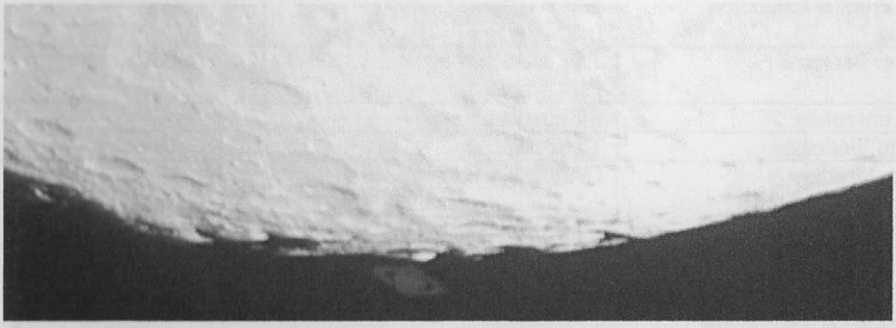
The Newsletter of the Orwell Astronomical Society (Ipswich)

Registered charity No 271313
www.oasi.org.uk

2007 April No 418



On 2007 March 02, the Moon occulted Saturn

Mike Harlow successfully observed the occultation from his home at Buckelsham using a 34cm F/4.0 Newtonian with 2x Barlow and Starlight Xpress MX916 CCD. Mike tried exposure times of ~1/100s to register Saturn but this resulted in a lot of overexposed lunar images. By processing the images so that both Saturn and the lunar limb were visible it was apparent that Saturn passed behind the illuminated central peak of the crater Cabeus shortly before disappearing.

Visit the society web site to see an animated sequence of these images by Mike, clearly showing the event.

More inside…

Society News (Roy Gooding)

1 Events for 2007

This event list will be updated through out the year

Meeting	Venue	Date
OASI Workshop RA and Dec. Celestial Co-ordinates Paddy O' Sullivan	Nacton Village Hall	Wednesday 4th April 19:45
BAA Winchester Weekend	Details in BAA Journal	April 7th & 29th
Lecture Meeting Dr. Allan Chapman	Methodist Church Hall Black Horse Lane	Friday 4th May 20:00
NSC Leicester Exhibition Meeting	National Space Centre Leicester	30th June
Summer Barbecue	This event may be held at Orwell Park School	To be decided
FAS Convention	Birmingham	October
Autumn Workshop	To be planned	To be planned
Lecture Meeting Dr. David Whitehouse	Orwell Park School	Friday 16th November
Christmas Meal	To be planned	Wednesday 12th

2 Welcome to New Members

Laurence Dalziel

3 Access into the School Grounds and Observatory Tower

Please use the third gate into the school grounds, this is the gate behind the Gym. If the Black door entrance at the base of the observatory tower is locked, you will have to phone someone in the observatory to let you in. My mobile number is [redacted]. (Roy Gooding) alternatively the Observatory mobile is [redacted] during meeting hours.

4 Lecture Meeting Venue

Our town lecture venue is now at the Methodist Church, in Blackhorse Lane. The church has a car park can accommodate about 30 cars, in Black Horse Lane Alternatively there is a Park & Display car park at the top of Black Horse Lane, next too the Town Council Offices. This is about 100 yards form the church. Black Horse Lane has only one entrance, which is from Elm Street. This is just past the Police Station, if you are arriving from Civic Drive. The church car park is on the right, just past the Black Horse pub.
Meeting starts at 20:00, doors open at 19:30

5 Observing Projects for 2007

Graze Occultation's

Date	Star	Track Time
Tuesday 2nd October	ZC797	01:34:12
Thursday 1st November	ZC1221	01:53:24
Sunday 30th December	μ Leo	03:04:37

Other Ocultatations

Pleiades	
Date	**Time**
6th August	23:30
27th October	23:30
21st December	21:00

Venus	
Date	**Time**
18th June	14:03

Meteor Watches

Shower	Maximum Date	Moon Age	Observing Date
Lyrids	April 22nd	5 days	Saturday 21st
η Aquarids	May 4th	18 days	Saturday 5th
Perseids	August 13th	27 days	Saturday 11th
Geminids	December 14th	5 days	Saturday 15th

6 Observing Projects for 2007 Lyrids Meteor Watch

The meeting will on Saturday 21st April from 20:30
The venue will be on top of the cliff, behind the Refreshment hut at the "Dip" end of Felixstowe.

Directions for those who do not know this part of Old Felixstowe

- From the Hamilton Road roundabout, take the turning into High Road East
- Once you are parallel with on top of the cliff, stop at the first car park on the right.
- This is situated behind the trees, just past the open area of grass, where Brackenbury Fort was once located.
- The meeting time 20:30
- The Moon will be 5 days old.

If you are interested please contact Roy Gooding, James Appleton or Martin Cook.
Weather conditions will be evaluated late afternoon.

Night Sky (April) **(Times GMT)**

The Moon

Full	Last Quarter	New	First Quarter
2nd	10th	17th	24th

Object	Date	2 Times		Mag.	Notes
		Rise	Set		
Sun	1	05:41	18:38		
	30	06:18	19:27		
Mercury	1	05:14	16:03	-0.5	Mercury will be close to the sun this month and difficult too see.
	30	04:37	19:07		
Venus	1	06:44	22:09	-4.0	Venus is remains well placed in the evening sky this month
	30	06:18	23:30		
Mars	1	04:33	14:12	1.0	Mars is the early morning twilight this month
	30	03:20	14:26		
Jupiter	1	00:47	08:41	-2.4	Jupiter is in Ophiuchus this month
	30	22:44	06:43		
Saturn	1	13:18	04:27	0.4	Saturn remains well placed for observing this moth, in Leo.
	30	11:23	02:32		
Uranus	1	05:06	16:08	5.7	Uranus can be seen in Aquarius this month.
	30	03:14	14:22		
Neptune	1	04:17	13:47	7.8	Neptune can be seen in Capricornus this month
	30	02:24	11:56		

Meteor Showers

Shower	Limits	Maximum	ZHR
Lyrids	April 19th to 25th	April 22nd	10
η Aquarids	April 24th to May 20th	May 4th	40
α Scorpids	April 20th to May 19th	April 27th & May 12th	5

Meteor source is the BAA Handbook

New History of Orwell Park Observatory comes to Light

For many years one of the reoccurring question visitors keep asking is "How was the iron casting, that the Tomline telescope is mounted on, raised over 70 feet into the air". Our usual answer is that the Victorian's were very accomplished engineers so lifting 2 ton castings to a height of 70 feet would present no problem for them. It was done by rope and pulley with either man or horse power used to rise the castings. New evidence has recently been discovered that gives a completely different slant to the endeavour. We know who designed the observatory, the observatory architects and the telescope builders, but up to now not the building contractors. The building contractors were Gordon Heath and sons.

The innovation they employed was to build a helical ramp round the outside of the observatory tower. The castings were then transported up the ramp on rollers, Egyptian Pyramid block fashion. This discovery initially caused quite a stir among members of astonishment. However George Tomline failed to realise its potential of creating the first theme park in the country. By the time the observatory water powered lift had been installed the ramp had been dismantled.

The ramifications of this discovery have presented use with a unique opportunity to solve many of our present society problems. An external ramp would give us access to the observatory with out entering the School. It would also and double up as a quick fire escape. The most innovative use would be to use it as money making enterprise. Visitors would be charged to slide down the ramp on doormats. The ramp will also assist us when applying for any future grants, as any one who is unable to ascend the observatory stairs can access the observatory via the new ramp

After extensive research it was discovered that Gordon Heath and Sons are still trading. As would be expected after 133 years they are not trading under the same name, in 1901 they merged with Bennett Robinson. They are trading under the name of Gordon Heath & Bennett Robinson Engineer Consultants. Gordon Heath & Bennett Robinson are now world renown for innovative design of intractable engineer problems. Once they were told about the historical connection they had to Orwell Park Observatory, they agreed to give their services free.

The new external ramp is should be completed by the first Sunday in April

OCCULTATIONS DURING APRIL

The table lists stellar occultations which occur during the month under favourable circumstances. The data relates to Orwell Park Observatory, but will be similar at nearby locations.

Date	UT	D R	Lunar Phase	Sun Alt (d)	Star Alt (d)	Mag	Star
22 Apr	23:39:02	D	0.36+	-26	15	7.1	49 Gem
26 Apr	21:47:20	D	0.75+	-19	43	3.8	Rho Leo
	22:56:27	R		-23	36		
26 Apr	23:49:28	D	0.76+	-24	28	5.7	49 Leo

James Appleton

OASI PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE

'That Clubbable Passion; the Amateur Astronomical Society'

In our 40th Anniversary year, OASI members and their guests are cordially invited to attend the 3rd Presidential Lecture to be presented to the society by

Professor Allan Chapman

of Wadham College, Oxford

At

The Methodist Halls

Blackhorse Lane

Ipswich

Friday 4th May 7.45 pm for 8pm

Light Refreshments will be available

OASI Observations Of Lunar Occultation Of Saturn, 02 March 2007

On 02 March 2007, the Moon occulted Saturn. Table 1 summarises predicted circumstances of the event for Orwell Park Observatory (times refer to the centre of the planetary disk).

Lunar phase	97%, waxing
Libration	4.3° lat, -2.2° lon
PA of lunar axis	17.1°
Disappearance	02:38:56 UT, PA 193°, CA 10° from S cusp on dark limb
Reappearance	02:58:49 UT, PA 229°, CA 26° from S cusp on bright limb

Table 1. Predicted circumstances of occultation for Orwell Park Observatory.

The predictions indicated that Saturn would disappear behind the lunar limb approximately 4°W of the S Pole, in the crater Cabeus.

The relatively short duration of the occultation and the southern limb aspect promised a view of Saturn appearing to slide behind visible features on the lunar limb at a glancing angle. (Indeed, from further west in the UK the phenomenon was visible as a grazing occultation.) This encouraged several members of OASI to attempt observations, as below.

James Appleton Observing From East Ipswich

I observed the lunar occultation of Saturn using a Meade 250mm SCT with 18mm eyepiece. The sky was a little hazy, but reasonably transparent - the magnitude 4.0 Eta Corvi (at an altitude of only 20°) was easily visible to the naked eye despite the almost full Moon. At first it took a few seconds to locate Saturn by naked eye against the glare from the Moon.

02:00 UT Set up and aligned telescope. In the telescope, Saturn was visible along with Titan and a slightly fainter field star closer to the Moon. I thought I glimpsed a faint moon of Saturn close to the following ring ansa, but was unsure - later investigations with the planetarium program Redshift 5 indicated that this may have been Mimas. Glare from the Moon was a problem, although by experimenting with

the amount of the lunar disk in the field of view and the orientation of the eye in relation to the eyepiece, it was possible to minimise problems.

02:30 UT By this time the temperature of the telescope had fallen close to ambient, and definition was much improved. The Cassini division in the rings and a band on Saturn's surface were easily visible. Saturn appeared much closer to the Moon and I could not see Titan due to glare from the Moon. The colour contrast between Saturn and the Moon was most pronounced: the Moon appeared dazzlingly white, whereas Saturn in contrast appeared dusky and pale.

Ingress Predictions indicated that first contact would be against the dark limb (only 10° from the bright cusp). However, in practice undulations on the terminator meant that first contact occurred against an illuminated limb. In the eyepiece, the planet appeared to move from East to West along the limb, behind bright and dark features, before finally disappearing (see figure 1).

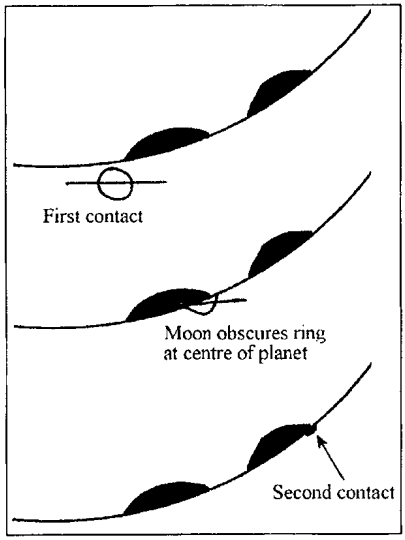


Figure 1. Sketch made at the eyepiece (corrected to give true naked-eye orientation). Shows the movement of Saturn from W to E along the lunar limb during the disappearance event.

Table 2 lists estimated times of events, using a stopwatch set to the speaking clock.

Event	Estimated Time (UT)
First contact	02:37:46
Centre of ring (in front of planetary disk) appears to touch Moon	02:37:57
Second contact	02:40:09
First ring ansa reappears from behind Moon. (Did not notice until several seconds after initial reappearance.)	02:57:04
Reappearance from behind Moon of point on Saturn's limb where ring segment passing in front of disk meets limb	02:58:11
Fourth contact	02:59:50
Second ring ansa reappears from behind Moon	03:00:35

Table 2. Estimates of event times.

I also took some photographs, using a Minolta Dynax 500 Si camera in afocal mode with 200 ASA print film, using a range of exposure times from 0.5 to 2.0 seconds. Figures 2 and 3 (scanned from negatives) show some of the more successful results.

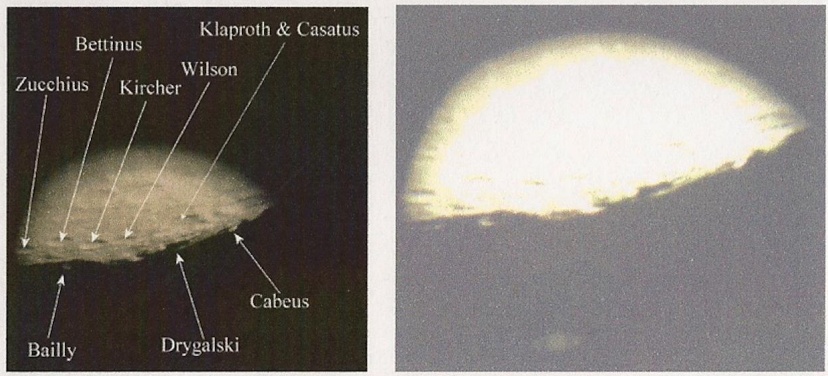


Figure 2. Lunar topography in region of disappearance event at 02:25UT. Raw image (marked up with crater names) on LHS; brightness boosted to show Saturn on RHS.

Figure 3. Saturn shortly after reappearance from behind the Moon, circa 03:05 UT.

Martin Cook Observing From East Ipswich

Set alarm for 02:25 UT and started setting up 250mm Dobsonian at 02:35. Moon and Saturn were easy to find. Titan was the only moon of Saturn visible and the planet itself looked rather washed out/low contrast due to the glare of the Full Moon. I managed to record the event times detailed in table 3. By the time of reappearance I was cold and tired through driving the telescope manually.

Event	Estimated Time (UT)
First contact	02:37:49
Titan occulted shortly before second contact, but failed to make timing due to need to adjust telescope	-
Second contact	02:39:57
Third contact	02:57:22
Fourth contact	03:00:54

Table 3. Estimates of event times.

Mike Harlow Observing From Newbourne

Observed the occultation successfully. Acquired some images using a 34cm F/4.0 Newtonian with 2x Barlow and Starlight Xpress MX916 CCD. Exposure times of ~1/100s used to register Saturn but this resulted in a very overexposed lunar image (figure 4).

By processing the images so that Saturn and lunar details were visible together and the lunar limb was not greatly overexposed, it became apparent that Saturn disappeared behind the crater Cabeus, just East of its bright central peak (figure 5).

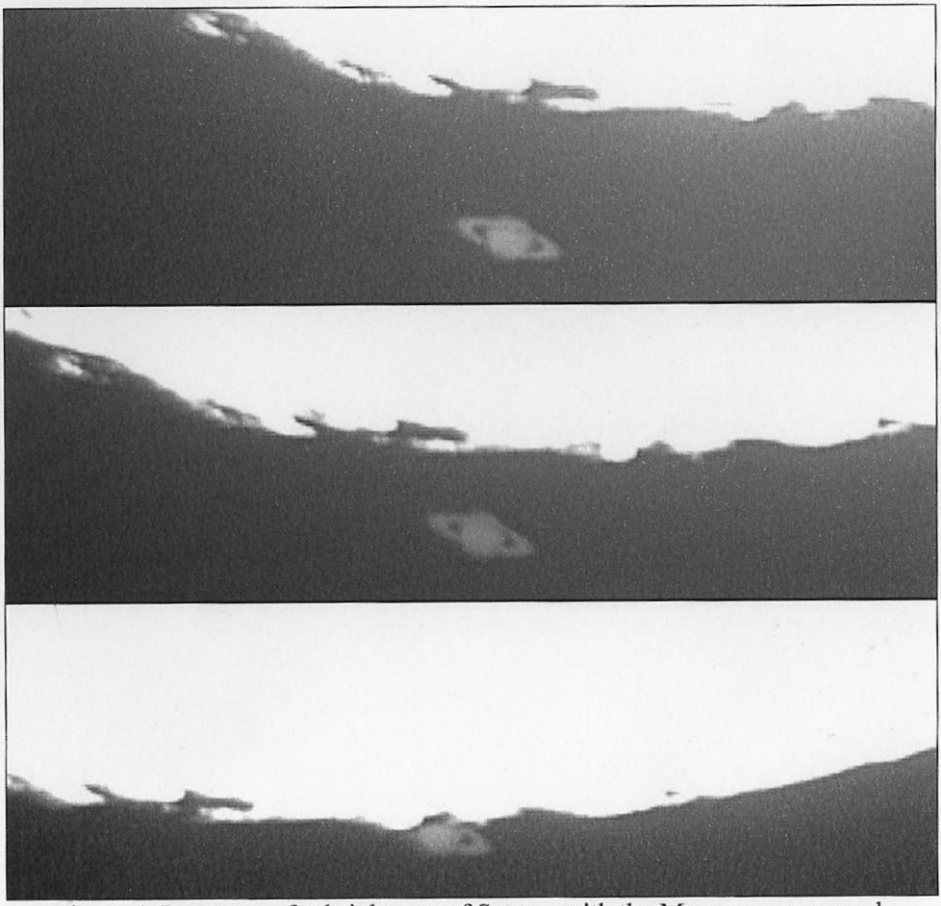


Figure 4. Images set for brightness of Saturn, with the Moon over-exposed.

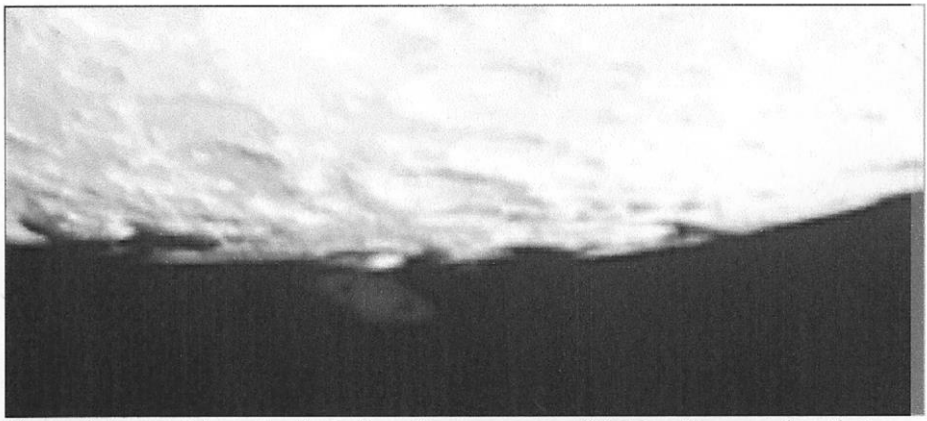


Figure 5. Image taken shortly before disappearance of Saturn. Processed so that Saturn is visible together with details on the lunar surface.

Ted Sampson Observing From Offton

Enjoyed very good views of the event. Set up 23:00 UT my Meade LX 50 (200mm Schmidt-Cassegrain) and 8x42 binoculars on a stand. Looked good. Still good at midnight. Went to bed for two hours.

Resumed observations at 02:00 UT. View still good, but signs of dew on objective of LX 50 despite dew cap. Observed initial contact at 02:38:18 UT. Alas dew then took over, and although the Moon was visible, Saturn's reappearance was not! The binoculars however, which I had covered with a cloth for the two hours during which I was in bed, showed Saturn when several arcsec clear of the lunar limb. I regretted not covering the LX 50 similarly.

All in all a good session!

James Appleton
13 March 2007

Observing Project:
Lunar Eclipse 3rd March 2007

Edited by Paul Whiting

The idea for this observation project came from Fred Espenak's Eclipse page. He describes the Danjon Scale of Lunar Eclipse Brightness, as follows:

Danjon Scale of Lunar Eclipse Brightness

"The Moon's appearance during a total lunar eclipse can vary enormously from one eclipse to the next. Obviously, the geometry of the Moon's path through the umbra plays an important role. Not as apparent is the effect that Earth's atmosphere has on total eclipses. Although the physical mass of Earth blocks all direct sunlight from the umbra, the planet's atmosphere refracts some of the Sun's rays into the shadow. Earth's atmosphere contains varying amounts of water (clouds, mist, precipitation) and solid particles (meteoric dust, organic debris, volcanic ash). This material significantly filters and attenuates the sunlight before it is refracted into the umbra. For instance, large or frequent volcanic eruptions dumping huge quantities of ash into the atmosphere are often followed by very dark, red eclipses for several years. Extensive cloud cover along Earth's limb also tends to darken the eclipse by blocking sunlight.

"The French astronomer André-Louis Danjon proposed a useful five-point scale for evaluating the visual appearance and brightness of the Moon during total lunar eclipses. L values for various luminosities are defined as follows:

L=0 Very dark eclipse. (Moon almost invisible, especially at mid-totality)
L=1 Dark eclipse, grey or brownish in coloration. (details distinguishable only with difficulty)
L=2 Deep red or rust-coloured eclipse. (very dark central shadow, while outer umbra is relatively bright)
L=3 Brick-red eclipse. (umbral shadow usually has a bright or yellow rim)
L=4 Very bright copper-red or orange eclipse. (umbral shadow has a bluish, very bright rim)

"The assignment of an L value to lunar eclipses is best done with the naked eye, binoculars, or a small telescope near the time of mid-totality. It's also useful to examine the Moon's appearance just after the beginning and just before the end of totality. The Moon is then near the edge of the shadow, providing an opportunity to assign an L value to the outer umbra. In making any evaluations, the instrumentation used and the time should both be recorded. Also note any variations in colour and brightness in different parts of the umbra, as well as the apparent sharpness of the shadow's edge. Pay attention to the visibility of lunar features within the umbra. Notes and sketches made during the eclipse are often invaluable in recalling important details, events, and impressions. "

[http://sunearth.gsfc.nasa.gov/eclipse/OH/OH2007.html]

The following observations were made:

From James Appleton:

Here's my observing report and attempt at estimating the depth of the eclipse on the Danjon scale.

Observed by naked eye from my home in East Ipswich. Sky reasonably transparent, very still.

Total lunar eclipse - predicted umbral contact times: U2 @ 22:44 and U3 @ 23:58 UT.

22:05 Moon approx. 40% in umbral shadow, deep brownish red colour.
23:05 Moon in full shadow, dark brownish red. Only a small segment ~10% at N pole a slightly brighter tinge.
23:30 Just past mid-eclipse. A small segment ~15% at the Oceanus Procellarum limb a slightly brighter tinge.
00:05 A small segment ~5% at the Oceanus Procellarum limb a noticeably brighter yellow/white colour.
01:00 Only circa 10% of the limb, on the Mare Crisium side, still a dark colour. The remainder of the disk bright yellow/white.

The effects of irradiation were very noticeable during the eclipse. Irradiation is the phenomenon whereby a bright object, e.g. the lunar limb, tends to encroach upon a dark background to an extent that is proportional to the difference in intensity. It is a physiological effect caused by the spreading of excitation from the retinal area stimulated by the brighter object. During the central portion of the eclipse, the Moon appeared noticeably smaller than usual. Conversely, during the umbral partial egress phase, the bright portion of the limb appeared to bulge out beyond the circumference defined by the eclipsed portion of the Moon.

Estimated eclipse was L=1 on Danjon scale (dark eclipse, grey or brownish in colouration).

From Pete Richards:

In the past I've seen a lunar eclipse which corresponds to the description given for Danjon L0 (i.e. very dark) and another which was

a reasonable L4 (bright coppery red/ orangey). I don't think this one was neither of those but I couldn't match the appearance to any of the descriptions given in the TA circular Mike passed on.
It was medium brightness with a slight reddish hue and a bright edge to the umbral shadow.

From Eric Sims:

I didn't watch the entire eclipse but what I did see was rather disappointing. The last eclipse I watched was I think the one before last which was very red. This time I have to agree with James and say that on the Danjon scale it was rather dull in colour giving it a reading of about L=1. This was as seen from my back garden on both occasions.

From Paul Whiting:

Observed naked eye from Northampton. Sky very transparent and still. Observation split between north and south lunar disk. All times UTC.

22:50 (early eclipse)	North L=2	South L=1
23:21 (mid eclipse)	North L=1	South L=1
23:55 (late eclipse)	North L=2	South L=2

I also hope to perform the same observation on the next total lunar eclipse in August from Australia. It will be interesting to see any difference that may be caused by viewing from different hemispheres.

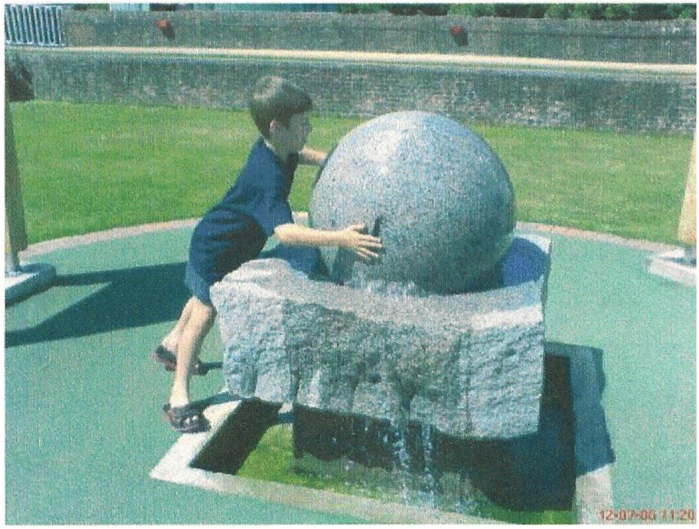
A VISIT TO HERSTMONCEUX

Herst = Saxon word for 'clearing in the woods'
Monceux = from the de Monceux family who lived there in the 12th century

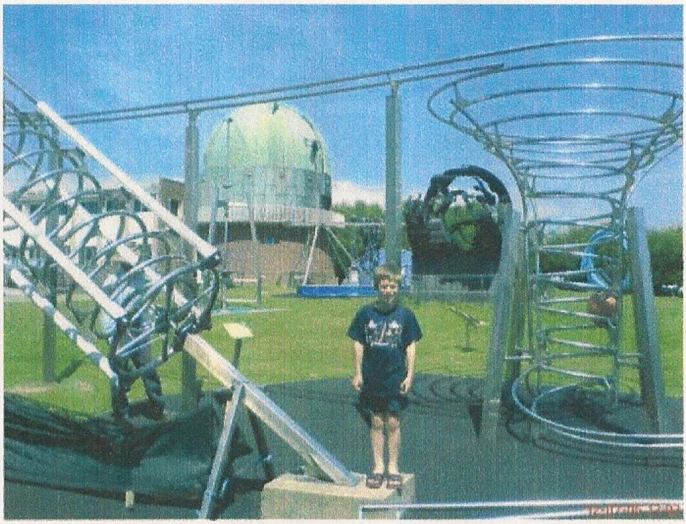
Inspired by the mention of an OASI trip to Herstmonceux - subsequently cancelled because of lack of interest – husband Howard, eight year old son Lindsay and I decided to do it alone, so in early July 2006 we motored down for a midweek visit.

It was a glorious sweltering day, and upon arrival we were greeted at the entrance by the huge mirror from the 98" Isaac Newton Telescope, damaged during removal, and now an impressive focal point for visitors.

Lindsay found the large granite ball floating in water very attractive, and took pains to ensure it was fully coated with water which, of course, evaporated almost immediately!



As we were there just before the children broke up for the summer holidays, the array of child-oriented entertainment and activities was somewhat more limited than had we gone a couple of weeks later: but so were the crowds! A worthy sacrifice.



Be that as it may, there was still lots of things for Lindsay to do: a copper globe of the world which when viewed just 90' to the left looked like Albert Einstein sticking his tongue out! Lots of activities involving balls and gravity, a solar system quiz and hunt, plus bridge building and learning the importance of keystones, an Archimedes screw, speaker tubes, sound dishes, etc.

Inside was a whole new world of more cerebrally-related challenges, which alone occupied in excess of two hours of our time. Some were well known, such as the tower of Hanoi (just five, rather than much more difficult eight, pieces, and yes, we managed it with alacrity), others more obscure like testing your knowledge of time by counting to ten seconds and then pressing a button to see how long had really elapsed, plus a whole section on geology, workings of the human body, the earth, and so much more.

Added to that, we were able to go inside the buildings housing two of the half dozen Equatorial Group of Telescopes (EGT) on a guided tour.

Quite why the Royal Greenwich Observatory (RGO) was moved to a site such as Herstmonceux – which is practically at sea level

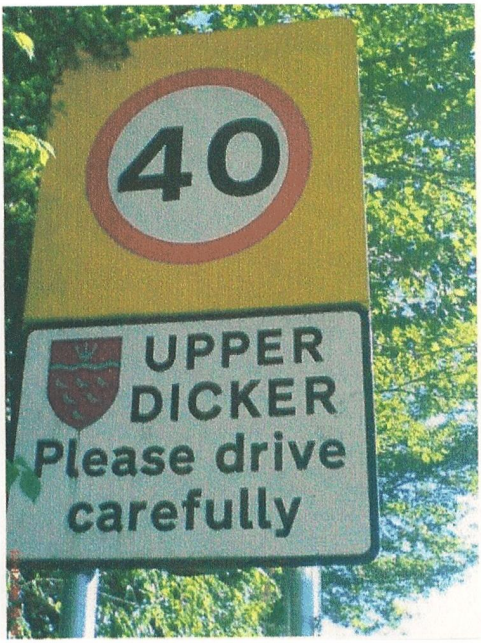
– is a mystery, as most observatories (Orwell Park being a notable exception!) are on top of hills or mountains to optimise visibility. However, the decision to site the RGO at Herstmonceux was taken in 1948, when London observing became too polluted in all senses of the word, and in a series of steps became fully up and running in 1957. The Greenwich time pips were generated at Herstmonceux in the days before the BBC were able to create their own.

The six domes housing the EGT (although one was never used) were designed to blend in with the surrounding trees and fields by virtue of the weathering on their copper cladding. Housing the Thompson 26" Refractor, the Thompson 30" Reflector, the Yapp 36" Reflector, The Astrograph 13" Refractor, The Great Equatorial 28" Refractor and the intended but never implemented Schmidt Camera, they make an impressive spectacle when viewed when approaching by road.

The Isaac Newton Telescope, a huge 98" beast, was added in 1967, but due to the demand for higher observatories and the increasing ease of travel, the decision was taken to move it to La Palma in the Canary Islands, where it has resided since 1984.

The RGO moved to Cambridge in 1990 but was even shorter lived than at Hersmtonceux, as it closed on October 1998, more than 300 years after Charles II founded it in 1675.

Upon returning to our Travelodge at Hellingly in the late afternoon, I was rather taken by having dinner at the intriguingly named village of Upper Dicker. Howard, though, was keen to eat more local so he could have a few beers!



The hotel recommended the pub 'just across the road', the road in question being the horrendously busy A22 which took at least 5 minutes to cross each way. Fortunately the Potters Arms turned out to be less than appetising as an eatery, the stench of smoke hitting us as soon as we walked in. They were not doing food 'until later' anyway, so we walked back to the hotel, got in the car and drove down the road to Upper Dicker.

Passing a rather tired looking pub, the Plough, we found ourselves in Lower Dicker, and then The Dicker, at which point the road looked decidedly unpromising. Back at the Plough, we were delighted with the ambience inside, and asked if they could do children's meals (not on the menu). Yes, they could, whatever we liked. Oh – and did we wish to sit in or out?

Still a beautiful warm summer evening, we opted for alfresco dining, and were told we would find 'cutlery, condiments and serviettes beneath the willow tree'! Sure enough they were, and

we dined on such diverse food as a fry up, seafood, and a Thai curry! Desserts were excellent as well, not to mention the beer, which was one of the best pints of Shepherd Neame I have tasted.

The next day, Lindsay also liking trains, we visited the Bluebell Railway at Sheffield Park. We rode the entire line to Kingscote return, and were delighted to observe that Sheffield Park passed through the Greenwich Meridian longitude line, tying in nicely with our astronomical weekend. We motored home just after lunch, reflecting on an excellent couple of days.

T. Hammond

OASI Committee Contacts & Responsibities

Kenneth J. Goward FRAS	**Chairman**	☎	Press & Publicity with Secretary.
Roy Gooding	**Secretary**	☎	**MAIN POINT OF SOCIETY CONTACT** Press Publicity with Chairman. Observatory Decoration. Visits by potential new members.
Mike Harlow	**Treasurer**	☎	Finance. Supervision of Grant Applications.
James Appleton	Committee	☎	Committee Meeting Minutes. Web Site.
Martin Cook	Committee	☎	Membership. Tomline Refractor Maintenance.
Neil Morley	Committee	☎	Equipment Curator.
Peter Richards	Committee	☎	Lecture Meetings. School Lighting liaison. Email Distribution Lists.
Eric Sims	Committee	☎	Newsletter.
Mike Whybray	Committee	☎	Librarian & Workshops.
Paul Whiting FRAS	Committee	☎	Visits by outside groups.
Bill Barton FRAS	Committee	☎	Safety & Security.

Diary for April

Monday **23rd & 30th** **FROM 8.30PM**	**SMALL TELESCOPES OBSERVING NIGHTS** (STONS) **Target: Observing and imaging the lunar surface** ☎ Paddy O'Sullivan
Wednesday **4th at 7.45PM** **Nacton Village Hall**	**ASTRONOMY WORKSHOP** **Discovering RA and Dec** – *the whys and wherefo* *Right Ascension and Declination, which we use to give* *The position of celestial objects.* Presented by Paddy O'Sullivan ☎ Mike Whybray
Wednesday **4th 11th 18th & 25th** **FROM 8PM**	**OBSERVATORY CLUB NIGHTS** ☎Martin Cook (mobile) ☎Roy Gooding (mobile)

Society Primary Contacts

Chairman: Kenneth J. Goward FRAS ☎ (daytime & evenings)
Secretary: Roy Gooding ☎ (daytime) (evenings)
E-Mail queries Ipswich@ast.cam.ac.uk

Society Trustees

Mr Roy Adams Mr David Brown Mr David Payne

Society Honorary President

Professor Allan Chapman D.Phil MA FRAS

Observatory Telephone Number

Meeting nights only

NB
OASI has a **members' email distribution list**. The list is used to send reminders about society events and astronomical and society 'news flashes'. It's also a great way for members to report observations or send anything of interest to other OASI members.

If you are an OASI member, and you'd like to join, send an email to the society email address **ipswich@ast.cam.ac.uk** and please include your first name and surname, as given on your membership application form or membership card, in the message.