Solar Eclipse

July 20, 1963

Seymour, Indiana

Mike Weasner

Steve Fine
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Eclipse Information

Equipment: Projection screen with 4x eyepiece and 3" telescope. Image of sun 5½" in diameter.

Observers: Mike Weissner — Ages 15:
Steve Fine — Age 14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Events</th>
<th>Predicted</th>
<th>Correct Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Contact</td>
<td>20:34 UT</td>
<td>20:34 UT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Eclipse</td>
<td>21:45 UT</td>
<td>21:45 UT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altitude</td>
<td>35°</td>
<td>35°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnitude</td>
<td>75.0%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Contact</td>
<td>22:44 UT</td>
<td>97% cloud cover</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1)
Weather Conditions
July 20, 1963

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before</th>
<th>During</th>
<th>After</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temperature - 92°</td>
<td>First Contact</td>
<td>Temperature - 25.5°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloud Cover - 35%</td>
<td>Temperature - 88°</td>
<td>Cloud Cover - 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winds out of the Northwest.</td>
<td>Cloud Cover - 95%</td>
<td>Winds out of the North-by-Northwest.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20:15 U.T.</td>
<td>Temperature - 88°</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cloud Cover - 95%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Winds - NW</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>21:15 U.T.</td>
<td>Temperature - 82°</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cloud Cover - 80%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Winds - NW</td>
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<tr>
<td>22:15 U.T.</td>
<td>Mid-Eclipse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Temperature - 82°</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cloud Cover - 60%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Winds - NW</td>
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<tr>
<td>22:00 U.T.</td>
<td>Temperature - 83°</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cloud Cover - 35%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Winds - NW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22:18 U.T.</td>
<td>Temperature - 78°</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cloud Cover - 45%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Winds - NW</td>
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</table>
Record of Photographs

Telescope & screen
Projection screen
Landscape before eclipse
Landscape at Mid-Eclipse
Sun before eclipse
First Contact - 20:39 UT
Eclipse - 20:43 UT
Eclipse - 21:04 UT
Eclipse - 21:28 UT
Mid-Eclipse - 21:45 UT
Mid-Eclipse - 21:45 UT
Eclipse - 22:05 UT
Eclipse - 22:15 UT
Clouds at Last Contact

Verichrome Pan (127) used - E20 also used
SOLAR ECLIPSE

PHOTOGRAPHS

July 20, 1963

(Partial Phases)
Sun before eclipse

First contact - 20:34 UT
(23:34 PM)

"Nick" in lower left portion of sun.
21:28 UT (C135mm)

Mid-Eclipse - 21:45 UT (C145mm)
Mid-Eclipse - 21/45 U.T.
(4445 PA)

22:05 U.T. (5:05 PA)
22:15 U.T. (22/5/44)

Clouds at Last Contact
Hoosiers Turn Out For Eclipse Of Sun
As World's Scientists Study Phenomenon

Hoosiers poured outdoors on a slightly darkening summer afternoon yesterday with gadgets, curiosity and ingenuity to watch the eclipse of the sun.
Sunblockers got less of a tan than they might have.

Spectator clouds drifted across the sky to interfere with the show now and then.

Children equipped with pinhole cameras, double thicknesses of exposed photographic film and telescopes and binoculars for casting the sun's image onto paper seemed to have most of the fun.

THOUSANDS of people went about their daily routines — shopping, working and weekend leafing — without even bothering to notice the eclipse.

Many watched it on television.

Some must have viewed it with alarm. One nervous citizen telephoned The Indianapolis Star to ask:

"When will it be safe to go outdoors again?"

Day turned late night and back again. On the Alaskan coast, a pack of animals, presumably wolves, howled in the woods. In Japan, there was a black morning; a few hours later in the North Atlantic there was a black sunset.

STARS TWINKLED at 3:40 a.m. north of Anchorage, Alaska.
The spooky spectacle of a total eclipse of the sun—blinded but in some areas by clouds—stretching along an arc 10,000 miles long and 60 miles wide from Hokkaido, Japan, across the top of Canada and Maine to the North Atlantic in two and three-quarter hours.

It was Sunday in Japan, Saturday in North America.

Americans experienced the eclipse in its totality in Alaska and Maine, and in lesser degrees in other parts of the nation. The last total eclipse for Americans in the northeast area was April 28, 1930. The next eclipse will be March 7, 1978, across Florida, Georgia and part of the Carolinas.

An array of scientists, amateur astronomers and just plain curious laymen watched the eclipse from land, sea and air.

U.S. Astronaut M. Scott Carpenter and a group of scientists whisked along the path of the eclipse in a jetliner to obtain data on the rocky light emanating from behind a black blob of a moon. They hoped to find clues for man's future ventures into space.
FOR SCIENCE, this was perhaps the most intricately covered eclipse in history. With equipment of the modern age, scientists photographed it, filmed it, measured it and simply looked at the beauty of it. Their results won’t be known for weeks, perhaps months.

In Anchorage, the morning sun turned to a bright moonsight that cast eerie shadows as the eclipse first moved across the North American continent. Street lights were turned on.

Most people in Anchorage headed the warning that the rays of the eclipsed sun could damage their eyes. They peered at the eclipse with a device of pinholed cardboard.

Millions of Americans saw the eclipse on television. In New York, where the eclipse was 98 per cent total, the sun showed up on TV screens like a clipped tunnel hanging in the sky.

At Fort Simpson, in the Canadian Northwest Territory, the total eclipse lasted the longest — 106 seconds.

At Grand Mesa, Colo., a thick cloud cover hanging over the area all day broke up just six minutes before the show began overhead, and hundreds of scientists from Italy, the Netherlands, France and Switzerland quickly scribbled notes and clicked their cameras.

THE HIGHWAY INTO Grand Mesa was clogged with cars with sightseers.

Japanese scientists who watched the black sunrise in northeastern Hokkaido reported successful sightings.

A study team of the Astronomical Observatory in Tokyo took four pictures of the moon’s outer rim of incandescent gas — from a plane at 13,120 feet.

The sun was totally eclipsed there at 4:14 a.m. Sunday (2:14 p.m. EST Saturday). Actually, the Hokkaido sunrise was delayed only 29 seconds.

At 4:44 p.m. (EST) eclipse 1965 ended in the North Atlantic in black sunset.

Clouds blotched out the eclipse in parts of Canada. While it was visible in New York City, it wasn’t in nearby New Jersey.

The shadow of the eclipse raced across the continent at a speed of 1,500 miles an hour.

About Boston, it was 94 per cent total, at El Paso, Tex., 34 per cent.

ONE STAR CALLER phoned asking directions on how to make a goodie camera. But he cut too late. The eclipse was nearly over.

About 30 eclipse buffs gathered on Monument Circles for the show.

Over Edmonton