Name a Star™

Certificate of Registration

Be it known that Star Number Tycho 1065:1699 with the Celestial Address of
19 Hrs. 46 Min. 31 Sec. and Declination of '+12'° 53' 53"
Epoch 2000, in the constellation Aquila shall henceforth
be known by the name

Keepers of the Flame

**May Our Flame Keep Burning Brightly — Honoring The Past,
Embracing The Present, And Leaving A Legacy For The Future!**

Be it further known that this name shall be copyrighted and permanently
Recorded in the Star Record Book published by Name A Star,
With all rights and privileges attended thereto.
Twenty-second - Twenty-fourth of June, 2023

T S Vaughan

T. S. Vaughan – Registrar of Records

Dear Friend:

Welcome to Name a Star - The Original Star Naming Service Since 1978®

A star has been named for the individual listed on the enclosed certificate. This star name will be recorded in the Name a Star™ Record Book. We are pleased to provide you with information that identifies the address of your Star in the heavens.

Your Name a Star™ Portfolio includes the following:

- ★ *Your Certificate of Registration, suitable for framing showing the celestial address of the Star.*
- ★ *Your Name a Star™ Star Charts, which you can use to locate your star in the sky.*
- ★ *A Glossary of Astronomy and Mythology terms*
- ★ *Introduction To Skywatching*

At least 10% of all profits are donated to charity. Some of the charities that we have supported are: Bat Conservation International, The Alzheimer's Association, Special Olympics, The American Cancer Society, Chimps Inc. and The International Dark Sky Association.

You can view your star online!

The SKY-MAP.ORG website has a detailed star sky map that allows you to search for your star and you can use the celestial address (coordinates) from your Name a Star™ Certificate of Registration and the website will take you to a view of your star!

Sky-Map is not affiliated with Name a Star. Click on the Getting Started tab to learn how to use Sky-Map.

Having a Star named after oneself or a loved one is very memorable. We at Name a Star™ hope that such personalizing of the Heavens will accomplish more. We hope that it will inspire and encourage all of us to raise our eyes to the skies…with a little more interest…a little more wonder and curiosity…and a great desire to reverently learn more about the awesome universe in which we live.

Celestially Yours,

Tonya S. Vaughan
Registrar of Records
Keep Looking Up!

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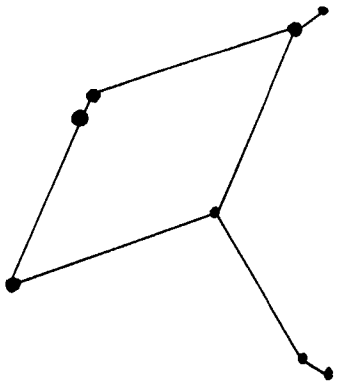
www.nameastar.com



Aquila
(Aql) The Eagle
(uh-KWI-luh)

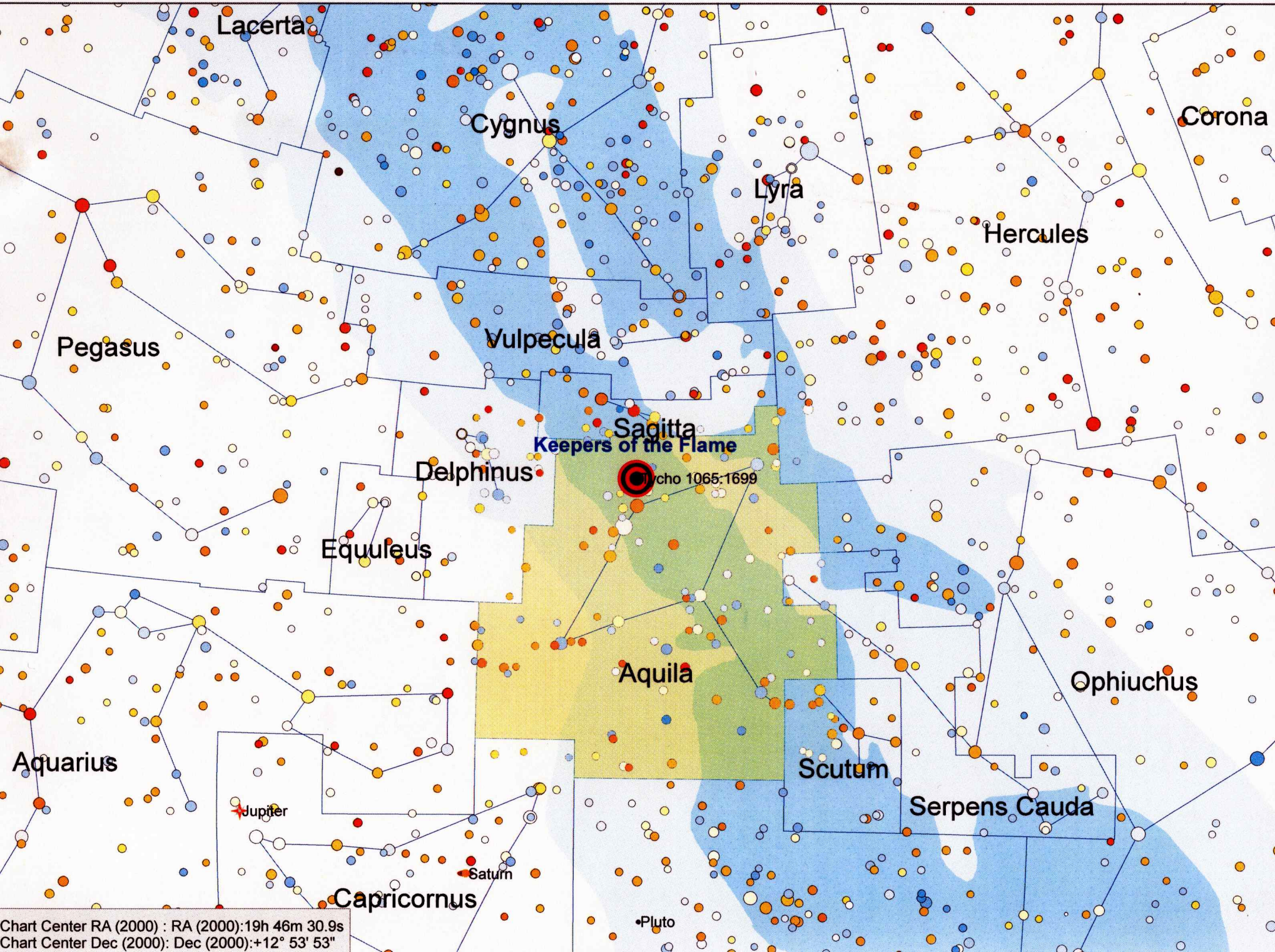
The constellation gets its name from the bird that belonged to the Greek god Zeus. Aquila brought the handsome mortal Ganymede to the sky to serve as his master's cup bearer. This constellation has been identified as a bird since around 1200 B.C. The brightest star in Aquila is Altair, which is one of the brightest stars in the sky and is prominent between Sagittarius and Cygnus.

Constellations

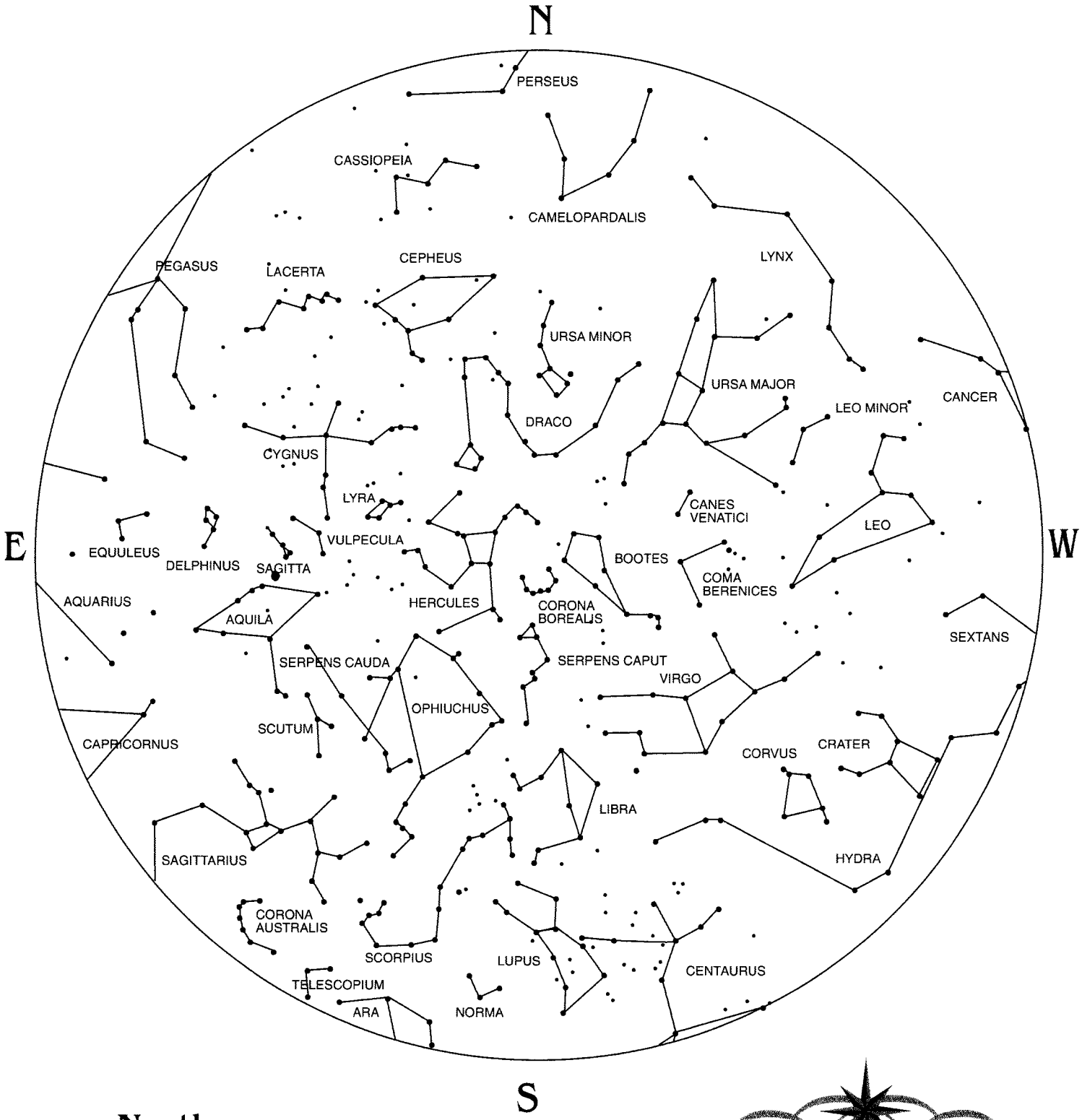
There are 88 recognized constellations that divide the night sky. Many of them date back at least 5000 years. The ancient Greeks named most of the constellations that we use today. Even though we use the Latin form of the Greek names, we often call the constellations by their translated names. For example, the constellation Ursa Major translates into the Great Bear, Leo is Lyon and Cygnus is The Swan.

Constellations were named after gods, heroes and other creatures from their mythology. Sometimes the star patterns do look like the figures they are meant to represent. Sometimes it takes a very good imagination to see the resemblance. Constellations include the clearly visible stars, which form the pattern, plus many others less bright stars, which have been cataloged but never named.

The Greeks recognized 48 constellations. Forty constellations were added later by the German astronomers Johann Bayer in 1603, Johann Hevelius in 1690, and the French astronomer Nicolas Lacaille in 1752.


Lacerta
Cygnus
Lyra
Corona
Hercules
Pegasus
Vulpecula
Sagitta
Keepers of the Flame
Tycho 1065:1699
Delphinus
Equuleus
Aquila
Ophiuchus
Aquarius
Scutum
Serpens Cauda
Jupiter
Saturn
Capricornus
Pluto
Chart Center RA (2000) : RA (2000):19h 46m 30.9s
Chart Center Dec (2000): Dec (2000):+12° 53' 53"

JUNE



Northern Hemisphere

Name a Star™

These constellation charts are for approximate location only. Please consult a star atlas for more detailed information.

Introduction to Skywatching

Enjoying the Night Sky

Remember to dress for the cool night air and find a comfortable place to sit or lie down. Under ideal conditions, thousands of stars can be seen with the naked eye. Binoculars and telescopes will allow you to see more stars and more details on the planets and the Moon.

What you see when you look up at the sky depends on the date and time, your location on earth, the condition of the atmosphere, and interference from manmade lights. Stargazing is best on a clear moonless night in a location away from city lights.

Your eyes adapt to the dark, so more stars will become visible after a several minutes of observing. To keep your eyes dark adapted, while viewing the constellation chart, use a flashlight with a red lens or tape some red cellophane over a normal flashlight.

The constellation chart, included with your Name a Star™ portfolio, is designed to be used at 9:00 PM on the 15th of the month from latitude 35°. Hold the constellation chart over your head with the "N" pointing north. At different latitudes, you will need to adjust your gaze north or south and at different times, you will need to adjust your gaze east or west. At different times of the year, you may find an adjustable planisphere or a star atlas helpful in identifying the location of your star.

As Earth orbits the Sun, it also turns on its axis. These combinations of motions makes things in the sky appear to move. The stars are so far away that they are relatively fixed in the sky. Since the Earth constantly moves, we use the relatively stationary background of the stars to map the sky.

The rotation of the Earth on its axis, once every 24 hours, makes the sun appear to move across the sky from east to west. At night this same rotation causes the stars to appear to move across the sky from east to west. The Earth is also revolving around the Sun once a year, which causes the Sun and the stars to come up at different time each day. This change is the reason that you need a different star chart each month. Sky and Telescope Magazine has a great star chart each month. The Earth's position relative to the stars keeps changing as the Earth revolves around the Sun. Not all stars are visible every night because some are below the horizon. Some stars are never visible from your location. What a great excuse to get out and travel.

An Ancient Tradition

The sky is full of planets, moons, stars, and deep sky objects. As you become familiar with these bodies in the night sky and their groupings, which we call constellations, you will begin to see how our understanding of the world is intimately involved with the bodies and movements that we observe in the sky.

Every civilization has stories about the stars and constellations. These stories often provide our closest link to ancient civilizations. In ancient times people imagined they could see figures in the night sky when lines were drawn between stars. Shapes of mythological heroes, creatures, and objects seemed to emerge, and the figures came to have their own legends and were even thought to influence events on earth.

Star Names

In 1930 astronomers worldwide agreed on the names (Latin) and boundaries of 88 constellations. Many of the constellation names date back to ancient civilizations such as Babylon, India, Greece, and Rome. The constellations can be identified by their brightest stars, which can be seen by the naked eye. Within the boundaries of the constellations are thousands of additional stars that can be seen with binoculars or telescopes, depending on their brightness.

Some of the brightest stars have names, such as Sirius, in the constellation Canis Major. Most stars simply have numbers and coordinates that identify their precise location. Now your star also has a name associated with its number, which has been recorded in the Name a Star Record Book.

Keep Looking Up!

Name a Star™

Glossary of Astronomy Terms

Aesculapius (la') In Mythology Aesculapius was an ancient Greek physician who became a constellation (Serpent Holder).

Agena Centaurus Star.

Aldebaran (deb') 54 light years away, reddish in color, a star of first magnitude in the Bull.

Alpha Centauri First Magnitude star in constellation Centaur and the nearest neighbor of the Earth - only four light years away.

Alphard Star of second magnitude in Hydra.

Altair (tair') Yellowish white star of first magnitude in Eagle - 19 light years away.

Andromeda (drom') Neighbor galaxy of the planet Earth - two million light years away.

Antares (tar') Reddish star of first magnitude in Scorpion - 170 light years away.

Antlia Pump.

Apus Bird of Paradise.

Aquarius (qua') Water Carrier.

Aquila (Aq') The Eagle.

Ara Southern Triangle Alter.

Archer Also known as Sagittarius, a constellation in the Zodiac.

Arcturus Orange star of first magnitude in Herdsman 32 light years away. Greek word for Bear Keeper.

Aries The Ram.

Arrow A small constellation near the eagle's head.

Auriga (ri') The Charioteer.

Berenice's Hair Delicate constellation near the herdsman. Named after a lovely ancient princess who was famed for her beautiful hair.

Betelgeuse (Beetle Juice) Reddish star of first magnitude - largest in Orion - 300 light years away.

Big Dipper A Group of stars, not a constellation, located in the Great Bear.

Bootes The Herdsman.

Caelum Graving Tool.

Camelopardalis (pard') The Giraffe.

Canes Venatici (nat') The Hunting Dogs.

Canis Major The Big Dog.

Canis Minor The Little Dog.

Canopus (no') Second brightest star in the sky. Star of first magnitude located in the Ship.

Capella Yellowish star of first magnitude in Charioteer - 42 light years away.

Capricornus (corn') The Goat.

Carina Argo's Keel.

Cassiopeia (pe) This constellation, which is shaped like the letter M or W, can be seen near the Pole Star.

Castor Four light years away, this star of second magnitude is the second brightest star in Twins.

Cat's Eyes Two stars that light up the Scorpion's Tail.

Cephus (ceph') Constellation near the Pole star.

Cetus The Whale.

Chamaeleon The Chameleon.

Columba The Dove.

Comet A heavenly body which is often said to look like a star with a tail. Most comets have three parts: the nucleus, a head and a tail. The bright central nucleus may be nearly as large as

the planet Earth, which is 8,000 miles in diameter. The head or coma, surrounding the nucleus, may be from 30,000 to 100,000 miles long, or farther than the distance from the Earth to the sun. The comet's head is a mass of gas and pieces of solid matter. Energy absorbed from the sun may cause the matter in the head to expand outward, and then the pressure of the sun's radiation pushes the expanding material away from the comet to form its tail. The tail is therefore behind the comet when it approaches the sun, but when the comet goes away from the sun, the tail is pushed out in front of it. Although the pressure of light and heat from the sun is very slight, the comet's gravitational power is very week.

Constellation is a group of stars. The ancient Greeks and other early watchers of the skies saw the forms of men, women, animals, crosses, letters and other shapes in the heavens and named them for their gods and goddesses. The Greeks recognized 48 constellations. Modern astronomers have increased the number of constellations to 88.

Corona Australis Southern Crown.

Corona Borealis (al') Northern Crown.

Crux Southern Cross.

Delphinus (phi') The Dolphin.

Deneb White star of first magnitude in Cygnus, 465 light years away.

Dorado Goldfish.

Earth Planet, third from the sun.

Ecliptic The great circle of the celestial sphere that is the apparent path of the sun among the stars or of the Earth as seen from the sun. The plane of the Earth's orbit extended to meet the celestial sphere.

Epoch An instant of time or a date selected as a point of reference in astronomy.

Eridanus (rid') The River.

Fomalhaut (Fom') White star in Southern Fish of first magnitude, known as the Fish's mouth - 27 light years away.

Fornax The Furnace.

Gemini The twins.

Gemma Star of second magnitude in Northern Crown.

Great Square of Pegasus Large square formed by four stars of Pegasus and Andromeda. Landmark in the autumn sky.

Horologium The Clock.

Horse-and-Rider Mizar, the star of second magnitude, is the middle star in the Big Dipper's handle. His rider is Mizar, a second magnitude star, but very faint.

Hydra, the water snake Long faint constellation below Virgo, with second magnitude star Alphard.

Indus The Indian.

Latitude Angular distance of a celestial body from the ecliptic. Distance measured in degrees.

Leon The Lion.

Leo Minor Little Lion.

Lepus Hare.

Libra Scales.

Light Year A unit of length in interstellar astronomy equal to the distance that light travels in one year in a vacuum 5,878,000,000 miles.

Lupus The Wolf.

Lynx Constellation near Great Bear - barely visible.

Magnitude A number representing the intrinsic of apparent brightness of celestial body on a logarithmic scale in which the difference of one unit corresponds to the multiplication or division of the brightness of light by 2.512.

Mars The god of war in Roman mythology. The planet fourth in order from the sun, conspicuous for the redness of its light.

Mercury Know as the messenger of the gods in Roman mythology. The planet nearest to the Sun. It is also the smallest planet.

Milky Way This Galaxy is a streaky, hazy light in the sky made up of billions of stars and dark dust and gas. Our Earth and the solar system are part of this great Galaxy, which reaches entirely around our heavens. The Milky Way is shaped like a flattened disk and is about ten times as long as it is thick. Light takes 120,000 years to travel from one end of the Milky Way to the other. This whole galaxy is rotating. If

we could live about 200,000,000 years, we would be able to make one trip around the Milky Way. The Milky Way crosses the sun's apparent path at an angle of about 63 degrees. It crosses in the constellations of Sagittarius and Taurus. In Cygnus it is divided into two branches. There is evidence of immense clouds of fine particles called dark nebulae, which hide the stars beyond Cygnus and many other regions. Besides the single stars, pairs and families of stars, bright and dark nebulae, and the dust clouds in our galaxy, and globular clusters. One well-known galactic cluster is the Pleiades, or the Seven Sisters, in the shoulder of Taurus, the Bull. We can easily see six of these stars, but there are more than a hundred in the cluster, and they all move together through space.

Monoceros (no´) The Unicorn.

Moon The planet Earth's satellite has only one-sixth the Earth's gravity, but the moon's force of attraction is sufficient to cause the tides on Earth. The largest crater on the moon is called Clavius, with the surrounding mountains rising 20,000 feet above the floor of the crater. The moon moves in its orbit around the Earth and travels at a speed of 2,300 miles an hour to stay on its monthly schedule. Throughout the month the moon seems to grow from a crescent to a circle, and these changes of waxing and waning are called Phases. Jupiter, Mars, Neptune, Saturn and Uranus also revolve about the sun and also have moons. Jupiter has eleven moons; Mars has two moons; Saturn has nine; Uranus four; all of which revolve backwards.

Morning Star/Evening Star Not a true star but a planet that shines brightly - low above the horizon at Daybreak or at Nightfall. Most often it is Venus we see, but Mars, Jupiter and Saturn can also be morning or evening stars.

Neptune The god of the sea, and the planet eighth in order from the sun, has a diameter of 39.930 miles, a mean distance from the sun of 2,793,500 miles a period of revolution of 164.8 years and two satellites.

Norma The Square.

Octans The Octans.

Ophiuchus (u´) The Serpent Holder.

Orbit The path of one heavenly body revolving around another.

Orion (ri´) A constellation of the equator east of Taurus and represented on charts by the figure of a hunter with a belt and sword. Has two first magnitude stars - Rigel and Betelgeuse.

Pavo Peacock.

Pegasus (Peg´) A winged horse that in Greek mythology caused Hippocrene to burst forth from Mount Helicon with a blow of his hoof. A northern constellation near the vernal equinoctial point.

Perseus (Per´) A son of Zeus and Danae and slayer of Medusa. Constellation near Cassiopeia.

Phoenix Southern Constellation.

Pictor The Painter's Easel.

Pisces The Fishes.

Planet Any of seven heavenly bodies Sun, Moon, Venus, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury and Saturn that in ancient belief have motions of their own among the fixed stars.

Pleiades (Ple´) Small group of stars in Taurus, several of which can be seen with the naked eye.

Pluto The god of the dead and the underworld. The planet most remote from the sun.

Pointers The two stars in the Big Dipper's bowl which point toward Polaris.

Polaris (lar´) The north star of second magnitude in the Little Dipper.

Pollux Star of first magnitude in Canis Minor. It is ten light years away from the Earth and glows with yellowish white color.

Pyxis Mariner's Compass.

Recticulum The Net.

Regulus (reg´) A first magnitude star in the left foot of the constellation Orion, with a distance of 545 light years from the Earth.

Sagitta The Arrow.

Sagittarius The Archer.

Satellite A celestial body orbiting another of larger size.

Saturn An ancient roman god of agriculture held to have reigned during a golden age. The planet sixth in the order from the sun, famous for its rings.

Sculptur The Sculptor's Workshop.

Shooting Stars, or Meteors Pieces of matter that fall to Earth from outer space. The friction of the air makes them so hot they glow, at which point they can be seen by the naked eye. The friction of denser atmosphere makes the meteor burn at white heat and it usually breaks and burns up completely before reaching the ground.

Sirius A star of the constellation Canis Major constituting the brightest star in the heavens.

Solar System The sun with the group of celestial bodies that are held by its attraction and revolve around it.

Spica Bluish star of first magnitude in Virgo 190 light years distant.

Star Any natural luminous body visible in the sky at night. A self-luminous gaseous celestial body of great mass whose shape is usually spheroidal and whose size may be as small as the Earth or larger than the Earthís orbit. There are over a hundred billion stars in our galaxy alone, but the naked eye can see only about 2500 under the best conditions.

Sun The Luminous celestial body around which the Earth and other planets revolve and from which they receive heat and light. The sun, which is in itself a Star, has a mean distance from Earth of 93,000,000 miles and a mass of 332,000 times greater than the Earth.

Taurus The Bull.

Toucana The Toucan.

Uranus Seventh planet from the sun.

Ursa Major Great Bear.

Ursa Minor Little Bear (little dipper).

Vega Bluish white star of first magnitude in Lyre - 21 light years from the Earth.

Venus The goddess of love and beauty in Roman Mythology. The planet second in order from the sun.

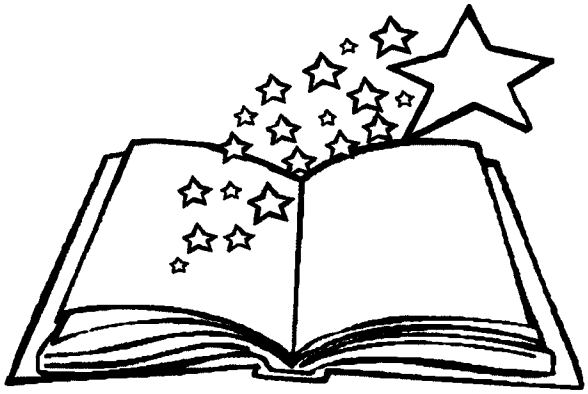
Zenith The point of the celestial sphere that is directly opposite the nadir and vertically above the observer.

Post Script

We wish to thank all subscribers for participating in our unique program for naming those Stars that up to this point had no more identity than a number and a list of symbols and figures representing their celestial address.

Scientists have assigned names to Plants — even the most modest of weeds. They have assigned names to Rocks...to Insects. Why should any Star — regardless of size — not be given the recognition and privilege of a name? They certainly deserve it. They have and will continue to light up our heavens for all eternity.

Thank you for helping us to give recognition to these Stars for the pleasure and joy they give us, and for their contribution to the beauty of our universe.



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