Meteorite-Times Magazine

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by Editor

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Falling 128 years ago this month, the L6 chondrite Pirgunje reminds, us, well me anyway, why meteorites are coveted in collections.

Even thought the crust and matrix of Pirgunje is similar to many other chondrites, facts including the age of this fall, its sub-kilo TKW, its low collection distribution, the large size of this slice, the abundance of crust, and that a vast majority of the single Pirgunje stone is still intact makes this particular collection specimen a real trophy meteorite.

The thin description surrounding the Pirgunje meteorite extracted from a 1889 letter barely tops 25 words:

“A stone labeled “Pirgunje, 29.8.82”, was sent from India to E.A. Pankhurst of Brightonby a man who had no knowledge whatever of it or its antecedents.”

Pirgunje is not the oldest witnessed fall in Bangladesh, but it does have the smallest total known weight—but not by much. Interestingly, of the eight meteorites claiming Bangladesh home, all are falls with two of the meteorites (coincidently both falling in 1935) making up 80% of the Country’s Total Meteorite Mass (CTMM).
With 50% of this partial slice’s edge crusted it really doesn’t get much better than this without the upgrade to a complete slice.

When a meteor goes through puberty, it grows fusion crust and leaves behind its vagabond lifestyle. Once on the far side of its atmospheric rite of passage, the meteorite breaths oxygen and absorbs water until old age catches up with it.

Some lucky meteorites live a luxurious life bathed in nitrogen and venerated by lab coat wearing humanoids, while others are hacked and beaten to pieces before being sold into thralldom becoming nothing more than personal property.

Falling in the year of Charles Darwin’s death, the evolution of my slice of Pirgunje stops here hopefully remaining forever as it looks today.

Bangladesh has a colorful history to say the least. When when one overlays the region’s history of recovered meteorite falls across the cultural events of the area, a curious picture develops. All known meteorites from Bangladesh fell in the span of years between the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the end of British colonial rule in India. No meteorites before 1863 and thus far none after 1940.

In specific, of the eight witnessed falls in Bangladesh, seven are ordinary chondrites (four L6s, one H5, one H6 and one LL3-6), and the only non-chondritic outlier is a mesosiderite named Patwar.

With L6 chondrites, you have to enjoy what’s available. In the case of Pirgunje there’s not much action. Pictured above is the intersection of a metal inclusion with a dark, likely shocked carbonaceous area.
The 6 in L6 basically means good luck finding a chondrule, but the L, although meaning a lower concentration of iron, does not translate to a fruitless search for any element with 26 protons.

Bangladesh is a country where almost a third of it floods each year during the four month monsoon season beginning around June first. It would be easy to blame the weather for why there are few Bangladesh meteorites, however something seemingly contradictory appears when comparing the monsoon season to the calendar of Bangladesh meteorite falls. First, June, July, August, and September are active monsoon months so those months should be the least productive for witnessing and finding meteorites. However, the fall days for Bangladesh’s meteorites are March 27, May 14, May 23, July 29, August 7, August 11, August 29 and October 22. That means that half of the witnessed falls fell during the monsoon season, and six non-monsoon months offered up no meteorites. So it seems there is something else at work here. Any ideas?

Posing with a crooked smile, the partial slice of Pirgunje represents the second largest piece in any collection anywhere.

Not surprisingly, the main mass of Pirgunje, as listed in the Catalogue of Meteorites, resides as a 732g specimen in the Natural History Museum in London.

Beyond that, 28g are listed in the Field Museum collection, 23.1g in Canada, 23g in at the American Museum of Natural History, 16.2g in Calcutta, 9g in Vienna, and 3.8g for the Vatican. What does all that mean? Not much except that the piece in my collection is second largest piece of Pirgunje in the world. Or, as I like to think of it, since the main mass is still 87% of the original mass, my piece is the largest slice* in the world.

*Subject to change without notice.
Back in the early 1990s, Blaine Reed acquired meteorites from the estate of the late Terry Schmidt. From what I have been told, Mr. Schmidt was able to obtain some remarkable samples of very rare meteorites in a quest to study fusion crust, and it is my assumption based on the December 1992 acquisition date that this slice of Pirgunje was one such Schmidt specimen.

The country of Bangladesh is about the size of the US state of Iowa. Bangladesh is surrounded overwhelmingly by India with good dose of the Bay of Bengal and a smidgen of Burma. It’s meteorite fall history over the past one hundred and fifty years is full of fits and starts, but today it seems totally stalled out with the most recent meteorite fall 70 years ago. While for some meteorite collectors that makes specimens from Bangladesh all the more desirable, but to me it means those collectors need to take a closer look at the facts because Iowa hasn't had a witnessed meteorite fall since 1890!

Until next time….

The Accretion Desk welcomes all comments and feedback. accretiondesk@gmail.com

Please Share and Enjoy:
The Tektite Lamp

My article this month is maybe the one of the best examples of the convergence of hobbies that I have ever shared. It was actually well over a year ago that this all happened but I have just not be sure that I wanted to say anything about it. As I plan on doing more of this kind of work I think this maybe the time to talk about it.

I was maybe fifteen when my father found an old leaded glass window at an antique store and decided to use the major artistic portions of it to modify our front door at home. It was well over a hundred years old I am sure and very nice. I got my first introduction into cutting glass and soldering lead came way back then. I have kept up with it over the years making window hanger decorations and Tiffany style lamps. I have added etched glass and carved glass to the projects as time passed. I have used slabs of agate, but I had never incorporated any tektites into the glasswork.

When Paul and I visited Darryl Futrell at his home there was always the tektite lamp he had sitting in the room off the side by the front door. But, it was not what I decided I wanted to make if I ever did. His had relatively few really thin transparent pieces of glass. If I ever made one I wanted it to really glow with transparency.

Close up photo of a small area of my lamp
So a year ago I sat down with two big boxes of what we consider scrap tektites and started going through it looking for the thin transparent pieces. I worked my way through one of the boxes holding up probably a thousand tektites to the light to examine their transparency. I was gradually building a pile that would work for the lamp. I never exhausted the supply in the first box of broken tektites so I know that there are plenty more left for projects in the future. We have at least three of these big boxes. It was material that we had to take when we got the Futrell collection of beautiful tektites.

After sorting out a couple hundred thin pieces I had the nightly chore of wrapping them with copper foil around their edges. That took a week or so of spare time. After they were wrapped then it was off to the garage to make a mold the shape of the lampshade I was going to create. Once the mold was ready all I needed was a brass disk that would be at the very top for the lamp base to go through and then I could begin soldering the glass pieces to each other. All sounds very simple just solder the pieces together. Only problem is that I am not working from a pattern with nicely cut pieces of glass that are made to fit together.

This was to become a three dimensional puzzle where I would fit dozens of pieces in every location until I found one that would leave the smallest gaps to later be filled with solder. Progress was slow but steady and the lamp came together in about one solid weekend of work.

After all the tektites were tacked together with a couple spots of solder the copper foil must be completely covered with a nice smooth domed layer of solder on the inside as well as of course the outside. It is this complete soldering that gives strength to the glass project be it a lampshade or anything else. Another day of off and on work and I had it all soldered. The tricky part is to layer the one side without melting the soldering job you have done on the other side. You have to work fast and not allow the heat from the soldering iron tip to remain in a spot long enough to melt out the work you have already done. And it is hot work and you have to keep gravity in mind because you need to remember how your solder will flow and not let it run down or out or off the area you are filling.

After the soldering you have to do a super good job of cleaning the glasswork to remove flux and splatters of solder and whatever. It has to be clean so that it can be antiqued to a black patina. The chemicals are nasty and smelly and you only want to use them once. So getting it clean the first time is something you learn fast.
I hunted around at some swap meets and junk stores looking for a nice art deco style lamp stand to go with the lampshade and finally found one I like well enough. It needed rewiring and a new switch. That was easy enough. And the finial was appropriate enough that came with the lamp. So it was done. I guess all the time involved would be a couple hundred hours. About 200 hand selected pieces of Thailand splashform tektite glass and probably at least a pound of solder, a few dollars for the stand and the switch and wire, so what is it worth? I have no idea. It is almost unique, almost a one of a kind. But, I may change that soon with others. But, they may not be 100% tektite glass. That is just one mean fitting chore. I actually toward the end had no pieces left that would fit together and had to go back and sort out more to get additional pieces to work with in order to complete the shade. I think maybe using tektite pieces here and there in projects is the direction I will go in the future.
Paul has the lamp at his home. I gave it to him when I finished it. That kind of forces me to make another doesn’t it?

Have a great month and I look forward to sharing again next month.

Please Share and Enjoy:
Meteorite Market Trends

by Michael Blood

Please Share and Enjoy:
Summer Vacation – 2010
Summer vacation is a great time to catch-up on reading about meteorites. Here is my select list of some recent abstracts.

You can blame this abbreviated version of Bob’s Findings on my “summer-time schedule”. The weather this summer has been so mild, here where I live, that it is hard to stay indoors and work on computer-related projects. But, I do hope to catch-up on my reading this summer. I’ve made a list of articles and journals that I want to read, and some of them include the abstracts that were presented at the 73rd Annual Meeting of the Meteoritical Society which was held last month in New York City, USA. You can find these, and all the other abstracts, on-line and published in the “Supplement” issue (Vol. 45, 2010 July) of the Meteoritical Society journal, Meteoritics & Planetary Sciences (M&PS).

Here is a “short-list” just to give you an sample of the various abstracts that were presented:

5291
“METEORITE FALLS OBSERVED BY THE DESERT FIREBALL NETWORK: AN UPDATE”

5236
“NOBLE GAS ANALYSIS OF THE GRIMSBY H-CHONDRITE”

5353
“THE RECENT METEORITE FALL IN LORTON, VIRGINIA, USA”

5427
“ALL SHOCKED METEORITES WERE SHOCKED AT SIGNIFICANT DEPTH IN THEIR PARENT BODIES”

5020
“LIQUIDUS HIGH-PRESSURE ASSEMBLAGES IN SHOCKED MARTIAN SHERGOTTITES: CONSTRAINTS TO EQUILIBRIUM PEAK SHOCK-PRESSURES AND CONSEQUENCES TO RADIOMETRIC AGES”

5104
“MINIMETEORITES FROM THE TRANSANTARCTIC MOUNTAINS”

5365
“DOPPLER WEATHER RADAR OBSERVATIONS OF THE 14 APRIL 2010 SOUTHWEST WISCONSIN METEORITE FALL”

5357
“IS THERE AN ET IN YOUR BACKYARD?”

5085
“THE MARIBO CM2 FALL: RADAR BASED ORBIT DETERMINATION OF AN UNUSUALLY FAST FIREBALL”

5418
“HISTORY OF THE METEORITE COLLECTION AT THE NEW ROBERT A. PRITZKER CENTER FOR METEORITES AND POLAR STUDIES AT THE FIELD MUSEUM”

5087
“FORMATION AND EVOLUTION OF THE HIGHLY UNCONSOLIDATED ASTEROID 2008 TC3.”

5309
“BALLEN SILICA INDICATIVE OF HIGH SHOCK PRESSURES IN THE ANOMALOUS, METAL-RICH LARNED AUBRITE FROM CENTRAL KANSAS, USA”

5378
“NORTHWEST AFRICA 2828/AL HAGGOUNIA 001 IS A WEATHERED, UNEQUILIBRATED EL CHONDRITE: TRACE ELEMENT AND PETROLOGIC EVIDENCE”

5409
“TERRESTRIAL AGE, WEATHERING AGE, delta17-O AND MOSSBAUER STUDIES OF METEORITES FROM THE NULLARBOR, AUSTRALIA”

5354
“ARE MARTIAN METEORITES RBT 04261 AND RBT 04262 REALLY PAIRED? A PETROLOGIC AND GEOCHEMICAL STUDY”

5299
“METEORITE SEARCH IN ANTARCTIC BY THE 51ST JAPANESE ANTARCTIC RESEARCH EXPEDITION IN THE 2009-2010 FIELD SEASON”

5248
“MONNIG METEORITES FOR THE MASSES: EXTENDING PUBLIC OUTREACH TO HIGHER-EDUCATION”

5380
“CURATION OF ANTARCTIC METEORITES AT NASA JOHNSON SPACE CENTER ”

5222
“THE FIRST GEORGIA-AREA TEKTITE FOUND IN SOUTH CAROLINA ”

5001
“NATIVE SILVER IN A METEORITE”

5162
“A FIREBALL AND AT LEAST THREE DISTINCT METEORITES ON THE BORDER BETWEEN BRAZIL AND URUGUAY”

5165
“The use of the Brazilian Carnauba wax as a protective coating to prevent corrosion of meteorites affected by chlorides”

There are many, many more various abstracts in this Volume No. 45 – SUPPLEMENT, and each is important and interesting in their own right, but the above list is just my personal collection of those that I want to read first. Hope this list will get you started on your own summer-vacation reading, and that it will help you find your own “personal-favorite” abstracts.

References:

Link to the website for the 2010 New York (July 26-30th):
73rd Annual Meeting of the Meteoritical Society

Link to the website with the latest issue of: MAPS Vol. 45 – Supplement – 2010 July

My previous articles can be found *HERE*

For more information, please contact me by email: Bolide*chaser

Please Share and Enjoy:
IMCA Insights – August 2010

2010 IMCA Board Elections – Special Edition

In the last years, many of our Members complained that they hadn’t been aware of our annual elections to the IMCA Board of Directors. It turned out that several of these Members didn’t receive our IMCA Mailing List messages, or that these messages had ended up in some spam filter. With our new Mailman-based Mailing List these cases are getting more and more rare, but still some Members did forget to update their email addresses with us or disabled the receipt of list emails, and so they missed our announcements, and the opportunity to vote, or to nominate candidates for the IMCA Board. To avoid this, we decided to make our annual elections public a bit earlier, this year, and thus this Special Edition of IMCA Insights that’s more of an announcement, and a brief tutorial to the IMCA Board of Directors, and the election procedures. Let’s start with some background information.

The IMCA Board of Directors

Right now, the IMCA Board of Directors is comprised of nine Board Members, with four of them serving as IMCA Board Officers (the year in brackets behind each name refers to the year in which the respective Board Member’s term ends):

Norbert Classen (2010) – President
Anne Black (2010) – Vice President
Andrzej S. Pilski (2012) – Secretary
Maria Haas (2012) – Treasurer
Jeff Kuyken (2010)
Dave Gheesling (2012)
Larry Lebofsky (2011)
Martin Altmann (2011)
Sergey Vasiliev (2011)

According to our ByLaws, each Board Member is elected to a term of three years, and this year the terms of three Board Members are expiring: the terms of Jeff Kuyken, Anne Black, and Norbert Classen. All of these three might opt for running up for re-election, but this is not really sure at this point.

2010 Election of Three New Directors for the IMCA Board

In accordance with our ByLaws, three Board Members will be elected in 2010, and at least six Candidates will be up for election (our ByLaws require a minimum of two Candidates for each vacant Board position). Something that brings us to the first phase of our public elections: the Nominations.

Nominations: Volunteers Wanted!

The requirements to be a Candidate are very simple: you must have been a IMCA Member in good standing for at least two years. If you have any questions regarding your Membership, this would be a good time to contact us, and to ask about your status.

A great many of you do qualify. So tell us now that you want to participate in the shaping of our Association for the future. If you really must think about it first (or ask a few questions) we will give you until September 14, 2010, but we must have your email announcing your candidacy no later...
than September 14, 2010, midnight (Eastern Time). Remember – we need at least six Candidates as our Bylaws require two Candidates for each open slot on the Board. We’re just waiting for a sign from you!

Contact the Nominations and Elections Committee at election@imca.cc to let us know that you want to be a Candidate for the Board of Directors. If you want to nominate someone else, that’s also fine with us – just make sure that the Nominee is aware of that nomination, and that he’s actually willing to accept it. In any case, we will have to receive a formal notice by the Nominee, stating that he accepts his nomination no later than September 14, 2010, midnight (Eastern Time).

FAQ: How much Work is it?

We often have been asked how much work it is to serve on the IMCA Board of Directors. Is it time consuming? There’s no simple answer to that, and it certainly depends on if you are just serving as a Board Member, or as a Board Officer. Naturally, the Officers will have to invest a bit more time and energy into their respective tasks – but then, you won’t have to volunteer for an Officer’s position after the elections.

In any case, be prepared to engage in a frequent discussion with the other Board Members, voting on Membership Applicants, resolving disputes, investigating complaints, etc. Besides that, you might be asked to serve on one of the Committees, such as the Nominations and Elections Committee, the Membership Committee, or the Website Committee. Of course, you will be a bit busier if you are a member of the Nominations and Elections Committee at this time of the year.

Besides that, working on other Committees, such as the EoM Committee, can mean a lot of work: just ask Sergey Vasiliev who did a fantastic job in re-creating the new IMCA Encyclopedia of Meteorites. Just have a look, and you will see what we mean. Thanks to Sergey for all of his time, his great work, and enthusiasm. And thanks also to EoM Committee Member Bob Falls for his help with this.

The continuing work on the EoM, the open discussion of International Meteorite Laws, and other important issues will sure keep all new and old Directors busy, but don't worry, we all have a life beyond IMCA and its Board of Directors, and we are all used to teamwork. Of course, we would prefer to see Candidates running that are more active Members, and who are actually willing to give their best for our Association. But then, we are fully aware of the natural restrictions put upon us by everyday life, and other commitments.

So, What’s Next?

After the nomination phase, which will end on September 14, 2010, midnight (Eastern Time), we will take a few days to verify the eligibility of all the Candidates, and we will publish the names of all the Candidates on September 17, 2010 via our IMCA Mailing List. The Candidates will then have two weeks time (from September 17 to October 01, 2010, midnight, Eastern Time) to explain to our Membership why they want to sit on the Board of Directors, and to answer all your questions (again, via our IMCA Mailing List). And we will actually vote during the week of October 02 to October 09, 2010. Please have a look at our official Election Schedule for more information, and technical details.

Official IMCA Election Schedule

September 14 (midnight Eastern Time): Deadline for Nominations

Contact the Nominations and Elections Committee to let us know that you want to be a Candidate for the Board of Directors. (eligibility requirements – 2 years as a dues paying member in good standing)

September 17: Publication of the List of Candidates

September 17 – October 01 (midnight Eastern Time): Campaign

The Candidates may tell the Members (via our IMCA Mailing List only) why they want to sit on the Board of Directors, and answer other Member’s questions. Their statements and answers will be published to our entire Membership during that time (again, via our IMCA Mailing List only).
October 02 – 09 (midnight Eastern Time): *Election Week*

All members may vote for the three Directors only ONCE at any time during this period. Voting begins October 02 and ends midnight October 09 Eastern Time. The special voting email address will be published via the IMCA Mailing List. (If you are not on the IMCA Mailing List and wish to vote, contact the *Nominations and Elections Committee*). Please be sure to use the mailing address we have on file for you, so we may verify that the vote is coming from a registered, eligible Member.

Please contact us if you have any questions. We’re looking forward to your participation, and to your votes. Thanks.

**Other Ways to Support the IMCA**

If you are not sure if you want to run for the IMCA Board of Directors, but willing to actively support the IMCA there are indeed other options, such as volunteering to help in one of our various Committees, or by answering some of the many questions which we receive via our Contact form. We would be very grateful for any kind of help you can offer, especially since the number of questions and requests has been exploding ever since the “Meteorite Men” have become popular through TV, and other media have focused on the subject. So if you are willing to help, contact us, or just drop us a line via our Contact form, and we will be in touch with you. Thanks.

Best Regards to all of you!

In the name of the IMCA Board of Directors,
Norbert Classen, President IMCA Inc.
Anne Black, Vice President IMCA Inc.

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Please Share and Enjoy:
Just the exotic name made me want it. Efremovka. It’s a CV3 thin section and looked different so I bought it. (It wasn’t cheap.) The stone was found in Kazakhstan in 1962. Back then it was called the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic. The sample on the thin section is a good size and has two large features that caught my eye. Here, check them out.

John

The sample is about 27 mm long.

At the bottom right is a fragment of a huge chondrule. The original chondrule was at least 12 mm in diameter. Toward the left is a 5 mm chondrule.
This and the rest of the shots were taken from the other side of the section. The label is on the main slide but I prefer to shoot through the thin cover slide – the other side. This fragment has been through a lot. The steps on the left are from layers shearing from others. It looks like this happened early on. The other breaks, now filled, probably happened later. This is shot in incident light. The field of view is about 10 mm wide.

In cross-polarized light it looks like it is mostly pyroxene. The part on the left has a fine radial structure.
Now that 5 mm chondrule. In incident light we see metal in the middle in well rounded blebs. Further out it is in irregular masses and further still it is finely dispersed.

Transmitted light shows the layering well.

And in XPL. Did this thing build up around a grain that still lies in the center?
A close-up of the top left corner. Rounded metal blebs, irregular masses and finely dispersed. Again, this is in incident light.

Transmitted light. The bright spot below and left of center is where material was lost, “plucked”, during thin section making.
XPL

Please Share and Enjoy:
This feature is devoted each month to one of the personalities within the meteorite community. This month we are delighted to share an interview we had with Bob Walker of the Queensland Meteorites Interest Group’s Home Page (QMIG).

Meteorite-Times (MT) What or who got you interested in meteorites and how old were you when you got your first meteorite?
Bob Walker (BW) I have had an interest in rocks for longer than I would care to remember – but I recovered my first meteorite (Tenham) during a visit there in the late 1990s… My colleagues in the Australian Regular Army often laugh at me pottering around looking for rocks, cymbidiums and nepenthes when we are far far away on deployment/s both here in Australia and overseas ! I still have fond memories of finding a community of Nepenthes Australis growing wild at RAAF Scherger (Weipa) last year – no meteorites found at Weipa but acres of bauxite…

(MT ) What was your first meteorite?
(BW) Tenham.

(MT ) Do you still have it?
(BW) Yes.
My gorgeous 220g Tenham individual.

(MT) Do you have special areas of interest that you focus on in regards to meteorites (thin sections, photography, chemistry, age dating.. etc)?

(BW) My primary focus has been on Queensland (my home state) meteorites! I had earlier fond hopes that my website http://www.qmig.net would spur a wave of parochial meteorite websites from readers’ home states but alas no. My current focus is on the micrography of thin-sections to keep me motivated, cheerful and busy now that I am on convalescent leave with terminal cancer... I still hope to see Christmas 2010 (and longer) and whilst I am donating my Queensland collection to the Queensland Museum – hope to have enough time to complete a variety of projects particularly micrographing enough thin-sections to act as a resource for a book that a colleague may write and to produce a Tenham meteorite medallion. Earlier interests have included hammer stones and iron meteorites.

Thin-section of Winton 1, a recent Queensland find undergoing classification.

(MT) Does your Family share in your interest in meteorites?

(BW) No.

(MT) Do you have any special approaches to collecting? (Type collection, only stones, only irons, only by aesthetics, etc. or any and all that you like.)

(BW) I have a focus on Queensland meteorites and particularly a focus on repatriating
unclassified and rare Queensland specimens back home.

The Queensland Museum first ever public meteorite display.

(MT) Do you mind saying how many locations your collection represents?
(BW) My collection is mostly Queensland chondrites with a sprinkling of the occasional worldwide assorted type/s that have interested me ie near misses and meteorwrongs that you would swear must be meteorites such as the Mendota meteorwrong – classic frauds like the Emerald meteorite also have a special place in my heart.

(MT) Is your collection displayed or kept in a dry box or both?
Both.

Yesterday (August 5, 2010), I helped the Senior Geoscience Curator, Dr. Alex COOK, set up the first ever public display of meteorites at the Queensland Museum where I have loaned half the display.

Dr Alex Cook, the senior geoscience Curator of the Queensland Museum and the display we set up.

(MT) In what ways do you use your computer for meteorites?
My computer is used mainly as a vehicle to access the meteorite mailing list and to edit and update my website and also of course to email meteorite colleagues here in Australia and around the world – My website acts both as an educational and collecting resource and to channel questions about Queensland meteorites including their identification and classification although I have been asked to identify more meteorwrongs than meteorites!

(MT) Do you ever hunt for meteorites?

(BW) Yes.

(MT) What is your favorite meteorite in your collection?

(BW) Tenham.

(MT) What is your favorite overall if it is not the one above?

(BW) Tenham is my favorite meteorite which I have described as the "signature" meteorite of Queensland.

(MT) What makes these of special interest?

(BW) Tenham still can be found within the Tenham strewnfield and there is an amazing variation of colors and features within the matrix… and of course there are still new finds to be made in and around the Tenham strewnfield.

(MT) What meteorites are currently on your wish list?

(BW) My major project at the moment is keeping myself motivated, cheerful and busy with a project micrographing thin-sections both as an educational and collecting resource… it is hoped that a colleague will write the definitive book on thin-sections using these as a wonderful resource. I wish to take the opportunity to ask readers if I can borrow any interesting thin-sections from them to have micrographed with a particular focus on "pretty" and "interesting" thin-sections as well as thin-sections of hammer stones. I will continue to update the metlist with details of new thin-section webpages and will warn readers before I delete webpages to make room for new webpages with my plan being to rotate 8 ten webpages at a time.

And – if I can continue to repatriate unclassified and other rare Queensland meteorites – this can only help the Queensland Museum who I will bequeath my collection to where it will reside as a community and university resource without seeing our history and heritage chipped away into one gram ebay sales so that my grandchildren and future generations have something to see that I hope will inspire them to go on and study.
(MT) What methods have been most successful in building your collection? (Buying at shows, from dealers by mail, auctions on the web, trading… etc)

(BW) All of the above! though I must admit to being overly fond of my eBay bidsniper!

(MT) Do you also collect related materials like impact glasses, breccias, melts, tektites, shocked fossils, native iron rocks etc?

(BW) No.

(MT) Do you prepare any of your own specimens? (cut, polish, etch, etc.)

(BW) No.

(MT) Have you had to take any special measures to protect them from the environment?

(BW) Some of my iron specimens require careful and regular oiling and are surface sprayed with a transparent film preventing rust easily removed without damaging the irons and even some of my high iron chondrites require a bit of a similar touch-up.

Please Share and Enjoy:
# Meteorite Calendar – August 2010

by Anne Black

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<th>1647 Stlekeme</th>
<th>1826 Galapian</th>
<th>1858 Zmeni</th>
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<td>1910 Moorefort</td>
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<td>1897 Zavid</td>
<td>1898 Quesa</td>
<td>1912 N’Kamidila</td>
<td>1967 Niger (L6)</td>
<td>1967 Niger (LL6)</td>
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<td>1882 Pavlova</td>
<td>1946 Peña Blanca Spring</td>
<td>1971 Havero</td>
<td>1981 Akyumak</td>
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<td>1974 Mayo Belva</td>
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<td>1835 Aldesworth</td>
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<td>1994 Zeg</td>
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<td>1912 Chasitenway</td>
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<td>1858 Petersburg</td>
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<td>1856 Osteka</td>
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<tr>
<td>1898 Anderlov</td>
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<tr>
<td>1957 Ufina</td>
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| 1950 Patrimonio | 1822 Kadounah | 1833 Nobleborough | 1848 Plisitz | 1921 Shikapur | 1818 Slebockia |
|                | 1823 Annabourough | 1924 Murad | 1933 Mooy County | 1939 Achara | 1932 Archie |
|                | 1942 Forest Vale | 1953 Nıparev Khatur |                   |              |
|                | 1669 Andreyevka |                   |                   |              |

| 1959 Belfielse | 1665 Dunlot | 1904 Shebune | 1846 Cape Girardeau | 1829 Delal |
|               |           |           | 1962 Degs | 1970 Madkal |
|               |           |           | 1963 São José de Rio Preto | 1909 Shirokov |
|               |           |           | 1992 Mihale | 1990 Jalsawh |

| 1955 Sakepathe | 1936 Cresceed | 1970 Coloso de Mayo | 1889 Ralyn | 1965 Shergotty |
|               |               | 1942 Kanalpur | 1989 Xi Ujimir | 1865 Atmala |
|               |               | 1974 Naraqi | 1994 Baszkowka |              |

| 1975 Fidd Flair | 1992 Mount Tazerzait | 1984 Tomiya | 1900 Lecavouka | 1888 Ralyn |
|                | 1990 Monte Das Fortes |               |               |              |

| 26             | 1931 Yukon |               |               |              |
| 27             | 1925 Ellenset |               |               |              |
| 28             | 1925 Lestekäkenen |               |               |              |
| 29             | 1878 Mern |               |               |              |
| 30             | 1882 Pecuaj |               |               |              |
| 31             | 1892 Bish |               |               |              |

| 1987 Ochuk | 1971 Busebong | 1920 Manna |

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by Michael Johnson

Bensour
Brecciated LL6 chondrite
Fell February 10, 2002 at around 4:30 PM in Morocco.

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Once a few decades ago this opening was a framed window in the wall of H. H. Nininger’s Home and Museum building. From this window he must have many times pondered the mysteries of Meteor Crater seen in the distance.

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