



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2013

http://archive.org/details/superintendentso00uns_01h

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Yellowstone NATIONAL PARK

ROGERS	M
EMMERT	JME
JOFFE	R
NEILSON	LD
SMITH	
WILLIAMS	R
SHOREY	
A.HARRIS	
LANOUE	
SKINNER	CK
SCHWEITZER	R
BAUER	MB
BARROWS	MB LE
LORD	C.C.C.
ROBINSON	R

FILE NO.

MONTHLY REPORT

February 1941

IMPORTANT

This file constitutes a part of the official records of the National Park Service and should not be separated or papers withdrawn without express authority of the official in charge.

All Files should be returned promptly to the File Room.

Officials and employees will be held responsible for failure to observe these rules, which are necessary to protect the integrity of the official records.

ARNO B. CAMMERER,
Director.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
YELLOWSTONE PARK, WYOMING

March 5, 1941

MEMORANDUM for the Director:

Following is the report of activities for Yellowstone National Park for the month of February 1941:

000 - General

010 - The month of February was noted for its unusually moderate weather, and there were very few storms and little precipitation.

The third annual Montana Day in Yellowstone National Park was celebrated on February 16. Beautiful, clear weather prevailed during the entire day and 2300 people in 558 automobiles from all parts of the State of Montana were present. The Gardiner Commercial Club operated a portable ski lift near the northeast entrance for the benefit of skiers and other winter sports enthusiasts, while hot dogs and coffee were served at the Buffalo Ranch to all visitors. All those making the scenic sixty-mile drive from Gardiner to Cooke, Montana, were rewarded by seeing antelope, elk, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, buffalo and other game along the route.

A training school for C.C.C. enrollees, out-of-school youths and employees of the National Park Service was initiated by the Montana State Vocational Education Department, working in conjunction with the C.C.C. District Headquarters at Fort Missoula, Montana, and is part of the national defense program to train men for industry. Classes in auto mechanics, arc and acetylene welding, machine shop practice, automotive maintenance, and blacksmithing are held two nights each week and on Saturday afternoons, with C.C.C. and N.P.S. employees as instructors.

Considerable emphasis was placed on safety practices in all departments throughout the month. Safety shoes have been purchased by the majority of employees in the garage and other departments where their use is advisable. Approved sunglasses for the prevention of snowblindness have also been purchased by many of the rangers and members of the snow removal crews.

Skiing and other winter sports were stimulated by the excellent weather conditions and the Yellowstone Winter Sports Association was organized for the purpose of purchasing a ski lift for the use of Yellowstone Park residents and for the promotion of other winter sports activities.

$$E_{\text{eff}} = E_0 + \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(\frac{d}{L} \right)^2$$

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
54 EAST 57TH STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

[illegible]

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
 DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
 DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
 5712 S. DICKINSON DRIVE
 CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
 U.S.A.
 TEL: (312) 835-5000
 FAX: (312) 835-5000

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been
 appointed to the various positions in the various departments of the
 Government of the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1901.
 The names are given in alphabetical order, and the positions are
 given in the order in which they appear in the list.

020 - General Weather Conditions (Also see attached report)

At Mammoth Hot Springs, February averaged 5.6 degrees above the normal temperature; the highest daily maximum was 49° on the fifth and the lowest temperature in the month was 5° on the fifteenth. In the last 38 Februarys, only six have had a higher mean temperature. A more unusual feature is that this winter December, January and February have had respectively, temperature departures above normal of plus 5.0°, 6.6° and 5.6°, all winter months milder than normal. Precipitation on the same months has been deficient by -.28, -9.49 and -0.03 inch. Snowfall of only 7.5 inches this February is below the normal of 12 inches. The seasonal total is quite deficient at the lower elevations but somewhat better at 8,000 feet and higher, where it is equal to last year's snow accumulation.

The following tabulation shows the snow depths near the close of February for a number of locations in the park over a comparative ten-year period:

	<u>1932</u>	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>
Buffalo Ranch	24	24	3	11	27	20	18	14	17	13
Bechler River	64	79	43	42	87	70	59	82	64	57
Northeast E.	30	41	31	20	36	40	35	38	34	16
Gallatin	27	38	20	25	36	30	32	26	18	19
Lake	32	38	20	20	38	28	40	26	31	31
Mammoth	12.4	12.4	*	6.5	20	8	7	6	8.6	2.1
Old Faithful	46	64	31	24	56	--	--	42	40	27
Snake River	43	70	41	38	76	58	44	62	49	52
Tower Falls	23	24	4	18	30	21	22	14	13	14
West Yellowstone	38	45	23	31	55	50	39	40	32	33.

100 - Administrative

110 - Superintendent's Special Activities

Superintendent Rogers returned to the park from leave on February 19.

150 - Maps, Plans and Surveys:

All field work accomplished was on the Mammoth Service road. Office work continued on plans for the cabin development of the Lake area, which is about completed. Data were compiled for the Master Plan development outlines and drawings made for revision of these general development and utility sheets. A number of sheets for the construction program were completed.



Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep on winter range of Yellowstone Park.
Photo by Long

160 - General Publicity

Several special press releases were sent out during the month, among them a release on the third annual Montana Day celebrated on February 16.

200 - Maintenance, New Construction and Improvement

210 - Maintenance

With continued light snowfall, only two snow plow trips were made to Cooke, Montana. Frost boils along this entire road developed. Both the Cooke and north entrance roads were patrolled and portions sanded. An ice jam developed in the Gallatin, on Bacon Hind Creek near the highway, necessitating its blasting as the bridge was threatened.

230 - Special Improvement Activities

CCC - There were two CCC Companies in Yellowstone National Park during the month of February; Camp NP #1, Mammoth, and Camp NP #7, Glenn Creek. The average company strengths and average number of enrollees turned over to the technical agency were as follows:

	<u>Av. Company Strength</u>	<u>Technical Use</u>
NP #1, Mammoth	191	138
NP #7, Glenn Creek	200	136.

On February 5 ninety-four new enrollees arrived for Camp NP #1 and ninety-five new enrollees for Camp NP #7, bringing these camps to full company strengths. These new men were not turned over to the technical agency until February 12 as they were held in camp for orientation.

The main jobs for the above two camps were as follows:

- Preparation of Materials
- Razing undesirable structures & obliterations
- Minor road
- Sewer system
- Cottage construction
- Contact work.

No side camps were operated during the month. Progress made on all jobs was fair due to weather conditions. No jobs were completed during February.

400 - Interpretation

410 - Lecture and Guide Service

A lecture was given and movies were shown by the Assistant Park Naturalist to 50 members of the Federal Employees Union on February 3. On February 16 he showed movies and talked to 160 CCC boys of Camps 535 and 544.

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

431 - Botany

The 1940 Range Study Report was distributed during the early part of the month by rangers. Copies were sent this year to all of the ranger and naturalist personnel of the park and to a number of other national parks having range problems similar to those of Yellowstone Park.

500 - Use of Park Facilities by the Public

510 - Increase or Decrease in Travel (See attached travel report)

Skiing conditions were fair during the month and the wildlife show was excellent. Mild weather encouraged motorists to visit the northern section of the park to engage in winter sports and observe the herds of elk, bison, deer, antelope and numerous bighorn. Montana Day recorded a new high for winter travel when 558 cars carrying 2300 passengers entered the north gate.

February 1941 Travel by Gates

Entrance	First Entry		Re-entry		TOTALS	
	Cars	Pass.	Cars	Pass.	Vehicles	Pass.
North	32	78	895	3,350	927	3,428
West (Closed)	—	—	—	—	—	—
South (Closed)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northeast	—	—	346	1,280	346	1,280
East (Closed)	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	32	78	1,241	4,630	1,273	4,708

520 - Visitors

R. W. Clark, Vice President, Northern Pacific Railroad, and Mrs. C. E. Denny, wife of the President of Northern Pacific Railroad, in February 3; out same day.

Former Assistant Chief Ranger George W. Miller and family in park February February 26; out February 28.

600 - Protection

610 - Ranger Service

Ranger activities for the month consisted of: regular ski and snowshoe patrols, hunting patrols along the north boundary, supervision of winter sports activities, conducting of examinations for national park service and CCC truck drivers, preparation of a truck driver's manual, building fire inspection at Mammoth, elk distribution studies on the northern winter range, live elk trapping operations, additions to the wildlife index and some highway patrols.

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the cold air. It felt like a giant hand reaching out to greet me. I had heard that the weather in the north was harsh, but I didn't realize how cold it would be. The sun was low in the sky, and the ground was covered in a thick layer of snow. I had to wear a heavy coat and gloves to stay warm. The first few days were a challenge, but I soon got used to the cold. The people here were friendly and helpful, and they showed me the best ways to survive in this environment. I had heard that the north was a dangerous place, but I found it to be a beautiful and peaceful one. The people here were proud of their land and their traditions, and they were happy to share them with me. I had heard that the north was a place of mystery and magic, and I found that to be true. The people here had a deep knowledge of the land and its secrets, and they were willing to teach me. I had heard that the north was a place of hardship and struggle, but I found it to be a place of hope and possibility. The people here were determined to make the best of their situation, and they were willing to work hard to improve their lives. I had heard that the north was a place of isolation and loneliness, but I found it to be a place of community and support. The people here were close-knit and caring, and they were always ready to help each other. I had heard that the north was a place of danger and risk, but I found it to be a place of safety and security. The people here were brave and courageous, and they were willing to face whatever challenges came their way. I had heard that the north was a place of death and destruction, but I found it to be a place of life and growth. The people here were resilient and strong, and they were always ready to start over. I had heard that the north was a place of despair and hopelessness, but I found it to be a place of optimism and faith. The people here were hopeful and optimistic, and they were always ready to see the best in things. I had heard that the north was a place of darkness and gloom, but I found it to be a place of light and hope. The people here were kind and gentle, and they were always ready to share their love and compassion with me. I had heard that the north was a place of pain and suffering, but I found it to be a place of joy and happiness. The people here were happy and content, and they were always ready to share their joy with me. I had heard that the north was a place of fear and terror, but I found it to be a place of love and peace. The people here were loving and peaceful, and they were always ready to share their love and peace with me. I had heard that the north was a place of hate and violence, but I found it to be a place of harmony and unity. The people here were harmonious and united, and they were always ready to work together for the good of their community. I had heard that the north was a place of chaos and disorder, but I found it to be a place of order and structure. The people here were organized and disciplined, and they were always ready to follow the rules. I had heard that the north was a place of confusion and uncertainty, but I found it to be a place of clarity and certainty. The people here were clear and certain, and they were always ready to provide me with the answers I needed. I had heard that the north was a place of ignorance and stupidity, but I found it to be a place of wisdom and intelligence. The people here were wise and intelligent, and they were always ready to share their knowledge with me. I had heard that the north was a place of stupidity and foolishness, but I found it to be a place of wisdom and intelligence. The people here were wise and intelligent, and they were always ready to share their knowledge with me. I had heard that the north was a place of stupidity and foolishness, but I found it to be a place of wisdom and intelligence. The people here were wise and intelligent, and they were always ready to share their knowledge with me.

100 - Use of this facility in the north

100 - Increase in population in the north

During the first few days, I was a bit nervous. I had heard that the north was a dangerous place, and I was worried about what might happen to me. But the people here were so friendly and helpful that I soon felt at home. They showed me the best ways to survive in this environment, and they were always ready to help me. I had heard that the north was a place of hardship and struggle, but I found it to be a place of hope and possibility. The people here were determined to make the best of their situation, and they were willing to work hard to improve their lives. I had heard that the north was a place of isolation and loneliness, but I found it to be a place of community and support. The people here were close-knit and caring, and they were always ready to help each other. I had heard that the north was a place of danger and risk, but I found it to be a place of safety and security. The people here were brave and courageous, and they were willing to face whatever challenges came their way. I had heard that the north was a place of death and destruction, but I found it to be a place of life and growth. The people here were resilient and strong, and they were always ready to start over. I had heard that the north was a place of despair and hopelessness, but I found it to be a place of optimism and faith. The people here were hopeful and optimistic, and they were always ready to see the best in things. I had heard that the north was a place of darkness and gloom, but I found it to be a place of light and hope. The people here were kind and gentle, and they were always ready to share their love and compassion with me. I had heard that the north was a place of pain and suffering, but I found it to be a place of joy and happiness. The people here were happy and content, and they were always ready to share their joy with me. I had heard that the north was a place of fear and terror, but I found it to be a place of love and peace. The people here were loving and peaceful, and they were always ready to share their love and peace with me. I had heard that the north was a place of hate and violence, but I found it to be a place of harmony and unity. The people here were harmonious and united, and they were always ready to work together for the good of their community. I had heard that the north was a place of chaos and disorder, but I found it to be a place of order and structure. The people here were organized and disciplined, and they were always ready to follow the rules. I had heard that the north was a place of confusion and uncertainty, but I found it to be a place of clarity and certainty. The people here were clear and certain, and they were always ready to provide me with the answers I needed. I had heard that the north was a place of ignorance and stupidity, but I found it to be a place of wisdom and intelligence. The people here were wise and intelligent, and they were always ready to share their knowledge with me. I had heard that the north was a place of stupidity and foolishness, but I found it to be a place of wisdom and intelligence. The people here were wise and intelligent, and they were always ready to share their knowledge with me.

January 1st

Travel by plane

Time	Location	Remarks
08:00	North	Departed for the north
09:00	North	Arrived at the north
10:00	North	Visited the north
11:00	North	Visited the north
12:00	North	Visited the north
13:00	North	Visited the north
14:00	North	Visited the north
15:00	North	Visited the north
16:00	North	Visited the north
17:00	North	Visited the north
18:00	North	Visited the north
19:00	North	Visited the north
20:00	North	Visited the north
21:00	North	Visited the north
22:00	North	Visited the north
23:00	North	Visited the north
24:00	North	Visited the north

100 - 100

100 - 100

100 - 100

100 - 100

100 - 100

100 - 100

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

TRAVEL REPORT

Yellowstone

National Park for the month of February 1941

	This Month	This Travel Year To Date	This Month Last Year	Last Travel Year To Date	Increase for Travel Year	
					Number	Percent
<u>PRIVATE TRANSPORTATION:</u>						
cars first entry,	32	2825	233	3814	-989	-23.3
cars reentry,	1241	3451	339	3842	-391	-01.
motorcycles,						
Total motor vehicles,	1273	6276	572	7656	-1380	-18.
persons entering via motor vehicles,	4708	18642	1643	21730	-3088	-14.2
persons entering via other private transportation,						
Total persons entering via private transportation,	4708	18642	1643	21730	-1380	-06.3
<u>OTHER TRANSPORTATION:</u>						
persons entering via stages, . .						
persons entering via trains, . .						
persons entering otherwise, . .						
Total other transportation, . .						
RAND TOTAL ALL VISITORS. . . .	4708	18642	1643	21730	-1380	-06.3

	This Year	Last Year	Increase	
			Number	Percent
automobiles in public camps during month.				
campers in public camps during month,				

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

TRAVEL REPORT

Report for the month of _____

Date	Time	This Year	Last Year	Difference
		Year	Year	Percent

PRIVATE TRANSPORTATION:

Persons entering via private transportation	100	100	100	0
Persons entering via motor vehicles	100	100	100	0
Persons entering via other means	100	100	100	0
Total persons entering via private transportation	100	100	100	0

OTHER TRANSPORTATION:

Persons entering via other means	100	100	100	0
Persons entering via other means	100	100	100	0
Persons entering via other means	100	100	100	0
Total persons entering via other means	100	100	100	0

This Year	Last Year	Percent
100	100	100

Persons in public camps during month

One arrest was made and six automobile accidents were investigated. A fire experience record of all permanent protection department personnel was compiled and a new organization chart prepared.

620 - Police Protection

Frank Roberts, Jr., age 37, of Gardiner, Montana, was apprehended on February 11 while operating a trap line on the west side of the Yellowstone River about 3-1/2 miles below the town of Gardiner. In the U. S. Commissioner's Court, he entered a plea of guilty to a charge of attempting to capture wild animals. He was ordered to pay a fine of fifty dollars and his gun and ten traps were confiscated.

630 - Wildlife Protection and Fish Cultural Activities

Bears: One bear was reported seen near the Canyon Hotel on several occasions during the last week of February. A new bear incident chart was prepared for the purpose of keeping statistical records in the office during the next five-year period.

Beaver: Parasitic beetles were collected from a female beaver which was accidentally run over by a motorist, and sent to Dr. Haddleigh Marsh at Montana State College for identification and laboratory study at the college. The parasites were identified by Mr. D. J. Plotsch of the Entomology Department as Platypsyllus castoris. The beaver was weighed and measured and the skull prepared for a laboratory specimen. The complete reproductive tract and organs were shipped in fixative to Dr. H. W. Hossman, Anatomy Department, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, to fill a request.

Bighorn: A number of observations and studies of the bighorn in the Tower Falls and Mammoth districts was made by Park Ranger Gamill and by district rangers and assistants. While notes from these observations have not been compiled, the animals seen were reported, with few exceptions, to be in apparent good condition.

Buffalo: Abattoir operations at the Buffalo Ranch were completed on February 7 and the final shipment of carcasses was made to Indian agencies on February 17.

On the seventh and eighth, 54 young buffalo were tested for Brucellosis through the assistance of Dr. Howard Welch of the Montana State Veterinary Research Laboratory. Thirty-six buffalo which reacted negatively were held in the corrals to fill approved live buffalo shipments.

Due to crusted snow in the Lamar Valley which prevented the range buffalo from securing a sufficient amount of natural forage, feeding of the animals from hay stacked at the ranch was begun on February 27. an

The report was made and the following is a summary of the information received from the various sources of information.

2.0 - General Information

From reports, it is known that the following information was received from the various sources of information.

3.0 - Medical Examination and Laboratory Examination

Barry: One person was reported to have been seen in the area of the river in the vicinity of the river.

Barry: The person was reported to have been seen in the area of the river in the vicinity of the river.

Barry: The person was reported to have been seen in the area of the river in the vicinity of the river.

Barry: The person was reported to have been seen in the area of the river in the vicinity of the river.

Barry: The person was reported to have been seen in the area of the river in the vicinity of the river.

Barry: The person was reported to have been seen in the area of the river in the vicinity of the river.



Visitors viewing elk at Buffalo Ranch on Montana Day, February 16, 1941
Photo by Emmert



average of 270 animals, in addition to the 36 kept in corral, was being fed daily at the close of the month.

Small groups of buffalo were scattered from the Lamar Canyon to Cottonwood Creek with a few in the Slough Creek area.

At the close of the month, four requests for live buffalo, totaling 26 animals, were pending and it is expected that these shipments will be completed by the end of March.

Elk: Elk remained widely scattered in small groups throughout the northern winter range and during February tended to work up from the lower valleys to higher country due to the light snow and mild weather conditions. With prospects for obtaining a satisfactory general elk count this spring appearing very unfavorable, an experiment in determining distribution and number of the animals was tried by three closely coordinated observers who covered the entire winter range area. These observations, which were made for the most part on horseback, were begun on February 3 and were continuous until completion of the survey on February 17. This survey accounted for slightly more than 9,600 elk actually seen.

As in past months, very little migration of elk from the park occurred to open hunting areas in Park County, Montana. The hunting season in this area will close March 1.

Elk trapping operations which were begun in December were continued and on February 20 fourteen animals were captured at the Blacktail trap. Three of these later broke through the corral and escaped. The remaining eleven were loaded and trucked on February 24 to a location near Butte, Montana, where they were to be released for restocking the range in that area. This was the first live shipment made this winter.

680 - Accidents

Six automobile accidents were investigated during the month. Government owned cars were involved in four accidents as follows:

- February 5, 1941 - John Juhaz, CCC enrollee, driving Dodge Truck, 1-1/2 ton dump body;
- February 9, 1941 - Joe Soos, CCC enrollee leader, driving Chevrolet truck, Service No. 88,278;
- February 16, 1941 - Lee L. Coleman, District Ranger, driving Ford Patrol car, Service No. 108;
- February 22, 1941 - Jerry B. Reed, CCC enrollee, driving Chevrolet 1-1/2 ton stake body truck, Service No. 88,278.

Complete reports of investigations covering these accidents have been transmitted to the Director.

900 - Miscellaneous

Rex Rundall, employee of the Yellowstone Park Company and friend of many of the National Park Service employees in Yellowstone National Park, died of a heart attack at Salt Lake City, Utah, on February 4, 1941.

The Local Civil Service Board conducted an examination for Engineering Aide on February 8, with one contestant present.

Nature Notes for January-February were published the first part of February and mailed out during the first week in February. Preparation of the next issue for this year has been started and the editorial work practically completed.

Mr. George Marler, who is a ranger naturalist in Yellowstone National Park during the summer, is lecturing in Idaho on the Trumpeter Swan. He is sponsored by the Emergency Conservation Committee of the National Audubon Society.

The Yellowstone Library and Museum Association committee has announced the awarding of a fellowship in history to Sydney R. Barsky of the University of Wyoming at Laramie, the stipend being \$250.00. The subject chosen for investigation is the "Aboriginal Use of Yellowstone Park Lands". This is the first fellowship granted by the Association and if it proves successful, the policy will be carried on year after year, probably with a larger stipend set aside for this use.

The regular monthly meeting of the Federal Employees Union was held on February 3, 1941.

On Sunday, February 9, a party of Livingston sportsmen and two U. S. Forest Service officers was conducted on an observation and inspection trip over the northern winter range, particularly for observations of elk and range conditions. Members of this party appeared to be keenly interested in the Yellowstone elk problem and method of elk reduction.

Edmund B. Rogers,
Superintendent.

Xc

[illegible]

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the author to the reader, explaining the purpose of the study and the methods used. The letter is dated 1968 and is addressed to the reader.

1. The first of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing population of people who are not citizens of the United States. This is a result of the large number of people who have immigrated to the United States in recent years, and the fact that many of these people are not naturalized citizens. This is a problem for the United States because it means that there are a large number of people who are not subject to the laws of the United States, and who are not eligible for the rights and responsibilities of citizenship. This is a problem for the United States because it means that there are a large number of people who are not subject to the laws of the United States, and who are not eligible for the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

is mentioned in the program. The program is a

The Yellowstone Library and Museum is a non-profit organization that is dedicated to the preservation and interpretation of the natural and cultural history of the Yellowstone region. The library is a valuable resource for researchers, students, and the general public, providing access to a wide range of books, periodicals, and other materials. The museum is also a popular destination for visitors, offering exhibits, tours, and educational programs. The library and museum are located in the heart of the Yellowstone National Park, providing a unique and inspiring environment for learning and discovery.

1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the United States are the people who are interested in the history of the United States.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY

YELLOWSTONE PARK, WYO. MONTH FEBRUARY, 1941

TEMPERATURE, °F.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY			PRECIPITATION		WIND			WEATHER		date
Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Normal mean	11:30am			Total (inches)	Snowfall (inches), p. m. to p. m. (unmelted)	Prevailing direc- tion	Highest velocity	Direction	Percentage of pos- sible sunshine	Character of day (°)	River stage (feet)
				A. M.	Local noon	P. M.								
47	13	30	19	71	40	18	0	0	S	12	SW	90	clear	1
39	17	28	19	45	67	56	0	0	S	17	S	84	clear	2
41	15	28	19	81	59	52	0	0	S	16	S	73	pt. cldy	3
44	15	30	19	76	50	53	0	0	S	12	S	89	clear	4
49	15	32	19	58	46	46	0	0	S	11	S	100	clear	5
40	12	26	19	72	49	60	0	0	W	8	N	100	clear	6
42	9	26	19	81	40	44	0	0	W	9	S	100	clear	7
36	10	23	20	72	37	75	0	0	S	18	SW	76	clear	8
34	20	27	20	80	67	89	T	T	SW	21	SW	33	cloudy	9
34	22	23	20	82	70	75	.06	0.4	S	17	SW	4	cloudy	10
40	31	36	20	90	77	92	.05	0.5	S	15	SW	0	cloudy	11
32	12	22	20	91	93	71	.13	1.6	N	25	NW	13	cloudy	12
31	5	18	20	82	66	65	0	0	S	18	SW	65	pt. cldy	13
37	13	28	21	73	67	55	0	0	SW	15	SW	80	pt. cldy	14
37	5	21	21	83	69	46	0	0	S	16	SW	81	pt. cldy	15
36	13	24	21	84	62	58	0	0	SW	15	SW	100	pt. cldy	16
38	12	25	21	84	57	52	0	0	S	12	S	100	clear	17
38	6	22	21	82	58	50	0	0	W	9	N	100	clear	18
29	12	20	22	88	84	96	T	T	N	9	NE	26	cloudy	19
37	15	26	22	94	79	60	T	T	SW	13	SW	30	pt. cldy	20
45	18	32	22	88	68	44	0	0	SW	13	S	94	pt. cldy	21
41	23	34	22	75	72	72	.01	0.1	S	21	SW	41	cloudy	22
32	14	23	22	82	91	89	.01	T	N	9	N	34	cloudy	23
34	12	23	22	89	86	96	.30	1.4	E	19	NE	2	cloudy	24
30	12	21	22	80	65	60	.03	3.5	W	18	N	35	cloudy	25
31	9	20	22	84	56	61	T	T	SW	18	SW	100	pt. cldy	26
39	13	26	22	71	48	65	0	0	S	19	S	72	pt. cldy	27
45	31	38	23	65	52	62	T	0	SW	21	SW	41	cloudy	28
37.8	14.8	26.3	20.7	79	63	63	0.58	7.5	S	25	NW	63		
30.5	10.9	20.7	20.7	78	65	67	0.01	12.0	S			52		

5:30 a. m. and p. m., 105th meridian time.

T indicates a trace of precipitation.

° Sunrise to sunset.

° Total.

° Monthly.

SUMMARY

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE

mean 30.17

30.61, date 3

29.34, date 11

TEMPERATURE

49, date 5

5, date 15

as this month since 1904; highest 55, lowest -40

daily departure +5.6°

daily departure since January 1, 1941, +6.2°

gree days 1083

PRECIPITATION

amount in 24 hours 0.30, date 24

re from normal this month -0.03

lated departure since Jan. 1, 1941, -0.52

, greatest 24-hour amount 4.5, date 24

on ground on 15th 2.7, and at end of month 2.1

WIND

Prevailing direction S, average hourly velocity 6.7

Highest wind velocity this month since 1904 41 miles from NW, on 12, in 1923

WEATHER

Number of days clear 9, partly cloudy 9, cloudy 10, with measurable precipitation (0.01 inch, or more) 7

MISCELLANEOUS PHENOMENA—DATES OF

Hail

Halos, solar 13; halos, lunar -

Fog, light 19; fog, dense -

Frost, light -; heavy -; killing frost -

Sleet -

Thunderstorms -

Duststorms -

*Frosts not recorded in autumn after first "killing", except in Florida and along the immediate coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

MEAN TEMPERATURE AND TOTAL PRECIPITATION THIS MONTH IN—											
83	95	07	26.8	19	19.2	31	25.2	0.25			
84	96	08	23.2	20	21.4	32	21.2	0.70			
85	97	09	21.0	2	24.4	33	10.2	0.76			
86	98	10	15.2	22	12.9	34	28.8	0.24			
87	99	11	14.6	23	16.4	35	24.2	0.48			
88	00	12	22.4	24	26.2	36	10.9	1.60			
89	01	13	10.3	25	27.6	37	17.8	1.30			
90	02	14	20.1	26	27.1	38	24.0	0.96			
91	03	15	26.4	27	22.9	39	12.6	0.94			
92	04	16	24.4	28	19.8	40	24.6	1.51			
93	05	17	19.5	29	13.7	41	26.3	0.58			
94	06	18	18.2	30	27.6	0.69	42				



