

DRAFT 9 OCT 2012

COOP WEATHER STATION 047854  
"SAN LUIS OBISPO POLYTECH"  
NARRATIVE HISTORY

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## NARRATIVE HISTORY

### Grass Roots Beginnings

In 1866 Dr. W. W. Hayes moved to San Luis Obispo.<sup>1</sup> He had previously served as a weather observer in San Francisco and Santa Barbara.<sup>2</sup> Old habits die hard, and "...this frontier doctor kept daily records of temperature and rainfall and sent his reports back to the Smithsonian Institution, where he had worked as a young man."<sup>3</sup> In 1882 he published a record of rainfall from 1869 to 1882.<sup>4</sup> In 1885 the Army Signal Corps received 'meteorological information' from Dr. Hayes and the Sinsheimer brothers by the hand of a Corporal Thomas Gibson.<sup>5</sup> Perhaps that information was included in the 16 year record of precipitation referred to in that year's report of the State Agricultural Society.<sup>6</sup> (The following year a table in the Signal Corps annual report showed the existence of a 17 year record of precipitation for San Luis Obispo.)<sup>7</sup>

Dr. Hayes' efforts were apparently augmented by a local paper, *The Republic*.<sup>8</sup> Other citizens may have also contributed; Lt. Robert Craig of the Signal Corps reported using the press to invite public participation.<sup>9</sup> During this time it's hard to say who was actually taking measurements, or where, or with what instruments.

### Federal Funding!

By 1885, it was time for the Signal Corps to get serious. On February 12, the army sent Lt. Craig from San Francisco to San Luis Obispo. He returned on the 16th with a recommendation that San Luis Obispo would be the best location for a new Signal Service Corps weather station.<sup>10</sup> This recommendation was promptly accepted, and the new second order station was reported established on January 27, going into service on June 1 with 5 observations daily.<sup>11,12</sup>

The station coordinates were given as 35d 18m N, 120d 39m W. It was located at the Andrews Hotel. (See historical picture in the [surfacestations.org](http://surfacestations.org) gallery. Look for the Stevenson screen peeking over the top of the roof.) A later Smithsonian report gave the thermometer elevation as 69 feet, and the rain gauge as 42 feet AGL.<sup>13</sup> This may or may not be correct; the Smithsonian gives this figure for the whole period from 1885 to 1893. But for most of this period, the station was non-existent or in parts unknown, as we shall see. An 1886 report showed barometric pressure, wind, dew point, humidity, precipitation, cloudiness and temperature, from June to December 1885.<sup>14</sup>

### Up in Smoke...

Unfortunately the report stopped there, perhaps because the hotel had burned down on April 10, 1886. *The Republic* estimated the loss to the Signal Corps at \$1000, a tidy

sum in those days. And the event left the author of the 1886 Signal Corps report in the uncomfortable position of recommending that the station not be reopened, but replaced with a new one at Port Harford.<sup>15</sup> This recommendation was apparently never implemented, but it would be years before the paid station was officially reopened.

In the meantime, weather data was collected from various sources. In 1887, Jesse E. Lewis reported precipitation from July to December to the California Agricultural Society.<sup>16</sup> Some observations for the year ending June 30, 1888 were arranged by M. H. DeYoung of the *San Francisco Chronicle*. Mr. DeYoung's stations were not official Signal Service stations, but the service provided the instruments.<sup>17</sup>

Dr. Hayes apparently was still active; a blurb in the *Republic* on January 10, 1888, reported temperatures for 7:00 AM, 2:00 PM, and 9:00 PM at the county hospital "directed by W. W. Hayes." This, even though Jesse Lewis was the hospital superintendent at the time. By 1889 the hospital location appears to be the settled site. NOAA's MMS location tab remarks: "as of 1/1/89...at hospital where signal service station is located. Early records also from 'Daily Republic'."

It is not clear to me that anyone from the *Daily Republic* was actually making observations. The California State Agricultural report for 1888 contains a lengthy report for 1888 **compiled** by J. E. Lewis **for** the *Republic*. On page 345 we are told that the Signal Service station was at the hospital. The report included wind velocity, high and low temperatures, rain, and barometric pressure. A 'self-registering' thermometer was in use, at least in January. From all this, it is clear that serious observations were being made, even though the station had been officially closed and was not yet reopened. But the *Republic* appears to be receiving the observations, rather than making them.

The station location was reported as 35d 22m N, 120d 38m W, elevation 366 feet. We learn elsewhere that it was near Bishop and Johnson Avenue, in what was then known as 'the thermal belt' because of its mild weather. Precipitation is again reported in 1888, with no indication of the observer.<sup>18</sup> Jesse E. Lewis continued as hospital superintendent until 1896. In 1889, Mr. Lewis reported the monthly temperatures and precipitation for 1888.<sup>19</sup> He also appears as an observer in the 1890 annual Signal Corps report.<sup>20</sup>

Temperatures are reported for 1889 from January through July, but with no specific indication of their source.<sup>21</sup> Two sources are shown for 1890 precipitation records. They are identified only by '(1)' and '(2)'. The first gives numbers only for January through July; the second reports the entire year.<sup>22</sup>

By 1892-93, the informal local sources may have been drying up. The annual report for 1891 lists SLO in the temperature table, but the line is blank for the year, and it is



not listed in the precipitation table at all. The precipitation table for '92 shows only October through December. SLO doesn't appear in the station list or on the temperature chart in the 1893 report.<sup>23</sup>

### **Funding Restored...**

On August 1, 1894, the station was finally restored to official paid status, now under the management of the Department of Agriculture.<sup>24</sup> NOAA has posted on-line digitized copies of the station's monthly paper reports.<sup>25</sup> There are reports from February of 1893 (before the official reopening) to January of 1896, but these reports are of precipitation only. This may be due to the loss of regional records in the 1906 San Francisco earthquake. All the precipitation records are signed by Jesse Lewis, which makes perfect sense if the station is indeed at the hospital, but becomes a bit puzzling when the station is moved to the Andrews bank building and the reports continue with his name. The digitized voluntary observer's record for September of 1894 carries the note, "This station is near San Luis Obispo and is at the County Hospital."

I suggest that Mr. Lewis continued submitting his own reports even after the station was re-established, so that "This station" on his form refers to his own site and not the newly reopened station. And there are again indications of other sources. The temperature record for 1894 shows the newly activated station as a paid weather service station, and gives readings from August to the end of the year.<sup>26</sup> But it also shows another station, using Southern Pacific data formulas, giving readings from July to the end of the year. A footnote seems to indicate that those readings came from the Pacific Railway system.<sup>27</sup> (See further discussion of railroad involvement below.)

Yet another source appears when we look at the 1894 precipitation record.<sup>28</sup> Three stations are shown. One is the paid station, with data starting in August. Another, starting in June, is our friend the Pacific Railway System. And the third, with monthly readings for the whole year, is the *San Luis Obispo Tribune*. NOAA does not currently cite the *Tribune* in the MMS files.

In 1894 the station was indeed moved to the top of the new Andrews bank building. Coordinates are 35d 18m N, 120d 39m W. Elevations are: [dated 1 June 1885: barometer - 234 feet MSL, thermometer - 50 feet AGL, rain gauge - 42 feet AGL, anemometer - 54 feet AGL], [dated 1 June 1895: barometer - 201 feet MSL, thermometer - 10 feet AGL, rain gauge - 3 feet AGL, anemometer - 46 feet AGL]. The station is now a paid weather service station.<sup>29</sup> While Mr. Lewis' comment above might suggest that these were elevations from the preceding county hospital site, I think that unlikely. A picture from 1894 gives a splendid view of the new station. (See [weatherstations.org](http://weatherstations.org) gallery photo.) The station was now officially reopened, but would move again the following year.



In 1910 an aerial picture of downtown San Luis Obispo was taken from a balloon. This picture shows the next 3 locations of the weather station, and one of these locations shows the station itself as it appeared in 1910. This picture is the property of the History Center of San Luis Obispo County as is the picture of the original Andrews Hotel mentioned above. I have marked the successive locations in order from 1 to 3 (little yellow numbers....).

On June 1, 1895, the station had been moved from the top of the Andrews building to the yard of a residence on the northwest corner of Chorro and Marsh streets. The residence was called the Rackliffe house. This is site number 1. The Stevenson screen was still on a 10 foot tall support structure, but this now rested on the ground, rather than on a building roof. The 1895 report had given station elevation as 201 feet MSL, the thermometer as 10 feet AGL, the rain gauge as 3 feet AGL, and the anemometer as 46 feet AGL (mentioned above). These figures remain unchanged through June, 1902. Temperatures for 1895 are attributed only to the paid station, but precipitation is again sourced from both the paid station and the *Tribune*.<sup>30</sup> In the 1902-03 annual report, the Weather Bureau is getting concerned about the cost of paying rent, which in this case is running \$300. (The record doesn't specify, but I suppose that would be per year.) They are proposing to build their own facility.<sup>31</sup> Nevertheless the station remains here until 1902. (Googled coordinates: 35.279, -120.6625)

On June 30 of that year the station was moved to the roof of the Crocker building. (See "2" in the photo.)<sup>32</sup> The Stevenson screen was still on a ten-foot-tall support structure. The new AGL elevations were: thermometer - 46 feet; rain gauge - 39 feet; anemometer - 48 feet. But changes were soon made; on January 12, 1904 the new numbers were 47 feet, 40 feet, and 54 feet AGL, respectively.<sup>33</sup> The station would remain here and these numbers would be reported unchanged until June 30, 1914. (Googled coordinates: 35.2792, -120.6635)

In January of 1896 we had seen the last of the monthly reports submitted by J. E. Lewis. That last form contains the partially decipherable: "Station discontinued on account of Mr. Lewis's \_\_\_\_\_." NOAA shows no other digitized reports until April of 1906, at which point the monthly reports resume, and include high and low daily temperatures as well as precipitation. Again, the 1906 San Francisco earthquake may be responsible for the gap in records. These new reports are generally signed by the observers, but many of the signatures are indecipherable. So this list should be taken with a good dose of orthographic skepticism....

Apr 1906 - Dec 1908	J. C. James
Feb 1909 - May 1909	W. A. Bowden
Jun 1909, Nov 1909	E. B. Green
Sep 1909 - Oct 1909	W. A. Bowden

Jan 1910 - Mar 1911	T. F. Delaney / H. B. Little
May 1911 - Jul 1911	John S. Osborne
Oct 1911 - Mar 1912	E. F. McFadden
Jul 1912	Dan Ruebask
Sep 1912	J. Sorabara
Oct 1912 - Mar 1913	C. O. Clifford
Apr 1913	A Cassini
Mar 1913 - Mar 1916	O. P. Gunderson
Apr 1913 - Sep 1913	G. J. Walters
Oct 1913 - Dec 1913	O. P. Gunderson
Jan 1914	M. T. Walsch
Feb 1914	Wm E. Pedego
Mar 1914 - Apr 1917	N. L. Maddock
May 1917 - Oct 1917	G. J. Walters

NOAA has posted no digitized forms from this point until the station is moved to the Cal Poly campus in 1927. One can speculate that entry into World War I caused a change in reporting that remained unchanged after the war, but I really don't know.

### **Back to the first decade...**

A complicating question for these years: Did any of the SLO observations originate with a railroad? The roads, especially Southern Pacific, had invested heavily in weather reporting in the 1800s. In 1890, there were 188 railroad stations reporting to the Signal Corps from the Pacific Railway System.<sup>34</sup> Several of the digitized monthly reports mentioned above bear a railroad stamp: April 1906, January 1907, January 1910. And we have commented above on the indications from Agriculture Department records that there was railroad involvement in data sourcing.

### **And on to the second.**

On July 1, 1914 the station was moved to Chorro Street. NOAA gives the address as 1131. (Number "3" in the 1910 photo) The MMS location tab describes the location: "in town. On roof of brick bldg; SS 32' above grd". We are also informed that the new site is "adj. to location 4". I have posted a part of a Sanborn map for 1926 in the [surfacestations.org](http://surfacestations.org) gallery. (SLO\_1926) It shows a weather service office still at the corner building (probably the Rackliffe residence). Address 1131 Chorro is in the building immediately to the north. (Googled coordinates: 35.27929, -120.6625)

The annual reports of the weather bureau chief show the instrument AGL elevations here as: temperature - 32 feet, rain gauge - 23 feet, anemometer - 40 feet. These numbers remain unchanged on the annual reports from June 30, 1914 to 1927. The



station remained at this location until it was closed on September 23, 1927. It was reopened on October 1 of that year on the Cal Poly campus.

### **Moving to Academia**

The published NOAA coordinates do not have enough precision to directly pinpoint the new campus location. However *The Rodeo*, Cal Poly's yearbook, has pictures in the 1929, 1930, and 1931 editions showing the station between the administration building and the Crandall Gymnasium. I have reproduced them in the [surfacestations.org](http://surfacestations.org) photo gallery as 1929a..., 1929b..., 1930..., and 1931... NOAA's MMS location tab currently (as of 7 July 2012) indicates that the station was at this initial location from October 1, 1927 to June 1, 1932. According to that record, it was then moved to the next location, where it remained until 1962.

Unfortunately, that record is incorrect. We know this because there is a Weather Bureau form 531-1 in the [surfacestations.org](http://surfacestations.org) gallery apparently from before 1962 that gives directions to the site. The location is right at the southern boundary of the campus. Yet *The Rodeo* has pictures from the 1937 and 1938 editions that show the station at a different, unreported position just south of the gymnasium but nowhere near the southern edge of campus. These pictures are posted in the gallery as 1937a..., 1937b..., and 1938.... There is also an aerial shot in the 1936 yearbook (1936...) which I have marked to show what I think to be the successive station locations. (little yellow numbers again) The middle location (#2) lacks detail to show what you are looking at, but the other pictures leave no doubt that the station was there during the 1936-37 and 1937-38 school years.

The MMS location tab informs us that the station was ultimately moved 200 yards SSE to get to the south edge of the campus. The Kennedy Library Special Collections has 3 aerial photographs showing the station at this site.<sup>35</sup> Sorry, we do not presently have permission to post these pictures. They appear to cover a span of several years. (You can see the growing bushes/trees to the south of the Stevenson screen.) By backtracking 200 yards NNW, we should reach the location of the previous site. I walked the area with my GPS, and it looks to me like 200 yards NNW will indeed put you just about where we see the station in the 1937-38 pictures, but considerably short of the 1927 site.

Although the MMS files only show two locations, they do show dates for two moves. Using those dates, my guess at the chronology is:

Oct 1, 1927 - Jun 1, 1932:	35.29985, -120.66439
Jun 1, 1932 - Feb 1, 1942:	35.29866, -120.6640
Feb 1, 1942 - Jun 22, 1962:	35.297, -120.6626



It is unclear just what class of station COOP 047851 was when it landed on campus on October 1, 1927. But it was established as a rainfall station on March 1 of 1928.<sup>36</sup> About this time, the Guggenheim Foundation set up a demonstration network of weather stations between Los Angeles and San Francisco to support regularly scheduled air passenger service. This demonstration was successful and the Weather Service liked it. So on July 1, 1929, the foundation turned the whole network over to the Feds. And on that same date the Cal Poly COOP station was designated an Airway Station.<sup>37</sup> The airway designation did not last long; it was discontinued on May 15, 1930.<sup>38</sup>

Cal Poly's Kennedy Library has preserved original copies of the monthly observation records. These show the following observers:

Oct 1927 - May 1932 Agosti

Jun 1932 - Jan 1942 J. C. Deuel

Feb 1942 - Oct 1945 M. C. Martinsen

(In 1942, Professor Deuel had been called up to active military duty.)

### **Friends and Neighbors...?**

Draft notices during the war reportedly began with the expression, "Your friends and neighbors have chosen you...." But it was not just individual citizens whose services were commandeered; whole institutions were, as well. The record suggests that COOP 047851 was one of these. A question arises: *What was the relationship of the COOP station with reported neighboring stations?*

We have noted that on July 1, 1929, the Guggenheim network was turned over to the weather bureau and the COOP station gained airway status. The school paper had carried this information in 1928:

*San Luis Obispo's weather bureau at the Poly office is strategically located in the chain of stations being established along the great airlines of California, under the auspices of the United States Government and financed by funds furnished by the Guggenheim foundation...California now has the best equipped weather-reporting system in the United States...The system consists of 35 Guggenheim stations and seven weather bureau stations ranged along the great airways between Sacramento and Los Angeles...One of the Guggenheimer stations in this system is located in the Administration at the California Polytechnic. The station is equipped with all of the latest instruments, including an anemometer and a Paulin precision barometer. Lynn Broughton has been acting as operator under the Guggenheim system since the first of May, and, on October first, was officially appointed as special observer by the*

*U.S. Department of Agriculture. He is assisted by Mr. Thompson. The system is said to have proven satisfactory, and materially increases the safety and economy of aviation on the Pacific Coast...<sup>39</sup>*

So we are ostensibly dealing with two Cal Poly weather stations at this time. But it is actually more complicated than that. Because on the same date, July 1, 1929, yet another new station was created: SAN LOUIS OBISPO NAAF.<sup>40</sup> That station is described as "AVIATION, LAND SURFACE, NAAF." The coordinates are the same as those of the COOP station, though they lack enough precision to show the exact location of either station. The question now takes the form: *Were there three physically distinct weather stations at Cal Poly during this time period?*

I believe there was only one, the COOP station, and that this furnished any data that was attributed to the other (virtual?) stations. My reasons:

1. The COOP station shows continuous monthly reporting by signed observers (mostly professors Agosti and Deuel) during this period. Thus there was an existing station available, and no particular reason for the Guggenheim Foundation to spend their limited money to establish a new one.

2. Although Lynn Broughton is named as observer for Guggenheim, assisted by Mr. Thompson, this is probably merely an administrative title. Mr. Broughton at the time was the college accountant and Mr. Thompson was the business manager. It seems improbable that these gentlemen would be personally running outside several times a day to make weather observations. (Remember that one aspect of the aviation network was three daily observations, later raised to six.) Much more credible would be the supposition that Professor Deuel (or, more likely, his students) would be doing this grunt work for both the COOP and Guggenheim networks.

3. The NAAF station appears to be an empty shell. These MMS tabs show no records: Files, Related, Remarks, Phenomena, Equipment, Data Programs, Data Products, or Other Party.

4. Preliminary Googling seems to show that NAAF stations appear during or just prior to WWII. I have found none as early as 1929. This suggests that the NAAF station may have been created by the Navy during the war using a fictional date of origin. If this is the case, then there was no separate physical station at the beginning.

### **Peace at Last...**

By 1945 the war is over and Professor Deuel returns:

Nov 1945 - Sep 1949	J. C. Deuel
(Oct 49) <sup>41</sup> Mar 1950 - May 1950	Fred G. Gertz
Jun 1950 - Jan 1953	E. A. Steiner
Feb 1953	Ralph W. Miller
Mar 1953 - Oct 1957	J. Perozzi
Nov 1957 - Jul 1973	George W. Cockriel

Aug 1973	Forms have been unsigned for months although writing has matched earlier Cockriel submissions, but this month the handwriting changes.
Jul 1977 - Apr 1984	No signatures. Oct 1, 1977 shows "Univ Police".
Apr 1984	Leroy M. Whitmer

In 1962 the station had been moved to the school's airport. We have posted a 1970 aerial photo of the site, again from the Kennedy Library. This location remains unchanged until 2011. Recent satellite and ground photos are readily available of this site.

The following observers are from NOAA's digitized monthly reports.<sup>42</sup>

Apr 1986 - Jul 1990	No signatures during this period.
Aug 1990 - Nov 1990	Mary Viegas
Dec 1990 - Mar 1992	Jennifer K. Cox
Apr 1992 - Mar 1994	Melanie A. Martin
Apr 1994 - Sep 1995	Rebecca Ramsey
Nov 1995 - Jun 1996	Estelle
Aug 1996	B. Mills?
Sep 1995 - Feb 1999	J MacDonald
Mar 1999 - May 2005	During this period, observer duties seem to have been passed around within a small group. Names are not always decipherable, but they include, J. MacDonald, Carey Mills, Mark Anselm, Patricia Cast..., P. Cash Henning (Herring?), Jeff Keyes, Carla Randall.

### **Ghost Writers in the Sky...?**

Suddenly, material attributed to COOP 047851 was coming from somewhere else. From June, 2005, to September, 2011, the data seems to have originated in Weather Underground station KCASANLU4. GISS data files<sup>43</sup> from this period carry some strange source flags<sup>44</sup>, including:

Flag 'H': Means 'High Plains Regional Climate Center (Real Time Data)'

6/1/05 to 11/31/05
1/1/06 to 3/31/06
6/1/06 to 6/30/06
9/1/06 to 10/31/06
12/1/06 to 12/31/06
12/1/07 to 1/31/08
6/1/08 to 7/31/08



Flag 'K': Meaning unknown, K is a data flag but not a source flag.  
1/1/11 to 11/31/11

Flag '7': Meaning unknown, no such flag listed.  
12/1/11 to 12/31/11

### **End of Identity Theft**

Since October 2011, data has once again come from the COOP station, as shown on current B-91 forms. Since 2007 considerable effort has been made to upgrade the station. In 2011 the instruments were moved to 35.30532, -120.662051, so that four weather stations could be consolidated in a single location. Curator Dr. Stuart Styles reports expenditures in the neighborhood of \$15K for these efforts.

### **But Wait, There's More...**

I have marked this as a draft; it is improbable that it will ever be finished. Looking forward, the station continues its mission of reporting local weather and training future observers. As to the past, there are many loose threads to unravel. The history museum has an entertaining account by Wilmar Tognazzini of an attempt to use flags to inform people of predicted weather. It would be fun to to incorporate that anecdote into this paper. I still have hope that somewhere there exists a picture of the county hospital that takes in the station instruments. Perhaps some easing of the restrictions on the Kennedy library permissions will one day make it practical to publish the south campus aerials showing the growth of vegetation around the station over a period of years. And there are the mysterious weather stations "San Luis Obispo RS" and "San Luis Obispo NAAF", which seem to be empty shells with no real existence. Plenty of work here for some inquisitive person with more time than I have....

I want to acknowledge and thank Ms. Laura Sorvetti at the Kennedy Library, along with the volunteers at the History Museum of San Luis Obispo County for their considerable assistance in discovering and preparing this material.

## ENDNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> <http://www.cagenweb.com/slo/bios/TW1883.html>
- <sup>2</sup> *Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for the Year 1868*, pp. 69, 70
- <sup>3</sup> Landwehr, Lynne, "Medical History of San Luis Obispo County 1860-1900"  
<http://historyinslocounty.org/Early%20Champions%20in%20Health.htm>
- <sup>4</sup> *Monthly Weather Review*, May 1882 p. 13
- <sup>5</sup> *Annual Report of the Chief Signal Officer, 1885* part 1 p. 59-60
- <sup>6</sup> *Transactions of the California State Agricultural Society*, 1885 p. 262
- <sup>7</sup> *Annual Report of the Chief Signal Officer, 1886* p. 145
- <sup>8</sup> <ftp://ftp.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/data/ushcn/v1/metadata>
- <sup>9</sup> *Annual Report of the Chief Signal Officer, 1885* part 1 p. 59
- <sup>10</sup> *op. cit.* p. 58
- <sup>11</sup> *op. cit.* pp 536, 545, 576
- <sup>12</sup> *Annual Report of the Chief of the Weather Bureau 1894* pp. 12-13
- <sup>13</sup> *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections Vol 79*, 1927 p. 80
- <sup>14</sup> *Annual Report of the Chief Signal Officer, 1886* pp. 388-389
- <sup>15</sup> *op. cit.* p 139
- <sup>16</sup> *Transactions of the California State Agricultural Society*, 1887 p. 434
- <sup>17</sup> *Annual Report of the Chief Signal Officer 1888* pp. 11, 63
- <sup>18</sup> *Transactions of the California State Agricultural Society*, 1888 p. 388
- <sup>19</sup> *Annual Report of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, 1889* pp. 262, 298-299, 343
- <sup>20</sup> 1890 p. 626
- <sup>21</sup> *op. cit.* p. 406
- <sup>22</sup> *op. cit.* p. 525
- <sup>23</sup> *Annual Report of the Chief of the Weather Bureau 1893* pp. 14, 163
- <sup>24</sup> *Annual Report of the Chief of the Weather Bureau 1894* pp. 12-13
- <sup>25</sup> <http://www7.ncdc.noaa.gov/IPS/coop/coop.html>
- <sup>26</sup> *Annual Report of the Chief of the Weather Bureau 1894*, p. 130-131
- <sup>27</sup> *op. cit.* p. 153
- <sup>28</sup> *op. cit.* p. 190
- <sup>29</sup> *Annual Report of the Chief of the Weather Bureau 1895*, pp. 5
- <sup>30</sup> *op. cit.* pp. 124-125, 144, 181
- <sup>31</sup> *Annual Report of the Chief of the Weather Bureau 1902-03* p. xxxix
- <sup>32</sup> *op. cit.* p. 6
- <sup>33</sup> *Annual Report of the Chief of the Weather Bureau 1904-05* p. 6
- <sup>34</sup> *Annual Report of the Chief Signal Officer 1890*, p. 264
- <sup>35</sup> UA-CampusAerials-1940-1971-04  
UA-CampusAerials-1940-1971-05  
UA-CampusAerials-1940-1971-06

- <sup>36</sup> *Annual Report of the Chief of the Weather Bureau* 1928-29 p. 39
- <sup>37</sup> *Annual Report of the Chief of the Weather Bureau* 1929-30 p. 47
- <sup>38</sup> *Annual Report of the Chief of the Weather Bureau* 1930-31 p. 38
- <sup>39</sup> *The Polygram* November 16, 1928, front page
- <sup>40</sup> NOAA MMS site, San Luis Obispo Poly file, location tab
- <sup>41</sup> This date taken from <ftp://ftp.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/data/ushcn/v1/metadata/>
- <sup>42</sup> <http://www7.ncdc.noaa.gov/IPS/coop/coop.html>
- <sup>43</sup> [http://cdiac.ornl.gov/ftp/ushcn\\_daily](http://cdiac.ornl.gov/ftp/ushcn_daily)
- <sup>44</sup> [http://cdiac.ornl.gov/ftp/ushcn\\_daily/data\\_format.txt](http://cdiac.ornl.gov/ftp/ushcn_daily/data_format.txt)



DRAFT 10/5/2012



# COOP WEATHER STATION 047854 "SAN LUIS OBISPO POLYTECH"

PHOTO HISTORY  
by  
John Slayton

Cover photo taken  
05/16/2012



1910



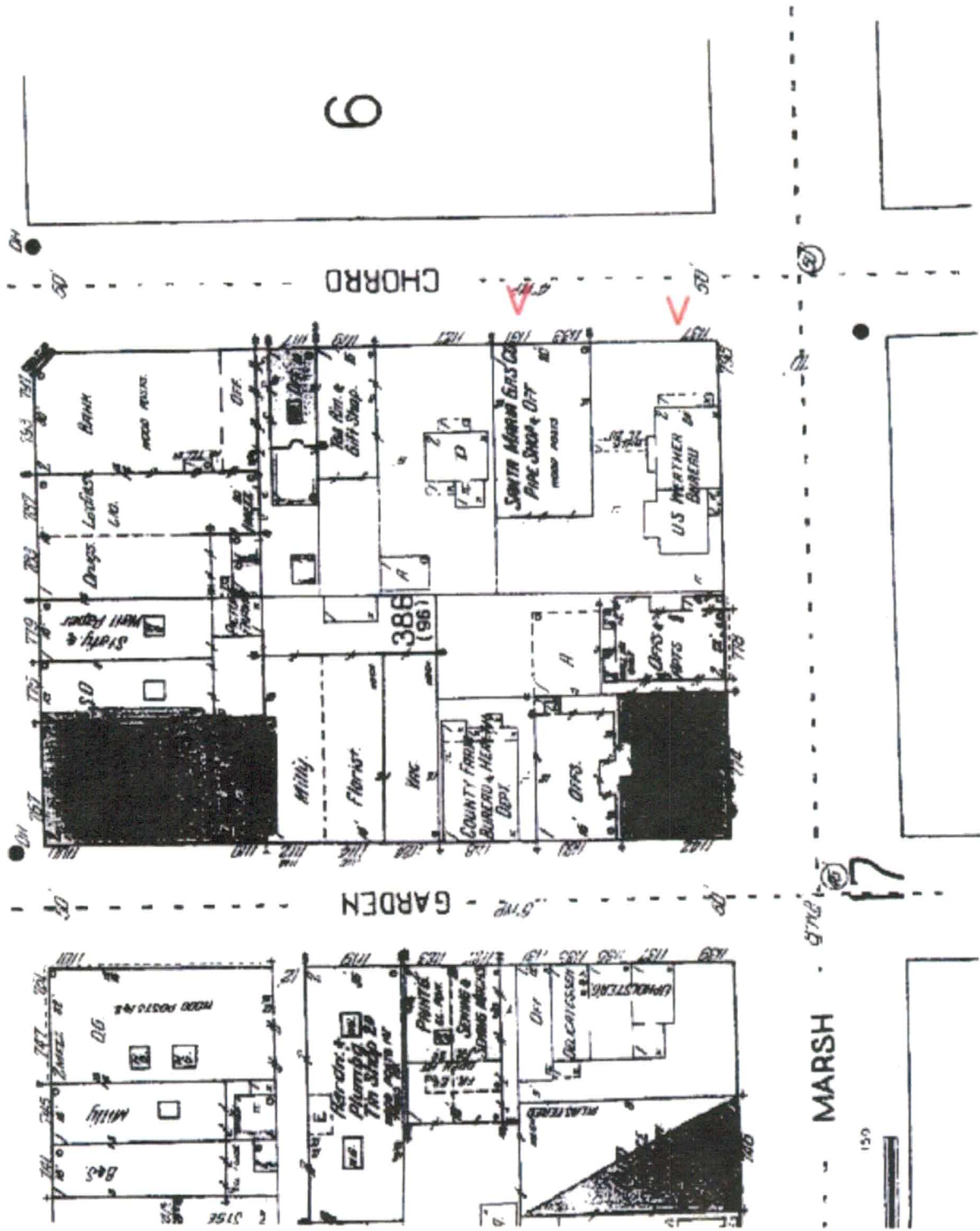
Picture from San Luis Obispo County History Museum





1885-86 Andrews Hotel





from 1926 Sanborn map



1894

# San Property of Museum

From San Luis Obispo History Museum





1929a looking North







1929b looking Northeast



1930 looking North





1931 looking North





1936 looking East





1937a looking East

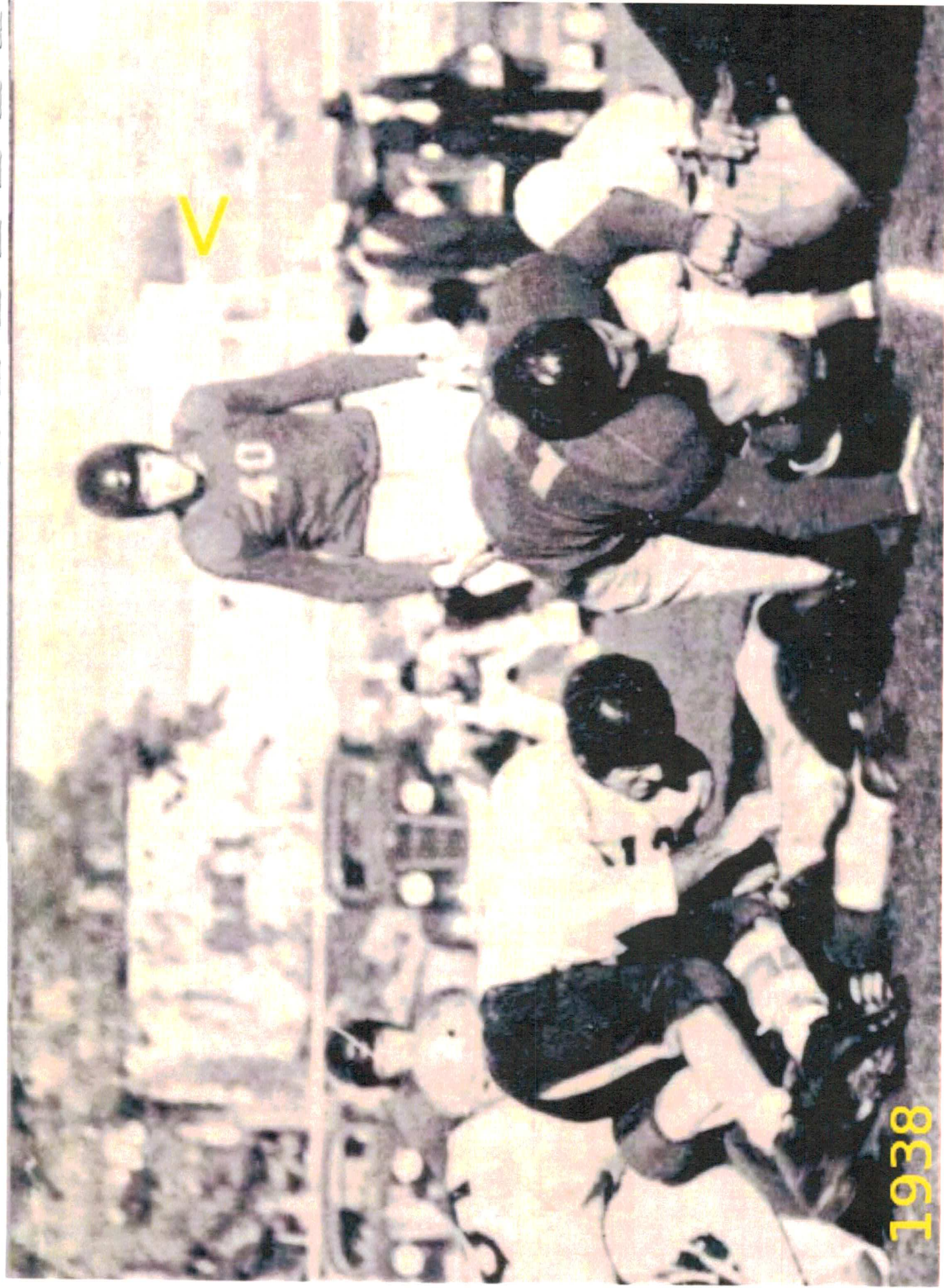






1937b looking East





1938

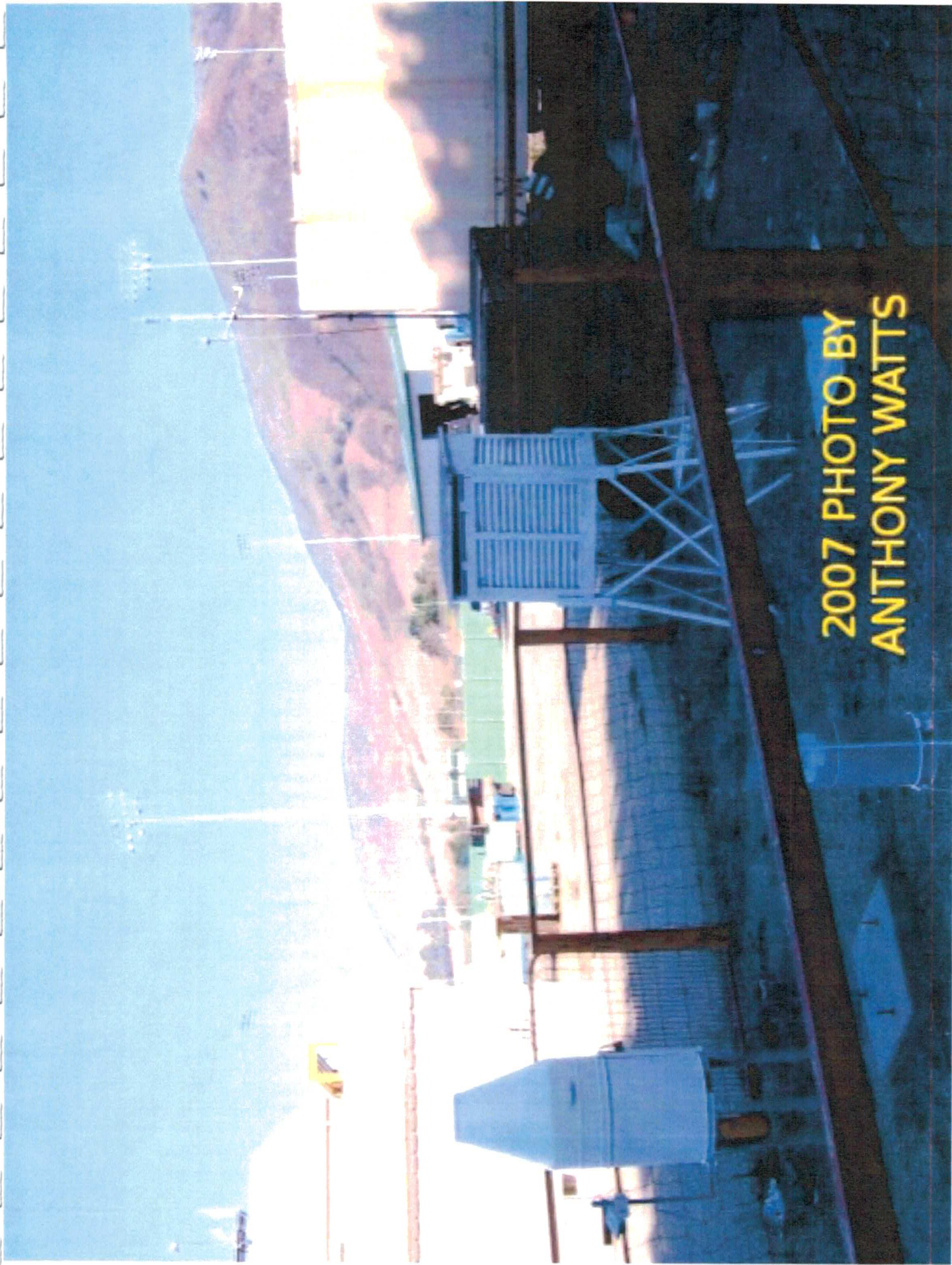


1970 photo from Kennedy Library





2007 PHOTO BY  
ANTHONY WATTS







05/16/2012

KCASANLU4



04/06/2012

