



the Skyscraper

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AMATEUR ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF RHODE ISLAND * 47 PEEPTOAD ROAD * NORTH SCITUATE, RHODE ISLAND 02857 * WWW.THESKYSCRAPERS.ORG

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Friday, February 1, 7:00pm at Brown University: Barus & Holley, Room 168

Imaging Saturn by Conrad Cardano

Photographing a planet is by far the hardest thing to do with film (remember film?). With CMOS cameras and software, you can easily get a great image of Saturn (plus Jupiter and Venus). Conrad will demonstrate how he did this with a 6" reflector plus a 2.5x barlow, Firecapture imaging acquisition software, AutoStakkert for stacking video frames and AstroArt for combing RGB images.

Conrad has been an amateur astronomer for almost 50 years and a Skyscrapers member for 30 years. As a boy growing up in Maryland, he had a roll-off roof observatory for his 6" reflector. He studied astronomy and physics at the University of Maryland in the 1970's, but became a computer programmer for the State of Rhode Island. Over the last ten years, he has gone way past the casual observing with his telescope and concentrated on areas like stellar spectroscopy with cameras and telescopes, solar observing with a Lunt Hydrogen-Alpha scope and CCD imaging.



Phases of the Moon

- New Moon**
February 4 21:04
- First Quarter Moon**
February 12 22:26
- Full Snow Moon**
February 19 15:54
- Last Quarter Moon**
February 26 11:28



Seagrave Memorial Observatory Open Nights

Saturdays st 7:00 pm
weather & conditions permitting



Lunar eclipse photo by Tracy Prell. See more on page 9.

Skyscrapers Food Basket

Skyscrapers has now started a food donation program! Just simply bring a caned good or two each time you visit the meeting hall or observatory; place it in the Food Donation box in the hall and they will be donated to our local food bank on a monthly basis.



<https://smile.amazon.com/ch/05-0382371>

Skyscrapers Library Borrowing Procedure

The catalog of available items to borrow is available at <http://www.theskyscrapers.org/library-procedures>, as well as in the meeting hall in proximity to the bookcases.

To borrow an item a member can: 1) review the list online before coming to a meeting 2) review a hard copy of the list on a meeting night.

Once a member chooses an item they can ask **Dave Huestis** or **Weston Ambrose** to retrieve it from the bookcase. The member will then sign the item out. This check out procedure will occur only between 7:00pm and 7:30pm on monthly meeting nights held at Seagrave.

Borrowed items should be returned at the next meeting unless other arrangements are made.



The Skyscraper is published monthly by Skyscrapers, Inc. Meetings are held monthly, usually on the first or second Friday or Saturday of the month. Seagrave Memorial Observatory is open every Saturday night, weather permitting.

Directions

Directions to Seagrave Memorial Observatory are located on the back page of this newsletter.

Submissions

Submissions to *The Skyscraper* are always welcome. Please submit items for the newsletter no later than **February 15** to Jim Hendrickson, 1 Sunflower Circle, North Providence, RI 02911 or e-mail to jim@distantgalaxy.com.

E-mail subscriptions

To receive *The Skyscraper* by e-mail, send e-mail with your name and address to jim@distantgalaxy.com. Note that you will no longer receive the newsletter by postal mail.

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Astronomical Highlights for 2019

by Dave Huestis

Last month's column focused on the Quadrantid meteor shower and the total lunar eclipse. Today I will preview some of the other astronomical highlights for 2019.

Believe it or not, Mars is still visible during early evening hours. Unfortunately, the Earth continues to pull away from Mars in our respective orbits. On February 1 the Earth-Mars distance will be about 142.7 million miles. Observing any telescopic detail on the Martian surface will require significant magnification. By the end of May, the distance between our two worlds will have increased to about 225.7 million miles. Even large telescopes will have difficulty revealing Mars' detail.

The first of three supermoons in 2019 occurred during the Full Moon that was eclipsed back on January 20-21. Two more supermoons follow. One on February 19 (the largest Full Moon of the year), and the second on March 20. While the Moon is closer to the Earth on these dates, and therefore appears slightly larger, most folks can't or won't be able to discern any difference. Only when they learn that the Moon is a significant percentage larger will they agree that it does look bigger. The power of suggestion certainly holds rule. (The smallest Full Moon occurs on October 13.)

If you've never gotten a glimpse of the planet Mercury, then the evening of February 27 presents you the best opportunity of the year. Well, with the exception of Mercury's transit of the Sun on November 11. More about that fantastic event a little later. Several other apparitions of Mercury occur during the year, both after sunset and before sunrise, but the February appearance will be much easier to detect. You'll require an unobstructed view of the western horizon. Look due west about ten degrees (an outstretched fist held at arm's length provides this measurement) above the sunset point. If you choose to focus on Mercury with a telescope you will notice that its phase will look like a waxing crescent Moon, just shy of a first quarter phase. The illuminated portion of the planet will be facing the horizon and the sunset point. Good luck.

While amateur astronomers will be ob-

servicing Jupiter and Saturn early in the year when these planets are in the sky between midnight and dawn, it won't be until mid-June that Jupiter will be more accessible during the open nights at the local observatories. Saturn will be more accessible during mid-July. If the weather cooperates during the scheduled public observing nights you can expect crowds of casual stargazers patiently waiting for good views through the beautiful instruments that are available.

Several times during 2019 the Moon will pass near or through the Beehive cluster of stars. This "swarm" of stars is located in the constellation of Cancer, which is just visible to the naked-eye in a dark sky. It covers an area roughly three Full Moons in diameter. Use a pair of binoculars to enhance your view of this beautiful sky scene. Each event will be special to observe since the Moon will appear in a variety of phases. Get an image if you can using a telephoto lens on your camera. Send to my email address that can be found on the Skyscrapers home page.

Here are the dates when the Moon/Beehive events are best observed between sunset and midnight: February 17, March 17, April 13 and May 10. These are the dates when the events occur between midnight and dawn: October 22 (best right after midnight); November 18 and December 15 (pre-dawn sky).

And most importantly, save the date of November 11 for another transit of Mercury. Since Mercury orbits between the Sun and the Earth, it infrequently passes in front of the solar disk due to the planet's orbital inclination to that of the Earth. The last such transit occurred on May 9, 2016 and was seen locally, though clouds hid Mercury's initial egress onto the solar disk. The next Mercury transit will be in November 2032 and will not be visible from our location. So, make an effort to view this 2019 special astronomical event.

While the transit is a fantastic event to observe, only experienced astronomers and knowledgeable stargazers equipped with special solar filters will be safely able to follow its progress. (I'm sure it will be broadcast on the web.) For those of you who can view the event safely, the transit will begin locally at 7:34:43 a.m. and end at 1:04:54 p.m. for a total of five hours, 30 minutes, and 11 seconds. Watch as Mercury passes very close to the center of the solar disk at 10:19:46 a.m. Further details will be provided in my November 2019 column.

In conclusion, please remember, weath-

er permitting, the local observatories remain open during the winter months to share beautiful views of the heavens. Snow or ice can force closures, so please check the respective websites for any cancellation notices and observing schedules before venturing out for a visit. Seagrave Memorial Observatory (<http://www.theskyscrapers.org>) in North Scituate is open every clear Saturday night. Ladd Observatory (<http://www.brown.edu/Departments/Physics/Ladd/>) in Providence is open every clear Tuesday night. The Margaret M. Jacoby Observatory at the CCRI Knight Campus in Warwick (<http://www.ccri.edu/physics/observatory.htm>) is open every clear Thursday night. Frosty Drew Observatory (<http://www.frostydrew.org/>) in Charlestown is open every clear Friday night.

Some of the topics highlighted in this column may be covered in depth as an event date approaches.

Please clip and save the following chart showing the observing prospects for the 2019 meteor showers. These displays of shooting stars only require your eyes, dark skies, and patience to enjoy.



Dave Huestis is Skyscrapers Historian and has been contributing monthly columns to local newspapers for nearly 40 years. See more at <http://theskyscrapers.org/dave-huestis>

Meteor Shower Prospects for 2019

Shower	Date & Moon Phase
Lyrids	April 22-23 Waning Gibbous
Eta Aquarids	May 5-6 Waxing Crescent
Delta Aquarids	July 27-29 Waning Crescent
Capricornids	July 29-30 Waning Crescent
Perseids	August 12-13 Waxing Gibbous (Full Moon on 15th)
Orionids	October 21-22 Last Quarter
Leonids	November 17-18 Waning Gibbous (Last Qtr on 19th)
Geminids	December 13-14 Full Moon on 12th



The Claggett Clockmakers of Newport

by Francine Jackson

Our hearts go out to the thousands of residents of Newport who, at the worst time of year, are without heat in their homes. It is hoped that by the time you are reading this, that the situation will be rectified.

In addition to homes, many businesses are also closed. Included in this is the beautiful Redwood Library & Athenaeum which is worthy of visiting any time of year, but right now, it is home to an amazing exhibit: close to three dozen grandfather clocks, many crafted by William Claggett (1694-1748), a young man who recognized Newport as a great place to be and to work. With his son-in-law James Wady joining his company, the Claggett name became one of the most admired clockmaker of this time, and their clocks were valued both for their beauty and their workmanship.

Each clock is beautifully encased in an exquisite and unique case. Many of the faces, in addition to showing time, also give the month and date, the day of the week, the phases of the Moon, and the time of

high tide. Also, with some, you can turn off the strikes, possibly a boon for a home with a young child. Today, many of these pieces of artwork still function, and belong to private families, and the Redwood Library has collected and set on display an unbelievable set of these grandfather clocks. Also, as was stated by the librarian, they are not set to all correspond to the exact time, as it would be a nightmare to listen to them all chiming simultaneously.

The Claggetts of Newport exhibit is very much worth taking a day trip to Newport, as you uncover one of the historic jewels of our state. The exhibit runs through April 21, 2019.



Francine Jackson is a NASA Solar System Ambassador, writes the weekly newsletter for Ladd Observatory and teaches astronomy at the Community College of Rhode Island. See more at <http://theskyscrapers.org/francine-jackson>



NASA Night Sky Notes:

Hexagon at Night, Quartet in the Morning

By David Prosper

The stars that make up the **Winter Hexagon** asterism are some of the brightest in the night sky and February evenings are a great time to enjoy their sparkly splendor. The Winter Hexagon is so large in size that the six stars that make up its points are also the brightest members of six different constellations, making the Hexagon a great starting point for learning the winter sky. Find the Hexagon by looking southeast after sunset and finding the bright red star that forms the “left shoulder” of the constellation Orion: **Betelgeuse**. You can think of Betelgeuse as the center of a large irregular clock, with the Winter Hexagon stars as the clock’s hour numbers. Move diagonally across Orion to spot its “right foot,” the bright star **Rigel**. Now move clockwise from Rigel to the brightest star in the night sky: **Sirius** in Canis Major. Continue ticking along clockwise to **Procyon** in Canis Minor and then towards Pollux, the brighter of the Gemini twins. Keep moving around the circuit to find **Capella** in Auriga, and

finish at orange **Aldebaran**, the “eye” of the V-shaped face of Taurus the Bull.

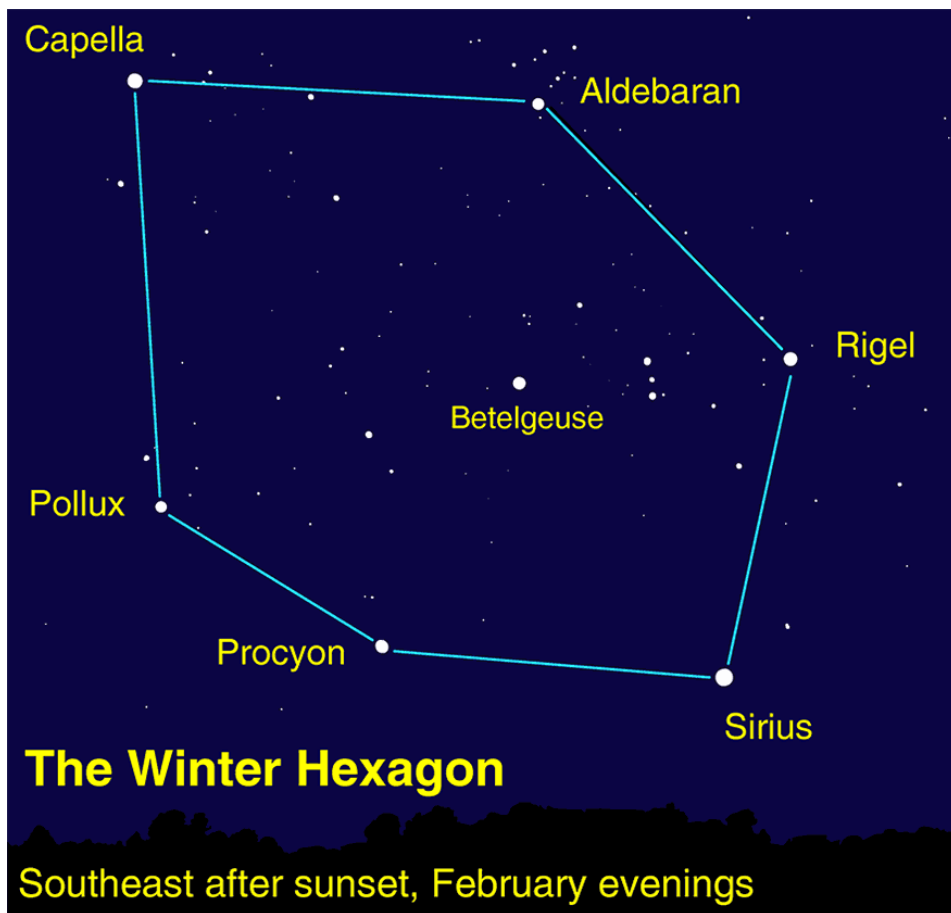
Two naked-eye planets are visible in the evening sky this month. As red **Mars** moves across Pisces, NASA’s InSight Mission is readying its suite of geological instruments designed to study the Martian interior. InSight and the rest of humanity’s robotic Martian emissaries will soon be joined by the Mars 2020 rover. The SUV-sized robot is slated to launch next year on a mission to study the possibility of past life on the red planet. A conjunction between Mars and **Uranus** on February 13 will be a treat for telescopic observers. Mars will pass a little over a degree away from Uranus and larger magnifications will allow comparisons between the small red disc of dusty Mars with the smaller and much more distant blue-green disc of ice giant Uranus.

Speedy **Mercury** has a good showing this month and makes its highest appearance in the evening on February 27; spot it above the western horizon at sunset. An

unobstructed western view and binoculars will greatly help in catching Mercury against the glow of evening twilight.

The morning planets put on quite a show in February. Look for the bright planets **Venus**, **Jupiter**, and **Saturn** above the eastern horizon all month, at times forming a neat lineup. A crescent **Moon** makes a stunning addition on the mornings of February 1-2, and again on the 28th. Watch over the course of the month as Venus travels from its position above Jupiter to below dimmer Saturn. Venus and Saturn will be in close conjunction on the 18th; see if you can fit both planets into the same telescopic field of view. A telescope reveals the brilliant thin crescent phase of Venus waxing into a wide gibbous phase as the planet passes around the other side of our Sun. The Night Sky Network has a simple activity that helps explain the nature of both Venus and Mercury’s phases at bit.ly/venusphases

You can catch up on all of NASA’s current and future missions at nasa.gov



The stars of the Winter Hexagon
Image created with help from Stellarium



This article is distributed by the NASA Night Sky Network, a coalition of hundreds of astronomy clubs across the US dedicated to astronomy outreach. Visit nightsky.jpl.nasa.gov to find local clubs, events, stargazing info and more.

Reflection Nebula in Orion

NGC 2175

by Glenn Chaple for LVAS

Magnitude: 6.8

Size: 40' X 30'

This month's Observer's Challenge, the Monkey Head Nebula, has an identity crisis where its NGC designation is concerned. Is it NGC 2174 as some star atlases and observer's guides note, or is it NGC 2175 as stated in others? The dual identities arose from the fact that the nebula surrounds an open star cluster. Which, cluster or nebula, is the real NGC 2175? I'll side with Stephen James O'Meara's assessment of the situation. He researched the NGC 2174/2175 dilemma and, in his guidebook *Hidden Treasures*, asserts that the latter is the correct designation.

NGC 2175 is nestled in the extreme northeast part of Orion, not far from its border with Gemini. Its location is shown on the accompanying Wikisky map, where it's identified as NGC 2174! O'Meara notes that NGC 2175 is better seen with binoculars than with large aperture scopes. If the latter is used, a nebula filter will help. Dark skies are a must.

While some sources ascribe the discovery of NGC 2175 to the Italian astronomer Giovanni Batista Hodierna in the middle of the 17th century, it was most likely discovered by the German astronomer Carl Christian Bruhns during a comet search around 1857. It lies at an approximate distance of 6400 light-years.

The purpose of the LVAS Observer's Challenge is to encourage the pursuit of visual observing. It is open to everyone that is interested, and if you are able to contribute notes, drawings, or photographs, the LVAS will be happy to include them in our monthly summary. If you would like to contribute material, submit your observing notes, sketches, and/or images to either Roger Ivester (rogerivester@me.com) or Fred Rayworth (queex@embarqmail.com). To find out more about the LVAS Observer's Challenge or access past reports, log on to



NASA (Wikisky)



Sky & Telescope

The Sun, Moon & Planets in February

This table contains the ephemeris of the objects in the Solar System for each Saturday night in February 2019. Times in Eastern Standard Time (UTC-5). Ephemeris times are for Seagrave Observatory (41.845N, 71.590W).

Object	Date	RA	Dec	Const	Mag	Size	Elong	Phase(%)	Dist(S)	Dist(E)	Rise	Transit	Set
Sun	2	21 01.2	-16 57.5	Cap	-26.8	1947.6	-	-	-	0.99	06:57	12:00	17:02
	9	21 29.4	-14 50.1	Cap	-26.8	1945.5	-	-	-	0.99	06:49	12:00	17:11
	16	21 56.9	-12 30.5	Cap	-26.8	1943.0	-	-	-	0.99	06:40	12:00	17:20
	23	22 23.8	-10 01.0	Aqr	-26.8	1940.1	-	-	-	0.99	06:30	11:59	17:29
Moon	2	18 48.2	-21 55.0	Sgr	-9.7	1760.5	31° W	7	-	-	05:32	10:19	15:06
	9	0 22.7	-3 12.6	Psc	-10.5	1794.9	45° E	15	-	-	09:20	15:31	21:50
	16	6 26.7	21 05.7	Gem	-12.5	1986.6	129° E	81	-	-	13:53	21:34	05:12
	23	13 26.4	-3 52.8	Vir	-12.6	1933.6	133° W	84	-	-	21:18	03:16	09:05
Mercury	2	21 12.0	-18 19.9	Cap	-1.1	4.8	3° E	100	0.41	1.39	07:16	12:12	17:09
	9	22 00.7	-13 59.6	Aqr	-1.1	5.1	8° E	97	0.37	1.32	07:20	12:34	17:48
	16	22 47.3	-8 38.4	Aqr	-1.0	5.6	13° E	87	0.33	1.21	07:18	12:52	18:27
	23	23 27.2	-2 58.4	Psc	-0.7	6.5	17° E	66	0.31	1.04	07:09	13:03	18:58
Venus	2	17 50.6	-20 53.6	Sgr	-4.1	19.3	45° W	63	0.72	0.88	04:06	08:49	13:33
	9	18 24.9	-21 11.5	Sgr	-4.1	18.2	44° W	65	0.72	0.93	04:14	08:56	13:38
	16	18 59.7	-21 02.2	Sgr	-4.0	17.3	43° W	68	0.72	0.98	04:20	09:03	13:47
	23	19 34.6	-20 24.7	Sgr	-4.0	16.5	42° W	70	0.72	1.03	04:25	09:11	13:57
Mars	2	1 19.3	8 41.5	Psc	0.9	6.1	69° E	89	1.49	1.54	09:42	16:16	22:52
	9	1 37.0	10 32.1	Psc	1.0	5.9	66° E	90	1.50	1.6	09:25	16:06	22:49
	16	1 54.9	12 18.4	Ari	1.1	5.7	64° E	90	1.51	1.66	09:08	15:57	22:46
	23	2 13.0	13 59.8	Ari	1.1	5.5	62° E	91	1.52	1.72	08:52	15:47	22:43
1 Ceres	2	16 06.6	-14 30.2	Sco	8.8	0.4	70° W	97	2.68	2.84	01:55	07:04	12:12
	9	16 15.3	-14 54.7	Sco	8.8	0.5	75° W	97	2.68	2.75	01:37	06:45	11:52
	16	16 23.3	-15 16.0	Oph	8.7	0.5	80° W	97	2.69	2.67	01:19	06:25	11:31
	23	16 30.6	-15 34.4	Oph	8.6	0.5	86° W	97	2.69	2.58	01:00	06:05	11:09
Jupiter	2	17 07.8	-22 16.3	Oph	-1.7	33.7	55° W	99	5.34	5.85	03:28	08:04	12:41
	9	17 12.8	-22 22.2	Oph	-1.8	34.2	61° W	99	5.34	5.75	03:05	07:42	12:18
	16	17 17.4	-22 27.1	Oph	-1.8	34.8	67° W	99	5.34	5.65	02:43	07:19	11:55
	23	17 21.6	-22 31.1	Oph	-1.9	35.5	73° W	99	5.33	5.54	02:20	06:55	11:31
Saturn	2	19 05.2	-22 08.2	Sgr	0.6	15.2	28° W	100	10.06	10.92	05:24	10:01	14:39
	9	19 08.4	-22 03.4	Sgr	0.6	15.2	34° W	100	10.06	10.86	04:59	09:37	14:15
	16	19 11.5	-21 58.6	Sgr	0.6	15.3	40° W	100	10.06	10.79	04:34	09:12	13:51
	23	19 14.3	-21 53.9	Sgr	0.6	15.5	47° W	100	10.06	10.71	04:09	08:48	13:26
Uranus	2	1 48.2	10 35.9	Ari	5.8	3.5	76° E	100	19.86	20.07	10:02	16:43	23:24
	9	1 48.8	10 39.8	Ari	5.8	3.5	69° E	100	19.86	20.19	09:35	16:16	22:57
	16	1 49.6	10 44.6	Ari	5.8	3.5	62° E	100	19.86	20.3	09:08	15:49	22:31
	23	1 50.6	10 50.0	Ari	5.8	3.5	55° E	100	19.86	20.4	08:41	15:23	22:04
Neptune	2	23 06.1	-6 48.7	Aqr	8.0	2.2	32° E	100	29.94	30.77	08:24	14:01	19:39
	9	23 07.0	-6 43.1	Aqr	8.0	2.2	25° E	100	29.94	30.83	07:57	13:35	19:13
	16	23 07.9	-6 37.2	Aqr	8.0	2.2	18° E	100	29.94	30.87	07:30	13:08	18:46
	23	23 08.9	-6 31.2	Aqr	8.0	2.2	12° E	100	29.94	30.91	07:03	12:42	18:20
Pluto	2	19 33.7	-21 50.6	Sgr	14.4	0.2	21° W	100	33.73	34.65	05:51	10:30	15:08
	9	19 34.7	-21 49.2	Sgr	14.4	0.2	28° W	100	33.74	34.61	05:24	10:03	14:42
	16	19 35.6	-21 47.8	Sgr	14.4	0.2	35° W	100	33.74	34.55	04:58	09:36	14:15
	23	19 36.4	-21 46.6	Sgr	14.4	0.2	42° W	100	33.75	34.48	04:31	09:10	13:48

The Shocking Story of Franklin Snow Huddy

by Richard Sanderson

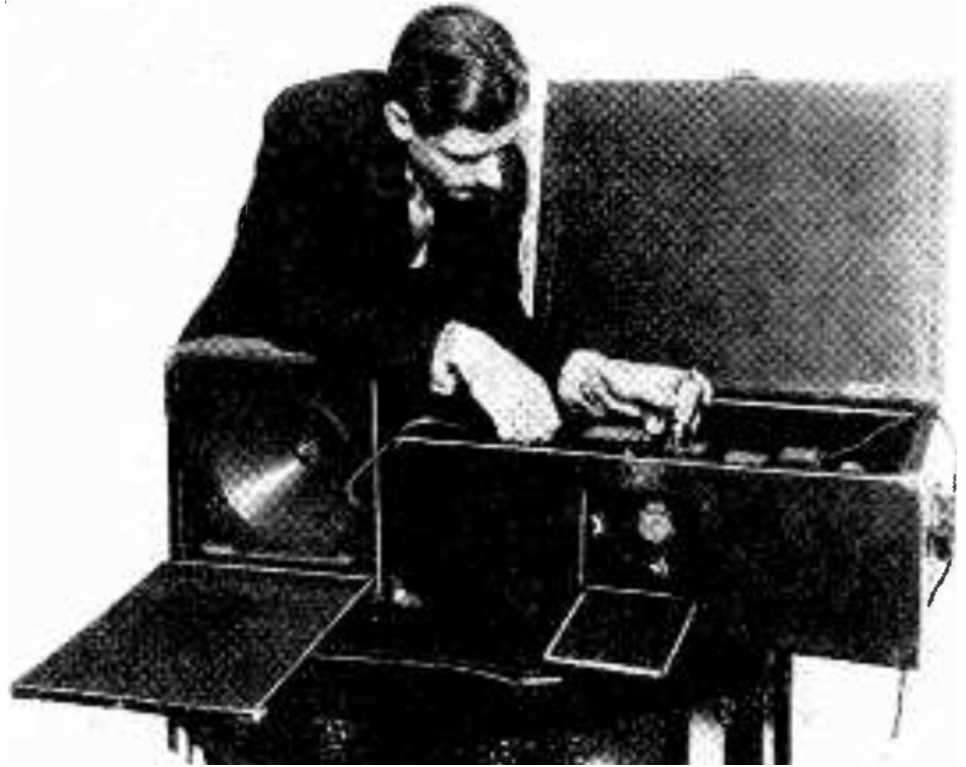
More than four decades ago, my interest in historical astronomy led to an insatiable passion for antique astronomy books. Many old books contain bookplates or names penned by previous owners. The Internet has enabled collectors to easily investigate the people who once owned the books in their libraries, which has become a bit of an obsession for me! All too often, this research quickly reaches a dead end, but occasionally a fascinating story emerges from the fog of time.

For many years, a 1957 book by Rudolf Thiel titled "And There Was Light: The Discovery of the Universe" has resided in my library. An old label indicates that it was sold by a book shop in Providence, RI. The volume isn't rare or valuable and I wasn't all that interested in it, but I kept it anyway. Recently, I decided to spend a few minutes checking out a name that was written inside the front cover 62 years ago: Dr. Franklin Snow Huddy. As the minutes turned to hours, my research trail led to *Skyscrapers*, the 1932 total solar eclipse and murder!

Franklin Snow Huddy, born in 1905, was a member of Brown University's Class of 1928. He operated one of the most powerful amateur short-wave radio stations in the world. It was based in Chepachet, RI, where his father owned a country estate on Absoloma Hill. Huddy worked as a research engineer at General Electric and was head of the science department at Nathan Bishop Junior High School in Providence. In 1938, he graduated from the Massachusetts College of Optometry in Boston.

Huddy joined the newly-created *Skyscrapers* group in 1932, eventually becoming one of the club's incorporators in 1936 and serving as president. One of his interests was meteor photography.

Huddy was part of the *Skyscrapers* contingent that witnessed the August 31, 1932 total solar eclipse from Sweden, Maine. They joined astronomer Charles Smiley, the Brown University professor who had founded the club. On eclipse day, Huddy performed a critically important service when he set up a short-wave radio receiver to pick up time signals from Washington, DC. "It was hoped to record very accurately the times of all four contacts and to improve our knowledge of the irregular outline of the moon's disc," noted Dr. Smi-

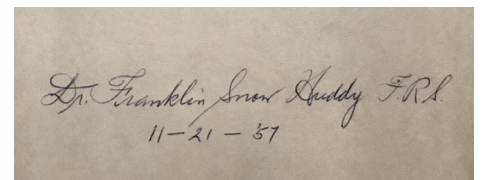


ley. Measuring irregularities in the moon's silhouette took on greater importance after inaccuracies had crept into astronomers' predictions for the previous New England total eclipse in 1925. As it turned out, Smiley's eclipse timings were only partly successful due to cloud interference.

In 1951, Dr. Huddy spent three months at a private hospital in Providence suffering from a "nervous ailment," after which he was granted a trial home visit. That visit ended in tragedy. According to the "North Adams Transcript," on November 29, 1951, Huddy calmly called and notified the police that he had just shot and killed his wife. He then took an overdose of sleeping pills. The dispatcher initially believed the call to be a hoax, but when detectives arrived at the scene, Huddy was waiting for them as his wife lay dead on the kitchen floor. Moments later, he collapsed and was taken to the hospital.

Huddy recovered and was indicted for murder, receiving a 15-year sentence followed by 20 years of probation. In 1966, Huddy was back in Superior Court seeking to be released from prison six months early. According to the "Lowell Sun," he pleaded no contest to a reduced charge of manslaughter after physicians testified that he was "psychotic and not responsible" at the

time of the shooting. The judge suspended the sentence on the condition that Huddy commit himself to a Vermont psychiatric hospital until the court permitted his release.



Inside my book, Franklin Snow Huddy wrote "11-21-'57" beneath his name, indicating that he received the volume while incarcerated. Perhaps he was permitted to have a small library, turning to his love of astronomy to mentally escape from his prison cell. Huddy died in 1972 and is buried at Swan Point Cemetery in Providence.

Richard Sanderson is a member of the Springfield (MA) Stars Club. See more at <http://theskyscrapers.org/richard-sanderson>



Wide-field views of the January 21 total lunar eclipse by Bob Horton (above) and Tracy Prell (below). Note The Beehive cluster, M44, to the left of the Moon.





The lunar eclipse began immediately after an ice storm and under unusually cold temperatures. Bob Horton captured moonlight shining through icy branches from Foster.



Steve Hubbard captured this lunar eclipse sequence.

A spectacular conjunction of Venus and Jupiter was seen in the morning sky on January 22 by Bob Horton.



Directions to Seagrave Memorial Observatory

From the Providence area:

Take Rt. 6 West to Interstate 295 in Johnston and proceed west on Rt. 6 to Scituate. In Scituate bear right off Rt. 6 onto Rt. 101. Turn right onto Rt. 116 North. Peeptoad Road is the first left off Rt. 116.

From Coventry/West Warwick area:

Take Rt. 116 North. Peeptoad Road is the first left after crossing Rt. 101.

From Southern Rhode Island:

Take Interstate 95 North. Exit onto Interstate 295 North in Warwick (left exit.) Exit to Rt. 6 West in Johnston. Bear right off Rt. 6 onto Rt. 101. Turn right on Rt. 116. Peeptoad Road is the first left off Rt. 116.

From Northern Rhode Island:

Take Rt. 116 South. Follow Rt. 116 thru Greenville. Turn left at Knight's Farm intersection (Rt. 116 turns left) and follow Rt. 116. Watch for Peeptoad Road on the right.

From Connecticut:

- Take Rt. 44 East to Greenville and turn right on Rt. 116 South. Turn left at Knight's Farm intersection (Rt. 116 turn left) and follow Rt. 116. Watch for Peeptoad Road on the right.
- or • Take Rt. 6 East toward Rhode Island; bear left on Rt. 101 East and continue to intersection with Rt. 116. Turn left; Peeptoad Road is the first left off Rt. 116.

From Massachusetts:

Take Interstate 295 South (off Interstate 95 in Attleboro). Exit onto Rt. 6 West in Johnston. Bear right off Rt. 6 onto Rt. 101. Turn right on Rt. 116. Peeptoad Road is the first left off Rt. 116.



47 Peeptoad Road
North Scituate, Rhode Island 02857