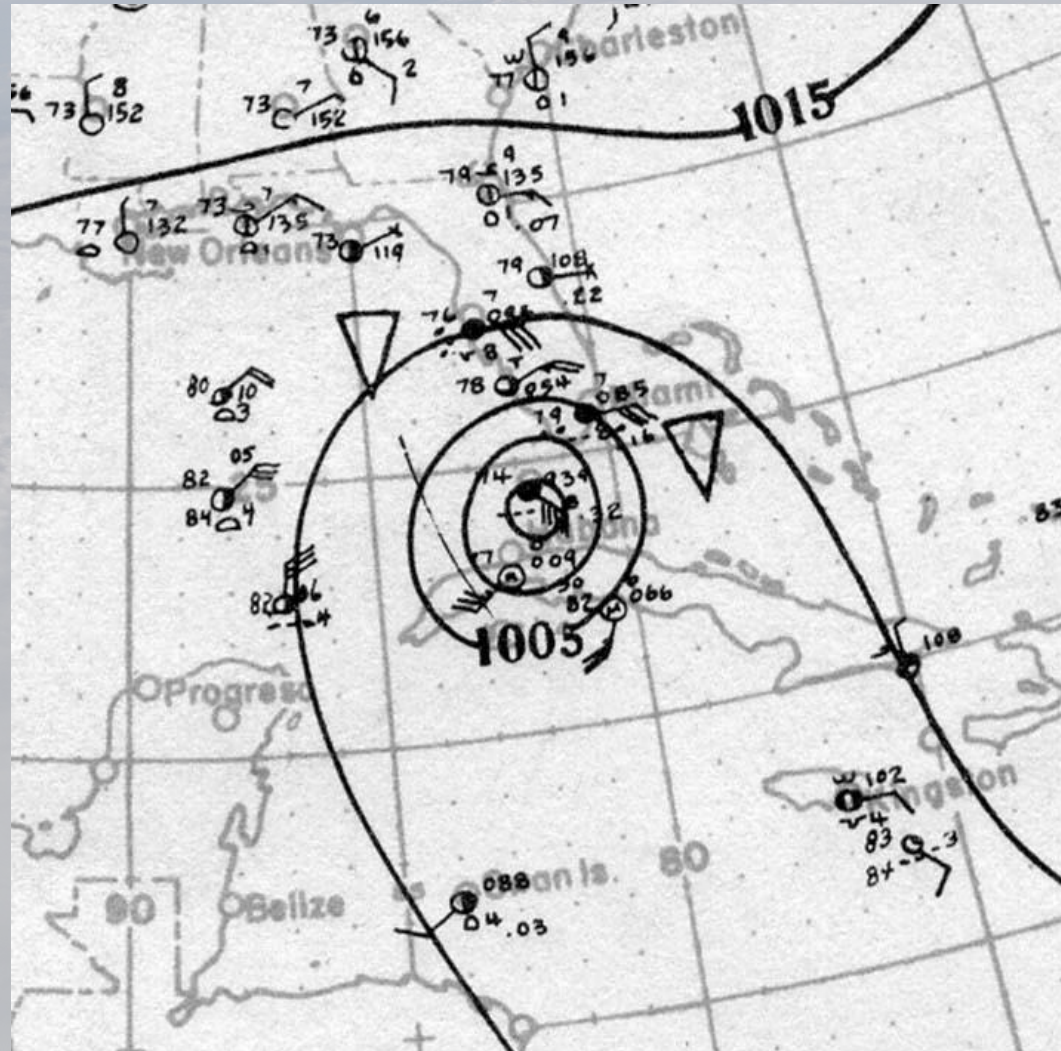


# Unnamed 1919 Remnants

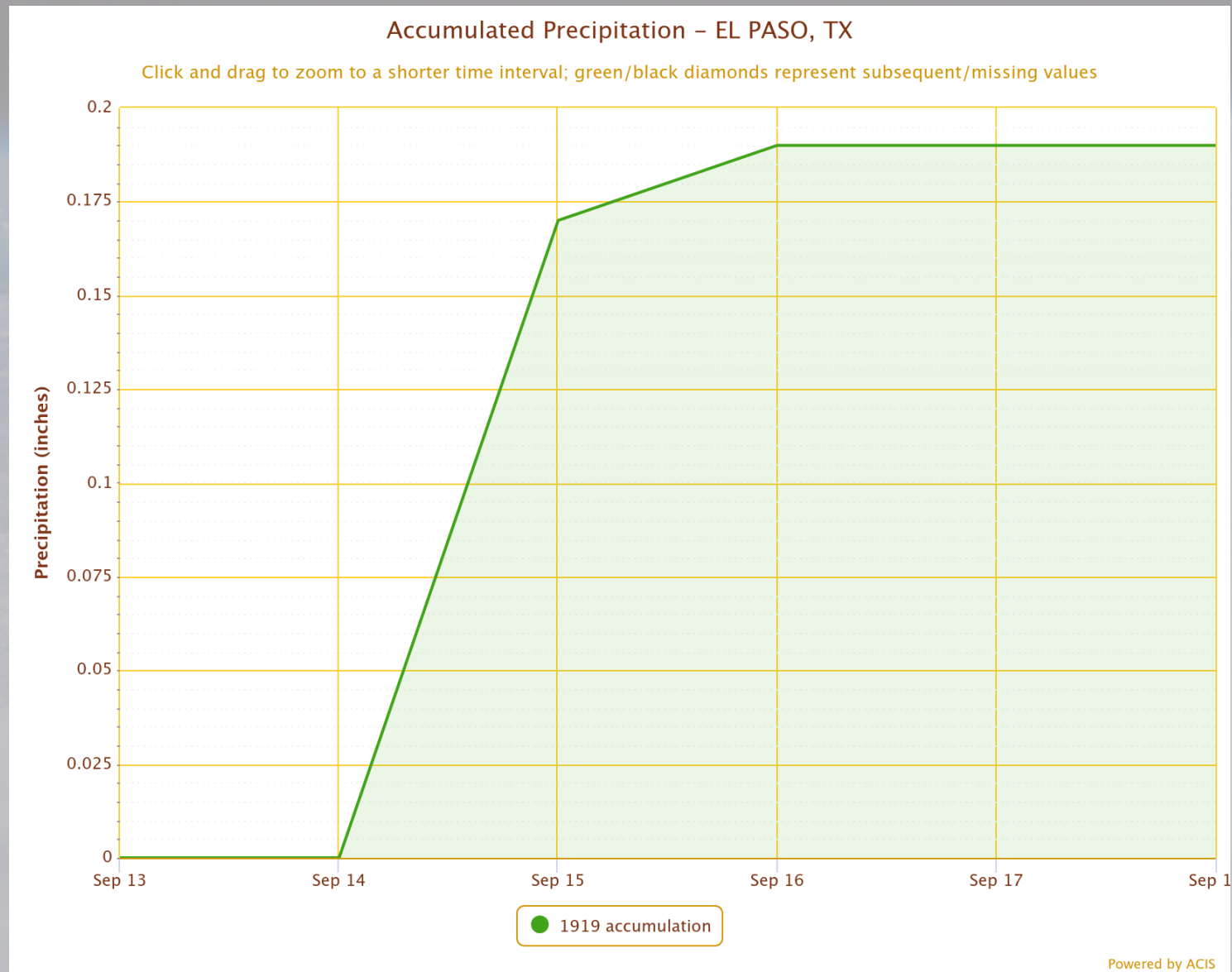




Unnamed 1919 or the 1919 Florida Keys Hurricane was a major hurricane that affected Florida and Texas during the 1919 Atlantic Hurricane season. It made landfall over the Dry Tortugas National Park on September 10, 1919 at Category 4 intensity and again in Baffin Bay, Texas on September 14, 1919 at Category 3 intensity. The storm was large in diameter and was one of the deadliest hurricanes in US history, resulting in 772 deaths. The remnants of this hurricane moved across Texas and eventually reached the El Paso and southern New Mexico region as a Tropical Depression on September 16, 1919.



Unnamed 1919 Track



Rainfall totals from Unnamed 1919's Remnants recorded from the El Paso International Airport amounted to almost 0.2 inches.



# Evidence of Unnamed 1919's Existence by Excerpts from the NOAA Monthly Weather Review

## THE HURRICANE IN SOUTH FLORIDA.

On the evening of the 6th pressure and wind conditions over Santo Domingo and the Bahamas indicated the possible presence of a disturbance over the eastern Bahamas. Conditions were slightly more pronounced on the morning of the 7th, and special observations were called for from Nassau and from Miami, Fla., the message stating that there were slight indications of a disturbance over the central Bahamas. However, no afternoon report was received from Nassau, and the evening report was not received until 9 a. m. of the 8th, about 12 hours late. By this time the wind at Miami was blowing 26 miles an hour from the northeast, with slowly falling pressure, and it became apparent that the storm was one of considerable intensity. Accordingly at 10 a. m. northeast storm warnings were ordered on the Florida coast from Jupiter to Key West, and thence northward on the west coast to Fort Myers. At the same time the usual advices were sent to all interests along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and special observations were ordered taken at frequent intervals during the day. Hurricane warnings were ordered displayed at 1 p. m. from Jupiter to Key West, the order reading as follows:

Change to hurricane warnings 1 p. m. Jupiter to Key West. Delayed report from Nassau, barometer 29.46 and wind 56 miles from northeast. Storm center will probably reach south Florida coast by to-night, attended by dangerous northeast winds. Caution all vessels to avoid the Florida Straits and the east Florida coast until further notice.

At 2 p. m. northeast storm warnings were ordered at Tampa, Fla., for strong winds in that vicinity, and all shipping cautioned to delay until the storm had passed.

Emergency warnings for dangerous winds were also given the widest possible distribution throughout southern Florida.

At 1 p. m. of the 9th hurricane warnings were continued at Key West and changed to northeast storm warnings from Jupiter to Miami. The northeast warnings were also continued on the west Florida coast north of Key West to Tampa. At 9 p. m. of the 9th the following special warning was issued:

The storm center passed about 30 or 40 miles south of Key West about midnight of September 9. At this time the barometer at Key West read 28.83 inches with an east wind of an estimated velocity of 105 miles an hour, which increased slightly during the next hour. At Sand Key the lowest barometer at about the same time was 28.35 inches, a difference of 0.48 inch within a distance of 8 miles.

## THE HURRICANE AT CORPUS CHRISTI.

All day of September 13, 1919, there were upper clouds in the sky. They were mostly cirrus and alto-cumulus, but with occasional patches of cirro-cumulus and a few banks of alto-stratus. The cloudiness varied from almost no clouds at all at times to eight-tenths cloudy at other times. These clouds were moving from almost due east all the time. In the evening, the alto-cumulus clouds covered the sky and did not disappear until the approach of the heavy nimbus clouds.

In spite of a steady north wind, the weather was very oppressive all day. The water in the bay was rather high and rising somewhat in the evening, which appeared unusual, as we ordinarily have low water with north winds.

During the late afternoon of that day, some persons on the roof of the six-story hotel at Rockport, Tex., observed a dark line along the eastern horizon. They watched the dark line till nightfall, during which time it rose slowly and appeared as a dark gray band along the eastern portion of the sky. They report no fringing cirrus or cirro-stratus clouds.

A party of workmen on St. Josephs Island report that between 10 a. m. and noon of the 13th the sea began to rise and became very choppy. By 2 p. m. the tide had risen so much that they left the island and went to Rockport. An hour or two later similar conditions were noted at Port Aransas and by a little after sunset the tide had reached 5 feet above mean sea level.