

M.O. 340  
(Richmond)

Air Ministry  
METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE

THE  
OBSERVATORIES' YEAR BOOK  
1930

Comprising the meteorological and geophysical results obtained from autographic records and eye observations at the observatories at Lerwick, Aberdeen, Eskdalemuir, Cahirciveen (Valentia Observatory), and Richmond (Kew Observatory), and the results of soundings of the upper atmosphere by means of registering balloons.

RICHMOND (KEW OBSERVATORY)

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1932

## RICHMOND (KEW OBSERVATORY).

Latitude .. .. .	51° 28' N.
Longitude .. .. .	0° 19' W.
G.M.T. of Local Mean Noon .. .. .	12h 1m.

### *Heights in Metres above Sea Level.*

Barometer .. .. .	10.4
Raingauge Site .. .. .	5.5
Dines Tube Anemograph .. .. .	25

### *Heights in Metres above Ground.*

Thermometer Bulbs .. .. .	3.0
Sunshine Recorder .. .. .	13.3
Dines Tube Anemograph .. .. .	20
Beckley Raingauge Rim .. .. .	0.53

## INTRODUCTION.

The Observatory was built in 1769 as the private observatory of King George III. Since 1842 it has been devoted to physics and meteorology. The meteorological records are continuous from 1854. The Observatory is in the Old Deer Park, Richmond (Surrey), about 10 miles (16 km.) to the west of the City of London. The Observatory stands on a low artificial mound whose level is about 1½ metres higher than that of the surrounding park. Round the Observatory a golf course has been laid out. The river Thames is distant about 300 metres on the north and west. Kew Gardens, which are extensively wooded, lie to the east-north-east, the nearest point of the Gardens being about 600 metres away. The town of Richmond, to the south-east, is about 1,100 metres distant. On the east side of the Park is the main road from Richmond to Kew; on the south side the railway from Richmond to Twickenham. An open area partly wooded, Syon Park, lies to the north-north-east across the river. Richmond Park is about 1½ miles (2½ km.) to the south-east. General views of the Observatory building and the exposure lawn are to be found in the 1928 volume. The photographs were taken in 1925, but the only changes (before the end of 1930) which need be noted are the substitution of other experimental screens for the small marine screens which were being tested in 1925, the removal in 1929 of the hedge near the North-wall screen and the erection in place of the Robinson anemometer of the New Dines anemometer with its vane 5.3 metres above the dome. For the early history of the Observatory reference may be made to papers by S. P. Rigaud (*The Observatory* 1882, p. 279), R. H. Scott (*Royal Society's Proceedings*, Vol. 39 (1885), pp. 37-86), C. Chree (*The Record of the Royal Society*, 1897), and R. S. Whipple (*Proceedings of the Optical Convention*, 1926).

## METEOROLOGY.

The elements dealt with in the following tables are: atmospheric pressure, temperature, humidity, rainfall, sunshine, solar radiation, wind speed and direction, earth temperature, minimum temperature on the grass, level of underground water; there is also a diary of cloud and weather.

For brief descriptions of most of the instruments from which values of the above elements have been obtained and of the methods of tabulating the records, reference should be made to the General Introduction. The following notes supplement, where necessary, the information contained therein.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The Owens atmospheric pollution recorder or air filter No. 1\* is situated in the Clinical House, and the level of the intake is about 1½ m. above that of the adjacent ground. The weight of the pollution is not obtained directly but is deduced from shade numbers 0, 1, 2, etc., assigned to the deposit left on the filter paper through which the air is drawn. The equivalents of the shade numbers are allotted in accordance with the results of an investigation carried out for the Atmospheric Pollution Committee by Mr. J. G. Clark.† When the normal volume of air, 2 litres, is aspirated (it is drawn through a hole 3·2 mm. in diameter) shade number 1 answers to 0·32 milligrams per cubic metre. The Owens apparatus was designed in the first place for dealing with the air of cities and the amount of pollution at the Observatory is usually so small that the shade recorded when the 2 litres are aspirated is either 0 or 1.

Preliminary experiments with a spare recorder having justified the assumption that increasing the volume of air would increase the shade number in proportion an auxiliary tank was brought into use at the beginning of July, 1928. With this tank in operation each spot on the filter paper corresponds with 6·4 litres of air. The unit shade is therefore equivalent to 0·1 mg./m<sup>3</sup>. When fog prevails the auxiliary tank is put out of action and the unit shade reverts to the value 0·32 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

This improvement in the recording system must of itself introduce a discontinuity in the published data. It is anticipated however that the results will be much more reliable.

In this connection it is to be noted that new scales of shades were taken into use on the following dates:—

June 7, 1925; July 1, 1926; (retrospectively) January 1, 1928; and August 1, 1930.

The highest estimate of pollution was 3·2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> on December 22nd at 20h. There were 25 days on which the pollution reached 1·0 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; the number of hours credited with 1·0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> or more being 137. The months in which these days and hours occurred are given in the accompanying table.

	days	hours
Jan.	4	19
Feb.	4	17
Apr.	1	1
Nov.	6	21
Dec.	10	79
Year		25 137

Table 543 gives mean hourly values derived from all the days of the month for which complete records were obtained. There were 362 such days in the year. The highest and lowest of these hourly values are in heavy type.

Table 544 gives diurnal inequalities derived from the data in Table 543 after the application of non-cyclic corrections. The principal reason for computing the diurnal inequalities was to facilitate comparison with the corresponding diurnal variations in barometric pressure and the potential gradient of atmospheric electricity.

\* A description of the instrument is given in the *Report of the Advisory Committee for Atmospheric Pollution*, 4th Report, 1917-1918, p. 20.

† *Report of the Advisory Committee for Atmospheric Pollution*, 3rd Report, 1916-1917, p. 20.

The mean values computed for the several years since the recorder has been in operation are given in the following table, together with the means for the summer months (May to August) for the equinoctial months (March, April, September, October) and for the winter months. The unit is  $1 \text{ mg/m}^3$ .

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Summer .. ..	.13	.27	.27	.25	.15	.08	.06	.07	.06	.06
Equinox .. ..	.27	.45	.30	.50	.24	.25	.13	.15	.18	.13
Winter .. ..	.53	.46	.35	.39	.39	.27	.24	.23	.30	.23
Year .. ..	.31	.39	.31	.32	.26	.20	.14	.15	.18	.14

In any discussion of these mean values it should be borne in mind that before the introduction of the auxiliary tank the great majority of estimates were shade 0 or shade 1. To discriminate between these two shades is difficult, and the decision depends on the "personal equation" of the observer as well as on the colour of the scale of shades. Some change in standard from year to year has been inevitable.

The nature of the diurnal variation is most easily recognised in Table 544. There is always a well defined minimum during the night and another in the early afternoon. The first maximum of the day usually occurs about 9h and the second one follows about 12 hours later. This double oscillation is apparently due to two causes, the variation in human activity in producing pollution and the variation in the wind which disperses it. In 1930 the principal maximum was in the evening from February to April and in October and December; in the forenoon in the remaining months. The principal minimum occurred in the afternoon from May to August; in the early morning in the remaining months. Curves illustrating the diurnal variation of atmospheric pollution will be found in the Annual Reports of the Advisory Committee on Atmospheric Pollution and in a paper by Dr. F. J. W. Whipple in the Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society, Volume 55 (1929), No. 231.

#### SEISMOLOGY.

**Notes on Instruments.**—The seismographs, three Galitzin pendulums with galvanometric registration, were transferred from Eskadelmuir Observatory during the latter part of 1925 and have been in regular operation since the beginning of 1926. Earth movements in the north, east and vertical directions are recorded. The pendulums, which are in the old magnetograph room, are mounted on a massive concrete pillar, separated from the floor. The galvanometers and recording apparatus are accommodated on slate slabs in the old seismograph room, which housed the Milne instrument until it was put out of action on June 17th, 1925. To eliminate temperature variation as far as possible, the windows of the pendulum room are provided with triple glass and also shielded by louvred screens from direct sunshine which might fall on them morning and evening. The annual range of temperature variation is about  $10^\circ \text{C}$ . and the mean daily range about  $0.2^\circ \text{C}$ . To diminish the sensitivity of the vertical pendulum to temperature changes the steel controlling spring was replaced in May, 1928, by one made of elinvar, an alloy which has a temperature coefficient of elasticity about one-tenth that of steel.\* A detailed report on the behaviour of the spring has been published in a paper† by F. J. Scrase. The difficulties usually associated with the operation of the vertical pendulum have been greatly diminished.

\* Y. Dammann. "Contribution à l'étude des propriétés élastiques de l'élinvar. Son utilisation dans les séismographes," *Publ. Bur. Cent. Seis. Int., Strasbourg*, Ser. A, Fasc. No. 5, 1927, pp. 122-129.

† *London, Inst. Physics, J. Sci. Instr.*, 6, 1929, p. 385.

The concrete pillar rests on gravel. The underlying geological strata are shown in the diagram on this page. The diagram is based on the results obtained\* in sinking a well near Richmond Bridge. The Richmond boring terminated at a depth of 440 metres in Old Red Sandstone. At Stonebridge Park, 8 km. to the north, a boring was carried down † to a depth of 600 metres, the last 280 metres being in Old Red Sandstone. There is no information as to deeper strata near Richmond. It may be noted, however, that the sandstone beds dip at about 30° and that a boring at Little Missenden, Bucks, entered Silurian rocks at a depth of 370 metres with no evidence of the presence of Old Red Sandstone.

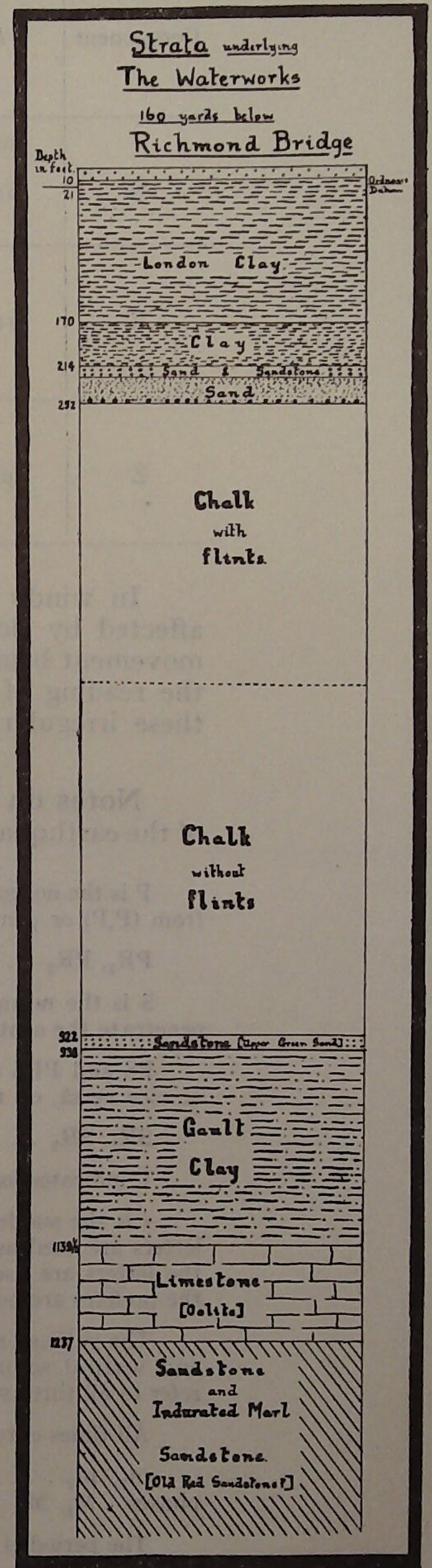
For detailed description of the Galitzin seismograph and for particulars of interpretation of the records, reference may be made to Fürst B. Galitzin's "Vorlesungen über Seismometrie" (Leipzig, 1914), or to G. W. Walker's "Modern Seismology" (London, 1913). ††

Timing is controlled by a half-seconds clock (Morrison 8587) which is rated daily by comparison with the Greenwich wireless time-signal relayed from Daventry. Time breaks are made electro-magnetically every minute and seismometric readings can be determined to the nearest second.

The free periods of the galvanometers ( $T_1$ ), were determined in November, 1925, and were found to have suffered very little change since the original determinations at Eskdalemuir were made. The lengths of the simple equivalent pendulums ( $l$ ), are assumed to have remained unaltered.

The values of the other constants which are used for deriving the scale values were determined in March and September for the vertical pendulum, and in September for the horizontal instruments. In the case of the horizontal instruments it was found that the magnifications agreed closely with those obtained from the previous tests in September 1929. Some adjustments to the vertical pendulum were carried out on March 27th and September 10th.

The table given below summarises the values of the constants.  $T$  is the free period of the pendulum,  $\mu$  is a damping coefficient which vanishes when the free movement of the pendulum is just aperiodic,  $A$  is the length of the beam of light from the galvanometer mirror to the recording drum (usually about 1100 mm), and  $k$  is the "transmission" factor. The quantity  $\frac{kA}{\pi l}$  may be regarded as a relative measure of the nominal magnification. With the instrument properly adjusted  $\frac{kAT}{4\pi l}$  is the magnification factor for regular earth movements with a period equal to that of the pendulum.



A. Strahan  
Prof. Paper No 10, Survey of India.

\* London. J. Geol. Soc., 40, 1884, 41, 1885, p. 523.  
† Records of London Wells, Mem. Geol. Surv. Eng., London, 1913.

†† The graphical method adopted at Kew for determining the constants of the pendulums is explained in a memoir by F. J. Scrase, Geophysical Memoirs, No. 49, 1930.

Component	$l$	$T_1$	1930	$T$	$\mu^2$	$\frac{kA}{\pi l}$	$\frac{kAT}{4\pi l}$
N	mm.	sec.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 9	sec. 25.5	0.00	sec. <sup>-1</sup> 46.8	298
	118	24.68	Sept. 9 to Dec. 31	25.2	-0.01	47.3	298
E	118	24.80	Jan. 1 to Sept. 10	24.7	+0.09	43.5	269
			Sept. 10 to Dec. 31	25.2	-0.04	44.2	278
Z	360	13.04	Jan. 1 to Mar. 20	12.9	+0.10	113	364
			Mar. 20 to Sept. 10	13.0	0.00	109	354
			Sept. 10 to Dec. 31	13.5	+0.12	106	358

In windy weather the seismographs, especially the horizontal components, are affected by slow oscillations, which are attributed to the tilting of the ground, the movement being conveyed through the foundations of the Observatory. On occasions the reading of an earthquake record is rendered very difficult, if not impossible, by these irregular disturbances.

**Notes on Tables.**—The *Seismological Diary*, Table 545, contains the particulars of the earthquakes recorded at the Observatory. The notation employed is as follows:—

P is the normal first phase (longitudinal waves). Special cases of P occur when the waves are reflected from (P<sub>c</sub>P) or penetrate (P') the earth's central core.

PR<sub>1</sub>, PR<sub>2</sub> . . . are longitudinal waves reflected once, twice . . . near the earth's surface.

S is the normal second phase (transverse waves). S<sub>c</sub>P<sub>c</sub>S is a special case of S in which the waves penetrate the central core and pass through it as longitudinal vibrations.

PS and PPS are waves which suffer a change or changes from longitudinal to transverse oscillation or vice versa, on reflection near the surface.

SR<sub>1</sub>, SR<sub>2</sub> . . . are transverse waves reflected once, twice . . . near the surface.

L indicates long waves (surface waves).

*i* is the sudden commencement of a phase. *e* means a gradual or indistinct commencement. These letters are used as prefixes to the phase symbols, but where the character of the phase is not assignable the letters are used as independent symbols. When the commencement of a phase is moderately clear the prefixes are not used.

The suffixes N, E, Z indicate that the estimates refer to the records from the north-south, east-west and vertical seismographs respectively. The absence of all these suffixes indicates that the estimates refer to all three records.

All times entered against the above phases are the times of arrival of the phases at the station.

$m_1, m_2$  . . . are successive prominent maxima of sinusoidal waves occurring in the preliminary phases.  $M_1, M_2$  . . . are successive prominent maxima occurring during the principal or surface phase.

The period is the duration of a double oscillation (to and fro movement).

$A_N, A_E, A_Z$  are the amplitudes, in microns ( $\mu=0.001$  mm.), of the components of the true displacement of the ground from the position of rest. Displacements to the north, east and upwards are regarded as being positive. When successive positive and negative displacements have the same magnitude the time of occurrence is given for the positive one. When no sign is given the measurement refers to a long group of waves the amplitudes of which are the same.

The following formulæ due to Galitzin are employed for computing the times of the maxima and the amplitudes of sinusoidal waves :—

(1) Lag of the displacement shown by the galvanometer after the maximum displacement of the ground

$$\tau + \tau_1 = \frac{T_p}{2\pi} \left[ \tan^{-1} \frac{2u(1-\mu^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{u^2-1} + \tan^{-1} \frac{2u_1}{u_1^2-1} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

each inverse tangent being taken as between 0 and  $\pi$ .

(2) Magnification of record =

$$\frac{k A T_p}{\pi l} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+u^2)(1+u_1^2)\{1-\mu^2 f(u)\}^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

where  $T_p$  is the period of the earth wave considered,

$$u = \frac{T_p}{T}, \quad u_1 = \frac{T_p}{T_1}, \quad \text{and } f(u) = \left[ \frac{2u}{1+u^2} \right]^2.$$

$\Delta$  is the distance in kilometres of the epicentre measured along the arc of the great circle passing through the station. This distance is derived from the interval between P and S, by the tables, due to Zeissig, given in Klotz's "Seismological Tables" (Publication of the Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, Vol. III, No. 2). The azimuth of the epicentre ( $0^\circ$  to  $360^\circ$ ) is measured from north through east. When an estimation of the azimuth is possible, it is used, together with  $\Delta$ , for provisional determination of the co-ordinates of the epicentre. In other cases where co-ordinates are given, the information has been obtained from other sources; the origin of the determination is inserted in brackets.

Brackets enclosing figures or phase symbols indicate that the information is uncertain.

The total number of shocks recorded during the year was 301. The phases being sufficiently well defined, estimates of the epicentral distances were obtained for 56 shocks, whilst in 6 cases the records of the initial impulses were sufficiently sharp to allow of computations of azimuth and so of estimates of the co-ordinates of the epicentres. There were 8 earthquakes which produced a disturbance at the observatory with an amplitude exceeding 0.1 mm. in a horizontal component. These earthquakes originated in Burma (May 5th, December 3rd), in north-west Persia (May 6th), in Assam (July 2nd), in southern Italy (July 23rd), in Kachin (September 21st), in the Pacific Ocean north of Marianne Islands (October 24th), and in Japan (November 25th).

For comparison the statistics for all the years in which the Galitzin seismographs have been in operation at Kew Observatory are given :—

YEAR.	Shocks recorded.	Epicentral distances.	Azimuths. estimated	Shocks exceeding 0.1 mm.
1926	306	55	—	10
1927	314	78	6	9
1928	339	97	19	18
1929	320	74	6	12
1930	301	56	6	8

*Microseisms.*—In Table 546 are given the amplitude ( $A$ ) and period ( $T_p$ ) of the microseisms shown by the north component seismograph on each day at 0h, 6h, 12h, and 18h. On a few occasions (less than 2 per cent. of the total number) when the north component record was not available measurements of the east component record have been included. The group of waves of greatest amplitude occurring in the 30 minutes centring at the hour in question is selected, and the amplitude tabulated is the mean obtained from the three largest complete waves in that group. The period is derived from a measurement made on the same group\*, but the procedure adopted in 1926 and 1927 was slightly modified from January 1st, 1928, in order to diminish

\* F. J. W. Whipple and F. J. Scrase, "On the Frequency of Microseisms of Different Periods at Eskdalemuir and at Kew," *London, Mon. Not. R. Astr. Soc. Geophys. Supp.* 2, No. 2, 1928.

the tendency on the part of the tabulator to give preference to certain periods. The total time, to the nearest second, for a number of complete consecutive waves is measured, the number of waves being chosen so that the time is between 23 and 30 seconds. The period is then derived from the following division table:—

Number of Waves.	Time interval in seconds.							
	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23
3	10	9.7	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.3	8.0	7.7
4	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.3		
5	6	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2			
6	5	4.8	4.7	4.5				
7	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9				
8	3.7	3.6	3.5					
9	3.3	3.2	3.1					
10	3.0	2.9	2.8					
11	2.7	2.6						
12	2.5							

In computing the mean period occasions of zero amplitude are omitted. The mean values of amplitude and period for each month of 1930 and for the year, together with the corresponding mean values for the period 1926 to 1929 are given below:—

#### MICROSEISMS—MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MEANS.

1926 to 1929.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Amplitude ( $\mu$ ) .. ..	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.9	2.2	1.3
Period (sec.) .. ..	6.6	6.3	6.0	5.4	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.5	5.1	5.3	6.1	6.3	5.4
1930.													
Amplitude ( $\mu$ ) .. ..	2.7	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.1
Period (sec.) .. ..	6.7	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.3	4.5	4.6	5.4	5.8	6.5	5.4

The means for the several hours are as follows:—

#### MICROSEISMS—MEANS AT SPECIFIED HOURS.

1926 to 1929.	(G.M.T.)			
	oh.	6h.	12h.	18h.
Amplitude ( $\mu$ ) .. ..	1.27	1.27	1.23	1.26
Period (sec.) .. ..	5.45	5.43	5.37	5.41
1930.				
Amplitude ( $\mu$ ) .. ..	1.15	1.11	1.12	1.15
Period (sec.) .. ..	5.33	5.42	5.39	5.45

These figures indicate that there is no regular diurnal variation in amplitude or period of the microseisms recorded at Kew Observatory.\*

\* F. J. W. Whipple and A. W. Lee, "Studies in Microseisms," *London, Mon. Not. R. Astr. Soc. Geophys. Supp.* 2, No. 7, 1931.



SEISMOLOGICAL DIARY.  
Galitzin Seismographs, three components.

545. Richmond (Kew Observatory). Lat. 51° 28' N. Long. 0° 19' W. Height above M.S.L. 5 metres.

1930.

Date.	Phase.	Time. G.M.T.	Period	Amplitudes.			Δ	Remarks.	Date.	Phase.	Time. G.M.T.	Period	Amplitudes.			Δ	Remarks.
				A <sub>N</sub> .	A <sub>E</sub> .	A <sub>Z</sub> .							A <sub>N</sub> .	A <sub>E</sub> .	A <sub>Z</sub> .		
Jan. 5	ePz eL F	1 31.5 57 2 30	...	μ	μ	μ	...	Disturbed by wind and microseisms. Kamtchatka. 51° N., 156° E. (J.S.A.)	Feb. 14 cont.	L M <sub>1</sub> M <sub>2</sub> M <sub>3</sub> F	49.5 51 35 51 48 52 5 19 55	...	μ	μ	μ	...	Destructive in Crete. 36° N., 25° E. (Strasbourg.)
5	ePz eSE eL F	19 4.5 14.6 34 20 15	...	...	...	...	8900	Kurile Islands. 46° N., 149° E. (J.S.A.)	14	e(P)z LNE Lz F	21 0.9 55 22 4.6 23 20	...	...	...	...	...	East of Kermadoc Islands. 30° S., 175° W. (Manila).
9	ePz eNE e(S)z e(S*) e(Sg)NE mE eN eNE F	19 39 43 40 19 40 24 40 35 40 52 40 55 41 3 41 9 44.6	...	...	...	...	370	Disturbed by wind and microseisms. Brittany. Felt at North Okendon, Essex.—Kew File 52/30 ○ Amplitude as read in mm.*	15	e eLNE F	19 25 31 50	...	...	...	...	...	Persia. 29° N., 51° E. (U.R.S.S.)
14/15	eE LNE Lz F	22 47.3 23 12 15 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	Tonga Islands. 19° S., 175° W. (U.R.S.S.)	18	e F	6 34 7 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	eLN F	0 11 20	...	...	...	...	...	Traces on "E" and "Z" records.	23	iP iS L M <sub>1</sub> M <sub>2</sub> M <sub>3</sub> F	18 23 50 27 56 29.4 30 41 31 27 32 24 19 20	...	...	...	...	2510	Destructive in Greece. Compression. Amplitudes of iP as read in mm.: N. E. Z. +1.8 -1.95 +3.4 Azimuth=131° ± 1°. 38° N., 24.5° E. (Strasbourg.)
17	eL F	17 38 18 10	...	...	...	...	...	Overlapped by next shock.	24	e LNE Lz F	21 9 47 54 22 20	...	...	...	...	...	Sea of Celebes. 3° N., 122° E. (U.R.S.S.)
18	eL F	7 31	...	...	...	...	...	West of Solomon Islands. 5° S., 153° E. (J.S.A.)	27	eL F	7 57 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	eLNE eLz F	8 11 19 55	...	...	...	...	...	South-east of Philippine Islands (Manila).	28	ePz eSNE LNE Lz M <sub>1</sub> M <sub>2</sub> M <sub>3</sub> F	1 7 (0) 14 22 18 21 24 23 24 43 25 53 2 20	...	...	...	...	(5730)	P confused by microseisms. Atlantic Ocean, north-west of St. Paul's Rock. (Strasbourg.)
25	eLNE eLz F	2 28 43 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	Near Solomon Islands. 12° S., 163° E. (U.R.S.S.)	28	eL F	19 26 20 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	eL F	7 30 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	Disturbed by large microseisms.	Mar. 1	eL F	6 3 30	...	...	...	...	...	Very small.
Feb. 1	eL F	19 41 20 5	...	...	...	...	...	Aleutian Islands. 49° N., 177° E. (J.S.A.)	6	e F	0 2.0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	ePz eSNE L F	15 7.7 17.7 24 40	...	...	...	...	8800	Afghanistan. 37° N., 69° E. (U.R.S.S.)	6	L F	8 31.6 50	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	eL F	7 32 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	New Zealand. 41° S., 177° E. (Wellington.)	6	eP eS L F	9 24 4 28 2 30 45	...	...	...	...	2410	Aegean Sea (Strasbourg.)
7	e F	17 30 18 10	...	...	...	...	...	Distillation. Amplitudes of iP as read in mm.: N. E. Z. -0.95 +1.1 -3.0 Azimuth=129° ± 2°.	6	e F	15 55.1 16 45	...	...	...	...	...	Felt in New Zealand (Strasbourg.)
8	eL F	6 53 7 20	...	...	...	...	...	New Zealand. 41° S., 177° E. (Wellington.)	6	eL F	17 0 55	...	...	...	...	...	Near New Zealand. 40° S., 180° (Wellington.)
12	e(P)z LNE Lz F	6 41.7 7 44 54 8 50	...	...	...	...	...	Atlantic Ocean between Spain and Madeira (Strasbourg.)	7	L F	6 49.4 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	iP iPR <sub>1</sub> iSNE iSz m <sub>1</sub> m <sub>2</sub> m <sub>3</sub> m <sub>4</sub>	18 43 20 43 42 47 26 47 29 47 30 47 37 47 52 48 15	...	...	...	...	2510	Compression. Destructive in Panama (Granada).	7	eL F	11 45 12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
									8	iP iSNE L	3 57 11 4 6 46 21	...	...	...	...	8300	Compression. Destructive in Panama (Granada).

\* The notation is that of Jeffreys:—"The Earth," 2nd Edition, Cambridge University Press, 1929, p. 100. London, Mon. Not. R. Astr. Soc. Geophys. Supp., 1, No. 8, 1926.





545. Richmond (Kew Observatory). Lat. 51° 28' N. Long. 0° 19' W. Height above M.S.L. 5 metres.

1930.

Date.	Phase.	Time. G.M.T.	Period	Amplitudes.			△	Remarks.	Date.	Phase.	Time. G.M.T.	Period	Amplitudes.			△	Remarks.
				A <sub>N</sub> .	A <sub>E</sub> .	A <sub>Z</sub> .							A <sub>N</sub> .	A <sub>E</sub> .	A <sub>Z</sub> .		
May 12	iP eS L F	h. m. s. 0 29 49 36 48 48 1 15	s. ... ... ...	μ ... ... ...	μ ... ... ...	μ ... ... ...	km. 5310 ... ...	Compression. Probably repetition of 11 <sup>d</sup> 22 <sup>h</sup> .	May 29	eL F	h. m. s. 17 29 18 10	s. ... ...	μ ... ... ...	μ ... ... ...	μ ... ... ...	km. ... ... ...	
14	e F	0 6 10	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Not very distant.	31	eL F	10 57 11 25	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
14	eL F	20 14 21 5	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...		31	ePz eSNE LNE Lz M <sub>1</sub> M <sub>2</sub> F	18 11 (4) 21 9 38 42 43 30 43 56 19 15	... ... ... ... 34 34 ...	... ... ... ... + 6 ... ...	... ... ... ... ... - II ...	9830 ... ... ... ... ... ...	In minute break. Felt in Kwanto (Kôti).	
15	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	2 <sup>h</sup> 0 <sup>m</sup> to 7 <sup>h</sup> 33 <sup>m</sup> . No records.	June 1	eSNE ee eLNE M <sub>1</sub> M <sub>2</sub> F	13 34.4 56.6 14 15 34 43 41 48 15 55	... ... ... 23 21 ...	... ... ... - 4 ... - 5 ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	No "Z" record. 1 <sup>d</sup> 11 <sup>h</sup> 35 <sup>m</sup> to 2 <sup>d</sup> 9 <sup>h</sup> 45 <sup>m</sup> . Near New Hebrides. 18° S., 170° E. (Wellington).	
16	eL F	3 22 4 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...		4	ePEZ eSN eL F	7 34 58 40 21 46 8 30	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	3590	
16	eL F	21 1 20	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Japan. 35° N., 139° E. (Kôti).	4	ePEZ PR <sub>1</sub> EZ eSNE L M F	10 9 59 11 9 19 0 47 51 7 11 30	... ... ... ... 26 ...	... ... ... ... - 6 ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	7600	
18	eL F	1 8 30	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Disturbed by wind and microseisms.	5	iPz L M F	12 2 24 51 13 6 2 14 25	... ... 22 ...	... ... + 8 - 6 ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	Compression. Horizontal components disturbed by wind. West of Fiji. 17° S., 175° E. (Wellington).	
19	ez L M <sub>1</sub> M <sub>2</sub> M <sub>3</sub> F	3 40.8 4 2 13 50 14 11 14 25 5 25	... ... 17 17 17 ...	... ... + 4 ... ... ...	... ... ... + 10 ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ...		19	ez LNE Lz M <sub>1</sub> M <sub>2</sub> F	15 28 43 51 58 16 3 7 3 11 30	... ... ... 16 16 ...	... ... ... - 8 ... + 10 ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	Felt in northern Luzon. 20° N., 121° E. (Manila).	
20	eL F	8 42 9 20	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...		20	eP eSNE e L M <sub>1</sub> M <sub>2</sub> M <sub>3</sub> M <sub>4</sub> M <sub>5</sub> F	11 26 55 36 44 42 15 55 56 48 57 9 12 8 43 11 57 12 18 14 5	... ... ... ... 24 27 19 17 17 ...	... ... ... ... + 9 + 11 ... + 10 ... - 14 ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	8570	Aleutian Islands. 51° N., 180° E. (U.S.C. & G.S.).	
20	eP eSNE e L M <sub>1</sub> M <sub>2</sub> M <sub>3</sub> M <sub>4</sub> M <sub>5</sub> F	11 26 55 36 44 42 15 55 56 48 57 9 12 8 43 11 57 12 18 14 5	... ... ... ... 24 27 19 17 17 ...	... ... ... ... + 9 + 11 ... + 10 ... - 14 ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	8570	Aleutian Islands. 51° N., 180° E. (U.S.C. & G.S.).	21	e F	12 23 13 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Very small.	
21	eP iN i SNE L M <sub>1</sub> M <sub>2</sub> M <sub>3</sub> F	22 14 4 14 12 14 26 18 13 19 4 20 40 20 51 20 55 23 10	... ... ... ... ... 12 15 15 ...	... ... ... ... ... + 11 ... - 9 ... - 7 ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	2550	Compression. Atlantic Ocean (Strasbourg).	21	ePz iz iNE en LNE Lz M <sub>1</sub> M <sub>2</sub> M <sub>3</sub> M <sub>4</sub> M <sub>5</sub> M <sub>6</sub> M <sub>7</sub> F	1 8.9 10 57 12 13 18 0 29 32 57 16 58 22 59 33 2 1 13 3 0 3 43 10 25 3 40	... ... ... ... ... ... 26 26 24 26 24 23 20 ...	... ... ... ... ... ... + 41 ... + 45 - 42 ... + 57 + 64 + 51 ... + 77 - 38 ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	New Guinea. 6° S., 144° E. (Wellington).	
23	eL F	0 40 1 10	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...		23	eL F	10 8 30	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Very small.	
23	eL F	10 8 30	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...		23	ePz eSNE e e L F	16 51 17 17 0 58 1 15 2 16 28 18 5	... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ...	8420	Horizontal components disturbed by wind.	
24	ePz L F	22 6 24 7 57 20	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	Near M. Cimone, Italy (Strasbourg).	23	ez F	21 28 40	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	8820	Compression. Aleutian Islands. 52° N., 172° W. (U.S.C. & G.S.).
26	e F	23 4 20	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...		13	ez F	21 28 40	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	

SEISMOLOGICAL DIARY.—continued.  
Galitzin Seismographs, three components.

545. Richmond (Kew Observatory). Lat. 51° 28' N. Long. 0° 19' W. Height above M.S.L. 5 metres.

1930.

Date.	Phase.	Time. G.M.T.	Period	Amplitudes.			△	Remarks.	Date.	Phase.	Time. G.M.T.	Period	Amplitudes.			△	Remarks.
				A <sub>N</sub> .	A <sub>E</sub> .	A <sub>Z</sub> .							A <sub>N</sub> .	A <sub>E</sub> .	A <sub>Z</sub> .		
		h. m. s.	s.	μ	μ	μ	km.			h. m. s.	s.	μ	μ	μ	km.		
June 15	e	8 51	...	...	...	...	...		July 2	PR <sub>1</sub>	17 8	...	...	...	...		
	F	9 45	...	...	...	...	...		cont.	PR <sub>2</sub>	19 3	...	...	...	...		
15	ez	21 30 4	...	...	...	...	...			iS	24 7	...	...	...	...		
	L	22 15	...	...	...	...	...			SR <sub>1</sub>	29 1	...	...	...	...		
	M <sub>1</sub>	16 48	28	...	+ 7	...	...			SR <sub>2</sub>	32 3	...	...	...	...		
	M <sub>2</sub>	17 51	27	...	...	+ 8	...			L <sub>NE</sub>	33	...	...	...	...		
	F	23 35	...	...	...	...	...			L <sub>Z</sub>	40	...	...	...	...		
17	eL	20 41	...	...	...	...	...			M <sub>1</sub>	45 46	23	+135	...	...		
	F	21 5	...	...	...	...	...			M <sub>2</sub>	47 53	23	...	-110	...		
18	e	16 30	...	...	...	...	...	Very small.		M <sub>3</sub>	49 24	20	+100	+130	...		
	F	16 45	...	...	...	...	...			M <sub>4</sub>	49 30	20	...	...	-190	Overlapped by next shock.	
19	e	13 53	...	...	...	...	...	Felt in western Java and southern Sumatra.	3	ePz	0 30 15	...	...	...	7700	Probably repetition of preceding shock.	
	L	14 10	...	...	...	...	...			eL	49	...	...	...	...		
	F	15 25	...	...	...	...	...			F	1 20	...	...	...	...		
21	e	21 55	...	...	...	...	...		3	e	14 57	...	...	...	...	Very small.	
	F	22 10	...	...	...	...	...			F	15 10	...	...	...	...		
22	eL	19 21	...	...	...	...	...		4	e	21 11	...	...	...	...	Felt in Switzerland.	
	F	22 0	...	...	...	...	...			F	15	...	...	...	...		
23	—	— — —	...	...	...	...	...	No records, 9 <sup>h</sup> 20 <sup>m</sup> to 10 <sup>h</sup> 36 <sup>m</sup> .	5	e	18 18 4	...	...	...	...		
23	ez	20 5	...	...	...	...	...			eL	56	...	...	...	...		
	eL	40	...	...	...	...	...			F	20 10	...	...	...	...		
	F	21 50	...	...	...	...	...		5	ez	23 18 2	...	...	...	...	Felt in southern Spain.	
25	ePz	10 30 55	...	...	...	...	(10300)	Compression. Pacific Ocean near Peru. 16° S., 75° W. (U.S.C. & G.S.).		M	19 47	15	+ 3	- 6	...		
	PR <sub>1z</sub>	34 36	...	...	...	...	...			F	40	...	...	...	...		
	eScPcS	41 32	...	...	...	...	...		7	eL	14 6	...	...	...	...	Guatemala (J.S.A.).	
	ePS	43 24	...	...	...	...	...			M <sub>1</sub>	19 7	19	...	- 7	...		
	L	11 4	...	...	...	...	...			M <sub>2</sub>	19 12	18	...	...	- 8	...	
	M <sub>1</sub>	11 52	17	+ 7	+ 9	...	...			F	15 0	...	...	...	...		
	M <sub>2</sub>	11 56	17	...	...	+15	...		7	e	20 42	...	...	...	...		
	F	?	...	...	...	...	...	Overlapped by next shock.		F	21 5	...	...	...	...		
25	ePz	12 16 9	...	...	...	...	6460	Leeward Islands. 18° N., 63° W. (U.S.C. & G.S.).	7	e	21 17	...	...	...	...		
	eS <sub>NE</sub>	24 10	...	...	...	...	...			F	40	...	...	...	...		
	L	33	...	...	...	...	...		8	e	10 27	...	...	...	...		
	M <sub>1</sub>	35 17	22	...	...	+ 6	...			F	40	...	...	...	...		
	M <sub>2</sub>	35 21	24	...	+ 7	...	...		10	e	17 26	...	...	...	...		
	F	13 30	...	...	...	...	...			F	40	...	...	...	...	Very small.	
25	e	13 50	...	...	...	...	...		11	e	7 47	...	...	...	...		
	F	14 15	...	...	...	...	...			F	8 5	...	...	...	...		
25	eP	21 34 53	...	...	...	...	(10900)	Pacific Ocean near Peru. 16° S., 79° W. (U.S.C. & G.S.).	11	e	15 14	...	...	...	...		
	PR <sub>1</sub>	38 6	...	...	...	...	...			F	20	...	...	...	...		
	eScPcS	45 28	...	...	...	...	...		13	eL	1 33	...	...	...	...	Overlapped by next shock.	
	eSe	46 5	...	...	...	...	...			F	?	...	...	...	...		
	L <sub>NE</sub>	22 1	...	...	...	...	...		13	eL	2 10	...	...	...	...		
	L <sub>Z</sub>	6	...	...	...	...	...			M <sub>1</sub>	25 2	18	...	...	- 6		
	M <sub>1</sub>	10 29	23	-18	-29	...	...			M <sub>2</sub>	25 8	19	+ 4	+ 4	...		
	M <sub>2</sub>	10 47	22	...	...	+34	...			F	3 45	...	...	...	...		
	M <sub>3</sub>	14 51	17	+20	...	...	...		13	eL	13 58	...	...	...	...		
	M <sub>4</sub>	15 26	17	...	+29	...	...			F	14 20	...	...	...	...		
	M <sub>5</sub>	15 39	17	...	...	...	-43		13	ez	14 33	...	...	...	...		
	F	0 30	...	...	...	...	...			L	43	...	...	...	...		
26	e	4 34	...	...	...	...	...			F	15 5	...	...	...	...		
	F	45	...	...	...	...	...		13	eP	19 38 5	...	...	...	7370	Dilatation.	
27	e	19 53	...	...	...	...	...	Very small.		iP	38 7	...	...	...	...		
	F	20 10	...	...	...	...	...			PR	42 1	...	...	...	...	Nan Shan, China.	
July 1	ePz	1 20 21	...	...	...	...	(7700)	N. Pacific Ocean off British Columbia. 52° N., 137° W. (U.S.C. & G.S.).		eS <sub>NE</sub>	46 53	...	...	...	...	38° N., 98° E. (Strasbourg).	
	eSR <sub>2NE</sub>	37 8	...	...	...	...	...			SR <sub>1NE</sub>	51 3	...	...	...	...		
	L <sub>NE</sub>	40	...	...	...	...	...			SR <sub>2NE</sub>	53 9	...	...	...	...		
	L <sub>Z</sub>	45	...	...	...	...	...			L <sub>NE</sub>	58	...	...	...	...		
	M <sub>1</sub>	51 24	15	...	...	+ 7	...			L <sub>Z</sub>	20 4	...	...	...	...		
	M <sub>2</sub>	51 37	15	- 6	...	...	...			M <sub>1</sub>	4 51	14	+30	...	...		
	M <sub>3</sub>	52 9	13	...	+ 4	...	...			M <sub>2</sub>	9 20	14	...	-29	...		
	F	2 55	...	...	...	...	...			M <sub>3</sub>	9 24	13	...	...	+32		
1	—	— — —	...	...	...	...	...	No records. 10 <sup>h</sup> 11 <sup>m</sup> to 11 <sup>h</sup> 49 <sup>m</sup> .	14	e	21 14	...	...	...	...	Very small.	
2	iP	21 14 58	...	...	...	...	7780	Compression. Destructive in Gauhati, Assam. 27.5° N., 90° E. (Strasbourg).		F	20	...	...	...	...		
	i	15 8	...	...	...	...	...					...	...	...	...		













Derived from readings for the period of thirty minutes centring at the exact hour, Greenwich Mean Time.

546. Richmond (Kew Observatory).

Month	January.								February.								March.							
	o h.		6 h.		12 h.		18 h.		o h.		6 h.		12 h.		18 h.		o h.		6 h.		12 h.		18 h.	
	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.
Day.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.
1	1.3	5.6	1.3	5.6	1.4	5.2	1.5	5.4	3.3	6.3	2.7	8.3	3.5	6.5	3.0	8.0	0.9	5.4	0.9	5.4	1.0	6.3	1.0	5.8
2	1.6	6.3	2.4	6.0	2.8	7.3	2.5	7.3	3.2	8.0	2.7	6.5	1.9	6.5	1.5	5.8	...	...	...	...	1.8	7.3	1.7	6.5
3	2.3	6.5	2.0	6.3	3.5	6.5	2.4	6.7	1.3	8.0	1.9	6.5	1.2	8.0	1.3	7.0	1.5	6.5	1.5	5.8	0.8	5.8	1.3	6.7
4	2.9	6.5	2.6	7.3	2.7	7.0	1.9	6.5	1.3	5.6	1.5	7.0	2.3	6.5	2.2	6.3	0.6	5.8	0.6	6.5	0.6	5.8	0.2	5.4
5	...	...	2.3	5.2	...	...	2.8	6.7	1.7	6.7	1.5	6.7	0.9	5.0	1.0	6.0	0.4	5.4	0.5	5.0	0.2	5.0	0.5	5.0
6	2.5	6.3	4.2	5.8	2.5	6.5	2.1	5.6	0.7	4.8	0.5	5.0	0.4	5.4	0.5	4.5	0.4	5.4	0.4	5.4	0.4	5.6	0.2	5.2
7	2.3	5.8	1.8	6.0	1.8	5.0	2.0	8.0	0.3	4.0	0.5	4.8	0.5	4.8	0.7	4.8	0.2	5.2	0.2	5.2	0.2	5.0	0.2	5.0
8	2.1	7.5	2.4	8.3	2.8	7.5	2.9	7.5	0.7	4.7	1.4	5.2	1.0	4.8	0.7	5.0	0.5	5.0	0.4	5.4	0.5	5.0	0.2	4.8
9	2.2	7.5	1.8	7.0	2.3	6.5	2.0	6.0	0.7	5.2	0.5	4.7	...	...	1.9	5.2	0.5	4.3	0.7	4.8	0.7	5.0	1.0	4.7
10	1.7	6.5	1.5	6.5	2.2	6.3	2.7	6.0	1.8	5.6	2.2	5.8	...	...	2.1	6.5	0.5	4.7	0.9	5.4	0.9	5.0	1.7	4.8
11	3.8	6.7	3.7	6.3	7.4	7.5	10.0	7.7	1.9	6.3	1.6	6.7	1.4	6.0	0.7	4.8	1.6	5.2	2.2	6.0	2.2	6.7	1.8	6.0
12	8.8	7.7	7.1	7.7	6.0	7.0	4.1	8.0	1.4	6.3	1.3	7.0	0.9	7.3	1.4	7.5	1.6	5.2	1.7	5.8	2.0	5.2	1.8	6.0
13	4.3	6.7	3.7	6.7	3.7	6.5	3.0	6.7	1.4	6.3	1.2	6.5	1.0	6.0	0.8	6.0	2.1	5.6	2.3	5.2	2.3	5.6	2.0	6.0
14	3.9	6.5	3.3	6.5	3.1	6.5	1.9	6.7	0.6	6.0	0.4	6.5	0.6	6.5	0.6	6.3	1.5	5.6	1.7	5.8	1.6	5.2	1.2	5.0
15	2.1	6.5	1.7	6.7	1.8	5.4	1.4	6.5	0.8	6.0	1.0	6.5	1.3	5.6	1.4	5.2	1.8	6.3	1.1	5.2	1.2	4.8	1.5	5.6
16	1.8	7.0	2.1	5.8	3.1	5.8	2.9	6.5	1.1	5.6	0.9	5.6	0.6	6.0	0.8	4.3	1.3	4.3	1.7	5.8	1.8	6.0	2.0	5.2
17	3.5	6.5	2.5	6.3	2.2	6.0	1.8	6.0	0.7	5.4	0.6	5.8	0.4	5.8	0.7	5.0	1.9	4.8	...	...	1.3	4.3	2.9	4.7
18	1.4	6.5	1.2	6.3	1.2	5.8	1.4	6.0	0.9	5.2	0.6	5.8	0.5	4.1	0.7	5.0	3.4	4.8	1.9	4.8	1.7	5.6	1.5	5.8
19	2.0	6.0	2.5	6.5	2.9	6.0	2.1	5.8	0.7	5.0	1.1	5.2	1.6	6.3	1.5	5.8	1.4	5.2	1.4	6.5	1.7	6.7	1.5	5.4
20	2.1	6.5	1.7	6.7	2.0	6.0	2.0	7.0	1.9	7.3	1.9	7.3	1.8	7.0	1.8	7.3	2.5	6.5	2.2	6.7	1.5	6.5	2.1	6.5
21	1.9	6.7	2.4	7.0	3.4	6.7	3.7	6.5	1.8	7.3	1.9	6.7	1.8	7.0	1.8	7.0	2.1	6.7	2.1	6.7	2.5	6.5	3.3	6.5
22	2.9	7.0	2.6	7.3	2.1	7.5	2.9	7.0	2.1	6.7	2.1	6.7	1.5	6.7	0.9	7.0	3.5	6.3	3.5	7.0	2.1	6.5	1.6	7.0
23	2.5	8.0	2.8	7.5	2.8	7.5	2.4	7.0	0.6	6.0	0.6	5.8	1.0	6.0	0.4	6.0	1.7	6.5	1.3	5.6	1.0	5.8	1.0	6.0
24	2.9	7.0	3.1	6.5	2.4	7.0	2.5	6.5	0.5	5.2	0.6	6.0	0.5	5.2	0.4	5.8	1.0	5.8	1.1	5.4	1.7	5.8	1.1	5.4
25	2.3	6.5	2.0	6.3	1.6	6.3	1.6	6.0	0.7	4.7	0.7	5.2	2.4	4.8	2.3	5.2	0.7	4.7	1.3	5.4	1.2	5.8	1.3	5.4
26	2.0	6.0	3.7	6.0	2.9	6.0	4.1	6.0	2.4	4.7	1.4	4.1	1.2	5.0	0.8	4.5	1.1	5.6	1.0	4.8	0.8	6.0	0.9	5.0
27	4.5	5.2	2.6	5.6	2.0	6.3	1.8	7.0	1.5	4.5	1.6	4.3	0.8	4.0	0.8	4.0	0.7	5.4	0.6	6.0	...	...	0.6	5.6
28	1.6	6.0	1.5	5.6	1.9	6.5	1.9	7.5	0.6	4.0	0.5	4.3	0.9	5.4	0.6	6.3	0.6	5.6	1.8	5.2	...	...	2.1	5.8
29	1.8	7.0	3.1	7.0	3.6	7.7	3.5	8.3	2.2	6.0	2.2	6.0	2.5	5.8	2.2	5.8	2.2	6.0	2.2	6.0	2.5	5.8	2.2	5.4
30	3.5	8.0	3.4	8.3	3.5	8.7	4.2	8.3	2.3	5.0	2.0	5.0	2.4	4.8	2.3	5.2	2.3	5.0	2.0	6.0	2.2	4.8	2.4	4.7
31	3.0	8.7	2.5	8.0	3.2	8.3	3.7	7.7	2.2	4.8	1.8	5.0	2.0	4.7	1.0	5.8	2.2	4.8	1.8	5.0	2.0	4.7	1.0	5.8
Mean ...	2.7	6.7	2.6	6.6	2.8	6.6	2.8	6.8	1.3	5.8	1.3	5.9	1.2	5.9	1.2	5.8	1.4	5.5	1.4	5.7	1.4	5.7	1.4	5.6
Mean for day ...	A = 2.7 $\mu$ ; Tp = 6.7s.								A = 1.2 $\mu$ ; Tp = 5.8s.								A = 1.4 $\mu$ ; Tp = 5.6s.							

Month.	April.								May.								June.							
	o h.		6 h.		12 h.		18 h.		o h.		6 h.		12 h.		18 h.		o h.		6 h.		12 h.		18 h.	
	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.
Day.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.
1	2.0	5.4	1.9	6.5	2.1	6.7	1.9	6.5	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.7	5.4	0.5	5.0	0.2	5.4	0.2	4.7
2	3.3	7.0	2.7	7.7	3.3	7.0	2.6	7.5	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.2	7.3	0.3	4.3	0.3	4.3	0.2	5.0	0.2	4.7
3	2.1	5.6	1.9	6.7	2.8	5.0	2.7	6.0	0.5	7.7	0.9	7.3	1.2	6.0	0.8	6.5	0.3	4.1	0.3	4.1	0.2	4.8	0.2	4.8
4	2.8	5.0	2.5	5.2	2.9	4.3	2.3	5.0	0.8	6.0	0.6	6.0	0.4	6.0	0.4	5.6	0.2	5.0	0.2	5.4	0.2	5.8	0.5	7.3
5	2.1	5.0	1.3	4.5	0.8	4.0	0.5	4.7	0.2	5.0	0.4	5.6	0.7	5.2	...	...	0.7	7.5	0.6	5.8	0.7	7.3	0.5	5.0
6	0.5	4.5	0.5	5.2	0.3	3.5	0.3	4.1	0.6	6.0	0.7	5.0	0.6	5.6	0.4	5.4	0.2	5.8	0.2	4.7	0.3	4.3	0.2	5.4
7	0.3	4.5	0.2	5.0	0.2	6.7	0.2	7.0	...	...	0.5	5.2	0.3	3.7	0.3	3.6	0.2	4.8	0.0	—	0.3	4.0	0.0	—
8	0.2	6.0	0.2	6.0	0.8	8.0	1.2	8.0	0.3	3.3	0.3	4.1	0.5	5.0	0.5	5.0	0.3	3.3	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.3	3.7
9	0.9	7.5	1.0	7.5	1.1	7.0	1.1	6.7	0.3	3.7	0.3	3.9	0.3	4.3	0.3	4.3	0.3	3.9	0.3	4.5	0.3	4.3	0.3	4.3
10	1.2	6.5	1.4	6.3	0.8	6.5	1.0	6.5	0.2	5.0	0.3	3.7	0.2	4.8	0.8	4.3	0.5	4.7	0.7	4.8	1.4	6.0	1.6	7.3
11	0.5	4.3	0.4	5.8	0.5	5.0	0.5	5.0	0.7	5.0	1.0	4.8	1.2	5.0	1.0	4.5	1.2	6.3	1.0	6.0	0.6	5.8	0.6	5.6
12	0.7	5.0	0.5	5.0	0.9	5.4	1.2	6.3	0.9	5.0	0.5	5.0	0.5	5.0	0.5	4.7	0.7	5.4	0.7	5.2	0.4	5.6	0.2	6.0
13	1.5	6.5	1.6	6.3	1.0	5.8	1.8	6.0	0.5	5.2	0.5	5.0	0.5	4.5	0.7	5.2	0.6	5.6	0.2	5.6	0.2	5.0	0.2	5.4
14	1.7	5.8	1.1	5.2	1.2	6.3	1.2	6.0	0.5	4.3	0.9	5.4	0.7	5.4	0.7	5.0	0.0	—	0.2	5.0	0.0	—	0.0	—
15	1.5	5.8	0.9	6.7	1.5	5.6	0.6	5.8	0.9	5.0	...	...	0.5	5.0	0.7	5.2	0.3	4.3	0.3	4.3	0.0	—	0.3	4.0
16	0.5	4.7	0.6	5.8	0.4	5.4	0.5	5.2	0.9	5.4	0.4	5.4	1.4	6.0	1.0	6.0	0.3	4.1	0.3	4.3	0.3	4.0	0.3	4.0
17	0.7	5.2	0.5	5.2	0.3	4.0	1.6	5.2	1.0	6.0	0.7	4.7	1.1	5.6	2.1	5.0	0.3	4.3	0.3	4.5	0.2	4.7	0.0	—
18	0.6	4.0	0.6	4.0	0.3	4.5	0.5	4.5	2.1	5.0	1.9	5.8	1.6	5.2	2.0	5.2	0.0	—	0.3	4.5	0.0	—	0.3	4.3

Derived from readings for the period of thirty minutes centring at the exact hour, Greenwich Mean Time.

546. Richmond (Kew Observatory).

Month	July.								August.								September.							
	0 h.		6 h.		12 h.		18 h.		0 h.		6 h.		12 h.		18 h.		0 h.		6 h.		12 h.		18 h.	
	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.
Day.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.
1	0.2	4.7	0.2	4.8	0.3	4.0	0.2	5.0	0.3	4.3	0.3	4.3	0.3	3.7	0.3	4.3	0.2	6.0	0.4	7.0	0.2	6.7	0.4	6.0
2	0.3	3.3	0.2	5.0	0.3	3.3	0.3	3.7	0.3	4.3	0.8	4.0	0.9	3.7	0.9	5.0	0.2	6.7	0.2	6.7	0.0	—	0.3	3.5
3	0.3	4.3	0.3	3.7	0.2	4.7	0.3	4.3	0.8	4.3	1.0	4.7	0.9	5.4	0.8	4.3	0.3	3.7	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—
4	0.3	4.3	0.2	4.7	0.2	4.7	0.0	—	0.8	4.5	0.5	4.1	0.3	4.1	0.2	5.0	0.0	—	0.3	3.7	0.0	—	0.3	4.1
5	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.5	5.0	0.8	4.5	0.8	4.3	0.5	4.3	0.3	3.7	0.3	3.9	0.3	4.0	0.3	4.0
6	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.4	6.0	0.7	4.8	0.5	4.8	0.3	4.5	0.5	4.7	0.3	4.0	0.3	4.5	0.3	3.9	0.3	4.3
7	0.4	5.6	0.8	6.3	0.9	5.6	0.7	5.4	0.3	4.3	0.3	4.1	0.3	3.7	0.3	4.5	0.3	4.0	0.3	3.5	0.0	—	0.3	3.7
8	0.5	4.8	0.5	5.0	0.2	4.8	0.3	4.5	0.2	4.8	0.2	6.0	0.3	4.5	0.2	4.7	0.3	3.7	0.3	3.5	...	...	0.3	3.9
9	0.2	5.0	0.3	4.5	0.2	5.0	0.2	4.8	0.3	4.3	0.3	4.3	0.3	4.0	0.2	5.0	0.3	3.7	0.3	3.9	...	...	0.5	4.7
10	0.2	4.8	0.2	4.8	0.3	4.5	0.2	4.7	0.4	6.7	0.2	6.3	0.2	6.0	0.2	5.4	0.3	3.9	0.3	4.1	0.3	3.6	0.3	4.3
11	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.4	6.0	0.4	5.4	0.3	4.0	0.3	4.3	0.3	4.0	0.3	4.5	0.3	3.9	0.3	3.7
12	0.3	3.1	0.3	3.9	0.3	4.1	0.6	4.0	0.3	4.3	0.3	4.3	0.3	4.5	0.5	4.1	0.3	3.7	0.3	3.7	0.3	3.9	0.3	3.5
13	0.3	3.7	0.3	3.2	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.5	4.3	0.6	4.0	0.3	4.3	0.3	4.5	0.3	4.3	0.3	4.1	0.5	4.7	0.3	3.7
14	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.3	3.9	0.3	4.0	1.2	3.7	1.1	5.4	0.5	4.3	0.3	3.7	0.3	4.1	0.2	4.5
15	...	...	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.3	3.7	1.0	4.7	0.6	4.0	0.6	3.7	0.3	3.9	0.3	4.1	0.3	3.5	0.3	3.3	0.3	3.5
16	0.3	3.9	0.3	4.3	0.3	4.3	0.2	5.0	0.3	3.7	0.4	6.0	0.3	4.3	0.3	4.5	0.3	4.3	0.2	5.2	0.2	6.5	0.4	5.4
17	0.3	3.7	0.3	4.1	...	...	0.3	4.3	0.5	4.3	0.6	5.8	0.9	5.4	0.8	4.5	0.4	6.3	0.4	6.7	0.6	6.7	0.6	5.6
18	0.3	4.0	0.3	4.0	0.5	4.7	0.3	4.0	0.7	4.7	1.1	4.0	0.3	3.5	0.3	4.3	0.3	3.5	0.3	3.3	2.5	4.0	2.3	4.5
19	0.3	4.5	0.3	3.7	0.2	4.7	0.2	5.0	0.3	4.0	0.3	4.3	0.5	4.3	0.3	4.1	1.0	4.3	1.3	5.4	2.1	4.3	2.4	4.7
20	0.3	3.7	0.3	3.5	0.3	4.3	0.3	4.3	0.2	4.8	0.3	4.0	0.8	4.0	0.9	5.2	1.9	5.2	1.8	7.5	1.7	4.8	2.1	4.8
21	0.3	3.3	0.3	4.3	0.7	3.3	0.9	3.9	1.3	4.5	1.3	4.5	0.8	4.1	2.1	4.3	1.6	5.0	1.6	4.3	1.2	3.7	0.9	3.5
22	0.6	3.9	0.6	4.0	0.5	4.1	0.3	4.1	1.5	4.7	1.1	4.1	1.4	4.1	0.6	3.7	...	...	0.3	3.9	0.2	4.7	0.3	3.9
23	...	...	0.3	3.6	0.3	3.2	0.3	3.7	0.3	4.0	0.3	4.3	0.3	3.9	0.3	3.6	0.3	3.7	0.3	4.3	0.5	4.3	0.5	4.7
24	0.3	3.3	0.3	3.3	0.0	—	0.3	3.1	0.6	4.0	0.5	4.5	0.3	3.7	0.3	4.5	0.2	4.7	0.5	4.5	0.7	5.0	1.1	5.6
25	0.3	4.3	0.3	4.3	0.2	4.7	0.5	4.5	0.2	5.0	0.5	4.5	0.6	4.0	0.5	5.0	2.2	4.7	1.7	5.6	2.3	5.0	1.5	5.6
26	0.2	4.7	0.5	4.8	0.3	4.3	0.5	4.7	0.5	4.5	0.3	4.0	0.3	4.0	0.3	4.3	1.1	5.0	1.0	4.3	0.7	5.4	1.1	5.4
27	0.5	5.0	0.6	4.0	0.5	5.0	0.5	5.0	0.3	4.0	0.3	4.1	0.0	—	0.3	4.0	1.7	4.7	0.3	3.3	0.5	4.5	0.3	3.1
28	0.5	4.8	0.5	4.8	0.3	4.3	0.5	5.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.2	4.8	0.2	4.8	0.5	4.3	0.2	4.7
29	0.2	5.0	0.3	4.1	0.3	4.3	0.2	5.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.2	4.8	0.2	5.2	0.2	6.0	0.3	4.3
30	0.3	3.7	0.3	3.7	0.3	3.7	0.3	3.6	0.2	5.4	0.2	6.0	0.2	6.0	0.2	6.5	0.2	5.4	0.2	5.0	0.2	6.0	0.2	4.7
31	0.3	3.3	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.2	6.0	0.2	6.0	0.0	—	0.2	7.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean ...	0.3	4.2	0.3	4.3	0.3	4.3	0.3	4.5	0.5	4.6	0.5	4.7	0.5	4.3	0.5	4.7	0.5	4.5	0.5	4.6	0.6	4.7	0.6	4.4
Mean for day ...	A = 0.3 $\mu$ ; Tp = 4.3s.								A = 0.5 $\mu$ ; Tp = 4.5s.								A = 0.6 $\mu$ ; Tp = 4.6s.							

Month	October.								November.								December.							
	0 h.		6 h.		12 h.		18 h.		0 h.		6 h.		12 h.		18 h.		0 h.		6 h.		12 h.		18 h.	
	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.	A.	Tp.
Day.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.	$\mu$	s.
1	0.3	4.3	0.3	4.0	0.8	4.3	0.8	4.1	1.8	7.0	1.9	6.7	1.9	7.5	1.7	7.5	1.4	7.5	1.9	7.5	1.8	7.0	1.9	7.7
2	1.0	4.3	0.9	3.7	1.1	4.1	0.8	3.9	1.4	7.3	1.9	6.7	2.6	6.0	2.5	6.5	2.9	7.7	3.4	7.7	3.1	7.3	2.8	7.5
3	1.1	5.2	0.5	4.7	0.5	4.7	0.5	4.7	2.7	5.8	2.9	6.5	2.2	5.4	2.1	5.8	3.1	7.5	1.7	7.3	1.7	7.3	1.5	6.7
4	0.3	4.5	0.3	4.5	0.3	3.9	0.3	4.1	1.9	6.5	1.9	5.6	2.1	5.0	1.8	6.0	1.4	6.0	1.7	6.5	1.9	6.7	1.9	7.5
5	0.3	4.1	0.5	4.5	1.0	4.3	1.2	3.6	1.5	6.7	1.5	6.7	2.5	4.5	2.4	5.4	1.8	8.0	2.5	8.0	1.9	7.5	2.0	7.5
6	0.8	4.1	0.5	4.7	1.0	4.7	1.9	6.3	4.1	5.0	3.9	5.0	3.7	5.0	2.8	5.4	2.1	7.3	1.7	6.3	1.1	7.0	1.7	6.5
7	1.7	4.8	1.0	4.7	0.9	5.0	0.8	4.3	2.4	4.7	2.9	5.8	1.0	4.5	1.1	5.0	1.2	6.0	0.9	6.7	0.8	6.5	0.8	6.3
8	0.8	4.0	2.1	5.0	1.6	5.0	2.1	5.0	1.6	5.0	1.9	5.8	2.6	6.0	2.1	5.8	1.3	6.5	0.8	5.8	0.4	5.6	0.6	6.0
9	3.7	4.5	1.3	5.2	0.7	5.0	1.1	5.0	2.0	5.2	2.2	5.2	1.7	6.3	1.9	5.6	0.6	5.6	0.6	6.5	1.5	6.5	1.4	7.0
10	0.9	3.7	0.5	4.1	0.5	4.3	0.5	4.7	2.3	6.3	1.7	7.3	1.7	7.3	2.2	7.0	1.1	6.5	0.5	4.7	0.5	4.5	0.5	5.0
11	0.5	4.7	0.7	5.2	0.7	5.2	0.7	5.2	1.8	7.0	2.9	5.2	2.0	6.7	1.9	6.3	0.6	6.5	0.5	4.7	0.9	5.0	1.6	5.0
12	0.7	5.2	0.7	5.4	0.7	4.7	0.5	4.0	2.1	5.8	2.7	5.8	1.6	6.0	1.8	5.2	1.6	5.2	1.6	6.0	1.6	7.0	2.0	5.8
13	1.5	5.6	1.5	6.7	1.8	5.0	2.0	5.2	1.9	6.7	1.9	6.5	2.2	6.7	2.1	7.3	1.7	6.7	2.0	7.0	2.1	6.3	4.0	7.3
14	2.0	5.4	2.5	5.2	4.4	6.5	5.2	6.3	2.0	6.0	1.6	5.2	1.4	5.0	1.2	6.0	4.7	7.0	5.4	7.3	4.1	7.7	4.7	7.3
15	3.7	6.3	3.0	6.0	1.8	6.0	2.1	5.6	1.2	6.0	1.6	5.8	1.0	4.5	0.8	4.3	4.0	7.0	2.6	7.5	2.0	7.0	1.3	6.7
16	1.5	5.6	1.3	5.6	1.1	5.0	0.6	5.8</																