#011 Bullialdus, Bullialdus A & Bullialdus B

#020 Hesiodus A

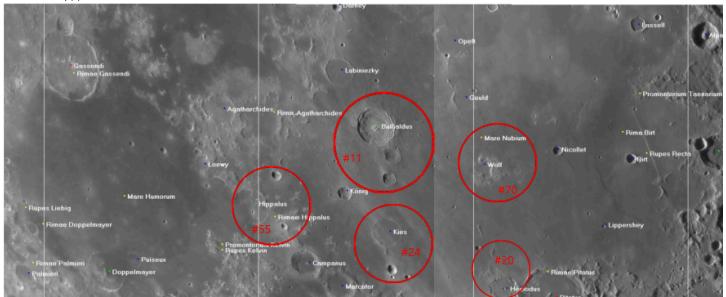
#023 Kies

#024 Kies Pi

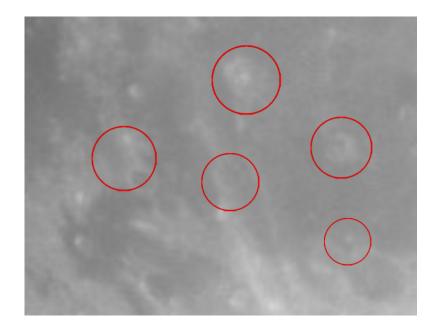
#055 Rimae Hippalus

#070 Wolf

Rukl Index Map(s) #52-53 and 54



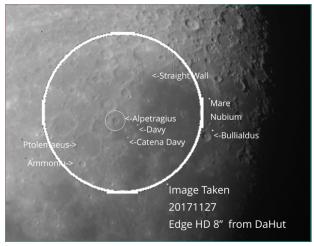
The below image is a crop from my image 4969 taken 20171201 – Day 12.9

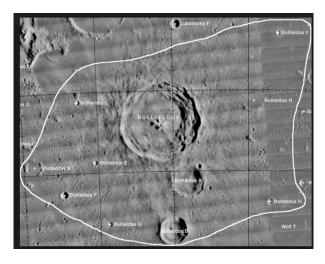


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bullialdus_(crater)

Bullialdus is a <u>lunar impact crater</u> located in the western part of the <u>Mare Nubium</u>. To the north by north-west is the broken-rimmed and lava-flooded crater <u>Lubiniezky</u>, north-northeast of Bullialdus is <u>Gould</u>, nearly east-southeast of Bullialdus is Wolf, and south-west of Bullialdus lies the smaller crater König.

Two smaller but notable craters lie just to the south of the main crater. Bullialdus A lies just to the south-west of Bullialdus, within its ramparts. To the south of Bullialdus A is the slightly smaller Bullialdus B.





Source: David M. Douglass

Source: https://the-moon.wikispaces.com/file/view/Bullialdus-nomenclature.jpg/138650371/Bullialdus-nomenclature.jpg

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hesiodus_(crater)

Hesiodus is a lunar <u>impact crater</u> located on the southern fringes of <u>Mare Nubium</u>, to the northwest of the crater <u>Pitatus</u>. Starting near the northwest rim of Hesiodus is the wide cleft named Rima Hesiodus. This rille runs 300 km east-southeastward to the <u>Palus Epidemiarum</u>

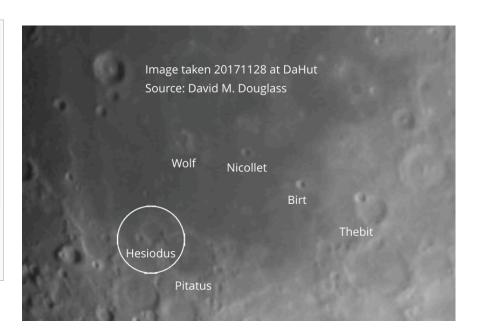
The low rim of Hesiodus is heavily worn, with the southwest rim being slightly intruded upon by Hesodius A. The latter is an unusual circular crater with a concentric inner wall. To the southeast, a cleft in the wall of Hesiodus joins the crater to Pitatus.

Inside Hesiodus, the floor is flooded and relatively flat. It lacks a central peak, and, instead, a small impact crater Hesiodus D lies at the middle

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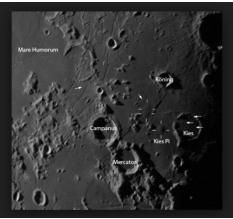
Hesiodus

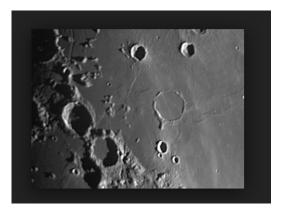
Diameter 43 km
Depth 1.4 km
Colongitude 16° at sunrise
Engrym Hesiod



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kies_(crater)







Kies is the remnant of a <u>lunar crater</u> that has been flooded by <u>basaltic lava</u>, leaving only a remnant of the outer rim.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hippalus_(crater)

Hippalus is the remnant of a <u>lunar crater</u> on the eastern edge of <u>Mare Humorum</u>, and is named after <u>Hippalus</u>. ^[1] To the southeast is the crater <u>Campanus</u>, and to the northwest is the small flooded crater <u>Loewy</u>. Southwest is <u>Rupes Kelvin</u>.

The southwest rim of Hippalus is missing, and the crater forms a bay along the edge of the <u>mare</u>. The surviving rim is worn and eroded, forming a low, circular mountain range. The <u>lava</u>-flooded floor of Hippalus is bisected by a wide <u>rille</u> belonging to the Rimae Hippalus. This rille follows a course to the south before curving gently to the southwest for a total length of 240 kilometers. The crater floor to the east of this rille is more rugged than the area in the western half.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wolf (crater)

Wolf is a <u>lunar crater</u> that lies in the south-central part of the <u>Mare Nubium</u>, a <u>lunar mare</u> in the southern hemisphere of the <u>Moon</u>. It lies to the north-northwest of the walled plain Pitatus, and east-southeast of the prominent crater Bullialdus. It is named after the astronomer Max Wolf.

The interior floor of this crater has been completely flooded by <u>lava</u>, leaving only an irregular, broken rim projecting slightly above the surface. The surviving rim is not quite circular, having outward bulges to the north and west. It rises to a maximum height of about 0.7 km. The smaller crater Wolf B has overlaid the southern rim, and the two have now merged into one formation. Low ridges connect to the exterior rim to the east and south

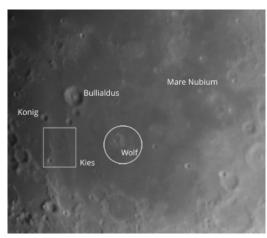
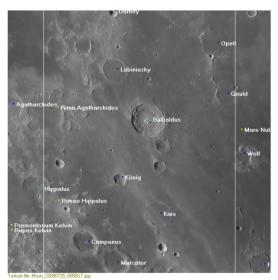


Image taken Day 9.7 20171128 Source: David M. Douglass



http://the-moon.wikispaces.com/Rükl+53