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The intensely hot weather of this month has given rise to many newspaper paragraphs, a few of which are here inserted; not without fears, however, that their introduction will render this review too voluminous; but as the compiler is aware they are sometimes preserved for future reference, he considers the statistics are rendered much more complete by their addition. 17-1

The editor of the Inquirer, in introducing the Monthly Review of P. S., states:

"It will be seen that according to an authentic record, the mean temperature of the month of June was greater twice within the last sixty-four years, yet it is believed that at no time within that period and during that month, has there been such a continued succession of very warm days. On the 22d, the thermometer rose to 97 degrees at 2 P. M. On the two preceding days, the 20th and 21st, it rose to 96 degrees at the same hour; and on the 30th it also rose to 96 degrees. The hottest period, therefore, was upon the 22d of June. Our correspondent states that the whole summer, generally speaking, rarely furnishes more than ten days in which the mercury rises to 90 degrees, and yet the first summer month this year has furnished that amount of heat."

30th.—To show that the recent warm weather has not been as "unprecedented" as some persons imagine, (hot though it may have been) the following is introduced, gleaned from a recently published statement of the years, during which, since 1824, the thermometer rose to 100 degrees, or higher, viz:

In 1825, 100; in 1828, 100½; in 1845, 101; and in 1849, 100½, either of which, it is believed, exceeds any thing for the present month—still enough has been experienced to warrant the designation given it by one of our city editors—"The HOT June."

The mean temperature of the month this year, has exceeded that of last by about 3 degrees. This "intense heat" has not been confined to our neighborhood. It is stated, that in Charleston, S. C., the heat taken for days together has exceeded any thing there experienced since 1752, except in 1824! The Bostonians also chronicle "extreme heat," and give interesting tabular statements.

Rain, for the month pr Penn's Hospital, 1.10 inches
Mean temperature, do do 73.77°
Highest do do do 94°
Lowest do do do 52°

SEVENTH MONTH, (JULY.)

1st.—A very severe storm threatened in this city about 5 P. M., passing off, however, with a tremendous blow, accompanied by a few drops of rain. Other places did not escape so well. In Norristown it was terrific—several thousand window lights broken—in some buildings as high as two hundred. It is said some of the hail stones measured seven and three-quarter inches in circumference! In that neighborhood it extended about five miles in width, destroying the entire harvests of some farmers.

At Barnegat, N. J., it was also very severe. The thunder, lightning, and crashing of window glass, (said not less than two thousand in that village and vicinity,) constituting an awful scene.

At and near New York, it was still more terrific, destroying a portion of the addition being built to the Crystal Palace, inundating the floors, &c. &c. Quite a number of other buildings, in the process of erection, both brick and frame, were almost totally demolished. Three or more lives were known to be lost, and several persons seriously injured.—Taken altogether, it was an extensive and unusually destructive storm, and one long to be remembered.

4th.—As there is strong feeling prevalent in the community to treasure up every incident having any connexion with the day of which this is one of the anniversaries, it may not be amiss to dot down the following: "The range of the mercury on the 4th of this month, 1776, was 68 deg. Fahrenheit, being 8 deg. below summer heat, according to the diary kept by Thomas Jefferson, during the time he was in Congress."

7th.—Great fire in Oswego, N. Y., extending over about forty-five acres of ground, consuming nearly two hundred houses and a large quantity of grain. Loss estimated at \$1,500,000! A severe drought has been prevailing at Louisville; no rain having fallen since 5 p. m. 13th last until the 3rd instant.

10th.—Another terrible storm in New York. A building at Tarrytown blown down, burying about 50 persons beneath the ruins, a number of whom were killed.

16th.—Terrible collision on the North River. Steamboat Empire with a sloop. 7 lives lost; 20 wounded; missing, 7. Total, 34.

24th.—John Price Wetherill deceased at three A. M., of dysentery. Though marked by some eccentricities of character, he was a man possessed of a strong mind, and an untiring devotion, not only to his business, (in which he was eminently successful,) but to almost every enterprise that was at all calculated to enhance the interests of our city. His philanthropic efforts in behalf our charitable and scientific institutions will long be cherished as grateful tributes to his memory. 17-2

19th.—The awful earthquake at Cumana (Spanish Main)—4000 lives lost!!

31st.—Deaths in this city for five weeks up to the 30th instant, inclusive, 1129
Do in New York, do do do 2551
Do in London for one week ending same date, 971

Births in London, do do do 1560
The Yellow Fever is on the increase at New Orleans, 1409 deaths from it being reported this month.

Rain this month per Pennsylvania Hospital 6.29 inches, while another account published, states "8.63 inches of rain fell during this month." On the 26th and 27th of the month 4.20 inches fell. A larger quantity than has fallen at any other time since July 17th, 1850, when 5.20 inches fell. So much rain has not fallen since July, 1844, when 8.87 inches fell."

Highest Temperature during the month at Penna. Hospital, 91 degrees.
Lowest Temperature during the month at Penna. Hospital, 62 "
Mean Temperature for the month at Penna. Hospital, 75.50 "

It is singular these accounts should vary so much; upon referring to Peirec, it will be found he gives the quantity for the last date quoted (1844) as 5½ inches; while his record for same month, 1842, registered 12 inches, closing with the remark "which is the largest quantity, in any one month, we have on record."

BOOKS.

There were 691 books published in the United States during the six months ending 30th ultimo, of which 169 were reprints of English books and 17 original translations from the German and French. J. M. E.

THE WEATHER FOR 1853.—No. 4.

Facts, Figures, and Memoranda.

NINTH MONTH, (Sept)

7th.—Thunderstorm in Philadelphia—9th, very heavy storm raged from the 5th inst. on a portion of the Atlantic coast. The Gulf Stream was strewn with wrecks, and much property and many lives lost.

14th.—Heavy Rain, with tremendous blow through evening and night, causing several shipwrecks, injuring fruit trees, tearing corn up by the roots, &c. &c.

17th. A correspondent of one of our daily papers, alluding to what he conceives an erroneous opinion now prevalent, as to unusual warm weather, furnishes the following memoranda:

1851, Friday, September 12th. Since last Saturday the weather has been oppressively hot, my thermometer ranging about 85 on an average of the six days, including Saturday. The papers state it to have been 96 in town yesterday. The mornings have been foggy, with a burning sun afterwards. The little air we have had seems to have come in hot puffs. The nights have been very oppressive. Saturday, 13th, up to 12 at noon to-day, when I make this note, the heat continued without abatement. My thermometer was at 86 in the shade. Last night it was as hot as the three preceding. Sunday evening, the 11th, the heat has given way under rain and wind, that came on last evening about 9 o'clock.

28th.—Very beautiful Aurora visible this evening, lasting for more than one hour.

On the 28th inst., the British ship Annie Jane, wrecked on the coast of Scotland. Three hundred and forty-eight lives lost! There were 450 on board, only 102 of whom were saved, of which number there was one child and twelve women.

It has also been stated that on the 20th of Seventh month, the British ship Lady Evelyn, was wrecked in the China Sea, fourteen miles from Loo Choo, and that of 290 on board, only 26 were saved.

On the 29th, ice formed in the night at the White Mountain Station House, half-an-inch thick, and all the mountains in that vicinity are covered with snow.

30th.—An acquaintance residing in Richmond, Va., writes to me as follows:

"On Monday evening, Sept. 26th, my attention was called to a very large and splendid meteor, in the north west. It descended in a vertical direction with great velocity, within ten or twelve degrees of the horizon. But what was most remarkable, after the explosion and disappearance of the meteor, (which was large, and more brilliant than any I ever before saw,) a beautiful and very luminous streak continued suspended above the horizon, at the height of about twenty-five degrees. This retained its brilliancy for at least seven minutes, when it gradually began to dim, and in fifteen minutes had entirely disappeared."

30th.—Heavy frost this morning. Numerous vessels which have arrived at different Atlantic ports in a dismantled condition, attest the terrible severity of the gale of the 9th inst.; and it is believed others have gone to the bottom leaving no one to tell the tale.

Rain this month per Penna. Hospital, 4.46 inches.
Mean Temperature of Extremes, do. 68.53 deg.
Highest do. through the mo., do. 91.00 "
Lowest do. do. do do. do. 41.00 "

TENTH MONTH, (OCTOBER.)

5th. Great fire in Buffalo, over 100 houses burnt, loss estimated at two hundred thousand dollars. It may be observed that this account differs from a statistical one below, which certainly shows a very small loss for so large a number of buildings consumed; possibly, the latter has been compiled from losses exclusive of insurance.

25th. A chronicler of a portion of the following facts, thus introduces his item in a country paper:

"Monday, the 24th of October, 1853, will become famous in the annals of the Clerk of the Weather, as the day on which occurred one of the most remarkable snow storms of the last century, at least as far as our memory is concerned." He certainly had some cause for his remark, for at Harrisburg, sufficient fell to cover the cover the ground six inches if the air had been cold enough to have allowed it to remain; as it was, it filled the streets with slush.

At Sunbury great quantities of snow, interspersed with rain, fell during the whole day. Four miles east of that place it fell to the depth of a foot. At Shamokin it was still deeper. Between that place and Pottsville, on the mountains, it was 18 inches deep. Roads were rendered almost impassable from the snow, and limbs of trees broken off by its weight. At Hollidaysburg it attained the depth of one foot, with two feet on the mountains, near that place. At Albany 4 or 5 inches. Snow also fell at Rochester and Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Nor was this visit of the Frost King confined to Northern latitudes. At Staunton, Va., it was said to be 12 to 15 inches deep in many places, its weight breaking the limbs of trees.

30th.—The mildness of the present month has been a subject of general remark, and a correspondent of one of our periodicals has furnished the following, showing that warm weather during this month is not one "unprecedented" thing.

"Hot days and hot nights are common enough with us in September. Not so in October, though they sometimes come then; and I here send you a little record from an entry I made as long ago as October, 1811. It seems that a comet paid us a visit that year as well as this. The entry is as follows:—Philadelphia, Oct. 11, 1811. The weather to-day has been very hot. The thermometer was at 82, at 4 o'clock, P. M. At 9 o'clock in the evening, I put off my cloth coat for a thinner one. It makes the ninth day in succession since the heat has been almost constant as well as uncomfortable. Last night I threw my chamber window up, and could sleep under nothing but a sheet. October 13. The weather still continues as above noted, with no abatement of the heat at night. Some ascribe this unusual heat to the comet.

31.—Mean of extremes, per Pennsylvania Hospital, 53.48 deg.
Highest temperature during the month, at the Pennsylvania Hospital, 75 "
Lowest temperature during the month, at Pennsylvania Hospital, 34 "
Rain at the Pennsylvania Hospital, 3.47 inches

About the middle of the month, the following item was published, and though the precise date of the occurrence is not known to us, the matter itself is one of curious interest:

"A PHENOMENON.—During the rain on Wednesday evening, quite a number of little shells, measuring from half an inch to an inch and over, fell in this place and vicinity. Handsful were picked up in some places by the curious. To what extent they fell is not known, but they have been found half a mile apart. There was a terrible storm on Lake Erie the day before. Could these shells have been taken up into the air from the shores of the lake, and brought hither? The wind was from that direction."—Winchester (Va.) Republican.

Of less general importance is the following, though possessed, doubtless, of considerable pecuniary interest to some one or more interested:

"VISITERS AT NIAGARA.—During the present season, 47,000 persons have crossed the bridge leading to Goat Island, and paid their tribute of 25 cents each. The number is about 20,000 larger than last year."