



Monthly Notices of the Everglades Astronomical Society



Naples, FL
August 2009

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Presidents Message

How many of you were able to see a Perseid Meteor? I think I've managed to see at least one every year even with a bad moon and bad weather, but this year was a bust for me. I hope that you had better luck.

Our season is filling up. Art in the Park, Solar Saturdays and Deep Sky programs at Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary, as well as Earth Day and our school programs will keep us busy this winter.

I hope you were able to see the summer milky way from a dark sky this summer. It's spectacular if the sky is good.

Our last coffee shop meeting this summer is Thursday, August 27th at 7:30pm at the Books-A-Million, hope you can make it.

Good skies – clean glass.

Co-President

Rick Piper

In Memoriam

It is sad to report that Denise Sabatini's husband, Leo, passed away last week. He will be greatly missed; he supported our club in so many ways.

Denise, our condolences to you and your family

Astronomical Trivia Question of the Month

In English, who first coined the phrase “Milky Way” which was later used as the name of our home galaxy?

- Geoffrey Chaucer
- William Shakespeare
- John Donne
- Rudyard Kipling

Answer on next page.

Next Meeting

August 27, 2009
Time 7:30 – 9 pm
At Books-A-Million

Sky Events

Aug 27 – 1st Quarter Moon
Sep 4 – Full Moon
Sep 12 – 3rd Quarter Moon
Sep 18 – New Moon
Sep 22 – Autumnal Equinox

Dates for the “Fack”

Usually the best times to go out to the Fakahatchee Strand viewing site are moonless nights. Below is a list of upcoming Saturday nights that you will often find fellow club members out there enjoying the skies with you (weather permitting).

Date	Moonrise	Moonsset
Sep 12	1:27 AM	
Sep 19		7:50 PM



A Planet Named Easterbunny?

You know Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto. But how about their smaller cousins Eris, Ceres, Orcus, and Makemake? How about Easterbunny?

These are all names given to relatively large “planet-like” objects recently found in the outer reaches of our solar system. Some were just temporary nicknames, others are now official and permanent. Each has a unique story. “The names we chose are important,” says Caltech astronomer Mike Brown,

who had a hand in many of the discoveries. “These objects are a part of our solar system; they’re in our neighborhood. We ‘gravitate’ to them more if they have real names, instead of technical names like 2003 UB313.” Nearby planets such as Venus and Mars have been known since antiquity and were named by the ancient Romans after their gods. In modern times, though, who gets to name newly discovered dwarf planets and other important solar-system bodies? In short, whoever finds it names it. For example, a few days after Easter 2005, Brown and his colleagues discovered a bright dwarf planet orbiting in the Kuiper belt. The team’s informal nickname for this new object quickly became Easterbunny.

However, ever since its formation in 1919, the International Astronomical Union (IAU) ultimately decides whether to accept or reject the name suggested by an object’s discoverers. “Easterbunny” probably wouldn’t be approved.

According to IAU guidelines, comets are named after whoever discovered them—such as comet Hale-Bopp, named after its discoverers Alan Hale and Thomas Bopp. Asteroids can be named almost anything. IAU rules state that objects in the Kuiper belt should be given mythological names related to creation.

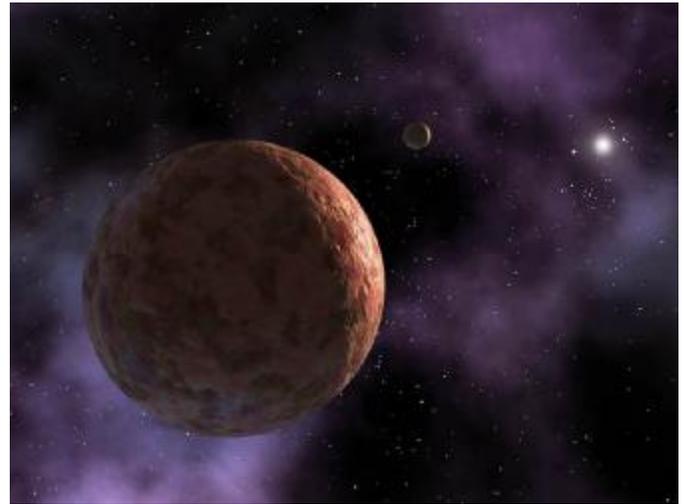
So Brown’s team started brainstorming. They considered several Easter-esque names: Eostre, the pagan mythological figure that may be Easter’s namesake; Manabozho, the Algonquin rabbit trickster god.

In the end, they settled on Makemake (pronounced MAH-kay MAH-kay), the creator of humanity in the mythology of Easter Island, so named because Europeans first arrived there on Easter 1722. Other names have other rationales. The dwarf planet discovered in 2005 that triggered a fierce debate over Pluto’s status was named Eris, for the Greek goddess of strife and discord. Another dwarf planet with an orbit that mirrors Pluto’s was dubbed Orcus, a god in Etruscan mythology that, like Pluto, ruled the underworld.

Brown says he takes “this naming business” very seriously and probably spends too much time on it. “But I enjoy it.” More tales of discovery and naming may be found in Brown’s blog MikeBrownsPlanets.com.

Constellations have also been named after ancient gods, human figures, and animals. Kids can start to learn their constellations by making a Star Finder for this month at www.spaceplace.nasa.gov/en/kids/st6starfinder/st6starfinder.shtml. There you will also find a handy explanation of why astrology has no place in science.

This article was provided by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, under a contract with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.



Artist's rendering of dwarf planet MakeMake, discovered around Easter 2005. Unlikely to gain acceptance their nickname Easterbunny, the discoverers named it for the god of humanity in the mythology of Easter Island

Answer to Trivia Question

The answer is a. Geoffrey Chaucer.

"See yonder, lo, the Galaxyë
Which men clepeth the Milky Wey,
For hit is whyt."

—Geoffrey Chaucer. *The House of Fame*, c. 1380

Chaucer is best known to modern readers as the author of *The Canterbury Tales*.