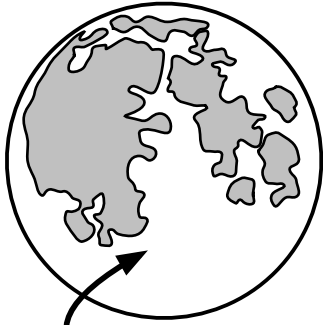


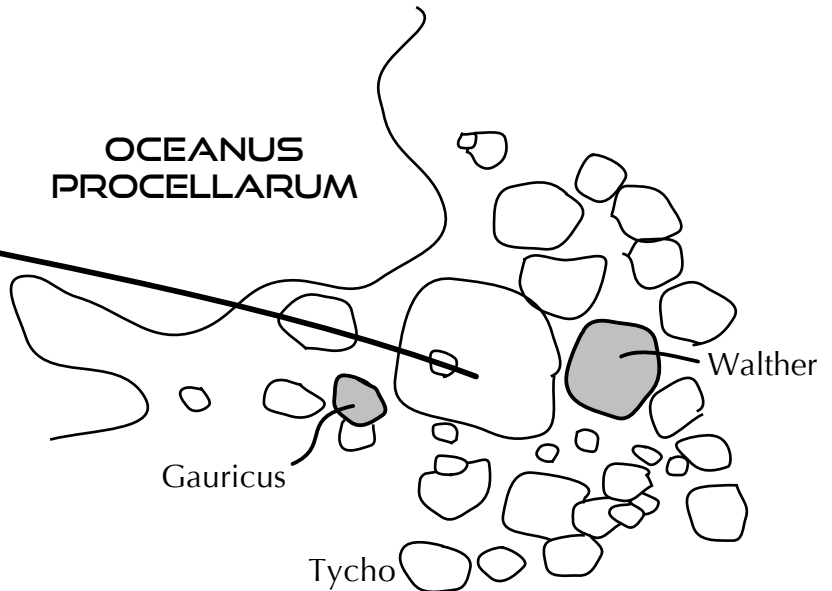
Lunar Explorations:

1. Between craters Walther and Gauricus



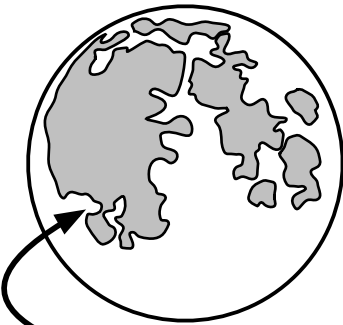
Best seen: April 26, 27

1671. Several times, Giovanni Domenico Cassini thought he saw a misty formation, perhaps a cloud.



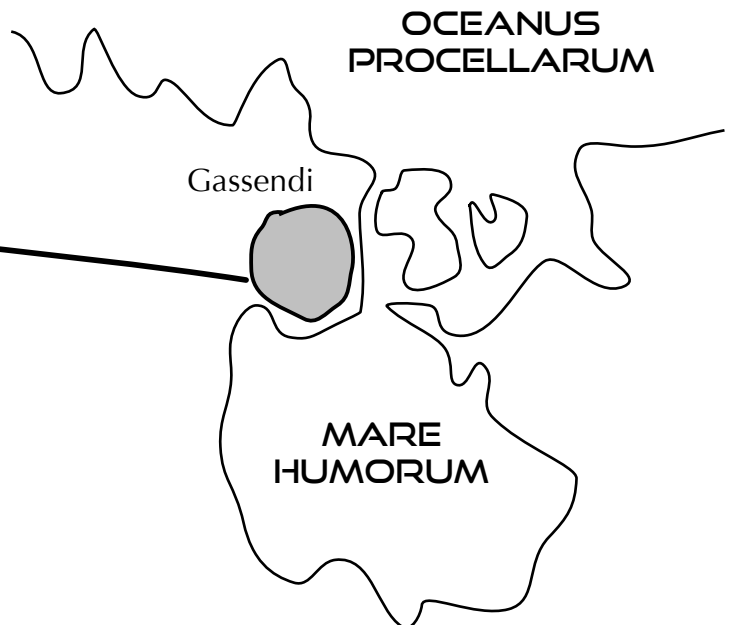
Lunar Explorations:

2. Gassendi



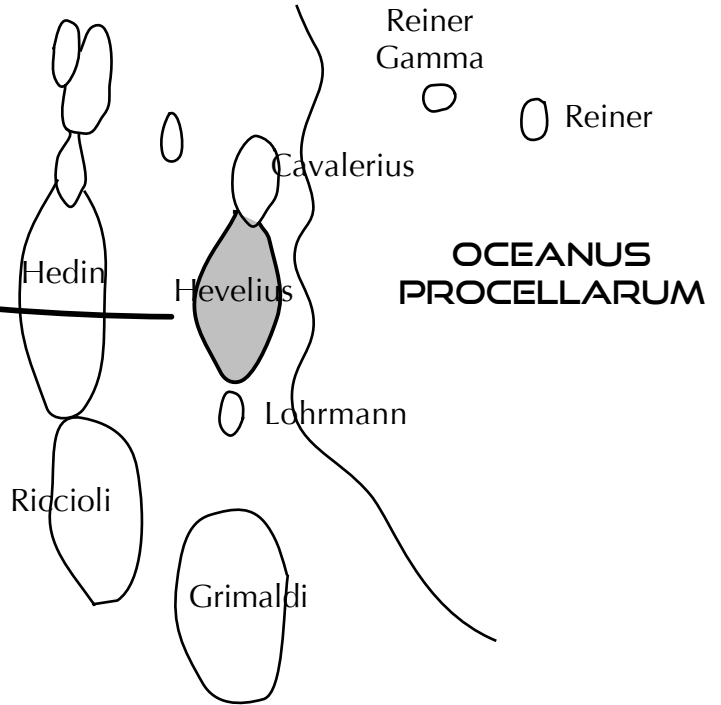
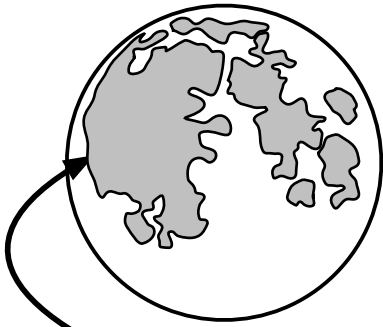
Best seen: April 1, 29, 30

1776. English astronomer William Herschel imagined that the shading variations on the crater floor were caused by the changing shadows of a vast forest of trees that were several times taller than those on Earth.



Lunar Explorations:

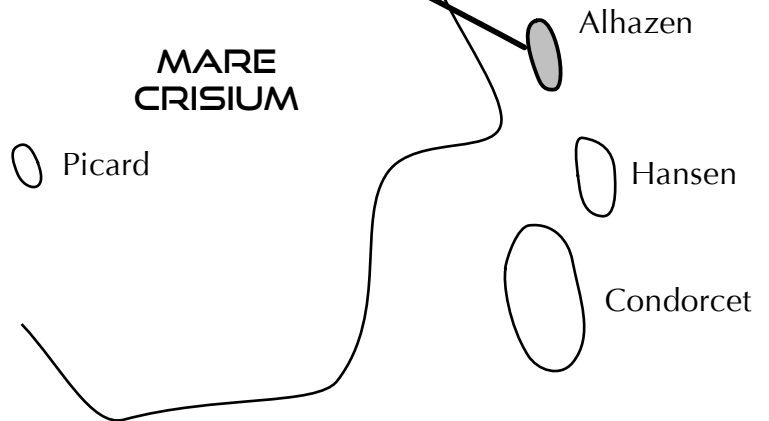
3. Hevelius



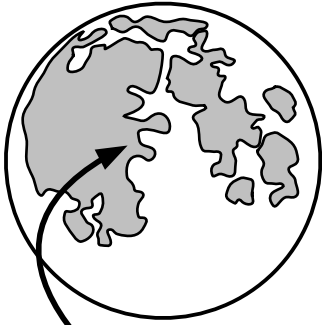
Best seen: April 2, 3
1787. German observer
Johann Hieronymus Schroeter
suspected that a volcano recently
formed in the Hevelius crater.

Lunar Explorations:

4. Alhazen



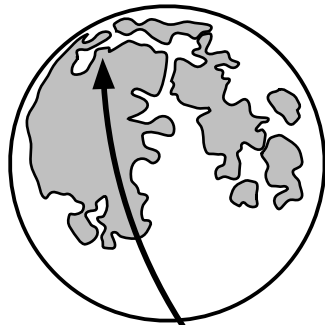
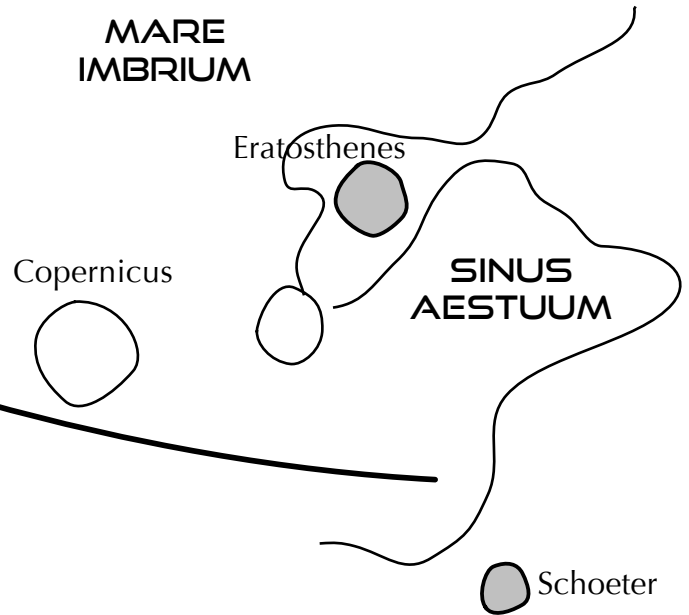
Best seen: April 20, 21
1791. Schroeter saw changes
in the definition of the crater that he
thought were possibly due to mist
or vegetation.



Lunar Explorations:

5. Two-thirds of the distance from Eratosthenes to Schoeter

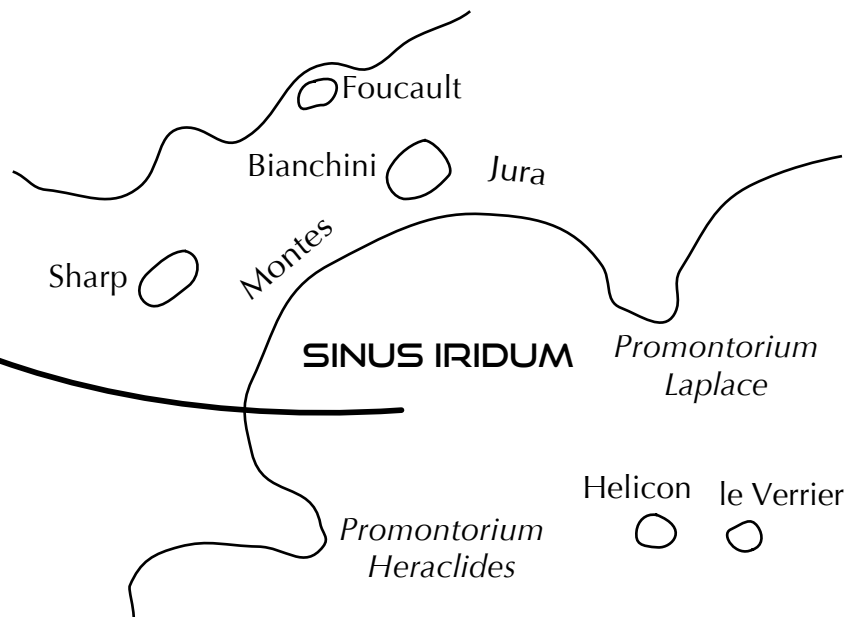
Best seen: April 27, 28
1822. Bavarian observer Franz von Paula Gruithusien saw the layout of a great lunar city, Wallwerk.



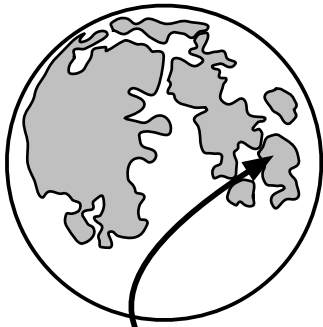
Lunar Explorations:

6. Sinus Iridum

Best seen: April 29, 30
1837. During the Great Moon Hoax, newspaper writer Richard Adams Locke reported that rational beings were said to live there.



Lunar Explorations: 7. Messier and Messier A



**MARE
TRANQUIL-
LITATIS**

Taruntius

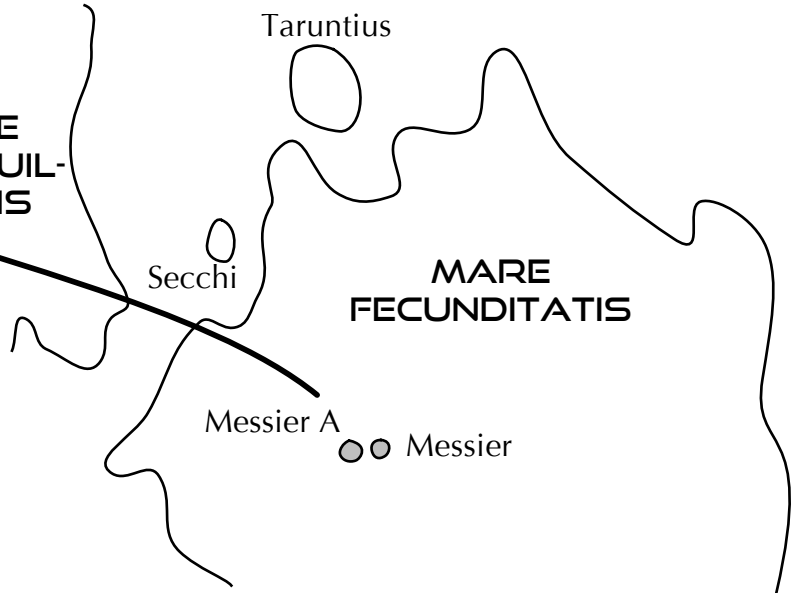
Secchi

**MARE
FECUNDITATIS**

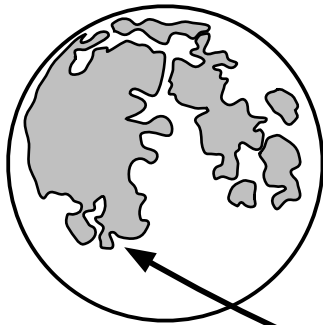
Messier A

●● Messier

Best seen: April 22, 23
1855. Some observers, led by
the renowned observer the
Reverend Thomas William Webb,
saw a change in their respective
configurations.



Lunar Explorations: 8. Cichus



Campanus

Kies

**MARE
NUBIUM**

Hesiodus

Mercator

Pitatus

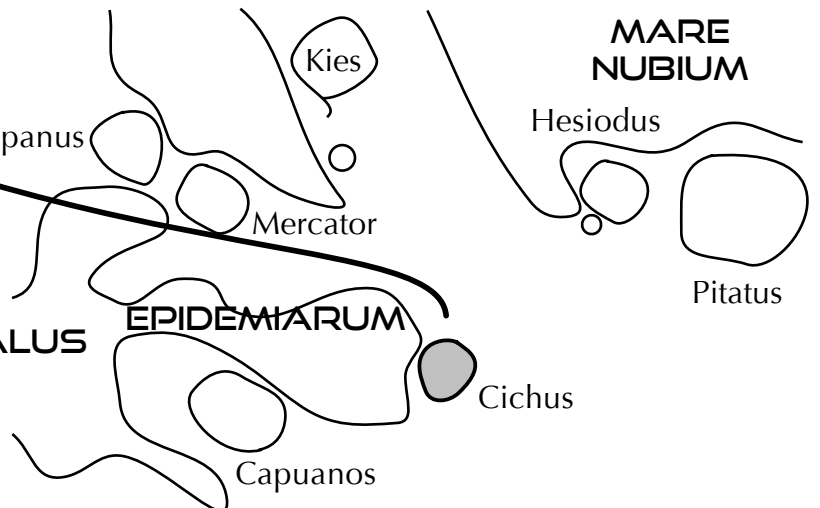
PALUS

EPIDEMIARUM

Cichus

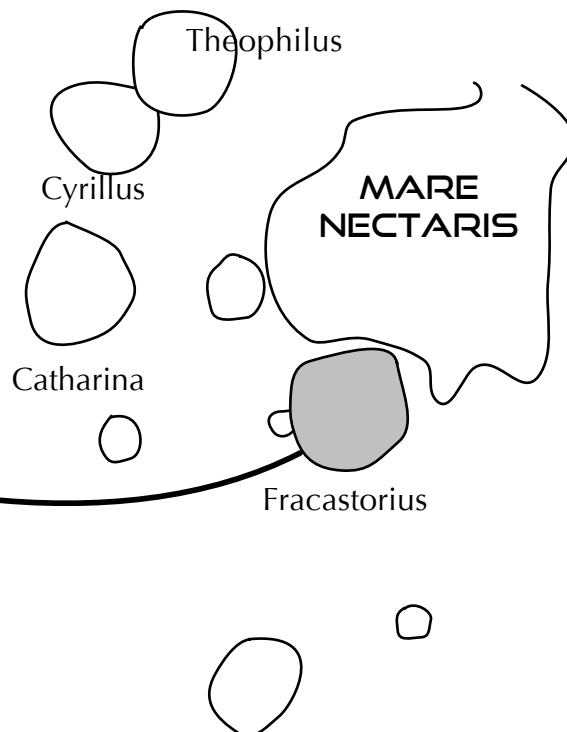
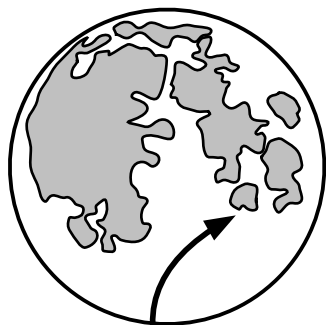
Capuanos

Best seen: April 28, 29
1859. Rev. Webb thought
Cichus had enlarged its diameter
since Schroeter observed it some
seventy years earlier.



Lunar Explorations:

9. Fracastorius

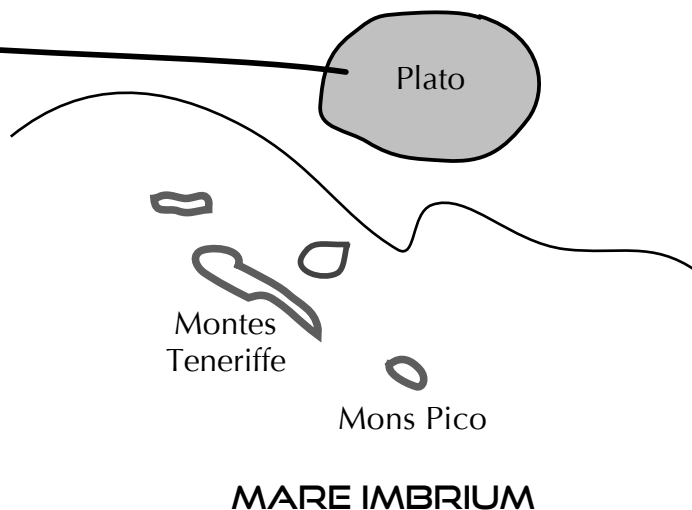
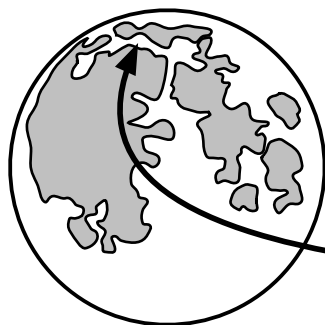


Best seen: April 23, 24

Circa 1870. French astronomer Jean Chacornac once believed that Fracastorius' fragmented walls indicated erosion from a long ago ocean.

Lunar Explorations:

10. Plato

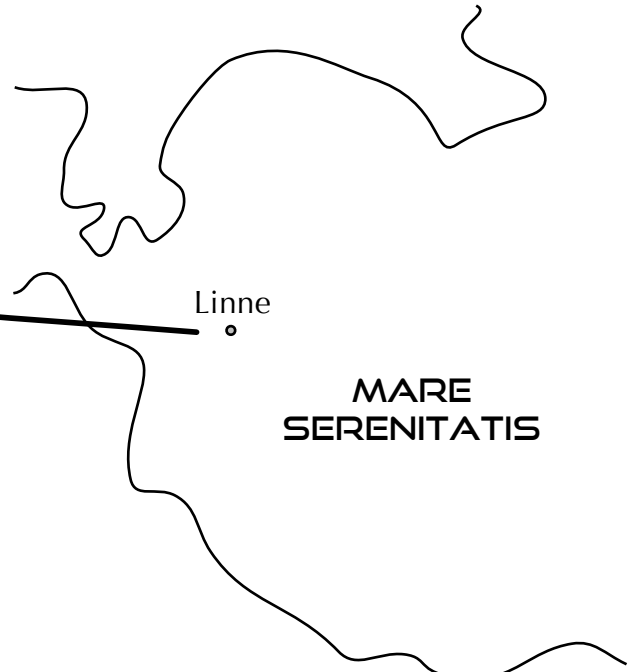
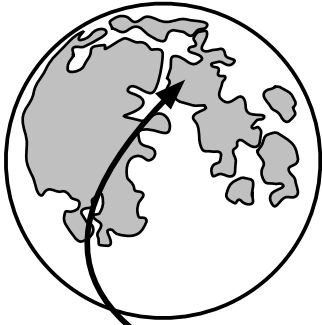


Best seen: April 27, 28

1869. English amateur astronomer William Radcliffe Birt encouraged his colleagues to closely examine the flat floor of Plato for any signs of change.

Lunar Explorations:

11. Linne

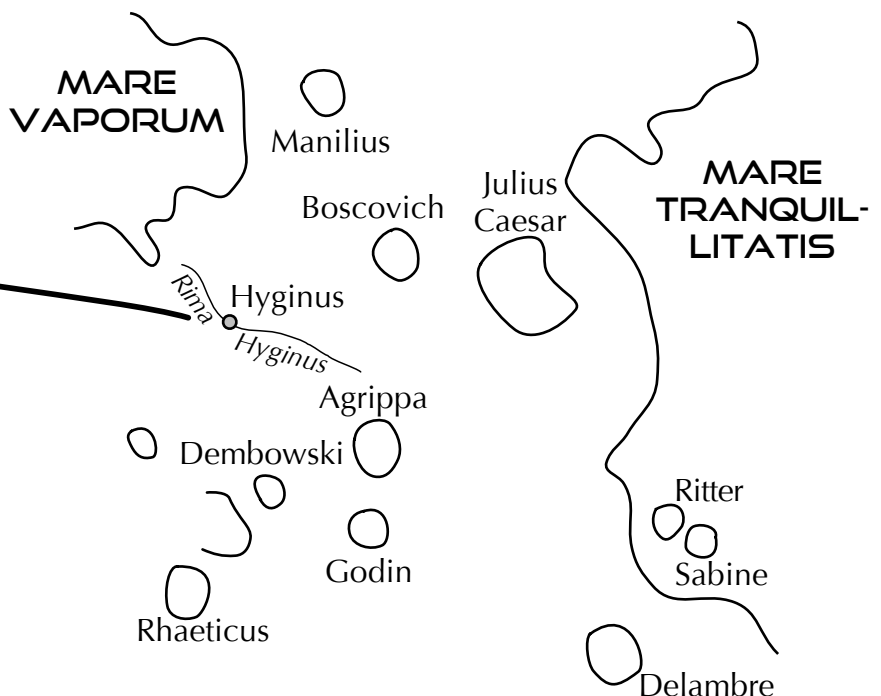


Best seen: April 25, 26

1866. Johann Frederich Julius Schmidt, followed by others, thought that the small crater Linne had been damaged or transformed by unknown agents.

Lunar Explorations:

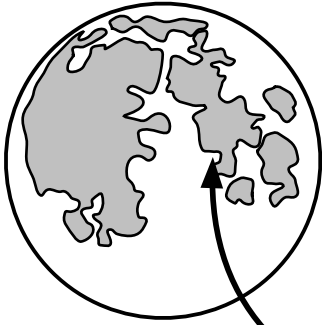
12. Hyginus N



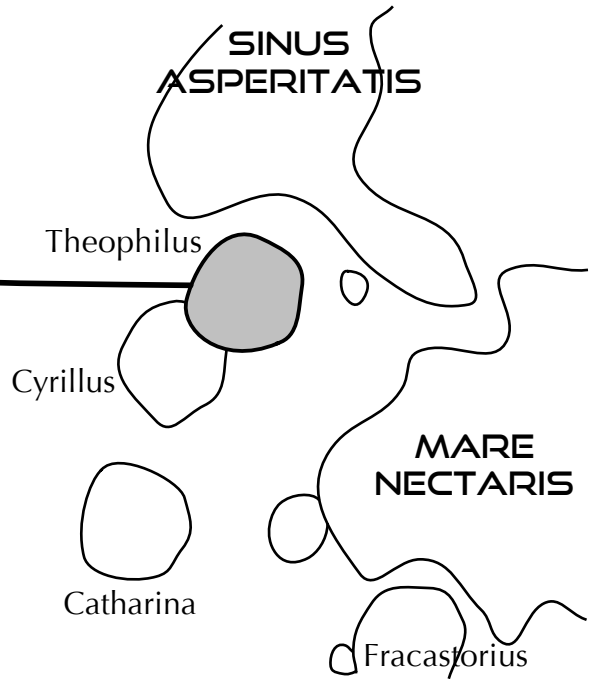
Best seen: April 25, 26

1877. Hermann Klein, Director of the Cologne Observatory, found a dark patch near Hyginus crater, one that hadn't been visible in earlier observations.

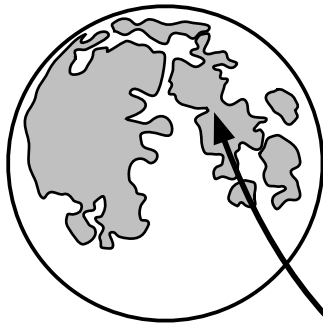
Lunar Explorations: 13. Theophilus



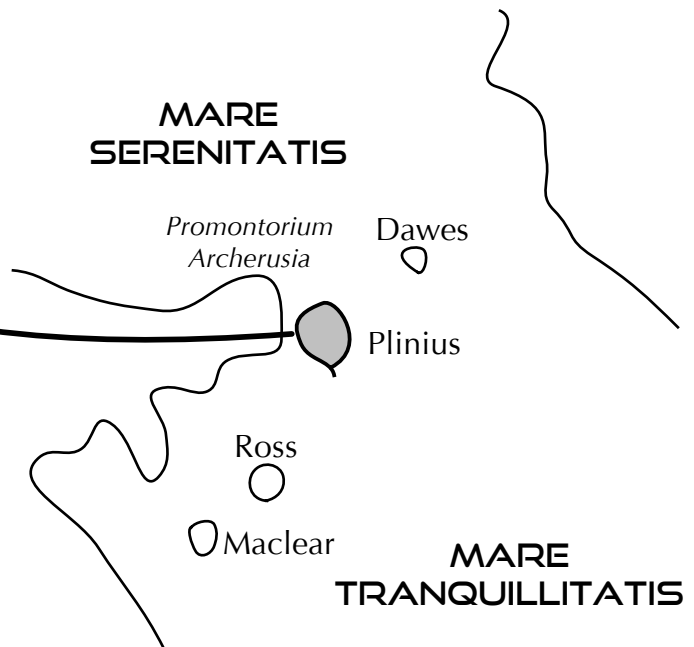
Best seen: April 24, 25
Circa 1900. Suspected
snowstorms on the central peak
were glimpsed by William Henry
Pickering.



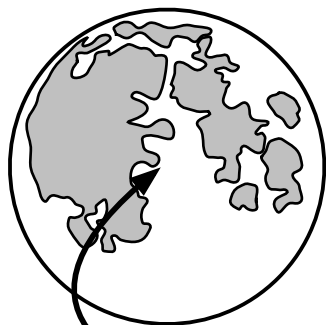
Lunar Explorations: 14. Plinius



Best seen: April 24, 25
Circa 1900. Suspected
snowstorms on the central peak
were glimpsed by William
Pickering. No one else saw them.



Lunar Explorations: 15. Alphonsus



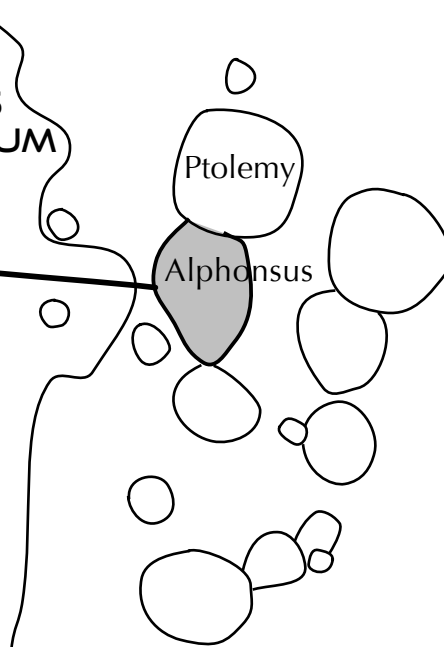
OCEANUS
PROCELLARUM

Ptolemy

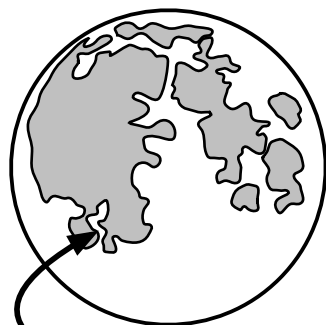
Alphonsus

Best seen: April 26, 27

Circa 1900. W. Pickering attributed indistinct, dark areas on the crater floor to changing vegetation. He believed that he also saw snowstorms on its central peak.



Lunar Explorations: 16. Bullialdus



OCEANUS
PROCELLARUM

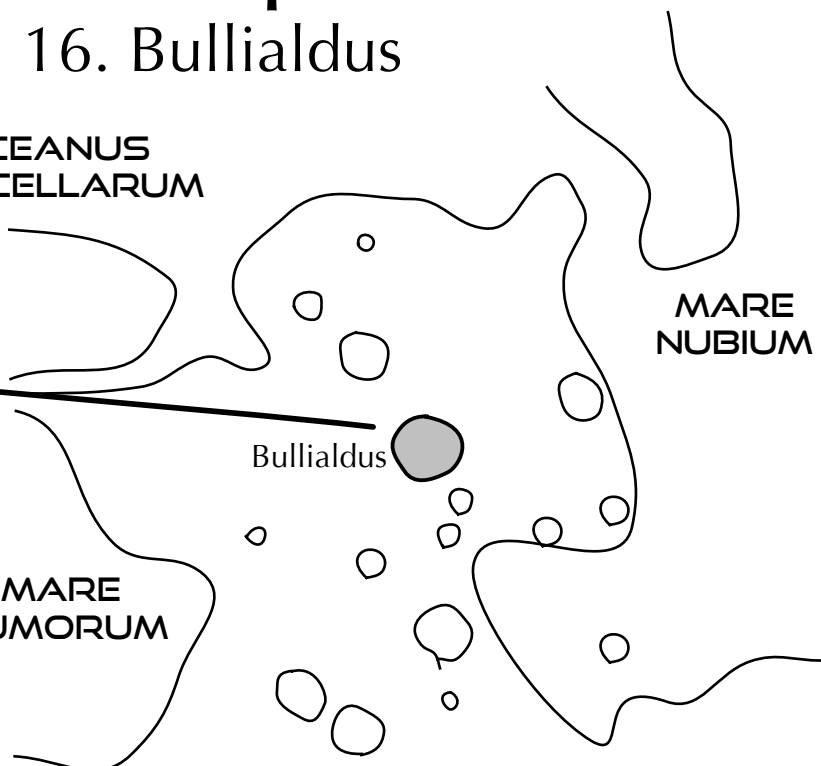
MARE
NUBIUM

Bullialdus

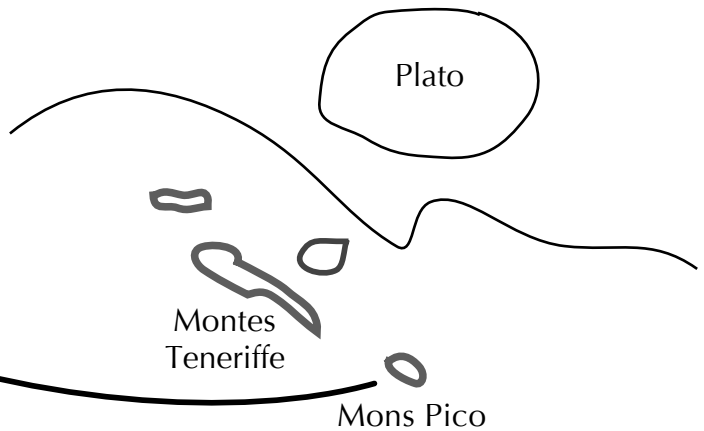
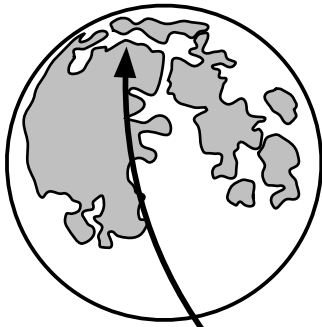
MARE
HUMORUM

Best seen: April 28, 29

Circa 1900. Suspected snowstorms on the central peak were glimpsed by William Pickering.



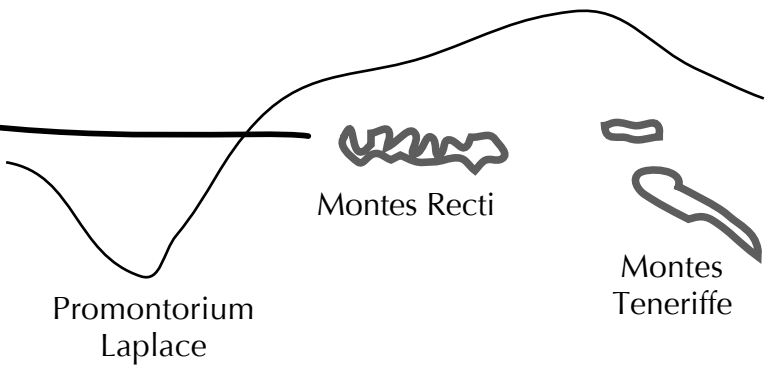
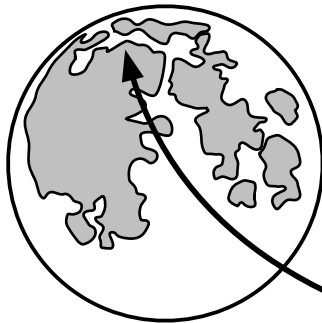
Lunar Explorations: 17. Mons Pico



Best seen: April 27, 28
Circa 1900. Suspected
snowstorms on the peak of this
isolated mountain were glimpsed
by William Pickering.

MARE IRIDUM

Lunar Explorations: 18. Montes Recti



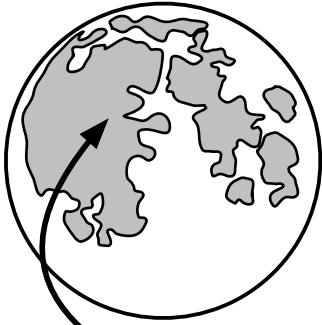
Best seen: April 28, 29
Circa 1900. Because it
appeared so straight, some
observers saw it as an artificial
construct. Suspected snowstorms
were glimpsed by William
Pickering.

MARE IRIDUM

Helicon le Verrier

Lunar Explorations:

19. Eratosthenes



Pytheas

MARE
IMBRUM

Best seen: April 27, 28
1924. William Pickering
interpreted shading changes on
the crater floor as being due to
vegetation growth and migrating
swarms of insects.

Eratosthenes

Montes Apenninus

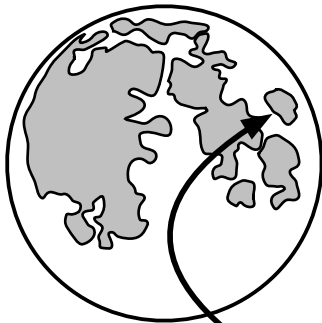
Copernicus

SINUS
AESTUUM

Stadius

Lunar Explorations:

20. O'Neill's Bridge



Macrobius

MARE
CRISIUM

Best seen: April 22, 23
1953. New York Herald Tribune
science editor John J. O'Neill reported
that he observed a twelve mile long
natural bridge at the edge of Mare
Crisium near the intersection of
Promontorium Olivium and
Promontrium Lavinium, just east of
Proclus crater. Some believed it to be
artificial, others saw nothing.

Proclus

Yerkes

Picard