



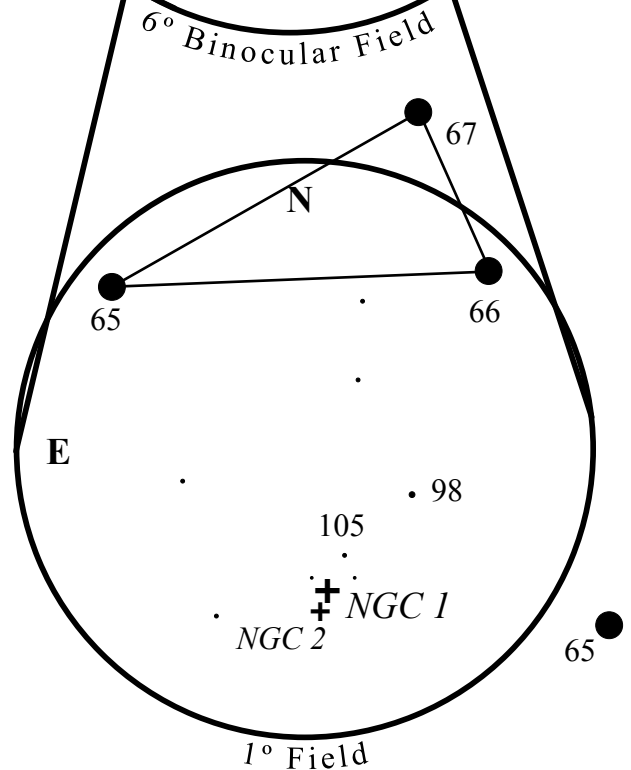
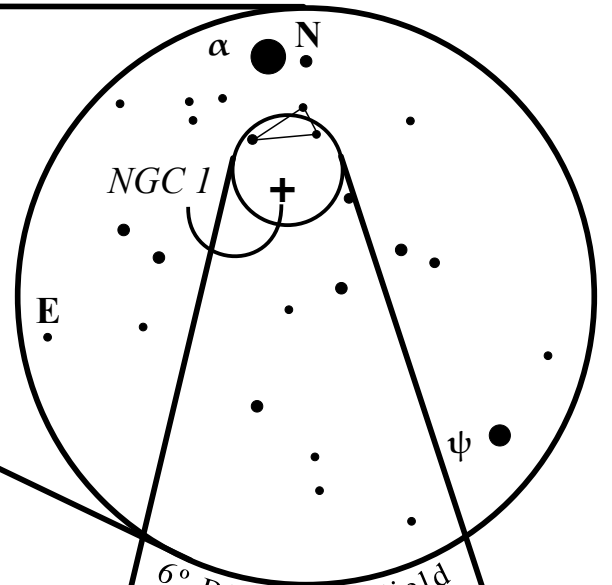
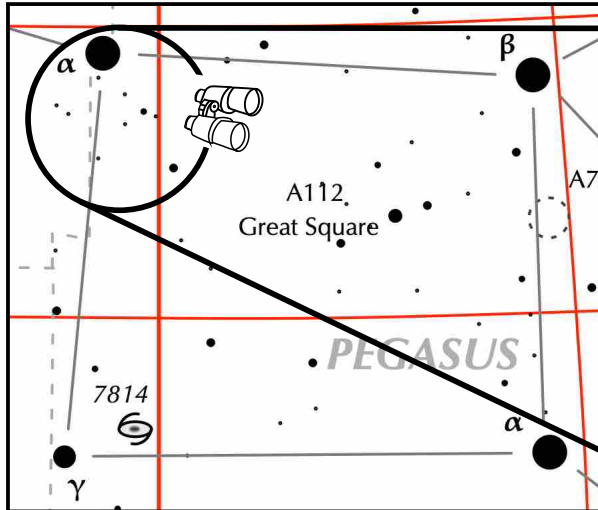
# NGC 1

*A galaxy, small and dim*



Visible in the early evening in the east in early September,  
in the south in early November, and in the west by early January.

NGC 1 happens to be assigned that designation because it was the closest observable object in ascending RA to 0 hours Right Ascension – and because it was bright enough to be spotted by astronomers in the 1860s using an 11 inch refractor. It is otherwise an unremarkable small, dim galaxy in northeastern Pegasus near Alpha Andromedae.



## How to find NGC 1:

1. Locate Alpha Andromedae, the northeastern star of the Great Square of Pegasus.
2. NGC 1 lies 1.5° south of Alpha.
3. It is also about 1/3 between Alpha And and Psi Peg.
4. Locate the triangle of 6.5 mag. stars 0.75° south of Alpha and place the lower two near the top of the field of a low power eyepiece.
5. NGC 1 lies near the bottom of the field, just below a small triangle of 10.5 magnitude stars.

- Needs at least a 10-inch telescope.
- Needs clear dark skies.
- Try using high magnification.

### NGC 1:

Magnitude: 13.6

Size: 1.6' x 1.2'

Distance: 211 million ly

90 secs south of NGC 1

lies the fainter and

smaller NGC 2:

Magnitude: 14.9

Size: 1'

Distance: 345 million ly