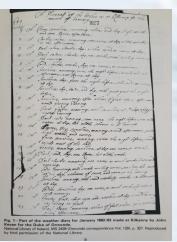
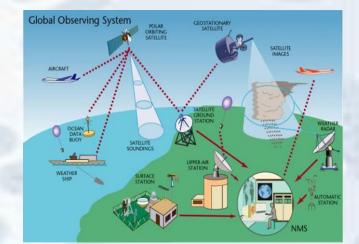


History of Meteorological Observations in Ireland

Séamus Walsh









200

Annals and Dairies....pre 17th century

Annals – Various reference to Irish Weather and Climate, Earliest mention of Meteorological event in Ireland or Great Britain Irelands Natural History, Boate(1652) Earliest published account of Irish Weather & Climate Earliest Weather Diary by John Kevan, for the Due of Ormond at Kilkenny

M'Sweeny, on the Climate of Ireland.

A good deal of information relating to the weather in Ireland, may be collected from Ware's Annals. The following are extracts :

" A.D. 1171 This winter the English soldiers, by the scarcity of provision, and change of air and diet, contracted several distempers, and many died.

"1172 A very tempestuous winter, the king having stayed three months in Dublin.

"1192 This likewise may seem worth the remembering, that this year there were so great tempests in Desmond, that many houses and churches were beaten down, and much cattle and men destroyed.

"1209 The city of Dublin, by reason of some great mortality, being waste and desolate, the inhabitants of Bristol flocked thither to inhabit.

"1247 The same year, saith Florilegus, there was a marvellous and strange earthquake over England, but saith Feleon, over Ireland, and all the west of the world; and there followed immediately a continual intemperature of the air, with a filthy skurf, the winter stormy, cold, and wet, which continued until the 11th of July, and put the gardeners, fruiterers, and husbandmen, void of all hope, insomuch that they complained *that winter was turned to summer, and summer to winter*, and that they were like to lose all, and be undone.

"1326 The earth received fruitfulness, the air temperature, and the sea calmness.

"1348 This year there was great mortality in all places.

"1361 About Easter, began a great mortality of men, but few women in England and Ireland.

"1370 There was a third pestilence in Ireland.

"1383 The fourth great pestilence was in Ireland.

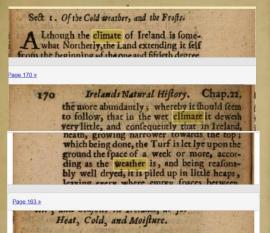
"1486 March, there happened so great a storm of wind and rain, that trees were pulled up by the roots, and many houses, and some churches, were blown down to the ground.

"1489 This summer proving very pestilent and feverish, many people died.

"1491 This year was commonly called by the natives, the dismal year, by reason of the continual fall of rain all the summer and autumn, which caused great scarcity of all sorts of grain throughout Ireland.

"About the latter end of December, after the appearance of a blazing star, which shone for some days, a certain grievous and pestilential sickness, commonly called the English sweat, began first to afflict this nation.

"1492 There was so great a drought this summer, throughout Ireland, that many rivers were almost dried up, the cattle dying every where with thirst; also soon after



Sect 1. Of the Cold weather, and the Frofts.

A Lthough the climate of Ireland is fome-

Page 164 »

in most other Countries ; fo that fome all Winter long hardly come near a freconce in a day ; and that nor only in the ordinary cold weather, but even whilf it is a freezing. Yea many times the cold is fo flack even in the

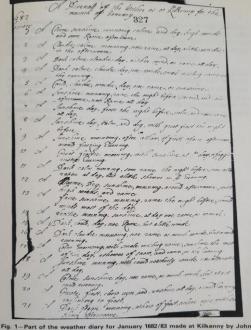
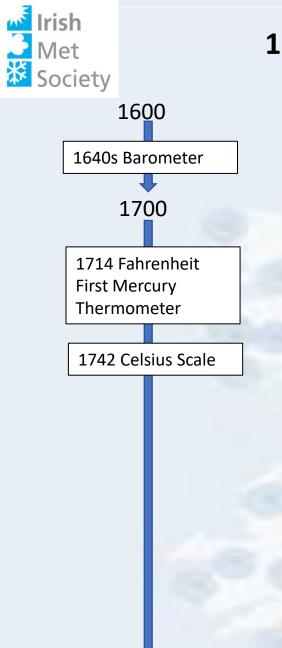
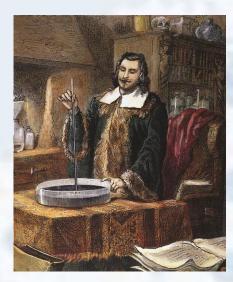
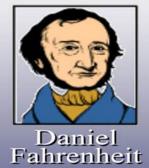


Fig. 1—Part of the weather diary for January 1682/83 made at Kilkenny by John Kevan for the Duke of Ormonde. National Library of Ireland, M3 2428 (Ormonde correspondence Vol. 128), p. 327. Reproduced by kind permission of the National Library.



17th and 18th Century Developments



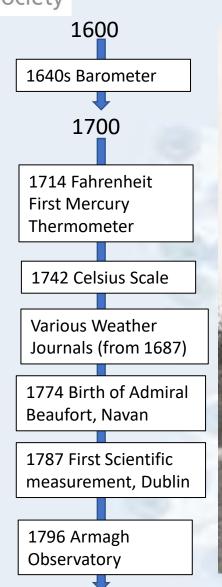




Anders Celsius





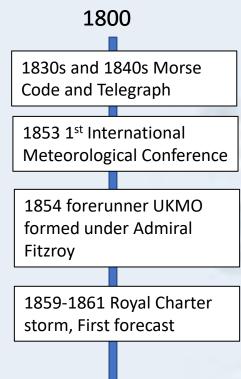


17th and 18th Century Developments





19th Century Developments





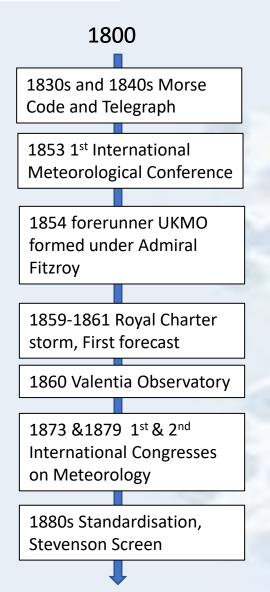
,								
July 31st	WEAT	HER	REPO	ORT.	1861	L.		
1 8 to 9 A.M. Wednesday	B,	E.	M.	D.	F.	c.	L	S.
Nairn	29.54	57	56	WSW	6	9	0	.3
	29.60	59	54	SSW	5	1	6	3
Aberdeen		61	55	W	3	5	c	2
Leith	29.70			10000				
Berwick	29.69	59	55	WSW	4	4	e	2
Ardrossan	29.73	57	55	w	5	4	c	5-
Portrush	29.72	57	54	SW	2	2	6-	2
Shielda	29.80	59	54	WSW	4	5	0	3
Galway	29.83	65	62	w	5	4	C	4
Scarborough	29.86	59	56	w	3	6	c	2
Liverpool	29.91	61	56	SW	2	8	e	2
Valentia	29.87	62	60	SW	2	5	0	3
Queenstown	29 88	61	59	w	3	5-	e	2
	30.05	61	59	w	5-	2	e	ż
Yarmouth	30.02	62	56	SW	3	2	6	
London	30 04	70	64	SW	Ŀ	7	0	2
Dover	30.01	61	59	w	3	6	0	2
Portsmouth		63	1		3	2	e	3
Portland	30.03	62	59	SW	1			
Plymouth	30.00		59	W	5	1,	6	4
Penzance	30.04	61	60	SW	2	6	e	3
eneral		11		100	P		1	1 - ++
Washer	proba	m		A			two	inthe
Nott	Mode							ine
West	Modes	ater	low	Bure	nter	ly -	- 1	me
Toroth Tresh Westerles - And								
EXPLANATION.								
B,-Barometer corrected and reduced to 32s at mean sea level : each ten feet, of vertical rise, causing about one hundredth								
n - incomparison of the second								
in shade. M Moistened bulb (for evaporation and dew point). D Direction of wind (true two points left of magnetic).								

1-lightning in - mity (hary); a - overead (dall); to - min; a - mare; to -thunder. 8 - Sea disturbance (1 to 0) It is submitted that the above ma be advantageously, adda : (100) f approved, with the contraining (by a difference) of the market

ud (1 to 9). L - Initials : h -bloo sky . c ---



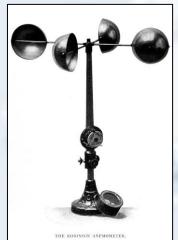
19th Century Developments







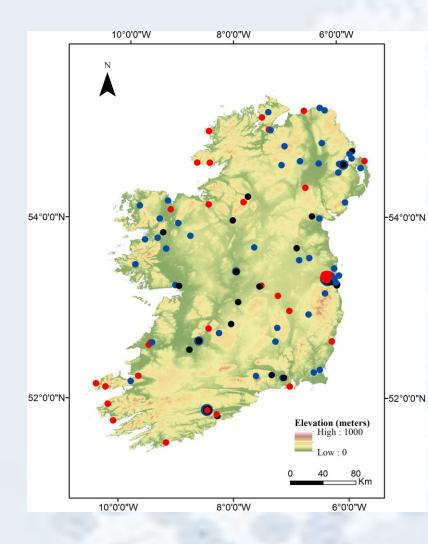






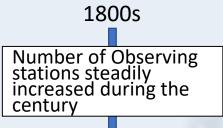






Location of instrumental meteorological records pre-1850 inclusive. Observations include maximum and/or minimum thermometers (red) and thermometer (blue) among other instrumental records and other instrumental data (black). Mateus(2021)





From 1860 to 1900 the number of rainfall stations increased from 13 to almost 200

Botanic Gardens 1800 Markree Castle 1824 Phoenix Park 1829 Birr Castle 1872 Roches Pt 1873 Malin Head 1888

The weather keepers

S ome of Ireland's early weather stations were linked to scientific institutions such as the Ordnance Survey, the Botanic Gardens and the centres for astronomy at Armagh, Birr and Markree. Others were maintained by individuals. The rainfall network, led by G.J. Symons in London, was almost exclusively run by volunteers. It expanded from 13 Irish stations in 1860 to almost 200 by 1900 and included men and women, clergymen, industrialists, academics and others who routinely took rainfall measurements as a leisure pursuit.



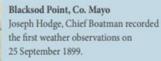
National Botanic Gardens, Co. Dublin Weather records have been taken here since 1800. Image source: National Botanic Gardens Library.

Banbridge, Co. Down J. Smyth, Jun. Esq. voluntarily managed three rainfall stations in the Bann Valley in the 1860s. The linen industry relied heavily on water-powered mills.

Roches Point, Co. Cork W. Kennedy recorded the first weather observation in July 1873, noting 'thick weather'.

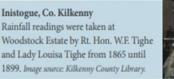


Birr Castle, Co. Offaly From 1874 until 1878 observations were taken by the famous astronomer John Louis Emil Dreyer (1852–1926). Image source: Armagh Observatory.

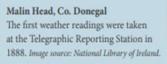


Valentia Observatory, Co. Kerry On 8 October 1860, Ireland's first 'real time' weather observation was transmitted via telegraph from Valentia Island.





Markree Castle, Co. Sligo From 1874 until 1876 observations were taken by a Danish lady named Anna Doberck. Image source: University of Cambridge, Institute of Astronomy.









'The Female Touch'

Anna Doberck

The observations illustrated here were taken by a woman of Danish origin, named Anna Doberck. Anna's name appears on the Markree records from 1874 to 1876. Her records are distinctive because she draws the prescribed weather symbols in the notes field more frequently than other observers. For example,

▲ for hall . for snow

Why was a lady of Danish origins recording observations in County Sligo in 1876?

Anna Doberck's brother, William, was an acclaimed astronomer and he was in charge of the Markree Observatory from 1874 to 1882. Anna assisted William at the observatory.

It was while the Dobercks were at Markree that our record lowest air temperature was recorded; that is -19.1°C (-2.3°F) on 16th January 1881.

'Typhoon Annie'	

The Hong Kong Connection

In 1882, the Dobercks left Markree for Hong Kong, when William was appointed Director of the new Hong Kong Observatory.

Ten years later, In 1892, Anna was appointed Assistant Meteorologist in the same institution – only after lengthy negotiations with the Colonial Office.

Anna's appointment was noted in the journal *Nature* Vol. 46 (108) 1892, where she was misidentified as Dr. Doberck's daughter.

Anna remained at the Hong Kong Observatory until her retirement in 1915. Part of her role in Hong Kong was to visit ships in port to excerpt weather observations from their navigation log books. Because of the nature of her work, she was nicknamed 'Sampan Annie' or 'Typhoon Annie'.

	Mar and		M	symbols to record Weather Information.	Marine No. (1994) Marine No Solaw Dear (1994) Second Act (1994)
ALC: NO	Nie	1.00	X++.		and the state of the second second
1.00	7. 35.9		112	Kiso-A A	A DESCRIPTION OF
100	1 14.00	67	1.00	Atria	
40.00	1 144	195	Rey	And more support at say the of	tion my of
100	2 150	10hu	deg	12 M. 6'06" A. W.	
100	1 36.0	17	14		
0.03	4 367	42.2	881	14 30 - a the say & myster the	Kinger + liftune ?
	+ 310	190	125	with 6-7 this & a lovery downed	A. # 15% 10
1.00	6.803	Jap.	170	Here at 9 p	STRON- CONCIDE
1.10	1 260	tes		might 8-9 to grow ough , way the	s ataatia uu
1.20	4 13e	10	11.8	toy A	and the second
100	2 230	30	13	might 10-71 A	
1.0	4.240		15		
1.0	6,273	62.	14	myst the 13 W Lines deep. The	appel former all married and
1000	7 36 9	160	des	and the	Ania at source told have one
	1.748	109			
12.5	1. 234	Ina	04	might to be a the day the at	W ^r
	1 41	hr.	ster	anges hitz day the day the	×.
15.0	2 .18	4	21	might 17-18 the being deep a	ing sheet & the
2.0	1 840	*		might " at	
1.54	1 40	1			
A. 1.	1.19	41	4	New after 3to.	and the second second
1000	1 be	8	45		2 martine
			ar by		and the second second
	1.177	22.	CIV.		
of the second second	-	10.00	1.00	Contraction of the local division of the loc	and the second se

loberch

Anna Doberck drew prescrib

The lowest air temperature eve recorded in Ireland was -2.3F. 16th January 1881.

CALLS INCOME.

Hong Kong Observatory 1913

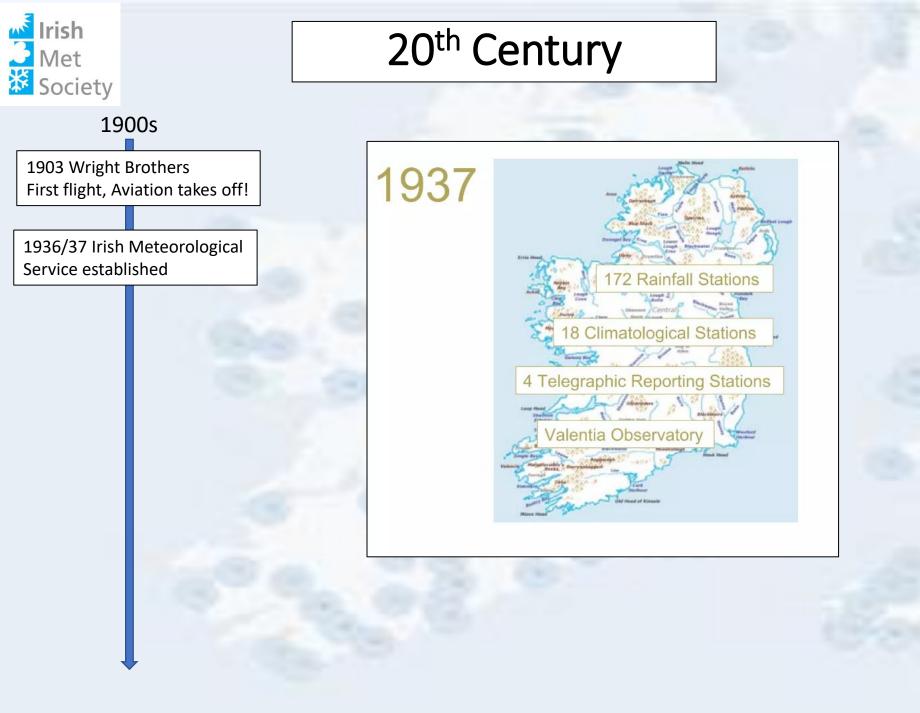
CHANNING THE

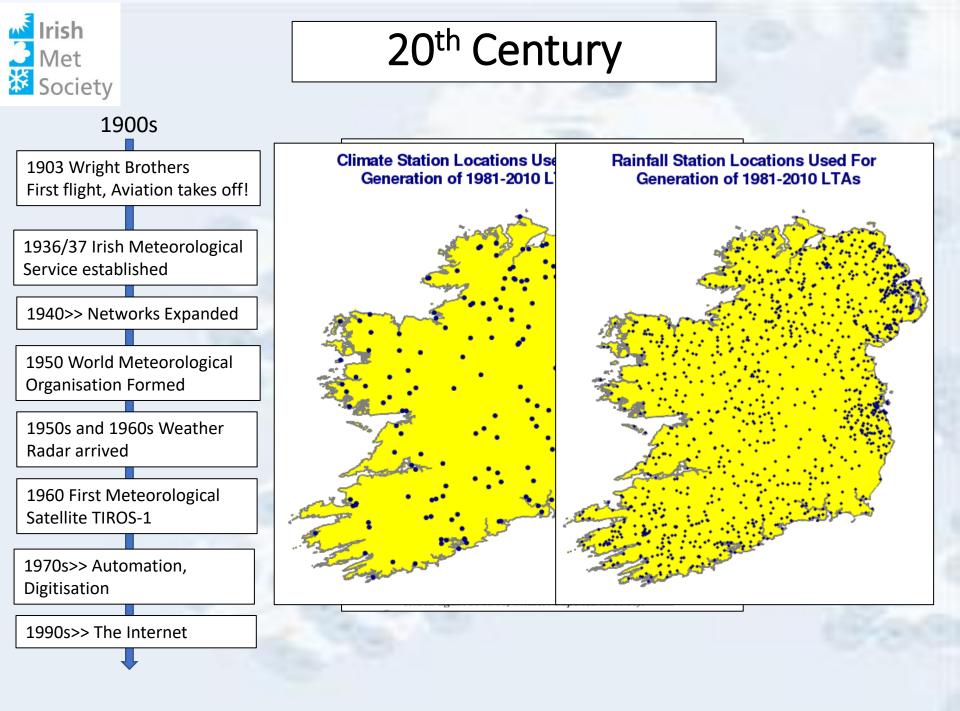
lew of Hong Kon larbor, 1860-870. Marclano ntonia Baptista 1979 1966



Meteorological Registers

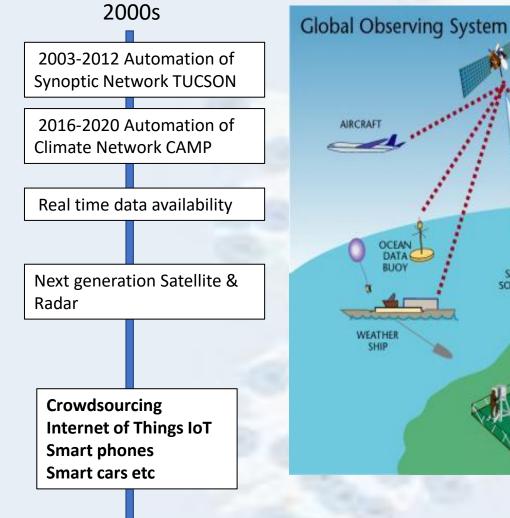
No. 19.						
	Height of eistern of Barometer above mean sea level. 15.9Cet					
Meteorological Observations taken at the O.S. O. Phaning Bark Jullin , during the month of W	(Latitude 53* 21 44.45 N.) Height of Thermometer bulbs above the ground :- Dry & Wet. A. ft. Max. A. St. Minder. 3. ft.					
Meteorological Observations taken at the U.S. U. Thoung Take Sullin, during the month of M	1890. Longitude 6 21' 6.35 W. Height of the rim of the Rain Gauge, -above mean sea level /48: 121., above the ground ft.					
At 9 A.M. Local Time At	9 r.m. Local Time Extra Observations,					
	Barometer, No. 554B7					
Barometer Temperature # Wind Cloud Weather Rain Barometer Temperature	Wind Cloud Weather Temp. Humidity					
gi an and Corrected and Correc	wes , Xo.492.B.T. Provide a standard a					
A Material of the second secon	See 1 0 ge 00 0 Feb He H					
and the second transmission of tran	gan of a gan and a gan and a gan and a gan a g					
Day and the second seco	Real and American Ame					
	in					
Jun. 1 56 29.926 29.920/56 0 607 646 50 3 462 312 E 1 4 Car St. E C cb. 005 1/4 57 29.762 29.855 528 496 524 48243.0/	288 E 0 6 Cust E C C. to 61.6 41.4 74/73/107.3 31.2 29.749 / 29.612/ light clouds am Right cloudy light shown on 1					
Ini 2 57 29.708 29.802/51 2 49 7608 49 847.7. 833 S.W 1 10 St. S.W. O CON 090 2 /4 57 29.752 29.847 46 244 0467 427414	262 Calm 0 4 Cu St - C O. N. C 54 5 45. 1 89 86 117. 5 38. 0 0 - 1629 473 / elendy 4m. night light clouds 2					
Sat. 3 56 29.640 29.736/49.4464.490.46.143.0 278 SE 2 7 a.st. SE C C . 215 17 57 29.576 29.670.49.349.0 429.486.480/	- 339 SE 2 8 Cust SE C. N C. 500 33.7 80 98 112.2262 5 SE 560 / 197/ 1 8 m. night cloudy rout to yam. 3					
S. 4 57 29. 634 29 62460 5 49850 149 4 486/ 844 ESE 1 8 Co. St. ESE Cd. C.A. 005 5 57 29. 542 29. 636 49. 048 2 436 47 847 0/	.323 Calm 0 7 Cust c cdo 53.8 47.7 95/95/762 440 " SE 405 ~ 460 May to 2 8m cloudy after night cloudy 4					
man. 5 56 29 610 29 60 61 51 8 50 4 51 4 50 0 49 6 843 ENE 1 7 Cu St ENE C C. 015 2 57 29 478 29 570 49 8 49 6 49 4 49 148.9/	. 344 Calm 0 10 St _ 0.2 C. 0 56.1 47.8 90/ 98/13.0 440 " NE + 430 / 349/ 4. Sught enerous to 8 20 to 10 20 mm. 5					
June 6 56 29 638 29 633 62 0 50 26 1 6 19 8 48 0 336 ESE 1 6 Cust ESE C 62. C. 01 5 3 57 29 47 2 29 565 48 6 47 2 48 2 48 3 4 5 8 4	302/ E 1 5 a st. E C c.b 55.8 39.4 88/91/1990 310 " 441 J 393 light claudo, night cloudy light shows 6					
Wed. 7 57 29478 2966 836518532 614 496 356 SE 2 8 a. S. SE C C.A 57 29552 29647 46845 646 3453442	290/8E 0 2 St. S.E & ch. 6 566457 88, 93/205 365 " SE . 399 / 4/3 / Showno Bupprecedes, Sughe clear + fresty. 7					
Thun 8 5629.608 29 702 66 858 766 4 533 50 4. 367 E 1 4 Cut. E C b.c. 060 2 57 29 636 29 730 51.250 50.849 648 4	.341/N.E 1 8 2.51. N.E C & C 58.8 35.7 81/91/1129 28.5_ E 281/ 201/ day . night cleudy & 2 to yom. 8					
342. 9 57 29-632 29 726 514504510 600 490 348 NE 1 10 Carst, NE 0 Car 190 5 57 2946829 560 51 250 7 508 50 349 50	.359/ NE 1 7 aust. N.E C O.C 558 48.4 98/96/109 6 48.5 * 550 389/ + Pm. Right cloudy to 40 m, wet after. 9					
\$ d. 10 56 29-290 293864824784784744469. 323 N.E 1 10 C. S. N.E O. CON. 095 534 56 29348 2944349 349 0489 48648 3	339ENE 0 10 st. ENE 0 0h 516 46.9 97/ 98/490447 " 213 271/3. night overast showing 1306 40m 10					
S. 11 57, 29, 432, 24, 52, 26, 4, 5, 22, 54, 4, 51, 8, 49, 2, 351 E 0 5 c. st. E C a. M. 57, 29, 446, 29, 558, 40, 24, 82, 48, 84, 78, 44, 8	32 Calm 0 1 st. b C. & 58.8 47.9 83/93/24 0392 * 339/ Soph light clands . Sughe clard startight 11					
mm. 12 57 29 440 29 56 0 54 4 53 356 0 529 50 0. 363 SW I 4 Cust SW C c. 6 170 24 57 29 490 29 583 48 248 4478 472	326 W 0 8 ce. St. W & c. S. b. 60. 0 427 80/96/157 338 & W 391 411 Seway & Shewary on night clear from 13					
Suar 13 57 29 588 29 681/52.2478 51.8474 12.9/277 W.S.W 1 3 Co. 52 W.S.W_ Cb. 0201 57 29 580 29 62547 446047045744.3	291. W.S.W 1 2 St. W.S.W & b.c. 2 55.3 38.1 72/91/20 5340 " W sog & gol dy amy light should. Right clear 13					
Ude 14 56 29 664 29,780 516 47 3512 469 42 4/ 272 SW 2 4 Cast SW O b.c. 840 1 55 29,742 29842 46.544 7 46 0 444 426	274 S.W 1 5 ce. st. S.W. C ber 54.8.41.5 72, 99, 200357 * S.W. 377 6 bel he clouder light ghewars am night cloudy 14					
Hur. 15 54 29 738 29.84 51.8 192514488 46 1/. 314 SW 2 7 Cust SW C C . 170 6 1/2 55 29.770 29870 48 646.8 48 246 24 7	295 S.W 1 4 St SW & chr 58.0 427 83/ 89, 119 7 37 58 5 SW & 647 696 14 Bu 10 to . Night cloudy & showery 15					
An 16 55 29 638 29737 504 497600493 48 6 342 5 0 9 Cast 5 C C. N. 310/2 34 56 29 456 29 563 60 7 50 3 50 3 49 49 49 51	-35 & Calm 0 10 St. O. 1 CON 52.0 44 7 95 97 684 434 0 - 544 379/1 . right ownest a wit to 3.15 am. 16					
But 17 5629.418 29613514480510476 44-6.290 SW J 5 Carst SW C e.A.C. 840.6 57 29408 29501.48.8484480476	330 SE 2 8 cu st SE c. d. c. 563 46 6 78/97/17.2465 * 329/4 day highe cloudy Traylog 90 630 17					
S. 18 57 29 466 29 64655 5610 56160 6 46 3. 315/ SE 2 6 Cm St. SE C C d 57 29 568 29 662 50 648 0 50 2 47 644 9	298 SE 1 & ST SE C 0,6 57 5 47.7 72 83,019 8 430 * 377 4991 ry light clouds. high cloudy. 18					
mm. 19 67 29.648 2974 0663 51 8569 51 447 21, 328 SE J 3 Co & SE C 220 9 57 29.652 29 74 552 4 51 0 52 0 50 6 49 2	351/2 am 0 8 st _ C b. c 53.8 46.6 72/ 90/13.5 38.5 6 569 573/62. 52 dall after Sughe cloudy til immersional gas 19					
Jue 20 67 29 436 29 527 52 6 52 4 622 52 0 51 8 3.385 E & 10 St E O. A. CAR. 010 1 44 68 29 520 29 61 4 51 6 61 0 51 1 50 6 50.1	.363 Calm 0 8 Cust_ c 0.1. 258.6 50.7 991 96/18.5 46.50 0 1 307 438/ Showers Rightelung + 245 to 2 20 20					
Wed 21 58 29.812 29 901 56 8 52 656 4 52 1 48 1. 338 5 2 7 Cust 8 C C.A. 58 29 960 30 049 550 53.8 54 653 4 52 3	39285E 0 6 St. SSE C CON 57.4 49.6 7 4 92/104.7 45.8 * 5 (29 730-29 870/8 m. + light shown (Inspecientle) higher landy. 21					
Then 22 59 30-134 30 223/56 254 855 8544 53-11.405 SE 1 6 Cut SE C C 59 30-182 30 272/51-2 50 2 50 8 49 8.48 8	347 Calm 0 2 32 b c.b 624 504 91/ 93/025 410 38 009 30 097 34 day. night that & Statight. 23					
mi 23 60 30.114 30.19 (627 57 2624,667 61 €, 387 5E 1 1 56. 5E 6 6 6 60 30.052 30 13 € 52 € 52 0 52 4516 50 € 6d 24 60 30.010 30.09 8/09 656 469 3550 51 2, 377 E 1 1 56. E 6 6 60 29 930 30.012/69 056 652 755 252 1	- Toute of out the of the state					
6. 25 60 29 50 20 39 60 66 46 3 36 0 5 2 3 50 / E / A. E 0 0 0 29 57 65 66 5 5 3 5 2 5 2 4 5 4 6 5 5 2 5 6 4 8 5 7 5 6 5 6 5 5 2 5 6 4 8 5 6 5 6 5 5 2 5 6 4 8 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 5 2 5 6 4 8 5 6 5 6 5 5 2 5 6 4 8 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 5 2 5 6 4 8 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5	390 E 1 1 St. E & & 55.8, 48.3 74, 78,114, 8,408 29,922 spirity. Night clear + Stablight: 24 342 E 1 2 St. E & & 5,32,48.5 794 28,113.3,435 4 Stable 1990 g. Might clear to 10.00m, cleany afar. 25					
m. 26 59 29 932 30.02/51.6 47.05/2.46 41.3/.264 ENE 3 4 CustENE C b.c 58 29 938 30.03 / 44.8 44.0443 42.743.0.	27 1 Calm 0 2 St _ b C.b 55.0 437 1/196/115.0 35.0 N.E (2017 206 y. Inghe clear, elight frost. 26					
Jun 27 58 29 980 20 06 954 6502 542 498 45 5 304 E I & Cast E C b.c 58 30 054 30.148 47.545749.145.4438	283 Balm 0 6 cuso e c. 6 56 6 38 6 72 88/205304 29 99 29 9724 High Cleudy slight frost. 27					
Wed. 28 57 30-114 20.208 55.051-0346 506 468/319/ N.W 1 5 a. St NW C C 58 30.130 30.223 51-0474 50647.0454	280/ N. W. O & ST N.W. C C. 1- 60.0 36.1 76 7675 3299 00050 30 048 day . Sughe cloudy. 28					
Au 29 58 30.058 30.150 536 40 853 240 4456 306 WSW 1 6 C. St. WSW C C 250 9 14 58 20 800 29.919 55 655 3 55 2 54 9546	428 W 2 10 St W at Cak 585 14.6 75 98 100 5416 " W 12976 29.748 is heary am high everal suit to Gam 20					
Mui 30 58 29980 30076/522484518480 441/290 N.W 1 7 Cost. N.W C CAC 56 30.116 30217,41.5393410390368	. 215 calm 0 1 st b c.b 560 40.9 75 84 19 5 310 00 _ 129 090 30 039 ghe clouds night startight slight post 30					
Set. 31 54 30-122 30226 517 467513464 41.3. 260 N.W. I 4 Cast. N.W. C b.C 56 30,066 30.166 456 447 451444436	284/ Calm 0 2 St_ b c.b 60.0 346 69 94/23.7 286_ 30.09/ 29.989 light cleurs night cleur & cleury stinteres, 31					
	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I					
	10 and 1 W Aurors Borells on Set					
Sums 924.256 452 3/256 9 37/176 1920 92 37/176 924.209 924.209 1832 4/491 9/10493	13 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10					
Means 29.815 583/563/473/329/ 12/57/	.323 0.5/54 57 7/44.080 8/91.0/10.6/379/ Lightning seen, Thunder not heard Duck A Hall on 164 Histor seen, Solar O on Duck Imm Flog on Duck Imm Flog on Duck					
	Halos seen, Solar O on Siel Lunar (U on Siel 1) Halos seen, Solar O on Siel Lunar (U on Siel 1)					
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 400					
The columns headed "Extra Observations (if any)" are intended for such records as "Black bulb maximum in Sun," "Minimum on Grass," "Depth of Snow when lying," &c., &c., which are not necessarily taken at all stations.	EXTREMES FOR THE MONTH. Highest corrected reading of Barometer 30 272 on 22 th 9.9 m / y c. 1 The following Symbols are proposed for the indication of Hydrometers and other					
Observers are requested to employ the new symbols given on this form in filling up the "Remarks" column. * M.O.	Highest corrected reading of Baremeter $36.2/2$ on 26^{-2} at $g.29_{2P_1}$ / e^- (The following hypothesis are proposed for the induced at Highmatrix and the baremeter $36.2/2$ on 26^{-2} at $g.29_{2P_1}$ / e^- (The following hypothesis are proposed for the induced at Highmatrix and the baremeter $36.2/2$ on 26^{-2} at $g.29_{2P_1}$ / e^- (The following hypothesis are proposed for the induced at Highmatrix and the baremeter $36.2/2$ on 26^{-2} at $g.20_{2P_1}$ / e^- (The following hypothesis are proposed for the induced form $a^- \oplus$ (Highmatrix and a^-) and a^- (Highmatrix and a^-) and (Highmatrix and a^-) an					
The word "Corrected" in the headings to the columns means "Corrected for Index Error."	Highest temperature in Shade _65.7_on24.4 J Base					
EXTRA REMARKS.	Lowest n n n U Linear Line U					
	Highest ", in Sun /25 3 on 22" / Hall the Reinhow					
The mean temperature was 1.3 degrees below, and the rainfall	Bowest " on Grass 26.2 on 3 Strong wind / Dust Hane ("Höhen-) co					
.015 inches more, than corresponding month last year.	Greatest daily rainfall					
average rainfall for the last ton years 2 obb inohes ; this	Wind— very slight, 2 strong.					
month being the inches below the guerage.	No. of days of No. of Observations of A K Clear Sky. O'east, Galas N NE R 24 S SW W NW Calm Ris further to be reased when the observer is Ris further to be reased at the reased when the observer is					
	2. • Choir-Ginton, Alarda, D. 515, Grott, William Column, and a second state of the se					
	1 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 17, 10, 3, 7, 5, 4, 12. "Election."					
Norm It is requested that this Sheet be returned by the 10th of the month following that to which it refers.	signed Whinkewoodinginest					
	Dig.					

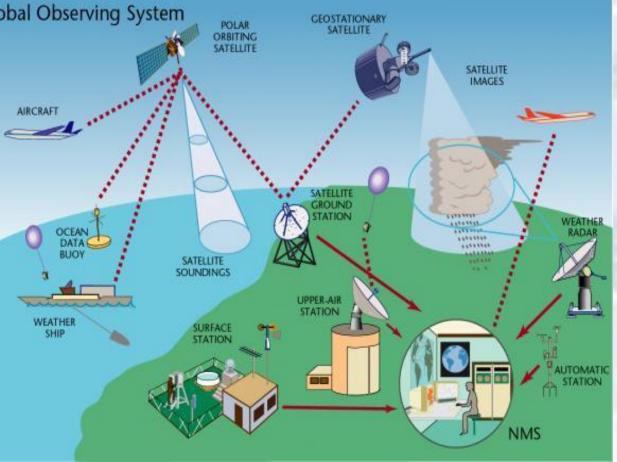






21st Century







Special Thanks to Mary Curley and Liam Newman

References:

Boate G (1652), Irelands's Natural History, London,

McSweeney, Thomas, An essay on the Climate of Ireland, The Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, 1831, Vol. 17 (1831), pp. 179-233

Shields, Lisa. *The Irish Meteorological Service: The First Fifty Years, 1936-1986*. Dublin, Ireland: Met Éireann, 1987.

Mateus, C. (2021) Searching for historical meteorological observations on the Island of Ireland. Weather, **76**(5), 160–165.

Shields L. 1983. *The beginnings of scientific weather observation in Ireland (1684-1708)*. Weather **38**(10): 304–311.

Keane, Tom. *Establishment of the Meteorological Service in Ireland. The Foynes Years, 1936-1945*. Dublin: Met Éireann, 2012.

Rohan, P.K. *The Climate of Ireland*. 2nd ed. Dublin: Stationery Office, 1986.

Ryan C, Murphy C, McGovern R, Curley M, Walsh S; 476 students. *Ireland's pre-1940 daily rainfall records*. Geosci Data