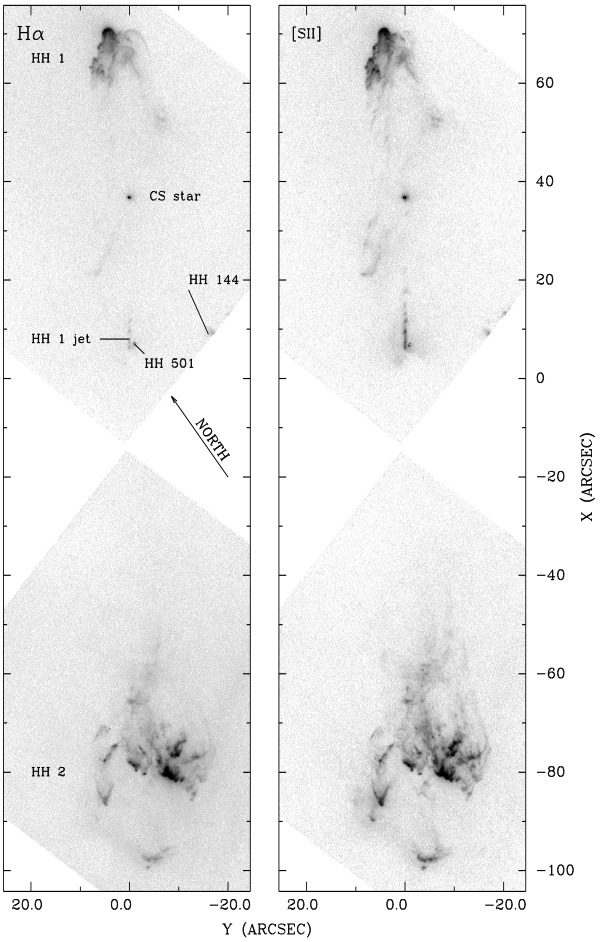

Fig. 3. Hα (left) and [S II] 6716+30 (right) HST images of HH 1 and 2. This figure is Figure 2 in the paper of Bally et al. (2002).

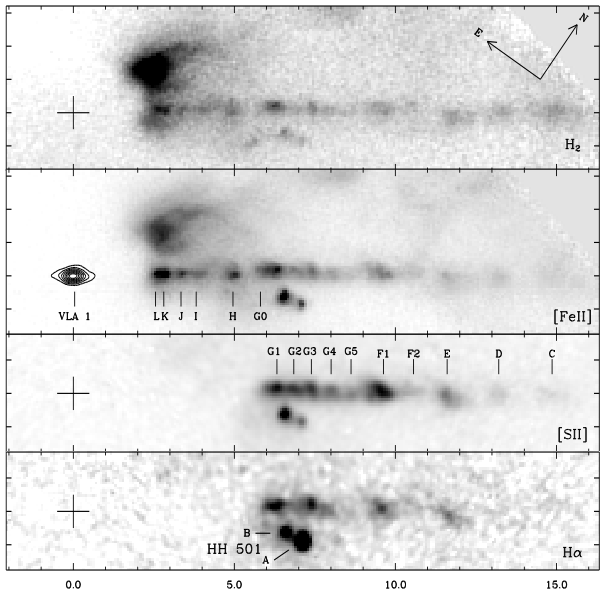

Fig. 4. The HH 1 jet in H_2 2.12 μm (top), [Fe II] 1.64 μm (second from top), [S II] 6716+30 (third) and Hα (bottom). This is Figure 1 of Reipurth et al. (2000).

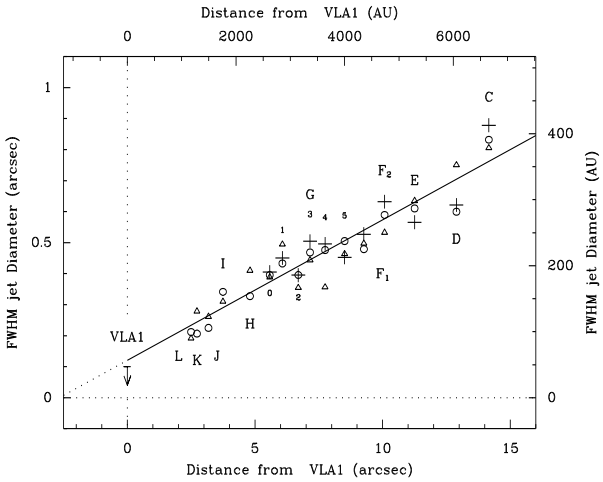

Fig. 5. Lateral expansion of the HH 1 jet. This is Figure 3 of Reipurth et al. (2000).

wards and intense emission at the apex. HH 2, on the other hand, is much larger (≈25×40 arcsec) and is fragmented into a multitude of separate bow-shaped knots and wisps of nebulosity.

Prominently visible in the center of the [SII] image is the HH 1 jet. In the plates of Herbig & Jones (1981), the jet emission can be seen. Attention was drawn to this feature when the first "electronic detector" images of HH 1 and 2 were obtained (Bohigas et al. 1985; Strom et al. 1985), and the HH 1 jet has been studied in great detail since then. Optical HST images are discussed by Hester, Stapelfeldt, & Scowen (1998) and Bally et al. (2002), and IR HST images of the jet are analyzed by Reipurth et al. (2000). Figure 4 shows the HH 1 jet at optical and infrared wavelengths. Measurements of deconvolved FWHM widths of individual knots reveal that the jet is expanding (Figure 5), and also show evidence that near the source the jet must form a wideangle wind. Nisini et al. (2005) obtained long-slit optical and infrared spectra of the HH 1 jet, and discussed the physical conditions along the jet.

Ogura (1995) presented wide field images of two large clusters of HH knots (named HH 401 and 402 for the north and south objects, respectively), with their centers at ∼25′ from the HH 1 jet and centered on the HH 1/2 outflow. These objects most likely correspond to previously ejected bow shocks; they