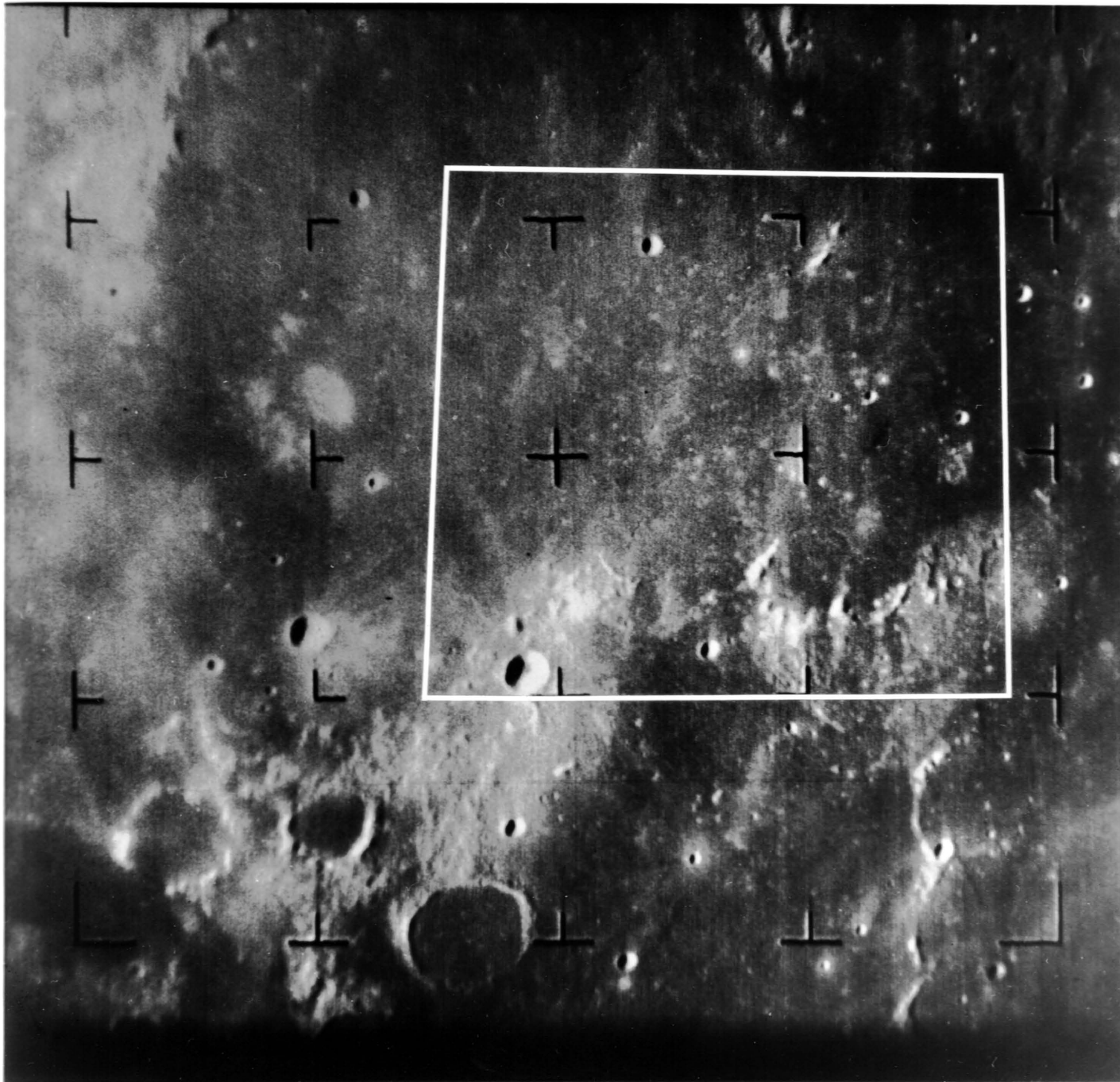


1. Moon at last quarter as photographed by 100-inch Mount Wilson telescope. The elliptical marking shows Ranger VII impact site in the recently named Mare Cognitum.

All of the accompanying six photographs were taken by Ranger VII's F-a television camera, with a 25-mm f/1 lens. North is at the top of each photograph.



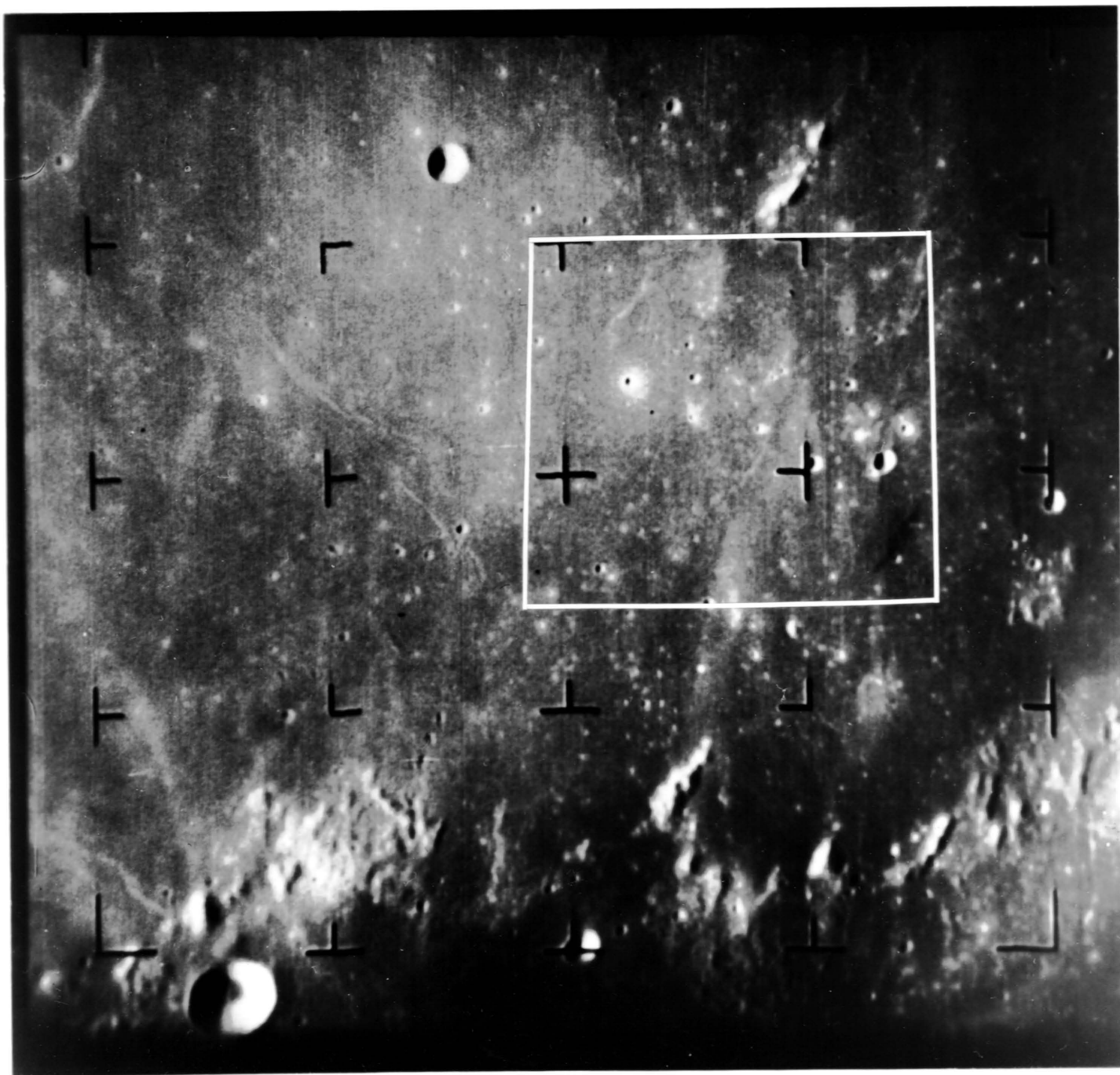
2. Ranger VII photograph of moon from altitude of 477 miles. It duplicates closely resolution obtained in Earth-based photography. Area within white lines occupies all of photograph No. 3.



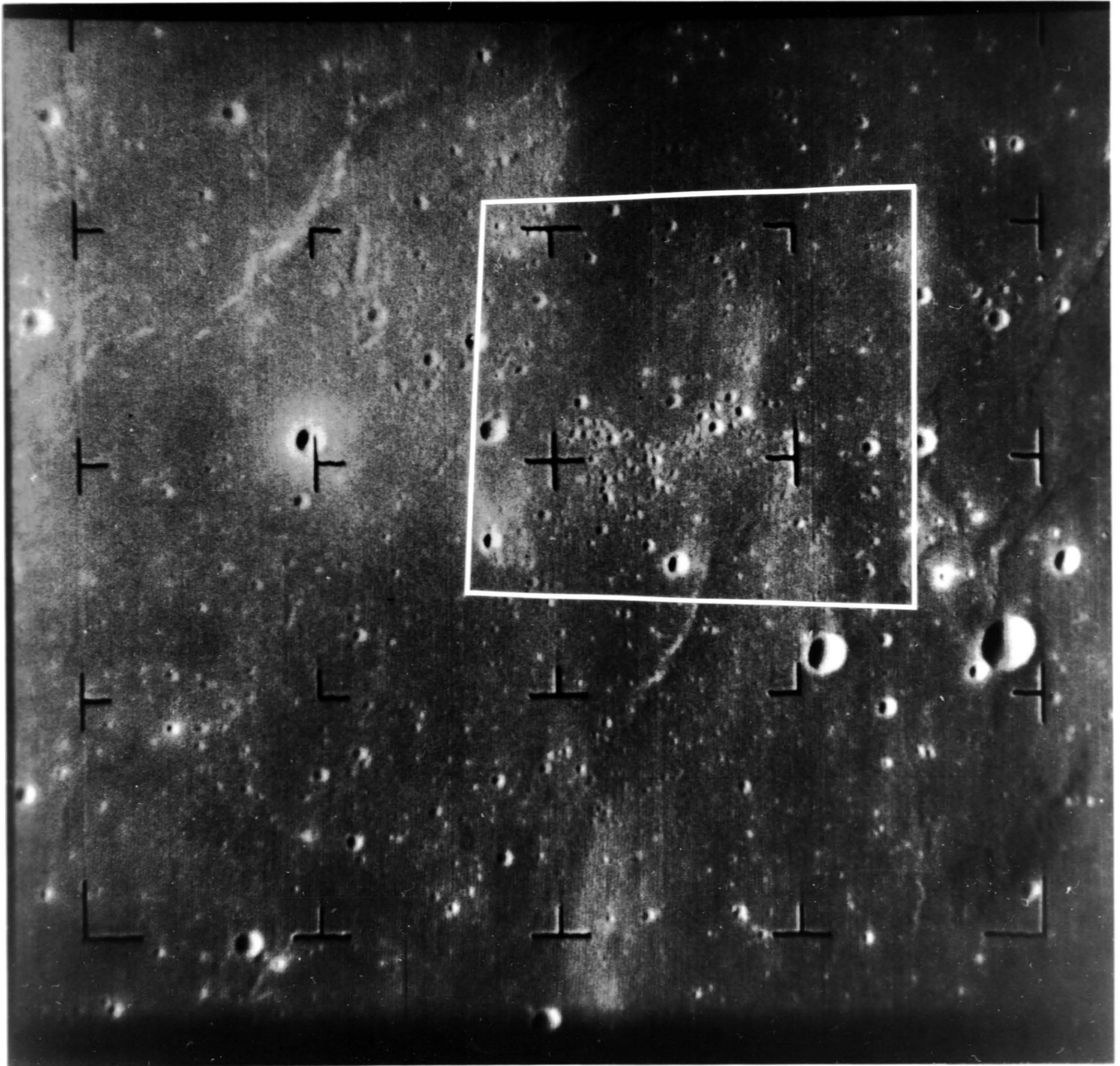
3. Ranger VII photograph of moon from altitude of 236 miles, some two minutes, 46 seconds before impact. The picture covers an area about 113 miles on a side. The smallest craters are about 1000 feet in diameter and are shown with a resolution four times that of Earth-based photography. Area within white lines occupies all of photograph No. 4.



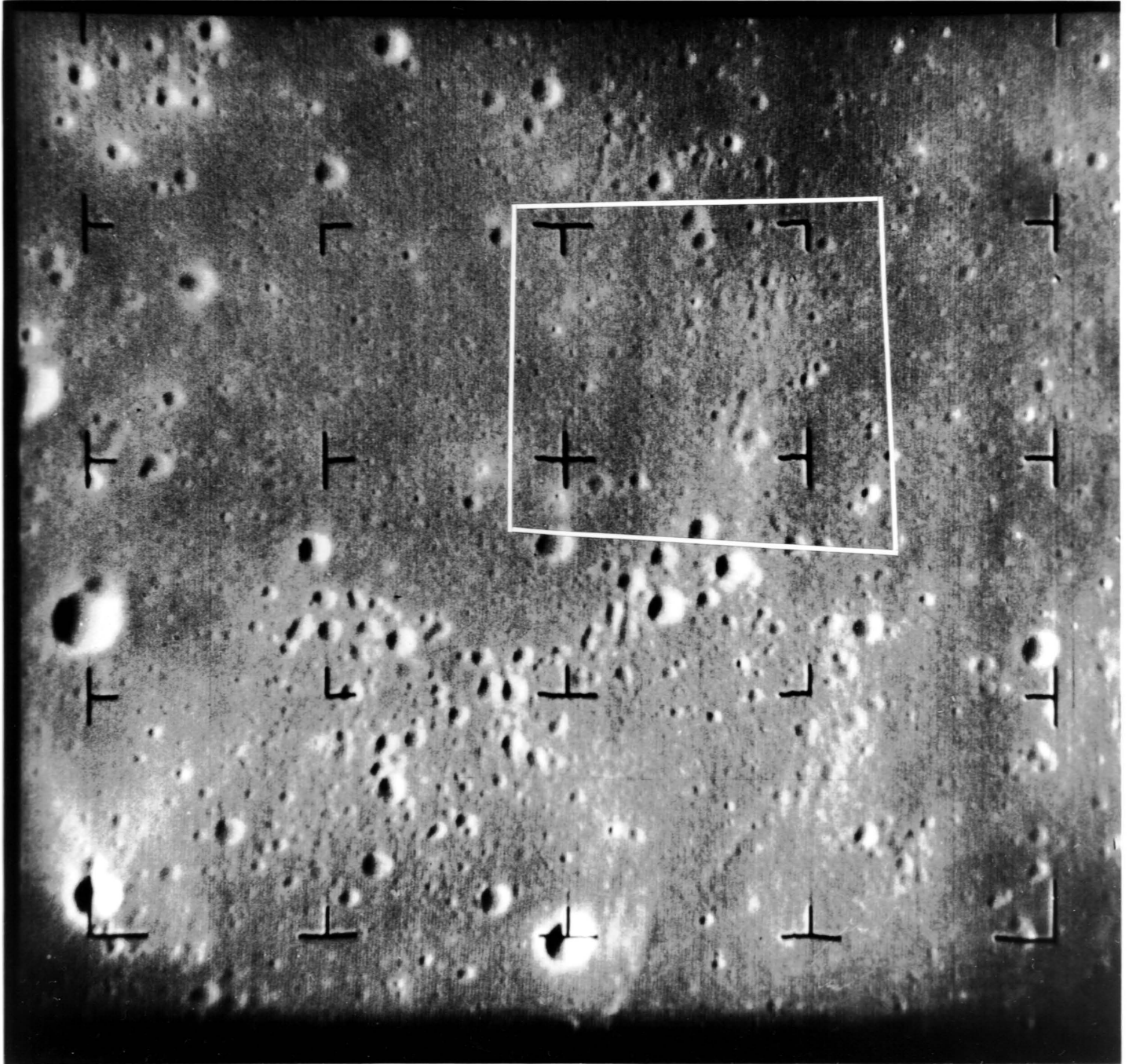
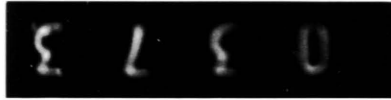
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4. Ranger VII photograph of moon from altitude of 85 miles. The picture covers an area 48 miles on a side and shows craters as small as 500 feet in diameter. The central area shows a cluster of secondary craters in part of an outlying ray of the crater Copernicus. The largest craters visible, with prominent shadows, are primary craters of approximately conical shape. Area within white lines occupies all of photograph No. 5.



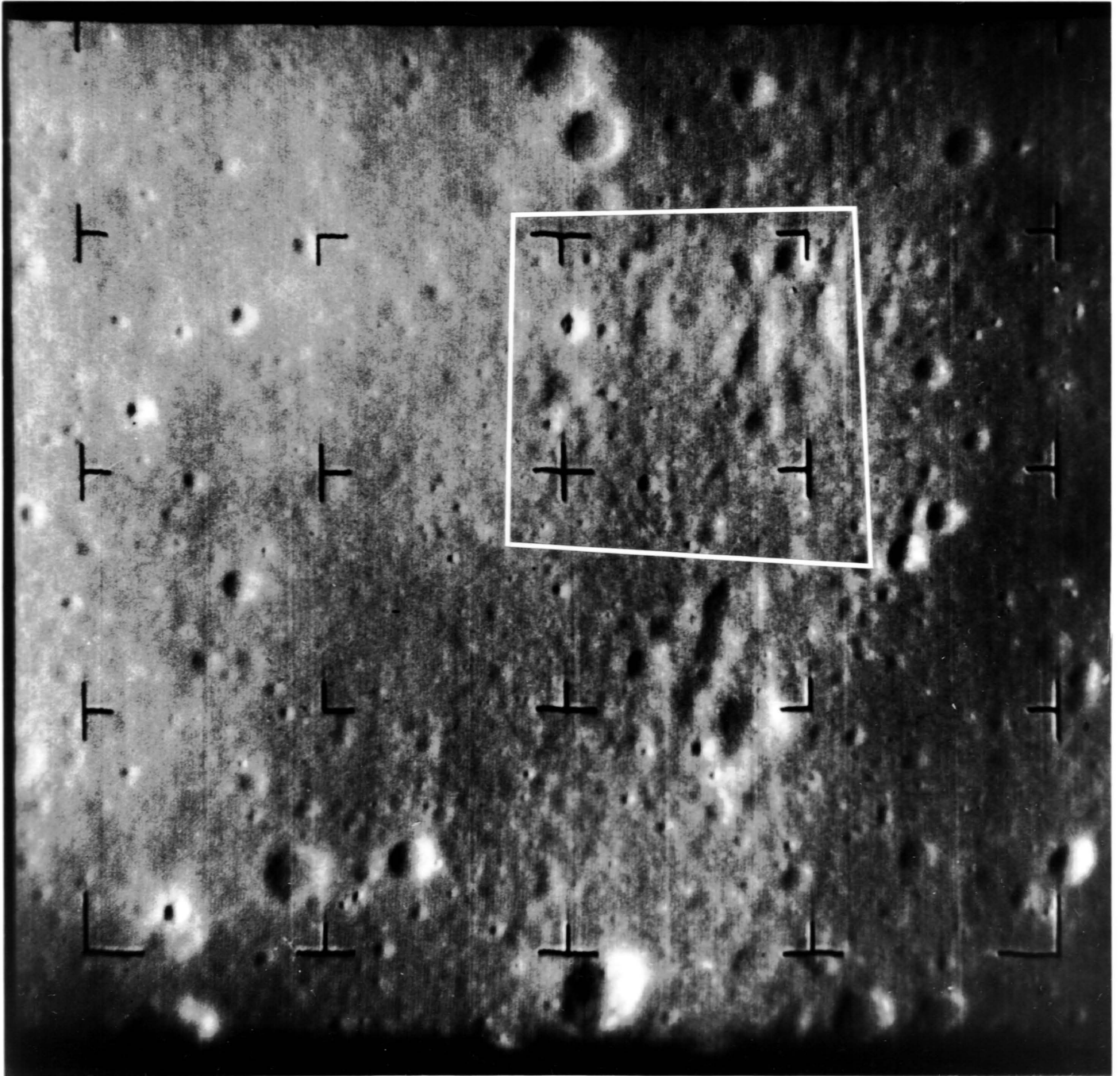
5. Ranger VII photograph of moon from altitude of 33.6 miles. The picture covers an area 16 miles on a side and shows craters as small as 150 feet in diameter. Area within white lines occupies all of photograph No. 6.



6. Ranger VII photograph of moon from altitude of 11.2 miles. The picture covers an area four miles on a side and shows craters as small as 45 feet in diameter. Area within white lines occupies all of photograph No. 7.



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7. Ranger VII photograph of moon from altitude of three miles and some 2.3 seconds before impact. The picture covers an area about $1\frac{2}{3}$ miles on a side. The smallest craters shown are approximately 30 feet in diameter and 10 feet deep. One rounded crater, at left toward top of photograph, is about 300 feet in diameter and contains an angular rock mass whose impact may possibly have created it.

