APOLLO 11 ASTRONAUT PHOTOGRAPHS

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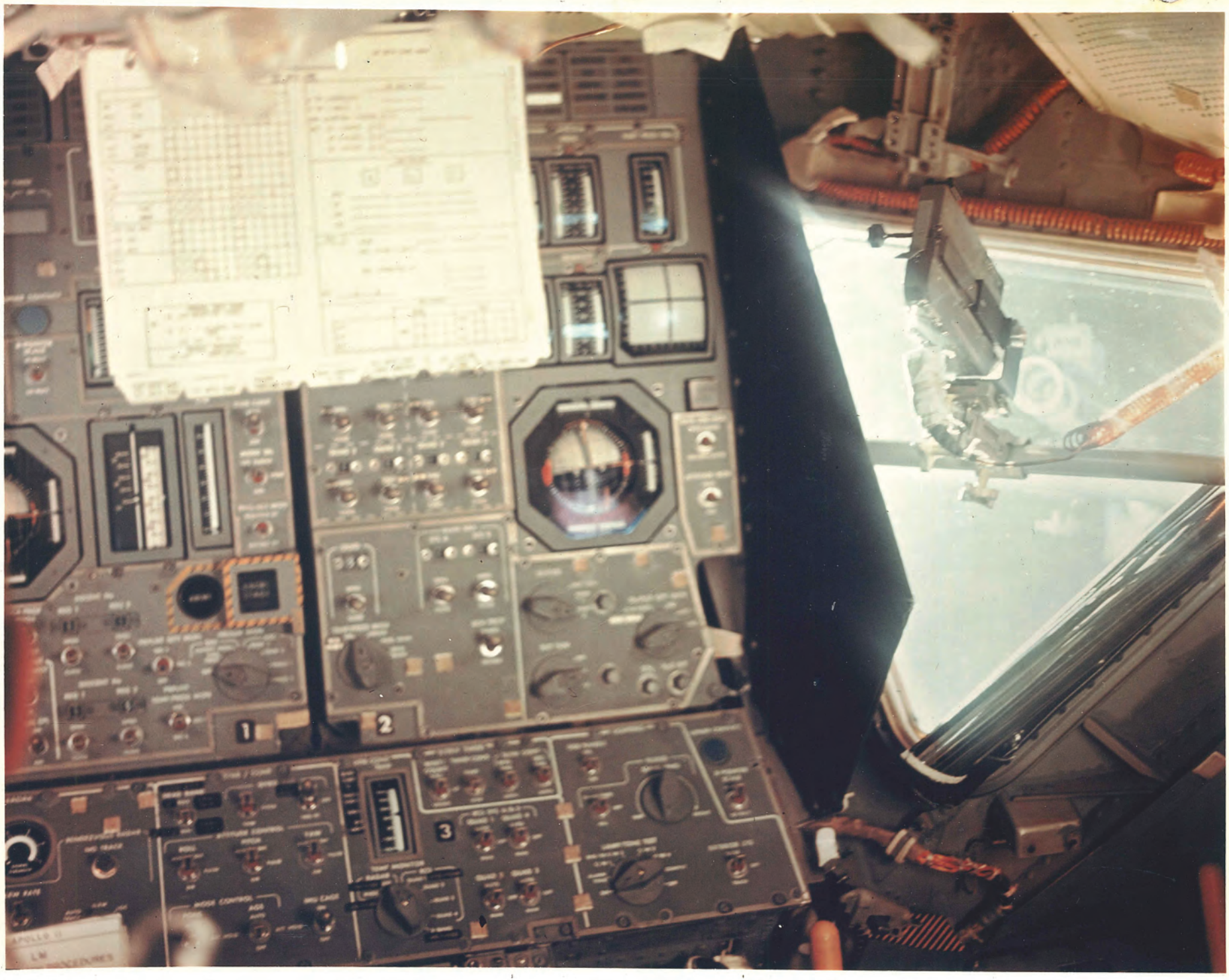
The flag of the United States, the first national flag to be deployed on another celestial body, represents one of the greatest engineering accomplishments of all mankind. As seen from the interior of the Lunar Module, the astronauts' footprints stand out clearly, and the black and white television camera, which transmitted pictures from the lunar surface, appears in the far background.

This photograph from the Apollo 11 spacecraft was taken shortly before separation from the S-4B stage. Clearly visible are Mexico, the Yucatan Peninsula, the Gulf of Mexico, Pacific Ocean and the southern United States. The Mississippi River and Rocky Mountains are also distinguishable. Cuba, partly covered by clouds, is to the right of Guatemala.

This photograph of the earth was made when the Apollo 11 spacecraft was about 112,000 miles from the earth during its trip to the moon. The entire continent of Africa, most of Europe and a part of Asia are readily identifiable in this photograph.

Lunar Module Pilot Edwin Aldrin, Jr. tucks sunglasses in the shoulder pocket of his flight suit while inspecting the Lunar Module after separation from the S-4B.

This picture shows the right side of the center control panel within the Lunar Module. Two flight control sticks are visible at the lower right. A Maurer 16mm camera is mounted in the right window.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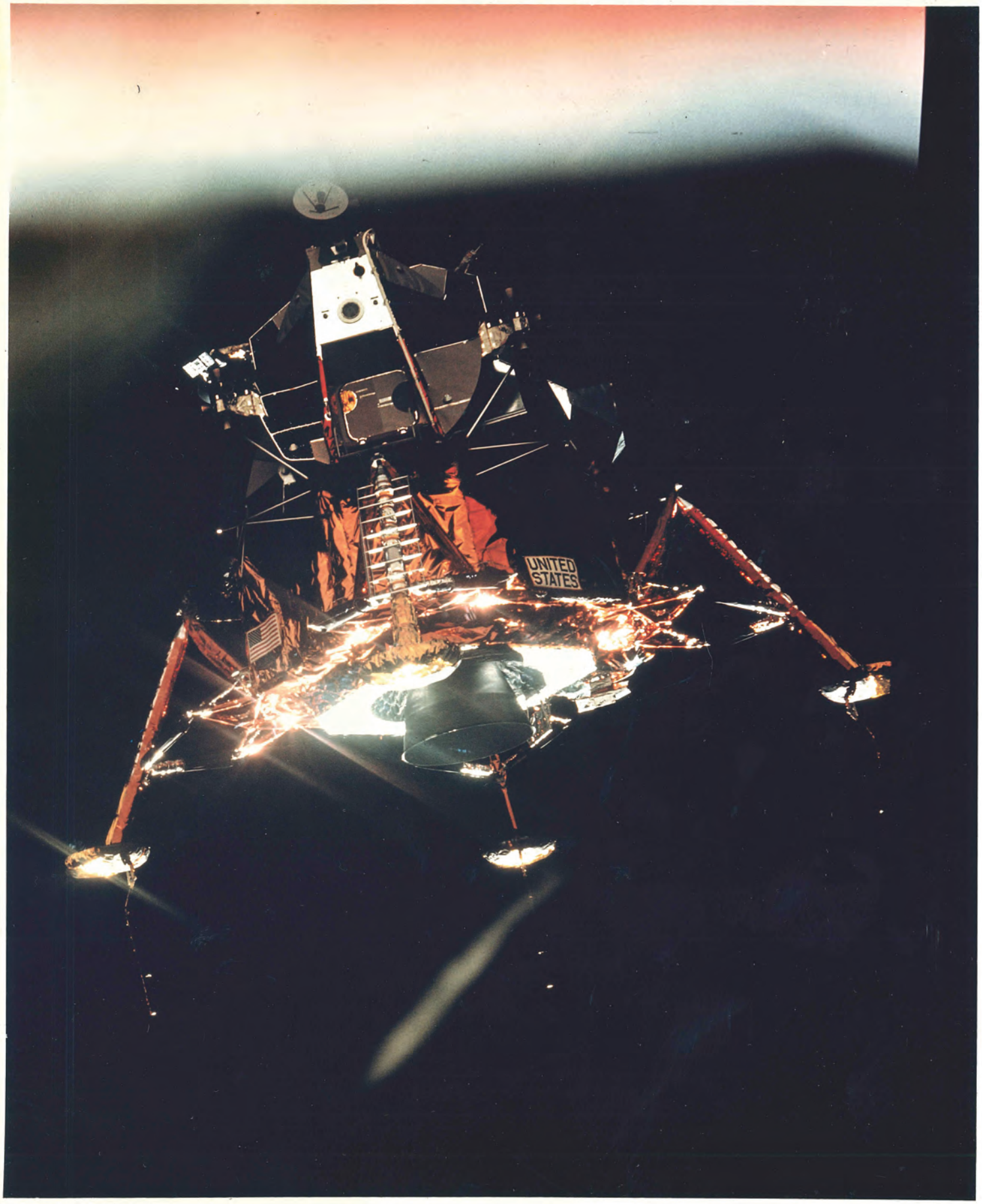
The view of the lunar surface, with an earthrise in the background, was taken from the Command Module during Apollo Mission 11 before its separation from the Lunar Module. The view is to the west across Symthii Sea. Two unnamed craters, one with a central peak, appear in the foreground. The horizon is cut by the craters SCHUBERT on the right side and SCHUBERT B to its left. The rims of GILBERT and KASTNER are barely visible in the left background.

The awesome bleakness of the far side of the moon is captured in this photograph made by Apollo 11 in lunar orbit. In this view, to the southwest, the lunar terrain is dominated by the huge International Astronomical Union Crater No. 308. Located at 179 degrees E. longitude and 5.5 degrees S. latitude, the crater has a diameter of about 50 miles. This photograph supports astronauts' observations that the terrain on the far side of the moon is much more rugged than the side seen from earth. Despite relatively low light levels, the crew reports ability to spot numerous detail features of this portion of the lunar surface and carry out photographic reconnaissance of great value to cartographers.

The Lunar Module, "Eagle" has just been separated from the Command Module in this picture. It was recorded by Pilot Michael Collins while the two ships flew in formation prior to the descent to the lunar surface. This picture clearly shows the Lunar Module's landing configuration and booster outlet on the bottom. Note the landing pad adjacent to the crew descent ladder is not fitted with a five-foot sensor equipped probe in order to avoid possible interference with crew egress.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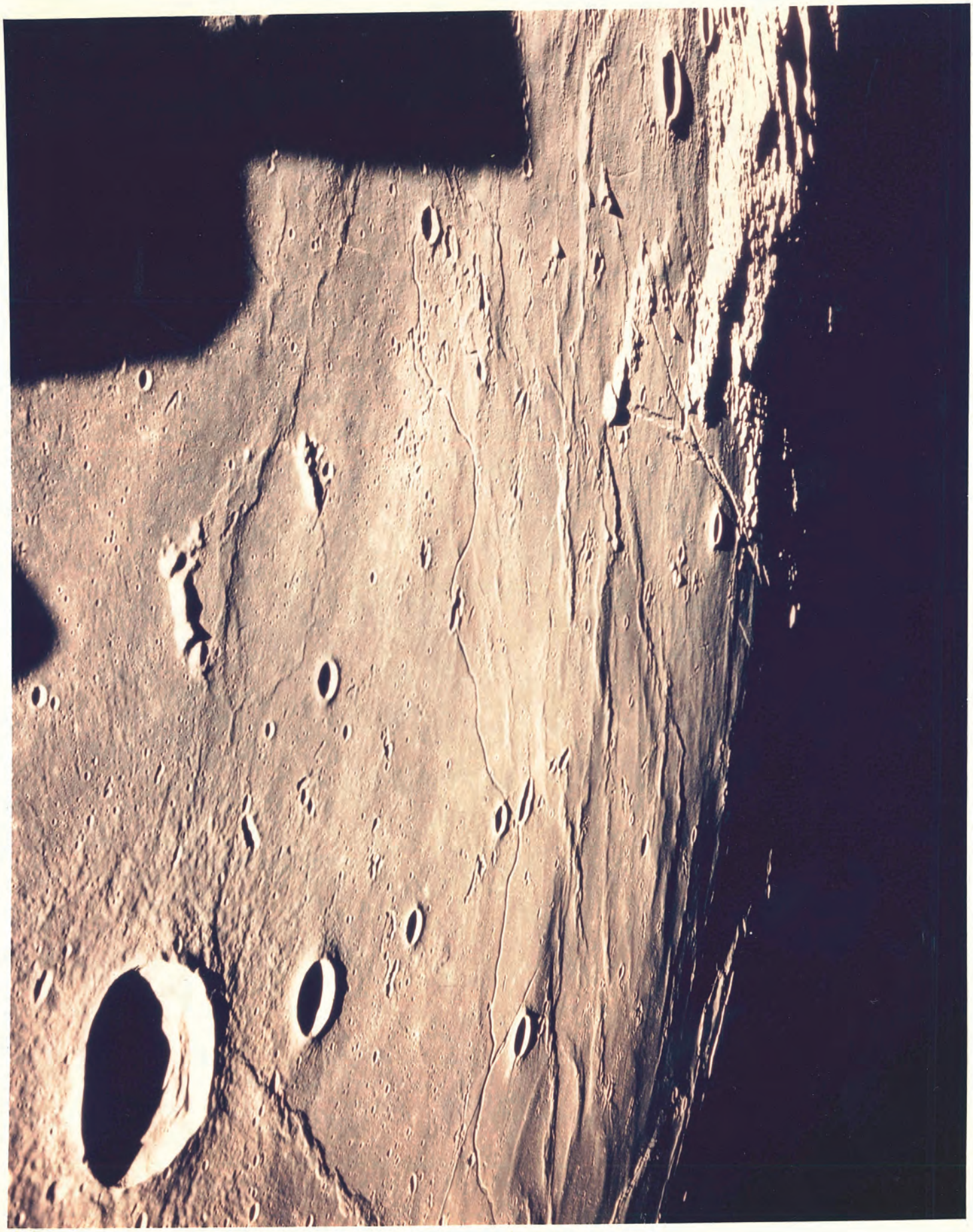
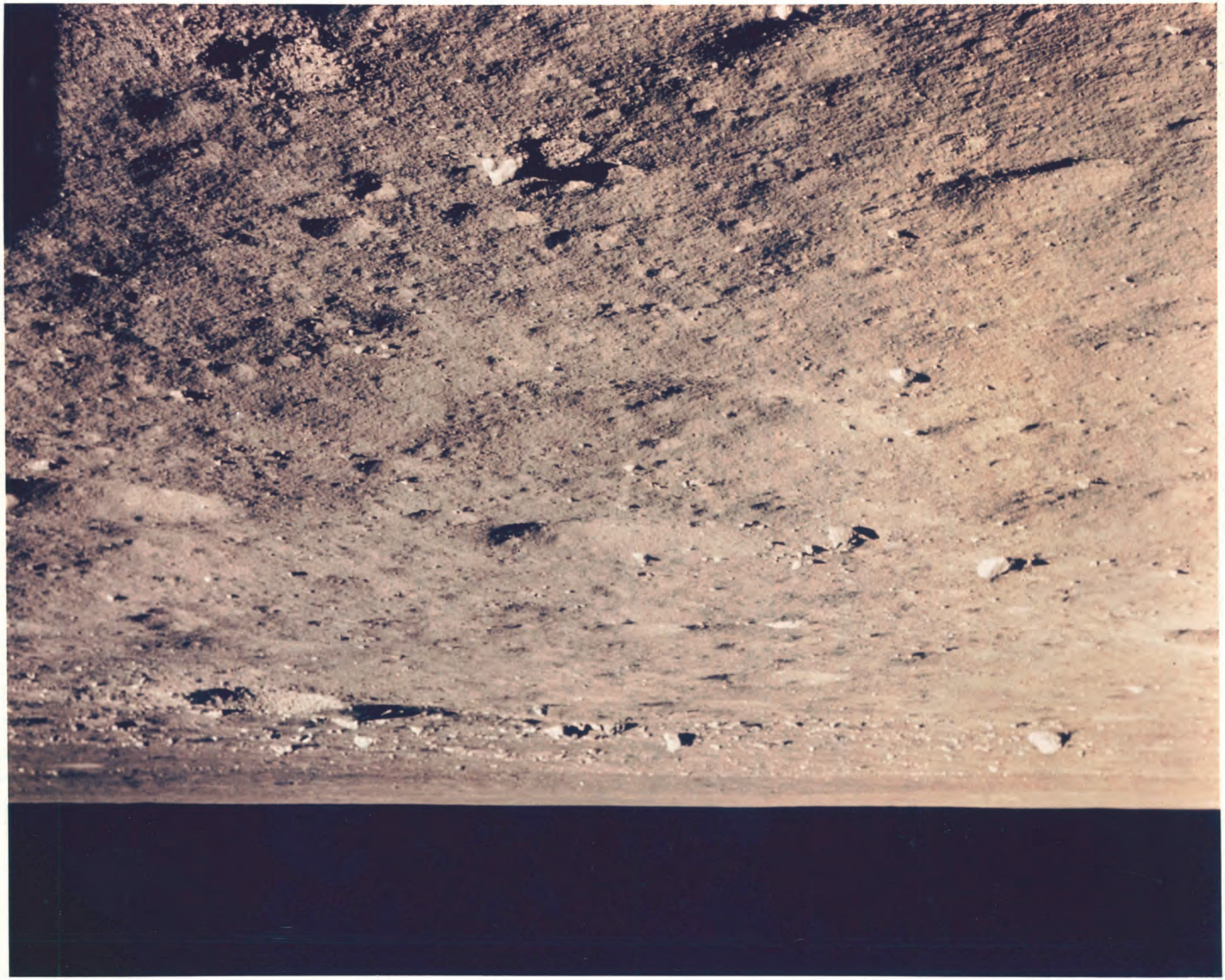
In lunar orbit, 63 miles above the lunar surface, this oblique view of the western portion of the Sea of Tranquility was taken from the Lunar Module. The open space near the center of the top edge of the picture is Landing Site No. 2 where they later landed. The left side of the print is cut by the Hypatia Rille disappearing into darkness at the top. Just to the right (north) of it is the symmetrical crater MOLTKE. The large crater at lower right is MASKELYNE, with MASKELYNE B above.



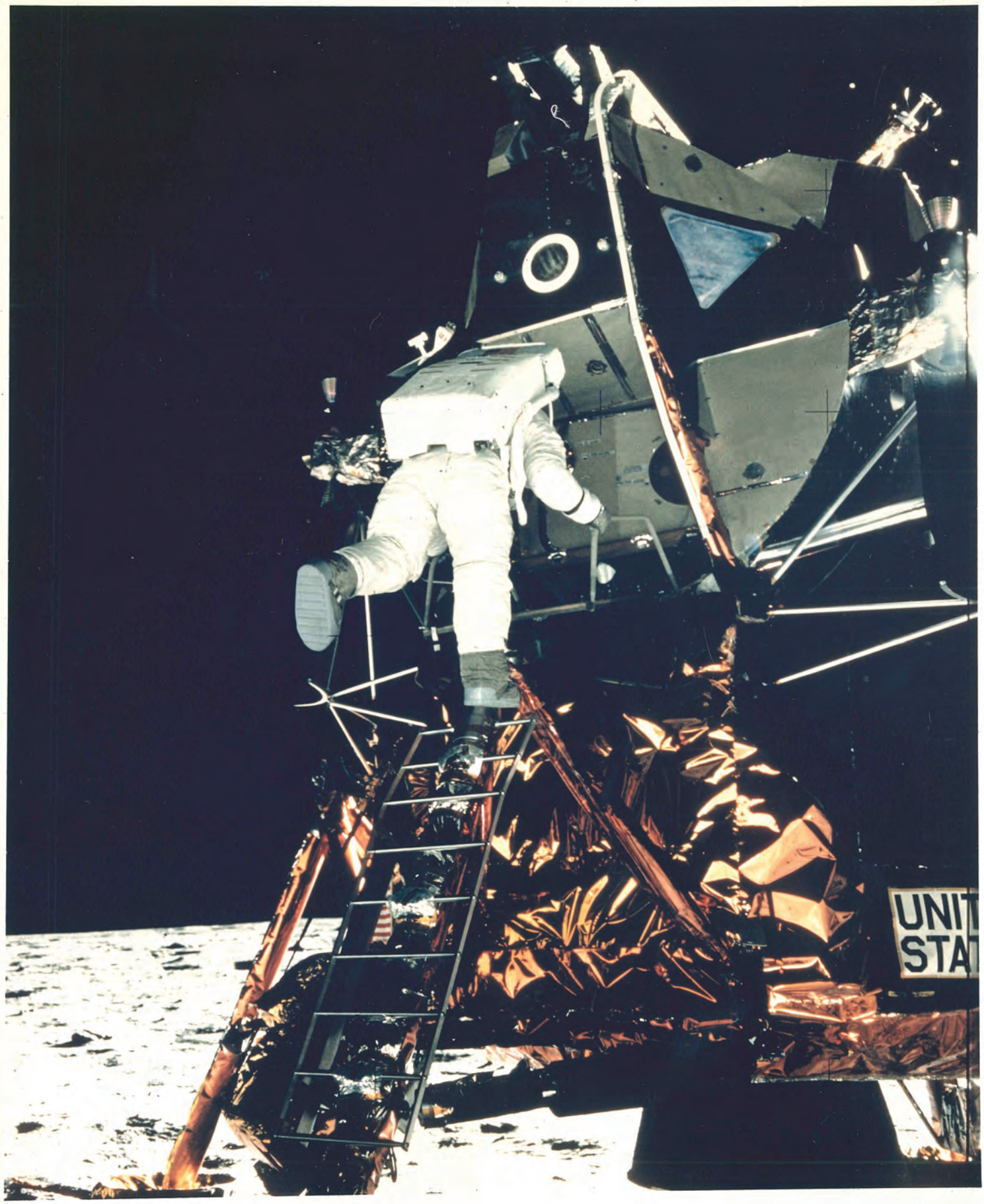
A view toward the horizon shows the surface of the moon dotted with small rocks and craters as seen from the window of the Apollo 11 Lunar Module shortly after it had touched down on the lunar surface.



Astronaut Neil Armstrong's booted foot pressed firmly in the lunar soil symbolizes man's first giant step into outer space.

The foot has been removed, but a sharp impression has been recorded in the granular lunar surface.

Astronaut Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., Lunar Module Pilot, has just egressed the Lunar Module and started his descent to the lunar surface. This picture was taken by Astronaut Neil A. Armstrong, Commander, with a 70mm lunar surface camera.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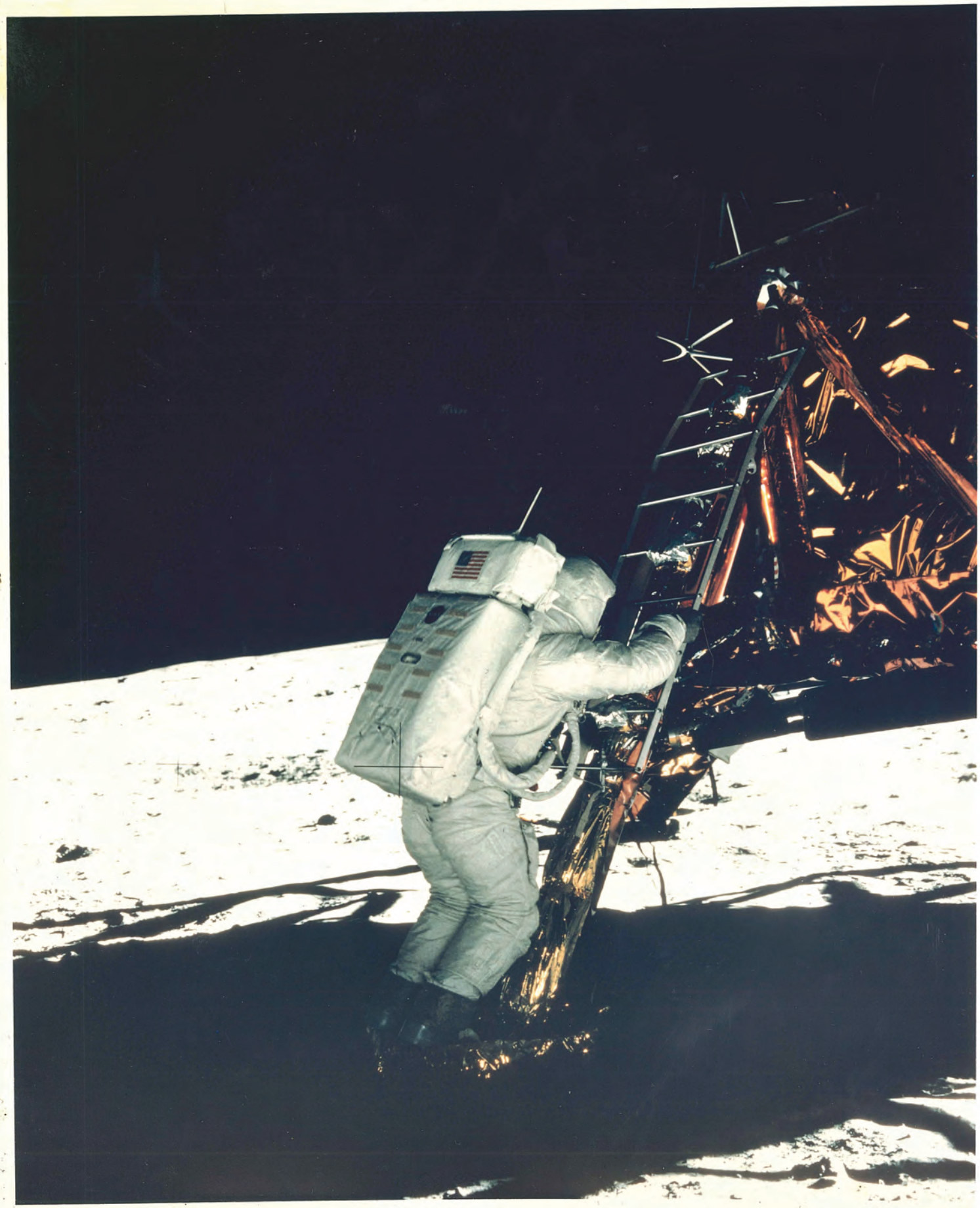
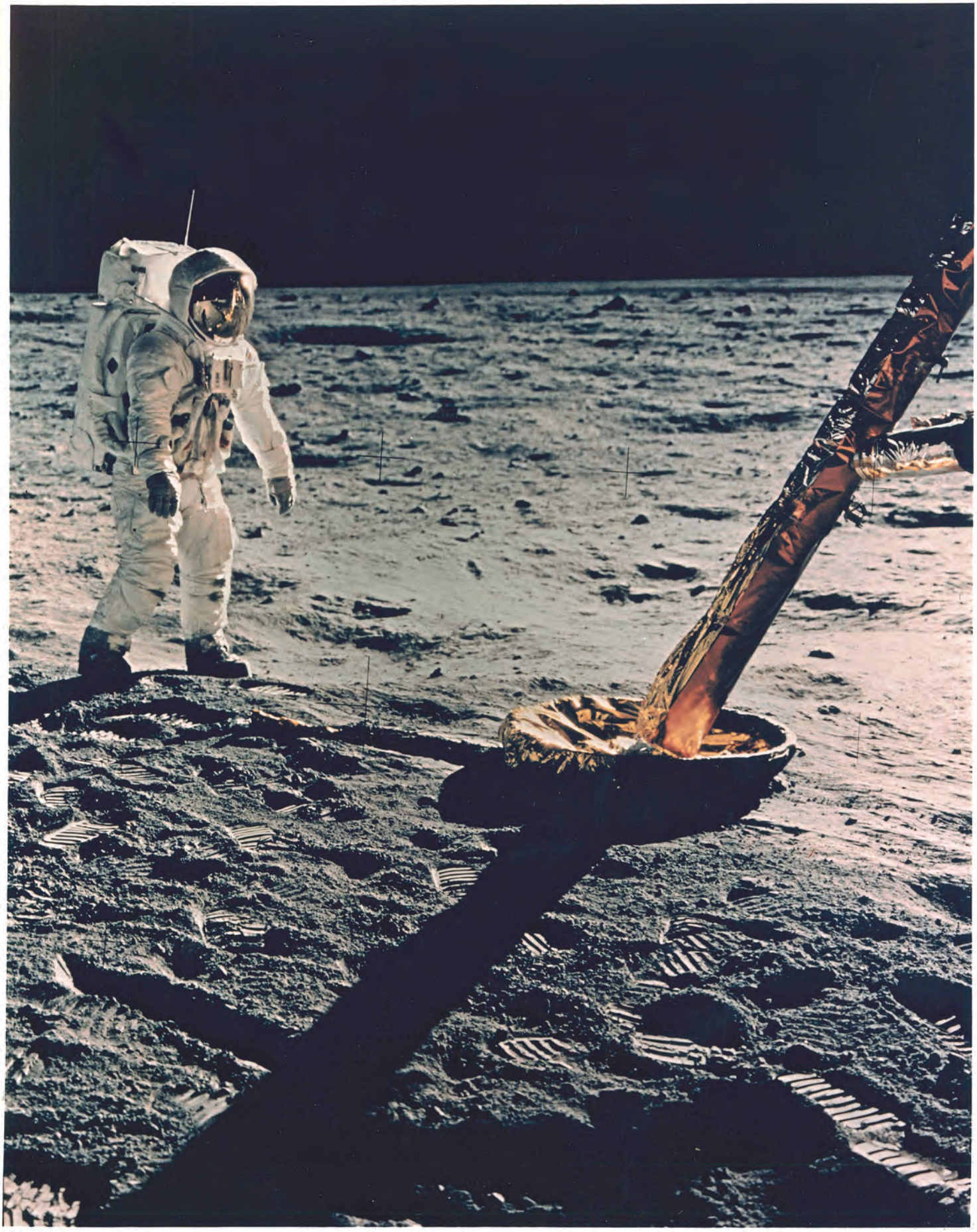
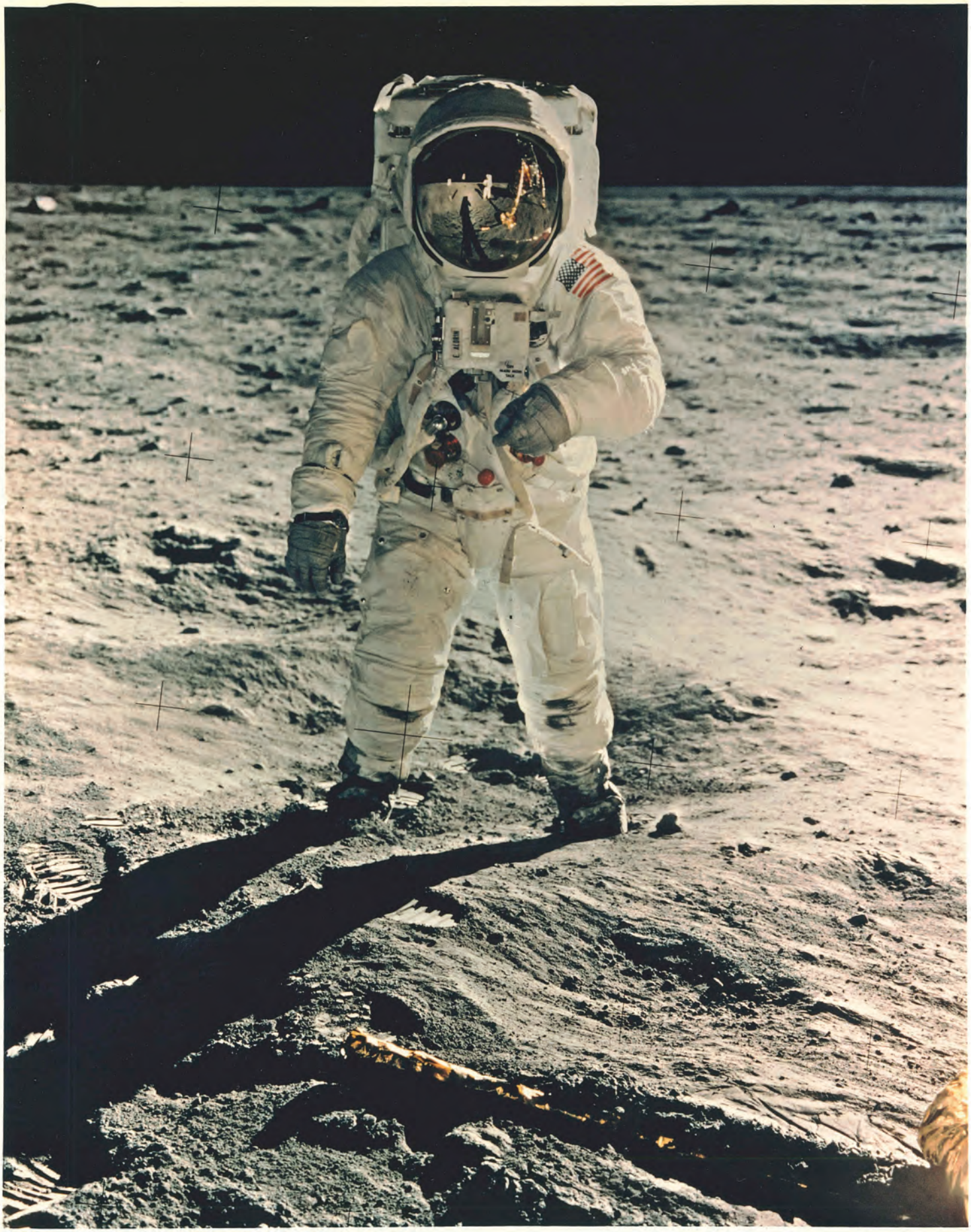
Astronaut Aldrin, within one step of the lunar surface.



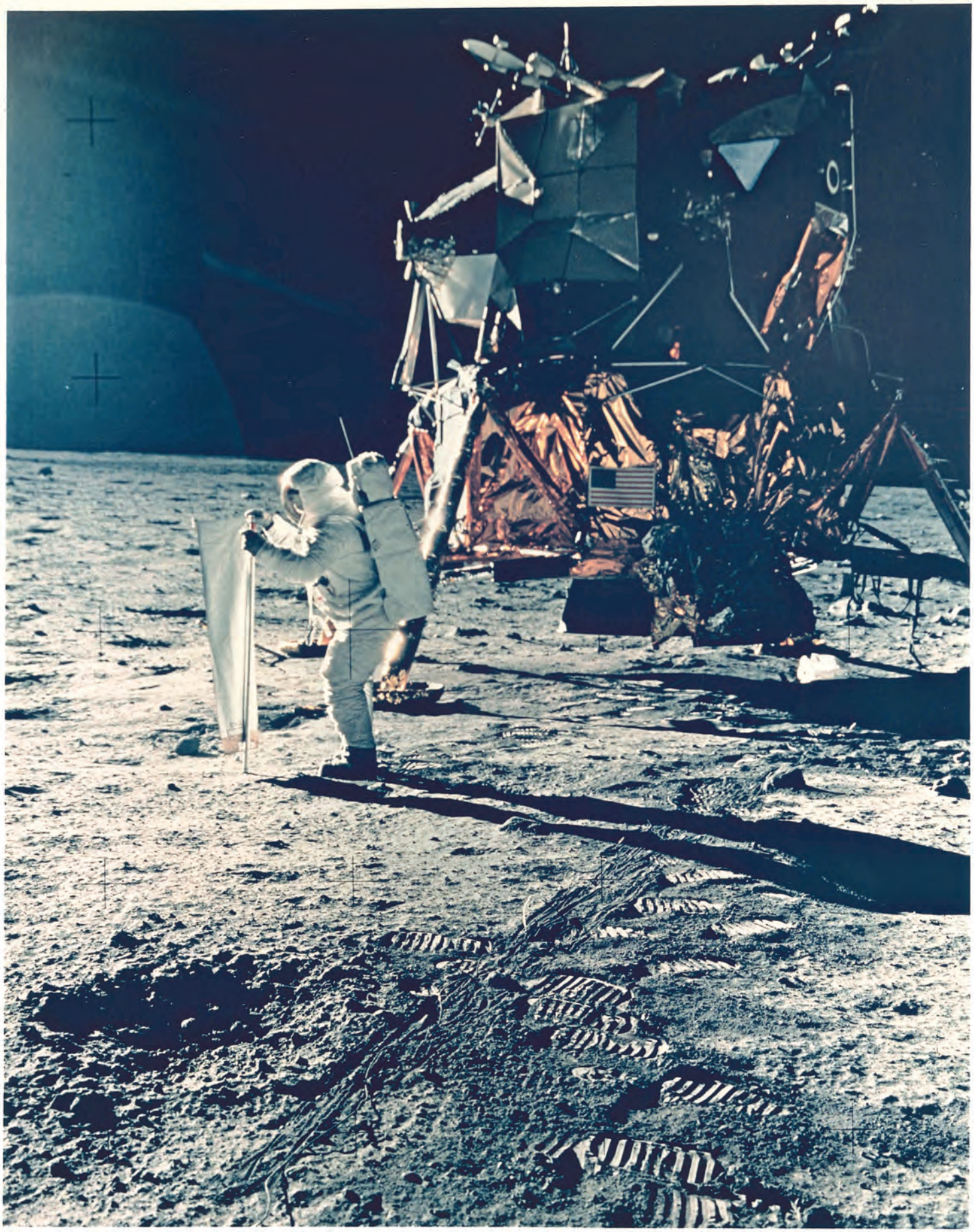
Astronaut Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., Lunar Module pilot, is photographed walking near the Lunar Module during the Apollo 11 extravehicular activity. A Lunar Module foot pad is at lower right. This picture was taken by Astronaut Neil A. Armstrong, commander, with a 70mm lunar surface camera.



Edwin Aldrin walks on the surface of the moon near the leg of the Lunar Module during the Apollo 11 extravehicular activity. Aldrin's gold plated visor mirrors the "Eagle" and Neil Armstrong, who took this picture with the 70mm lunar surface camera.



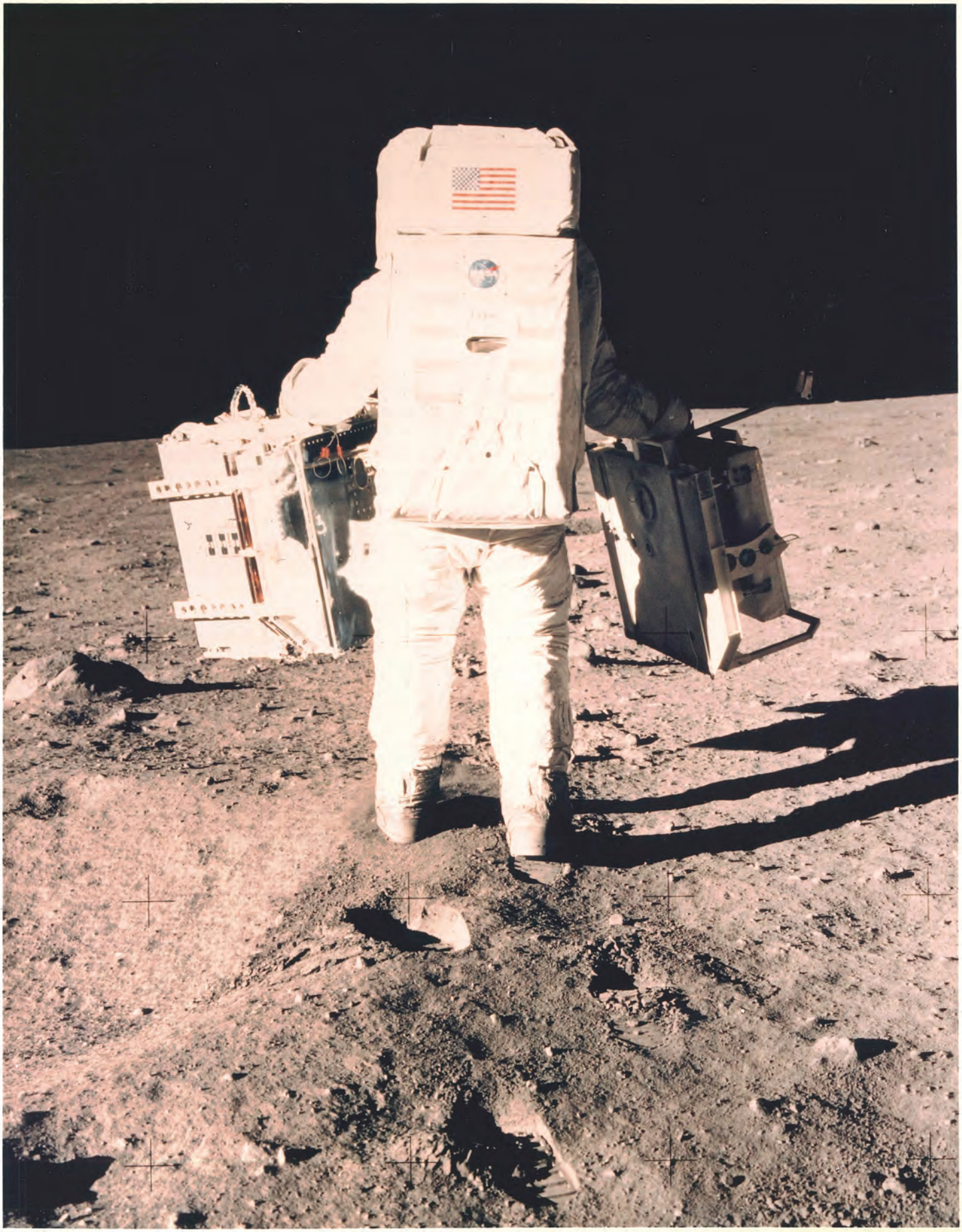
Astronaut Edwin E. Aldrin punches a standard into the lunar surface to hold the Solar Wind Collector. This foil sheet was to absorb atomic particles emitted by the sun and was retrieved and brought back to earth for later analysis. The Lunar Module stands to Aldrin's right with sunlight reflecting brightly from its angular surface. The American flag is shown on the side of the Lunar Module.



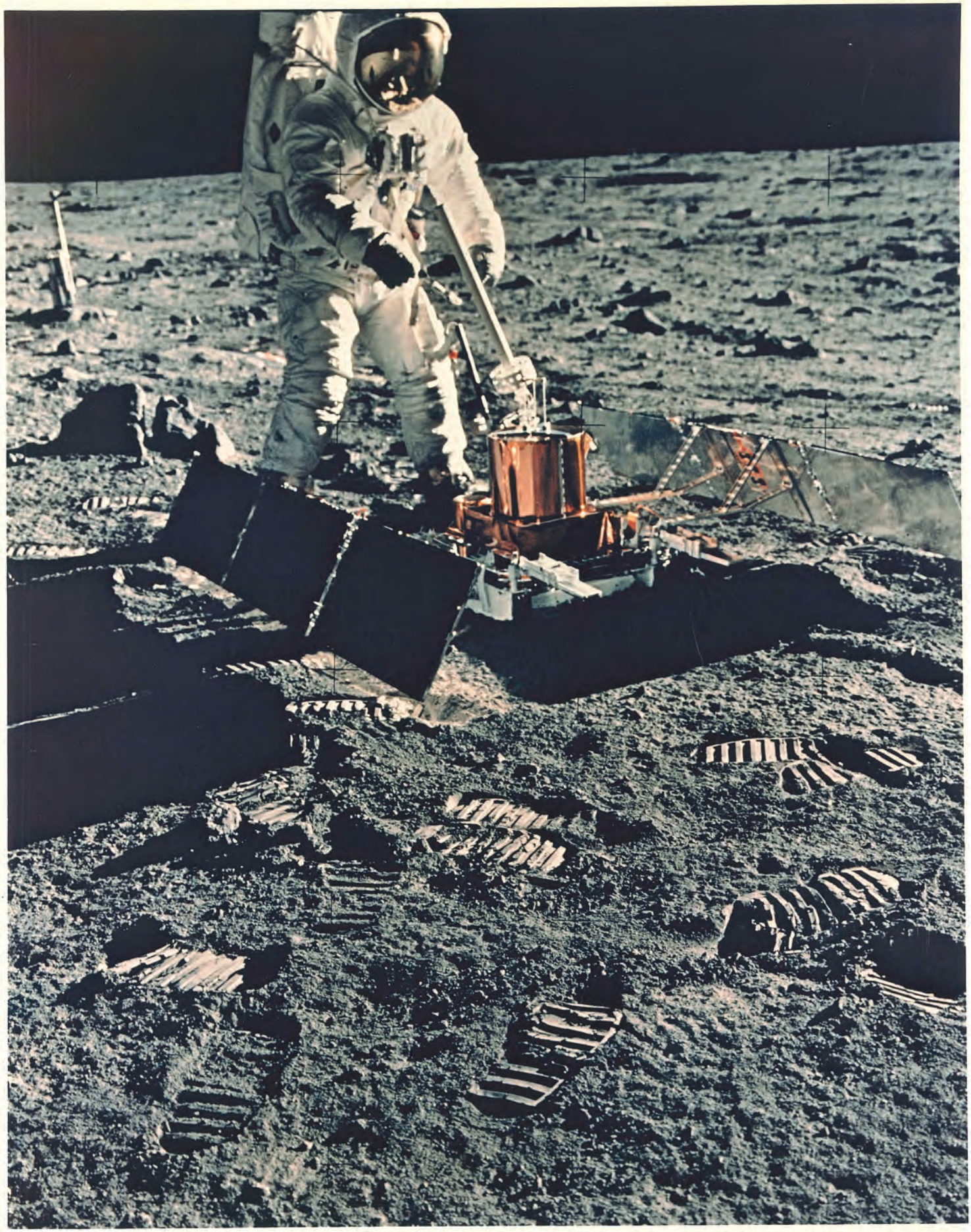
Astronaut Neil Armstrong took this picture which shows Edwin Aldrin proudly saluting his flag after it was deployed on the powdery surface of the moon.

Astronaut Edwin Aldrin Jr. is photographed with the Lunar Module in the distance during the Apollo 11 extravehicular activity.

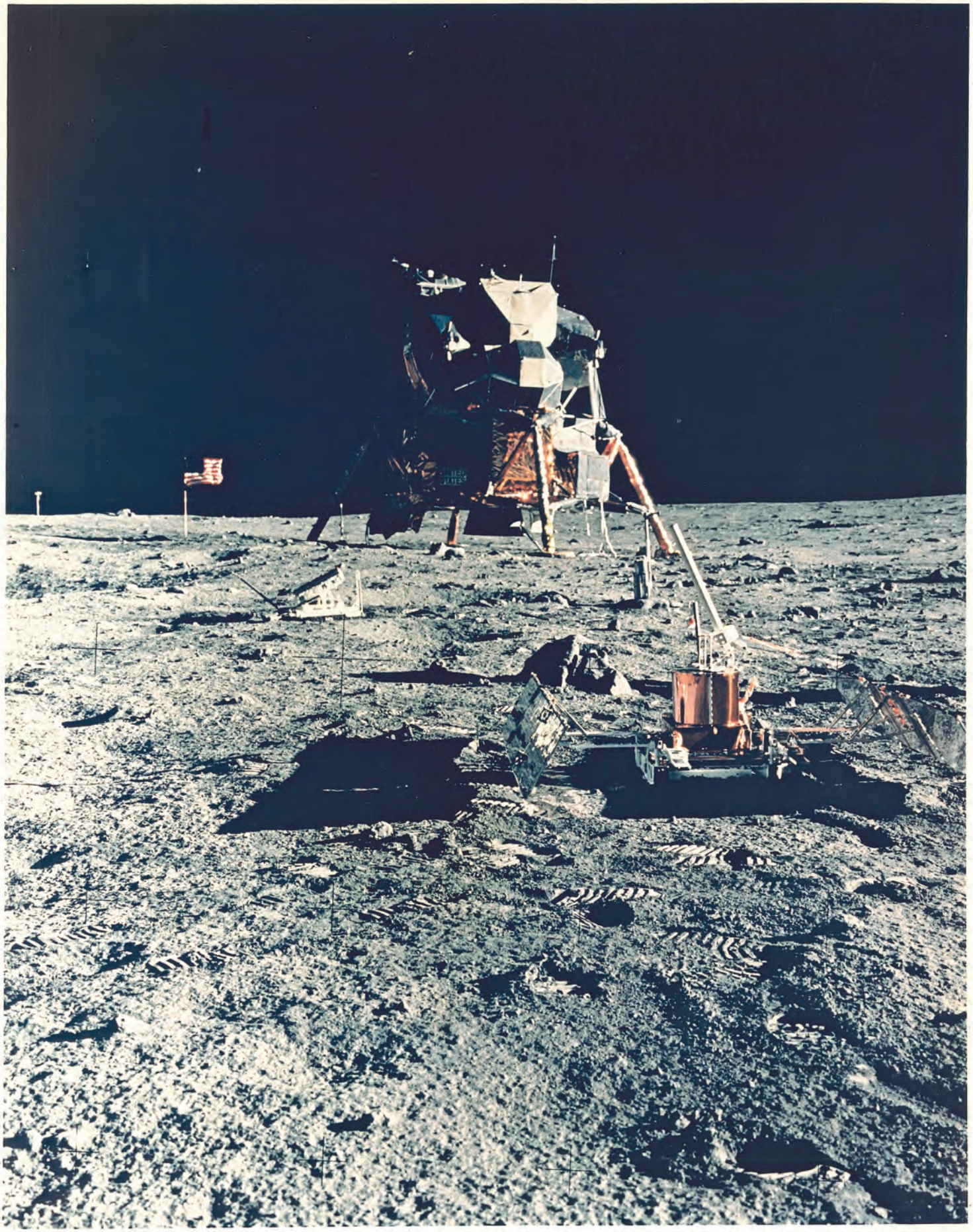
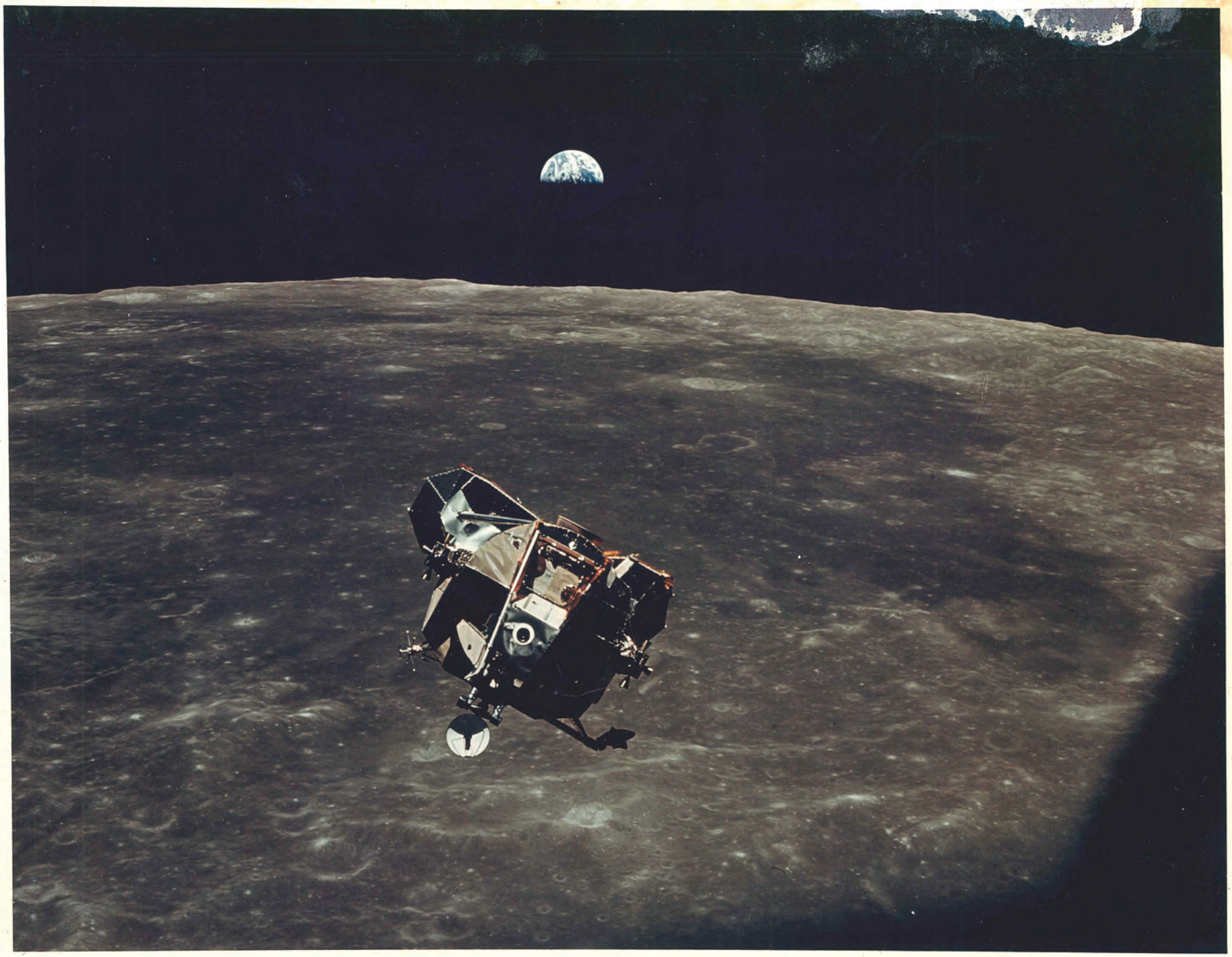
Edwin Aldrin, Jr. leaves deep tracks in the lunar surface as he heads out from the Lunar Module to deploy two parts of the scientific packages that were left on the moon. The Passive Seismic Experiments Package and the Laser Ranging Retro-Reflector are being carried here.



Astronaut Aldrin sets up and adjusts the Passive Seismic Experiments Package. This seismometer was left behind to record possible moon quakes and relay the measurements back to earth.



Tranquility Base on the moon is photographed by Astronaut Neil Armstrong after deployment of the Early Apollo Scientific Experiments Packages. Front right is the Passive Seismic Experiment. In the background and to the left is the Laser Ranging Retro-Reflector. The center background is dominated by the Lunar Module, with the flag of the United States to the left. In the far left background is the black and white lunar surface television camera.



This view of the Lunar Module and far side lunar surface, with a half earth hanging in blackness of space, was taken from the Command Module on Apollo Mission 11. The Lunar Module had completed the ascent phase of the mission and is in a position prior to the circularization maneuver and subsequent docking.