



| #   | Object ID                        | Bennett ID | Type      | Size        | Con   | RA     | Dec    | D       | Vis  | Interesting Facts   | Distance from Earth (light-years) | Discoverer   |
|-----|----------------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|-------|--------|--------|---------|--|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| 77  | B 59-78, Pipe Nebula             |            | OrkN      | 7"          | Dph   | 17 25  | -26 30 | 23      | May-Oct  |   |                                   |  |
| 78  | NGC 6405, M 6, Butterfly Cluster |            | OpCl      | 15'         | Scp   | 17 40  | -32 13 | 21      | May-Oct  |   |                                   |  |
| 79  | NGC 6397, GCl 74                 | Ben 98     | GCl       | 26'         | Ara   | 17 41  | -53 40 | 03.21   | Apr-Oct  |   |                                   |  |
| 80  | NGC 6475, M 7, Ptolemy's Cluster |            | OpCl      | 80'         | Scp   | 17 54  | -34 49 | 21      | May-Oct  |   |                                   |  |
| 81  | NGC 6494, Messier 23             |            | OpCl      | 27'         | Sgr   | 17 57  | -19 01 | 21      | May-Oct  |   |                                   |  |
| 82  | NGC 6514, M 20, Trifid Nebula    |            | BrN       | 29' x 27"   | Sgr   | 18 03  | -23 02 | 21      | May-Oct  |   |                                   |  |
| 83  | NGC 6523, M 8, Lagoon Nebula     |            | BrN       | 1.5' x 0.7" | Sgr   | 18 04  | -24 23 | 21      | May-Oct  |   |                                   |  |
| 84  | NGC 6531, Messier 21             |            | OpCl      | 13'         | Sgr   | 18 06  | -22 30 | 21      | May-Oct  |   |                                   |  |
| 85  | NGC 6541, GCl 86                 |            | GCl       | 13'         | Cra   | 18 08  | -43 42 | 03.21   | May-Oct  |   |                                   |  |
| 86  | NGC 6584, GCl 92                 | Ben 107    | GCl       | 8'          | Tel   | 18 19  | -52 13 | 03.21   | Apr-Oct  |   |                                   |  |
| 87  | NGC 6518, M 17, Omega Nebula     | Ben 108    | BrN       | 0.8' x 0.6' | Sgr   | 18 21  | -16 11 | 21      | May-Oct  |   |                                   |  |
| 88  | IC 4715, Messier 24              |            | ocl       | 95' x 35'   | Sgr   | 18 27  | -18 23 | 21      | May-Oct  | <p>The Sagittarius Star Cloud (also known as Delta Cassiopeiae, Messier 24, IC 4715) is a star cloud in the constellation of Sagittarius, approximately 600 light years wide, which was discovered by Charles Messier in 1764.</p> <p>The stars, clusters and other objects comprising M24 are part of the Sagittarius or Sagittarius-Carina arms of the Milky Way galaxy. Messier described M24 as a "large nebula containing many stars" and gave its dimensions as being some 1.5' across, a description that fits the star cloud rather well. Some sources, improperly, identify M24 as the faint cluster NGC 6603.</p> <p>M24 fits a space of significant volume to a depth of 10,000 to 16,000 light-years. This is the most dense concentration of individual stars visible using binoculars, with around 1,000 stars visible within a single field of view.</p> <p>Source Wikipedia</p> | ???                               | Charles Messier in 1764.   |
| 89  | IC 4725, Messier 25              |            | OpCl      | 32'         | Sgr   | 18 32  | -19 15 | 21      | May-Oct  | <p>Open Cluster M25 (also known as Messier Object 25 or IC 4725) is an open cluster in the constellation Sagittarius. It was discovered by Philippe Loys de Chéseaux in 1745 and included in Charles Messier's list in 1764.</p> <p>M25 is at a distance of about 2,000 light-years away from Earth. The spatial dimension of this cluster is about 13 light years across. A Delta Cephei type variable star designated U Sagittarii is a member of this cluster.</p> <p>Source Wikipedia</p>   | 2000                              | Philippe Loys de Chéseaux in 1745  |
| 90  | NGC 6656, Messier 22             | Ben 114    | GCl       | 24'         | Sgr   | 18 36  | -23 54 | 21      | May-Oct  | <p>Messier 22 (also known as M22 or NGC 6656) is an elliptical globular cluster in the constellation Sagittarius, near the Galactic bulge region. It is one of the brightest globulars that is visible in the night sky.</p> <p>Source Wikipedia. M22 is a very remarkable object. At 10,400 light years, it is one of the nearest globular clusters. At this distance, its 32' angular diameter, slightly larger than that of the Full Moon, corresponds to a linear of about 97 light years, visually, it is still about 17". It is visible to the naked eye for observers at not too northern latitudes, as it is brighter than the Hercules globular cluster M13 and outshined only by the two bright southern globulars (not in Messier's catalog, Omega Centauri (NGC 5139) and 47 Tucanae (NGC 104), this is the ranking of the four brightest in the sky.</p>                           | 10,400                            | This was probably the first globular cluster discovered, by Abraham Ihle in 1665   |
| 91  | NGC 6705, M 11, Wild Duck        | Ben 116    | OpCl      | 14'         | Sct   | 18 51  | -06 16 | 21      | Jun-Oct  | <p>The Wild Duck Cluster (also known as Messier 11, or NGC 6705) is an open cluster in the constellation Scutum. It was discovered by Gottfried Kirch in 1681. Charles Messier included it in his catalogue in 1764.</p> <p>The Wild Duck Cluster is one of the richest and most compact of the known open clusters, containing about 2900 stars. Its age has been estimated to about 220 million years. Its name derives from the brighter stars forming a triangle which could represent a flying flock of ducks.</p> <p>Source Wikipedia</p>   | 6000                              | Gottfried Kirch in 1681.   |
| 92  | NGC 6723, GCl 106                | Ben 119    | GCl       | 11'         | Sgr   | 18 59  | -36 38 | 21      | May-Oct  | <p>NGC 6723 is a globular cluster[1] in the constellation Sagittarius source Wikipedia</p>  | 28,321                            | ???  |
| 93  | Barnes 157                       | DrN        | 55' x 18' | Cra         | 19 03 | -37 08 | 21     | May-Oct | <p>Nearly, but less well known, is a compact, 1'-long cloud named Barnes 157. It's the heart of the Corona Australis Dark Cloud Complex about 420 lightyears away, which makes the clumpy, ragged Barnes SMC about 8 light-years long. At its thickest, the cloud's dust squashes light from newborn stars by 35 magnitudes. These baby stars can be mapped only in the infrared by sensing that their light has warmed.</p> | 420   | ???                               |  |
| 94  | NGC 6744, LEDA 62836             | Ben 120    | Glyx      | 15' x 10'   | Pav   | 19 10  | -63 51 | 6       | Jul-Jan  | <p>NGC 6744 (also known as Caldwell 101) is an intermediate spiral galaxy about 30 million light-years away[2] in the constellation Pavo. It is considered one of the most Milky Way-like spiral galaxies in our immediate vicinity, with flocculent (fluffy) arms and an elongated core. It also has at least one distorted companion galaxy (NGC 6744A) superficially similar to one of the Magellanic Clouds Source Wikipedia</p>  | 30 million                        | ???  |
| 95  | NGC 6752, GCl 108                | Ben 121    | GCl       | 20'         | Pav   | 19 11  | -59 59 | 6       | Jul-Jan  | <p>NGC 6752 is a globular cluster[1] in the constellation Pavo. It is the third brightest in the sky, after 47 Tucanae and Omega Centauri Source Wikipedia James Dunlop discovered this globular cluster on July 28, 1826 and cataloged it as Dunlop 295. Source: <a href="http://spider.seds.org/spider/MWGCn6752.html">http://spider.seds.org/spider/MWGCn6752.html</a></p>   | 13,000                            | James Dunlop 1826  |
| 96  | NGC 6809, Messier 55             | Ben 122    | GCl       | 19'         | Sgr   | 19 40  | -30 58 | 21      | May-Oct  | <p>Messier 55 (also known as M55 or NGC 6809) is a globular cluster in the constellation Sagittarius. It was discovered by Nicolas Louis de Lacaille in 1751 and catalogued by Charles Messier in 1778. M55 is at a distance of about 17,300 light-years away from Earth. Only about half a dozen variable stars have been discovered in M55. Source Wikipedia</p>  | 17,300                            | Nicolas Louis de Lacaille 1751   |
| 97  | Melotte 227, Collinder 411       |            | OpCl      | 50'         | Oct   | 20 12  | -79 19 | 1       | Jan-Dec  | <p>Melotte 227 (Collinder 411) is an open cluster in Octans. Source Deepskywonder This as stated earlier, is the only open cluster in Octans. It is a large cluster, being about 50' across, which means a rich field. There are 40 stars in Mel 227 with an integrated magnitude of 5.3. Although there is no real central concentration of stars, it does stand out from the background. Within Mel 227 is the double star 15153, whose yellowish primary of magnitude 7.4 has a gray companion of magnitude sitting 41" away at 125 PA. Comments by Magda Srelicher <a href="http://www.docdb.net/show_object.php?objectno=227">http://www.docdb.net/show_object.php?objectno=227</a></p>  |                                   |  |
| 98  | NGC 7089, Messier 2              | Ben 127    | GCl       | 13'         | Aqr   | 21 34  | -00 49 | 23      | Aug-Nov  | <p>M2 was discovered by the French astronomer Jean-Dominique Maraldi in 1745 while observing a comet with Jacques Cassini. Charles Messier rediscovered it in 1760 but thought it a nebula without any stars associated with it. William Herschel was the first to resolve individual stars in the cluster, in 1783.</p> <p>M2 is, under extremely good conditions, just visible to the naked eye. Binoculars or small telescopes will identify this cluster as non-stellar while larger telescopes will resolve individual stars, of which the brightest are of apparent magnitude 13. Source Wikipedia</p>  | 37,500                            | Jean-Dominique Maraldi 1760  |
| 99  | NGC 7099, Messier 30             | Ben 128    | GCl       | 11'         | Cap   | 21 40  | -23 11 | 23      | Aug-Nov  | <p>Messier 30 (also known as M30 or NGC 7099) is a globular cluster in the Capricornus constellation. It was discovered by Charles Messier in 1764. M30 is at a distance of about 28,000 light-years away from Earth, and about 90 light-years across. Source wikipedia</p>   | 28,000                            | Charles Messier 1764   |
| 100 | NGC 7293, Helix Nebula           | Ben 129    | Plan      | 15' x 12'   | Aqr   | 22 30  | -20 48 | 23      | Aug-Nov  | <p>The Helix Nebula (also known as The Helix, NGC 7293, or Caldwell 63) is a large planetary nebula (PN) located in the constellation Aquarius. Discovered by Karl Ludwig Harding, probably before 1824, this object is one of the closest to the Earth of all the bright planetary nebulas[2]. The estimated distance is about 215 parsecs or 700 light-years. It is similar in appearance to the Ring Nebula, whose size, age, and physical characteristics are similar to the Dumbbell Nebula, varying only in its relative proximity and the appearance from the equatorial viewing angle [3] The Helix has often been referred to as the Eye of God on the Internet, since about 2003. Source Wikipedia</p>  | 700                               | Karl Ludwig Harding, probably before 1824, this object is one of the closest to the Earth of all the bright planetary nebulas. |