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JAMAICA.

OCTOBER 27, 1882.

No. 18.

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# WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER,

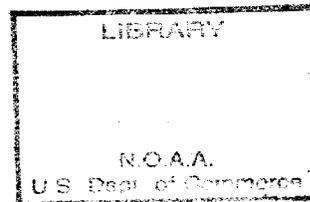
1882.

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FROM THE JAMAICA GAZETTE.

*October 26th, 1882,*

WITH ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.



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**Published by Authority.**

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JAMAICA:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING AND STATIONERY ESTABLISHMENT, 79 DUKE STREET, KINGSTON.

1882.

# **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

## **Climate Database Modernization Program**

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METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1882.

KINGSTON :—

	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	11 p.m.	Mean.
	<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>
Barometric pressure ...	29.976	29.918	29.986	29.960
Temperature of the air ...	78°.3	85°.4	77°.1	80°.3
Dew-point ...	72.3	74.8	73.2	73.4
Humidity ...	82	71	88	80
Maximum Temp. ...	...	...	...	88°
Minimum Temp. ...	...	...	...	74.2
Range of Temp. ...	...	...	...	14.0
Minimum Temp. on Grass ...	...	...	...	69.6
Direction of the Wind ...	...	...	...	S.E
Velocity of Wind in Miles per Hour ...	...	...	...	3.7
Percentage of Cloud ...	...	...	...	65

Total Rainfall in inches 3.68

Average Weather :—Fair, with showers and passing disturbances.

The highest temperature was 90°.8 recorded on the 30th ; the lowest was 72°.6 recorded on the 25th ; the extreme range was therefore 18°.2. The lowest temperature on the grass was 67°.2 recorded on the 19th.

CINCHONA PLANTATION:—

			<i>in.</i>
Barometric Pressure	7 a.m.	...	25.266
"	3 p.m.	...	25.242
Temperature of the air	7 a.m.	...	64° 4
"	3 p.m.	...	65.9
Dew-point	7 a.m.	...	57.5
"	3 p.m.	...	63.2
Maximum Temperature	...	...	70.3
Minimum Temperature	...	...	60.7
Direction of Wind	...	...	E.N.E.
Velocity of Wind in Miles per hour	...	...	1.81

NOTE—The Barometric pressure is the reading of the Barometer corrected for instrumental error and reduced to 32°, that of Kingston being further reduced to the sea-level. The Thermometers are similarly exposed at the two stations ; their readings have all been corrected. The following are the elevations of these stations above the sea-level :—

Kingston (Rae Town)	5 feet
Cinchona Plantation	4850 "

At New Haven Gap (in the Blue Mountain Range, elevation about 5,600 feet) the mean maximum and minimum temperatures were 74°.8 and 56°.3 respectively.

At King's House (in the plains of Liguanea, elevated about 400 feet) the mean maximum and minimum temperatures were 91°.3 and 69°.6 respectively.

The Thermometer at the Cinchona Plantation, the bulb of which is 6 feet below the surface of the ground, indicated a temperature of 64°.8 from two readings taken in September. In June last the temperature was 63°.5 and in October last year 62°.

THE RAINFALL FOR SEPTEMBER 1882.

The average September Rainfall, given in the second column for different stations, is taken from the article on Meteorology in the *Handbook of Jamaica* ; and, as there explained, it applies to the September Rainfall during the ten years from 1870 to 1879 inclusive.

NORTH EASTERN DIVISION.

		SEPTEMBER.	
		1882.	Average
		<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>
Morant Point L. H.	St. Thomas	12.44	7.64
Hordley	...	...	...
Holland	...	9.14	...
Leith Hall	...	7.08	...
Potosi	...	...	...
Boston	Portland	7.46	...
Port Antonio	...	...	...
Spring Garden	...	3.96	...
Chepstow	...	2.43	...
Woodstock	...	4.28	...
Cinchona Plantation	St. Andrew	4.94	13.21
New Haven Gap	...	6.83	...
Belle Vue	...	10.27	...
Twewside	...	12.98	...
Stony Hill	...	6.50	...
Castleton Gardens	St. Mary	7.12	11.22
Dover	...	2.58	...
Annotto Bay	...	2.75	...
Water Valley	...	...	7.28
Quebec	...	3.12	...
Port Maria	...	3.63	...
New Ramble	...	6.55	5.88
Gayle	...	12.09	...
Llanrumny	...	4.47	...
Goshen	...	...	...
Rio Hoe	St. Ann	2.58	...
Unity Valley	...	6.56	7.62
Albion	...	7.56	6.36
Bradfield	...	7.97	6.19
Drax Hall	...	4.79	4.21
Seville	...	4.78	...
Richmond Estate	...	6.78	...
Llandoverly	...	7.98	...
	Mean	6.42	7.73

NORTHERN DIVISION.

		SEPTEMBER.	
		1882.	Average
		<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>
Lillyfield	St. Ann	8.81	...
Home Castle	...	8.06	...
Richmond Pen	...	8.08	...
Colchis Pen	Trelawny	6.75	...
Mahogany Hall	...	...	5.11
Hopewell	...	4.18	4.34
Brampton Bryan	...	3.34	4.04
Bryan Castle	...	8.16	...
Nightingale Grove	...	4.41	4.55
Braco	...	9.55	...
Arcadia	...	5.37	...
Harmony Hall	...	5.95	4.80
Lancaster	...	9.39	4.98
Vale Royal	...	9.83	...
Hyde Hall	...	9.38	...
Swanswick	...	7.76	...
Long Pond	...	9.04	...
Hyde	...	8.38	4.08
Georgia	...	6.48	...
Steelfield	...	7.68	...
Etingdon	...	7.11	...
Oxford	...	7.76	...
Cambridge	...	...	...
Spring	...	6.27	4.77
Lottery	...	4.69	3.29
Falmouth	...	7.81	...
Holland	...	11.65	...
Golden Grove	...	11.62	...
Fontabelle	...	7.10	...
Green Park	...	...	...

NORTHERN DIVISION, *continued.*

		SEPTEMBER.	
		1882.	Average.
		In.	In.
Tilston	...	11.02	...
Orange Valley	...	...	2.73
Kent	...	...	...
Dundee	...	8.78	3.98
Gales Valley	...	...	5.73
Hampden	St. James	7.98	...
Greenwood	...	6.70	...
Lima	...	...	...
Content	...	...	4.44
Guildbro'	...	...	...
Spring Vale	...	11.67	9.72
Latium	...	14.60	...
Salter's Hill	...	...	7.21
Success	...	4.19	3.68
Cinnamon Hill	...	4.90	...
Rose Hall	...	4.52	...
Running Gut	...	5.08	3.66
Tryall	...	5.05	...
Irwin	...	10.85	6.75
Ironshore	...	6.53	...
Providence	...	7.40	...
Catherine Hall	...	11.55	...
Catherine Mount	...	9.90	6.10
Fairfield	...	9.41	...
Mean		7.78	4.95

WEST CENTRAL DIVISION, *continued.*

		SEPTEMBER.	
		1882.	Average.
		In.	In.
Carawina	Westmoreland	10.16	...
Sweet River	...	12.6	...
Paradise Pen	...	11.17	...
Roaring River	...	13.16	...
Fort William	...	14.32	...
Mesopotamia	...	...	...
Cornwall	...	11.50	...
Windsor (Sav.-la-Mar)	...	9.43	...
Fontabelle	...	11.88	...
Frome	Westmoreland	10.41	...
Belle Isle	...	11.87	...
Retreat	...	10.78	...
Point	Hanover	10.74	...
Kew Estate	...	12.60	...
Houghton Court	...	9.43	...
Esher	...	...	...
Orange Cove	...	9.54	8.19
Prospect	...	13.21	...
Houghton Hall	...	13.42	...
Abingdon	...	18.08	...
Phenix	...	15.07	...
Mean		12.74	8.43

## WEST CENTRAL DIVISION.

		SEPTEMBER.	
		1882.	AVERAGE.
		In.	In.
Linstead	St. Catherine	9.13	...
Worthy Park	...	...	...
Lloyds	...	11.12	...
Chapelton	Clarendon	...	8.09
Pennants	...	...	...
Whitney	...	18.07	...
Cave Valley	St. Ann	8.71	7.36
Hanbury	Manchester	...	...
Mandeville	Manchester	...	10.07
Marshall's Pen	...	17.13	...
Derry	...	13.25	...
Bogue	St. Elizabeth	...	...
Barton Isles	...	13.49	...
Appleton	...	14.92	...
Maroon Town	St. James	15.10	...
Holland	St. Elizabeth	10.41	...
Y.S.	...	9.79	...
Ipswich	...	...	...
Kepp	...	13.02	...
Mount Charles	...	...	...
Mount Edgecombe	Westmoreland	9.09	...
Windsor Forest	...	...	...
Kew Park	...	16.28	...
Chester Castle	Hanover	14.54	...
Copse	...	14.35	...
Burnt Ground	...	...	...
Houghton Grove	...	15.75	...
Kempshot	St. James	14.87	...
Bandon	...	18.21	...
Anchovy	...	12.38	...
Wiltshire	...	13.18	...
Round Hill	Hanover	7.97	...
Cacon Castle	...	12.76	...
Sod Hall Pen	...	...	...
Golden Grove	...	15.31	...
Tryall	...	12.78	...

## SOUTHERN DIVISION.

		SEPTEMBER.	
		1882.	Average.
		In.	In.
Albion Hospital	St. Thomas	4.20	...
The Abbey	...	5.25	...
Halberstadt	St. Andrew	...	...
Hope Plantation	...	4.06	7.78
Cherry Garden	...	8.79	...
King's House	...	4.23	...
Monaltrie	...	3.53	7.20
Director of Roads' Office, Kingston	...	4.30	5.03
Palisadoes Plantation	...	5.02	...
Plumb Point L. H.	...	5.67	4.30
Spanish Town	St. Catherine	4.85	...
Windsor Park	...	6.71	...
Hog Hole Pen	...	10.28	...
Headworks, R. C. C.	...	10.26	...
Cedars	St. Catherine	...	...
Lodge Estate	...	8.65	...
Roden Pen	...	3.08	...
Halse Hall	Clarendon	7.78	...
Experiment	...	...	...
The Bog	...	10.55	...
Greenwich	...	...	...
Yarmouth	...	...	...
Denbigh	...	5.13	5.54
Farm Plantation	Manchester	10.75	...
Great Valley	...	...	...
Stones Hope	...	12.94	...
Pepper	St. Elizabeth	11.39	...
Long Hill	...	11.71	...
Gilnock Hall	...	...	...
Santa Cruz	...	17.21	...
Bloomsbury	...	10.01	...
Fullerswood Park	...	...	6.44
Industry	...	...	...
Black River	...	12.15	5.07
Hodges	...	6.43	...
Font Hill	...	...	...
Means		7.69	5.91

## COMPARATIVE TABLE.

(Based upon the "Average" Stations only.)

	SEPTEMBER.	
	1882.	AVERAGE.
North Eastern Division	In. 7.24	In. 7.73
Northern "	7.08	4.95
West Central "	10.81	8.43
Southern "	6.40	5.91
Means	7.88	6.76

The Rainfall in each District was thus above the average for the month. The West Central District had the heaviest fall—as many as 18 inches being registered at Whitney. In the Blue Mountains however the rain fell short, viz., 5 inches, the mean being 13 inches.

Mr. Morris writes:—"The light showers we received together with the unusual amount of cloud and obscured sky favoured planting operations which have been very general every where in the Blue Mountain Districts. The prospects of the coffee crop in the higher mountains appear to be very good."

A hailstorm (reported by Mr. Marescaux) occurred on the 2nd of this month just above Gordon Town, in St. Andrew's, at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon during which large hailstones are said to have fallen. On the Liguanea plains rain fell at the time but no hail.

Waterspouts were seen from Kingston out at sea about 5 p.m. on the 1st and at 5 30 p.m. on the 24th; in the former case to the South and in the latter case to the South-West of Rae Town. Heavy showers of rain were falling in their neighbourhood at the time.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt on the morning of the 7th September at 3.45 at Yallahs Bay, Mount Sinai and the Abbey in St. Thomas; and the keeper of the Morant Point Light House reports that a light shock was also felt there at 4 a.m. on the same day. The coincidence of the time at which these earthquakes were felt with that of the destructive shocks at Colon and Panama will be noticed, but whether this is anything more than a mere coincidence is not quite evident. A shock of earthquake is also reported to have been felt at 4 40 p.m. on the 20th at Roaring River Estate in the Parish of Westmoreland.

Mr. Llewelyn reports a depression which was felt at and in the neighbourhood of Turks Islands on the 2nd and 3rd September. The barometer at Kingston was also affected but not to any great extent, reaching its lowest, 29.945 in., at 7 a.m. on the 2nd, and remaining steady until 3 p.m. after which it rose a little. Mr. Llewelyn writes:—"On Sunday morning at daylight the wind began to blow fresh from the South West with frequent squalls of rain which lasted all day, and at sunset the wind was South East. About 10 p.m. a thunderstorm, or rather two storms, came suddenly upon us with incessant lightning and very heavy thunder, which lasted nearly all night—and then the weather moderated with the wind in the East. I have learnt that a vessel 60 miles West of us had it calm, with the wind in the North all day Sunday (3rd,) but at 8 p.m. had violent wind from the South East and a terrific thunderstorm. I have also learnt that a vessel 150 miles to the Eastward met very heavy weather all day Sunday—but vessels North felt nothing."

Three depressions passed Jamaica during September of which telegraphic reports were sent to the Chief Signal Officer at Washington.

1 The first was on the 4th, the barometer at Kingston reaching its lowest at 3 p.m. on that day, viz. 29.900 in. At 7 a.m. on the 5th it had risen to 29.956 in., but the barometer at Kempshot Observatory, near Montego Bay, was 29.92 in., showing that the disturbance had passed to the West of Kingston. Rain squalls from the South East were experienced in Kingston on the morning of the 5th; at Montego Bay the wind was fresh from the South. About noon on the 5th a warning telegram was accordingly sent to Washington reporting a disturbance to the W.S.W. of Jamaica, travelling probably to the N. W.

A few days after, this storm was heard of as having reached Cuba on the 6th, doing considerable damage between Havana and Cienfuegos.

2. The next depression followed soon after. The barometer began to fall on the 7th and reached its lowest, 29.902 in., (29.888 in. \*) about noon on the 9th. The weather however was fine and there was nothing then to show where the centre of disturbance lay. Late at night clouds began to come up from S. E. and S. and next morning the wind and clouds came in squalls from E. and E. S. E. During the day the wind veered round more to the South. A telegram was sent to Washington on the morning of the 10th reporting the existence of this disturbance to the S. W. of Jamaica noting that the probable course of it would be to the N. W. On the night of the 10th a severe thunderstorm with heavy rain was experienced in Clarendon, Manchester and St. Elizabeth. At Whitney, in Clarendon, the fall of rain during the night was 7 inches.

3. The third was a larger depression than either of the foregoing. The fall began on the morning of the 19th and continued during the 20th, 21st and 22nd; the barometer reached its lowest 29.902 in. (29.862 \*) in. at 9 a.m. on the 23rd. A telegram was sent to Washington at 7 a.m. on the 23rd reporting a disturbance to the South of Jamaica passing probably to the Westward. The Island Circular, despatched immediately after, stated that this had been done and that should the fall continue further notice would be given. Readings were taken nearly every hour. The barometer however remained fairly steady during the day and by the evening of the following day, the 24th, had begun to rise.

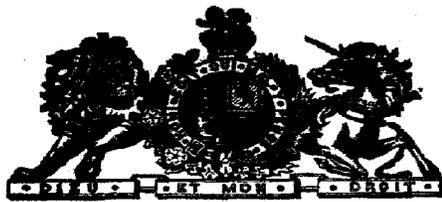
At 5.30 p.m. on the 23rd a telegram was received direct from Santiago de Cuba stating that the barometer there at 3 p.m. was 29.86 inches, and that it was raining heavily with the wind from the N. E. (at Kingston at that time the barometer was 29.87 inches, the weather was cloudy and the wind was from the E.) and soon after the same information was received from Key West, under the arrangement sanctioned by the Chief Signal Officer of the United States whereby all notices of storms received at Key West from other West India Islands are to be telegraphed to Kingston. A telegram to Santiago in reply was immediately sent off and was despatched from the Telegraph Office next morning.

ROBT. JOHNSTONE.

Kingston, 18th October 1882.

NOTE.—It is requested that all *Rainfall* returns be sent to the address of Mr. Maxwell Hall at Montego Bay as usual.

\* Barometer further corrected for diurnal variation.



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JAMAICA.

NOVEMBER 30, 1882.

No. 19.

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# WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER,

1882.

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FROM THE JAMAICA GAZETTE.

*November 30th, 1882,*

WITH ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

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**Published by Authority.**

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JAMAICA:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING AND STATIONERY ESTABLISHMENT, 79 DUKE STREET, KINGSTON.

1882.

# METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS FOR OCTOBER, 1882.

## KINGSTON:—

	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	11 p.m.	Mean.
	in.	in.	in.	in.
Barometric pressure ...	29.951	29.887	29.957	29.932
Temperature of the air ...	78° 3	83° 8	75° 9	78° 7
Dew-point ...	72.1	75.1	72.8	73.3
Humidity ...	87	76	90	84
Maximum Temp. ...				87° 2
Minimum Temp. ...				72.7
Range of Temp. ...				14.5
Minimum Temp. on Grass ...				68.7
Direction of the Wind ...				S.E.
Velocity of Wind in Miles per Hour ...				3.9
Percentage of Cloud ...				55

Total Rainfall -6.39 inches

Average Weather:—"Seasons" early part of the month, afterwards fair.

The highest temperature was 89° 4 recorded on the 27th; the lowest was 69° 7 recorded on the 16th; the extreme range was therefore 19° 7. The lowest temperature on the grass was 64° 1 recorded on the 16th.

## CINCHONA PLANTATION:—

	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	11 p.m.	Mean.
	in.	in.	in.	in.
Barometric Pressure ...	7 a.m. ...	3 p.m. ...	11 p.m. ...	25.239
" " " " " " " "	7 a.m. ...	3 p.m. ...	11 p.m. ...	25.206
Temperature of the air ...	7 a.m. ...	3 p.m. ...	11 p.m. ...	62° 3
" " " " " " " "	7 a.m. ...	3 p.m. ...	11 p.m. ...	64.0
Dew-point ...	7 a.m. ...	3 p.m. ...	11 p.m. ...	58.3
" " " " " " " "	7 a.m. ...	3 p.m. ...	11 p.m. ...	61.9
Maximum Temperature ...				68.4
Minimum Temperature ...				59.1
Range of Temperature ...				9.3
Direction of Wind ...				variable
Velocity of Wind in Miles per hour ...				...

Note—The Barometric pressure is the reading of the Barometer for instrumental error and reduced to 32°, that of Kingston being further reduced to the sea-level. The Thermometers are similarly exposed at the two stations; their readings have all been corrected. The following are the elevations of these stations above the sea-level:—

Kingston (Rae Town)	5 feet
Cinchona Plantation	4850 "

At New Haven Gap (in the Blue Mountain Range, elevation about 5,600 feet) the mean maximum and minimum temperatures were 76° 6 and 54° 3 respectively.

At King's House (in the plains of Liguanea, elevated about 400 feet) the mean maximum and minimum temperatures were 83° 6 and 65° 0 respectively.

The Thermometer at the Cinchona Plantation, the bulb of which is 6 feet below the surface of the ground, indicated a temperature of 63° 5 from one reading taken in October.

## THE RAINFALL FOR OCTOBER, 1882.

The average October Rainfall, given in the second columns for different stations, is taken from the article on Meteorology in the *Handbook of Jamaica*; and, as there explained, it applies to the October Rainfall during the ten years from 1870 to 1879 inclusive.

## NORTH EASTERN DIVISION.

		OCTOBER.	
		1882.	Average.
		In.	In.
Morant Point L. H.	St. Thomas	15.14	13.40
Hordley	...	23.29	...
Holland	...	...	...
Leith Hall	...	14.85	...
Potosi	...	...	...
Boston	Portland	16.70	...
Port Antonio	...	11.72	...
Spring Garden	...	...	...
Chepstow	...	...	...
Woodstock	...	6.47	...
Cinchona Plantation	St. Andrew	18.39	20.58
New Haven Gap	...	18.25	...
Belle Vue	...	18.00	...
Tweedside	...	14.16	...
Stony Hill	...	9.63	...
Castleton Gardens	St. Mary	7.55	12.49
Dover	...	10.06	...
Annotto Bay	...	3.75	...
Water Valley	...	6.54	8.69
Quebec	...	6.11	...
Port Maria	...	4.66	...
New Ramble	...	...	7.08
Gayle	...	9.67	...
Llanrumny	...	7.73	...
Goshen	...	9.64	...
Rio Hoe	St. Ann	...	...
Unity Valley	...	...	7.85
Albion	...	...	7.38
Bradfield	...	...	7.67
Drax Hall	...	...	7.80
Seville	...	9.38	...
Richmond Estate	...	10.87	...
Llandoverly	...	10.75	...
	Mean	11.45	10.27

## NORTHERN DIVISION.

		OCTOBER.	
		1882.	Average.
		In.	In.
Lillyfield	St. Ann	11.99	...
Home Castle	...	...	...
Richmond Pen	...	...	...
Colchis Pen	Trelawny	...	...
Mahogany Hall	...	...	...
Hopewell	...	6.27	6.08
Brampton Bryan	...	2.71	5.28
Bryan Castle	...	2.93	5.18
Nightingale Grove	...	4.17	...
Braco	...	...	4.81
Arcadia	...	...	...
Harmony Hall	...	1.26	...
Lancaster	...	...	5.16
Vale Royal	...	...	5.91
Hyde Hall	...	3.57	...
Swanswick	...	6.24	...
Long Pond	...	3.88	...
Hyde	...	4.92	...
Georgia	...	...	5.29
Steelfield	...	2.69	...
Etingdon	...	3.89	...
Oxford	...	4.26	...
Cambridge	...	4.20	...
Spring	...	4.10	...
Lottery	...	...	6.12
Falmouth	...	5.31	6.07
Holland	...	...	...
Golden Grove	...	4.15	...
Fontabelle	...	...	...
Green Park	...	4.98	...

NORTHERN DIVISION, *continued.*

		OCTOBER.	
		1882.	Average.
		In.	In.
Tilston	Trelawny	6.41	...
Orange Valley	...	6.30	5.31
Kent	...	7.18	...
Dundee	...	5.49	5.70
Gales Valley	...	4.15	7.43
Hampden	St. James	8.03	...
Greenwood	...	6.68	...
Lima	...	...	6.65
Content	...	...	...
Guildbro'	...	5.80	...
Spring Vale	...	14.92	8.62
Latium	...	9.87	...
Salter's Hill	...	...	8.53
Success	...	7.44	5.37
Cinnamon Hill	...	6.02	...
Rose Hall	...	7.12	...
Running Gut	...	5.50	5.63
Tryall	...	4.15	...
Irwin	...	...	8.10
Ironshore	...	6.58	...
Providence	...	...	...
Catherine Hall	...	6.59	...
Catherine Mount	...	6.50	7.67
Fairfield	...	7.20	...
Mean		5.77	6.26

WEST CENTRAL DIVISION, *continued.*

		OCTOBER.	
		1882.	Average.
		In.	In.
Carawina	Westmoreland	10.70	...
Sweet River	...	8.44	...
Paradise Pen	...	10.29	...
Roaring River	...	...	...
Fort William	...	12.98	...
Mackfield	...	10.59	...
Mesopotamia	...	...	...
Cornwall	...	6.62	...
Windsor (Sav.-la-Mar)	...	8.12	...
Fontabelle	...	10.12	...
Frome	...	13.17	...
Belle Isle	...	10.93	...
Retreat	...	11.62	...
Point	Hanover	...	...
Kew Estate	...	9.90	...
Haughton Court	...	8.30	...
Esher	...	...	...
Orange Cove	...	...	9.06
Prospect	...	...	...
Haughton Hall	...	9.36	...
Abingdon	...	14.13	...
Phoenix	...	...	...
Mean		9.66	12.52

## WEST CENTRAL DIVISION.

		OCTOBER.	
		1882.	Average.
		In.	In.
Linstead	St. Catherine	8.62	...
Worthy Park	...	7.12	...
Lloyds	...	...	...
Chapelton	Clarendon	...	13.40
Pennants	...	...	...
Whitney	...	14.15	...
Cave Valley	St. Ann	...	10.41
Hanbury	Manchester	...	...
Mandeville	...	...	17.19
Marshall's Pen	...	14.95	...
Derry	...	15.30	...
Bogue	St. Elizabeth	...	...
Barton Isles	...	12.71	...
Appleton	...	16.00	...
Maroon Town	St. James	...	...
Holland	St. Elizabeth	10.30	...
Y.S.	...	7.87	...
Ipswich	...	...	...
Kepp	...	13.17	...
Mount Charles	...	6.52	...
Mount Edgecombe	Westmoreland	12.17 <sup>a</sup>	...
Windsor Forest	...	...	...
Kew Park	...	13.77	...
Chester Castle	Hanover	9.66	...
Copse	...	7.38	...
Burnt Ground	...	13.38	...
Haughton Grove	...	8.46	...
Kempshot	St. James	5.74	...
Bandon	...	9.26	...
Anchovy	...	8.82	...
Wiltshire	...	7.31	...
Round Hill	Hanover	4.02	...
Cacoon Castle	...	3.94	...
Sod Hall Pen	...	17.85	...
Golden Grove	...	8.71	...
Tryall	...	3.73	...

## SOUTHERN DIVISION.

		OCTOBER.	
		1882.	Average.
		In.	In.
Albion Hospital	St. Thomas	12.60	...
The Abbey	...	13.44	...
Halberstadt	St. Andrew	17.09	...
Hope Plantation	...	8.94	9.56
Cherry Garden	...	10.35	...
King's House	...	12.97	...
Monaltrie	...	9.69	11.64
Director of Roads' Office, Kingston	...	6.03	10.28
Palisades Plantation	...	6.64	...
Plumb Point L. H.	...	7.15	9.96
Spanish Town	St. Catherine	6.98	...
Windsor Park	...	8.45	...
Hog Hole Pen	...	5.78	...
Headworks, R. C. C.	...	6.80	...
Cedars	...	...	...
Lodge Estate	...	...	...
Roden Pen	...	6.68	...
Halse Hall	Clarendon	11.63	...
Experiment	...	9.92	...
The Bog	...	11.59	...
Greenwich	...	8.44	...
Yarmouth	...	...	...
Denbigh	...	12.84	9.29
Farm Plantation	Manchester	13.43	...
Great Valley	...	...	...
Stones Hope	...	11.59	...
Pepper	St. Elizabeth	11.04	...
Long Hill	...	9.90	...
Gilnock Hall	...	11.87	...
Santa Cruz	...	...	...
Bloomsbury	...	11.27	...
Fullerswood Park	...	...	6.87
Industry	...	...	...
Black River	...	8.88	9.32
Hodges	...	5.12	...
Font Hill	...	...	...
Mean		9.90	9.56

<sup>a</sup> Note—On 19th gauge overflowed.

## COMPARATIVE TABLE.

(Based upon the "Average" Stations only.)

	SEPTEMBER.	
	1882.	AVERAGE.
North Eastern Division	11.90 <sup>o</sup>	10.27
Northern "	5.63 <sup>†</sup>	6.26
West Central "	11.78 <sup>‡</sup>	12.52
Southern "	8.93	9.56
Means	9.56	9.65

The Rainfall in each division was thus about the average.

At Plumb Point Lighthouse the upper gauge is 68 feet above the lower: these gauges registered 6.23 and 7.15 inches respectively.

Dr. Manners reports a light shock of earthquake which was felt at the Abbey in the district of St. David at 7 45 a.m. on the 15th October.

Two more depressions occurred of which telegraphic notices were sent to the Chief Signal Officer at Washington.

1. The barometer began to fall on the 6th October and continued to fall during the 7th reaching its lowest at midnight, viz: 29.861 in. (29.839 in. §) and did not really begin to rise till the night of the 8th. "Seasons" were being pretty generally experienced over the Island. In Kingston heavy rain squalls occurred on the 7th, 8th and 9th and 2.71 inches of rain fell on the 9th. The Island Circular of the morning of the 7th stated that the weather was unsettled, and on the same morning a telegram was received from Santiago de Cuba stating that the barometer there at 6 a.m. on the 6th was 29.99 in. and at the same hour on the 7th was 29.93 in. with the weather calm and fair.

The Kingston barometer during the night of the 7th fell to a tenth of an inch below the mean reaching its lowest at midnight, as stated above, and accordingly a telegram reporting the disturbance was sent to Washington at the earliest opportunity, viz., 7 a.m. on the 8th. At 9.15 on this same morning (Sunday the 8th), another telegram was received from Santiago from which it appeared that the barometer there had fallen at 6 a.m. to 29.87 in. the weather being calm and fair as on the previous morning: the Kingston barometer at that time was 29.90 in. The Island Circular of the morning of the 9th stated that the weather was still unsettled, and in the daily weather report which appeared in the papers of that day was an account of what had been done.

It appears that this depression was caused by a cyclone which travelled north easterly up the American coast doing great damage to shipping. The following are accounts of this cyclone extracted from various newspapers.

The New York Herald had in its telegraphic news: "Havana, October 9:—According to Father Vines, the cyclone which was reported on Saturday to be forming, and which broke yesterday extended from Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo nearly to Vera Cruz crossing the western end of Cuba, and displaying the greatest intensity at Vuelta Abajo. It will exhibit great intensity in the extreme north of Yucatan and in the eastern part of the Gulf of Mexico," and also "Havana, October, 12:—Accounts from the Vuelta Abajo, show that the recent cyclone caused considerable loss of life and great destruction of property. The tobacco seedlings were destroyed. At Herra Lura 300 huts and houses, including the

greater number of the tobacco drying establishment were demolished. Two thousand palm trees were blown down. Seven hundred and sixty houses were destroyed at Consolacion del Sur. The bodies of fifteen persons drowned by the overflowing of rivers have been recovered and many more persons are missing."

The New York Evening Telegram of the 12th October says:—"The cyclone is coming. It is on its way alone, the coast and is due in this city to-night. It is a genuine old-fashioned cyclone of the finest description and it is becoming up northward at a tremendous rate of speed. It swept past Hatteras at ten o'clock this morning and will strike New York about eight o'clock this evening. Before its resistless fury all the craft along the coast are seeking shelter, and in its track will likely be found destruction and disaster. Warnings are out everywhere and everything is being made snug in anticipation of the dread visitor."

In the shipping intelligence of the "Daily Gleaner" it is stated:—"The Schooner "Oric M. Remington," Pierce, from Ruatan last Black River for Philadelphia with coconuts arrived at Key West on the 10th October leaking badly. She lost her foresail jibs and all her headgear in the late cyclone. She was caught near the Colorado reef. The captain reports that the hurricane was terrific on the 8th instant." The same paper stated that "the Steamer Pomona, captain Cook from Montego Bay bound to New York, put into Portsmouth Va. on 16th October for coals having encountered a severe hurricane four days previously during which her coal gave out."

The Atlas S.S. "Alpin" was caught in this storm as appears from the following extract from the New York Herald of November 1882:—

"Captain Moran said that the "Alpin" steamed out of Port Antonio on the 6th inst. (October) at daybreak with light winds and favouring skies and that the trip to Inagua which occupied two days was through water as smooth as glass. The "Alpin" delivered her mails at Inagua and proceeded on her voyage on the 8th. At sunrise on the 9th in latitude 34°1' longitude 74°7' the thermometer indicating 78°, the barometer rapidly fell from 30.1 (in.) to 29.2 (in). Captain Moran took warning and immediately prepared for a blow. The wind which was from S.S.E. began to freshen and at noon had veered and was driving a heavy sea before it from the south. At 2 p.m. it blew great guns from the N.E. and at four o'clock it had become a hurricane from N.N.E. with tremendous seas that began to sweep over the "Alpin's" deck. By six o'clock the hurricane had spent its force and the barometer rose but a gale was still on. The "Alpin" had been for two hours alternately on the crest of an enormous wave and then submerged and her bridge had been carried away. Everything below was afloat, the seas having swept over her before the crew had fastened down the hatches and secured the cabin doors. It had been impossible to walk the decks and those of the crew who were there performed their duty only by means of ropes with which they were practically lashed to the rigging. It was barely possible to make the vessel answer her helm and at one time it was feared that she must go to the bottom; but every man worked courageously at his post to save her and by seven o'clock it was felt that she was safe. The gale that followed on the tail of the hurricane lasted until ten o'clock and the seas were running mountain high until the morning of the 10th but before day-break it was possible to open the cabin doors and lift the hatches and look about for whatever repairs might be necessary."

The New York Herald had also the following concerning other vessels which met the cyclone:—

"The reports of vessels but recently arriving here, after having been disabled in the severe October West Indian hurricane attest the violence of this cyclone when crossing the Gulf Stream. The statement of the captain of the barque "Eduvigis" to our reporter on

\* From four stations the "average" being from nine.  
 † From eleven stations the "average" being from nineteen.  
 ‡ Estimated.  
 § Barometer further corrected for diurnal variation.

Wednesday locates the eastern edge of the cyclone on the morning of October 12 about one hundred and fifty miles off Cape Fear. This fact is further confirmed by the experience of several other ships near the Carolina coast on that day, and it shows that the cyclone's central area as it left our southern coast was about two miles in diameter. The brig "Daisy" which took the hurricane from the east about six hours before the "Eduvigis" in a little higher latitude was assailed by its S.S.W. winds. These and other vessels were very badly handled by the hurricane and reached port in need of repairs. But an examination of the barometer fluctuations which occurred on our South Atlantic Coasts from the 10th to the 12th ultimo (October 1882) leaves no room to doubt that vessels then moving in the Gulf Stream and in danger of crossing the hurricane's track in front had some premonitory signs of its approach. From the 9th to the 12th the pressure very slowly decreased on the ocean south of Hatteras, but a Danish barque felt the force of the cyclone on the 11th as far north as Cape Lookout and on the 13th the ship "Sunrise" reported its indications were unmistakable in latitude 38°30' longitude 69°56' the sun going down 'leaving a blood red sky to the south.' As the hurricane season in the West Indies is not yet over it should be noted by seamen that the revolving gales when recurring from the Gulf of Florida first indicate their approach by cirrus clouds and rain on their northeastern or advancing side and if the sky indications forbode a hurricane, off the Carolina Coast the navigator should not delay heaving to, though the barometer may still remain steady and even as high as 29.95 in. In fact to vessels in the position occupied by the "Eduvigis" on the 12th ulto. the very slowness with which the decrease of pressure goes on over the sea is a distinct warning that on the adjacent coast the pressure is so high as to force the storm to take a more easterly course which puts the ship in greater peril. From October to the end of November owing to the augmentation of pressure which occurs in this period over the United States, West Indian hurricanes in leaving the Gulf most frequently curve quite sharply to the eastward instead of following the northeasterly trend of our sea board, and hence vessels south of Hatteras when threatened by a cyclone like that of October 12 would generally do better to heave to or stand to the south

eastward rather than run the risk of getting directly in its front."

2. In this depression the barometer at Kingston fell lower than in any of the previous depressions of this or of last year.

The fall began on the 31st October and continued until 3 p.m. on the 3rd November, when it reached its lowest remaining nearly as low during that night and the day of the 4th, beginning to rise only on the morning of the 5th. Readings were taken nearly every hour or every two hours during the 2nd, 3rd and 4th. By 3 p.m. on the 2nd, the barometer had reached a tenth of an inch below the mean, being 29.809 inches (29.947°) and at 3 p.m. on the 3rd it was 29.739 inches (29.777°). The morning of the 3rd was fair, but during the day the sky became covered with heavy clouds except to the S. or the S.E. where at times there were no clouds of any sort to be found. The surface wind at 3 p.m. was light from the South, by 3.30 p.m. it was from the S.W. and at 4 p.m. it had veered to the W. from which direction the clouds also came at that time. Between 5 and 6 p.m. a squall, which however was not very heavy, came up from the West; no rain fell in Kingston but to the West the rain came down very heavily. This wind would indicate that the centre of the disturbance was to the north. The sky remained heavily clouded over until 2 a.m. next morning when the clouds began to break; at 3 a.m. the sky was about half covered with cirro-cumulus and at 7 a.m. (4th) was fair again.

Warning telegrams were sent to Washington after the readings at 3 p.m. on the 2nd., 7 a.m. on the 3rd, 3 p.m. on the 3rd. and 7 a.m. on the 4th and corresponding notices appeared in the daily weather reports and morning circulars. Nothing has as yet been heard of this disturbance from elsewhere.

ROBT. JOHNSTONE.

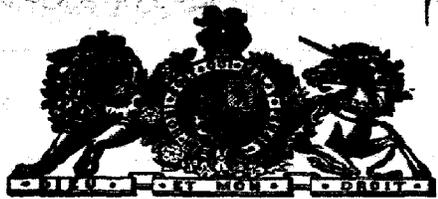
Kingston 20th Nov. 1882.

NOTE.—It is requested that all Rainfall and other Returns be sent to the address of Mr. Maxwell Hall at Montego Bay until further notice.

\* Barometer further corrected for diurnal variation.



*Duplicate of the  
preceding report.*



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JAMAICA.

NOVEMBER 30, 1882.

No. 19.

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# WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER,

1882.

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FROM THE JAMAICA GAZETTE.

*November 30th, 1882,*

WITH ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

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**Published by Authority.**

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# METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS FOR OCTOBER, 1882.

KINGSTON :—					NORTH EASTERN DIVISION.			
					OCTOBER.			
					1882.		Average.	
					In.	In.		
					In.	In.		
	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	11 p.m.	Mean.				
	<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>				
Barometric pressure ...	29.951	29.887	29.957	29.932	Morant Point L. H.	St. Thomas	15.14	13.40
Temperature of the air ...	76° 3	83° 8	75° 9	78° 7	Hordley	...	23.29	...
Dew-point ...	72.1	75.1	72.8	73.3	Holland	...	...	...
Humidity ...	87	76	90	84	Leith Hall	...	14.85	...
Maximum Temp. ...	...	...	...	87° 2	Potosi	...	...	...
Minimum Temp. ...	...	...	...	72.7	Boston	Portland	18.70	...
Range of Temp. ...	...	...	...	14.5	Port Antonio	...	11.72	...
Minimum Temp. on Grass	...	...	...	68.7	Spring Garden	...	...	...
Direction of the Wind	...	...	...	S.E.	Chepstow	...	...	...
Velocity of Wind in Miles per Hour	...	...	...	3.9	Woodstock	...	6.47	...
Percentage of Cloud	...	...	...	55	Cinchona Plantation	St. Andrew	18.39	20.58
					New Haven Gap	...	18.25	...
					Belle Vue	...	18.00	...
					Tweedside	...	14.10	...
					Stony Hill	...	9.83	...
					Castleton Gardens	St. Mary	7.55	12.49
					Dover	...	10.06	...
					Annotto Bay	...	3.75	...
					Water Valley	...	6.54	8.69
					Quebec	...	6.11	...
					Port Maria	...	4.66	...
					New Ramble	...	...	7.08
					Gayle	...	9.67	...
					Llanrunny	...	7.73	...
					Goshon	...	9.64	...
					Rio Hoe	St. Ann	...	...
					Unity Valley	...	...	7.85
					Albion	...	...	7.38
					Bradfield	...	...	7.67
					Drax Hall	...	...	7.30
					Seville	...	9.38	...
					Richmond Estate	...	10.97	...
					Llandoverly	...	10.75	...
					Mean		11.45	10.27
					NORTHERN DIVISION.			
					OCTOBER.			
					1882.		Average.	
					In.	In.		
					In.	In.		
					Lillyfield	St. Ann	11.99	...
					Home Castle	...	...	...
					Richmond Pen	...	...	...
					Colchis Pen	Trelawny	...	...
					Mahogany Hall	...	...	...
					Hopewell	...	6.27	6.08
					Brampton Bryan	...	2.71	5.28
					Bryan Castle	...	2.93	5.18
					Nightingale Grove	...	4.17	...
					Braco	...	...	4.81
					Arcadia	...	...	...
					Harmony Hall	...	1.26	...
					Lancaster	...	...	5.16
					Vale Royal	...	...	5.91
					Hyde Hall	...	3.57	...
					Swanswick	...	6.24	...
					Long Pond	...	3.85	...
					Hyde	...	4.92	...
					Georgias	...	...	5.29
					Steelfield	...	2.69	...
					Etingdon	...	3.89	...
					Oxford	...	4.26	...
					Cambridge	...	4.20	...
					Spring	...	4.10	...
					Lottery	...	...	6.12
					Falmouth	...	5.31	6.07
					Holland	...	...	...
					Golden Grove	...	4.15	...
					Fontabelle	...	...	...
					Green Park	...	4.98	...

Total Rainfall - 6.39 inches

Average Weather :—“ Seasons” early part of the month, afterwards fair.

The highest temperature was 89° 4. recorded on the 27th ; the lowest was 69° 7. recorded on the 16th ; the extreme range was therefore 19° 7. The lowest temperature on the grass was 64° 1. recorded on the 16th.

### CINCHONA PLANTATION :—

	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	11 p.m.	Mean.
	<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>
Barometric Pressure	25.239	25.206	25.206	25.217
Temperature of the air	62° 3	64.0	64.0	63.4
Dew-point	58.3	61.9	61.9	60.1
Maximum Temperature	...	68.4	...	68.4
Minimum Temperature	...	59.1	...	59.1
Range of Temperature	...	9.3	...	9.3
Direction of Wind	...	variable	...	variable
Velocity of Wind in Miles per hour	...	...	...	...

Note—The Barometric pressure is the reading of the Barometer for instrumental error and reduced to 32°, that of Kingston being further reduced to the sea-level. The Thermometers are similarly exposed at the two stations ; their readings have all been corrected. The following are the elevations of these stations above the sea-level :—

Kingston (Rae Town)	5 feet
Cinchona Plantation	4850 "

At New Haven Gap (in the Blue Mountain Range, elevation about 5,600 feet) the mean maximum and minimum temperatures were 76° 6 and 54° 3 respectively.

At King's House (in the plains of Liguanea, elevated about 400 feet) the mean maximum and minimum temperatures were 88° 6 and 65° 0 respectively.

The Thermometer at the Cinchona Plantation, the bulb of which is 6 feet below the surface of the ground, indicated a temperature of 63° 5 from one reading taken in October.

### THE RAINFALL FOR OCTOBER, 1882.

The average October Rainfall, given in the second columns for different stations, is taken from the article on Meteorology in the *Handbook of Jamaica* ; and, as there explained, it applies to the October Rainfall during the ten years from 1870 to 1879 inclusive.

NORTHERN DIVISION, *continued.*

		OCTOBER.	
		1882.	Average.
		In.	In.
Tilston	Trelawny	6.41	...
Orange Valley	...	6.30	5.31
Kent	...	7.18	...
Dundee	...	5.49	5.70
Gales Valley	...	4.15	7.43
Hampden	St. James	8.03	...
Greenwood	...	6.68	...
Lima	...	...	6.65
Content	...	...	...
Guilbro'	...	5.80	...
Spring Vale	...	14.92	8.62
Latium	...	9.87	...
Salter's Hill	...	...	8.53
Success	...	7.44	5.37
Cinnamon Hill	...	6.02	...
Rose Hall	...	7.12	...
Running Gut	...	5.50	5.63
Tryall	...	4.15	...
Irwin	...	...	8.10
Ironshore	...	6.58	...
Providence	...	...	...
Catherine Hall	...	6.59	...
Catherine Mount	...	6.50	7.67
Fairfield	...	7.20	...
Mean		5.77	6.26

## WEST CENTRAL DIVISION.

		OCTOBER.	
		1882.	AVERAGE.
		In.	In.
Linstead	St. Catherine	8.62	...
Worthy Park	...	7.12	...
Lloyds	...	...	...
Chapelton	Clarendon	...	13.40
Pennants	...	...	...
Whitney	...	14.15	...
Cave Valley	St. Ann	...	10.41
Hanbury	Manchester	...	...
Mandeville	...	...	17.19
Marshall's Pen	...	14.95	...
Derry	...	15.30	...
Bogue	St. Elizabeth	...	...
Barton Isles	...	12.71	...
Appleton	...	16.00	...
Maroon Town	St. James	...	...
Holland	St. Elizabeth	10.30	...
Y.S.	...	7.87	...
Ipswich	...	...	...
Kepp	...	13.17	...
Mount Charles	...	6.52	...
Mount Edgecombe	Westmoreland	12.17*	...
Windsor Forest	...	...	...
Kew Park	...	13.77	...
Chester Castle	Hanover	9.66	...
Copse	...	7.38	...
Burnt Ground	...	13.38	...
Haughton Grove	...	8.46	...
Kempshot	St. James	5.74	...
Bandon	...	9.26	...
Anchovy	...	8.82	...
Wiltshire	...	7.31	...
Round Hill	Hanover	4.02	...
Cacoon Castle	...	3.94	...
Sod Hall Pen	...	17.85	...
Golden Grove	...	8.71	...
Tryall	...	3.73	...

\* | Note—On 19th gauge overflowed.

WEST CENTRAL DIVISION, *continued.*

		OCTOBER.	
		1882.	Average.
		In.	In.
Carawina	Westmoreland	10.70	...
Sweet River	...	8.44	...
Paradise Pen	...	10.29	...
Roaring River	...	...	...
Fort William	...	12.98	...
Mackfield	...	10.69	...
Mesopotamia	...	...	...
Cornwall	...	6.62	...
Windsor (Sav.-la-Mar)	...	8.12	...
Fontabelle	...	10.12	...
Frome	...	13.17	...
Belle Isle	...	10.93	...
Retreat	...	11.62	...
Point	Hanover	...	...
Kew Estate	...	9.90	...
Haughton Court	...	8.30	...
Esher	...	...	...
Orange Cove	...	...	9.06
Prospect	...	...	...
Haughton Hall	...	9.36	...
Abingdon	...	14.13	...
Phoenix	...	...	...
Mean		9.66	12.52

## SOUTHERN DIVISION.

		OCTOBER.	
		1882.	Average.
		In.	In.
Allion Hospital	St. Thomas	12.60	...
The Abbey	...	13.44	...
Halberstadt	St. Andrew	17.09	...
Hope Plantation	...	8.94	9.56
Cherry Garden	...	10.35	...
King's House	...	12.97	...
Monaltrie	...	9.69	11.64
Director of Roads' Office, Kingston	...	6.08	10.28
Palisades Plantation	...	6.64	...
Plumb Point L. H.	...	7.15	9.96
Spanish Town	St. Catherine	6.98	...
Windsor Park	...	8.45	...
Hog Hole Pen	...	5.78	...
Headworks, R. C. C.	...	6.80	...
Cedars	...	...	...
Lodge Estate	...	...	...
Roden Pen	...	6.68	...
Halse Hall	Clarendon	11.63	...
Experiment	...	9.92	...
The Bog	...	11.59	...
Greenwich	...	8.44	...
Yarmouth	...	...	...
Denbigh	...	12.84	9.29
Farm Plantation	Manchester	13.43	...
Great Valley	...	...	...
Stones Hope	...	11.59	...
Pepper	St. Elizabeth	11.04	...
Long Hill	...	9.90	...
Gilnock Hall	...	11.87	...
Santa Cruz	...	...	...
Bloomsbury	...	11.27	...
Fullerswood Park	...	...	6.87
Industry	...	...	...
Black River	...	8.88	9.82
Hodges	...	5.12	...
Font Hill	...	...	...
Mean		9.90	9.56

## COMPARATIVE TABLE.

(Based upon the "Average" Stations only.)

	SEPTEMBER.	
	1882.	AVERAGE.
North Eastern Division	In. 11.90 <sup>o</sup>	In. 10.27
Northern "	5.63 <sup>†</sup>	6.26
West Central "	11.78 <sup>‡</sup>	12.52
Southern "	8.93	9.56
Means	9.56	9.65

The Rainfall in each division was thus about the average.

At Plumb Point Lighthouse the upper gauge is 68 feet above the lower: these gauges registered 6.23 and 7.15 inches respectively.

Dr. Manners reports a light shock of earthquake which was felt at the Abbey in the district of St. David at 7 45 a.m. on the 15th October.

Two more depressions occurred of which telegraphic notices were sent to the Chief Signal Officer at Washington.

1. The barometer began to fall on the 6th October and continued to fall during the 7th reaching its lowest at midnight, viz: 29.861 in. (29.839 in. §) and did not really begin to rise till the night of the 8th. "Seasons" were being pretty generally experienced over the Island. In Kingston heavy rain squalls occurred on the 7th, 8th and 9th and 2.71 inches of rain fell on the 9th. The Island Circular of the morning of the 7th stated that the weather was unsettled, and on the same morning a telegram was received from Santiago de Cuba stating that the barometer there at 6 a.m. on the 6th was 29.99 in. and at the same hour on the 7th was 29.93 in. with the weather calm and fair.

The Kingston barometer during the night of the 7th fell to a tenth of an inch below the mean reaching its lowest at midnight, as stated above, and accordingly a telegram reporting the disturbance was sent to Washington at the earliest opportunity, viz., 7 a.m. on the 8th. At 9.15 on this same morning (Sunday the 8th), another telegram was received from Santiago from which it appeared that the barometer there had fallen at 6 a.m. to 29.87 in. the weather being calm and fair as on the previous morning: the Kingston barometer at that time was 29.90 in. The Island Circular of the morning of the 9th stated that the weather was still unsettled, and in the daily weather report which appeared in the papers of that day was an account of what had been done.

It appears that this depression was caused by a cyclone which travelled north easterly up the American coast doing great damage to shipping. The following are accounts of this cyclone extracted from various newspapers.

The New York Herald had in its telegraphic news: "Havana, October 9:—According to Father Vines, the cyclone which was reported on Saturday to be forming, and which broke yesterday extended from Santiago de Cuba and Guantuaamo nearly to Vera Cruz crossing the western end of Cuba, and displaying the greatest intensity at Vuelta Abajo. It will exhibit great intensity in the extreme north of Yucatan and in the eastern part of the Gulf of Mexico," and also "Havana, October, 12:—Accounts from the Vuelta Abajo, show that the recent cyclone caused considerable loss of life and great destruction of property. The tobacco seedlings were destroyed. At Herra Dura 300 huts and houses, including the

greater number of the tobacco drying establishment were demolished. Two thousand palm trees were blown down. Seven hundred and sixty houses were destroyed at Consolacion del Sur. The bodies of fifteen persons drowned by the overflowing of rivers have been recovered and many more persons are missing."

The New York Evening Telegram of the 12th October says:—"The cyclone is coming. It is on its way alone, the coast and is due in this city to-night. It is a genuine old-fashioned cyclone of the finest description and it is becoming up northward at a tremendous rate of speed. It swept past Hatteras at ten o'clock this morning and will strike New York about eight o'clock this evening. Before its resistless fury all the craft along the coast are seeking shelter, and in its track will likely be found destruction and disaster. Warnings are out everywhere and everything is being made snug in anticipation of the dread visitor."

In the shipping intelligence of the "Daily Gleaner" it is stated:—"The Schooner "Oric M. Remington," Pierce, from Ruanan last Black River for Philadelphia with coconuts arrived at Key West on the 10th October leaking badly. She lost her foresail jibs and all her headgear in the late cyclone. She was caught near the Colorado reef. The captain reports that the hurricane was terrific on the 8th instant." The same paper stated that "the Steamer Pomsa, captain Cook from Montego Bay bound to New York, put into Portsmouth Va. on 16th October for coals having encountered a severe hurricane four days previously during which her coal gave out."

The Atlas S.S. "Alpin" was caught in this storm as appears from the following extract from the New York Herald of November 1882:—

"Captain Moran said that the "Alpin" steamed out of Port Antonio on the 6th inst. (October) at daybreak with light winds and favouring skies and that the trip to Inagua which occupied two days was through water as smooth as glass. The "Alpin" delivered her mails at Inagua and proceeded on her voyage on the 8th. At sunrise on the 9th in latitude 34°1' longitude 74°7' the thermometer indicating 78°, the barometer rapidly fell from 30.1 (in.) to 29.2 (in.). Captain Moran took warning and immediately prepared for a blow. The wind which was from S.S.E. began to freshen and at noon had veered and was driving a heavy sea before it from the south. At 2 p.m. it blew great guns from the N.E. and at four o'clock it had become a hurricane from N.N.E. with tremendous seas that began to sweep over the "Alpin's" deck. By six o'clock the hurricane had spent its force and the barometer rose but a gale was still on. The "Alpin" had been for two hours alternately on the crest of an enormous wave and then submerged and her bridge had been carried away. Everything below was afloat, the seas having swept over her before the crew had fastened down the hatches and secured the cabin doors. It had been impossible to walk the decks and those of the crew who were there performed their duty only by means of ropes with which they were practically lashed to the rigging. It was barely possible to make the vessel answer her helm and at one time it was feared that she must go to the bottom; but every man worked courageously at his post to save her and by seven o'clock it was felt that she was safe. The gale that followed on the tail of the hurricane lasted until ten o'clock and the seas were running mountain high until the morning of the 10th but before daybreak it was possible to open the cabin doors and lift the hatches and look about for whatever repairs might be necessary."

The New York Herald had also the following concerning other vessels which met the cyclone:—

"The reports of vessels but recently arriving here, after having been disabled in the severe October West Indian hurricane attest the violence of this cyclone when crossing the Gulf Stream. The statement of the captain of the barque "Eduvigis" to our reporter on

\* From four stations the the "average" being from nine.  
 † From eleven stations the "average" being from nineteen.  
 ‡ Estimated.  
 § Barometer further corrected for diurnal variation.

Wednesday locates the eastern edge of the cyclone on the morning of October 12 about one hundred and fifty miles off Cape Fear. This fact is further confirmed by the experience of several other ships near the Carolina coast on that day, and it shows that the cyclone's central area as it left our southern coast was about two miles in diameter. The brig "Daisy" which took the hurricane from the east about six hours before the "Eduvigis" in a little higher latitude was assailed by its S.S.W. winds. These and other vessels were very badly handled by the hurricane and reached port in need of repairs. But an examination of the barometer fluctuations which occurred on our South Atlantic Coasts from the 10th to the 12th ultimo (October 1882) leaves no room to doubt that vessels then moving in the Gulf Stream and in danger of crossing the hurricane's track in front had some premonitory signs of its approach. From the 9th to the 12th the pressure very slowly decreased on the ocean south of Hatteras, but a Danish barque felt the force of the cyclone on the 11th as far north as Cape Lookout and on the 13th the ship "Sunrise" reported its indications were unmistakable in latitude 35°30' longitude 69°56' the sun going down 'leaving a blood red sky to the south.' As the hurricane season in the West Indies is not yet over it should be noted by seamen that the revolving gales when recurving from the Gulf of Florida first indicate their approach by cirrus clouds and rain on their northeastern or advancing side and if the sky indications forbode a hurricane, off the Carolina Coast the navigator should not delay heaving to, though the barometer may still remain steady and even as high as 29.95 in. In fact to vessels in the position occupied by the "Eduvigis" on the 12th ulto. the very slowness with which the decrease of pressure goes on over the sea is a distinct warning that on the adjacent coast the pressure is so high as to force the storm to take a more easterly course which puts the ship in greater peril. From October to the end of November owing to the augmentation of pressure which occurs in this period over the United States, West Indian hurricanes in leaving the Gulf most frequently curve quite sharply to the eastward instead of following the northeasterly trend of our sea board, and hence vessels south of Hatteras when threatened by a cyclone like that of October 12 would generally do better to heave to or stand to the south

eastward rather than run the risk of getting directly in its front."

2. In this depression the barometer at Kingston fell lower than in any of the previous depressions of this or of last year.

The fall began on the 31st October and continued until 3 p.m. on the 3rd November, when it reached its lowest remaining nearly as low during that night and the day of the 4th, beginning to rise only on the morning of the 5th. Readings were taken nearly every hour or every two hours during the 2nd, 3rd and 4th. By 3 p.m. on the 2nd, the barometer had reached a tenth of an inch below the mean, being 29.809 inches (29.947<sup>o</sup>) and at 3 p.m. on the 3rd it was 29.739 inches (29.777<sup>o</sup>). The morning of the 3rd was fair, but during the day the sky became covered with heavy clouds except to the S. or the S.E. where at times there were no clouds of any sort to be found. The surface wind at 3 p.m. was light from the South, by 3.30 p.m. it was from the S.W. and at 4 p.m. it had veered to the W. from which direction the clouds also came at that time. Between 5 and 6 p.m. a squall, which however was not very heavy, came up from the West; no rain fell in Kingston but to the West the rain came down very heavily. This wind would indicate that the centre of the disturbance was to the north. The sky remained heavily clouded over until 2 a.m. next morning when the clouds began to break; at 3 a.m. the sky was about half covered with cirro-cumulus and at 7 a.m. (4th) was fair again.

Warning telegrams were sent to Washington after the readings at 3 p.m. on the 2nd., 7 a.m. on the 3rd, 3 p.m. on the 3rd. and 7 a.m. on the 4th and corresponding notices appeared in the daily weather reports and morning circulars. Nothing has as yet been heard of this disturbance from elsewhere.

ROBT. JOHNSTONE.

Kingston 20th Nov. 1882.

NOTE.—It is requested that all Rainfall and other Returns be sent to the address of Mr. Maxwell Hall at Montego Bay until further notice.

\* Barometer further corrected for diurnal variation.