



# *History of Meteorology*

**volume 5, 2009**

**Samuel Randalls**

**Guest Editor**

**James Rodger Fleming**

**Editor-in-Chief**

*History of Meteorology* is the peer-reviewed journal of the ICHM

© ICHM 2009

ISSN 1555-5763

---

*Proceedings of the International Commission on History of Meteorology*

This page intentionally left blank

---

<b>Contents</b>	<b>pages</b>
Introduction, Call for Papers, and Style Guide	iv-vi
James Beattie (New Zealand) Climate Change, Forest Conservation and Science: A Case Study of New Zealand, 1860s-1920	1-18
J.M. Vaquero, M.C. Gallego and J.A. García (Spain) A Note on a Possible Optic-Atmospheric Phenomenon in the Iberian Peninsula in the 13 <sup>th</sup> Century	19-22
Brant Vogel (USA) Bibliography of Recent Literature in the History of Meteorology. Twenty Six Years, 1983-2008	23-125
James Fleming (USA) Historical Introduction (Reprinted from the 1994 International Bibliography of Meteorology)	126-137

## Introduction

With *History of Meteorology* reaching its fifth volume, this issue provides ample evidence of the value of having a journal specifically dedicated to the subject. Offering opportunities for original full length research papers, short communications, bibliographic resources and historical reprints, *History of Meteorology* provides an open access space for the dissemination of a wide variety of material. This issue opens with a paper by James Beattie that provides a thoughtful examination of the relationships cited, theorized and critiqued between deforestation and climate. He expounds both the disputes over what would count as legitimate forest science and the way in which ideas circulated in New Zealand between state, conservationist and international actors. A short communication from Vaquero, Gallego and García highlights the potential of examining local phenomena, such as the one they describe with the Christian conquest of Seville, with the aid of meteorological science as an explanatory tool. Brant Vogel's systematic bibliography of published works in the history of meteorology and cognate disciplines from 1983-2008 provides an immensely valuable resource for both seasoned and new researchers in the field. The construction of this bibliography has taken considerable time and care, an accomplishment that will, I am sure, be received with much gratitude by all. Complementing the bibliography, this issue also reprints a historical introduction by James Fleming to the 1994 edition of the *International Bibliography of Meteorology*, started in 1872 by Cleveland Abbe and originally published in four volumes between 1889 and 1891. The essay deserves reprinting for a wider audience because of its explanation of the historical development of this bibliographic work in the U.S. Army Signal Corps Office.

The ICHM website (<http://www.meteohistory.org>) contains announcements for jobs, conferences and publications, and new members are welcome to join our pursuit of 'scholarship and friendship' in the history of meteorology, climatology, and related sciences. To give a flavour of the diversity of interests within the community, I would direct you to a volume edited by Vladimir Jankovic and Christina Barboza on 'Weather, Local Knowledge and Everyday Life: Issues in Integrated Climate Studies' (published by MAST in 2009). This collection of papers from participants at the 2008 conference in Rio de Janeiro include topics as diverse as avalanches in the late Middle Ages (Rohr), the *Rio Apa* shipwreck in 1887 (Barboza), television weather girls (Turner), the outdoor garment industry (Jankovic), climate engineers (Fleming), cloud-spotters (Anderson) and the Bavarian Foehn (Lüdecke). Knowing, interpreting and understanding weather includes, but also takes us beyond the realms of (what might be termed) scientific meteorology and our histories have done likewise. I am sure that 2010 will be another fruitful year for researchers in this field. In the wake of the various 'scandals' and debates afflicting contemporary climate change science at the end of 2009, the need for continuing constructive and intellectually engaging historical research on the climate and weather sciences has rarely been stronger.

Samuel Randalls  
London

---

***History of Meteorology***

**CALL FOR PAPERS**

Papers on the history of meteorology, climatology, and related sciences are now being accepted for consideration in *History of Meteorology 6*. Articles should be based on original research and present a novel thesis. They must be engaging, clearly written, and fully documented, following the style guide below. All papers will be subject to peer review. Authors are reminded that international and interdisciplinary perspectives are encouraged and articles should engage social, cultural, and/or intellectual themes and contexts. Because this is an electronic journal, it is possible to publish color illustrations and experiment with alternative media such as audio and video files and databases. Session conveners are invited to propose special sections or issues of the journal.

*History of Meteorology* has a stable URL at <http://meteohistory.org> and has been assigned ISSN 1555-5763 by the U.S. Library of Congress. It is currently being indexed by two leading services: *Isis Current Bibliography of the History of Science* (from which citations are posted online on the RLG History of Science and Technology database) and *Meteorological and Geostrophysical Abstracts*.

The submission deadline for volume six is October 1, 2010, but earlier notice is appreciated. Queries or manuscripts should be directed to the editor-in-chief, Jim Fleming, e-mail [jfleming@colby.edu](mailto:jfleming@colby.edu)

---

## STYLE GUIDE

Manuscripts for *History of Meteorology* are to be submitted electronically to the editor in MS Word format (please ask in advance about other formats). Before publication, authors must certify that their work is original and that all necessary permissions have been acquired.

### Format

Paper size:	U.S. Letter
Margins:	1.0 inch on all sides
Headers and footers:	0.5 inch (left blank except for preliminary pagination)
Line spacing:	double
Font:	text: 12 point Times New Roman; captions: 11 point Times New Roman
Section headers:	Use of bold section headers is encouraged
Paper length:	Less than 10,000 words, including citations. Ask if your manuscript is longer than this.

### Figures and Tables

Figures must be provided as separate image files (jpeg or tiff) with a resolution of at least 150 dpi. Both figures and tables must be mentioned in the text (e.g. Fig. 1) before their appearance in the paper. Figure captions appear below the figure in 11-point type with a hanging indent:

**Fig. 1.** Caption descriptive of the image but does not repeat what was said in the text of the paper. Image courtesy of (or by permission of) XXX.

Tables must be carefully formatted in advance by the author. Titles appear above the table in 11-point type:

**Table 1.** Title of table (hanging indent if it is a long title).

### Citations

Citations may be either Endnotes, numbered sequentially, or References (Author date) listed alphabetically at the end of the paper. Any major style, consistently applied, is acceptable.

Each citation must provide name of author/editor, full title of the work, place, publisher, date, and page references.

Titles of books and journals are *italicized*, not underlined. Archival and manuscript material must contain a full description in the first citation.

Use of abbreviations (e.g. *Amer. J. Sci.*) is encouraged, as is the short reference format for subsequent citations of a text (e.g. Petterssen, *Weather Forecasting*, 12.).

Endnotes are not meant to be discursive.