Table Two

Sighting Times - as Supplied by Witnesses - Converted to Greenwich Mean Time

Location: **Mortlach, Canada** - ***GMT Offset: minus 7 hours***

Date: February 9, 1913

Witness	**Jno, R. Smith.**
Time given:	**"*...somewhere between 7.06 and 7.15 pm*..."**
GMT Conversion	**Between 2.06 and 2.15 am on February 10.**

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Location: **Toronto, Canada** - ***GMT Offset: minus 5 hours***

Date: February 9, 1913

Witness	**John Butterfield.**
Time given:	**"*...The time was observed on a watch...and found to be...9.12 pm*..."**
GMT Conversion	**2.12 am on February 10.**

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Witness	**N. S. Robertson.**
Time given:	**"*Beginning of display, 9.05 by watch*..."**
GMT Conversion	**2.05 am on February 10.**

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Notes: N. S. Robertson seems to be implying that he witnessed the meteor stream passing over Toronto (at 2.05 GMT) ***before*** it was witnessed over-flying Mortlach (after 2.06 GMT): **which is further back along the meteor track/sequential timeline.**

Location: **Bermuda** - ***GMT Offset: minus 4 hours***

Date: February 9, 1913

Witness	**Col, W. R. Winter.**
Time given:	**"*Time: 10 pm*"**
GMT Conversion	**2 am on February 10**

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Notes*:** We now appear to be heading out into seriously anomalous territory indeed. Chant himself – along with the witness here – tells us that the overall direction of the meteor stream was from northwest to southeast. We are also told that the track began in the region of Mortlach, Canada and that it ended (as far as Chant was aware at the time): at its southernmost extremity, near Bermuda. Yet the time given here tells us a different story. The 'meteors' were actually passing by Bermuda ***before they appeared over Mortlach.

Location: **on the bridge* of the SS Bellucia at sea (refer to map).**
Primary GMT Offset: minus 3 hours. Secondary GMT Offset: minus 2 hours

Date: February 9, 1913

Witness	**Mr A. Y. Porter.**
Time given:	**"*...At 10.30 pm I saw the sky lighted up with meteoric fire...*"**
Primary GMT Conversion	**1.30 am on February 10**
Secondary GMT Conversion	**12.30 am on February 10**

From a letter sent by W. F. Denning to the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada: date, April 22, 1915.

***Notes*:** I've given **two GMT conversions** here as I couldn't decide in which timezone this sighting occured. Either way we are looking at times that **both precede** the sighting by Col, W. R. Winter at Bermuda.

Further, even if we were to ignore the timezone differential entirely – which would place the sighting here 30 minutes after that at Bermuda – we would still be looking at a very serious anomaly. Chant estimated the speed of these meteors to be around **5 miles per second**. This would mean that the entire meteor event: from start to finish, was over in a matter of minutes. So how can we reconcile this with the fact the meteor's travel time between Bermuda and the position of the SS Bellucia extended to half an hour?

* Accurate clocks (chronographs) were essential navigational tools used by mariners to fix their position at sea. As such they were placed in very prominent positions ***on the bridge*** of every vessel.

There is also another serious anomally: associated with this particular sighting, that I will be taking a look at shortly.

Location: **on the bridge of the SS Newlands at sea (refer to map)** - ***GMT Offset: minus 2 hours***

Date: February 10, 1913

Witness	**W. W. Waddell.**
Time given:	**"*Time 0^h 13^m, Local Time, A. T. S., on February 10.*"**
GMT Conversion	**2.13 am on February 10**

From a letter sent by W. F. Denning to the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada: date, April 6, 1916

***Notes*:** The anomalies seem to just keep piling up, don't they. Here you have a choice between 43 minutes after A. Y. Porter's sighting aboard the SS Bellucia, and an hour and forty-three minutes afterwards.

Let's go with the first option. The slowest ever meteor speed – recorded by radar – is given at 10 miles per second: that's 600 miles per minute. Travelling at that speed for 43 minutes would see the meteor stream covering the impossible distance of **25,800 miles.** This is more than twice the distance between the North and South Poles: which comes in at a mere **12,430 miles.**

So what happened in the intervening period between these two sightings? Did this random collection of rocks from space suddenly decide to circumnavigate Planet Earth?