

13 décembre - Merci Margaret



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Cette plaque est la dernière d'une courte série qui aura marqué l'histoire.

1. Dans quelle vallée a-t-elle été déposée ?
Cette mission dans son ensemble a été enregistrée, filmée, retranscrite, etc. On en trouve de nombreuses traces et vu la durée exceptionnelle, une timeline précise permet de s'y retrouver. Entre la 169e et la 170e heure, cette plaque est dévoilée avec un petit discours.

2. Quelle personnalité (prénoms puis nom) s'adresse alors aux deux hommes depuis le poste de commande ?

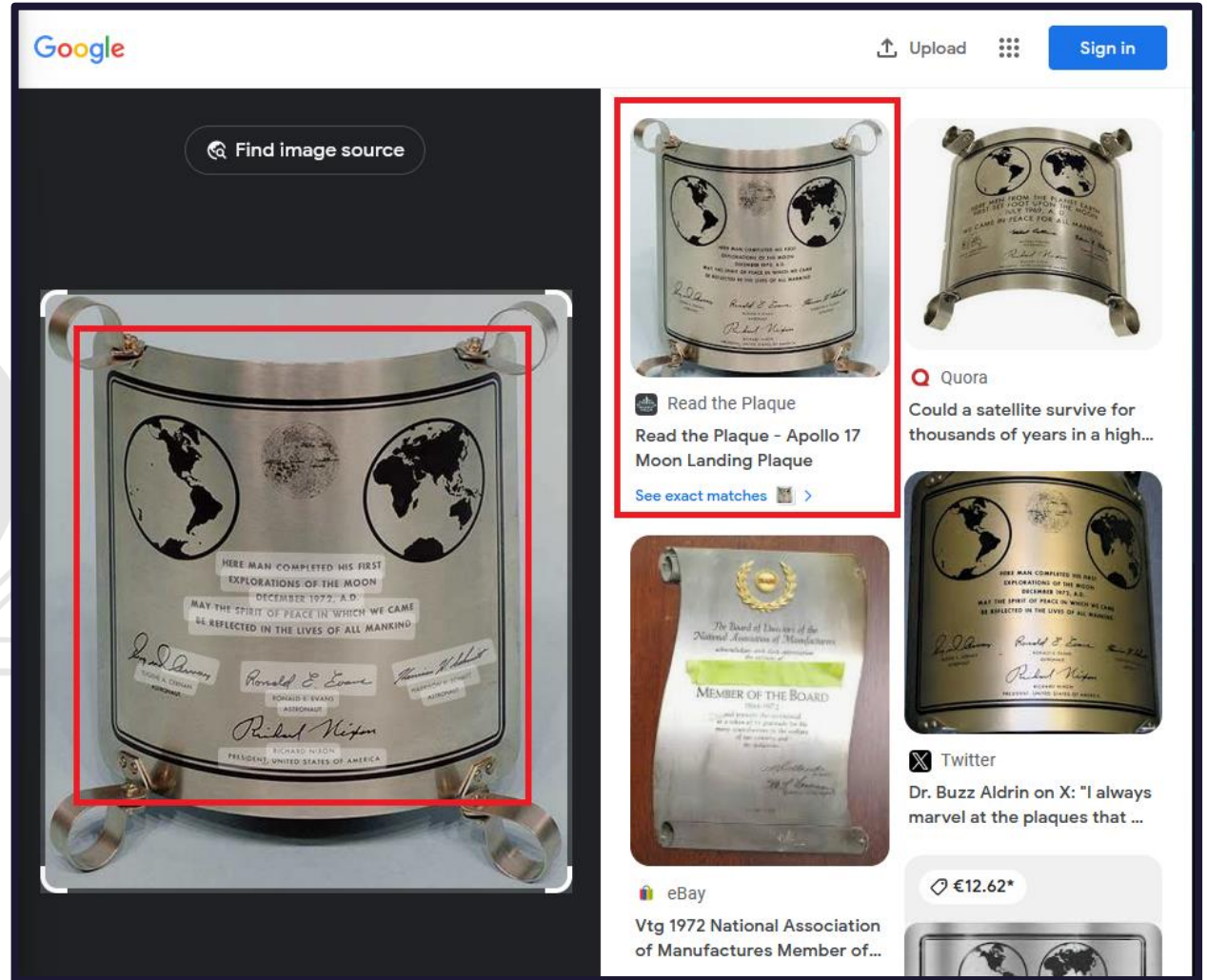
(Exemple : fulgida-lucis Ethan Keith Turner)



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Avec Google Images, on retrouve bien la plaque en question.

La plaque concerne le vol spatial Apollo 17...



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... et celle-ci a été laissée dans la vallée Taurus-Littrow qui est située sur la Lune.


La partie I du flag est :
taurus-littrow

Read the Plaque

Nearby Search plaques Location Big Map Random About Submit

A gigantic map of all the cool plaques in the world. A project of 99% Invisible.

Apollo 17 Moon Landing Plaque



Here man completed his first explorations of the Moon
December 1972, A.D.
May the spirit of peace in which we came be reflected in the lives of all mankind

[signature]
Eugene A. Cernan
Astronaut

[signature]
Ronald E. Evans
Astronaut

[signature]
Harrison H. Schmitt
Astronaut

[signature]
Richard Nixon
President, United States of America

location: Taurus-Littrow Valley on Earth's Moon (20.19080 degrees North, 30.77168 degrees East) <http://www.google.com/moon/#lat=20.191559&lon=30.771320&zoom=12&apollo=a17/8>

location: Attached to the ladder on the landing gear strut on the descent stage of the Apollo 17 Lunar Module "Challenger".

photo courtesy of, and for more information, see: Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apollo_17

[apollo 17 moon landing](#) [moon](#) [nixon](#) [astronaut](#)

Nearby Plaques On Google Maps

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On recherche les événements télévisuels qui ont été retransmis à l'époque avec les mots "Apollo 17 TV timeline".

On trouve un site avec le détail de toutes les missions Apollo. Sur la page d'Apollo 17, on retrouve tout en bas des liens, dont un site qui retrace toute la mission Apollo 17 en temps réel comme si la mission était diffusée en direct.

The screenshot shows search results for 'apollo 17 tv timeline'. The top result is from Wikipedia, titled 'Apollo 17', with a brief description: 'Apollo 17 (7 - 19 décembre 1972) est la dernière mission du programme spatial Apollo à emmener des hommes à la surface de la Lune.' The second result is from the Lunar and Planetary Institute, titled 'Apollo 17 Mission Overview', with a description: 'de C Team — Apollo 17 was the sixth and final Apollo mission to land on the Moon. Following 2-hour 40-minute delay, it launched at 11:33 p.m. CST on December 6, 1972.' The third result is from History Channel, titled 'Apollo 17: Inside NASA's Final Moon Landing Mission', with a description: '5 déc. 2022 — Apollo 17 Sends the First Scientist to Space. The mission launched on December 7, 1972 when, at 33 minutes past midnight, the engines of a Saturn V ...'. The fourth result is from YouTube, titled 'Apollo 17 TV Broadcast from Lunar Rover [PAF]', with a description: 'This is footage broadcasted to NASA from the vehicle in order for mission control to not only ...'. A red box highlights the Lunar and Planetary Institute result.

The screenshot shows the LPI Resources website. The header is 'LPI | Resources'. The main content area is titled 'LUNAR LINKS' and 'Apollo 17 Mission Overview'. There are two images: 'Left: The night launch of Apollo 17. Right: The Taurus Littrow valley as seen from the Lunar Module a few hours before landing. The landing site in the center of the image is the Taurus Littrow valley.' A sidebar on the right lists 'Apollo Missions' from Apollo 7 to Apollo 17. A red box highlights the 'LUNAR LINKS' and 'Apollo 17 Mission Overview' section.

Experiment measured the composition of the lunar atmosphere and the Infrared Radiometer Experiment measured how the temperature of the lunar surface changed during the lunar day and night. Evans also made visual observations of the lunar surface, guided by detailed cue cards created prior to launch. Apollo 17 spent a total of 6 days and 3 hours in lunar orbit, circling the Moon 75 times. While on the return voyage to Earth, Evans made a 1 hour and 6-minute spacewalk to collect the film cassettes from the mapping cameras and the sounding radar, which were located in the Scientific Instrument Module, which was part of the spacecraft's Service Module. The crew landed in the Pacific Ocean on December 19 after a flight of 12 days and 13 hours.

- [Official NASA Apollo 17 Mission Description](#)
- [Apollo 17 Lunar Surface Journal EVA Transcripts](#)
- [Diary of the 12th Man](#) is Lunar Module Pilot Jack Schmitt's personal account of Apollo 17.
- [Apollo 17 in Real Time](#) includes all mission television, movie film, and photographs synchronized with the mission audio for the entire 12+ day mission.
- [Apollo 17 Lunar Samples](#)
- [Apollo 17 View from Lunar Orbit](#)

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Le site est vraiment génial !!!
On retrouve les vidéos et les photos d'archives mais aussi toutes les conversations et leurs retranscriptions.

On se rend à 169 heures et on se laisse porter par le moment...

The screenshot displays the Apollo 17 Real-time Mission Experience website. The top navigation bar includes the mission title and a timeline with stages: 'Calculation the Way to the Moon', 'In Descent Orbit', 'Surface Day 1', 'Surface Day 2', 'Surface Day 3', 'Lunar Orbit Before Return', 'Returning to Earth', and 'Re-entry'. A red box highlights the time '169:01:10' on the timeline. Below the timeline, there are two video windows. The left window shows a wide view of the lunar surface with a red box highlighting the time '169:01:10;22'. The right window shows a close-up of the lunar rover. At the bottom, there is a transcript section with a list of mission milestones and commentary.

TRANSCRIPT

169:01:09 Schmitt Okay. The rock fragments, that's 54 Yankee.
169:01:25 Cernan Ah!
169:01:27 Schmitt Okay. You got a rock right in front of you, don't you?
169:01:31 Cernan I see it. Good old Rover. Good old Rover.
169:01:47 Schmitt LMP frame for that sample - Looks like about 60.
169:01:55 Mission Copy that.
Control
169:01:59 Schmitt 60! Have I taken 60 pictures?
169:02:08 Cernan Rov. these rock fields are something else again.

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... arrivé à 169:42, la timeline nous indique que les deux astronautes vont faire un discours pour la jeunesse et vont faire découvrir la fameuse plaque...

The screenshot displays the Apollo 17 Real-time Mission Experience interface. At the top, a timeline shows mission events from 'Collection the way to the Moon' to 'Re-entry'. A red box highlights the event 'Speech to the youth of the world' at 169:42:00. The main video player shows a lunar surface view with a timestamp of 169:42:29:20. A transcript at the bottom shows dialogue between Cernan and Schmitt.

TRANSCRIPT

169:42:14 Cernan You got it?
169:42:38 Cernan What was it happened to that one in my footpan?
169:42:34 Schmitt I put in the (laughter) big bag.
169:42:36 Cernan Okay. Here we go, Jack. I - Here's one here.
169:42:44 Cernan Here. All right?
169:42:45 Schmitt Yes. Let me - let me get it, so you won't get it too dirty.
169:42:48 Cernan Okay.
169:42:58 Schmitt Very good.
169:42:59 Cernan You hold it. Okay. Got it?

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... arrivé à 169:47 de la timeline, le public découvre la plaque...

The screenshot displays the Apollo 17 mission timeline and a video player. The timeline at the top shows various mission events, with a red box highlighting the event at 169:47:15, labeled "Uncovering of the plaque". The video player shows two frames: the left frame shows an astronaut on the lunar surface with a red box highlighting a small object on the ground; the right frame shows an astronaut on a ladder with a red box highlighting a plaque on the ladder. The transcript below the video shows the following text:

169:46:43 Cernan And now, let me bring this camera around. To commemorate not just Apollo 17's visit to the Valley of Taurus-Littrow but as an everlasting commemoration of what the real meaning of Apollo is to the world, we'd like to uncover a plaque that has been on the leg of our spacecraft that we have climbed down many times over the last 3 days. And I'll read what that plaque says to you. First of all, it has a picture of the world. Two pictures, one of the North America and one of South America. The other covers the other half of the world including Africa, Asia, Europe, Australia, covers the North Pole and the South Pole. In between these two hemispheres,

Below the transcript, the video player shows the following information:

Mission Time Taken: 169:47:10
Photo: Mag B AS17-134-20480
Photographer: Jack Schmitt

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... arrivé à 169:49 de la timeline, c'est le Dr. Fletcher qui prend la parole pour les remercier...

The screenshot displays the Apollo 17 Real-time Mission Experience interface. At the top, a mission timeline shows various stages: 'Calibration the Way to the Moon', 'In Descent Orbit', 'Surface Day 1', 'Surface Day 2', 'Surface Day 3', 'Lunar Orbit Before Return', 'Returning to Earth', and 'Re-entry'. The current time is 'Thu Dec 14 1972 05:42:44 AM +100' with a ground elapsed time of 169:49:44. The main video player shows two astronauts on the moon. A transcript at the bottom highlights a comment from Cernan at 169:49:44: 'Thank you, Dr. Fletcher. We appreciate your comments, and we certainly appreciate those of the President. And whether it be civilian or military, I think Jack and I would both like to give our salute to America.'

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Dernière recherche Google avec les mots "Apollo 17 Dr. Fletcher". On retrouve la page Wikipédia de cet ancien administrateur de la NASA. Ses prénoms étaient James Chipman.

La partie 2 du flag est :
James Chipman Fletcher

Le flag complet est :
taurus-littrow James Chipman Fletcher

Le code de validation est :
Café ou thé

James C. Fletcher

Article Talk


From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Not to be confused with James Cooley Fletcher.

James Chipman Fletcher (June 5, 1919 – December 22, 1991) served as the 4th and 7th Administrator of NASA, first from April 27, 1971 to May 1, 1977, under President **Richard M. Nixon**, and again from May 12, 1986 to April 8, 1989, under President **Ronald Reagan**. As such, he was responsible for **Apollo Moon missions 15, 16, and 17**, the early planning of the **Space Shuttle program**, and later for the shuttle program's recovery and return to flight after the **Space Shuttle Challenger accident**. Prior to this, he was president of the **University of Utah** from 1964 to 1971.

Biography

Fletcher was born in **Millburn, New Jersey** to **Harvey Fletcher** and **Lorena Chipman**.^[1] His father, Harvey, is known as the "Father of



4th and 7th Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration

In office
May 12, 1986 – April 8, 1989

President [Ronald Reagan](#)
[George H.W. Bush](#)

Preceded by [James M. Beggs](#)

Succeeded by [Richard H. Truly](#)

In office
April 27, 1971 – May 1, 1977

President [Richard M. Nixon](#)

Merci Margaret

Nombre de validations : 661



Cette plaque est la dernière d'une courte série qui aura marqué l'histoire.

- Dans quelle vallée a-t-elle été déposée ?

Cette mission dans son ensemble a été enregistrée, filmée, retranscrite, etc. On en trouve de nombreuses traces et vu la durée exceptionnelle, une timeline précise permet de s'y retrouver. Entre la 169e et la 170e heure, cette plaque est dévoilée avec un petit discours.

- Quelle personnalité (prénoms puis nom) s'adresse alors aux deux hommes depuis le poste de commande ? (Exemple : fulgida-lucis Ethan Keith Turner)

taurus-littrow James Chipr

Félicitations !

i Code de validation : Café ou thé

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Easter egg

Le 13 décembre 1972 est la date à laquelle la dernière photo d'un homme sur la Lune a été prise.

Le titre "Merci Margaret" fait référence à Margaret Hamilton. C'est grâce à elle et son équipe si les missions Apollo ont réussi à atterrir sur la Lune. Sur la photo, elle se tient auprès du code du logiciel de navigation qu'elle et son équipe du MIT Draper Lab ont produit pour le programme Apollo en 1969.



Harrison Schmitt, douzième (et dernier) homme sur la Lune, photographié le 13 décembre 1972 par son collègue Eugene Cernan. | NASA

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