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Christina Birdie, P. Prabahar and B.S. Mohan

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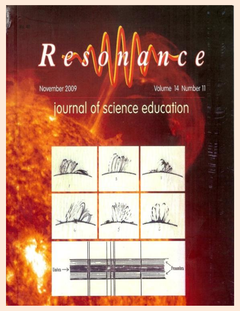
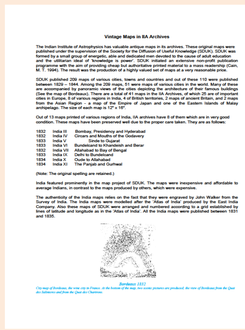


Sketches of solar prominences made by John Evershed along with the solar spectrum with which he discovered the Evershed effect, Published in Resonance, Vol. 14, No. 11, Nov, 2009, (Cover Page)

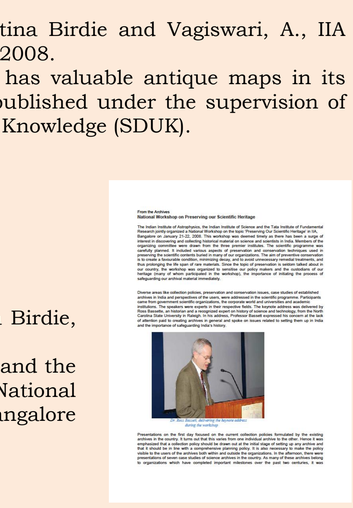
C. Ragoonatha Charry and variable star astronomy, Rao, N.K., Vagiswari, A., Thakur, P. and Christina Birdie, Journal of Astronomical History and Heritage, Vol. 12, No. 3, pp. 201–210, 2009.

C. Ragoonatha Charry, the First Assistant at Madras Observatory from 1864 to 1880, was not only a noted Indian observational astronomer but also someone who emphasized the need for incorporating modern observationally-based improvements



Vintage maps in IIA archives, Christina Birdie and Vagiswari, A., IIA Newsletter, Vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 14–15, 2008.

The Indian Institute of Astrophysics has valuable antique maps in its archives. These original maps were published under the supervision of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge (SDUK).

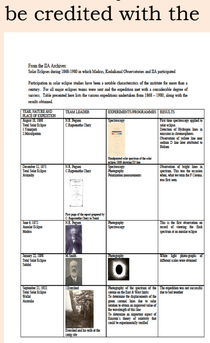


National Workshop on Preserving our Scientific Heritage, Christina Birdie, IIA Newsletter, Vol. 13, No. 1, pp. 7–8, 2008.

The Indian Institute of Astrophysics, the Indian Institute of Science and the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research jointly organized a National Workshop on the topic 'Preserving Our Scientific Heritage' in IIA, Bangalore on January 21-22, 2008.

Chintamani Ragoonathachari and contemporary Indian astronomy, *B. S. Shylaja, Current Science, Vo. 96, No. 9, 2009, pp. 1271-1273.*

Chintamani Ragoonathachari1 (1840–80) served the Madras Observatory under various cadres. His meticulous contributions fetched him the honour of membership of the Royal Astronomical Society. He conducted two solar eclipse expeditions in 1868 and 1871, and was the first Indian to be credited with the discovery of two variable stars, R Ret and V Cep



Solar eclipses during 1868-1980 in which Madras, Kodaikanal Observatories and IIA participated, Christina Birdie & Vagiswari, A., IIA Newsletter, Vol. 14, No. 2, pp. 14-15, 2009

Participation in solar eclipse studies have been a notable characteristics of the institute for more than a century. For all major eclipses teams were sent and the expedition met with a considerable degree of success. Table presented here lists the various expeditions undertaken from 1868–1980, along with the results obtained

Michael Topping and the origin of the Madras Observatory, Vagiswari, A., Rao, N.K., Christina Birdie and Thakur, P., IIA Newsletter, Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 16, 2009. East India Company's Astronomer and Surveyor, Michael Topping made a major contribution to astronomy in India by establishing the Madras observatory during his short career of eleven years (1785-1796). Topping arrived in Madras in 1785 after making some astronomical observations at Maldives and the coast of Ceylon. He journeyed to Calcutta from Masulipatnam by land, and fixed the positions of important places on the way. The log book of his return journey by sea in the Company ship 'Walpole' contains details of the effects of currents on the ship's course in the Bay of Bengal, which laid the foundation for the theory of currents in the Indian Seas. In 1788, Topping surveyed the Coromandel Coast, by a series of triangles starting from Madras, and going up to Masulipatnam, using Hadley's sextant made by Stancliffe

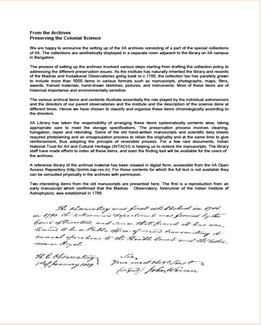
John Evershed: The Instrument Builder, Bagare, S.P., Vagiswari, A., and Christina Birdie, IIA Newsletter, Vol. 13, No. 4, pp. 6–7, 2008. John Evershed (1864-1956) is well known in astrophysics, particularly in the area of solar physics, for his discovery of the radial motion in sunspots, an effect which bears his name.

National Workshop on Preserving our Scientific Heritage - Poster

First Day Cover

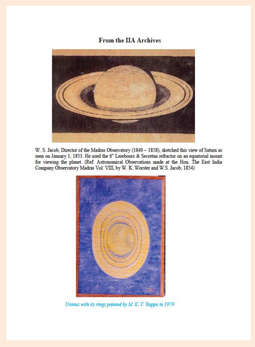
Evershed Effect Stamp Release

In Commemoration of the Centenary of Evershed Effect.



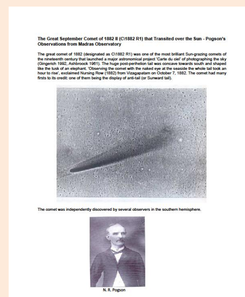
Preserving the colonial science, Christina Birdie and Vagiswari, A., IIA Newsletter, Vol. 12, No. 3, pp. 11–12, 2007.

The process of setting up the archives involved various steps starting from drafting the collection policy to addressing the different preservation issues.



From the IIA Archives, IIA Newsletter, Vol. 13, No. 3, pp. 12, 2008

W. S. Jacob, Director of the Madras Observatory (1849–1858), sketched this view of Saturn as seen on January 1, 1853.



The great September comet of 1882 II (C\1882 R1) that transited over the Sun - Pogson's observations from Madras Observatory, Kameswara Rao, N., Vagiswari, A. and Christina Birdie, IIA Newsletter, Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 3–5, 2007

The great comet of 1882 (designated as C\1882 R1) was one of the most brilliant Sun-grazing comets of the nineteenth century that launched a major astronomical project 'Carte du ciel' of photographing the sky (Gingerich 1992, Ashbrook 1961).

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