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FOR OFFICIAL USE.

AIR MINISTRY.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

PROFESSIONAL NOTES NO. 27.

A GAZETTEER OF
METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS
OF THE FIRST, SECOND AND
THIRD ORDER.

(Introduction and Specimen Pages.)

BY

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Published by the Authority of the Meteorological Committee.



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PREFACE.

During the War a Gazetteer of the Meteorological Stations of the first, second, and third order was prepared by the Geographical Section of the Naval Intelligence Department, Admiralty, under the direction of Dr. H. N. Dickson, the work being carried out by Mr. H. Macfarlane (since deceased), Mr. J. M. Dyer, and Lieut. A. F. Stevenson, R.N.V.R.

Owing to the heavy cost of printing at the present time, and the limited demand for such a publication, it has been decided not to print the Gazetteer, but to publish the introduction and specimen pages of Parts 1 and 2 in order to show the kind of information available for reference. The manuscript is kept in the Library of the Meteorological Office, South Kensington, and can be consulted by arrangement with the Director, Meteorological Office.

G. C. SIMPSON,
Director.

Meteorological Office,
Air Ministry, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
October 1921.

INTRODUCTION.

BY H. N. DICKSON, C.B.E., M.A., D.Sc.

In the Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society for July 1885 appeared an address given by the President of the Society, Dr. R. H. Scott, dealing with the position of the Science of Meteorology at that date and incidentally giving, as an appendix, what to all intents and purposes was a gazetteer of the meteorological stations in existence in the year 1884. In addition to the list of stations then supplying current data the compiler of the appendix included therein a number of stations that had been abandoned but for which considerable climatological data were in existence, and also the titles of the publications containing the information.

In the tables that follow, with the idea of linking together past and present meteorological stations, the names of stations mentioned in the Scott Appendix of 1884, that were not supplying current data at the time (1918) this compilation was made, are given in *italics*, together with the period for which observations are available. It may here be mentioned that when the period ends with the year 1884 it does not necessarily mean that observations cease with that year; they may in point of fact continue for a number of years later, but information about them ceased to be furnished at some date between the years 1884 and 1918.

For the purpose of the Gazetteer the latest authorities available have been consulted, but in some instances these authorities, for obvious reasons, refer to pre-war conditions. For the sake of consistency the classification of the various states has been on a pre-war basis; thus Alsace-Lorraine is included in what was formerly the German Empire and the territory comprising Austria-Hungary is taken to be that enclosed by the frontiers existing in July 1914.

Dr. Scott in his address referred to a number of Meteorological works of the first rank such as the *Repertorium*, the *Indian Meteorological Memoirs* and the *Russian Annals*; these and other important meteorological works are included in two short lists of authorities, one dealing with current data and the other dedicated to works giving information respecting normals, but for a very full list of meteorological publications issued to the close of the nineteenth century reference should be made to the Appendix to Bartholomew's *Atlas of Meteorology*.

Other papers dealing with the official organisation of meteorological research were published in the Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society in 1899, page 69, &c. ("The Government Meteorological Organisations in various parts of the World," by F. Campbell Bayard), and in the April 1918 Journal ("The Meteorological Resources of the Empire," by Colonel H. G. Lyons, F.R.S.).

The "Report of the Proceedings of the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress, Section 2, 1917," furnishes much useful information, not elsewhere obtainable, concerning meteorological progress in South America.

The tables of the Gazetteer are arranged according to Continents:—(1) Europe; (2) Asia; (3) Islands in the Indian Ocean, Lat. 20° N.–40° S., Long. 20° W.–100° E.; (4) Africa; (5) North America; (6) West Indies and Central America; (7) South America and Oceania; (8) Australasia. The countries and stations are given in alphabetical order.

For convenience of reference Part II. contains a list of all stations above 4,000 feet, details of which are given in Part I. These lists are arranged in six divisions, Europe, Asia, Africa, Central and South America, Australasia and North America, and the stations are given in order of altitude.

Alphabetical List of Countries, States, and Islands referred to in the Gazetteer.

Abyssinia.	Congo, French.	Iceland.
Afghanistan.	Crete.	India.
Alaska.	Cyprus.	India, French.
Albania.	Cuba.	Indo-China, French.
Algeria.		Ireland.
Andaman Is.		Italy.
Arabia.		Ivory Coast.
Argentine.	Dahomey.	
Ascension Is.	Denmark.	
Asia Minor.	East Africa, British.	Jamaica.
Assam.	East Africa, German.	Japan.
Australia.	Easter Is.	Java.
Austria.	Ecuador.	
	Egypt.	
	England.	Kamerun.
	Eritrea.	Kerguelen Is.
Bahama Is.	Fanning Is.	Korea.
Belgium.	Faroe Is.	
Bermuda Is.	Falkland Is.	
Bhotan.	Fiji.	
Bolivia.	Formosa.	Labrador.
Borneo.	France.	Laccadive Is.
Bosnia Hersegovina.	Franz Josef Land.	Ladrones.
Brazil.		Liberia.
British Columbia.		Lord Howe Is.
Bulgaria.		Lu Chu Is.
Burma.	Gambia.	
	Georgia (South).	
	Germany.	
Canada.	Gilbert Is.	Madeira.
Campbell Is.	Gold Coast.	Malden Is.
Caroline Is.	Greece.	Malta.
Cape Colony.	Greenland.	Madagascar.
Canary Is.	Guiana, British.	Maldive Is.
Cape Verde Is.	Guiana, Dutch.	Malay States (Federated).
Celebes Is.	Guiana, French.	Marshall Is.
Central America.	Guinea, French.	Manchuria.
Ceylon	Guinea, Portuguese.	Mauritius.
Chatham Is.		Mauretania.
Christmas Is.		Mesopotamia.
Channel Is.		Mexico.
Chile.	Haiti.	Moluccas.
China.	Hawaii.	Mongolia.
Cocos Keelin Is.	Holland.	Montenegro.
Columbia.	Hungary.	Morocco.
Congo, Belgian		

Natal.	Rodriquez.	Tasmania.
New Zealand.	Roumania.	Togoland.
New Pomerania.	Russia.	Tonga Is.
New Caledonia.		Transvaal.
New Hebrides.		Tripoli.
New Guinea.		Tunis.
Newfoundland.		Turkey.
Nigeria.	St. Helena.	Turkestan.
Nicobar Is.	Sakhalin	
North West Terri- tory.	Samoa.	
Norway.	Scotland.	
Norfolk Is.	Seychelles.	United States.
Nova Zembla.	Sierre Leone.	Uruguay.
North Borneo (Bri- tish).	Siam.	
Nyasaland.	South Shetland.	
	Somaliland, British.	
	Somaliland, Italian.	Venezuela.
	Somahland, French.	
	South-west Africa (German).	
Paraguay.	Solomon Is.	West Indies.
Palestine.	Soudan, British.	Wales.
Peru.	Soudan, French.	
Persia.	Spain.	
Phillipines.	Straits Settlements.	
Portugal.	Sumatra.	Zanzibar.
	Sweden.	
Réunion Is.	Switzerland.	
Rhodesia.		

PART I.

(References.)

UNITED KINGDOM.—PUBLICATIONS REFERRED TO IN THE REFERENCE COLUMN WITH SYMBOL USED FOR ABBREVIATION.

(a) *Authorities quoted by R. F. Scott, Q.J.R.Met.Soc., 11, 1885, p. 139.*

For early records, Registrar-General's Returns	R G
For early records, Registrar-General's Ireland Returns	R G I
Meteorological Observations at stations of Second Order	S O
Meteorological Record	M R
Journal, Scottish Meteorological Society	S S
Quarterly Weather Report	Q
Ordnance Survey	Ord.
Greenwich Observations	G
Radcliffe	R D

(b) *Meteorological Office Publications, 1918.*

The notation is that of Circular 001 J., 1917.

Daily Weather Report	D
" " " abridged return	d
Weekly " " "	W
" " " abridged return	w
" " " Wind velocity	w
Registrar General's Weekly Summary	W ¹
Monthly Weather Report Tables III and IV	M
" " " Table III only	m
" " " Sunshine only	m ₀
" " " Wind velocity	μ
" " " Annual Summary	a
Daily Readings at stations of I and II order	S
Daily Readings at stations of I and II order, summary of 12 months reports	s
Geophysical Journal daily Readings	J
" " wind components	c
" " Upper air	k
Hourly Readings—Meteorological Section	H ₁
" " Geophysical	H ₂
" " Annual Summary only	h ₁
Telegraphic Reporting Station	T

(c) *Other publications.*

 Symons's Meteorological Magazine.

 Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society

Specimen page.

List of Meteorological Stations.

Station.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Alti- tude. Feet.	Order.	Reference.	
					Scott, 1884.	001 J., 1917.
<i>United Kingdom.</i>						
<i>England and Channel Isles.</i>						
Barnet, Middlesex - - -	51° 39' N.	0° 10' W.	211	III	R. G.	—
Barnstaple, Devon - - -	51° 5' N.	4° 3' W.	24	III	R. G.	—
Basingstoke, Hants - - -	51° 16' N.	1° 6' W.	289	III	—	m.
Bath, Somerset - - -	51° 23' N.	2° 21' W.	596	II	R. G.	—
" - - -	" - - -	" - - -	66	III	—	W.M
" - - -	" - - -	" - - -	65	III	—	W.m.
Bawtry, Hesley Hall, Notts -	53° 27' N.	1° 4' W.	112	II	R. G.	—
Bedford (1854-65) -	52° 8' N.	0° 28' W.	848	III	—	m.
Bellingham, Northumberland	55° 13' N.	2° 18' W.	222	III	—	m.
Belper, Derby - - -	53° 1' N.	1° 29' W.	280	III	—	M.
" (Quarry Bank), Derby	53° 2' N.	1° 29' W.	259	II	R. G.	M.
Belvoir Castle, Leicester	52° 54' N.	0° 47' W.	406	III	—	M.
Bennington, Herts - - -	51° 54' N.	0° 5' W.	186	T	—	D.M.k.ω.μ
Benson, Oxford - - -	51° 37' N.	1° 7' W.	450	III	—	m.
Berkhamsted, Herts - - -	51° 45' N.	0° 34' W.	400	II	—	m.
" - - -	51° 46' N.	0° 34' W.	—	II	R. G.	—
Bicester (1854-60) -	51° 54' N.	1° 9' W.	188	(1) T	R. G.	D.W.W ¹ M.
Bidston, Cheshire (Liverpool Observatory).	53° 24' N.	3° 4' W.	535	II	—	W.W ¹ M.
Birmingham, Warwick - - -	52° 28' N.	1° 56' W.	424	III	—	m.
" Sparkhill - - -	52° 27' N.	1° 52' W.	160	II	R. G.	—
Blackheath (1874-84)	51° 28' N.	0° 0' W.	66	III	—	W.M.
Blackpool, Lancs - - -	53° 49' N.	3° 3' W.	34	III	—	m.
Blundellsands, Lancs - - -	53° 29' N.	3° 2' W.	20	III	—	d.m.
Bognor, Sussex - - -	50° 47' N.	0° 40' W.	481	II	R. G.	—
Bolton, Lancs - - -	53° 34' N.	2° 26' W.	341	III	—	m.
" - - -	53° 35' N.	2° 27' W.	20	II	R. G.	—
Boston (1867-71) - - -	52° 58' N.	0° 1' W.	128	II	R. G.	—
Bournemouth, Hants - - -	50° 43' N.	1° 53' W.	145	III	—	d.m.
" - - -	" - - -	" - - -	366	II	R. G.	—
Bradford, Yorks - - -	53° 48' N.	1° 45' W.	439	III	—	W ¹ m.
" - - -	53° 49' N.	1° 46' W.	56	III	—	—
Bridlington, Yorks - - -	54° 5' N.	0° 13' W.	206	II	R. G.	—
Brighton, Sussex - - -	50° 49' N.	0° 8' W.	31	III	—	d.W ¹ .ω.μ
" - - -	" - - -	" - - -	301	II	—	a.
" (Preston), Sussex	50° 51' N.	0° 8' W.	229	III	—	W.m.W ¹ .
Bristol (Clifton), Gloucester	51° 27' N.	2° 37' W.	392	III	—	m.
Bromyard, Hereford - - -	52° 11' N.	2° 30' W.	408	III	—	m.
Bucklebury Place, Berks	51° 26' N.	1° 14' W.	49	III	—	d.m.
Bude, Cornwall - - -	50° 50' N.	4° 33' W.	275	II	M.R.	—
Burghill, Hereford (1876-78)	52° 5' N.	2° 45' W.	458	III	—	W ¹ m.
Burnley, Lancs - - -	53° 48' N.	2° 15' W.	987	II	M.R.	d.W.M
Buxton, Derby - - -	53° 16' N.	1° 55' W.	87	II	R. G.	—
Bywell (1856-80) - - -	54° 47' N.	1° 55' W.	379	II	R. G.	—
Calcethorpe (1875-76)	53° 23' N.	0° 7' W.	41	II	R. G.	—
*Cambridge - - -	52° 12' N.	0° 8' E.			R. G.	W.M.S.

* The Registrar-General's Quarterly Report gave for Cambridge the returns from Mr. J. W. L. Glaisher of Trinity College. Dr. Scott appears to have overlooked the fact that the Meteorological Office was receiving telegraphic reports at the same time from Cambridge Observatory, and publishing monthly summaries. The co-ordinates for the Observatory are Lat. 52° 13' N.; Long. 0° 6' E.; Ht. 83 ft. For Trinity College, Lat. 52° 13' N.; Long. 0° 7' E.; Ht. 40 ft. The co-ordinates printed above refer to the present station at the Botanic Garden. [Editor's Note, I.1.22.]

PART II.

Specimen page.

List of Meteorological Stations.

Station.	Altitude. Feet.	Order.
<i>Highest Stations, Europe—</i>		
Mont Blanc (France) - - - - -	15,768	I
Sonnblick Salzburg (Austria) - - - - -	10,171	I
Zugspitze (Bavaria) - - - - -	9,718	I
Pic-du-Midi (France) - - - - -	9,380	I
Fleiss (Austria) - - - - -	8,990	II
Valdobbia (Italy) - - - - -	8,357	II
Stelvio (Italy) - - - - -	8,343	II
Santis (Switzerland) - - - - -	8,202	II
Maria, St. (Tirol) - - - - -	8,120	II
St. Bernard (Switzerland) - - - - -	8,118	II
Schneeberg Tirol (Austria) - - - - -	7,776	III
Sardar-Boulog R. in Europe - - - - -	7,710	II
Bernina (Hospice) (Switzerland) - - - - -	7,677	II
Julier (Switzerland) - - - - -	7,359	II
Goudaour (Russia) - - - - -	7,231	II
Sarykamych (Kars) (Russia) - - - - -	7,152	II
Piccolo S. Bernardo (Italy) - - - - -	7,085	II
Obirgipfel (Austria) - - - - -	7,019	I
Glocknerhaus (Austria) - - - - -	6,989	III
St. Gotthard (Switzerland) - - - - -	6,897	II
Gotthard 1864-75, 77-84 (Switzerland) - - - - -	6,890	II
Bernhardin (Switzerland) - - - - -	6,799	II
Pilatuskulm (Switzerland) - - - - -	6,791	II
" " - - - - -	6,783	II
Bjelasnica (Bosnia) - - - - -	6,780	I
Obir Carinthia (Austria) - - - - -	6,704	II
Simplon (Switzerland) - - - - -	6,588	II

