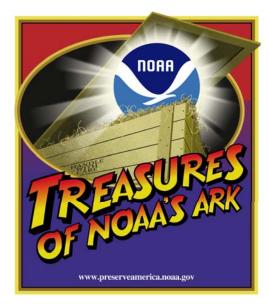
The National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) is the largest climate and information center in the world. NCDC benefits all sectors of the U.S. economy.

For more information go to www.ncdc.noaa.gov



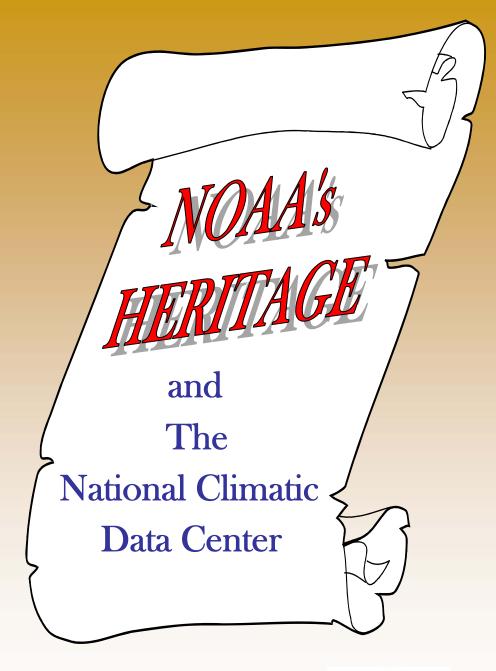
The Preserve America Initiative was created by executive order 13287. The goal of Preserve America is to:

- step up efforts to inventory, preserve, and showcase federally-managed historic and cultural "heritage" resources and
- foster heritage tourism in partnership with local communities and the private sector.



www.preserveamerica.gov

NOAA's Heritage supports the Preserve America Initiative.







eather Science and the Founding Fathers







enjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson loom almost as large in the history of American Weather science as they do in the history of our country; the last entry in George Washington's weather diary was made the day before he died.

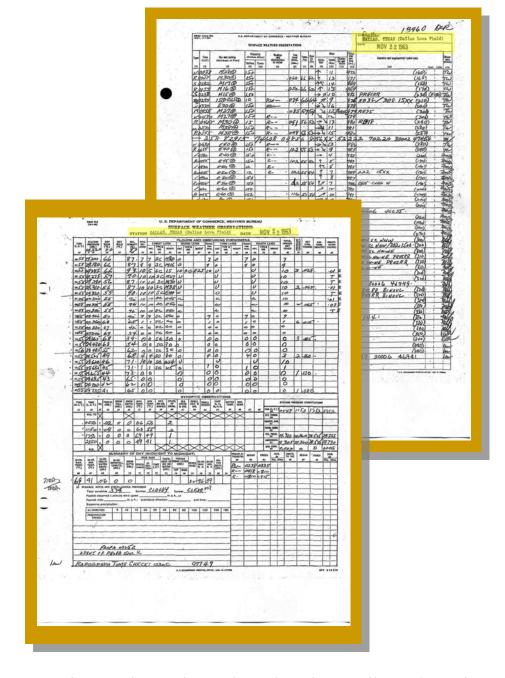
hen a "nor'easter" hit Philadelphia in September 1743, obscuring an expected eclipse of the moon, Benjamin Franklin learned that the eclipse was seen by his brother in Boston (because the storm reached Boston later than Philadelphia) and rightfully concluded that the storm had moved from the southwest despite the northeast winds. In arriving at this conclusion, Franklin was years ahead of his time. It wasn't until a century later that it was generally recognized that storms are approximately circular wind systems that move from place to place.

Thomas Jefferson brought his first thermometer while writing the Declaration of Independence and his first barometer a few days after the document was signed. Jefferson made regular weather observations at Monticello from 1772-1778, and for much of the last two of these years he and the president of William and Mary College in Williamsburg took the first known simultaneous weather observations in America.

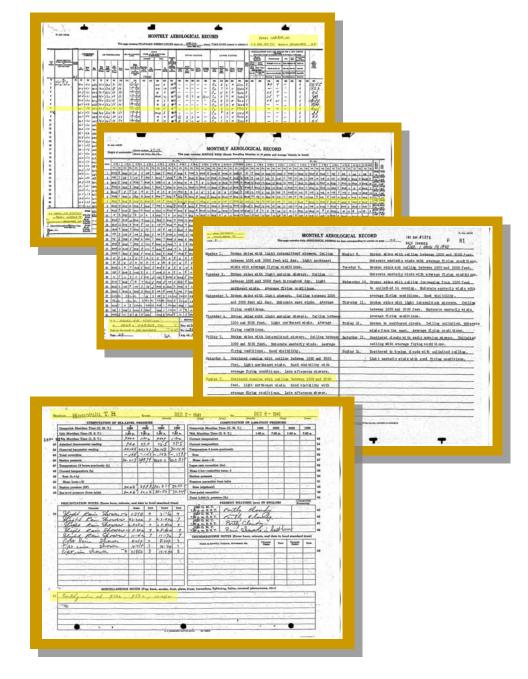
Like George Washington, Jefferson took weather observations well into his final illness. The last entry in his "Weather Memorandum Book" was made on June 29, 1826, six days before his death.



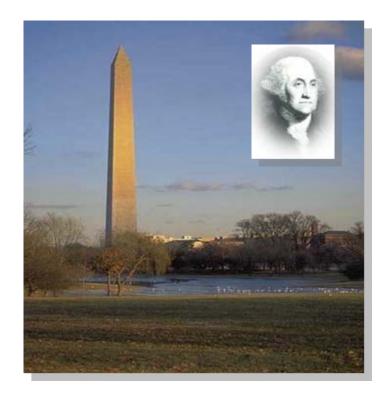


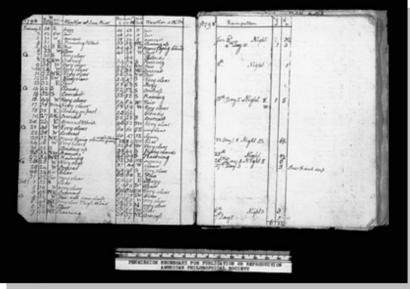


Weather endures through national tragedies, triumphs and natural disasters. Weather records from Love Field on the day of President Kennedy's assassination in Dallas on November 22, 1963 are shown above.



Weather records for the date of the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 are displayed. Note in the bottom panel the reference to earthquakes in Honolulu during the time of the bombing.



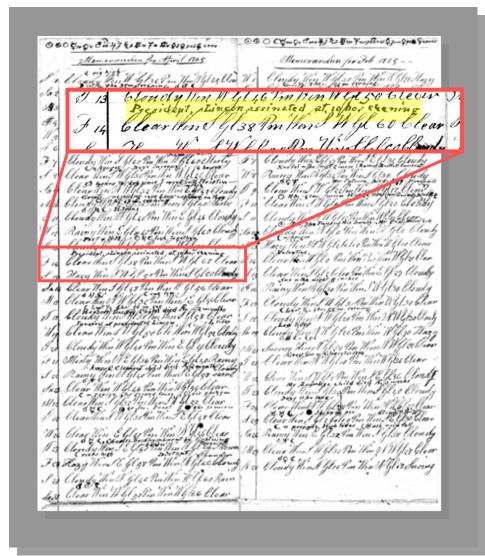


George Washington's journal for January 1798.

The following weather observations were taken by Thomas Jefferson at Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, during a meeting of the Continental Congress at which the Declaration of Independence was signed. He took observations until his death on July 4, 1826 at Monticello.

·				
	10			
	1		4	M
September 1		-		
_				
	1			
45°C	Ý.			

-	Observation	son.	them		ario i
	Philadelp	hia	1776	S p	
July.	hour.	therman	day	h m. d.m.	
1.	9-0 Am		9	5-30 Am	12
2	7- P.m.	78.		6 - 30 P.m.	81h
	9-40' A. M.	78		9-45	78.
	9. P.m.		10.	8. A.m.	
3.	5-30 Am.	712		, ,	1762
20.00	1-30. P.m.		.	2 - 0. P.m.	80.
	: 8- 10	74.		4-45	82.
I4	6. A.M.	724	:	9-30	78.
	1. Pm.	76		5 - 30. A.n	
	9.	735		8.	The second second
3	6. A.m.			9- 40. P.m	
	9. P.m.	72		7. a.m	1 11/1 11/1
6	s. Am.			9. so. P. m. 5. 30. a. m.	72.
	9 P.m.	75.	. /3.	5. 30. a m.	712
	10. P. M.		1	2. P.m.	1/4
7-	6. Am.	71.		6-45	176
	10.	73.		7-25	76
	1. Pm.		:	9-	75
		75		6. 50. a.m	
	5-35 Am	75	1	rain	1
2	9.	77:	2	9 - 30.	72



Historical events are noted in weather journals such as the assassination and subsequent funeral of President Lincoln in 1865.



Microfilms of

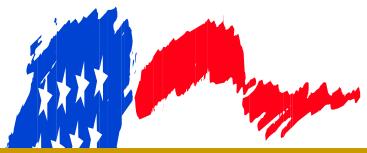
The Adams Papers

given by the Adams Manuscript Trust to the Massachusetts Historical Society

PART III

250. John Quincy Adams, Miscellany Weather record, Washington, D. C., January 1818–May 1825

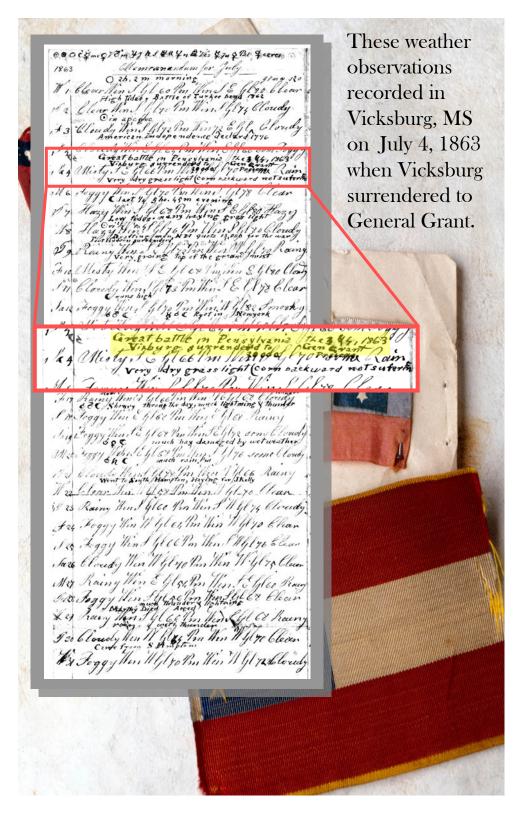
Boston Massachusetts Historical Society 1956



2	53.W	88 W.A	slungto	minist a	W.	-		"We	1	1		34
	Tahrenheit 18 Clady 7 AM 27 ST Clady 16 27 ST Clady 20 120 25 Clear					Fahranheit todaystur					34	
										0		
	74 M	· Alien	52M					ahronhe		Jes : Freday	10.00	
1.	16	124	15	[Bud		,	7.	Million	564	mesti	MAT	
2	20	8	25	Clear		,		11.62	444	Hain	34	11 1
3	30	34	33	Snow Sta	inn.	3	-	42	370	10	34	:
<u>l</u>	20	34	30	Elean			34	-1 . 32	31	Hear	30	
5	26	34		Do.		7	30	31		-dheen	-2	•
6	16	20	26	De.		6			20.	Cfaar	24	1
	26	34	26	.0-			26.	20	20	<i>a</i>	-	3
7	26	.34	16	D*		Z	20	34	24.	- C	45	
9	2	- 11:	25 26 16 4	.5°	W 9			34	34	-0-	:77	3
10	2	10	14	Clear Snow St. B. A. B. A. B.	- Hallony - te this	9	27	38	36:	7	v.	
11	12	25	18	. 50	3774	'n		- 46	34	7	37	
/2	16	28	23			2	26 32	1		45	8.40	- 1
15	14	54	34.	Moudy		/3	32	, ~	42:	he.	34	2
14	34.	44	40	Rain'	n,	14	44	d d	44.	20		-00
15	25	3	181	Mounty Rain Clear	10	15	# # # 25	36	42	Gaine of Rear from Chart of the St.	114	11.
16	/3	28	16'	Party Snow		16	44	36	34 27	Clear	44	ě
77	10	30	30	Phyly			82	36	34	Mondy	54	
7.	34	40.	24	Inow		17			7	Char	42	. 1
19	20	24	15	Char			25	10		75.	7.4	
20	26	40.	34.	(lear	592	19	30	- 84	34	r	13	1
21	34	36	40	D:		21			×			
22	42	48	. 34	Rain		22	34	Na.	35.	How He	***	
23	26	34	26	Show		23	37	45	362	A.		E .
24	34	36	26	Rain Show	Ī	24	34 37 41 50	*	*	Rain D' Charty Stains	~ Call	7. 3
5		36	34	Show.		24	41	62	42	Char	λ . 	
6	27	28	20	D°	4	25 26	46	.00	34	4	1,4	3
	22	40	34	5°		77		•6	36	County	23	7
7 8.	31	51	40	100	i i	7	31	38	36	Jam	44-	
		7.77				20	32	36		Jan W		
					6	29 30 31.		36 60	#	than	100	deres 344
						30	4	34.	38	Jim	7e	n
						31.	38	52	38	Char		



These weather observations were taken in February and March, 1818 by John Quincy Adams in Washington, D.C.



The following entries were made in the weather diary of Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for August, 1748.

