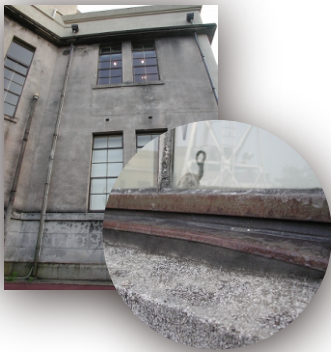


Documents and Materials about the A-bombing at Ebayama Museum of Meteorology①

Atomic Bombing and the Observatory

The main building of the Hiroshima City Ebayama Museum of Meteorology was renovated from the former Hiroshima Local Meteorological Observatory that operated in Ebayama until 1987. The building was damaged badly by the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, which heavily damaged the building and injured the staff working there. The traces of damage can still be seen in the buildings of the museum.



A-bombed wall

(outer wall of the north side)
The building was located 3.7km to the south-south east of the hypocenter. The outer wall has been preserved as from when it was bombed. The window sash was bent from the bomb blast.



The bent window sash

In the exhibition room on the 2nd floor and the "Memories of Observatory" room, the window sash bent from the bomb blast still remains. The bent window was repaired by the staff at the time and is still in use today.



Pieces of glass on the wall

At the "Memories of the Observatory," you can see some pieces of glass stuck on the wall of the room, which were blown off by the bomb blast. It is estimated that the speed of the bomb blast was 700 meters per second.

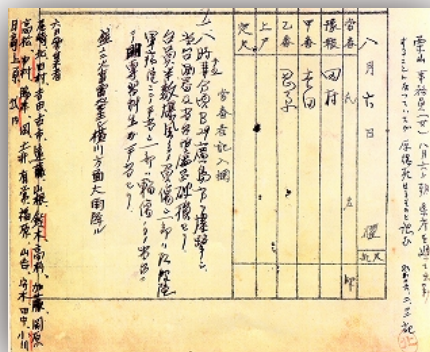
August 6, 1945

We can learn about what Hiroshima was like after the atomic bombing from documents such as meteorological data, daily reports, research reports produced by the observatory etc. on the effects of the atomic bomb.



Record paper (replica) of the Campbell sunlight recorder

On the record paper of the sunlight recorder of August 6, there were two breaks in the recording around 8:15 a.m. and 3 p.m. This indicates that the sunlight was blocked by the clouds or smokes around these times.



Observatory daily report

It says, "At around 8:15 a.m., B-29 bombed Hiroshima City, inflicting damages on the observatory's measurement tools or other facilities. The half of our staff were injured. Many of them were treated at the Ebayama military hospital and some treated at the observatory by some students enrolled in a special medical course. There were many occurrences of fire and thunder in the city, and there was also a heavy rainfall in the Yokogawa area."



Explosion of the atomic bomb

In a survey conducted on the effects of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima, a staff member of the observatory described in detail how the atomic bomb exploded.

Campbell sunlight recorder

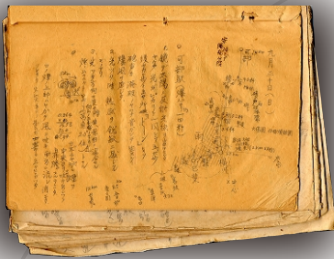
The glass sphere in the center functions as a lens to concentrate the sun's rays to an intense spot on a strip of paper placed below the sphere. The paper is calibrated, allowing us to know the time of sunshine recorded.



Documents and Materials about the A-bombing at Ebayama Museum of Meteorology②

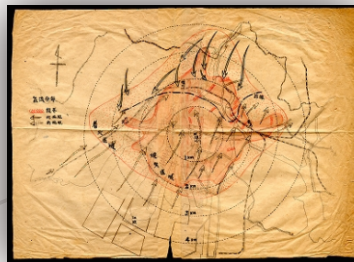
Survey of the effects of the atomic bomb

In September of 1945, one month after the atomic bombing, the staff of the observatory, by order of the central meteorological observatory (the current Japan Meteorological Agency), started investigations into the effects of the atomic bomb. It was quite tough for the staff at the time to walk around the cities in Hiroshima and interview a-bomb survivors, who generally didn't want to share their a-bomb experiences, but the results of their investigation were put together into a survey report, which has served to the present as an important source of information about the effects of atomic bombing.



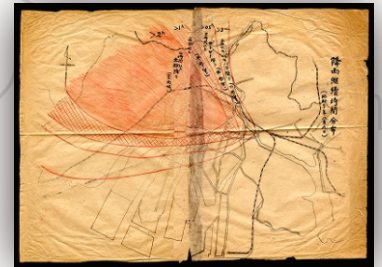
Handwritten research note

The interview survey was conducted not only in the central areas of Hiroshima City but in its suburbs and even beyond the city.



The wind of the atomic bomb explosion

The diagram describes how the a-bomb induced fire caused the wind in a particular direction and firestorm.



Duration of rainfall

A-bomb-induced fire generated a rising air, which led to the development of cumulonimbus and subsequent rainfall.



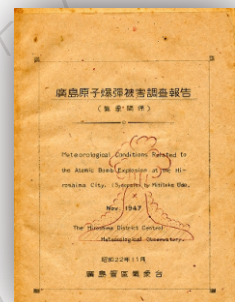
Downfalls

It records a variety of objects that flew up to the air due to the bomb blast or firestorm.



Areas of rainfall and downfalls

The a-bomb induced rainfall spread from the city center to the north west, along with downfalls. It records that most are concentrated in the northeast direction.



Report of the effects of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima

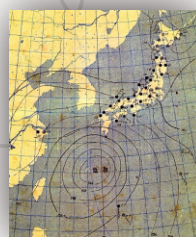
The report, written based on the results of painstaking research, provides the details of the damages caused by atomic bombing from a meteorological point of view.

Regarding part of the survey related to the areas of black rain caused by atomic bombing, some problems have been pointed out in terms of recognition by the government as victims of radiation-related illnesses or possible support to a-bomb survivors. The contents are only an introduction of some historical facts about the staff of the observatory, who worked on a survey of the effects of the atomic bomb.

Another disaster of the atomic bomb

There is another incident which we must not forget. In September 1945, the Makurazaki Typhoon struck Hiroshima with the lowest atmospheric pressure of 721.5 mmHg (961.7hPa) and a maximum wind velocity of 30.2m/s. The observatory, however, were unable to inform citizens in Hiroshima about the approaching typhoon in advance because of the yet restored communication systems, destroyed by atomic bombing. This resulted in as many as 2000 out of 3700 typhoon victims within Hiroshima.

Some materials are not permanently displayed.



Makurazaki Typhoon weather map

On September 17, 1945, the typhoon landed the southern part of the Kyushu region, and then, later in the day, struck Hiroshima, inflicting landslides that caused enormous damage.

"A blank in the weather map"

You can watch a video based on "A blank in the weather map" (by Kunio Yanagida), a novel written about atomic bombing, the Makurazaki Typhoon, and the survey of the effects of the atomic bomb by the staff of the observatory.

