

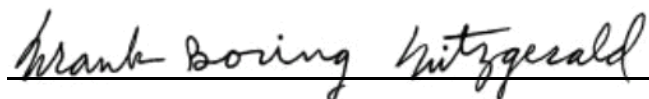
NATURAL PINHOLE CAMERAS

FRANK BORING FITZGERALD

Planck Scale Theorist
6 Fitzgerald Lane Rockvale
Joliet, Montana, USA 59041-9304
quantumfitz@gmail.com

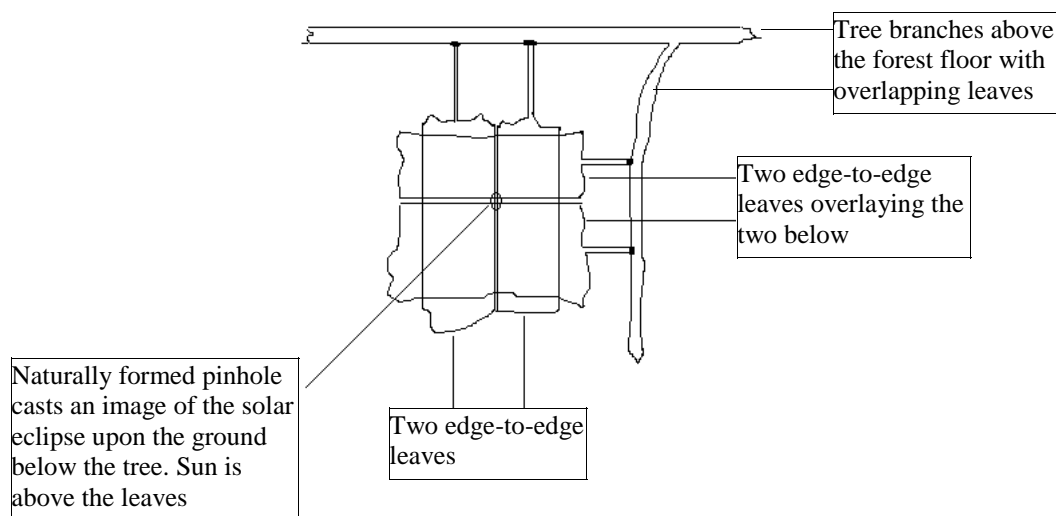
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To my dear wife, Velma, with all my love, gratitude, and devotion

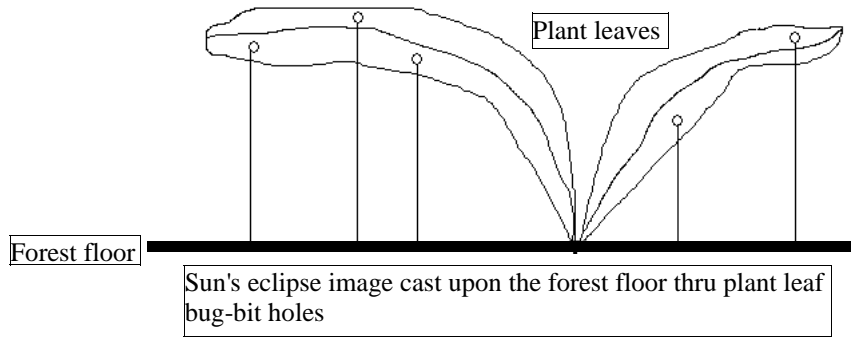


Tree leaves can, and plant leaf holes do, form natural pinhole cameras

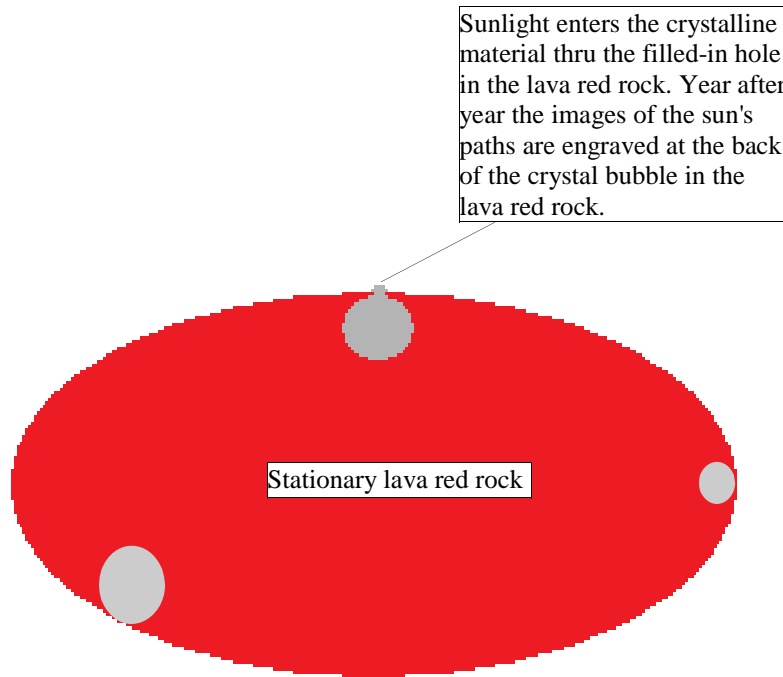
It is assumed natural pinhole cameras have been present since ancient times. For example, during an eclipse of the sun a slight edge-to-edge separation of, plus overlapping of, tree leaves should have back then just as it does today permitted the image of the solar eclipse to be cast through the pinhole of the leaves, upon floor of a forest.



Likewise, holes in plant leaves, caused by bugs feeding, are natural pinhole cameras



Bubbles in the surface of certain garden rocks form natural pinhole cameras



Some homes in the USA have a flower garden next to the house in the front yard. In some such gardens are to be found ornamental rough broken-up red rock mined from lava-flows. At latitude 46N, I walked up to the edge of one such garden at high-noon on a clear day and the bright sun appeared to be reflecting from several of the rocks. Moving my head showed intensity of each reflection was varying versus head movement. The rocks were put in the garden some years before and not moved about, I was told. I harvested one of the reflecting rocks keeping its north orientation intact, I rotated the rock towards the east, and towards the west, then towards the north, and to the south while taking mental notes of reflection intensities from that reflective point on the rock. A band of bright reflection extended east and west from high-noon with much lesser intensity of reflection band north of the bright band. The lesser band abruptly ended further north. At first glance, this suggested to me some sort of a change in the surface at the specific point of reflection. I marked 2 arrows on

the rock pointing to that certain point with one arrow from the north and one arrow from the east. Then, I used a magnifying lens to examine that certain point. I saw the certain point seemed to be a transparent white tint crystal embedded in the surface of the rock. Upon close analysis, it turns out the crystal was not really embedded but filled a bubble in the rock with a hole into the bubble at the surface of the rock but was likewise filled with the crystal. My conclusion was that certain point was a natural pinhole camera but filled with deposits of the white tint transparent crystalline substance. The bands of reflection I deduced were sunburn marks etched at the back of the bubble on the lava red rock as the sun made its path in the sky throughout the years, leaving a photoengraved picture at the rear of the bubble. This image apparently was made of the totality of the sun's paths, throughout the years.

Other rocks with surface bubbles should be looked at

That got me to thinking about other rocks such as might be embedded but exposed in a cliff facing the sun. How would a person find such a rock up a cliff reflecting the sun? And what if a crystal filled a bubble exposed to the sun were not of a substance such as to give us a reflection of the sun? What then? Perhaps a reflection image could be measured using EM outside the visible light spectrum. The cliff might be at the seashore above or in the water.

Cliff climbers, I suppose, could find such rocks we are interested in. Or a helicopter cruising. My guess is cliff rocks could be found with the same sort of reflection bands as I found in the flower garden. Different perhaps, because of the many millennia of exposure. But then look for a cliff of a young age perhaps in a sub-division under construction at the base of a ridge and the cliff was excavated to permit a larger number of homes in the sub-division below. But the cliff would have to contain rock with surface bubbles. The big island of Hawaii seems a potential candidate for a look see. And what of other types of rocks, just so long as they contained surface bubbles with pinhole exposure?

Perhaps, rock natural pinhole cameras exist across the earth terrain or in cliffs under the sea near the surface giving us different sorts of reflections. How would we view such reflections? The sun would not be needed to spot the reflections, if, laser light scanning from the air or under water were used to spot a reflection to be noted in a computer with a topography program. Finding a single reflection would allow a series of scans to give simulations of 2D reflections computerized. Multiple altitude scanning would give a 3D group of reflections. I am sure our military have already done this sort of thing when engaged in exercises.

Moon rocks with surface bubbles should be looked at

Knowing of the natural pinhole rock cameras, mentioned above in the flower garden, from personal experience, I began to think it possible rocks anywhere exposed for viewing, and, moon rocks, might contain reflections if scanned with a tunable laser. I wrote a letter to my then president of "*The Planetary Society*", Carl Sagon, suggesting moon rocks brought back from trips to the moon ought to be laser scanned to see if any natural pinhole cameras existed on those moon rocks. His reply was, in effect, no such thing existed and it would be a waste of time trying to contact NASA about it. I immediately resigned in disgust from being

a charter member of the Society.

Conclusion

I am of the opinion, both the earth and the moon need to be explored, via laser tunable across the EM spectrum, looking for natural pinhole cameras. Some knowledge may be gained from images found.