



Volume
22

**March 18, 2004
to
September 7, 2004**

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22

Hilroy

Venus
Transit
2004, June 8.



- Heavyweight paper
- Papier épais

Leo Enright

Observing Log

Mar. 18, 2004 -
Sept. 7, 2004.

80

Pages

26.7x20.3cm

MATHS/SCIENCES



13220

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Observing Log

Code:

Year Day Date Time Place Sky Conditions:
S=Seeing T=Transparency Instrument(s)

Time:

UT = Universal Time

n = night
m = morning
p = forenoon
a = afternoon
e = evening

Places:

oo = Oso Observatory

nd = north deck
sd = south deck
sh = shoreline of lake
ss = solar station
t = table at solar station
in = indoors
r = roof of house
ice = ice on lake
y = yard
la = laneway by backyard
FL = Florida: at Pardo
pt = swimming pool

Sky Conditions:

S = seeing
T = Transparency

0-10 scale: 0 = nil or extremely poor
10 = absolutely superb.

cm = crescent moonlight
gml = gibbous moonlight
fm = full moonlight
lp = light pollution

Instruments:

C-14 = Celestron 14-35.5cm SCT

EG = "Easy Guider"

C-8 = Celestron 8-20cm SCT

EGlf = "Easy Guider," lens forward

Ast = Astroscan 2001-10.5cm RFT

EGlb = "Easy Guider," lens back

12 1/2" = Denise's 32cm Meade

20x100b = 20x100 binoculars

11x80b = 11x80 binoculars

9x63b = 9x63 binoculars

7x35b = 7x35 binoculars

18x50 15b = 18x50 IMAGE STABILIZED binoculars

32 = 32mm ocular

32-2 = 32mm 2" ocular

K = Kellner

O = Orthoscopic

Ko = König

WA = Wide Angle

P = Plossl

ph = photography

plb = piggyback

ola = off axis

Ba = Barlow

APF = Astro-Physics Solar Filter MSA = Millennium Star Atlas

T.O.F. = Thousand Oaks Solar Filter

Objects:

PN = Planetary Nebula

GC = Globular Cluster

OC = Open Cluster

SG = Spiral Galaxy

EG = Elliptical Galaxy

D = Double Star

LPV = Long Period Variable

Atlases:

U = Uranometria 2000.0

U210 = Uranometria 2000.0 Chart 210

AAVSO = AAVSO Variable Star Atlas

Cam = Cambridge Star Atlas (2000.0)

2004 Th.-F. Mar. 18-19 03:30-05:00 UT FL: Ia S8? T2-4 (1/p; scattered) ^{cloud} ne; 18x50sb
ne: Jupiter, Saturn, stars of winter in the SW. Venus had been seen high in the W before sunset at 23:33 UT

18x50sb: Jupiter and at least two of its moons, areas of constellations Leo, Cancer, and Gemini.

F.-S. Mar. 19-20 02:15-04:00 UT FL: Ia S? T6 (1/p) ne; 18x50sb
ne: Venus low in W. at the beginning of the session, Mars in the W., Saturn in Gemini, Jupiter in the constellation Leo, stars of winter in the S.

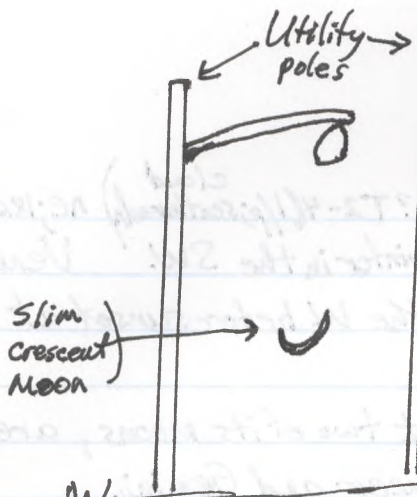
18x50sb: M35, M44, M67, M46, M47, M41, M42, M43, M45, Hyades, 2 of the 3 Messier clusters in Auriga (M36, M37, M38), Venus, Mars near the Pleiades, Saturn, Jupiter, areas of stars in Pyxis, and Orion, and Gemini.

S.-S. Mar. 20-21 23:30-00:30 UT FL: Ia ^{before} sunset & tw | ne

Venus
before sunset

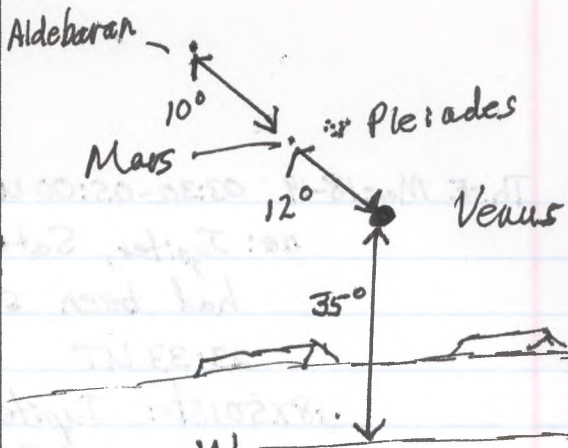
- At about 23:32 UT Venus appeared in the W. about 40° above the horizon, i.e., at about 6 minutes before sunset. Gradually it appeared brighter as twilight darkened. By about 00:22 UT Mars could be seen about 40° above the W. horizon; by then Venus was very bright, and about 30° above the W. horizon.

04:15-04:30 UT FL: Ia S7(?) T3 (1/p; haze) ne
- Because of the light pollution and the haze in the S. part of the sky, only a few of the brightest stars could be seen there - Sirius, Procyon, Castor and Pollux, and the planet Saturn - the



• Mercury

2004, Mar. 22 00:12 UT
View low to W.



2004, Mar. 22 00:50 UT
View to W.

2004

latter three in the W.; the brightest stars of the constellation Leo with the planet Jupiter; Arcturus and Spica in the E.; the Big Dipper and Polaris in the N.

S.-M. Mar. 21-22 23:50-00:30 UT FL: entrance to the ^{development} Villages of Bonita, ^{early} twl ne; 18x50 ISB ne: Sirius and Canopus in the SSE; Venus brilliant about 40° above the W. horizon. At 00:12 UT the very thin Crescent Moon was seen very low in the W. It was about 5° to the left and down from Mercury. The moon was seen in the binoculars. Mercury was later seen naked-eye, for an extended period of time.

18x50 ISB: The very thin Crescent Moon was about 25½ hours old and was easily seen in the binoculars. (See diagram.)

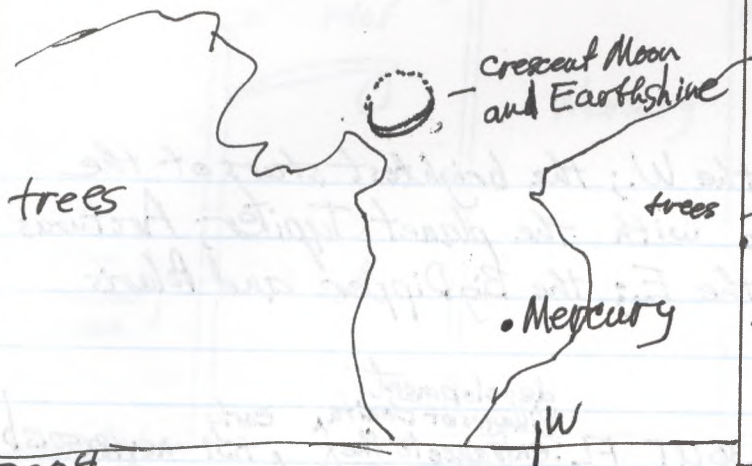
00:40-01:00 UT FL: la late twl + end of twl ne
- Venus up about 35° in the W. and very brilliant, Mars about 12° from Venus and 1½° from the Pleiades; Aldebaran about 10° from Mars; Orion in the S.; Saturn in the constellation Gemini and near the zenith; Jupiter high in the E.

M.-T. Mar. 22-23 23:20-00:10 UT FL: la twl ne

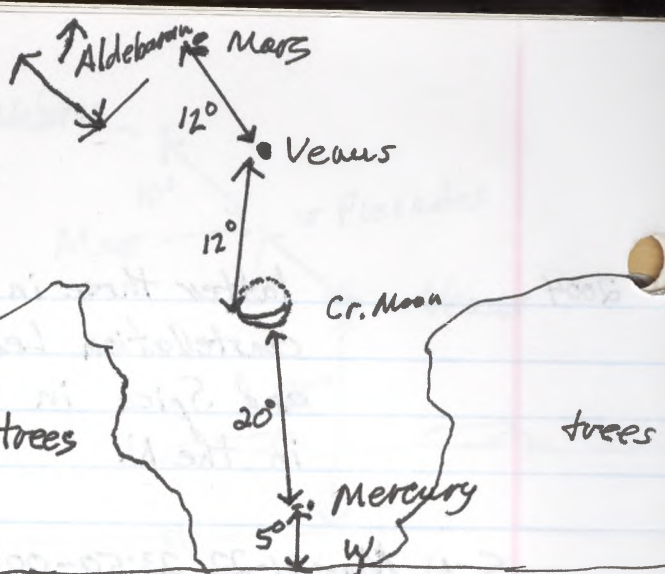
- observed Venus at 23:32 UT, i.e., about 7 minutes before sunset; expected to see the slender crescent moon and eventually saw it behind a branch of the tree in the front yard; looked for Mercury which was below and to the right and down from the Crescent Moon. It was close to the roof

5 planets
and Cr.
Moon seen
this evening

Venus
before
Sunset



2004
Mar. 23 00:30 UT
View to W.



2004, Mar. 24 00:30 UT
View to W.

2004

5 planets

of the house, and so I decided to walk to the end of the street to see it better and photograph it.
 00:15 - 00:40 UT FL: ^{near the} _{end of the street} late twl ne
 - observed the Crescent Moon and Mercury. (see diagram)
 - also observed, and showed to two couples who were out walking, all 5 of the naked-eye planets, from W. to E., Mercury, Venus, Mars, Saturn, and Jupiter. The bright winter stars were seen in the S.

ph: photographed the crescent moon and Mercury

T.-W. Mar. 23-24 23:30 - 00:20 UT FL: la twl ne; 18x50isb

ne: The 3-day-old Crescent Moon was readily visible before sunset which was at 23:40 UT.

Venus became visible at about 23:36 UT.

18x50isb: At about 00:06 UT Mercury was seen with the binoculars. It appeared just above the roof of a house across the street.

00:20 - 00:40 UT FL: ^{the street,} _{at the end of,} ^{twl} _{late,} ne; 18x50^{isb}

ne: stars of winter in the S.; Mercury was seen about 10° to 5° above the W. horizon. The crescent moon was about 20° above it. Venus was about 12° above it. The 5 planets were

5 planets

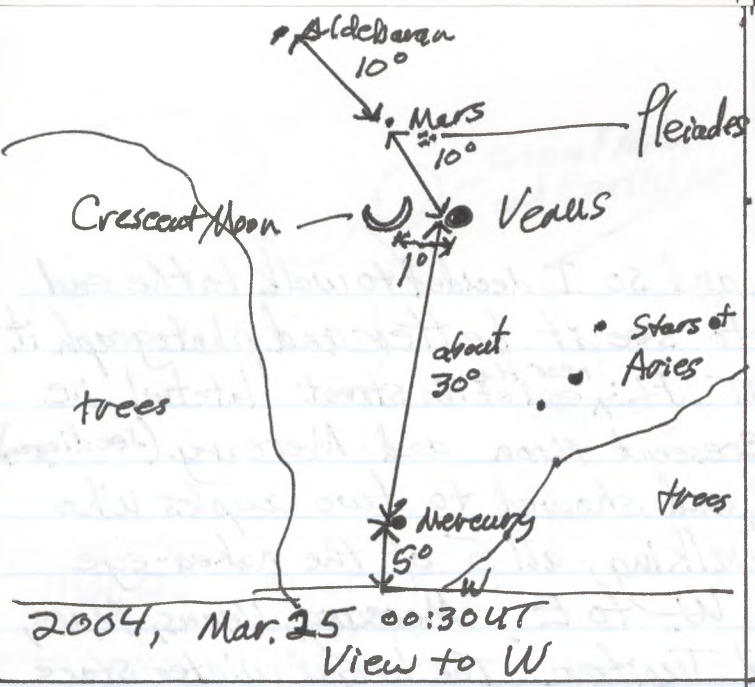
seen: Mercury, Venus, Mars, Saturn, and Jupiter. (See diagram.)

18x50isb: Mercury was seen when it was quite low near the end of the session.

ph: photographed Mercury-Crescent Moon area.

W.-Th. Mar. 24-25 23:55 - 00:15 UT FL: la early twl ne; 18x50isb

ne: Crescent Moon about 4 days old and brilliant Venus



2004

with the two of them only about 1° apart and about 40° above the W. horizon. Mercury was seen naked-eye beginning about 00:07 UT and it disappeared behind the roof of the house across the road at about 00:15 UT

18X5015b: Mercury was seen about 23:55 UT

- 00:20-00:40 UT FL: at the end of the street ne; 18X5015b ne: Mercury was seen amid some clouds which hid it periodically. (See diagram.) All 5 classical naked-eye planets were seen: Mercury, Venus near the Crescent Moon, Mars about 10° above the Crescent Moon, Saturn in the constellation Gemini, and Jupiter in the constellation Leo.

5 planets

18X5015b: M42, area of Mercury, bright stars of Aries,

ph: photographed area of Cr. Moon, Venus and Mercury.

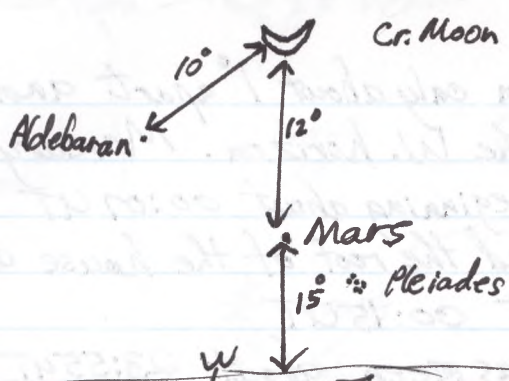
- 00:50-02:50 UT FL: la S/T5 (1/p; cm) ne; 18X5015b

ne: Cr. Moon and Venus setting in the W., Mars near the Pleiades, stars of winter in the SSW., Saturn, Jupiter.

18X5015b: M46, M47, NGC 2244, Saturn, M35, Pleiades, Mars, Cr. Moon, Venus, Jupiter, M44, M67, area of Regulus.

F.-S. Mar. 26-27 00:04-02:50 UT FL: la tw + S/T6 (1/p; cm) ne; 18X5015b

ne: In twilight I observed the Crescent Moon and brilliant Venus in the W. With binoculars, Mars and Venus were seen at first, later naked-eye. Mercury disappeared over the roof of the house across the street about 00:14 UT. The Crescent Moon was



2004 Mar. 27 02:40 UT
View to W.

1000

(See diagram) All 3 stars
 in the constellation Orion
 Mars about 10° above the
 constellation
 bright star of
 Mars
 in the constellation
 Orion
 photograph was at Cr. Moon
 Cr. Moon
 stars of water in the SW

Cr. Moon
 stars of water in the SW
 Cr. Moon
 stars of water in the SW
 Cr. Moon
 stars of water in the SW

it probably
 make eye
 the constellation
 Mars
 in the constellation
 Orion
 photograph was at Cr. Moon
 Cr. Moon
 stars of water in the SW

Cr. Moon
 stars of water in the SW
 Cr. Moon
 stars of water in the SW
 Cr. Moon
 stars of water in the SW

2004

about 12° above Mars and about 10° from Aldebaran, and they were lower above the house across the road in the latter part of the session.

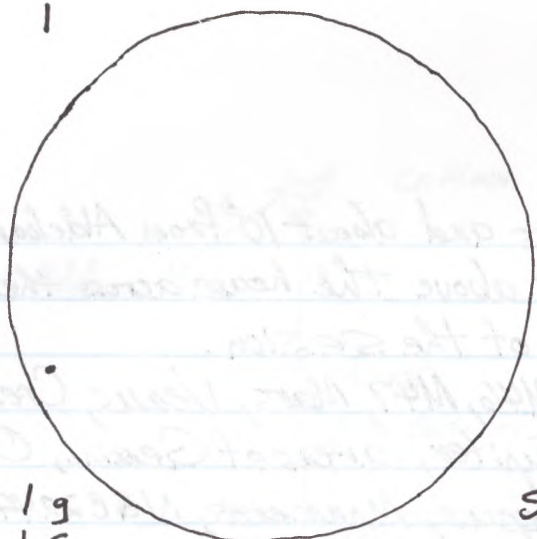
18x50Isb: M42, M45, M44, M46, M47, Mars, Venus, Crescent Moon, Saturn, Jupiter, areas of Gemini, Orion, constellation Leo, Lepus, Monoceros, NGC 2244.

S.S. Mar. 27-28 00:00-03:40 UT FL:1a S?T5(1/p; ^{fgnl} almost) ne; 18x50Isb

ne: moon less than 24 hours from First Quarter, Venus, in W.; Mars and Mercury first seen in binoculars about 00:06 UT, later seen naked-eye with Mercury disappearing behind the roof of the house across the road at about 00:18 UT; stars of winter high in the S. and later the SW; also Saturn in Gemini and Jupiter in the constellation Leo, with the moon about 10° from the planet Saturn.

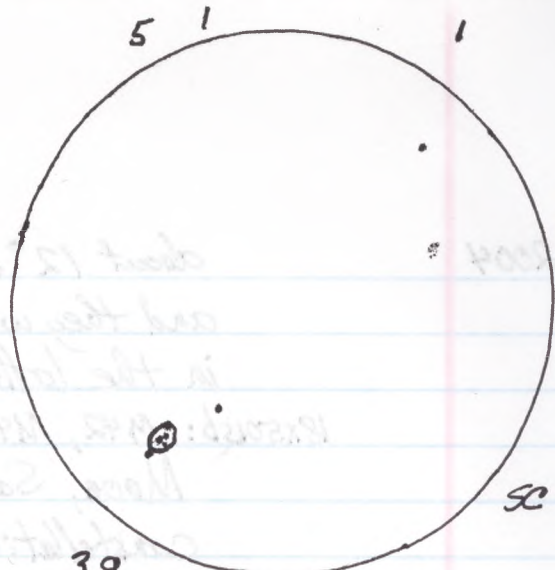
18x50Isb: Venus, moon less than 24 hours from First Quarter, Mars, Venus, Saturn, Jupiter, Pleiades, M41, M42, M44, M46, M47, NGC 2244, areas of Gemini, Cancer, the constellation Leo, lunar craters and some other lunar features.

S.-M. Mars 28-29 01:35-01:40 UT FL:1a S?T6(1/p; ^{fgnl}) ne
- Orion and stars of winter in the S.; Castor and Pollux just a few degrees W. of the zenith with the First Quarter Moon and Saturn in Gemini; Venus and Mars in the W.; and Jupiter in the constellation Leo in the E. and quite high; the Big Dipper in the NNE.



19
15
RSN 11

Apr. 12
16:35 - 16:40 UT



39
73
RSN 37

Apr. 15
19:20 - 19:25 UT

2004 W.-Th. Apr. 7-8 03:05-03:15 UT nd S8T9.5! ne

- I briefly observed under a spectacularly clear sky with Venus about 15° above the WNW horizon and extremely brilliant. Also seen were Mars near Aldebaran, Saturn in Gemini, and Jupiter very bright in the constellation Leo. Orion was setting among the trees in the W. M44 could be glimpsed naked-eye. Arcturus and Spica were high in the E. and in the SE. respectively.

F.-S Apr. 9-10 03:15-03:50 UT y and nd 56T6-7^(water vapour)_(some haze) ne

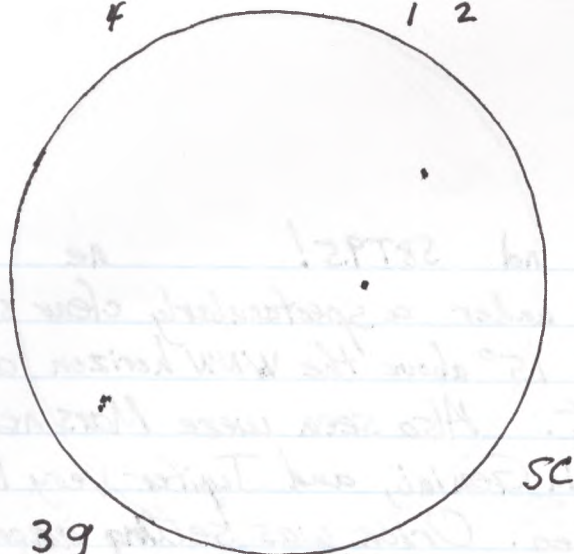
- Saturn in the WNW; Jupiter very bright and high in the S. in the constellation Leo; constellations Crater, Corvus, and Hydra in the SE and S; Hercules rising above the trees in the E.

M. Apr. 12 16:35-16:40 UT t
Sun 1g 1s RSN 11 C-8, 32
T.O.F.

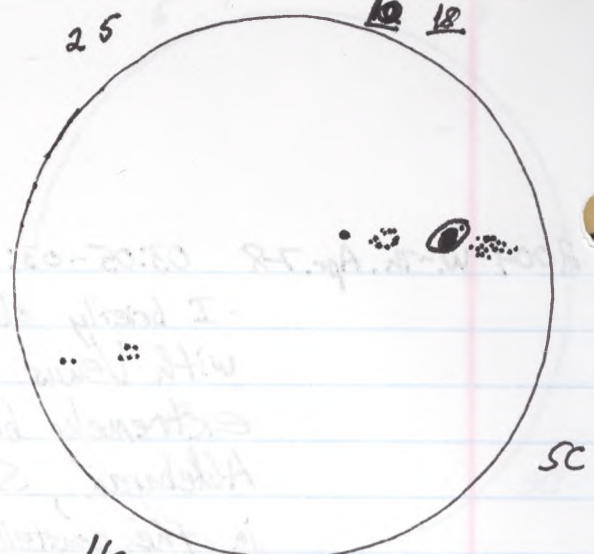
W.-Th. Apr. 14-15 03:40-04:30 UT y S8(?)T9.5! ne; 18x50ISb
ne: stars of spring; Jupiter very bright in constellation Leo; Saturn fairly low in WNW in Gemini.

18x50ISb: M92, M13, RCor Bor, TCor Bor, areas of Virgo, and part of Scorpius just above the roof of the house, areas of Lyra rising in the E.

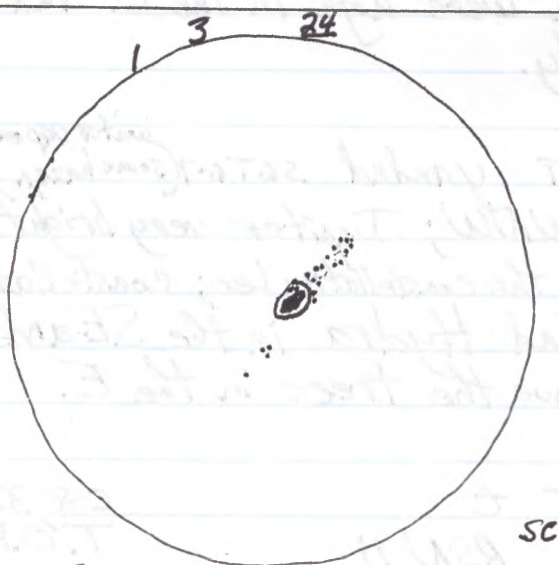
Th. Apr. 15 19:20-19:25 UT t
Sun 3g 7s RSN 37 C-8, 32
T.O.F.



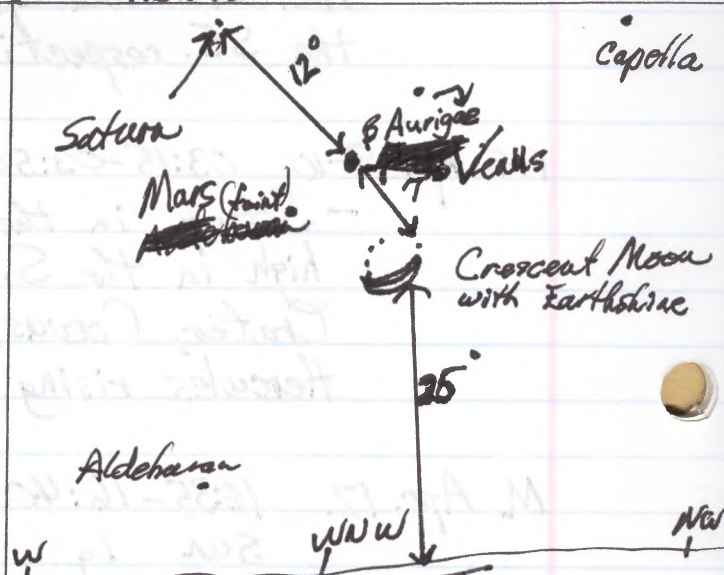
39
75
RSN37
Apr. 16
16:00-16:05 UT



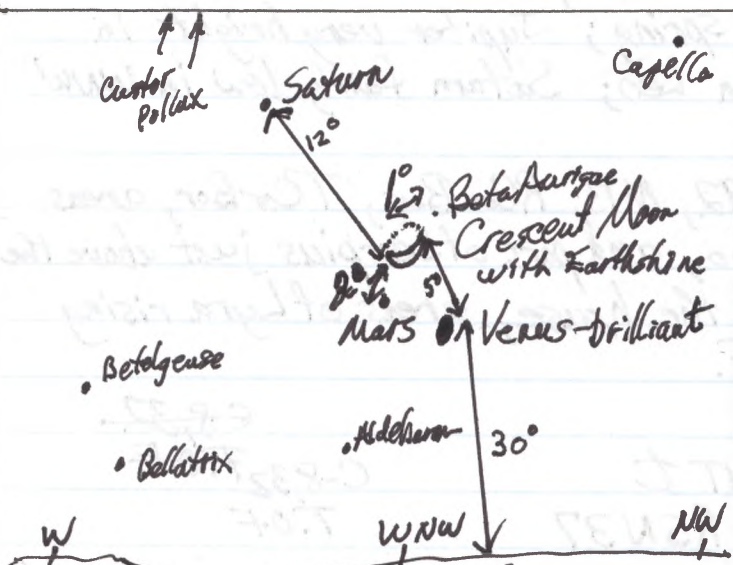
49
355
RSN75
Apr. 20
16:40-16:45 UT



39
285
RSN58
Apr. 22
19:05-19:10 UT



2004, Apr. 23 01:00 UT
View to WNW.



2004, Apr. 24 01:00 UT
View to WNW

2004 Th.-F. Apr. 15-16 03:50-04:25 UT y 56-7 T6 (water vapour) ^{in the air} ne; 18X50 ISB
ne: stars of spring; Saturn low in W. in Gemini;
Jupiter high in the WSW in constellation Leo.
18X50 ISB: Areas of Virgo, constellation Leo,
Corona Borealis, Hercules, and Lyra, areas of
M65 and M66, area of M57, area of
T Cor Bor and R Cor Bor, M92 and M13, M10
and M12 in Ophiuchus.

F. Apr. 16 16:00-16:05 UT t C-8, 32
Sun 3g 7s RSN 37 T.O.F.

Tu. Apr. 20 16:40-16:45 UT t C-8, 32
Sun 4g 35s RSN 75 T.O.F.

Th. Apr. 22 19:05-19:10 UT t C-8, 32
Sun 3g 28s RSN 58 T.O.F.

Th.-F. Apr. 22-23 00:55-01:05 UT nd twl; some cloud ne
- Crescent Moon of almost $3\frac{1}{2}$ days old about 25°
above the WNW horizon; brilliant Venus about 7°
above the moon; Mars about 3° ~~above~~ ^{from} Venus
with Aldebaran ~~below~~ and Saturn about 12°
above Mars. (See diagram.)

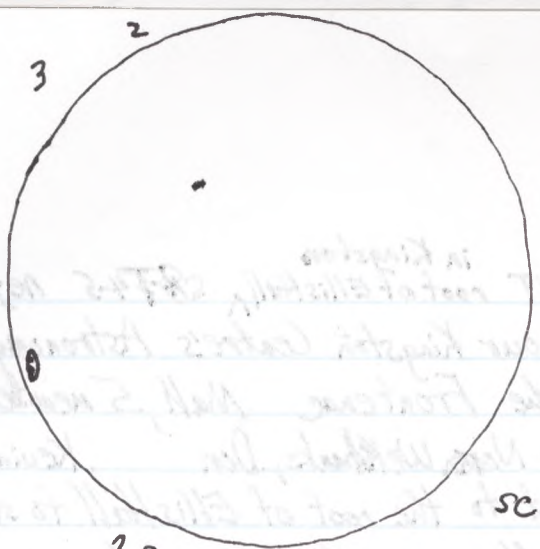
F.-S. Apr. 23-24 00:55-01:00 UT nd + y twl ne
- Crescent Moon with Earthshine, brilliant Venus about
 7° above the moon, dominating the WNW sky during
twilight with the moon about 5° above Venus and about
 2° above faint Mars. The moon had been in conjunction
with both Venus and Mars within the previous 15 hours.
(See diagram.) Saturn was 12° above the moon.

2004 S.-S. Apr. 24-25 00:45-01:45 UT ^{in Kingston} roof of Ellis Hall, ~~S8-F45~~ ne; Ast, 15, ⁸

ne: After a day at our Kingston Centre's Astronomy Day Mall Display at the Frontenac Mall, 5 members of the Kingston Centre: Norm Wetbanks, Don , Kevin Kelly, Kim Hay, and I went to the roof of Ellis Hall to set up telescopes for the public as part of our Astronomy Day activities. The sky was hazy and there were some clouds. There was not a large number of people who came out - perhaps about 10 or so, in all. The planets Venus, Saturn and Jupiter could be easily seen, though I did not see Mars naked-eye. The thick Crescent Moon, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ days old, could be easily seen, but it was in a murky hazy area of the sky. Since they were fairly high in the sky, Jupiter and Saturn could be more suitable telescopic targets than objects that were lower.

Ast.: With the Astroscan, I viewed Jupiter and its 4 Galilean moons, Saturn, Venus, and the Crescent Moon. The members of the public who saw these objects seemed quite pleased with the views.

I thought it might be a first chance to see the Queen's telescope in operation, since we were using the deck near the observatory, and on the roof of Ellis Hall. The dome was open and a Queen's Astronomy student was operating the telescope. It was "on Saturn," but the view was terrible, grossly distorted! The person operating the telescope knew that it was performing very badly. The problem may have related to the integration of the computer into some aspect of



29
55
ASN25 Apr. 28
16:30-16:35 UT

is Kingdon
2-2 Apr. 24-25
After a day of our highest center
the Kingdon Center
Kingdon, and I was
telescope for the night
activities. The sky was
clouds. There was not a large number of stars
came out - perhaps about 10 or 20 in all. The faint
stars Saturn and Jupiter could be easily seen
though I did not see Mars with my eye. The
first prominent star, about 25 degrees off could be seen
seen, but it was in a very faint part of the
sky. Since they were faint light in the sky
Jupiter and Saturn could be seen with
telescope. I tried to find objects that were lower
Ast: With the Astrom, I viewed Saturn and
its 4 Galilean moons, Saturn, Uranus, and
the Cassini Division. The number of the stars
I thought it might be a faint cluster
the Queen's telescope is operated, since we were
using the old one the observing, and as the
roof of Ellis Hall. The dome was open and
a Queen's Astromy student was operating the
telescope. It was "a Saturn" but the view
was terrible, very distorted. The person
operating the telescope knew that it was not
very high. The higher may have related to the
instruments of the camera but was not a

2004

the telescope's operation. It is to be hoped that the problem is remedied in the future, if the public is invited for viewing. Norm remarked the view (probably at the time of a past viewing) was not as good as in (my) Astroscan. It was disappointing.

5:00 - 5:30 a.m. E.D.T.
M-T. ^mApr. 26-27 09:00-09:30 UT Sh twl ne; 18x5015b.

ne: Having been informed in an e-mail from David Levy that he had seen Comet Bradfield on Sun. morning April 25, I wanted to have a chance to see it too. It had been the 18th discovery of a comet by William Bradfield of Australia, and it was discovered a short while ago, visually! There were some clouds in the E., but enough breaks to make it hopeful that I might see the comet. I observed until about a $\frac{1}{2}$ -hour before sunrise which was scheduled for at 10:02 UT. Because of trees along the shore to the E., I did not get to see as far to the NE as I would have wished.

18x5015b: I also scanned the E. sky with the binoculars, but did not spot the comet.

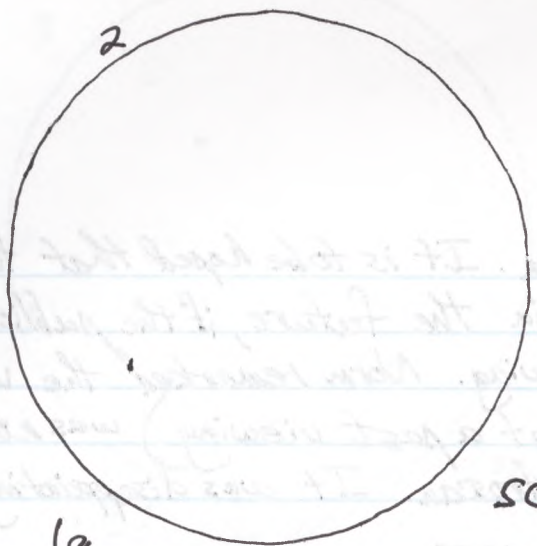
T.-W. ^mApr. 27-28 09:00-09:30 UT deck at John VandeSand's ^{place} twl ne; 18x5015b

-ne: Hoping to see Comet Bradfield, I went over to John VandeSand's place, and from the deck, John and I looked toward the E and NE during mid-twilight, hoping to see Comet Bradfield. The skies were fairly clear. Jupiter was easily visible in the WNW. There was a little cloud in the NE and E, just a little. We did not knowingly see it.

-18x5015b: I scanned carefully with the binoculars also

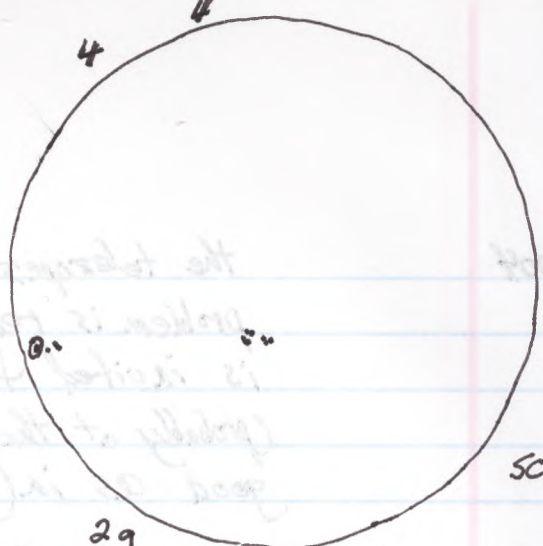
W. Apr 28 16:30-16:35 UT t
Sun 29 55 RSN 25

C-8, 32
T.O.F.



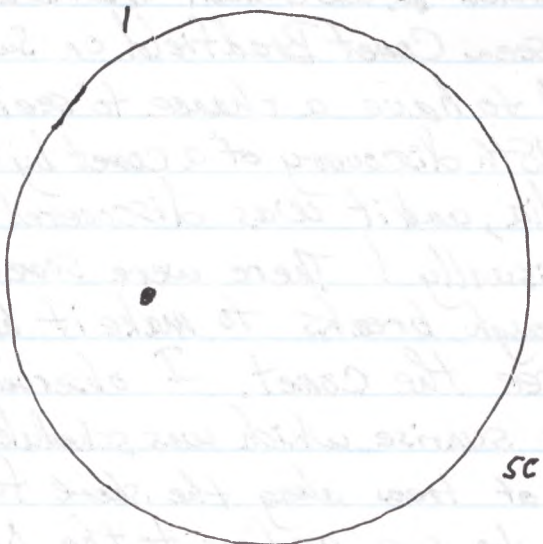
19
25
RSN12

Apr. 29
19:10-19:15 UT



29
85
RSN28

May 4
14:10-14:15 UT



19
15
RSN11

May 6
15:50-15:55 UT

2004 Th. Apr. 29 19:10-19:15 UT t

C-8, 32

Sun 1g 2s RSN12

T.O.F.

Apr. 28-29 4:00-4:15 a.m. EDT

W.-Th. m. 08:00-08:15 UT sh s-?T8 in most of sky; tw1 ne; 18x50sb

ne: Hoping to see Comet Bradfield, I went to the shore of the lake at about the beginning of astronomical twilight. There was some lightning in the western sky and so I did not stay observing very long. The Summer Triangle of stars was overhead or near it. I did not knowingly see the comet.

18x50sb: I scanned the E. sky for the comet but did not detect it.

Th.-F. Apr. 29-30 02:50-02:55 UT nd 5?T3 (Circus cloud; gw1) ne

- observed Jupiter and gibbous moon only about 2° apart and high in the SW, Venus low in the NW, the Big Dipper very high and near the zenith.

Tu. May 4 14:10-14:15 UT t

C-8, 32

Sun 2g 8s RSN28

T.O.F.

T.-W. May 4-5 02:32-02:37 UT nd 4y 5(?)T4 (Pul) ne

- Venus brilliant, low in NW with Saturn 15° above and to the left from it, Jupiter very bright, to the left from Regulus, Big Dipper very high - near zenith, also Capella in the NNW, Acturus and Spica in ESE and SE, Full Moon in Libra.

Th. May 6 15:50-15:55 UT t

C-8 32

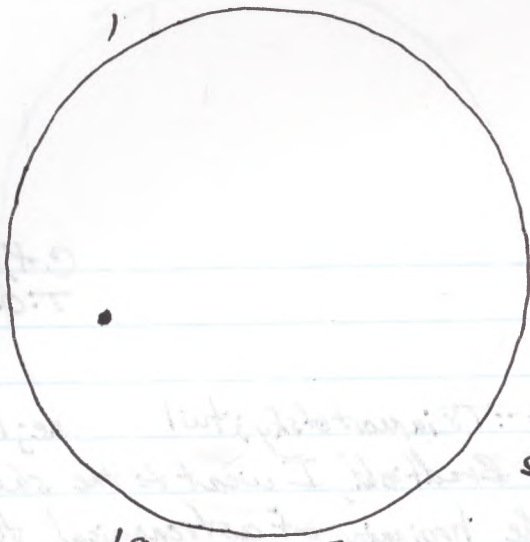
Sun 1g 1s RSN11

T.O.F.

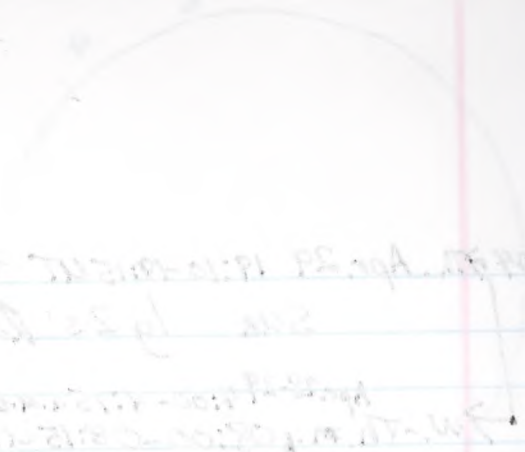
4:30-5:00 a.m. EDT. Vandesaunders place

Th.-F. May 6-7 08:30-08:00 UT deck at John tw1 ne; 18x5015b

ne: Hoping to see Comet Bradfield, I went over to John



19
15
RSN11 May 7.
14:50-14:55UT



2004

-looked for
C/2004 F4
(Bradfield)

Vandesande's place, and from the deck, had a good view of the almost perfectly clear NE sky. I had, I thought, set the alarm for 08:00 UT (4:00 a.m. E.D.T.) but did not hear it knowingly at that time and awoke at about 8:20 UT (4:20 a.m. E.D.T.). Since the beginning of astronomical twilight had been at 07:46 UT (3:46 a.m. E.D.T.), brightening in the NE was under way by the time I arrived, probably a bit after 08:30 UT (4:30 a.m. E.D.T.). I was able to see 4 or 5 of the brightest stars of Cassiopeia, but certainly could not be sure of seeing M31, not far from which Comet Bradfield was to be found. With its being listed in one ephemeris as now at mag. 8.8, I certainly did not expect to see it naked-eye.

18X50 ISB: With the binoculars I scanned the area of ~~the~~ some of the bright stars of Cassiopeia and what I thought was at least part of the constellation Andromeda, but was not even sure of seeing M31 in the binoculars. The twilight glow increased on a beautiful morning, and there was little hope of seeing the comet. Also, a very bright gibbous moon, only about $2\frac{1}{2}$ days after Full Moon, was in the SW sky, adding considerably to sky brightness.

F. May 7 14:50-14:55 UT t
sun lg ls RSN 11

C-8, 32
T.O.F.

F.-S. May 7-8 00:30-02:30 UT near Medical Centre
Oso Twp Beach, twl ne; 18X50 ISB
ne: Hoping to see and photograph Comet C/2001 Q4 (NEAT),

Procyon

Genial

Saturn

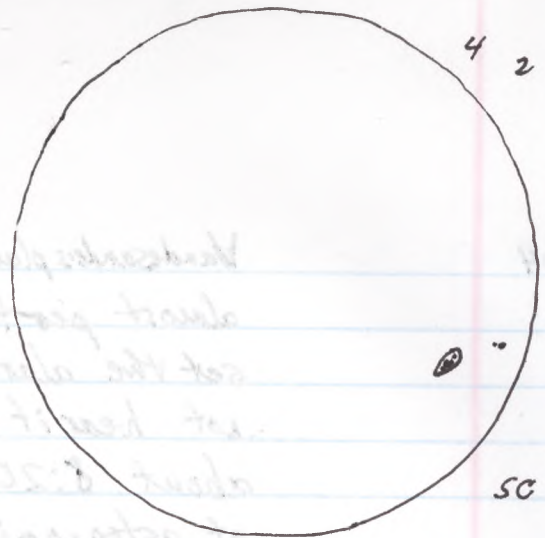
Venus

Comet C/2001 Q4 NEAT
(seen in binoculars)

SW

W

2004, May 8 01:40 UT View to the
W and SW showing approx. position of the comet.



29
65
RSN26

May 9
16:10-16:15 UT

2004

I went to Oso Township Beach near the Medical Centre, arriving just after sunset which had been at 00:22 UT (8:22 p.m. E.D.T.). Though much of the sky was clear and the sky had been clear for most of the afternoon, a fairly large area of the W. sky had clouds. With the clouds moving very slowly and an opening in the clouds in the W, there appeared to be some hope for seeing the comet. Gradually the planets and the bright stars appeared: Venus, Jupiter, Saturn, and Mars, Aldebaran low in the W. for a while before setting, Capella, later Betelgeuse, Castor and Pollux and Procyon. (See diagram.)

18X5015b: With the binoculars, I scanned the area near the clouds which moved and gave a larger opening, but only quite slowly. At 01:34 UT (9:34 p.m. E.D.T.) I spotted the comet through the binoculars. It was seen a good many times during the session it was usually amid or behind a hazy cloud. Though I took one photograph showing the distant tower in the WSW, I did not try to photograph the comet because of the haze and clouds. It was probably at the predicted magnitude of 2.5, but any possible tail could not be appreciated because of the clouds and haze. It was not far from M46 and M47 in Puppis.

Also seen in the binoculars were M35, 2 of the 3 Messier objects in Auriga - M36, M37 and M38.

-saw
C/2001 Q4
(NEAT)

Sat. May 9 16:10-16:15 UT t
sun 29 65 RSN 26

C-8,32
T.O.F.

2004 S.-M. May 9-10 00:30-02:30 UT ^{near Medical Centre} Oso Twp. Beach ^{twl} ne; 18x5015b

ne: Hoping to see and photograph Comet C/2001 Q4 NEAT once again, I went to Oso Township Beach near the Medical Centre, arriving within about 10 minutes after sunset. Again, much of the sky was clear but there was a considerable amount of cloud in the W, especially low in the W. and the clouds seemed to be moving extremely slowly. The clouds and haze remained in some sections of the W. during the entire session, as was evident from the haze in the area of Venus. Besides Venus, Saturn, Capella, Castor and Pollux and Procyon could be seen naked-eye. Jupiter and many stars could be seen in other parts of the sky.

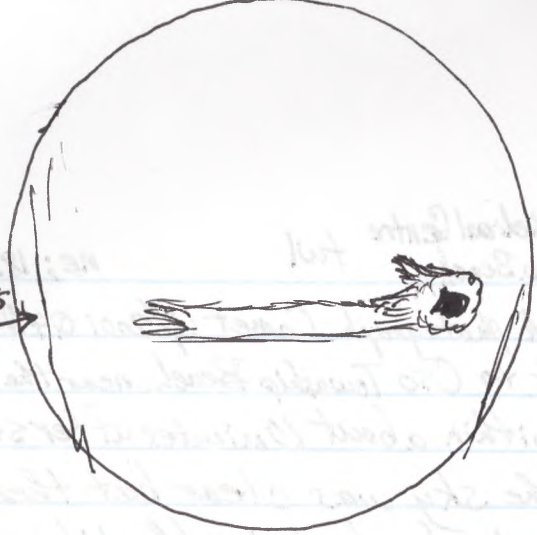
18x5015b: Comet C/2001 Q4 NEAT at about mag. 4 probably was seen at about 01:33 UT (9:34 p.m. E.D.T) or about 1 minute earlier than the previous night. Again, scarcely any tail could be seen. It was about 4 or 5 degrees "to the left of Procyon" and well up above the horizon, perhaps 30° when first seen. It could be seen easily with the binoculars during most of the session. Other objects seen with the binoculars were the crescent of Venus and also Saturn
ph: I attempted to take a few photographs of the area of the comet.

Comet
C/2001 Q4 NEAT

M.-T. May 10-11 01:30-03:15 UT ^y twl; later SPT9 ne; 18x5015b
ne: stars of spring; Venus brilliant in WNW and NW, Jupiter ^{Very} bright; Saturn in Gemini; Comet C/2001 Q4 NEAT very easy to see naked-eye by

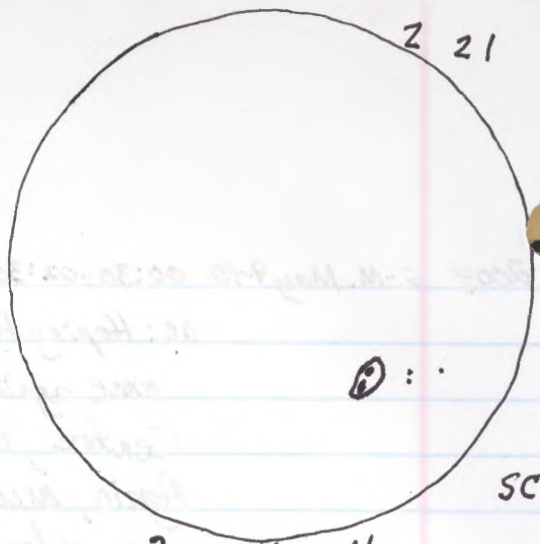
Comet
C/2001 Q4 NEAT
naked-eye

trees



2004, May 11 02:45 UT
18X50 US binocular view of Comet C/2001 Q4 NEAT

2 21



39 May 11
55
RSN35 14:25 - 14:30 UT

2004

the time of the end of astronomical twilight
18x50LSb: Jupiter and 4 moons; Comet C/2001 Q4 NEAT
with a very distinct coma and a defined tail over
2° long, probably about mag. 4., located about
4° from the star Procyon; M92, M13, areas of
Virgo and of Leo.
ph: photographed the comet among trees in the
NW, using the 85mm lens.

Tu. May 11 14:25-14:30 UT t
Sun 3g 5s RSN35

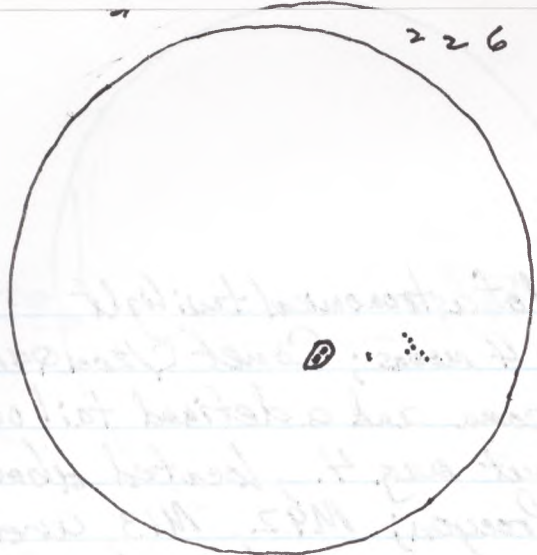
C-8, 32
T.O.F.

T.-W. May 11-12 01:15-04:10 UT 00 twil; later S(?) T9 ne; 18x50LSb; 20x100b,
ne: stars of spring with Venus, Mars, and Saturn low in
the NW and Mars about 1/2-way between Venus and
Saturn. Jupiter very bright in constellation Leo
also. The Comet C/2001 Q4 NEAT became
visible naked-eye at about 01:48 UT. John
Vandesande visited for about 20 or 30 minutes
and I pointed out the comet to him and he
observed it in the 20x100 binoculars, and he
also observed Jupiter and the 4 moons in
the C-14. At the end of the session
a bright Auroral glow was evident in the N.

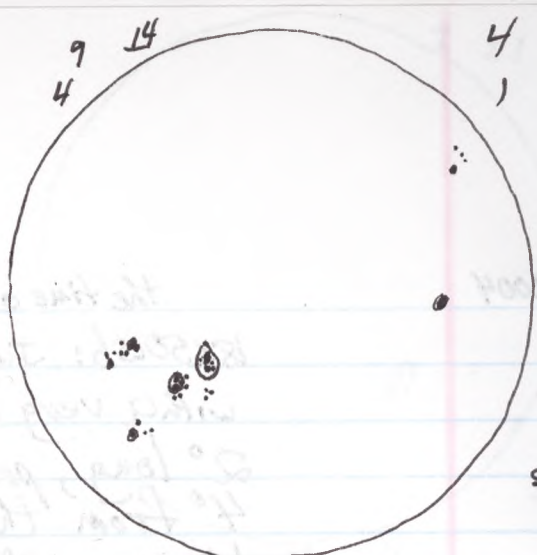
Comet
C/2001 Q4 NEAT
naked-eye

Aurora

18x50LSb: The Comet was bright and easily seen
in the binoculars beginning about 01:34 UT
The tail was evident and over 2° long.
Also: Venus crescent, Jupiter, Saturn.
20x100b: The Comet was an impressive sight
with the tail longer than the diameter
of the field. Also: area of R Leonis.



3g
10s
RSN 40
May 12
13:00-13:05 UT



5g
32s
RSN 82
May 16
17:25-17:40 UT

2004

0-14: Jupiter with bands evident, and the 4 Galilean moons.

ph: photographed the comet and certain areas of the sky using the 135mm f/2.5 lens.

W. May 12 13:00-13:05 UT z
sun 39 10S RSN40

C-8, 32
T.O.F.

W.-Th. May 12-13 02:10-02:35 UT y S(?) T5 (haze) ne; 18x50ISb

ne: bright spring stars, Venus, Jupiter

18x50ISb: Comet C/2001 Q4 NEAT clearly seen with distinct wide tail, but one that seemed not to appear as long as it might without the hazy conditions.

C/2001 Q4 NEAT
in binoculars

Th.-F. May 13-14 01:55-03:10 UT y S(?) T4-5 (haze) ne; 18x50ISb

ne: bright stars of spring; ~~Venus~~ Saturn in Gemini; Jupiter in constellation Leo; a bright meteor briefly seen in the N. sky, perhaps mag. 1.

18x50ISb: Comet C/2001 Q4 NEAT clearly seen, but the tail did not seem to be as long as it might have appeared without the hazy conditions; Jupiter, areas in the constellations Leo and Virgo.

C/2001 Q4 NEAT
in binoculars.

Su. May 16 17:25-17:40 UT t
sun 59 32S RSN82

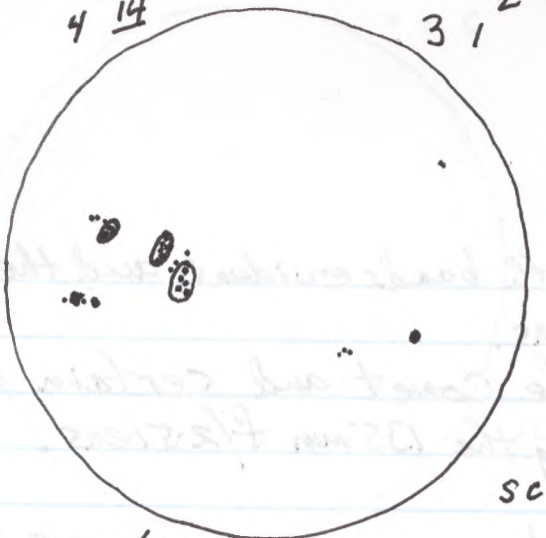
C-8, 32
T.O.F.

S-M. May 16-17 01:30-04:30 UT 00 tw; S(?) T9

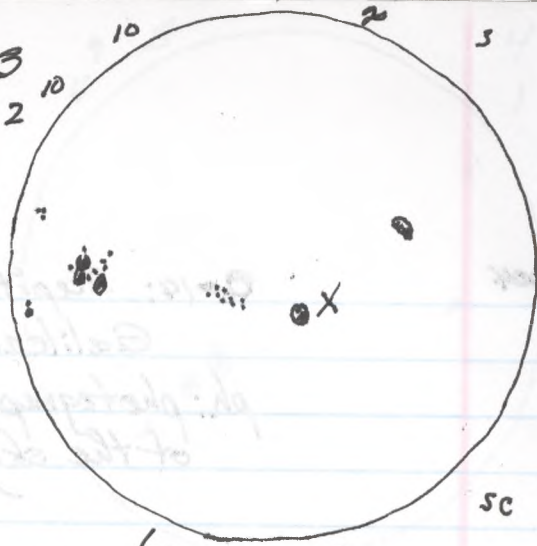
C-8, 19
ne; 18x50ISb; 20x100b; n

ne: Venus, Mars, Saturn in WNW, Jupiter in constellation Leo, stars of spring; Comet C/2001 Q4 NEAT still

C/2001 Q4 NEAT
naked-eye.



69
315
RSN91 May 17
14:50-14:55 UT



69
305
RSN90 May 19
15:20-15:35 UT

2004

Visible naked-eye and now about 2° N of M44.

18x50ISB: Comet C/2001 Q4 NEAT: a beautiful object in the binoculars with a tail that was probably 5° or more in length - probably greater than the width of the field of view of the binoculars, nearby M44

20x1006: the comet and nearby M44

C-14: the comet whose nucleus and coma were very bright; Venus which was a large disk showing a very thin crescent.

ph: photographed area of the comet and a number of other areas of the sky.

M. May 17 14:50-14:55 UT t
Sun 69 31s RSN 91

C-8, 32
T.O.F.

T.-W. May 18-19 02:20-02:25 UT y and nd latetwl; some haze ne; 18x50ISB
ne: bright stars of some spring constellations; Venus low in NW; Jupiter high in SW.

C/2001 Q4 NEAT

18x50ISB: M44; Comet C/2001 Q4 NEAT seen well above M44, but not as distinctly as it might have been without the haze in that part of the sky.

W. May 19 15:20-15:25 UT t
Sun 69 30s RSN 90

C-8, 32
T.O.F.

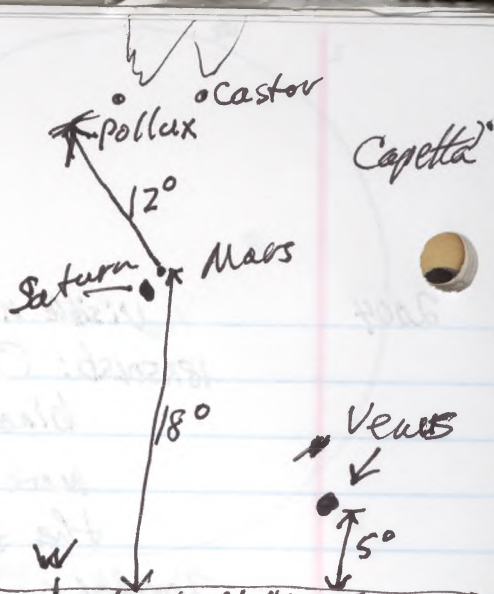
W.-Th. May 19-20 02:05-05:00 UT 00 S8P) T8-9 ^{at times} few clouds, ne; 18x50ISB
ne: Stars of spring; Venus low in NW; Jupiter high in SW; two meteors; thought I may have seen the comet, Comet C/2001 Q4 NEAT with averted vision but was not absolutely sure of it.

C/2001 Q4 NEAT
ne: (?)



49
235
RSN63

May 21
16:35-16:40 UT



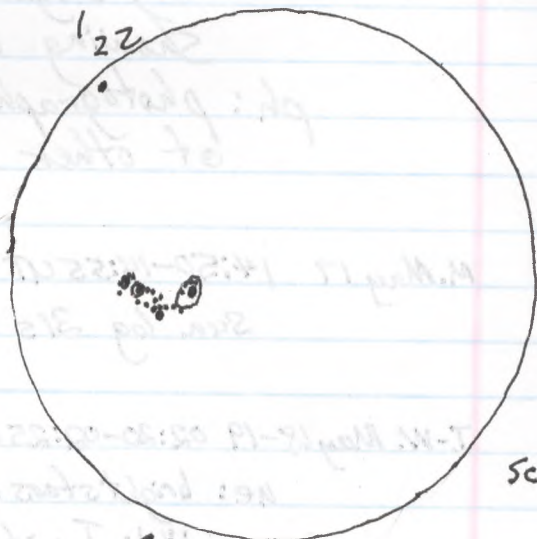
2004, May 27 about 01:45 UT
View to W.

Jupiter →

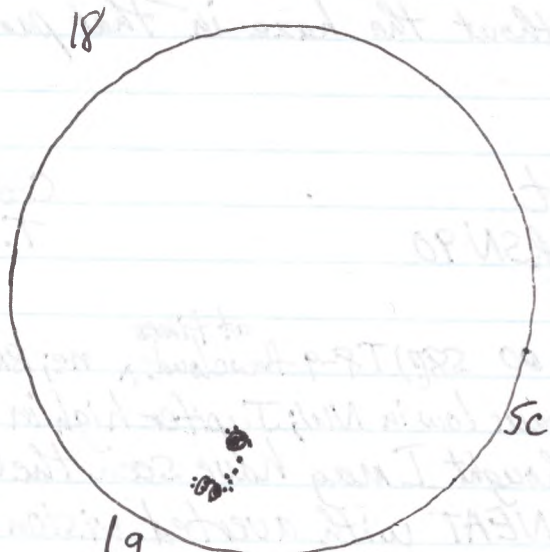
First Quarter Moon
Regulus (Algieba, seen later)

40°
SSW

2004, May 27, about 01:45 UT
View to SSW toward Jupiter

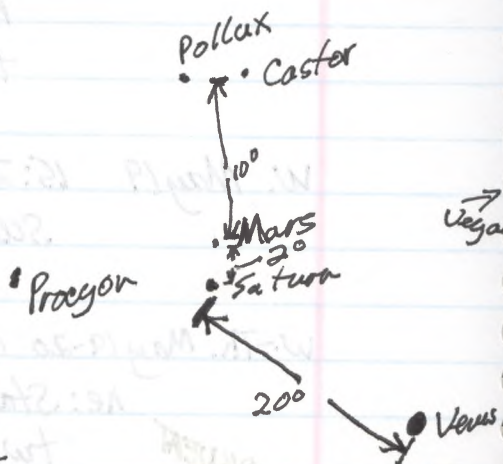


29
235
RSN 43
May 27
15:15-15:20 UT



19
185
RSN 28

May 28
19:50-19:55 UT



Area Searched for Comet

2004, May 29, 01:45 View to W.

2004

18x50sb: Comet C/2001 Q4 NEAT seen clearly with distinct tail several degrees in length; Jupiter ph: photographed the comet and various other areas of the sky.

F. May 21 16:35-16:40 UT

Sun 4g 23s RSN63

C-8, 32

T.O.F.

W-Th. May 26-27 01:05-02:25 UT ^{near Medical Centre} Oso Twp. Beach ^{twl ne; 18x50sb}
ne: Hoping to see Comet C/2002 T7 LINEAR, I went to Oso Township Beach and saw the planets as shown in the two diagrams on the left.

18x50sb: slim crescent of Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn. - Carefully scanned the horizon for the comet, but did not knowingly see it. There was some cloud near the horizon. I may not have concentrated the search in the right place.

- looked for
Comet C/2002
T7 LINEAR

Th. May 27 15:15-15:20 UT t

Sun 2g 23s RSN43

C-8, 32

T.O.F.

F. May 28 19:50-19:55 UT t

Sun 1g 18s RSN28

C-8, 32

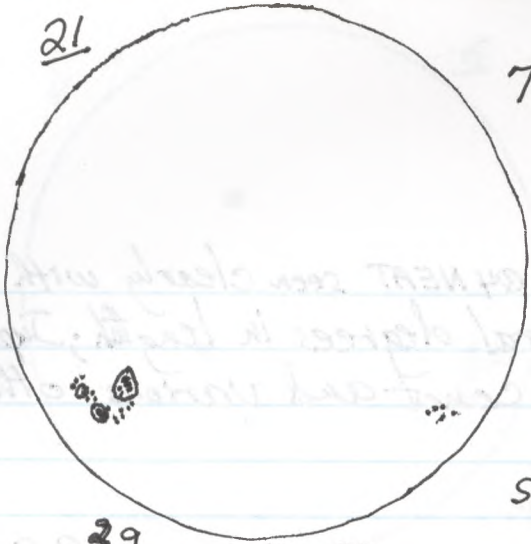
T.O.F.

F.-S. May 28-29 01:05-02:20 UT ^{near Medical Centre} Oso Twp. Beach ^{twl ne; 18x50sb}

ne: Hoping again to see Comet C/2002 T7 LINEAR, I went to Oso Township Beach near the Sharbot Lake Medical Centre and saw the planets: Venus, Saturn, and Mars in the W and Jupiter high in the SW in the constellation Leo. (See diagram for view to W.)

21

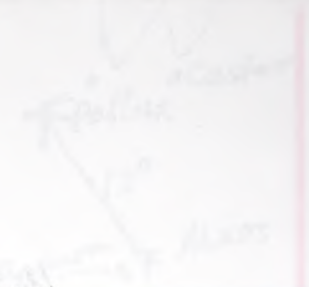
7



SC

29
285
RSN48

May 29
13:30-13:35 UT



Cape

2004

Method: Camp Clearing NEAT was cleared with
 distance for several changes in height. Under
 the photographs, the camp and mountain
 areas of the sky.

May 29 12:32-12:40 UT
 2004 RSN 48

May 29
 13:30-13:35 UT
 RSN 48

May 29
 13:30-13:35 UT
 RSN 48

May 29 12:12-12:20 UT
 2004 RSN 48

May 29
 13:30-13:35 UT
 RSN 48

May 29 11:30-11:40 UT
 2004 RSN 48

May 29 01:02-02:00 UT
 Camp Clearing NEAT was cleared with
 distance for several changes in height. Under
 the photographs, the camp and mountain
 areas of the sky.

May 29 01:02-02:00 UT
 Camp Clearing NEAT was cleared with
 distance for several changes in height. Under
 the photographs, the camp and mountain
 areas of the sky.

2004

-looked for
Comet C/2002 T7 LINEAR

18x50ISB: slim crescent Venus, Saturn, Mars, Carefully scanned to the left and down from Procyon hoping to see the Comet, C/2002 T7 LINEAR, but did not knowingly see it. It may simply have been too faint to be seen in the binoculars during a fairly bright part of the twilight. At the beginning of the session there were a few scattered clouds in the area, but later in the session the clouds did not seem to be much of a problem.

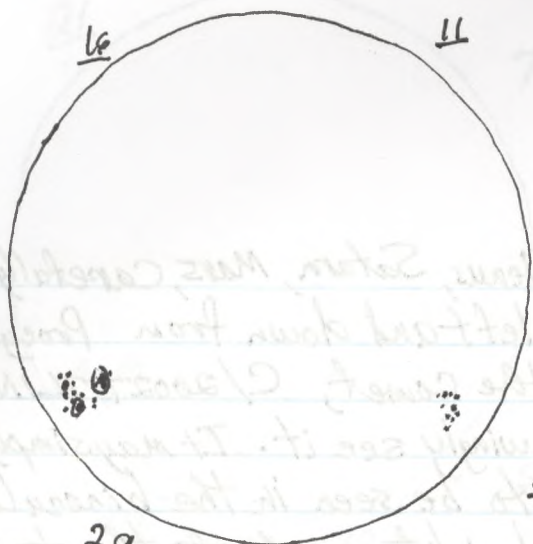
Sa. May 29 13:30-13:35 UT t
Sun 29 28 s RSN48

C-8, 32

Sa-Su. May 29-30 01:20-02:20 UT near Medical Centre
Oso Twp. Beach twl ne; 18x50ISB
ne: Hoping again to see the Comet C/2002 T7 LINEAR, I went to Oso Township Beach near the Sharbot Lake Medical Centre, and saw the planets: Venus which was probably less than 10 degrees above the horizon when first seen, Saturn and Mars which were below Castor and Pollux in the W. sky, and Jupiter about 10° E. of Regulus. Stars that were easy to see later in the session were Procyon, Capella, and the Summer Triangle. The International Space Station was seen crossing the sky shortly after 01:34 UT; it was a passage of about 4 minutes.

-155

18x50ISB: slim crescent Venus, Mars, Saturn, Jupiter, scanned carefully along the SW to W horizon hoping to see the Comet, C/2002 T7 LINEAR, but did not



29
275
RSN47
May 30
14:25-14:30UT

Handwritten notes on the right side of the page, including 'Hand for' and 'C/2002T1 WENR'.

Handwritten notes in the middle section, including '29 May 29 13:30-14:30 UT' and 'RSN 47'.

Handwritten notes in the lower middle section, including '29 May 29 01:30-02:30 UT' and 'RSN 47'.

2004

looked for
Comet C/2002
T7 LINEAR

knowingly see it. At the beginning of the session there were a few clouds in the SW near the horizon, but the clouds seemed to be less a problem later in the session. Again the comet may simply been too faint to see in binoculars during the brighter part of twilight.

Su. May 30 14:25-14:30 UT E

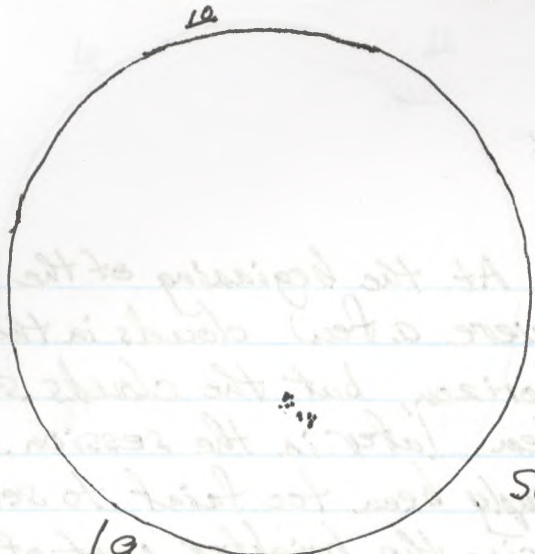
Sun 2g 27s RSN 47

C-8, 32
T.O.F.

Sr-M. May 30-31 01:30-02:10 UT ^{near Medical Centre} Oso Twp. Beach, ^{near} tul ne; 18X50 15b
ne: Again hoping to see Comet C/2002 T7 LINEAR, I went to Oso Township Beach near the Sharbot Lake Medical Centre. However, I found a large area of the South-western and Western sky quite cloudy, though for part of the session the sky was quite clear in some other directions. I did not spot Venus, which might have been quite low and even "behind some trees" by the time I arrived at the beach. Castor and Pollux eventually could be seen in the W. High in the S., Jupiter and Regulus could be seen. A bright Gibbous Moon was to the left from Jupiter.

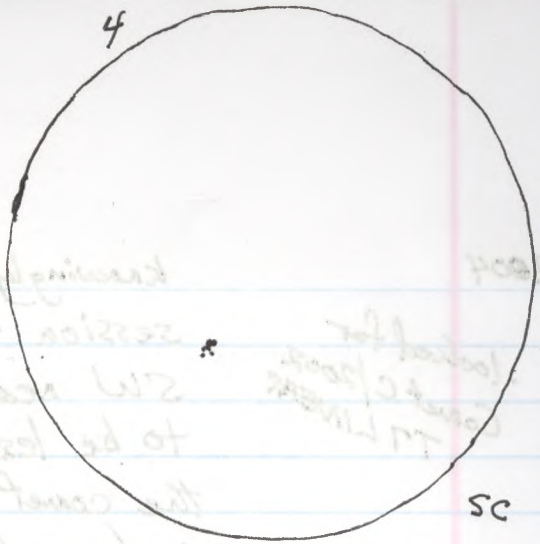
18X50 15b: I scanned the SW sky looking for the Comet, C/2002 T7 LINEAR, but did not knowingly see it. By times the clouds appeared quite dense. Castor and Pollux, Saturn and Mars, Jupiter, ~~Venus~~ and the Gibbous Moon were seen.

looked for
Comet C/2002
T7 LINEAR



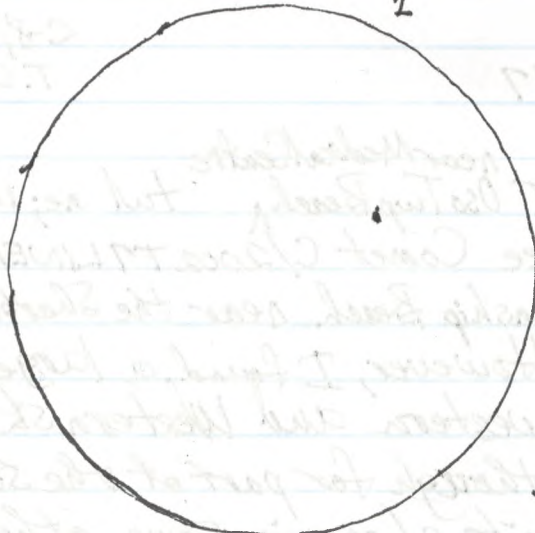
SC.

19
105 June 2
RSN20 13:30-13:35 UT



SC

19 June 4
45 14:55-15:00 UT
RSN14



SC

19 June 5
25 17:35-17:40 UT
RSN12

2004 W Jun. 2 13:30-13:35 UT t
sun lg 10s RSN20

C-8,32
T.O.F.

Th.-F. June 3-4 01:55-02:25 UT ^{near Medical Centre} Oso Twp Beach, twl ne; 18X50ISb

ne: Once again hoping to see Comet C/2002 T7 LINEAR, I went to Oso Township Beach near the Sharbot Lake Medical Centre. However, in the twilight I saw relatively few objects with the unaided eye. This time I did not see Venus, since it may have been low, or behind the trees in the WNW, or even already set. I saw Castor and Pollux in the W, and Saturn below them, as well as Jupiter and Regulus high in the S.

18X50ISb: I scanned the sky low in the SW, but did not knowingly see Comet C/2002 T7 LINEAR. I was able to see Jupiter, Saturn, Mars, and M44

- looked for
Comet C/2002
T7 LINEAR

F. June 4 14:55-15:00 UT t
sun lg 4s RSN14

C-8,32
T.O.F.

Sa. June 5 17:35-17:40 UT t
sun lg 2s RSN12

C-8,32
T.O.F.

S.-M. June 6-7 09:15-10:10 UT ^{5:15-6:10 a.m. E.D.T. John Vandersand's place} deck at, twl ne; 18X50ISb.

ne: scanned the E and NE skies with the hope of seeing where the sun would rise above the horizon the following morning when I hoped to see the Transit of Venus across the Sun; that is, the last part of the Transit. However, the clouds were fairly thick and scattered, and later, it became



19
85
RSN18

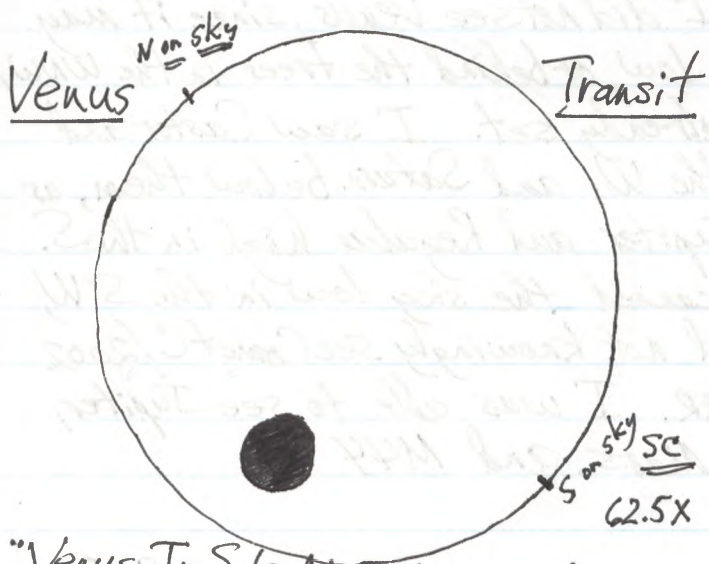
June 7
15:35-15:40 UT

Sc

2004, June 8 Venus Transit

Contact
Times:

- | | | |
|----------|------------|---------------------------|
| I | 5:13:29 UT | 1:13:29 _{am} EDT |
| II | 5:32:55 | 1:32:55 |
| Greatest | | |
| | 8:19:44 | 4:19:44 |
| III | 11:06:33 | 7:06:33 |
| IV | 11:25:59 | 7:25:59 |



Venus

N on sky

Transit

S on sky
Sc
62.5X

"Venus In Sole Visa" as seen from
Shadbot Lake, 2004, June 8, 10:50:00 UT
horizon.

2004

generally overcast. I discovered that the sunrise point was probably too far to the right to make this an ideal location from which to view the Transit. The "brightness" apparent in places where the clouds were not so thick above the horizon seemed to indicate that the sun would be rising among trees to the right of the open area that was visible from the deck at John Vandesande's place.

18x50WSB: I scanned the clouds with the binoculars hoping to see a spot that would indicate where the sun would rise or after about 9:21 UT (5:21 a.m. E.D.T.) where it had risen, since that was the time listed as the time of sunrise.

M. June 8 15:35-15:40 UT t
Sun lg 8s RSN18

C-8,32
T.O.F.

M.T. June 8 9:20-11:30 UT dock and shoreline ne; C-8,32

ne: In order to view the Transit of Venus, I awoke at 9:06 UT (5:06 a.m. E.D.T.) and took my equipment to the shoreline of the lake and put the telescope on the dock where the sun was rising. I first saw the sun very red among the hazy clouds over the trees above the very distant ENE horizon, ~~by~~ about 9:31 UT (5:31 a.m. E.D.T.), 10 minutes after sunrise which at Sharbot Lake had been at 9:21 UT (5:21 a.m. E.D.T.). By 9:45 and thereafter, I was able to catch a glimpse of Venus transitting the face of the sun. It was a spectacular sight! I used arc-welders glass #14

C-8,32: With the telescope at 62.5X, I observed

TRANSIT
OF VENUS!

2004 June 8
Time

I discovered that the sun
was probably to the right of the
on the left side of the
The "brightest" appeared in place where the
clouds were not so thick where the horizon
seemed to indicate that the sun would be
rising away from the right of the
over that it is visible from the
The horizon was
I scanned the clouds with the telescope trying
to see a spot that would indicate where the
sun would rise or set about 9:15 AM
where it had risen, since that was
the time noted as the time of sunrise.

9:30
7:07

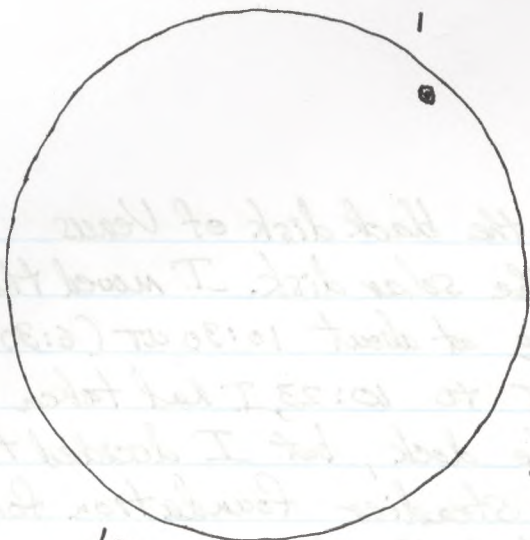
Time 10:30-11:30
Sun at 8:30 AM

W.T. June 8 9:50-11:30 AM
In order to view the transit of Venus, I wanted to point
the telescope at the horizon and not any higher to the horizon
of the lake and put the telescope on the lake when the
sun was rising. I first saw the sun rising away from
large clouds over the trees when the very distant line
horizon at about 9:15 AM (Eastern E.T.), 10 minutes
after sunrise a disk of planet Venus had been at
9:15 AM (E.D.T.). By 9:20 AM the transit
I was able to catch a glimpse of Venus
transiting the face of the sun. It was a
spectacular sight! I had never before seen it.
9:30: With the telescope at 2.5X I observed

TRANSIT
OF VENUS!

2004

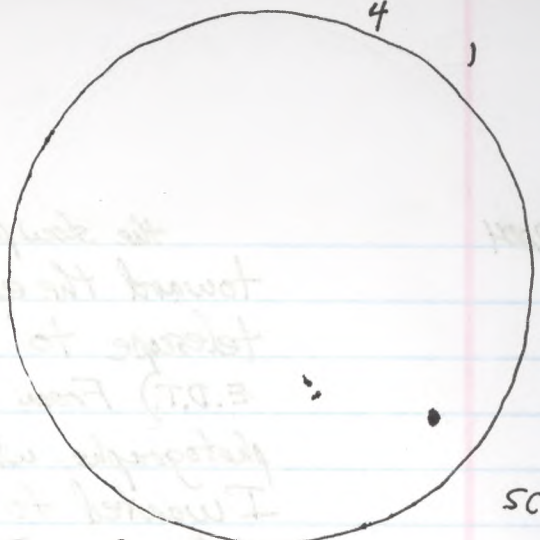
the slow progress of the black disk of Venus toward the edge of the solar disk. I moved the telescope to the shore at about 10:30 UT (6:30 a.m. E.D.T.) From 10:09 UT to 10:23, I had taken 6 photographs while on the dock, but I decided that I wanted to have a steadier foundation for the telescope. I moved it to the shore near the western border of the lot. I continued to photograph up to, and even past, the time of Third Contact, taking an additional 23 photographs. I had expected the appearance of the Black Drop or Ligament near the time of 3rd Contact, but was greatly surprised by the "early appearance of a 'Grey Drop' at 11:02:22 UT (7:02:22 a.m. E.D.T.), over 4 minutes before the listed time of 3rd Contact!! At about 11:00 UT some clouds appeared in the area of the sun and they continued to be a problem for the remainder of the event. The correct time of 3rd Contact was difficult to determine. For me, it could have been at almost any time between 11:05 UT and 11:07 UT. Because of the increasing haze, the "receding dot" became more difficult to see; therefore, I saw it only sporadically between the times of 3rd Contact and 4th Contact. Overall, it was a spectacular event! Seeing the very clear, distinct, black, solid disk of Venus against the bright orange disk of the sun was a powerful sight! The surprise of the "early appearance" of "the Black Ligament" was quite amazing.



sc

19
13
RSN11

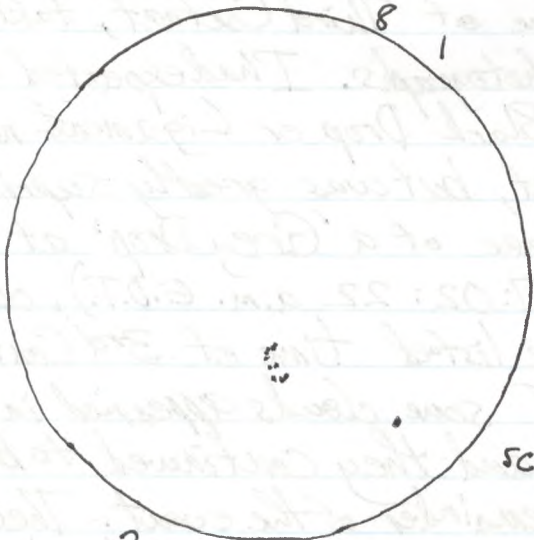
June 10
19:15-19:20 UT



sc

29
55
RSN25

June 11
14:55-15:00 UT



sc

29
95
RSN29

June 12
14:35-14:40 UT

2004 Th. June 10 19:15-19:20 UT t
Sun 1g 1s RSN11

C-8, 32
T.O.F.

Th.-F. June 10-11 04:10-04:55 UT y S8-9T9-9.5! ne; 18X5015b
ne: stars of spring and summer; Jupiter seen earlier in the
W. in the constellation Leo; two bright meteors.

18X5015b: M11 and R Scuti, M16, M17, M18, M18, M20, M22,
M28, M23, M24, M25, M13, M12, M14, M15, Col 289,
Barnard's Star, R Cor Bor, T Cor Bor.

F. June 11 14:55-15:00 UT t
Sun 2g 5s RSN25

C-8, 32
T.O.F.

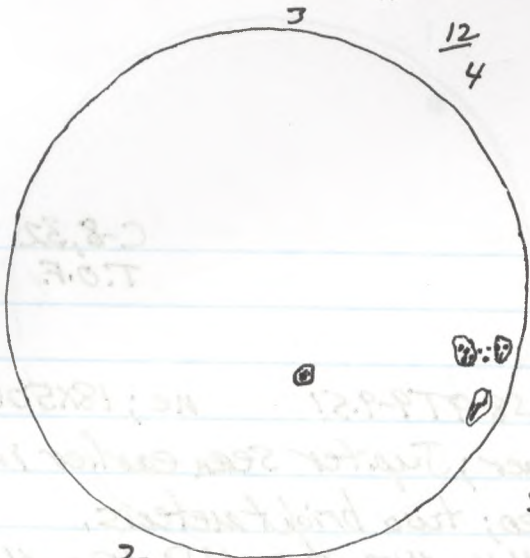
Sa. June 12 14:35-14:40 UT t
Sun 2g 9s RSN 29

C-8, 32
T.O.F.

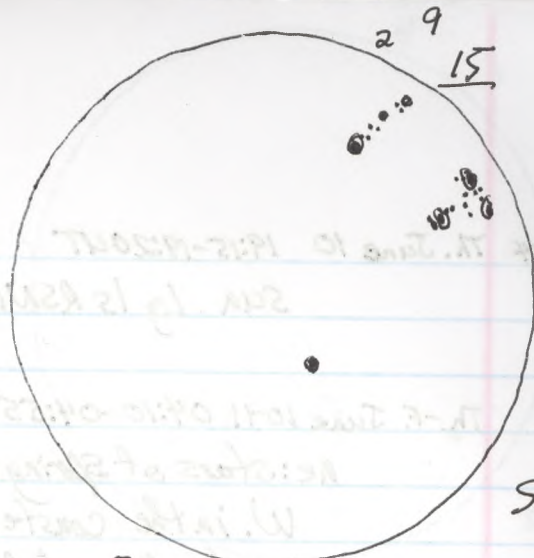
Sa.-Su. June 12-13 01:30-01:55 UT ^{near Medical Centre} Oso Twp. Beach, twl ne; 18X5015b
ne: I went to Oso Township Beach thinking I might possibly
see Comet C/2002 T7 LINEAR, but was certainly
not sure of seeing it. In the twilight, it was
easy to see Jupiter high in the S. After arriving
at the "observing beach" that I had used on
a number of occasions, I scanned the SW horizon
and saw a number of clouds in that area. Later
I saw Regulus to the right of Jupiter.

18X5015b: I scanned the SW sky for C/2002 T7 LINEAR,
but was not sure of seeing it at all. Before long I
decided to leave, at least partly because the
mosquitoes were quite bad.

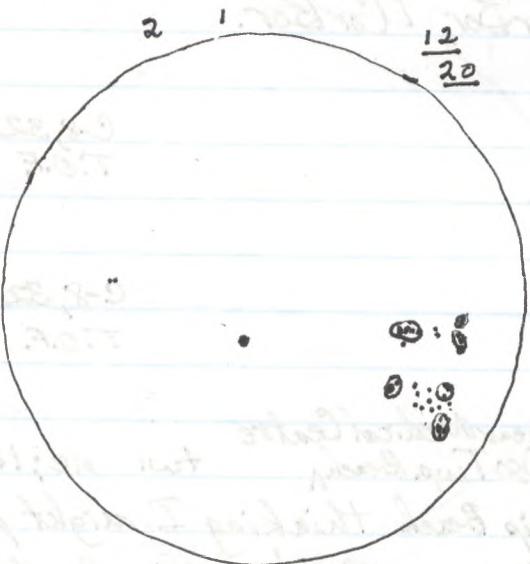
03:45-04:30 UT y S8T 8.5-9 ne; 18X5015b
ne: stars of summer; a bright meteor in the S.



39
195
RSN49 June 14
16:20-16:25 UT



39
265
RSN56 June 15
18:35-18:40 UT



49
355
RSN75 June 16
14:10-14:15 UT

2004

sky.

Comet C/2001 Q4 NEAT

18X5015b: Comet C/2001 Q4 NEAT, easily found in UMa after I had checked the co-ordinates given in the May 2004 Sky and Telescope. It was listed as mag. 5.5 on June 11 and mag. 6.2 on June 21. The tail was quite short. - also M11 and R Scuti, M22, M28, M23, M24, M25, M8, M20, M16, M17, M18, M13, M92.

M. June 14 16:20-16:25 UT t
Sun 3g 19s RSN 49

C-8, 32
T.O.F.

Tu. June 15 18:35-18:40 UT t
Sun 3g 26 RSN 56

C-8, 32
T.O.F.

T.-W June 15-16 03:50-04:50 UT y S8T9 ne; 18X5015b

Could meteor have been a Perseid?

ne: stars of summer; a very bright meteor high in the S. sky and probably about mag. 1.

18X5015b: M11 and R Scuti, M16, M17, M18, M23, M24, M25, M8, M20, M21, M22, M28, M57, β Cyg, ϵ Lyr, η and ϵ U Delphini, M13, M10, M12, M14, areas of Cygnus, M4, M80

W. June 16 14:10-14:15 UT t
Sun 4g 35s RSN 75

C-8, 32
T.O.F.

W.-Th. June 16-17 - 03:00-04:30 UT oo until clouds moved in S(?) T8_A ne; 18X5015b

Could meteor have been a Perseid?

ne: stars of summer, one fairly bright meteor going from E to W.

18X5015b: M80, M107, stars in the area of η Ophiuchi (See U292) since I wanted to become acquainted with the

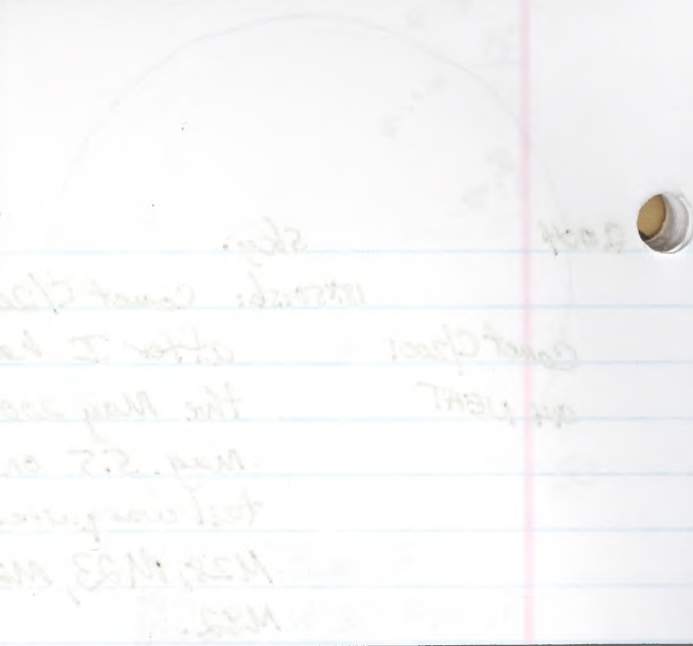
7 4 5 11



49
275
RSN67

June 20
17:45-17:50 UT

Sc



[Faint handwritten notes, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]

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2004

star field in that area, hoping to locate the planet Pluto which was currently at about α $12^h 22^m$, δ $-14^\circ 15'$ according to the "Pluto map" in the Observer's Handbook 2004, page 187. Among the stars in that area, I thought that R Ophiuchi was faint and just barely visible in the binoculars. Clouds moved in and made observing difficult and I quit after 04:00 UT.

Sa.-Su. June 19-20 01:55-04:30 UT 00 SPT 9.5! ne; 18x50WSB; 20x100b; n
C-14, 19
ne: stars of summer; crescent moon low in NW early in the session; a bright flash near the zenith at about 02:29 UT, a flash that may have been a point meteor or a flash from a tumbling satellite.

18x50WSB: M16, M17, M18, M23, M24, M25, M8, M20, M21, M22, M28, M12, M14, M57, Col 299, M4, M80, T Cor Bor, R Cor Bor, M51, M101, area of Pluto near ζ Ophiuchi, area of β Cyg, Barnard's Star.

20x100b: area of Pluto near ζ Ophiuchi, Jupiter, M4, M80.

C-14, 19: Jupiter and the 4 Galilean moons, with 3 of them in a very tight grouping, which was seen to be "rearranged" after only about 30 or 35 minutes.

I viewed some faint stars not far from where Pluto was located, i.e., a short distance to the NE from the star ζ Ophiuchi. I did not take the time check out the area with the care that would have been required to be sure of having seen that planet.

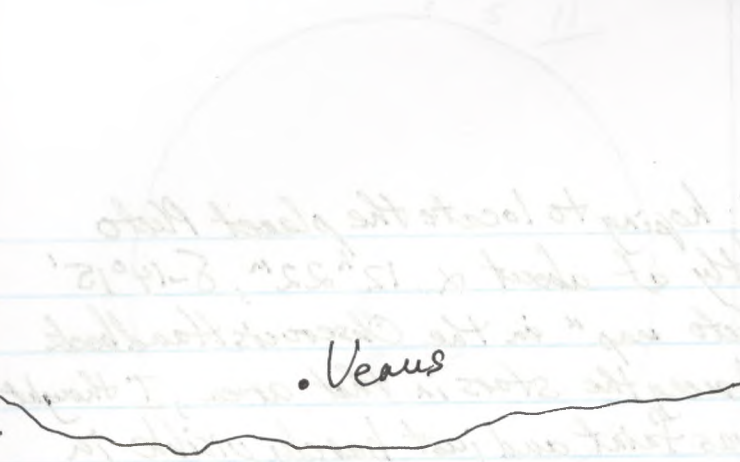
Su. June 20 17:45-17:50 UT t
sun 4g 27s RSN 67

C-8, 32
T.O.F.

m. Su. June 20 08:45 UT dock

bright twl

ne

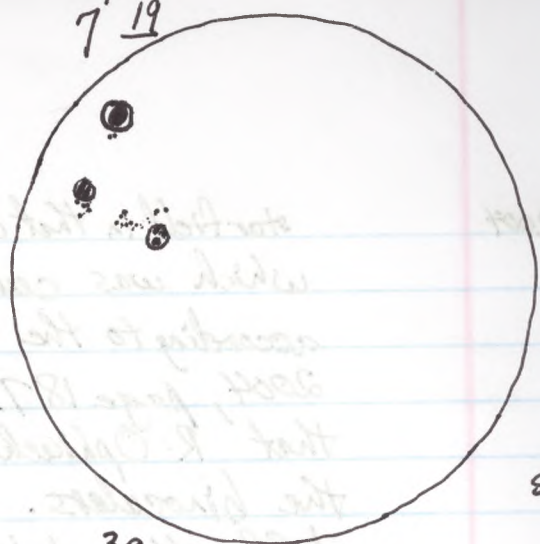


ENE

E

2004, June 20 08:45 UT (4:45am EDT.)
View to ENE with Veaus seen in morning twilight.

7⁺ 19



SC

39
30S
RSN60

June 23
15:00-15:05 UT

[Faint, mirrored handwritten notes from the reverse side of the page, including phrases like 'I viewed some faint stars...']

[Faint handwritten notes on the right page, including phrases like 'I viewed some faint stars...']

2004

Venus seen
now in the
morningsky

Venus, which was seen for the first time since the
Transit of Venus across the face of the Sun 12
days ago. Venus was only about $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to 2° above
the ENE horizon, but clearly visible to the
unaided eye in the bright twilight. (See diagram.)

S.-M. June 20-21 03:20-04:20 UT y SRT 9-9.5! ne; 18X50 ISB
ne: stars of summer, Jupiter very bright and low
in the W

18X50 ISB: M11 and R Scuti, M16, M17, M18, M23, M24, M25,
M22, M8, M20, Barnard's Star, T Car Bor, R Car Bor,
M12, M14, M21.

T.-W. June 22-23 03:25-04:35 UT y SRT 9-9.5 ne; 18X50 ISB

ne: stars of summer, Jupiter and crescent moon low in
the NW sky; 3 meteors s. of the zenith and
going in approximately a southern direction,
one of which was very close to β Cyg and
which was about mag. -2 travelling fairly slowly
and having a fairly short trail. They may
possibly have been members of the June
Lyrids or the June Bootids.

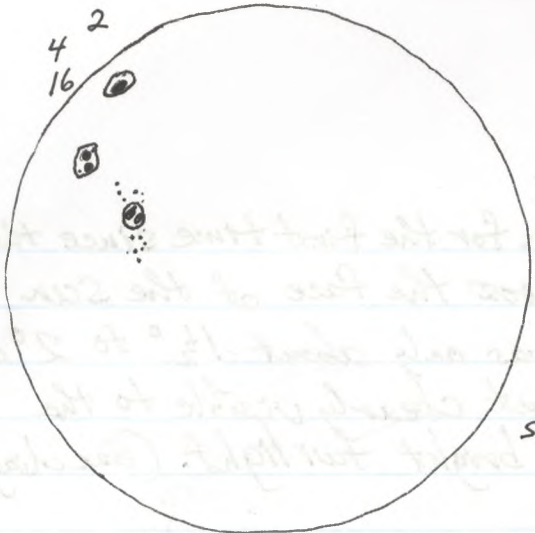
3 meteors

18X50 ISB: M11 and R Scuti, M16, M17, M18, M23, M24,
M25, M8, M20, M21, M22, M23, M24, M25.
M13, M15

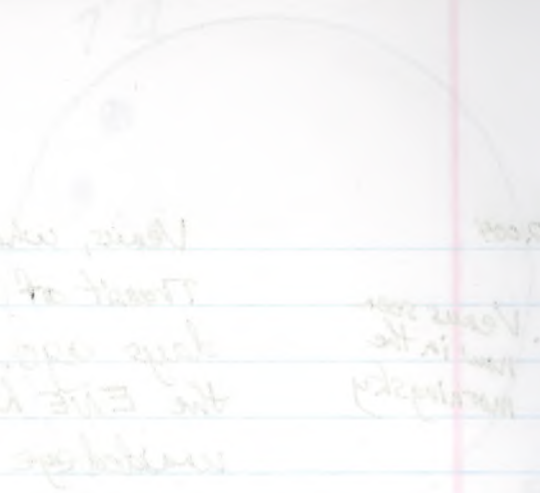
W. June 23 15:00-15:05 UT t
Sun 3g 30s RSN60

C-8, 32
T.O.F.

W.-Th. June 23-24 02:50-05:40 UT 00 SRT(?) T7-9 ne; 18X50 ISB; C-14, 19
ne: stars of summer, crescent moon in NW until it was
clouds early in session



39 June 24
 225 15:10-15:15 UT
 RSN 52



11

2004

low, and almost, if not completely, set late in the session
18X5015b: M92, M13, areas of UMa, M12, M14, RCorBor,
RCorBor, M4, M80

C-14, 19: σ Her-D; M13, several very fine double stars from
the list on page 90 of Sky and Telescope, July

2004: α Her-Sep.: 4.8"; 95 Her-Sep. 6.3";

70 Oph-Sep.: 4.8"; δ Ser (although the name
in Sky and Telescope appears to be " σ Ser";
it is also known as 13 Serpentis - See Burnham

p. 1759 and U199.) (The A component is
also a variable star of the δ Scuti type.)

Sep. 4.0"

Th. June 24 15:10-15:15 UT ϵ

Sun 3g 22s RSN52

C-8, 32

T.O.F.

F.-S. June 25-26 04:30-05:00 UT γ S8(?)T8-fgml ne; 18X5015b
ne: stars of summer; first quarter moon in NW.

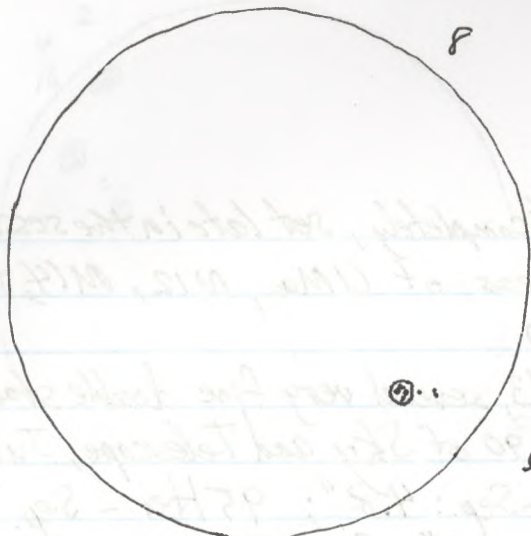
18X5015b: M8, M20, M21, M22, M23, M24, M25, M16, M17,
M18, M11 and RScuti, M92, M13, M15, RCorBor,
M6, M7.

S.-M. June 27-28 02:45-02:50 UT γ S-7(?)T5(gml) ne

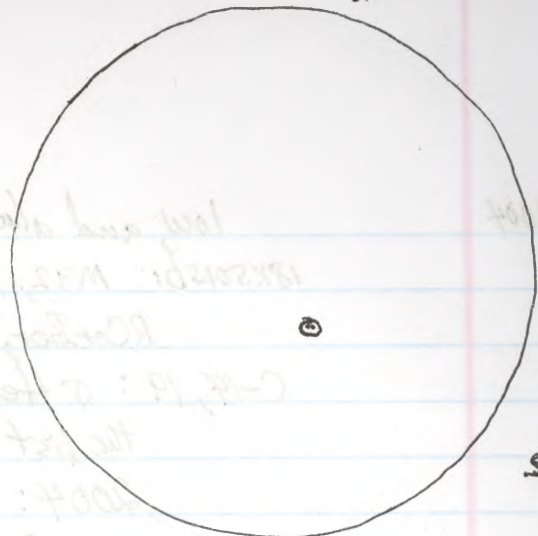
- Summer Triangle high in the E; 10-day-old gibbous moon
about 10° E. of Spica in the SSW; Jupiter very
bright and about 10° above the horizon in the
W. NW.

T.-W. June 29-30 02:30-02:40 UT ϵ S8(?)T5 (twl; gml) ne; C-8, 32, 15.5

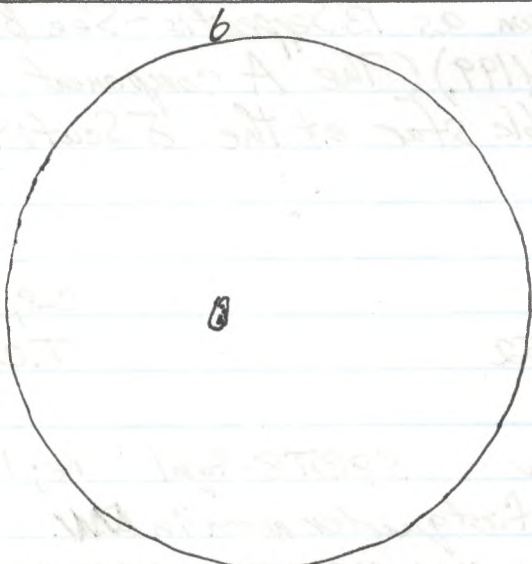
ne: stars of Big Dipper; Polaris, Kochab, Arcturus,
Spica, very bright gibbous moon in the S.; Jupiter



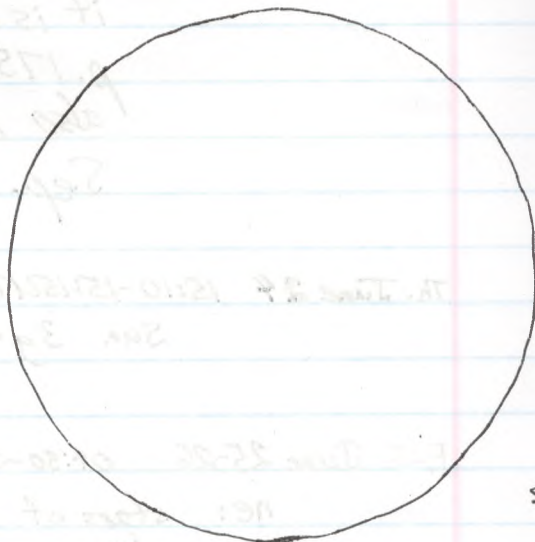
1g
8s
RSN18
June 30
14:20-14:25 UT



1g
2s
RSN12
July 2
13:50-13:55 UT



1g
6s
RSN16
July 3
22:55-23:00 UT



0g
0s
RSN0
July 6
13:35-13:40 UT

2004

very bright and about 20° above the horizon in the WNW.

C-8, 32, 15.5: Jupiter and 3 Galilean moons with some bands seen on Jupiter. (Information in the Observer's Handbook was that Io was in transit across the disk of the planet. Also the 3 moons seen were Europa and Callisto on the E. side of the planet and Ganymede on the W. side.

W. June 30 14:20-14:25 UT t
Sun 19 8's RSN18

C-8, 32
T.O.F.

F. July 2 13:50-13:55 UT t
Sun 19 2's RSN12

C-8, 32
T.O.F.

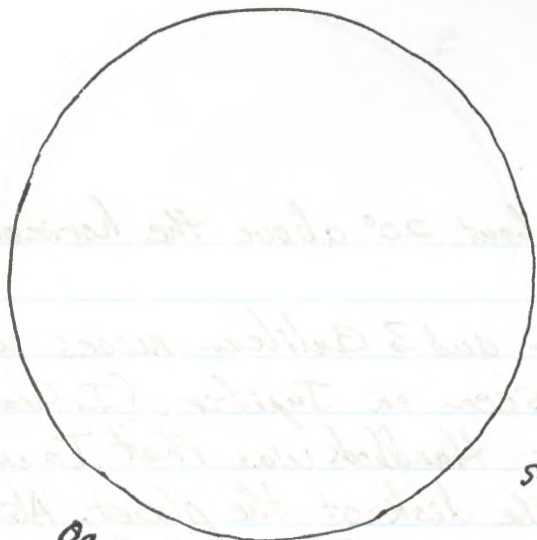
Sa. July 3 22:55-23:00 UT t and nd
Sun 19 6's RSN16

C-8, 32
T.O.F.

After having spent the forenoon in Kingston at the Sky & The Limit Festival at City Park and the afternoon at Zwick's Island in Belleville for Millie Burkholder's 80th Birthday party, I finally observed the sun in an "official way" and the the count of sunspots. At The Sky Is The Limit Festival, I had taken and set up the C-8 to observe the sun and along with Don Cook, who also had his telescope on the sun, and Hank Bartlett, who had his telescope on the planet Venus at least for a while, we talked to a good many people and showed them the sun or Venus.

Tu. July 6 13:35-13:40 UT t
Sun 09 0's RSN0

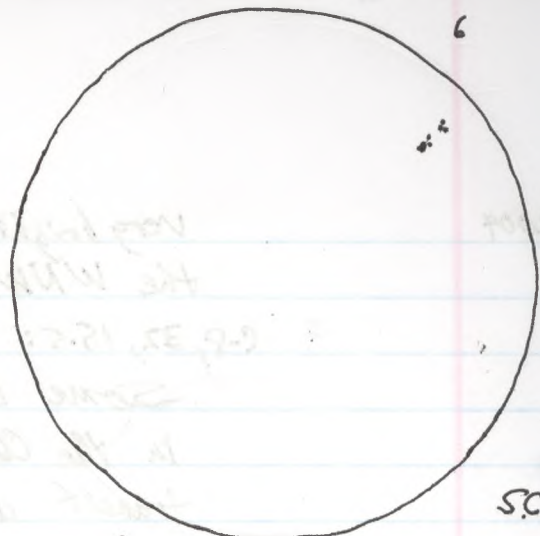
C-8, 32
T.O.F.



09
05
RSN0

July 7
14:15-14:20 UT

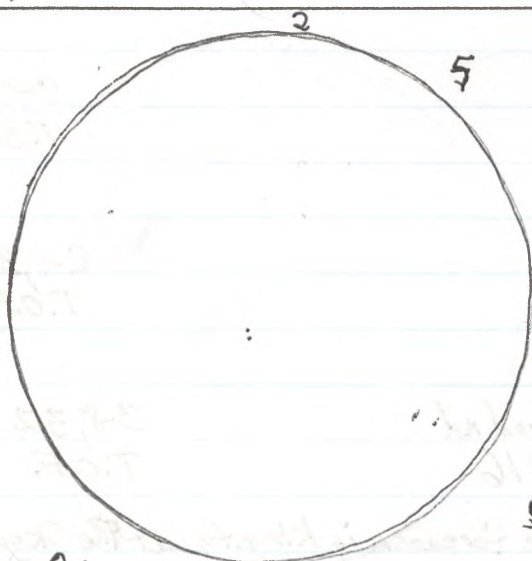
sc



19
65
RSN16

July 8
21:05-21:10 UT

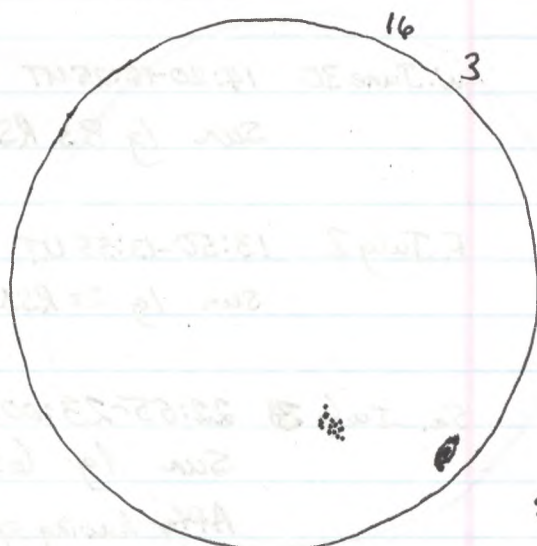
sc.



29
75
RSN27

July 9
14:00-14:20 UT

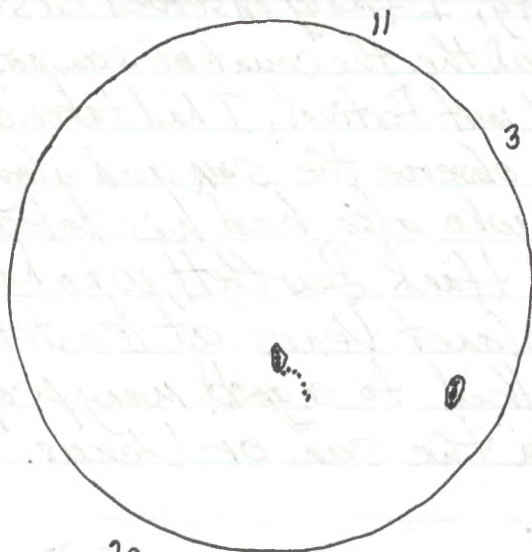
sc



29
195
RSN39

July 10
14:50-14:55 UT

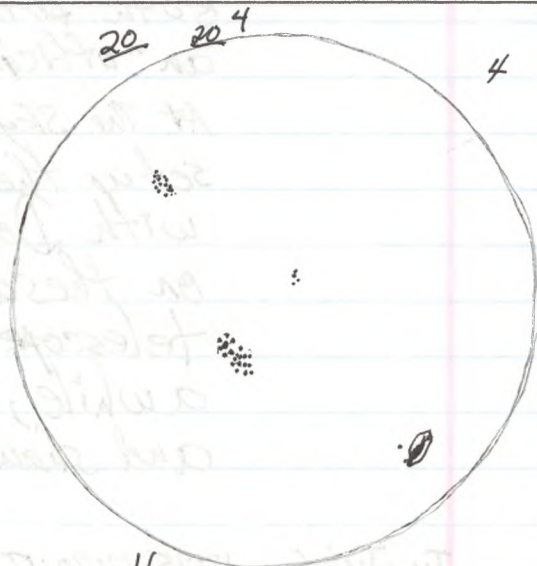
sc



29
145
RSN34

July 11
14:30-14:35 UT

sc



49
485
RSN88

July 12
14:20-14:25 UT

sc

2004 T-W. July 6-7 03:20-04:10 UT y SPT 9

ne; 18X5015b

ne: stars of summer, Milky Way bright in the S and E.

18X5015b: M22, M28, M20, M21, M23, M24, M25, M8, M11 and
R Scuti, M6, M7.

ph: photographed various constellations and areas of the
Summer Milky Way, using the 85mm f/18 lens.

W. July 7 14:15-14:20 UT t
sun 0g 0s RSN0

C-8, 32
T.O.F.

Th. July 8 21:05-21:10 UT t
sun 1g 6s RSN16

C-8, 32
T.O.F.

F. July 9 14:00-14:20 UT t
sun 2g 7s RSN27

(clouds during observing) C-8, 32
T.O.F.

Sa. July 10 14:50-14:55 UT t
sun 2g 19s RSN39

C-8, 32
T.O.F.

Sa.-Su. July 10-11 03:50-04:50 UT y SPT 7-8 ne; 18X5015b
ne: stars of summer

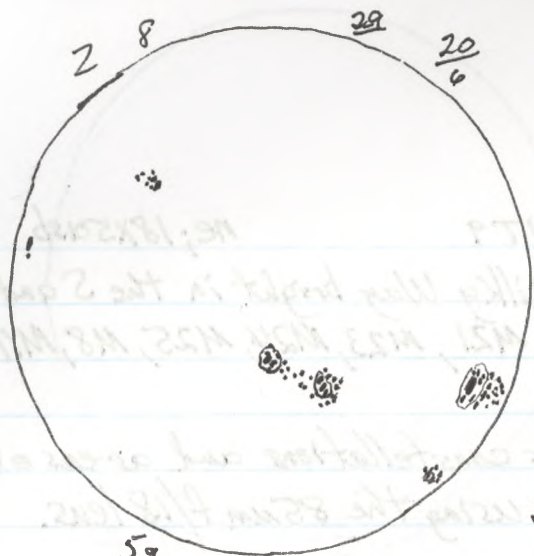
18X5015b: M8, M20, M21, M22, M23, M24, M25, M11 and
R Scuti, M16, M17, M18, M5, M2, M15, M13, M92,
M57, M2, M10, M12, U and EU Del, M39,
K4665, Barnard's Star.

Sa. July 11 14:30-14:35 UT t
sun 2g 14s RSN34

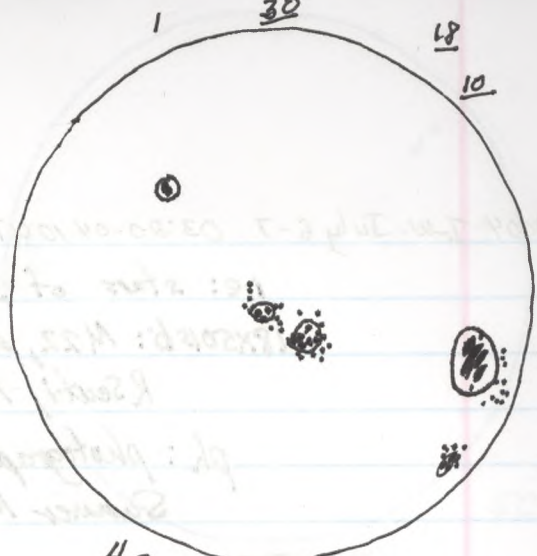
C-8, 32
T.O.F.

M. July 12 14:20-14:25 UT t
sun 4g 48s RSN88

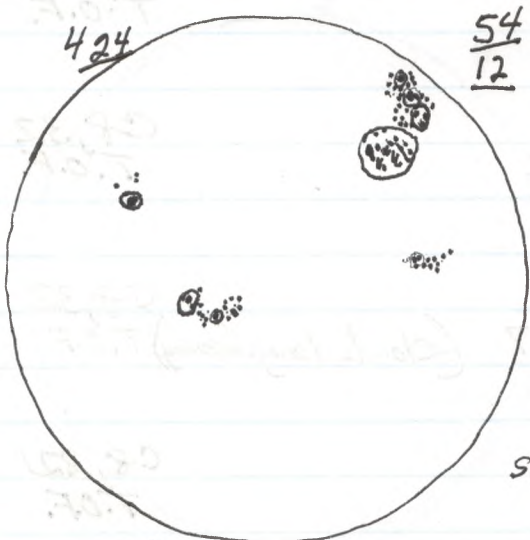
C-8, 32
T.O.F.



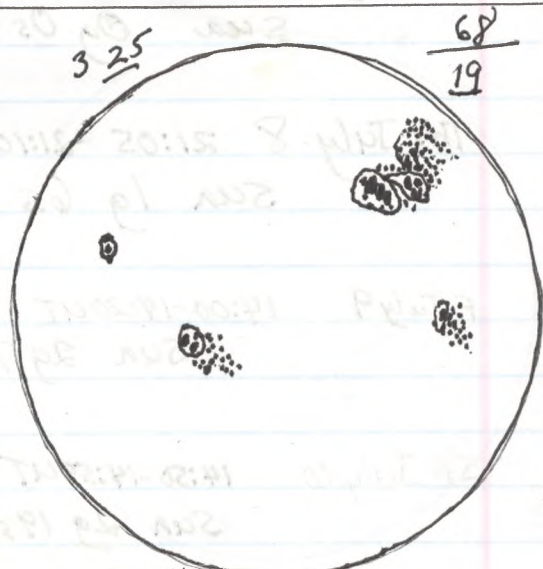
5g
655
RSN 115 July 17
16:20-16:25 UT



4g
595
RSN 99 July 18
15:25-15:30 UT



4g
945
RSN 134 July 19
18:25-18:30 UT



4g
1155
RSN 165 July 20
18:20-18:25 UT

2004 Sa July 17 16:20-16:25 UT t
Sun 5g65s RSN 115

C-8, 32
T.O.F.

Sa-Su. July 17-18 04:00-05:00 UT y S7T8 ne; 18X5015b
ne: stars of summer

18X5015b: M16, M17, M18, M22, M28, M8, M20, M21, M23, M24,
M25, M15, M10, M12, M15; Uranus in Aquarius
near σ Aquarii and Neptune in Capricornus near
 \odot Capricorni, Barnard's Star.

Uranus
Neptune

Su. July 18 15:25-15:30 UT t
Sun 4g59s RSN 99

C-8, 32
T.O.F.
(One enormous group!)

M. July 19 18:25-18:30 UT t
Sun 4g94s RSN 134

C-8, 32
T.O.F.

Tu. July 20 18:20-18:25 UT t
Sun 4g 115s RSN 155

C-8, 32
T.O.F.

T-W. July 21-22 03:40-04:40 UT y S6-7T6-7 (haze, water, ^{vapour in air}) ne; 18X5015b
ne: stars of summer

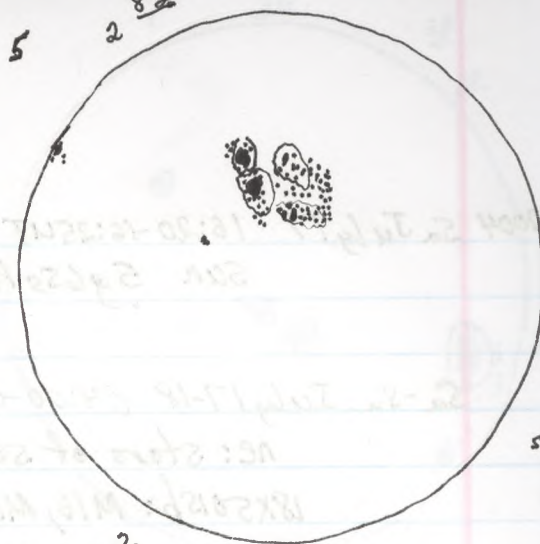
18X5015b: M16, M17, M18, M23, M24, M25, M8, M20, M21,
M22, M28, Barnard's Star and area nearby,
M15, β Cyg, Neptune and area in Capricornus.
M11 and R Scuti.

W-Th. July 21-22 04:00-04:40 UT y S5-6T5-6 (haze, esp ^{at low altitude}) ne; 18X5015b
ne: stars of summer; μ Cep; δ Cep

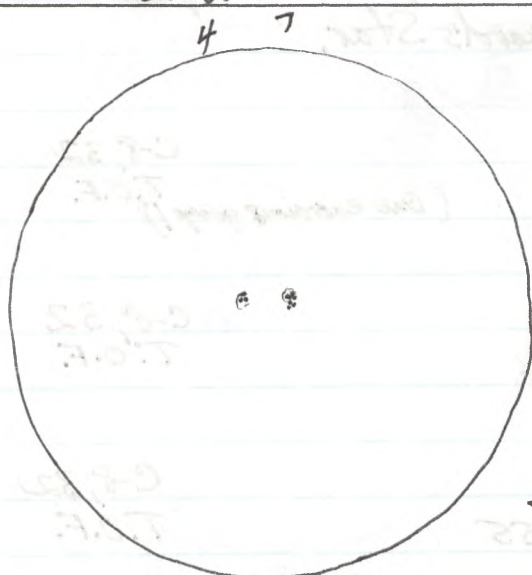
18X5015b: M16, M17, M22, M28, M8, M20, M21, M11 and
R Scuti, M15, areas in Cygnus, Neptune and area
near \odot Capricorni.



3g July 23
725 18:50-18:55 UT
RSN102



3g July 24
895 14:15-14:20 UT
RSN119



2g July 29
115 17:15-17:20 UT
RSN31

2004 F. July 23 18:50-18:55 UT t
sun 3g 725 RSN102

C-8, 32
T.O.F.

F.-S. July 23-24 03:40-04:30 UT y ^{with some cloud} S(?) T 7-9 (varied) ne; 18x5015b
ne: stars of summer
18x5015b: M22, M28, M8, M20, M21, Barnard's Star
and area, IC4665, R Cor Bor, T Cor Bor, M5, M10,
M12, M15, Neptune and area in Cap., Uranus
and area in Agr, NGC 7789, Double Cluster
below bright stars of Cassiopeia and Kemble's
Cascade of stars in Cam, also below the bright
stars of Cassiopeia (See U18.)

Sa. July 24 14:15-14:20 UT t
sun 3g 895 RSN119

C-8, 32
T.O.F.

Auroral
display,
but
clouds.

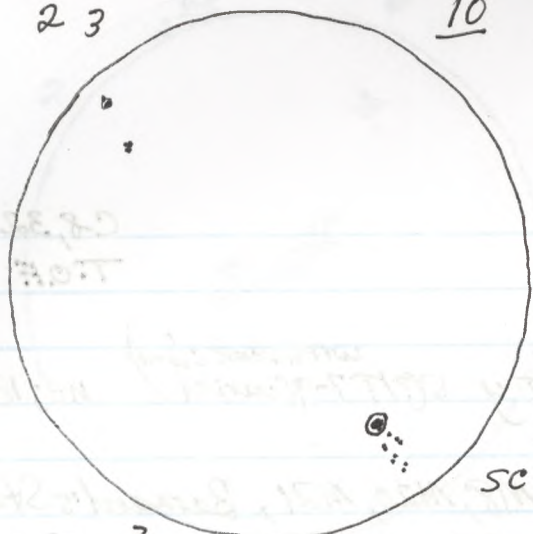
Sa.-Su. July 24-25 03:25-03:50 UT nd S(?) T 2-3 clouds ne
-observed the northern half of the sky where there
was very clear evidence of a very good auroral display
covering all or most of the northern part of the
sky; however, the clouds which became even
more widespread and appeared to thicken
prevented the full appreciation of the
display. There was clear evidence of pulsations
in spite of the clouds, but I did not try to
photograph the display because the clouds were
simply too extensive.

Th. July 29 17:15-17:20 UT t
sun 2g 115 RSN31

C-8, 32
T.O.F.

23

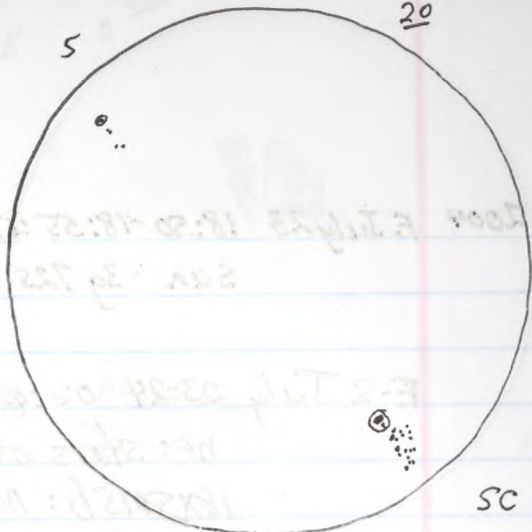
10



39 Aug. 1
 155 RSN45 15:15-15:20 UT

5

20



29 Aug. 2
 255 RSN45 16:15-16:20 UT

Partial
 display.
 but
 clouds

2004 Su. Aug. 1 15:15-15:20 UT t
sun 3g 15s RSN45

C-8,32
T.O.F.

S.-M. Aug. 1-2 02:00-03:10 UT y 5(?)T5 (fml) ne; 18X5015b
ne: stars of summer

18X5015b: M8, area of M20 and M21, M22, area of M28,
M5, ~~Lyrae~~ and area of M57, area of
Barnard's Star.

M. Aug. 2 16:15-16:20 UT t
sun 2g 25s RSN45

C-8,32
T.O.F.

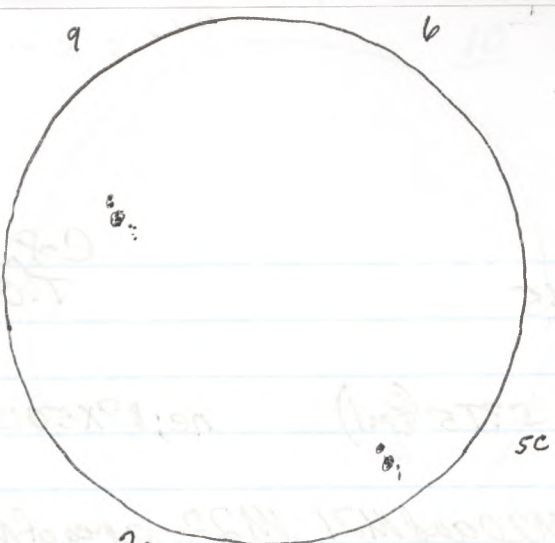
Th. Aug. 3-4 03:00-03:40 UT y 5(?)T4-6 (some cloud^{4 haze}) ne; 18X5015b
ne: stars of summer,

18X5015b: Col 399, M5, M8, area of M20, M22, area of
M28, M16, M17, M18, M23, M24, M25, area
of Neptune in Capricornus, β Cyg, M13, M92.
Fog became prevalent near the end of the session.

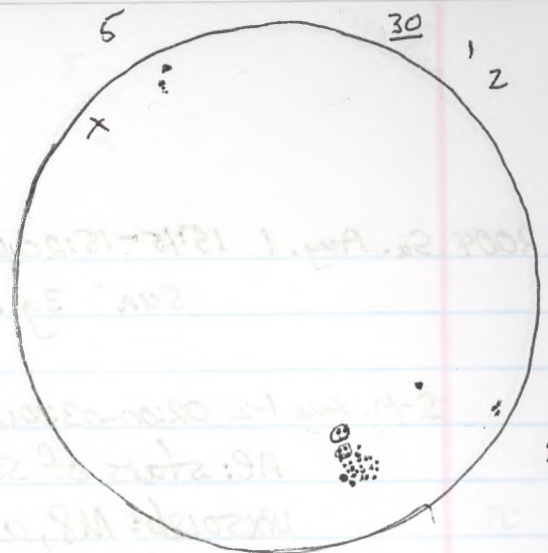
Th.-F. Aug 5-6 03:30-04:15 UT y 5(?)T5-8 (sattered cloud^{increasing cloud}) ne; 18X5015b
ne: stars of summer; about 4 or 5 meteors, at
least one of which was probably a Perseid
18X5015b: Neptune in Capricornus, M16, M17, M18, M22,
M28, M8, M20, M21, M23, M24, M25, γ and
EU Del.

F.-S. Aug. 6-7 02:50-04:25 UT y 5(?)T6-7 (some clouds; ^{gml afternoonise}) ne; 18X5015b
ne: stars of summer

18X5015b: area of Neptune, M8, M20, M21, M22, M23, M24,
M25, M16, M17, M18, R Cor Bor, ~~Mizar~~ and Mizar,
some stars in area of Serpens Cauda where Guy
Nason had informed me that an occultation of



2g
155
RSN35
Aug. 7
16:15-16:20 UT



3g
38
RSN68
Aug. 9
13:55-14:00 UT

Burham:	Range	Per
Y Ophiuchi	6.5-7.3	17.123d
		Cepheid
R. S Ophiuchi	4.0-12...	Rec. Nova
		1898, 1933, 1988, 1967.

2004

a faint ~~star~~ star mag ≈ 11.4 , ^{by a faint asteroid} would take later tonight. The faint star was not marked in the Millennium Star Atlas, and the area of the star would be quite low in the SW sky by the time of the occultation, in fact, hidden by the great number of trees toward the SW.

Fri Aug. 7. 16:15-16:20 UT ϵ

Sun 29 15s RSN 35

C-8, 32
T.O.F.

Sa-Su. Aug. 7-8 02:45-04:20 UT γ ^{later 4-6 cloud} S8(?) T 9.5! at first; \nearrow ne; 18X5015b
ne: stars of summer; one Perseid meteor, about mag 2.5.

18X5015b: Neptune and area; Uranus and area; M8, M20, M21, M22, M28, M16, M17, M18, M23, M24, M25, M15, M31, M33, Stock 2 and the Double Cluster,

Su-M. Aug. 8-9 02:40-03:55 UT γ ^{later 2-cloudy} S8(?) T 9.5! at first; \nearrow ne; 18X5015b.
ne: stars of summer

18X5015b: Neptune and area; M8, M20, M21, M22, M23, M24, M25, M16, M17, M18, M5, M11 and R Scuti, M10, M12, M14, Barnard's star and area, Taurus Pontkowski area in Ophiuchus, IC 4665 near β Ophiuchi, area of γ Ophiuchi and R5 Ophiuchi - by "starhopping" from M16 and ν and τ Ophiuchi (See U 294.)
Near the end of the session, the clouds increased dramatically.

M. Aug. 9 13:55-14:00 UT ϵ

Sun 39 38s RSN 68

C-8, 32
T.O.F.

2004

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2004 W.-Th. Aug. 11-12 02:00-04:00 UT 58(?)T9

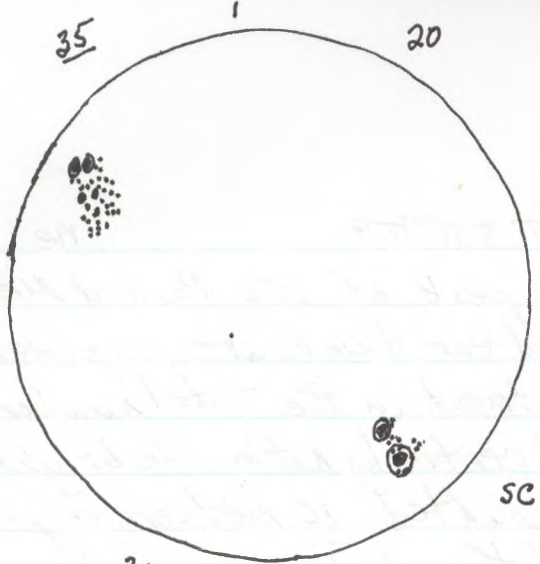
ne

Perseids:
Numbers
seemed low,
but meteors
were
bright.

- On the night of the peak of the Perseid Meteor Shower, I observed for two hours, experiencing a bit of disappointment in the total number of meteors seen, but certainly not in the brightness of the meteors. I counted 10 meteors approximately in the first hour (though I saw one in the five minutes or so before 02:00 UT, also), and 8 in the second hour as far as Perseids were concerned, and also in the first hour or so, about 2 or 3 that were not Perseids. It was pleasantly surprising to have generally clear skies, after a day in which there had been generally cloudy or partly cloudy skies. Many of the meteors were bright ones, with a good number of magnitude 0 and even brighter meteors.

Th.-F. Aug. 12-13 01:00-03:00 UT ^{Pro} beach at Silver Lake, SOTO ne?

- I went to Silver Lake Provincial Park because I had been invited to lead an observing session for the Perseid Meteor Shower. The weather throughout the day had not been promising. I arrived at the park before 0:00 UT (8:00 p.m. E.D.T.) and with the help of the warden named Wesley, I moved a picnic table onto the beach area and waited for sunset and for twilight to darken. Kathy Grey, the park superintendent for this one and for Sharbot Lake Provincial Park arrived, and we agreed that I would begin a talk at about 01:00 UT (9:00 p.m. E.D.T.). Through a break in the clouds in the NW,



39
565
RSN86

Aug. 16
15:00-15:05 UT

2004

the setting sun could actually be seen for a while before it set at about 01:17 (8:17 p.m. E.D.T.), but generally the sky was quite cloudy, and generally remained so. I began my talk as planned and talked about meteor showers and observing in general. There was a good crowd of about a hundred or so people. (Very rough estimate! Perhaps not that many! Maybe only 50 to 80 or so! I just am not sure!) After about an hour, some left and Kathy thanked me. (I think!) I stayed at the picnic table for about another half-hour or more talking with a group of 4 or 5 people. I also sold two copies of the revised fifth edition of *The Beginner's Observing Guide*.

S.-M. Aug. 15-16 00:40-04:00 UT 00 S-8(?) T5-8^(varied; water vapour; some clouds) ne; 20x100b.

ne: stars of summer as they appeared during twilight and later; several meteors, one being a bright Perseid and two not Perseids.

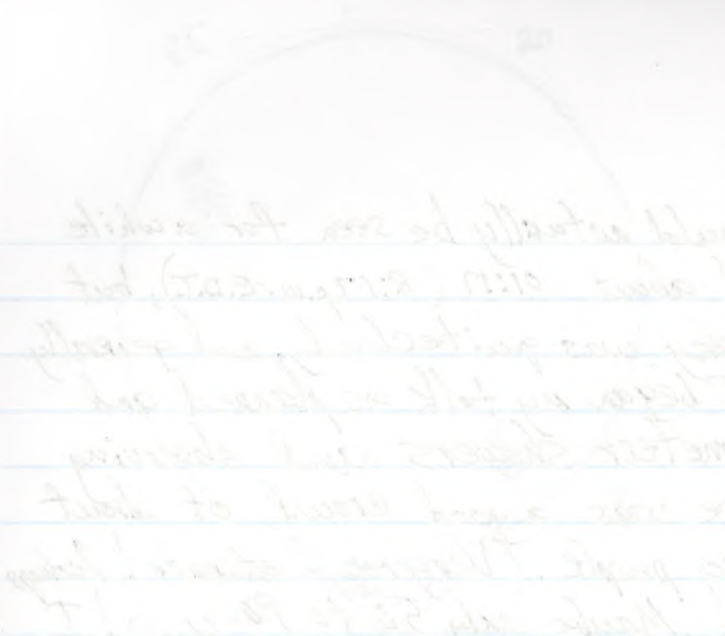
20x100b: Neptune and area, M16, M17, M23, M24, M25, M8, M20, M21, M22, M28, M15, M31, Alcor and Mizar, Kemble's Cascade, one bright meteor seen while I was observing Alcor and Mizar possibly a Perseid.

ph: photographed several areas of the sky.

M. Aug. 16 15:00-15:05 UT t
sun 3g 56s RSN86

C-8, 32
T.O.F.

M.-T. Aug. 16-17 00:20-00:50 UT ^{Silver Lake} MTC stop at \wedge twl ne; 18x5015b
ne: Hoping to see the Moon which would be less than



The first part of the experiment was to determine the effect of the diameter on the rate of flow. The results showed that the rate of flow was directly proportional to the diameter. This was expected as the area of the opening is proportional to the square of the diameter.

The second part of the experiment was to determine the effect of the length of the tube on the rate of flow. The results showed that the rate of flow was inversely proportional to the length of the tube. This was also expected as the resistance to flow is directly proportional to the length of the tube.

The third part of the experiment was to determine the effect of the viscosity of the fluid on the rate of flow. The results showed that the rate of flow was inversely proportional to the viscosity of the fluid. This was also expected as the resistance to flow is directly proportional to the viscosity of the fluid.

The fourth part of the experiment was to determine the effect of the temperature of the fluid on the rate of flow. The results showed that the rate of flow was directly proportional to the temperature of the fluid. This was also expected as the viscosity of the fluid is inversely proportional to the temperature.

The fifth part of the experiment was to determine the effect of the diameter of the tube on the rate of flow. The results showed that the rate of flow was directly proportional to the diameter of the tube. This was also expected as the area of the opening is proportional to the square of the diameter.

The sixth part of the experiment was to determine the effect of the length of the tube on the rate of flow. The results showed that the rate of flow was inversely proportional to the length of the tube. This was also expected as the resistance to flow is directly proportional to the length of the tube.

The seventh part of the experiment was to determine the effect of the viscosity of the fluid on the rate of flow. The results showed that the rate of flow was inversely proportional to the viscosity of the fluid. This was also expected as the resistance to flow is directly proportional to the viscosity of the fluid.

The eighth part of the experiment was to determine the effect of the temperature of the fluid on the rate of flow. The results showed that the rate of flow was directly proportional to the temperature of the fluid. This was also expected as the viscosity of the fluid is inversely proportional to the temperature.

The ninth part of the experiment was to determine the effect of the diameter of the tube on the rate of flow. The results showed that the rate of flow was directly proportional to the diameter of the tube. This was also expected as the area of the opening is proportional to the square of the diameter.

2004

Young moon
24 hours old
not spotted

24 hours old, I went to the MTC stop along Highway #7 at Silver Lake. The ^{SUN} moon had just set - at about 00:10 UT (8:10 p.m. E.D.T), and the moon would set at about 0:55 UT (8:55 p.m. E.D.T). There were some clouds low in the NW sky, and a reddish twilight glow below the clouds and above the trees in the distance across the lake. There were some fainter clouds in the area below the darker clouds. I did not manage to spot the young crescent moon.

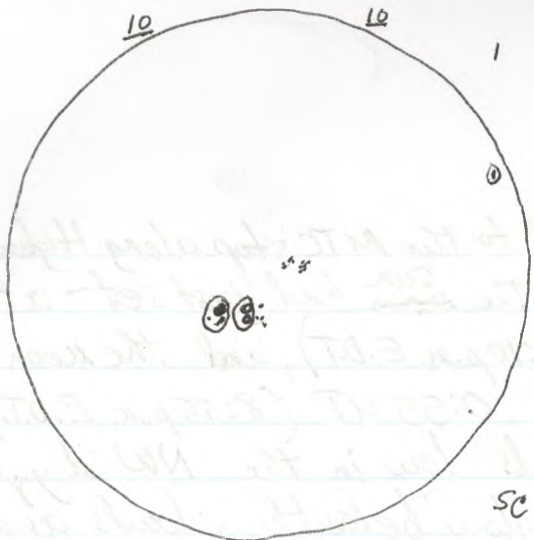
Jupiter seen

18X50ISb: Though I scanned the sky above the trees across the lake, I did not spot the crescent moon. At about 00:49 UT, I spotted bright Jupiter, above the low-lying clouds in the NW sky.

04:15 - 04:40 UT y 57(?) T ^{high in the sky} T-9 ^{better} ne
- stars of summer, one bright meteor (bright enough to be seen easily (!)). The transparency varied from good near the zenith to very mediocre in the lower parts of the sky.

Tu:W. Aug. 17-18 00:00-01:00 UT ^{Silver Lake} MTC stop at ^{ne} twl

- Hoping to see the crescent moon less than 48 hours old and fairly near Jupiter, I went to the MTC stop along Highway #7 near Silver Lake. Although there appeared to be clear areas of sky, the low north-western sky had thick clouds with only one or two slight breaks that gave limited hope of "perhaps" getting a glimpse of the crescent moon. However, I did not knowingly get to ~~the~~ see the moon, since the dense



3 g Aug. 19
 21 s 19:40-19:45 UT
 RSN51

2004.

clouds persisted.

Th., Aug. 19 19:40-19:45 UT t C-8, 32
sun 3g 2ls RSN51 T.O.F.

Th.-F. Aug. 19-20 02:00-04:45 UT 00 S89T9.5! ne; 18x5015b

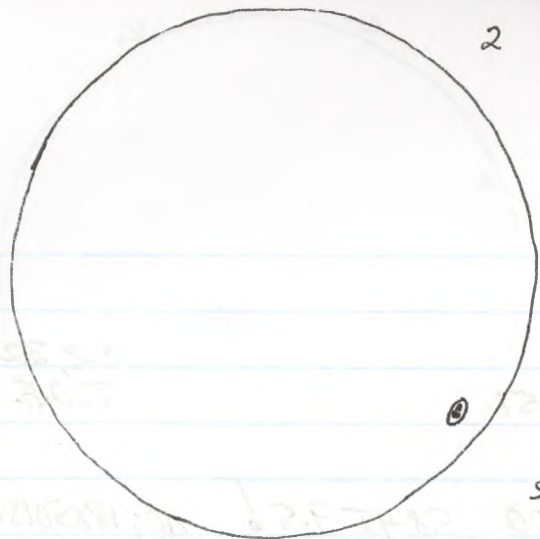
ne: On a remarkably transparent night, I observed the summer stars after what seemed like many nights with less than such clarity of skies and transparency. There were several meteors seen.

18x5015b: Neptune and area in Capricornus; Uranus and area in Aquarius; M2; M15; Millard R Scuti; Kemble's Cascade; Kemble 2, the "Little Cassiopeia" asterism near χ and ϕ Draconis; M35; M32; M10; M33; Stock 2, "the Muscman Cluster" in Cas; ~~the~~ Double Cluster.

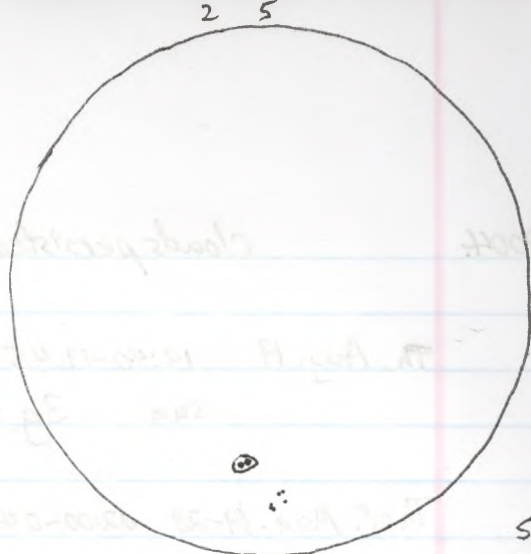
ph: photographed several areas along the Milky Way and several other areas of the sky.

Sa.-Su. Aug. 21-22 03:35-03:55 UT nd S80T8.5-9 ne
- observed stars of summer, seeing M31 naked-eye and possibly a slight glow in the N. which may have been auroral.

[From Sun. Aug. 22 to Wed. Sept. 1, I was away in order to attend the wedding of Jason Bennett and Janice Enright in Moose Jaw, SK. During that time there was very little astronomical observing. I saw Venus and nearby Saturn at the time of going from Moose Jaw to Regina Airport to take Deise to catch her return flight at 6:00 a.m. Central Standard Time on Mon. Aug. 30. On the return bus ride, during the part of the trip between Thunder Bay, ON



19 Sept. 2.
25 17:25-17:30 UT
RSN/2



29 Sept. 5.
75 14:15-14:20 UT
RSN/27

2004

and Sault Ste. Marie, ON, I saw the scenery along the shore of Lake Superior under a bright Full Moon, the exact time of which had been at 2:22 UT on Mon. Aug. 30, and I was on that portion of the trip during the night of Tue. - Wed. Aug. 31 - Sept. 1.

Th. Sept. 2. 17:25 - 17:30 UT t
Sun 1g 2s RSN 12

C-8, 32
T.O.F.

F.-S. Sept. 3-4 01:35 - 02:30 UT y STT 7-8 ^{at 01:47 UT then moonrise} & some clouds; ne; 18x50ISb

ne: stars of late summer
18x50ISb: M11 and R Scuti, M16, M17, M18, M25, M22, M31, Double Cluster and Stock 2, Kemble's Cascade, Kemble 2, Uranus and area in Aquarius, area of Neptune in Capricornus.

Sa. Sun. Sept. 4-5 01:35 - 02:30 UT y S-8(?) T 8.5 and about 7 ^{at about 02:11 UT after moonrise} ne; 18x50ISb

ne: stars of late summer
18x50ISb: area of Uranus in Aquarius, area of Neptune in Capricornus, M11 and R Scuti, M16, M17, M18, M8, M20, M21, M23, M24, M25, IC 4665, Barnard's Star, M13, M92, M31, M33, Stock 2 and Double Cluster, M15, Kemble's Cascade, Kemble 2, Col 399, M27, ε Lyrae, M57 and area.

Su. Sept. 5 14:15 - 14:20 UT t
Sun 2g 7s RSN 27

C-8, 32
T.O.F.

M.-T. Sept. 6-7 02:05 - 02:10 UT y S 8-T 7-9

ne

- stars of late summer; Summer Triangle

03:25 - 03:30 UT nd S 8(?) T 8-9

ne

- stars of late summer; Summer Triangle.

2004

and collected on, I saw the young flying
the date of Lake Superior water about full
then the next time of which had been in 2000
on May 20, and I was on that water in the
the young the night of June 1st - 2nd - 3rd - 4th.

with eggs, 1st - 2nd - 3rd - 4th
on 1st - 2nd - 3rd - 4th

2nd - 3rd - 4th - 5th - 6th - 7th - 8th - 9th - 10th - 11th - 12th
no: start of 1st year
in 1st year, 1st - 2nd - 3rd - 4th - 5th - 6th - 7th - 8th - 9th - 10th - 11th - 12th
in 2nd year, 1st - 2nd - 3rd - 4th - 5th - 6th - 7th - 8th - 9th - 10th - 11th - 12th
in 3rd year, 1st - 2nd - 3rd - 4th - 5th - 6th - 7th - 8th - 9th - 10th - 11th - 12th

2nd - 3rd - 4th - 5th - 6th - 7th - 8th - 9th - 10th - 11th - 12th
no: start of 1st year
in 1st year, 1st - 2nd - 3rd - 4th - 5th - 6th - 7th - 8th - 9th - 10th - 11th - 12th
in 2nd year, 1st - 2nd - 3rd - 4th - 5th - 6th - 7th - 8th - 9th - 10th - 11th - 12th
in 3rd year, 1st - 2nd - 3rd - 4th - 5th - 6th - 7th - 8th - 9th - 10th - 11th - 12th

2nd - 3rd - 4th - 5th - 6th - 7th - 8th - 9th - 10th - 11th - 12th
no: start of 1st year
in 1st year, 1st - 2nd - 3rd - 4th - 5th - 6th - 7th - 8th - 9th - 10th - 11th - 12th
in 2nd year, 1st - 2nd - 3rd - 4th - 5th - 6th - 7th - 8th - 9th - 10th - 11th - 12th
in 3rd year, 1st - 2nd - 3rd - 4th - 5th - 6th - 7th - 8th - 9th - 10th - 11th - 12th

Relative Sunspot Numbers

Date My
2004 Observation:

Apr. 12 11
 15 37
 16 37
 20 75
 22 ~~58~~
 28 25
 29 12
 May 4 ~~28~~
 6 11
 7 11
 2240 9 26
 11 35
 12 40
 16 82
 17 91
 19 90
 21 63
 27 ~~43~~
 28 ~~28~~
29 48
 30 47
 Jun. 2 20
 4 14
 5 12
 7 18
 10 11
 11 25
 12 29
 14 49
 15 56
 2260 16 75
 20 67
 23 60

June 24 52
 30 18
 July 2 12
 3 16
 6 0
 7 0
 8 16
 9 27
 10 39
 11 34
 17 115
 18 99
 19 134
 20 155
 23 102
 24 119
 2280 29 31
 Aug. 1 45
 2 45
 7 35
 9 68
 16 86
 19 51
 Sept. 2 12
 5 27

