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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

REPORT FOR MAY, 1897.

VIRGINIA SECTION

OF THE

CLIMATE AND CROP SERVICE

OF THE

WEATHER BUREAU,

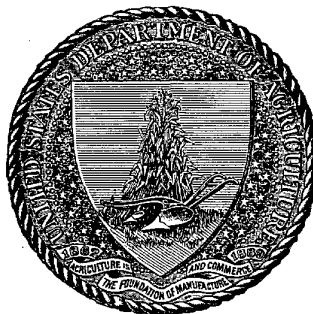
IN COOPERATION WITH THE

VIRGINIA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
WILLIS L. MOORE,
CHIEF OF BUREAU.

BY

EDWARD A. EVANS
SECTION DIRECTOR,
RICHMOND, VA.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
CLIMATE AND CROP SERVICE
 OF THE
WEATHER BUREAU.

Central Office,
 WASHINGTON, D. C. }

WILLIS L. MOORE,
 Chief.

VIRGINIA SECTION,
 E. A. EVANS, Section Director,
 RICHMOND, VA.

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No. 5.

EARTHQUAKES.

Seismic disturbances are, probably, as old as the earth itself, and, though our knowledge of the cause is by no means exact, they have offered a most inviting field for scientific investigation. We have authentic information of their occurrence in ancient times from the writings of Aristotle, Pliny and other philosophers of that period, but, beyond establishing the fact that they did occur, they have no special value, nor did they give any rational explanation of their causes. Indeed, the research of the present day gives us no exact, indisputable information on this point, some scientists inclining to one belief and some to another.

In general, the earthquake is ascribed to a wave-motion, or commotion, of the molten interior of the earth which is transmitted to the crust. Of the agencies which operate to produce this authorities advance: some the rapid generation or condensation of steam in the bowels of the earth; others the sudden rending of immense masses of rock due to great changes in temperature; still others the generation and explosion of vast quantities of gases, and the falling in of portions of the interior crust of the earth.

Most, if not all, of the seismologists of present day, believe that the earth tremor is a "vibratory motion propagated through the solid materials of the earth in the same manner that sound is propagated in the atmosphere." Mr. Mallet, an English physicist of some note, who has made a study of earthquakes and their causes, suggests that "some of them, especially those marked by long continued tremors, are due to the movement and crushing of rock masses by tangential pressure produced by secular cooling of the earth." Whether the phenomenon should be ascribed, to any one, or a combination of all, of these agencies, it must possess an interest for all people as something affecting their comfort, their possessions, and possibly their lives.

The month of May witnessed two dates on which earthquakes were more or less general in this State, and several on which the shocks were of a local nature.

Those of the 3d and 4th were apparently confined to the mountainous portions of southwest Virginia while that of the 31st was felt in all portions of the State, but most severely

in the Valley and Appalachian counties. In the city of Richmond the first shock was felt at 1.59 pm., the vibration being from east to west and lasting three seconds. The second and heaviest shock occurred at 1.59.12. The movement was decided, rocking buildings, rattling and throwing down loose articles, and causing considerable consternation among the inhabitants. The vibration was also from east to west and lasted 9 seconds. It was accompanied by a rumbling, grinding noise.

Appended are the special reports rendered by voluntary observers of the Virginia section who noted these earthquakes.

Wytheville, May 3, 1897. Severe earthquake at 12.15 pm. lasting about a minute. Shook tins, glass and china. Perceptible vibration of stores and large articles. Second shock at 4.9.30 pm. Lasted 26 seconds almost as severe as first. Third shock at 6.01 pm. Not so severe nor so long. Seemed to be from S. or SE. Going N. or NW. Accompanied by a perceptible roar. Mountains covered with snow which fell last night.

May 4, 1897. Fourth earthquake shock between 11 and 12 last night. Not so severe as shocks during yesterday.

May 31st, Tremendous earthquake at 1.58 pm. lasting one minute and fifty seconds. Accompanied by deafening roar. Furniture and dishes rocked and rattled, clocks stopped, houses trembled, loose panes of glass shaken from windows, chimneys cracked and bricks thrown into streets and yards. Felt distinctly by parties out of houses in yards and gardens. People rushed frightened into streets and yards. No fatalities or serious damage to property reported as yet. Oldest inhabitants never experienced a shock approaching this in duration and severity. Seemed to be moving from south to north. P. B. Green.

Dale Enterprise, May 31, 1897. An earthquake shock was quite sensibly felt here at about 2 pm. to-day and proved a source of slight alarm into some of our people. Walls trembled; windows and dishes rattled; furniture swayed to and fro in a manner as to be observed by most of the residents within 4 to 6 miles of this station. To some the sensation was that of a "sinking" rather than that of an "oscillating" nature. Slight earthquake trembling was felt by a few of our people at this point a week or 10 days ago, but little notice was taken of it at the time. L. J. Heatwole.

Stephens City, May 31, 1897. The earthquake shock was felt here at 2 o'clock by several persons. One minister noticed it very perceptibly and knowing what it was, consulted his clock and found it exactly 2 o'clock. W. B. Steele.

Buckingham, May, 31 1897. Earthquake shock felt here at 10 minutes past 2 pm. Shock lasting 1 minute. Came from NE; going SW direction. Dr. W. E. Pratt.

Hampton, Earthquake on this date about 2 pm. Persons in the upper rooms of three different buildings on our school grounds observed a trembling and swaying of the building. C. L. Goodrich.

Barboursville, May 31, 1897. Severe earthquake felt here from 1.59 to 2 pm. It lasted fully a minute; three distinct shocks; worst ever felt. Dr. T. H. Ellis.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

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The mean monthly air pressure as deduced from the U. S. Weather Bureau Stations at Lynchburg, Norfolk and Washington D. C., was 30.01 inches; highest 30.41 inches, at Washington, D. C., on the 8th; lowest 29.53 inches, at Lynchburg, Va., on the 1st; range 0.88 of an inch.

TEMPERATURE. (DEG. F)

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TIDEWATER VIRGINIA.—Highest monthly mean, 67.1, at Doswell; lowest monthly mean, 60.5, at Sunbeam; maximum temperature, 88, at Petersburg, on the 7th; minimum temperature, 37, at Spottsville on the 4th; greatest daily range 41, at Doswell and Spottsville.

MIDDLE VIRGINIA.—Highest monthly mean, 65.0, at Bon Air; lowest monthly mean, 59.9, at Quantico; maximum temperature, 91, at Guinea, on the 17th; minimum temperature, 30, at Guinea, on the 27th; greatest daily range, 50, at Guinea.

THE GREAT VALLEY. — Highest monthly mean, 63.8, at Goshen; lowest monthly mean, 55.4, at Monterey; maximum temperature, 88, at Clifton Forge and Dale Enterprise, on the 20th, and 19-20th, respectively; minimum temperature, 18, at Hot Springs, on the 3d; greatest daily range, 48, at Dale Enterprise.

FOR THE STATE.—Average of the monthly mean temperatures, 61.3; average of the maximum temperatures, 85; average of the minimum temperatures, 37; average of the greatest daily range, 37.

The month of May was noteworthy for its great number of cool days. Both in averages and extremes there was a marked departure from the conditions usually prevalent. The average temperature, 61.3 degrees, was 4.2 degrees below the normal. In maximum and minimum temperatures all previous records back to 1891 were broken. The warmest weather generally occurred in the second decade, and the coldest from 1st to 5th. Frosts were quite frequent and damaging to fruit, berries, vines and tender vegetation, and ice formed at various places early in the month. Very little good growing weather occurred and this, combined with adverse conditions during April, still further retarded crops. Much of the corn had to be replanted, and cotton, peanuts, clover and grasses made but slight progress. Winter wheat and oats however, came through the month well, and an unusually fine crop of the former seems assured. The month was also notable for seismic disturbances, which occurred on the 4th and 31st. The first of these occurred, so far as known, only in the Valley of Virginia. The second was quite general over the State and of sufficient violence to cause considerable alarm.

PRECIPITATION.

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TIDEWATER VIRGINIA.—Greatest monthly precipitation, 5.36 inches, at Norfolk; least monthly, 3.01 inches, at Ashland; greatest amount in any twenty-four consecutive hours, 1.39 inches, at Hampton, on the 13-14th.

MIDDLE VIRGINIA.—Greatest monthly precipitation, 6.71 inches, at Alexandria; least monthly, 2.46 inches, at Bon Air; greatest amount in any twenty-four consecutive hours, 3.22 inches, at Alexandria, on the 12-13th.

THE GREAT VALLEY.—Greatest monthly precipitation, 7.04 inches, at Monterey; least monthly, 2.78 inches, at Graham's Forge; greatest amount in any twenty-four consecutive hours, 3.53 inches, at Staunton on the 1st.

FOR THE STATE.—Average total precipitation, 4.15 inches.

The average total precipitation for the State, 4.15 inches, was 0.29 of an inch below the normal for the month.

By sections Tidewater Virginia was 0.04 of an inch below the normal; middle Virginia, was 0.05 of an inch in excess and the Great Valley was 0.13 of an inch deficient. This nearly normal condition of precipitation in all portions of the State was very beneficial to crops and did much to avert serious injury from the unseasonable temperatures which obtained.

The average number of days on which 0.01 of an inch or more of rain or snow fell, was 10 in Tidewater Virginia; 8 in Middle Virginia, and 10 in the Great Valley. Average for the State, 9.

WIND.—The prevailing direction of the wind in the different sections was as follows: Tidewater Virginia SW.; Middle Virginia, SW.; the Great Valley, W. Prevailing direction for the State, SW.

WEATHER.—Tidewater Virginia, average number of clear days 13; partly cloudy, 8; cloudy, 10. Middle Virginia, average number of clear days, 17; partly cloudy, 9; cloudy, 5. The Great Valley, average number of clear days, 12; partly cloudy, 11; cloudy, 8. For the State, average number of clear days, 15; partly cloudy, 9; cloudy, 7.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

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A new voluntary observation station will be established at Dwale, Dickenson county, beginning with July 1st on which date observations will be commenced. Mr. F. M. Beverly, in whose charge the instruments are, has long been a valued crop correspondent of this service, and we are glad to have his services in his new capacity.

With the current number of the monthly report we enclose to each voluntary observer a copy of the new "Instructions to Voluntary Observers" prepared under the direction of Prof. Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau. It is fully illustrated, treats all pertinent subjects concisely and pointedly and will doubtless be a great aid to observers, especially those who have recently taken up the work. Its careful perusal is commended.

Upon its receipt each observer is desired to return to this office the old instructions in his possession or if they are lost or mislaid to advise us to that effect.

Climatological Data for May 1897.

Table with columns: Stations, Counties, Elevation, Length of record, TEMPERATURE, IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT. (Mean, Departure from normal, Highest, Date, Lowest, Date, Greatest daily range, Total), PRECIPITATION, IN INCHES. (Departure from normal, Greatest in 24 hours, Total snowfall, Number of rainy days, Number clear days, Number partly cloudy days, Number cloudy days), Prevailing direction of wind, and Observers.

* Estimated. † Incomplete. tr. trace, or less than 0.01 of an inch. (r) Means from 7 am, 2 and 9 + 9 pm, observations. Note— Estimated and incomplete data not considered in means.

MISCELLANEOUS PHENOMENA.

Sleet: Wytheville, 2, 3.
Hail: Ashland, 21; Hampton, 24; Alexandria, 21; Barboursville, 21, 24; Bon Air, 21; Buckingham, 5; Callville, 11; Fredericksburg, 5, 21; Warrenton, 21; Blacksburg, 17; Bristol, 21; Clifton Forge, Marion, Wytheville, 17; Staunton, 1; Stephen's City, 24; Sword's Creek, 23.
Frosts, Light: Ashland, 4; Spottsville, 4, 9; Sunbeam, 4; Barboursville, 4; Fredericksburg, 4; Burke's Garden, 6, 15,

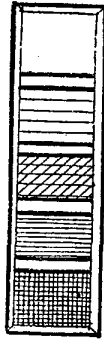
16, 17, 18; Clifton Forge, 4; Graham's Forge, 15, 18, 22, 27, 28; Hot Springs, 15, 24; Staunton, 26; Sword's Creek, 16; Wytheville, 15, 16, 18, 27.
Frosts, Killing: Burke's Garden, 26, 29; Graham's Forge, Wytheville, 26; Staunton, 4; Sword's Creek, 17, 18.
Earthquakes: Ashland, Hampton, Barboursville, Bedford City, Fredericksburg, Gordonsville, Stanardsville, Warrenton, Big Stone Gap, Burke's Garden, Clifton Forge, Dale Enterprise, Saltville, Staunton, Sword's Creek, 31; Buckingham, 3, 31; Blacksburg, Graham's Forge, Lexington, 3; Marion, 4; Wytheville, 3, 4, 6, 21, 31.

Daily Maximum and Minimum temperatures for May, 1897.

Table with columns for Stations, months (1-31), and Monthly Mean. Rows are grouped by region: TIDEWATER VA., MIDDLE VA., and GREAT VALLEY. Each station entry includes daily maximum and minimum temperature values.

TOTAL PRECIPITATION FOR MAY, 1897.

Scale of Shades.



- Less than 2 in.
- 2 to 3 in
- 3 " 4 "
- 4 " 5 "
- Over 5 "

