

NGC 1466 = ESO 054-SC016 = S-L 1
03 44 32.4 -71 40 16
V = 11.5; Size 2.3'

30" (11/4/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): bright, moderately large, round, 2.5' diameter. Appeared mottled with some extremely faint stars resolved in the halo. The only brighter resolved star is on the south side of the halo. The view is somewhat hampered by mag 6.3 CT Hydri just 4' ENE and a mag 9 star 2.3' SSE.

18" (7/9/02 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this outlying globular of the LMC is known to be one the oldest LMC clusters. At 128x it appeared moderately bright, fairly small, round, 2' diameter. There was no resolution except for a single faint star at the south edge but the surface brightness was high. This cluster was fairly prominent and very easy to find as it is situated 4' WSW of mag 6.3 HD 241888 (CT Hydri) and 2.2' NNW of a mag 9 star.

NGC 1651 = ESO 055-SC030 = S-L 7
04 37 31.7 -70 35 07
V = 12.7; Size 2.5'

18" (7/9/02 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this LMC globular appeared fairly faint, moderately large, round, 1.7' diameter with a weak concentration. There was no resolution except for a mag 13.5 star off the SE edge, 1' from the center. Located 34' NW of mag 5.5 Mu Mensae.

NGC 1649 = ESO 055-SC031 = KMHK 22
04 38 06.9 -68 46 41
V = 11.2; Size 0.6'

30" (11/6/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): fairly faint, small, round, 20" diameter. Sandwiched between 8.1 HD 29994 2.1' SSE and a mag 12 star 1.4' NNW. Located 6.5' SSW of N1652.

The identification of N1649 is disputed and may refer to this small cluster or may be a duplication observation of N1652 with an error in declination.

Discovered by JH (h2660) and described as "F; R; gbM; 30"." His position is 8' S of h2661 = N1652, which was observed on 3 sweeps. N1649 was observed on a single sweep in which N1652 was not recorded. Corwin concludes N1649 is likely a duplicate of N1652 based on the similar descriptions and a possible 10' (digit) error in declination. ESO also equates N1649 = N1652 and N1649 is classified as nonexistent in Mati Morel's "A Visual Atlas of the LMC".

But Jenni Kay disagrees and notes there is a small cluster very close to JH's position for N1649 listed in ESO as 055-031 and open cluster 22 in The Cluster System of the LMC, Kontizas, et al.

NGC 1652 = ESO 055-SC032 = S-L 10
04 38 22.6 -68 40 21
V = 9.3; Size 1.5'

30" (11/6/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): moderately bright, moderately large, round, slightly elongated, 1.0"x0.8', broad concentration but azonal, symmetrical, no resolution. Located 8.4' NNE of mag 8.1 HD 29994. N1649 lies 6.5' SSW and N1676 lies 31' ESE.

NGC 1673 = ESO 055-SC034 = S-L 17
04 42 40 -69 49.3
Size 0.7'

30" (11/6/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): fairly faint, small, irregular shape, 35" diameter, contains a quasi-stellar nucleus. A mag 14 star is at the NE end and a very faint star is resolved at the west edge of the halo. A mag 13.5 star lies 0.9' ENE. A string of stars heads NE from the cluster. Forms a pair with S-L 19 2' E, which is a relatively faint, small, roundish 25" glow.

S-L 19
04 43 04.3 -69 49 26
Size 0.5'

30" (11/6/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): picked up just 2' E of N1673. This Shapley-Lindsay cluster was just a little smaller and fainter than N1673. Appeared faint to fairly faint, small, roundish, 25", even surface brightness.

NGC 1676 = ESO 055-SC036 = S-L 25
04 43 54 -68 49.7
Size 0.8'

30" (11/6/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): fairly faint, moderately large, 1' diameter. Between 8 to 10 faint stars are resolved over the irregularly shaped glow. KMHK 59, a faint cluster, was picked up 5' NNE.

KMHK 59 = LW 41
04 44 11.7 -68 44 57
Size 0.4'

30" (11/6/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): faint glow, 24", no resolution. Picked up 5' NNE of N1676. My description matches this object's position (5' from N1676), though KMHK 54 is just 2' S, so it's possible this observation refers to KMHK 54.

NGC 1841 = ESO 004-SC015
04 45 23 -83 59.8
V = 14.1; Size 2.4'

18" (7/9/02 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 128x, this cluster appeared as a fairly large, round glow, ~3' diameter with a low surface brightness and just a very weak concentration. At 228x the cluster just starts to resolve into extremely faint mag 16 stars. This is an older-type outlying globular of the LMC and the southernmost globular in the sky.

NGC 1693 = ESO 056-SC002 = S-L 39
04 47 39 -69 20.6
Size 0.7'

30" (11/6/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): fairly bright but small, round. Contains a very bright core and a small 30" halo. No resolution except for a faint star at the NW edge. Forms a trio with brighter N1695 2' SSE and fainter KMHK 109 4.5' SE.

NGC 1695 = ESO 056-SC003 = S-L 40
04 47 45 -69 22.4
Size 1.5'

30" (11/6/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): bright, fairly small, irregularly round. Sharply concentrated with a very small, very bright core surrounded by a 45" irregular halo. One brighter star is resolved at the SW edge and a faint star is resolved at the SE edge. A mag 11.5' star lies 1.7' NE. Brightest of three with N1693 2' NNW and KMHK 109 3.8' E. KMHK 109 appeared as a faint, small glow with an irregular shape, gradually increased to the center but azonal with no resolution.

KMHK 109
04 48 27.5 -69 22 05
Size 0.5'

30" (11/6/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): picked up 3.8' E of N1695 and 4.5' SE of N1693. Appeared as a faint, small glow, irregular shape, gradually increases to the center but azonal with no resolution. This was easily the faintest of the three clusters.

NGC 1696 = ESO 056-SC004 = S-L 43
04 48 30 -68 14.6
Size 0.9'

30" (11/6/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): fairly faint, fairly small, round, 30" diameter. Bracketed by two stars; a mag 15 star 25" NW of center and a mag 15 star 38" SE of center. Located 19' SW of mag 6.8 HD 31532.

NGC 1697 = ESO 056-SC005 = S-L 44
04 48 36 -68 33.5
Size 2.6'

30" (11/6/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): bright, fairly large, round, large bright core, very mottled but not resolved except for a few sparklers that are visible for moments. A mag 10.6 star lies 2.5' SE. Located 11' E of mag 7.2 HD 30969.

NGC 1698 = ESO 056-SC006 = S-L 45 = KMHK 115
04 49 04 -69 06.9
Size 1.6'

30" (11/6/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): fairly bright, moderately large, irregular glow, 1' diameter. Roughly 10 stars are resolved in the outer halo giving a triangular shape. KMHK118, a faint cluster, lies 1.6' SE. IC 2105, a bright compact HII knot, lies 5.5' SSE, just beyond a mag 10 star.

KMHK118
04 49 21 -69 07.6
Size 0.4'

30" (11/6/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): picked up 1.7' SE of N1698 as a faint, small glow, 20" diameter, no resolution.

KMHK119
04 49 17 -69 52.5
Size 0.4'

30" (11/6/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): picked up 1.8' SW of N1702 as a small faint, patch, 20" diameter, no resolution.

IC 2105 = LMC N77A
04 49 26.4 -69 12 03
Size 0.4'

30" (11/6/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): bright, small, round, compact, high surface brightness, 25" diameter. A mag 10.3 star lies 0.6' NW of center. Located 5.5' SSE of N1698. The N1727 complex lies ~17' SE. This is the brightest knot in the LHA 120-N77 complex.

NGC 1702 = ESO 056-SC008 = S-L 46
04 49 28 -69 51.1
Size 1.0'

30" (11/6/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): nicely resolved cluster, a dozen stars counted in a 50" region. KMHK119, a faint cluster, was picked up 1.8' SW as a small faint, patch, 20" diameter, no resolution. Located 6.7' WSW of mag 7.2 HD 31518. N1704, a bright cluster, lies 6' NNE and N1711, a showpiece object, lies 10' SE.

NGC 1704 = ESO 056-SC009 = S-L 50
04 49 56 -69 45.4
V = 11.5; Size 1.7'x1.6'

30" (11/6/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): bright, moderately large, slightly elongated, 1.1'x0.9'. Three bright collinear stars are resolved oriented E-W as well as a number of faint stars resolved in the halo. N1702, a bright resolved cluster, lies 6' SSW and a mag 7.2 star (HD 31518) lies 6' SE. N1704 form the north vertex of an equilateral triangle with N1702 and the bright star.

NGC 1711 = ESO 056-SC010 = S-L 55
04 50 36 -69 59.1
V = 10.1; Size 3.5'

30" (11/6/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): very bright, large impressive cluster, appearing like a globular! Contains an intensely bright core which is very mottled surrounded by a well resolved halo. There appears to be two superimposed layers of stars in the halo as it includes a number of brighter stars overlaid on several dozen fainter stars. The halo extends out to at least 4' diameter, though without a sharp border as it thins. Located 9' S of mag 7.2 HD 31518. Nearby objects include S-L 56 5.5' S, N1702 10' NW and N1704 14' NNW.

NGC 1712 = ESO 056-SC011 = S-L 60 = LMC N79
04 50 59 -69 24.5
Size 4'x3'

18" (7/10/05 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): first of three clusters with nebulosity including N1722 + IC 2111 4' NE and N1727 8' NE. At 128x it appeared as an irregularly shaped, 4' nebulous haze just north of an attractive mag 10.7/11.5 double star (17"). A half dozen faint stars are embedded in the haze besides the two brighter stars at the south edge. This is a young LMC cluster.

18" (7/9/02 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is the first of three nebulous clusters with N1722 3.9' NE and N1727 7.7' NE. N1712 appears as a fairly large knotty region of stars and possible weak nebulosity, ~4' diameter. A mag 10.7/11.5 double (separation 17") is at the south edge.

NGC 1722 = ESO 056-SC012
04 51 43 -69 23.9

18" (7/10/05 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): in a small group of LMC clusters with nebulosity including N1727 and N1712. At 128x appears as a fairly faint, irregular hazy region with a few stars resolved and a small, bright knot (IC 1211). Good response to the UHC filter. Located to the SW of N1727 by 4'. This is a very young open cluster with an unevolved main sequence.

18" (7/9/02 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): the second of a trio of LMC clusters and nebulosity at 128x and UHC filter. At the core is a small, bright 15" knot = IC 2111 and surrounding this is a larger 2'-3' group of faint haze and some stars. N1727 lies 4.5' NE and N1712 3.9' SW.

IC 2111 = ESO 056-EN013 = LMC N79A
04 51 52.4 -69 23 34

18" (7/10/05 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this LMC emission nebula/cluster appeared as a very small, high surface brightness knot, ~12" diameter, embedded within N1722. A mag 12 star lies close SW.

18" (7/9/02 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): embedded within N1722 is a small, fairly bright knot just NE of a mag 11.8 star. At 128x and UHC filter, it appeared ~15" diameter and, in fact, was described by Williamina Fleming as a "stellar planetary".

NGC 1714 = ESO 085-EN008 = LMC N4A = S-L 64
04 52 06.5 -66 55 25
Size 1.1'

18" (7/9/02 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 128x, surprisingly bright, high surface brightness knot, ~30" diameter with a brighter core. A mag 11 star is 1' NW. Forms a close pair with N1715 just 1' N in the NW corner of the LMC.

NGC 1715 = ESO 085-EN009 = LMC N4B
04 52 10.2 -66 54 27
Size 1.1'

18" (7/9/02 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): faint, small, low surface brightness glow, ~45" diameter. Located just 1' NNE of brighter N1714 and 1.3' NE of a mag 11 star in the NW portion of the LMC.

NGC 1727 = ESO 056-SC014 = S-L 67 = LMC N79E
04 52 11.5 -69 20 13
Size 2.8'x2'

18" (7/10/05 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): fairly bright, fairly large, irregular patch, ~2.5'x1.5', with at least a half-dozen stars mag 13 stars resolved. This LMC cluster with nebulosity responds well to a UHC filter at 128x. A small extension is visible to the SE (identified in SIMBAD as KMHK 187) increasing the size to ~3.5'x1.5'. In a group with N1722 4' SW and N1712 7.5' SW. Located 4' N of mag 8.5 HD 31722. This is a very young open cluster with an unevolved main sequence similar to nearby N1722.

18" (7/9/02 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 128x and UHC filter this is a fairly large elongated patch of nebulosity, ~3.5' diameter with a group of mag 12-13 stars superimposed. A smaller detached piece of nebulous haze, ~1' diameter, is close SE. This is the 3rd (and 4th) in a chain of objects with N1722 4.5' SW and N1712 8' SW. A mag 8.5 star (HD 31722) is 4' SSE.

NGC 1718 = ESO 085-SC010 = S-L 65
04 52 25.6 -67 03 09
V = 12.3; Size 2.0'

18" (7/9/02 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this LMC cluster appeared at 128x as a fairly faint, round, 1' diameter, well-defined knot with no resolution. Located 8' SSE of N1714 and 6' N of a mag 9 star.

LMC N79D = KMHK 187
04 52 28 -69 21 43
Size 1.2'x1.0'

18" (7/10/05 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is a small extension or barely detached piece off the SE end of N1727 in the LMC. SIMBAD identifies this nebula as KMHK 187 (from Kontizas et al, "The cluster system of the Large Magellanic Cloud" in Astron. Astrophys. Suppl. Ser., 84, 527), though it was also catalogued by Henize.

NGC 1731 = ESO 085-SC012 = S-L 82
04 53 29.5 -66 55 30
Size 8'

18" (7/9/02 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 128x this is a large region of nebulosity and scattered stars, 6'-7' diameter involving a mag 10.5/11.5 double star (h3710 = 10.7/12.7 at 12") and a number of fainter stars.

NGC 1733 = ESO 085-SC013 = S-L 85
04 54 04.9 -66 40 57
Size 1.2'

18" (7/9/02 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this LMC cluster appeared as a round knot, ~25" diameter with a fairly even surface brightness. Easy to located as situated just 3.4' E of mag 6.5 HD 31754 on the NW side of the LMC.

NGC 1735 = ESO 085-SC015 - S-L 86
04 54 20.2 -67 06 04
Size 1.8'x1.5'

18" (7/9/02 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 128x this LMC cluster appeared as a very elongated, very knotty string, ~1.2' in length and consisting of several mag 12-14 stars in a tight chain. N1747 is 6.5' SE and N1731 12' NW.

NGC 1749 = ESO 056-SC026 = S-L 93
04 54 56.0 -68 11 22
Size 1.2'

18" (7/9/02 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): extremely faint, very small glow, ~20" diameter. Located 2' NW of N1755.

NGC 1747 = ESO 085-SC016 = LMC N9 = S-L 98
04 55 11 -67 10.1

18" (7/9/02 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 128x and UHC filter, this LMC nebulous cluster appeared as a fairly large, low surface brightness glow, ~4' diameter encasing a mag 9.7 star (HD 32034). Without the filter the cluster consists of a number of mag 12 and fainter stars which huddle around the bright star. N1735 lies 6.5' NW. On the DSS, the emission component is a nearly complete large bubble of 5'-6' in diameter (open on the NE end) with the bright star in the interior to the SW of center.

NGC 1755 = ESO 256-SC028 = S-L 99
04 55 14.7 -68 12 20
V = 9.9; Size 2'

18" (7/9/02 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): bright, compact cluster, round, 1.5' diameter, brighter core, no resolution. Forms a pair with much fainter N1749 2' NW.

NGC 1767 = ESO 056-SC031 = S-L 120 = LMC N94A?

04 56 27.3 -69 24 08

Size 1'

18" (7/10/05 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 218x, this compact LMC cluster appeared bright, small, round, ~25" diameter, containing a very small bright core and an overall high surface brightness. Forms the western vertex of a triangle with N1782 7.4' E and N1772 9.5' SSE. Just 2' N, I noticed a very faint and small, round cluster, ~15" diameter (verified as Shapley-Lindsay 123).

NGC 1760 = ESO 085-EN19 = LMC N11F

04 56 44 -66 31.6

30" (11/4/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): 1.7' E-W string of a half-dozen stars over fairly bright nebulosity. The emission haze is brightest just south of the string and extending to the west of the string a couple of arc minutes. Irregular nebulosity also branches out to the south of the string for another 2' and involves a mag 12 star. Another 2' string of N-S stars is on the west side of the haze.

N1760 is at the SW end of a stunning complex (LHA 120-N11) of clusters and nebulosity including N1763 = Bean Nebula, a showpiece nebula and cluster centered 7' NE; N1761, a larger cluster and nebulosity just 3' N; N1769, a bright emission nebula 8' NE; along with N1773, N1776 and IC 2115.

13.1" (2/17/04 - Costa Rica): very faint, small, elongated 1' strip just 3' south of N1761 with one or two stars barely resolved.

NGC 1761 = ESO 085-SC18 = S-L 122

04 56 38 -66 28.7

Size 4.2'x3.0'

30" (11/4/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): bright, large cluster sandwiched between the showpiece Bean Nebula (N1763) to the north and N1760 to the south. There are roughly 80 stars mag 11 to 16 in a 3.5' irregularly shaped group over some background haze. The stars are fairly even distributed except for a detached 1.3' group of 10-12 stars off the NW side. Including this detached section, the overall size is 5'x3.5'. A close bright double star (probably h3716 = 10.2/10.9 at 5") is on the NW side of the main group.

13.1" (2/17/04 - Costa Rica): this rich group of very faint stars is located just south of the south end of the HII region/cluster N1763. On the west side is a quasi-stellar mag 10 object and the

cluster is elongated E-W, 2'x1'. On the west side of the brighter star is another small group of faint stars and haze which may be a continuation of the cluster.

S-L 123 = KMHK 320

04 56 33.3 -69 22 12

Size 1.1'

18" (7/10/05 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this faint LMC cluster was picked up 2' N of N1767 without prior knowledge as very faint and small, round cluster, ~15" diameter. At home I verified it as Shapley-Lindsey 123 (listed in SIMBAD as KMHK 320).

NGC 1763 = Bean Nebula = ESO 085-EN20 = S-L 125 = LMC N11B

04 56 49 -66 24.6

Size 5'x3'

30" (11/4/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): The Bean Nebula complex (LHA 120-N11) is the second largest stellar nursery in the LMC after the Tarantula Nebula. The showpiece is N1763, the Bean Nebula, which sits near the center of a stunning field of emission nebulae and clusters including N1760 7' S, N1761 3' S, N1769 6.5' SE, N1773 8' ENE and N1776 11' E. N1763 is a very bright, very large irregular nebula, shaped like a kidney-bean or a fetus. The main body extends 5'x3', elongated SW-NE with a bulbous portion on the NE wide and an indentation (weaker nebulosity) on the south side. Overall the surface brightness is very high, though uneven, and much fainter haze and filaments flow out from the Bean in most directions. Within the main body, the nebula is brightest in a loop on the SW side and secondly in a section on the NE side. Superimposed on the Bean Nebula is a cluster with roughly two dozen stars resolved including a number of 12-13th magnitude stars. On the NE end is an E-W string of 3 stars along with IC 2116, a bright, high surface brightness knot, ~15" diameter. Very faint haze at the edge of N1763 appears to extend from IC 2116. The surrounding field is rich in stars between the individual objects with some individual locally brighter knots of nebulosity.

13.1" (2/17/04 - Costa Rica): this emission nebula and cluster is set in fascinating field of several clusters and HII regions including N1761, N1769, N1773. The nebula is fairly bright, large, very elongated WSW-ENE, 4'x2'. A few stars are superimposed on the nebulosity. The roughly oval outline is irregular and the HII region appears brighter on the WSW side near a rich group of stars at the WSW tip. A couple of mag 11 stars are close off the NE end. IC 2115 and IC 2116 comprise the western and eastern portion of this object. After viewing this group of objects, the LMC which was well past the meridian disappeared behind some low clouds.

The LHA 120-N11 complex is the second-largest HII complex within the LMC.

NGC 1772 = ESO 056-SC33 = S-L 128

04 56 54.1 -69 33 24

Size 1.5'

18" (7/10/05 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): fairly bright, fairly small, irregularly round, 40"x35". Sharply concentrated with a bright, 15" core. Three faint stars are resolved on the south side of the cluster and one on the north side. Forms the southern vertex of a triangle with LMC clusters N1767 9.5' NNW and N1782 11' NNE.

NGC 1768 = ESO 056-SC032 = S-L 127
04 57 02.7 -68 14 54
Size 0.7'

18" (7/9/02 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 128x, this LMC cluster appeared fairly faint, small, 0.7' diameter. It seemed to consist of a chain of faint knots of stars. Located 10' ESE of N1755.

IC 2115
04 57 08.8 -66 23 25

30" (11/4/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): appears as a mag 11-12 star on the NE side of the Bean Nebula (N1763). IC 2116, just 0.8' E, was very small but clearly non-stellar. This object just appears to be a single star, so is probably not Fleming's object.

IC 2117 = LMC N91A = HD 32364
04 57 14.4 -68 26 29
Size 1'

18" (7/9/02 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is the brightest knot of nebulosity involving the LMC cluster N1770. It is situated about 2' S of the HD 268804, the brightest mag 11.2 star in the cluster. The total size of the nebulosity was ~2' and was mostly south of the group of stars.

IC 2116 = LMC N11A
04 57 16.2 -66 23 21
Size 0.6'

30" (11/4/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): bright, high surface brightness knot, ~15" diameter. Located at the NE edge of the showpiece Bean Nebula (N1763), roughly 3' NE of the center, and certainly part of the same complex. Very faint haze at the edge of N1763 appears to extend from IC 2116. IC 2115 appears to be a mag 11 star, just 0.8' W, although there is no emission so this identification may be incorrect.

NGC 1770 = S-L 130 = IC 2117 = LMC N91
04 57 17 -68 24 39

Size 3'x2'

18" (7/9/02 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this LMC object is an interesting mix of a star cluster and associated nebulosity, with the nebulosity mostly on the south side (= IC 2117). Includes a mag 10 star near the center and a number of mag 11-12 and fainter stars. The stars are mostly on the north side of the nebulosity with several in small clumps.

NGC 1769 = ESO 085-EN023 = LMC N11C = IC 2116?

04 57 45 -66 27.8

Size 2'

30" (11/4/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): bright, large oval nebula oriented SW-NE, roughly 3'x2'. There are three or four stars in the center with the brightest 12th magnitude. A small, bright knot is on the south side, just 1' S of the mag 12 star. Roughly centered within the stunning N1763 (Bean Nebula) complex with showpiece N1763 just 6.5' NW, N1761 6' WSW, N1776 6' NE, N1760 8' SW and N1773 7' NNE.

13.1" (2/17/04 - Costa Rica): fairly bright HII region in a fascinating group with several clusters and nebulae. Appears fairly large, round, 2' diameter with a single mag 11 at the center. Situated 6' SE of the cluster/HII region N1763 and a similar distance NNE of N1760.

NGC 1782 = ESO 056-SC36 = S-L 140

04 57 51.5 -69 23 38

Size 1.2'

18" (7/10/05 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): viewed at 228x, this bright LMC cluster was fairly small, round, 40" diameter, strongly concentrated with a bright 15" core. Several faint stars huddle very near or are resolved around the edges. Forms the NE vertex of a triangle with two other LMC clusters - N1767 7.4' W and N1772 11' SSE.

NGC 1773 = ESO 085-EN025 = LMC N11E

04 58 11 -66 21.6

30" (11/4/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): fairly large, bright glow, oval 3:2, 2.2'x1.5'. On first glance, two brighter stars are offset SW of the geometric center and separated by 15", but on closer inspection the more central star resolves into a very close double. In addition a couple of fainter stars are superimposed on the north side of the glow. The nebulosity is slightly irregular in surface brightness and brighter along the rim, particularly on the SW side. This emission nebula is located at the NE end of the N1763 (Bean Nebula) complex with N1763 centered 9' SW, N1769 7' SSW and N1776 5' SSE.

13.1" (2/17/04 - Costa Rica): this HII region is the furthest NE in a group of HII regions and clusters. Appears fairly faint, fairly small, 1'-1.5' diameter with a couple of stars or a knot near the center. Located 9' ENE of N1763 and a similar distance NNE of N1769.

NGC 1776 = ESO 085-SC028 = S-L 145
04 58 40 -66 25.8
Size 1.1'

30" (11/4/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): located on the east side of the N1763 (Bean Nebula) complex, this cluster is moderately bright, fairly small. Well concentrated with a small bright core surrounded by a 50" halo. A couple of extremely faint stars are just visible in the halo. Located 5' SE of emission nebula N1773, 6' ENE of emission nebula N1769 and 2.7' NE of a mag 10.8 star.

NGC 1783 = ESO 085-SC029 = S-L 148
04 59 08.7 -65 59 18
V = 11.0; Size 3'

13.1" (2/17/04 - Costa Rica): moderately bright, fairly large, round, 2.0' diameter, fairly smooth surface brightness. Appears to be a globular cluster as it is well-detached in the field with a fairly crisply defined edge, increasing to a brighter 1' core. N1805 lies 20' ESE.

NGC 1791 = ESO 056-SC041 = S-L 155
04 59 07 -70 10.1
V = 13.1; Size 1.3'

30" (11/6/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): fairly bright cluster, irregular, ~1' diameter, several mag 14-15 stars are resolved in the core and one on the NW end. Located in the center of an equilateral triangle consisting of mag 8.7 HD 32571 5' WNW, mag 10 HD 268923 5' NE and S-L 158 5.4' S. The latter object appears as a bright, compact knot (cluster), round, 20" diameter, with a surprisingly high surface brightness.

S-L 158 = KMHK 397
04 59 14.4 -70 15 23
V = 11.9

30" (11/6/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): bright, compact knot (cluster), round, 20" diameter, surprisingly high surface brightness. Located 5.4' S of N1791.

NGC 1793 = ESO 056-SC043 = S-L 163
04 59 38 -69 33.5

V = 12.4; Size 1.3'

18" (7/10/05 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 228x, this LMC open cluster appeared fairly faint, fairly small, round, 35" diameter with an even surface brightness and no sign of resolution. A triangle of mag 11 stars is preceding in the field. Forms a pair with N1801 6' SE.

NGC 1787 = ESO 085-SC031

05 00 07 -65 45.8

V = 10.9; Size 23'

13.1" (2/17/04 - Costa Rica): large cloud of stars, 15'-20' in size, over an extensive haze of unresolved stars. 40-50 mag 11-13 stars are visible at 105x within the cluster. N1783 is located 15' S.

Discovered by JH (h2731) in the LMC on 25 Dec 1837. His single observation placed this cluster at 05 00 17.3 -65 50 33 (2000). His description "p Rich cl of S stars which fills field" appears to described the entire 20'-25' association HW 15 which includes N1783 and SL 178.

The RNGC and N2000.0 position is 04 59.1 -65 44 (2000), from Lucke and Hodge's "A Catalogue of Stellar Associations in the Large Magellanic Cloud", Astron. J., v. 75, pp. 171-175, and corresponds with the NW portion of the association. ESO and Morel misplace N1787 at 05 01 42 -65 49.4 but this corresponds with SL 178 at the E edge of the association.

NGC 1801 = ESO 056-SC045 = S-L 170

05 00 35.3 -69 36 48

V = 12.2; Size 2.2'

18" (7/10/05 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 128x this LMC cluster appeared moderately bright, round, 1' diameter with a fairly even surface brightness and no core. Located 8' SW mag 8 HD 33031. Forms a pair with N1793 6' NW. Galaxy N1809 lies 8' NE.

NGC 1805 = ESO 085-SC32 = S-L 186

05 02 21.2 -66 06 41

V = 10.6; Size 2.2'

30" (11/4/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): very bright, fairly small, brilliant core, 30" diameter. A mag 13 star is situated just off the NW side, 25" from center. The core is oddly displaced off-center in the direction of this star. A few faint stars are resolved in the halo and a mag 13.5 star is at the south edge. N1783 lies 20' WNW and NGC 1822 is 18' ESE (all three collinear).

13.1" (2/17/04 - Costa Rica): moderately bright, small, 25" diameter, sharply concentrated with a quasi-stellar bright nucleus. A mag 13 star is at the NW edge (24" from center). This is a well-studied young (40 million years old) LMC star cluster. Located 20' ESE of N1783.

NGC 1815 = ESO 056-SC049 = S-L 189
05 02 27 -70 37.3
V = 12.4; Size 1.2'

30" (11/6/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): fairly bright, small, round, very bright core partially resolved into a couple of knots, 25" diameter. A single faint star is resolved at the N edge. A mag 12.5 star lies 1' SSE and there are several mag 11-12 stars in the field. Located 9' due E of mag 7.6 HD 32956.

NGC 1813 = ESO 056-SC050 = S-L 190
05 02 40 -70 19.1
V = 12.8; Size 0.8'

30" (11/6/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): first in a string of three clusters with N1823 4' ESE and S-L 200 7' SE. Appears as an irregular 45" glow with a single brighter mag 14 star on the south end and three fainter stars aligned E-W resolved on the north side.

NGC 1810 = ESO 085-SC035 = S-L 194
05 03 23 -66 22.9
V = 11.9; Size 1.2'

30" (11/4/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): moderately bright cluster, fairly small, 45" diameter, partially resolved with 4 or 5 stars visible on the east side of the halo including a couple of mag 13.5-14 stars. Located 2.6' ESE of mag 10.3 HD 268879. A mag 12.5 star lies 45" N. Forms a pair with brighter N1818 6' SE. S-L 205 lies 8.4' ENE.

NGC 1823 = ESO 056-SC051 = S-L 198
05 03 25 -70 20.1
V = 12.1; Size 0.9'

30" (11/6/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): fairly bright irregular cluster with 8 or 9 resolved stars within 45". Five of the resolved stars are collinear on the west side oriented ~N-S. Second of three clusters with N1813 4' WNW and S-L 200 4' SSE and the surrounding field is filled with a scattering of mag 12-13 stars and a large number of fainter stars. S-L 200 is the largest of the three clusters, 1.2'x0.6' extended N-S with several stars resolved over a hazy background or emission glow and a detached group of 4 stars off the south end.

S-L 200 = KMHK 492
05 03 45 -70 24.0
V = 12.8; Size 1.3'

30" (11/6/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): largest of three clusters with N1823 4' NNW and N1813 7' NW. Appears 1.2'x0.6', extended N-S. Several stars are resolved over a hazy background or emission glow. A detached group of 4 stars is off the south end.

KMHK 490
05 04 01.5 -66 26 45

30" (11/4/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): picked up just off the SW edge of the bright cluster N1818 (1.8' from center). Appeared as a very small non-stellar object, similar to a close double star.

NGC 1818 = ESO 085-SC040 = S-L 201
05 04 14 -66 26 06
V = 9.8; Size 3'

30" (11/4/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): very bright, fairly large, 2.5' diameter, sharply concentrated with an intense core that is partially resolved into several very faint stars. The halo is fairly well resolved with 15 faint stars plus some brighter mag 12-13 stars in the outer halo. Just off the SW edge is KMHK 490, a very small non-stellar object that appears like a close double star. Brightest of a trio with N1810 6' NW and S-L 205 5' NE. S-L 205 is just a faint, diffuse glow, roughly 35" diameter. N1822 and N1826, a fainter pair of clusters, lie 14' NNE. N1818 is a "young" blue globular (YPC), formed only 40 million years ago.

NGC 1828 = ESO 056-SC054 = S-L 207
05 04 21.5 -69 23 18
V = 12.5

18" (7/10/05 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): first in a trio with N1830 and N1835. At 228x this LMC cluster appears fairly faint, fairly small, round, 30" diameter. N1830 lies 3.2' NNE and much brighter N1835 is 4' ESE.

BRHT 3b
05 04 30.6 -69 21 18

18" (7/10/05 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this faint LMC cluster forms a 1' pair to the SE of N1830 and is ~1/3 of the distance on a line between N1830 and N1828 which are separated by 3'. At 228x appears as an extremely faint, very small glow with no details, ~15" diameter.

NGC 1830 = ESO 056-SC056 = S-L 207
05 04 39 -69 20 26
V = 12.6

18" (7/10/05 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): second of three in a distinctive triangle with N1828 3' SSW and N1835 4.6' SE. At 228x, this LMC cluster appeared fairly faint, fairly small, round, 30" diameter and quite similar to N1828. An extremely faint, very small glow (designated BRHT 3b in SIMBAD) is 1' SW, on a line towards N1828 (verified on DSS).

S-L 205 = KMHK 507
05 04 45.5 -66 22 01
V = 13.8; Size 1.0'

30" (11/4/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): while observing N1818 and N1810 I noted this object 5.2' NE of N1818 as a faint, diffuse glow, roughly 35" diameter.

NGC 1822 = ESO 085-SC042 = S-L 210
05 05 09 -66 12.6
Size 0.8'

30" (11/4/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): fairly faint, fairly small, 30" diameter. A single star is resolved at the west edge. Forms a close pair with N1826 2.8' SE.

NGC 1835 = ESO 056-SC058 = S-L 215
05 05 06 -69 24.3
V = 10.0; Size 1.2'

18" (7/10/05 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): brightest of three clusters with N1828 4' W and N1830 4.6' NW. At 228x, this LMC globular cluster appears bright, moderately large, round, 1.5' diameter, strongly concentrated with a small bright core. This object has a very symmetrical appearance with a high surface brightness like a compact globular cluster. This globular has the highest known number (84) of RR Lyr variables in the LMC and is the brightest and most elliptical of the true globulars.

NGC 1826 = ESO 085-SC043 = S-L 221
05 05 34 -66 13.9
Size 0.9'

30" (11/4/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): slightly brighter of a pair of small clusters with N1822 2.8' NW. Appeared moderately bright, round, 45" diameter, broad weak concentration but no resolution. A mag 10.8 star lies 2.9' E.

NGC 1831 = ESO 085-SC044 = S-L 227

05 06 16.2 -64 55 09
V = 11.2; Size 3.9'

13.1" (2/17/04 - Costa Rica): fairly faint, fairly large, 1.5'-2' diameter, weak even concentration to the center. This is a rich intermediate-age LMC cluster.

NGC 1848 = ESO 056-SC068 = S-L 247 = LH 28
05 07 27 -71 11 43
V = 9.7

30" (11/6/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): large, scattered group of stars, winding in a loop or U-shape that is open on the E and NE side. On the west end is a close, unequal double star with the primary being the brightest star in the cluster. In total between 30-36 stars are resolved in a 5' region. At the E end of the loop is S-L 256, a faint but clumpy glow of 20" diameter. N1848 is centered 6' NE of mag 7.3 HD 33923.

NGC 1844 = ESO 085-SC048 = S-L 242
05 07 31 -67 19.4
V = 12.1; Size 1.3'

18" (7/10/05 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): moderately bright, fairly small, round, ~40" diameter, fairly smooth with only a weak concentration to the center. Two mag 12-13 stars lie to the south and a mag 10 star (HD 33631) is 8' SW. Nearby is the larger (globular?) cluster N1846 8' south.

NGC 1846 = ESO 056-SC067 = S-L 243
05 07 34.1 -67 27 41
V = 11.4; Size 2.8'

18" (7/10/05 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 128x this young LMC globular appeared fairly bright, relatively large, round, 2.5' diameter, broad concentration, mottled with some weak resolution. A mag 10 star lies 9' SW. Second in a collinear string of three LMC clusters with N1844 9' NNW and N1852 21' SSE.

S-L 256
05 08 10.4 -71 10 25

30" (11/6/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): faint glow on the east end of the scattered star group N1848 = LH 28. Appears small, irregularly round, 20" diameter, clumpy but no resolution.

NGC 1850 = ESO 056-SC070 = S-L 261 = LMC N103A

05 08 45.8 -68 45 39
V = 9.4; Size 3'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 350x in the 24" I was stunned by the view of this huge, extremely bright cluster! The outer halo, which extends 5' in diameter, was resolved into dozens of faint stars in irregular star chains that appear to stream out of the core. A single brighter mag 13 star is superimposed on the west side [30" W of center is the core of companion cluster N1850A]. The center is highly concentrated with an extremely bright 1' core that appears elongated, irregular and clumpy with a curved outline. A small, 20" diffuse glow is embedded at the N edge of the halo (open cluster S-L 260). N1850 resides in a glorious LMC region that is packed with an unbelievable number of clusters and HII regions including N1854 6' SE and N1858, a huge cluster and nebulosity, ~10' SE.

18" (7/10/05 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): After the Tarantula region (30 Doradus complex), N1850 is the brightest star cluster in the LMC and at an estimated age of only 40-50 million years, this rich, globular-like cluster has no counterpart in the Milky Way! At 128x, the cluster appeared very bright (9th magnitude), large, round, ~3.5' diameter, well concentrated with an intensely bright 1' core. A brighter mag 13 star is superimposed on the western side of the halo. Several very faint stars are resolved in the very lively halo.

N1850 lies in a very impressive region of the LMC (near the outskirts of the central bar) with 13 additional NGC clusters/nebulosity within 30' including N1854 7' SE, N1858 10' SE, N1856 22' SSE and several others including N1836, N1839, N1847, N1860, N1863, N1865. Unfortunately dawn was starting to break so I only was able to view the first group of objects mentioned above and I need to return to this field! See image at <http://antwrp.gsfc.nasa.gov/apod/ap010712.html>.

S-L 260
05 08 45.5 -68 41 12
Size 1.1'x1.0'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): S-L 260 appears as only a diffuse 20" glow situated just beyond the north edge of the halo of the magnificent cluster N1910, perhaps 4'-5' from the center. N1854 is a little further from the center of N1910 to the SE.

NGC 1854 = NGC 1855 = ESO 056-SC072 = S-L 265
05 09 20.1 -68 50 53
V = 10.4; Size 2.3'x2.3'

24" (4/7/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): I revisited this remarkable field after viewing N1850 (located 6' NW) the previous night. At 200x this cluster appeared very bright, large, round, with a brilliant core. At 350x, it was resolved into numerous faint stars around the edges of the intense core. Up to a couple of dozen very faint stars popped in and out of visibility. The core is noticeably elongated N-S and is surrounded by a large, much fainter halo. There is a small clump of stars at the NW edge. The large star cluster and nebulosity N1858 lies 4' SE.

18" (7/10/05 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): fairly bright, fairly small, oval 4:3 NW-SE, 0.8'x0.6', moderate concentration. There is a small knot attached to the north edge. Located 6' SE of N1850 with N1858 4.5' further SE in a region of the LMC packed with clusters.

NGC 1852 = ESO 056-SC071 = S-L 264
05 09 24 -67 46.6

18" (7/10/05 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 128x, this rich LMC cluster (possible globular) appeared moderately bright and large, round, 1' diameter. Fairly low surface brightness with a weak concentration to a slightly brighter core. Forms the northern vertex of a triangle with two mag 10 stars (HD 34038 and HD 34143) 7.4' SSW and 6' SSE, respectively. N1846 lies 21' NW.

NGC 1856 = ESO 056-SC073 = S-L 271
05 09 29 -69 07.7
V = 10.1

18" (7/10/05 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 128x, this LMC rich cluster appeared bright, moderately large, 1.5' diameter. Well concentrated with a very bright 30" core similar to a globular cluster. Located 2' N of mag 9.4 HD 34144 and 23' SSE of N1850.

NGC 1849 = ESO 085-SC049 = S-L 267
05 09 35 -66 19.0
V = 12.8; Size 1.3'

30" (11/4/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): fairly bright, irregularly round, 1' diameter, small bright core, no resolution. An equilateral triangle of mag 11/12 stars with sides of 2.4' is centered 4' SW. While scanning the field, I noticed open cluster S-L 283 7.7' NE.

NGC 1858 = ESO 056-SC074 = S-L 274 = LMC N105
05 09 56.1 -68 54 06
Size 4.4'x2.6'

24" (4/7/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this would be a fascinating nebula and cluster if it were isolated, but is even more striking situated at the SE end of a wonderful chain with the bright cluster N1854 and N1850, one of the top showpieces in the LMC. At 346x about two dozen stars were superimposed over an elongated glow and many other stars are just outside the glow. At 200x with a UHC filter, the nebula is very bright overall with a 30" very high surface brightness patch at the N end. The nebula is brightest along the W and E border and weaker in the center. The elongation is towards a mag 12 star on the south side. N1854 lies 4.5' NW.

18" (7/10/05 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): third of three bright objects in a NW to SE string with N1850 and N1854/55. This is a large and very unusual cluster with nebulosity. There is a bright knot attached near the NW edge, ~15"-20" in diameter. This knot responds very well to a UHC filter at 76x (27 Panoptic). An obvious elongated patch of nebulous haze curves to the SE with several mag 13 stars involved with the glow and extended N-S. Overall, the size of the cluster/nebulosity extends to 3.5'x2'. Located 4.5' SE of N1854.

NGC 1860 = ESO 056-SC075 = S-L 284

05 10 39.9 -68 45 13

V = 11.0; Size 1.1'x1.1'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this LMC cluster was fairly faint, moderately large, possibly elongated slightly N-S, ~35"x30", very weak concentration. A mag 10 star lies 1.7' SW. Picked up after viewing N1863 (5.5' ENE) and N1865 (9.5' ESE). The amazing field containing N1850 (brightest cluster in the LMC), N1854 and N1858 is just to the SW.

NGC 1861 = ESO 056-SC076 = S-L 286

05 10 22 -70 46.6

Size 1.2'

30" (11/6/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): moderately bright, round, fairly small, 35" diameter, weak concentration to a slightly brighter core, no resolution. A mag 12 star lies 4' W and there are no stars brighter than mag 11 in the field.

KMHK 617

05 10 41.8 -66 15 06

30" (11/4/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): appears as a very small, detached knot on the NW end of larger and brighter S-L 283. Picked up while viewing N1849 7.7' SW. I didn't realize this knot had a separate designation until checking SIMBAD.

S-L 283 = KMHK 618

05 10 44.7 -66 15 40

Size 0.9'x0.7'

30" (11/4/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): fairly faint, moderately large, irregular glow, seems to contain two sections, total size ~1.1'x0.8', mottled but no resolution. The main group is on the SE side with a very small, detached knot on the NW end (KMHK 617). Picked up while viewing N1849 7.7' SW.

NGC 1859 = ESO 085-SC50 = S-L 297
05 11 32.5 -65 14 55
Size 2.0'

30" (11/6/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): fairly bright, fairly small, round. A brighter "bar" oriented NW-SE runs through the center, 0.6' diameter. Appears very mottled with a few very faint stars resolved. Collinear with mag 7 HD 34349 5.5' NE and a mag 11.4 star 4.5' SW. N1866 lies 18' SE.

13.1" (2/17/04 - Costa Rica): at 166x, this cluster appeared as a faint, fairly small, round, unresolved spot, roughly 0.5' diameter. Located 5.5' SSW of mag 7.0 SAO 249218 and 18' NW N1866.

NGC 1863 = ESO 056-SC077 = S-L 299
05 11 40.1 -68 43 36
V = 11.0; Size 1.4'x1.2'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 200x this LMC globular appeared very bright, moderately large, irregular outline, ~40" diameter, high surface brightness. A faint star or clump is at the NE edge. Forms a pair with N1865, located 5' SE. The remarkable field containing N1850 (brightest cluster in the LMC), N1855 and N1858 lies 15' SW.

NGC 1865 = ESO 056-SC078 = S-L 307
05 12 25.0 -68 46 19
V = 12.9; Size 1.4'x1.4'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 200x this LMC cluster was fairly bright, fairly large, round, 1' diameter with a weak concentration and no resolution. It has a symmetrical appearance like a globular. Located 5' SE of the bright cluster N1863.

NGC 1864 = ESO 056-SC079 = S-L 309
05 12 41.0 -67 37 25
Size 0.9'

13.1" (2/20/04 - Costa Rica): faint, very small, 20" diameter. Appears as a low surface brightness, slightly mottled glow. Located 6' SW of mag 9.1 HD 34650. N1871 lies 12' NE.

NGC 1870 = ESO 056-SC081 = S-L 317
05 13 10.9 -69 07 03
V = 11.3; Size 1.1'x1.0'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 200x this cluster (globular?) appeared very bright, small, round, at most 30" in diameter. The cluster was very grainy and lively at 350x and a few extremely faint stars occasionally popped into view.

NGC 1872 = ESO 056-SC083 = S-L 318

05 13 11.6 -69 18 45

V = 11.0; Size 1.7'x1.7'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this bright globular was the first LMC object I viewed in the 24" and the view and surrounding field was very striking. At 200x, the cluster appeared very bright, fairly large, round, 1.25' diameter, with a very bright core and a mottled halo. Just to the east is a fairly rich scattering of stars including a 6' N-S curving chain that includes several mag 11-12 stars with a nice mag 12 pair at the N end (NGC 1881). The southern end of the chain is near an impressive complex of 5 HII regions (N1874, 1876, 1877 and 1880) located ~4' S and 5' SSE of N1872.

NGC 1874 = ESO 056-EN084 = LMC N113D

05 13 09.0 -69 22 34

V = 12.8

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is the first in a complex of HII regions located ~4' due south of the bright globular N1872. At 200x and UHC filter N1874 appeared bright, round, ~1' diameter, even surface brightness. Just slightly fainter than N1876 which is just 1.3' NE. Without a filter a couple of mag 14 stars are superimposed.

NGC 1876 = ESO 056-EN084 = LMC N113C

05 13 18.5 -69 21 52

V = 11.7

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is the largest and brightest in an impressive complex of HII regions just 3' south of the globular cluster N1872. At 200x and a UHC filter it appeared very bright with a slightly irregular outline, ~1.2' diameter, brightest along the north rim where there is a brighter knot. Another bright section, N1874, lies only 1' SW and N1877 is a similar distance SSE. A long curving chain of stars curves to the NE of the complex (see N1881 at the north end of this chain).

NGC 1877 = ESO 056-EN084 = LMC N113A/B

05 13 21.3 -69 22 40

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is the third in an interesting group of HII regions and is located just 1' SE of much brighter N1876. At 200x with a UHC filter it appeared

faint, fairly small, elongated 2:1 NW-SE, with several stars involved. N1877 forms the SE vertex of a small equilateral triangle with N1874 and N1876. N1880 lies another 1.5' ESE.

NGC 1866 = ESO 085-SC52 = S-L 319

05 13 38.6 -65 27 51

V = 9.8; Size 4.5'

30" (11/6/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): beautiful, highly resolved blue globular in the LMC.

Appeared very bright, very large, contains an intense 1' core surrounded by a 5' halo containing a few dozen very faint stars. The core was partially resolved into a number of densely packed stars over bright, mottled haze. N1859 lies 18' NW.

13.1" (2/17/04 - Costa Rica): at 166x, this LMC globular appeared moderately bright and fairly large large, round, 2.5' diameter. The appearance was symmetrical with a faint 2.5' halo increasing to a 1' bright core which was concentrated to the center. There was no obvious resolution although the surface was mottled. Forms an equilateral triangle with a mag 11-12 star 3' WNW and a mag 12-13 star 3' NNW. This is a young populous "blue globular" with an age of roughly 100 million years.

NGC 1880 = ESO 056-EN082 = LMC N113F

05 13 38.6 -69 23 03

Size 0.7'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is the 4th in a striking group of HII regions with the main complex N1874, 1876 and 1877 just to the west by 2'-3'. At 200x with a UHC filter N1880 appeared as a moderately bright, small, round haze surrounding a star (a brighter star ~40" SW is free of nebulosity). Very faint haze is visible extending to the east and northeast.

NGC 1881 = ESO 056-SC086 = S-L 323

05 13 37.3 -69 18 03

Size 1.0'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): a long, curving chain of stars extends to the NE of the N1874/76/77 HII complex and ends at an easy pair of mag 12 stars that are located about 2.5' NE of the globular N1872. At 260x, faint haze, ~1' in diameter, encompasses this pair of stars.

Although there is dim nebulosity generally north and west of the double, John Herschel's description and sketch refers to an asterism of 5-6 faint stars 2.5' following the pair of stars. Modern sources are incorrect in identifying the pair of mag 12 stars.

NGC 1871 = ESO 056-SC085 = S-L 325 = LMC N30B
05 13 54.4 -67 27 27

13.1" (2/20/04 - Costa Rica): at 105x, this is a small group of stars in the LMC, 4 stars are resolved in nebulosity. N1873 lies 7' N and N1864 is 12' SW.

NGC 1869 = ESO 085-SC055 = S-L 326
05 13 53 -67 22.8
Size 14'

13.1" (2/20/04 - Costa Rica): fairly faint, hazy glow (= S-L 326) around a mag 10.5 star (HD 269183) with a couple of mag 12 stars close W. N1873 lies 2.7' N with N1871 4.4' S.

In Herschel's first observation (sweep 658), though, he described this object as "a fine L cluster of scattered stars which fills the field. The point taken is the middle of 3 groups [including N1871 and 1873] in the most condensed part." So, he was referring to the entire field as N1869 and not just the small cluster S-L 326. Located 11.5' S of mag 4.9 Theta Doradus.

Discovered by JH (h2798) along with N1871 and N1873. N2000, ESO and Morel's Visual Atlas of the LMC all identify N1869 with a small cluster flanked by N1871 to the S and N1873 to the N at JH's position. JH's description for h2798 reads: "cluster a 7th class; a fine L cluster of sc st which fills field. The point taken is the middle of 3 groups in the most condensed part."

Jenni Kay notes that "I am confident the small cluster centrally positioned between N1871 and N1873, being 2.5' in size is not JH's cluster. The whole star group is attractive enough to warrant it's own designation. ...the small OC was used to measure a position only for the whole group which is the true N1869 JH cluster.

NGC 1873 = ESO 085-SC054= S-L 324
05 13 53.5 -67 20 14

13.1" (2/20/04 - Costa Rica): very faint, 4 stars resolved over haze, 1.0' diameter. Located 9' S of mag 4.9 Theta Doradus in a series of small clusters including N1871 7' S and a small group just 3' S surrounding a mag 10 star that John Herschel gave as the center for N1869.

NGC 1885 = ESO 056-SC088 = S-L 338
05 15 07.0 -68 58 43
V = 12.0; Size 1.4'x1.2'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 200x this cluster appeared very bright, round, moderately large, ~35" diameter. It was very irregular and slightly elongated E-W at 350x with a few extremely faint stars resolved around the edges and a few stars resolved within the halo (including one brighter star).

S-L 353
05 17 08.0 -68 52 24
Size 1.8'x1.7'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this was the first Shapley-Lindsay object I picked up with the 24" and I was surprised to find a fairly bright, round, 1' glow with a weak concentration. It's surprising that this object was not picked up by John Herschel, but I realized later that many of the S-L objects were routine in the 24". Labeled as a globular cluster in Morel's Atlas.

NGC 1903 = ESO 056-SC093 = S-L 356
05 17 22.4 -69 20 16
V = 11.9; Size 1.9'x1.9'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this showpiece globular is located just 10' SW of the N1910 complex containing S Doradus. At 350x, it appeared very bright, ~1' diameter, with a blazing 20" core. Perhaps 20 stars are resolved in the halo at this power with single brighter star at the edge of the core on the south side. N1916, another bright globular, lies 8' SE. This cluster is located in a wonderful section of the LMC and panning south and to the west yields field upon field filled with both bright and fainter clusters of all sizes, along with nebulous HII glows.

S-L 362
05 17 43.8 -69 34 06
V = 11.5; Size 0.95'x0.95'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this LMC cluster was picked up ~2' W of a mag 10.3 star that lies between this object and N1913. At 220x it appeared as a small, high surface brightness knot. At 350x, 5 or 6 very faint stars were tightly packed into the bright 20" diameter glow, the brightest at the south edge.

S-L 360
05 18 11.4 -69 13 06
Size 1.1'x1.1'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this small, bright knot is located ~2.5' due N of S Doradus on the NW side of N1910. At 200x the knot was clearly non-stellar and surrounded by a thin, fainter halo (this corresponds with a faint ring of stars on the DSS). A very bright 3' patch of nebulosity that responds well to a UHC filter is to the east and south of this knot (part of N1910).

NGC 1902 = ESO 085-SC066 = S-L 367
05 18 18.3 -66 37 35
Size 1.6'

13.1" (2/20/04 - Costa Rica): moderately bright, fairly small, 40" diameter, weak concentration. Located 43' NE of mag 4.8 Theta Doradus. N1920 lies 16' SE.

NGC 1913 = ESO 056-SC097 = S-L 373
05 18 18.7 -69 32 15
V = 11.3; Size 1.3'x1.1'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is an interesting LMC cluster and nebula at 200x. On the south edge is a small triangle of mag 13-14 stars (12"-15" on each side) and another three stars within the cluster are resolved. The cluster is involved an elongated bright nebulous glow NNW to SSE and at 350x additional nebulosity surrounds the main glow for a total size of 1.5'x1.0'. A mag 11.7 star lies 1.7' E and a mag 10 star 2.2' SW. Continuing SW for 2' beyond the mag 10 star I also picked up S-L 362 (see description).

NGC 1916 = ESO 056-SC098 = S-L 361
05 18 37.8 -69 24 23
V = 10.4; Size 2.1'x2.1'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 200x, this LMC globular was very bright, moderately large, round, symmetric, 45" diameter. The center was sharply concentrated with a small blazing core! N1903, a showpiece globular, lies 8' NW. Located ~10' S of the large N1910 complex that contains S Doradus.

LMC N119 = DEM L 130a
05 18 39.2 -69 13 22
Size 16'x13'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): The bright, large, cluster or star cloud N1910 that contains S Doradus (8.6-11.5), is embedded in a very large, bright emission nebula (LMC N119). The most prominent section of the nebula is a very bright 3' patch to the east of S-L 360 and a wing to the south of S-L 360 that responds well to a UHC filter at 200x. Nebulosity is also visible on the west side of S Dor. This section curves N-S to S-L 360 and also south of S Dor. To the south of N1910, on a NW to SE stream extending a couple of degrees, are dozens of LMC clusters with N1903, an impressive globular situated 10' SW.

NGC 1910 = ESO 056-SC099 = S-L 371
05 18 42.5 -69 14 12
V = 11.2; Size 10'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this large, bright cluster or star cloud contains the variable S Doradus (8.6-11.5), the brightest star in the LMC and one of the brightest known stars (absolute mag -9). At 200x, roughly 100 stars mag 11-15 were resolved in a 7' region with some extensions increasing the diameter another couple of arc minutes. S Dor is the brightest star in the main portion of the cluster, though there are several mag 12 stars. On the north side is a small, bright knot (S-L 360) that is clearly non-stellar and surrounded by a thin, fainter halo (ring of faint stars on DSS).

The cluster is embedded in LMC N119, a very large, bright emission nebula. The most prominent section of the nebula is a very bright 3' patch to the east of S-L 360 and a wing to the south of S-L 360 that responds well to a UHC filter at 200x. Nebulosity is also visible on the west side of S Dor. This section curves N-S to S-L 360 and also south of S Dor. To the south of N1910, on a NW to SE stream extending a couple of degrees, are dozens of LMC clusters with N1903, an impressive globular, situated 10' SW.

NGC 1917 = ESO 056-SC100 = S-L 379
05 19 02.1 -69 00 04
V = 10.3; Size 1.7'x1.7'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 200x this LMC cluster (possible globular) appeared fairly bright, fairly large, round, 1' diameter, with a broad concentration. A string of 3 faint stars to the east is collinear with the cluster.

NGC 1918 = ESO 056-SNR101 = LMC N120
05 19 04.5 -69 38 56
Size 8'x6'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is a combination LMC cluster and nebula (classified as a supernova remnant). At 200x a striking double star sits within the glow with a third star in a line and an additional 20 stars are resolved in the cluster. These stars are immersed in a diffuse nebulous glow that responds well to a UHC filter. The brightest section is a patch to the east of the double star (LMC N120C), but nebulosity extends throughout the cluster as an elongated glow of ~5' length. On images this nebula appears more like an arc or rim with some filamentary structure.

S-L 385
05 19 25.7 -69 32 27
V = 12.8; Size 1.0'x0.95'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this LMC cluster along with S-L 387 were picked up ~3' SW of N1922 and 6' WSW of N1926 using a Mati Morel's LMC close-up chart.

The clusters are close twins, both soft round glows of ~30" diameter and separated by just 45" in an E-W orientation.

S-L 387

05 19 33.9 -69 32 33

V = 13.1; Size 0.95'x0.85'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is the eastern member of a close pair of fainter LMC clusters with S-L 385 just 45" W. These clusters lie ~3' SW of N1922 and at 200x appears as relatively faint, round, 30" glows with little or no concentration.

NGC 1922 = ESO 056-SC103 = S-L 391

05 19 49.7 -69 30 04

V = 11.5; Size 1.4'x1.2'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 200x, this LMC cluster appears as a very small but high surface brightness knot, ~15" diameter with a tiny 8" core. A 3' chain of four mag 11-12 stars extends to the N and another chain extends to the E. A very close pair of faint clusters, S-L 385 and 387 lie 3' SW.

S-L 397

05 20 13.0 -68 54 17

Size 1.0'x1.0'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this Shapley-Lindsay cluster was picked up 8' NE of N1917. At 200x it appeared as a compact, but relatively bright, elongated glow with an irregular or mottled surface, ~30" diameter. Two 12th magnitude stars to the south form a triangle. This was another surprisingly bright S-L cluster that was not picked up by Herschel.

NGC 1920 = ESO 085-EN074 = LMC N38

05 20 33.0 -66 46 44

13.1" (2/20/04 - Costa Rica): this LMC HII region appeared fairly faint, fairly small, round, 35" diameter, smooth glow. Located ~3' NE of a line of three mag 11-11.5 stars. N1902 lies 16' NW.

NGC 1926 = ESO 056-SC105 = S-L 403

05 20 35.4 -69 31 33

V = 11.8; Size 1.4'x1.2'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this bright LMC globular appeared moderately large, ~55" diameter, irregularly round with a high surface brightness. Located between two mag 11.5 stars 1' S and 1.5' N. N1922 lies 4.2' WNW and N1928 3.4' NE.

NGC 1928 = ESO 056-SC106 = S-L 405

05 20 57.7 -69 28 40

V = 11.9; Size 1.3'x1.3'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this object is one of only about 15 bona-fide GC's in the LMC. At 200x it appeared fairly bright, fairly small, round, 40" diameter with a symmetrical appearance. Forms the last of three clusters with N1926 3.4' SW and N1922 6' WSW. A very distinctive trapezoid of four mag 10-11 stars (sides 1'-1.5') is just a couple of arc minutes to the NE.

NGC 1923 = ESO 085-SC75 = S-L 404 = LMC N40

05 21 33.0 -65 29 16

13.1" (2/17/04 - Costa Rica): very faint, fairly small, irregular glow, ~1'x0.5', brighter center. Just following a group of faint stars elongated NNW-SSE. This is a cluster and HII region although I didn't test with a filter. Locate 49' E of N1866.

NGC 1929 = ESO 056-EN107 = LMC N44F

05 21 38.3 -67 54 50

24" (4/7/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this HII knot is the first in an impressive star cluster/emission complex that extends over 7' in size and includes N1934, N1935, N1936, N1937, and IC 2126. At 260x it appeared as a bright, moderately large, round glow of ~50" diameter surrounding a 13th magnitude star. On the DSS this object appears to be a symmetrical bubble.

NGC 1925 = ESO 085-SC076

05 21 44 -65 47.6

Size 11'

13.1" (2/17/04 - Costa Rica): at 166x, appears as a 10' cloud of brighter mag 10-11 stars over a background carpet of faint stars and haze or unresolved stars. At 105x and UHC filter, the nebulosity seems to increase a bit in contrast although on the DSS, there appears to be stars only. N1923 is located 18' N.

NGC 1934 = ESO 056-SC109 = LMC N44B

05 21 48 -67 56 30

24" (4/7/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is a locally brighter patch in the N1929-34-35-36-37 complex, situated very close NW of N1935. This patch is not as well defined as the other NGC objects in this bright HII complex but is noticeable as it involves a couple of brighter stars.

S-L 417 = NGC 1935 = NGC 1936 = KMHK 822
05 21 55 -67 55 30
Size 6.7'x2.7'

24" (4/7/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): rich concentration of stars superimposed on the entire LMC N44 complex, including the HII regions N1929, N1934, N1935 and N1936 off the south side.

NGC 1935 = ESO 056-EN110 = LMC N44B = IC 2126
05 21 59 -67 57 29

24" (4/7/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this emission glow forms the NW pair with N1936 in a very striking field of clusters and HII patches. At 200x and UHC filter it appeared as a very bright, round glow of uniform high surface brightness. The size is slightly smaller than N1936, perhaps 45"-50" in diameter. Good response to the UHC filter. Nebulosity also extends off to the NW of N1935 and a locally brighter patch (N1934) involves a couple of brighter stars.

Superimposed on this entire complex of HII knots is a rich concentration of stars (S-L 417 = KMHK 822). As John Herschel described N1935 on one sweep as "one of the chief nuclei or knots of a large irregular cluster nebula", this number along with N1936 could also apply to the cluster.

NGC 1936 = ESO 056-EN111 = LMC N44C = IC 2127
05 22 12.6 -67 58 32

24" (4/7/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): N1936 appeared as a very bright, round glow, ~1' diameter with a very high, uniform surface brightness at 200x using a UHC filter. Situated at the south end of a large cluster and HII complex. Additional fainter nebulosity sweeps to the south and is connected with a fainter (anonymous) patch to the west by 1'. This extension increases the total size to 2' to 2.5'. N1935 lies 2' NW. This number also applies to the cluster (S-L 417) that spreads out the north.

NGC 1933 = ESO 085-SC077 = S-L 420
05 22 27.3 -66 09 08
V = 11.8; Size 1.2'

13.1" (2/17/04 - Costa Rica): fairly faint, fairly small, round, 0.8' diameter, compact with a fairly high surface brightness. Two mag 11 stars aligned WNW-ESE lie 2' NNE and 3' NNW.

NGC 1937 = ESO 056-SC112 = S-L 422 = LMC N44I
05 22 29 -67 53.7

24" (4/7/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this object is the furthest NE in a gorgeous field of stars and HII regions. N1937 is a large nebulous patch, ~3.7'x2.7' in size, with ~20 stars resolved over the bright glow. Excellent contrast gain using a UHC filter at 200x. The cluster includes a string of stars oriented WSW-ENE that passes through the center including a mag 11 star. N1936, a very bright nebulous glow, lies 5' S, and other sections of the N44 superbubble complex (see http://www.universetoday.com/am/publish/gemini_interstellar_cavern.html) lie to the SW including N1929, N1935 and IC 2126. Superimposed on this complex of HII glows is a fairly rich concentration of stars.

NGC 1940 = ESO 085-SC078 = S-L 427
05 22 44.9 -67 11 10
Size 0.4'

30" (11/5/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): bright but relatively small knot, triangular shape, 30" diameter, clumpy with a few stars just resolved. Forms the western vertex of a small equilateral triangle with a mag 10 star 1' E and a mag 11.5 star 1' S. The mag 10 star has an 11th magnitude companion at 27".

13.1" (2/20/04 - Costa Rica): faint, very small, round, 20" diameter. No resolution. Cradled by three mag 10-11 stars 1.2' S, 1.1' E and 1.5' E. Located 52' E of mag 4.8 Theta Doradus in the LMC.

NGC 1941 = ESO 085-EN079 = LMC N46
05 23 07.4 -66 22 41
Size 0.9'

13.1" (2/20/04 - Costa Rica): faint, very small, round, 15" diameter. One or two very faint stars are resolved. Located 2.7' N of a mag 10 star.

NGC 1950 = ESO 056-SC116 = S-L 450
05 24 33.0 -69 54 04
V = 13.2; Size 1.7'

24" (4/7/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is the first in a group of clusters including N1958, 59, 69, 71, 72 and 86. These clusters reside in a dense part of the LMC bar. N1950

forms the SW vertex of a triangle with N1959 5.5' ESE and N1958 6.3' NE. At 260x it appeared moderately bright, fairly large, ~2' diameter, with a relatively low surface brightness. At 346x, several extremely faint stars pepper the surface of the cluster. A mag 11 star lies 3' E, within the triangle described above.

NGC 1953 = ESO 56-SC118 = S-L 459
05 25 28.0 -68 50 18
V = 11.7; Size 1.2'

24" (4/7/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 200x, this LMC globular appeared bright, moderately large, round, ~50" diameter, with a brighter core. At 350x, it was grainy with a couple stars easily resolved at the edges of the halo. The nucleus appears offset from center towards the E. The interesting N1962-65-66-70 HII complex and cluster follows with N1970 4.5' due E and stretching quite a distance to the E and SE lie a huge number of clusters, star clouds and HII regions.

S-L 456 = KMHK 879
05 25 26 -67 28 24
V = 11.7

30" (11/5/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): faint group of stars and haze that lies 4' W of N1955 (S-L 456 within association LH 51).

NGC 1958 = ESO 056-SC119 = S-L 462
05 25 30.7 -69 50 10
V = 13.0; Size 1.5'

24" (4/7/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 260x, this LMC cluster appeared bright, fairly small, round, 45" diameter. Increasing the magnification to 346x the cluster resolved into a couple of dozen very faint, densely packed stars. The 1' halo appeared irregular and mottled as if more stars were just below resolution. A number of clusters are nearby and N1958 forms the northern vertex of an isosceles triangle with N1959 5.5' S and N1950 6.3' SW. A single brighter mag 11 star sits within this triangle at the vertex of another isosceles triangle with N1959 and N1950.

NGC 1959 = ESO 056-SC120 = S-L 466
05 25 35.7 -69 55 36
V = 12.2; Size 1.6'

24" (4/7/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this globular is at the SE corner of a triangle of clusters with N1958 5.5' NNW and N1950 6' WNW. It appears similar to N1950 -- a moderately

bright, fairly large glow of ~2' but with a relatively low surface brightness. Appears slightly smaller than N1958. At 346x, a few faint stars are resolved around the edges.

LMC N48B
05 25 42 -66 17.6

24" (4/11/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is a fairly large, nebulous knot of ~1.2' diameter on the south side of N1948; a large, resolved LMC cluster. Responds well to a UHC filter.

NGC 1948 = ESO 085-SC85 = S-L 458
05 25 46 -66 15 51
V = 11.6; Size 6'

24" (4/11/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is a large, well-resolved star cloud, ~6' diameter, with a roughly diamond shape. Approximately 60 stars were resolved at 260x over haze. A fairly large, nebulous knot (LMC N48B) was visible on the SW side, ~1.2' diameter, and it responded well to a UHC filter. A couple of other very small knots or clumps of stars were visible at the center (LMC N48A and N48C). Supernova remnant LMC N49 lies 11' NNE.

13.1" (2/20/04 - Costa Rica): at 105x this is a fairly large star group in the LMC. Over a dozen mag 12-13 stars are resolved in a triangular group, ~6' diameter, over unresolved background haze or possibly nebulosity. The bright, "blue globular", N1978, lies 18' E.

LMC N49 = PKS 0525-66 = SNR B0525-66.1 = LMC N49 = DEM L 190
05 26 01.9 -66 05 07
Size 1.2'x1.0'

24" (4/11/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this amazing object is the brightest supernova in the LMC (see Hubble image at <http://hubblesite.org/newscenter/archive/releases/2003/20/image/a>) and it harbors a powerful pulsar. At 260x unfiltered it appeared as a bright "U" shape just under 1' in diameter with the center of the "U" at the E end (base oriented SW-NE) and open on the W side. The interior is much dimmer than the rim. The brightest spot is right at the east end, though the rim is much brighter and better defined along the entire base. The northern bar of the "U" side is fainter and oriented NW-SE with some haze spreading into the interior. The southern bar is brighter and narrower. A UHC filter increased the contrast and there were hints of more complex filamentary structure. Located 3.7' ENE of mag 9.0 HD 36257. Open cluster S-L 463, which appears as a very small knot attached to a star, is located 2.4' NE.

NGC 1951 = ESO 085-SC086 = S-L 464
05 26 06.4 -66 35 50

V = 10.6; Size 1.9'

13.1" (2/20/04 - Costa Rica): fairly bright, small, round, 25" diameter, well-concentrated with a 10" bright core (John Herschel notes this is a close double star).

NGC 1955 = ESO 056-SC121 = S-L 467 = LMC N51D

05 26 10 -67 29.9

Size 1.8'

30" (11/5/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): this cluster and emission nebula is near the western end of a beautiful curved chain of bright clusters involved with prominent nebulosity that extends 17' WSW to ENE and includes N1966 and N1974 to the NE and a group of stars (S-L 456) 4' W of N1955. The cluster includes as many as 40 stars in a 4' region including a half-dozen mag 11.5-12.5 stars in a 3' gently curving arc elongated E-W. The cluster is immersed in a large, irregular haze that is brightest on the eastern side in a 30" circular glow. This is a locally brighter portion of a large irregular loop bowed out to the E and extending N-S for 6'-7' to a mag 9.5 star 3.5' S of the cluster. A fainter group of stars and haze lies 4' W (S-L 456 within association LH 51) and the DSS reveals both halves form an 8' bubble (Henize N51D) like a Wolf-Rayet shell or supernova remnant. NGC 1968 lies ~8' ENE and N1974 11' NE.

NGC 1962 = ESO 056-SC122

05 26 18 -68 50.3

24" (4/7/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): N1962 forms the bright western patch of the N1962-65-66-70 cluster and emission nebula. At 200x it appeared as a large, fairly bright glow on the west side of the complex, ~2' in diameter. A few faint stars are peppered across the glow. Excellent contrast gain using the UHC filter which increased the visibility to a prominent glow. Globular cluster N1953 lies 4.5' W and a large number of additional clusters that I didn't have time to explore lie to the S and SE.

S-L 463

05 26 16.2 -66 03 15

Size 0.7'

24" (4/11/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): Picked up while viewing the supernova remnant LMC N49. This object appears as a small, 20" knot forming a close "double" (8" separation) with a mag 13-14 star. This object is located just 2.4' NE of N49!

NGC 1965 = ESO 056-SC123 = LMC N144B

05 26 29.5 -68 48 23

V = 11.0

24" (4/7/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is a bright, small knot on the NW side of a large HII complex and cluster that includes N1966 (1.5' ESE), N1962 (2.2' SW) and N1970. N1965 surrounds two stars and is ~20" in diameter with a fainter nebulous halo.

NGC 1969 = ESO 056-SC124 = S-L 479
05 26 33 -69 50 27
V = 12.5; Size 1.2'

24" (4/7/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is the first in a compact right triangle of clusters with N1971 1.2' SE and N1972 1.4' E. At 260x it appeared moderately bright, fairly small, round. This cluster has a lower surface brightness than N1971 and N1972. A mag 13 star is at the (NW) edge.

S-L 476
05 26 43.0 -68 49 34
Size 4.1'x3.4'

24" (4/7/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is the cluster component of the N1962-65-66-70 complex. It is most impressive as an HII complex using a UHC filter at 200x, but there are a number of stars, including at least one 10th magnitude, scattered over the large glow.

NGC 1966 = ESO 056-SC125 = LMC N144A
05 26 46 -68 48 49
Size 13'x12'

24" (4/7/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this number refers to one of the multiple components of a large star cluster and HII complex, ~5' in diameter. At 346x this is a small, bright glow on the NE side that surrounds three stars, elongated WNW-ESE, ~40"x15". Fainter nebulosity is attached extending to the west for 1.5' and connecting to the knot N1965. A mag 9.9 star lies 1.2' S. This HII complex is located roughly 12' S of a mag 6.1 star (6.7/7.0 pair at a close 1.4").

At 200x using a UHC filter, this is a fascinating emission complex as the entire 5' region is awash in bright nebulosity and there are faint, irregular extensions beyond the main portion, particularly to the north (the outer portions form a faint bubble on images). A 10th mag star is involved, though the cluster itself (S-L 476) does not stand out significantly.

John Herschel referred to N1966 in one observation as "the third of a group of 4 nebulae" (referring to this knot) but also as "a pL irreg cluster" centered on the mag 10 star mentioned above. So, N1966 is sometimes applied to the small knot described above or the entire complex (by Henize). This listed dimensions reflect the entire complex.

NGC 1971 = ESO 056-SC128 = S-L 481
05 26 45.6 -69 51 03
V = 11.9; Size 1.1'x0.95'

24" (4/7/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this cluster is the furthest south in a small right triangle of clusters with N1969 1.2' NW and N1972 0.9' NNE. At 260x it appeared bright, fairly small, round, 45" diameter (largest of trio), gradually increases to the center. At 350x, it contains a sharp stellar core or a mag 14 star is superimposed and a star is also on the SE edge. Located 15' SW of a mag 6.1 star (close double).

NGC 1972 = ESO 056-SC129 = S-L 480
05 26 48.8 -69 50 17
V = 12.6; Size 0.9'x0.8'

24" (4/7/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): forms the NE vertex of a small triangle of clusters with N1971 0.9' SSW and N1969 1.4' E. At 260x this small cluster is bright, round, ~35" diameter (smaller than N1971). There is either a very small knot of stars at the E edge (DSS reveals an apparent close double star).

NGC 1970 = ESO 056-SC127
05 26 53 -68 50.2

24" (4/7/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is the 4th of 4 NGC knots in the N1962-65-66-70 complex using 200x at the ESO position and charted position on the Morel Atlas are three close collinear stars oriented NNW-SSE that are only surrounded by a very weak glow using a UHC filter. The surrounding nebulosity is not more evident than the general glow of the complex. Perhaps Herschel was referring to a different knot in the complex.

NGC 1968 = ESO 056-SC130 = LMC N51C = S-L 483
05 27 39.7 -67 27.8

30" (11/5/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): second in a great chain of clusters involved in extensive nebulosity oriented SW to NE. The cluster is bright and very elongated 3'x1' E-W with ~20 stars including a number of mag 12-13 stars. The cluster is surrounded by nebulosity (Henize N51C) that brightens on the east end in a large, round knot and extends beyond the cluster on the south side for several arc minutes in the direction of N1955 to the W. N1968 is connected to N1974, another nebulous cluster 3' NE and N1955 lies 8' WSW.

NGC 1986 = ESO 056-SC134 = S-L 489
05 27 37.7 -69 58 14
V = 11.1; Size 2.8'x2.4'

24" (4/7/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 260x, this LMC globular appeared very bright, fairly large, round, at least 2' diameter, with a bright core and several faint stars resolved. At 346x, at least a couple of dozen stars were resolved in the fainter halo and over the disc. There is a brighter elongated bar in the central portion (reminiscent of M4). Located 7.5' NE of a mag 8 star (HD 36598). A very faint cluster, H-S 307 lies 4.8' NNE and a very small trio of clusters, N1969-71-72 lies ~9' NW. N1959 is a bit further away at 11' WNW with N1950 continuing on the same line 16.5' WNW. All of these clusters are visible in the same 30' field of the 13mm Ethos at 200x.

H-S 307 = OGLE-CL LMC 497
05 27 47.6 -69 53 30

24" (4/7/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): picked up while viewing the bright cluster N1986. This faint object is small, round and grainy, ~25" diameter. Located 4.8' NNE of N1986.

NGC 1974 = NGC 1991 = ESO 085-SC089 = LMC N51A = S-L 494
05 28 00 -67 25.4
Size 1.7'

30" (11/5/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): fourth in a great looping chain of clusters and nebulosity including NGC 1955 and NGC 1968 to the SW. This group is virtually attached to NGC 1968, only distinguished by less nebulosity and stars. There are roughly three dozen stars resolved in a 3' circular group including a number of mag 12-13 stars. The cluster is involved in fairly bright nebulous haze (Henize N51A).

NGC 1978 = ESO 085-SC90 = S-L 501
05 28 44.6 -66 14 08
V = 10.7; Size 3.9'

13.1" (2/20/04 - Costa Rica): bright, large, elongated NNW-SSE, 2.4'x1.5', weak even concentration to center, no resolution. This cluster is a blue intermediate-age cluster or "blue globular", roughly 2 billion years old, with a million solar masses. N1948, a combination star cloud/emission complex, lies 18' W.

NGC 2002 = ESO 086-SC003 = S-L 517
05 30 21.0 -66 53 02
V = 10.1; Size 1.9'x1.7'

24" (4/7/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 200x this cluster is extremely bright but small. It is sharply concentrated with a small, brilliant core surrounded by a much fainter 30" halo. At 346x, the core diameter is ~15" diameter and 3 interior stars are resolved, the brightest on the SE

side. Sharing the same field 8' SE is the double cluster N2006 and S-L 538. N2002 is at the west end of a huge star cloud (N2027) that extends nearly 40' to the east beyond N2041.

NGC 2010 = ESO 056-SC139 = S-L 531

05 30 34.6 -70 49 10

V = 11.7; Size 1.9'x1.7'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this LMC cluster is located just 1.5' NE of 9th magnitude HD 37181. This star is part of a large, scattered group of mag 8.5-10.5 stars including a prominent 24' loop with a double star (8.2/10.7 at 15") at the east end of the loop. This double star is 6' S of N2010. N2031 lies 18' SE and the bright HII complex/cluster N2018 lies 15' S.

NGC 2004 = ESO 086-SC004 = S-L 523

05 30 40 -67 17.2

V = 9.6; Size 2.7'

30" (11/5/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): bright, superb cluster, ~3' diameter. Contains a small, brilliant core and a highly resolved halo that is packed with 50 stars. The surrounding field is quite rich in both faint and brighter mag 11-12 stars. The N1955/1968/1974 complex lies ~20' SW and the N2014/2020 complex lies 27' SSE.

NGC 2003 = ESO 086-SC006 = S-L 526

05 30 54.3 -66 27 59

V = 11.3; Size 2.1'

13.1" (2/20/04 - Costa Rica): this compact cluster in the LMC appeared fairly faint, very small, round, 20" diameter. Appears to have a star involved or increases to a sharp stellar nucleus. The 3' star cloud Shapley-Lindsay 553 lies 9' ENE.

S-L 539

05 30 56.4 -70 41 43

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): picked up while viewing N2010 as a small, elongated glow with a mag 12.5 star involved on the E end and three additional very faint stars resolved within the 20"x10" glow. Located 7.7' NNE of N2010. In the field to the south are several mag 8 stars near N2010.

S-L 543

05 31 00.3 -71 53 35

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): picked up using the Morel Atlas after viewing N2025 to the NE. At 220x this cluster appeared moderately bright, small, elongated 3:2 SW-NE, 25"x15" with just a weak concentration. Located 13' SW of N2025.

NGC 2018 = ESO 056-SC141 = LMC N206A = LMC N206B = S-L 533
05 31 12 -71 04 11
Size 25'x18'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is a fascinating, showpiece HII complex with a cluster and a large, detailed nebula appearing like a fainter version of M8 -- of course, in another galaxy! At 200x the cluster (S-L 533) is ~8' in diameter and includes a couple of dozen mag 11-15 stars. The stars are involved in the glow of a bright HII complex that has an excellent response to a UHC filter. Using the filter, the brightest region (N2018) is a very prominent 1' circular patch on the east end with fainter wings extending north and south, increasing the size to 3'x1'. A wide pair of stars including a brighter star (HD 269676) is at the west edge of this patch. Three additional elongated patches (each 1' to 1.5' in diameter) are strung out in a NW to SE line along the SW side of the complex (BSDL 2005, BSDL 2048 and LMC N206B = BSDL 2120). Another glowing patch of nebulosity, ~45" diameter, is to the west of the brightest region and surrounds a couple of brighter stars. Finally there is an isolated, elongated patch on the north end of the complex that seems detached (BSDL 2129). Weaker sections of the nebulosity give the impression of dark lanes. Surprisingly, Herschel's description applies only to the brightest region at the east end of this entire complex.

NGC 2006 = ESO 086-SC008 = S-L 537
05 31 20.0 -66 58 23
V = 11.5; Size 1.6'x1.4'

24" (4/7/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): forms the southern member of a close pair of small clusters with SL-538 less than 1' N. At 346x it appeared fairly bright, fairly small, ~30" diameter, brighter core, with no evident resolution. Forms a small triangle with two stars on the east side. Located 8' SE of N2002.

Just 0.9' N is SL-538, a small, moderately bright glow that was sandwiched between a brighter star at the east edge and a fainter star off the west side. At 346x the shape appeared irregular and ~25" diameter. Interestingly, John Herschel's two positions for N2006 on different sweeps correspond closely with each cluster, so he apparently viewed both (quite similar in the eyepiece) and the pair should apply N2006. Herschel didn't note this object as double, though, so he probably felt both were the central part of the "extremely rich assemblage of stars and clustering groups which fill the field."

S-L 533
05 31 15.5 -71 04 09

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is a large 5' cluster that is part of the N2018 HII complex (see description) and consists of a couple dozen stars including a number of mag 11-12 stars as well as many fainter members. The revised S-L position and size applies to the region surrounding the brightest patch of nebulosity, although the cluster appears significantly larger.

S-L 538
05 31 19.7 -66 57 28

24" (4/7/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): located just 0.9' N of brighter N2006, this cluster appeared as a small, moderately bright glow that was sandwiched between a brighter star at the east edge and a fainter star off the west side. At 346x the shape appeared irregular and ~25" diameter. Apparently Herschel noted both of these clusters as his positions on two sweeps correspond with the separate clusters, though it's a bit odd he didn't mention it as double. From his description "immensely large and very rich cluster" he considered them both as part of a much larger cluster.

NGC 2011 = ESO 056-SC144 = S-L 559
05 32 19.8 -67 31 17
V = 10.6; Size 1.0'

30" (11/5/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): very bright, tight intense knot of four stars (a couple are quite bright) enveloped in a 1.5' triangular glow with a few additional stars resolved within the boundaries of the emission nebula. A 3' line of brighter stars oriented E-W passes through the south end of the glow. The surrounding fields include a number of fascinating objects with a cluster and star cloud ~6' E (S-L 567), a bright, compact cluster/nebula 8' NE (N2021), a large bright cluster/nebula 10' S (N2014), a large ring-shaped emission nebula (N2020) 12' SSE and the Seagull Nebula complex (N2030/2032/2035) 17' E.

NGC 2014 = ESO 056-SC146 = S-L 560 = LMC N57A
05 32 20 -67 41.4
Size 1.8'

30" (11/5/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): very bright, large cluster with nebulosity, ~50 stars resolved in a 5' region (no distinct boundary on the north side), including many in a 2' string, elongated N-S. A mag 10 star (brightest in the cluster) is at the south end of this string. A portion of the cluster is immersed in nebulosity (Henize N57A), most prominently on the SE side of the cluster. Irregular haze (roughly elongated SW-NE) extends out of the cluster for a couple of arc minutes on the east side, spreading south and north. Forms an interesting contrast with emission nebula N2020 5' ESE. The remarkable Seagull Nebula (N2030, N2032, N2035) lies ~20' NE.

S-L 553 = LMC N55A
05 32 29.2 -66 27 59
Size 1'

13.1" (2/20/04 - Costa Rica): this Shapley-Lindsay cluster appeared as a 3' elongated cloud of unresolved stars with a half-dozen stars resolved. The outline is irregular but elongated N-S. Located 9' E of the compact cluster N2003. S-L 553 cluster is within the HII region N55A, though I didn't use a UHC filter to examine.

NGC 2025 = ESO 056-SC149 = S-L 571
05 32 33.1 -71 43 00
V = 10.9; Size 1.9'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 200x this LMC cluster appeared bright, slightly elongated, moderately large, ~45"x40", weakly concentrated with a slightly brighter core. Three faint stars are resolved around the edges. Two 8th magnitude stars lie 11' ESE and 13' ENE.

NGC 2020 = ESO 056-?148 = LMC N57C
05 33 13 -67 43.0

30" (11/5/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): fairly bright, roundish annular emission nebula, slightly elongated SW-NE, 3'x2.5'. The inner edge of the annulus is slightly brighter and sharply defined with a relatively large dark center, ~45" x30". North of center in the ring is a 13th magnitude star, which appears roughly centered in the emission nebula. A 12th magnitude star lies 1.3' S of the central star, at the southern edge of the nebula. Two fainter stars are just north and south of the mag 12 star and the trio is collinear with the central star. Forms a striking due with N2014 (cluster and emission nebula) 5' WNW. The remarkable Seagull Nebula (NGC 2030, 2032, 2035) lies 15' NE.

S-L 567 = KMHK 1059
05 33 18.1 -67 31 20

30" (11/5/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): extending mostly south of N2021 is a very elongated stream of stars, 5'x1', including a mix of brighter and fainter stars (association LH 78). The densest concentration is a 2' group (S-L 567) on the south end with a number of mag 12-14 stars. Roughly a total of 50-60 stars were resolved.

NGC 2021 = ESO 056-SC150 = S-L 570
05 33 30.3 -67 27 11
Size 0.9'

30" (11/5/10 - Coonabarabran, 264x): bright, compact knot surrounding two resolved stars, slightly elongated, ~20"x15". This knot is in the northern end of a very large, elongated cluster or star cloud (S-L 567). Extending mostly south of N2021 is a very elongated stream of stars, 5'x1', including a mix of brighter and fainter stars (association LH 78). The densest concentration is a 2' group (S-L 567) on the south end with a number of mag 12-14 stars. Roughly a total of 50-60 stars were resolved. The Seagull Nebula complex (N2030, 2032, 2035) lies 12' SE.

NGC 2031 = ESO 056-SC153 = S-L 577
05 33 41.9 -70 59 16
V = 10.8; Size 3.4'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 200x this LMC cluster was very bright, fairly large, slightly elongated NNW-SSE, well concentrated with a 1' core and 2' much fainter halo. The cluster had a mottled texture but did not show definite resolution. Located 12' NW of mag 7.6 HD 37899 and 5.5' SW of a mag 9.1 star. A remarkable nebulous cluster, N2018, lies 12' WSW and N2051 is a similar distance to the ESE.

S-L 585
05 34 30.8 -68 50 24
Size 1'

18" (7/8/02 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): small knot of stars of haze picked up 10' NW of N2042 (which is 17' NW of the center of the Tarantula). A similar patch was ~6' WSW (KMHK 1122).

KMHK 1098
05 34 41.3 -67 30 14
Size 0.9'

24" (4/11/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): before viewing the Seagull Nebula (N2029-32-35-40), I picked up this very small, moderately bright knot adjacent to a mag 13 star. Without a filter this object has a bright, quasi-stellar core. Adding a UHC filter increased the size to 20", so there appears to be an emission component. Located 2.5' SW of mag 9.3 HD 269804 and 6' NW of the Seagull Nebula.

NGC 2027 = ESO 086-SC13 = S-L 592
05 35 00.4 -66 54 55

13.1" (2/20/04 - Costa Rica): huge star cloud, roughly elongated E-W, ~35'-40' in length (fills 105x field) by 20'. At the E end is the bright cluster N2041 and N2034, an elongated association of stars, while the clusters N2002 and N2006 are on the W side!

NGC 2030 = Seagull Nebula = LMC N59A
05 35 00.5 -67 33 18

24" (4/11/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is the NW component of the Seagull Nebula; a bright, highly structured 7"x5' emission nebula. The brightest portion of N2030 is a bright streak elongated E-W that extends west from mag 12.3 HD 269810. A large mass of nebulosity spreads to the north from this streak in a more circular 2' patch. This object is incorrectly identified as N2029 in modern catalogues and atlases.

NGC 2032 = Seagull Nebula = LMC N59A
05 35 20.6 -67 34 06

24" (4/11/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is possibly the brightest section of the Seagull Nebula in the LMC (similar to N2035 1.6' SE). It consists of a very bright, elongated ~SSW-NNE patch, 2"x1', with an unusual kidney-bean shape than is indented or concave on the east side. N2032 is just separated to N2035 by an elongated SSW-NNE on the east side. A faint, thin streamer of nebulosity shoots to the north from N2032. Mag 11.4 HD 269808 is off the SW side.

NGC 2035 = Seagull Nebula = LMC N59A
05 35 33 -67 35.1

24" (4/11/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is the southeast section of the bright Seagull Nebula in the LMC. At 200x using a UHC filter it appeared very bright, moderately large, with a very irregular shape similar to an anvil. The very knotty, complex structure was elongated N-S, 1.6"x1.0', with the widest part of the anvil on the south end. N2032, another very bright section, is very close preceding (roughly 1.6' between centers) and the two sections are separated by a dark lane oriented SSW-NNE. A very faint streamer attached on the NE side flows to the north (N2032 has a similar but brighter streamer). A fairly small detached patch, ~1.2' in diameter, is close SE (identified as LHA 120-N 59C in SIMBAD).

KMHK 1122
05 35 38 -68 51.5

18" (7/8/02 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): small knot of stars picked up 5' NW of N2042 (which is 17' NW of the center of the Tarantula).

LMC N 59C = Seagull Nebula
05 35 38 -67 37 06

24" (4/11/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): although not plotted on the Morel close-up chart of the Seagull Nebula, I noted a fairly small detached patch, ~1.2' in diameter, close SE of much brighter N2035. Also located 2' W of mag 10.4 HD 269847.

NGC 2034 = ESO 086-SC14 = S-L 592
05 35 33 -66 54.2

13.1" (2/20/04 - Costa Rica): at 105x this is an interesting, elongated cluster or association, situated NW of the compact cluster N2041 and at the E end of a very large cloud of stars extending to the SW. This condensed portion of the cloud contains a couple of dozen mag 12-13 star and a wide pair of mag 10 stars on the NW side. The resolved stars are embedded in an unresolved glow of fainter stars, ~4'x2', extended E-W in a crescent shape, concave towards the north (arching N on the S side).

NGC 2046 = ESO 056-SC162 = S-L 597
05 35 37.6 -70 14 27
V = 12.6; Size 1.3'

24" (4/9/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is the first in a rich field of 8 NGC clusters (with the brightest N2058). At 200x, it appeared bright, fairly small, slightly elongated WSW-ENE in the direction of a mag 13 star just 0.8' SW. The core seems offset from the center to the NE end or a separate knot is attached at the following end. N2047 lies 3.2' NNE. Located 6' SE of mag 8.2 HD 37762.

NGC 2047 = ESO 056-SC167 = S-L 600
05 35 54.4 -70 11 29
V = 13.2

24" (4/9/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this LMC cluster is located on the west side of a rich field of 8 NGC clusters in the 13mm Ethos (200x). It appeared moderately bright, fairly small, round, 45" diameter. A faint star is at the south edge. Forms a pair with slightly brighter N2046 3.2' SSW. Located 5.8' ESE of mag 8.2 HD 37762 and 5.4' WSW of N2058.

NGC 2029 = ESO 086-SC15 = LMC N63A = S-L 595
05 35 40.8 -66 02 06
Size 4'

13.1" (2/20/04 - Costa Rica): fairly bright, fairly large, 3'x1.5', elongated N-S. This LMC object appears to be a cluster with nebulosity. A half-dozen mag 12-13 stars are resolved over an irregular background haze (unresolved stars?). Located 32' N of mag 6.2 HD 37935. N2003 lies 38' SW. Embedded in the northern section is the compact SNR N63A (not noted).

Jenni Kay notes that the GC/NGC positions for N2029 and N2030 are reversed from JH's original positions of h2911 and h2910, respectively. In this case, N2030 is the NW portion of the Seagull Nebula and N2029 is this isolated nebula (all modern sources reverse the identifications).

Jenni Kay notes that GC/NGC positions for N2029 and N2030 are reversed from JH's original positions of h2911 and h2910, respectively. In this case, N2030 is part of the Seagull Nebula and N2029 is an isolated nebula. All modern catalogues reverse the historically correct identification. See WSQJ #108, 4/97.

NGC 2040 = ESO 56-EN164 = LMC N59B
05 36 05 -67 34 01

24" (4/11/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is a bright, irregularly round glow, ~2' diameter, located ~4' ENE of the Seagull Nebula and part of the same emission complex. The nebulosity surrounds a cluster of roughly 15 stars. Excellent contrast gain using a UHC filter at 200x which reveals a very irregular outline. The DSS reveals delicate filaments to the south forming a large loop or shell (possibly a SNR shell) although this extension was not recorded.

NGC 2044 = ESO 056-SC165 = 30 Dor C = S-L 602
05 36 06.2 -69 11 55
Size 4.5'

18" (7/8/02 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): group of about a dozen stars in a 3' diameter at 171x dominated by three brighter stars in a 1' E-W string. Both the east and west "stars" in this line are actually compact clusters (eastern cluster = S-L 602) with multiple components on a HST image. Situated in the outer portion of the 30 Doradus complex 16' from the central core. Like N2060, this cluster also harbors a young SNR! The site of SNR 1987A (05 35 28, -69 16.2) lies only 5.5' SW.

NGC 2051 = ESO 056-SC169 = S-L 608
05 36 07.5 -71 00 43
Size 1.7'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 200x this LMC cluster appeared bright, fairly small, round, 35" diameter. Located 12' ESE of brighter N2031. Two additional S-L clusters (617 and 624) share the field 8.5' SSE. The cluster is also equidistant from a mag 9 star 8' NW and mag 7.6 HD 37899 a similar distance SW.

NGC 2042 = ESO 056-SC163 = S-L 601
05 36 09.6 -68 55 24
Size 4'

18" (7/8/02 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): fairly large, isolated patch of stars and haze, ~5' in size. Includes roughly two dozen stars in an elongated group including a few mag 10 stars over unresolved haze. Two additional knots of stars and haze are to the NW (not in the NGC or IC) and form an obtuse isosceles triangle with N2042. The first knot is KMHK 1122, located 5' NW and S-L 585 at 10' NW. N2042 is located just 17' NW of the center of the Tarantula Nebula.

NGC 2041 = ESO 086-SC16 = S-L 605
05 36 28.0 -66 59 29
V = 10.4; Size 0.7'

13.1" (2/20/04 - Costa Rica): at 105x, this LMC cluster appears bright, fairly small, round, 1' diameter, high surface brightness. Symmetrical appearance and increases to a very small bright core and a stellar nucleus. This young, massive cluster is located ~7' SE of the elongated cluster N2034 and at the E end of the very large, extended starfield N2027 (roughly E-W) which includes N2026 and N2002 on the western side.

NGC 2050 = ESO 056-SC170 = S-L 609
05 36 41.8 -69 22 49

18" (7/8/02 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 171x, appears as just a locally brighter spot containing perhaps a dozen stars over a hazy background glow, ~2' in diameter. Embedded in the edge of an amazing linear stream of stars which runs through the field from SW to NE which begins just off the south side of the tendrils of the Tarantula Nebula and heads SW towards N2050!

S-L 617
05 36 42.0 -71 08 52
Size 1.5'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is the SW member of a pair of S-L clusters about 8' SSE of N2051. At 200x it appeared faint, moderately large, round, 30" diameter. Overall it was larger but with a lower surface brightness than S-L 624 located 3.6' NE. Located ~5' ESE of a mag 7.6 star.

NGC 2057 = ESO 056-SC174 = S-L 616
05 36 56.2 -70 16 10
V = 12.2; Size 1.8'

24" (4/9/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this LMC cluster is on the south side of a field filled with 8 NGC clusters. At 260x it appeared bright, fairly small, round, ~30" diameter, fairly

well concentrated with a small bright core. Situated on a line between N2065 4' NE and a mag 10.4 HD 269839 3' SW. N2046 lies 6.8' WNW, N2047 7.0' NW and N2058 6.4' N.

NGC 2058 = ESO 056-SC173 = S-L 614

05 36 54.5 -70 09 44

V = 11.9; Size 2.1'

24" (4/9/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is the brightest cluster in a 15' field of 8 NGC clusters including N2046, 47, 57, 59, 65, 66 and 72. All 8 clusters easily fit in the field of 13mm Ethos at 200x within a 20' circle. Using 260x, N2058 appeared very bright, large, well concentrated. The outer halo extends up to 2' diameter using averted vision. At 350x, a few very faint stars are resolved in the halo and around the edges of the core. Two mag 12.5-13 stars lie 1' WSW and 1.5' WNW. Other nearby clusters include N2059 2' N, N2066 4.1' E, N2047 5.4' WSW and N2065 5.8' SE. Also I picked up a couple of "anonymous" clusters or HII knots. One is north of N2059 (OGLE-CL LMC 632) and the other following N2072 (LHA 120-N171B). This group of clusters is located just over a degree south of the Tarantula Nebula.

OGLE-CL LMC 632

05 36 53.7 -70 06 21

24" (4/10/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): I confirmed that there is a cluster in the position I plotted just off the edge of the Matel Atlas. At 260x it appeared faint, small, 20"-25" diameter and seems mottled like a group of stars (on the DSS this is a small incomplete ring of stars). There is a single star just off the (SE) edge.

24" (4/9/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 260x, this unidentified cluster appeared fairly faint, fairly small, round, 25" diameter. A very faint star is at the edge. Located 1.5' NW of N2059 and 3.5' N of N2058). It forms the northern vertex of a near equilateral triangle with two mag 12 stars ~1.5' SSE and SW.

NGC 2059 = ESO 056-SC175 = S-L 613

05 37 01.5 -70 07 37

V = 12.9; Size 1.1'

24" (4/9/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this LMC cluster is on the north side of a field of 8 NGC clusters. At 200x it appeared moderately bright, fairly small, round, 35" diameter. At 350x it appeared grainy but was still unresolved except for a faint star at the north edge. Located 2.1' NNE of N2058 and just 40" following a mag 12 star.

S-L 624

05 37 18.9 -71 06 56

Size 1.0'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): S-L 624 and 617 form a 3.4' pair of fainter LMC clusters picked up in the same field as N2051 (8.5' NNW) and 7' following mag 7.6 HD 37899. SL-624 appeared as a fairly faint, compact knot, ~20" diameter, with a fairly high surface brightness. A mag 11.7 star is 1.9' SW and S-L 617 lies 3.4' SW.

NGC 2060 = ESO 057-EN001 = 30 Dor B = SNR 0538-69.1 = LMC N157B
05 37 46.9 -69 10 18
Size 2'

18" (7/8/02 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this fairly small knot of nebulosity is situated just SW of the main mass of the Tarantula nebula approximately 7' from the center. About a half-dozen mag 12-14 stars are involved with a total diameter of 2'.

Studies have shown this nebula contains a compact x-ray source and a rapidly rotating pulsar, indicating NGC 2060 is a Crab-like supernova remnant in the LMC! (see the 1998 IAU Circ., 6810, 2).

NGC 2065 = ESO 057-SC002 = S-L 626
05 37 35.9 -70 14 07
V = 11.2; Size 2.6'

24" (4/9/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 260x, this LMC cluster appeared very bright, fairly large, round, 1.2' diameter, weak concentration. With averted vision, the surface is mottled and the outer halo increases to at least 1.5'. The cluster appeared very lively at 350x with a few stars just on the verge of resolution. At this power the halo appeared up to 1.8' in diameter. A mag 12 star is at the NE edge and two mag 13/13.5 stars lie ~1.5' WNW. Eight NGC clusters reside in this one field with four other clusters within 6': N2057 4' SW, N2066 4.2' N, N2072 4' E and N2058 5.8' NW!

NGC 2066 = ESO 057-SC003 = S-L 627
05 37 41.2 -70 09 58
V = 13.1; Size 1.0'

24" (4/9/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 260x appeared moderately bright and large, round, 45" diameter, very weakly concentrated. Located in a rich field of 9 NGC clusters and forms the vertex of an isosceles right triangle with N2065 4.2' due S and N2058 4.1' due W.

NGC 2072 = ESO 057-SC004 = S-L 630
05 38 23.8 -70 14 01
V = 13.2; Size 1.0'

Discovered by Baracchi on 20 Dec 1884 while observing near N2065 in the LMC with the 48-inch Great Melbourne Telescope. Barrachi also found N2043 in the area. Dreyer credits "Melbourne Obs" in the NGC (R. L. Ellery's "Observations of Southern Nebulae made with the Great Melbourne Telescope 1869 - 1885"): "f o l l o w i n g H . . l 2 6 5 [N2065] b y 4 7 s a n d n o r t h 4 0 " i s a o v e r y f a i n t , s m a l l , i n d i s t i n c t p a t c h . N e i t h e r o f t h e s e a p p e a r t o h a v e b e e n h i t h e r t o o o b s e r v e d ."

18" (7/8/02 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is the northern outer loop of the Tarantula Nebula which John Herschel listed separately. Described as "almost, or entirely, detached from it." See observing notes for N2070.

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): The Tarantula nebula was simply unreal at 200x in the 13mm Ethos with a UHC filter -- better than any photo I've seen and convincingly 3-dimensional, even though I viewed it late so the elevation was only 20°. Although this magnification brought out an unbelievable amount of detail in the loops and ribbons, the main complex fit snugly in the eyepiece field (30').

12" (6/29/02 - Bargo, Australia): first view of the Tarantula in Les Dalrymple's 12" was early in the evening, very low in the southern sky (20° elevation) and without a filter. Even under these

conditions it was a fascinating sight – fairly bright, detailed, 15' convoluted, mottled nebulosity with several striking loops or ribbons which radiate out from the central region. Sweeping in the nearby fields I ran across numerous small knots of nebulosity and small clusters.

LMC N159I
05 38 48 -69 44 18

24" (4/10/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is a brighter knot embedded within the glow of N2083 on the west side on a line with N2078. See complete notes for the N2083 complex.

NGC 2074 = ESO 057-EN8 = S-L 637 = LMC N158C
05 39 03 -69 29.9
Size 16'x10'

24" (4/10/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this HII region and cluster appeared as a very bright, very large "C" shaped nebula surrounding a semi-circular chain of stars (open to the SW) with two bright mag 10.5-11 stars on the NW end of the chain. On the NE side a small, bright knot, ~35" diameter is superimposed on the general glow. At 216x at least 20 faint stars are resolved besides the two mag 10.5 stars. This HII region is likely part of the same complex with N2081, a bright HII region that lies just 8' NE, and both of these are outlying sections of the Tarantula Nebula (24' N of N2074).

OGLE-CL LMC 666 = LMC N171B
05 39 15 -70 13 18

24" (4/10/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): continuing for 4' on a line to the east from N2065 through N2072, I noticed a faint, small, round knot (cluster), ~25" diameter. This glow is sandwiched between two stars oriented N-S with the brighter star 35" N and mag 13. This cluster is the furthest east in a group of 8 NGC clusters (10 objects picked up in a region of ~15').

NGC 2077 = ESO 057-EN009 = LMC N160D = Ghost Head Nebula
05 39 35.3 -69 39 21
Size 15'x11'

24" (4/9/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is the SW component of a very bright, impressive 2' emission patch with N2080. At 200x and UHC filter it appeared bright, moderately large, elongated 2:1 E-W, ~1.2'x0.6'. Without a filter, three fainter stars are involved in the glow. Forms a close pair of bright knots with N2080 1.1' NE. N2085 and N2086, a smaller pair of bright glows lies 3' and 4' ESE and finally a bright complex of glows including N2078, 2079, 2083 and 2084 lies 5' S. Together these form a stunning field about 35' SSE of the Tarantula Nebula. The listed dimensions refer to the entire nebulous field including extensions.

NGC 2078 = ESO 057-EN010 = LMC N159F
05 39 39.7 -69 44 37

24" (4/9/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is the northwest component of an impressive 4' emission nebula filled with bright knots with several of the brighter knots forming a curving "S" shape. At 200x and UHC filter it appeared as a fairly bright, moderately large glow surrounding a mag 12 star and two fainter stars. This knot is elongated ~E-W, ~1.2'x0.8' and is encased in a fainter outer halo that extends perhaps 1.5', mostly to the north. N2079, an extremely bright isolated patch, lies 1.7' S and N2083 is a similar distance to the east. Another very bright patch of nebulosity, N2077 and N2080, lies 6' N and a smaller bright pair, N2085 and N2086 is a similar distance to the NE.

NGC 2079 = ESO 057-EN11 = LMC N159A
05 39 40 -69 46 20

24" (4/9/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is the brightest section on the SW side of an impressive 4' collection of perhaps 8 different emission knots encased in a diffuse glow with 4 NGC designations. At 200x and UHC filter it appeared extremely bright, with a uniform very high surface brightness. The outline has an unusual triangular shape (one vertex at the N end) with a well-defined border and ~1' in diameter. Without a filter, a very faint star is located at the center of the glow. N2079 is collinear with two mag 12 stars 1.7' N (at the center of N2078) and another mag 12 star 3.5' N. The main section of the complex to the NE forms a large "S" shaped group of multiple knots with N2078 1.7' N, N2084 to the east and N2083 to the NE.

NGC 2080 = ESO 057-EN12 = LMC N160A = S-L 641 = Ghost Head Nebula
05 39 44.6 -69 38 45
Size 1.7'x1.5'

24" (4/9/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 200x and UHC filter, this emission nebula (outlying section of the Tarantula located 35' NNW) is very impressive, appearing as an extremely bright nebulous glow with an irregular shape, ~1.5' diameter, slightly elongated. The brightest section is encased in a larger, fainter nebulous glow that extends mostly to the south. N2077, another bright glow, is attached on the SW, with center just 1' apart. At 350x the view is fascinating with 3 or 4 stars involved (possibly one a knot) and the HII knot took on a curdled texture. A couple of brighter stars are off the NW side and a number of stars trail off to the E and NE. Roughly 6' S is another stunning group of nebulous glows consisting of N2078, 2079, 2083 and 2084.

BSDL 2722
05 39 53 -69 26.8

24" (4/10/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): While viewing N2081, a gorgeous cluster of two dozen stars in a 5' region, I added a UHC filter and found a fairly bright HII glow nearly surrounds the entire cluster in a triangular wreath (weak in the center)! The brightest portion is a ribbon with a bright glow at one end just south of the cluster that extends due east (this knot is identified in SIMBAD as BSDL 2722). With closer inspection this glow actually consists of a couple of knots and fainter streaks intersecting!

NGC 2081 = ESO 057-SC13 = LMC N158A = LH 104
05 40 00 -69 24.4
Size 5'

24" (4/10/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): At 214x, this is a gorgeous cluster of two dozen stars in a 5' region, including many mag 13-14. Adding a UHC filter enhances a fairly bright HII glow nearly surrounds the entire cluster in a triangular wreath (weak in the center)! The brightest portion is a ribbon with a bright glow at one end just south of the cluster extending due east (this knot is identified in SIMBAD as BSDL 2722). With closer inspection this glow actually consists of a couple of knots and fainter streaks intersecting! Just beyond the east end of this ribbon is N2091, a slightly elongated cluster that is collinear with the streamer. N2074, a bright HII region and cluster (likely part of the same complex as N2081), lies 8' SW.

NGC 2083 = ESO 057-EN14 = LMC N159D
05 39 58.5 -69 44 08

24" (4/10/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is the NE section of the N2078/79/83/84 complex which shares the same field with two additional bright emission regions, N2085/86 4' N and N2077/80 ~5.5' NNW, creating a superb field of bright HII regions (outlying section of the Tarantula Nebula). At 214x and UHC filter, it appeared as a bright, large, slightly elongated glow surrounding a mag 12.5 star, ~1.8' diameter. A brighter knot is embedded within the glow on the west side (LMC N159I) on a line with N2078. Removing the filter, the mag 12.5 star has a very faint companion and another brighter star is also embedded at the edge. Although Herschel assigned 4 NGC numbers, I logged at least 7 brighter knots with Henize designations within this "S" shaped complex (see N2084 for more).

NGC 2084 = ESO 057-EN15 = LMC N159C
05 40 07 -69 45 30

24" (4/10/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): I returned to this detailed nebula the following night to make a complete observation at 200x using a UHC filter. N2084 forms the SE region of the complex and it's composed of several nearby components. At the NE end of this extended region is a moderately bright, round knot, ~45" diameter (N159G). Without a filter a star is involved with this glow. The second, brighter embedded "glow" is close WSW on a direct line with N2079. This knot (N159C-east) corresponds with John Herschel's position for N2084 and appeared very bright, fairly large, elongated, ~1.2'x1.0'. Removing the filter a couple of stars are

involved (with one brighter star). A fainter stream of nebulosity connects this glow with another glowing knot in essentially the center of the entire complex, 1.5' W of N2084 (N159C-west). This third knot is fairly bright, moderately large, round, 45" diameter.

24" (4/9/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is the SE component of a fascinating 4' HII complex filled with up to 8 distinguishable knots (4 have NGC numbers) with several of the brighter knots forming an "S" shape (this knot is at SE end of the "S"). At 200x and UHC filter it appeared very bright, round, fairly large glow, 1' diameter and encased within fainter nebulous haze that extends to the west. N2083 lies 1.5' NNW within the background glow that envelopes the entire complex.

NGC 2085 = ESO 057-EN016 = LMC N160B
05 40 09.3 -69 40 23

24" (4/9/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): part of an amazing field of nebulous glows located ~35' SSE of the Tarantula Nebula and an outlying part of the same huge complex. At 200x using a UHC filter the field is divided up into three main groups with N2085 and N2086 forming a close E-W pair separated by a mag 10 star. A larger, brighter region consisting of N2077 and 2078 lies ~2.5' NW and an impressive cluster of nebulous knots (N2078, 2079, 2083 and 84) is roughly 6' SSW. With a UHC filter N2085 appears bright, fairly small, ~25" diameter. A mag 10 star is just off the NE end (23" from the center). Forms a close pair with N2086 = IC 2145, a similar knot just 1.2' E. Both of these knots are immersed in small, much fainter nebulous halos but the bright star itself does not appear to be involved.

LMC N159G = DEM L 283c
05 40 19 -69 45.1

24" (4/10/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): This emission knot was noted while making a careful observation of N2084, which is located within the SE region of a very bright nebular complex N2078-79-83-84 which is an outlying southern portion of the Tarantula Nebula. At the NE end of the N2084 region I noted a moderately bright, round knot, ~45" diameter. Without a filter a star is involved with this glow. Herschel did not specifically mention this knot but a brighter "glow", N2084, is close WSW on a direct line with N2079. N2084 appeared very bright, fairly large, elongated, ~1.2'x1.0'. Removing the filter a couple of stars are involved (with one brighter star). This knot is identified in SIMBAD as DEM L 283c.

NGC 2086 = ESO 057-EN018 = IC 2145 = LMC N160C
05 40 23 -69 40 15
Size 0.7'

24" (4/9/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is the eastern component of a close pair of nebulous glows with N2085 just 1.2' W. This pair is part of a fascinating group of numerous emission nebulae just 35' south of the Tarantula nebula. At 200x with a UHC filter, this knot

appears very bright (slightly brighter than N2085), fairly small, round, ~30" diameter. Without a filter a faint star is near the center. Located just 1' E of mag 10 HD 269953 which is nearly attached to N2085.

NGC 2091 = ESO 057-SC021 = S-L 653
05 40 57.7 -69 26 11
Size 1.0'

24" (4/10/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): I accidentally picked up this cluster while examining the beautiful cluster/nebula N2081 to the NW. A bright E-W ribbon is on the south side of N2081 with its vertex (brighter and larger end of the streamer) closest to N2074 (to the SW) and extending towards the east. Just beyond the east end of this ribbon I picked up this extended glow that is collinear with the streamer. A 214x without a filter, the 35"x25" knot partially resolved into a number of fainter stars.

NGC 2092 = ESO 057-SC022
05 41 22.0 -69 13 27
Size 1.2'

18" (7/8/02 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): very faint round knot, ~40" diameter with a brighter core. Located 4' W of N2100 and 17' SE of the center of the Tarantula.

NGC 2103 = ESO 57-EN24 = S-L 660 = LH 110 = LMC N214C
05 41 40 -71 19 56
Size 3'x2'

24" (4/5/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this LMC cluster and emission nebula appeared as a bright, very large oval glow, ~3'x2'. 5 stars are involved including two mag 12/13 stars. Excellent response to a UHC filter at 200x and with this combination the nebulosity has a very high surface brightness. At the center of the emission nebula is Sk -71°51, an unusually hot and intrinsically bright star.

NGC 2100 = ESO 057-SC025 = S-L 662
05 42 08.0 -69 12 44
V = 9.6; Size 2'

18" (7/8/02 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this LMC cluster appears as a small, bright clump of stars and unresolved haze (V = 9.6) with a diameter of ~2'. Fairly compact and isolated with ~10 stars mag 12 and fainter resolved. Located 20' SE of the core of the Tarantula nebula within the LMC O-association No. 111. On the DSS, this appears to be a very rich open cluster or globular.

NGC 2108 = ESO 057-SC033 = S-L 686

05 43 56.8 -69 10 50

V = 12.3; Size 1.8'

18" (7/8/02 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): picked up while viewing N2100 located 10' WSW. At 171x it appeared as a fairly faint knot, ~1 diameter with no resolution. Located 5' NE of a mag 10 star.

NGC 2123 = ESO 086-SC036 = S-L 755

05 51 43.5 -65 19 18

Size 1.2'

13.1" (2/18/04 - Costa Rica): very faint, small, round, 30" diameter. This LMC cluster is located 50' NE of mag 4.3 Delta Doradus. In the 105x field it is 8' SE of mag 8.0 SAO 249373 and is collinear with two mag 10.5-11.5 stars 5' and 10' NE, respectively. DSFG notes this is a "relatively bright and compact group".

NGC 2140 = ESO 057-SC051 = S-L 773

05 54 16.5 -68 36 05

Size 1.7'

24" (4/11/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): moderately bright LMC cluster, elongated 3:2 WNW-ESE, 40"x25". A star is located at the WNW tip. Situated between a mag 10.2 star 3.2' NW and a mag 10.1 star (HD 40750) 5.3' SE. N2159 lies 20' ESE (in a group of 4 NGC clusters with N2155, N2164 and N2172).

S-L 791 = KMHK 1545

05 56 55.0 -68 36 45

Size 1.0'

24" (4/11/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): while viewing N2159 I noticed this faint glow 6' W (collinear to the west of N2172 and N2159). At 200x S-L 791 appeared faint, elongated, ~25"x12" with a resolved star at the west edge.

NGC 2156 = ESO 057-SC059 = S-L 796

05 57 50 -68 27.6

V = 11.4; Size 1.1'

24" (4/11/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is the first of 4 bright clusters in a 16' field! At 200x it appeared bright, fairly large, elongated N-S, ~1.2'x0.8', sharply concentrated. At 350x a couple of stars are resolved in the halo and the core is just broken up into several clumps or

knots with 1 or 2 individual very faint stars resolved. Located 6.9' NW of the impressive cluster N2164.

NGC 2159 = ESO 057-SC060 = S-L 799
05 58 03 -68 37.5
V = 11.4; Size 0.9'

24" (4/11/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 200x this cluster appeared bright, fairly small, slightly elongated, 0.9'x0.7'. A brighter star is at the N edge. At 350x, three additional faint stars are resolved on the north side and the appearance is asymmetric as it is brighter on the N side. Located 8' SW of N2164 and 10' S of N2156. N2172 lies 11' ESE and N2140 is 20' WNW.

NGC 2173 = ESO 033-SC034 = S-L 807
05 57 58.9 -72 58 46
V = 11.9; Size 2.3'

24" (4/4/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): at 260x this outlying LMC globular appears as fairly bright, round glow, ~2' in diameter, weak concentration, no resolution. A wide pair of 12th magnitude stars lies 2.4' ENE and 3.5' ESE. N2199 (galaxy), lies 38' SE, and another LMC cluster, N2209, lies 68' SE.

NGC 2155 = ESO 086-SC045 = S-L 803
05 58 32.3 -65 28 40
V = 12.6; Size 2.1'

13.1" (2/18/04 - Costa Rica): faint, fairly small, round, 1.1' diameter, weak concentration. Near a group of mag 9-10 stars and nearly collinear with two mag 9/9.5 stars 7' NW and 13' NW. This well-studied (globular) cluster is an older intermediate-age LMC cluster, roughly 3.6 billion years old.

NGC 2164 = ESO 057-SC062 = S-L 808
05 58 56.0 -68 30 57
V = 10.3; Size 2.5'

24" (4/11/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this is the brightest of four clusters in a 10' field. At 260x it appeared very bright, large, round, sharply concentrated with an extremely bright core (appears to be a globular), the large outer halo extends to 2' diameter. Roughly 15 stars are resolved in the halo - some of these are easily resolved 14th mag stars, while others are quite faint. At 350x, up to two dozen stars are resolved and the core is very grainy. Overall, this is a very impressive cluster. N2156 lies 6.8' NW.

NGC 2172 = ESO 057-SC065 = S-L 812

06 00 05.6 -68 38 14

V = 11.8; Size 1.7'

24" (4/11/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): At 200x this LMC cluster appeared moderately bright, fairly small, ~0.8' diameter, irregular, a couple of stars are resolved within the glow. At 350x, the glow is clumpy with 4 stars resolved with the brightest star (possibly a field star) at the SE edge. Located 10' SE of N2164 and 11' ESE of N2159. Fourth of four (including N2156) in a 16' circle.

NGC 2181 = ESO 086-SC054 = S-L 825

06 02 43.2 -65 15 52

Size 1.6'

13.1" (2/18/04 - Costa Rica): extremely faint, fairly small, irregular, ~1' diameter, very low surface brightness. This LMC cluster is located 2.8' ESE of a mag 10 star.

NGC 2193 = ESO 086-SC057 = S-L 839

06 06 17.5 -65 05 54

V = 13.4; Size 1.9'

13.1" (2/18/04 - Costa Rica): very faint, fairly small, round, ~1' diameter, low surface brightness. N2181 lists 24' SE. This LMC globular is the most elliptical of any known globular cluster with $e = 0.33$ (see <http://aa.springer.de/papers/9348002/2300418/sc2.htm>).

NGC 2209 = ESO 034-SC006 = S-L 849

06 08 35 -73 50 18

V = 13.2; Size 2.8'

24" (4/4/08 - Magellan Observatory, Australia): this fairly bright outlying LMC cluster (probable globular cluster) appears as a 2.5'-3' glow with only a weak concentration and no resolution. Surrounded by a number of stars including a mag 11.5 star 3.4' W. N2199 (a galaxy) lies 30' NW and continuing in this direction another 38' is N2173, a slightly smaller LMC cluster.

NGC 2257 = ESO 087-SC024 = S-L 895

06 30 12.4 -64 19 40

V = 12.6; Size 2.2'

13.1" (2/18/04 - Costa Rica): fairly faint, fairly large, round, 1.5'-2' diameter, broad weak concentration, no resolution. An elongated group of a half dozen mag 10-11 stars oriented NW-SE passes just north of the cluster. This is one of the oldest LMC globulars and is located at the

north-east periphery of the cloud and is comparable in age to galactic globulars, ~10 billion years old.
