(e) "The entire time occupied by the display cannot be determined accurately but is given below as perhaps 3.3 minutes. This is an extraordinarily long time for such a phenomenon, but there is good evidence that it is not an exaggeration"; (Chant, p. 149)

(f) apparent movement as a satellite of the earth, with the plane of the path "passing through the centre of the earth and hence cutting its surface in a great circle"; (Chant, p. 151)

(g) the slow speed of travel across the sky; from the many letters from witnesses it seems that it took about 30 or more seconds for any individual object to cross the field of vision, although Chant estimates 20 to 30 seconds; (Chant, p. 158)

(h) "these meteors were not intensely white as most fireballs are"; (Chant, p. 162)

(i) most of the 'parts' which 'broke off' apparently continued to follow the parent body continuously, without loss of speed, and few were reported as appearing to fall to Earth, although some 'sparks' appeared to die out;

Subsequent research since Chant's paper has extended the "trace" of these objects 500 miles NW and 3300 miles SE of the original plot by Chant, (O'Keefe, pp. 97-98). This circumstance makes the occurrence more extraordinary than even Chant believed.

Two of Dr. Chant's main conclusions, as he stated them, were:

(a) "I am inclined to believe that the speed with respect to the Earth's surface was greater than 5 and less than 10 miles per second;"(Chant, p. 158-9)

(b) "I am inclined to think the largest bodies to have been at least 100 ft. in diameter"; (Chant, p. 162).

Presumably, any one meteor can be expected to have one or more unusual features about it, but the large number of unusual, even extraordinary features in this case, and which were common to all or most of the objects would seem to indicate that the objects were so extraordinary as not to be meteors at all.

Dr. Chant stated that a body in orbit in space would travel at 5 miles per second, but that these bodies were travelling in the atmosphere "as their reddish colour attested". This being the case, they must necessarily have travelled at less than 5 mps, because of atmospheric friction. Chant also says they "would surely have been brought to earth during their observed course