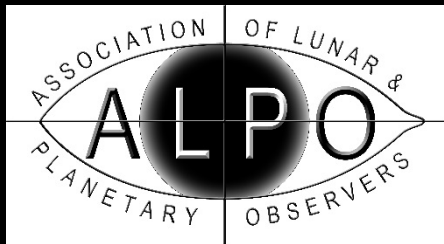


The Great American Solar Eclipse!



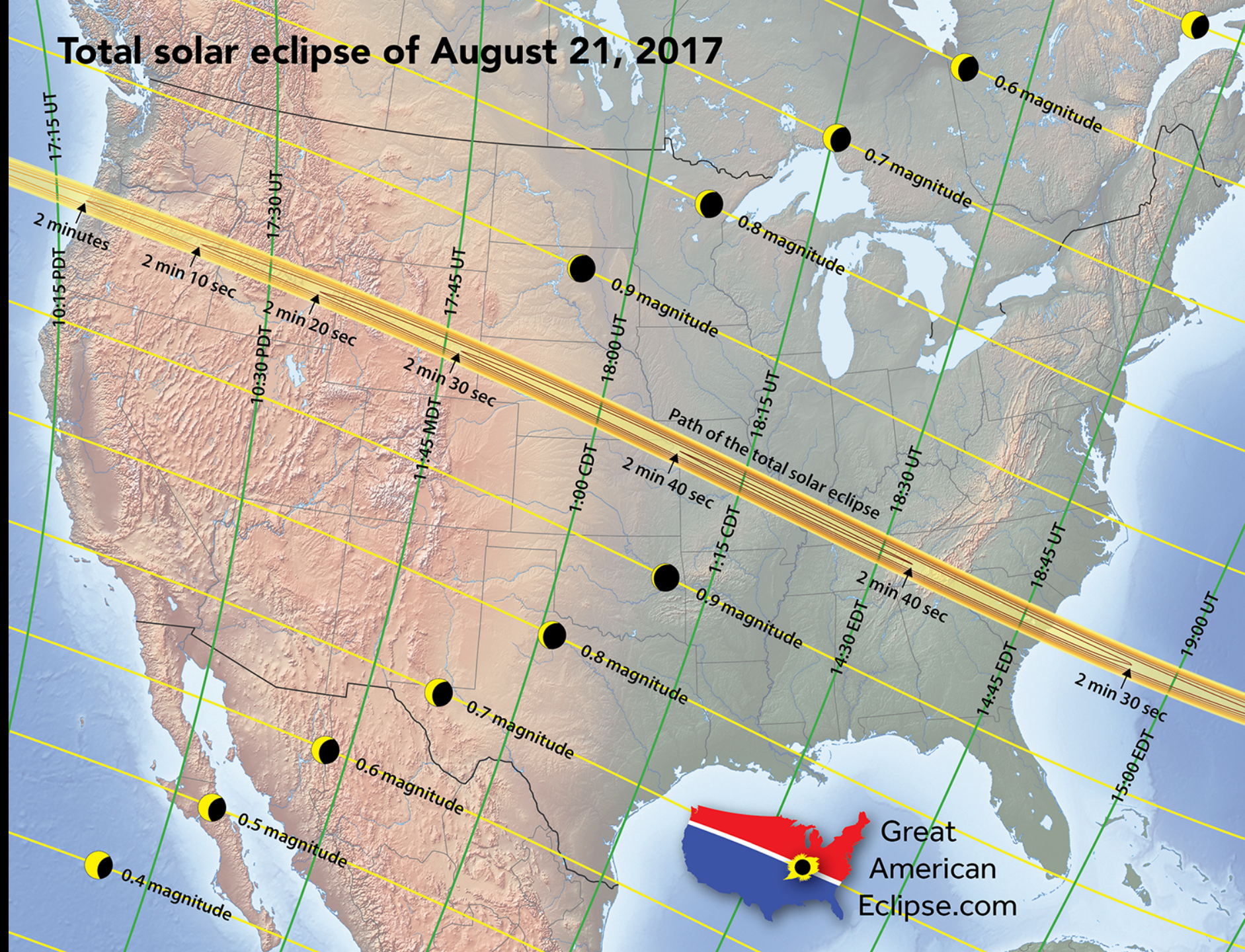
Dr. Mike Reynolds

Association of Lunar & Planetary Observers

Florida State College at Jacksonville



Total solar eclipse of August 21, 2017



VOL. LXXIV...No. 24,473.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 25, 1925.

Includes Telegrams, Picture Stories in the fifth—FIVE CENTS. In Manhattan, elsewhere, Brown and Brooklyn, TEN CENTS.

PRESIDENT URGES THE WORLD COURT AS OUR PEACE STEP

He Warns Delegates to Women's Conference Anti-War Spirit Must Be Perpetuated.

CITES CONSTRUCTIVE FORCES

Holds Intelligence of People and Community's Moral Opinion Are Greater.

WOMEN PLAN CAMPAIGN

Nine Organizations to Combine in Educational Movement—Want Peace Secretary in Government.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—President Coolidge reiterated today his belief that the United States should adhere to the Permanent Court of International Justice, speaking before the women attending the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, which adjourned tonight. They were received by the President and Mrs. Coolidge at the White House at 12:20 o'clock.

The President made it clear that he regarded use of physical force unnecessary to the successful accomplishment of the work of the court.

"Such a tribunal," he declared, "would rely for the enforcement of decrees, not upon armies and fleets and all the related means of destruction, but rather upon the two most constructive forces of the world." These forces, he said, were "intelligence of the mass of individuals and the moral opinion of the community."

Speaks Was Must Be Perpetuated.

In receiving the delegates, President Coolidge said:

Your conference has been brought together to consider the cause and cure of war. In our generation, which has seen the supreme demonstration of the utility and the horrors of war, we ought to be able to count upon an overwhelming sentiment for measures which give reasonable promise of preventing or shortening wars. But it may have been the past time

Wide-Bottom College Trousers Are Frowned On by Coolidge

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—President Coolidge does not approve the wide-bottom trousers affected by many college students.

This was learned today when the President received three Princeton students, members of the American Whig Society, who came to invite him to speak before the society next Spring. During the conversation the President gazed down toward the feet of his callers and much to their embarrassment asked if they did not wear the regulation cut of trousers. The young men replied that they did not. The President then remarked that his boy came back from college with wide trousers that appeared to be falling off and he made him wear suspenders. His callers replied that the style of trousers they wore were the thing among college men.

The visitors were Lawrence Hunt of New York, President of the society; Richard Sater of Ohio and Joseph Prendergast of Illinois.

Despite his disdain for his trousers, the President posed with his callers for a photograph.

4 SLAIN IN HERRIN; GLENN YOUNG VICTIM

Klan "Dry" Raider and "Man-Killer" Shot Down by Deputy Sheriff Thomas.

LATTER KILLED IN TURN

Six Are Wounded When Factions Renew Battle Ended by Armistice Last Fall.

Special to The New York Times. HERRIN, Ill., Jan. 24.—S. Glenn Young, Ku Klux Klan "dry raider" and central figure in the series of bloody battles that have marked the feud between the Klan and its foes in Williamson County, was slain tonight by machine-gun fire. Deputy Sheriff Ora Thomas, who has been shot to death, George Forster, Young's chief lieutenant in the raiding and civil war that have time and again brought the State Militia to Williamson County and Herrin, and a man and six others were wounded.

News of the local war and battle another call for State troops was tonight.

The fight tonight was the result of a meeting of two men, described as "handy with the gun," determined to settle the matter in their own way.

The man who formerly was deputy sheriff John Gallagher, left Williamson last fall when an armistice ended between the two factions

ECLIPSE FOUR SECONDS LATE HERE, BUT A BRILLIANT SHOW; SEEN FROM LAND, SEA AND AIR, IT THRILLS MILLIONS; CITY HALTS TO GAZE; SCIENTISTS NOW STUDY THE DATA

CORONA DIVINELY BEAUTIFUL

Dr. Luyten, The Times Observer, Describes the Scene From Airplane.

MOON BLACK IN TOTALITY

Its Brownish Tinge and the Shadow Bands Absent Above Dense Atmosphere.

SHADOW'S SPEED TERRIFIC

Rushed on Airplane Unheralded—Perfect Observing Conditions Yield Valuable Records.

By W. J. LUYTEN, Ph. D.,
Astronomer in the Observatory of Harvard University.

Thanks to the efficiency of the United States Air Service and the courtesy of Major William N. Hestley, commandant of Mitchell Field, and of Major Davenport Johnson, who piloted me, I was able to obtain a perfect view of the total eclipse of the sun from a position 15,000 feet above the ground. In the whole zone of totality there could not have been a better observing point, nor a point where one could realize better the grandeur of this overwhelmingly impressive phenomenon.

Never before have I been so conscious that I was in infinite space, free from all connections with the earth, watching an event taking place between three celestial bodies and feeling myself, as it were, on the same footing with them. All four of us were sailing through space with nothing to hinder us, nothing to stop our path, completely free and separate entities in the universe.

Observing Conditions Perfect.

But let us begin at the beginning: When the eventful morning of the twenty-fourth of January arrived Mitchell Field began to stir at 8 A. M., for every one had to be up in the air by 9 o'clock at the latest.

The sky was marvellously clear, probably the clearest day of the year, and perfect in every respect for the eclipse, shortly before 8 o'clock Venus, Mercury and Jupiter, rising in the southeast.

SUN AFFECTS RADIO, OBSERVATIONS SHOW

Short Waves From Schenectady Become Inaudible and Long Waves Steadied in Eclipse.

EXPERTS DIFFER IN VIEWS

One Sees Theories of the Influence of Light Confirmed, but Others Deny It.

Observations designed to determine the effect of the eclipse of the sun on radio-made by Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, chief broadcast engineer of the Radio Corporation of America, at Van Cortlandt Park, appeared to show that the 7-meter waves were entirely dependent upon sunlight and that the shadow of totality stopped the fading of the 330-meter wave signals in their 100-mile trip from station WGY, Schenectady, to this city. Static diminished on both the 7 and 330 meter waves as the sunlight gradually weakened.

WGY, the General Electric Company's station at Schenectady, began to broadcast on its regular 330-meter wave at 7:25 and 330 meter waves at 8 o'clock and for a good half-hour thereafter was not a bit like its usual self. The National Weather Service had the appearance of a Sunday afternoon in December, although groups of clouds strained their necks from seaward-facing windows of lined to catch glimpses of the sky apportioned from the usual sun spectra between the tall buildings.

Several hundred persons viewed the picture from the Woodworth tower, where had a clear view of the hemisphere of the sun, which was seen as a thin, luminous ring, set with a spray of soft-burning light, lying in the eastern sky yesterday morning at 9:15 while most of New York's population of six millions gazed at it.

For several seconds the tower sparked with a pure and wild radiance, then trembled and melted into the circle of the light which flamed the very disk of the moon. The total eclipse had come. Before the spectator could recover from his breathless wonder at the scene and try to realize its detail in the sky and on the earth, the amazing spectacle was ended.

The lovely jewel of white light reappeared again, this time on another part of the thin, luminous ring, and all prevailing lustres quivered the corona and then put out the light of the stars.

Genes of Light Thrills Weathermen.

This ring, with its gorgeous outlines, drew attention from the occasion and wherever it was seen, it made a deep impression on New York crowds that had seen features of the phenomenon.

Several hundred persons viewed the picture from the Woodworth tower, where had a clear view of the hemisphere of the sun, which was seen as a thin, luminous ring, set with a spray of soft-burning light, lying in the eastern sky yesterday morning at 9:15 while most of New York's population of six millions gazed at it.



PROGRESS OF THE ECLIPSE. ← Moon Moves From West to East. Photographs taken in the path of totality from the climax to the end.



THE GLORY OF THE ECLIPSE. The corona as it was photographed during totality.

Scientists on Los Angeles Praise First Dirigible Eclipse Flight

Photograph Spectacle at 8,000 Feet Up Off Montauk Point, L. I.—Discovery of New Element Held Possible—Airship Back in Hangar After Perilous Start.

MULTITUDE ON WATCH HERE

Awed by Jewel of Light Hanging From Luminous Ring.

THE MOON IS BEHIND TIME

Changes Southern Eclipse Boundary to Between 96th and 97th Streets.

CITY MIGRATES TO NORTH

Perfect Weather Allows Young and Old, Indoors and Out, to See Spectacle.

Major Hyman saw the eclipse from the front steps of the City Hall yesterday and lightened the darkness with several characteristic axioms and a prediction, between peeps through smoked glass and a telescope. The Mayor, of course, was outside the belt of totality, but like the thousands who were forced to stay in lower Manhattan, parts of Brooklyn and Staten Island, he saw what there was to be seen.

First announcements that the only place in which to see the total eclipse would be in the area north of Eighty-third Street, and the further north the better, was effective. Downtown Manhattan at 4 o'clock—seven at 4 o'clock and for a good half-hour thereafter—was not a bit like its usual self. The National Weather Service had the appearance of a Sunday afternoon in December, although groups of clouds strained their necks from seaward-facing windows of lined to catch glimpses of the sky apportioned from the usual sun spectra between the tall buildings.

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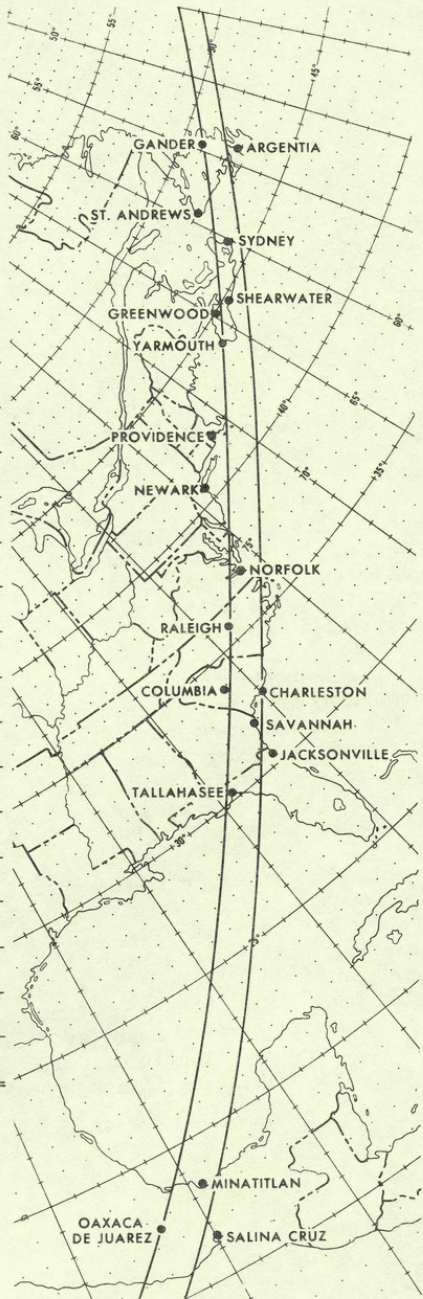
March 7, 1970

LEGEND

| STATIONS | PERCENT OF DAYS | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------|-------|--------------|
| | CLEAR | CLOUDY | RAINY | CLOUD COVER* |
| GANDER, NFLD. INTL. AP | 19 | 70 | — | 75 |
| ARGENTIA, NFLD. | 14 | 68 | 55 | 76 |
| ST. ANDREWS, NFLD. | 13 | 75 | — | 79 |
| SYDNEY, N.S. | 20 | 64 | 50 | 71 |
| SHEARWATER, N.S. | 26 | 58 | — | 65 |
| GREENWOOD, N.S. | 23 | 65 | — | 73 |
| YARMOUTH, N.S. | 22 | 67 | 53 | 72 |
| PROVIDENCE, R.I. | 30 | 45 | 38 | 67 |
| NEWARK, N.J. | 25 | 46 | 37 | 63 |
| NORFOLK, VA. | 29 | 50 | 36 | 62 |
| RALEIGH, N.C. | 32 | 46 | 35 | 60 |
| COLUMBIA, S.C. | 31 | 46 | 38 | 59 |
| CHARLESTON, S.C. | 29 | 46 | 33 | 61 |
| SAVANNAH, GA. | 29 | 45 | 34 | 61 |
| JACKSONVILLE, FLA. | 29 | 42 | 28 | 59 |
| TALLAHASSEE, FLA. | 23 | 48 | 31 | 63 |
| MINATITLAN | 26 | 58 | 17 | 68 |
| OAXACA DE JUAREZ | — | — | — | 24 |
| SALINA CRUZ | — | — | — | 20 |

* PROBABILITY SUN IS COVERED

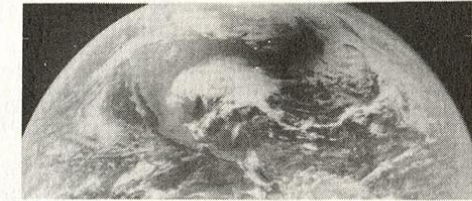
ALL PERCENTAGES ADJUSTED TO
7 MARCH, 1970



NASA ATS-3 SATELLITE 7 MARCH 1970 ECLIPSE



1:50 pm



ATS-3 FOLLOWS THE SHADOW
OF THE MOON FROM FLORIDA
TO THE NORTH ATLANTIC.



1:10 pm

This Presentation...

- The General Public and the Great American Eclipse
- Science during the Great American Eclipse
- What's next, eclipse-wise?

STAR PARTY!

- The General Public and the Great American Eclipse

AUGUST 18TH-21ST | CARTERVILLE, IL

Moonstock 2017

Music Festival

Ozzy Osbourne was the headline at this year's edition of the **Moonstock**, a four-day music festival celebrating the total solar eclipse. The event took place August 18-21 at Walker's Bluff, a picturesque vineyard located in Carterville.

On August 21, people from all across the country gathered in Cartersville, Illinois to witness a total solar eclipse, something that hasn't been visible in nearly forty years. On that day, at 1:20 p.m., at the exact time totality began, **Ozzy** will played his classic song "**Bark At The Moon.**"

www.moonstock2017.com



The General Public

- A lot of interest... and a lot of anxiety
- Eclipse glasses and Amazon
- Traffic jams; *traffic jams?*
- A new generation of STEM-oriented students?





Ken Poshedly
iPhone 6S Plus



Totality!

The general public watches the eclipse at the Oregon State Fairgrounds

Dominic Hart
NASA

WOW!

Some crazy people

Our family event

Crickets! *I heard crickets!!*

This car went driving by at totality

\$#*!% Cloud!

There's
an eclipse
today?

Dark...

Pearly-white

Venus

When is the next eclipse???

Spiritual

When is the next one?

I cried

I need a drink...

People screaming, cheering, like
a touchdown at a football game,
but so much better

Sunset colors!

Can we do it again?

What are solar glasses?

OMG...

Diamond ring



You've got to love Americans...

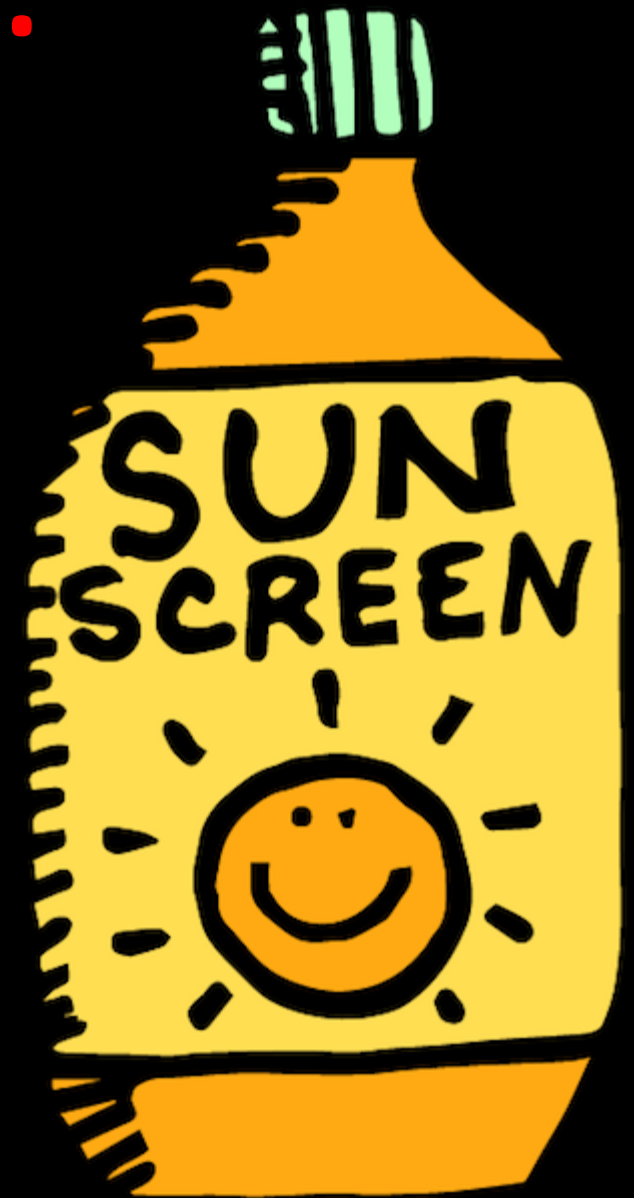
Some eclipse watchers reportedly put sunscreen on their eyeballs during last week's solar eclipse, in what appears to be a misguided effort to protect their eyes from sun damage.

According to KRCR, a local news outlet in Redding, California, **a few patients visited a nearby clinic complaining of pain after they put sunscreen on their eyes during the eclipse on Aug. 21.** They did this because they did not have protective glasses to view the eclipse, KRCR reported.

“One of my colleagues...stated yesterday that they had patients presenting at their clinic that put sunscreen on their eyeball,” Trish Patterson, a nurse practitioner at Prestige Urgent Care in Redding, told KRCR. These patients had eye pain and were referred to an ophthalmologist, Patterson said.

So far, Patterson said she and her colleagues haven't seen any patients with eye damage from looking at last week's eclipse.

There are several ways to view a solar eclipse safely, but putting sunscreen on your eyeballs is not one of them. In fact, sunscreen labels usually warn users not to get the product in their eyes, because sunscreen can cause eye pain and irritation.





THREE BLIND MICE: THE EARLY DAYS





AND THEN: TOTALITY!

- Science during the Great American Eclipse



Cameron DaSilva
Madras, Oregon
ABC News

The Great American Eclipse of 2017



Scott Hammonds
Nebraska



Neal Scott
South Carolina



Aubrey Gemignani
NASA



Cameron DaSilva
Madras, Oregon
ABC News



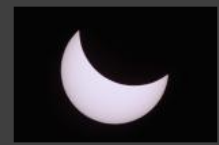
Keith Spring
Tennessee



**The Great American Eclipse
2017-08-21**

Carrington Rotation 2194
Great American Eclipse
2017-08-21

Please note that this folder contains folders of the different locations the eclipse was observed. Within the location folders you will find the names of the observers which folders contain their images. Please also note that if a full size icon is displayed above the image, this will allow to see the full size as it was uploaded.



Long -123.262
Corvallis OR



Long -123.198
McMinnville OR



Long -106.327
Casper WY



Long -105.383
Douglas WY



Long -090.221
Broomdale MO



Long -090.047
West Frankfort IL



Long -088.819
Starkville MS



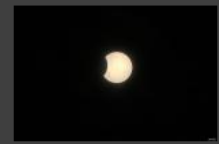
Long -087.488
Hopkinsville KY



Long -082.953
Seneca SC



Long -082.249
Hodges SC



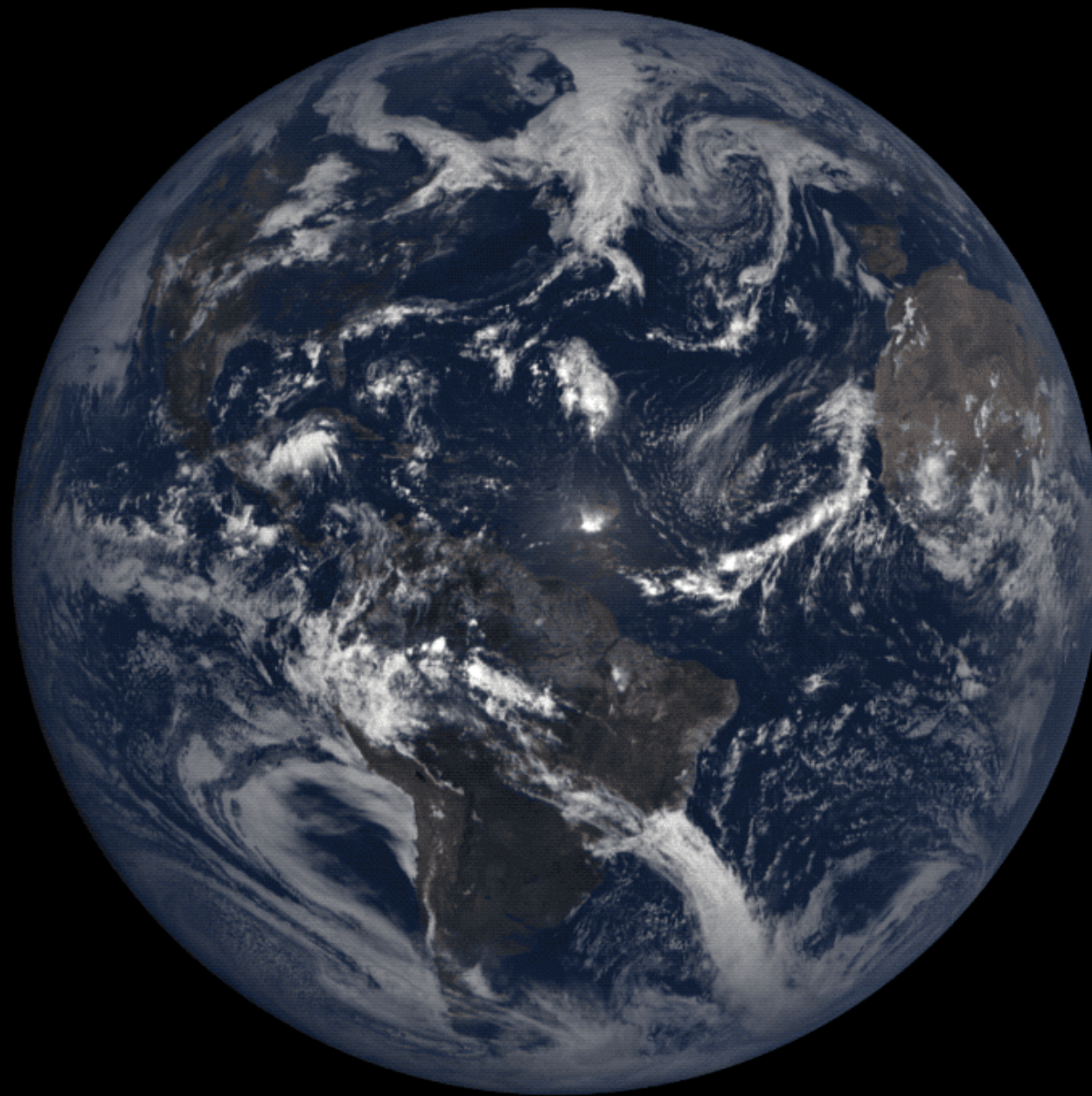
Long -074.006
RegoParkNYC



Long --073.681
Poughquag NY



Totality from the NASA Gulfstream
Near Columbia, SC



NASA EPIC Team
NOAA's Deep Space
Climate Observatory

Another Series of Eclipse Photos

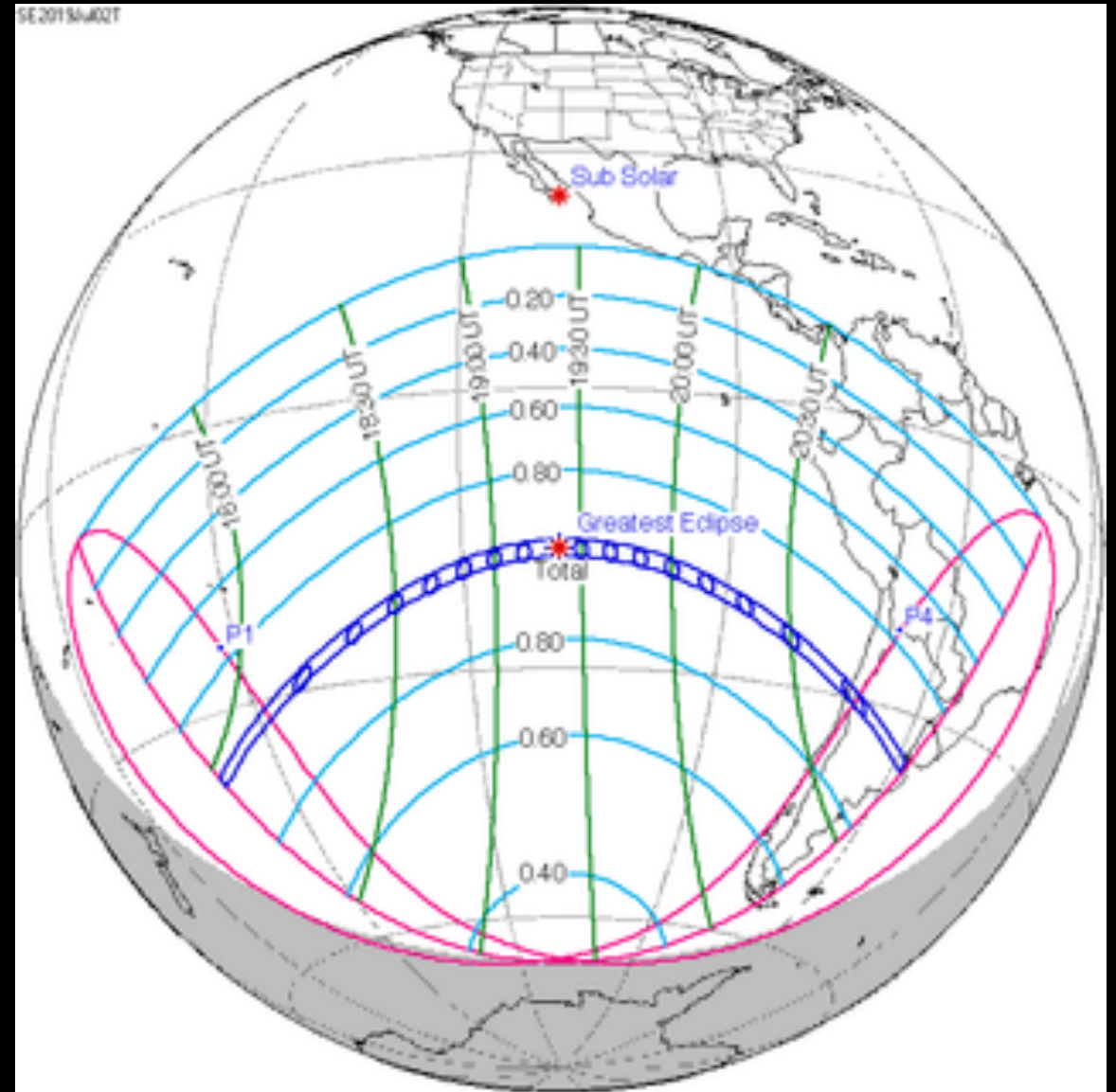
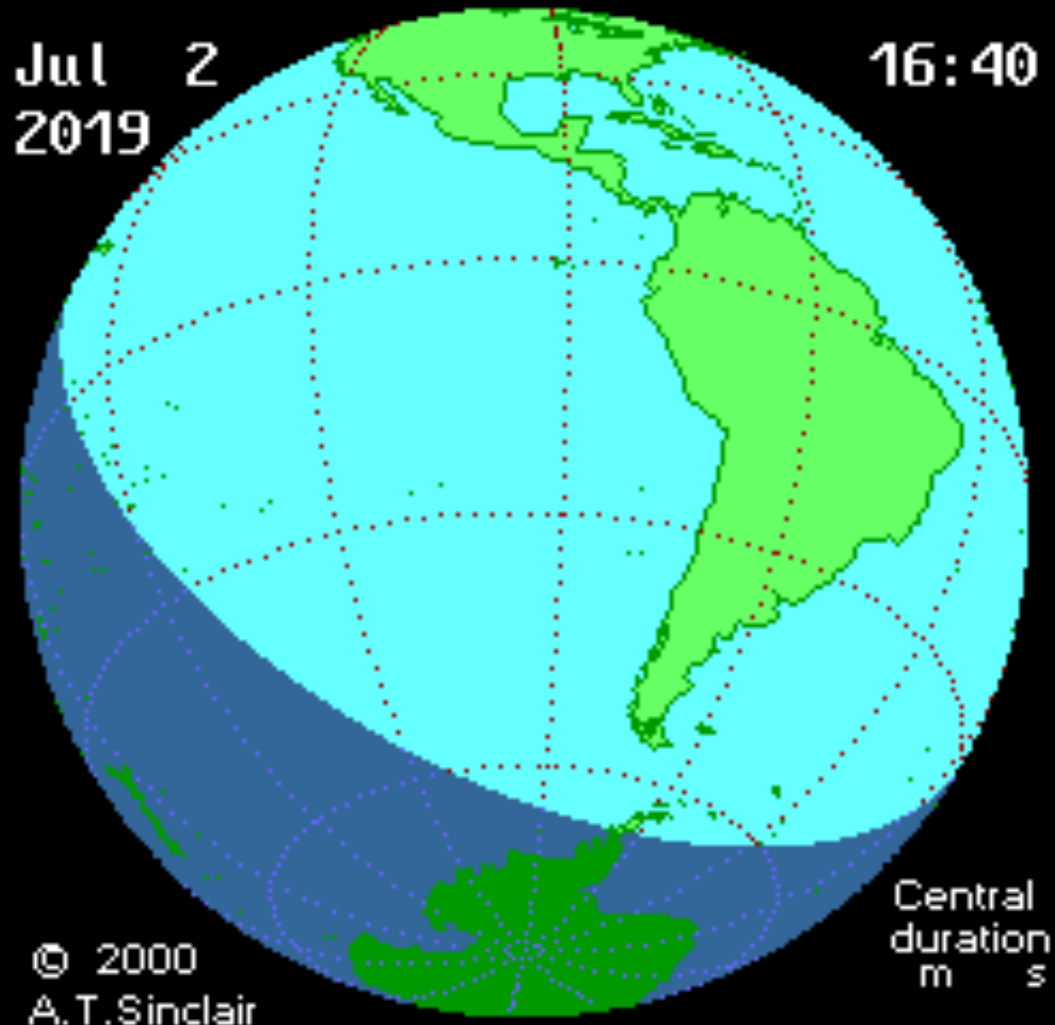


NEXT UP!

- What's next, Eclipse-wise?

July 2, 2019

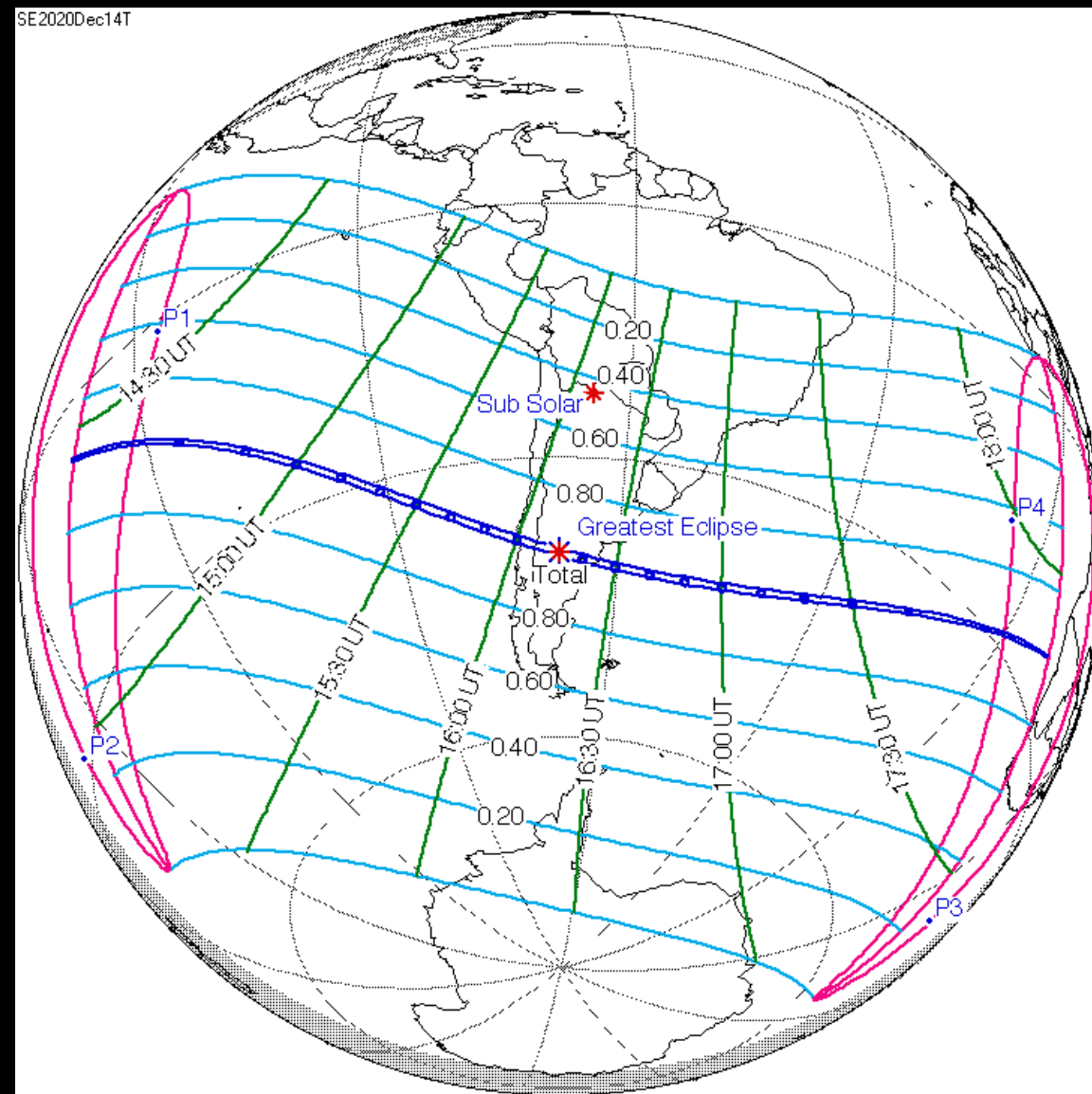
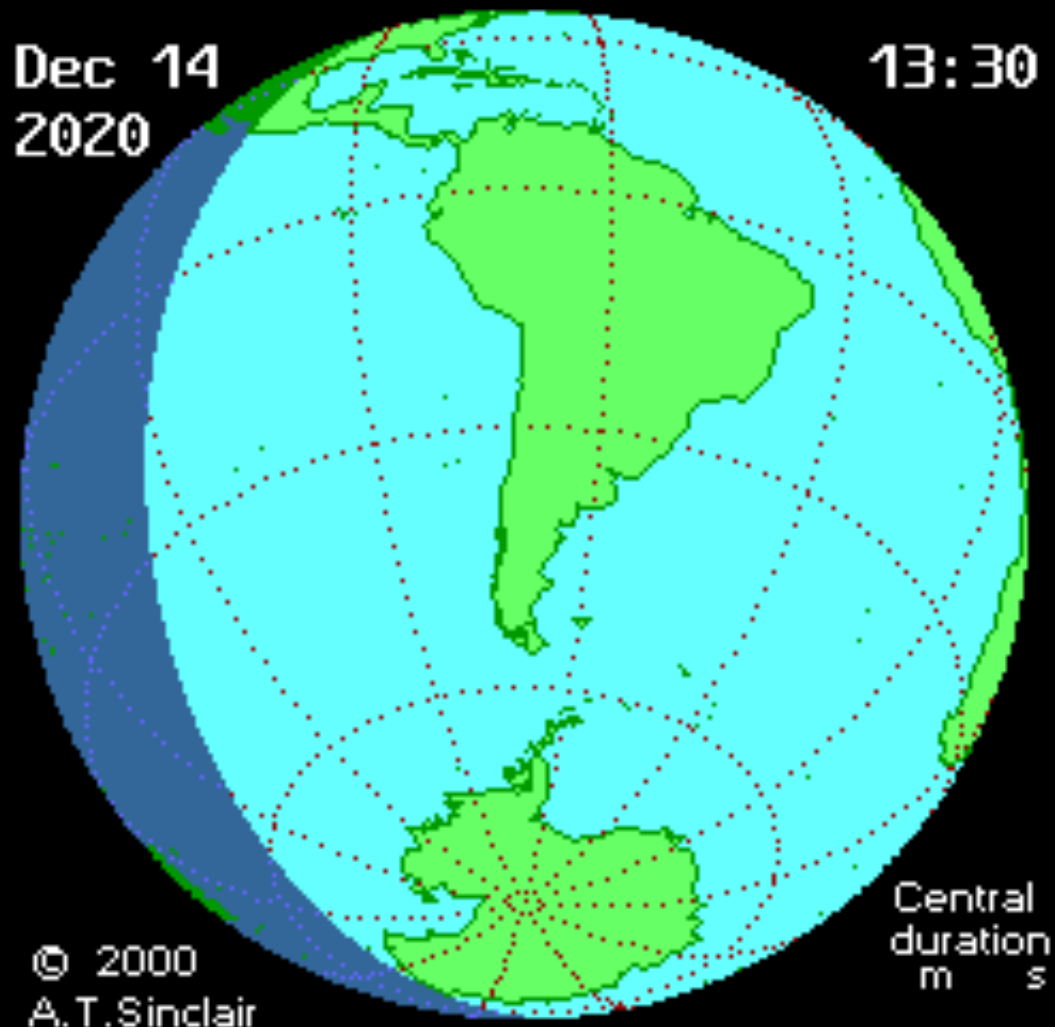
Maximum Eclipse: 4 minutes 32 seconds – Saros 127



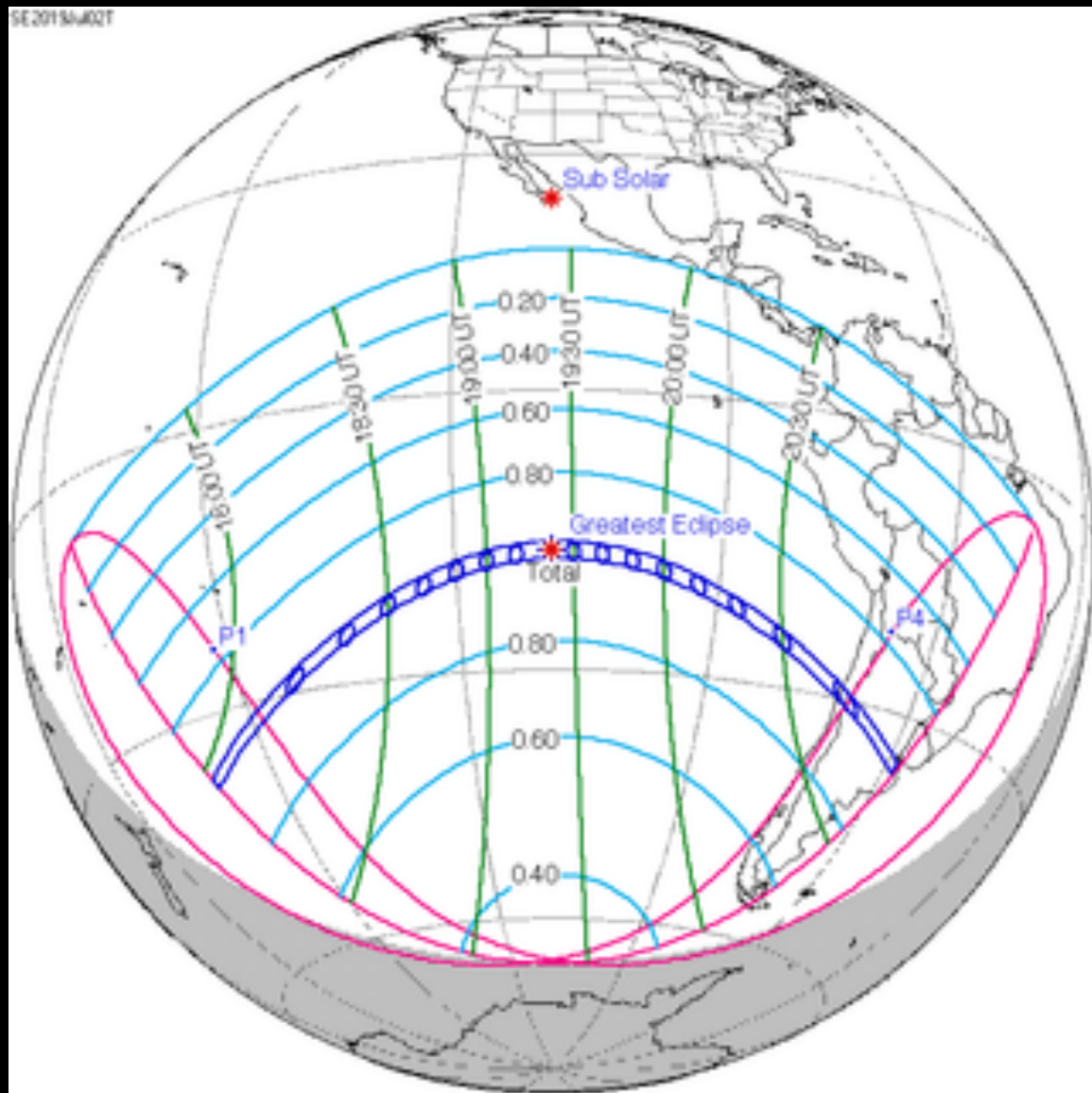
sunearth.gsfc.nasa.gov/eclipse

December 14, 2020

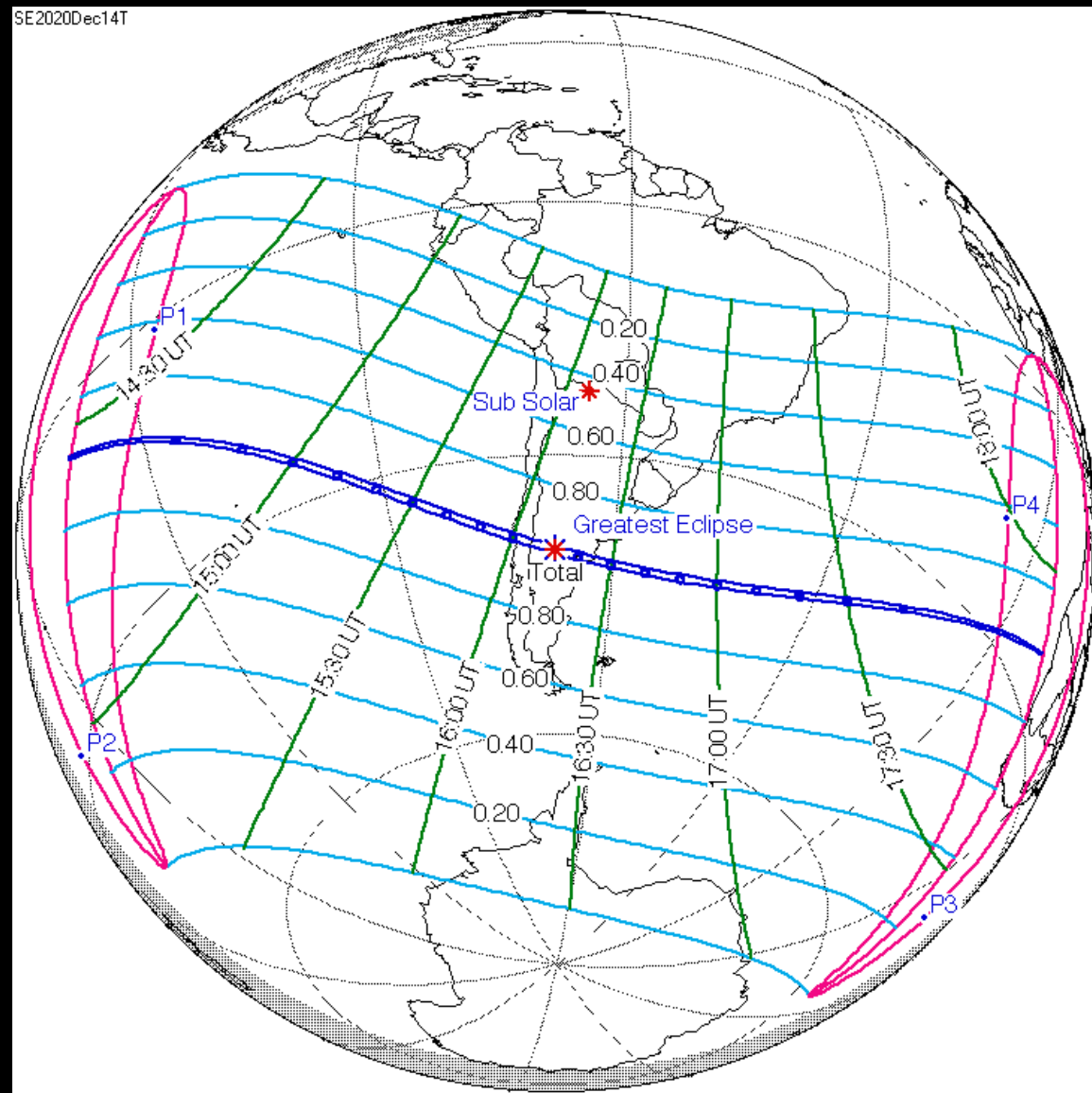
Maximum Eclipse: 2 minutes 13 seconds– Saros 142



July 2, 2019

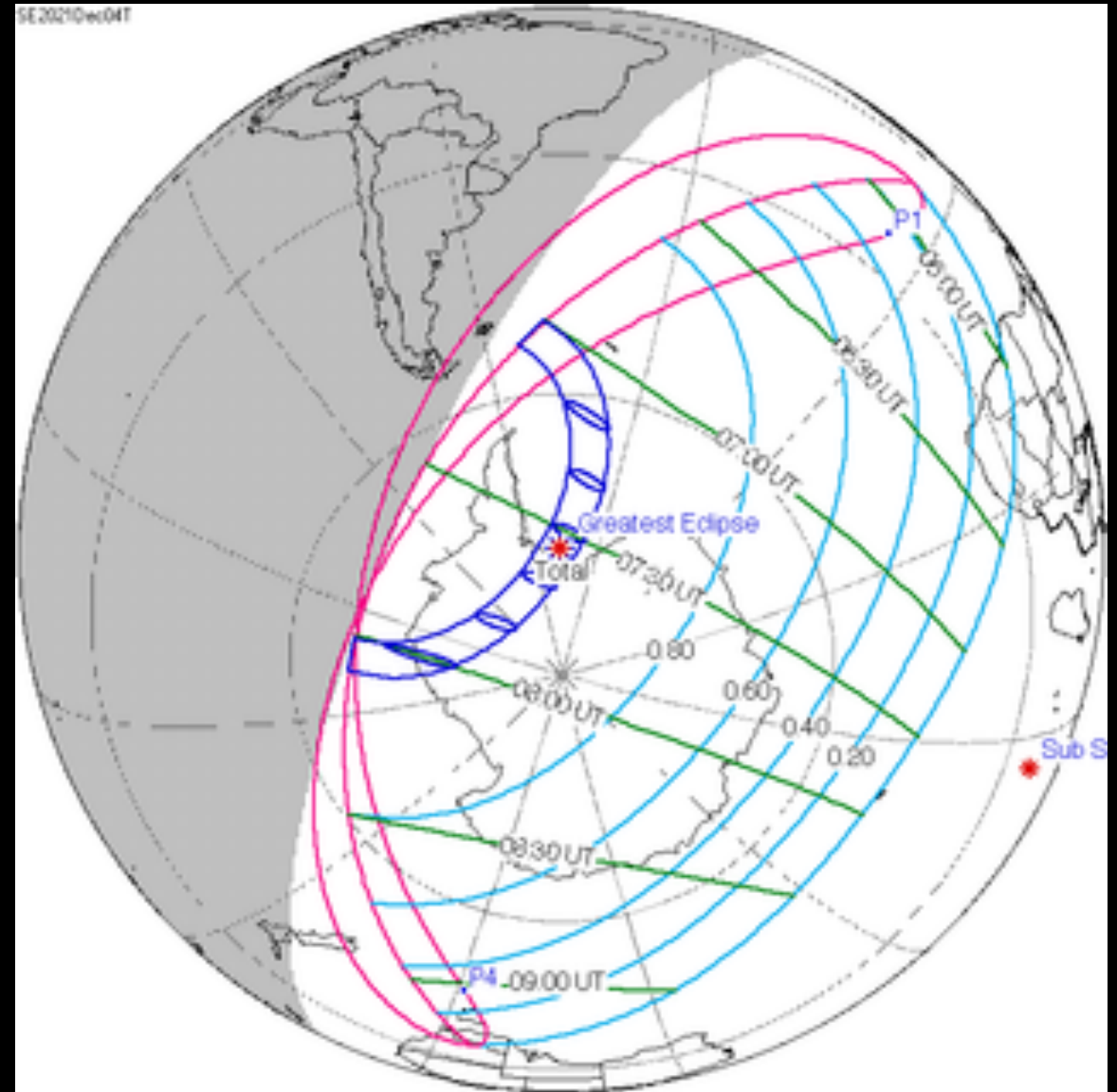
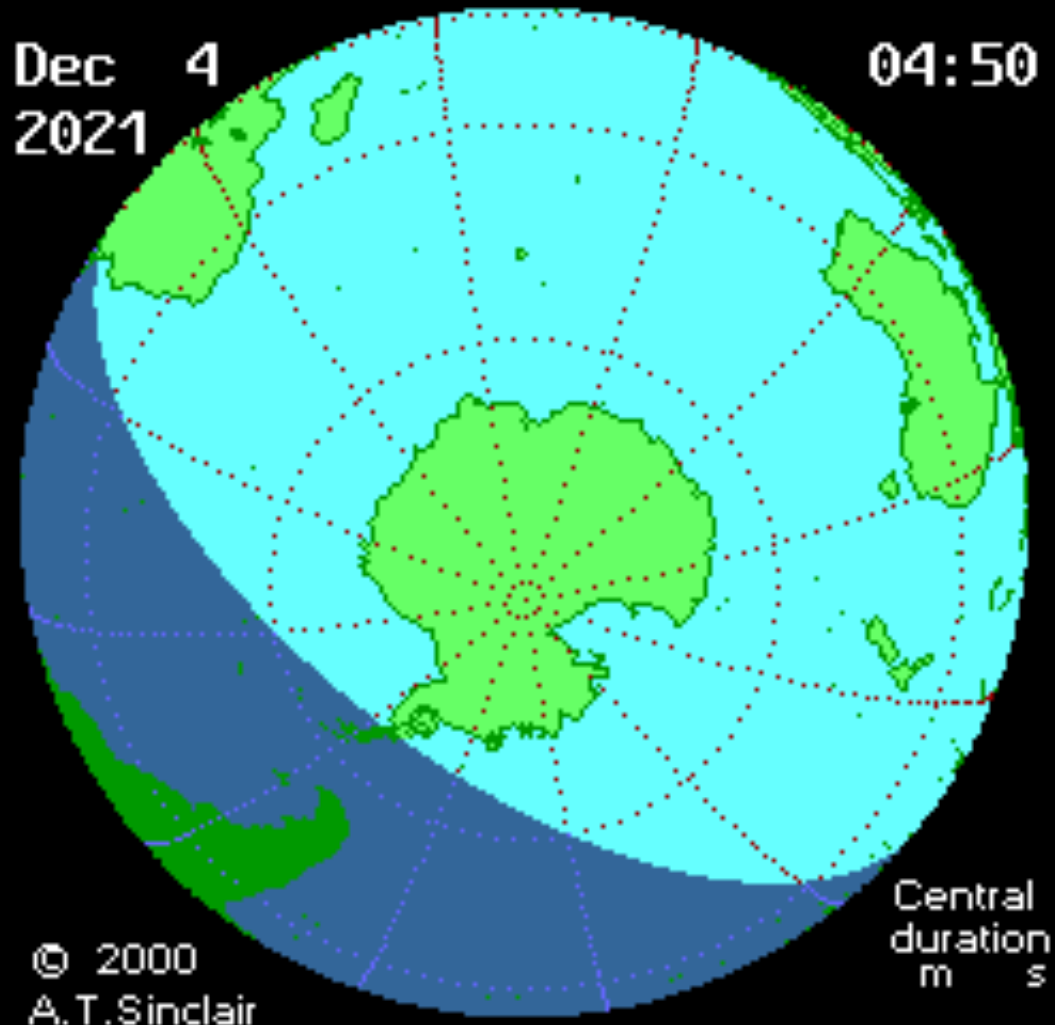


December 14, 2020



December 4, 2021

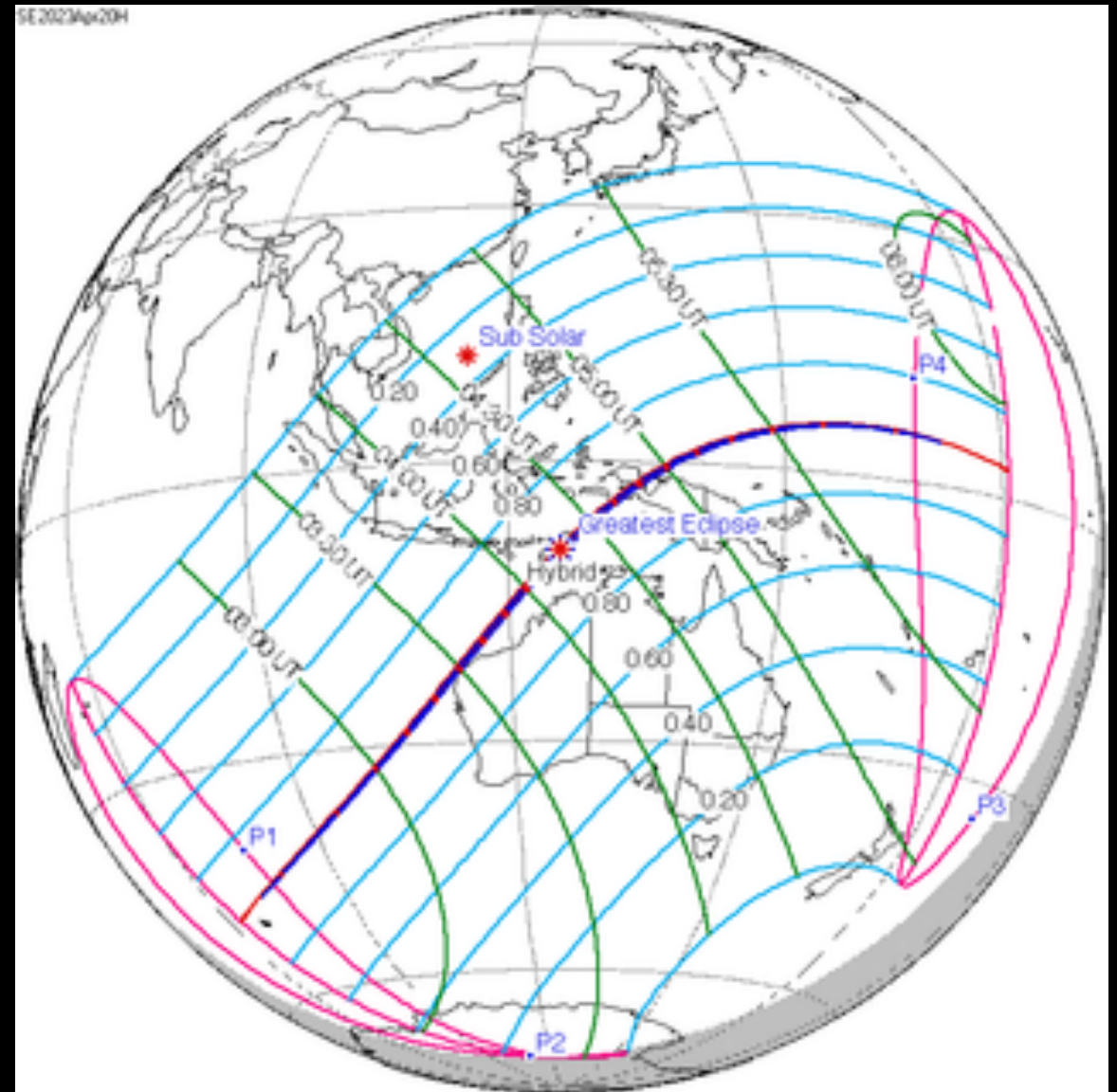
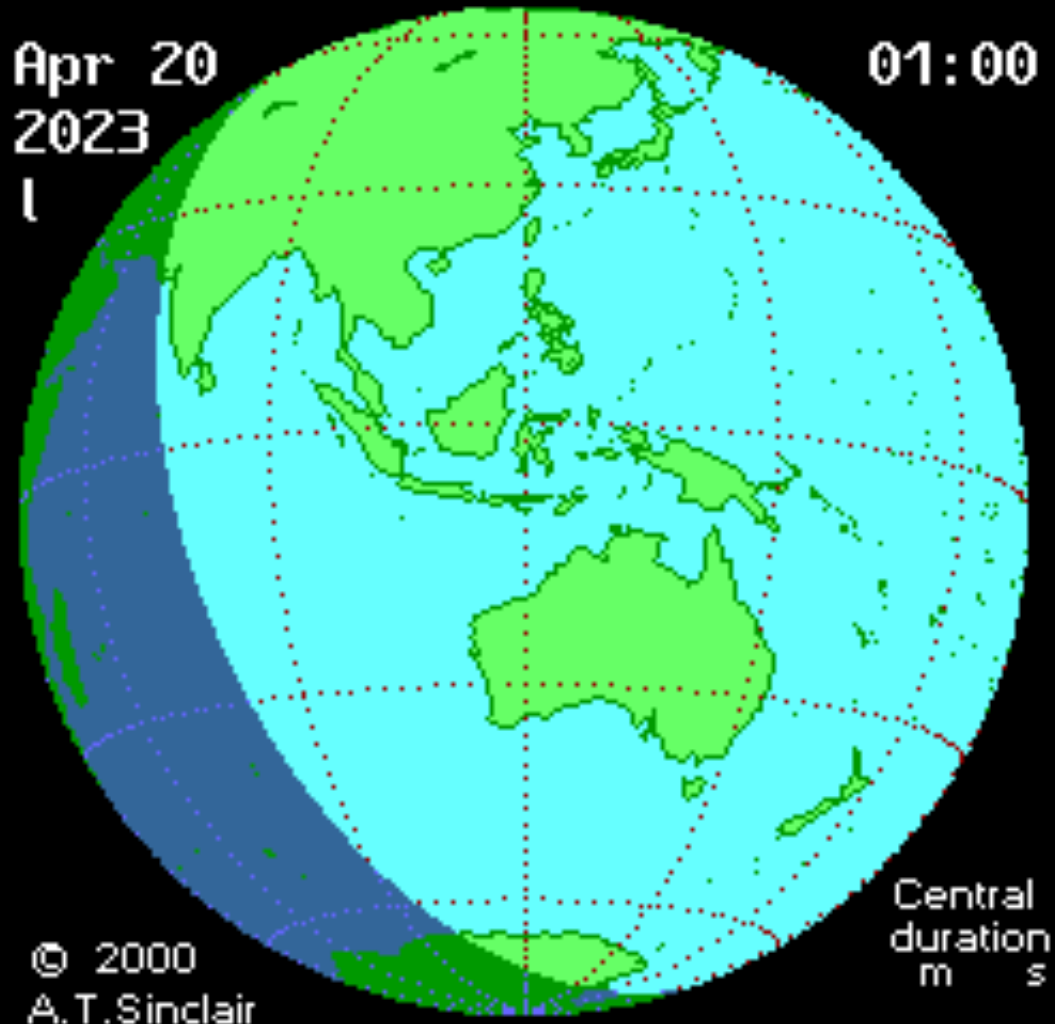
Maximum Eclipse: 1 minute 57 seconds – Saros 152



sunearth.gsfc.nasa.gov/eclipse

April 20, 2022 Hybrid

Maximum Eclipse: 1 minute 21 seconds – Saros 129

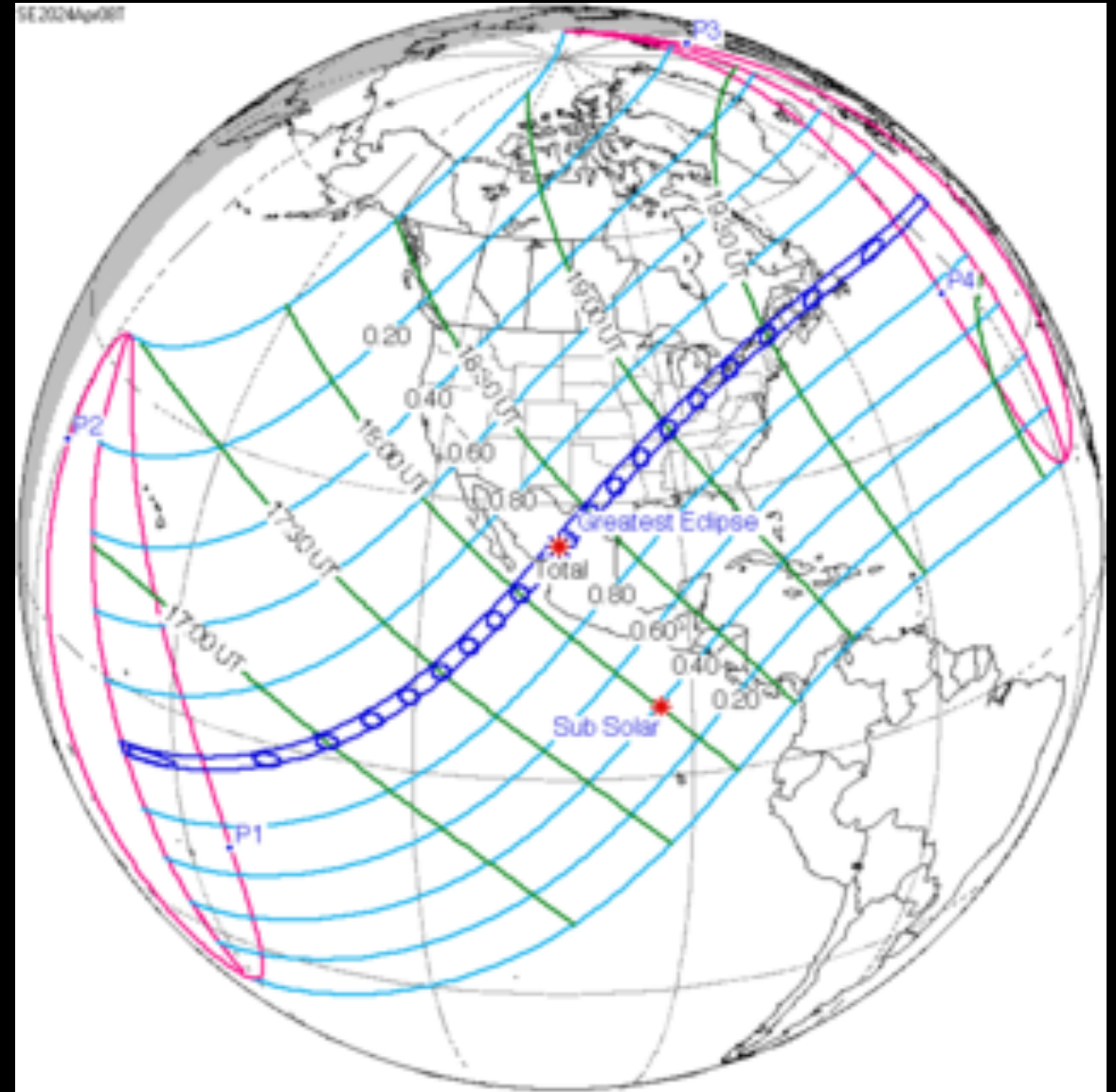
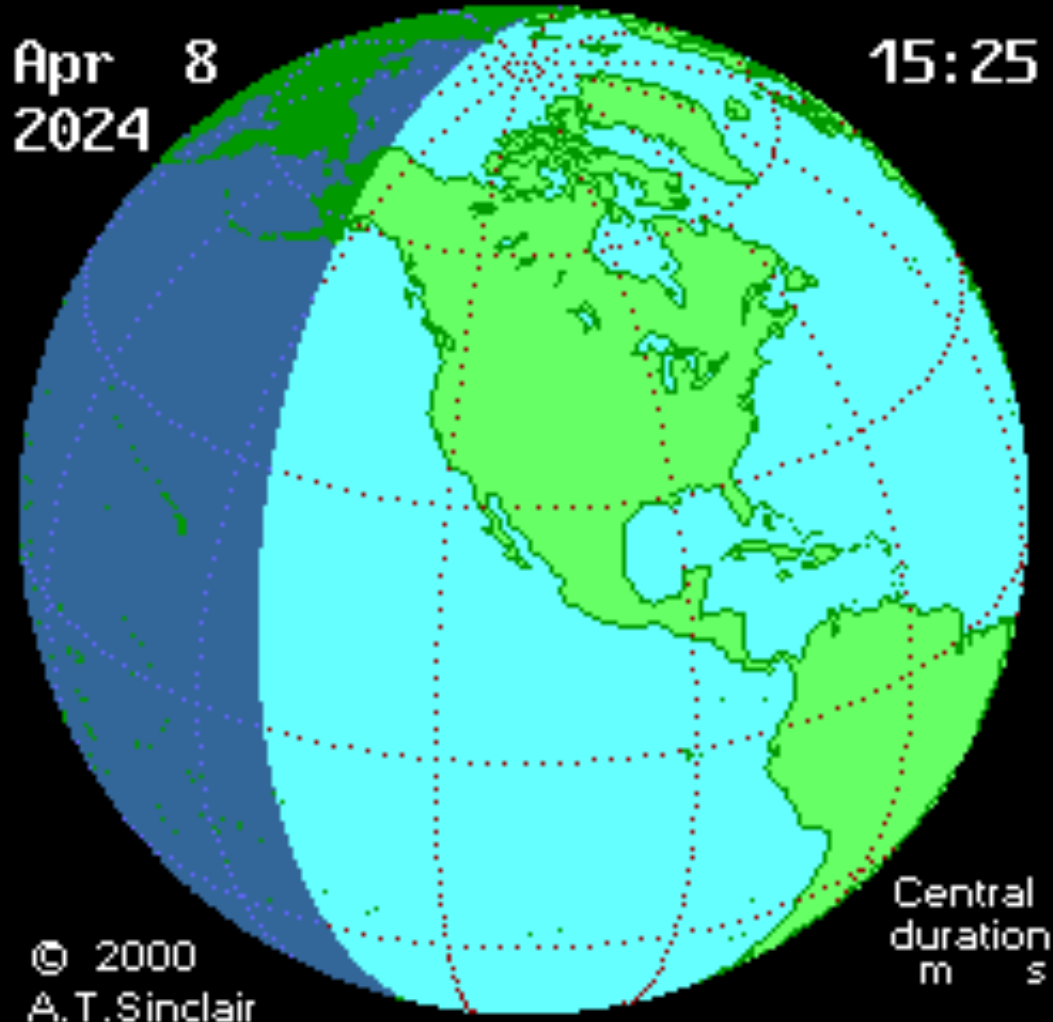


sunearth.gsfc.nasa.gov/eclipse

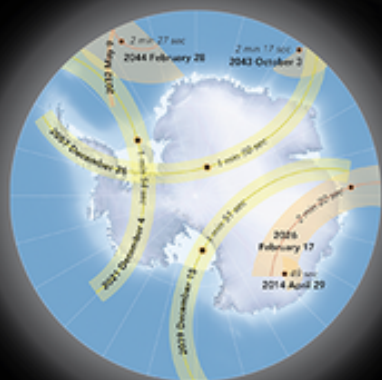
The Great American Solar Eclipse II

April 8, 2024

Maximum Eclipse: 4 minutes 28 seconds – Saros 139



sunearth.gsfc.nasa.gov/eclipse



Solar Eclipses from 2011 to 2060

During a total solar eclipse (marked with yellow path), the sky becomes dark and the Sun's corona becomes visible.
 An annular solar eclipse (marked with orange path) occurs when the Moon's disk is just smaller than the Sun and the Sun appears as a ring.
 A hybrid solar eclipse (marked with purple path) is annular on one or both ends of the eclipse path and total in the middle.
 Durations displayed are the maximum eclipse durations at the point of greatest eclipse.
 Eclipse dates displayed are the UT (Universal Time) date at the moment of greatest eclipse.
 The Sun is never safe to look at without approved solar filters except during totality.



Then an instantaneous darkness leaped upon the world. Unearthly night enveloped all.

With an indescribable out-flashing at the same instant the corona burst forth in mysterious radiance. But dimly seen through thin cloud, it was nevertheless beautiful beyond description, a celestial flame from some unimaginable heaven. Simultaneously the whole northwestern sky, nearly to the zenith, was flooded with lurid and startlingly brilliant orange, across which drifted clouds slightly darker, like flecks of liquid flame, or huge ejecta from some vast volcanic Hades. The west and southwest gleamed in shining lemon yellow.

Least like a sunset, it was too somber and terrible. The pale, broken circle of coronal light still glowed on with thrilling peacefulness, while nature held her breath for another stage in this majestic spectacle.

Corona and Coronet: Being a narrative of the Amherst Eclipse Expedition to Japan, in Mr. James's schooner-yacht Coronet, to observe the Sun's total obscuration 9th August, 1896

Mabel Loomis Todd



***Clear Skies in
the Shadow!***

