

H. H. NININGER, DIRECTOR
ADDIE D. NININGER, SECRETARY

AMERICAN METEORITE MUSEUM

OPPOSITE METEOR CRATER ON HIGHWAY 66



POST OFFICE BOX 1171
WINSLOW, ARIZONA

April 21, 1948

Honorable Norman L. Turnbull,
Hamiota, Manitoba,
Canada.

Dear Sir:

Thanks for your interesting letter of
April 10th.

We will be very glad to have you send
a small sample of your rock to us at the above address
and will report to you our decision after making an
examination.

A number of years ago we traveled
through Saskatchewan and Quebec giving out information
on how to recognize meteorites. As a result of that visit
we have some nice specimens of pallasite meteorites from
Springwater and a beautifully marked iron from Bruno, also
several other small specimens.

Yours truly,

H. H. Nininger
Director

HHN:AN

U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM
BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

AMERICAN METEORITE MUSEUM

OPPOSITE METEOR CRATER ON HIGHWAY 32

POST OFFICE BOX 1111
WINSTON, ARIZONA

April 21, 1968

Honorable Norman D. Johnson,
Winnipeg, Manitoba,
Canada.

Dear Sir:

Thanks for your interesting letter of

April 10th.

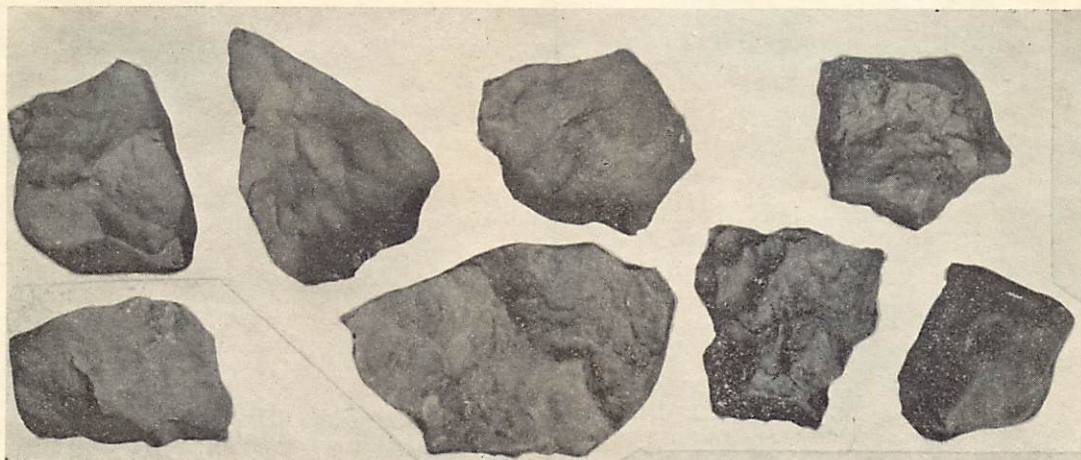
We will be very glad to have you send
a small sample of your rock to us at the above address
and will report to you our decision after making an
examination.

A number of years ago we traveled
through Saskatchewan and Quebec giving out information
on how to recognize meteorites. As a result of that visit
we have some nice specimens of meteorite material from
Saskatchewan and a beautifully marked iron from Quebec, also
several other small specimens.

Yours truly,

W. H. Lininger
Director

WHL:AM



A GROUP OF TYPICAL METEORITES, AVERAGING ABOUT SIX POUNDS EACH

Meteorites Are Valuable For Research

HOW TO RECOGNIZE THEM

A survey during recent years has demonstrated that on an average less than one person in a thousand is able to recognize meteorites in their natural condition.

Meteorites are not light, porous rocks. They are often marked with shallow pits but are not porous.

They are not round like a ball. At least no round one is yet known.

They are not hollow.

They are not like cinders.

Meteorites do not come to the ground in burning condition. They do not set fires. They burn while high in the air but generally cease burning about 8 to 20 miles above the soil.

They are much heavier than ordinary rocks.

They are generally irregular in form—almost any shape. They are often more or less pitted. The corners and edges are notably dull or rounded. A few meteorites are conical in shape.

Meteorites are covered with a thin fusion crust due to burning during their flight through the atmosphere. This crust is nearly or quite black in most meteorites at the time of fall. Later it becomes brown from rust if exposed to the weather.

Plow men, ranch hands, sheep herders and prospectors and especially collectors of Indian relics are likely to come across meteorites.

Meteorites nearly always contain an alloy of nickel-iron. This metal may be in small grains imbedded in a stony matrix or it may constitute almost the entire meteorite. In either case it can be detected by grinding a corner of the suspected specimen against an emery wheel (do NOT use a file) which will reveal bright white metal.

Meteorites are important for research purposes and good prices are paid for them. Any specimen which conforms to the above description and meets the emery wheel test should be submitted for other more exhaustive tests at the hand of a specialist. THE AMERICAN METEORITE LABORATORY makes such tests free of charge if only postage is sent for reply.

Detach a small sample without mutilating the specimen more than is necessary and mail to AMERICAN METEORITE LABORATORY, 635 FILLMORE STREET, DENVER, COLO.

A Book on Meteorites

Dr. H. H. Nininger, director of the American Laboratory, has written a popular book called

"Our Stone-Pelted Planet"

which has been highly rated by literary critics. It is published by Houghton-Mifflin of Boston. It can also be obtained through the author. Price, \$3.00.