



ALIENS ON THE MOON

Book #17

By Gil Carlson

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ASTRONAUTS **NEIL ARMSTRONG** and **BUZZ ALDRIN** speaking from the Moon:

ASTRONAUTS: “Those are giant things. No, no, no ... this is not an optical illusion. No one is going to believe this!”

MISSION CONTROL (HOUSTON CENTER): “What...what...what? What the hell is happening? What’s wrong with you?”

ASTRONAUTS: “They’re here under the surface.”

MISSION CONTROL: “What’s there? Emission interrupted... interference control calling Apollo II.”

ASTRONAUTS: “We saw some visitors. They were there for awhile, observing the instruments.”

MISSION CONTROL: ”Repeat your last information.”

ASTRONAUTS: “I say that there were other spaceships. They’re lined up on the other side of the crater.”

MISSION CONTROL: “Repeat...repeat!”

ASTRONAUTS: “Let us sound this orbita..... In 625 to 5...automatic relay connected... My hands are shaking so badly I can’t do anything. Film it? God, if these damned cameras have picked up anything... what then?”

MISSION CONTROL: “Have you picked up anything?”

ASTRONAUTS: “I didn’t have any film at hand. Three shots of the saucers or whatever they were that were ruining the film.”

MISSION CONTROL: “Control, control here. Are you on your way? Is the uproar with the U.F.O.s. over?”

ASTRONAUTS: “They’ve landed there. There they are and they are watching us.”

MISSION CONTROL: “The mirrors, the mirrors...have you set them up?”

ASTRONAUTS: “Yes, they’re in the right place. But whoever made those space ships surely can come tomorrow and remove them. Over and out.”

(Provided by **Christopher Kraft**, director of the NASA Mission Control in Houston during the **Apollo Moon** missions. He revealed the above conversation after he left work at NASA)

"At no time, when the astronauts were in space were they alone: there was a constant surveillance by UFOs."

- Scott Carpenter

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"The Moon is the key to the secrets of us aliens on Earth and once you figure out the Moon, you will have the whole picture!"

- The Aliens

The Book That Almost Wasn't Written...

You may be wondering where all the information in these books I write comes from... Well, while I can't reveal all my contacts, I can tell you that a number of people share information with me, information they may not have revealed to anyone else, but are anxious to finally be able to have it shared with the public.



Gil Carlson

It could have been information discovered in their employment, service or data shared with them by relatives or friends who once worked in a sensitive area. Often, I get clues that lead me to info that is buried so deep, it normally wouldn't be found.

And then I get help from my "friends." These are the entities that have guided and helped me throughout my life. It doesn't seem to be my subconscious or anything like that. The only way I can describe it is that they are alien entities of some type. I know this may seem strange, but that's just the way it is!

After I finished writing "Alien Secrets" (book #15 in the Blue Planet Project Series), I decided to take a break from writing these books and catch up on some other work that was piling up, but it turned out that it wasn't to be.

Within a couple of days, the title of this book and an image of the book flashed into my head.

Let me explain. Ever since I was young, I had been receiving messages and guidance from what I would describe as alien. It started when I was young and they would explain to me about a life in business that awaited me when I grew up and that I should start preparing for it. Along with the messages I would be shown a sort of video clip of myself in the future with someone explaining it to me.

This happened at various stages of my life. And at various crossroads in my journey on Earth I was even shown previews of what would result if I made one decision or another. Nothing judgmental, or saying one decision was good and the other bad. It just let me know what to expect so I could make the right decision.

Several times these entities spoke to me with urgent instructions, which I followed, and I know they had saved my life. One involved their very vocally making me change lanes

as I pulled up to a stoplight. Listening to them led me to avoid an unseen speeding car that within seconds would have crashed into me with dire results.

Plus, there were many other instances that could have resulted in very bad outcomes; but when things worked out well, I just considered it to be luck. But looking back now, I'm sure it was intervention on their part.

So, now when they communicate something to me, I try not to dismiss it as just my imagination or too much coffee, as I might have done at an earlier stage in my life.

So here I was being shown this idea for a book of Aliens on the Moon, and to be honest with you, I had no intention of writing this book. This was the last thing I wanted to write about. There were so many things happening a lot closer to home with the aliens here on Earth. For example I have written in previous books such as Underground Alien Bases, UFO Crashes and Dulce Base.

Besides, there have been so many crazy hard-to-explain happenings involving the Moon over the years as well as a number of books already written about aliens on the Moon, I wondered, how could I do it justice?

So here I was being very uninterested in their ideas for my next book. (I can be very stubborn at times.) But they weren't pushy, they know how to slowly get to you.

After being negative to their suggestions that I write this book, I was immediately presented with some very interesting facts about the Moon and their involvement with it that I had not been aware of. My curiosity was piqued and now I became intrigued. Now that I was interested, and I seriously entertained the idea of someday writing this book. But not at that time; because there were still things about this subject that were fuzzy to me. I didn't have a clear idea of where to start and how to structure the book, it was too confusing to me and I couldn't get a handle on it.

I had also been busy writing book #16, "Shadow Government, Trump, and Your Future." With the elections and so much being revealed about the secret dealings of the Shadow Government that had been boiling up, there was no time to waste. I felt the information in that book had to be revealed without delay. That book had to go out asap and the Aliens on the Moon book would then just have to wait.

Once that book was finished and I had spent some time kicking around ideas for the next book, trying to figure out which subject was most important, and just could not wait any longer to be revealed. They then popped up again with this idea for this "Aliens on the Moon" book. (Pesky little Critters!)

There are some psychic people, like my good friend Larry, who are able to channel a whole book from aliens, but I'm not that fortunate. However, I do get a lot of guidance as I'm writing, as they just seem to give me clues and let me do the rest of the work on my own.

These alien entities just give me phrases, rather than all the information. But these phrases are very powerful. Once I concentrate on them, they seem to open up, to expand into a whole world of meaning and enlightenment.

As an example, when these entities showed up in my head again, they provided me with the structure for the book, which seemed very simple, yet was exactly what I needed to make it easy to get started writing this book. They then provided me with important information which led me to what was needed for this book. With this new information, I became anxious and excited about beginning the book.

Then, probably sensing that I considered the Moon to be some distant, mostly lifeless rock, they explained that the Moon was a lot closer than I ever realized. I was then encouraged to write about how *the Moon was the key to the riddle of the aliens on Earth* and revealing this was very important to them or us or both of us, I'm sure that's exactly what they intended to convey.

They gave me these phrases and I hope to be able to do them justice. As these phrases go beyond the mere word that comprise them. They contain an energy that can open up to deeper meanings in a way that I cannot readily put into words. But I will try. This subject must be very important to them, as they seem to be eager to have it revealed. So here goes...

Gil Carlson

Are We Getting the Truth About the Aliens?

The more we look into the overall story about the aliens, the more it appears that our government and the military are determined to put the aliens in a bad light. It is now starting to come out that many of the negative things that have been blamed on the aliens, has likely been committed by earthly governments, especially our own. Such as some of the violent abductions, kidnappings and memory erasing-memory implants. Also, animal mutilations might actually be experiments by the government or the government and some alien groups working together. Even RFID chips planted in abduction victims, which has been a trademark of the aliens for years, is starting to

sound more like a CIA plot! It is important to note here that there are several groups of aliens interacting with humanity at various levels; and with varying agendas.

Many of us first heard about the black helicopters showing up right after an alien contact from reading Whitley Strieber's book "Communion." At that time, I was trying to make some sense of this, were they following the aliens, chasing them away, or working with them? It has also been suggested that aliens can easily disguise their craft as military helicopters.

And now there are stories about government agents showing up after alien abductions and wanting to know more from the abduction victims about what they learned if anything from the aliens.

More needs to be found out about the aliens and their connection to our government and if they are working together or against each other, or both.

Could it be that it is the aliens who are eager to reveal who they are and what they are doing here, but our government is trying to keep it quiet? Could the aliens be ready to make official open contact and renew their original connections to us?

Are You Ready to Find Out the Truth About the Moon?

How much longer are we going to listen to NASA imply that our Moon is just a cold, lifeless rock that's not worth exploring anymore?

And then they nuke the Moon and give us a silly explanation about it was just to look for water! They try to fool us and block radio communications from the astronauts just as they are explaining that they are surrounded by aliens and that they were even greeted by one as they stepped out onto the Moon!

They then have a whole building at NASA devoted to doctoring and airbrushing UFOs and alien bases out of their photos of the Moon before they release them to the public! OK, I realize that it is so serious and frightening that they don't dare reveal what's really happening on the Moon and even right here on Earth and I can understand that they don't want to frighten people, cause a panic and give away military secrets.

But I'm going to reveal it all! So, if you frighten easily, stop right there, But, if you are ready to find out what is really going on, keep reading!

Maybe I'm being a little rough on NASA, they have their job to do and they are under strict government controls, But I have my job to do, and that is to reveal everything I can find so that we all know what is really going on, no matter who gets upset about it! I've been able to put together a complete picture of the Moon's alien presence, based on a long history of Moon observations, scientific facts, official contacts I have that want to see the truth revealed, and most importantly, from NASA, through leaks from their staff, communications, photos and scientific information they have failed to alter, or hide completely.

It must be driving NASA crazy, as they try to pretend nothing is going, while they are stumbling upon alien bases, cities, and even huge industrial/mining complexes and aliens are popping up everywhere around them as they are trying to block the camera lenses, turn off radio communications and switch to secure frequencies that we can't hear.

We Must Learn More About the Alien/Moon Connection

There is a general tendency to not consider the Moon singularly significant. That barren, lifeless chunk of rock is so useless that NASA doesn't even want to return there, right?

First of all, we should wonder why NASA seems determined to have the Moon appear so unimportant to us and why they doctor the photographs and other evidence of life, habitation and mining/industrial works going on there.



Did you realize that if it wasn't for the Moon being exactly where it is, life as we know it couldn't exist on this planet So, we must ask ourselves how it got there. Was it just an amazing accidental coincidence? Or did someone put it there?

Historically, if we look deep enough below the surface, we can see that entities of some type went to a lot of trouble to make the Earth habitable, create and then protect life on it, and even to bring civilization and advanced knowledge to us. Plus, there have been many constructions and elaborate projects put into place to protect and enhance this

marvelous creation we call Earth and that the aliens refer to as a “Protected Developing World.”

Yes, we had mentioned the Moon which offers protection to the Earth, but did you realize that there are other things that we don't give much thought to which also may have been put in place for a good reason. Such as... Did you realize that the asteroid belt, created by the collision of planets, also forms a natural barrier that protects us from marauding lifeforms from other universes? As well as the Van Allen radiation belt which surrounds Earth? (Or, on the other side of the coin, it could be they were created to keep us from leaving Prison Planet Earth!)

History of the Moon

How Was the Moon Created?

Basically, our scientists are unsure of how the Moon was created; however, there are two main schools of thought:

One is the “Big Whack” theory. It says that something, maybe an asteroid, hit the earth millions of years ago, leaving a cloud of debris. The particles were eventually drawn together and formed into the Moon.

The other theory is that the Moon broke off from the earth while it was a molten mass spinning rapidly, so rapidly that it formed into a dumbbell shape and one end broke off. This theory was originally proposed in 1880 by Sir George Darwin, the son of famed evolutionist Charles Darwin.

All modern theories of how the Moon was formed are based on the premise that at one time the earth and the Moon were one. But, once again, we may have been fed a lot of misinformation. Here's why:

In 1969, after the astronauts landed on the Moon and brought back Moon rocks, scientists scrutinized them carefully and were shocked by what they discovered.

Here's what they should have told you but didn't:

- The Moon rocks are over a billion years older than our earth!
- The Moon dust is a billion years older than the rocks!

- Both the rocks and Moon dust the astronauts brought back are older than our sun and our entire solar system!
- Chemical analysis showed that the composition of the Moon rocks and moon dust was completely different, not even closely related to one another as we would have expected.
- What this means is that it appears as if the moon was created somewhere else! Also, it means that the Moon rocks somehow got placed on the surface from somewhere else a billion years after the dust had formed.

(To be more precise: Scientists have dated some Moon rocks as billions of years old. Some have been dated back as far as 4.5 billion years. Scientists nowadays accept the moon to be 4.6 billion years old. Harvard's respected astronomy journal, Sky and Telescope, reported that at a lunar conference in 1973, a lunar rock was dated as 5.3 billion years old which would make it almost a billion years older than our planet.)

And that's just the start. The Moon's orbit is nearly a perfect circle. Not only that, but the moon does not spin. One side, the same side, is always facing the earth. Scientists have not found any other naturally occurring body in the entire universe that exhibits these two characteristics. The only objects that do this are the satellites we launch. The Moon behaves exactly like a satellite! The odds against the Moon falling naturally into this kind of circular, non-spinning orbit are astronomical!

Years ago, I pondered over this strange behavior of the Moon and that it was able to keep one side completely hidden from us Earthlings. Didn't you ever wonder about this too?

Where did the Moon Come From?

As there is very little similarity between the Moon and Earth, the old theory that the Moon broke off from our planet and ended up in its orbit can be discounted.

It is well accepted that the Moon originated in other parts of the universe before moving into the earth's orbit. Author and science expert, Isaac Asimov believed that the Moon was too large to have been captured by our orbit. The orbit of the Moon itself is also enigmatic.

Zecharia Sitchin wrote in his 1990 book "Genesis Revisited" that some answers are provided if we go back to the Sumerian cosmology. The Sumerian cosmology describes an unstable solar system caused by emerging gravitational forces disturbing planetary

balance and causing Moons to grow disproportionately. According to the Sumerians, one of the eleven Moons of Tiamat grew to an unusual size. and proved to be increasingly disruptive to the other planets. It was named 'Kingu'.

In an ensuing celestial battle, Tiamat was split in two; one half was shattered; the other half, accompanied by Kingu, was thrust into a new orbit to become the Earth and its Moon.

It's Not Made of Blue Cheese!

And you thought that the Moon was a boring place! The more we study it, the more we realize that it is the most unusual, fascinating object in our skies!

We have been unable to determine how it came into existence and the more we discover about it, the more theories we have to throw out.

The Moon's crust is much harder than originally presumed. When NASA was recorded drilling down a few inches into the Moon's surface, it appeared that metal shavings were visible.

Hundreds of Moon quakes are recorded each year that cannot be attributed to meteor strikes. Some of the quakes seem to follow a specific schedule.

Moon Measurements

Ultrasensitive seismic equipment has been placed on the Moon by the Apollo astronauts. When Apollo 12 and Apollo 13 left the Moon, they jettisoned the ascent stages of their spacecraft. The pieces of the craft fell back and hit the Moon. Despite the relatively small size of these objects, when they struck, the entire moon reverberated for over eight minutes! The Moon registered as being more hollow than solid! Scientists at NASA said, "It reacted like a gong!" They were at a loss to explain this, and so they just avoid discussing it with the public. (After all, we are just the ones that pay their salaries!)

Titanium and Rust Proof Rocks on the Moon!

Scientists found that the crushed-up rocks on the Moon are from another world! Analysis has shown that the Moon rocks are of a completely different composition to the soil around them. Some of the rocks gathered by a Soviet mission in 1970 were

resistant to rusting. This is not a feature of any metal known to man and years ahead of our technology.

The Moon has three distinct layers of rocks. Contrary to the idea that heavier rocks sink, the heavier rocks are found on the surface.

As stated by "Our Mysterious Spaceship Moon" author, Don Wilson: "The abundance of titanium and other refractory elements in the surface areas is so pronounced that several geo-chemists proposed that refractory compounds were brought to the Moon's surface in great quantity in some unknown way. That this was done cannot be questioned. These materials which are usually concentrated towards the interior of a world are now on the outside."

Earl Ubel, a former science director for CBS Television added to the mystery by stating that:

"The first layer (20 miles deep), consists of lava-like material similar to lava flows on Earth. The second, extending down to 50 miles, is made up of somewhat denser rock. The third, continuing to a depth of at least 80 miles and probably below, appears to be of a heavier metal, similar to the Earth's mantle."

Many of the rock samples discovered on the Moon have also been found to be magnetized. It has been suggested that this is due to their exposure to the magnetism present on earth.

But others have rebutted this claim by arguing that if such an influence was placed on the Moon, the earth's magnetism would have caused the destruction of the Moon and its orbit many millions of years ago.

Huge disk shaped objects are located beneath the Moons lava seas!

The Moon has large seas of smooth molten rock. Known as 'maria', four fifths of these are on the Earth-side hemisphere. In the center of these maria, huge disk-shaped objects have been detected lying 20 to 40 miles below the surface.

The objects are referred to as 'mascons' and they are said to be located like a bulls-eye at the center of the marias. The mascons were first discovered because their density distorted the orbits of objects flying over or near them.

Some scientists have theorized that the mascons are heavy iron ore meteorites that plunged into the Moon when it was in a soft and formable state.

But could they have been placed there by the Moons caretakers? Could they be for guidance systems, communications, gravity control, or weapons systems?

Volcanic activity on the Moon?

In 1963 astronomers at the Lowell Observatory saw a reddish glow on the crests of the ridges in the Aristarchus region.

This was after a similar glow and gaseous explosions were photographed by Russian astronomer Nikolay A. Kozyrev in 1958. Other observatories also reported a red glow. Although the Moon is deemed to be volcanically dead it, seems that there is certainly something going on in its interior. Seismographic equipment left at six separate sites on the Moon by the Apollo missions picked up a great deal of activity until they ceased operating in 1977.

Is the Moon hollow?

To the horror of some scientists, there are many indications that the Moon is hollow. The moon's mean density... about 3.34 grams per cubic centimeter is significantly less than the 5.5 gram density of the earth's mantle. This density indicates that the Moon may not have a core.

The most startling evidence came on November 20 1969, when the Apollo 12 crew, after returning to their command ship, sent the lunar module ascent stage crashing down back on to the Moon, creating an artificial earthquake. The crash site was 40 miles from where the astronauts had left their seismic devices. The ultra-sensitive equipment recorded the Moon ringing like a bell for more almost forty minutes. The vibration took almost eight minutes to reach a peak and then diminished in intensity.

This ringing was repeated when the Apollo 13's upper stage fell to the lunar surface, striking with the equivalent of eleven tons of TNT. According to NASA, this time the Moon reacted like a gong.

Although seismic equipment was 108 miles from the crash site, recordings showed reverberations lasted for three hours and twenty minutes and traveled to a depth of twenty-two to twenty-five miles. Subsequent studies of man-made crashes yielded similar results. After one impact the Moon reverberated for four hours.

On March 13, 1972, a large meteorite struck the Moon with the equivalent of 200 tons of TNT. After sending shockwaves deep into the interior of the Moon, scientists were baffled to find that none returned, realizing that there is something unusual about the Moon's core. It seems the Moon has a tough outer shell but a light, or non-existent

interior. it would seem like the Moon is more like a hollow than a homogeneous sphere. When NASA first put seismometers on the Moon and struck it, they said it rang like a bell. When they struck it again with a bigger blow, they said it not only rang like a bell, but the whole Moon wobbled in such a precise way that:

"it was almost like the Moon had gigantic, hydraulic damper struts inside it. The evidence we've gathered indicates the frightening possibility that the Moon may be hollow."

– Shaun Solomon MIT

Strange Occurrences on the Moon

During the 1950s numerous UFOs seen over Earth were tracked back to the Moon by government tracking stations.

In the 1950s to 1960s more moving, flashing, and stationary lights were seen on the lunar surface by civilian astronomers, usually inside craters, along with a mysterious glowing cross.

Soviet and American spacecraft in orbit over the Moon began to photograph mysterious structures on the Moon. Although they were censored by NASA, some photos were obtained by such Scientific researchers as Fred Steckling.

The U.S. spacecraft RANGER II took over 200 photographs of Moon craters with domes inside. These domes are nothing new. They were reported in the news media by French astronomers about 48 years earlier. 33 Moon dome photos from Lunar Orbiter 2 were released in Washington D.C., in 1967

On June 1, 1966, NASA admitted to the news media that astronauts had seen UFOs then later contradicted themselves by denying it. Photos of the “Blair cuspid”, taken by satellites show strange spires on the Moon that form perfect geometric patterns.

Tall white spires resembling the Washington monument were photographed on the lunar surface, along with mysterious straight roads or tracks that cut through craters, hills, valleys, and rock piles without a twist. Some of the domes had flashing lights. And several NASA photos even showed long cigar-shaped objects parked on the Moon. One photo showed a pyramid-like object on the dark side of the Moon.

Lunar Life Transient Phenomena?

We now must accept that the Moon is far from being an inert and lifeless world. Sorry NASA, you can't fool us any longer!

Many centuries of observation have noted occurrences on the lunar surface which take the form of glows, mists, flashes and similar illuminations. They have become more popularly described as Lunar Transient Phenomena (LTP), thanks to noted astronomer Patrick Moore who coined the phrase. It largely encompasses all such recorded signs of activity now generally thought to be volcanic in nature.

Ancient peoples throughout the world held the Moon and its periodic eclipses in awe and for many it was a source of worship. From this sprang numerous intriguing myths and legends, including the notion firmly held by many Greeks that this small neighbor of Earth's was inhabited also.

Lucian of Samosata; although Syrian, was a widely regarded Greek satirist and lyricist. He first wrote of his travels to that "great country in the air" in a published work entitled: 'True History'. Although more fiction than fact, it told the tale of a voyage in a sailing ship carried aloft by a whirlwind to the Moon and a subsequent meeting with its inhabitants; claimed to be much like those of Earth.

In 1516 Lodovico Ariosto wrote an epic poem in which the theme was a lunar trip by way of "firie chariet". The astronomer Johannes Kepler, who published his famous 'Laws of Planetary Motion' between 1609 and 1618, also wrote 'Dream'; a book full of fantasies and visions based on the science of the day that included the idea of Moon-dwellers. It was in the same year, 1634, that Lucian of Samosata's original work was first published in England.

Now the idea of life on other worlds was beginning to form in earnest and Bishop Francis Godwin pursued this theme four years later when he wrote: "The Man in the Moon." It recorded the adventures of a fictitious Spaniard, Domingo Gonzales, who trained large birds for an eventful trip that was to take him eleven days. So popular was this and other stories that Moon voyages appeared in over 200 published accounts during the 17th century.

Moon-men were an emerging breed and their strange world was to become the object of increasing interest and speculation. It led to respected astronomers such as Sir William Herschel devoting much of their time to observing the lunar surface.

He himself recorded on two consecutive nights in April; 1787 three bright white spots on the earth-lit side of the Moon which he concluded could only have been volcanoes.

In 1822 German astronomer Franz von Paula Gruithuisen announced that he had discovered a "lunar city" possessing "dark gigantic ramparts." These were to be identified later as consisting of nothing more than haphazard surface ridges.

It was a shrewd American news reporter Richard Lock who became the first person to recognize an opportunity for personal fame and fortune, when in 1835 he successfully duped the New York Sun and its readership. In August that year the newspaper was to publish the first of his amazing accounts alleging that Sir John Herschel, son of William, was using a revolutionary new lunar telescope at a site in Southern Africa and through it had observed goat-like creatures ambling about on the Moon's surface.

The tale gradually unfolded during the next week as successive editions of the Sun carried ever-more colorful descriptions of flora and fauna, also islands, rivers, birds and beasts. Meanwhile, poor Herschel remained oblivious to these events.

Lock possessed a nifty turn-of-phrase and capitalized on the limitations imposed on communications in the early 19th century. He milked it for all he was worth, while the hoax continued, first ensnaring rival newspapers and then even eminent scientists on both sides of the Atlantic.

Readers avidly absorbed every word and were captivated by flowery descriptions of great works supposedly wrought on the lunar surface, such as this:

"A lofty chain of obelisk-shaped or very slender pyramids standing in irregular groups, each composed of about thirty or forty spires, every one of which was perfectly square."

Lock crowned his literary achievement one week later by introducing into the narrative a colorful report of the lunar inhabitants.

These hairy winged creatures were said to be four feet in height and "covered, except on the face, with short and glossy copper-colored hair, lying snugly on their backs. The face, which was of a yellowish flesh-color, was a slight improvement upon that of an orangutan."

A rival newspaper subsequently exposed the whole thing as being a hoax, although it took until mid-September before the Sun newspaper, who became willing partners in the deception, grudgingly owned up to it. Herschel for his part was to learn of this duplicity sometime later and continued his observations at the Cape apparently somewhat amused at the claims and following furor in both America and Europe.

Lunar observers such as W.H. Pickering spent many years at the turn of this century mapping what he himself often described as "canals" present on the Moon's seemingly

ever-changing landscape. These mazes of lines were observed to intersect mysterious dark spots, much in the manner of those more famous Martian canals which had been recorded by Shiaparelli and announced to the world in 1877.

Pickering went on to claim that he had identified vegetation, along with "river-beds" and active volcanoes, or geysers. From his vantage point in the hills of Jamaica during 1919-24 the astronomer believed he was witness to the migratory passage of small insects or animals, in their leisurely traversing of the area around the Moon's Eratosthenes crater.

Throughout the last 200 years many lunar observers have reported witnessing the brief appearance of inexplicable mists, cloud-like shapes, glows and flashes on a seemingly lifeless gray world. Walter H. Haas, who wrote in 1942 that Sir William Herschel's white spots on the Moon might have been the impact flare of a large meteorite, himself observed a "milky luminosity" present on the wall of the crater Tycho.

Astronomer F.H. Thornton reported seeing "a puff of whitish vapor obscuring details for some miles," one February night in 1949.

That same year, Spanish engineer Sixto Campo seriously promoted the theory that a technologically advanced civilization had once waged nuclear war against itself on the lunar surface. Annihilation followed swiftly for all he claimed and the resulting craters remain as testament to the holocaust on a now dead world. However, red glows continue to be observed in the region of the Moon's north pole and blue misty glows have been periodically noted near craters at the south pole.

Russian astronomer N.A. Kozyrev has recorded, via spectrograms, numerous incidents of red transient lunar phenomena, particularly in the 80-mile wide crater known as Alphonsus. It was at this location, in 1965 that the final Ranger 9 probe crash-landed.

Aristarchus is not only one of the brightest formations on the Moon, it is responsible for more than half the number of reported TLP and has been a proven source for gaseous emissions.

Strange Lunar Shadows

These two mysterious incidents began on the night of 3 July 1882. For 45 minutes the residents of Lebanon, Connecticut, were treated to a bizarre lunar display:

"Two pyramidal luminous protuberances appeared on the Moon's upper limb. They were not large, but gave the Moon a look strikingly like that of a horned owl. These points were a little darker than the rest of the Moon's face. They slowly faded away a few moments after their appearance, the one on the right...disappearing first.

About three minutes after their disappearance two black triangular notches were seen on the lower half of the Moon. These points gradually moved toward each other along the Moon's edge, and seemed to be obliterating nearly a quarter of its surface, until they finally met, when the Moon's face assumed its normal appearance."

The second occurrence took place on 27 January 1912, and was witnessed by Dr. F.B. Harris:

"At 10:30 Eastern time I was surprised to see the left cusp showing the presence of an intensely black body about 250 miles long and 50 wide, allowing 2000 miles from cusp to cusp, in shape like a crow poised.

Of course, dark places are here and there on the lunar surface, but not like this. I will say every effort was made to eliminate any error of vision or other mistake... The Moon is very tricky... I cannot but think that a very interesting and curious phenomenon has happened."

But what was it? Well... apparently there exists a high-quality photo from the 1950s or 1960s, of a vast starship flying over the Moon, snapped by an astronomer. It is said to be an intergalactic craft, several miles long, and capable of carrying thousands at a time!

Bright Lights

Did NASA try to distort the truth by replying to reports of flashing lights seen on the Moon by claiming that volcanic action could cause these flashes, while in later statements said that there was no volcanic activity observed in those areas?

Strange lights and moving shadows have been seen on the Moon by astronomers so often that NASA has even published a catalog of them. From the year 1540 to 1967, NASA lists over 570 strange Moon events in a report called "Chronological Catalogue of Reported Lunar Events." The report is also known as NASA Technical Report # R-277.

This full report appears at the end of this book.

Operation Moonblink

Lights on the Moon were being seen so regularly that NASA started a study, called Operation Moonblink (Draft completed in 1965-1966), to investigate them. NASA commissioned observatories from around the world to just watch and photograph the Moon. Within months there were more than twenty-eight documented lunar events.

Several of these events were confirmed by astronomers outside the program. Photographs of these events have never been released to the public. Which is interesting, but in keeping with NASA procedures.

It turns out that the 570 "lunar lights" events cataloged by NASA are just a few of literally thousands of such observations that are regularly being made around the world by amateur astronomers. In fact, NASA took these 570 events from over 2,600 such events they had observed. In countries, such as Japan and Great Britain, where astronomy is a national passion, these lunar activities have been well documented on film as well as still photographs.

Huge objects, four to five miles in diameter have been seen moving across vast lunar craters at speeds up to 6,000 miles per hour! In addition, beams and long-distance rays of light have also been seen, as well as clouds, fog, and mists. All these anomalies on the Moon have been cataloged for decades by credible scientists.

The mystery of the lunar eclipse?

Why is it that the Moon is just the right distance from the earth to completely cover the sun during an eclipse?

While the diameter of the Moon is a mere 2,160 miles against the sun's gigantic 864,000 miles, it is never the less in just the proper position to block out the sun's corona when it moves between the sun and earth. Isaac Asimov explains, "there is no reason why the Moon and the sun should fit so well. It is the sheerest of coincidences, and only the Earth is among all the planets blessed in this fashion."

Is there a sinister reason for this? Do the aliens need to take advantage of the eclipses to make major maneuvers or changes that would otherwise be observed by the humans on Earth? Or was it just for religious, superstitious purposes to control and influence the population?

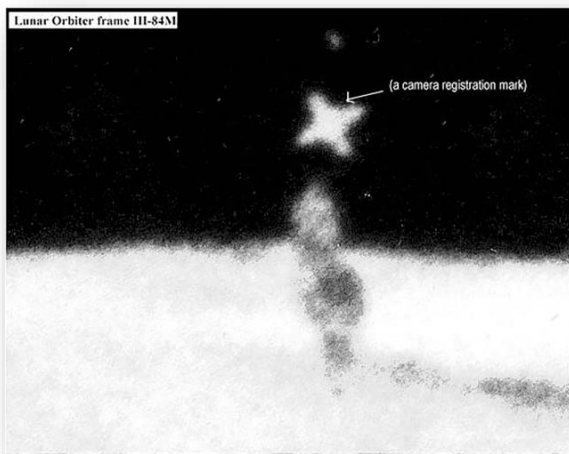
What NASA is Hiding from You?

Suppressed Findings of the U.S. Space Program, published in 1982, detailed a NASA film taken by astronauts on the Moon. It shows Apollo 11 astronauts planting the American Flag on the Moon. Immediately after, a gust of wind blows the flag and it billows out. The astronauts run towards the camera and cover the lens with their hands. From then on, all flags sent up with the astronauts had wires in them to hold them out.

Below you will find some of the lunar anomalies. These were collected from NASA's Clementine lunar orbiter spacecraft. Some of these photos were taken from the Apollo missions from space, others taken from Satellite.

These images are authentic. NASA at first feared releasing them because most people would be shocked to find that life did exist on the Moon. Also, consider that most of the anomalies are made of glass or a similar substance these entities have developed, since they give off reflections.

Most of the anomalies are huge. The bridge is said to be 12 miles long, the shard tower is said to be 1.5 miles high and there is said to be cities the size of Los Angeles near mountain ranges. These are not camera tricks we are viewing here. There is said to be over 400 unexplained anomalies found on the Moon that's enough to show that something is now or has once existed on the Moon.



The Shard

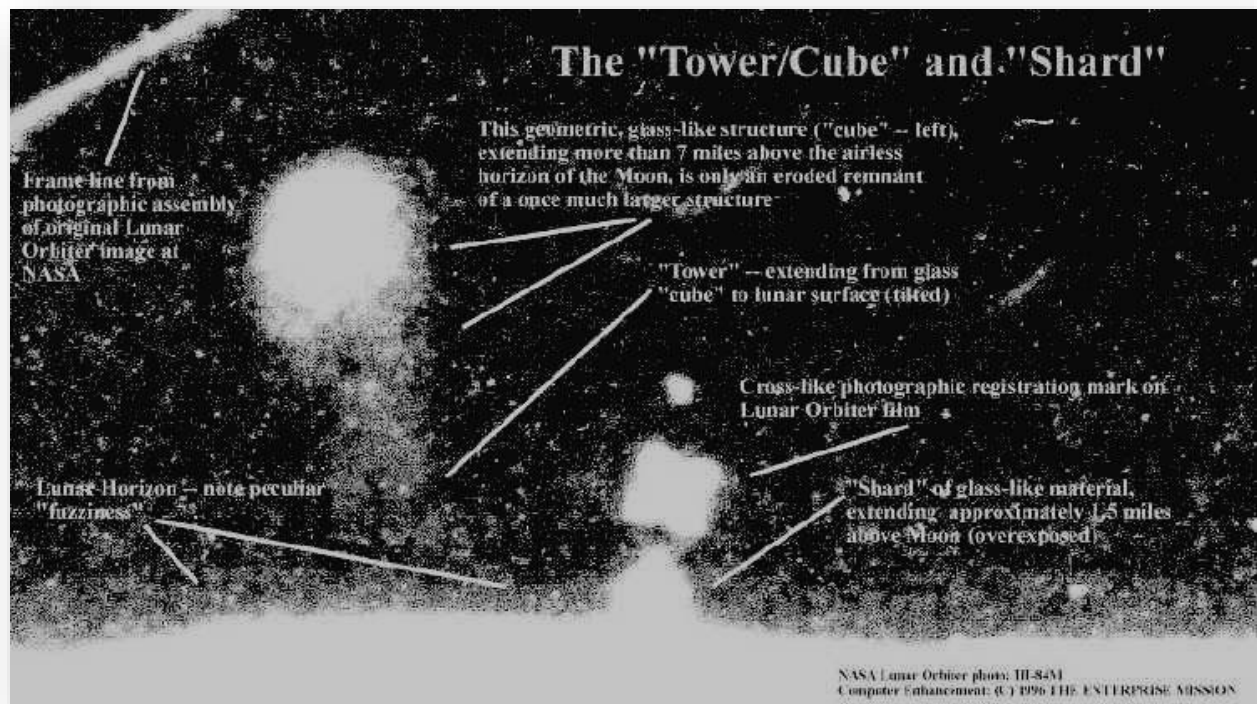
This image is an overexposed 44x enlargement of Lunar Orbiter frame LO-III-84-M. Taken with the medium resolution camera at a distance of at least 250 miles, it shows an object dubbed the "Shard". The star-like object above the Shard is a *camera registration mark*.

Poor resolution images like this one of the Shard have led some to conclude it is an ephemeral "outgassing" event. However, the *Enterprise Mission* enhancements reveal no "spray" or splatter which would be consistent with such a conclusion. The object appears to be solid, though badly battered by meteors.

The Shard has a shadow cast in the correct direction for it to be a real object on the Moon and is aligned with the local vertical rather than the grain of the film, decreasing the chance it is an emulsion abnormality.

The Shard is an object that was photographed by Orbiter 3, a U. S. spacecraft that was launched before the Apollo space missions took place. It is a monument and it is a mile and a half high! World-renowned geologists agree with Dr. Bruce Cornet, who says: "No known natural process can explain such a structure."

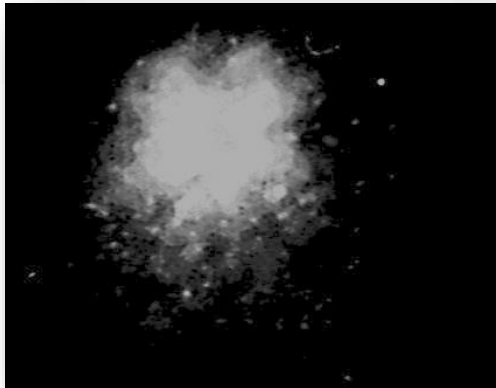
The Shard is a huge and very distinctive feature. No astronomer or scientist denies its existence. Isn't it odd that you never heard of it before? According to Dr. Farouck El Baz, there are many undiscovered caverns suspected to exist beneath the surface of the Moon. Several experiments have been flown to the Moon to see if there were actually such caverns. The public has never been given the results of these experiments.



The Tower

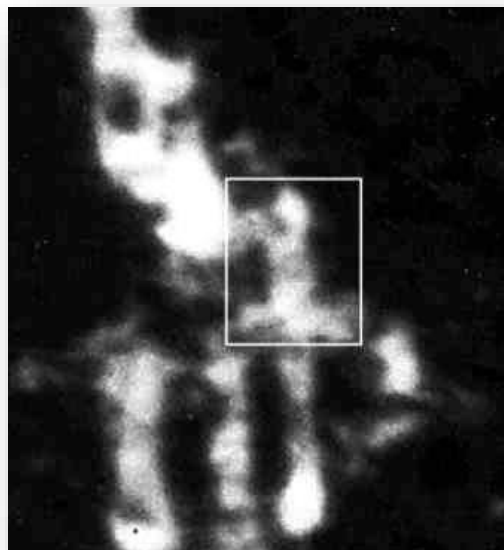
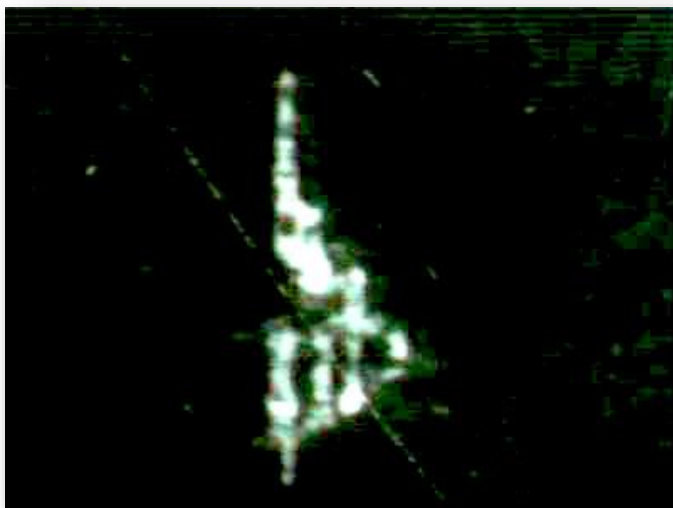
The Tower from LO-III-84M is easily the most stunning and convincing artifact presented so far. Stretching some 7 miles above the Lunar surface, this enigmatic object defies all natural explanation. The supporting tripodal structure is clearly evident, as is the stunning Cube, the top of the Tower.

The Tower is also cross confirmed in several other frames taken years later on a different mission, with a different camera and film.



The Tower is another major structure on Moon that has been photographed from different altitudes and five different angles. The Tower is 7 miles high! Standing close to The Shard, The Tower is comprised of cubes, some as large as a mile wide. These two monuments were built by someone, they did not occur naturally. NASA has clear photographs of these two monuments. These photos belong to you; you paid for them, but NASA has never shown them to the public.

The overlapping, multi-layered reflective glass-like panes are evident in this close up of the "Cube". Note also the symmetrical geometry of the object and the odd whips highly reflective material around it.



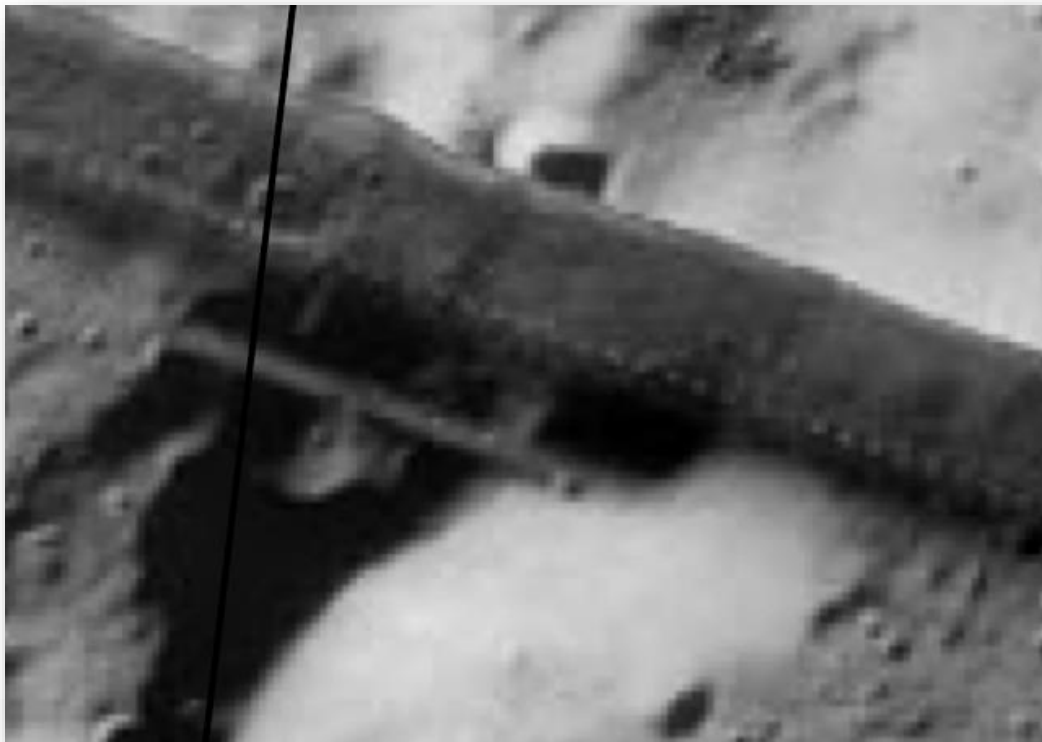
The Castle

This enigmatic object from frame ASI0-32-4822 is literally hanging some seven miles above the Lunar surface. This side by side comparison is from 2 different versions of the same Apollo 10 photographic frame, one obtained by Hoagland and the other by

another researcher. In fact, Hoagland has now identified some *nine versions of this photo* in various archives around the world. Evidently part of "*power winder*" sequence of photos taken by the Astronauts, this allows for positive verification of the reality of this object.

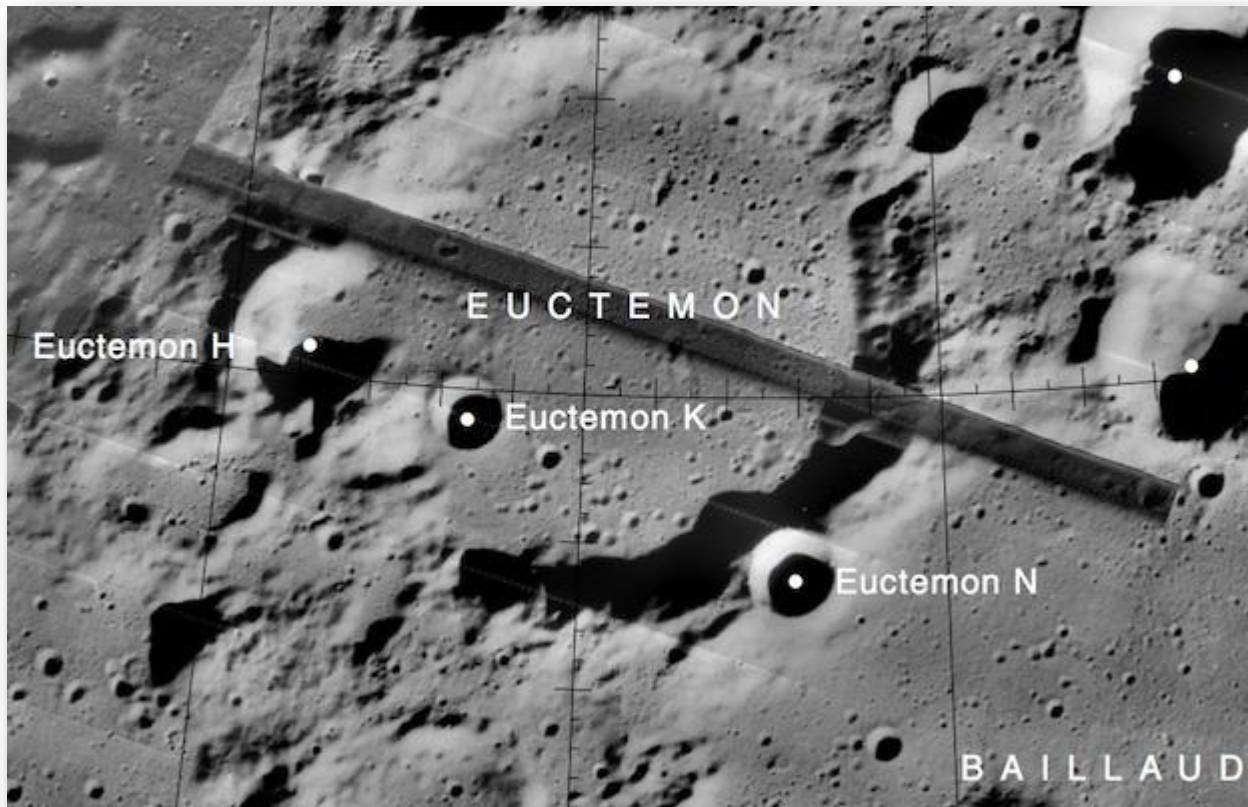
Not only does the "Castle" change position relative to the spacecraft - exactly as a real suspended object would - strange, glass-like "panes" evidently pass between the spacecraft and the "Castle".

This is strong confirmation of a "glass" dome in the *Sinus Medii region* of the Moon. Note also in the enhanced image on the right a "cable" passing thru the tip of the "Castle". It droops under the weight of this object, precisely as a real suspension cable would. These close-ups show the highly anomalous and clearly constructed aspects of the "Castle's" composition.



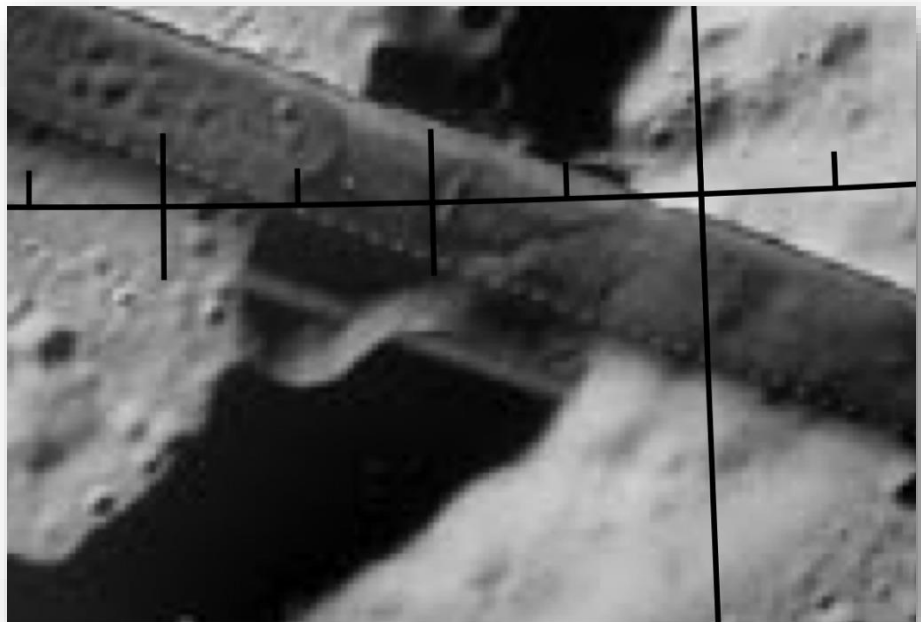
The Bridge

On July 29, 1953 New York Herald Tribune science editor John J. O'Neill saw a 12-mile long bridge on the Moon. He reported his find to the Association of Lunar and Planetary Observers. At the time, they laughed at him. Then a month later an astronomer from England, Dr. H. P. Wilkens, came forward and said that he too had seen The Bridge.



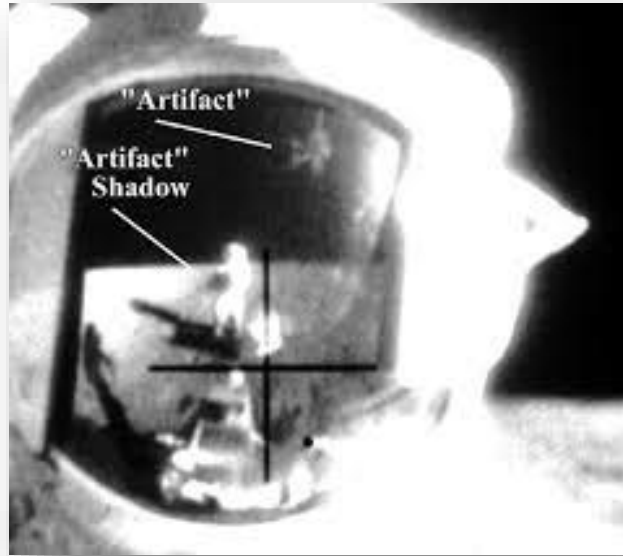
Wilkens told the British Broadcasting Company: "It looks artificial. It's almost incredible that such a thing could have formed in the first instance, or if it was formed, could have lasted during the ages in which the Moon has been in existence."

The Bridge was confirmed again by a member of the British Astronomical Association, Patrick Moore. Moore said The Bridge had appeared overnight.

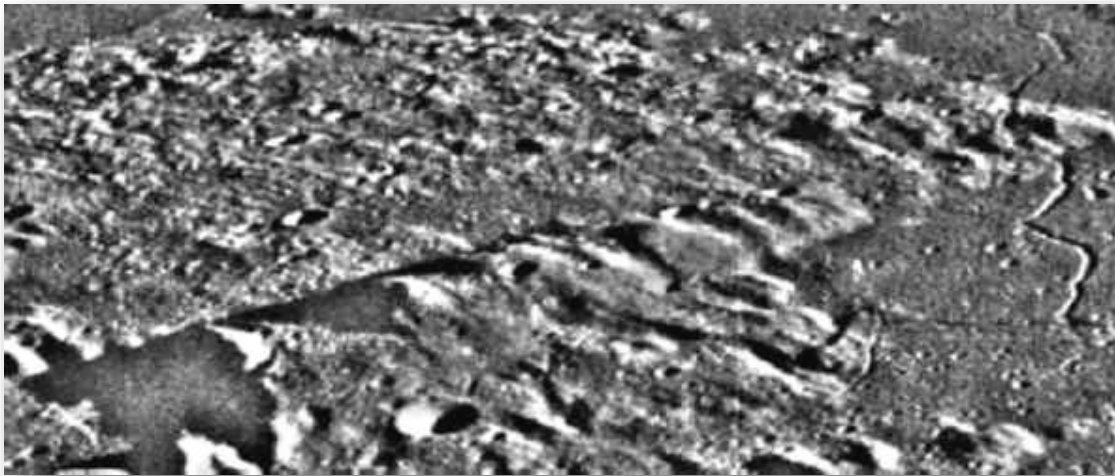


Object Reflected in Astronaut Alan Bean's Helmet!

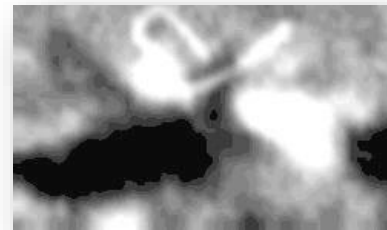
A photograph of astronaut Alan Bean shows the photographer, Pete Conrad, reflected in Bean's helmet visor. Also, reflected in the visor is a "geometric object" hanging several feet above the lunar surface. Also visible is the shadow created by this object. The object seems to be suspended in a "grid" of a surrounding glass-like structure!



Los Angeles on the Moon



This area, roughly the size of the *Los Angeles basin*, displays a highly anomalous rectilinear pattern across the Lunar landscape. The arrangement is reminiscent of a ruined city, and close-up views reveal a variety of unexplainable features. Among them are the "*paperclip*". The "*paperclip*" appears to be mounted on a shaft or pole and may be some sort of antenna assembly. Clearly, this cannot be a natural object if current Lunar geologic theories are correct. Given the scale of frame 4822, this object is immense, literally a sky scraper among the ruins.





Spaceship on the Moon

The story I have to share with you is a bit controversial. It's about the notorious Apollo 20 mission, along with the strange things it found on the far side of the Moon.

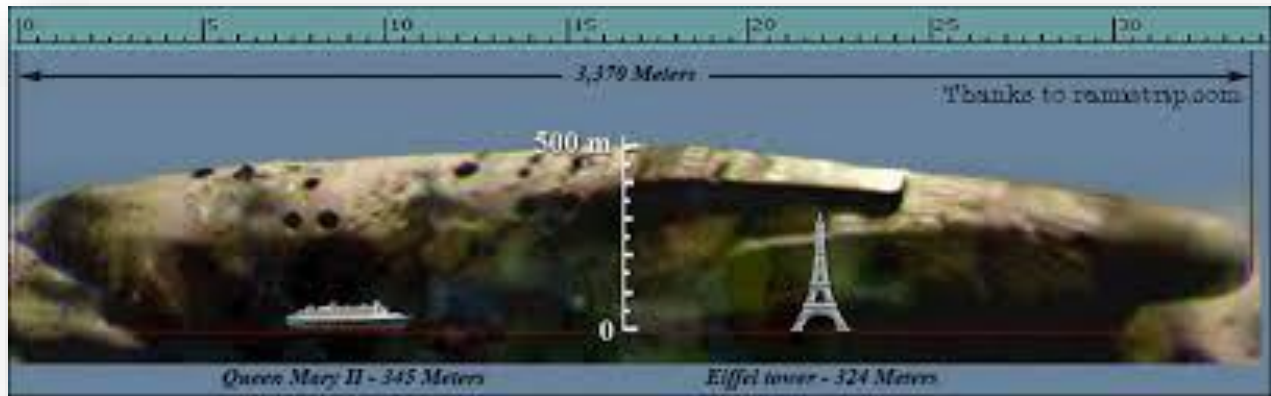
In 1972, NASA shut down the Apollo Program. Budget cuts due to money being needed elsewhere and the public losing its interest was the official explanation. But not everyone was convinced this was the truth.

Many conspiracy theorists became convinced the space program continued covertly and that Apollo 18 and 19 found evidence of extraterrestrial presence on the Moon, but Apollo 19 was lost due to a catastrophic collision.



Despite running into problems as well, Apollo 20 succeeded in recovering alien technology.

In 2007, several videos were posted on YouTube by William Rutledge, a man claiming to have been one of the Apollo 20 astronauts. Initially, he gave few details regarding the controversial videos showing long-deserted structures on the Moon and a crashed giant spaceship.



The photos here of the spaceship on the Moon are real, but I can't verify William Rutledge's story, but it makes a lot sense and is very interesting so I'll let you decide for yourself.

Italian researcher Luca Scantamburlo managed to contact Rutledge and got more info on the subject. Here it is:

After a successful but not uneventful launch, the Apollo 20 crew headed for their destination on the far side of the Moon, a small area in the Delporte-Izsak region, close to the Tsiolkovsky crater.

They wanted to explore a huge object spotted by the Apollo 15 mission. They were amazed to discover it was a huge and ancient alien spaceship, about 2.5 miles long.

The astronauts recovered what technology they could and started their trip home.

William Rutledge is 78 years old and currently living in Rwanda. Due to his age, he says he no longer feels threatened by the secrecy he was sworn to at the time of the mission.

He also stated that it's not up to NASA or anyone for that matter to keep things of this magnitude hidden from the rest of the world.



Alien Base on The Moon

Alien Base on The Moon Footage Released by China's Orbiter The Chang'e-2

There is no doubt that the Moon must be explored and closely examined due to the probability of alien activity on the Moon.

The above image appears to show an alien Moon facility captured by China's second Moon orbiter the Chang'e-2. It amazingly shows buildings and structures on the Moon's surface!

Does this image prove that NASA has deliberately bombed important areas of the Moon in an effort to destroy ancient artefacts and facility's?

China is moving toward full disclosure of the Extraterrestrial reality, if these images from China and future ones are verified as genuine and that this is the area bombed by NASA, they might need to do some explaining!



Cities Found on the Moon?

Did they really admit to it? Here is an extract from the official NASA press-release:

"NASA scientists and engineers participating in exploration of Mars and the Moon reported the results of their discoveries at a briefing at the Washington National Press Club on March 21, 1996. It was announced for the first time that man-made structures and objects have been discovered on the Moon."

The scientists spoke rather cautiously and evasively about these objects. They always mentioned that the man-made objects are possible, and stated the information was still under study and official results will be published later.

It was mentioned at the briefing as well that the Soviet Union had some photos proving the presence of such activity on the Moon. And, although it wasn't identified what kind of activity it was, thousands of photos and videos from the Apollo's and the Clementine spacecraft showed many areas on the lunar surface where this activity and its traces were perfectly evident.

The video films and photos made by US astronauts during the Apollo program were demonstrated at the briefing. People were extremely surprised that the materials hadn't been presented to the public earlier.

NASA specialists answered:

"It was difficult to forecast the reaction of people to information that some creatures had been or still are on the Moon. In addition, there were some other reasons to it, which were beyond the control of NASA."

Specialist for lunar studies Richard Hoagland says that NASA is still trying to alter photo materials before they are published in public catalogues and files. They do some retouching or are partially refocusing them while copying.

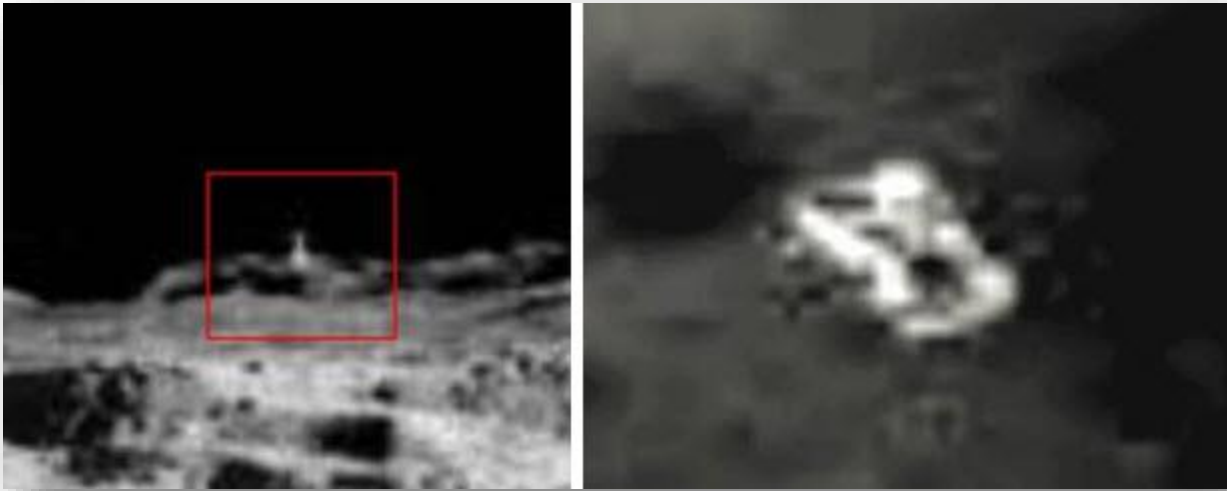
Some investigators, and Hoagland is among them, suppose that an extraterrestrial race had used the Moon as a terminal station during their activity on the Earth. These suggestions are confirmed by the legends and myths of different nations on our planet.

The ruins of lunar cities stretch for many kilometers. Huge domes on massive basements, numerous tunnels, and other constructions cause scientists to reconsider their opinions concerning the Moon. How the Moon appeared and principles of its revolving around the Earth still pose a great problem for scientists.

Some partially destroyed objects on the lunar surface can't be considered natural geological formations, as they are of complex organization and geometrical structure. In the upper part of Rimahadley, not far from the place where the Apollo-15 had landed, a construction surrounded by a tall D-shaped wall was discovered.

As of now, different artifacts have been discovered in 44 regions. The NASA Goddard Space Flight Center and the Houston Planetary Institute are investigating the regions. Mysterious terrace-shaped excavations of rock have been discovered near the Tiho crater.

The concentric hexahedral excavations and the tunnel entry on the terrace side can't be the results of natural geological processes; instead, they look very much like open cast mines. A transparent dome raised above the crater edge was discovered near the crater Copernicus. The dome is unusual, as it is glows white and blue from the inside. A rather unusual object, which is unusual indeed even for the Moon, it was discovered in the upper part of the Factory area.



This NASA photo from Copernicus Crater (image PIA00094) shows a bright self-illuminating object in the distance that resembles a tower

A disk of about 50 meters in diameter stands on a square basement surrounded with walls. In the picture, we can also see a dark, round enclosure which resembles an entry to an underground passageway. There is a rectangular area between the factory area and the crater Copernicus, which is 300 meters wide 400 meters long.

Apollo 10 astronauts took a photo of a one-mile long object called "Castle," which is at the height of 14 kilometers and casts a distinct shadow on the lunar surface.

The object seems to consist of several cylindrical units and a large conjunctive unit. The internal porous structure of the Castle is clearly seen in one of the pictures, which gives the impression that some parts of the object are transparent.

As it turned out at the briefing where many NASA scientists were present, when Richard Hoagland had requested originals of the Castle pictures for the second time, no pictures were found at all. They disappeared even from the list of pictures made by the Apollo 10 crew. Only intermediate pictures of the object were found in the archives, which unfortunately don't depict the internal structure of the object.

When the Apollo 12 crew landed on the lunar surface, they saw that the landing was observed by a half-transparent, pyramidal object. It was hovering just several meters above the lunar surface and shimmered with all the colors of the rainbow against the black sky.

In 1969, when the film about astronauts travelling to the Sea of Storms was demonstrated (the astronauts saw the strange objects once again, which were later

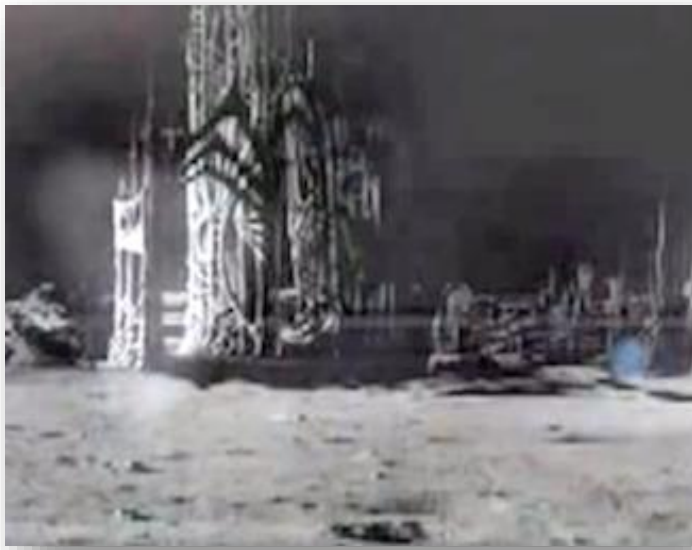
called "striped glasses"), NASA finally understood what consequences such kind of control could bring.

Astronaut Mitchell answered the question about his feelings after his successful return:



Pyramid on the Moon

"My neck still aches as I had to constantly turn my head around, because we felt we were not alone there. We had no choice but to pray."

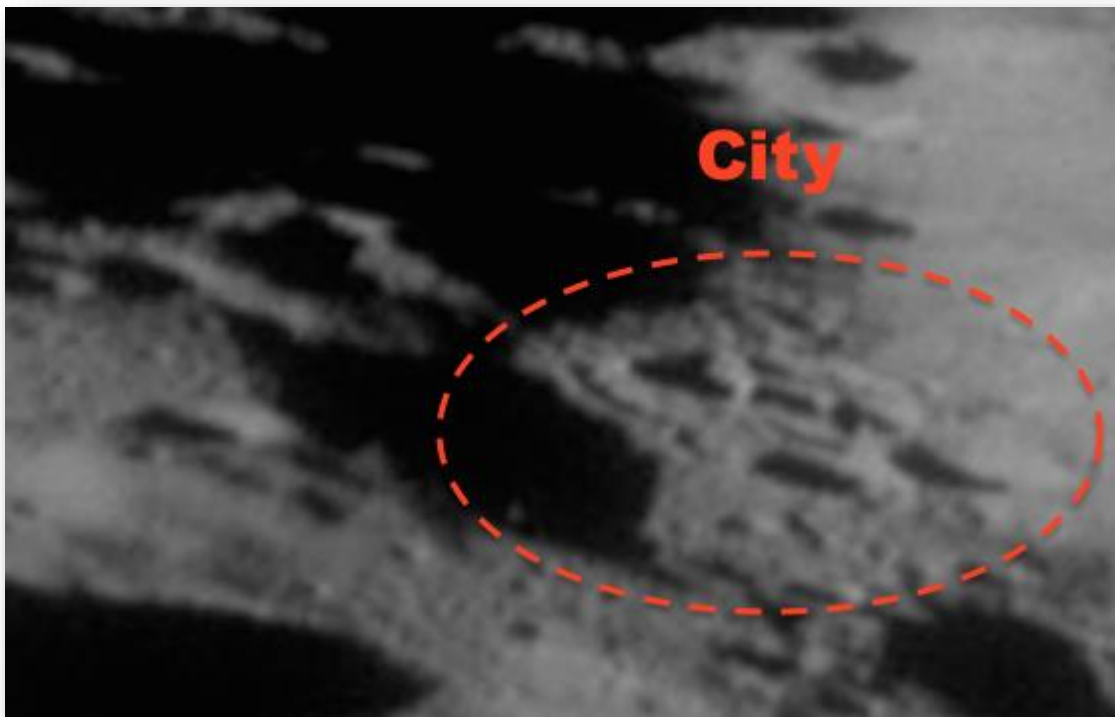


Lunar City

Johnston, who worked at the Houston Space Center and studied photos and video materials made during the Apollo program, discussed the artifacts with Richard Hoagland and said that the NASA leadership was awfully annoyed with the great number of anomalous, to put it mildly, objects on the Moon.

It was even said that piloted flights to the Moon might be banned.

Investigators are especially interested in ancient structures resembling partially destroyed cities. Photos reveal an astonishingly regular geometry of square and rectangular constructions. They resemble our cities seen from the height of 5-8 kilometers.



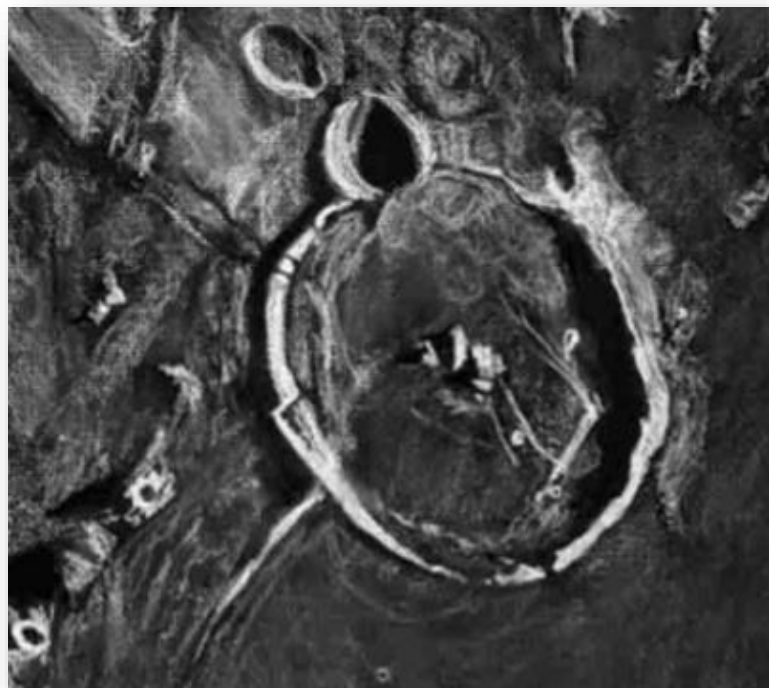
A mission control specialist commented on the pictures:

"Our guys observed ruins of the Lunar cities, transparent pyramids, domes, and God knows what else, which are currently hidden deep inside the NASA safes, and I felt like Robinson Crusoe when he suddenly came across prints of bare feet on the sand of the desert island."

What do geologists and scientists say after studying the pictures of lunar cities and other anomalous objects? They say that such objects can't be natural formations.

"We should admit they are artificial, especially the domes and pyramids."

Reasonable activity of an alien civilization showed up unexpectedly close to us. We were not ready for it psychologically, and some people hardly believe they are true even now.



The Moon is a Spaceship!

When you want to mine a planet, you bring a satellite into orbit that serves as a base of operations. One that can withstand occasional cosmic bombardments of asteroids with a shield thick enough to protect you from lethal cosmic radiation.

The Spaceship Moon Theory, also known as the Vasin-Shcherbakov Theory, is a theory that claims the Earth's Moon may actually be an alien spacecraft. The theory was put forth by two members of the then Soviet Academy of Sciences, Michael Vasin and Alexander Shcherbakov, in a July 1970 article entitled "Is the Moon the Creation of Alien Intelligence?".

Vasin and Shcherbakov's thesis was that the Moon is a hollowed-out planetoid created by unknown beings with technology far superior to any on Earth. Huge machines would have been used to melt rock and form large cavities within the Moon, with the resulting molten lava spewing out onto the Moon's surface. The Moon would therefore consist of a hull-like inner shell and an outer shell made from metallic rocky slag. For reasons unknown, the "Spaceship Moon" was then placed into orbit around the Earth.

Their theory relies heavily on the suggestion that large lunar craters, generally assumed to be formed from meteor impact, are generally too shallow and have flat or even convex bottoms. Small craters have a depth proportional to their diameter but larger craters are not deeper. It is theorized that small meteors are making a cup-shaped depression in the rocky surface of the Moon while the larger meteors are drilling through a five-mile-thick rocky layer and hitting a high-tensile "hull" underneath.

Additionally, the authors note that the surface material of the Moon is substantially composed of different elements (chromium, titanium and zirconium) from the surface of the Earth. They also note that some Moon rocks are older than the oldest rocks on Earth. They postulate that the Moon comprises a rocky outer layer a few miles thick covering a strong hull perhaps 20 miles thick and beneath that there is a void, possibly containing an atmosphere.

The theory was re-vitalized in 1975 with the publication of "Our Mysterious Spaceship Moon" by Don Wilson. He stated that:

"Too many pieces of evidence seem to fit to reject the theory without investigation."

The Earth before the Moon:

There is even tantalizing evidence that in the dim recesses of human memory there have been recollections of a time before the arrival of the Moon. Aristotle told of a people who lived in Arcadia, a mountainous region in Central Greece, long before the coming of the Greeks. The Greek term Proscelene means before the Moon. In Tibetan texts there are stories of a people on a lost continent called Gondwana, said to be civilized before the Moon shone in the night sky.

Bolivian symbols have been interpreted by Dr. P. Allen as records that a satellite came into orbit around the Earth about 11,500 to 13,000 years ago.

It might sound strange to claim that our Moon is a satellite that actually does not belong to the Earth. It is a small planetary body that came from somewhere else. It might have been a Moon from one of the larger planets in our solar system, and it probably had been inhabited at that time.

The Moon is littered with ruins, what shows that it once had an atmosphere and a civilization. That civilization was probably wiped out by wars among different alien nations a long time ago. We know from scientific experiments that the Moon is largely hollow, that is, it has been hollowed out. It is probably not completely hollow, but it does have a lot of hollow spaces in it.

Some claim that the Earth might have captured the Moon when it flung away due to the explosion of the former fifth planet (now the asteroid belt), Although latest findings show that the Moon is much older than our galaxy. So, it is most likely to have been brought here by the aliens.



Most likely it has an immense technological device in it that serves as a transport mechanism for moving the Moon through space. The rest of the hollow spaces then serve as living quarters, and for whatever else they need them for.

As mentioned earlier, there are enough indications that this happened about 12,000 years ago, when the Earth was ravaged by tremendous earthquakes and floods, due to the gravitational tug when the Moon arrived.

Now that your brain is spinning from all this, let's through another idea into the mix. It has occurred to me that we are leaving something out: Planet X, Nibiru! What if the Moon was arriving at the same time there was tremendous upheaval on Earth. Instead of blaming that on the arrival of our Moon, what if we stick with the established theory that Nibiru is responsible for flooding and other effects on Earth as it makes its regular passes through our solar system approximately every 15,000 years. And let us assume that it is true that Planet X is the home to the Anunnaki as has been claimed.



Nibiru shown behind the Much Smaller Planet Earth

The Anunnaki are the aliens that were responsible for the involvement in the civilizing of Earth and in our creation, or at least a part of our genetic makeup. And considering that NASA testing proves that our Moon is too old to be from our solar system...

The logical conclusion is that the Anunnaki brought it here on, or by Planet X, Nibiru!

To find out more about Nibiru, Planet X, check out our Blue Planet Project Book #7: <http://www.blue-planet-project.com/nibiru-planet-x.html>

I just mentioned that the Moon came into earth orbit rather recently, about 12,000 years ago. Interestingly, in 1956 Professor Schindler-Bellamy who studied the famous Sun Gate of Tiahuanaco in Bolivia, published his result in his book *The Calendar of Tiahuanaco*. He thought that the Moon arrived 12,000 years ago, and before this event, the Earth had a different rotational speed and a different Moon.

By studying the Sun Gate at Tiahuanaco, he discovered that the solar year of the Earth used to have 290 days instead of the 365 of today. The Earth was rotating on its axis slower, resulting in a longer day. The 290-day year was divided into 12 months of 94 days plus two extra days. But it also shows that the Earth had a smaller Moon at a much closer distance, giving many solar eclipses. The Sun Gate also gives information on the obliquity of the ecliptic (axial tilt of the Earth was then about 16.5 degrees; now 23.5 degrees) and on Tiahuanaco's latitude (then about 10 degrees; now 16.27). The arrival of our present Moon changed all this.

The Mars/Earth connection:

According to Soviet Colonel Marina Popovich, Russian scientists have concluded that Phobos, one of the two Moons of Mars, is also an artificial structure, and hollow, as well!

This is very interesting since Mars and Earth both seem to have a long history of alien activity.

Phobos has been analyzed as being one-third hollow according to European Space Agency reports!

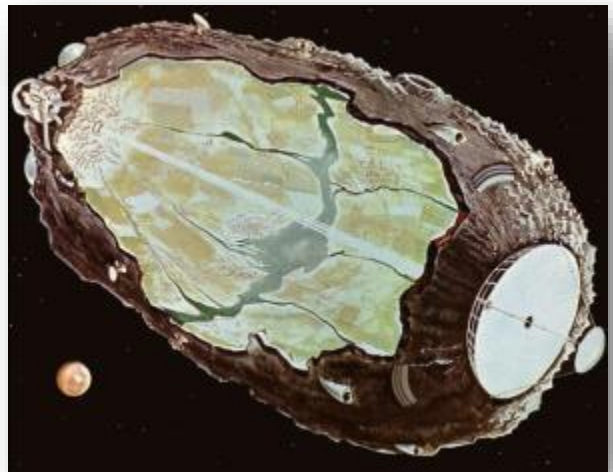
Independent results from two subgroups of the Mars Express Radio Science (MaRS) team who independently analyzed Mars Express (MEX) radio tracking data for the purpose of determining consistently the gravitational attraction of the Moon Phobos on the MEX spacecraft, and hence the mass of Phobos, concludes that the interior of Phobos likely contains large voids. When applied to various hypotheses bearing on the origin of Phobos, these results are inconsistent with the proposition that Phobos is a captured asteroid.

For a Martian Moon that is demonstrably "1/3 hollow" ... as measured by two totally independent space programs, and separated by ~20 years ... under any likely astrophysical formation scenario cannot exist as just a "natural" Moon.

The MARSIS radar imaging experiment -- recounted "a Phobos' interior filled with 'cavernous, geometric rooms ... right-angle walls ... and floors -- detectable via the semi-regular 'structure of the returning, interior radar echoes ...' as they were impressed upon the reflected MARSIS signals"

MARSIS was physically seeing (via this radar) a three-dimensional, totally artificial, interior world within Phobos; and a "reflection void interior geometry" which correlated eerily with the earlier (lower-resolution) Phobos "interior gravity tracking data" No natural "space rock" could possibly possess such an enormous range of "natural radar absorbers and reflectors"; nothing "natural" could reflect (or absorb) EM energy that way across so many orders of magnitude.

In other words, the MARSIS radar reflections officially published on the official ESA Phobos website, contained explicit scientific data, from multiple perspectives, which strongly "supported the idea that this



is what radar echoes would look like, coming back from inside 'a huge ... geometric hollow spaceship'

There is so much more about alien involvement in the Earth and our Moon as well as in Mars and its Moon that we need to learn! The aliens are so deeply involved in our worlds, or should I say "Their Worlds!"

And now a message from the Galactic Federation:

I assume that this following message describing the Great Galactic Wars is fiction, and I don't take it seriously, but I do find it interesting in the descriptions of how our Moon could have been used and what may have transpired in some distant past. Besides, who am I to judge? Is some of this story based on fact? Some of this seems to make more sense than what NASA has been telling us about the Moon:

Your Moon is an artificial construct that was created to be a special tactical station attached to Orion Empire fleets of the former Anchara Alliance. It formed part of the fleet that conquered your solar system about 1,000,000 years ago.

The Moon's purpose was to be the main defense coordinator for the former planet that was between Mars and Jupiter. When we came to liberate your solar system about 900,00 years ago, this planet and its armed Moon were a major threat to our success. Our incoming fleet deployed a powerful battle planet of its own to destroy this Anchara/Orion Empire base; it was reduced to rubble and the result was the Asteroid Belt. The battle Moon was temporarily thrown into an erratic solar orbit that ran between Earth and Mars and finally, about 25,000 years ago, was placed into its present orbit as Earth's Moon.

Your Moon is a unique construction. Before it sustained severe battle damage, it had a thick, Earth-like atmosphere and several oceans and seas. Scattered across these seas were many small landmasses where reptilian and dinosaurian engineers created an ecosystem similar to ones found on Moons in any human-stewarded solar system.

The aim behind this terra-forming was to disguise the true purpose of this sphere: beneath this veneer, the Anchara Alliance had constructed a metallic globe out of a special titanium alloy whose special properties could not only greatly magnify the cloaking shield around the main weapons and control stations found in its core, but also maintain the illusion of the Moon as a benign and quite natural satellite. Its interior housed 16 levels containing laboratories, control centers, and 24 major weapon stations.

When the Galactic Federation battle planet blasted the Anchara headquarters, this 'Moon' fired upon and caused major damage to our battle planet. In the ensuing

retaliation, this battle Moon was severely damaged and thrown into an orbit between Mars and Earth.

Once in solar orbit, the battle Moon was captured and boarded by Galactic Federation forces. It was deeply scarred and adrift. Later, when the Atlanteans and their off-world allies decided to sink Lemuria, this Moon was retrieved, partially refitted, and moved to its present spot as a proxy for one of Mother Earth's two natural satellites, both of which had been used in the destruction of Lemuria.

This Moon was used until very recently by the Anunnaki and their Anchara Alliance allies as an orbiting base to observe and control what was happening on the surface of Mother Earth. The Moon was now disguised as a lifeless orbiting body, but underneath her surface, the interior base had been completely modernized and organized as a mothership controlling a large, hidden fleet within.

The remnants of its former luxuriant eco-system were mined for the minerals and ores needed for the constant renovation of the base and its fleet of spacecraft. Then in the early 1970s, the Galactic Federation annexed a section of this inner-Moon base, which then served as our primary headquarters here until the early 1990s.

During this time, we watched the Anunnaki, their Earth minions (your secret government), and elements of the Anchara Alliance work together to control your world and further their dark agenda. Your Ascended Masters told us that this manipulation had been going on for millennia, but was now approaching its prescribed end. The divine timing for this was the first decade of your twenty-first century.

Procedures and programs of various sorts already set in motion in your society made this shift inevitable, and our role in this was to move rapidly when so directed by them. We were to remain in place and be always ready to complete first contact when your Ascended Masters gave us their 'go ahead'. Our section of the Moon base was under constant duress from the Anchara Alliance until the mid-1990s. Then the Anunnaki changed sides and helped us to take over the whole Moon base without arousing the suspicions of Earth's humanity. The unified Moon base became the center of our Earth operations.

The Moon base coordinates a number of inner-Earth bases set up at facilities that were created after the fall of Lemuria by its predecessor, Agharta. Here we monitor the hidden activities of your secret government's underground bases and maintain a close and continuous surveillance of your world and the workings of the last remnants of the dark. This last cabal is closely watched for any transgressions it might attempt that go beyond the limits set for it by your Ascended Masters.

From our Moon base, we can swiftly interpret their machinations and take decisive countermeasures. Needless-to-say, we prevented many of their more dangerous and heinous plots from manifesting. And in the meantime, their unconscionable agenda had become increasingly apparent to many powerful individuals and groups in your global society, thus allowing our Earth allies to garner new associates from among those who are now deserting this cabal in droves.

While certain important activities, such as the forgoing, are orchestrated from the Moon base, our command center for the entire operation is on Mars, hidden within the vastness of its interior. The constitution of Mars, as previously noted, is quite different from the ecological reports proffered by your science. This misleading charade was intended to keep you believing that you are alone and the only sentient Beings in this solar system.

It is part of an extensive system of control to prevent you from stumbling upon any data that could alter your conditioned view of reality. Nevertheless, we do exist and are very close to completing a first contact with you. These proceedings will include an invitation for you to tour the various bases and living facilities engineered by Galactic Federation scientists. The personnel at the Mars base are looking forward to meeting you and showing you their set-up for the first contact mission there.

As you can see, this first contact mission has many aspects, of which the two most important are the stations on your Moon and on Mars. This Moon is filled with historical implications. His 16 levels, each with myriad sub-levels, once housed endless laboratories and testing stations where its former denizens carried out a variety of experiments on your ancestors, and even on you. The horror from these dark procedures still enshrouds many of his lower levels

Communications from Astronauts on the Moon

There is a report that when Buzz Aldrin opened the door after landing on the Moon, he immediately saw a being staring at him from outside.



NASA director Kraft mentioned that there was a public and a secret private A.S.A. radio frequency between the Moon and Mission Control and that the conversation above took place during a mysterious two-minute interruption in public transmissions.

But don't take my word for it, hundreds of independent civilian radio operators with powerful VHF equipment separately reported hearing this same report about the being from the Apollo Moon-walkers! Soviet radio operators also picked it up and published it in Moscow.

However, the following radio broadcasts from Astronaut Irwin on the Moon were not censored:

“The dome-ical structures are partially filled up. Breach has either flowed into these structures before they were built or the domes are younger than the floor. The area is oval or elliptical.”

What are these domes and structures that were built? Apollo radio broadcasts from the Moon also used terms and phrases “FLASHES OF LIGHT”, “BUILDINGS”, “ROADS”, “TRACKS”, and “HUGE BLOCKS.” And he also commented: “that's the most organized structure I've ever seen.”

When news reporters asked space program officials what these terms were all about, they were absurdly told that these are metaphors for geological formations.

Communications from Aliens on the Moon

Another mysterious radio message from the Moon was broadcast on French public television, but only once before it was blocked. This occurred on August 3rd, 1962.

The transmission came from astronaut Al Worden (Command Module Pilot for the Apollo 15 lunar mission), who had transmitted it to NASA and somehow the signal was picked up by French TV. That transmission appeared to be a mysterious and clearly spoken message in what is claimed to be an ALIEN LANGUAGE.

Expert linguists have been unable to translate the message.

The famous French historian and author Robbert Charroux published the transmission which had been suppressed in the U.S.

At 11:15 an extraordinary fading occurred and contact with Houston was lost. Worden, who was in charge of telecommunications, had his attention drawn by a breathing sound and a long whistle. A sentence was constantly repeated on one note, varying from a small to a shrill tone, and from lightly stressed sounds to raucous exclamations. Luckily the transmission was recorded on Lem's tape recorder, and Worden transmitted it to NASA. Here are the 8 separate words:

“MARA RABBI ALLARDI DINI ENDAVOUR ESA COUNS ALIM.”

I haven't been able to find any translation for this and since it is probably in an alien language it is doubtful if it could be translated. But using my superior brainpower, I will attempt to translate it for you:

“GET THE HELL OUT OF HERE EARTHLINGS”

The Current Occupants of the Moon



*“We Were Ordered to 'MOVE AWAY'
by Aliens on the Moon!”*

--NEIL ARMSTRONG

My friend, there is so much powerful evidence that one or more alien races are operating from the Moon that is impossible to refute this alien presence! Mechanical

rigs, some miles long! Strange geometric markings on the ground and symbols. Giant buildings, spires, pyramids, mining equipment and some of these are several times higher than anything built on Earth! Plus, there are lights, vehicle tracks, pipes, conduits, bridges and more! Did I mention the giant spaceship?

And that's just on the surface, can you imagine safely inside the huge hollowed out areas inside? And that's just the NASA secrets I been able to obtain, how much really shocking stuff is hidden away in their safes?

It would be very difficult not draw the conclusion that something extremely big and important is being done on a massive scale on the Moon and it is being done right now, and it is being done by the Aliens!



Base on Far Side of Moon

It seems that it isn't a question anymore of whether or not there are mysterious 'Alien' structures on the Moon. In the last couple of years, numerous scientists with verifiable background have come forward speaking about a sinister truth behind Earth's Moon.

Ever since the Freedom of Information Act was

created, people have become aware that not all what goes on 'behind the scenes' is made public. We are talking about the numerous discoveries that have been made throughout the years and have been kept safely away from society.

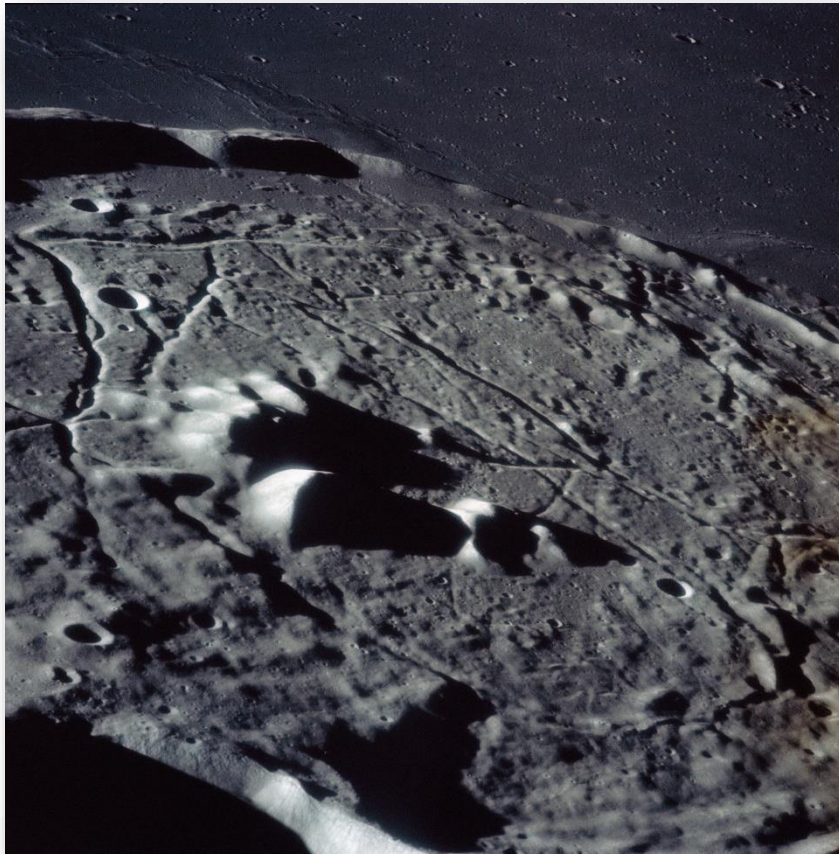
One of the best comments about this secrecy was made by Neil Armstrong when he said that there are: "great ideas undiscovered, breakthroughs available to those who can remove one of the truth's protective layers."

The Freedom of Information Act allows full or partial disclosure of highly classified – previously unreleased—information and archives controlled by the government.

In the last couple of years, a number of scientists working for NASA have come forward speaking about Earth's Moon and the mysteries associated with it. For example, George Leonard, A NASA scientists in charge of photo analysis obtained several extremely 'controversial' images from the Moon.

Leonard was yet another NASA employee who had spoken out about what was found on the Moon, which is seen in some of the images taken during the Apollo missions. Leonard argues that NASA has known about extraterrestrial activity on the Moon and have attempted to hide the information from the general public. And Leonard wasn't the only one to make such claims.

“Read the books, read the lore, start to understand what has really been going on, because there is no doubt that we are being visited. The universe that we live in is much



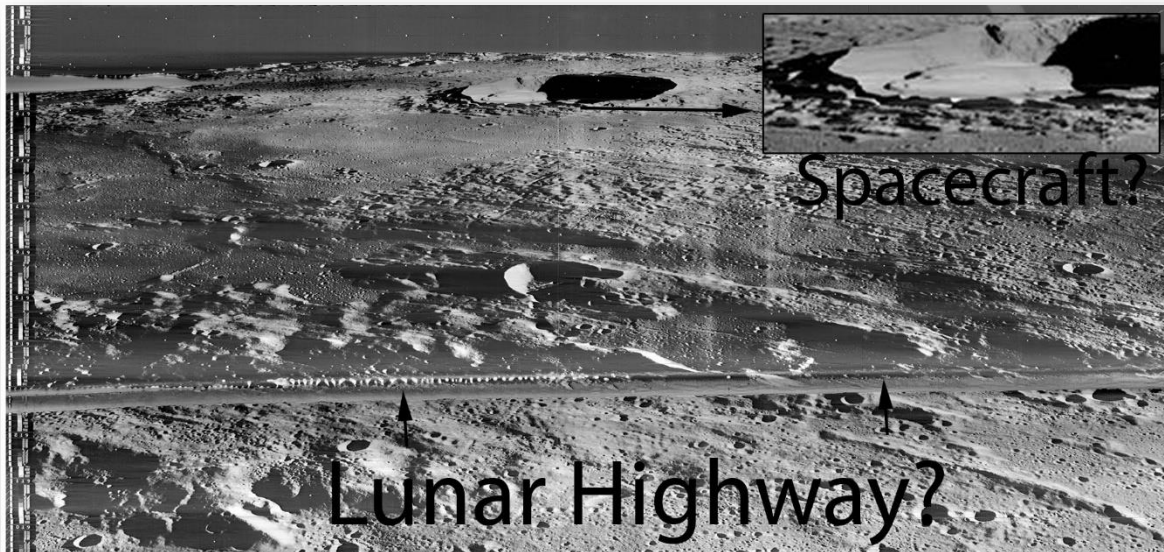
more wondrous, exciting, complex and far-reaching than we were ever able to know up to this point in time. Mankind has long wondered if we're alone in the universe. But only in our period do we really have evidence. No, we're not alone.” – Dr. Edgar Mitchell, ScD., former NASA astronaut and the 6th man to walk on the Moon.

In 1979 Maurice Chatelain, former chief of NASA Communications

Systems confirmed that Armstrong had indeed reported seeing two UFOs on the rim of a crater. “The encounter was common knowledge in NASA,” he revealed, “but nobody has talked about it until now.”

According to Armstrong, unofficially, “We were warned away.” “I cannot go into details, except to say that their ships were far superior to ours both in size and technology. They were great ... and threatening “.

Many people firmly believe that not all of the images released by NASA are the actual originals taken on the Moon, and many believe this is because the original images of the Moon reveal structures and artifacts that would cause pandemic among the general public. And it is common knowledge that there are hundreds of images from NASA that



A 1968 photo taken during a Lunar Orbiter mission to the Moon shows what appears to be a spacecraft that is at least 10 miles (16 km) long resting inside the Crater Manlius. Most of the object is well illuminated by the sun, but the rest is in the shadows of the crater which is approximately 20 miles (34 km) in diameter, What appears to be a spacecraft cockpit is in shadows. The object is a UFO that was being secretly studied by NASA, and the real target for upcoming Apollo Moon missions.

have been altered in order to hide structures, Moon bases, and artifact that prove there is an Alien presence on the Moon. NASA scientists Dr. Farouk El-Baz described this the best way possible when he stated that “not every discovery has been announced to the public”.

In addition to Leonard and several former astronauts who have spoken out about Alien life, another interesting claim comes from Dr. John Brandenburg who was the Deputy Manager of the Clementine Mission to the Moon The mission discovered water at the Moon’s poles in 1994.

In an interview, Dr. Brandenburg, who spoke out about the fact that Life on Mars existed in the distant past— said the following:

“It was (the Clementine Mission) a photo reconnaissance mission basically to check out if someone was building bases on the moon that we didn’t know about. Were they expanding them?”

“Of all the pictures I’ve seen from the moon that show possible structures, the most impressive is a picture of miles wide recto-linear structure. This looked unmistakably artificial, and it shouldn’t be there. As somebody in the space defense community, I look on any such structure on the moon with great concern because it isn’t ours, there’s no way we could have built such a thing. It means someone else is up there.”

Dr. Brandenburg also made extremely interesting statements about Mars when he said that “there is enough evidence to prove that at least two major nuclear blasts went off on the surface of the red planet in the distant past.”

This theory proposed by Dr. Brandenburg is based on the traces of uranium and thorium that have been registered on the surface of Mars. This Martian civilization was wiped out by another hostile alien race from elsewhere in the universe. Dr Brandenburg warns that our civilization could face the same faith.

All of the above statements are clear indications of one thing: Extraterrestrial contact, on a global scale, is inevitable.

Officially, NASA and scientists around the globe have spoken out about aliens, and how they expect we will discover signs of extraterrestrial life in the next 20 years or so. However, many people believe these statements are a mere preparation for a disclosure movement that is going to change everything we believed about mankind, our origin, and life in the universe.

There is so much history involving the Earth, the Moon, our Universe and many different alien cultures! We need to discuss a little of this history before we will be able to grasp what is currently happening on the Moon.

There is scientific proof of ancient nuclear warfare on Earth left by radiated ruins and skeletons, nuclear bomb craters on Earth from ancient times, and buildings and objects with that nuked look, as well as carbon-dating and radiation tests on these things.

Is that tied into the nuclear bomb appearing Moon Craters? (Not all of the craters are from asteroids, it has now been proven that some of these craters resemble nuclear bomb craters!)

And if ancient astronauts could get to Earth from other solar systems, it would be easier for them to get to our Moon because its thin atmosphere and absence of violent weather would make it much easier for construction and mining, not to mention its absence of large empires of hostile Earthlings!

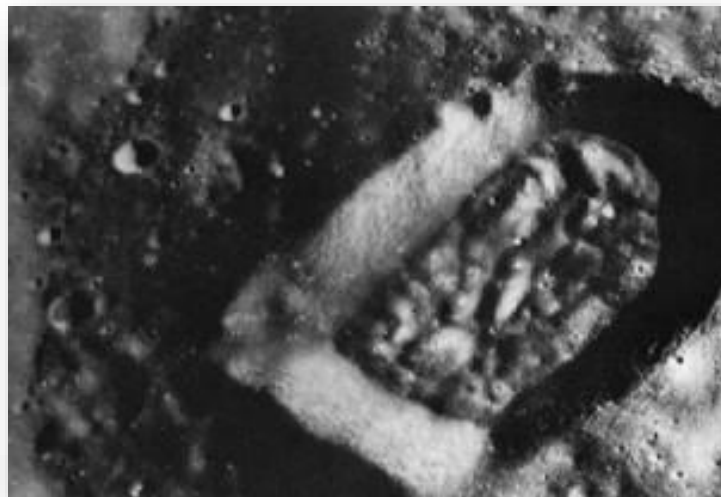
It has been claimed that our Moon was colonized and explored by races from other planets, most notably in the Orion constellation, and that the aliens called Zetans from Zeta Reticuli are active there today.

Some of these star wars were fought on Earth in ancient times when colonies from different planets fought for our planet to try to take control. The Pleideans from planet Erra, Sethians, Centaurians and beings from the reported 12th planet in our system were involved in these battles on Earth and were mostly driven off the planet (except for remaining secret underground cities and bases that all of those civilizations still have on Earth).

The Zetans now have a spaceport on the hidden dark side of the Moon, and many underground cities there too. They also have scientific, military, and mining stations on the surface of the Moon.

This is why nations from Earth have been reluctant to have a presence on the Moon, although there is credible evidence of the possibility of some American and Russian bases already on the Moon, but it is limited.

The atmosphere on one of the Zetans planets has become poisonous and they would like Earth for themselves, but they cannot live on the surface of Earth without creating genetic sub-human hybrids in laboratories, part them and part us. So, they live in underground cities in the United States, Soviet Union, Moon, Mars and certain asteroids off Jupiter.

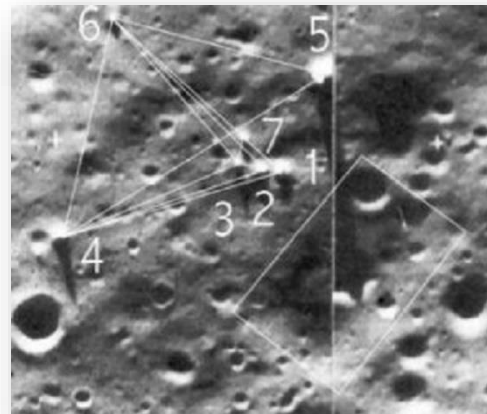


Moon Mining Operation: Former NASA employee, Clark McClelland, claims that Moon mining operations were observed by the Apollo 15 Astronaut crew in 1971

In ancient times, a planet between Mars and Jupiter, Maldek, was destroyed and turned to asteroids by a nuclear war, allegedly from Zetanic influence. Mercury had a civilization and atmosphere and was destroyed by nuclear war, reportedly knocking it out of orbit sending it too close to the sun. Mars also had nuclear wars which reportedly destroyed its oceans, much of its atmosphere, forests, and farms (which were further devastated by a passing comet, asteroid or even Nibiru).

We are fortunate such star wars did not destroy Earth after they set-off the global cataclysms that destroyed Atlantis, Lemuria, Rama, and other continents... and devastated civilizations in ancient Middle Eastern, Asian, and American Amazonian cultures, etc.

Proof in these NASA photos: Researcher and writer George Leonard, whom we quoted earlier in this chapter, spent years poring over NASA lunar photographs. Leonard has said, "The Moon is occupied by an intelligent race or races which probably moved in from outside the solar system. The Moon is firmly in possession of these occupants."



Leonard goes on to say: "Evidence of their presence is everywhere, on the surface, on the near side and the hidden side, in the craters, on the Maria, and in the highlands. They are changing its face. Suspicion or recognition of that triggered the U.S. and Soviet Moon programs."

Russian Findings

Russia's Luna 9 has also photographed artificially made Moon structures. The Russians have discovered several other objects, among them huge obelisks. Russian scientist and engineer Alexander Abramov has calculated that these obelisks are arranged in exactly the same position as the tops of the great pyramids of Egypt. The locations of each of these monuments is based on a grid of forty-nine squares called an abaka.

Pyramids on the Moon

The structures the Russians identified as obelisks have also been reported by the U.S. They are especially visible in The Sea of Tranquility area, right where the Apollo astronauts landed. U.S. observers have sometimes referred to them as narrow pyramids. On November 22, 1966, the Washington Post featured them on the front page. The headline read: "Six Mysterious Statuesque Shadows Photographed on the Moon by Orbiter." (See photo above)

Spaceships and UFOs on the Moon

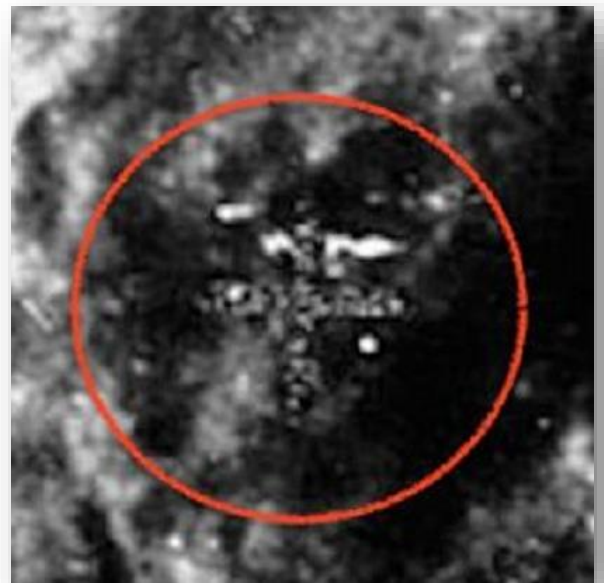
There are some amazing shots of spaceships that didn't get airbrushed out by NASA. Wonder how many clearer, more revealing shots of UFOs got edited out? Or are locked in their vaults?



Photo from NASA Moon Orbiter 5



Why is that Wheel in this Moon Shot?



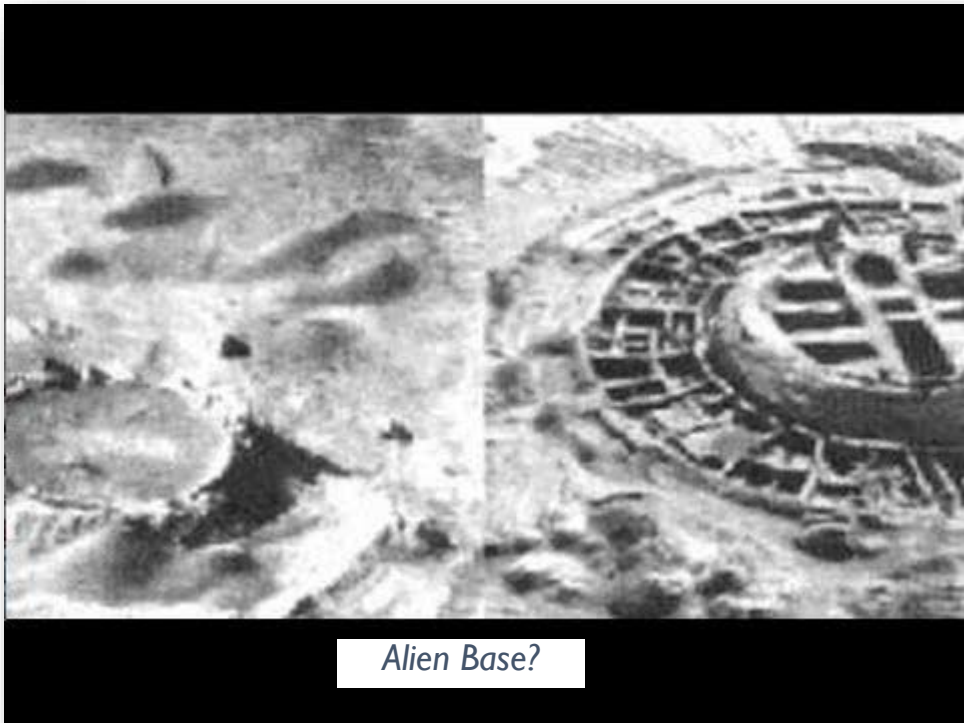
Cross shaped Space Ship on the Moon



Light in upper right corner reflecting off UFO

More Alien Bases on Moon





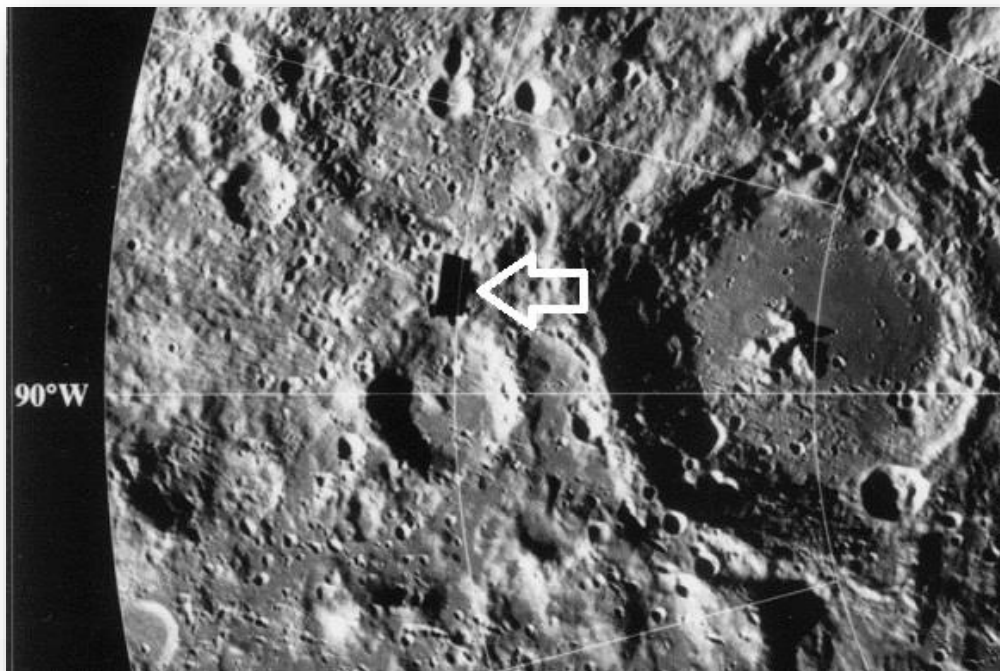
Alien Base?



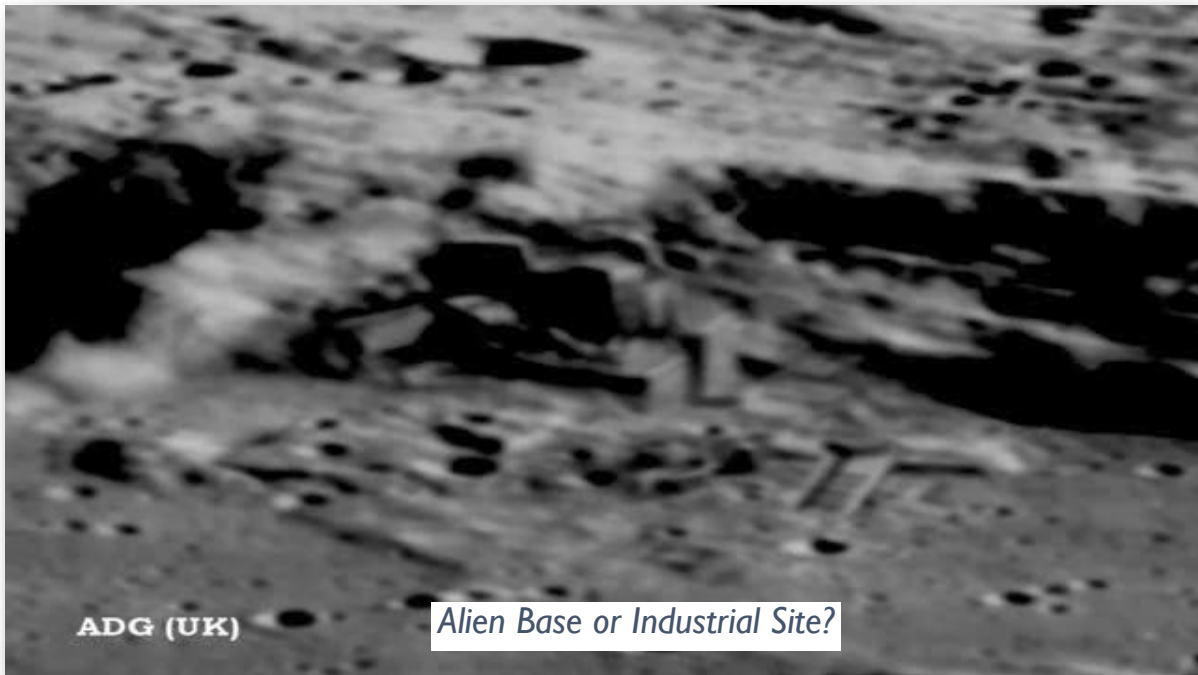
Alien Base or Industrial Complex?



Alleged Complex at Gassendi Crater on Back of Moon



Alien Base or Industrial Structure



The Hubble Space Telescope

On April 16, 1999, NASA finally released, for the first-time, Hubble Space Telescope images taken of the Moon. Astronomers, researchers and scientists worldwide were stunned. Ever since the Hubble had been put in space, NASA had been telling the scientific community that the Hubble Space Telescope did not have the capability to take images of the Moon. When asked, NASA consistently said that the telescope's instruments were too sensitive to record the Moon surface because it was too bright.

This, in spite of the fact that the telescopes instruments were calibrated by focusing on the clouds surrounding the earth, which are several times brighter than the Moon's surface. NASA



The Hubble Space Telescope

claimed that even the dark side and shadow edges of the Moon's surface were too bright. When confronted with this obvious contradiction, NASA refused to comment.

Upon the release of the Moon photos, mainstream astronomy publication, Sky and Telescope Magazine noted the discrepancy and stated: "The Space Telescope Science Institute (STSI Division of NASA) released pictures of a celestial object that most people thought the Hubble Telescope was not allowed to view: Our own Moon."

The recently released images from the Hubble were poor and once again, NASA refused to release any high-resolution images or any infra-red images that the Hubble also records. The Hubble has taken stunning high resolution images of objects that are millions of miles away, such as the planets Saturn and Jupiter, yet NASA claims that the Hubble can't do the same for the Moon which is only 250,000 miles away.

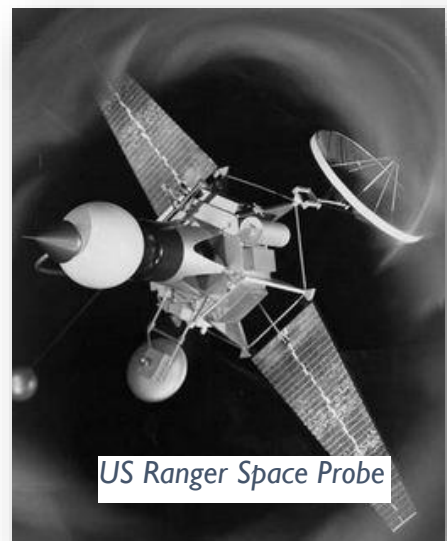
Enough is Enough

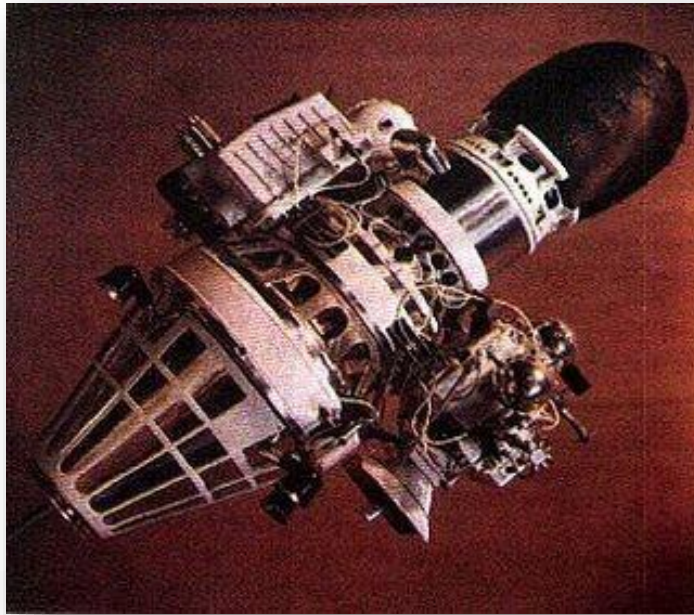
There is so much evidence of other beings on the Moon that I could go on forever. The bottom line is this: There were and currently are other beings on "our" Moon. Want to find out more? Here's some things you can do:

1. Ask NASA for your copies of the Orbiter 2 and Orbiter 3 lunar photos.
2. Ask NASA for your copy of film footage taken of the dark side of the Moon during the Moon missions. They have it; why haven't you seen it? Why have they never released it to the public? Good luck with the first two. Better yet just:
3. Get a telescope. Look at the Moon for ten minutes a night for the next couple of months. You may be surprised at what you see.

Lunar Probe Attempts

Some of the US and Russian Moon probes succeeded in obtaining data, but in their first attempts to land a probe on the Moon, both the U.S. and the Russians failed miserably. It appears that these problems were due to their inability to accurately get a reading on the gravity of the Moon. This was due to the unusual internal structure of the Moon.





Russian Luna 9 Space Probe

The United States

Ranger 3: Missed the Moon completely.

Ranger 4: Crashed into the Moon.

Ranger 5: Missed the Moon by 450 miles.

Ranger 6: Electrical system failed.

Ranger 7: Sent back detailed photos of the Moon in 1964.

Apollo 8: In 1968 orbited the Moon 10 times carrying 3 astronauts.

Apollo 11: In 1969 carried the Lunar Module Eagle, enabling astronauts to make the first human landing on the Moon.

Apollo 12: Landed in the Ocean of Storms in 1969.

Apollo 13: April 11, 1970. The 3rd mission intended to land on Moon, aborted after oxygen tank explosion,

Apollo 14: January 31, 1971. The 3rd mission to land on Moon. Last of the "H" missions.

Apollo 15: July 26, 1971. 4th to land on Moon. 1st "J" mission (extended stay.)

Apollo 16: April 16, 1972. 2nd "J" mission and 1st landing in Lunar Highlands.

Apollo 17: Landed in 1969 and was the last landing of humans that we have been informed of.

Lunar Prospector: Deliberately crashed near the South Pole of the Moon in search of water. They claimed it didn't find any.

Smart 1: In 2003 was sent into orbit around the Moon. Then deliberately crashed into the Moon in 2006.

Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter: Launched in 2009.

LCross: (Lunar Crater Observation Satellite) also in 2009.

Grail: (Gravity Recovery and Interior Laboratory) Launched in 2011

The Soviet Union

Luna 1: In January 1959, it flew within 5,000 miles of the Moon.

Luna 2: Crashed into the Moon in 1959.

Luna 3: Took the first photos of the dark side of the Moon. Also in 1959.

Luna 5: Crashed into the Moon going full speed.

Luna 6: Missed the Moon.

Luna 7: Crashed on the Moon.

Luna 8: Crashed on the Moon.

Luna 9: Landed successfully. Achieved the first soft landing on the Moon in 1966.

China

Chang'e 1: Put into orbit in 2007

Chang'e 2: Put into orbit in 2010

Chang'e 3: This robot craft was landed on the Moon in 2013.

India

Chandrayaan 1: Probe sent to the Moon in 2008

The Moon, how strange that we couldn't figure it out!

The composition of the Moon sure had NASA, as well as the Russians fooled. What is it about the Moon that is so unusual?

Not Enough Gravity? After Russia's Luna 9's successful landing things got much better for both space programs. Luna 9 was able to take gravitational readings from the Moon's surface. The problem with the failed landings appears to have been miscalculations of the Moon's gravitational forces.

The first lunar missions were based on the Moon being a solid, homogenous object. After Luna 9, scientists were able to determine that the Moon was more like a hollow ball, with several large centers of gravity just below the Moon's surface, almost as if there were huge structures built underground. These large concentrations of gravity are known as mascons.

As NASA scientist Robin Brett once said: "It seems easier to explain the non-existence of the Moon, than its existence."

Those Whom Have Talked and Those That are still Hiding the Truth from Us:

"Oh, my God! You wouldn't believe it! These babies are huge, sir! Enormous! I'm telling you there are other spacecraft out there. Lined up on the far side of the crater edge! They're on the Moon watching us!"

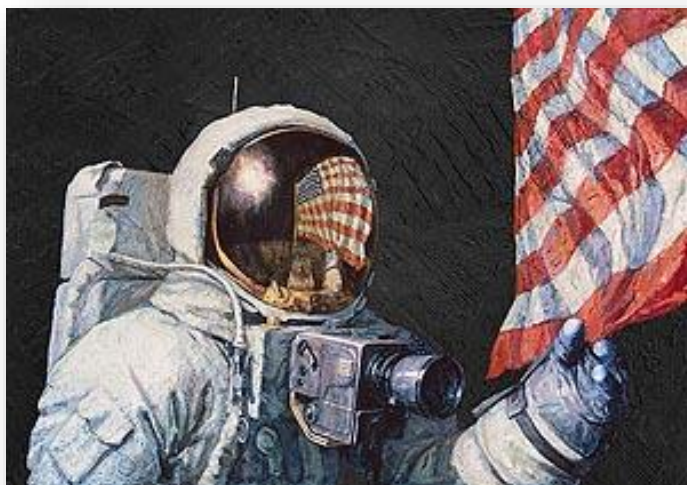
What's there? Mission Control calling Apollo 11.

Former NASA employee Otto Binder states that the above exchange was picked up by HAM radio operators with their own VHF receiving facilities that did not go through NASA's broadcasting channels. Apollo 11 was the mission manned by Neil Armstrong and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin; both men were the first to land on the Moon July 21, 1969.

The Astronauts

No astronaut who has seen alien vehicles (AVs) or ETs is allowed to talk about it, even amongst themselves. If they do and are caught they may be fined, publicly humiliated, imprisoned, or have all pensions and future salaries taken away. There have been 22 deaths (many 'suicides') at Johnson Space Center in Houston.

NASA scientist, David Baker said, "There were a lot of people



*Alan Bean's painting showing the unfurling of the
flag on the Moon*

within the program who went off later and became convinced that UFOs not only existed, but that they represented intelligently controlled vehicles that were not our own! And that led to some concern on NASA's part. This led to their getting the agreement of the crews never to publicly talk about these things for fear of ridicule."

Rumors swirl around about what the astronauts have or have not seen. Underground sources claiming to have intelligence connections say the astronauts saw plenty, and that they were sent to the Moon specifically to confirm indications of intelligent life. Naturally, the astronauts, as a group, deny seeing anything. However, the evidence is so overwhelming against their denials that it's obvious we have not been told the truth.

Researcher and author Timothy Goode states that a personal friend of his who was with British military intelligence was with a scientist who was having a discussion with a very prominent astronaut. The astronaut told the scientist that NASA had been warned to stay off the Moon by other beings. That's why after 30 years since the last landing we have never been back.

Armstrong and Aldrin actually reported that "We saw some visitors...they were there for a while...there were other spaceships...they've landed there and they're watching us."

NASA tried to keep this transmission secret and denied it ever occurred. Since then, a number of people who were at mission control at the time have written their own accounts of what they saw and what they had heard. Is NASA now slowly releasing some of the information? If so, why? Is danger approaching?

There are many second-hand accounts and alleged conversations, wherein both Aldrin and Armstrong state, in no uncertain terms, that they saw huge ships and other signs of alien occupation of the Moon.

Some time ago the Science Channel aired a program called "First on the Moon: The Untold Story.' One segment described a UFO encounter that Apollo 11 astronauts witnessed during a flight to the Moon. Aldrin spoke of something he saw.

'To the best of my knowledge, this is the first time that Buzz Aldrin, an Apollo 11 astronaut, had ever publicly recounted any UFO experience associated with the Apollo 11 Moon mission,' wrote Dave Stone.

Buzz Aldrin remarked: "There was something out there that, uh, was close enough to be observed and what could it be? Mike (Collins) decided he thought he could see it in the telescope and he was able to do that and when it was in one position, that had a series of ellipses, but when you made it real sharp it was sort of L shaped.'

"NASA knew very little about, um, the object reported by the Apollo 11 crew. It was obviously an unidentified flying object,' said Senior NASA scientist, Dr. David Baker. "But such objects were not uncommon and the history of even earth orbit space flights going back over the previous years indicated that several crews saw objects."

"Now, obviously, the three of us were not going to blurt out, 'Hey Houston we got something moving along side of us and we don't know what it is,' observed Aldrin. "We weren't about to do that, cause we know that those transmissions would be heard by all sorts of people and who knows what somebody would have demanded that we turn back because of Aliens or whatever the reason is, so we didn't do that but we did decide we'd just cautiously ask Houston where, how far away was the S-IVB?"

The S-IVB served as the third stage on the Saturn V and second stage on the Saturn IB. It had one J-2 engine. For lunar missions, it was used twice: first for the orbit insertion after second stage cutoff, and then for the trans lunar injection (TLI).

Now NASA reported the separated stage, which was jettisoned far before reaching the Moon, was 6,000 miles behind. Obviously, they didn't detect any UFO.

Aldrin replied: "And a few moments we decided that after a while of watching it (UFO), it was time to go to sleep and not to talk about it anymore until we came back and (went through) debriefing."

Edgar Mitchell:

Astronaut Mitchell answered the question about his feelings after his successful return:

"My neck still aches as I had to constantly turn my head around, because we felt we were not alone there. We had no choice but to pray."

Gordon Cooper:

Most of the Gemini and Apollo astronauts admitted that they saw U.F.O.s while they were in orbit,



Edgar Mitchell, Apollo 14

particularly Gordon Cooper who publicly admitted he believed they were intelligently controlled craft (we have seen his photos of U.F.O.S).

Neil Armstrong:

A certain professor, who wished to remain anonymous, was engaged in a discussion with Neil Armstrong during a NASA symposium.

Professor: What REALLY happened out there with Apollo 11?

Armstrong: It was incredible, of course we had always known there was a possibility, the fact is, we were warned off! (by the Aliens) There was never any question then of a space station or a Moon city.

Professor: How do you mean "warned off"?

Armstrong: I can't go into details, except to say that their ships were far superior to ours both in size and technology. Boy, were they big!... and menacing! No, there is no question of a space station.

Professor: But NASA had other missions after Apollo 11?

Armstrong: Naturally. NASA was committed at that time, and couldn't risk panic on Earth. But it really was a quick scoop and back again.

Armstrong confirmed that the story was true but refused to go into further detail, beyond admitting that the CIA was behind the cover-up.

Edgar Mitchell

After traveling in space, I am fully confident that the aliens are watching us. I do not know how many, where and how they do it, but watching us; We see these ships at all times.

Buzz Aldrin:

Those close to him claim that his nervous breakdown was brought on by his intense interest in proclaiming the truth about what he saw and the government's threats to prevent it.

James McDivitt:

He also took U.F.O. photos while orbiting Earth and we have seen these also. One Soviet astronaut mission in the 1960s, designed to set a new record for time in orbit, was mysteriously aborted right after their craft entered space. Private researchers with powerful receiving radio equipment claimed the Soviet cosmonauts were followed into orbit by U.F.O.s, which surrounded them and began bouncing them back and forth as if they were playing a ball game with the Soviet craft. The cosmonauts reportedly panicked and were immediately sent back to Earth.

Scott Carpenter

"At no time, when the astronauts were in space were they alone: there was a constant surveillance by UFOs."

NASA Leaks and Coverups

First, we need to get something straight, in case you are thinking that NASA is a public entity, answerable to us... Many of us have been led to believe that NASA is a civilian organization, separate and free from the military/defense organizations and their secrecy and restrictions, well think again. That designation, when the government created NASA was just a front.

So, don't be too shocked when you realize that NASA is not being upfront with us and may have been deliberately deceiving us all along.

As an example: While NASA can easily fool us, I believe it cannot fool the aliens. Over the years, there have been more than several NASA launches carrying military payloads that have been destroyed under suspicious circumstance and have all the earmarks of UFO attacks. My assumption is that they were carrying something that the aliens realized was too dangerous to allow it to continue on to its destination!

Remember, NASA is funded by the government who controls the policies by financial pressures. NASA directors and astronauts have traditionally been former military officers drawing military pensions, and many of them who also own stocks or positions in defense industries as civilians.

When in the military, they took oaths of secrecy regarding UFOs, subject to UFO secrecy laws like JANAP-146, The Code of Federal Regulations title 14 section 1211, and other military laws demanding UFO secrecy for life. Punishments include fines up to \$10,000, 10-year jail sentences, persistent harassment, and transfer or confinement to remote inconvenient military stations.

While in the service, people who talk too much about UFOs may be court martialed, reduced in rank and pay, and dishonorably discharged, and in retirement they can lose all retirement financial and medical benefits and their income. In all cases, they are threatened with confinement to mental institutions and the government agencies WILL PUBLICLY SAY THEY LIED OR SUFFERED FROM HALLUCINATIONS, etc. In cases of high ranking officers or key scientists or NASA directors knowing shocking details about alien visitors, these individuals know that they can accidentally and suddenly die in “planned” accidental deaths engineered by military intelligence agents.

Note that the astronauts who talked about UFOs were all from the era before the first APOLLO Moon landing (1969) before the wall of secrecy was imposed and during the years in which NASA publicly admitted UFO sightings.

Why do some of the craters photographed on the Moon have the exact same walls, floors, rims, and other details as atomic bomb craters... and do not geologically look like the other craters formed by meteor impact? The Lamont Observatory and other civilian experts noted that fact.

The NASA program landed a probe on the Moon, its batteries went out, and it stopped working supposedly forever, and then someone or something mysteriously turned it back on, repaired it, and it began working after a year of silence. Explain that one.

Glass Structure Captured on Lunar Farside by Apollo 13 Crew

Consistent Surface Position in TWO Sequential Images Proves Structure is NOT Merely a Reflection



(C) 2003 The Enterprise Mission

Apollo 13 NASA NO. 13-60-8609 (above) shows a large circular glowing UFO hovering over a very dark Moon landscape, or is it a glass structure? Whatever it is, it is definitely not natural.

Plate 115, Apollo 16, 16-18918 has to be blown-up to clearly see the large oval-shaped object inside a crater. NASA has no scientific explanation for this object that does not fit into the natural terrain.

NASA LUNAR ORBITER 5
Photo HR 1033, taken on the hidden side of the Moon, clearly shows a huge cylindrical shaped object appearing to be parked on the Moon with the front section in an opening on the side of the crater at Mare Moscovience. There is no scientific geological explanation.



Apollo 15 photo 1512640 shows a reported mining operation at the Humboldt crater. 3 domes are shown inside the crater Archimedes.

The ancient Babylonians, Sumerians, Egyptians, Chaldeans, Phoenicians, Assyrians, Aztecs, Mayans, Hindus, and Tibetans all left written records claiming they were contacted by ancient astronauts who taught them the basics of civilization, but not technology that could be used against the ETs. Modern historians do not tell us that because they believe the ancients were not telling the truth. How bizarre!

Reliable sources claim that there are buildings and mining equipment on the Moon. NASA photos exist which clearly show these. Thousands of NASA photos have been tampered with. (The skillful use of the airbrush can make UFOs disappear before these photos are released to the public.)

Film taken by astronauts clearly show UFOs, IFOs (Identified Flying Objects), Alien Vehicles, etc. NASA screens all photos before release to the public.

Specialist for lunar studies, Richard Hoagland, says that NASA is still trying to alter photo materials before they are published in public catalogues and files.

Everything that NASA has launched has been closely monitored by at least one 'alien' culture.

Gary McKinnon (UK hacker accused of breaking into computer databases of NASA, US military and the Pentagon) was aware of the case of Donna Hare, an ex-NASA employee who said the agency had a department in building 8 at the Johnson Space Centre whose job was to airbrush UFOs out of all space images.

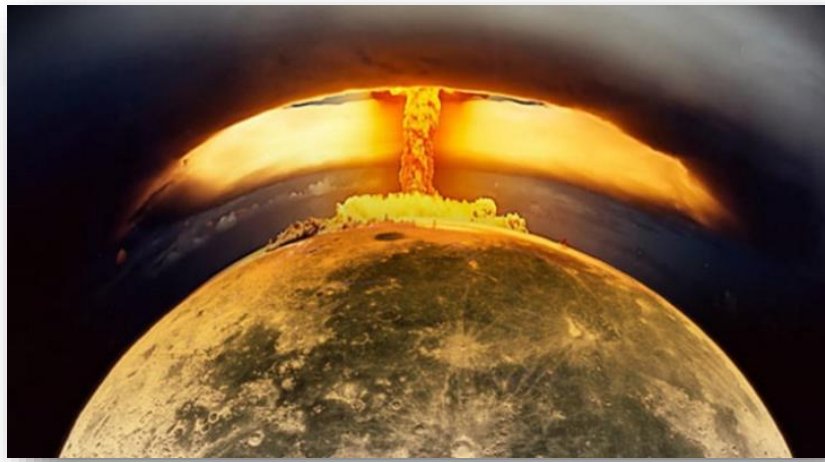
McKinnon found an unguarded computer at building 8 and looked for evidence to corroborate Hare's story. Incredibly, he says he found it. There were a series of folders on the computer labeled 'raw' and 'processed'. Inside the raw folder, he found an image of large, silvery, cigar-shaped craft pictured in orbit over the northern hemisphere.

NASA knew about 'alien' activity on the Moon before Armstrong, Aldrin, and Collins ever set foot on it. Aldrin at one point found evidence that we were NOT THE FIRST to arrive on the Moon.

After first seeing and then taking photographs of footprints in the lunar soil, he then saw the beings that made the footprints (the report and transcripts of conversations between the astronauts were not clear if Aldrin had physical and/or mental contact with the entities).

"Alien Vehicles (AVs) flew within 50 feet of a U.S. space vehicle for one full Earth orbit and then the AV departed.

The first two minutes of the official transmission of Aldrin and Armstrong's first steps on the Moon are silent. NASA officials claimed a TV camera malfunctioned and destroyed the audio; however, others beg to differ. Those who were there at mission command, as well as radio operators who heard the transmission, both agree that the sound was not obliterated. It was covered up by NASA.



The Day We Nuked the Moon!

NASA dropped a 2-ton kinetic missile on the Moon: What did they destroy?
Is it possible that NASA bombed the Moon in order to destroy an Alien base?

According to a set of images and alleged reports, there are alien bases on the Moon, and NASA launched a 2-ton kinetic weapon to destroy some of them, despite international laws clearly prohibiting it.



One of the greatest enigmas regarding UFOs and Alien life is whether governments and Space Agencies around the world are covering up such information. While seeing UFO's on Earth and videos from space isn't something new, in the last couple of years, a lot of attention has been drawn to Earth's Moon.

Notice that rectangular structure in the above photo? The odd thing is that it's located in the Cabeus crater, the very same crater that LCROSS smashed into. No matter how you look at this structure, you won't be fooled into believing it was a natural formation. This 'building' and others like it could be the real reason why we stopped going to the Moon. But that doesn't explain the destructive approach towards these ancient lunar structures. And we might never find the answer to this riddle.

One of the most interesting things about the Moon, which involves a 'typical' cover-up is the LCROSS mission by NASA where they literally BOMBED the surface of the Moon for alleged 'Scientific' purposes!

Despite the fact that it is strictly prohibited, NASA released a 'Centaur' kinetic weapon which ultimately impacted the Moon! In the last couple of decades, several extremely important treaties have made significant impact on Military Space Policy, and the following treaties are of note:

1)The Outer Space Treaty (OST) which dates back to 1967, clearly states that international law applies BEYOND the atmosphere. The treaty of 1967 reemphasized standing international laws and initiated new space-related laws: Free Access to space and celestial bodies for peaceful intent, prohibitions on national appropriations of space or celestial bodies, prohibitions on putting any weapons of mass destruction in space or on celestial bodies.

2)The Antiballistic Missile (ABM) treaty of 1972 (which was signed between the USA and the USSR) banned the development, testing, and employment of space-based ABMs.

3)The Convention on Registration (1974) requires parties to maintain a registry of objects launched into space and report orbital parameters and general function of those objects to the UN.

4)And most importantly, the Environmental Modification Convention signed in 1980 which prohibits the hostile use of environmental modification.

Aside from the above-mentioned treaties, in 1977 a convention was concluded on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques which set out a number of prohibitions also with respect to outer space and celestial

bodies. Despite the above-mentioned facts, NASA modified the surface of the Moon after launching the 2-ton kinetic weapon which created a 5-mile wide crater!

'Officially', the main LCROSS mission objective was to explore the presence of water ice in a permanently shadowed crater near a lunar polar region. (It doesn't make sense to me to destroy a source of water to find out if it exists!) The mission was launched together with the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter (LRO) on June 18, 2009, as part of the shared Lunar Precursor Robotic Program, the first American mission to the Moon in over ten years.

But, why break numerous international laws and go against their very own standards all of a sudden? Well, according to many, the true purpose behind the 2009 LCROSS 'Moon bombing' was far more enigmatic than anyone at NASA is willing to accept.

It is obvious now that NASA's LCROSS mission had a more militaristic objective rather than scientific. Many believe that the 2-ton kinetic weapon that was detonated on the Moon's South Pole was aimed at an Alien Base located there.

This "bombed" Moon base might perhaps explain why we haven't been there in recent years, why would we be so anxious to avoid the Moon? We know that it is a place filled with minerals, it has water (and they really needed to bomb it to find out?) and it would make a perfect outpost for anyone who wants to continue the exploration of our solar system and it would also help us get to Mars and beyond.

Will we ever discover the real reason why NASA decided to break international laws and BOMBED the Moon for alleged scientific purposes? We must assume that it was very important for us to take this action and risk retaliation from hostile aliens. Did we destroy a base that was an eminent threat to our survival? (Did they have weapons of mass destruction like the ones we invaded Iraq for?)

I'd sure like to know why we felt it was necessary to take this action and what the results were. Did we end the threat? Did we make those pesky aliens pack up and leave? We will probably never know. But I'm sure we scared the hell out of a lot of aliens!

Did we not realize that aliens have more powerful weapons than we could ever come up with and that they don't have a sense of humor?

Or is it possible that it wasn't the aliens after all? Could it have been a Russian Base? Or even a still existent Nazi base?

Contact NASA and demand the answers! (That is if you don't mind being targeted with a 2-ton kinetic weapon!)

Why they Bombed the Moon - Thoughts From David Icke:

Icke believes that the Moon is an interdimensional, interdensity portal for entities and energies from other dimensions. He believes that aliens use the Moon as a home base for hijacking signals from the universe.

Reptilians want to filter out anything beyond our five senses, says Icke, so they can manipulate what kind of world we experience. These reptilians feed off of our “low-density” energies that we emit when we experience fear, disaster, war, violence, etc.

The reptilians have also created a hybrid "illuminati" bloodline who have mostly human attributes and who do the reptilians' bidding for them here on Earth. According to Icke, the Earth and the collective human mind is manipulated from the Moon, which, he says, is not a 'heavenly body', but an artificial construct – a gigantic 'spacecraft' which is home to the ET's that have been manipulating humanity for aeons.

Our fake reality is broadcast from the Moon and is decoded by the human body/mind much like we see in the Matrix movie trilogy. This "Moon Matrix" has 'hacked' into the human 'body-computer' system, says Icke, and it is feeding us a manipulated sense of self and the world 24/7.



Alternative 3 – Fact or Fiction?

Is there a clandestine space program designed to save the elite from a global catastrophe?

In 1977, Anglia TV in the UK broadcast an edition of its popular Science Report strand that uncovered a story so colossal it would change the world.

The episode was titled *Alternative 3* and began with an investigation into a string of mysterious disappearances amongst top scientists. What followed was sensational.

The scientists, the show discovered, had been recruited into a top secret clandestine space program, designed to build a base on Mars in anticipation of a forthcoming ecological catastrophe on Earth. This was referred to as the “Brain Drain.”

Anglia TV was immediately bombarded with calls from alarmed viewers. The alarm was unwarranted they were told because, like Orson Welles' *War of the Worlds* in 1938, *Alternative 3* was a hoax.

Produced in a documentary style, and originally intended to be broadcast on April 1st, the program was supposedly a skillful fiction written by award-winning screenwriter David Ambrose.

Although relatively obscure, *Alternative 3* has had a lasting and deep impact since it was first broadcast in 1977. Many now believe the fictional events portrayed in the show reflect reality.

Alternative 3 culminates with the reporter decoding a video tape which reveals footage of a joint US/USSR mission to Mars in 1962. Could there be any truth in such an amazing notion?

Alternative 3 was not designed to serve the public, it was designed to RESCUE the elite: The President and his inner circle, the Joint Chiefs of Staff running the military, key corporate executives, key top scientists in on the secret program, and certain political leaders, directors of the secret intelligence agencies, as well as key members of secretive organizations.

This was all based on results of a think tank of top scientists from many fields which concluded in the 1950s to 1960s, that an unavoidable series of world cataclysms would destroy most of humanity by the year 2,000.

Included in this scenario was the great threat of nuclear war, runaway greenhouse effect, out-of-control pollution and over-population (running out of necessary natural resources), and cataclysmic earthquakes and tidal waves caused by the periodic historically proven shifts of the Earth's axis, as well as a comet (or even Nibiru) projected to come too close to Earth.

The first two alternatives involved using scientific technology and world negotiations with leaders to stop those disasters, but the experts believed that would be hopeless; as well as going underground on Earth which was also considered a bad idea.

Alternative 3 was to develop a top-secret insiders space program with MJ-12 and secretly build underground spaceports to live in on Mars and the Moon. Supposedly, the Alternative 3 astronauts landed on the Moon and built their own bases many years before the first Apollo astronauts landed on the Moon in 1969.

A reliable source claims that we went to the Moon in 1962 with the Soviets. We had been cooperating in space all along, the supposed Space Race was a cover story and a lie!

Is There a Secret Space Program?

While I'm not completely sure that Alternative 3 was valid, based on what I have seen, I can assure you that the secret space programs are – and are far more advanced than is admitted to the public!

In 2001, British hacker Gary McKinnon claimed to have found astonishing evidence that such an out-of-this-world program really does exist. Hacking into top secret Pentagon military computers, McKinnon says he found a crew manifest file detailing 'non-terrestrial' officers. This spreadsheet detailed a list of USAF officers, with their names and ranks.

Based on what else he found, McKinnon does not think this is a reference to aliens, but human officers serving in space. Also in the file was information about ship-to-ship transfers. What made this file doubly strange was that none of the ship names, or indeed officers, seemed to correlate with anything on Earth.

Some ex-employees of NASA, the military, and its defense contractors have come forward in recent years with evidence that supports the secret space program theory. While some of these whistleblowers tell stories so bizarre and incredible they have to be discounted, others are more credible.

Some insiders have been aware for years that there are actually two USAFs, and two NASAs, The first being the actual cover and the second being the authentic that deals with the ETs and space issues.

In 1965, Sgt Karl Wolfe was a young electronics expert at USAF tactical air command at Langley in Virginia. One day he was called over to an NSA facility to examine a fault in some photographic equipment. The lab was processing images of the Moon's surface taken by the lunar orbiter. One thing immediately struck Wolfe. There were hundreds

of scientists from all over the world at the facility, speaking dozens of different languages. Wolfe felt this was peculiar, especially at the height of the cold war.

He got to talking with a photographic technician processing the lunar orbiter images. The man appeared disturbed. "We've found a base on the backside of the Moon," he said. Wolfe was stunned. The technician then showed him contact prints that showed the base. Wolfe observed large domes, towers and what looked like radar dishes. The Alternative 3 program suggested the secret space program had built a Moon base as a staging point for a mission to Mars. Was this it...?

Donna Hare tells a similar story. As a NASA contractor in the 1970s, she encountered an employee whose job it was to airbrush UFOs out of NASA photos. Intrigued, Hare sniffed around for more information. She heard chatter that the Apollo astronauts had observed artificial structures and even spacecraft on the Moon.

John Schuessler spent 36 years as an aerospace engineer at Boeing and worked on numerous NASA projects. He too recalled seeing Apollo images containing UFOs. However, when accessing NASA's official photo archive of the mission, he was unable to find the photos. The numerically indexed images had been removed from the collection.

Perhaps the most unlikely whistleblower for a secret space program is the military of France. In 2007, Col. Yves Blin of the French Department of Defence announced some very intriguing data gathered by their Graves space radar system. Some 20 to 30 satellites were detected that appeared not to exist! The U.S. Defense Department maintains a list of all satellites in orbit, including the classified military satellites of other countries, and none of these were on the list.

These mysterious satellites were, then, almost certainly launched by the U.S. themselves. While not evidence for Alternative 3, it did prove the existence of a clandestine space program of some kind!

Whatever the purpose of these satellites, they would require a large infrastructure back on Earth: facilities, funding, technology, staff, rockets and launch pads, all operating in secret. Is it too much of a stretch to suppose this infrastructure had achieved far more than just launching satellites? Could it have been responsible for the UFO's and structures observed on the Moon by some witnesses?

Projects such as Horizon and Lunex envisaged military bases on the Moon that predated Apollo. Officially they were shut down but..., did they in fact continue to operate as deep black projects? The idea that the US military may have secretly established a base on the Moon is far-fetched but not so outrageous as to be entirely dismissed. But

in Alternative 3, a Moon base was simply a staging point for a mission to Mars. In terms of scale, ambition and complexity this would be far in excess of a Moon base.

However, in 2010, evidence that such a mission has already occurred came from the most unlikely source. Laura Eisenhower, the great-granddaughter of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower, says she was approached in 2006 to take part in a mission to the red planet.

She was told she would be joining a base on Mars, set up as a survival colony in the event of a catastrophe on Earth. This was then, the exact same scenario proposed in Alternative 3. Eisenhower's incredible story was ridiculed by most people. However, she seems sincere and no doubt believes what happened was genuine. But the possibility that she was the target of some kind of hoax or intelligence operation cannot therefore be dismissed.

Evidence for Parallel Space Programs

We all know that the American space program is run by NASA. It was signed into existence by Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1958. NASA was primarily a civilian organization built upon earlier military space programs. Its many high-profile projects like, Gemini, Apollo Moon missions and the Space Shuttle, were subject to much publicity and public scrutiny.

Despite this, the US Air Force continued to operate an almost entirely unknown, vast and clandestine parallel space program even after the formation of NASA. This program rivaled, if not exceeded, the ambition of Apollo and the Space Shuttle.

It operated under almost total secrecy, its scale, scope, and objectives were obscure and only the occasional low-key press release hinted at its existence at all. Could the USAF's secret military space program be close to the one proposed in Alternative 3?

And was their technology and progress far more advanced than NASA's public space missions? The USAF has long since run black projects that were so secret that the public, and sometimes even congress, were completely unaware of their existence.



F-117A Nighthawk

Various aircraft, such as the F-117A Nighthawk, were financed, developed, built and operated under total secrecy. The Nighthawk's existence wasn't revealed publicly until 1988, some 11 years after its first flight.

Could they have similar top secret space projects that remain entirely unknown to the public? A look at those plans that were acknowledged reveals a curious pattern.

In the late 1950s, the USAF spent billions of dollars on Dyna-Soar, an advanced, reusable space plane. They then quietly announced its cancelation in 1963.

In the mid-60s, they canceled plans for a space station called the MOL (Manned Orbital Laboratory.)

Project Horizon was an ambitious plan for a manned Moon base that predates NASA's first Moon landing in 1969. It too was discretely canceled before it could come to fruition.

In 1989, the New York Times reported that the Air Force had shut down yet another planned manned space program, with a staff of 32 astronauts and a space shuttle launching facility in Colorado.

Until the announcement, which appeared in just one newspaper, the existence of this massive, non-NASA space project was completely unknown.

It doesn't seem credible that the USAF would spend so many hundreds of billions of dollars on multiple manned space programs and then quietly mothball them all with no results.

Could it be they were never canceled at all but continued in secret? And were there other, even more secret black projects we still know nothing about?

If so, these programs would have been far more advanced than anything NASA publicly achieved and move the prospect of the kind of secret space program envisaged in Alternative 3 closer to fact than fiction.

A curious diary entry by president Ronald Reagan in 1985 suggests such a possibility may not be so far-fetched. In the diaries, published long after his presidency, Reagan recounts a meeting at the White House with several top space scientists.

About which Reagan states: "It was fascinating. Space truly is the last frontier and some of the developments there in astronomy etc. are like science fiction, except they are real. I learned that our shuttle capacity is such that we could orbit 300 people". Presuming Reagan wasn't simply confused or mistaken, this was for real. But this claim is impossible without the prospect of a secret space program. (Which is a very real probability.)

America's space shuttle has a capacity of 8 people, and only 5 were ever built. The U.S. does not, and never has had, at least officially, the technology to put 300 people into space. The science fiction reference seemed apt.

However, in 2001, a computer hacker from the UK named Gary McKinnon found evidence that cast this obscure entry in Reagan's diary in a sensational new light!

Was Project Horizon Completed and is it being Operated by the Air Force?

Project Horizon was a study to determine the feasibility of constructing a scientific/military base on the Moon. On June 8, 1959, a group at the Army Ballistic Missile Agency (ABMA) produced for the U.S. Department of the Army a report entitled Project Horizon, A U.S. Army Study for the Establishment of a Lunar Military Outpost.

The project proposal states the requirements as:

"The lunar outpost is required to develop and protect potential United States interests on the Moon; to develop techniques in Moon-based surveillance of the earth and space, in communications relay, and in operations on the surface of the Moon; to serve as a base for exploration of the Moon, for further exploration into space and for military operations on the Moon if required; and to support scientific investigations on the Moon.

The permanent outpost was predicted to cost \$6 billion and become operational in December 1966 with twelve soldiers. Wernher von Braun, head of ABMA, appointed Heinz-Hermann Koelle to head the project team at Redstone Arsenal.

Plans called for 147 early Saturn A-class rocket launches to loft spacecraft components for assembly in low Earth orbit at a spent-tank space station. A lunar landing-and-return vehicle would have shuttled up to 16 astronauts at a time to the base and back.

Rocket-vehicle energy requirements would have limited the location of the base to an area of 20 degrees latitude/longitude on the Moon, from ~20° N, ~20° W to ~20° S, ~20° E. Within this area, the Project selected three particular sites:

1. Northern part of Sinus Aestuum, near the Eratosthenes crater
2. Southern part of Sinus Aestuum near Sinus Medii
3. Southwest coast of Mare Imbrium, just north of the Montes Apenninus mountains

The Lunex Project – Was it Cancelled?

The Lunex Project was a US Air Force 1958 plan for a manned lunar landing prior to the Apollo Program. The final lunar expedition plan in 1961 was for a 21-airman underground Air Force base on the Moon by 1968 at a total cost of \$7.5 billion.

The primary distinction between the later Apollo missions and Lunex was the orbital rendezvous maneuver. The Lunex vehicle, composed of a landing module and a lifting body return/re-entry module, would land the entire vehicle and all astronauts on the surface, whereas the final Apollo mission involved a separate ascent module leaving the command module and service module connected in lunar orbit with a single astronaut. The original plan for Apollo was for direct ascent, similar to Lunex.

Lunex planned to make its first lunar landing and return in 1967, in order to beat the Soviets and demonstrate conclusively that America could win future international competition in technology with the USSR. The Air Force felt that no achievement short of a lunar landing would have the required historical significance.

The use of the direct ascent profile was considered to be the most promising because it eliminated some of the complexities of the Lunar orbit rendezvous that would later be used by Apollo: in particular, there would be no need to develop rendezvous techniques in space. The down side was that the Lunex spacecraft would be much heavier than Apollo to carry the extra fuel required to land the entire spacecraft on the Moon and return it to lunar orbit, and consequently a larger rocket would be required to send it to the Moon. After 1968, a Permanently Manned Lunar Expedition was planned.



Photo of Earth taken from the Moon by U.S. astronauts. This is how we look to the Aliens on the Moon!

The Moon – Key to the Aliens on Earth!

All the evidence points to our Moon having come into existence in a distant galaxy, many light years distant from ours. A galaxy much older than ours and probably unknown to us. It may have spent an incredible length of time in its journey to reach our celestial neighborhood.

On its journey, it received its scars from comets or planetary pieces. Maybe some or all of these scars came from its passing through our asteroid belt. And then it got caught in the Earth's gravitational field.

I feel that it is very unlikely that it automatically ended up at its current location. At some point, it was maneuvered in to its current position and hollowed out, or reworked to access an already hollow core. As described earlier in this book, not all of the Moon's scars are from comets, some show obvious signs of nuclear explosions. Those were most likely caused during the Earth Wars after it was already in place.

Some of these craters are openings and contain their spaceships. It has been claimed that there are actually 6 or 7 access points that open into the Moon's interior.

When we look up at the Moon, we should look at it as really being very close to us, an inseparable part of our World. The aliens are on the Moon and they are here on Earth.

To them it's the same, a very short hop between them. It's just like us commuting to work every day.

There is something magical about the Moon and its occupants. Consider for a moment how their use of the Moon helps with their work here on Earth.

Are the aliens a threat to us Earthlings? Some alien races might be a threat to us, just as some of them are here to help us. Consider for a moment that they were involved in our creation, evolution and our continued welfare and development.

Are the aliens Earth invaders? Well, when you consider that they were here before us...

These discoveries about the Moon is just the beginning, there is so much more for us to learn about the aliens and the Moon. **THE MOON IS REALLY THE KEY TO IT ALL!**

Are the aliens evil? Demons? Are they here to invade Earth? Do they want to enslave us? Maybe even have us for lunch?

Before we can even contemplate what's going on with the aliens, we need to unravel this whole alien situation. First, we will have to figure out the different alien races, where they are from, where they are now in our solar system, what they want and what their intentions are.

Are they benevolent or evil? And which are which. What are their characteristics, abilities and physical, emotional, spiritual differences in relation to other alien races and from humans? We are going to need another book in the future to answer all these questions, and it won't be easy to figure it all out!

If they wanted to enslave us and take over our planet, they would have done it a long time ago. They have the technology to do whatever they want. And history shows that some alien group had a big hand in our creation and continued genetic, social and maybe even spiritual evolution and were involved in our improvement as a species.

Also, consider that they may have already enslaved us! The most logical conclusion is that they have always been in control of us. In the beginning, they placed their rulers over us and instructed us on how to live. Then later on we were given hybrid rulers who eventually were replaced by human rulers, or have they? There are some schools of thought that say we are still being ruled by hybrids and we just can't tell the difference. Either way, I believe they are still in control of us. They would be foolish to give up control over us, and they are not foolish, they are very clever.

And there is good evidence that they created us and/or improved on us genetically to use us as workers in the past, so I wouldn't expect them to return to those methods. We seem to have been enlightened by them (at least some of us anyway.) It seems to me that the aliens have a commitment to protecting and nourishing us and our/thier planet.

According to Edgar Mitchell, the sixth man to walk on the Moon: "Aliens tried to save America from nuclear war, UFOs shot at missiles in White Sands to protect Earth." Aliens came to Earth to stop a nuclear war between America and Russia.

Edgar Mitchell says high-ranking military officials witnessed alien ships during weapons tests throughout the 1940s.

The UFOs, he says, were spotted hovering over the world's first nuclear weapons test which took place on July 16, 1945 in the desolate White Sands deserts of New Mexico. The NASA veteran has regularly spoken about his belief in aliens ever since he landed on the surface of the Moon during the Apollo 14 mission in 1971.

'White Sands was a testing ground for atomic weapons - and that's what the extra-terrestrials were interested in.' 'They wanted to know about our military capabilities.

'My own experience talking to people has made it clear the ETs had been attempting to keep us from going to war and help create peace on Earth.'

Dr. Mitchell says stories from people who manned missile bases during the 20th Century back up his claims.

'Other officers from bases on the Pacific coast told me their test missiles were frequently shot down by alien spacecraft,' he said.

He previously said that real-life ET's were similar to the traditional image of a small frame, large eyes and head. He claimed our technology is 'not nearly as sophisticated' as theirs and 'had they been hostile', he warned 'we would be gone by now'.

So, I'm not concerned about any evil intent on their part and I'm not concerned about what different religions may tell us about these aliens being demons. Sure, there may be a lot of good coming from religions, but my guess is that more evil and destruction to humans has come from religious organizations than from anything the aliens may have done to us or are considering doing to us.

Also, take into consideration that some of the original instructions given to us by the aliens was most likely taken over by humans who corrupted it and turned it into our present religions.

Even if the aliens, somehow, become a threat to us, we do have some superior human powers that we could exercise to prevent them from holding us back. Such as our free-will, our independence, and numerous other powers that we aren't even consciously aware of.

We need to empower ourselves to be the powerful and divine beings we were created to be, and not let anyone or anything take that away from us or hold us back! If religion helps you with that fine, if it doesn't, remember who you really are and work to discover that unlimited potential.

Jefferson Souza, writes in the Blue Planet Mandate Book that: "Humans on Earth are very special... We possess an amazing type of soul that is only possessed by us and residents of only a couple of other "sanctuary" planets. The aliens that are in contact with our world are in awe of this special soul that makes us superior to them in several ways." <http://www.blue-planet-project.com/blue-planet-mandate.html>

Edgar Mitchell sums it all up nicely:

Politics and wars, he said once, "look so petty" from space. "You want to grab a politician by the scruff of the neck and drag him a quarter of a million miles out and say, 'Look at that, you son of a bitch!'"

This is from a podcast interview with Edgar Mitchell by Alex Pasternack and Kelly Loudenberg:

Mitchell pointed out that UFO sightings were common near military bases, but not necessarily because they were actually just experimental aircraft or weapons tests: the alien presence was a warning. Mitchell noted that the Roswell crash occurred near America's largest weapons testing range at a time when it was developing its most powerful nuclear bombs.

In his view, the Roswell aliens had crashed while on an important mission: to prevent the humans from destroying themselves and their home.

"Let's hope that that is exactly what the ETs, extraterrestrials, are trying to show us," he said. "We don't need to be this warlike civilization. We need to learn to be a

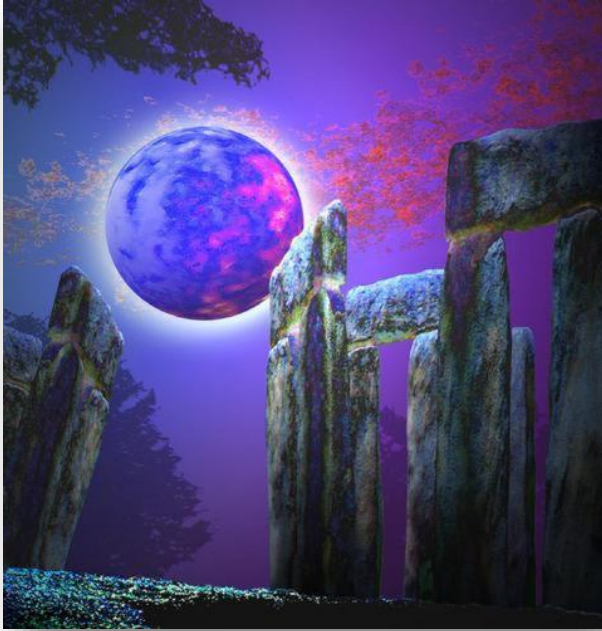
cooperative civilization working together to solve our survival problems and our sustainability problems.”

Because right now civilization as we live it is not sustainable... it's a question as to whether we can make it through this century or not, the way we're doing things right now.”



Edgar Mitchell

The Mystical Moon



Now that we've covered everything about the physical nature of our Moon, its artifacts, structures and occupants, let us dwell a bit on the Moon's mystical, spiritual nature.

Throughout the ages, this Moon has fascinated us Earthlings and not just because of its size and closeness to Earth, there is a more mystical connection!

The reasons for this fascination of ours are obvious:

The Moon enlightens the night, appears as a remarkable and large object in the sky, and more

importantly, we are connected to it! None of us humans can avoid the frequencies of the Moon, so let's hope they are beneficial and not being used to hold us down!

As a regulator of Earth's tides and life's biological cycles, the Moon's importance to our physical existence is second only to that of the Sun. It acts as a stabilizer that holds our planet at just the right angle to produce the seasons and keep water liquid across most of the planet. Without our Moon, the Earth would be as dead as Venus is claimed to be."

Sacred scriptures, ancient myths, and even modern day pagans, all exalt the Moon in one way or another. Omens, spells, wishes, oracles, divination, and calendars have clustered around it throughout history.

Moon magic, the belief that working rituals at the time of different phases of the Moon brings about physical or psychological changes, is essential to various pagan and witchcraft systems.

Witches in Greek and Roman literature were regularly accused of 'drawing down the Moon' by the use of a magic spell.

Nevill Drury, a respected authority on mystical and occult traditions, says, "traditionally, the Moon has been regarded as a 'funnel' drawing on the light of the stars and constellations and transmitting their energies to the Earth."

In Western astrology, the Moon is said to represent the intuitive nature of the individual as well our deepest personal needs, our basic habits and reactions, and our unconscious mind.

In esoteric astrology, the Moon represents attachment to form, and under certain circumstances a variety of limiting conditions are related to the Moon, ranging from blatant materialism to subtler forms of limitation such as debilitating nostalgia, sentiment and regret.

Of course in folklore there is a link between madness and the phases of the Moon. Interestingly, a study of the Moon's effect on mental health patients, conducted by the University of Liverpool in 2000, found a significant change at the time of the full Moon, but only in subjects with a diagnosis of schizophrenia.

Whether we are conscious of it or not, the Moon exerts some sort of influence upon our biological and psychological states. But does it go any deeper than this?

Just a thought, could the Moon be some kind of giant apparatus designed to control the Earth and its occupants? Are we being manipulated or is it beneficial in nature, used to keep everything running properly and in tune?

Or, is it possible that all, or a part of the environment we live in on the Earth is provided by a giant hologram beamed down from the Earth? And if that is correct, what happens to us if we happen to knock out the projector with one of our nuke strikes?

As mentioned earlier, the effects of the Moon on Earth are life-giving and the Moon just may have been positioned here so that life could begin and thrive on Earth. And keep in mind, that as we discuss the possibilities of negative, sinister uses of the Moon against us, that the only verifiable effects that we've discovered so far are positive ones.

Are you "Food for the Moon?"

Are you ready to break free and be self-controlled? Are you concerned about being controlled by influences from the Moon and the aliens in residence there?

The "Fourth Way" philosophy claims to help individuals cease to be slaves of external and internal influences by building up a core of heightened consciousness.

Its ultimate goal is the realization of the full potential of human evolutionary possibilities. Its founder, George Gurdjieff (1872-1949), frequently spoke of the thoughtless mechanical behavior of humanity, and was fond of commenting that humans are "food for the Moon." What did Gurdjieff mean by this phrase?

Peter Ouspensky, Gurdjieff's most famous disciple, lectured at length concerning the Moon's role in human affairs and its place in the cosmological scheme of things. Ouspensky said the Moon drives the individual's mechanical aspects like a pendulum moves the gears of a clock.

The degree to which one's actions are driven by the Moon is proportional to one's level of contact with higher influences. For those people incapable of moving themselves through life by nobler spiritual impulses, the Moon provides a propulsive force. Without this force, mechanical individuals would be passive as puppets without a puppeteer.

As to how organic life feeds the Moon, Gurdjieff taught that most human beings are mere "slugs" with no souls and that following death their remaining psychic energy is "food for the Moon."

Like a magnet, the Moon draws the fine matter of human souls into it: "Everything living on the Earth, people, animals, plants, is food for the Moon. The Moon is a huge living being feeding upon all that lives and grows on the Earth."

Only through an intensive effort of conscious evolution - what he called "self-remembering" - was it possible for an individual to escape being eaten by the Moon.

"The liberation that comes with the growth of mental powers and faculties is liberation from the Moon."

Gurdjieff always maintained Man is not truly conscious, and his actions are entirely mechanical:

"Everything 'happens,' he cannot 'do' anything. He is a machine controlled by accidental shocks from outside."

To escape these deleterious lunar influences, Ouspensky said we must, "create Moon within ourselves." By this he meant we must develop within a driving mechanism that takes the place of the external lunar influence; in this way, we can break free of the puppeteer.

Boris Mouravieff, who was an associate of both Gurdjieff and Ouspensky, formulated an esoteric system for spiritual evolution founded upon the inner traditions of Eastern Orthodoxy and Fourth Way principles.

He concurs with Gurdjieff and Ouspensky on the role of the Moon, but also warns, "that organic life functions as a transmitter station sending refined energy to the Moon to assist its growth.

Despite increases in the human population and thus an increase in quantity of energy transferred, times of peace do not produce sufficient energy and so catalysts for suffering such as wars and catastrophes arise to sustain the process."

It is said that aliens live off of human emotions, so they do everything they can to stir things up on Earth. And our Earthly governments and/or those seeking a New World Order also like to keep conflicts and competitions between humans at a high pitch, so as to control them and to distract from what is really going on.

So now how does all this relate? If these groups have the same agendas, are they also one in the same?

MouraviEFF and Ouspensky emphasize that despite the hypnotic nature of the Moon and the urgent necessity for individuals to overcome its influence, there is still an important cosmological reason for its existence.

If nothing else, the Moon's unique position in relation to the Earth was paramount in making physical 'conscious' life possible.

Now, what if, in the above copy, if we were to substitute where it mentions "energy going to the Moon," with "energy going to the aliens on the Moon." Wouldn't that make more sense?

Madame Blavatsky's view of the Moon's relationship to the Earth is similar to Fourth Way thinking: They both agree the Moon is vampirizing the life forms of Earth. All schools of esoteric philosophy have the solution.

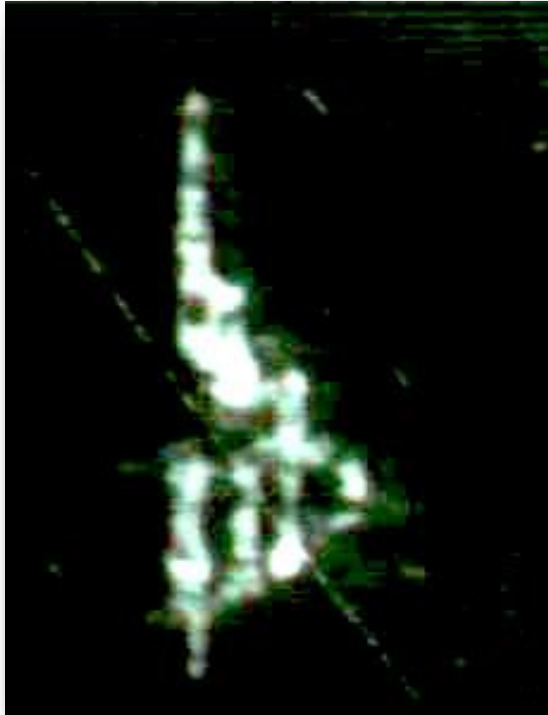
By overcoming our mechanical tendencies, we strengthen our resistance to the lunar effect, and for that matter all planetary influences.

And by "creating Moon" within ourselves - that is, building up our essential self - we not only gain victory over the negative lunar influence, but awaken to a higher level of consciousness.

The Soul Machine

Is this what the aliens are up to on the Moon?

Does this refer to what Whitley Strieber had been told by the aliens, that they recycle souls?



Is this tall crystal structure on the far side of the Moon what has been referred to as the Soul Machine?

It has been said that on the other side of the Moon lies a Chrystal Machine that looks like Glass, it's several miles tall and what it apparently does defies logic and understanding because it involves a technology that is so advanced that it's amazingly sinister and incomprehensible for a mere human to understand.

We human beings are called containers by the Draco Reptilians and the Greys who own our planet. They strung an electromagnetic field around the Earth and what this machine does is even more amazing. We Humans are an electromagnetic light field surrounded in Flesh, this flesh that we dwell in is only temporary and when we die our soul electrical field has no way of leaving Earth peacefully.

It gets trapped by this Machine that takes in the Souls from this planet and get either

shipped back to Earth to new vessels (babies forming in mother's wombs), or get shipped elsewhere like a commodity. Our souls have been recycled over and over again, and every time this happens the ET's absorb our life experiences and erase our memory from our soul matrix. That is why we can't remember our past lives and when some of you do remember, they declare you insane.

This Conspiracy is much more than what we can understand because it involves very deep realities that we simply can't understand right now. It is very frightening, but one day we will break free from bondage.

To the aliens, there is no difference between an empty beer can and an empty body. This sounds incredibly similar to some information Robert Lazar claimed to have come

across as he was working at the S-4 site within Area-51 reverse-engineering alien spacecraft. In the briefing papers, which included short overviews of other projects connected with his own, there was “a book that was almost like a history of the development of the human race” which “was written from a different point of view.”

Here is where he said that whenever “the word ‘human’ came up, it was always replaced with the word ‘containers’” and that “they were talking about the preservation of the containers, and how unique they are” and how “very difficult to find.”

The implication, of course, is that by “containers” they are referring to human bodies.

Obviously, the technological means of detaching the soul from the body, storing it, and re-attaching it to another body is not necessary; it would seem that we all reincarnate as a natural process.

When the aliens create these spare bodies, and store them in reserve, they evidently require being placed in what is called “activation containers”, which is the clear, cylindrical tubes. They have a light on the top, and the body must be bathed in this light for a certain number of hours before it can be entered.

In his book, “The Threat”, David Jacobs describes how during the four-and-a-half-day abduction of Alison Reed she was taken by a hybrid to a room where she was to meet up with her escort, who had been with her throughout the experience. The room was “large, circular, and had a vaulted ceiling” from which a yellow light streamed to the center of the room into a round sphere of light. She “heard a humming sound” and “saw approximately forty tanks filled with liquid in a horseshoe arrangement”, with each of them tilted slightly back and situated “around the circular wall.”

If true, these stories seem to indicate that the aliens have the capability to guide, through technology, a reincarnation process.

They can separate consciousness from the body with invisible energy beams and mysterious black boxes. With those black boxes, they can also store that consciousness. With the sphere, we merely find the logical extension of the black box device in this respect: not a mere portable container for consciousness, but a “repository of souls.” With the black box one can also enforce consciousness transference into another body. One can also evidently preserve back-up bodies in case of death — in any case, the new body is typically a clone of the first. This would appear to echo what Strieber was allegedly once told by one of the greys, namely: “We recycle souls”.

Gil is handing out NASA Software! NASA may have paid millions to develop this software, but I'm giving it to you free!

Did I sneak into NASA or something like that? No, NASA says it OK to give all this out to you! While some of this may not be practical for your everyday use, unless you are ready to put a craft together and zip off to the Moon, some of it you may find practical and they are a lot of fun! You already paid for this stuff with your tax dollars, so you might as well get some use out of it. And did I already say FREE? Yes, it is free and the CIA won't knock on your door for you using it.

Below is the direct link to the complete list of free NASA software and then below that is a list of a few of my favorites:

<https://software.nasa.gov/>

If you're putting together a flock of drones or a constellation of satellites, there's the [Formation Flying System for UAVs and Satellites](#); it's a mesh communication architecture that lets multiple vehicles (of multiple types) operate in tandem and maintain a formation.

<https://software.nasa.gov/software/MFS-33193-1>

Worldview is a software tool designed for interactively browsing and downloading imagery from NASA's Earth observing satellites. Building upon a set of open source mapping and user interface libraries, it provides an environment to visually discover interesting phenomena as observed by NASA...

Open Source

<https://github.com/nasa-gibs/worldview>

[Athena](#)

One of the big efforts of NASA is the observation of planet earth from space. Global climate change is a prime example. Extending Athena from the county level to the global level would give a simulation tool for examining how populations and countries might respond to global climate change...

Open Source

<https://software.nasa.gov/software/NPO-47857-1>

[Goal Performance Evaluation System](#)

The Goal Performance Evaluation System (GPES) is an innovative interactive software application that implements, validates, and evaluates an organization's performance by the achievements of its employees. The tool has been used for strategic planning, employee performance management, and...

U.S. Release Only

<https://software.nasa.gov/software/KSC-12036>

["Worldview" satellite imagery browsing and downloading tool](#)

Worldview is a software tool designed for interactively browsing and downloading imagery from NASA's Earth observing satellites. Building upon a set of open source mapping and user interface libraries, it provides an environment to visually discover interesting phenomena as observed by NASA...

Open Source

<https://github.com/nasa-gibs/worldview>

Perhaps your inclinations lean more toward simulating and exploring the planet and solar system. No worries, NASA has you there, too.

There are [Global Reference Atmospheric Models](#) for Earth, Mars, Venus and Neptune. And Titan, for some reason. These models are not toys, but they might help if you're planning an off-planet excursion and need to know exact pressures and temperatures somewhere. Venus probably hasn't changed much in the last decade or two but the Earth one has been updated to 2016, the hottest year on record.

<https://software.nasa.gov/software/MFS-32780-2>

For something a little more practical, you might try the [NASA Forecast Model Web](#), which does a bit more of the work for you,

<http://opensource.gsfc.nasa.gov/projects/NFMW/>

Or the [Worldview Satellite Imagery Browsing and Downloading Tool](#), which is a way to navigate the tons of Earth imagery coming from NASA satellites. You'll get the latest shots as early as 4 hours after they're taken, which is pretty amazing.

<https://software.nasa.gov/software/GSC-17111-1>

HazPop is a full-on iOS app that lets you browse through a constantly updated worldwide database of natural hazards like fires, storms and earthquakes, and combine that with data on populations to determine the number affected, range of people who could come to aid and so on.

<https://software.nasa.gov/software/GSC-17111-1>

If you're a conspiracy theorist who thinks they can prove the existence of Planet X, Nemesis, the Black Knight or any other crypto-object in the solar system, make it so with **SNAP**, "an N-body high-fidelity propagation program that can model the trajectories of the planets, the Sun, and virtually any natural satellite in the solar system." Probably not super easy to learn, though.

<https://software.nasa.gov/software/LEW-17816-1>

There's a neat **Unity-based Spacewalk game** in which you or students can simulate various EVAs conducted by ISS astronauts. You can play it online, on Mac or on PC.

https://www.nasa.gov/multimedia/3d_resources/station_spacewalk_game.html

NASA has a **large collection of 3D models, images and textures** that you could use for education or personal purposes. All free of charge, naturally.

<https://nasa3d.arc.nasa.gov/>

Glenn Research Center: The Early Years is an iPad app that takes you on a tour of this amazing R&D facility in a bunch of interactive media from between 1941 and 1979.

<https://itunes.apple.com/us/app/nasa-glenn-research-center/id562903295?mt=8>

You can check up on the latest coronal mass ejections and magnetosphere changes with the **Space Weather app** for Android.

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=gov.nasa.gsfc.iswa.NASASpaceWeather>

And there's "**Knife, Version 1.0.**" which "calculates the boolean subtraction of arbitrary watertight triangular polyhedral in order to make near-field sonic boom predictions."

Admit that you need this in your life.

<https://software.nasa.gov/software/LAR-17481-1>

"NASA Flywheel" for iPad

Augmented reality application intended to highlight NASA Glenn's research efforts in the area of flywheel energy storage systems. The app utilizes a printed optical target, available on the GRC Flywheel Program brochure and through the NASA Glenn web portal, to present users with 3D views of...

Open Source

<http://www.apple.com/osx/apps/app-store/>

A Comprehensive C Controller For A Magnetically Supported Vertical Rotor: Version 1.0

FATMaCC (Five-Axis, Three-Magnetic-Bearing Control Code), is a versatile control code that possesses many desirable features that were not available in previous in-house controllers. The ultimate goal in designing this code was to achieve full rotor levitation and control at a loop time of 50...

U.S. Release Only

<https://software.nasa.gov/software/LEW-17293-1>

ACD Aerodynamic Design of Multistage Axial-Flow Compressors

ACD is an analysis code used for the aerodynamic design of multistage axial-flow compressors. The technology provides velocity diagrams on the streamlines at the blade-row edges. Blade elements are defined by centerline curve and thickness distribution, and blade-element inlet and outlet angles...

U.S. Release Only

<https://software.nasa.gov/software/LEW-17448-1>

Advanced Ducted Propfan Analysis Code (ADPAC)

Developed by the Allison Engine Company under contracts with Glenn Research Center, ADPAC solves tightly coupled internal/external flows through future-concept short-duct turbofan engines.

U.S. Release Only

<https://software.nasa.gov/software/LEW-16768-1>

[Aerotherm Chemical Equilibrium \(ACE\)](#)

The Aerotherm Chemical Equilibrium (ACE) code was developed for predictive thermal/ablative analysis of rocket nozzle liner materials. The tool offers versatility in calculating quantities of importance to a broad variety of thermochemical processes.

U.S. Release Only

<https://software.nasa.gov/software/MFS-32300-1>

[CMPSTK Multi-Stage Axial-Flow Compressor Off-Design](#)

Developed for studying variable geometry effects at the conceptual design level, CMPSTK is a combination of the STGSTK and CMPGEN computer codes. STGSTK predicts multistage axial-flow compressor off-design performance using mean-line stage stacking, and CMPGEN estimates design-speed flow range...

U.S. Release Only

<https://software.nasa.gov/software/LEW-17451-1>

[Compressible Flow Toolbox](#)

The Compressible Flow Toolbox is a set of algorithms that solve classical compressible equations for isentropic flow, fanno flow, Rayleigh flow, normal shock, oblique shock, and expansion. Implemented in the MATLAB programming language, the technology can be used in the analysis of...

U.S. Release Only

<https://software.nasa.gov/software/LEW-17898-1>

[Delta-V Along Line of Sight \(DVALOS\) Software](#)

The Delta-V Along Line of Sight (DVALOS) Software provides a capability to calculate an expected radial delta-V as seen from a supporting Deep Space Network (DSN) tracking station based on a planned maneuver for a DSN tracked spacecraft. DVALOS may then be used post maneuver to compare observed...

U.S. Government Purpose Release

<https://software.nasa.gov/software/GSC-17484-1>

[Modular Aero-Propulsion System Simulation \(MAPSS\)](#)

MAPSS is a flexible turbofan engine simulation environment that provides easy access to health, control, and engine parameters through a graphical user interface. The technology can be used as a simulation environment for developing and testing advanced control algorithms, or it can run...

U.S. Release Only

<https://software.nasa.gov/software/LEW-17674-1>

[ROCet Engine Transient Simulation Software \(ROCETS\)](#)

The Rocket Engine Transient Simulation (ROCETS) software consists of a library of rocket engine component software modules for combustion chambers, nozzles, turbines, pumps, valves, lines, etc. The tool can be used to analyze both steady-state and transient performance under various operating...

U.S. Release Only

<https://software.nasa.gov/software/MFS-31858-1>

[SNAP, Version 2.3](#)

SNAP is an N-body high-fidelity propagation program that can model the trajectories of the planets, the Sun, and virtually any natural satellite in the solar system.

U.S. Release Only

<https://software.nasa.gov/software/LEW-17816-1>

[WOBBLE](#)

This technology computes the tone noise associated with propellers and predicts axial and circumferential directivity. The acoustic model is exact and accounts for all unsteady sources.

U.S. Release Only

<https://software.nasa.gov/software/LEW-17325-1>



This painting created by Alan Bean from the memory of his Moon voyage

Chronological Catalog of Reported Lunar Events

NASA Technical Report R-27

Date & Time	Feature or Location; Duration	Description	Observer	Reference
1540 Nov 26, ~05h00m	Region of Calippus	Starlike appearance on dark side	Observers at Worms	Hess 1911
1587 Mar 5	Dark Side	"A sterre is sene in the bodie of the moon vpon the (blank) of Marche, whereat many men merueiled, and not without cause, for it stode directly betwene the pointes of her hornes, the mone being changed, not passing 5 or 6 daies before."	Anonymous	Harrison 1876; Lowes 1927

Date & Time	Feature or Location; Duration	Description	Observer	Reference
1668 Nov 26	Dark Side	Bright starlike point	Several New Englanders	Josselyn 1675; Mather 1714; Lowes 1927
1671 Oct 21	Pitatus	N/A	N/A	Bode 1792a; Lalande 1792 (1966)
1671 Nov 12	Pitatus	Small whitish cloud	D.Cassini	Bode 1792a; Lalande 1792 (1966)
1672 Feb 3	Mare Crisium	Nebulous appearance	D.Cassini	Bode 1792a; Lalande 1792 (1966)
1673 Oct 18	Pitatus	White spot	D.Cassini	Bode 1792a; Lalande 1792 (1966)
1685 Dec 10, ~22h28m	Plato	Reddish streak on crater floor seen during eclipse (lunar)	Bianchini	Bianchini 1686; Klado 1965

Date & Time	Feature or Location; Duration	Description	Observer	Reference
1706 May 12	N/A	Three sparkling spots	N/A	Bode 1792a
1715 May 3, ~09h30	N/A	"Lightning" on the face of the moon. De Louville explained this as storms. Halley reference uses Old Style date.	Louville, Halley	Louville 1715; Halley 1715; Schroter 1791; Houzeau and Lancaster 1964 ed.
1725 Aug 16	Plato	A track of ruddy light, like a beam, crossing the middle of the obscure (shadowed) area (crater in darkness)	Bianchini	Hesp. Phos. Phaenom. 1728; Sirius 1887; Wilkins 1958
1738 Aug 4, 16h31m	N/A	During solar eclipse, appearance like lightning on the face of the moon (Partial eclipse)	Friend of Weidler	Phil. Trans. 1739
1751 Apr 22	Plato	Yellow streak of light across crater floor while crater was in darkness	Short, Stephens, Harris	Sirius 1887
1772 Oct 11, ~17h13m	N/A	Bright spot on disk of fully eclipsed moon	Beccaria's nephew and niece	Beccaria 1781; Klado 1965
1774 Jul 25	Mare Crisium	Four bright spots. Peculiar behaviour of terminator	Eysenhard	Webb 1962 ed., pp. 106-107
1778 Jun 14, ~15h38m	N/A; 1 1/2 min	During solar eclipse, observed spot near lunar limb almost as bright as sun	Ulloa	Ulloa 1779, 1780; Houzeau and Lancaster 1964 ed.; Klado 1965
1783 Mar 18 or Sep 10	N/A	Moving glows around middle of disk during lunar eclipse	Messier	Liais 1865; Pop. Astr. 1894-95
1783 Mar	Near Aristarchus	Bright points seen during observation of star occultation	W.Herschel	Schroter 1791
1783 May 4	Aristarchus, vicinity	Red spot, 4th mag, diameter <3"	W.Herschel, Mrs Lind	Herschel 1912
1784	Aristarchus	Nebulous bright spot of light	Schroter	Schroter 1791

1785	Aristarchus	Nebulous bright spot of light	Schroter	Schroter 1791
1786 Dec 24	Aristarchus	Extraordinarily bright	Schroter	Schroter 1791
1787 Mar	Dark side	Three bright spots	W.Herschel	Schroter 1791
1787 Apr 19	Dark side	Three "volcanoes." The brightest, 3'57"3 from N limb, the other two much farther toward the center of the moon	W.Herschel	Herschel 1787, 1912
1787 Apr 20	Dark side	Brightest "volcano" even brighter and at least 3 miles in diameter	W.Herschel	Herschel 1787, 1912
1787 May 19-20	Aristarchus	Extraordinarily bright	von Bruhl	Bode 1790; Schroter 1791; Herschel 1912
1787 May 22	Helicon	N/A	Villeneuve	Lalande 1792 (1966)
1788 Jan 11	Near Plato	Bright spot on dark side	Observers in Mannheim	Schroter 1791
1788 Mar 9-10	Dark side	Bright spot	Schroter	Schroter 1791
1788 Mar 13	Riccioli	Bright spot	Schroter	Schroter 1791
1788 Mar 13	Helicon	Lunar "volcano" like 6th mag star	Nouet	Schroter 1792; Bode 1792a; Lalande 1792 (1966)
1788 Apr 9	Aristarchus; 1 hr	Extraordinarily bright	Bode	Bode 1792b
1788 Apr 9-11	Aristarchus	Bright spot 26" N of crater rim	Schroter, Bode	Schroter 1789, 1791, 1792a, 1792b
1788 May 8	N/A	Bright spots	Mechain	Lalande 1792 (1966)
1788 May 8-9	N/A	Bright spots	Bode	Bode 1792b
1788 Aug 27	N/A	Bright spot	Schroter	Schroter 1791
1788 Sep 26, 4:25am	N edge of Mare Crisium	Small nebulous bright spot	Schroter	Rozier 1788, 1792; Schroter 1791

1788 Sep 26	1'18" SE of Plato; 15 min	Whitish bright spot shining somewhat hazily and 4" to 5" in diameter, 5th mag, SE of Plato in bright mountainous region bounding Mare Imbrium	Schroter	Schroter 1789, 1792a, 1792b; Sirius 1888
1788 Sep 26	Near Aristarchus; 30 min	Bright spot 26" N of main crater	Schroter	Rozier 1788, 1792; Schroter 1791
1788 Dec 2, 5:35am	Aristarchus	Extraordinarily bright, like star	Schroter	Schroter 1791
1788 Dec 11	Plato	Bright area, like thin white cloud	Schroter	Schroter 1791
1788	Aristarchus	Brilliant spots	Bode	Bode 1792b; Houzeau and Lancaster 1964 ed.
1789 Jan 10	N/A	Lunar "volcano"	Seyffer	Seyffer 1789; Houzeau and Lancaster 1964 ed.
1789 Mar 29-30	Grimaldi, and near Riccioli	Two flickering spots on E edge of Grimaldi, and near Riccioli on dark side of moon a bright spot	Schroter	Schroter 1789, 1791; Houzeau and Lancaster 1964 ed.
1789 Mar 29-31	Aristarchus	Nebulous bright area	Schroter	Schroter 1791
1789 Mar	Near Aristarchus	Brilliant spots near Aristarchus; luminous spots on dark side	Bode	Bode 1788-89, 1789, 1793; Houzeau and Lancaster 1964 ed.
1789 Apr	Near Aristarchus	Brilliant spots near Aristarchus; luminous spots on dark side	Bode	Bode 1788-89, 1789, 1793; Houzeau and Lancaster 1964 ed.
1789 May	Near Aristarchus	Brilliant spots near Aristarchus; luminous spots on dark side	Bode	Bode 1788-89, 1789, 1793; Houzeau

				and Lancaster 1964 ed.
1789 Sep 26	Mont Blanc; 15 min	Small speck of light at foot of mountain, like 5th mag star	Schroter	Pickering 1902; Webb 1962 ed., p.113
1790 Jan 17	Aristarchus region	Small, hazy spot of light	Schroter	Schroter 1791
1790 Feb 15-18	Aristarchus region	Small, hazy spot of light	Schroter	Schroter 1791
1790 Mar 19	Aristarchus region	Small, hazy spot of light	Schroter	Schroter 1791
1790 Oct 22	N/A	During total eclipse, Herschel saw at least 150 small, round, bright, red luminous points. (Mid-eclipse, lunar, Oct 23, 00h41m.)	W.Herschel	Herschel 1912 ed.; Klado 1965
1792 Feb 24	N/A	Cusps of moon showed signs of atmosphere	Schroter	Webb 1962 ed., p.97
1792	Aristarchus	Many occasions; special appearance	Bode	Bode 1792a
1792	Dark side	Brilliant spots	Schroter	Schroter 1792a, 1792b
1794 Mar 7	Dark side; 15 min	Appearance of light like a star seen in dark part of the moon	W.Wilkins, Stretton	Wilkins 1794; Stretton 1794; Maskelyne 1795; Moore 1953; Houzeau and Lancaster 1964 ed.
1797 Mar 2	Promontorium Heraclides, vicinity	"Observations of a volcano on the moon"	Caroché	Caroché 1799; Houzeau and Lancaster 1964 ed.
1797 Jul 2	Mare Vaporum	Vapors resembling mountain	Schroter, Olber	Klein 1879
1799	Dark side	Bright spots on dark side, seen during five different lunations	Piazzi	Piazzi 1800; Houzeau and Lancaster 1964 ed.;

Date & Time	Feature or Location; Duration	Description	Observer	Reference
1820 Oct 17	S of Sinus Iridum	Brilliant spots in Mare Imbrium S of Sinus Iridum	Luthmer	Luthmer 1824
1821 Feb 5-6	Aristarchus, vicinity	Luminous appearance on dark side; 6th to 7th mag, 3' to 4' diameter	Kater, Olbers, Browne	Kater 1821; Olbers 1822, 1824; Gauss 1874; Houzeau and Lancaster 1964 ed.
1821 Apr 7	Posidonius	Appeared without shadow	Gruithuisen	Webb 1962 ed., p.110
1821 May 4-6	Aristarchus, vicinity	Bright spot on dark side, <1' diameter	Ward, Baily	Ward 1822; Baily 1822
1821 Jul 25	Dark side	Brilliant flashing spots	Gruithuisen	Gruithuisen 1824
1821 Nov 28, ~20h00m	Dark side	Variable bright spot like 6th mag star	Fallows	Fallows 1822
1822 Jan 27	Aristarchus, vicinity	Bright spot like 8th mag star	F.G.W. Struve	Struve 1823
1822 Jun 22-23	Aristarchus	Lunar "volcano"	Ruppell	Ruppell 1822
1822	N/A	"Volcanoes" on the moon; several occasions	Flaugergues	Flaugergues 1822
1822	N/A	Lunar "volcano"	Zach	Zach 1822
1824 May 1	Near Aristarchus	Blinking light, 9th to 10th mag on dark side	Gobel	Gobel 1826
1824 Oct 18	Aristarchus, vicinity	Mingling of all kinds of colors in small spots in the W and NW of Aristarchus	Gruithuisen	Gruithuisen 1824; Fauth 1899
1824 Oct 20, 05h00m	Dark side, Mare Nubium	Bright area 100 x 20 km	Gruithuisen	Flammarion 1884; Azevado 1962
1824 Dec 8	Plato	Bright fleck in SE part of crater	Gruithuisen	Sirius 1879
1825 Apr 8	Plato	W part of crater brighter than E part	Gruithuisen	Sirius 1879
1825 Apr 22	Aristarchus and vicinity	Periodic illumination	Argelander, Gobel	Argelander 1826, Gobel 1826

1825 Dec 1, 23h45m	Ptolemaeus	Bright spot	Schwabe	Sel.J. 1880
1826 Apr 12, 20h00m	Mare Crisium	Black moving haze or cloud	Emmett	Emmett 1826; Capron 1879
1826 Apr 13, 20h00m	Mare Crisium; 1 hr	Cloud less intense	Emmett	Capron 1879
1832 Jul 4	Mare Crisium	Speckled with minute dots and streaks of light	T.W. Webb	Astr.Reg. 1882; Webb 1962 ed., p.105
1832 Dec 25	Aristarchus, vicinity	Bright spot	C.P. Smyth	Smyth 1836
1835 Dec 22, 18h30m	Near Aristarchus	Bright spot, 9th to 10th mag	C.P. Smyth	Smyth 1836
1836 Feb 13	Messier	Two straight lines of light; a band between covered with luminous points	Gruithuisen	Sci. Amer. Supp. Vol.7
1839 Jun 24	Grimaldi	Smoky-gray mist	Gruithuisen	B.A.A. Mem. 1895
1839 Jul 7	South Pole	Twilight	Gruithuisen	B.A.A. Mem. 1895
1839 Jul 19	Schroter	Dark mist	Gruithuisen	B.A.A. Mem. 1895
1842 Jul 8, 07h02m	N/A	During solar eclipse, moon's disk occasionally crossed by bright streaks	N/A	Wullerstorff 1846; Zantedeschi 1846
1843 Jul 4	Peak S of Alps	On terminator saw an unusually bright spot that glowed like a fixed star	Gerling	Gerling 1845; Sirius 1888
1844 Apr 25	SW of Pico	A bluish glimmering patch of light, not quite within the night side of the moon	J.Schmidt	Sel.J. 1878
1847 Mar 18, 19	Dark side	Large luminous spots on dark side	Rankin, Chevalier	Rankin 1847; Houzeau and Lancaster 1964 ed.
1847 Dec 11, 18h00m	Teneriffe Mts.	A bright spot about 1/4-ang diam of Saturn was perceived which, though it varied in intensity like an intermittent light, was at all times visible (dark side)	Hodgson	Hodgson 1848

1848 Mar 19	N/A	During eclipse rapid changes in (wording illegible)	Gorjan	M.N. 1847-48
1849 Feb 11	Posidonius	Without normal shadow	J.Schmidt	Webb 1962 ed., p.110
1854 Dec 27	Teneriffe Mts. (near Plato); 5 hr	Two luminous fiery spots on bright side. "... an appearance I had never seen before on the surface of the moon though I have observed her often these last 40 years It appeared to me from the brightness of the light and the contrast of colour to be two active volcanoes or 2 mouth of one in action."	Hart	Hart 1855
1855 Jun 20	N/A	Traces of twilight seen. Webb gives low weight to observation "for want of better optical means."	Webb	Webb 1962 ed., p.97
1862 Jun 12, 06h19m	N/A	"During [lunar] eclipse, the E [IAU:W] side dark brick red and something seemed to oscillate before it." At the mid-eclipse on the S side, "a very small meniscus was seen nearly the color of the uneclipsed moon."	N/A	Liais 1865
1864 May 15 and Oct 16	Mare Crisium, E of Picard	Bright cloud	Ingall	Ingall 1864
1864	N/A	Bright spot	Birt	Birt Birt 1864
1865 Jan 1	SE of Plato; 30 min	Bright spot like 4th mag star slightly out of focus. Bright speck remained changeless for 30 min, and its light was steady.	Grover	Grover 1866; Webb 1962 ed., p.114
1865 Apr 10	Mare Crisium, E of Picard	Point of light like star. Whole of Mare Crisium intersected with bright veins, mixed with bright spots of light. Aperture 4-1/2 in.; 4 hr before full moon	Ingall	Astr. Reg. 1866
1865 Sep 5	Mare Crisium, E of Picard	Point of light like star, with misty cloud	Ingall	Astr. Reg. 1866
1865 Nov 24	Carlini; 1 hr 30 min	Dark side, distinct bright speck like 8th mag star	Williams and two others	Webb 1962 ed., p.125
1865	Mare Crisium	Dots and streaks of light	Slack, Ingall	Webb 1962 ed., p.105
1866 Jun 10	Aristarchus	Starlike light	Tempel	Denning, Tel.Work p.121

1866 Jun 14-16	Aristarchus, vicinity	Reddish-yellow	Tempel	Tempel 1867
1866	Dark side	Bright spots	Hodgson	Hodgson 1866
1867 Apr 9, 19h30m - 21h00m	Aristarchus, vicinity; 1 hr 30 min	Bright spot on dark side, 7th mag, becoming fainter after 20h15m UT	Elger	Elger 1868
1867 Apr 12, 07h30m - 08h30m	Aristarchus, vicinity; 1 hr	Bright spot on dark side, 7th mag.	Elger	Webb 1962
1867 May 6-7	Aristarchus; at least several hours each night	Left side of crater, very bright luminous point, appearing like a volcano	Flammarion	Flammarion 1884
1867 May 7	Aristarchus, vicinity	Reddish-yellow, beacon-like light	Tempel	Tempel 1867; Astr. Reg. 1868
1867 Jun 10	Sulpicius Gallus	Three blackish spots	Dawes	The Student Vol.1
1867	Dark side	Bright spots	W.O. Williams	Williams 1867
1870 May 13	Plato	Bright spots, extraordinary display	Pratt, Elger	Rept. Brit. Assn. 1871
1870	N/A	White spots on the moon, "lightning".	Birt	Birt 1870
1870	Godin	Purplish haze illuminating floor of crater, still in shadow	Trouvelot	Trouvelot 1882; Moore 1963
1871	Plato	Streak of light across floor visible while crater in shadow	Elger	Sirius 1887
1871	W of Plato	Fog or mist	Elger, Neison	Flammarion 1884
1872 Jul 16	Plato	NE portion of floor hazy	Pratt	Capron 1879
1873 Jan 4	Kant	Luminous purplish vapors	Trouvelot	Trouvelot 1882; Flammarion 1884; Moore 1963
1873 Apr 10	Plato	Under high sun, two faint clouds in W part of crater	Schmidt	Sirius 1879
1873 Nov 1	Plato	Unusual appearance	Pratt	Capron 1879
1874 Jan 1	Plato	Unusual appearance	Pratt	Capron 1879

1877 Feb 20, 09h30m - 10h30m	Eudoxus; 1 hr	Fine line of light like luminous cable drawn W to E across crater	Trouvelot	Flammarion 1884; l'Astron. 1885
1877 Feb 27, 19h19m	N/A	Lunar eclipse. Flickering light on lunar surface	Dorna	L'Opin. Nazion. 1877
1877 Mar 17, 06h45m	N/A	Moon's horns showed traces of atmosphere. Moon 2d16h old (2.75 in. reflector)	Dennett	Eng. Mech. 1882
1877 Mar 21	Proclus	Brilliant illumination	Barrett	Eng. Mech. 1882
1877 May 15, 20h30m and May 29, 00h35m	E of Picard	Bright spot	N/A	Eng. Mech. 1882
1877 Jun 17, 22h30m	Bessel	Minute point of light (seen with 2.75 in. reflector)	Dennett	Eng. Mech. 1882
1877 Jul 29	Plato	S of center of crater, bright streak, disappeared at 2:30am	Gray	Flammarion 1884
1877 Aug 23- 24, 23h10m	N/A	Lunar eclipse. (1) Unusual spectrum with strong absorption in yellow. (2) Two patches of crimson light of short duration	(1) Airy; (2) Capron, Pratt	(1) Sirius 1878; (2) Capron 1879
1878 Feb 2, 08h16m	At limb	Changes in spectrum during solar eclipse suggesting lunar atmosphere	Observers at Melbourne, Australia	Sirius 1878
1878 Mar 10, 19h20m	Mare Crisium	White patch E of Picard badly defined	Noble	Sel. J. 1878
1878 Oct 5, 21h40m	Plato	Faint bright shimmer like thin white cloud	Klein	Klein, Woch. fur Astr.; Sirius 1878
1878 Oct 21	3 hr	Half of moon's terminator obliterated	Hirst	Capron 1879
1878 Nov 1	Messier	Obscuration of Messier	Klein	Pop. Astr. 1902
1878 Nov 9, 21h00m	Plato	Faint but unmistakable white cloud, not seen before	Klein	Sirius 1878
1878 Dec 4	Agrippa, Klein's Object and the oval spot nearby	"Odd misty look as if vapour were in or about them."	Capron	Capron 1879
1878	E of Picard	White patch	Birt	Eng. Mech. Vol 28

1878	Interior of Tycho	Cloudy appearance	Birt	Eng. Mech. Vol 28
1880 Jan 18	Whole of Mare Nectaris	Foggy. Fog extended into the floor of Fracastorius. Gruithuisen said that the seeing was unsatisfactory.	Gaudibert	Gaudibert 1880
1881 Feb 3, 19h00m	Aristarchus (on dark side, limb area)	Very bright (~8.0 mag star) with pulsations	"Gamma"	Sirius 1881
1881 Jul 4, 00h30m	N/A	"Two pyramidal luminous protuberances appeared on the moon's limb These points were a little darker than the rest of the moon's face. They slowly faded away"	Several observers	Sci. Amer. 1882
1881 Aug 6-7	Aristarchus region	Whole region between Aristarchus and Herodotus and S part of Great Rille (Schroter's Valley) appeared in strong violet light as if covered with fog	Klein	Klein 1902
1881 Dec 5, 17h09m	Aristarchus	During eclipse, Aristarchus was a white spot in the coppery disk and continued so. (Lunar eclipse)	S.J. Johnson	Johnson 1882; Fisher 1924
1882 Jan 29, 17h00m - 17h30m	Eudoxus; 30 min	Unusual shadow	N/A	Sirius 1882
1882 Feb 27, 18h30m - 19h30m and 20h30m - 20h45m	Eudoxus; 1 hr, and 15 min	Unusual shadow (on Feb 25, the shadow was normal)	N/A	Sirius 1882
1882 Mar 27, 18h45m	Plato	Floor glowed with milky light	A.S. Williams	Williams 1882
1882 Apr 24	Near Godin and Agrippa	Shadows blurred and oscillating. Shadows in Aristoteles steady. Intervals between obscurations, ~10 min	Ridd	Proc. Liverpool Astr. Soc. 1883
1882 May 19	Just E of Mare Crisium against Prom. Agarum	Cloud, not less than 100 mi x 40 or 50 mi; no trace seen on May 20	J.G. Jackson and friends	Eng. Mech. 1882; Strol. Astr. 1966; B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1966, 1, No.8
1882 Jul 17	Just E of Mare Crisium, against	Feathery mist or cloud	J.G. Jackson	Strol. Astr. 1966

	Prom. Agarum			
1882 Nov 7, 09h00m	Dark limb	Line of light around dark limb, attributed to atmosphere, well seen, equally bright throughout length. Age of moon 26.5 days	Hopkins	Sirius 1884
1883 Mar 12, 20h00m	Dark limb	Line of light (see 1882 Nov 7) well seen	Hopkins	Sirius 1884
1883 Mar 12	Taruntius and environs	Peculiar blurred appearance. Unmistakable variations in the sharpness of the shadows of the ring plain	Davies	Proc. Liverpool Astr. Soc. 1883; B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1966, 1, No 10
1883 May	Edge of Mare Crisium	Light mist or cloud	J.G. Jackson	Flammarion 1884
1883 Nov 5, ~18h00m	Aristarchus	Very bright (~7.0-8.0 mag star)	"R"	Sirius 1883
1884 Feb 5	Kepler	Illumination in Kepler	Morales	l'Astron. Vol.9
1884 Oct 4, ~22h03m	Tycho	During eclipse, bright spot like a star of the 2nd mag. (Lunar eclipse)	Parsehian	Parsehian 1885; Fisher 1924
1884 Nov 29, 19h00m - 21h00m	Aristarchus; 2 hr	Nebulous at center; elsewhere features well defined	Hislop	Sirius 1885
1885 Feb 19	Small crater near Hercules	Small crater was dull red with vivid contrast	Gray	l'Astron. Vol.4; Knowledge Vol.7
1885 Feb 21	Cassini	Red patches	Knopp	l'Astron. Vol.4
1885 Jun 10	Aristarchus	Starlike light	Tempel	Pop. Astr. 1932
1886 Sep 6	Plato	Streak of light on dark floor of crater in shadow (67 mm refl.)	Valderama	Sirius 1887
1887 Feb 1, ~17h00m	Plato	Appearance of light in crater	Kruger	Sirius 1887
1887 Feb 2	La Hire	Intense yellow streak that cast shadows around neighbouring features	Klein	Sirius 1903
1888 Jul 15	S edge of Alps on dark side of moon	"Lunar volcano"; ~1 mag star. Yellow light tinged with red from refractor's secondary spectrum	Holden	Sirius 1888

1888 Nov 23, 17h15m	45 min	A triangular patch of light (seen with 3 1/2 in. refractor and 180 x mag)	von Speissen and others	Sirius
1889 Mar 30	Copernicus	Black spot	Gaudibert	l'Astron. 1889
1889 May 11	Gassendi	Black spot on rim	N/A	l'Astron. 1889
1889 Jun 6, 22h00m	Plato B and D (Schmidt's designation)	Two extremely bright spots (8 in. refractor)	Evon Lade	Sirius 1889
1889 Jul 12, ~20h52m	Aristarchus	During lunar eclipse, brilliance in surrounding gloom was striking	Krueger	Krueger 1889; Fisher 1924
1889 Sep 3	Alpetragius; 30 min	"Central peak, its shadow and all the floor seem to be seen through haze."	Barnard	Barnard 1892
1889 Sep 13	Plinius	White spot over central peak	Thury	Thury 1889a, 1889b
1889 Oct 3-4	Alpetragius	Hazy	Barnard	Barnard 1892
1890 Oct 3, ~22h00m	Posidonius	Unusual shadow	Meller	Sirius 1890
1891 May 23, ~18h20m	Aristarchus region	Lunar eclipse, half hour before end of totality, Aristarchus and region immediately N of it became conspicuous and increased in brightness from that time on	W.E. Jackson	Jackson 1890-91; Fisher 1924
1891 Sep 16	Schroter's Valley	"Dense clouds of white vapour were apparently arising from its bottom and pouring over its SE [IAU:SW] wall in the direction of Herodotus."	W.H. Pickering	Pickering 1903
1891 Sep 17, 18, 23, 25	Schroter's Valley	Apparent volcanic activity	W.H. Pickering	Pickering 1903
1891 Oct 14	Schroter's Valley	Apparent volcanic activity	W.H. Pickering	Pickering 1903
1891 Nov 7	Aristarchus	Very distinct luminous point	d'Adjuda	l'Astron. Vol.11
1892 Mar 31	Thales	Pale luminous haze	Barnard	Barnard 1892
1892 May 10	Schroter's Valley	Apparent volcanic activity	W.H. Pickering	Pickering 1903
1892 May 11, ~22h53m	N/A	During partial lunar eclipse, extension of earth's shadow beyond the cusps	N/A	Sirius 1892

1893 Jan 30	Schroter's Valley	Apparent volcanic activity	W.H. Pickering	Pickering 1903
1893 Apr 1	N/A	Shaft of light	de Moraes	l'Astron. Vol.13
1894 Feb 23	Henke (now Daniell) and N wall of Posidonius	Strong brownish-red coppery hue in Henke and also on N wall of Posidonius	Krieger	Sirius 1895
1895 Mar 11, 03h42m	N/A	During lunar eclipse, very striking color in SE quadrant	Foulkes	B.A.A. Mem. 1895
1895 May 2, (1)~20h45m; (2)~23h30m	Plato; (1)~12-14 min	(1) Streak of light. (2) Bright parallel bands in center	(1)Brenner; (2)Fauth	(1)Sirius 1895, 1897; (2)Sirius 1896, 1897
1895 Sep 25	N/A	Shaft of light	Gaboreau	l'Astron. Vol.13
1896	Macrobius	Penumbral fringe to shadow	Goodacre	Firsoff 1962 ed., p.90
1897 Jun 14	Schroter's Valley	Apparent volcanic activity	W.H. Pickering	Pickering 1903
1897 Sep 21, 23h00m	Aristarchus	Glimmering streaks	Molesworth	Goodacre 1931
1897 Oct 8, 10, 13, 15	Schroter's Valley	Apparent volcanic activity	W.H. Pickering	Pickering 1903
1897 Dec 9	Wm. Humboldt	Light chocolate border to shadow on E wall	Goodacre	B.A.A. Mem. 1898
1898 Jan 8, 00h30m	Tycho region	About mid-eclipse, shadow so dense that details of surface disappeared entirely, except that bright ray extending SSW from Tycho was clearly visible throughout its whole extent and continued so throughout eclipse. (Lunar eclipse)	Chevremont	Chevremont 1898; Fisher 1924
1898 Apr 6-8	Schroter's Valley	Apparent volcanic activity	W.H. Pickering	Pickering 1903
1898 Jul 3, 21h47m	Proclus	Half hour after mid-eclipse, the crater shone with reddish light in shadow. (Lunar Eclipse)	Moye	Moye 1898; Fisher 1924
1898 Dec 27, ~23h38m	Aristarchus	During eclipse, Aristarchus brilliant (Lunar eclipse)	Stuyvaert	Niesten and Stuyvaert 1898-99; Fisher 1924

Date & Time	Feature or Location; Duration	Description	Observer	Reference
1901 Oct 25	Marius	A number of light streaks noticed on the crater floor. (Usually none are seen)	Bolton	Bolton 1901
1902 Aug 13, 00h50m	Near Lambert	(1) Brilliant starlike point; (2) completely round bright area, on dark side of moon's terminator, mag 3 or 4	Jones	(1) Pickering 1902; (2) Sirius 1903
1902 Oct 16	Theaetetus	Cloud near Theaetetus	Charbonneau	Charbonneau 1902
1903 Mar 1	Aristarchus	Intermittent light "like a little star"	Rey	Rey 1903
1903 Mar 3	Aristarchus	Intermittent light "like a little star"	Gheury	Bull. Soc. Astr. France
1904 Jul 31	Plato	Bright hazy object 2" diameter on crater floor	Pickering	Pickering 1906
1904 Oct 2, 13h00m; 16h00m	Plato	Total or partial obscuration of crater floor	Elger, Klein, Hodge, Goodacre	Goodacre 1931; Webb 1962 ed.; Green 1965
1905 Feb 19, ~19h03m	Aristarchus	During eclipse, bright spot shining in the dark as a little star. (Lunar eclipse)	Moye	Moye and Russell 1905; Fisher 1924
1905 Aug 15, ~03h39m	Tycho	Visible, even brilliant during eclipse	Rey	Sforza 1905; Fisher 1924
1906 Aug 4, ~12h58m	Aristarchus	Shone conspicuously during lunar eclipse	Ward	Ward 1906-07; Fisher 1924
1906	Mare Humorum	N/A	Flammarion	Azevado 1962
1906	Mare Serenitatis	N/A	Dubois, Flammarion	Azevado 1962
1906	Lichtenberg	N/A	Flammarion	Azevado 1962
1906	Alphonsus	N/A	Flammarion	Azevado 1962
1907 Jan 22	Plato	Glow of light in part of Plato	Fauth	Fauth 1907
1909	Tycho	False dawn	Mellish	Mellish 1909
1909	Mersenius	Dimly lighted zone W of shadow	Merlin	Merlin 1909
1912 Apr 1, ~22h15m	Tycho	Visible like a bright spot standing out in the dark slate-gray shadow. Only Tycho was seen during the lunar eclipse	LeRoy	LeRoy 1912; Fisher 1924

1912 May 19	Dark side	Small red glowing area noticed on shadow side of moon	Valier	Valier 1912
1912 May 20	Leibnitz Mts. area	Glowing line of light into dark side	Franks	Franks obs. book
1912 Sep 25	Pico B	Haze spreading from W end of crater	Pickering	Rawstron 1937
1913 Mar 22, ~11h57m	N/A	During eclipse totality, there remained visible to the NW only a luminous point not much larger than the planet Mars and of the same color (Lunar eclipse)	G.Jackson	Jackson 1913; Fisher 1924
1913 Jun 15	South	Distinct small reddish spot	Maw	Webb 1962 ed.
1915 Jan 31	Littrow	Seven white spots arranged like a Greek gamma	Burgess	Eng. Mech. Vol. 101
1915 Apr 21	S of Posidonius	Noticed special occurrence S of large circle Posidonius which he took as evidence of water vapor	Houdard	Houdard 1917
1915 Apr 23	Clavius	Narrow, straight beam of light from crater A to crater B	Cook	B.A.A. Mem. 1916
1915 Dec 11	Mare Crisium	Particularly bright spot like star on N shore	Thomas	Eng. Mech. Vol.103
1916 Oct 10	Plato	Pickering's craterlet No.59 involved in reddish shadow and disappeared. Usually distinctly seen under similar illumination.	Maggini	Sci. Amer. 1919
1917 Jan 8, ~07h45m	Dionysius	Point on rim of crater shone like a small star for sometime after entering the eclipse shadow (Lunar eclipse)	W.F.A. Ellison	Ellison 1917; Fisher 1924
1919 Nov 7, ~23h45m	Tycho, vicinity	Long ray in direction of Longomontanus remained visible glowing in weak gray-green light during whole eclipse (until clouds stopped observation) (Lunar eclipse)	Fock	Fock 1920; Fisher 1924
1920	Near Vitruvius	Some peaks varied considerably in brightness	Franks	Wilkins and Moore 1958
1922 Nov 28	La Hire; 20 min	Shadow cut through by white streak	H.P. Wilkins	Wilkins 1954
1927 May 12	Peirce A (Wilkins' Graham)	Complete obscuration of crater	H.P. Wilkins	Moore 1953; Green 1965

1927 Dec 23, 22h00m	Peirce A (Wilkins' Graham)	Invisible	H.P. Wilkins	H.P. Wilkins obs. book
1931 Feb 22	Aristarchus	Reddish-yellow	Joulia	Joulia 1931
1931 Mar 27	Tycho	Central mountain gray although crater interior was in full shadow	Barker	Moore 1953; Green 1965
1931	Aristarchus	Bluish glare	Goodacre, Molesworth	Goodacre 1931
1932 Apr 15, 06h57m	Plato	Sudden appearance of white spot like cloud	Goddard and friend	Pop. Astr. 1932
1933 Mar 30	Aristarchus region	White	Douillet	Douillet 1933
1933 Sep 1	Neighbourhood of Pico, and Pico B	Haze observed	Rawstron	Rawstron 1937
1933 Oct 1	Neighbourhood of Pico, and Pico B	Haze observed	Rawstron	Rawstron 1937
1936 May 4	Eratosthenes	Detected small bright spots on crater floor	Martz	Haas 1942
1936 Oct 4	Eratosthenes	Many small bright spots on crater floor, some of which Martz detected, but Johnson drew bright bands in their positions	Haas	Haas 1942
1936 Oct 25	Eratosthenes	Small bright spots on floor of crater	Haas	Haas 1942
1937 Feb 14	Cassini	Bright spot	Andrenko	Azevado 1962
1937 Sep 17	Aristarchus	Bright streak	H.M. Johnson	Haas 1942
1937 Sep 28	Riccioli	Color of dark area was deep purple; next night same with vivid hue	Haas	Haas 1942
1937 Oct 26	Alphonsus, Herschel, and Ptolemaeus	Milky floors	Alter	Alter 1959
1937 Dec 12	Plato	Strongly marked streak of orange-brown on E wall	Barker	Barker 1940
1938 Jan 16-17	Plato	Brownish gold-veined surface of color irregularly laid on smooth floor of crater	Barker	Barker 1940
1938 Feb 14	Plato	Golden-brown spot on E wall very prominent, with a yellowish glow without a	Fox	Barker 1940

		definite boundary spreading over floor of crater		
1939 Feb 23	Aristarchus	Bright spot	Andrenko	Azevado 1962
1939 Mar 29, 19h00m	Copernicus; 15 min	Central mountain group seen distinctly as diffuse light spot. Sunrise on peaks did not begin until 22h00m	Wilkins	Wilkins 1954
1939 Aug 2, 00h10m	Schickard	Dense fog	Moore	Wilkins and Moore 1958; Firsoff 1962 ed., p.80
1939 Oct 19	Macrobius	Floor of crater reddish-brown, a hue ordinarily absent	Barcroft	Haas 1942
1939 Dec 27	Aristarchus	Slight bluish tinge on the still brilliant W wall	Barcroft	Haas 1942; Firsoff 1962 ed., p.84
1940 May 20, 20h00m	Schickard	Whitish obscuration; less dense than 1939 Aug 2	Moore	Moore obs. book
1940 Jun 14	Plato	Two hazy streaks of medium intensity, much complex detail	Haas	Haas 1942
1940 Jul 14	Tycho	Curious faint milky-looking luminosity seen. Luminous marks in shadow were ragged-edged and irregularly shaped	Haas	Haas 1942
1940 Oct 19	Lichtenberg area	Pronounced reddish-brown or orange color around area. Found color less marked next night, and slight by Oct 22	Barcroft	Haas 1942; Strol. Astr. 1951
1940 Oct 29	Cusps	Prolongation of N horn by 15 degrees	Vaughan	Firsoff 1962 ed., p.127
1940 Dec 2	Aristarchus	Distinguished crater in dark hemisphere as a bright spot	Vaughan	Haas 1942
1940 Dec 9	Tycho	Found some luminosity on W crater rim of W outer slope	Barcroft	Haas 1942
1940 Dec 25	Cusps	"Each horn appeared prolonged by about 10 degrees"	Haas	Firsoff 1962 ed., p.127
1941 Jan 6	Arzachel	Anomalous shadow	Barcroft	Azevado 1962; Wilkins 1954
1941 Feb 6	Conon	Faint bright spot, not too definite in outline, seen on crater floor	Vaughan	Haas 1942
1941 Mar 6	Cusps	Prolongation suspected	Barcroft	Firsoff 1962 ed., p.127

1941 Mar 31	Aristarchus	Crater perceived by earthshine (Haas thought it must have been unusually brilliant)	Barcroft	Haas 1942
1941 Jul 10	Gassendi, and near Hansteen	Moving luminous speck near Hansteen; estimated diameter 0.1", mag +8 (lunar meteor?)	Haas	Wilkins and Moore 1958, p.281; Azevado 1962
1942 Feb 2, 18h20m - 19h15m	W of Kepler; 55 min	Whitish glow near earthlit limb	Y.W.L. Fisher	Wilkins and Moore 1958, p.271
1942 Aug 26	Atlas	Dark areas faded in crater	Haas	Haas 1965
1944 Apr 4	Hyginus N (Klein N)	Much darker than usual	Wilkins	Moore 1953, p.144; Green 1965
1944 Aug 12, 23h00m	Plato	Exceptional darkness of crater floor, three light spots noted at foot of E wall. Although no light streaks were visible, there was a large and conspicuous spot near the center. Since this spot has been noted as slightly but definitely rimmed all round, Wilkins suggested that temporary dark cloud or vapor may have covered true floor up to level of rim.	Wilkins	Wilkins 1944
1944 Aug 31	Schickard	Mist on crater floor	Wilkins	Wilkins and Moore 1958
1945 Oct 19, 11h23m50s	Plato	Bright flash on crater floor near E wall	Thornton	Green 1965; Thornton 1945
1945 Oct 19	Darwin	Three brilliant points of light on wall	Moore	Wilkins 1954
1947 Jan 30	Eratosthenes	Without normal shadow	H. Hill	Wilkins and Moore 1958
1947 Aug 28	SE of Langrenus	Mountain on limb very decidedly bluish	Baum	Wilkins 1954
1947 Nov 30	Aristarchus	Bright spots on inner W slopes	Favarger	Wilkins 1954
1948 Feb 17	Dawes	Central peak not seen, but cleft-like marking from SW crest towards E shadow	Thornton	Contrib. by Moore
1948 Apr 14	N/A	Prolongation of southern cusp	Wilkins	Wilkins 1954

1948 Apr 15	30 degrees N of Grimaldi on W limb	Bright spot on earthlit W limb 30 degrees N of Grimaldi and estimated equal to a 3rd mag star	Vince	J.B.A.A. 1948
1948 May 20	NE of Philolaus; 15 min	Red glow	Baum	Firsoff 1962 ed., p.82
1948 Jul 21-22	Mare Crisium; several hours	Almost featureless apart from Picard, Peirce	Moore	Moore obs. book
1948 Jul 27	Promontorium Heraclides	Blurred and misty	Moore, Docherty	Moore obs. book
1948 Aug 8	Dark side	A small bright flash on earthlit portion ... like a bright sparkle of frost on the ground	Woodward	Moore 1953
1948 Aug 16	E of Picard; several hours	Two areas E of Picard appeared featureless	Moore	J.B.A.A. 1949
1948 Oct 8	Barker's Quadrangle	Nebulous white patch in place of Quadrangle	Moore	Moore obs. book
1948 Oct 19	Promontorium Heraclides	Blurred	Docherty	Contrib. by Moore
1949 Feb 7, 18h00m	Kepler	White glow near Kepler	Y.W.I. Fisher	Contrib. by Moore
1949 Feb 9	Barker's Quadrangle	Quadrangle not seen ... appeared misty	Moore	Moore obs. book
1949 Feb 10	Schroter's Valley near Cobrahead	Diffuse patch of thin smoke or vapor from W side of Schroter's Valley near Cobrahead, spreading into plain; detail indistinct, hazy (surrounding area clear)	Thornton	Wilkins and Moore 1958, p.263
1949 Mar 3, 20h00m	Barker's Quadrangle	Whole area hazy	Moore	Moore obs. book
1949 May 1	Aristarchus	Visible in earthshine, glowing suddenly as diffuse light patch	Wilkins	Wilkins 1954
1949 Oct 7, ~02h54m	Aristarchus	Abnormally bright during lunar eclipse	G.Brown, Hare	Contrib. by Moore
1949 Nov 3, 01h06m	Aristarchus	Blue glare, base inner W wall	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967

Date & Time	Feature or Location; Duration	Description	Observer	Reference
1950 Jun 27, 02h30m	Aristarchus	Blue glare, base inner W wall	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1950 Jun 27	Herodotus	Bright point in crater	Bartlett	Strol. Astr. 1962
1950 Jun 28, 03h27m	Aristarchus	Blue glare, rim of W wall	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1950 Jun 29, 05h30m	Aristarchus	Strong bluish glare; E, SE wall	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1950 Jul 26, 02h52m	Aristarchus	Blue glare, base inner W wall	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1950 Jul 31, 04h50m	Aristarchus	Violet glare, E, NE rim	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1950 Aug 28, 04h25m	Aristarchus	Intense blue-violet glare; E wall bright spot, E, NE rim	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1951 Jan 21	E of Lichtenberg	Red patch	Baum	Strol. Astr. 1951
1951 Feb 4, 21h00m - 23h00m	W of Endymion; 2hr	Mist over peak	Baum	Baum 1966
1951 May 17	Gassendi	Bright speck of short duration	Wilkins	Moore 1953, p.118
1951 Aug 20	W.H. Pickering (Messier A)	Brilliant white patch inside crater	Moore	Moore 1953, p.147
1951 Oct 20	W.H. Pickering (Messier A)	Bright circular patch	Moore	Moore obs. book
1952 Apr 3	N/A	Twenty-one spots were charted, one surrounded by a light area, while three streaks were seen in the NW quarter.	Wilkins, Moore	Wilkins and Moore 1958
1952 Apr 4	Plato	Obscuration of crater floor	Cragg	Moore 1953, 1965
1952 Sep 9, 23h00m	Calippus	Broad hazy band of light across floor (observer gave observation low weight)	Moore	Moore obs. book
1952 Dec 24	Theaetetus	Hazy line of light	Moore	Wilkins and Moore 1958, p.238
1953 Apr 18	N/A	Faint extension of cusps	Wilkins	Wilkins 1954
1953 Nov 15, 02h00m	Near Pallas	Very bright spot on illuminated part near terminator seen and photographed	Stuart	Strolling Astr. 1956; Stuart 1957

1954 Mar 23	Atlas	Violet tint in Atlas	Delmotte	Delmotte
1954 May 10	Crater in Ptolemaeus	Flash	Firsoff	Firsoff 1962 ed., p.53
1954 May 11, 20h00m	Eratosthenes	Central mountain group invisible, though surrounding details very clear	Cattermole	Contrib. by Moore
1954 Jul 14, 04h39m	Aristarchus	E wall bright spot; violet glare	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1954 Jul 16, 05h35m	Aristarchus	Whole interior of strong violet ting; violet tint in nimbus and N and NE of crater	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1954 Jul 17, 07h05m	Aristarchus	Pale violet tint on surface NE of crater; no color elsewhere	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1954 Jul 24, 07h19m	Aristarchus	Crater filled with pale violet light	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1954 Aug 11, 22h00m	Aristarchus	Brilliant in red (filter), variable	Firsoff	Firsoff 1966
1954 Aug 18	Aristarchus	Brilliant blue-violet glare over E and NE walls	Bartlett	Contrib. by Moore
1954 Sep 8, 20h00m	Proclus	Brightness variation in blue light	Firsoff	Firsoff 1962 ed., p.83
1954 Oct 8, 10	Timocharis	Red glow	Firsoff	Firsoff 1962, 1966
1954 Oct 11, 04h57m	Aristarchus	Violet tint on floor, E wall and central peak; intermittent	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1954 Oct 12, 01h32m	Aristarchus	Pale violet radiance; S wal, SE, E, NE walls; central peak	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1954 Oct 12, 04h09m	Aristarchus	Strong violet tint E half of floor; very faint W half of floor and W wall. Dark violet in nimbus; pale violet on plateau	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1954 Oct 13, 02h00m	Aristarchus	Bright blue-violet glare, E rim; pale violet radiance within crater and around S wall bright spot. Dark violet in nimbus; pale violet on plateau.	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1954 Oct 13, 05h15m	Aristarchus	Scarcely perceptible violet radiance within crater; wall bands look faint	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1954 Oct 18, 06h47m	Aristarchus	Strong blue-violet glare, E wall bright spot, E wall and on central peak	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1954 Nov 5	Copernicus	Bright point	Johnstone	Strol. Astr. 1962
1954 Nov 7, 23h20m	Kepler	Bright point just outside E wall	Lugo	J.B.A.A. 1955

1954 Nov 12, 02h42m	Aristarchus	Blue-violet glare; E wall bright spot and whole length of E wall. Suspected violet tint in N and NE of crater; Certainly on plateau. Greatly faded by 05h07m	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1954 Dec 12, 02h44m	Aristarchus	Strong violet glare, E rim, changing to brown	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1955 Jan 8, 00h46m	Aristarchus	Strong violet glare whole length of E rim; brightest SE and around E wall bright spot	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1955 Jan 12, 04h54m	Aristarchus	Blue-violet glare; E wall bright spot, E, NE rim	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1955 Apr 2, 03h20m - 05h00m	Straight-wall region; ~1 hr 40 min	Small craters between Birt and fault invisible at times under excellent viewing conditions, while craterlets on E side were continually observed	Capen	Capen 1955, 1967
1955 Apr 5, 03h20m	Aristarchus	E wall and glaxis; violet; uncertain	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1955 Apr 24	Near Posidonius	White flash of short duration N of Mare Serenitatis near Posidonius	Wykes	Strol. Astr. 1955
1955 May 5, 03h30m	Aristarchus	Pale violet tint in E half of floor; violet band at base, E side of central peak	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1955 May 7-8	Lichtenberg	N/A	Nicolini	Azevado 1962
1955 May 24	Near South Pole	"Glitter" suggesting electrical discharge	Firsoff	Firsoff 1962 ed., p.131
1955 Jun 25, 20h30m	Theophilus	Mistiness; absent the next night	Firsoff	Firsoff 1962 ed., p.84
1955 Jul 3, 22h00m	Schroter's Valley	Starlike point	Firsoff	Firsoff 1962 ed., Pl.X
1955 Jul 13	Aristarchus	Brilliant in blue and green	Firsoff	Firsoff 1966
1955 Aug 3, 04h50m	Aristarchus	Plateau only; pale violet tint	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1955 Aug 3	Manilius, Timocharis	Manilius extraordinarily brilliant; Timocharis bright in blue, appears large and diffuse	Firsoff	Firsoff 1966
1955 Aug 26	Near Carpathians; ~35 sec	Bright flare on dark side similar to 2nd mag star	McCorkle	Sky and Tel. 1955
1955 Aug 30, 03h40m	Aristarchus	Floor, base inner W wall, NW wall; faint bluish glare	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1955 Sep 7, 03h20m	Copernicus	Brightened in blue	Firsoff	Firsoff 1966

1955 Sep 7, 04h52m	Aristarchus	Strong blue-violet glare; E, NE rim; also E base of central peak. Dark violet, nimbus.	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1955 Sep 8, 04h32m	Aristarchus	Strong bluish glare on E, NE wall, on S edge of E wall bright spot, and bordering both edges of the bright floor band, passing around W of central peak. Dark violet tint in nimbus.	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1955 Sep 8	Taurus Mountains	Two flashes from edge of Taurus Mountains	Lambert	Sky and Tel. 1955
1955 Sep 9, 02h58m	Aristarchus	Floor; blue clay color	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1955 Sep 28, 23h00m	Cobrahead	Obscured by brown patch	Bestwick	Contrib. by Moore
1955 Oct 2, 05h42m	Aristarchus	Violet glare, E, NE rim. Over E wall bright spot resembled a violet mist. Crater itself was hazy; could not get sharp focus.	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1955 Oct 4, 04h55m	Aristarchus	Pale violet tint; E wall bright spot and whole length of E rim; dark violet in nimbus	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1955 Oct 4	Aristarchus	Spectrum enhanced in H and K region	Kozyrev	Kozyrev 1957
1955 Oct 5, 03h44m	Aristarchus	Intensely bright blue-violet glare; E wall bright spot, E, NE wall	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1955 Oct 31, 00h40m	Aristarchus	Bright blue-violet glare, E, NE rim; dark violet hue in nimbus; pale violet radiance over plateau	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1955 Oct 31, 04h50m	Aristarchus	Intense blue-violet glare, E, NE rim. Dark violet in nimbus; pale violet on plateau	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1955 Oct 31, 19h00m	Cobrahead	Dark blue obscuration	Milligan	Contrib. by Moore
1955 Nov 1, 03h18m	Aristarchus	Pale violet tint; E wall bright spot, E, NE rim, dark violet hue in nimbus	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1955 Nov 6, 05h50m	Aristarchus	Strong blue-violet glare, E, NE wall. Dark violet hue in nimbus	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1955 Nov 27, 02h48m	Aristarchus	Floor; blue clay color	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1955	Plato	N/A	Sytinskaya	Azevado 1962
1955	Aristarchus	N/A	Sytinskaya	Azevado 1962
1955	Tycho	N/A	Sytinskaya	Azevado 1962

1956 Jan 24	W edge of Cavendish; ~10 min	Variable point of light	Houghton, Warner	Strol. Astr. 1955
1956 Jan 27, 01h18m	Aristarchus	Violet glare whole length of E wall and around E wall bright spot; violet tint N and NE of crater	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1956 Jan 28, 02h33m	Aristarchus	Pale violet radiance; E, NE rim	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1956 Mar 14, 19h00m	N/A	Twilight at S cusp traced 400 mi. beyond cusp. No trace of twilight at N pole. 6 1/2 inch reflector used. Moon 2 1/2 days old	Firsoff	J.B.A.A. 1956
1956 Mar 18	N/A	Anomalous dimming of Tau and 105 Tau before occultation	Firsoff	J.B.A.A. 1956
1956 Jun 20, 03h39m	Aristarchus	Blue glare, base inner W wall	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1956 Jun 26, 07h42m	Aristarchus	Intense blue-violet glare; on E wall bright spot. Dark violet in nimbus	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1956 Jun 28, 05h35m	Aristarchus	Intense blue-violet glare, E wall bright spot. Dark violet, nimbus. Pale violet N and NE of crater and on plateau	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1956 Jun 29, 06h10m	Aristarchus	Faint, blue-violet tint; E wall bright spot	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1956 Jun 30, 06h55m	Aristarchus	Vivid blue-violet glare; E wall bright spot, E, NE wall	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1956 Jul 28, 05h40m	Aristarchus	Vivid blue-violet glare on central peak, band across E floor to E wall bright spot; on E wall bright spot and E, NE wall. Absent by 07h20m.	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1956 Oct 16, 02h34m	Aristarchus	Blue glare, base inner W wall	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1956 Oct 20, 00h45m	Aristarchus	Bright blue-violet glare on E wall bright spot, E, NE rim. Dark violet in nimbus	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1956 Oct 26	Alphonsus	A suspected partial obscuration of the floor based on differences in detail in infrared and ultraviolet photographs	Alter	Alter 1956, 1959
1956 Nov 15, 01h17m	Aristarchus	Faint blue radiance, base inner W wall	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1956 Nov 16, 03h33m	Aristarchus	Floor; bright bluish tint E of central peak; blue-gray W of central peak	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967

1956 Nov 17-18	Aristarchus, Tycho, Kepler, Proclus, Manilius, Byrgius	Extraordinarily bright	Argentiere, et al	Azevado 1962
1956	Tycho	N/A	Dubois	Azevado 1962
1956	Mare Humorum	N/A	Vigroux	Azevado 1962
1957 Mar 17, 06h24m	Aristarchus	Strong violet glare; E wall bright spot and whole length of E wall. Dark violet in nimbus; pale violet on plateau	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1957 Mar 18, 06h43m	Aristarchus	Strong violet glare; E wall bright spot, E wall. Very strong violet hue in nimbus	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1957 Jun 11, 04h48m	Aristarchus	Floor; uniform bluish radiance	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1957 Jul 11, 05h40m	Aristarchus	Pale violet radiance in crater and on plateau	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1957 Aug 18, 06h58m	Aristarchus	Pale blue tint on all walls; floor dazzling white	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1957 Oct 11, 03h15m	Aristarchus	Bright blue-violet; E wall bright spot, E, NE rim. Dark violet in nimbus	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1957 Oct 12, 02h40m	Aristarchus	Bright blue-violet glare; E wall bright spot, E, NE, N, NW walls. Dark violet nimbus	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1957 Oct 12	Aristarchus; 1 hr	Bright flash; then brownish eccentric patch	Dachille and daughter	Cameron 1965
1957 Oct 13, 04h00m	Aristarchus	Weak violet glare; whole length of E wall	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1957 Oct 13	In or near Aristarchus	Bright spot of light ("explosion")	Haas	Haas 1957
1957 Oct 15, 05h45m	Aristarchus	Strong blue-violet glare, whole length of E wall	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1957 Oct 16, 06h00m	Aristarchus	Faint blue-gray tint; N, NW, W floor and walls	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1958 May 1, 03h00m	Aristarchus	Entire sunlit area of floor, bluish	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1958 May 4, 06h28m	Aristarchus	Blue-violet glare S side of E wall bright spot; dark violet in nimbus; pale violet on plateau	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1958 May 31, 03h40m	Aristarchus	Pale blue-gray floor; violet band E base of central peak	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1958 Jun 29, 04h04m	Aristarchus	Floor; very pale bluish tint	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967

1958 Jul 2, 06h29m	Aristarchus	Strong violet glare whole length of E wall, involving E wall bright spot; dark violet, nimbus	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1958 Jul 3, 07h06m	Aristarchus	Bright blue-violet glare; E, NE rim. Dark violet, nimbus; pale violet, plateau	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1958 Aug 2, 06h15m	Aristarchus	Strong violet glare; E wall bright spot, NE wall. Dark violet, nimbus. Strong violet, plateau	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1958 Sep 1, 07h27m	Aristarchus	Whole crater filled with pale violet radiance, especially bright on walls. Pale violet N and NE of crater and on plateau	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1958 Sep 23	Piton	Became enveloped in an obscuring cloud-like mist	Moore	Moore obs. book
1958 Oct 16	N of Mare Crisium	Bright spot in dark area of moon	Mayemson	Mayemson 1965
1958 Nov 3, 03h00m	Alphonsus	Reddish glow, followed by effusion of gas	Kozyrev	Kozyrev 1959, 1963; Green 1965
1958 Nov 19, 04h00m - 04h30m	Alphonsus; 30 min	Diffuse cloud over central mountain	Poppendiek, Bond	Alter 1959; Poppendiek and Bond 1959
1958 Nov 19, 22h05m	Alpetragius	Portion of shadow in crater vanished	Stein	Stein 1959
1958 Nov 19	Alphonsus	Reddish patch close to central peak	Wilkins, Hole	Wilkins 1959; Hole 1959; Moore 1965
1958 Nov 22	Alphonsus	Gray spot	Bartha	Moore 1965
1958 Dec 19	Alphonsus	Reddish patch close to central peak	Wilkins, Hole	Wilkins 1959; Hole 1959; Moore 1965
1959 Jan 22	Aristarchus	Interior, light brilliant blue, later turning white	Alter	Alter NASA report
1959 Jan 23	Aristarchus	Brilliant blue interior	Alter	Cameron 1965
1959 Feb 18	Alphonsus	Red patch	Hole	Moore 1965
1959 Mar 24, 02h33m and 04h55m	Aristarchus	Strong blue and blue-violet glares; E wall, E wall bright spot, S wall bright spot; intermittent	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967

		display. Observation at 04h55m of same phenomenon		
1959 Mar 25, 05h24m	Aristarchus	Intense blue-violet glare on whole length of E rim and on E wall bright spot; dark violet hue in nimbus	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1959 Apr 19	W of Mare Humorum	Bright point to W of mare	McFarlane	Strol. Astr. 1959
1959 Sep 5	Aristarchus	Irregular, intermittent starlike point of light, 8th to 9th mag, appeared within bright area. No color seen	Rule	Rule 1959
1959 Sep 13	Littrow	Obliterated by a hovering cloud (Feist disagrees with Bradford)	Bradford	Contrib. by Moore
1959 Oct 23	Alphonsus	Red glow seen. Spectrum showed unusual features	Kozyrev	Kozyrev 1962
1960 Jan 6	Alphonsus	Red spot	Warner	J. Int. Lunar Soc. 1960
1960 Nov	Piton; ~30 min	Red obscuration concealing peak	Schneller	Cameron 1965
1960 Dec	Piton	Red obscuration less intense than in November	Schneller	Cameron 1965
1961 Jan	Piton	Red obscuration less intense than in November	Schneller	Cameron 1965
1961 Feb 15, ~08h11m	Aristarchus, Plato	Seen as bright features during solar eclipse (on film of eclipse shown by BBC May 6, 1966)	Sartory, Middlehurst	Contrib. by Middlehurst
1961 May 30-31	Aristarchus	Enhancement of spectrum in UV	Grainger, Ring	Grainger and Ring 1963
1961 Jun 27-28	Aristarchus, ray near Bessel	Enhancement of spectrum in UV	Grainger, Ring	Grainger and Ring 1963
1961 Jun 29-30	E of Plato	Enhancement of spectrum in UV	Grainger, Ring	Grainger and Ring 1963
1961 Oct 18	Eratosthenes	Bright spot in crater	Bartlett	Strol. Astr. 1962
1961 Nov 26	Aristarchus region	Red glow seen. Anomalous spectra in red and blue	Kozyrev	Kozyrev 1963
1961 Nov 28	Aristarchus region	Red glow seen. Anomalous spectra in red and blue	Kozyrev	Kozyrev 1963
1961 Dec 3	Aristarchus region	Red glow seen. Anomalous spectra in red and blue	Kozyrev	Kozyrev 1963
1962 Sep 5	Region of Walter near	Faint point of light	Chalk	Cameron 1965

	terminator; 7 min			
1962 Sep 16	"Whole moon"	Spectrum showed UV emission, particularly in region of H and K lines by comparison with spectra of Sun, Mars and Jupiter	Spinrad	Spinrad 1964
1962 Oct 8	Aristarchus; ~1 hr	Activity	Adams	Cameron 1965
1963 Oct 5	Aristarchus region	Enhancement of 30 percent at 5450 A	Scarfe	Scarfe 1965
1963 Oct 30	Aristarchus region	Color changes; reddish-orange to ruby patches	Greenacre, Barr	Greenacre 1963
1963 Oct 30	Cobrahead; 7 min	Brightened area, 7th to 11th mag	Budine, Farrell	Cameron 1965
1963 Nov 1, 23h00m	Near Kepler; 20 min	Enhancement of large area in red light	Kopal, Rackham	Kopal and Rackham 1964a, 1964b
1963 Nov 11	Aristarchus	Color changes	Jacobs	Shorthill 1963; Gree 1965, p.409
1963 Nov 28	Aristarchus, Schroter's Valley; 1 hr 15 min	Red spots, then violet, blue haze	Greenacre, et al	Greenacre 1963
1963 Nov 28	Cobrahead; 35 min	Pink spot on W side	Tombaugh	Cameron 1965
1963 Nov 28	Aristarchus, Anaximander; ~1 hr	Red spot in Aristarchus and also on N edge of Anaximander	W. Fisher	Cameron 1965
1963 Dec 28, 15h55m - 16h26m	Aristarchus to Herodotus; 31 min	Extensive red area	9 students at Hiroshima, Japan	Sato 1964
1963 Dec 29-30, 22h00m - 03h00m	Aristarchus region; 5 hr	Purplish-blue patch	Doherty and others	Contrib. by Moore
1963 Dec 30, ~11h00m	NE limb; ~20 min	During eclipse, anomalous reddish glow inside umbra (Lunar eclipse)	Many observers	Sky and Tel. 1964
1964 Feb 25	Cobrahead; 3 min, Aristarchus; 1 min	Red flashes, + 12 mag	Budine	Cameron 1965
1964 Mar 16	Aristarchus	Sudden red glow on SW rim	Lecuona	Cameron 1965
1964 Mar 18	Aristarchus	Flash	Earl and brother	Cameron 1965

1964 Mar 26, 00h37m	Aristarchus	Floor; blue clay color	Bartlett	Bartlett, 1967
1964 Mar 28, 01h59m	Aristarchus	Blue-violet glare, E wall and N wall; E wall bright spot; violet tinge in nimbus	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1964 Apr 22	Near Ross D	Bright spot	Cross and others	Harris 1967
1964 Apr 26	Region of Censorinus	Surface brightening somewhat similar to Kopal-Rackham (1963 Nov 1) event	Hopmann	Hopmann 1966
1964 May 17	Theophilus	Crimson color on W rim, ~10 mag	Dieke	Cameron 1965
1964 May 18, 03h55m - 05h00m	SE of Ross D; 1 hr 5 min	White obscuration moved 20 mph, decreased in extent. Phenomenon repeated. Newtonians 8" f/7 and 9" f/7 used	Harris, Cross and others	Cameron 1965; Harris 1967
1964 May 20	Plato; ~10 min	Strong orange-red color on W rim of crater, + 10 mag	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1964 May 26, 04h22m	Aristarchus	Strong blue-violet glare, E wall and E wall bright spot; strong violet tinge in nimbus	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1964 May 28, 05h38m	Aristarchus	Blue-violet glare; E wall bright spot, E, NE walls. Dark violet, nimbus	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1964 Jun 6	Aristarchus area; 50 min	Spur between Aristarchus and Herodotus; red spots (glow) in Schroter's Valley	Schmidling, St.Clair, Platt	Cameron 1965
1964 Jun 17	SE of Ross D	Moving bright spot; 2 brief obscurations of part of wall. Newtonian, 19" f/7	Cross, Harris	Harris 1967
1964 Jun 20, 06h00m	Aristarchus	Nimbus only; dark violet hue	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1964 Jun 21, 03h43m - 05h44m	S of Ross D; 2 hr, 1 min	Moving dark area. Newtonian 19" f/7	Harris, Cross, Helland	Harris 1967
1964 Jun 23, 04h55m	Aristarchus	Blue-violet glare, NE rim; strong violet tinge in nimbus	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1964 Jun 25, ~01h07m	Aristarchus	Very bright during eclipse (direct photograph, lunar eclipse)	Titulaer	Hemel en Dampkring 1967
1964 Jun 25, 01h07m	Grimaldi	During lunar eclipse, white streak from Grimaldi toward limb	Azevado	Letter to Moore
1964 Jun 26, 05h24m	Aristarchus	Dark violet in nimbus; pale violet on plateau. Absent from crater	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1964 Jun 27, 05h48m	Aristarchus	Bright blue-violet; E wall bright spot, E, NE rim. Dark violet in nimbus	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967

1964 Jun 28, 06h44m	Aristarchus	Blue-violet glare; E wall bright spot, E, NE, N, NW walls	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1964 Jun 28	S region of Aristarchus	Reddish-brown tone observed	Bartlett	Greenacre 1965
1964 Jul 16	SE of Ross D	Temporary "hill," est 3 km diam and shadow seen	Cragg	Harris 1967
1964 Jul 17	Plato	Faint pink bands at base of inner W wall and on rim of N wall	Bartlett	Greenacre 1965
1964 Jul 18	SE of Ross D	Bright area moved and shrank. Extent greater with amber filter	Harris	Cameron 1965; Harris 1967
1964 Jul 18	Plato; some minutes	Pink tinge to W wall, 10th mag	Bartlett	Cameron 1965
1964 Jul 28, 04h43m	Aristarchus	Blue-violet glare; E wall bright spot. Dark violet in nimbus; pale violet on plateau	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1964 Jul 29, 05h50m	Aristarchus	Nimbus only; dark violet hue	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1964 Jul 31, 05h28m	Aristarchus	Pale blue tint; NE, N, NW walls and floor	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1964 Aug 16, 04h18m - 05h20m	SE of Ross D; 1 hr, 2 min	Bright area. Condensations varying with time	Harris, Cross	Harris 1967
1964 Aug 24, 04h22m	Aristarchus	Bright blue-violet; E wall bright spot, E, NE wall	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1964 Aug 25, 04h58m	Aristarchus	Bright blue-violet; E wall bright spot, E, NE rim. Dark violet in nimbus	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1964 Aug 26, 04h16m	Aristarchus	Blue-violet glare; E wall bright spot, E, NE rim. Dark violet hue in nimbus	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1964 Aug 26	Aristarchus; ~1 hr	Red and blue bands	Gennatt, Reid	Cameron 1965
1964 Aug 27, 04h37m	Aristarchus	Blue-violet glare; E wall bright spot, E, NE wall. Dark violet, nimbus; pale violet on plateau	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1964 Aug 28, 04h40m	Aristarchus	Faint blue-violet radiance, E wall bright spot and NE rim. Dark violet in nimbus	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1964 Sep 18, 01h15m	Aristarchus	Craterlet, base NW wall; bluish	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1964 Sep 20	Aristarchus to Herodotus	Several red spots in area	Crowe, Cross	Cameron 1965
1964 Sep 20	SE of Ross D	Bright obscuration	Cross	Cameron 1965; Harris 1967

1964 Sep 22, 03h03m	Aristarchus	Bright blue-violet glare; E wall bright spot and NE rim. Dark violet in nimbus	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1964 Sep 22	Kunowsky; 1 hr	Red area blinked in blinker	Gillheaney, Hall, L.Johnson	Cameron 1965
1964 Sep 23, 03h30m	Aristarchus	Blue-violet flare [glare?]; E wall bright spot, E, NE, N, NW wall	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1964 Sep 25, 04h05m	Aristarchus	Blue-violet glare; E wall bright spot. Dark violet on nimbus	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1964 Sep 25, 04h43m	Aristarchus	Blue-violet glare; E wall bright spot. Dark violet in nimbus; pale violet on plateau	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1964 Sep 26, 05h07m	Aristarchus	Moderately intense; E wall bright spot. Dark violet, nimbus	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1964 Oct 19, 02h02m	Aristarchus	Strong blue tint E half of floor; blue-violet glare, base E side central peak	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1964 Oct 22, 02h12m	Aristarchus	Blue-violet glare, E wall bright spot, E, NE wall. Dark violet hue in nimbus	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1964 Oct 24, 04h02m	Aristarchus	Blue-violet glare; E wall bright spot, E, NE rim Dark violet hue in nimbus	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1964 Oct 25, 04h17m	Aristarchus	Nimbus only; dark violet hue	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1964 Oct 25, 04h37m	Aristarchus	Blue-violet glare; E wall bright spot, E, NE wall. Faint violet tinge in nimbus	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1964 Oct 27	Alphonsus	Reddish-pink patch at base of sunlit central peak	L.Johnson, et al	Cameron 1965
1964 Nov 14	Plato	Peak on W wall very brilliant white. At foot of peak on inner side, strong blue band. Immediately adjacent, on SE was a small, bright red spot	Bartlett	Greenacre 1965
1964 Nov 21, 01h57m	Aristarchus	Bright blue-violet glare; NE, N, and NW rims	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1964 Nov 23, 03h29m	Aristarchus	Strong blue-violet glare; N, NE, NW walls. Dark violet, nimbus	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1964 Nov 24, 04h50m	Aristarchus	Blue-violet glare, N rim. Dark violet in nimbus; pale violet N and NE of crater	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1964 Dec 19	Aristarchus; 1 min	Brightened by a factor of 5	Budine, Farrell	Cameron 1965
1964 Dec 19, ~02h35m	N/A	Anomalous bright area during lunar eclipse	S. Hill and student	Hill 1966

1964 Dec 19, ~02h35m	Edge of Mare Nubium	Photoelectric photometry showed strong anomalous enhancement of radiation during lunar eclipse	Sanduleak, Stock	Sanduleak and Stock 1965
1965 Mar 14, 07h40m	SE of Ross D	Crater wall partially obscured. Bright area. Cassegrain 12", f/15	Cross	Harris 1967
1965 Jul 1	Aristarchus, dark side	Starlike image	Emanuel	Cameron 1965
1965 Jul 2	Aristarchus; 1 hr 21 min	Bright spot like star on dark side, estimated mag 4	Emanuel, et al	Greenacre 1965
1965 Jul 3	Aristarchus; ~1 hr 10 min	Pulsating spot on dark side	Emanuel, et al	Greenacre 1965
1965 Jul 4	Aristarchus; 1 hr	Bright spot, no pulsations, on dark side	Emanuel, et al	Greenacre 1965
1965 Jul 7	Grimaldi	White streak extended toward limb	Azevado, et al	Revista Astr. 1965
1965 Jul 8	Theophilus; 10 min	Bright spot	Cross	Cameron 1965; Greenacre 1965
1965 Jul 9	Aristarchus; 2 hr 6 min	Starlike image	Emanuel	Cameron 1965
1965 Jul 31	Aristarchus	Starlike image	Welch	Cameron 1965
1965 Aug 2	Aristarchus; ~1 min	Starlike brightening, 8th to 9th mag	Bornhurst	Cameron 1965
1965 Aug 3	Aristarchus; ~6 min	Starlike image, 6th to 7th mag	Bornhurst	Cameron 1965
1965 Aug 4	Aristarchus; ~2 min	Starlike image, 6th to 7th mag	Bornhurst	Cameron 1965
1965 Sep 3	SE of Ross D	Ridge obscured	Harris	Harris 1967
1965 Sep 9, 13h20m	Aristarchus	Orange-red strip on floor	Presson	Contrib. by Moore
1965 Oct 10, 06h07m	Aristarchus	Pale violet radiance; whole of W interior; dark violet, nimbus; pale violet on plateau	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1965 Oct 11, 01h47m	Aristarchus	Whole crater, exclusive of S area, pale violet; dark violet in nimbus; pale violet on plateau	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1965 Oct 12, 02h20m	Aristarchus	Nimbus only; dark violet hue	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1965 Oct 13, 03h02m	Aristarchus	Pale, blue-violet tint on E wall bright spot and whole length of E wall; pale violet radiance in crater, exclusive of S region. Dark violet, nimbus	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967

1965 Nov 15	Aristarchus	Bright spots	L.Johnson	Phys. Today 1966
1965 Dec 1	N/A	Reddish glow followed by black obscuration	Evrard and others	Gingerich 1966
1965 Dec 4, 04h25m	Ross D	Obscuration of part of rim, also bright area 7-10 km diameter, not seen on following night (04h00m - 07h30m)	Cross (Harris, Cragg on Dec 5)	Harris 1967
1966 Feb 7, 01h10m	Aristarchus	Nimbus only; intense violet hue	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1966 Mar 29, 21h00m	Archimedes	Floor bands brilliant	E.G. Hill	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1966, 1, No.6
1966 Apr 2, 23h30m	Aristarchus; 20 min	Central peak very bright	M. Brown	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1966, 1, No.7
1966 Apr 3, 23h00m	Aristarchus; 30 min	Central peak very bright	M. Brown	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1967, 1, No.7
1966 Apr 12, 01h05m	Gassendi; 18 min	Abrupt flash of red settling immediately to point of red haze near NW wall. Continuous until 01h23m	Whippey	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1967, 2, No.5
1966 Apr 30 - May 2	Gassendi	Red glows	Sartory, Moore, Moseley, Ringsdore	J.B.A.A. 1966; B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1966, 1, No.6
1966 May 1, 21h55m - 22h45m	Aristarchus; 50 min	Red patch	Patterson	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1966, 1, No.6
1966 May 1, 22h10m	Aristarchus; 15 min	Small intense white spot NW of crater wall	M. Brown, Sartory	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1966, 1, Nos.6, 7
1966 May 27, 21h10m	Alphonsus; 50 min	Faint red patches	Sartory, Moore, Moseley	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1966, 1, No.6
1966 May 30, 20h52m	Gassendi; 7 min	Blink, orange patch and obscuration	Sartory	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1966, 1, No.6

1966 Jun 1, 03h20m	Aristarchus	Entire sunlit area of floor, bluish	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1966 Jun 3, 06h10m	Aristarchus	Nimbus only, violet hue	Bartlett	Bartlett 1967
1966 Jun 26, 04h30m - 04h40m	Alphonsus; 10 min	Absorption band (4880 +- 50A) seen in spectrum of central peak	Harris, Arriola	Harris 1967
1966 Jun 27	Plato; 15 min	Inside SW wall of crater, blink	Hedley Robinson, Sartory	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1966, 1, No.11
1966 Jul 10, 02h00m	Triesnecker; 1 hr	Bright streak in crater	Allen	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1966, 1, No.10
1966 Aug 4-5, 22h37m - 23h30m and 02h32m - 02h58m	Plato; 53 min, 26 min	Red color, NE wall and floor	Corvan, Moseley	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1966, 1, No.10
1966 Sep 2, 00h00m	Gassendi; 3 hr	Reddish patches	Moore, et al (8 observers)	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1966, 1, No.10; ibid 1966, 1, No.11
1966 Sep 2	Alphonsus; intermittent, 1 hr 2 min	A series of weak glows; Final flash observed at 04h18m	Whippey	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1966, 2, No.12
1966 Sep 3, 03h55m	Gassendi	Blinks on NE, ENE walls and SW and W of central peak	Moseley	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1966, 1, No.10
1966 Sep 25, 20h20m	Gassendi; 30 min	Reddish patches	Moore, Moseley	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1966, 1, No.11
1966 Sep 25, 23h12m	Plato; 3 min	Blinks in crater	Moseley	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1966, 1, No.11
1966 Oct 25, 03h46m	SE of Ross D	Large bright area obscuring half of crater wall. Not present Oct 24. Newtonian 19" f/7	Cross	Harris 1967
1966 Oct 25, 22h30m	Gassendi	Red blinks, N wall	Moore, Moseley, Sartory	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1966, 2, No.1

1966 Oct 29, 00h45m - 01h30m	Copernicus, N rim; 45 min	Red spot	Walker	Walker 1966
1966 Dec 22, 06h00m - 06h30m	Messier (W.H. Pickering); 30 min	Blinks on floors of both craters	Kelsey	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1967, 2, No.4
1966 Dec 23, 05h15m - 07h10m	Plato; 55 min	Numerous light streaks on floor, three bright spots on floor, all showed blinks	Kelsey	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1967, 2, No.4
1966 Dec 27, 06h30m - 07h05m	Gassendi; 35 min	Very faint blink on SW floor and another N of it on NW floor (observer considers observation very suspect)	Kelsey	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1967, 2, No.4
1967 Jan 21, 19h35m	Gassendi	Small blink and suspect faint colored patch in outer W wall in position of original observation of 1966 Apr 30	Sartory, Moore, Moseley, Duckworth, Kilburn	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1967, 2, No.3; ibid 1967, 2, No.4
1967 Feb 17, 17h47m - 18h12m	Alphonsus; 25 min	Blink just inside the SW floor of crater suspected on elevation NW of dark patch	Moore, Moseley	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1967, 2, No.4
1967 Feb 19, 20h30m - 20h40m	Alphonsus; 10 min	Bright red glow in position of suspected blink of 1967 Feb 17. Fading by 20h37m	Moseley, Moore	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1967, 2, No.4
1967 Mar 22, 19h40m	Gassendi	Red color and blink	Moseley	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1967, 2, No.5
1967 Mar 23, 18h40m	Gassendi	Red color under S wall	Sartory, Farrant	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1967, 2, No.5
1967 Mar 23, 19h45m	Cobrahead	Red color outside SE wall	Moore, Moseley, Farrant	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1967, 2, No.6
1967 Mar 23, 19h05m - 19h55m	Aristarchus	Red glows	Sartory, Moore, Moseley	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1967, 2, No.5, 6
1967 Apr 15, 19h15m - 21h00m	Aristarchus (on dark side); 1 hr 45 min	Aristarchus very bright. Seeing very good until 21h00m UT, after which seeing too bad to continue observing.	Classen	Hopmann 1967

1967 Apr 21, 19h16m - 21h15m	Aristarchus; 1 hr 59 min	Bright points on S wall. Red patch to NE	Darnell, Farrant	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1967, 2, No.7
1967 Apr 21, 21h20m	Schroter's Valley, Cobrahead	Red color	Darnell, Farrant	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1967, 2, No.7
1967 Apr 22	Aristarchus (on bright side)	Aristarchus so bright that it could be seen with the naked eye	Classen	Hopmann 1967
1967 May 20, 20h15m and 21h05m - 21h20m	Aristarchus; 15 min	Red spots on south rim. Moon low	Darnell	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1967, 2, No.8
1967 May 20	Gassendi	Elongated blink in crater, SW part of floor	Kelsey	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1967, 2, No.8
1967 May 29, 06h40m - 07h25m	Aristarchus; 45 min	Red-brown color	C.A. Anderson	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1967, 2, No.8
1967 Jun 18, 21h10m - 22h30m and 22h50m - 23h59m	Gassendi; 1 hr 20 min and 1 hr 9 min	Faint redness outside the NW and SW wall of Gassendi	Whippley	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1967, 2, No.8
1967 Aug 13, 21h00m	Alphonsus; 15 min	Glow in interior of crater	Horowitz	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1967, 2, No.10
1967 Sep 11, 00h32m	Mare Tranquillitatis; 8-9 sec	Black cloud surrounded by violet color	Montreal group	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1967, 2, No.12
1967 Sep 11, 00h45m	Sabine	Bright yellow flash visible a fraction of a second	Mrs P.Jean and Montreal group	B.A.A. Lunar Sec. Circ. 1967, 2, No.12
1967 Sep 17, 02h05m	Aristarchus	Red color observed	Delano	Kelsey 1967
1967 Oct 10, 02h15m	SE of Ross D	Bright area moved 80 km/hr toward SSE and expanded as contrast reduced	Harris	Harris 1967
1967 Oct 19, 05h00m	Kepler, Aristarchus	High moon, 19 after full, apogee. Kepler appeared at least one mag brighter than Aristarchus.	Classen	Classen 1967



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