

Preliminary Report on

The Naruna, Burnet County, Texas Meteorite

Through general publicity on the subject of meteorites, the writer on ^{Aug 31} 1/19 39 ~~has~~ received an aegolite from W. J. Chamberlain. It was a very old and deteriorated specimen but interesting in several ways, & was obtained for the collector of the Texas Observers at Ft Worth, Texas.

Chamberlain lived ^{4 1/4} a few miles ^{S-E} ~~SE~~ of the little settlement of Naruna, Burnet County, Texas. The meteorite was picked up on a footpath ^{about 1/8 of a mile} ~~at a short distance~~ west of his house, where it lay practically on the surface of the soil in uncultivated land when found. It is a fair inference that it had been there since its fall, as it presumably never ^{stayed} ~~was~~ buried deeply. At any rate, if it ever had a soil covering, this had eroded away.

— give details surface geology

The country is in the Edward Plateau region of Texas, which has a terrific multitude of outcropping limestone rocks. This territory at first looks sickeningly hopeless as a field for meteorite finds, but the writer has found by experience that the residents are so thoroughly accustomed to the country rock that anything else is often noticed very quickly. The region thus has good meteorite finding possibilities which at first glance are wholly unapparent.

Presumably

~~Apparently~~ this specimen attracted attention by its brown coloration, differing from the white (the often reddish or brownish stained) limestone. After it was picked up, its shape pronounced its abnormal character, & it was taken to the house to be saved, under a tree in the yard.

The stone weighs 671.3 ^{1 lb 7.6 oz} gms. It is a practically complete individual of the well-oriented type in the late stages (?) of ~~the~~ fusion, similar to Livingston, Indiana, & other examples

The latitude + longitude of the find as taken from Texas State Highway Map are 98°16' + 30°57' Its coordinate number would be 0983309 ^{in 1939 + 1941}

On the field trips of investigation we canvassed some of the neighbors, urging them to watch for possible additional stones. As a result, another piece was found 4-27-42

by JR Shelly. Temporarily we shall consider it a part of this same find, tho the 2 stones would have to be cut or ground + some petrographic examination made before any verdict could be possible on this point.

$\frac{7}{39} \times 5$
 $\frac{18}{47} \times 5 = 2$

This second stone weighs 5/3,3 gm + is obviously a (chocolate?) fragmentary. It is the typical ~~dark~~ brown of old ~~stone~~ stony-meteorites, but if ~~anything~~ is slightly lighter in external coloration than the first stone. It was found ^{by Shelly} while he was plowing in cultivated land, ^{on the Jm O'Leary place} at a point 3 miles in a westerly direction from the first find. About 60% of its surface is encrusted, + in general it appears to represent a minor rather than a major fragment. + Certainly more material like the stone should be found in the future.

~~A small area has been ground on this stone, + reveals a~~
~~interior.~~ It reacts to an Al-Ni-C magnet (+ of with other stone). metal rich - poor - moderate.

Previous listings
~~Sp. Name~~

2 being primary
Crust + the 3rd find
secondary.

A somewhat triangular
wedge.

+ 3 sides represent an encrusted
corner of a ~~stone~~ an individual, but the
found + largest single surface is a break

see Farrington's book. There is a smooth, ^{approximately} roughly circular
convex crust about 9 cm in ^{diameter} ~~radius~~ flattened or
shield shaped. Around its edge are clear signs of spilt-
over ^{thickness} crust. The rim is generally a flattened ^{quadrilateral} tapering cone
or polygonal body.

3-faced At the center of the back side is a small broken
spot to which little significance was first attributed, until
Mr Chamberlin told me that when the rock was found,
there was attached at this point a small projection or tip
of rock like the support of a yellow jacket's nest. What
a pity that this neat example of a streamlined dorsal
projection had to be lost! We urged a search for the
piece and conducted some made some effort personally on
a ^{lot of} field trip to get the ~~fact~~ facts first-hand; especial
attention was paid to the region under the tree where
the piece had lain, — but all to no avail. This projection
was said to have been about $\frac{1}{2}$ cm long, & was about
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm in dia at its connecting base. One side of the break
indicates a right ^{external} dihedral angle, as the the tip ~~was~~ had one square corner.
The general ^{of the wood} color of the stone is a dark brown, & superficial
cracks are evident ^{all over it}, ^{about a mm in width}. We infer that these are at
least partially ~~to~~ veinlets of material which has eroded
away. While the stone in general seems hard & has not
been abraded, it has such an appearance of prolonged & intense
weathering that one would guess a relatively slight blow
would shatter it.

Not wishing to over the idealized form, we have ground
no spot on it & can not make no statements about the
interior. Chondrules are evident ^{but a hand few} ~~however~~ ^{so that} & in
general the stone is doubtless a chondrite & probably a
veined crystalline chondrite. It is apparently metal-^{about medium} ~~poor~~ judging roughly
by the reaction to an Al-Ni-Co magnet. ^{rich,}