



## Irish droughts in newspaper archives: Rediscovering forgotten hazards?

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Complete List of Authors:	Murphy, Conor; National University of Ireland Maynooth, Irish Climate Analysis and Research Units, Department of Geography Noone, Simon; National University of Ireland Maynooth, Irish Climate Analysis and Research Units, Department of Geography Duffy, Catriona; National University of Ireland Maynooth, Irish Climate Analysis and Research Units, Department of Geography Broderick, Ciaran ; National University of Ireland Maynooth, Irish Climate Analysis and Research Units, Department of Geography Matthews, Tom; Liverpool John Moores University, School of Natural Sciences and Psychology, Wilby, Robert; Loughborough University, Geography
Keywords:	Drought, Newspaper Archives, Ireland, Geo-engineering, Religion, Water

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## Irish droughts in newspaper archives: Rediscovering forgotten hazards?

Conor Murphy<sup>1</sup>, Simon Noone<sup>1</sup>, Catriona Duffy<sup>1</sup>, Ciaran Broderick<sup>1</sup>, Tom Matthews<sup>2</sup> and Robert L. Wilby<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>*Irish Climate Analysis and Research UnitS (ICARUS), Department of Geography, Maynooth University, Kildare, Ireland.*

<sup>2</sup>*School of Natural Sciences and Psychology, Liverpool John Moores University, Liverpool L3 3AF, England, UK.*

<sup>3</sup>*Department of Geography, Loughborough University, Loughborough LE11 3TU, England, UK*

Corresponding Author: Conor Murphy (email: [conor.murphy@nuim.ie](mailto:conor.murphy@nuim.ie); tel:+353 1 7083494)

Running Head: Irish droughts in newspaper archives

### Abstract

Irish newspaper collections are a rich source of information on historical droughts. Following a search of 250 years of such archives, this paper brings to light four newspaper articles describing three drought events that convey the cultural impacts and unusual societal responses to nineteenth century drought in Ireland. Amongst the archives we find two poems from 1806 and 1893, a call to pray for rain in 1887, and a suggestion for weather modification in 1893. These records demonstrate that, contrary to recent experience, Ireland is surprisingly prone to drought.

**Keywords: Drought, Newspaper Archives, Ireland, Geo-engineering, Religion, Water**

## Introduction

“Irish drought” might appear to be an oxymoron. However, the Island of Ireland has been surprisingly drought prone over the last couple of centuries, but perhaps less so in living memory. We recently established a 160-year drought catalogue for the island covering the period 1850-2015 (Noone *et al.*, 2015; Wilby *et al.*, 2015). This was subsequently extended by Noone *et al.* (2016) to create a 250 year drought catalogue for Ireland (1765-2015) based on the Standardised Precipitation Index (SPI). In constructing this extended drought catalogue we used documentary sources from newspaper archives spanning the last 250 years. Together with other historical sources, these add confidence to the quantitative detection of drought episodes from rainfall records and provide glimpses into the socio-economic impacts of historic droughts.

As we discovered, Ireland is in the fortunate position of having some of the longest running newspapers in the world. Of particular note are the *Belfast Newsletter* (one of the world’s oldest continuously published newspaper) and the *Freeman’s Journal* which began reporting in the early and mid 18th Century respectively. Another nine titles commenced in the 19th Century, with many continuing to the present day (see Table 1). Noone *et al.* (2016) show that newspaper archives can be used to trace the progression of drought events and impacts. Articles reveal that over the last 250 years droughts have resulted in agricultural hardship, water resource crises and failures, and preceded some of the major famines of the 18th and 19th centuries. They also show that Ireland was subject to persistent multi-season drought episodes in the 1800s, 1820s, 1850s, 1880s, and in the twentieth century in the 1920s, 1930s, 1950s and 1970s.

During our trawl of the newspaper archives we uncovered hundreds of articles referring to drought in all its guises. In this paper, we bring to life four notable articles that convey aspects of three significant droughts in the 19th Century. These articles are selected as they relay the cultural influence of drought and some unusual societal responses that reflect the historical context. The following sections introduce each article and provide a short narrative of the drought event in which they appeared. For interested readers, full details of the specific droughts mentioned and their quantitative assessment are given by Noone *et al.* (2016). We close with some reflections on how such events might (re)shape modern perceptions of drought and how newspaper archives might be further exploited in understanding historic weather extremes.

### **‘Drought’ 1806**

The period September 1800 to January 1809 was one of the most persistent drought episodes in the island of Ireland of the past 250 years. In fact, this period was marked by three individual drought events, separated only by brief wet interludes of three months or less (Noone *et al.*, 2016). There is evidence from newspaper records that, at least early in the event, drought impacts were not island wide with counties Leitrim and Roscommon supplying potatoes and other crops for severely impacted areas in the south and west (FJ,03.01.1801 page 2). Reports in the *Freeman’s Journal* highlight that the woollen industry declined in 1802 due to a lack of water to work the mills (FJ,09.09.1800 page 3). The 1851 Census of Ireland refers to the years 1800, 1801 and 1803 as being excessively hot and dry. During 1802 officials put in place financial support so that grain and maize could be imported from the United States to help alleviate the emergency with disease and death also prevalent during this period (Ó Gráda, 2015). At this time, there are also several reports of widespread potato crop failure, the staple food source, causing severe hardship for the population (FJ,15.07.1806, page 2).

On the 8 July 1806 a poem simply entitled ‘Drought’ appeared in the *Belfast Newsletter*. The poem, signed HAFIZ, was written on the 28 June 1806 and is reproduced in Figure 1. It provides a powerful depiction of the devastating impact of drought, with the tone and language pleading for reprieve from the “demon” drought. The poem begins with reference to the emergence of drought in spring, noting impacts on local water bodies in the second verse, impacts on agriculture and flora in the third, and devastation of the water-powered linen industry in the fourth verse. The last two verses long for wet conditions and the return of rain, making reference to both Greek mythology and astronomy. In Greek mythology, the ‘Pleiads’ refer to the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione. In astronomy, the Pleiads or seven sisters are stars in the constellation Taurus; primarily winter stars, featuring prominently in the ancient agricultural calendar, along with Orion. Hence, the plea for them both to rise is a call for the end of summer and the arrival of rain. Reference to the ‘Naiads’ is again an appeal to the female spirit of fresh water bodies in Greek mythology.

### **‘Pray for Rain’ 1887**

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The drought of 1887 was one of the most intense, island-wide droughts experienced in the last 250 years (Noone *et al.*, 2016). The event itself is well documented by Richard M. Barrington (1888) who mapped the spatial extent of rainfall anomalies over the previous five years and provided detailed insight to the agricultural impacts. This drought commenced in early spring of 1887 and continued well into autumn. Figure 2 shows an image of the original 1887 daily reporting sheet taken at Fassaroe, Bray, Co. Wilckow, by Richard M. Barrington. Evident is the occurrence of just 9 rain days in February and April and only 4 rain days in June. Overall Barrington (1888) reports that 10 months in 1887 saw deficient rainfall relative to the previous 30 year monthly means. By summer 1887, with the long drought threatening to become a national calamity, the Bishop of Meath issued a circular entitled ‘*The Drought*’. This appeared in the *Irish Times* on July 2 1887 and called the faithful to pray for rain. Figure 3 provides a transcript of the original article and is a sign of the desperation that must have been felt across society. Figure 4 shows a classic high pressure blocking system present over Ireland on June 30 1887 which was typical of much of that month. Also shown in Figure 4 is the weather chart for July 2, the day the call to prayer appeared in print. Noone *et al.* (2016) establish that this drought was the most intense in the east of the country and led to widespread crop failures and water supply issues. In the city of Dublin, the state of the public sewers gave rise to public health concerns due to a lack of water to flush the system (Noone *et al.*, 2016). The prayers were answered in November 1887 when the drought broke. As far as we can tell, this is the only public call for drought-relief by prayer in the 250 years of the Irish newspaper archive [although such cries continue to be heard in other places and cultural contexts today<sup>1</sup>].

### Dublin Water Crisis 1893

In spring 1893, an extreme drought began that eventually severely affected the east and southeast of Ireland, culminating in a water supply crisis for Dublin City by autumn. The *Freeman's Journal* states on the 27 April 1893 that “*there has been an absolute drought since March 5th - for fifty two days*”. The article then quotes Mr. Symons, the eminent English Meteorologist, who said that “*this is by far the longest period during which dry conditions have prevailed*” since he began making observations in 1857 (FJ, 27.04.1893, page 8).

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<sup>1</sup> See for example, prayers to end the California drought: <http://ismreview.yale.edu/article/praying-for-rain-in-the-california-drought/>

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3 By September 1893, the *Freeman's Journal* reported that “the great drought of the present  
4 season has reduced the water supply of the city to such an extent that the greatest care and  
5 economy will be required on the part of the citizens to avert the calamity of a water famine”  
6 (FJ, 05.09.1893, page 4). Water usage in the city was reduced from 15 to 10 million gallons per  
7 day by imposing water restrictions during September. By October the City could only rely on  
8 16 days of supply from the Vartry. For long periods, northern parts of Dublin City were  
9 reduced to intermittent supplies delivered between 10pm and 10am at the request of local  
10 bakeries (IT, 31.10.1893, page 5). In addition to water supply issues, residents spoke of the  
11 foul smell from city sewers and fear of disease due to a lack of water to flush the waste (IT,  
12 30.06.1887, page 6; IT, 21.07.1887, page 5).  
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22 At that time, Dublin's main source of potable water was from a reservoir on the River Vartry at  
23 Roundwood, County Wicklow. This reservoir still contributes to Dublin's water supply today.  
24 At capacity in 1893, the reservoir provided four months of water supply for the city (Walker,  
25 1894). The crisis of supply caused debate within the media and academic circles about the  
26 primary cause of failure and potential solutions. In March 1894, John A. Walker, chairman of  
27 the Dublin Waterworks committee, gave a paper to the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of  
28 Ireland entitled ‘*Our Present and Future Water Supply*’. In it he argued that the drought was  
29 exacerbated by an expansion of the urban area supplied by the Vartry reservoir, beyond the  
30 initial design assumptions, to suburban areas of the city where wastage among wealthy  
31 households was seen as profligate (Walker, 1894). This view was supported by others in the  
32 audience as recounted the following day (IT, 14.03.1894, page 7).  
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43 By November 1893, *The Irish Times* was documenting meetings of the Waterworks Committee  
44 who were making arrangements to secure additional supplies from the Royal Canal to meet  
45 Dublin's water needs (IT, 01.11.1893, page 5). The newspaper also reported no change in  
46 conditions at the Vartry reservoir later in the same month, with a Waterworks Committee  
47 meeting held at City Hall to consider plans and cost estimates for the damming of Lough Dan  
48 in the Wicklow Mountains (IT, 15.11.1893, page 5). Other options considered included the  
49 transfer of water from the River Ovoca (Avoca) and its tributaries by tunnelling through the  
50 watershed between Lough Tay and Lough Dan (IT, 28.11.1893, page 5). Ultimately, plans to  
51 dam Lough Dan were deemed too expensive and never came to fruition.  
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3 On 30 December 1893, at the end of the drought, a poem entitled ‘Water’ (Figure 5) appeared  
4 in the *Irish Times*. The poem, signed W. I. R., satirized the events of the drought, the  
5 surrounding controversies and courted solutions. Against the tapping of Loch Dan, the author  
6 proceeds to put forward a plan ‘to make the Vartry do’. It calls for seasonal metering of water  
7 consumption and fines for wasteful use. The finger is pointed at housewives, in reference to the  
8 blame assigned to suburban locations for their reckless water usage. Scorn is also poured on the  
9 use of filtered Vartry waters to ‘sprinkle on the streets’ and fill tankers, presumably for fire  
10 fighting. The poem points out that for these purposes, sea water or untreated water from other  
11 streams would have sufficed.  
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20 The drought and subsequent water supply crisis in 1893 obviously left a major impression on  
21 the public imagination. Facing intermittent supplies and water restrictions, one member of the  
22 public wrote to the *Irish Times* on the 16 September 1893 about ‘The Protracted Drought’ and  
23 made an audacious suggestion. In the letter, the author (signed A. Citizen) recommends a  
24 weather modification experiment to bring an end to the drought by exploding dynamite above  
25 the city to urge the obvious clouds to give up their moisture (Figure 6). As the author claims,  
26 this experiment would indeed have proved novel, if in the end unlikely to alter the course of  
27 events. Even so, the proposal is not so far removed from modern-day cloud-seeding and  
28 controversial geoengineering technologies. Figure 4 depicts the pressure conditions in situ  
29 when the article appeared in print.  
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### 39 **Conclusions**

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42 Recollections of past extremes can play a role in building resilience to future events (McEwen  
43 and Jones, 2012). Recent decades have been conspicuously drought free in Ireland (Wilby *et*  
44 *al.*, 2015; Noone *et al.*, 2016), to the extent that most recent experiences of protracted drought  
45 are based on the mid-1970s. Although short, sharp droughts occurred in the summers of 1995,  
46 2006 and 2013 these events bear little resemblance to the long and intense droughts of earlier  
47 centuries, often spanning multiple seasons and even years. This raises questions about whether  
48 the underlying causes of long droughts in Ireland have changed in the interim. Moreover, past  
49 events challenge water managers to consider how they might manage a repeat episode of 1887  
50 or 1893, given the present supply-demand balance in Dublin, and the condition of  
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3 infrastructure (much of which is the same as in the 19th Century). Information on historic  
4 droughts uncovered by this research is currently feeding into water resource and drought  
5 planning in Ireland.  
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10 The paucity of notable recent droughts also highlights the value of recalling past events from  
11 media archives. Newspapers provide an important source of such information, particularly  
12 where confidence in observations decreases, which is the case in Ireland prior to 1850. Noone  
13 *et al.* (2016) show that newspaper archives can be cross-referenced with available observations,  
14 other documentary sources and indeed other drought catalogues (e.g. Marsh *et al.*, 2007). As  
15 we show here, Ireland is fortunate to have rich archives that contain interesting eye-witness  
16 accounts of how drought can impact society. As evident for the 1893 event, newspaper  
17 archives even help to add detail to how the drought impacts propagated through society. In  
18 addition, the 1851 Census of Ireland contains valuable information on various weather  
19 extremes prior to 1850. An interesting avenue for further research would be to investigate how  
20 these sources corroborate each other for overlapping periods. A further important avenue is to  
21 continue efforts to digitise archived data to extend both the temporal and spatial understanding  
22 of historic droughts while there are other documentary sources such as weather diaries (e.g.  
23 Dixon, 1959) that can help extend assessments of drought further back in time. Finally, it is our  
24 hope that this paper will serve to remind that Ireland is, despite popular perceptions and recent  
25 experience, surprisingly drought prone.  
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48 Catriona Duffy acknowledge funding provided by Environmental Protection Agency grant no.  
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50 2014-CCRP-MS.16.  
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## Figure Captions

Figure 1 The poem 'Drought' which appeared in the Belfast Newsletter on the 28 June 1806.

Figure 2 Image of the daily rainfall sheet for 1887 at Fassaroe, Bray, Co. Wicklow. The gauge was maintained by Richard M. Barrington and we thank the Met Éireann Library for access to the archives for this station.

Figure 3 Circular from the Bishop of Meath authorising the prayer for rain. Published in the Irish Times on 2 July 1887.

Figure 4 Weather charts for i) June 30 1887 (left) showing classical high pressure blocking that dominated that month when only 4 rain days occurred at Fassaroe, Bray on the east coast of Ireland (see Figure 2); ii) July 2 1887 when the circular issuing a call to pray for rain appeared in the Irish Times (see Figure 4) and; iii) 16 September 1893 when the weather modification letter appeared in the Irish Times (see Figure 6).  
Source: UK Met Office Daily Weather Reports.

Figure 5 The poem 'Water' that appeared in The Weekly Irish Times on 30 December 1893. Italicised words identify those we had trouble transcribing due to blurring of the original.

Figure 6 Letter to the Irish Times published 16 September 1893 proposing exploding dynamite over Dublin to induce rainfall.

**Table 1 Newspaper titles accessed through the Irish Newspaper Archive ([www.irishnewsarchive.com](http://www.irishnewsarchive.com)) together with the abbreviations used in text, the start and end dates of publication, readership (national/county) and frequency of publication.**

Title	Abbreviation	Start and end year	County	Publication Frequency
Belfast Newsletter	BN	09/01/1738 - 30/08/1890	National (NI)	Daily
Freeman's Journal	FJ	03/01/1763 - 19/12/1924	National	Daily
Kerry Evening Post	KEP	1813 - 1917	Kerry	Weekly
Tuam Herald	TH	13/05/1837 - Current	Galway	Weekly
Nenagh Tribune	NT	21/07/1838 - Current	Tipperary	Weekly
Irish Examiner	IE	30/08/1841 - 1999	National	Daily
The Nation	N	15/10/1842 - 05/06/1897	Dublin	Weekly
Tralee Chronicle	TC	18/03/1843 - 20/05/1881	Kerry	Daily
Anglo-Celt	AC	06/02/1846 - Current	Cavan	Weekly
Western People	WP	04/05/1889 - Current	Mayo	Weekly
Meath Chronicle	MC	01/05/1897 - Current	Meath	Weekly
Longford Leader	LL	14/08/1897 - Current	Longford	Weekly
Kerryman	K	20/08/1904 - Current	Kerry	Weekly
Irish Independent	II	02/01/1905 - Current	National	Daily
Connacht Tribune	CT	22/05/1909 - Current	Galway	Weekly
Irish Press	IP	05/09/1931 - 25/05/1995	National	Daily
Irish Framers Journal	IFL	16/03/1957 - 26/12/1998	National	Weekly
Irish Times	IT	1785 - Current	National	Weekly
Nenagh Guardian	NG	21/07/1838 - Current	Sligo	Weekly
Leinster Express	LE	24/09/1831 - Current	Offaly	Weekly

Belfast Newsletter, July 8<sup>th</sup> 1806, page 4

## DROUGHT

SEE ! the demon Drought appears,  
Wide he waves his fiery wing,  
Drinking up night's dewy tears,  
Preying on the bloom of spring.

Bending o'er their wasted urns,  
Hark ! the sedge-crown'd sisters weep;  
*Banna* sighs, and *Lagan* mourns,  
As they travel to the deep.

*Agriculture* droops his head,  
As the with'ring pow'r he eyes :  
*Flora's* heart is fill'd with dread,  
While with thirst her offspring dies.

Idle sad *Linlea* views  
All her stream-turn'd engines stand,  
Where the bleachfields bright diffuse  
Wealth and beauty o'er the land.

Rise, ye *Pleiads* pity take -  
Bid the kindly rain descend -  
Joyful the Naiads make -  
Drooping Nature's tribes befriend.

Thou, *Orion*, too arise !  
Wide thy glittering faulchoin wield -  
Soon the tyrant of the skies  
To thy magic pow'r shall yield

June 28, 1806

HAFIZ

Figure 1 The poem 'Drought' which appeared in the Belfast Newsletter on the 28 June 1806.

Figure 1

111x195mm (300 x 300 DPI)

*Wm. S. a.*

Weather *as usual*  
**REGISTER OF RAINFALL IN 1887**

Kept at *Assaroe* in the County of *Wiltshire* by *Rich. M. Barrington*

Latitude.....

Time of Observation *9 am*

RAIN GAUGE.

Diameter *10 inches*

Height of top above Ground *5 feet*

Longitude.....

Sea Level *250 feet*

NOTE.—Full instructions respecting the measurement of rain are given in "Arrangements respecting the Systematic Observation and Record of the Rainfall of the British Isles," which is sent post-free on application to Mr. G. J. SYMONS, 62, Camden Square, London, N.W.

Date.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Date.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	
1		.150			.060	.055			.800		.040		1
2	.040	.450				.030			.190		.550		2
3	.540	.200				.110			.090		.200	.055	3
4	.340	.020		.100					.150		.090		4
5	.050			.240							1.080	.500	5
6	.070								.110		.380	.050	6
7	.110					.090			.070	.070	.260	.150	7
8					.025		.070		.020	.430		.160	8
9							.150		.025	.410	.010	.050	9
10	1.380								.010	.010	.015	.020	10
11			.560		.010				.080	.075	.085		11
12			.020				.260	1.100			.020	.400	12
13		.075	.035				.110	.100			.050	.055	13
14	.020	.030	.170		.020		.010				.840	.230	14
15			.010									.140	15
16	.140	.070	.060									.060	16
17	.300		.070		.025			.320				.175	17
18	.095				.020			.070			.015	.080	18
19	.185		.035		.480			.100			.320		19
20					.120						.025	.140	20
21			.320	.100	.130						.625		21
22			.600	.300	.200						.320		22
23		.050	.070	.160			.010			.285			23
24	.210	.160	.185	.160			.070	.070				.010	24
25	.020		.175	.170	.010			.100	.040			.025	25
26			.050	.040			.230	.460		.365	.200		26
27	.015		.015	.220	.060			1.520	.060		.080	.010	27
28							.120	.130	.090	.025	.330	.220	28
29							.010		.060				29
30	.120						.020	.140		.150			30
31	.310		.045		.300		.420	.120		.820			31
Totals	3.945	1.205	2.420	1.520	1.760	.285	1.480	4.230	1.795	2.640	5.565	2.530	

Total from } 29.375  
 Jan. 1 }

The Irish Times, July 2, 1887, page 5

## The Drought

The following circular has been issued by  
the Bishop of Meath:

Ballymacoll House, Dunboyne,  
July 1st 1887

"Rev. And Dear Brother, - The long drought threatens to become a national calamity. Agreeably to the apostolic precept, that 'in all things, by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, our requests should be declared to God,' our Church sanctions public prayers for such changes of weather as may be most conducive to human comfort and prosperity.

I therefore authorise you, under the present circumstances, to use the prayer for rain, nothing doubting that our Heavenly Father will graciously accept the humble petitions of His people, and will dispose of all things for the real welfare of those who approach Him in the spirit of trustful resignation to His will, - I am always your loving friend and bishop,

"C.P. Meath"

Figure 3 Circular from the Bishop of Meath authorising the prayer for rain. Published in the Irish Times on 2 July 1887.

Figure 3  
114x166mm (300 x 300 DPI)

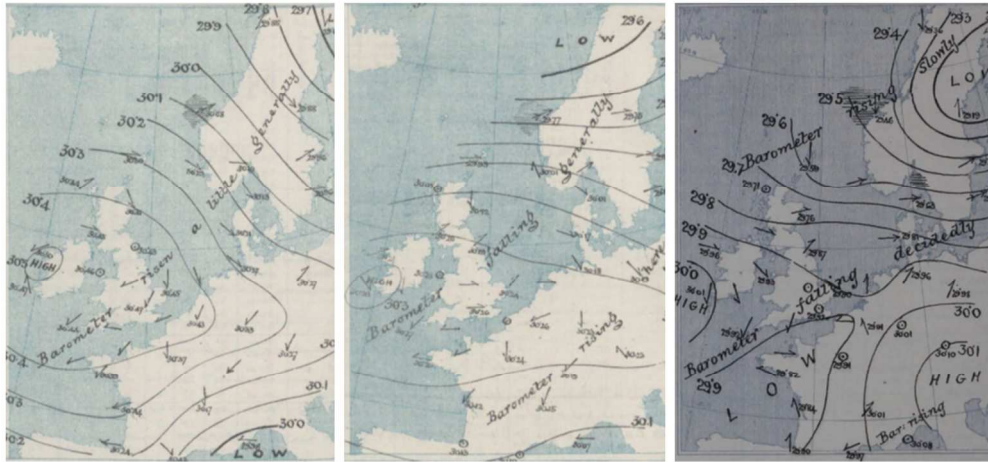


Figure 4 Weather charts for i) June 30 1887 (left) showing classical high pressure blocking that dominated that month when only 4 rain days occurred at Fassaroe, Bray on the east coast of Ireland (see Figure 2); ii) July 2 1887 when the circular issuing a call to pray for rain appeared in the Irish Times (see Figure 4) and; iii) 16 September 1893 when the weather modification letter appeared in the Irish Times (see Figure 6).

Source: UK Met Office Daily Weather Reports.

Figure 4

276x129mm (300 x 300 DPI)

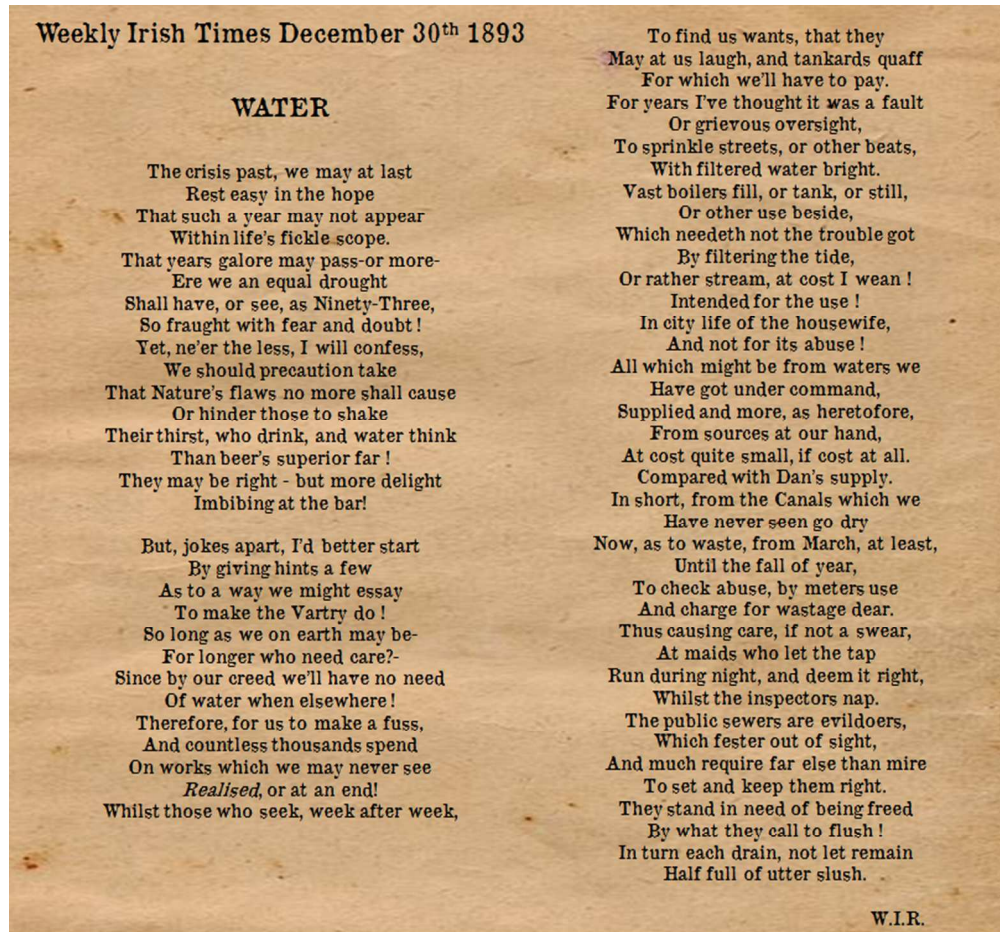


Figure 5 The poem 'Water' that appeared in The Weekly Irish Times on 30 December 1893. Italicised words identify those we had trouble transcribing due to blurring of the original.

Figure 5  
 165x153mm (300 x 300 DPI)





The Irish Times Sept. 16, 1893, page 6

## The Protracted Drought

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES,

Sir, - Adverting to the protracted drought, which is at present causing so much anxiety, I beg to offer a suggestion which I think would be worth trying. We all can perceive every evening the thick black masses of rain-cloud gathering over the city and suburbs, threatening to fall every instant, but still failing to come down. Now, I think this condition of the atmosphere would furnish a splendid opportunity for testing the power of dynamite as a rain producer. A few cartridges carried up by some paper balloons and exploded at a considerable altitude would, I think, be sufficient for the purpose. The experiment would prove novel and interesting, inexpensive, and would be a great treat to the citizens. Of course an open space, such as the Phoenix Park, would be the most suitable place for trying the experiment. Yours etc.,

A. Citizen

Figure 6 Letter to the Irish Times published 16 September 1893 proposing exploding dynamite over Dublin to induce rainfall.

Figure 6  
112x159mm (300 x 300 DPI)