

vision, but the remaining 2 seemed to explode like skyrockets and burst into a thousand tiny stars. The 7 lights resembled balls of fire rather than stars."

There seems to be little doubt that this observation is in every way characteristic of the "great fireball procession," and that the directions given must be in error. Watchung is precisely on the line drawn by Chant.

The other New Jersey observation is from Parsippany, 13 miles north of Watchung, and was obtained as a result of a newspaper appeal. The observer is certain that the date was 1913 February 9, and the time shortly after 9 PM, when he was startled by the appearance of a fireball "as bright as an acetylene torch," which crossed the sky and disappeared over the horizon after being visible for 10 or 15 seconds. It emitted a hiss "like a skyrocket," but no rumbling sound was heard. The fireball passed supposedly to the east of the observer (Mr. S. H. Card), traveling in a SSE-NNW direction. If it can be supposed that a 180° error in orientation was made, the observation would fit well with the Watchung one, but in this case it is difficult to believe that the observer, who was on his own farm at the time, could have made such an error.

The weather over New Jersey was clear or partly cloudy at the time (partly cloudy at Sandy Hook, which the "procession" supposedly traversed on its way out to sea), so that overcast skies do not seem to be available as an explanation for the paucity of observations. It is certain that nothing was seen in New York City, 20 miles northwest of the Chant trace.

This concludes the list of observations obtained that can with likelihood be assumed to refer to "processional" meteors moving along approximately the path laid down by Chant. Several others do not seem so assignable, but in no case has any report been received of what would seem to be "ordinary" meteors or fireballs on this night. In Costello, Pennsylvania, we have what seems unquestionably to refer to a procession traveling parallel to the Chant trace and some 50 miles farther to the southwest. (Costello is about 50 miles south of Angelica, New York, where the meteors were heard, but not seen, because of clouds.) Mrs. Julia Williams, who was 11 years old at the time, writes that her attention was attracted to the sky by a noise like that of a jet plane, which proved to come from a "ball of fire with 5 or 6 smaller ones connected by fiery chains" (she draws a picture showing all connected in tandem), which passed to the northward, at an elevation of probably less than 45°, traveling from northwest to southeast. The weird object was visible "about a minute, may be longer"; she had time to summon her parents before it disappeared. In this case it is only the *sounds* heard that prevent identification with the "35 lights strung on a wire," seen 50 miles

to the northeast, but the properties of the waves transformed. It will be noted that Pennsylvania and observations (Caro

Another aberration," comes from Esther Erickson saw in the east or south. The date is not ce

In East Salem southwest of the C 20 or more orange to the east of her verified as corrections if it were pe to the direction; paper in the surrounding eastern half of P test the possibility the night in question Chant's line), but some 34 replies. I

In conclusion with the unexpected In Munising, Michigan Chant trace, not replied to a new long tail of sparks to southeast on midnight — early teristically, was w the horizon," and it cannot be assumed time have been a later state of c February 10th (the southeast of sylvania and New the awe-inspiring a parade of mete arranged in regular of red sparks that