



The

WASP

EDITOR:
Frank
McCullough

June-July
1971

FM

AQUILA AND SCUTUM

by Timothy Skonieczny

Lying in some of the richest Milky Way as seen from the Northern Hemisphere are two well placed constellations for June and July viewing, Aquila and Scutum. In contrast to Scutum, Aquila is medium sized but contains few deep space objects while Scutum is extremely tiny yet contains a relatively large number of objects for its size, These two constellations lie between almost circumpolar Cygnus and poorly placed Sagittarius.

One's imagination need not be too vivid to see the mythical eagle in Aquila. The head of the eagle is comprised of Altair, Beta and Gamma Aquilae, the three brightest stars of Aquila. The two widespread wings span between Theta and Epsilon Aquilae and the tail of this great bird ends near Lambda Aquilae.

In Aquila, PN 6891 is an 11th magnitude planetary nebula measuring about 15" in diameter. It is composed of a bright disk and a fainter outer ring. PN 6803 is the same magnitude as PN 6891 but is considerably smaller. Oc 6755 is a 10th magnitude open cluster 10' in diameter containing 50 stars. Pi Aquilae is a tight double star of magnitudes 6.1 and 6.9 at a 1.5" separation, Aquila contains no Messier objects.

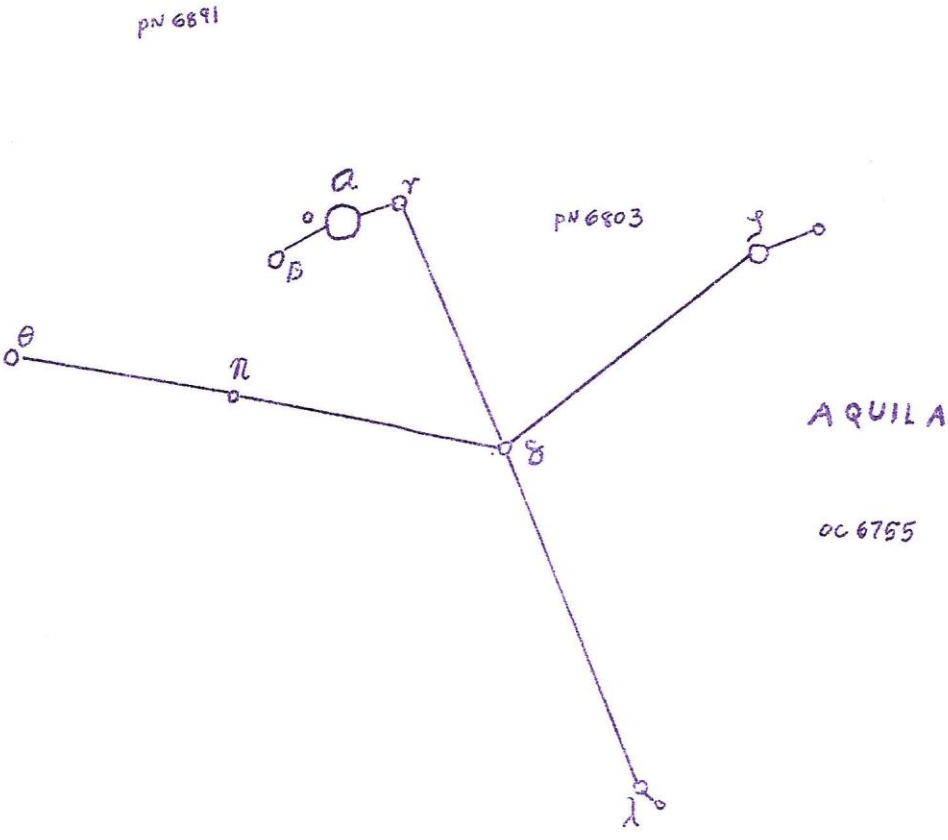
Scutum, the shield, measures only about 80 square degrees. Alpha and Beta Scuti are difficult to view in the city and become lost in the maze of Milky Way in the country. On the southern boundary of Scutum lies Sagittarius, marking the end of viewable sky for Warren observers.

Oc 6705 is the famous star cluster M11. It lies very close to Beta Scuti, and is of the 7th magnitude. I've viewed this beautiful object many times and find it much easier to locate in binoculars than in a telescope. A 3" telescope should easily resolve it.

Gc 6694 is M26, a 9th magnitude cluster of M11. This object may be difficult since it is located in rich Milky Way.

Oc 6705 is a 10th magnitude star cluster containing 200 stars. Gn I 1287 will bear high magnification but is quite dim.

CONSTELLATIONS OF THE MONTH -
Quick Reference Map.



PN I 1257

The WASP Salutes

With election time coming around, it brings back memories when I first started coming to the club four years ago. Two of those years I served under one of the best presidents I'm sure the club has ever had. When he resigned very little was said. Maybe it was the shock of his resignation, or that most of us just didn't know just what to say.

When I called Mr. Polus this week to see if we could use St. Sylvester's Church for one of the three general meetings to be held this summer, He obligingly went about seeing the people needed to line up our meeting tonight.

When you think back, this is what he's done all the time he was in office. Our dome may not have been if not for his knowing the right people. His lining up a booth for the Warren Fair was pushed by him. He recently has come up with the selling of the tickets from which the club makes a nice profit off of.

We can go into more detail and pick out other things, but just one message does the editor, the staff, and I'm sure all the other members would like to say is, Mr. Polus, you did a fine job and we appreciate all you've done for us.

THANKS AGAIN!

OBSERVATIONAL ASTRONOMY

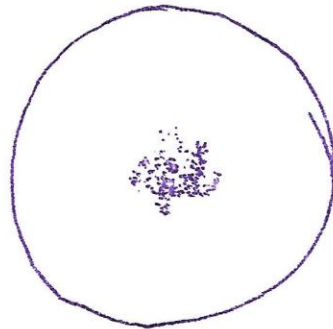
(M-11)

I was scanning the Milky Way from East Detroit when I came across a fuzzy object, it looked like a globular. Of course while scanning, I used binoculars, because very rarely do you even glimpse Milky Way naked eye down here, I also had my 6" reflector out, so I went to work. I had little trouble finding it. Even through the telescope it resembled a loose globular. Also it resembled a pinwheel galaxy with a fairly bright central star.

M-11 has a magnitude of 6, and is of R.A. 18h 48m, DEC. -6° 20'. It is the constellation Scutum.

(next page)

OBSERVATIONAL ASTRONOMY
(continued)



M-11

6" reflector
67X

(LOOK SOUTHEAST OF β SCUTUM)

(PART OF AQUILLA)

λ

ν
 μ
 τ
 ρ

M11

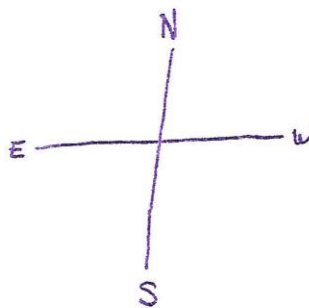
α

SCUTUM

θ

δ

γ



* TAKEN FROM
NORTON'S ATLAS

by
FRANK McCULLOUGH

PHENOMENA of JUPITER'S MOONS

JUNE

d	hr.	min.	Sat.	Phen.
18	15	45	III	ER
19	17	09	I	TI
18	17	45	I	SI
18	19	19	I	Te
18	19	57	I	Se
19	17	06	I	ER
19	19	27	II	OD
21	16	16	II	Te
21	17	37	II	Se
25	16	37	III	OR
25	17	24	III	CD
25	18	55	I	TI
25	19	40	I	TI
25	19	44	III	ER
26	16	04	I	OD
26	19	00	I	ER
27	16	20	I	Se
28	10	02	II	TI
28	17	37	II	SI
28	18	34	II	Te

JULY

2	17	52	III	OD
3	17	51	I	OD
4	16	04	I	SI
4	17	20	I	Te
4	18	15	I	Se
5	18	22	II	TI
7	17	55	II	ER
10	19	39	I	OD
11	16	58	I	TI
11	17	59	I	SI
11	19	09	I	Te
12	17	18	I	ER
13	17	50	III	Se
14	15	45	II	OD
18	18	48	I	TI
19	15	56	I	OD
20	16	33	I	Se
20	17	15	III	Te

Times and dates given are E.S.T. The phenomena are given for latitude 45° N., for Jupiter at least one hour above the horizon, and the sun at least one hour below the horizon.

The symbols are as follows:
 E-eclipse, O-occultation,
 T-transit, S-shadow,
 D-disappearance, R-reappearance,
 I-ingress, e-egress,

Satellites move from east to west across the face of the planet and from west to east behind it. Before opposition shadows fall to the west, and after opposition to the east. Thus eclipse phenomena occur on the east side from May 23 until December 10, and on the West side during the rest of the year.

by,

Frank McCullough

(Taken from the Observers
 Handbook 1971)