THE METEORITICAL BULLETIN

THE PERMANENT COMMISSION ON METEORITES OF THE
INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS

No.13 FEBRUARY 1959 Moscow, USSR

FALL OF METEORITE IN RAMSDORF.

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Name: RAMSDORF

The place of fall or discovery: Township of Ramsdorf, district of Borken, Munster, Westphalia, GFR; $\varphi = 51^{\circ}31'$N; $\lambda = 6^{\circ}56'$ E of Greenwish.

Date of fall or discovery: FALL, July 26, 1958, 18 hrs 30 min.

Class and type: S T O N Y, chondrite.

The number of individual specimens: 1

Total weight: 4.682 kg.

The circumstances of fall or discovery:

The meteorite fell from a clear sky and neither light nor percussion phenomena were observed. The fall was accompanied by a noise similar to that of propeller; it started and stopped suddenly. Shortly afterwards children and young people discovered steam rising from a tube-shaped depression in the ground. The following morning the depression was excavated and at a depth of 40 cm the meteorite was discovered. The depression had an eastward direction and an incline angle of about 30° to the vertical. The children broke the meteorite into five parts which match each other, thus making it possible to reestablish the original shape of the meteorite; it is polyhedral with rounded ribs and regmaglipts visible in places.

SOURCE: R.Mosebach. Der Gesteinsmeteorit von Ramsdorf. Natur und Volk, 88, No.10, 329-338,1958 and a letter sent by Prof.S.Hoffmeister to E.L. Krinov on January 26, 1959. and by Prof. E. Preuss on Febr. 13. 1959.

METEORITE DISCOVERED IN SOUTHERN ARABIA

Name: G H U B A R A

The place of fall or discovery: Oman, Southern Arabia;
φ = 19°13'40" N; λ = 56° 8'34" E from Greenwich

Date of fall or discovery: F O U N D, 1954.

Class and type: S T O N Y, chondrite.

The number of individual specimens: 2 large masses.

Total weight: ?

The circumstances of fall or discovery:
Unknown.
The meteorite is at present being studies at Utrecht, the Netherlands.

S O U R C E: Letter from Dr. M. Hey to E.L. Krinov dated July 29, 1956, and letters from Dr. C. de Jager to E.L.Krinov dated September 19, 1958 and February 3, 1959.

L I S T No.2

USSR METEORITES TO BE DELETED FROM THE PRIOR-HEY CATALOGUE OF METEORITES, 1953

1. Page 5. Agricultural College. No such meteorite exists.
2. Page 15. A n g a r a (Ангара).

Synonyms: Borovaya, Borowaja, Vorova (Боровая); Muroshna, Murozhnaya, Muroznaja (Мурожная); Uderei (Удерей).

Under the general name Angara, the catalogue lists three different meteorites: Borovaya, Murozhnaya and Uderei; these three names are given in the catalogue as synonyms for the main name Angara. A study of the three above meteorites has shown that they are pseudometeorites and must therefore be deleted from the catalogue.

See A.N.Zavaritsky and L.G.Kvasha, Meteority SSSR (Meteorites of the USSR), USSR Academy of Sciences Publishing House, pp. 238-239,1952, and E.L.Krinov. Osnovy meteoritiki (Principles of Meteoritics), State Technical Literature Publishing House, p. 333, 1955.

3. Page 194. Kurgansku (Курганск). No such meteorite exists. In reality under the name Kurgansku the Pesyanoe (read Staroe Pes'anoe (Старое Песьяное), meteorite is referred to, which is given in the Catalogue on p.292.
4. Page 222. Malyi Altai. (Малый Алтай) ,No such meteorite exists. The name Malyi Altai has been used in reference to a fragment of the Krasnojarsk (Красноярск) meteorite given on p. 192 or Pallas Iron (Палласово железо).

See E.L.Krinov. Osnovy meteoritiki. (Principles of Meteoritics). State Technical Literature Publishing House, p.340,1955.

5. Page 270. Novy-Ergi (Новые Ерги),and page 392 Veliki-Ustyug (Великий Устюг) are meteorites which have not been preserved but their fall is described in Russian annals.

See E.L.Krinov. Osnovy meteoritiki.(Principles of Meteoritics). State Technical Literature Publishing House,pp.7-11,19[illegible]

6. Page 321. Ruschany (Ружаны). A study has shown that t. l. is a pseudometeorite,

See E.L.Krinov. Osnovy meteoritiki (Principles of Meteoritics). State Technical Literature Publishing House, p.340, 1955.

7. Page 349. S i m b i r s k (Симбирск).

Synonyms: Poltava (Полтава).

No such meteorite exists. The name Simbirsk has in all probability been used in referring to the meteorite known as the Slobodka, given on p.352 of the catalogue.

8. Page 384. T y u m e n (Тюмень).

No such meteorite exists. The name Tyumen in all probability has been given an undiscovered or unpreserved meteorite whose fall was observed and described in literature.

9. Page 384. T u v a (Тува).

No such meteorite exists. The name Tuva (Тува) in all probability refers to the meteorite known as the Chinga (read C h i n g e , Чинге), given on p.79 of the Catalogue.

10. Page 393. V e r k h n e D n i e p r o v s k (Верхне-Днепр

Synonyms: Ekaterinoslav

No such meteorite exists. The name Verkhne Dnieprovsk has in all probability been used in referring to the meteori... known as the Augustinovka (Августиновка), given in p.23 of the catalogue.

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