DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION AND THE
USAF AERONAUTICAL CHART AND INFORMATION CENTER

NOTES ON BASE

The base chart was prepared by ACIC with advisory assistance from Dr. Gerard P. Kuiper and his collaborators, D. W. G. Arthur and E. A. Whitaker.

DATUM

The horizontal and vertical positions of features on this chart are based on selenocentric measurements made by ACIC and published in ACIC Technical Paper No. 15, "Coordinates of Lunar Features", March 1965. The assumed lunar figure is that of a sphere corresponding to the mean lunar radius of 1738 kilometers. Supplementary positions are developed in the chart area as an extension of the primary control.

Primary Control Position. . . . . ⊕
Supplementary Control Position. . . . . △

ELEVATIONS

Radius vector lengths are the distances from the geometrical center of the moon to the plane of the crater rim or the designated position of the feature measured. The lengths of the radius vectors are expressed in kilometers.

Relative elevations of crater rims and other prominences above the surrounding terrain and depths of craters are in meters. They were determined by the shadow measuring techniques as refined by the Department of Astronomy, Manchester University, under the direction of professor Zdeněk Kopal. The probable error of the localized relative elevations is 100 meters in the vicinity of the center of the moon with the magnitude increasing to 300 meters at 70° from the center due to foreshortening.

Lengths of Radius Vectors to control points . . . ⊕ or △
Depths of craters (rim to floor) 1738.7
Relative elevations (referenced to surrounding terrain) with direction and extent of measured slope indicated . . . (1470)
. 800

NAMES

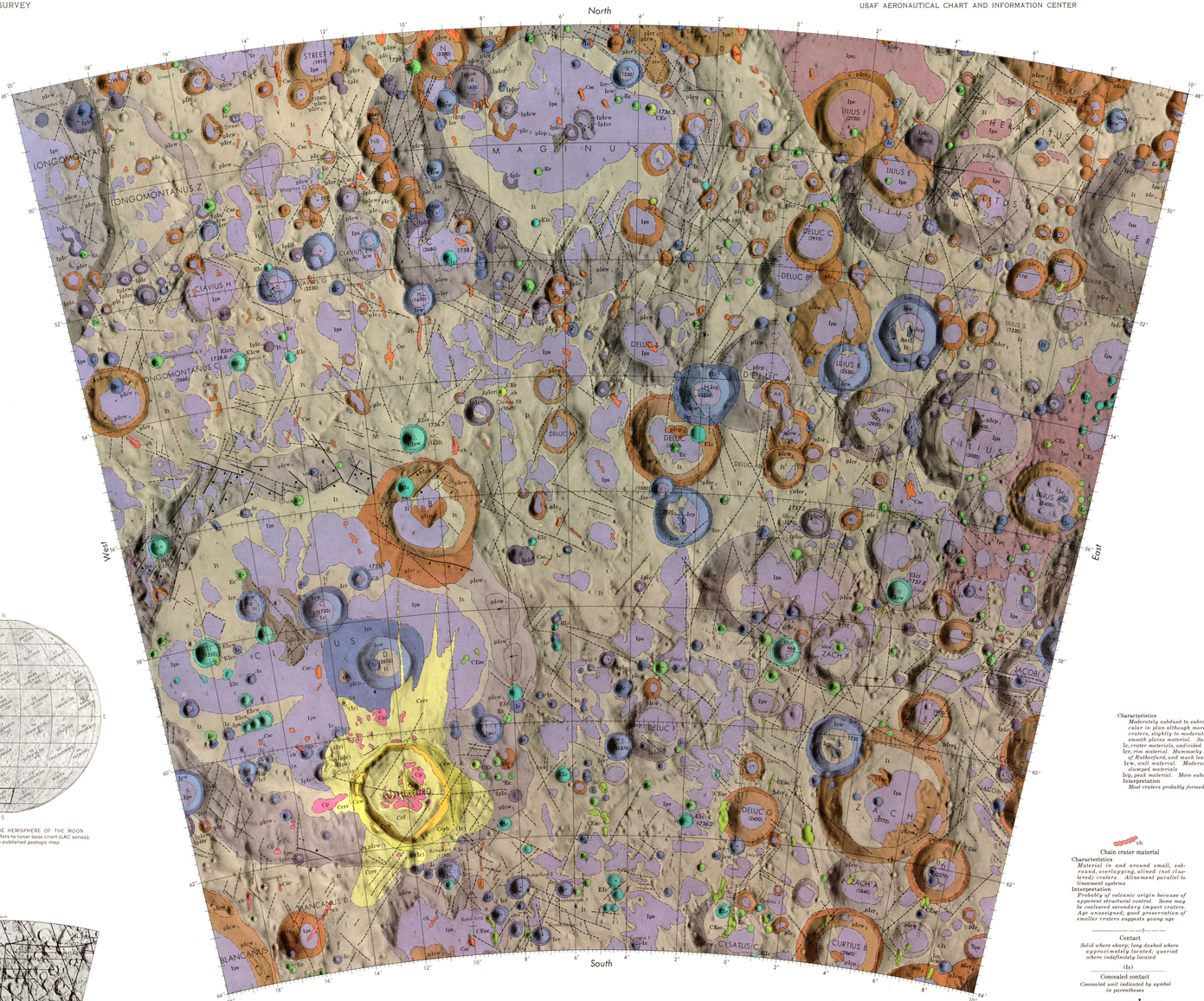
Feature names were adopted from the 1935 International Astronomical Union nomenclature system as amended by Commission 16 of the I.A.U. 1961 and 1964.

Supplementary features are associated with the named features through the addition of identifying letters. Craters are identified by capital letters. Eminences are identified by Greek letters.

Names of the supplementary lettered features are deleted when the association with the named feature is apparent. A black dot is included, where necessary, to identify the exact feature or features named.

PORTRAYAL

The configuration of the lunar surface features shown on this chart is interpreted from photographs taken at Lowell, U.S. Navy, Catalina Station-University of Arizona, Lick, McDonald, Mount Wilson, Yerkes, Pic du Midi and Katoomba Observatories. Supplementary visual observations with the 20 and 24 inch refracting telescopes at Lowell Observatory provide identification and clarification of indistinct photographic imagery and the addition of minute details not recorded photographically. The pictorial portrayal of relief forms is developed using an assumed light source from the West with the angle of illumination maintained equal to the angle of slope of the features portrayed.


North
South
West
East
LONGOMONTANUS
CLAVIUS
BLANCANUS
SUTHERLAND
CURTIUS B
CASATUS C
JACOBI F
ZACH B
ZACH A
DELUC G
DELUC C
DELUC F
DELUC B
DELUC M
DELUC D
DELUC E
DELUC A
M A G N U S
S E A
S E A
S E A