

Extra

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The
UFO REGISTER

A BI-ANNUAL JOURNAL FOR RECORDING AND DISSEMINATING
FACTUAL INFORMATION RELATING TO THE UFO PHENOMENON

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Volume two, Part two.

December 1971.

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First Series pages 3-5.

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Studying UFO "Nests" and "Circles" page 16.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Until now, previous issues of the UFO REGISTER concentrated upon the summarization of ufological data for specific years, even though the editorial section of the first issue clearly stated that other kinds of material would appear in the journal from time to time. This policy was expressly formulated to enable the publication of more generalized data, and the stage has now been reached when such information should be introduced within these pages. The present issue accordingly presents a number of very early unexplained aerial events (so far recorded in publications of obscure nature or normally unavailable to the average ufologist, and certainly unpublished in the modern ufo literature), and the first of a projected series dealing with the problem of ufo shapes. Not only is it sensible to vary the contents of the UFO REGISTER occasionally, but the introduction in it of as wide a range of ufological topics as possible will, it is hoped, serve to encourage ufologists to research many related and inter-related fields simultaneously, thereby expanding our overall knowledge.

The world of ufology recently suffered a serious loss when one of its foremost exponents, Dr. James E. McDonald, passed away under tragic circumstances on June 13th this year. Nearly all the leading ufo publications have already outlined the signal achievements of this remarkable scientist -- an especially full biography appearing in the September issue of "Phenomenes Spatiaux" -- so it is not our intention here to repeat the process. Nonetheless, we do most sincerely desire to pay tribute, along with ufologists the world over, to the work and accomplishments of an outstanding man who also happened to be a great ufologist.

If ufology in general has suffered a serious loss, so also has Data Research in a lesser though still significant way through the resignation of Adrian Turner from its research team. Although many of the special tasks that Turner undertook were comparatively mundane and sometimes down-right thankless, he invariably carried them out cheerfully, knowing that their successful completion was vital to the prosper and smooth-working of Data Research's programme. We can only express here our sincere appreciation of his sterling efforts; our best wishes are also extended to him in his future career which, due to changed circumstances, now lies in other directions. He remains, of course, a member of CONTACT (UK).

The phrase "as soon as one door closes another opens" proved eminently true when, following closely upon Turner's resignation, Data Research procured the services of John House and Richard Woodwards. The former specializes in biology and the latter in electric and electronics, and both --- who have now joined Data Research's team -- will undoubtedly play significant roles in the months to come.

Other notable changes which have occurred recently in the ufological field, include the merging of Gray Barker's "Saucer News" with Ray Palmer's "Flying Saucers" magazine, and the amalgamation of "Ufolog" with BUFORA's journal. On the credit side, however, A.J. Callow of Worcester has launched a new magazine entitled "Flying Saucers Old and New", which promises to be a most worthwhile venture. A different kind of change occurred in August last, when at least two national newspapers, the "Daily Express" and "The Sun", actually mentioned ufos. Their accounts were occasioned by the observations of five police patrolmen of a ufo over Aldridge, Staffordshire, for two hours. As is well known, British national newspapers, although not numerous smaller provincial newspapers, have devoted virtually no space to ufos since the celebrated "flap" of 1967, a silence presumably engendered by the findings in 1968 of the not so celebrated Condon Committee. Perhaps this cloak of silence is being discarded at long last. Dare we hope so?

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UFO SIGHTINGS OF THE PAST: FIRST SERIES.

Mediaeval and Classical literature contains numerous references to strange aerial lights and celestial portents, certain of which, if correctly interpreted, may well constitute descriptions of early visitations by ufos. There also exist numerous traditions and legends which aver that immensely knowledgeable beings visited remote and primitive peoples during the distant past, and that these beings came from the "sky". Rock drawings and pictographs in caves and on cliff faces have been found which, on close scrutiny, often bear a striking resemblance to ufo forms seen within recent decades. From this it has been suggested that these ancient drawings are records of ufo manifestations dating from prehistoric times.

This particular facet of the ufo enigma has engaged the attention of many notable ufologists, of whom Erich von Daniken ("Chariots of the Gods", 1969), Raymond W. Drake ("Spacemen in the Ancient East", 1968), Desmond Leslie ("Flying Saucers Have Landed", 1953), Paul Thomas ("Flying Saucers Through the Ages", 1966), Jacques Vallée ("Passport to Magonia", 1969), and Harold T. Wilkins ("Flying Saucers From the Moon", 1954, and "Flying Saucers Uncensored", 1956) are probably the best known and the most important. These writers, and others like them, have convincingly demonstrated that there exists a mass of material which strongly suggests that alien craft of unknown origins repeatedly visited Earth in the past. Much of this material is important and should not be ignored by any ufologist worthy of the name. With this same recommendation before it, Data Research has itself dug deeply into early and not so early literature and unearthed several accounts of events which resemble more closely than anything else modern ufo reports. The majority of these accounts have not been published since they were originally printed, and it is believed that most of them are unknown to ufologists in general. They are accordingly given below, together with references to the sources containing them.

It is intended that the present examples should form the first of a series designed to record all the located instances. Additional series will appear from time to time in future issues of this journal, as and when space permits.

Case 1: A.D.353: As Constantius, the Victorious, proclaimed Gallus as Caesar, he saw a cross in the form of a column of light appear in the western sky over Antioch.
(Chronicle of Michael the Syrian, Jacobite patriarch of Antioch: 1166-1199 A.D.)

Case 2: A.D.584: A great column of fire hung in the sky over France and above it was a thing like a star. The earth shook. Many people witnessed this event.
(Chroniques de Saint Denis, Paris)

The same or a closely similar object was observed the following year, according to the undercited source, although the possibility also exists that cases 2 and 3 really describe the same event and that one of the original authors confused the date.

Case 3: A.D.585: In the time of the Gallo-Roman general Mummolus, there was seen, in December, a fiery column suspended in the sky, where it flamed for two hours, and a thing like a great star appeared over it (cui stella magna superposita erat).
(Gregory of Tours: Hist. Ecclesiastica des Francs).

Case 4: A.D.741: In the reign of Constantinus, Copronymus, son of Leo, Emperor of Byzantium, three columns of fire and flame appeared in the sky during the month of June. The same phenomenon was also seen in the month of

September. There appeared a thing, also in 741 A.D., like a half-moon, in the northern quadrant of the sky, and little by little, over a rather long time, it passed to the southern quarter, and then returned to the north, and finally descended under the Earth; (i.e., presumably dropped down below the horizon).

(Chronicle of Michael the Syrian).

Case 5: A.D.769: In the month of May, a thing like a brushwood broom appeared in the eastern sky, and it rose dark as if it had swept out a house. In the morning it bent its beams towards the Earth; little by little it moved forward until it reached the axis (or axle) of the wheel of the sky, when it suddenly vanished. It was shaped thus: ↑

(same source)

NB: Dionysius Telmarharensis, patriarch of the Syrian Jacobites, and who lived in the latter half of the eighth century A.D., mentioned the appearance of a closely similar object during the month of March 759, and that this phenomenon was visible for 15 nights and 25 evenings, a factor, however, which suggests that his account related to a comet.

Case 6: A.D.819: A shining column of white light, from the sky, projected its beams towards a thorn tree in a wood at Clent, Shropshire, under which the head of the murdered Mercian king, Kenelm, lay after his assassination by order of his sister, Queen Quendritha.
(Richard of Cirencester: Chronicle).

Case 7: A.D.937: Two lightning pillars were seen flashing in the sky of Ireland for the space of a week, before Allholantide (All Hallows), and they shone so brightly that the whole region was given light.
(Annals of Clanmacnoise).

Case 8: A.D.1138: Flesh fell from the sky which was on fire, and full of fitfall shapes, and there was a noise like thunder as if weapons crashed in the sky. This occurred during the month of February over Verona.
(Anonymous: Annals Antiqua).

Case 9: A.D.1671: A perpendicular column of light was seen in the sky after sunset, in France. In A.D. 1692 a similar phenomenon was seen, in August of that year. The celebrated astronomer, Cassini, investigated and observed both but failed to find connections between the Sun and the columns. Again, in 1702, A.D., during the month of May, a column of light, equal in apparent diameter to that of the Sun, appeared in the sky some time before sunrise and remained visible for a while afterwards. It was shaped like a black band and had slits near its edges.
(Mém. Académie Royale, Paris).

Case 10: A.D.1718: A fiery globe fell on the islands of Leti, off Timor, in Indonesia, and left behind it on the ground a gelatinous substance.
(same source).

Case 11: A.D.1719: On April 6th, at 45 degrees N.lat., and 38 degrees W.long., a vessel en route from Canada to France observed a brilliant light in the sky, after which a rain of sand fell from 10pm. until 12.30pm. the following day. A similar phenomenon was seen from Paris on March 30th the same year, when a strange column of fire rose 20 degrees above the horizon. It was half the diameter of the Sun, and it terminated in points at its eastern and

western ends. The top of this column was much clearer than the lower regions of it, which was bright red. (same source).

Case 12: A.D.1796: A gelatine-like substance fell, with a thing like a fire-ball, at Lusace, in Prussian Saxony. (same source).

Case 13: A.D.1811: A fiery body in the sky exploded near Antwerp, and a gelatinous substance fell to the ground. (same source).

Case 14: A.D.1819: On August 13th, at Amherst, Massachusetts, a very strange substance having a down, or nap, under which was a pulpy, stinking mass, fell on the ground when a brilliant "thing" appeared in the sky. (same source).

Case 15: A.D.1833: Falls of gelatinous matter, reminiscent of nostoc, occurred when a thing like a fiery meteor passed slowly over New Jersey, Vermont, and New York states. (same source).

These fifteen cases must suffice to show that numerous strange and sometimes inexplicable aerial events still remain uncatalogued in the ufo literature, despite the monumental labours of the previously mentioned writers. Data Research's archives contain many more historical events of similar type, and, as stated earlier, it is hoped to publish these in due course.

Even a cursory perusal of the foregoing list shows that quite a high percentage of the events involved strange gelatinous matter, and that fiery columns of extraordinary longevity or prone to abrupt disappearance were prominent among the remainder. It is also interesting to note that there seems to have been much activity during the early 1700's, some of the cases listed above being connected, perhaps, with the series of strange and intriguing aerial events described by Dr. John Morton in his "Natural History of Northamptonshire" (1712). Indeed, it would seem worthwhile searching the literature for that period for additional events and particulars, and altogether appears to be promising period for historical ufo research.

UFO SHAPES: SERIES ONE

Earlier issues of the UFO REGISTER (vol.1, no:2, and vol.2, no:1) published brief descriptions of various ufo types, some 77 or so recognizably different forms being listed. At that time (op.cit., vol.2, no:1, p.26) attention was also drawn to the fact that several recent writers had noted that few, if any, ufo images captured on photographic film exhibit identical shapes. The inference inevitably followed that no two ufos are identical. As shown below, such a conclusion is certainly erroneous.

Ufos, nevertheless, do present an almost bewildering variety of external shapes, even though a great many of these appear to be little more than variations of a comparatively small number of basic designs. Some of these designs, and the difficulty of determining precisely the range of variations so far observed of any single design, are discussed below, together with the special factors surrounding every ufo manifestation and which ultimately determine the reliability of eyewitness accounts and any attendant photographs or drawings.

Firstly, ufo manifestations, as well as occurring in all latitudes, at all hours of the day and night, and under all kinds of meteorological conditions, invariably occur unexpectedly. They are also of short duration (although some notable exceptions to this are known). This means that the intervals between manifestations are of extremely irregular extent.

Secondly, many ufos are visually so unusual and capable of such extraordinary manoeuvres and speeds, that these factors (whenever present in a manifestation), combined with the very unexpectedness of the event and ufo's short-lived visible presence, generally render precise and accurate determination of external ufo shapes exceedingly difficult.

Thirdly, owing to the general unpredictability and irregularity of ufo manifestations, most eyewitnesses are not at the time equipped with cameras or sketch pads upon which to record what they are confronted with. Neither does it follow that all percipients necessarily possess the ability to use these aids effectively, even if they are available. It is certainly a fact that some eyewitnesses are long-sighted, that some are short-sighted, and that yet others are colour-blind; thus the exact amount of weight that can be attached to sketches (perforce usually made some while after the actual manifestation, and therefore prepared from memory) has to be most carefully assessed in every instance --- even if the sighting concerned is proved to have been genuine.

Fourthly, nearly all eyewitnesses confess to being astounded, and many to fear or awe, when suddenly confronted with ufos. Many percipients are also shocked in various ways by ufo manifestations. The testimony of such persons has therefore to be evaluated most thoroughly. The strange shapes of ufos and their frequently still more astonishing behaviour are such that percipients find themselves (to quote some cases) "rooted to the spot", "awestruck", "mesmerized", or "fascinated". More often than not eyewitnesses are temporarily too interested in the phenomenon they are watching to remember to photograph it or to make hasty notes or sketches there and then. Indeed, instances are known where some eyewitnesses, although perhaps more alert than others to the importance of what they were viewing, were so excited that they used handily-placed cameras without remembering to remove lens-caps or without first obtaining suitable focus. Out-of-focus photographs, of course, are of scant use to ufologists. But because some ufos seemingly emit force-fields or energy-clouds which, though invisible to the unaided human eye, are recordable on emulsion, it is seldom easy to distinguish whether a blurred-looking photograph really is out-of-focus or whether it records an obscuring force-field, at the time invisible to the photographer. This factor alone may well account for the observable differences between certain ufo shapes captured on allegedly in-focus photographs. Although photographs (hoaxes apart) might reasonably be regarded as objective evidence --- as distinct from eyewitnesses drawings, which are essentially subjective --- the force-field factor just discussed in practice tends (where many ufo photographs are concerned) to nullify the advantages normally inherent in objective evidence.

And finally, except in those instances where ufos emitted smoke or trails from what were probably their rear ends, it is frequently impossible to determine precisely from which angle or angles a ufo is being viewed. This is particularly so when globular or discoidal ufos come under observation, and when ufos suddenly reverse direction or, without ceasing onward momentum, turn over or "stand-on-end". A further complication occurs in those cases where, after having performed movements of the kind just mentioned, ufos are seen to change shape. Some of these changes are quite radical. Small wonder, therefore, that many percipients form no clear idea as to "which way up" the ufo was supposed to be.

An additional factor to be considered when assessing ufo shapes is that which allows for the possibility that two or more quite different races of ufonauts are currently visiting Earth, that these may emanate from entirely different points in space and/or time, or from different dimensions or orders of matter, and that the numerous recorded differences in ufo designs are the result of this and are thus to be expected. In our opinion it is, moreover, reasonable to suppose that not all ufos are brand new units, and that

some if not most of them are possibly several years old. Indeed, several close-up views of ufos have disclosed an "old-looking" surface appearance. This, however, may be purely coincidental. Nonetheless, if variously aged ufos are in use, and if they originate from different centres or dimensions, then the great variety of recorded designs is more easily understood. It could well be that the whole question of ufo shape variability parallels our own motor vehicle industry and its products. The number of different models of automobiles, vans, lorries, tractors, harvesters, motorized caravans, and buses in production today is prodigious; and they are only the models currently in production. If to this total were added all the other models or variations of these machines produced over say the last ten years, the combined total would be immense. And yet it is generally conceded that the ufo creators are technically far in advance of ourselves; they ought, therefore, to be capable of designing and producing many times the number of different units than we can.

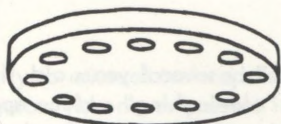
Notwithstanding the above difficulties and alternatives, it is possible to assemble several dozen ufo photographs and drawings which, superficially at least, appear to be records of a few specific types, or of a large number of variants of a single type. The examples given on pages eight to twelve inclusive have been taken from previous publications, and those on pages thirteen and fourteen from undescribed reports in Data Research's archives. We hope to publish further series of ufo drawings in future issues of the UFO REGISTER.

It will be noticed that the ufo shapes presented on page eight belong mostly to flat disc-like forms or to types having variously sized and shaped domes on one disc-face only. The specimens on page nine generally follow the same trend, although also include several forms possessing domes on both disc-faces. Indeed, in these examples the basic disc has been reduced --- sometimes drastically --- in relative area and prominence to little more than an encircling flange. Flange reduction is generally still more acute in the ufos shown on page ten, although the Cowichan (Jan. 1970) and Fort Lamy (March 1955) forms retain well developed flanges, the latter actually exhibiting a remarkable double-flange arrangement. Once again, all the domes are prominent and of widely varying size and shape.

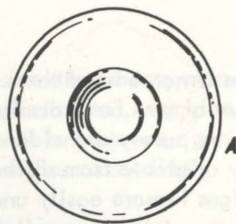
Several near-featureless egg-shaped ufos are shown on page ten, and appear to pass more or less insensibly into football-, dirigible-, and cigar-shaped forms like those on page eleven. These latter are themselves apparently related on the one hand to the cylindrical and torpedo-shaped ufos, and, on the other hand, to the spherical and globular types --- as shown on pages eleven and twelve. Generally speaking, flanges or rims are conspicuous by their absence on these spherical or globular forms, although the example from Stechford (Feb. 1970) exhibits a curious and noteworthy triple-flange arrangement. Portholes, windows, and vent-like apertures seem also to be more common in the globular and cigar-shaped forms. Fins or "stabilizers" also appear to be reasonable common --- Susanville (Sept. 1963), Verdun-en-Lauragais (Aug. 1965) --- and possibly perform the same function as the flanges in the discoidal and domed ufos. A number of globular types --- Attigneville (May 1955), Montreal (Nov. 1967), and Littlemore (Aug. 1965) --- are also of great interest in that they apparently conform to a "mine-like" design, possessing numerous spiked arms or antennae. Indeed, rather similar antennae observed on a landed ufo near Brightwalton in December 1970, were described as retractable or telescopic, so that it is conceivable that all spherical or globular ufos possess antennae of this kind, which, under normal circumstances, are fully retracted. The "holes" in the Gills Rock ufo (Sept. 1959) may actually have represented the retraction mechanisms or the holes into which antennae or the like had been re-



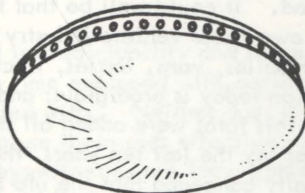
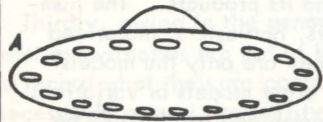
Oakland, New Jersey. 1957



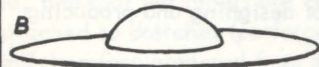
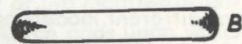
Nash, Ohio. Mar. 1952



Bournemouth, Hants. Apr. 1969



Gander, Newfoundland. 1956



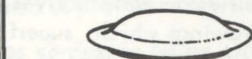
Kidsgrove, Staffs. Aug. 1967



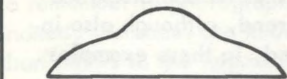
Nr. Maiquetia, Venezuela. 1965



Bentilee, Staffs. Aug. 1967



Pilar de Goias, Brazil. Aug. 1967



Jansen, U.S.A. Jul. 1952



NE. of Detroit, U.S.A. Jan. 1967

Ivinghoe, Beds. Feb. 1962

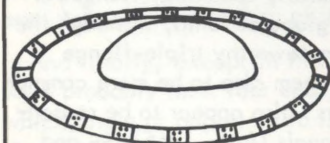


Hanley, Staffs. Aug. 1967

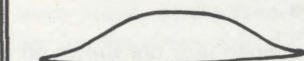


Negresse, Brazil. Jan. 1958

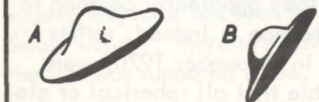
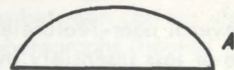
Manila, Philippines. Nov. 1954



Montreal, Quebec. Nov. 1967



Dorking, Surrey. Mar. 1971



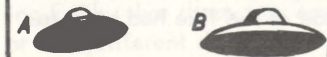
Nr. Yungay, Peru. Mar. 1967



San Pedro, California. Dec. 1957



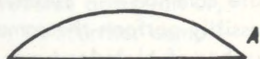
Redmond, Oregon. Sep. 1959



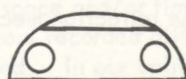
Passaic, New Jersey. Jul. 1952



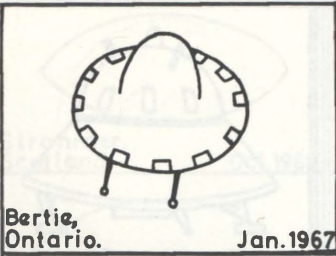
McMinnville, Oregon. May 1950



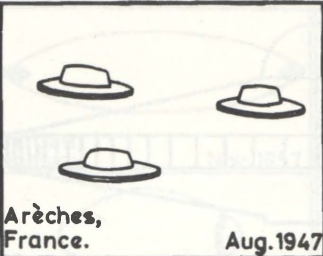
Courbevoie, Senlis, France. Jun. 1971



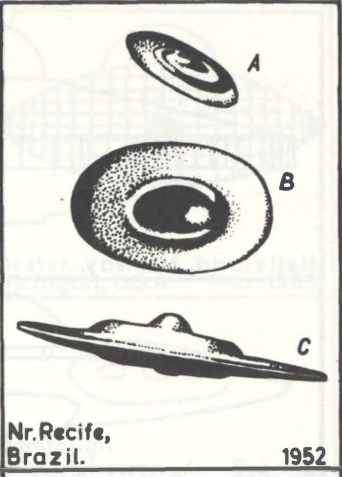
Quipapa, Brazil. Feb. 1966



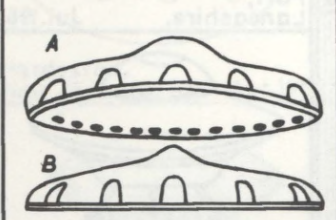
Bertie, Ontario. Jan.1967



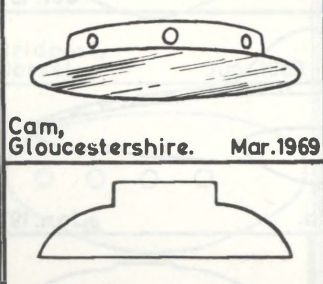
Arèches, France. Aug.1947



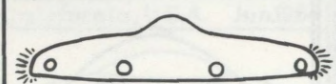
Nr.Recife, Brazil. 1952



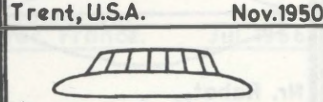
Kågsund, Norway. Aug.1963



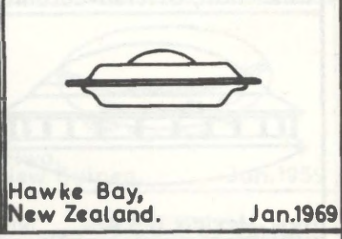
Cam, Gloucestershire. Mar.1969



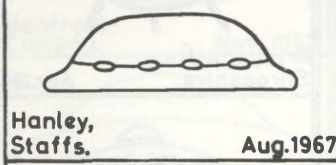
Matlock, Derbyshire. Nov.1970



Trent, U.S.A. Nov.1950



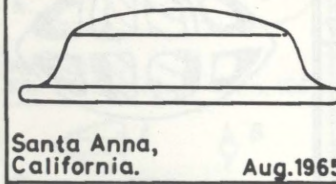
Hawke Bay, New Zealand. Jan.1969



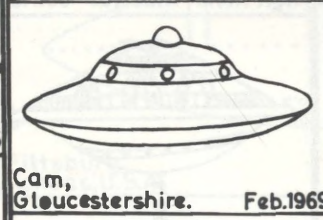
Hanley, Staffs. Aug.1967



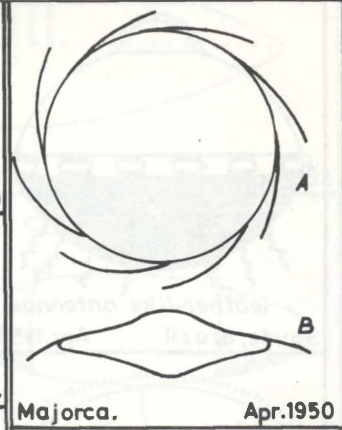
Nr. São Paulo, Brazil. Jun.1969



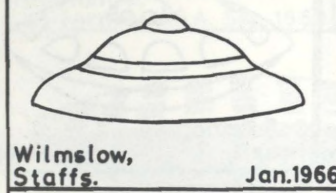
Santa Anna, California. Aug.1965



Cam, Gloucestershire. Feb.1969



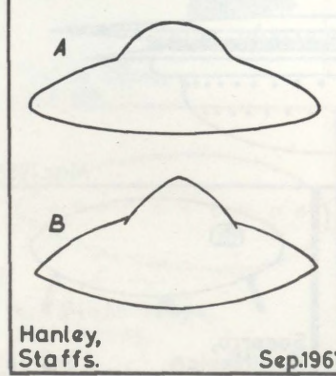
Majorca. Apr.1950



Wilmslow, Staffs. Jan.1966



Queve, Angola. Mar.1954



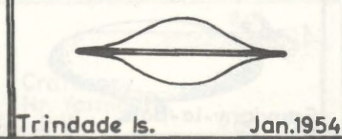
Hanley, Staffs. Sep.1967



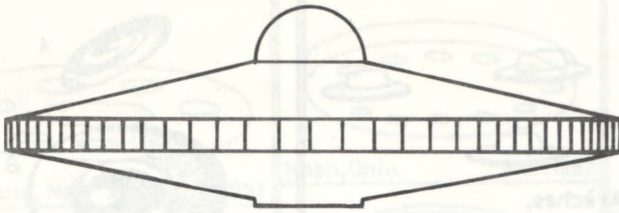
Lawrenceville, Illinois. Jun.1964



Los Monegros, Saragoza, Spain. Nov.1968

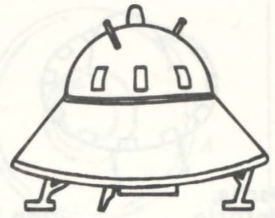


Trindade Is. Jan.1954



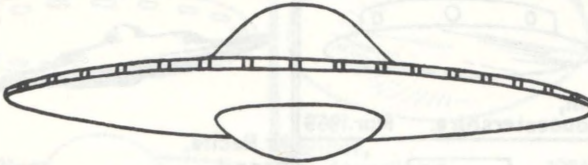
Helleland, Norway.

Oct. 1970



Parr, Lancashire.

Jul. 1963



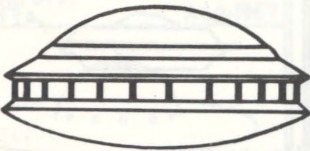
Cowichan, British-Columbia.

Jan. 1970



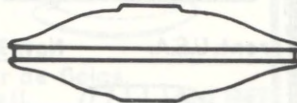
Pirassununga, Brazil.

Nov. 1969



New Mexico, U.S.A.

1963



Nr. Rabat, Morocco.

Dec. 1968



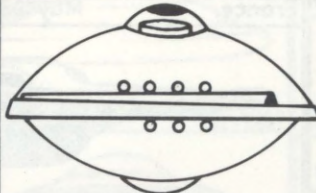
Bridgenorth, Shropshire.

Apr. 1969



M6, Holmeschapel, Cheshire.

Oct. 1967



ca. 35 miles W. of High River Alberta.

Oct. 1967



leather-like antennae
Saude, Brazil.

Apr. 1958



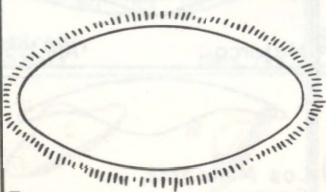
Edmonton, Alberta.

May 1967



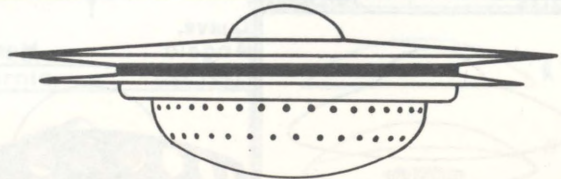
Saõ Paulo, Brazil.

Sep. 1965



Frome, Somerset.

Jul. 1969



Fort Lamy, Chad.

Mar. 1955



Sauvigny-le-Bois, France.

Feb. 1967



Bolvice, Czechoslovakia.

1944



Socorro, New Mexico.

Apr. 1964



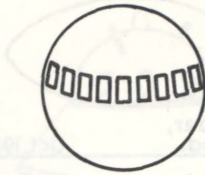
La Chenard,
France.

Mar. 1967



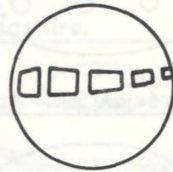
Gussac,
France.

Aug. 1967



Toulouse,
France.

Aug. 1961



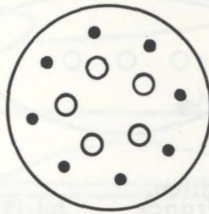
Indianapolis,
U.S.A.

Oct. 1961



Fermaincourt,
France.

Aug. 1965



Gills Rock,
Wisconsin, U.S.A.

Sep. 1959



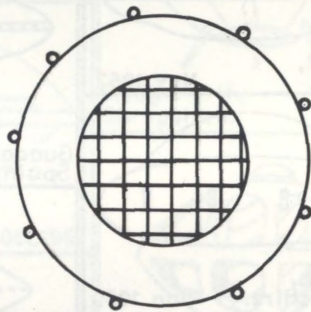
Nr. Brightwalton,
Berkshire.

Dec. 1970



Chevigny-Fenay,
France.

Jul. 1969



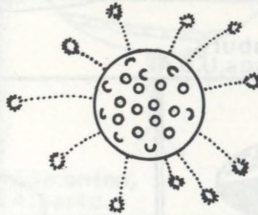
Fermeneuve,
Canada.

Jun. 1929



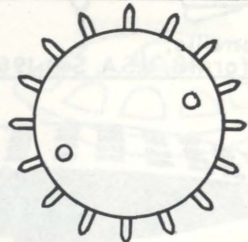
Stechford,
Birmingham.

Feb. 1970



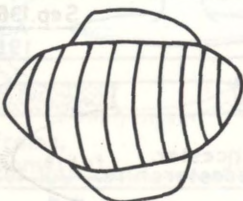
Nr. Dan River,
Ottawa, Canada.

Feb. 1968



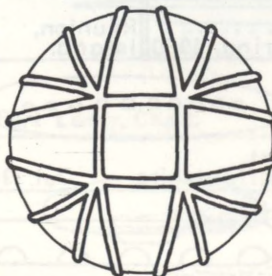
Attigneville,
France.

May 1955.



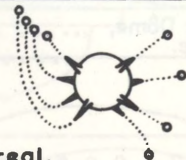
ventral aspect

50 miles W. of
Monroe, La., U.S.A. May 1956



Siggerud,
Norway.

Jan. 1969



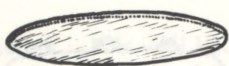
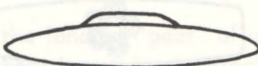
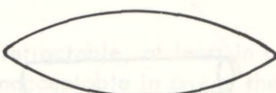



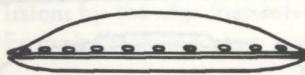





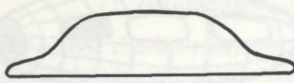

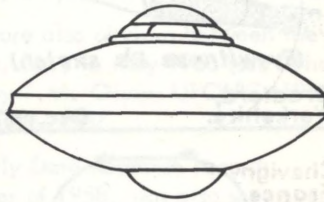
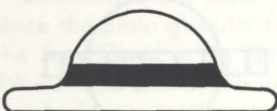

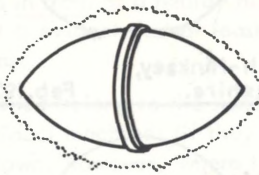
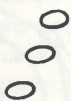
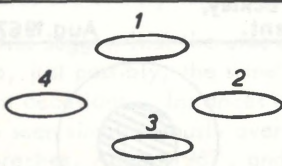
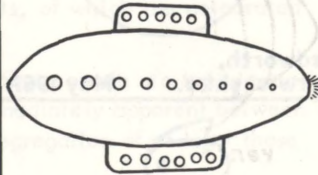
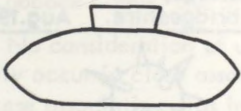
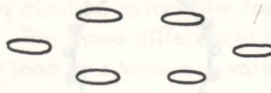
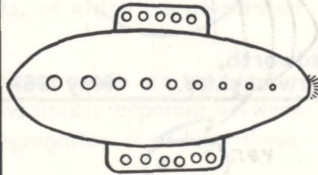
Montreal,
Canada.

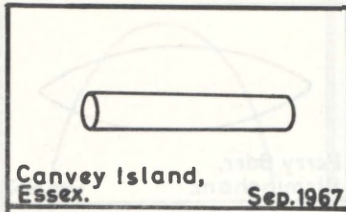
Nov. 1967



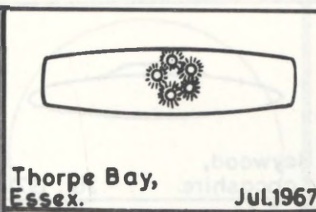
Verdun-en-Lauragais,
France.

Aug. 1965

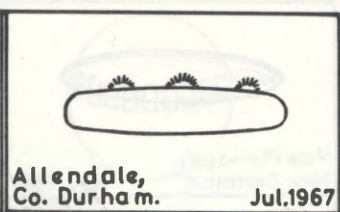
| | | |
|--|---|---|
|  New Plymouth, New Zealand. Nov. 1957 |  Heywood, Lancashire. Jul. 1971 |  Perry Barr, Birmingham. Dec. 1967 |
|  Pole Hill, Chingford, Essex. Aug. 1967 |  Bradford, Lancashire Nov. 1967 |  Lowestoft, Suffolk. Nov. 1966 |
|  Nab Wood, Shipley, Yorkshire. Dec. 1967 |  Burghfield, Berkshire. May 1967 |  Hull, Yorkshire. Dec. 1967 |
|  Pyle, Glamorganshire. Jul. 1967 |  Nr. Glamis, Angus. Jul. 1967 |  Durham, Co. Durham. Sep. 1966 |
|  Burton-Dasset Hills, Warwickshire. Jul. 1967 |  Solihull, Warwickshire. Feb. 1967 |  Nr. Izmir, Turkey. Apr. 1960 |
|  Low Fell, Gateshead. Aug. 1967 |  New Waltham, Lincolnshire. Jul. 1967 |  Epsom Downs, Surrey. Sep. 1967 |
|  Allendale, Co. Durham. Jul. 1967 |  <i>N.B. :- object 1 appeared first, then 2, then 3, and then 4.</i> Westcliffe Kent Jul. 1967 |  Eshwinning, Co. Durham. Jul. 1967 |
|  Baildon, Yorkshire. Jul. 1967 |  Allendale, Co. Durham. Jul. 1967 |  Eshwinning, Co. Durham. Jul. 1967 |



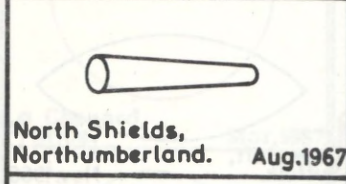
Canvey Island, Essex. Sep.1967



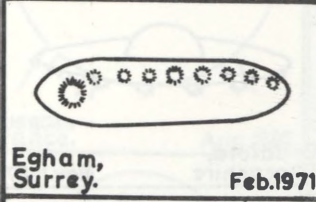
Thorpe Bay, Essex. Jul.1967



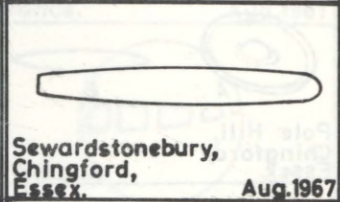
Allendale, Co. Durham. Jul.1967



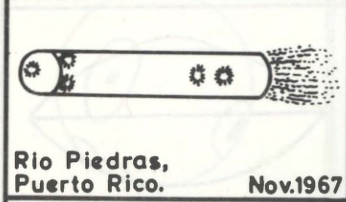
North Shields, Northumberland. Aug.1967



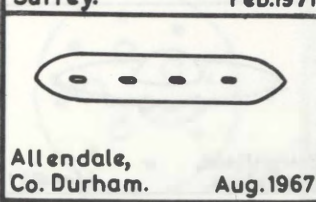
Egham, Surrey. Feb.1971



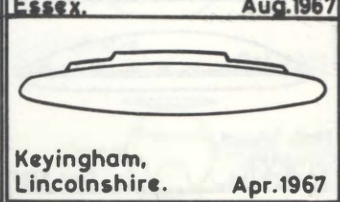
Sewardstonebury, Chingford, Essex. Aug.1967



Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. Nov.1967



Allendale, Co. Durham. Aug.1967



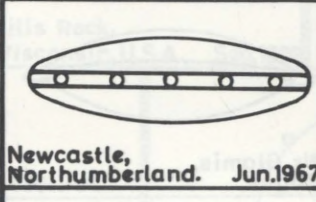
Keyingham, Lincolnshire. Apr.1967



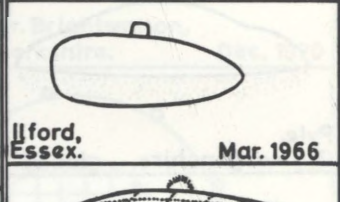
(Eyewitness A's sketch)

(Eyewitness B's sketch)

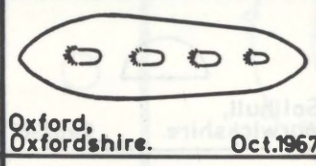
Bradford, Yorkshire. Dec.1967



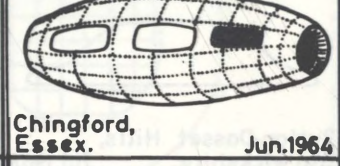
Newcastle, Northumberland. Jun.1967



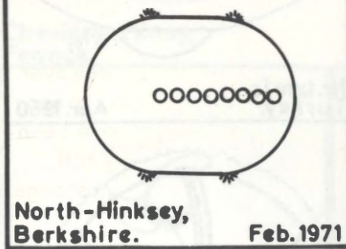
Ilford, Essex. Mar. 1966



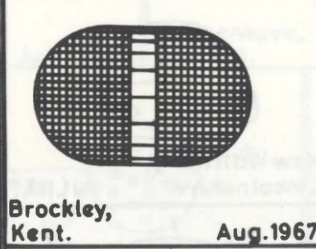
Oxford, Oxfordshire. Oct.1967



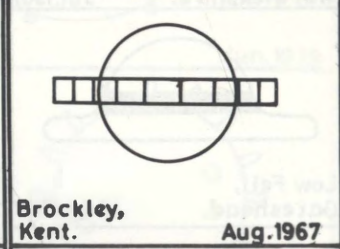
Chingford, Essex. Jun.1964



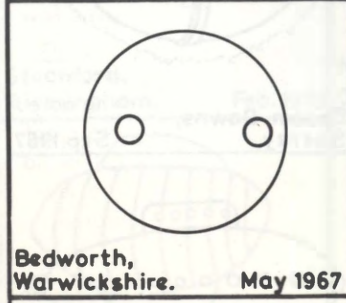
North-Hinksey, Berkshire. Feb.1971



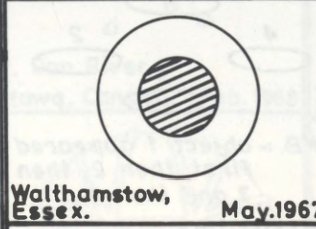
Brockley, Kent. Aug.1967



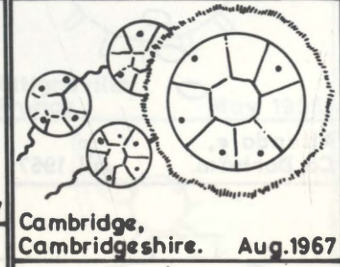
Brockley, Kent. Aug.1967



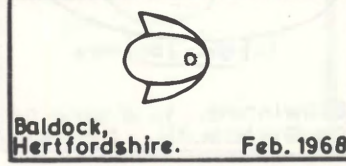
Bedworth, Warwickshire. May 1967



Walthamstow, Essex. May.1967



Cambridge, Cambridgeshire. Aug.1967



Baldock, Hertfordshire. Feb. 1968



Loughenton, Northumberland. Jul. 1967



Littlemore, Oxfordshire. Aug. 1965

tracted. It is well known that the landing "gear" of ufos is retractable, at least in a very large number of forms, so there is nothing inherently unacceptable in any of the foregoing observations. Some examples of landed ufos, in which various kinds of landing "gear" can be seen, are given on pages ten and twelve --- Parr (1963), Pirassununga (1969), Bridgenorth (1969), Socorro (1964), Cussac (1967) and Brightwalton (1970).

It is interesting to compare the similarities between many of the previously published ufo drawings and others accompanying certain hitherto undescribed reports in Data Research's collection. Some of these similarities are exceedingly close, and strongly suggest that the same ufo types were observed at the different dates involved, such differences as occurred being attributable to distances, angles of observation, duration of the sightings, local meteorological conditions, the presence or absence of luminous emissions by the ufos themselves, and the observational abilities of the percipients. Examples standing close comparison are tabulated below.

Previously Published Drawings.

- Example 1: Stranraer, Oct. 1969.
- " 2: Oslo, Dec. 1968.
- " 3: Cowichan, Jan. 1970.
- " 4: Santa Anna, Aug. 1965.
- " 5: Trindade Is., Jan. 1954.
- " 6: Chevigny-Fenay, July 1969.
- " 7: Attigneville, May 1955.

Previously Unpublished Drawings.

- Perry Barr, Birmingham, Dec. 1967.
- Chingford, June 1964.
- Burghfield, May 1967.
- Burton-Dasset Hills, July 1967.
- Near Glamis, Angus, July 1967.
- Bedworth, May 1967.
- Longhenton, July 1967.

Further similarities, not as close as those just indicated, are also obvious between the dirigible-shaped object seen some 50 miles NW. of Monroe, La., in May 1956 (see "The Reference for Outstanding UFO Sighting Reports", edited by T.M. Olsen: UFOIRC, 1966 3-47), and the one seen over Eshwinning, Co. Durham, in July 1967.

Similarities like these find additional confirmation in early Data Research records, since the plain globular form seen over Durban in the summer of 1958, was also seen over the Suez Canal in the Spring of 1952, and some four miles north of Greer, Idaho, in Feb. 1910. The size of the last mentioned object was estimated by eyewitnesses to have been nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile in diameter, and the ufo itself was seen to pass in front of a nearby hill. Even allowing for gross exaggeration in the estimated size, it is evident that at least some of these spherical or globular ufos are of very large dimensions.

Collectively, these similarities suggest that the ufos concerned belong to the same few basic designs and that they are, just possibly, the same individual machines (if they are machines) observed on different occasions. Instances are known, however, where two or more identical objects were seen simultaneously over the same place on the same date. Such instances, for example Areches, August 1967, and Allendale, July 1967, are proof of this, and instantly refute the contention advanced by certain earlier ufologists that no two ufos are identical. In this connection further attention should be given to the several known reports of formations of unidentified flying lights, of which the celebrated "Lubbock Lights" are probably the best known.

No consideration of ufo shapes should overlook the fact that certain ufo types occasionally occur in close association. The shape differences immediately apparent between these associating ufos inevitably lead to a more accurate segregation of at least those

particular forms. The amazing series of associated ufos noticed over Homer, New York state, on April 11th, 1964 (op.cit., 3-89 to 3-92), was highly illustrative of this. Again, the large cigar-shaped object, with several rotating discoidal ufos flying below it, seen over various parts of Denmark on September 29th, 1952 (D.E. Keyhoe: "Flying Saucers from Outer Space", 1954 (London), p.157), was another instance, as also was the celebrated sighting of a cigar-shaped object accompanied by a whole convoy of disc-like ufos over Lens and Oleron, France, on October 14th the same year (op.cit., pp.157-8). Many additional cases, of course, exist, and one of these, previously unpublished, and involving a cylindrical object of large size which despatched and received numerous smaller rod-like objects, centred around Melbury, Dorset, on November 3rd, 1949 (Data Research files). The incredible events at Aveyron, France, early in 1967 (see "Flying Saucer Review", vol.16, 1970, and vol.17, 1971), were still further examples.

Sufficient evidence has been presented here, it is hoped, to show that numerous ufos, despite various apparent differences in detail, can be grouped around several distinct basic ufo designs, and that the differences themselves are not necessarily real but due, in at least some cases, to a combination of a whole range of variables involving sighting duration, meteorological conditions then extant, eyewitnesses observational ability, etc., etc. Evidence has also been forwarded to demonstrate that identically shaped ufos are occasionally seen. It has also been pointed out that, since it is possible, even probable, that ufos originate from two or more different sources, a considerable variety of shapes and designs should be expected.

In the foregoing drawings, emissions (smoke, vapour, or light-rays) have been indicated by broken lines, thereby readily distinguishing them from the ufo proper. Two or more views, sometimes sequentially arranged, of the same object are indicated alphabetically; colours, however, which are markedly contrasted in some ufos, are not given. In due course, cone-shaped, pyramidal, triangular, crescentiform, ring-shaped, and other shaped ufos will be similarly treated through the same presentation methods adopted here.

A PRELIMINARY CATALOGUE OF SOURCES FOR STUDYING UFO "NESTS" & "CIRCLES"

Students of the ufo phenomenon will scarcely need reminding that unusual circular areas of calcined or discoloured earth, gravel, or tarred surfaces, and similarly shaped areas of crushed or withered vegetation, have been found from time to time in districts where ufo activity has occurred, and that the general conclusion has been that these areas resulted from actual ufo landings at those spots. As this aspect of ufology requires further attention, the following references to ufo "circles" and "nests" are presented here as a preliminary guide for those able to investigate the subject more deeply. Many further records of "nests" and "circles" exist for localities omitted from the list below; plotting of all these on a map could be enlightening.

- Australian "nests"..... Ufolog, no:58, 1969, p.5; Flying Saucer Review, vol.16, no: 4, 1970, p.36; M. Hervey: "Ufos Over the Southern Hemisphere", 1969 (Sydney), p.81.
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tracted. It is well known that the landing "gear" of ufos is retractable, at least in a very large number of forms, so there is nothing inherently unacceptable in any of the foregoing observations. Some examples of landed ufos, in which various kinds of landing "gear" can be seen, are given on pages ten and twelve --- Parr (1963), Pirassununga (1969), Bridgenorth (1969), Socorro (1964), Cussac (1967) and Brightwalton (1970).

It is interesting to compare the similarities between many of the previously published ufo drawings and others accompanying certain hitherto undescribed reports in Data Research's collection. Some of these similarities are exceedingly close, and strongly suggest that the same ufo types were observed at the different dates involved, such differences as occurred being attributable to distances, angles of observation, duration of the sightings, local meteorological conditions, the presence or absence of luminous emissions by the ufos themselves, and the observational abilities of the percipients. Examples standing close comparison are tabulated below.

Previously Published Drawings.

Previously Unpublished Drawings.

Example 1: Stranraer, Oct. 1969.

Perry Barr, Birmingham, Dec. 1967.

" 2: Oslo, Dec. 1968.

Chingford, June 1964.

" 3: Cowichan, Jan. 1970.

Burghfield, May 1967.

" 4: Santa Anna, Aug. 1965.

Burton-Dasset Hills, July 1967.

" 5: Trindade Is., Jan. 1954.

Near Glamis, Angus, July 1967.

" 6: Chevigny-Fenay, July 1969.

Bedworth, May 1967.

" 7: Attigneville, May 1955.

Longhenton, July 1967.

Further similarities, not as close as those just indicated, are also obvious between the dirigible-shaped object seen some 50 miles NW. of Monroe, La., in May 1956 (see "The Reference for Outstanding UFO Sighting Reports", edited by T.M. Olsen: UFOIRC, 1966 3-47), and the one seen over Eshwinning, Co. Durham, in July 1967.

Similarities like these find additional confirmation in early Data Research records, since the plain globular form seen over Durban in the summer of 1958, was also seen over the Suez Canal in the Spring of 1952, and some four miles north of Greer, Idaho, in Feb. 1910. The size of the last mentioned object was estimated by eyewitnesses to have been nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile in diameter, and the ufo itself was seen to pass in front of a nearby hill. Even allowing for gross exaggeration in the estimated size, it is evident that at least some of these spherical or globular ufos are of very large dimensions.

Collectively, these similarities suggest that the ufos concerned belong to the same few basic designs and that they are, just possibly, the same individual machines (if they are machines) observed on different occasions. Instances are known, however, where two or more identical objects were seen simultaneously over the same place on the same date. Such instances, for example Areches, August 1967, and Allendale, July 1967, are proof of this, and instantly refute the contention advanced by certain earlier ufologists that no two ufos are identical. In this connection further attention should be given to the several known reports of formations of unidentified flying lights, of which the celebrated "Lubbock Lights" are probably the best known.

No consideration of ufo shapes should overlook the fact that certain ufo types occasionally occur in close association. The shape differences immediately apparent between these associating ufos inevitably lead to a more accurate segregation of at least those

particular forms. The amazing series of associated ufos noticed over Homer, New York state, on April 11th, 1964 (op.cit., 3-89 to 3-92), was highly illustrative of this. Again, the large cigar-shaped object, with several rotating discoidal ufos flying below it, seen over various parts of Denmark on September 29th, 1952 (D.E. Keyhoe: "Flying Saucers from Outer Space", 1954 (London), p.157), was another instance, as also was the celebrated sighting of a cigar-shaped object accompanied by a whole convoy of disc-like ufos over Lens and Oleron, France, on October 14th the same year (op.cit., pp.157-8). Many additional cases, of course, exist, and one of these, previously unpublished, and involving a cylindrical object of large size which despatched and received numerous smaller rod-like objects, centred around Melbury, Dorset, on November 3rd, 1949 (Data Research files). The incredible events at Aveyron, France, early in 1967 (see "Flying Saucer Review", vol.16, 1970, and vol.17, 1971), were still further examples.

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