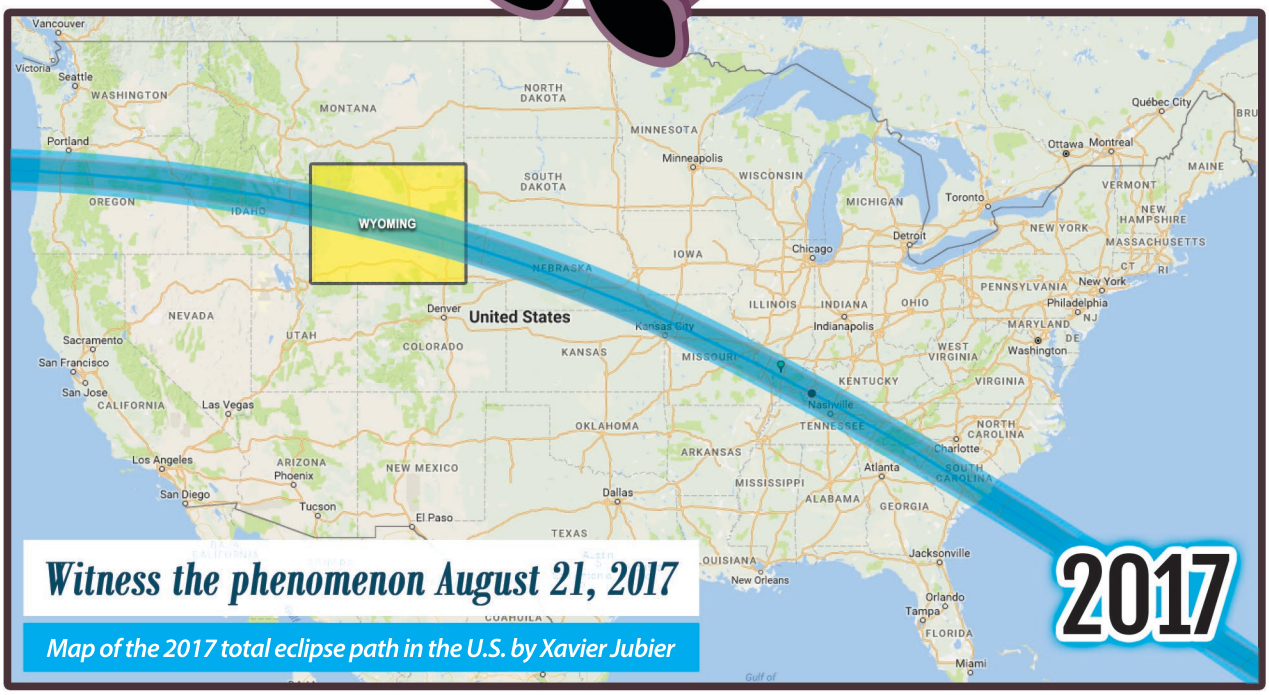
99 YEARS IN THE MAKING

1918 2017

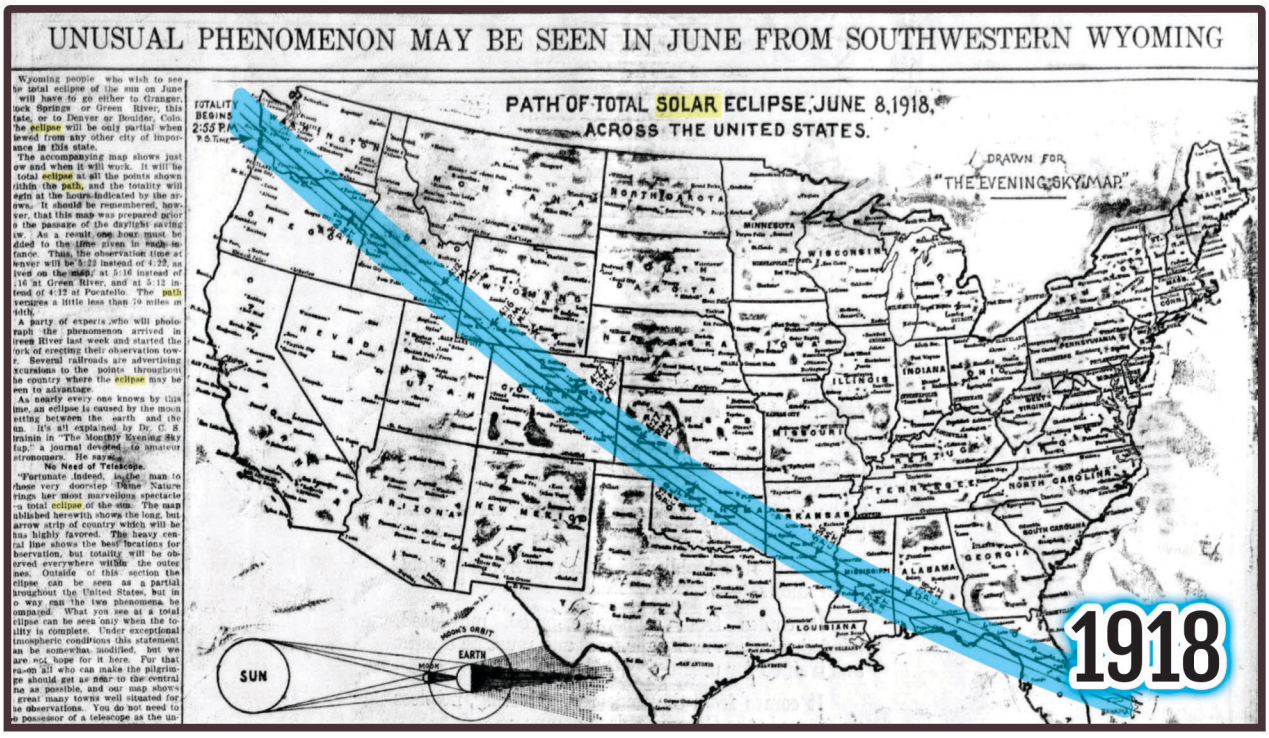
THE 2017 GREAT AMERICAN SOLAR ECLIPSE

Free viewing glasses available at the Wyoming State Library



Witness the phenomenon August 21, 2017

Map of the 2017 total eclipse path in the U.S. by Xavier Jubier



UNUSUAL PHENOMENON MAY BE SEEN IN JUNE FROM SOUTHWESTERN WYOMING

Wyoming people who wish to see the total eclipse of the sun on June will have to go either to Granger, Rock Springs or Green River, this state, or to Denver or Boulder, Colo. The eclipse will be only partial when viewed from any other city of importance in this state.

The accompanying map shows just how and when it will work. It will be total eclipse at all the points shown within the path, and the totality will begin at the hours indicated by the arrows. It should be remembered, however, that this map was prepared prior to the passage of the daylight saving law. As a result, one hour must be added to the time given in each instance. Thus, the observation time at Weaver will be 5:23 instead of 4:23, as given on the map, at 5:16 instead of 4:16 at Green River, and at 5:12 instead of 4:12 at Pocatello. The path averages a little less than 70 miles in width.

A party of experts who will photograph the phenomenon arrived in Green River last week and started the work of erecting their observation tower. Several railroads are advertising excursions to the points throughout the country where the eclipse may be seen to advantage.

As nearly every one knows by this time, an eclipse is caused by the moon getting between the earth and the sun. It's all explained by Dr. C. S. Braitain in "The Monthly Evening Sky Map," a journal devoted to amateur astronomers. He says:

No Need of Telescope.

"Fortunate indeed, is the man to whose very doorstep Divine Nature brings her most marvellous spectacle—a total eclipse of the sun. The map published herewith shows the long, but narrow strip of country which will be thus highly favored. The heavy central line shows the best stations for observation, but totality will be observed everywhere within the outer lines. Outside of this section the eclipse can be seen as a partial throughout the United States, but in no way can the two phenomena be compared. What you see at a total eclipse can be seen only when the totality is complete. Under exceptional atmospheric conditions this statement can be somewhat modified, but we are not hope for it here. For that reason all who can make the pilgrimage should get as near to the central line as possible, and our map shows a great many towns well situated for the observations. You do not need to be a possessor of a telescope as the un-