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Cover	The full moon as photographed with the 36-inch telescope of the Lick Observatory on 17 January 1946. The dark <i>maria</i> (almost certainly lava fields) and bright uplands or <i>terrae</i> are plainly visible. Most lunar features, such as craters, can be seen only under oblique illumination. Parts of the uplands are apparently the original lunar crust, modified locally by impacts, while other parts are covered with rubble ejected from nearby <i>mare</i> basins or large impact craters. [Photograph is plate 1 of the <i>Photographic Lunar Atlas</i> , published by the University of Chicago Press; see page 290]	

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