PROJECT 10073 RECORD

1. DATE - TIME GROUP 7 Dec 66 8/0515Z	2. LOCATION Denver, Colorado three witnesses
3. SOURCE Civilian	10. CONCLUSION Astro(Sirius) Very prob. Jrst At the time of the sighting Sirius was on an azimuth of 123 degrees and at an elevation of 14 degrees.
4. NUMBER OF OBJECTS One	
5. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION 2 hours	11. BRIEF SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS Observers watched a star like object larger than a star perform erratic movements in the eastern part of the sky. The objects size and brightness was amazing, for if another star was the size of a pin tip, this object would be the size of the pin head. It was about five to 10 times brighter than a regular star. Object could have been a star, but the observer said that he did not think it was a star. The description is consistent with that of an astronomical observation. Sirius would have been fairly low on the horizon and would have been the brightest astronomical body in the sky.
6. TYPE OF OBSERVATION Ground Visual Tx	
7. COURSE ERRatic movements	
8. PHOTOS ☐ Yes ☒ No	
9. PHYSICAL EVIDENCE ☐ Yes ☒ No	

FTD FORM SEP 63 0-329 (TDE) Previous editions of this form may be used.

Denver, Colorado 7 Dec 66

7 Dec 66

Proposed reply to letter from [redacted] 30 December 1966

Dear [redacted]

Reference your letter of 30 December 1966 regarding your observation of an alleged flying object over the Denver area. A study of the information which you submitted for your 7 December 1966 observation was undertaken and revealed that you probably observed the star, Sirius. The description, size, brightness, movements, etc are very consistent with that of an observation of that particular star. Sirius, with a stellar magnitude of approximately -1.5, is the brightest star visible in the heavens.

When stars are viewed low on the horizon the observer is looking through many more miles of the earth's atmosphere than when looking at stars overhead. The earth's atmosphere actually acts as a prism, which in effect causes the incoming rays of light to be broken down into the various colors of the spectrum. In technical terms this phenomena is called scintillation. The closer the stars are to the horizon, the more they scintillate, simply as mentioned above, because we are then looking through a thicker layer of air. The most beautiful scintillation of all is that of the bright star, Sirius, which is visible in the winter months rather low in the sky. Planets scintillate for less than stars.

From the information submitted it does appear that Sirius was observed. The Air Force has received several reports during the months of November and December describing similar observations such as yours.

To Safoice 20 Feb 67

In all occasions, we feel that Sirius was observed.

Thank you for reporting your observation to the Air Force.

Card being Xeroxed

Dec. 30, 1966
[redacted]
Denver, Colo.
80220

Project Blue Book Info. Office
Safoi
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Sirs:
I have written a report which may be an Unidentified Flying Object. I would like to know your opinions about my report. I am twelve years old.

Yours Truly,
[redacted]
Denver, Colo. 80220

Dec. 30, 1966
10:21 p.m.

Have seen "star" again. Am convinced it is manned or unmanned artificial satellite object, or air- or spacecraft. Has been viewed by my mother and myself many times, and always we agreed on its wobbling movements (attached paper.) # No. 1: up and down movement, back to original place; #2: somewhat same as #one, but indirect move to orig. place; #3: over few inches, then back again; #4: jerky movement, over, and swiftly back to orig. place.

Have thought of flying saucers, intelligent life from other planets, science fiction, etc., but always after seeing object move. Date of first sighting: Dec. 7, from ~~10:45~~ 10:15 pm to 12:05 am. Mother and father saw it with me, both saw it move, we all three went outside to look at it. I compared it with other stars in sky, especially stars of Big Dipper. Here are actual facts of first sighting:

I went to bed at about 10:00 pm, but looked out to see if sky was clear. I saw this very large and bright star in the east, and thought it moved a few inches. I ran to get my glasses since I am nearsighted. After a few minutes my parents and I watched it, but they soon went away. I got 60-power telescope of mine, which was inaffective, but continued to watch it, but at midnight went to bed.

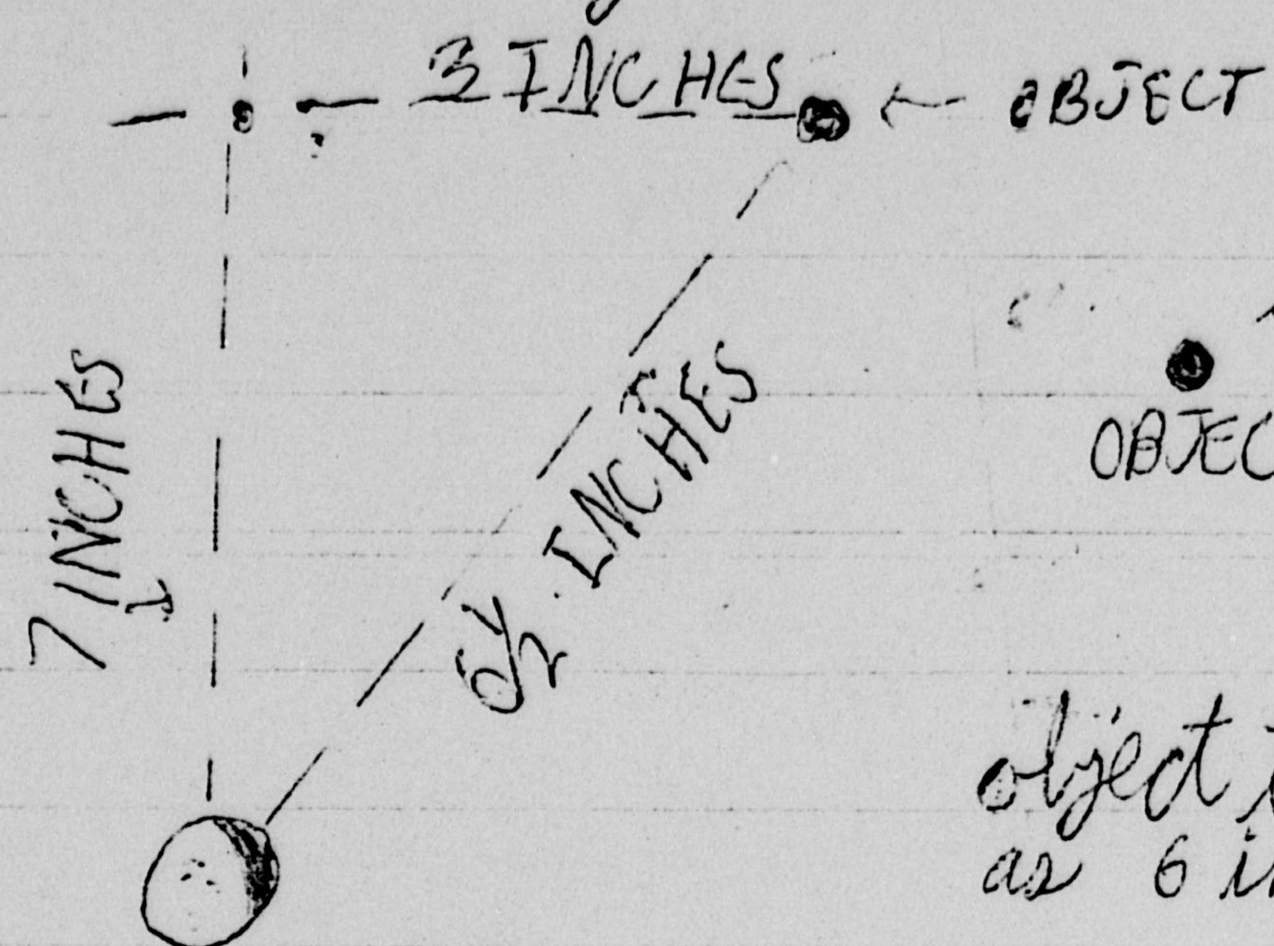
The object's size and brightness is amazing, for if another regular star were the size of a pin tip, object is a pinhead. It is about 5-to 10 times ~~than~~ brighter than regular star.

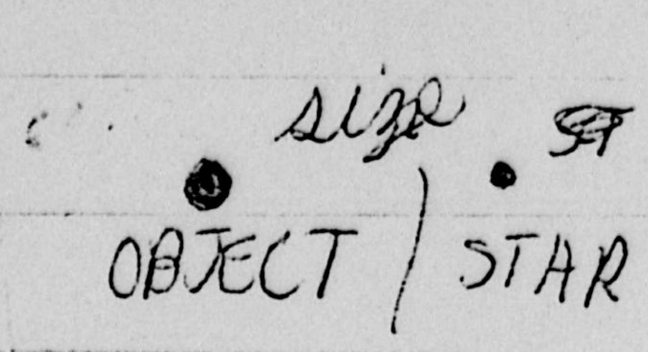
Object is probably a star, but I don't thing so. Helicopters would not come out every night, and would have more than one light; aircraft is improbable, satellites or meteors would not stay in one place or wobble, but would either burn up in atmosphere or continue in orderly orbit. I know much about aircraft, helicopters, satellites, etc. I know I am not mistaken.

Yours Truly,

[redacted]

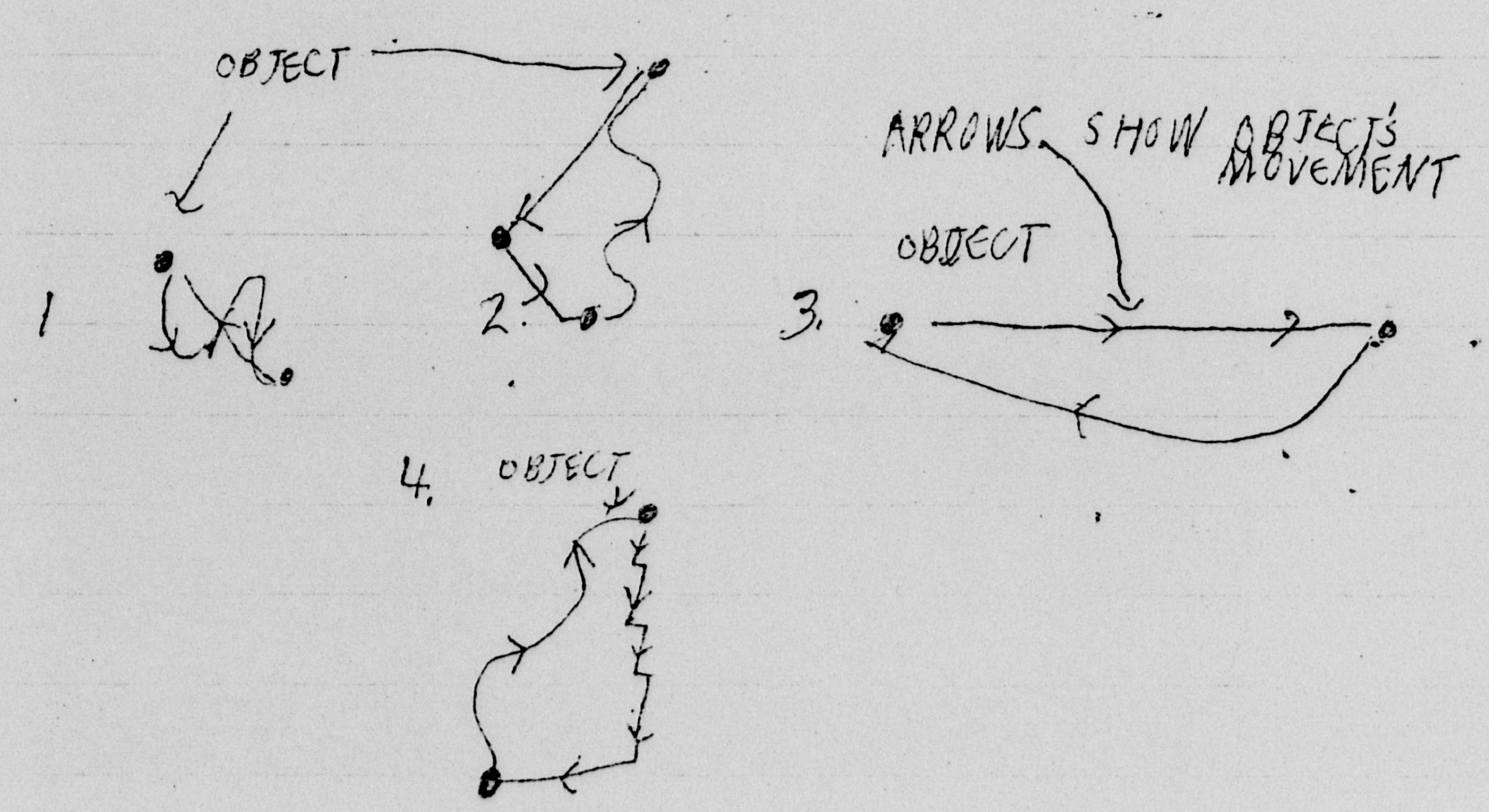
~~is~~ Supplementary
It is about 7 inches above moon, and
3 inches to right (measured on window).





object travels as much
as 6 inches in one time

dark part of moon not seen



7 DECEMBER

SAF-OICC/Mrs Cassel/bp/79079/15 Mar 67

MAR 15 1967

Dear Mr. [redacted]:

Reference your letter regarding your December 7 observation of an alleged flying object over the Denver area. A study of the information which you submitted was undertaken and revealed that you probably observed the star, Sirius. The description, size, brightness, movements, etc., are very consistent with an observation of that particular star. Sirius, with a stellar magnitude of approximately -1.5, is the brightest star visible in the heavens.

When stars are viewed low on the horizon the observer is looking through many more miles of the earth's atmosphere than when looking at stars overhead. The earth's atmosphere actually acts as a prism, which in effect causes the incoming rays of light to be broken down into the various colors of the spectrum. This phenomenon is called refraction. Another phenomenon, relating to variations in light intensity, is known as scintillation (twinkle). The closer the stars are to the horizon the more they scintillate because we are then looking through a thicker layer of air. The bright star, Sirius, which is visible in the winter months rather low in the sky scintillates, and the light rays from this star undergo rather marked refraction. Planets twinkle far less than stars.

From the information submitted it does appear that Sirius was observed. The Air Force received several reports during November and December describing similar observations. In each reported case we feel Sirius was observed.

Thank you for reporting your sighting to the Air Force.

Sincerely,

GEORGE P. FREEMAN, JR.
Lt Colonel, USAF
Chief, Civil Branch
Community Relations Division
Office of Information

Mr. [redacted]
Denver, Colorado 80220

COORDINATED By (Office Symbol, Name, Grade, Date)

SAFOI- CC	SAFOI- C		

~~Coord~~ cy - SAF-OIC
Combk cy - SAF-OIC
Reader cy - SAF-OIC
Activity cy - SAF-OIC
Stayback