

**SOLAR
ECLIPSE**

JULY 20 1963

Solar Eclipse

July 20, 1963

Seymour, Indiana
Mike Weasner
Steve Fine

Table of Contents

| | Page |
|--------------------------|------|
| 1. Eclipse information | (1) |
| 2. Weather conditions | (2) |
| 3. Record of photographs | (4) |
| 4. Photographs | (7) |
| 5. Newspaper clippings | (14) |

Eclipse Information

Equipment: Projection screen with 4x eyepiece
and 3" telescope. Image of
sun $5\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter.

Observers: Mike Weasac — Age 15.
Steve Fine — Age 14

| Events | Predictions | Correct Time |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------------|
| First Contact | 20:34 U.T. | 20:34 U.T. |
| Maximum Eclipse | 21:45 U.T. | 21:45 U.T. |
| Altitude | 35° | 35° |
| Magnitude | 75% | 75% |
| Last Contact | 22:49 U.T. | — |
| | | 99% cloud cover |

Weather Conditions

July 20, 1963

| Before | During | After |
|---|--|--|
| 20:15 U.T. Temperature - 72° Cloud Cover - 35% Winds out of the Northwest. | 20:34 U.T. First Contact Temperature - 88° Cloud Cover - 45% Winds out of the Northwest. | 22:52 U.T. Temperature - 75.5° Cloud Cover - 100% Winds out of the North-by-North-west. |
| | 20:52 U.T. Temperature - 85° Cloud Cover - 60% Winds - NW. | |
| | 21:15 U.T. Temperature - 82° Cloud Cover - 80% Winds - NW. | |
| | 21:45 U.T. Mid-Eclipse Temperature - 82° Cloud Cover - 60% Winds - NW. | |
| | 22:00 U.T. Temperature - 83° Cloud Cover - 55% Winds - NW. | |
| | 22:18 U.T. Temperature - 75° Cloud Cover - 45% Winds - NW. | |

Record of Photographs

| | Page |
|--------------------------|------|
| Telescope + screen | (7) |
| Projection screen | (7) |
| Landscape before eclipse | (7) |
| Landscape at Mid-Eclipse | (7) |
| Sun before eclipse | (8) |
| First Contact - 20:34 UT | (8) |
| Eclipse - 20:43 UT | (9) |
| Eclipse - 21:04 UT | (9) |
| Eclipse - 21:28 UT | (10) |
| Mid-Eclipse - 21:45 UT | (10) |
| Mid-Eclipse - 21:45 UT | (11) |
| Eclipse - 22:05 UT | (11) |
| Eclipse - 22:15 UT | (12) |
| Clouds at Last Contact | (12) |

Verichrome Pan (127) used - 620 also used

SOLAR ECLIPSE

PHOTOGRAPHS

July 20, 1963

(Partial Phases)



Telescope & screen



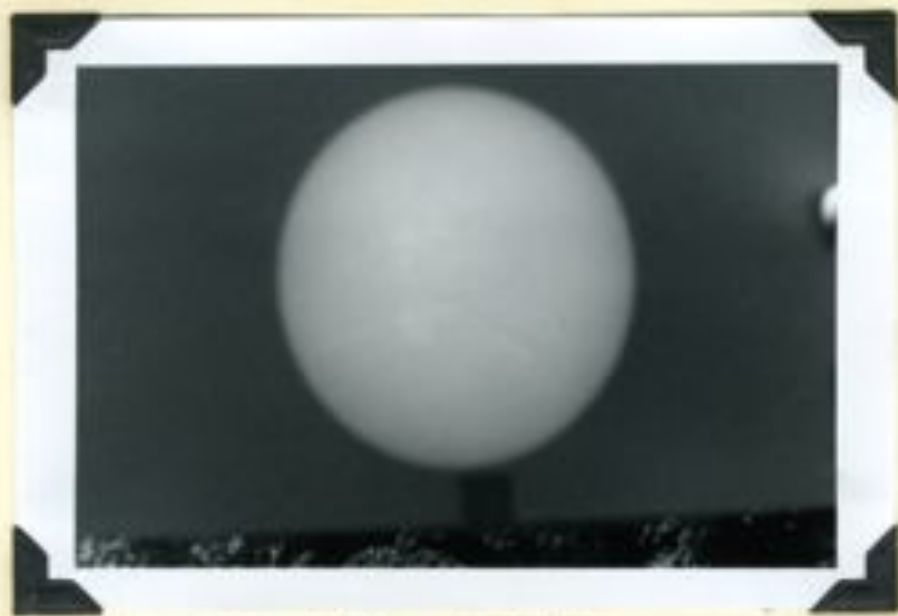
Projection screen



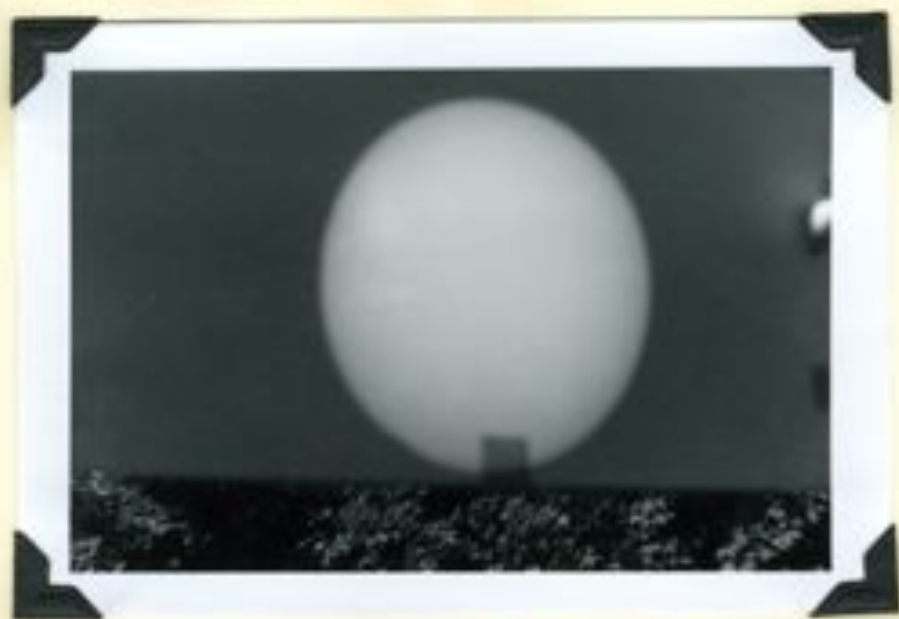
*Landscape before
eclipse*



*Landscape at
Mid-Eclipse*



Sun before eclipse



*First Contact - 20:34 UT.
(21:27 PM)*

"Nick" is lower left portion of sun.



20:43 U.T. (3:43 PM)



21:04 U.T. (4:04 PM)

(9)



21:28 UT (4:25 PM)



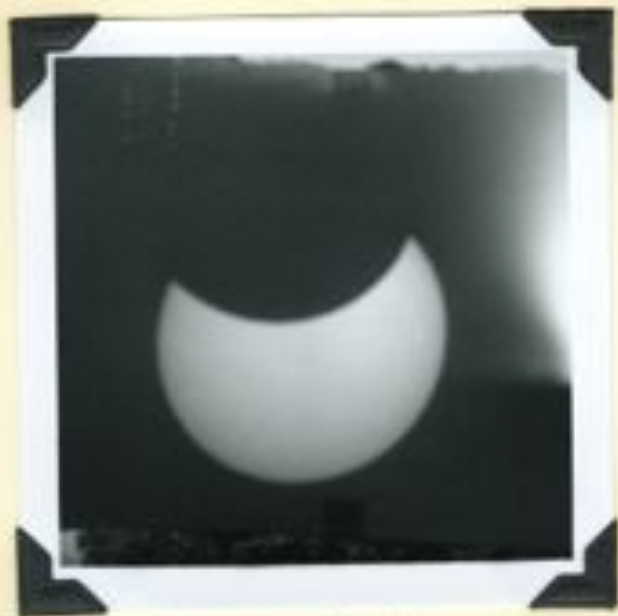
Mid-Eclipse - 21:45 UT
(4:45 PM)



Mid-Eclipse - 21:45 U.T.
(9:45 PM)



22:05 U.T. (10:05 PM)



22115 U.T. (6715 PM)



Clouds at Last Contact

ONE CALLER SHOWS ALARM

Hoosiers Turn Out For Eclipse Of Sun As World's Scientists Study Phenomenon

Hoosiers peered outdoors on a slightly darkening summer afternoon yesterday with gadgets, curiosity and ingenuity to watch the eclipse of the sun.

Sun bathers got less of a tan than they might have. Sporadic clouds drifted across the sky to interfere with the show now and then.

Children, equipped with pin-hole 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 routine — shopping, working and work-and-leaving—without even bothering to notice the eclipse.

Many watched it on television.

Some must have viewed

Over Spokane



Over Anchorage



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 sunset; a few hours later in the North Atlantic there was a black sunset.

STARS TWINKLED at 9:40 a.m. north of Anchorage, Alaska.

The spooky spectacle of

Over Los Angeles



a total eclipse of the sun—blotted out in some areas by clouds—stretched 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 spectacle 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 29, 1939. The next eclipse will be March 7, 1979, across Florida, Georgia and part of the Carolinas.

An army 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 attain data on the freaky light emanating from behind a black blob of a moon. They hoped to find clues for man's future ventures into space.

Over Indianapolis



Special Photo By James C. Barnhart

(4)

FOR SCIENCE, this was perhaps the most intricately covered eclipse in history. With equipment of the modern age, scientists photographed it, timed it, measured it and simply looked at the beauty of it. Their results won't be known for weeks, perhaps months.

In Anchorage, the morn-

ing sun turned to a bright moonlight that cast eerie shadows as the eclipse first moved across the North American continent. Street lights were turned on.

Most people in Anchorage heeded 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 88 per cent total, the sun showed up on TV screens like a slipped tennis ball hanging in the sky.

At Fort Simpson, in the Canadian Northwest Territory, the total eclipse lasted the longest — 100 seconds.

At Grand Mesa, Colo., a thick cloud cover ranging 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 sights.

A study team of the Astronomical Observatory in Tokyo took four pictures of the corona—the sun's outer rim of incandescent gas—from a plane at 13,125 feet.

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

At 4:44 p.m. (E.S.T.) eclipse 1963 ended in the North Atlantic in black sunset.

Clouds blotted 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.

Above Boston, it was 94 per cent total, at El Paso, Tex., 21 per cent.

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

About 20 eclipse buffs gathered on Monument Circle for the show.

Over Edmonton



