Navigating the November night sky: Simply start with what you know or with what you can easily find.

1. Face south. Almost overhead lies the "Great Square" with four stars about the same brightness as those of the Big Dipper. Extend a line southward following the Square's two westernmost stars. The line strikes Fomalhaut, the brightest star in the south. A line extending southward from the two easternmost stars, passes Deneb Kaitos, the second brightest star in the south.

2. Draw a line westward following the southern edge of the Square until it strikes Altair, part of the "Summer Triangle."

3. Locate Vega and Deneb, the other two stars of the Summer Triangle. Vega is its brightest member, while Deneb sits in the middle of the Milky Way.

4. Jump along the Milky Way from Deneb to Cepheus, which resembles the outline of a house. Continue jumping to the "W" of Cassiopeia, then to Perseus, and finally to Auriga with its bright star Capella.

Binocular Highlights
A and B: Examine the stars of the Pleiades and Hyades, two naked eye star clusters. C: The three westernmost stars of Cassiopeia's "W" point south to M31, the Andromeda Galaxy, a "fuzzy" oval. D: Sweep along the Milky Way from Altair, past Deneb, through Cepheus, Cassiopeia and Perseus, then to Auriga for many intriguing star clusters and nebulous areas. E: The Double Cluster.