Brno

DUKOVANY, NW of Moravský Krumlov
5593 - 5622, 7892 - 7893, 8042; 33 pieces. — Smaller mostly oval and flat complete specimens, rarely elongated forms or irregular fragments. — Average weight 10 grams, maximum weight 39 grams.

S K R Y J E , NW of Moravský Krumlov
5774 - 5858, 6176 - 6190, 7894 - 7898; 104 pieces. — Spherical and ellipsoidal complete specimens and flat drops. Average weight 6 grams, maximum weight 46 grams.

S L A V Ě T I C E , WNW of Moravský Krumlov
6215 - 6224; 10 pieces. — Flat ellipsoidal complete specimens and polygonal fragments. Average 18 grams, maximum weight 34 grams.

DARWIN GLASS AND SILICA GLASS

M T . D A R W I N , Tasmania Island, SE of Australia
6063 - 6065, 7873, 8026, 8028; 9 pieces. — Darwin Glass (Tasmanites). Small irregular fragments and pebbles. Average weight 3 grams, maximum weight 7 grams.

B R A Z I L
6066; 1 piece. — Silica Glass. Small dark bullet weighing 5.5 grams.

■

EXPLANATIONS OF THE FIGURES
OF THE MOST IMPORTANT METEORITES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(The inventory-number of each specimen and its natural size in millimetres are added in brackets)

PLATE I.

L o k e t, Karlovy Vary region

1. Plaster-cast of the original main mass of the octahedrite (–, 210×380×530).
2. Section of the meteoric iron (327, 84×140×160).

PLATE II.

Octahedrite of B o h u m i l i c e, Č. Budějovice region

1. Larger part ot the main mass (11, 193×235×335).
2. The same from the other side.

PLATE III.

1. B o h u m i l i c e - V ý š k o v i c e. The second complete mass (313, 105×115×235).
2. B r o u m o v – "brickworks". Complete main mass of the second piece of the hexahedrite (365, 140×213×225).

PLATE IV.

M a g u r a, Žilina region, Slovakia

1. Oval section with nodule of troilite (19, 27×66×95).
2. Full slice (140, 7×45×98).
3. Full slice showing the structure (366, 14×43×96).

PLATE V.

1. L e n a r t o v, Prešov region, Slovakia. Thin slice showing structure (162, 2×62×98)
2. S t a r á B ě l á, Ostrava region. Section of fine octahedrite (97, 78×98×137).

PLATE VI.

T e p l á, Karlovy Vary region

1. Section of the octahedrite with oxidized crust (278, 43×103×141).
2. Section showing the structure (277, 32×82×118).

PLATE VII.

Eucrites of S t o n a ř o v, S of Jihlava. – Seven nearly complete stones.

1. (8, 54×50×78),
2. (331, 34×52×79),
3. (133, 35×44×54),
4. (340, 22×31×40),
5. (356, 41×65×74),
6. (373, 39×56×86),
7. (7, 40×50×77).

PLATE VIII.

L y s á o n L a b e, W of Nymburk

1. (5, 66×64×85),
2. (338, 61×62×77),
3. (6, 57×64×85).

T ě š i c e. – Fragment of chondrite.

4. (244, 25×29×40).

PLATE IX.

T á b o r, N of České Budějovice.

1. (4, 28×47×66),
2. (329, 35×46×60),
3. (330, 41×69×78).

B o h e m i a n V l t a v i n e s

4. Disc-shaped specimen of N e t o l i c e (3019, 18×50×60).
5. Drop of Lhenice (2184, 15×25×45).

M o r a v i a n V l t a v i n e s

6. Ovoidal specimen of K o ž i c h o v i c e (5623, 35×40×60).
7. Ovoidal specimen of T ř e b í č (5948, 45×50×75).

PLATE X.

P ř í b r a m, S Bohemia

I. Luhy, the largest stone (394, 178×143×115).
II. Velká (120×87×51).
III. Hojšín (395, 115×56×64).
IV. Dražkov (396, 64×36×31).

PLATE XI.

Ú s t í o n O r l i c e – Kerhartice, E Bohemia

1. Front part of the oriented chondrite (397, 121×90×74).
2. Basal part of the same chondrite with conspicuous rhegmaglypts.

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CONTENTS

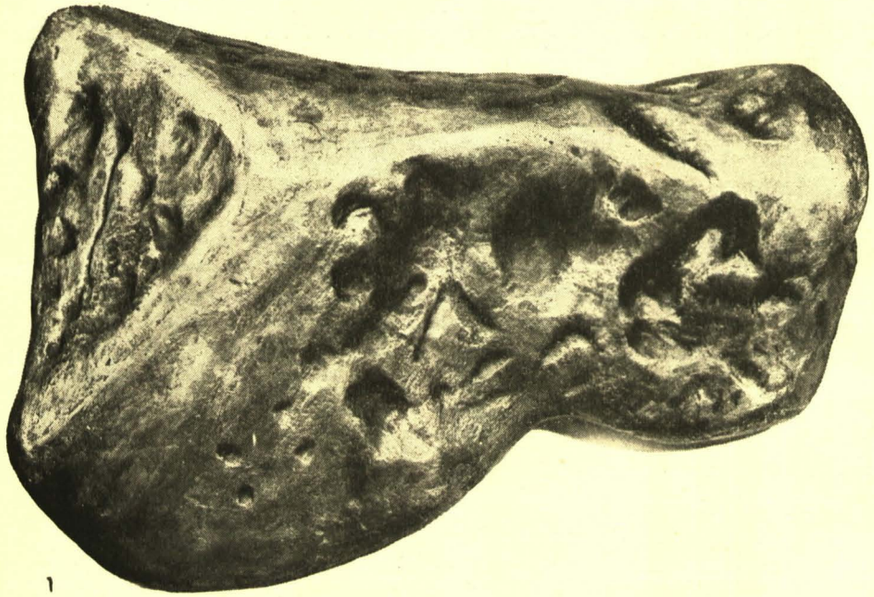
SBORNÍK NÁRODNÍHO MUZEA V PRAZE — ACTA MUSEI NATIONALIS PRAGAE

Redaktor:
Dr. JIŘÍ KOUŘIMSKÝ CSc.

Karel Tuček Katalog sbírky meteoritů Národního muzea v Praze. — Catalogue of the Collectin of Meteorites of the National Muzeum in Prague.

Kčs 13,50

PLATE I.



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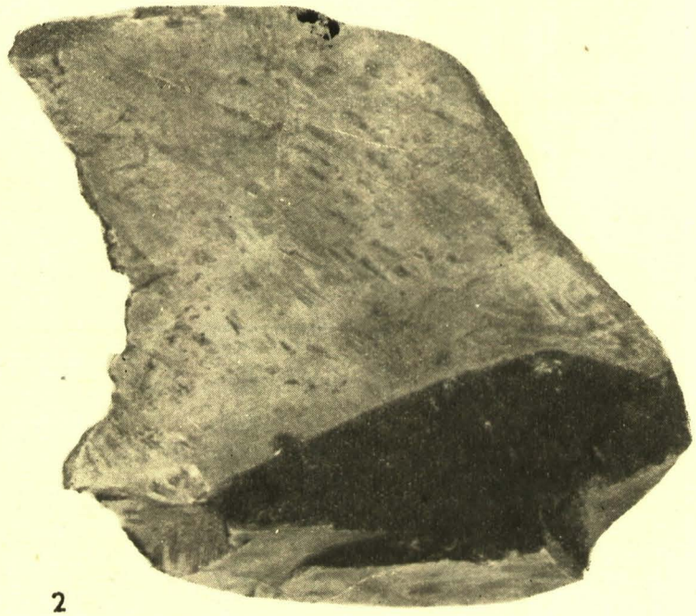

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PLATE II.

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PLATE III.

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PLATE IV.

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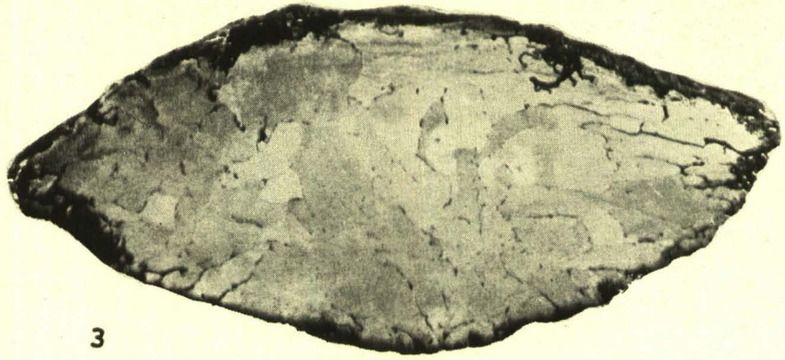

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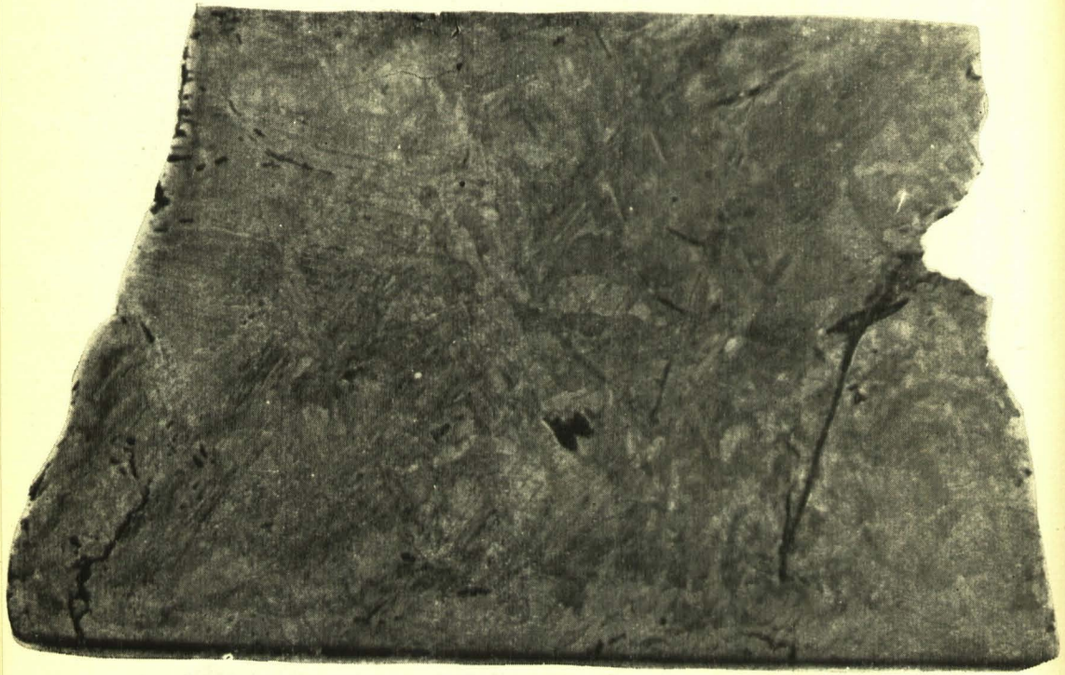

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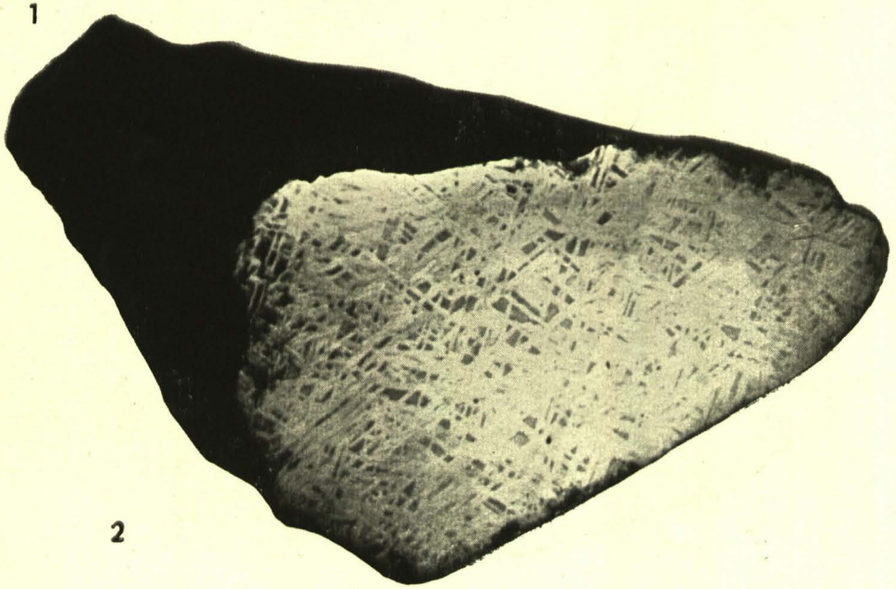

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PLATE VI.

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PLATE VII.

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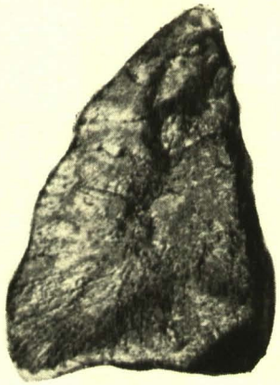

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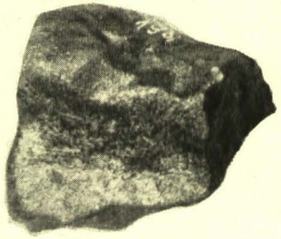

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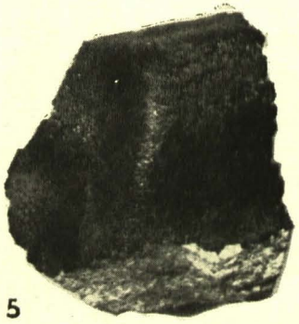

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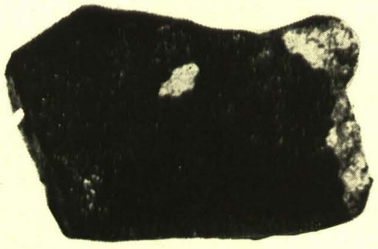

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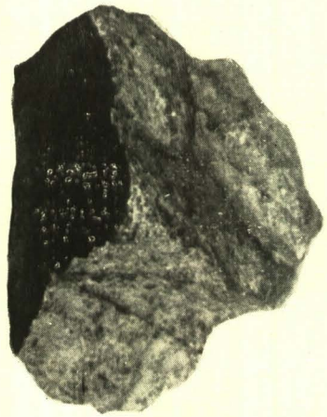

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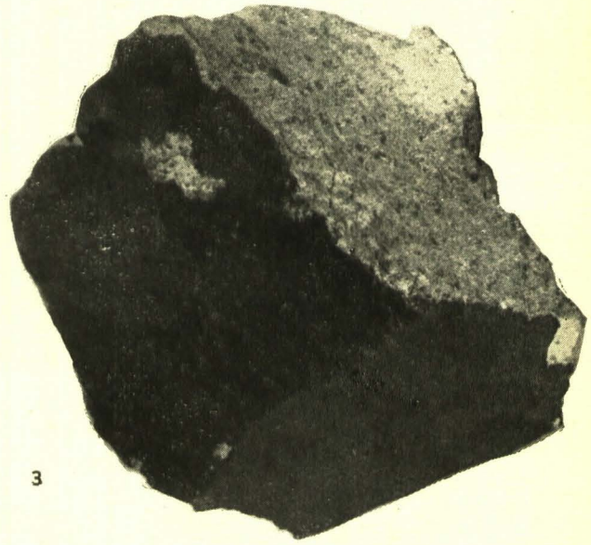

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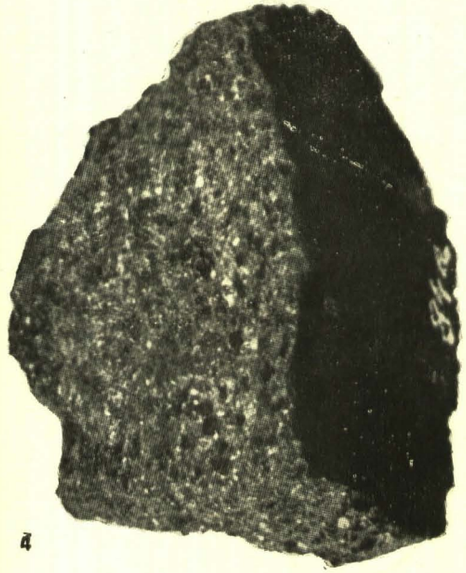

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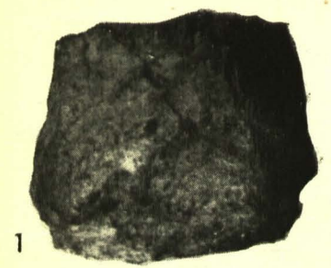

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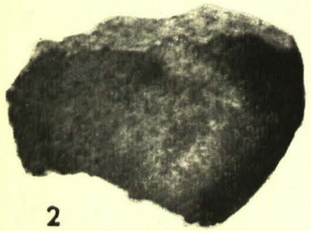

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PLATE IX.

PLATE X.

II.

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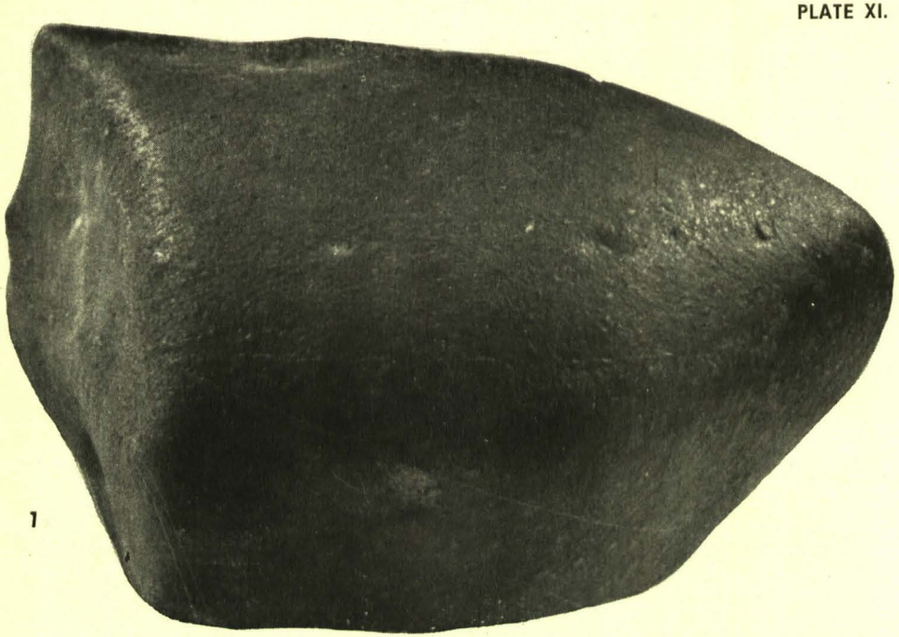
III.

PLATE XI.



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SBORNÍK NÁRODNÍHO MUZEA V PRAZE
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Volumen XX B (1964) No. 2
REDAKTOR JIŘÍ KOURIMSKÝ

JIŘÍ KOUŘIMSKÝ

PŘÍSPĚVEK K MORFOLOGICKÉ KRYSTALOGRAFII KORUNDU

К МОРФОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ КРИСТАЛЛОГРАФИИ КОРУНДА

BEITRAG ZUR MORPHOLOGISCHEN KRISTALLOGRAPHIE DES KORUNDS

(PŘEDLOŽENO 12. ÚNORA 1964)

V rámci zkoumání materiálů pro kvantové generátory byly ve Fyzikálním ústavu ČSAV vyrobeny až 3 cm krystaly α-korundu (M. SKÁLA 1963). Krystaly jsou připraveny z roztoku Al_2O_3 v roztaveném fluoridu olovnatém podle metody publikované E. A. D. WHITEM (1961) příp. V. A. TIMOFĚJEVOVOU a R. A. VOSKANJANEM (1963). Vzhledem k tomu, že se pro dané účely ukázalo potřebným určit jednotlivé krystalové plochy získaných korundových krystalů, byly krystaly předány mineralogickému oddělení Národního muzea a zde proměřeny autorem této práce pomocí dvoukruhového odrazového goniometru. Zároveň byly výsledky porovnány s výsledky měření syntetických krystalů korundu připravených jinými metodami i analogickými přírodními výskyty korundových krystalů, což se rovněž ukázalo potřebným pro praktické účely. Z téhož důvodu bylo u přírodních krystalů korundu třeba věnovat určitou pozornost i geologickým podmínkám jejich vzniku. Při zpracování části práce, zabývající se přírodními korundy, bylo užito kromě údajů v literatuře i bohatého srovnávacího materiálu ve sbírkách Národního muzea.

Přehled výsledků měření syntetických krystalů a jejich porovnání s výsledky měření ostatních autorů na krystalech vyrobených jinými metodami podává tabulka č. I. Z ní této tabulky je zároveň zřejmé, že krystaly připravené ve Fyzikálním ústavu ČSAV jsou omezeny poněkud jinými plochami, než krystaly popisované WHITEM i TIMOFĚJEVOVOU a VOSKANJANEM.

Výsledky měření a pozorování na přírodních korundových krystalech z Horní Burmy a z Montany v USA, jež se svým habitem nejvíce blíží krystalům syntetického korundu, jsou shrnuty v tab. č. II. Z těchto výsledků i na základě dalších pozorování a měření, jež budou uveřejněna později, je zřejmé, že na morfologii krystalů mají vliv nejen různé příměsi způsobující jejich zabarvení (R. C. LINARES, 1962), ale i různé podmínky jejich vzniku.