Meteorite Times Magazine

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For a brief period in August 1992, a meteorite fall captured the attention of those few on the planet who were enamored by such things. The shower of stones arrived at 3:40 in the afternoon creating quite a disturbance. One hundred fifty kilos of anything falling from the sky and landing on a town would raise serious questions, but when its rocks from space, many answers quickly turned towards the Devine.

Many stories surrounding the Mbale fall in Uganda with the most famous being that where some of the stones were ground up and consumed as a cure for AIDS. But alas, as important and well documented the Mbale fall was, it simply could not compete with another textbook witnessed fall that occurred two months later, Peekskill, New York.

Peekskill had all the trimmings of a world-class meteorite event including rock star status in its many videos appearances even though those videos could not easily be stuffed through our 14.4 or 56k modems. At least not with any style or finesse. So Mbale quickly drifted into the past becoming more aligned with hundreds of other past witnessed falls than a recent well-documented meteorite event.
Most meteorite collectors began their accretion of space stones long after 1992. But for those of us around at the time, Mbale was a big deal. It was also one of the first meteorites to have a modern representation on the internet. Since meteorite aficionados cut their collecting teeth on an internet-connected world they likely fail to fully appreciate the famous Dutch Meteor Society’s webpage (http://dmsweb.home.xs4all.nl/meteorites/mbale/mbale.html) about the fall. I assume most collectors at the time were like me and immediately hit ‘print’ upon first discovering the page. The site was printed on paper for no particular good reason except it was so amazing that the time, that it was worthy of printing and filing as just the thing to do.

Mbale celebrated its 20-year anniversary last year. It was a bittersweet moment for me. The fire hose of meteorite information saturating the internet is overwhelming. Yes, I too am doing my share of pumping bytes through the hose flooding monitors and inboxes around the world, but I don’t think it’s a stretch to say that a large majority of meteorite collectors never set a finger upon their first rock from space without doing their digital homework. And for me the Mbale shower marks the exact point in time when meteorite collecting became digital. Perhaps it was Devine intervention after all.

Until next time…
Meteorite Times Magazine

Meteorite Vacation 2012 Part Three
by James Tobin

With our new bimonthly schedule for magazine releases it is hard to believe that the final part of last year’s vacation is just now being put out to readers. Still excited about our success at Holbrook we had one more day at Meteor Crater and it was finally time to run up the road and see it. We had planned to visit some other sites in the immediate area of the crater and had on our return from Holbrook checked off one of those. But we would try to see a couple others after visiting the crater today.

The crater opens at 8 AM and we were there not too much after that. The first rim hike was scheduled for 9:15 AM and we had enough time before that to go out and see the crater and get some first pictures. It had been longer between visits for me than in any other time since I became an adult. So I was eager to go around the corner of the building and get that first peek of the big hole. It never disappoints, I still find it breathtaking to stand on the edge of Meteor Crater. With my acrophobia Paul gets a kick out of watching me creep onto the platform that hangs out over the crater. I think I caught him taking pictures of me but am not sure. I hope he never shows them to anyone. But it is Meteor Crater and I suck up my fear and get out
there to look around. We grabbed a lot of pictures from down low and then climbed to the telescope on the rim top. We took more pictures from there. Then we headed inside to wait for the rim hike to start. I had noticed that the trail is now black topped and takes a little different route. I think it is great that they have done this. It will make it much more accessible to people who before might have been hesitant to try the hike on the rough dirt trail. Yes it is a little intrusive to the natural look of the rim. But, in the end I think it will preserve the crater and allow more use without damage.

This was the original museum building on the rim. It burnt down back in the middle of the last century. We got a chance to talk to the guide before the hike since we were first to come and wait by the door. He asked where we were from and if we had been to the crater before. We told him “Los Angeles and yes we had been there many times.” He was a good guide, humorous and had all his facts correct. We got many more great pictures. I had a nice digital camera the last time we were there, but it had no zoom. This time I was equipped with my 18x zoom Nikon. It let me really reach out and touch the subjects I was photographing. The early morning shots were poorly illuminated in certain areas. But, as the time moved on the lighting got better and I could get nice close ups of every part of the opposite wall and crater floor.
Paul has a newer iPhone then I do. His has a rather wonderful camera in it. He was taking panoramas using an app that he had. One of them is show above. Technology has just gotten so much more advanced since I was at the crater last. Trying to do a good panorama shot was such a pain before. Now it is point and let the camera click. Now you can take seamless shots without any hassle as many as you want in a few seconds. The pictures can have as many layers as you want including a complete half sphere around where you are standing. We got more pictures after the rim hike and I took as many telephoto shots as I could think of. I never know when I might need a new one for an article or book. We returned inside and went through the museum. It is nice, but not a lot had changed since the last time we were there. We headed to the Subway for a sandwich and chips. After lunch it was souvenir time. I got a poster made from the old USGS aerial negative. I have made many prints from my copy of the negative. Unfortunately I no longer have a darkroom so there will not be any more pictures. I have thought about having the negatives scanned but they may be available as digital files directly from the USGS at this point I have not checked that out. The poster is very nice and I will use it somehow in connection with my display of Canyon Diablo meteorites and crater materials. It was finally time to bid the crater goodbye. We wanted some pictures from the dirt road on the west side of the crater. So I took the 4×4 down the road stopping every little bit to take more shots. Paul took a few panoramas over there. A truck came by to check on what we were doing while we were there. As it turned out the driver was the guide who had led our hike out on the north rim trail. He said he was out there to make sure we were not hunting meteorites. There are new signs prohibiting meteorites hunting since I was there last. These are all inclusive signs for all property owners not individual signs for each type of land parcel.
I went down the road far enough to try and get some shots of the buildings near the silica mine on the south slope. I got some pretty nice pictures but there was some loss of sharpness at over a mile from the subject on the extreme telephotos.
Even I had to eventually say I took all the pictures I needed and we headed back toward the RV park. We wanted to stop at the Nininger Museum ruin. But the road is now closed with a locked heavy swing arm steel gate. I was a little upset that I no longer had access to part of Route 66 as an American citizen. But if the ruin is on private property then I guess there is little we can do as a small group of people interested in the history of the structure. But, Paul and I did get down to one somewhat historic location. I had wanted to try and visit the site of Sunshine Station for many years. It was the railroad stop for the crater in the very early years. Volz’s trading post was there and he was the first man to do major selling of the Canyon Diablo irons. It was from Sunshine that the unsubstantiated shipping of irons to El Paso for smelting would have been done. We slipped off onto the dirt road the first afternoon returning from Holbrook. There was plenty of old junk and debris at the site. Long sections of rolled and riveted pipe the same as that at the crater lay around the location. More old weathered wood than I have seen in a while. Old footings and cut off steel bars continue their struggle to remain above the ground. I did not know the exact location of Volz’s trading post so I cannot say if the remains we saw were from it or just the railroad platform. Still it was another location removed from my “must go to someday” list.
A couple shots from the location of Sunshine Station near Meteor Crater. Lots of artifacts laying around testify there was something there for a long time. Now it is just an undercrossing of the railroad and nothing more. We were turning in the 4x4 the next day back at Flagstaff. We had planned to spend a night at Franconia and do some stargazing. But, the temperature that was to be warm in the high 80s had changed to a projected high nineties. We probably would not be able to get the motorhome to the strewnfield and would just park off I-40 a mile or so. This had been a vacation of many changes since we first planned it so another change did not bother either of us much. We made a mutual decision to drive on through to Barstow after dropping off the rental car in Flagstaff. It was a longer drive on Tuesday but we would have one of our Favorite RV parks to stay in and electricity and air conditioning. We would be near one of our favorite restaurants for dinner and we could have movie night one more time. We had arranged to return the car later in the day but that was when we were only driving to Franconia. We got up earlier and arrived at the rental car location at 8:10 just after they opened. We were back on the road a few minutes later. After the fabulous trip we had we were not very sad about it ending. But, we had a few more things to do before we said goodbye to Vacation 2012. We got to Barstow in the early afternoon and started relaxing in the shaded spot they assigned us to. We had noticed when we were working with the magnetic material collected from the Holbrook anthills a tremendous number of tiny glassy spheres. They ranged in size from only a few microns to over 300 microns. I had brought several of my geological sieves and we had sorted by size a small amount of the glass material. We decided that we needed digital microscopes to photograph
the meteorites and spheres and that we should find someone to tell us about the material. Basically, we wanted to know if this was industrial waste or the remains of the smoke and dust cloud from the Holbrook fireball. It resembled in much detail the descriptions of micrometeorite particles and fallout debris from other events. But, to enlist help with our questions we needed to take some micrographs. We had not bought any toys in a long time so it was onto the internet for a search of all the best recommended digital microscopes. It took us about three hours to find one we really liked. It had a nice articulated stand that was sold separately. At an actual five megapixels it was a really great microscope. It was not long after we made the decision that two microscopes and stands were ordered for delivery in about five days. Since getting the microscopes we have had nothing but fun photographing all our Holbrooks and the glass spheres. Some of the pictures in the prior two articles were taken with the microscopes. Since then many of the photos in the gallery on meteorite.com were taken with it too.

Another of my Holbrook finds with a broken clay covered surface. Nice fusion crust with contraction cracks. Research we did upon getting home was difficult but we did find a couple mentions of the glassy spheres abundant at Holbrook. And just as we wondered they seem to be related to the railroad and the coal ash that the trains belched out for decades. There was so much it was hard to believe that it was from
the meteorite fall and it was most abundant nearest the railroad tracks. So it took three articles to fully write on our vacation and it has been six months since we took the trip. But it was a fantastic time that needed the coverage. We have already begun planning for the next vacation. We have new cameras and are getting equipment together to do some astrophotography. We will not attempt to make it better than the last one. We just go and have fun and see the desert and try to find meteorites and gaze at the stars. Somehow it always works out that we have a great time.
Meteorite Market Trends
by Michael Blood

This Month’s Meteorite Market Trends

by Michael Blood

Please Share and Enjoy:
Primm and the other Roach Dry Lake Meteorites – Another effort to reconstruct fragmented meteorites
by Robert Verish
Monika Waiblinger on Roach Dry Lake in 2009 October, pointing to a 37 gram meteorite that she just found.
It’s hard to say when this story started. It’s not always easy to pinpoint when a specific action precipitates a course of events, particularly when more than one story dovetails and over time forms a braid of history.

If this were just a story about the meteorites found at

Roach Dry Lake in Clark County in southern Nevada, then it would be easy to say that this story starts on 1997 December 23rd, for that was the day that Nicholas Gessler discovered the first

Primm Meteorite. Nick and his family went on to find 104 more meteorite fragments with a total mass of 3.383 kg. Many of these fragments could be fit together to form

larger masses, essentially “reconstructing” the original stone.

But the action that precipitated a series of recent events is easy to pinpoint as occurring on Apr 12, 2013 7:55 PM. That is when “Dolan” Dave Libuszowski reported in his post to the Met-List about his

Roach Dry Lake Meteorite Finds. This was well-received by the Met-List and was considered note-worthy because that dry lake was considered “played-out”.

Well, that prompted me to post

a reply to the Met-List, the contents of which I have transcribed below:

Subject: Re: [meteorite-list] Roach Dry Lake Finds
Date: Saturday, April 13, 2013 2:12 AM
From: “Robert Verish” <bolidechaser@yahoo.com>
To: "Meteorite-list Meteoritecentral" <meteorite-list@meteoritecentral.com>

Yes, congratulations to David, because a RhDL find is a well-earned feather added to his cap.
And yes, I agree with Count Deiro, because I was also one of those people that “thought there couldn’t be another specimen out there.”

But I already had that misconception dispelled right in front of my eyes by someone close to me; that's right, Monika Waiblinger. She had cajoled me into taking her to Roach Dry Lake, and I even said “You know, we’re wasting our time because we’re not going to find anything”.
Of course, she wasted no time proving me wrong:
It was clearly a corner fragment to what must have been a very much larger individual. I was stunned. I tried to explain to Moni that this was the first sizable fragment found since 2004, but not only that, I was convinced this would physically-pair to one of Nick Gessler’s original Primm (H5) masses, which were all found in the previous century.

I made it clear to Moni that in no way was I saying that she found something that was missed by others in all that time. Quite the contrary. This fragment appeared to have been recently exhumed. Up until then, it was not available to have been found. I found this as evidence that dry-lake surfaces can be replenished by exhuming shallow-buried meteorites. The question is, over what period of time, or is the burial-exhumation process cycling frequently.

I shared this “replenishment” theory with other finders of Roach Dry Lake meteorites, but most were skeptical and held to their “must-have-been-missed” theory (gradualism). But when they returned to their old find sites/monuments/piles-of-rocks and soon found nearby “more” meteorites (that could not have been missed), they became ardent supporters of the “replenishment” theory. Some of these finds have been documented. Here is a link to a 2010 find:

**Meteoritical Bulletin entry for RhDL 113**

And much more recently, another woman (whose name I am not at liberty to divulge) found a RhDL meteorite which I suspect is not-paired, so I am getting it classified for her:
So, instead of the notion that
“hard hit areas, will only get continually more difficult to find anything”,
it may be more prudent to recognize that conditions could change overnight,
and that subsequent finds may be more a matter of timing;
being at the right place at the right time (after a fortuitous exhumation event).

With best regards,
Bob V.

So, the thrust of my post was that the general consensus about Roach Dry Lake
was that, after more than 200 chondritic fragments had been found there, it been
cleaned-out. On the other hand, a small faction held-out that the lake-bed had
taken a temporary set-back, the consequence of a severe winter storm in 2004-05,
when an influx of sediment had wiped-out the effects of many prior years of
deflation. This resulted in more than 5 years of nothing notable being found on
that lake-bed, that is until Moni made her find in late 2009. This portend the
beginning of a phase of good conditions, conducive to recovering more meteorite
fragments on that lake-bed surface, as was bourn-out by the recovery of RhDL 113
and the more recent finds by “Dolan” Dave and Kim Cathcart.

A week later after Dave’s post on the Met-List, another “Primm” thread was
started, this time by Paul Gessler (Nick Gessler’s son). For the reader’s
convenience, I've transcribed Paul’s post below:

Subject:
[meteorite-list] PRIMM – DRY LAKE HELP

From: Paul Gessler
Date: Sat, 20 Apr 2013 11:57:08 -0700
To all You hunters who have searched Primm / Roach Dry lake:

Please help me to rebuild one of my favourite meteorite finds.
This 242 g individual was found back in 1997 and was reconstructed
from 3 pieces and glued back together. It is still missing a small
8 gram wedge shaped piece that hopefully can be reunited with the main mass???
Just want all of you who have hunted Roach D.L. to take a look at this video and
see if just maybe you have the piece I am looking for. It would be Incredible to
COMPLETE this meteorite’s saga. If found, I would be happy to substitute for a
larger Primm piece from our collection… and some detailed info on a Nevada strewn field that has yielded some really Amazing finds.
Let me know. thanks.

Would also be interested in the locations and mass of additional finds regardless of matching my piece so that I can get an idea of what we missed. I want this attempt at unification to get out to everyone so please forward the video to anyone you know who has searched this location or is even slightly interested.

This just might work?
I hope.
Paul Gessler

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PW54tdOXWiE

Paul’s request prompted me to contact him, and offer to help him with his ongoing effort at “reconstructing” his (and his dad’s) Primm meteorites.

I explained to him that although Moni’s fragment was too large for the stone in the video, the fact that it was a large “corner-piece” may help to unite other fragments to reconstruct another original stone.
I explained to Paul that (in his video) his use of a clay replica for the missing piece in his rebuilt stone gave me an idea. It reminded me of when the LA County Museum of Natural History had the Getty Museum Conservancy fabricate 2 plastic-cast replicas of my LA 002 mars-rock. I had watched how they made the mold and cast the replica, and it was quite impressive how good of a job they painted the stone. (But then, these were the experts that repaired museum-pieces.)

I told Paul that I had recently done something similar for another meteorite-hunter’s puzzle-find, and I would like to try it, again, but with Moni’s corner-piece.

I started my process by showing some images of Moni’s find taken by me from back in 2009.
Moni’s Primm at home

image taken on 2013 April 26. I took some more images to make sure I had a good set of “Before” pictures. The side of the fragment that was face-down in the lake-bed silt was the exterior-side, so the relict fusion-crust was somewhat better preserved.
Moni’s Primm at home image taken on 2013 April 26. The “hackly-side” was the side facing-up and was exposed to the elements, but it will be the side that must interlock with the other “puzzle-pieces”.
Preparing the mold

image taken on 2013 April 27. The plan was to fabricate a silicon-resin mold and to cast a plaster replica. Moni chose a product she was familiar with from a local hobby shop. The instructions were quite adequate, but I modified them to incorporate a trick that I learned at the Getty Museum. I would make a two-part mold. A bottom part, and a top part.
Quickly mix in the cold water.
Pour the 1st layer of the silicon-resin into a proper-sized plastic container.

Immediately place the meteorite into this 1st layer of silicon.

The Primm-piece is on the left-side. An unrelated meteorite is in the mold to the right.

Unfortunately, I took too long to get the meteorite into the mold on the right.

Luckily, the resin is very forgiving and the mold on the right still worked.

Now you are ready to pour the second layer of silicon.
This is how the mold looks (in the plastic bowl) when it is down.
Measure proper amounts of plaster & water, and mix well.
It doesn’t take long for the mold to harden. Read the instructions.

Remove the meteorite from the mold. Now you are ready to pour the plaster.
Pour the plaster into the mold.

It's OK to over-fill, because you don't want an air-bubble to form when you cap the top-layer.

Allow cast to set while inside the mold overnight.
The mold is easy to open, but remove the cast carefully.
You will probably have to trim away any excess plaster.
Allow the plaster cast to thoroughly dry before applying paint.
Paint is applied in layers.
The finished product – a fairly accurate replica.

image taken on 2013 April 30. As of the writing of this article, Paul Gessler hasn’t received the resin-cast replica, yet. It was mailed first to his father, Nick, who is on staff at Duke University. Nick will also have to travel back to Los Angeles in order to complete the check-out of his specimens to see if the replica will interlock with any of his puzzle-pieces, before forwarding the replica to his son, Paul, in Canada.

The results of this process will be presented in a second installment of “Bob’s Findings” – Primm and the other Roach Dry Lake Meteorites – Part 2!
Moni pulls another meteorite out of thin-air!

image taken on 2009 October 05. REFERENCES:

**The Wikipedia:** entry for *Roach, Nevada*
- contains links about the Roach Dry Lake area in southern Nevada.
  

**The Wikipedia:** entry for *Primm*
- contains links about the Primm Valley (State Line) area in southern Nevada.
  
  http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primm,_Nevada

**Roach Lake USGS Roach Quad, Nevada, Topographic Map:**

From a list of search results on Google for “Roach Dry Lake” – which shows the location of “Roach Siding” for which Roach Dry Lake was later named.

**The Primm (H5) Meteorite:**

104 meteorite fragments weighing a total of 3.383 kg were recovered by
Nicholas Gessler after an extensive search of Roach Dry Lake
...http://gessler.bol.ucla.edu/Primm.htm

PRIMM meteorite Roach Dry Lake:

Published on Apr 19, 2013 – Paul Gessler’s video of his Primm (H5) meteorite fragments which he reconstructed into a whole stone weighing a total of 283g - MINUS an ~8 gram piece which he is requesting help in getting it found/located. ...http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PW54tdOXWiE

Roach Dry Lake Nevada [Primm] Meteorite Find:

Published on Apr 20, 2013 – “Found this 6.3 gram meteorite piece while hunting Roach Dry Lake Bed, near Primm, NV. on 4-13-13.” – “Dolan” Dave’s video response to Paul Gessler’s video of his Primm (H5) meteorite, which Paul reconstructed into a whole stone weighing a total of 242g from fragments that Paul found 15 years ago at Roach Dry Lake.
...http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N8JoD0YAC_8

Other Search Results:

Meteoritical Bulletin: Database Entry for Roach Dry Lake Meteorites

Chondritic stones found by various field-workers, while searching for meteorites on Roach Dry Lake. Classification and analysis (A. Rubin, UCLA, ...

http://www.lpi.usra.edu/meteor/metbull.php?
sea=Roach&sfor=names&pnt=Normal%20table&dr=&page=0

[meteorite-list] Roach Dry Lake Finds

...for the whole day, I found only one 6.38 gram meteorite.
...http://www.mentby.com/Group/meteorite-list/roach-dry-lake-finds.html

Re: [meteorite-list] Roach Dry Lake Finds

...because I was also one of those people that “thought there couldn’t be another specimen out there” ...http://www.meteorite-list-archives.com/2013/apr/0185.html

[meteorite-list] PRIMM DRY LAKE HELP

Please help me to rebuild one of my favourite meteorite finds....

http://www.mail-archive.com/meteorite-
Nevada Meteorite Picture of the Day

Explanation: The FOURTH meteorite found in Nevada is the Primm (H5)Meteorite. …http://meteorite-recovery.tripod.com/nvmetpod/03-07-07.htm

Nevada Meteorite Picture of the Day

This particular specimen (RchDL 031) shown in today’s “Picture of the Day” was found by this author on 2002 May 6 and has recently been classified as an H6 S3 W3. …http://meteorite-recovery.tripod.com/nvmetpod/03-07-08.htm

Nevada Meteorite Picture of the Day

Since late 1999 to the present, members of a Meteorite-Recovery Team have been compiling all of their numerous meteorite finds from Roach Dry Lake onto a table, …http://meteorite-recovery.tripod.com/nvmetpod/03-07-09.htm

Nevada Meteorite Picture of the Day

This particular specimen (RchDL 024) shown in today’s “Picture of the Day” was found by Kim Cathcart on 2002 March 17...http://meteorite-recovery.tripod.com/nvmetpod/03-07-10.htm – 7k -

Nevada Meteorite Picture of the Day

This is a close-up of the meteorite that was being held by Mr. Kim Cathcart in yesterday’s “Picture of the Day”. ….http://meteorite-recovery.tripod.com/nvmetpod/03-07-11.htm

Nevada Meteorite Picture of the Day

Name of Nevada Meteorite: Roach Dry Lake 105 (an unclassified but provisionally numbered meteorite find) Credit: Image taken by FINDER (Daniel “Kim” Cathcart) ……..http://meteorite-recovery.tripod.com/nvmetpod/07-07-01.htm

My other articles can be found

*HERE*

For for more information, please contact me by email: Bolide*Chaser
Name: RhDL 02d "The Alien"
Found: 2002 March 17
Finder: Mr. Kim Cathcart

Image by Robert Verish 2003 June 7th

An Article In Meteorite-Times Magazine
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CO3s, carbonaceous chondrites of the Ornans type, contain the smallest chondrules of any of the major chondrite types. Still, chondrule sizes vary among CO3s. And within this CO3 there is a variety of chondrule sizes and a great variety of chondrule types and other matter. It is good to be observant when scanning a thin section of this material at lower magnifications. There are a lot of details that reward viewing at higher powers. Here are some 3 mm wide views, each followed by a higher magnification shot of a field within it. All of these photos were taken from a single thin section.
What are the chances of finding a sample of earth atmosphere that was sealed in a very high-purity glass capsule with centimeter thick walls 780,000 years ago? A pristine sample before mankind had done anything to modify the air—no industrial revolution, no nukes, and no fluorocarbons. Homo erectus was still struggling to tame a campfire.

We do have such samples, preserved in a significant number of tektites. Not just tiny samples either, but big bubbles in some cases making up 40% or more of the tektite’s volume. In the image above, I have included two broken specimens to illustrate typical “capsule” wall thickness. The big Lei gong mo on the right weighs 328.9 gms, but given its volume, it should weigh 471.5 grams. It contains a bubble amounting to 30.2% of its volume. The example at center bottom was a new find from Tucson this year, a 54.9 gm spheroid that is 35% void space. And at lower left is our all time biggest bubble (relative to the size of the tektite): 54.7 grams, a whopping 43.7% bubble. With a density of 1.357 gm/cc, this one will almost (but not quite) float in saltwater!
These bubbles and their contents have received some academic attention in the past. We know something of their internal pressures and gaseous make-up, but much of the work is severely dated and incomplete in view of what could be done with current technology. It has long been known that the internal pressures correspond to conditions at an altitude some 40 to 50 km above earth's surface. In the older literature it is often postulated that this suggests the altitude at which the bubbles closed, but there is the issue of extremely hot gases being involved with subsequent pressure changes related to cooling and condensation. Further, there is some concern that these very low pressures may be partly the result of water vapor reacting with the bubble walls to form hydration rinds. On the other hand, there is evidence that modern neon and helium have been able to diffuse through the glass into the bubbles.

But in any event, these hollow tektites probably offer the best samples of 780,000 year old atmosphere we are ever likely to obtain. They offer an unsurpassed opportunity for comparative atmospheric studies, which to the best of my knowledge have not been undertaken. As atmospheric research becomes more and more sophisticated and questions about ozone destruction, greenhouse gases, airborne pollutants, nuclear testing residues and similar matters rise in importance, how helpful might it be to have such a pre-human-impact baseline sample?

If forced to answer “what is the most important thing that tektites have to offer to science? (—that we know about right now—), I would have to point at these unthinkably ancient atmospheric samples hermetically sealed in high-quality glass!
Please click on the meteorite calendar to view a larger image.
### Calendar of Falls: May

as of November 15, 2011

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**Fell in May but exact dates unknown:**

|    | 1826  | Mineo     |
|    | 1859  | Beuste    |
|    | 1894  | Los Martinez |
|    | 1906  | Blackwell |
|    | 1910  | Pattan    |
|    | 1981  | Dahmani   |
NWA 7325 Achondrite Meteorite

by Editor

Our Meteorite of the Month is kindly provided by Tucson Meteorites who hosts The Meteorite Picture of the Day.

Contributed by Stefan Ralew, NWA 7325 – 17.857 grams, Achondrite-ung, TKW 345 grams.

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by   Editor

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Sikhote-Alin Meteorites  Michael Farmer
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.

Photo by © 2010 James Tobin