

WEATHER OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS, NOVEMBER 1934

[The Marine Division, W. E. HURD acting in charge]

NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

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Atmospheric pressure.—The pressure averaged distinctly above the normal over northern portions, notably near the British Isles and in the region of the Canadian Maritime Provinces. Nearer the tropics the pressure averaged below normal, especially round the Azores. In this section the last 8 days of the month were marked by unusually low readings. Turks Island also had low pressure at this time, whereas high pressure was then prevailing near Portugal and Ireland.

The highest pressure reported from a vessel was 30.85 inches, by the British motorship *Cheyenne*, about latitude 46° N., longitude 57° W., during the forenoon of the 27th. On that and the preceding day readings about as high or slightly higher were noted at land stations in the Maritime Provinces. The lowest reading of the month was 28.34 inches, reported by the American steamship *Steelmaker* at an early hour of the 17th, when near 53° N., 45° W., in the area of a well-marked storm moving toward the tip of Greenland.

TABLE 1.—Averages, departures, and extremes of atmospheric pressure (sea level) at selected stations for the North Atlantic Ocean and its shores, November 1934

Station	Average pressure	Departure	Highest	Date	Lowest	Date
	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inch</i>	<i>Inches</i>		<i>Inches</i>	
Julianehaab, Greenland.....	29.66		30.28	28	28.35	17
Reykjavik, Iceland.....	29.70	+0.08	30.43	4	29.08	24
Lerwick, Shetland Islands.....	29.91	+ .21	30.36	29	29.44	13
Valencia, Ireland.....	30.08	+ .19	30.54	27	29.26	9
Lisbon, Portugal.....	30.04	.00	30.42	26	29.58	15
Madeira.....	30.00	-.01	30.20	13	29.79	1
Horta, Azores.....	30.03	-.10	30.44	12	29.30	27
Belle Isle, Newfoundland.....	29.98	+ .10	30.64	27	29.40	17
Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	30.14	+ .19	30.86	27	29.34	7
Nantucket.....	30.13	+ .08	30.69	26	29.33	6
Hatteras.....	30.13	+ .02	30.40	16	29.70	7
Bermuda.....	30.07	-.01	30.36	30	29.42	25
Turks Island.....	29.33	-.06	30.04	5	29.66	28
Key West.....	30.03	+ .01	30.23	16	29.85	29
New Orleans.....	30.10	.00	30.40	12	29.66	21

NOTE.—All data based on a. m. observations only, with departures compiled from best available normals related to time of observation, except Hatteras, Key West, Nantucket, and New Orleans, which are 24-hour corrected means.

Cyclones and gales.—During the first few days of the month a storm of considerable strength for the portion of the ocean it covered was located between the Azores and the vicinity of Gibraltar. After several days of slow and irregular movement it turned northeastward over the Bay of Biscay and France on the 4th to 6th.

There were several reports of strong or whole gales near the chief steamship lanes during the first fortnight of the

month, particularly over the eastern half from the 8th to 12th.

A storm of moderate energy was noted between Hatteras and Bermuda on the 14th; it gained force rapidly, moving first toward the northeast, but near the fifty-fifth meridian turning its course toward the north-northeast, and reaching the neighborhood of Cape Farewell on the 17th. This storm showed marked strength during the 16th and the early hours of the 17th; two steamers noted readings below 28.50 inches, and a third, the *Braheholm*, reported wind force of 12 from the west. (See charts VIII to X.)

Two storms during the final 11 days of November followed courses so unusual as to be of marked interest. On the evening of the 20th a storm of moderate strength was indicated as central near 25° N., 60° W., whence it advanced northwestward for 3 days, with somewhat increased energy, till about midway between Turks Island and Bermuda. There it turned north-northeastward and on the 25th was central close to, but south of, Bermuda. Thereafter it moved slowly toward the south-southwest, with lessening strength, and was still perceptible on the 29th a short distance southwest of Haiti. No report of any force greater than strong gale (9) has been received in connection with this storm, which was felt most forcefully in the general vicinity of Bermuda.

By the evening of the 21st a low of considerable energy was clearly defined near 46° N., 40° W., or a short distance to eastward of the Grand Banks. The slow eastward progress of this storm had changed by the 23d to a southeastward movement, and on the 25th the center was near Horta. On the following day it was slightly to southward of the western Azores. Then the movement became northwestward, and on the 28th the storm center was near 41° N., 39° W. A more normal northeastward course was then taken, and at the end of the month the storm was slightly south of the fiftieth parallel and close to the thirtieth meridian. There were intense winds in connection with this storm, especially on the 23d, when the Belgian steamship *Emanuel Nobel* met force 12 north of the Azores, and from the 27th to 29th, when the Italian liner *Conte di Savoia* and the American liner *President Johnson* noted force 12 and several other vessels force 11.

Fog.—Fog was of slight importance. In the vicinity of the Grand Banks it was about as prevalent as normal in November, two adjacent 5-degree squares, from 40° to 50° N., 45° to 50° W., noting 7 days each. There was decidedly little fog on other portions of the main steamship lanes and near the American coast.