

## DARK SKIES for June 2019:

<b>S/S June 1/2</b>	<b>10:44 p.m.</b>	-	<b>3:11 a.m.</b>
<b>S/M June 2/3</b>	<b>10:45 p.m.</b>	-	<b>3:10 a.m.</b>
<b>M/T June 3/4</b>	<b>10:47 p.m.</b>	-	<b>3:09 a.m.</b>
<b>T/W June 4/5</b>	<b>10:48 p.m.</b>	-	<b>3:08 a.m.</b>
W/T June 5/6	11:02 p.m.	-	3:07 a.m.
T/F June 6/7	11:53 p.m.	-	3:07 a.m.
F/S June 7/8	12:37 a.m.	-	3:06 a.m.
S/S June 8/9	1:14 a.m.	-	3:05 a.m.
S/M June 9/10	1:46 a.m.	-	3:05 a.m.
M/T June 10/11	2:16 a.m.	-	3:04 a.m.
T/W June 11/12	2:45 a.m.	-	3:04 a.m.
W/T June 12/13	none		
T/F June 13/14	none		
F/S June 14/15	none		
S/S June 15/16	none		
S/M June 16/17	none		
M/T June 17/18	none		
T/W June 18/19	none		
W/T June 19/20	none		
T/F June 20/21	11:01 p.m.	-	11:26 p.m.
F/S June 21/22	11:01 p.m.	-	11:59 p.m.
S/S June 22/23	11:01 p.m.	-	12:27 a.m.
S/M June 23/24	11:01 p.m.	-	12:53 a.m.
M/T June 24/25	11:01 p.m.	-	1:18 a.m.
T/W June 25/26	11:01 p.m.	-	1:42 a.m.
W/T June 26/27	11:01 p.m.	-	2:06 a.m.
T/F June 27/28	11:01 p.m.	-	2:33 a.m.
F/S June 28/29	11:01 p.m.	-	3:03 a.m.
<b>S/S June 29/30</b>	<b>11:00 p.m.</b>	-	<b>3:07 a.m.</b>
<b>S/M June 30/1</b>	<b>11:00 p.m.</b>	-	<b>3:08 a.m.</b>

Times listed are for Dodgeville, Wisconsin when

(1) Moon is below the horizon

(2) Sun is > 18° below the horizon  
(astronomical twilight)

Please minimize your use of outdoor lighting during these times to give everyone the best possible view of the night sky.

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## Time Travel

conducted by David Oesper

TUTOR. Yes, suns.

“One sun by day, by night ten thousand shine.”

And what will increase your astonishment, each of them is the center of a system of planets, which move round him.<sup>[10]</sup>

“Observe how system into system runs.”

“What other planets circle other suns.”

PUPIL. I am almost lost.—I used to think they were designed to give us light.

TUTOR. This is a vulgar error.—They were doubtless created

for a much nobler purpose, since thousands of them are invisible to us without the help of a telescope; and we receive more light from the moon than from all the stars together.

PUPIL. How do you know they are suns? Is their being luminous a proof of their being so?

TUTOR. No. But we know that the sun shines with his own light on all the planets belonging to our system; and from what I have told you, have the greatest reason to believe that the stars shine with their own light: we therefore from analogy conclude, that they are so many suns conveying light and heat to other worlds<sup>[11]</sup>.

PUPIL. Are there then other worlds besides this we live in?

TUTOR. Consider.—Has not the earth we inhabit a moon to enlighten it?

PUPIL. Yes, Sir.

TUTOR. And have I not told you that Jupiter, Saturn, and Georgian, have also moons?

PUPIL. This I well remember.

TUTOR. For what purpose then do you suppose those orbs were designed?

PUPIL. Indeed, I cannot tell.

TUTOR. You surely cannot imagine that they were intended for our use, since we knew nothing of them till after the invention of telescopes.

PUPIL. That is what I think no one can suppose.

TUTOR. And do not all the planets enjoy the benefit of the sun in common with us?

PUPIL. Undoubtedly.

TUTOR. Well, then; of what use would the light and heat be which is conveyed to them from the sun; or the light they receive from their moons if there are no inhabitants?

PUPIL. I know of none.

10. Dr. Herschell says, that in some clusters of stars he has observed, they appear too close together to admit any planets to revolve about them.

11. Dr. Herschell thinks it probable that the sun and fixed stars may be inhabited.

The Study of Astronomy, by John Stedman (1796)

*To be continued next month...*